Income in the United States: 2022

Current Population Reports

By Gloria Guzman and Melissa Kollar

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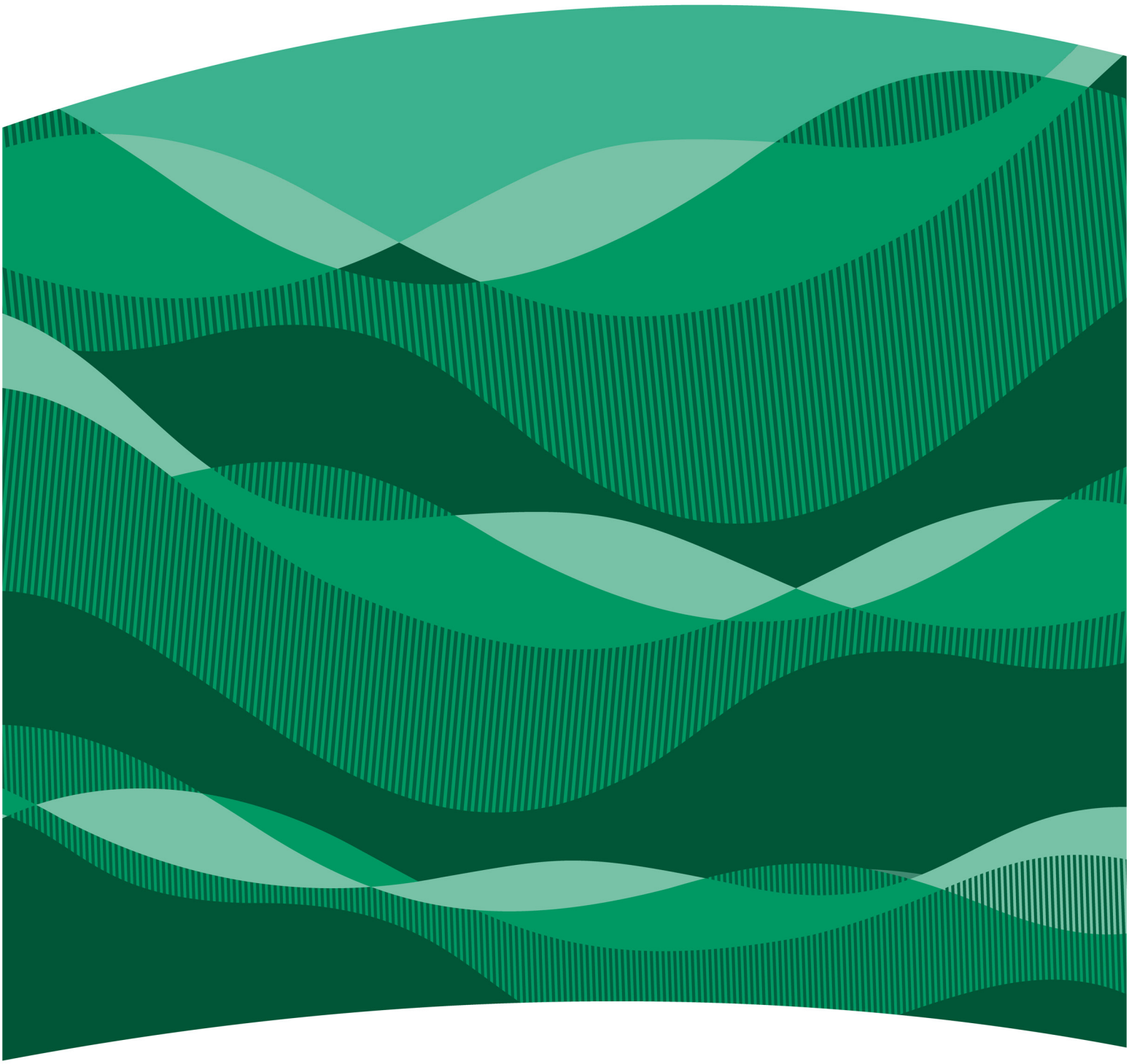

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INTRODUCTION

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, families, and individuals.

The income estimates in this report are based on data collected in the 2023 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.* Income estimates for prior years are inflation-adjusted to account for the change in the cost of living over time. Following a multiyear period of public engagement, the price index used for 2000 through 2022 estimates has been updated to the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U). The Census Bureau will continue to use the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) to adjust income estimates before 2000.[1] The C-CPI-U measured a 7.8 percent increase in consumer prices between 2021 to 2022. This is the largest annual increase in cost-of-living adjustment since 1981.[2] Despite nominal gains, real median household income declined by 2.3 percent between 2021 and 2022.[3]

The income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, which is pretax and does not account for the value of in-kind transfers. Estimates of post-tax income and inequality are included in Appendix B. Real median post-tax household income exhibited a substantial decline in 2022 from 2021. This was due in part to the expiration of policies introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as Economic Impact Payments and the expanded Child Tax Credit.

This report begins with a section discussing median household income, highlighting year-to-year comparisons by characteristics such as race and Hispanic origin, nativity, region, and education. This is followed by sections on income inequality, workers, and median earnings.

This report is released alongside two other reports focused on poverty estimates and health insurance coverage in the United States. These estimates can be found in "Poverty in the United States: 2022" and "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2022."[4]

Highlights

- Real median household income was $74,580 in 2022, a 2.3 percent decline from the 2021 estimate of $76,330 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).
- Householders under the age of 65 experienced a decline in median household income of 1.4 percent from 2021, while householders aged 65 and over did not experience a significant change in median income between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 1).[5]
- The money income Gini index decreased by 1.2 percent between 2021 and 2022 (from 0.494 to 0.488); this represents the first time the Gini index has shown an annual decrease since 2007 (Figure 3 and Table A-3).
- Between 2021 and 2022, the number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 3.4 percent, compared to a 1.7 percent increase in the number of total workers. This suggests a continuing shift from working part-time or part-year to full-time, year-round work.
- In 2022, 65.6 percent of working women worked full-time, year-round. This is the largest share on record.
- The real median earnings of all workers (including part-time and full-time workers) decreased 2.2 percent between 2021 and 2022. Median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 1.3 percent (Figure 4 and Table A-6).

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

* The Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release: CBDRB-FY23-0437. To further protect respondent privacy, all estimates in this report have undergone additional rounding. As a result, this year's estimates may differ from previous publications and details may not sum to totals. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on real median household income by selected characteristics of the householder including 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 only one householder, so the number of householders is equal to the number of households. Group quarters are excluded from the household population.

For most demographic characteristics of the householder shown in Figure 1 and Table A-1, the 2022 real median household income estimates either declined from the 2021 estimates or were not statistically different from 2021. The only demographic groups to experience an increase in median household income between 2021 and 2022 were nonfamily households with a female householder and households maintained by someone with no high school diploma. More details are available in the sections that follow.

All Households

Real median household income was $74,580 in 2022, 2.3 percent lower than the 2021 estimate of $76,330. It was 4.7 percent lower than the 2019 median, the year before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and the corresponding recession (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[6] The estimate of median 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 known nonresponse bias (Figure 2 and Table A-2).[7]

Type of Household[8]

The 2022 real median income of family households declined by 2.9 percent from 2021, and the real median income of married-couple families declined by 3.9 percent. Among family households, married couples had the highest median income in 2022 ($110,800), followed by those maintained by men with no spouse present ($73,630). Family households maintained by women with no spouse present had the lowest median income ($56,030).

Nonfamily households had a median income of $45,440 in 2022, which was not significantly different from 2021 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Nonfamily households with a female householder were the only household type to experience an increase in median household income from 2021. Their median household income increased by 4.3 percent from $38,540 in 2021 to $40,200 in 2022. There was no significant change for male householders.

Race and Hispanic Origin[9]

This section discusses median household income estimates by race and Hispanic origin, which is determined by the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. White and non-Hispanic White households experienced a decrease in real median income between 2021 and 2022 (3.5 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively).[10] The real median incomes for Black, Asian, and Hispanic households were not statistically different from 2021 (Figure 2 and Table A-1). Asian households had the highest median income ($108,700) in 2022, followed by non-Hispanic Whites ($81,060) and Hispanics ($62,800).[11] Black households had the lowest median income ($52,860).

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 2022, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.34. In other words, the median income for Asian households was 1.34 times higher than the median income for non-Hispanic White households. This ratio was not statistically different from 2021. The ratio to non-Hispanic White households increased in 2022 for both Black and Hispanic households, from 0.62 to 0.65 and 0.74 to 0.77, respectively. This means that the gaps in median income between these groups and non-Hispanic White households decreased.[12]

Age of Householder

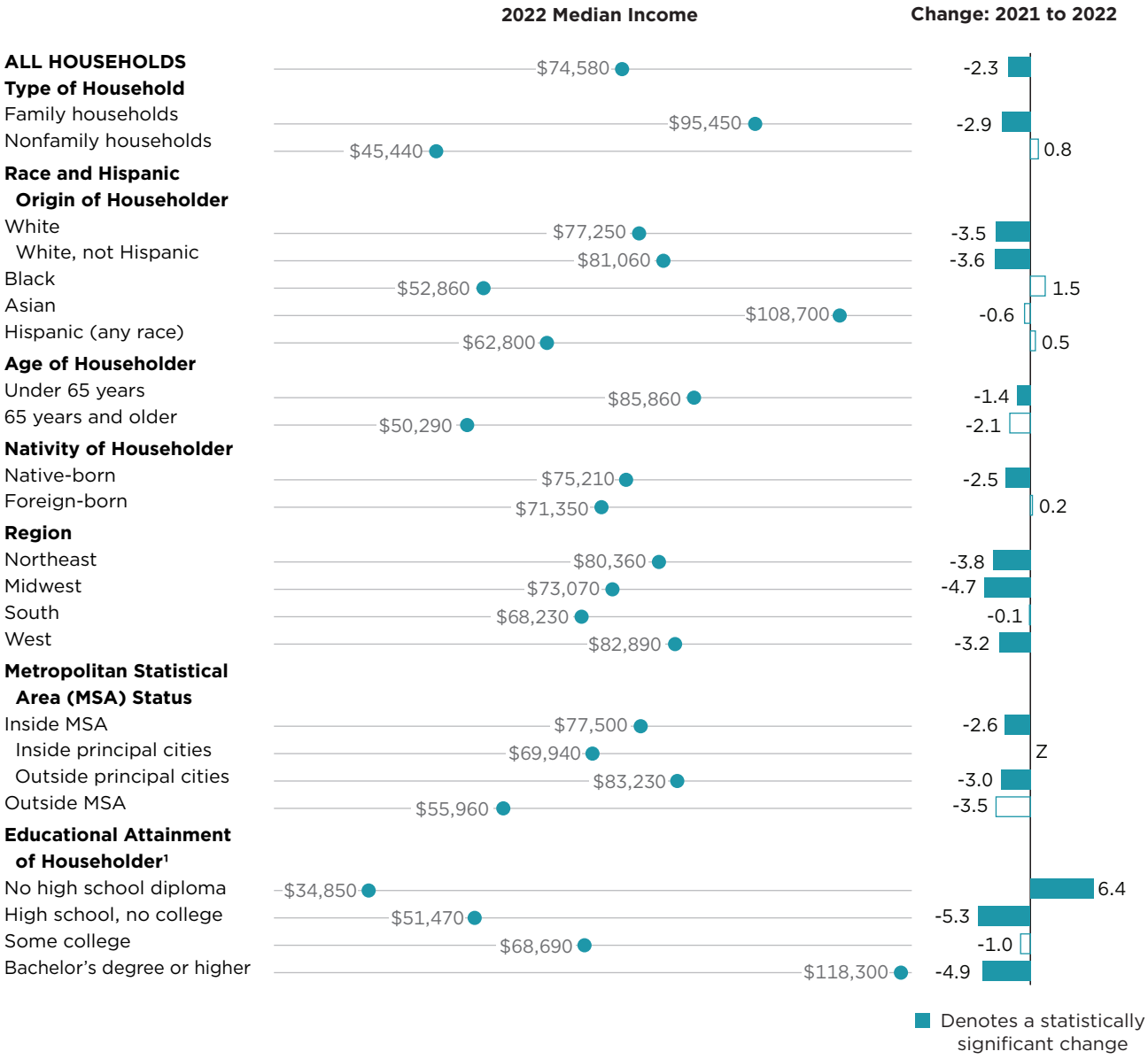
Real median income for householders under the age of 65 declined 1.4 percent from 2021 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Median income in 2022 for householders aged 65 and over ($50,290) was not statistically different from 2021.[13] Householders aged 45 to 54 were the only age group under the age of 65 that had a significant change in real median income in 2022. Their real median income decreased by 3.0 percent.[14]

Householders aged 45 to 54 ($101,500) had the highest median income in 2022, followed by householders 35 to 44 ($96,630), householders 55 to 64 ($81,240),

Figure 1.

Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics

(Households as of March of the following year)



Z Rounds to zero.

[1] Householders aged 25 and older. In 2022, the median household income for this group was $75,980.

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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

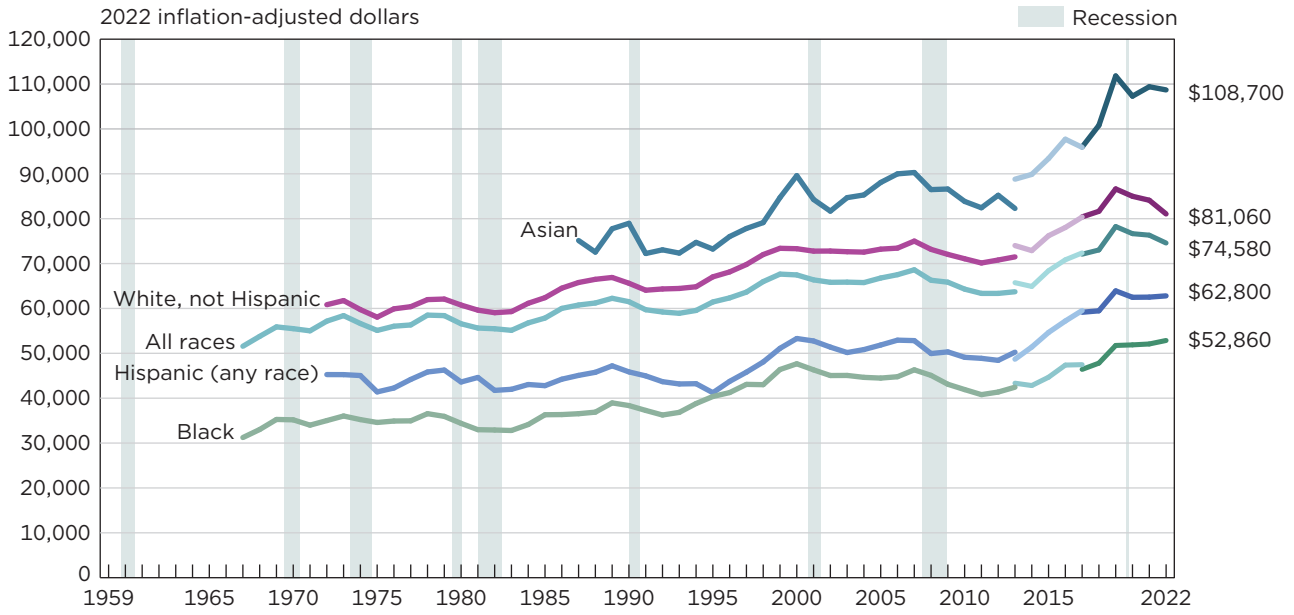
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

householders 25 to 34 ($80,240), and householders aged 15 to 24 ($52,460).[15] Householders aged 65 and over ($50,290) had the lowest median incomes.

Nativity[16]

Between 2021 and 2022, the real median income of households maintained by a native-born person declined 2.5 percent, while the median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically different from 2021 (Figure 1 and Table

Figure 2.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2022
(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. Income is in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). More information on the inflation 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

A-1).[17] Foreign-born individuals 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 2021 and 2022.[18]

Households maintained by naturalized citizens had the highest median household incomes in 2022 ($80,760), followed by native-born individuals ($75,210) and then noncitizens ($62,030).

Region[19]

Between 2021 and 2022, the Midwest, Northeast, and West experienced a decrease in real median household income (4.7 percent, 3.8 percent, and 3.2 percent, respectively), while real median household income in the South was not statistically different from 2021 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[20] Median household incomes were highest in the West ($82,890) and the Northeast ($80,360), followed by the Midwest ($73,070) and the South ($68,230).[21]

Residence[22]

In 2022, real median household income for households inside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) declined by 2.6 percent. The 2022 real median income of households outside of metropolitan areas was not statistically different from 2021.[23] Among households inside metropolitan areas, those outside principal cities experienced a decrease in median household income of 3.0 percent, while the median for those inside principal cities was not statistically different from 2021.[24] Households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income ($83,230), followed by households inside principal cities ($69,940). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income ($55,960).

Educational Attainment[25]

From 2021 to 2022, among householders aged 25 and over, real median incomes declined for those who obtained at least a

bachelor's degree (4.9 percent) and for those with a high school diploma but no college (5.3 percent).[26] Households maintained by someone with no high school diploma were the only group that experienced an increase in real median income, with an increase of 6.4 percent. The 2022 real median income of householders with some college was not statistically different from 2021.

Householders with more education had higher income. In 2022, households maintained by someone with at least a bachelor's degree had the highest median income ($118,300), followed by those with some college ($68,690) and those with a high school diploma ($51,470). Householders aged 25 and over with no high school diploma had the lowest median income ($34,850).

INCOME INEQUALITY

While the median represents the midpoint of the household income distribution, other points along the distribution provide additional information about 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 Figure 3 and Table A-3. Historical estimates for all six summary measures of money income inequality are available in Tables A-4a and A-4b, and corresponding estimates for equivalence-adjusted income are available in Table A-5. Post-tax income inequality estimates are available in Tables B-3 and B-4.

Money Income Inequality[27]

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 an 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 decreased by 1.2 percent between 2021 and 2022 (from 0.494 to 0.488); this represents the first time the Gini index has shown an annual decrease since 2007.[28] A decrease in the Gini index indicates that the distribution of income is becoming more equal. This decrease reverses the 1.2 percent increase in the Gini index between 2020 and 2021.

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.[29] The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile decreased from 13.53 in 2021 to 12.63 in 2022, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 12.63 times higher than income at the 10th percentile, a decrease of 6.7 percent from 2021. The ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile ("upper-tail" inequality) decreased 3.3 percent, from 2.99 in 2021 to 2.90 in 2022, while the ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile ("lower-tail" inequality) was not significantly different over this period.[30] Specifically, the change in household income at the 10th, 20th, and 30th percentile limits was not statistically significant between 2021 and 2022, while household income declined at the 40th, 50th, 60th, and 70th percentile limits (by 2.2 percent, 2.3 percent, 2.9 percent, and 2.8 percent, respectively).[31] Household income at the 80th, 90th, and 95th percentile limits also declined, by 4.9 percent, 5.5 percent, and 4.4 percent, respectively.[32] This indicates that declines in real income at the middle and top of the income distribution contributed to the decrease in the Gini index.

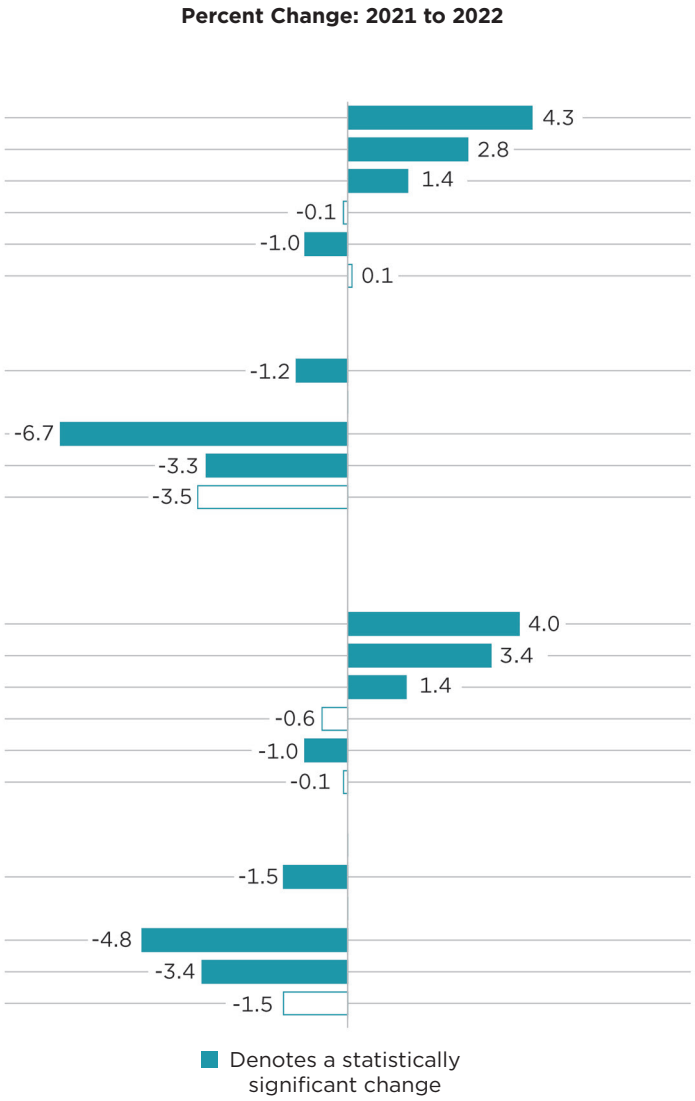
The quintile shares of aggregate household income provide additional information about how income is distributed across the population. A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest, so that 20 percent of all households are in each group. In 2022, households in the lowest quintile received 3.0 percent of aggregate household income, while households in the highest quintile received 52.1 percent of aggregate household income. Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.5 percent of aggregate household income.

Between 2021 and 2022, the share of aggregate household income increased in the lowest quintile (from 2.9 percent to 3.0 percent), the second quintile (from 8.0

Figure 3.

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

	2021	2022
MONEY INCOME		
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	2.9	3.0
Second quintile	8.0	8.2
Third quintile	13.9	14.0
Fourth quintile	22.6	22.5
Highest quintile	52.7	52.1
Top 5 percent	23.5	23.5
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.494	0.488
Income percentile ratios:		
90th/10th	13.53	12.63
90th/50th	2.99	2.90
50th/10th	4.52	4.36
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME		
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile		
Lowest quintile	3.3	3.5
Second quintile	8.8	9.1
Third quintile	14.4	14.6
Fourth quintile	22.3	22.1
Highest quintile	51.2	50.7
Top 5 percent	23.0	22.9
Summary Measures		
Gini index of income inequality	0.474	0.467
Income percentile ratios:		
90th/10th	10.89	10.37
90th/50th	2.81	2.71
50th/10th	3.88	3.82



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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

percent to 8.2 percent), and the third quintile (from 13.9 percent to 14.0 percent). The share of aggregate household income decreased in the highest quintile (from 52.7 percent to 52.1 percent).[33] The changes in the fourth quintile and the top 5 percent of households were not statistically significant between 2021 and 2022.

Table A-4a provides the income limits for each decile and household income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 1967 to 2022. In 2022, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $30,000 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes from $30,001 to $58,020; those in the third quintile had incomes

from $58,021 to $94,000; and those in the fourth quintile had incomes from $94,001 to $153,000. Households in the highest quintile had incomes of $153,001 or more. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $295,001 or more. Table A-4b provides quintile measures, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2022.

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).[34] This section presents the same inequality measures as the prior section but using equivalence-adjusted income. These equivalence-adjusted income inequality measures are in Figure 3 and Table A-3.

For both 2021 and 2022, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate (0.474 in 2021 and 0.467 in 2022) than on the traditional money-income estimate (0.494 in 2021 and 0.488 in 2022), 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. The equivalence-adjusted Gini index decreased by 1.5 percent between 2021 and 2022.[35]

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, inequality decreased between 2021 and 2022 as measured by the shares of aggregate income and the ratios of income percentiles (Table A-3). Between 2021 and 2022, the share of aggregate household income increased in the lowest quintile (from 3.3 percent to 3.5 percent), the second quintile (from 8.8 percent to 9.1 percent), and in the third quintile (from 14.4 percent to 14.6 percent).[36] The share of aggregate household income decreased in the highest quintile (from 51.2 percent to 50.7 percent). The changes in the fourth quintile and the top 5 percent were not statistically significant between 2021 and 2022.

The equivalence-adjusted ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile decreased from 10.89 in 2021 to 10.37 in 2022, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 10.37 times higher than income at the 10th percentile, a decrease of 4.8 percent. The ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile ("upper-tail" inequality) decreased 3.4 percent, from 2.81 in 2021 to 2.71 in 2022, while the ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile ("lower-tail" inequality) was not significantly different over this period.[37] 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 2022.

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). In 2022, earnings constituted 80 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).[38] As with median household income, earnings estimates are expressed in real or constant dollar terms, meaning that median earnings estimates for 2021 are inflation-adjusted by 7.8 percent to 2022 dollars. Year-to-year percent changes reflect this adjustment.[39]

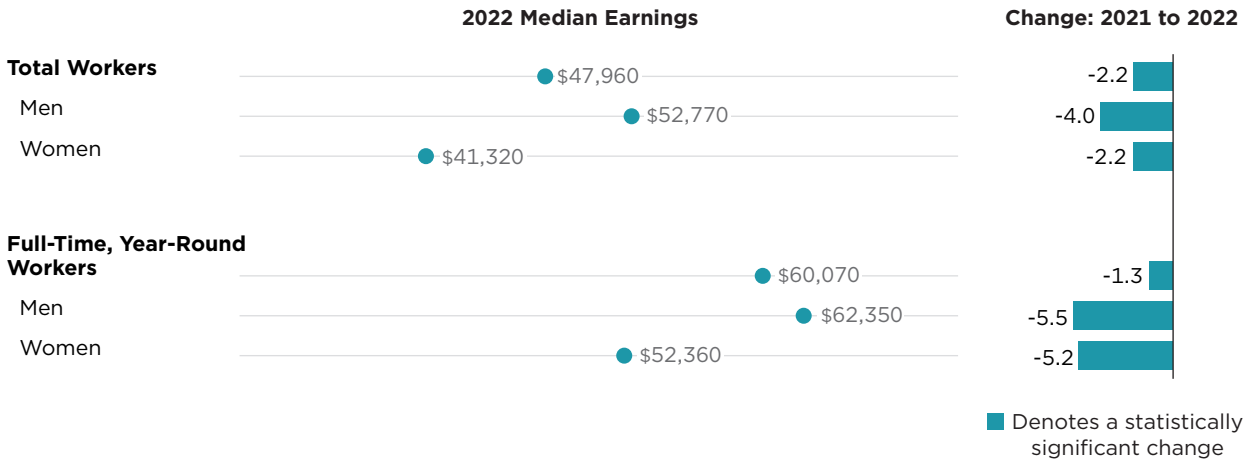
Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of total workers increased by 1.7 percent, an increase of 2.8 million workers. The number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 3.4 percent, or 4.0

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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

million workers. This is the second consecutive year that the composition of the workforce has shifted to full-time, year-round work after a steep decline due to the pandemic. In 2022, 71.0 percent of workers were employed full-time, year-round, up slightly from 70.2 percent in 2019, prior to the pandemic. The real median earnings of all workers decreased by 2.2 percent between 2021 and 2022. The 2022 real median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round also decreased by 1.3 percent from 2021.

Workers by Sex

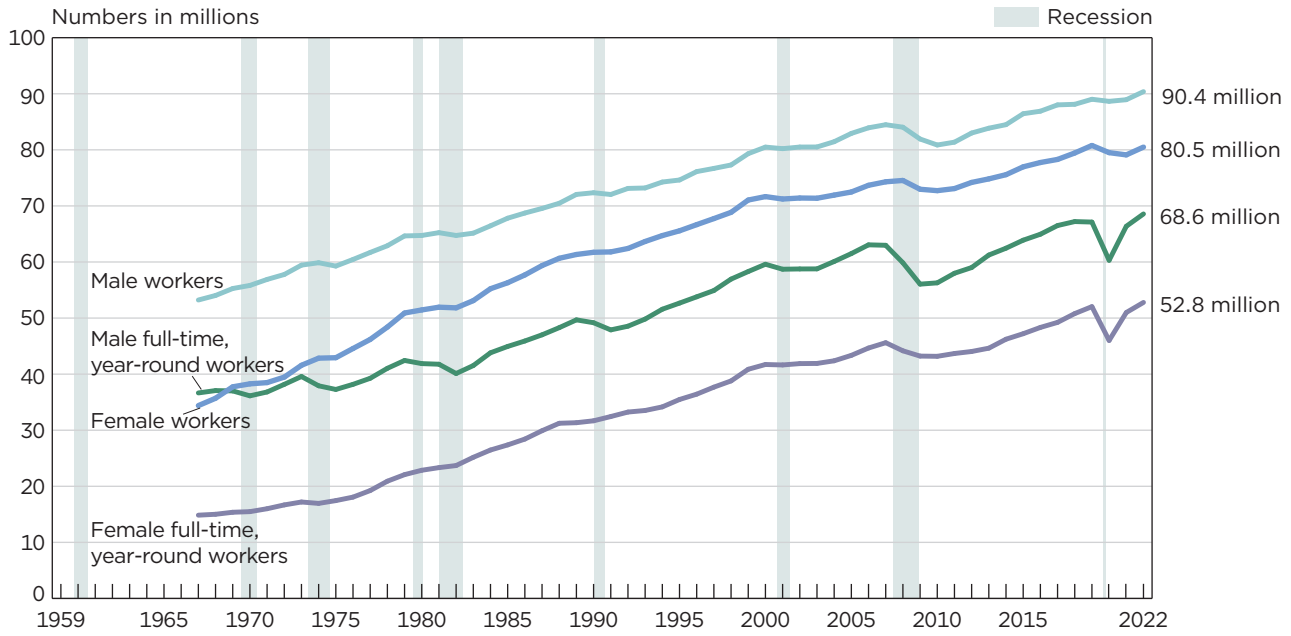
Looking at the details of median earnings and worker composition by sex can add more context to the annual changes experienced by the total working population. Between 2021 and 2022, the number of male and female workers increased by 1.6 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.[40] The real 2022 median earnings of working men decreased 4.0 percent from 2021, and the decline for women was 2.2 percent (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[41]

The median earnings of men ($62,350) and women ($52,360) who worked full-time, year-round decreased by 5.5 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).[42] The number of male full-time, year-round workers increased by about 2.2 million

Figure 5.

Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2022

(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 and counts of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960 and 1967, respectively. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

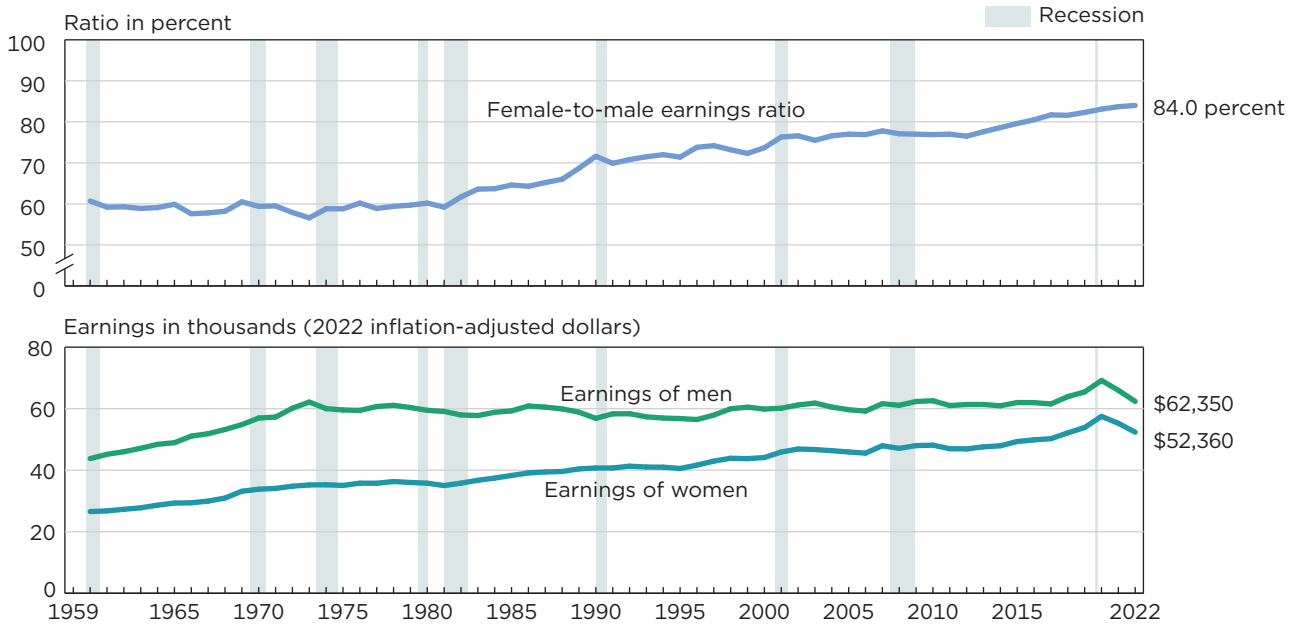
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

between 2021 and 2022, while the increase in the number of their female counterparts was approximately 1.8 million (Figure 5 and Table A-6).[43] In 2022, the share of male workers employed full-time, year-round increased to 75.9 percent from 74.6 percent in 2021 (1.7 percent increase). The share of female workers employed full-time, year-round increased to 65.6 percent in 2022 from 64.5 percent in 2021 (1.7 percent increase).[44] Since 2019, the share of female workers employed full-time, year-round increased 1.8 percent, while the change in the share of male workers employed full-time, year-round was not significant. The 2022 share of female workers employed full-time, year-round is the largest share ever recorded in this report.

Figure 6.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2022

(People 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. Income is in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). More information on the inflation 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2023 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 2022 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.840, not statistically different from the 2021 ratio (0.837). 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 2022 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 2022. The C-CPI-U increased by 7.8 percent between 2021 and 2022, the largest annual increase in cost-of-living adjustment since 1980. Despite nominal gains, real median household income declined by 2.3 percent between 2021 and 2022. The real median household income estimates declined in 2022 for most demographic subgroups analyzed. Income inequality as measured by the Gini index and percentile ratios decreased due to declines in real income at the top and middle of the income distribution. Between 2021 and 2022, the number of full-time, year-round workers increased by 3.4 percent, compared to a 1.7 percent increase in the number of total workers. This suggests a continuing shift from working part-time or part-year to full-time, year-round work. The real median earnings of all workers (including part-time and full-time basis) decreased 2.2 percent between 2021 and 2022, while median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 1.3 percent.

ENDNOTES

[1] References to "real" income refer to income after adjusting for inflation. The C-CPI-U values for 2000 to 2022 and the adjusted R-CPI-U-RS values for prior years are available in Appendix A. For more in-depth discussion of the effects of using different inflation indices on household income estimates, refer to Appendix C. The R-CPI-U-RS is produced from 1978 onward. For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 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.

[2] According to the R-CPI-U-RS, consumer prices rose 8.1 percent between 2021 and 2022. This was also the largest increase since 1981, when consumer prices rose 9.4 percent from 1980.

[3] 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.

[4] Shrider, Emily A., and John Creamer, "Poverty in the United States: 2022," *Current Population Reports*, P60-280, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2023, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-280.html>, and Keisler-Starkey, Katherine, Lisa N. Bunch, and Rachel A. Lindstrom, "Health Insurance in the United States: 2022," *Current Population Reports*, P60-281, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2023, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-281.html>.

[5] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for householders over the age of 65 and for those under the age of 65 was not statistically significant.

[6] Refer to Appendix A for information on business cycles and recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

[7] For more information on historical income comparisons across the recent survey redesigns, refer to "Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement" at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2023/09/using-administrative-data-nonresponse-cps-asec.html>.

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

[9] 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) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show 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 Hispanic individuals may be of any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 16.7 percent of White householders, 5.9 percent of Black householders, and 2.7 percent of Asian householders, and 33.4 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native 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 Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asians and Pacific Islander individuals in 1987. More information is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html>.

[10] The following differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income were not statistically different: White householders and non-Hispanic White householders; White householders and Asian householders; Non-Hispanic White householders and Asian householders; Black householders and Asian householders; Black householders and Hispanic householders; and Hispanic householders and Asian householders.

[11] 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 (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

[12] The percent change from 2021 to 2022 for the ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income was not statistically different from the percent change for the ratio of Hispanic to non-Hispanic White household income.

[13] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for householders over the age of 65 and for those under the age of 65 was not statistically significant.

[14] The differences between the 2021–2022 percent change in median household income for householders aged 45 to 54 and every other age category were not statistically significant.

[15] The 2022 real median household incomes for the following age groups were not statistically significant from one another: householders aged 15 to 24 compared to householders over age 65; and householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders aged 55 to 64.

[16] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas (Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), 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, 83.9 percent were native-born; 9.0 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.1 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[17] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for native-born householders and for foreign-born householders was not statistically significant.

[18] The differences among the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for foreign-born householders by specific citizenship status were not statistically significant.

[19] 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.

[20] The following differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income were not statistically significant: The South and the Northeast; the South and the West; the Northeast and Midwest; the Northeast and the West; and the Midwest and the West.

[21] The difference in 2022 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

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

[23] The differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for households inside MSAs and households outside MSAs were not statistically significant.

[24] The differences in 2021–2022 percent changes among households inside MSAs were not statistically significant. The 2021–2022 percent change in median household for households inside principal cities was not different from the 2021–2022 percent change for households outside principal cities.

[25] Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment>. Householders aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the "some college" category.

[26] The differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median household income for households with a high school diploma but no college and households with a bachelor's degree were not statistically significant.

[27] Money income is the baseline measure of income in this report. Money income is calculated pretax, meaning these inequality estimates do not reflect the direct redistributive effects of tax policy. Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of all income components. For inequality estimates based on post-tax income, refer to Appendix B.

[28] The money income Gini index decreased by 1.5 percent between 2006 and 2007.

[29] 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*, 1 October 2020; 57 (5): 1833–1851.

[30] The following differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in percentile income ratios were not statistically significant: 90th to 10th percentile and 90th to 50th percentile, and 90th to 50th percentile and 50th to 10th percentile.

[31] The differences among the 2021–2022 percent changes in household income at the 40th, 50th, 60th, and 70th percentile limits were not statistically significant. The differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in household income were not statistically significant at the following percentile limits: 10th percentile and 50th percentile; 20th percentile and 30th percentile; 60th percentile and 95th percentile; and 70th percentile and 95th percentile.

[32] The differences among the 2021–2022 percent changes in household income at the 80th, 90th, and 95th percentile limits were not statistically significant.

[33] The following differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in the share of aggregate household income were not statistically significant: lowest quintile and second quintile; second quintile and top 5 percent; third quintile and top 5 percent; fourth quintile and highest quintile; fourth quintile and top 5 percent; and highest quintile and top 5 percent.

[34] For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, refer to the SPM technical documentation at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

[35] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index and the money income Gini index was not statistically significant.

[36] The following differences between the 2021–2022 percent changes in the share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income were not statistically significant: lowest quintile and second quintile; lowest quintile and top 5 percent; second quintile and top 5 percent; third quintile and top 5 percent; fourth quintile and highest quintile; fourth quintile and top 5 percent; and highest quintile and top 5 percent.

[37] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in the equivalence-adjusted ratios of the 90th to 10th percentile and the 90th to 50th percentile was not statistically significant.

[38] 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 2022—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2022, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[39] The inflation-adjustment in this report is based on the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) for 2000 to 2022; the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) is used for years prior to 2000. More information and historical index values are available in Appendix A.

[40] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent increases in the number of male workers and the number of female workers was not statistically significant.

[41] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median earnings for working males with earnings and working females with earnings was not statistically significant.

[42] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes in median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers and male full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant.

[43] The difference between the 2021–2022 increases in the number of men working full-time, year-round and the number of women working full-time, year-round was not statistically significant.

[44] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent increases in the share of male workers employed full-time, year-round and the share of female workers employed full-time, year-round was not statistically different.

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. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as nutritional assistance, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not reflect that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc.

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. 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. The CPS ASEC collects income data for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year.

Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that, for many different reasons, many respondents tend to misreport or not report their income sources.[1] Income earned from wages or salaries, the largest component of money income, tends to be more accurately reported, and weighted totals are in line with other aggregate benchmarks.[2] Still, estimates in this report are affected by ongoing challenges of nonresponse and misreporting. More details on the impact of nonresponse bias are available in Appendix D.

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 of

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>.

Economic Research (NBER), a private research organization. The data points in the time series charts 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. To account for changes in the cost of living, this report and the associated tables and figures adjust historical income estimates using the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2022 and the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) between 1978 and 1999. For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (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 Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates 1947 to 2022." The price index used to adjust 2000 through 2022 estimates changed this year to the C-CPI-U; previously the R-CPI-U-RS was used. Appendix C discusses alternative price indices and how they would affect estimates of income over time.

Annual Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates: 1947 to 2022

Income year	C-CPI-U[1] Index (December 1999 = 100)	Percent change from year prior	Income year	C-CPI-U[1] Index (December 1999 = 100)	Percent change from year prior
1947	15.1	X	1985	66.9	3.4
1948	16.4	8.6	1986	68.0	1.6
1949	16.2	–1.2	1987	70.3	3.4
1950	16.4	1.2	1988	72.9	3.7
1951	17.7	7.9	1989	76.1	4.4
1952	18.0	1.7	1990	79.8	4.9
1953	18.1	0.6	1991	82.7	3.6
1954	18.3	1.1	1992	84.8	2.5
1955	18.2	–0.5	1993	86.9	2.5
1956	18.5	1.6	1994	88.8	2.2
1957	19.1	3.2	1995	90.9	2.4
1958	19.6	2.6	1996	93.3	2.6
1959	19.8	1.0	1997	95.3	2.1
1960	20.1	1.5	1998	96.6	1.4
1961	20.3	1.0	1999	98.6	2.1
1962	20.5	1.0	2000	102.0	3.4
1963	20.8	1.5	2001	104.3	2.3
1964	21.0	1.0	2002	105.6	1.2
1965	21.4	1.9	2003	107.8	2.1
1966	22.0	2.8	2004	110.5	2.5
1967	22.7	3.2	2005	113.7	2.9
1968	23.6	4.0	2006	117.0	2.9
1969	24.6	4.2	2007	120.0	2.6
1970	25.8	4.9	2008	124.4	3.7
1971	26.9	4.3	2009	123.9	–0.4
1972	27.8	3.3	2010	125.6	1.4
1973	29.5	6.1	2011	129.5	3.1
1974	32.4	9.8	2012	132.0	1.9
1975	35.1	8.3	2013	133.6	1.2
1976	37.1	5.7	2014	135.5	1.4
1977	39.5	6.5	2015	135.4	–0.1
1978	42.2	6.8	2016	136.6	0.9
1979	46.2	9.5	2017	139.0	1.8
1980	51.3	11.0	2018	141.8	2.0
1981	56.2	9.6	2019	143.9	1.5
1982	59.6	6.0	2020	145.4	1.0
1983	62.1	4.2	2021	152.0	4.5
1984	64.7	4.2	2022	163.9	7.8

X Not applicable.

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2022 and the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) between 1978 and 1999. 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 2022 data by dividing the annual average C-CPI-U for 2022 by the annual average for the earlier year(s). More information on the C-CPI-U is available at <www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi.htm>.

Endnotes

[1] For more information about the extent and nature of nonresponse and misreporting, refer to Bee, Adam, Joshua Mitchell, Nikolas Mittag, Jonthan Rothbuam, Carl Sanders, Lawrence Schmidt, and Matthew Unrath, "National Experimental Wellbeing Statistics," SEHSD Working Paper #2023-02, U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-02.html>.

[2] Rothbaum, Jonathan, "Comparing Income Aggregates: How Do the CPS and ACS Match the National Income and Product Accounts, 2007–2012," SEHSD Working Paper #2015-01, U.S. Census Bureau, 2015, <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.html>.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Characteristic	2021			2022			Percent change in real median income (2022 less 2021)*	
	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	**131,200**	**76,330**	**653**	**131,400**	**74,580**	**968**	***–2.3**	**1.31**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,270	98,300	849	84,330	95,450	958	*–2.9	1.15
Married-couple	61,440	115,300	1,011	62,180	110,800	1,121	*–3.9	1.15
Female householder, no spouse present	15,620	55,170	997	15,030	56,030	1,210	1.6	2.48
Male householder, no spouse present	7,212	76,050	2,053	7,128	73,630	2,716	–3.2	4.25
Nonfamily households	46,940	45,070	636	47,100	45,440	828	0.8	1.91
Female householder	24,220	38,540	874	24,360	40,200	781	*4.3	2.69
Male householder	22,720	53,340	1,582	22,740	51,930	990	–2.6	2.89
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	102,100	80,080	983	101,400	77,250	871	*–3.5	1.32
White, not Hispanic	85,080	84,110	1,165	84,490	81,060	958	*–3.6	1.52
Black	17,700	52,080	1,810	18,080	52,860	1,470	1.5	4.04
Asian	7,276	109,400	3,092	7,609	108,700	3,886	–0.6	3.99
Hispanic (any race)	19,230	62,520	1,709	19,320	62,800	1,596	0.5	3.39
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	95,370	87,060	661	94,300	85,860	947	*–1.4	1.10
15 to 24 years	6,061	55,690	1,698	6,136	52,460	3,454	–5.8	6.53
25 to 34 years	20,990	80,720	2,084	20,720	80,240	1,507	–0.6	2.75
35 to 44 years	22,600	97,380	1,684	22,530	96,630	1,799	–0.8	2.26
45 to 54 years	21,650	104,700	1,723	21,500	101,500	1,385	*–3.0	1.91
55 to 64 years	24,070	81,780	1,556	23,410	81,240	1,827	–0.7	2.79
65 years and older	35,830	51,350	1,118	37,130	50,290	975	–2.1	2.52
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,800	77,120	746	110,300	75,210	789	*–2.5	1.14
Foreign-born	20,400	71,210	1,611	21,150	71,350	1,331	0.2	2.74
Naturalized citizen	11,330	79,960	2,651	11,770	80,760	2,151	1.0	4.06
Not a citizen	9,070	61,610	2,320	9,375	62,030	1,756	0.7	4.30
Region								
Northeast	22,640	83,540	2,917	22,630	80,360	1,931	*–3.8	3.66
Midwest	28,050	76,700	1,385	28,280	73,070	1,933	*–4.7	2.55
South	50,610	68,330	1,313	51,080	68,230	1,475	–0.1	2.25
West	29,900	85,650	1,598	29,440	82,890	1,989	*–3.2	2.53
Residence[3]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	113,300	79,600	1,015	113,500	77,500	973	*–2.6	1.43
Inside principal cities	43,630	69,920	1,621	43,710	69,940	1,381	Z	2.59
Outside principal cities	69,640	85,830	1,196	69,770	83,230	1,483	*–3.0	1.67
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,940	57,960	2,184	17,950	55,960	1,340	–3.5	3.63
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	125,100	77,690	676	125,300	75,980	681	*–2.2	1.04
No high school diploma	10,010	32,760	834	9,632	34,850	1,494	*6.4	4.91
High school, no college	32,210	54,350	857	31,830	51,470	770	*–5.3	1.92
Some college	33,790	69,420	1,599	33,650	68,690	1,336	–1.0	2.60
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,130	124,500	1,910	50,180	118,300	1,827	*–4.9	1.81

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[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>.

Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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															
2022	131,400	100	8.3	7.4	7.6	10.6	16.2	12.3	16.4	9.2	11.9	74,580	968	106,400	1,034
2021	131,200	100	8.4	7.7	7.5	10.4	15.3	12.2	16.1	9.1	13.3	76,330	653	110,300	1,110
2020[2]	129,200	100	8.1	7.7	7.5	10.3	15.6	12.1	16.5	9.0	13.2	76,660	992	109,900	1,183
2019	128,500	100	7.7	7.1	7.4	10.4	16.0	12.0	16.9	9.3	13.4	78,250	1,030	111,700	1,187
2018	128,600	100	8.5	7.8	8.0	10.8	15.9	12.7	16.2	8.6	11.4	73,030	799	104,100	1,038
2017[3]	127,700	100	8.7	8.2	7.6	11.8	15.5	12.3	16.1	8.2	11.6	72,090	624	103,300	1,107
2017	127,600	100	8.7	8.2	7.7	11.8	15.0	12.5	16.1	8.6	11.2	72,370	650	101,700	1,009
2016	126,200	100	9.0	8.0	8.0	11.5	16.2	12.3	16.1	8.3	10.6	70,840	861	99,760	926
2015	125,800	100	9.1	8.8	8.3	12.1	15.5	12.1	16.0	8.4	9.6	68,410	639	95,950	802
2014	124,600	100	10.1	9.2	8.5	12.3	16.0	12.2	15.0	7.9	8.9	64,900	780	91,610	887
2013[4]	123,900	100	10.0	9.3	8.7	11.7	16.3	12.4	15.1	7.6	9.0	65,740	1,320	92,250	1,340
2013[5]	123,000	100	9.9	9.6	8.5	12.5	16.7	12.5	15.0	7.5	7.9	63,720	557	89,120	1,007
2012	122,500	100	9.9	9.6	9.1	12.4	16.5	12.4	15.0	7.4	7.6	63,350	427	88,500	860
2011	121,100	100	9.7	9.3	9.3	12.4	16.6	12.7	15.0	7.3	7.7	63,350	523	88,190	766
2010[6]	119,900	100	9.6	9.5	9.1	12.1	16.5	12.6	15.3	7.6	7.7	64,300	698	87,940	773
2009[7]	117,500	100	8.9	8.9	9.4	11.9	17.0	12.9	15.6	7.5	7.9	65,850	464	89,920	529
2008	117,200	100	8.9	8.8	9.3	12.0	16.7	12.8	16.1	7.6	7.9	66,280	297	90,150	524
2007	116,800	100	8.5	9.1	8.5	11.6	16.5	13.0	16.4	8.0	8.4	68,610	315	92,340	530
2006	116,000	100	8.5	8.4	8.4	12.7	17.0	12.7	16.1	7.7	8.4	67,520	477	93,260	592
2005	114,400	100	8.9	8.8	8.6	11.8	17.5	12.6	16.3	7.4	8.0	66,780	368	91,310	567
2004[8]	113,300	100	9.0	8.9	8.7	12.5	17.1	12.7	16.1	7.3	7.7	65,760	478	89,690	556
2003	112,000	100	8.9	9.3	8.6	12.0	16.7	13.0	16.0	7.9	7.6	65,860	470	89,810	540
2002	111,300	100	8.8	9.2	8.4	12.4	16.7	13.0	16.4	7.7	7.4	65,820	355	89,790	554
2001	109,300	100	8.4	9.0	8.6	12.1	16.9	13.2	16.5	7.6	7.7	66,360	333	91,470	600
2000[9]	108,200	100	8.2	8.8	8.2	12.6	17.0	13.3	16.6	7.6	7.7	67,470	349	91,810	595
1999[10]	106,400	100	8.1	8.9	8.7	12.2	17.0	13.2	16.7	7.5	7.7	67,650	520	90,990	777
1998	103,900	100	8.7	9.0	8.7	12.0	17.4	13.5	16.7	7.3	6.8	65,980	642	87,980	781
1997	102,500	100	9.2	9.3	9.2	12.1	17.7	13.4	16.1	6.7	6.3	63,640	484	85,460	786
1996	101,000	100	9.4	9.8	8.9	12.9	17.6	13.5	16.0	6.2	5.7	62,350	517	82,780	763
1995[11]	99,630	100	9.4	9.7	9.4	12.6	18.4	13.6	15.5	6.2	5.3	61,440	584	81,030	730
1994[12]	98,990	100	10.2	10.1	9.3	13.2	18.0	13.0	15.2	5.8	5.2	59,550	446	79,610	704
1993[13]	97,110	100	10.5	10.2	9.3	13.2	17.9	13.4	14.8	5.9	4.8	58,920	453	78,140	695
1992[14]	96,430	100	10.6	10.0	9.5	12.8	18.3	13.7	15.1	5.7	4.3	59,210	461	75,070	518
1991	95,670	100	10.3	9.8	9.0	13.4	18.4	14.0	15.1	5.8	4.3	59,710	473	75,160	509
1990	94,310	100	10.0	9.4	8.9	12.9	19.2	13.9	15.3	5.8	4.6	61,500	517	76,820	534

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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	93,350	100	9.4	9.4	9.3	12.5	18.4	14.3	15.8	6.1	4.8	62,260	563	78,660	563
1988	92,830	100	10.2	9.3	9.0	12.8	18.5	14.4	15.7	5.6	4.5	61,210	492	76,480	562
1987[15]	91,120	100	10.4	9.4	9.2	12.8	18.6	14.2	15.6	5.6	4.2	60,760	472	75,560	510
1986	89,480	100	10.8	9.4	9.1	13.1	18.8	14.3	15.3	5.3	3.9	60,010	511	74,140	496
1985[16]	88,460	100	10.8	10.0	9.4	13.6	19.2	14.0	14.7	4.8	3.4	57,860	516	71,210	463
1984[17]	86,790	100	10.6	10.3	9.8	13.7	19.5	13.9	14.4	4.7	3.2	56,780	425	69,570	421
1983	85,410	100	11.2	10.2	10.4	13.7	19.8	13.9	13.7	4.3	2.8	55,120	412	67,040	412
1982	83,920	100	11.3	10.5	10.0	13.8	20.4	14.0	13.3	4.0	2.7	55,470	412	66,850	407
1981	83,530	100	11.2	10.2	10.4	13.9	19.7	14.6	13.6	4.1	2.3	55,630	480	66,460	398
1980	82,370	100	10.7	10.3	9.8	13.9	20.0	15.1	13.8	4.2	2.3	56,580	478	67,300	405
1979[18]	80,780	100	10.5	9.8	9.1	13.9	20.0	15.3	14.4	4.3	2.7	58,400	455	69,370	432
1978	77,330	100	10.2	10.2	9.6	13.3	20.2	15.5	14.4	4.0	2.6	58,510	390	68,860	434
1977	76,030	100	10.6	10.7	9.6	13.7	20.6	15.0	13.9	3.5	2.3	56,320	348	66,810	334
1976[19]	74,140	100	10.7	10.4	9.7	14.0	20.6	15.7	13.3	3.4	2.1	56,040	342	65,920	334
1975[20]	72,870	100	10.9	10.8	9.8	14.3	21.4	15.0	12.8	3.1	1.9	55,100	369	64,340	330
1974[20,21]	71,160	100	10.3	10.0	9.7	13.7	21.9	15.4	13.4	3.6	2.1	56,640	358	66,240	341
1973	69,860	100	10.4	10.2	9.1	12.8	21.6	15.6	14.2	3.7	2.4	58,400	366	67,540	338
1972[22]	68,250	100	11.2	9.9	9.1	13.7	21.9	15.4	13.2	3.5	2.2	57,170	359	66,540	339
1971[23]	66,680	100	12.0	9.7	9.6	14.6	22.9	14.9	11.7	3.0	1.7	55,010	351	63,260	331
1970	64,780	100	12.1	9.3	9.4	13.9	23.4	15.4	11.8	2.9	1.8	55,490	334	63,530	334
1969	63,400	100	12.0	9.1	9.1	14.3	23.7	15.5	11.7	2.8	1.7	55,890	340	63,590	329
1968	62,210	100	12.3	9.4	9.7	15.0	24.4	15.1	10.5	2.3	1.4	53,770	320	60,840	320
1967[24]	60,810	100	13.5	9.6	9.2	15.9	25.3	13.4	9.3	2.3	1.5	51,570	309	57,680	309
WHITE ALONE[25]															
2022	101,400	100	7.4	7.2	7.4	10.4	16.2	12.6	17.1	9.5	12.3	77,250	871	109,300	1,215
2021	102,100	100	7.4	7.2	7.2	10.2	15.3	12.4	16.9	9.5	13.9	80,080	983	114,100	1,276
2020[2]	100,900	100	6.9	7.2	7.3	10.1	15.6	12.4	17.2	9.6	13.7	80,750	831	113,300	1,346
2019	100,600	100	6.5	6.7	6.8	10.2	16.1	12.3	17.5	9.7	14.1	82,240	911	115,900	1,358
2018	100,500	100	7.1	7.3	7.6	10.6	16.0	13.2	17.1	9.1	12.1	77,380	746	108,600	1,194
2017[3]	100,100	100	7.3	7.6	7.4	11.4	15.7	12.6	16.9	8.7	12.4	76,450	993	107,900	1,245
2017	100,100	100	7.3	7.8	7.5	11.4	15.1	12.9	17.0	9.1	11.9	76,970	807	105,700	1,168
2016	99,400	100	7.6	7.5	7.8	11.3	16.4	12.6	16.9	8.8	11.2	74,220	659	103,600	1,054
2015	99,310	100	7.5	8.3	8.2	12.0	15.5	12.5	16.8	8.9	10.1	72,760	759	99,530	936
2014	98,680	100	8.6	8.7	8.2	12.1	16.1	12.7	15.7	8.3	9.5	68,790	706	95,430	1,041
2013[4]	98,810	100	8.5	8.9	8.5	11.5	16.3	13.0	15.8	7.9	9.6	69,620	1,043	95,480	1,530
2013[5]	97,770	100	8.3	9.1	8.2	12.2	16.9	13.1	15.8	7.9	8.4	67,790	858	93,040	1,098
2012	97,710	100	8.2	9.2	8.9	12.3	16.7	12.9	15.8	7.9	8.2	66,690	784	92,400	948
2011	96,960	100	8.0	8.8	9.0	12.4	16.9	13.1	15.7	7.7	8.3	66,080	468	92,150	879
2010[6]	96,310	100	8.0	9.2	8.8	12.0	16.6	13.0	16.2	8.0	8.3	67,480	543	91,880	869

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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]	95,490	100	7.4	8.4	9.2	11.7	17.2	13.3	16.3	8.0	8.4	68,600	335	93,320	592
2008	95,300	100	7.5	8.5	9.0	11.7	16.7	13.3	16.9	8.0	8.4	68,920	329	93,800	594
2007	95,110	100	7.0	8.7	8.4	11.4	16.6	13.2	17.1	8.5	9.1	71,180	346	96,060	602
2006	94,710	100	7.1	8.0	8.2	12.5	17.2	13.0	16.9	8.1	9.0	70,990	339	96,810	664
2005	93,590	100	7.4	8.4	8.4	11.8	17.5	13.0	17.0	7.9	8.6	69,990	503	95,090	647
2004[8]	92,880	100	7.6	8.6	8.4	12.2	17.1	13.0	16.9	7.8	8.2	69,210	447	93,310	632
2003	91,960	100	7.5	8.8	8.5	11.9	16.8	13.3	16.7	8.3	8.2	69,380	448	93,640	618
2002	91,650	100	7.5	8.8	8.2	12.2	16.6	13.5	17.2	8.1	7.9	69,980	467	93,380	626
WHITE[26]															
2001	90,680	100	7.1	8.8	8.3	11.9	17.0	13.4	17.2	8.0	8.3	69,960	540	95,090	672
2000[9]	90,030	100	7.0	8.5	7.9	12.4	17.0	13.6	17.3	8.0	8.2	70,570	513	95,210	671
1999[10]	88,890	100	6.8	8.5	8.5	12.1	17.1	13.6	17.6	7.9	8.0	70,360	585	94,290	878
1998	87,210	100	7.2	8.6	8.4	11.8	17.5	13.9	17.5	7.7	7.3	69,420	572	91,970	890
1997	86,110	100	7.8	8.9	9.0	11.9	17.9	13.7	16.9	7.1	6.8	67,030	699	89,260	894
1996	85,060	100	7.9	9.2	8.7	12.8	17.8	14.0	16.7	6.6	6.2	65,280	555	86,070	838
1995[11]	84,510	100	8.0	9.2	9.2	12.5	18.5	14.0	16.2	6.6	5.7	64,490	555	84,260	804
1994[12]	83,740	100	8.5	9.6	9.0	13.1	18.4	13.5	16.0	6.2	5.7	62,810	580	83,120	795
1993[13]	82,390	100	8.7	9.6	9.0	13.2	18.3	14.0	15.7	6.3	5.2	62,170	596	81,640	776
1992[14]	81,800	100	8.7	9.5	9.3	12.8	18.7	14.3	16.0	6.1	4.7	62,250	496	78,460	575
1991	81,680	100	8.5	9.3	8.8	13.4	18.7	14.5	16.0	6.2	4.6	62,570	499	78,330	561
1990	80,970	100	8.3	8.8	8.8	12.9	19.6	14.4	16.2	6.1	5.0	64,150	483	79,920	588
1989	80,160	100	7.8	8.9	9.0	12.4	18.8	14.8	16.6	6.5	5.2	65,490	524	81,930	624
1988	79,730	100	8.6	8.6	8.8	12.7	19.0	15.0	16.6	6.0	4.8	64,710	629	79,740	618
1987[15]	78,520	100	8.7	8.8	8.9	12.7	19.0	14.8	16.6	5.9	4.5	64,020	529	78,790	560
1986	77,280	100	9.2	8.9	8.7	13.0	19.2	14.9	16.2	5.6	4.2	63,090	504	77,230	543
1985[16]	76,580	100	9.3	9.5	9.1	13.5	19.6	14.6	15.5	5.2	3.7	61,020	536	74,130	512
1984[17]	75,330	100	9.0	9.7	9.3	13.6	20.1	14.6	15.2	5.0	3.4	59,900	496	72,440	463
1983	74,380	100	9.5	9.5	10.1	13.7	20.4	14.5	14.5	4.6	3.1	57,810	430	69,820	447
1982	73,180	100	9.8	9.9	9.6	13.9	20.8	14.7	14.1	4.3	3.0	58,070	434	69,610	448
1981	72,850	100	9.6	9.5	10.1	13.9	20.2	15.3	14.4	4.5	2.5	58,770	446	69,240	432
1980	71,870	100	9.2	9.6	9.4	13.9	20.4	15.8	14.6	4.5	2.6	59,690	505	70,010	441
1979[18]	70,770	100	9.2	9.1	8.8	13.7	20.5	15.9	15.2	4.6	3.0	61,230	479	72,110	473
1978	68,030	100	8.9	9.6	9.3	13.2	20.5	16.3	15.1	4.3	2.8	60,820	441	71,410	473
1977	66,930	100	9.4	10.0	9.2	13.5	21.1	15.7	14.7	3.8	2.5	59,220	410	69,420	369
1976[19]	65,350	100	9.5	9.7	9.3	14.0	21.0	16.5	14.1	3.7	2.3	58,710	400	68,460	363
1975[20]	64,390	100	9.7	10.1	9.5	14.2	21.9	15.6	13.6	3.3	2.1	57,620	346	66,720	361
1974[20, 21]	62,980	100	9.2	9.3	9.3	13.5	22.4	16.1	14.1	3.9	2.3	59,240	366	68,690	366
1973	61,970	100	9.3	9.4	8.7	12.5	21.9	16.3	15.1	4.0	2.6	61,210	384	70,160	366
1972[22]	60,620	100	10.1	9.1	8.6	13.5	22.5	16.0	14.0	3.8	2.4	59,980	378	69,130	369
1971[23]	59,460	100	10.9	9.1	9.1	14.3	23.6	15.6	12.4	3.2	1.9	57,540	361	65,550	351
1970	57,580	100	11.0	8.7	9.0	13.6	24.1	16.1	12.5	3.1	1.9	57,790	366	65,760	355

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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	56,250	100	10.9	8.5	8.6	13.9	24.4	16.4	12.4	3.0	1.9	58,330	351	65,950	362
1968	55,390	100	11.2	8.7	9.1	14.9	25.2	15.8	11.1	2.4	1.5	55,990	343	63,030	343
1967[24]	54,190	100	12.4	8.8	8.8	15.8	26.2	14.1	9.9	2.4	1.6	53,780	321	59,790	333
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC[25]															
2022	84,490	100	6.9	7.0	7.1	9.9	15.7	12.4	17.6	10.1	13.4	81,060	958	114,000	1,414
2021	85,080	100	6.8	7.1	6.9	9.6	14.8	12.4	17.2	10.1	15.1	84,110	1,165	119,400	1,497
2020[2]	84,710	100	6.4	6.9	7.0	9.5	15.1	12.3	17.6	10.2	15.0	84,990	958	118,800	1,562
2019	84,870	100	6.1	6.5	6.4	9.7	15.6	12.2	18.0	10.2	15.4	86,630	998	121,500	1,548
2018	84,730	100	6.6	6.9	7.1	10.0	15.6	13.2	17.8	9.6	13.2	81,650	753	113,600	1,352
2017[3]	84,710	100	6.7	7.3	7.1	10.9	15.3	12.6	17.4	9.2	13.6	80,400	1,307	112,900	1,369
2017	84,680	100	6.8	7.5	7.2	10.9	14.7	12.9	17.4	9.6	13.0	80,350	1,238	110,200	1,282
2016	84,390	100	7.1	7.2	7.5	10.7	16.1	12.6	17.3	9.3	12.3	78,040	1,007	107,700	1,202
2015	84,450	100	6.9	8.1	7.8	11.4	15.2	12.5	17.6	9.5	11.0	76,200	1,079	103,600	1,057
2014	84,230	100	8.1	8.4	7.8	11.5	15.8	12.8	16.3	8.9	10.5	72,890	732	99,750	1,152
2013[4]	84,430	100	7.9	8.4	7.9	10.6	16.3	13.4	16.5	8.5	10.5	74,010	1,076	99,650	1,711
2013[5]	83,640	100	7.6	8.7	7.7	11.7	16.7	13.3	16.5	8.5	9.2	71,490	1,235	97,330	1,273
2012	83,790	100	7.4	8.8	8.5	11.7	16.5	13.2	16.5	8.5	8.9	70,790	733	96,660	1,052
2011	83,570	100	7.3	8.5	8.5	11.9	16.7	13.4	16.4	8.2	9.1	70,130	683	96,270	995
2010[6]	83,310	100	7.3	8.9	8.3	11.5	16.4	13.2	16.9	8.5	9.0	71,070	957	95,700	987
2009[7]	83,160	100	6.9	7.9	8.8	11.2	17.1	13.5	17.0	8.5	9.1	72,040	607	96,890	651
2008	82,880	100	6.9	8.1	8.6	11.1	16.4	13.5	17.6	8.6	9.1	73,160	488	97,630	657
2007	82,770	100	6.5	8.4	7.9	10.8	16.3	13.3	17.7	9.1	9.9	75,010	555	99,950	663
2006	82,680	100	6.6	7.7	7.7	12.0	16.8	13.2	17.6	8.6	9.7	73,440	433	100,500	730
2005	82,000	100	6.9	8.1	7.9	11.3	17.2	13.1	17.7	8.4	9.3	73,210	408	98,890	719
2004[8]	81,630	100	7.2	8.3	8.0	11.7	16.8	13.2	17.6	8.3	8.9	72,550	547	96,790	693
2003	81,150	100	7.0	8.4	8.1	11.4	16.5	13.5	17.4	8.9	8.8	72,640	578	97,130	678
2002	81,170	100	7.1	8.5	7.8	11.6	16.4	13.6	17.9	8.6	8.5	72,790	470	96,410	674
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC[26]															
2001	80,820	100	6.8	8.4	7.9	11.6	16.7	13.6	17.7	8.5	8.9	72,770	496	98,130	732
2000[9]	80,530	100	6.7	8.2	7.6	12.0	16.7	13.7	17.9	8.5	8.7	73,310	484	98,110	724

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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]	79,820	100	6.4	8.1	8.2	11.6	16.9	13.8	18.1	8.3	8.6	73,400	763	97,390	949
1998	78,580	100	6.6	8.2	8.1	11.4	17.4	14.1	18.2	8.1	7.8	72,010	681	94,920	955
1997	77,940	100	7.1	8.5	8.6	11.6	17.8	13.9	17.6	7.5	7.3	69,790	600	92,120	N
1996	77,240	100	7.3	8.8	8.4	12.4	17.7	14.3	17.4	7.0	6.6	68,140	769	88,670	N
1995[11]	76,930	100	7.2	8.7	8.8	12.2	18.6	14.4	17.0	7.0	6.1	67,040	575	87,000	857
1994[12]	77,000	100	7.9	9.2	8.8	12.9	18.4	13.8	16.6	6.4	6.0	64,830	565	85,240	832
1993[13]	75,700	100	8.2	9.1	8.8	12.9	18.3	14.4	16.2	6.6	5.5	64,450	621	83,790	822
1992[14]	75,110	100	8.1	9.1	9.0	12.6	18.6	14.6	16.6	6.4	4.9	64,340	655	80,450	610
1991	75,630	100	8.1	8.9	8.6	13.2	18.7	14.7	16.5	6.5	4.8	64,060	518	80,010	587
1990	75,040	100	7.8	8.5	8.6	12.7	19.6	14.6	16.7	6.3	5.2	65,610	503	81,690	608
1989	74,500	100	7.3	8.7	8.8	12.2	18.8	15.0	17.0	6.7	5.5	66,900	539	83,570	673
1988	74,070	100	8.1	8.3	8.5	12.5	19.0	15.2	17.1	6.3	5.0	66,490	644	81,370	629
1987[15]	73,120	100	8.2	8.5	8.6	12.5	19.1	15.1	17.1	6.2	4.7	65,780	602	80,330	614
1986	72,070	100	8.8	8.6	8.5	12.8	19.3	15.2	16.6	5.8	4.5	64,520	547	78,760	595
1985[16]	71,540	100	8.9	9.1	8.9	13.3	19.6	14.9	15.9	5.4	3.8	62,400	524	75,580	564
1984[17]	70,590	100	8.6	9.4	9.2	13.6	20.1	14.8	15.6	5.2	3.6	61,150	558	73,700	542
1983	69,650	100	9.1	9.2	10.0	13.5	20.5	14.8	14.9	4.7	3.3	59,290	491	71,660	504
1982	69,210	100	9.4	9.6	9.4	13.8	20.9	14.9	14.4	4.5	3.1	59,050	489	70,630	498
1981	69,000	100	9.4	9.3	10.0	13.8	20.2	15.5	14.7	4.6	2.6	59,620	499	70,110	480
1980	68,110	100	9.0	9.4	9.2	13.8	20.4	16.0	14.9	4.6	2.6	60,750	568	70,930	526
1979[18]	67,200	100	9.0	9.0	8.6	13.5	20.4	16.1	15.5	4.8	3.1	62,090	566	72,940	525
1978	64,840	100	8.7	9.5	9.2	13.0	20.5	16.4	15.5	4.4	2.9	61,970	537	72,260	511
1977	63,720	100	9.2	9.8	9.1	13.3	21.0	15.9	15.1	3.9	2.6	60,390	560	70,270	546
1976[19]	62,370	100	9.3	9.5	9.2	13.8	21.0	16.7	14.4	3.8	2.4	59,910	574	69,340	509
1975[20]	61,530	100	9.5	10.0	9.3	14.0	21.9	15.8	14.0	3.4	2.2	58,060	507	67,540	538
1974[20, 21]	60,160	100	9.1	9.1	9.1	13.3	22.4	16.3	14.4	4.0	2.3	59,740	483	69,470	499
1973	59,240	100	9.3	9.3	8.5	12.3	21.9	16.4	15.4	4.1	2.7	61,750	475	70,940	494
1972[22]	58,010	100	10.1	8.9	8.4	13.2	22.4	16.3	14.4	3.9	2.5	60,830	475	69,930	514
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2022	19,160	100	13.6	9.7	10.2	12.7	18.1	11.8	11.8	6.0	6.1	53,500	1,544	77,150	2,018
2021	18,700	100	14.2	11.2	9.8	13.4	16.0	11.4	12.0	5.6	6.6	52,640	1,793	77,130	2,026
2020[2]	18,290	100	15.3	10.8	9.9	12.2	16.7	11.0	13.0	5.0	6.1	52,700	1,421	77,680	2,076

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)
2019	18,060	100	14.5	10.3	11.2	12.6	16.5	10.4	12.5	5.7	6.3	52,480	1,308	77,360	2,186
2018	18,100	100	16.4	11.3	10.9	13.0	16.5	11.1	10.8	5.1	4.9	48,190	1,059	68,620	1,542
2017[3]	17,810	100	16.4	12.1	9.5	14.9	15.4	10.7	11.4	4.7	4.9	47,150	1,333	68,830	1,538
2017	17,800	100	16.5	11.6	9.5	14.8	15.2	10.8	11.8	5.0	4.7	47,870	972	69,550	1,550
2016	17,510	100	16.8	11.6	10.1	13.9	16.1	10.8	11.5	4.7	4.5	48,070	1,151	69,740	1,847
2015	17,320	100	17.8	12.4	10.1	13.9	15.8	10.3	10.9	5.0	3.8	45,040	1,087	66,340	1,726
2014	17,200	100	18.6	12.8	10.7	14.4	16.2	9.2	10.2	4.3	3.6	43,130	939	62,440	1,379
2013[4]	16,720	100	18.7	12.0	11.1	14.1	16.9	9.1	10.3	4.3	3.4	43,880	1,570	63,390	2,670
2013[5]	16,860	100	18.6	13.6	10.3	14.8	16.3	9.2	10.2	4.0	3.1	42,660	1,413	60,980	1,758
2012	16,560	100	19.5	13.1	11.1	13.6	16.2	9.8	9.9	4.0	2.9	41,870	1,630	59,800	1,507
2011	16,170	100	19.7	13.1	11.4	13.3	15.5	10.1	9.7	4.2	2.9	40,960	1,151	60,130	1,609
2010[6]	15,910	100	19.6	12.4	11.4	13.5	16.3	10.3	9.5	4.1	2.9	41,960	1,009	59,370	1,346
2009[7]	15,210	100	17.2	12.8	11.5	14.3	16.4	10.4	10.7	3.8	2.9	43,320	910	61,220	1,123
2008	15,060	100	17.2	11.5	11.8	14.4	17.4	10.2	10.5	4.2	3.0	45,250	951	61,500	1,058
2007	14,980	100	17.3	12.4	10.0	13.5	16.6	11.4	11.3	4.5	3.1	46,560	1,045	63,960	1,150
2006	14,710	100	17.3	11.7	10.4	14.8	16.6	10.9	10.7	4.3	3.3	45,010	548	63,730	1,286
2005	14,400	100	18.2	12.2	11.1	12.9	17.7	10.3	10.8	3.9	3.0	44,620	700	61,590	1,103
2004[8]	14,150	100	18.4	11.2	11.1	14.7	17.0	10.5	10.8	3.6	2.7	44,850	676	60,460	1,057
2003	13,970	100	17.3	13.0	10.4	14.0	16.4	11.1	10.8	4.2	2.8	45,140	933	61,300	1,068
2002	13,780	100	17.2	12.8	10.2	14.5	17.2	10.0	10.9	4.0	3.1	45,290	980	62,600	1,200
BLACK ALONE[27]															
2022	18,080	100	13.7	9.9	10.3	12.6	18.0	11.4	11.9	6.0	6.0	52,860	1,470	76,520	2,115
2021	17,700	100	14.4	11.4	9.7	13.3	15.9	11.5	11.8	5.5	6.5	52,080	1,810	76,450	2,095
2020[2]	17,320	100	15.5	11.0	10.0	12.2	16.7	10.9	12.7	5.0	6.1	51,880	1,429	76,390	2,206
2019	17,050	100	14.8	10.4	11.2	12.7	16.4	10.4	12.7	5.4	6.0	51,750	1,380	75,800	2,144
2018	17,170	100	16.7	11.4	10.7	13.2	16.4	11.0	10.7	5.1	4.8	47,810	1,047	67,810	1,555
2017[3]	17,020	100	16.6	12.2	9.5	15.0	15.3	10.5	11.3	4.7	4.8	46,420	1,645	68,420	1,592
2017	17,000	100	16.8	11.8	9.5	14.8	15.3	10.6	11.5	5.0	4.7	47,470	1,119	69,090	1,600
2016	16,730	100	17.2	11.6	10.2	14.0	15.9	10.7	11.5	4.6	4.4	47,380	1,423	68,930	1,840
2015	16,540	100	18.0	12.5	10.2	14.0	15.6	10.3	10.9	4.9	3.7	44,670	1,022	65,790	1,714
2014	16,440	100	18.7	12.8	10.8	14.4	16.3	9.1	10.1	4.2	3.6	42,820	917	61,970	1,375
2013[4]	16,010	100	19.2	12.2	11.1	14.2	16.4	9.2	10.2	4.1	3.4	43,340	1,729	61,900	2,391
2013[5]	16,110	100	18.7	13.6	10.3	14.8	16.2	9.3	10.1	3.9	3.1	42,450	1,469	60,890	1,786
2012	15,870	100	19.6	13.3	11.1	13.7	16.1	9.8	9.8	3.9	2.8	41,370	1,614	59,270	1,538
2011	15,580	100	19.8	13.2	11.4	13.3	15.5	10.1	9.7	4.2	2.8	40,790	1,060	59,810	1,672
2010[6]	15,270	100	19.7	12.4	11.4	13.4	16.4	10.4	9.5	4.0	2.7	41,920	1,071	58,670	1,344

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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]	14,730	100	17.3	12.8	11.5	14.3	16.4	10.3	10.8	3.8	2.8	43,100	857	60,910	1,142
2008	14,600	100	17.3	11.5	11.8	14.3	17.4	10.2	10.4	4.2	3.0	45,080	956	61,310	1,079
2007	14,550	100	17.3	12.3	10.1	13.5	16.6	11.4	11.2	4.5	3.0	46,320	1,067	63,690	1,168
2006	14,350	100	17.5	11.7	10.5	14.9	16.5	10.9	10.6	4.2	3.2	44,780	555	63,220	1,286
2005	14,000	100	18.3	12.3	11.0	13.0	17.7	10.2	10.7	3.9	2.9	44,480	714	61,200	1,093
2004[8]	13,810	100	18.5	11.2	11.2	14.7	16.9	10.4	10.7	3.5	2.7	44,640	764	60,270	1,074
2003	13,630	100	17.5	12.9	10.4	14.0	16.5	11.0	10.8	4.2	2.7	45,070	965	61,020	1,075
2002	13,470	100	17.3	12.9	10.3	14.5	17.2	10.0	10.9	4.0	3.0	45,050	998	62,100	1,180
BLACK[26]															
2001	13,320	100	16.9	11.6	10.9	14.0	17.0	11.6	11.6	3.9	2.5	46,310	897	61,680	1,070
2000[9]	13,170	100	16.1	11.2	10.9	14.6	17.5	11.8	10.8	4.5	2.7	47,670	1,039	62,950	1,049
1999[10]	12,840	100	16.9	12.1	10.5	14.3	16.3	10.9	11.0	4.7	3.4	46,390	1,422	63,930	1,509
1998	12,580	100	19.0	12.6	11.1	13.5	16.7	10.4	10.6	3.8	2.3	43,010	1,108	57,920	1,273
1997	12,470	100	18.5	12.6	11.4	13.9	17.0	11.3	10.3	3.1	1.9	43,080	1,219	56,690	1,338
1996	12,110	100	19.2	14.2	10.3	14.4	17.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	41,250	1,335	57,020	1,832
1995[11]	11,580	100	19.7	13.6	11.0	14.0	17.2	10.6	9.7	2.7	1.5	40,380	1,133	54,810	1,542
1994[12]	11,660	100	21.8	13.2	11.6	14.0	14.9	9.9	9.7	3.1	1.8	38,810	1,187	54,000	1,275
1993[13]	11,280	100	22.8	14.8	11.0	14.3	15.2	9.4	8.2	2.9	1.5	36,840	1,198	51,360	1,402
1992[14]	11,270	100	24.2	14.1	11.0	13.4	15.5	9.8	8.3	2.4	1.3	36,250	1,218	49,190	1,097
1991	11,080	100	23.7	13.5	10.6	13.7	16.2	10.4	8.1	2.5	1.2	37,270	1,288	49,630	1,066
1990	10,670	100	23.0	14.1	10.2	13.4	16.6	10.1	8.5	3.0	1.2	38,360	1,439	50,970	1,132
1989	10,490	100	22.1	13.2	11.4	13.7	16.0	10.2	9.3	2.7	1.3	38,950	1,304	51,680	1,155
1988	10,560	100	23.3	14.6	10.4	13.7	15.1	9.8	9.4	2.1	1.6	36,890	1,265	50,540	1,213
1987[15]	10,190	100	23.7	13.9	11.5	14.0	15.8	9.4	8.0	2.4	1.3	36,540	1,151	49,340	1,116
1986	9,922	100	24.0	13.7	11.2	13.7	16.0	10.1	7.9	2.4	1.0	36,350	1,174	48,770	1,090
1985[16]	9,797	100	23.2	14.2	11.6	15.0	16.0	9.5	8.0	1.8	0.8	36,310	1,161	47,370	1,012
1984[17]	9,480	100	23.0	15.4	13.1	14.2	15.5	8.5	7.7	1.9	0.6	34,130	1,079	45,510	921
1983	9,236	100	24.6	15.6	12.2	14.2	15.5	8.9	7.0	1.6	0.3	32,800	1,012	43,630	886
1982	8,916	100	24.2	15.3	13.2	13.4	17.1	9.1	6.0	1.2	0.4	32,910	869	43,300	891
1981	8,961	100	24.2	15.8	12.8	13.9	15.5	9.2	7.1	1.2	0.2	32,980	912	43,330	864
1980	8,847	100	22.8	15.9	12.7	13.9	16.9	9.4	6.7	1.5	0.4	34,390	1,067	44,630	904
1979[18]	8,586	100	21.7	15.5	11.8	15.5	16.4	9.9	7.5	1.4	0.4	35,950	1,080	46,130	934
1978	8,066	100	21.3	15.3	12.3	14.1	17.9	9.2	8.0	1.4	0.4	36,550	1,271	46,710	1,003
1977	7,977	100	21.0	16.5	13.1	15.7	16.3	9.3	6.6	1.0	0.4	34,950	771	44,780	655
1976[19]	7,776	100	20.7	16.7	12.9	14.6	17.4	9.9	6.3	1.0	0.4	34,910	712	44,600	654
1975[20]	7,489	100	21.6	16.9	11.9	15.8	17.7	9.3	5.6	0.9	0.3	34,590	837	43,180	630
1974[20, 21]	7,263	100	20.3	16.2	13.5	15.7	17.9	8.9	6.4	0.8	0.3	35,230	699	43,810	641
1973	7,040	100	19.3	16.7	13.1	15.0	18.2	10.2	5.9	1.2	0.5	36,030	923	44,740	731
1972[22]	6,809	100	21.2	16.0	12.9	15.7	17.1	9.9	5.7	1.0	0.6	35,010	863	44,220	776
1971[23]	6,578	100	22.5	15.3	13.6	16.9	17.3	8.1	5.4	0.7	0.3	33,990	832	42,110	712
1970	6,180	100	22.2	14.7	13.6	16.0	18.0	8.8	5.5	0.9	0.3	35,180	794	42,950	763

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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	6,053	100	22.0	14.9	14.0	17.5	17.4	8.4	4.9	0.7	0.2	35,260	855	41,970	734
1968	5,870	100	22.5	16.1	15.2	15.9	17.3	8.1	4.2	0.6	0.2	33,020	788	40,210	697
1967[24]	5,728	100	24.4	17.1	13.3	17.8	16.0	6.9	3.2	0.8	0.4	31,230	855	37,520	689
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2022	8,160	100	7.2	4.7	4.5	7.0	12.1	10.2	18.9	12.5	22.8	109,400	3,783	147,700	4,754
2021	7,852	100	7.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	12.8	10.8	17.0	12.0	23.7	109,000	2,920	148,600	5,248
2020[2]	7,555	100	6.3	5.6	4.6	7.1	13.1	10.3	16.6	12.0	24.4	107,100	4,009	149,000	4,768
2019	7,334	100	5.6	4.3	5.0	6.8	12.7	10.8	19.1	12.8	22.9	110,700	3,128	149,900	4,947
2018	7,416	100	7.4	5.5	5.6	7.5	12.5	11.5	17.9	11.7	20.5	100,300	2,810	137,400	4,078
2017[3]	7,124	100	7.5	5.2	5.2	8.5	13.5	12.1	16.8	11.8	19.3	95,520	2,136	134,300	4,944
2017	7,114	100	7.9	5.4	5.0	8.3	13.1	12.5	16.5	11.4	20.0	95,460	2,235	134,100	4,669
2016	6,750	100	7.8	4.9	5.5	7.9	12.9	12.6	17.5	12.4	18.4	96,980	2,232	128,200	3,498
2015	6,640	100	8.4	6.1	4.9	8.7	13.9	11.4	17.7	11.2	17.8	92,920	2,786	127,300	4,379
2014	6,333	100	8.6	5.3	6.2	9.5	12.9	12.4	17.7	12.4	15.0	90,510	3,942	118,700	3,834
2013[4]	6,160	100	9.0	6.2	4.9	8.4	14.8	11.5	18.3	11.0	15.8	88,910	6,442	124,000	8,524
2013[5]	6,111	100	9.3	5.4	7.1	9.2	15.3	12.7	17.1	10.3	13.6	82,640	3,677	112,000	4,571
2012	5,872	100	8.7	5.6	6.1	9.7	15.3	12.7	17.1	10.8	14.0	84,660	3,548	113,900	3,869
2011	5,705	100	8.4	6.5	7.0	9.9	14.1	12.9	18.6	10.6	12.0	82,260	3,256	108,600	4,274
2010[6]	5,550	100	8.2	6.4	7.5	8.5	14.8	13.0	17.1	11.1	13.5	82,900	3,145	109,200	3,452
2009[7]	4,940	100	9.0	5.8	6.8	8.9	13.9	12.2	18.1	10.2	15.1	86,080	3,123	119,200	3,852
2008	4,805	100	8.4	6.1	7.3	8.8	14.4	11.5	18.0	12.1	13.5	86,390	3,062	113,700	3,223
2007	4,715	100	7.8	5.9	6.4	8.1	13.5	13.0	19.9	11.1	14.2	89,980	3,114	115,500	3,249
2006	4,664	100	7.0	5.6	5.2	9.8	15.1	12.0	18.4	12.0	14.8	89,520	3,726	122,600	4,222
2005	4,500	100	8.3	5.9	6.0	7.6	15.5	12.6	19.6	10.3	14.3	88,000	1,729	115,300	3,310
2004[8]	4,346	100	7.7	6.4	5.4	9.3	15.7	13.6	18.5	10.5	12.9	85,210	2,825	112,900	3,506
2003	4,235	100	10.5	7.0	6.1	7.1	14.9	12.7	18.4	11.2	12.2	84,020	3,081	105,500	2,986
2002	4,079	100	8.0	5.9	6.7	10.3	15.0	13.7	17.5	11.3	11.6	81,150	2,020	107,800	3,373
ASIAN ALONE[28]															
2022	7,609	100	7.5	4.7	4.5	6.9	12.0	10.4	18.6	12.4	23.1	108,700	3,886	147,700	4,949
2021	7,276	100	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	12.5	10.4	16.8	12.0	24.2	109,400	3,092	149,800	5,547
2020[2]	7,002	100	6.3	5.7	4.6	7.2	13.1	10.1	16.4	12.3	24.3	107,300	4,289	148,100	4,630

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)
2019	6,853	100	5.7	4.3	4.9	7.0	12.3	10.4	19.4	12.7	23.4	111,800	3,495	151,600	5,057
2018	6,981	100	7.5	5.4	5.6	7.5	12.5	11.2	17.8	11.9	20.6	100,800	3,242	138,500	4,299
2017[3]	6,750	100	7.4	5.3	5.0	8.4	13.6	12.0	17.0	11.9	19.4	95,970	2,097	134,900	5,107
2017	6,735	100	7.9	5.5	4.8	8.1	13.0	12.5	16.6	11.4	20.1	95,900	2,314	134,500	4,764
2016	6,392	100	7.8	4.8	5.4	8.0	12.7	12.5	17.7	12.3	18.9	97,710	2,299	129,600	3,592
2015	6,328	100	8.3	5.9	4.8	8.6	13.8	11.5	17.9	11.2	17.9	93,410	3,379	127,600	4,435
2014	6,040	100	8.8	5.4	6.2	9.5	12.7	12.4	17.4	12.4	15.1	89,870	4,192	118,000	3,820
2013[4]	5,818	100	9.1	6.3	4.9	8.0	15.1	11.7	17.9	10.9	16.1	88,800	6,785	124,200	9,013
2013[5]	5,759	100	9.4	5.5	7.2	9.3	15.1	12.8	16.8	10.5	13.5	82,280	3,471	111,300	4,654
2012	5,560	100	8.7	5.6	6.1	9.6	14.9	12.8	17.3	10.9	13.9	85,220	3,860	113,500	3,750
2011	5,374	100	8.3	6.4	7.1	10.0	14.0	13.0	18.7	10.7	11.8	82,430	3,262	108,400	4,316
2010[6]	5,212	100	8.4	6.3	7.4	8.5	14.2	12.9	17.1	11.3	13.8	83,850	3,381	110,400	3,641
2009[7]	4,687	100	9.0	5.8	6.7	8.8	13.6	12.4	18.0	10.5	15.1	86,610	2,757	120,100	4,015
2008	4,573	100	8.6	6.1	7.3	8.7	14.5	11.3	17.9	12.1	13.6	86,480	3,004	113,600	3,257
2007	4,494	100	7.7	6.0	6.4	8.0	13.5	12.8	20.1	11.2	14.3	90,290	3,112	116,100	3,370
2006	4,454	100	7.0	5.8	5.3	9.8	14.7	12.0	18.4	11.7	15.2	89,990	3,858	123,700	4,378
2005	4,273	100	8.3	6.1	6.0	7.5	15.2	12.7	19.4	10.3	14.4	88,070	1,688	115,500	3,351
2004[8]	4,123	100	7.7	6.4	5.5	9.2	15.6	13.6	18.4	10.5	13.2	85,290	2,982	113,500	3,611
2003	4,040	100	10.6	7.0	6.0	6.9	14.7	12.8	18.3	11.3	12.5	84,690	2,736	106,400	3,099
2002	3,917	100	7.8	5.9	6.7	10.4	14.9	13.6	17.5	11.3	11.8	81,680	2,351	108,700	3,488
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[26]															
2001	4,071	100	7.7	6.0	6.3	9.8	14.9	13.9	18.0	10.8	12.6	84,280	3,309	115,000	4,464
2000[9]	3,963	100	6.8	6.0	5.2	9.9	15.1	12.2	20.4	10.2	14.2	89,590	2,514	117,000	3,994
1999[10]	3,742	100	7.9	6.7	5.6	9.3	16.0	12.6	17.7	9.5	14.6	84,710	4,911	112,000	4,670
1998	3,308	100	8.3	6.2	6.9	9.7	16.4	12.6	19.6	10.7	9.7	79,130	3,623	102,200	4,854
1997	3,125	100	8.5	7.4	6.4	9.2	16.6	13.7	18.3	10.5	9.4	77,820	3,559	101,300	5,163
1996	2,998	100	9.6	6.8	6.1	9.9	17.3	12.6	19.2	10.3	8.3	76,020	4,482	99,340	5,860
1995[11]	2,777	100	8.9	8.0	7.9	8.9	17.7	14.5	18.2	7.6	8.4	73,230	3,022	99,580	6,608
1994[12]	2,040	100	9.1	7.9	6.6	9.7	17.3	13.8	18.6	8.1	8.9	74,720	4,658	97,020	5,687
1993[13]	2,233	100	10.6	8.1	7.5	10.5	14.9	12.4	19.4	9.2	7.5	72,330	5,851	94,760	6,277
1992[14]	2,262	100	8.7	7.7	8.6	9.2	17.5	14.8	17.8	8.4	7.3	73,060	3,469	90,550	4,095
1991	2,094	100	9.2	6.9	6.5	12.3	16.7	13.8	17.8	8.9	7.8	72,240	3,834	91,720	4,447
1990	1,958	100	7.5	7.8	6.3	8.9	16.4	16.2	19.1	9.5	8.2	78,970	3,848	95,330	4,440
1989	1,988	100	6.2	8.3	6.4	9.9	17.2	14.3	20.1	9.3	8.4	77,760	3,458	96,660	4,627
1988	1,913	100	7.5	8.4	7.6	10.2	17.6	14.4	17.3	9.0	8.0	72,550	4,904	90,700	4,457
1987[15]	N	100	9.3	8.6	8.8	9.2	14.2	15.0	18.1	9.7	7.1	75,130	4,595	N	N

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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 OR IN COMBINATION															
2022	2,464	100	11.9	9.7	8.3	14.2	17.6	14.1	13.4	5.3	5.5	58,060	3,936	76,390	4,274
2021	2,475	100	15.0	9.4	9.1	12.0	17.0	10.8	14.2	5.6	6.8	55,300	1,517	78,900	5,245
2020[2]	2,333	100	9.9	11.8	8.9	12.0	16.5	14.2	13.4	6.6	6.6	61,020	4,105	83,650	5,340
2019	2,350	100	11.7	9.7	8.9	13.4	16.5	12.6	14.8	6.0	6.5	58,090	2,302	79,230	4,438
2018	2,481	100	13.1	11.5	9.3	13.0	17.8	12.0	12.4	6.2	4.8	54,630	4,066	73,760	3,911
2017[3]	2,514	100	13.8	10.9	10.0	14.0	16.4	11.7	12.2	4.2	6.7	52,560	5,054	75,220	4,167
2017	2,510	100	13.7	11.4	9.0	14.4	15.2	12.9	12.6	5.1	5.8	53,070	4,633	74,510	3,935
2016	2,443	100	13.9	10.5	9.5	14.9	17.7	10.5	11.7	5.2	6.1	51,050	3,072	77,490	5,260
2015	2,436	100	15.2	11.6	8.5	14.0	17.2	11.6	11.7	6.2	4.2	51,780	4,284	71,580	4,320
2014	2,247	100	14.7	11.6	10.9	12.6	17.2	11.0	12.9	4.9	4.2	50,640	2,785	68,980	2,989
2013[4]	2,041	100	17.0	13.3	9.5	11.8	13.9	12.3	11.4	5.2	5.6	48,790	6,870	76,150	12,440
2013[5]	2,119	100	14.5	12.1	11.4	15.5	17.2	11.5	10.7	4.1	3.0	45,950	2,987	62,330	4,018
2012	2,233	100	16.7	12.7	11.0	14.7	17.0	10.0	10.4	4.4	3.1	45,520	2,217	62,230	3,202
2011	2,162	100	14.2	12.0	12.4	14.6	17.5	11.0	10.4	4.1	3.8	46,460	2,943	64,940	3,194
2010[6]	2,040	100	15.5	12.6	10.2	13.0	16.7	10.7	12.0	6.3	3.0	48,490	4,790	65,150	3,571
2009[7]	1,820	100	13.9	11.1	11.6	14.0	16.8	12.2	11.3	5.3	3.8	49,100	2,816	69,600	3,519
2008	1,932	100	13.3	9.2	10.9	15.1	16.6	13.4	12.7	5.2	3.6	52,260	3,117	71,050	4,198
2007	1,919	100	13.8	11.1	9.9	13.4	17.4	12.3	13.1	5.3	3.8	52,270	2,678	69,760	3,293
2006	1,848	100	12.9	11.8	10.6	14.3	18.5	9.7	11.9	5.5	4.8	50,890	2,650	70,110	3,474
2005	1,873	100	15.0	9.9	10.1	13.1	16.9	12.0	13.8	4.9	4.2	52,200	2,878	70,740	3,132
2004[8]	1,894	100	11.9	10.4	9.8	15.3	17.2	12.2	13.6	4.7	4.8	53,330	3,243	75,720	5,210
2003	1,752	100	11.6	12.6	10.3	12.1	16.5	12.7	14.3	5.3	4.6	54,850	N	73,310	N
2002	1,651	100	12.9	10.8	9.3	14.4	20.3	10.9	12.5	5.4	3.6	52,810	N	71,070	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE[29]															
2022	1,371	100	12.5	10.0	10.2	14.3	17.7	13.2	11.0	5.4	5.6	52,810	4,972	75,220	6,040
2021	1,430	100	14.4	10.0	9.2	12.2	17.7	11.2	12.3	6.0	7.0	55,100	2,730	78,820	8,332
2020[2]	1,377	100	10.9	12.7	9.6	13.7	16.5	12.7	12.0	4.7	7.0	55,090	5,067	78,370	6,565

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)
2019	1,329	100	13.5	8.9	8.7	14.4	16.3	12.5	15.3	5.3	5.2	56,250	4,406	75,210	5,215
2018	1,331	100	13.9	12.1	9.4	13.7	18.1	10.9	12.0	5.6	4.1	50,600	5,410	71,190	5,291
2017[3]	1,327	100	16.8	11.0	10.9	14.0	16.3	10.7	9.8	4.0	6.4	45,290	5,728	71,280	6,197
2017	1,326	100	16.5	12.4	8.6	13.9	15.6	11.6	10.4	5.4	5.6	48,600	4,947	72,960	6,508
2016	1,314	100	14.8	11.3	8.9	15.5	18.1	9.6	12.0	4.5	5.4	50,010	2,824	75,990	8,233
2015	1,417	100	16.7	11.2	8.6	14.5	16.6	12.3	10.1	5.6	4.3	48,330	5,101	67,770	4,313
2014	1,264	100	15.7	10.1	11.4	13.2	16.5	11.8	13.4	4.2	3.8	50,210	3,413	68,260	3,850
2013[4]	1,045	100	18.4	14.7	9.4	15.0	10.2	13.6	10.9	3.9	3.8	42,150	7,974	60,660	7,189
2013[5]	1,108	100	15.1	14.6	11.1	15.9	18.9	9.5	10.2	2.1	2.6	43,640	3,351	56,860	4,184
2012	1,196	100	20.5	12.2	10.4	15.6	16.6	9.5	9.2	3.7	2.3	42,690	3,754	58,680	5,031
2011	1,108	100	16.0	14.0	12.3	14.7	17.1	10.0	8.9	3.8	3.4	41,290	3,822	59,440	4,491
2010[6]	1,036	100	17.1	14.7	10.2	13.4	14.5	11.8	11.1	4.5	2.7	41,780	4,910	59,380	4,972
2009[7]	907	100	15.5	12.9	10.6	14.9	16.3	12.3	10.8	4.0	2.8	45,630	2,457	63,430	4,680
2008	977	100	15.1	10.6	11.9	15.6	15.6	12.6	12.5	3.3	2.8	46,460	3,703	66,140	6,958
2007	943	100	16.9	9.8	11.0	14.0	19.5	11.4	11.4	3.7	2.4	48,690	3,812	62,460	4,638
2006	888	100	15.7	13.3	11.4	15.1	19.3	8.0	9.4	3.7	4.1	45,160	3,057	62,400	4,941
2005	817	100	17.7	11.1	9.0	12.8	17.1	11.9	12.2	4.6	3.5	48,890	4,616	65,820	4,483
2004[8]	824	100	15.1	10.9	11.8	15.7	17.1	8.9	12.3	4.7	3.5	46,990	3,317	65,980	6,073
2003	754	100	15.4	12.8	10.8	11.5	15.4	10.0	12.6	6.5	5.0	49,040	N	70,560	N
2002	764	100	13.4	10.7	8.5	16.7	21.3	9.1	13.3	5.0	1.9	50,800	N	63,450	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE[26]															
2001	1,229	100	13.8	10.3	10.0	15.8	18.4	10.4	13.8	3.4	3.9	50,420	N	69,290	N
2000[9]	1,041	100	14.0	12.8	9.9	13.6	17.6	12.4	12.4	4.5	2.7	50,340	N	66,650	N
1999[10]	961	100	15.9	12.9	11.8	9.5	18.5	13.8	10.0	5.0	2.6	50,180	N	64,540	N
1998	775	100	12.3	11.9	8.6	13.2	18.3	15.9	12.3	4.9	2.7	53,490	N	66,290	N
1997	823	100	12.8	13.6	10.8	14.6	17.6	12.3	10.9	4.6	2.8	48,640	N	63,750	N
1996	851	100	18.7	12.9	10.0	18.1	11.7	11.2	12.6	2.1	2.7	41,680	N	62,460	N
1995[11]	763	100	16.2	15.8	12.9	13.3	17.6	8.4	11.7	3.3	0.8	39,050	N	53,370	N
1994[12]	547	100	15.9	12.1	9.1	13.8	18.9	14.1	9.8	4.6	1.8	48,480	N	60,230	N
1993[13]	614	100	15.4	13.3	10.8	14.9	20.4	12.3	7.2	3.9	1.8	45,810	N	56,230	N
1992[14]	752	100	16.9	12.5	11.7	15.4	18.1	10.3	10.5	3.5	1.0	43,770	N	55,270	N
1991	608	100	15.8	10.4	12.2	14.5	19.1	11.0	13.2	3.1	0.6	47,590	N	57,530	N
1990	530	100	16.6	11.3	11.0	12.3	22.2	12.5	8.8	3.5	1.8	47,210	N	57,960	N
1989	511	100	18.6	19.1	10.4	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.7	2.1	1.0	37,340	N	50,770	N
1988	469	100	15.5	18.6	11.9	16.2	16.2	10.4	7.7	3.3	0.2	37,100	N	49,810	N
1987[15]	469	100	19.8	14.5	11.2	14.8	17.9	10.3	7.6	2.5	1.4	39,920	N	51,010	N

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)
TWO OR MORE RACES															
2022	2,482	100	9.5	7.7	6.6	12.5	17.9	14.3	14.5	7.6	9.5	69,470	4,074	97,870	7,154
2021	2,330	100	10.8	6.9	8.7	10.5	16.1	11.2	17.7	8.4	9.7	69,000	5,412	97,540	5,687
2020[2]	2,242	100	9.1	7.8	7.3	9.2	14.2	14.7	17.7	7.9	12.2	78,380	3,633	114,300	8,635
2019	2,269	100	7.7	8.3	9.6	10.8	17.1	12.6	12.8	9.6	11.4	70,110	3,711	100,500	6,300
2018	2,207	100	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.8	16.9	13.2	14.6	6.9	8.5	64,230	4,131	90,680	6,340
2017[3]	2,086	100	10.2	8.4	9.6	13.2	16.5	12.9	13.9	6.1	9.1	62,850	4,533	88,710	5,072
2017	2,094	100	9.7	7.9	9.5	14.8	15.0	13.3	15.2	6.2	8.5	63,610	5,302	88,750	5,045
2016	2,015	100	9.8	9.5	9.0	12.0	18.8	12.4	12.7	8.0	7.7	61,730	2,927	88,010	5,572
2015	1,870	100	13.0	10.4	7.9	12.3	18.7	10.6	12.7	7.4	7.0	60,050	3,473	85,690	7,408
2014	1,793	100	12.0	11.1	9.5	12.7	16.8	11.0	14.0	6.7	6.2	56,380	3,074	81,580	5,397
2013[4]	1,843	100	10.6	9.8	9.6	10.3	19.7	9.8	14.6	8.1	7.4	59,430	6,959	101,300	19,020
2013[5]	1,860	100	12.9	8.9	10.4	13.6	16.6	11.9	13.5	6.0	6.3	56,370	3,196	78,910	5,431
2012	1,776	100	13.2	10.5	10.3	11.8	18.3	10.7	12.7	6.3	6.2	55,020	2,853	77,230	5,062
2011	1,764	100	12.2	9.5	11.2	13.3	17.1	11.5	13.3	5.4	6.4	55,400	5,019	78,180	4,497
2010[6]	1,810	100	13.0	10.1	9.6	12.5	18.3	10.4	13.5	7.2	5.4	54,580	2,432	77,710	4,855
2009[7]	1,484	100	12.8	8.7	10.8	12.5	17.1	12.4	12.5	6.2	7.0	55,740	2,503	79,990	4,074
2008	1,465	100	11.3	8.1	9.4	13.6	17.1	13.6	13.8	7.3	5.9	59,000	4,171	81,840	5,121
2007	1,457	100	10.9	10.8	8.3	12.7	15.6	13.3	14.3	6.9	7.1	58,530	4,704	80,560	3,687
2006	1,393	100	9.5	9.1	8.5	13.2	18.4	11.9	14.9	8.8	5.9	62,400	4,463	83,270	5,208
2005	1,506	100	11.5	8.3	10.5	12.4	17.6	11.8	15.9	6.0	5.9	60,030	3,819	82,370	5,279
2004[8]	1,517	100	9.8	9.6	7.6	13.5	18.8	13.9	15.3	5.7	5.8	61,800	2,522	83,860	6,088
2003	1,407	100	8.2	11.6	9.6	12.4	17.5	14.3	16.1	5.5	4.9	62,030	N	79,020	N
2002	1,243	100	11.9	9.8	8.8	13.2	18.7	12.6	13.1	6.4	5.5	56,810	N	81,580	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)[30]															
2022	19,320	100	9.8	8.1	8.9	12.7	18.5	13.5	14.7	6.9	6.8	62,800	1,596	85,210	1,798
2021	19,230	100	10.3	7.6	9.1	13.1	17.7	12.3	15.3	6.6	7.8	62,520	1,709	87,210	1,782
2020[2]	18,340	100	9.2	8.7	9.0	13.5	17.8	13.1	15.1	6.5	7.0	62,480	1,307	84,870	1,585

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)
2019	17,670	100	9.1	7.7	9.3	12.8	18.8	13.0	14.9	7.0	7.3	63,910	1,336	85,490	1,846
2018	17,760	100	9.7	9.5	10.1	13.5	18.2	13.3	13.7	6.2	5.9	59,470	850	82,000	1,871
2017[3]	17,340	100	10.4	9.4	9.1	14.5	17.8	12.6	14.3	5.8	6.0	59,150	894	79,780	1,783
2017	17,320	100	10.1	9.4	9.1	14.4	17.3	12.8	14.7	6.3	5.9	59,530	850	80,560	1,676
2016	16,920	100	10.3	9.7	9.3	14.7	18.2	12.6	14.1	6.0	5.3	57,200	1,334	80,170	1,595
2015	16,670	100	11.4	10.0	10.6	15.1	17.4	12.6	12.3	5.5	5.2	54,650	1,225	77,000	1,667
2014	16,240	100	12.0	11.0	10.8	15.3	18.2	11.8	12.4	4.7	3.8	51,400	1,027	69,590	1,305
2013[4]	16,090	100	12.2	12.1	11.8	16.1	16.7	10.1	11.5	4.6	4.8	48,690	2,397	70,680	3,435
2013[5]	15,810	100	12.6	11.6	10.8	15.5	18.2	11.7	11.8	4.4	3.4	50,250	1,114	67,040	1,487
2012	15,590	100	13.5	11.7	11.4	15.7	17.8	10.9	11.5	4.2	3.4	48,430	1,091	66,330	1,426
2011	14,940	100	12.5	11.0	12.3	15.4	18.5	11.3	11.0	4.5	3.5	48,880	1,139	66,260	1,237
2010[6]	14,440	100	12.6	11.2	12.1	15.1	17.6	11.7	11.7	4.8	3.3	49,110	1,249	67,070	1,417
2009[7]	13,300	100	11.4	11.2	12.0	15.0	18.1	12.0	11.9	4.7	3.7	50,320	1,092	69,090	1,247
2008	13,430	100	11.5	11.2	11.5	15.7	18.1	11.9	12.0	4.4	3.7	49,950	1,053	67,950	1,157
2007	13,340	100	10.7	10.6	11.5	15.5	18.0	12.9	13.1	4.3	3.5	52,830	1,168	69,420	1,202
2006	12,970	100	10.9	9.7	11.2	15.7	19.8	11.8	12.3	4.7	3.9	52,930	1,164	70,850	1,337
2005	12,520	100	11.0	10.3	11.6	15.5	19.9	11.9	12.0	4.1	3.6	51,850	847	67,950	1,124
2004[8]	12,180	100	11.4	10.7	11.5	15.8	19.7	11.6	11.7	4.3	3.3	50,830	1,171	68,050	1,369
2003	11,690	100	10.7	11.5	11.4	16.1	18.8	12.0	11.8	4.2	3.5	50,170	1,148	67,610	1,231
2002	11,340	100	10.7	11.1	11.0	16.4	18.2	12.8	12.1	4.5	3.3	51,380	1,231	69,670	1,532
2001	10,500	100	10.1	11.3	11.3	14.9	19.8	12.0	12.9	4.5	3.3	52,750	1,101	69,750	1,450
2000[9]	10,030	100	10.0	10.8	10.9	15.5	19.8	13.0	12.7	4.0	3.3	53,300	1,263	70,670	1,673
1999[10]	9,579	100	10.4	11.9	11.4	15.9	19.0	11.8	12.5	3.9	3.1	51,110	1,222	67,140	1,961
1998	9,060	100	13.2	12.3	11.2	15.2	18.8	11.8	10.8	3.9	2.9	48,070	1,524	64,950	2,272
1997	8,590	100	14.3	12.4	12.2	15.1	18.8	11.5	9.8	3.4	2.6	45,800	1,344	61,710	2,048
1996	8,225	100	14.3	13.3	12.6	16.0	18.0	10.7	10.1	2.7	2.4	43,750	1,396	59,740	2,274
1995[11]	7,939	100	16.0	13.6	13.2	15.4	18.1	10.0	9.1	2.8	1.8	41,220	1,477	56,260	2,076
1994[12]	7,735	100	15.8	13.9	11.8	15.6	17.9	10.3	9.5	3.1	2.1	43,230	1,321	58,290	2,393
1993[13]	7,362	100	14.3	14.8	11.9	16.2	18.5	10.0	9.8	2.7	1.7	43,170	1,427	57,130	1,976
1992[14]	7,153	100	14.6	13.5	12.7	15.4	18.9	10.9	9.5	2.9	1.5	43,680	1,485	55,710	1,440
1991	6,379	100	14.1	13.9	11.4	15.8	18.7	11.7	9.6	2.9	2.0	44,970	1,539	57,220	1,506
1990	6,220	100	13.9	13.7	11.3	15.3	20.0	11.8	9.2	2.9	1.8	45,860	1,547	57,450	1,558

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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	5,933	100	13.8	11.7	11.7	15.6	18.5	12.3	11.2	3.1	2.1	47,210	1,506	60,290	1,704
1988	5,910	100	14.9	12.4	12.1	14.8	19.0	12.1	9.8	2.7	2.1	45,770	1,908	58,440	2,038
1987[15]	5,642	100	15.1	13.0	12.5	15.0	18.3	11.5	9.9	2.8	1.9	45,080	1,611	57,790	1,760
1986	5,418	100	15.2	13.1	12.3	15.2	18.5	11.3	10.3	3.0	1.2	44,230	1,895	55,850	1,511
1985[16]	5,213	100	15.3	14.5	12.2	15.2	19.4	10.8	9.4	2.2	1.0	42,790	1,644	53,470	1,431
1984[17]	4,883	100	15.8	13.6	11.9	14.3	20.5	11.4	9.1	2.3	1.2	43,050	1,775	53,530	1,717
1983	4,326	100	15.8	14.8	12.1	16.2	19.3	10.8	8.1	2.1	0.8	41,980	1,750	51,120	1,615
1982	4,085	100	15.3	15.5	12.3	15.5	19.3	10.8	8.7	1.3	1.2	41,740	1,814	51,510	1,719
1981	3,980	100	13.8	12.9	13.2	15.7	21.1	11.2	9.6	1.6	1.0	44,620	2,010	53,580	1,684
1980	3,906	100	14.2	13.0	13.0	16.6	19.5	12.2	8.6	1.9	1.0	43,610	1,945	53,270	1,745
1979[18]	3,684	100	12.4	12.6	11.3	17.6	21.3	12.2	9.2	2.3	1.1	46,270	2,194	55,980	1,850
1978	3,291	100	12.2	12.8	12.6	17.3	21.1	12.9	8.4	1.9	0.8	45,840	1,827	54,150	1,802
1977	3,304	100	12.2	14.5	12.4	18.1	21.1	11.7	7.4	1.8	0.6	44,180	1,276	52,140	1,324
1976[19]	3,081	100	14.3	14.0	13.1	17.6	20.1	12.0	6.8	1.7	0.5	42,270	1,483	49,960	1,337
1975[20]	2,948	100	14.4	14.1	13.9	18.0	21.0	10.8	6.1	1.1	0.7	41,400	1,506	49,140	1,436
1974[20, 21]	2,897	100	11.5	13.5	13.8	17.0	23.0	11.9	7.4	1.4	0.8	45,050	1,623	52,190	1,398
1973	2,722	100	10.8	12.7	13.3	18.3	23.0	12.7	7.4	1.4	0.5	45,250	1,691	52,570	1,407
1972[22]	2,655	100	10.6	14.4	13.0	19.0	24.5	9.9	6.7	1.1	0.8	45,260	1,455	52,020	1,455

Footnotes provided on 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-based 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-based 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-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 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-based 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 Hispanic individuals may be any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 16.7 percent of White householders, 5.9 percent of Black householders, 2.7 percent of Asian householders and 33.4 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native 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 Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander individuals in 1987.

Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2021 and 2022

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Measure	2021		2022		Percent change (2022 less 2021)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	2.9	0.06	3.0	0.05	*4.3	2.50
Second quintile	8.0	0.09	8.2	0.08	*2.8	1.48
Third quintile	13.9	0.12	14.0	0.12	*1.4	1.29
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.17	22.5	0.17	–0.1	1.01
Highest quintile	52.7	0.37	52.1	0.34	*–1.0	0.93
Top 5 percent	23.5	0.44	23.5	0.40	0.1	2.41
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.494	0.0038	0.488	0.0033	*–1.2	0.98
90th/10th percentile income ratio	13.53	0.431	12.63	0.365	*–6.7	3.81
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.99	0.034	2.90	0.046	*–3.3	1.87
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.52	0.130	4.36	0.113	–3.5	3.53
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.3	0.06	3.5	0.06	*4.0	2.59
Second quintile	8.8	0.10	9.1	0.08	*3.4	1.41
Third quintile	14.4	0.12	14.6	0.11	*1.4	1.18
Fourth quintile	22.3	0.16	22.1	0.16	–0.6	0.92
Highest quintile	51.2	0.36	50.7	0.32	*–1.0	0.92
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.43	22.9	0.39	–0.1	2.43
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.474	0.0038	0.467	0.0032	*–1.5	1.03
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.89	0.274	10.37	0.247	*–4.8	3.06
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.81	0.034	2.71	0.037	*–3.4	1.84
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.88	0.087	3.82	0.075	–1.5	2.71

* 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] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.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
2022	17,100	30,000	43,930	58,020	74,580	94,000	118,700	153,000	216,000	295,000	12.63	2.90	4.36
2021	16,890	30,200	43,700	59,310	76,330	96,770	122,100	160,800	228,600	308,700	13.53	2.99	4.52
2020[1]	17,650	30,740	44,980	59,280	76,660	96,420	122,300	160,100	227,700	310,000	12.90	2.97	4.34
2019	18,250	31,990	46,020	60,940	78,250	98,510	125,000	162,300	229,100	307,500	12.55	2.93	4.29
2018	16,910	29,590	42,770	57,790	73,030	91,940	115,800	150,300	213,000	287,500	12.60	2.92	4.32
2017[2]	16,870	29,270	41,340	55,680	72,090	90,980	115,600	149,300	214,300	287,800	12.71	2.97	4.27
2017	16,770	29,050	41,290	55,550	72,370	91,440	115,300	149,600	211,200	279,500	12.59	2.92	4.32
2016	16,330	28,800	41,650	54,710	70,840	89,830	113,000	145,200	204,600	270,300	12.53	2.89	4.34
2015	16,050	27,600	39,050	52,670	68,410	87,160	109,800	141,600	196,300	259,600	12.23	2.87	4.26
2014	14,850	25,920	37,150	49,820	64,900	82,510	104,700	135,800	190,500	249,900	12.83	2.93	4.37
2013[3]	14,970	25,760	37,370	50,340	65,740	82,440	104,300	135,200	190,700	251,700	12.74	2.90	4.39
2013[4]	15,210	25,640	36,880	49,300	63,720	80,360	100,600	129,900	184,000	240,500	12.10	2.89	4.19
2012	15,190	25,580	37,000	49,370	63,350	80,190	100,100	129,300	181,300	237,400	11.93	2.86	4.17
2011	15,190	25,640	37,050	48,750	63,350	79,020	99,990	128,600	181,800	235,400	11.97	2.87	4.17
2010[5]	15,480	26,100	37,100	49,590	64,300	80,250	101,800	130,500	181,100	235,500	11.70	2.82	4.15
2009[6]	16,030	27,060	38,570	51,000	65,850	81,750	102,700	132,300	182,100	238,100	11.36	2.76	4.11
2008	16,020	27,290	39,070	51,380	66,280	82,640	104,000	132,100	182,200	237,200	11.37	2.75	4.14
2007	16,610	27,710	40,430	53,400	68,610	84,680	106,600	136,600	185,800	241,800	11.18	2.71	4.13
2006	16,810	28,070	40,510	52,920	67,520	84,050	105,200	135,900	186,300	243,800	11.08	2.76	4.02
2005	16,270	27,650	39,090	51,890	66,780	83,120	103,800	132,200	181,800	239,300	11.17	2.72	4.10
2004[7]	16,180	27,420	38,570	51,430	65,760	81,920	102,800	130,500	179,300	233,100	11.08	2.73	4.07
2003	16,020	27,340	38,670	51,690	65,860	82,790	103,800	132,100	179,700	234,300	11.22	2.73	4.11
2002	16,480	27,810	39,020	51,800	65,820	82,510	103,300	130,400	177,100	232,800	10.75	2.69	3.99
2001	16,790	28,240	39,650	52,350	66,360	83,290	103,800	131,200	178,600	236,500	10.63	2.69	3.95
2000[8]	17,000	28,800	40,410	53,030	67,470	83,840	104,400	131,400	180,000	233,300	10.58	2.67	3.97
1999[9]	17,200	28,490	40,490	53,060	67,650	83,750	104,000	131,700	179,200	236,000	10.42	2.65	3.93
1998	16,460	27,340	39,560	51,590	65,980	82,010	101,600	127,300	171,900	224,300	10.44	2.61	4.01
1997	15,850	26,490	37,840	50,220	63,640	79,110	97,910	123,000	168,000	217,600	10.60	2.64	4.02
1996	15,650	25,940	36,890	48,770	62,350	77,310	95,710	119,500	161,700	210,000	10.33	2.59	3.98
1995[10]	15,640	25,960	36,310	48,530	61,440	75,730	93,520	117,400	158,100	203,700	10.11	2.57	3.93
1994[11]	14,820	24,780	35,300	46,510	59,550	74,010	92,320	116,000	156,700	202,700	10.57	2.63	4.02
1993[12]	14,500	24,460	35,080	46,550	58,920	73,170	91,010	113,700	154,200	197,400	10.64	2.62	4.06
1992[13]	14,500	24,350	34,890	46,660	59,210	73,250	90,140	112,100	149,900	191,400	10.34	2.53	4.08
1991	14,710	24,950	35,840	47,570	59,710	73,470	90,000	112,500	150,400	191,100	10.22	2.52	4.06
1990	15,030	25,670	36,970	48,600	61,500	74,350	91,570	113,400	152,200	194,600	10.12	2.47	4.09
1989	15,510	26,050	37,290	49,540	62,260	76,140	93,170	115,700	155,000	197,600	9.99	2.49	4.01
1988	14,760	25,590	36,420	48,340	61,210	75,330	91,550	113,700	150,600	192,500	10.21	2.46	4.15
1987[14]	14,540	25,180	36,220	47,790	60,760	74,610	91,040	112,800	148,800	188,700	10.23	2.45	4.18
1986	14,420	24,700	35,940	47,240	60,010	73,320	89,420	110,800	145,500	185,800	10.09	2.42	4.16
1985[15]	14,450	24,360	34,690	45,820	57,860	70,990	86,240	106,800	140,000	176,400	9.69	2.42	4.01
1984[16]	14,430	24,070	34,200	45,040	56,780	69,390	84,780	104,800	137,900	173,500	9.55	2.43	3.93
1983	13,880	23,620	33,250	43,920	55,120	67,410	82,210	101,900	133,300	167,600	9.61	2.40	4.00
1982	13,920	23,100	33,070	43,930	55,470	67,130	81,660	100,100	132,000	165,200	9.48	2.38	3.99
1981	14,170	23,400	33,260	43,750	55,630	67,660	81,890	100,000	130,700	161,000	9.22	2.35	3.92
1980	14,380	23,890	34,020	44,810	56,580	68,690	82,570	100,600	130,700	161,900	9.09	2.31	3.94

Footnotes provided at end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.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
1979[17]	14,560	24,830	35,480	46,120	58,400	70,960	85,140	102,900	133,200	166,200	9.14	2.28	4.01
1978	14,830	24,540	34,970	46,400	58,510	70,200	84,500	102,100	132,100	163,300	8.90	2.26	3.95
1977	14,530	23,790	33,900	44,810	56,320	68,310	82,290	99,590	127,000	157,700	8.74	2.25	3.89
1976[18]	14,380	23,880	34,100	44,490	56,040	67,770	80,640	97,500	125,000	154,600	8.70	2.23	3.90
1975[19]	14,290	23,350	33,350	43,820	55,100	66,210	79,220	95,070	121,900	150,000	8.53	2.22	3.84
1974[19, 20]	14,710	24,590	34,970	45,600	56,640	67,390	80,940	97,800	126,100	154,800	8.58	2.23	3.85
1973	14,580	24,430	35,400	46,980	58,400	69,510	83,340	100,100	129,200	160,800	8.86	2.20	4.02
1972[21]	13,910	23,880	34,790	45,990	57,170	67,970	80,850	97,280	125,000	156,600	8.99	2.19	4.11
1971[22]	13,090	23,150	33,510	44,140	55,010	64,950	76,810	92,610	118,800	147,100	9.08	2.16	4.21
1970	12,870	23,430	34,220	44,880	55,490	65,280	77,020	93,140	118,600	147,200	9.22	2.13	4.32
1969	13,170	23,820	34,650	45,710	55,890	66,100	77,290	92,610	117,500	145,200	8.93	2.10	4.25
1968	12,810	23,080	34,030	43,750	53,770	62,710	73,620	88,120	111,100	137,900	8.68	2.07	4.20
1967[23]	11,770	21,660	32,360	42,240	51,570	59,950	71,990	85,490	108,600	137,200	9.23	2.11	4.38

Footnotes provided at end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4b.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000 to 2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Shares of household income 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
2022	16,120	43,850	74,730	119,900	277,300	499,900	3.0	8.2	14.0	22.5	52.1	23.5	0.488	0.637	0.440	0.106	0.207	0.315
2021	16,020	44,240	76,430	124,500	290,400	517,800	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]	16,530	44,800	76,920	124,300	286,800	504,500	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	17,410	46,300	78,520	126,600	289,800	513,800	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	15,920	43,110	73,480	117,400	270,300	481,400	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]	15,710	41,860	72,340	116,800	270,000	479,200	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	15,630	41,740	72,590	116,800	261,600	454,300	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	15,530	41,400	70,970	114,200	256,700	450,100	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	15,080	39,500	68,790	111,400	245,000	424,700	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	14,120	37,600	65,370	106,200	234,700	402,000	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]	14,220	37,800	65,930	106,100	237,200	410,300	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]	14,290	37,430	64,190	102,500	227,200	395,400	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	14,270	36,870	63,550	101,900	225,900	394,900	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	14,220	36,960	63,080	101,400	225,300	394,200	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]	14,350	37,230	64,160	102,900	221,000	374,800	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]	15,280	38,700	65,530	104,100	226,000	390,800	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	15,360	38,890	66,050	105,100	225,400	388,300	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	15,780	40,210	68,250	108,100	229,400	392,300	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	15,900	40,310	67,550	106,900	235,600	416,600	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	15,360	39,440	66,740	105,000	230,000	405,300	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]	15,200	38,880	65,870	103,900	224,600	391,400	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	15,200	39,040	66,270	104,900	223,600	385,000	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	15,510	39,420	66,430	104,500	223,100	389,600	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	15,930	40,020	66,990	105,000	229,400	409,300	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]	16,320	40,750	67,860	105,500	228,600	405,600	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]	16,480	40,470	67,740	105,400	224,800	390,800	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	15,650	39,510	66,120	102,300	216,400	377,100	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	15,200	38,010	63,940	99,030	211,100	370,500	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	15,100	37,060	62,340	96,480	202,900	353,500	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]	15,050	36,780	61,500	94,530	197,300	340,500	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]	14,240	35,480	59,770	93,020	195,500	337,800	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]	13,880	35,190	58,980	91,660	191,000	327,800	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]	14,030	35,140	59,200	90,880	176,100	279,500	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	14,320	35,970	59,750	91,080	174,700	272,600	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	14,720	37,030	61,170	92,220	179,000	285,000	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	15,060	37,480	62,300	94,230	184,200	297,600	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	14,530	36,690	61,360	92,750	177,100	279,300	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]	14,300	36,330	60,750	91,820	174,600	275,100	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	13,920	35,800	59,910	90,250	170,800	267,600	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]	13,750	34,860	57,860	87,030	162,600	250,800	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]	13,770	34,300	56,840	85,580	157,400	237,600	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	13,340	33,500	55,390	83,120	152,600	230,600	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	13,170	33,330	55,180	82,060	150,500	227,400	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	13,420	33,430	55,390	82,560	147,500	219,100	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	13,770	34,270	56,560	83,320	148,600	222,000	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.5	0.403	0.375	0.274	0.069	0.140	0.216

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Table A-4b.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000 to 2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Shares of household income 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
1979[17]	14,210	35,350	58,280	85,530	153,500	234,100	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	14,310	35,150	58,040	85,020	151,800	231,000	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	13,840	34,060	56,350	82,560	147,200	225,200	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]	13,930	34,090	56,070	81,420	144,100	219,600	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]	13,590	33,370	54,750	79,550	140,400	213,100	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]	14,080	34,990	56,390	81,440	144,300	219,300	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	14,110	35,470	58,180	83,690	149,700	230,700	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]	13,460	34,770	56,740	81,460	146,200	226,700	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]	12,750	33,690	54,620	77,650	137,600	211,000	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	12,650	34,280	55,200	77,810	137,700	211,400	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	12,870	34,750	55,530	77,780	136,700	210,400	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	12,540	33,630	53,340	74,400	129,300	197,700	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]	11,550	32,010	51,100	71,500	128,700	203,000	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.6	17.2	0.397	0.377	0.280	0.070	0.141	0.218

[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. Beginning with 2010, standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[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-based 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-based 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-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 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-based sample design and population controls.

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

Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Margins of error are available via email at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2022

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income 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
2022	3.5	9.1	14.6	22.1	50.7	10.37	2.71	3.82	0.467	0.661	0.408	0.098	0.194	0.303
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 2022—Con.

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Shares of equivalence-adjusted income 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 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-based 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-based 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-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 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-based 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 email at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022

(Earnings in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Characteristic	2021			2022			Percent change (2022 less 2021)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	**168,000**	**49,030**	**327**	**170,900**	**47,960**	**660**	***–2.2**	**1.24**
Men	88,940	54,970	239	90,380	52,770	1,081	*–4.0	1.89
Women	79,100	42,270	811	80,490	41,320	258	*–2.2	1.86
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	**117,400**	**60,900**	**384**	**121,400**	**60,070**	**415**	***–1.3**	**0.77**
Men	66,370	65,970	317	68,570	62,350	497	*–5.5	0.81
Women	50,990	55,240	318	52,790	52,360	354	*–5.2	0.74
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.837	0.0057	X	0.840	0.0073	0.3	1.05

* 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.

Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 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 2022

(Earnings in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)	
2022	90,380	52,770	1,081	80,490	41,320	258	68,570	62,350	497	52,790	52,360	354	0.840
2021	88,940	54,970	239	79,100	42,270	811	66,370	65,970	317	50,990	55,240	318	0.837
2020[2]	88,650	55,400	1,048	79,500	40,420	343	60,300	69,160	319	46,000	57,500	312	0.831
2019	89,020	55,550	936	80,780	40,810	303	67,120	65,440	985	52,040	53,870	418	0.823
2018	88,120	54,030	470	79,440	37,740	798	67,210	63,910	549	50,800	52,130	562	0.816
2017[3]	88,020	53,140	795	78,290	37,600	225	66,500	61,530	264	49,230	50,250	1,028	0.817
2017	88,100	52,360	1,447	78,200	37,270	202	66,380	61,490	266	49,290	49,500	244	0.805
2016	86,890	50,660	282	77,740	37,050	243	64,950	61,960	253	48,330	49,860	294	0.805
2015	86,440	50,370	279	76,970	36,610	213	63,890	61,990	271	47,210	49,320	291	0.796
2014	84,490	49,160	259	75,570	34,350	573	62,460	60,940	263	46,230	47,930	868	0.786
2013[4]	83,860	49,350	611	74,820	33,600	569	61,240	61,360	1,146	44,630	47,590	1,405	0.776
2013[5]	83,560	48,950	882	74,550	34,030	735	60,770	61,380	496	45,070	48,040	733	0.783
2012	83,000	47,080	846	74,190	33,380	280	59,010	61,340	954	44,040	46,920	737	0.765
2011	81,370	47,260	346	73,090	33,600	275	57,990	61,010	987	43,680	46,980	321	0.770
2010[6]	80,860	48,000	341	72,720	34,590	281	56,280	62,570	1,050	43,180	48,140	313	0.769
2009[7]	81,930	48,060	257	72,970	34,430	202	56,050	62,340	320	43,220	47,990	228	0.770
2008	84,040	48,180	232	74,540	33,790	210	59,860	61,090	314	44,160	47,100	230	0.771
2007	84,480	50,040	238	74,300	35,350	204	62,980	61,620	337	45,610	47,940	229	0.778
2006	83,930	50,260	247	73,680	34,270	353	63,060	59,200	203	44,660	45,550	426	0.769
2005	82,930	49,520	666	72,480	33,260	339	61,500	59,660	213	43,350	45,920	192	0.770
2004[8]	81,450	48,180	393	71,930	33,010	193	60,090	60,510	220	42,380	46,340	193	0.766
2003	80,510	48,730	198	71,370	33,460	203	58,770	61,830	225	41,910	46,710	208	0.755
2002	80,500	49,120	209	71,410	33,260	191	58,760	61,200	623	41,880	46,880	204	0.766
2001	80,210	49,290	204	71,230	32,770	204	58,710	60,150	667	41,640	45,910	427	0.763
2000[9]	80,490	49,730	206	71,660	32,570	204	59,600	59,860	267	41,720	44,130	270	0.737
1999[10]	79,320	50,000	396	71,050	30,650	443	58,300	60,490	372	40,870	43,740	309	0.723
1998	77,300	48,790	650	68,850	30,060	449	56,950	59,970	371	38,790	43,880	329	0.732
1997	76,690	46,170	345	67,740	28,750	306	54,910	57,910	908	37,680	42,950	439	0.742
1996	76,120	45,300	355	66,660	28,160	315	53,790	56,470	332	36,430	41,650	480	0.738
1995[11]	74,620	45,110	469	65,560	27,630	303	52,670	56,790	341	35,480	40,560	406	0.714
1994[12]	74,260	43,660	562	64,710	26,440	398	51,580	56,950	376	34,160	40,980	334	0.720
1993[13]	73,200	42,330	406	63,660	26,210	422	49,820	57,350	363	33,520	41,020	298	0.715
1992[14]	73,120	42,330	366	62,410	26,150	426	48,550	58,360	362	33,240	41,310	324	0.708
1991	72,040	43,320	359	61,800	25,530	408	47,890	58,310	720	32,440	40,730	319	0.699
1990	72,350	44,200	345	61,730	25,160	270	49,170	56,850	699	31,680	40,710	429	0.716
1989	72,050	46,040	368	61,340	25,280	276	49,680	58,860	397	31,340	40,420	446	0.687
1988	70,470	46,340	418	60,660	24,950	292	48,290	59,930	433	31,240	39,580	466	0.660
1987[15]	69,550	46,200	556	59,360	24,760	268	47,010	60,490	414	29,910	39,430	303	0.652
1986	68,730	45,270	551	57,690	24,140	329	45,910	60,870	428	28,420	39,120	337	0.643
1985[16]	67,810	43,560	544	56,300	22,850	379	44,940	59,280	568	27,380	38,280	330	0.646
1984[17]	66,450	43,130	396	55,230	21,980	350	43,810	58,820	496	26,470	37,440	363	0.637
1983	65,140	42,420	382	53,110	21,720	260	41,530	57,750	434	25,170	36,730	369	0.636
1982	64,730	42,280	394	51,820	21,140	253	40,110	57,960	403	23,700	35,790	398	0.617
1981	65,230	43,920	413	51,940	21,060	249	41,770	59,090	341	23,330	35,000	240	0.592
1980	64,730	44,760	510	51,450	21,160	284	41,880	59,460	494	22,860	35,770	258	0.602
1979[18]	64,650	45,940	508	50,900	21,200	298	42,440	60,360	391	22,080	36,010	303	0.597
1978	62,900	47,120	377	48,400	20,390	307	41,040	61,090	345	20,910	36,310	332	0.594
1977	61,700	45,800	389	46,190	19,390	280	39,260	60,690	471	19,240	35,760	266	0.589
1976[19]	60,450	45,510	342	44,570	18,980	291	38,180	59,440	385	18,070	35,780	291	0.602
1975[20]	59,270	45,170	399	42,930	18,460	323	37,270	59,570	384	17,450	35,040	292	0.588

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 2022—Con.

(Earnings in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar23.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] (±)	
1974[20, 21]	59,870	46,140	N	42,850	18,020	N	37,920	60,010	424	16,950	35,260	283	0.588
1973	59,440	48,240	N	41,580	18,160	N	39,580	62,150	N	17,200	35,200	N	0.566
1972[22]	57,770	47,110	N	39,470	18,760	N	38,180	60,150	N	16,680	34,800	N	0.579
1971[23]	56,890	45,020	N	38,490	18,190	N	36,820	57,270	N	16,000	34,080	N	0.595
1970	55,820	45,440	N	38,270	17,340	N	36,130	56,960	N	15,480	33,820	N	0.594
1969	55,270	45,970	N	37,740	17,080	N	37,010	54,810	N	15,370	33,160	N	0.605
1968	54,030	44,740	N	35,700	17,450	N	37,070	53,230	N	15,010	30,950	N	0.582
1967[24]	53,220	43,470	N	34,390	16,980	N	36,650	51,860	N	14,850	29,960	N	0.578
1966[25]	N	43,980	N	N	17,610	N	N	51,080	N	N	29,400	N	0.576
1965[26]	N	41,390	N	N	17,760	N	N	48,930	N	N	29,320	N	0.599
1964	N	41,140	N	N	16,700	N	N	48,410	N	N	28,640	N	0.591
1963	N	43,590	N	N	16,020	N	N	47,120	N	N	27,780	N	0.589
1962[27]	N	39,290	N	N	15,690	N	N	46,000	N	N	27,280	N	0.593
1961[28]	N	38,080	N	N	15,110	N	N	45,170	N	N	26,770	N	0.592
1960	N	36,690	N	N	14,910	N	N	43,770	N	N	26,560	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-based 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-based 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-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 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-based 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.

Note: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX B. POST-TAX HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income. Money income is pretax, which means it does not account for tax liabilities or tax credits. Tax policies have an important effect on the total resources available to households for consumption, and an income concept that accounts for these costs and benefits is also an important measure of household wellbeing.

This appendix presents post-tax household income estimates and inequality measures for 2021 and 2022. These estimates are summarized in Tables B-1 through B-4. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and temporary cash payments administered by tax agencies, like rebates or stimulus payments.

Since the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) does not collect information on taxes, the Census Bureau relies on a tax calculator to simulate federal and state taxes paid and credits received. Post-tax income estimates used in this appendix and the Supplemental Poverty Measure are based on output from the CPS ASEC tax model. These simulations include federal and state income taxes, as well as FICA taxes, and incorporate all changes in federal and state tax laws for calendar year 2022.[1] For post-tax poverty estimates, refer to the Supplemental Poverty Measure estimates in the report "Poverty in the United States: 2022."[2]

In 2022, several tax policies enacted by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in 2021 lapsed, including: an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit for filers without children and full refundability of the Child Tax Credit and Child and Dependent Care Credit. In 2020 and 2021, most households also received Economic Impact Payments (EIP), but no such payments were issued in 2022.[3] The expiration of these policies left households with substantially less federal assistance than they received in prior years. In contrast to the direction of federal tax policy, a number of states increased assistance to households. Over 20 states issued income tax rebates to their residents, and nine states expanded their state EITC and child tax credit programs.[4]

On net, the contraction in federal tax programs led to a substantial decline in real post-tax income between 2021 and 2022. Real median post-tax household income in 2022 was 8.8 percent lower than in 2021. Refer to Table B-1 for changes in post-tax median income between 2021 and 2022 by selected demographic characteristics of the householder.

Table B-2 compares median household money income estimates (which are pretax) to post-tax estimates by demographic characteristics of the householder in 2022. Accounting for all taxes and credits reduced median household income by 13.9 percent in 2022, compared to a 7.7 percent reduction in 2021. In 2022, all demographic groups showed statistically significant decreases in median post-tax income relative to pretax income. This contrasts with 2021, when three groups of households (female householders with no spouse present, those with a householder aged 25 and over with no high school diploma, and those maintained by noncitizens) showed an increase in post-tax income relative to pretax income.[5]

Table B-3 presents post-tax inequality estimates for 2021 and 2022. In contrast to the 1.2 percent decrease in the Gini index using pretax income between 2021 and 2022 (Table A-3), the annual percent change in the Gini index calculated by post-tax income increased 3.2 percent in 2022. In 2022, shares of aggregate post-tax income exhibited a statistically significant change at each quintile. The lowest, second, third, and fourth quintiles each showed a decline, while the highest quintile and the top 5 percent each showed an increase.[6]

Looking at the measures of equivalence-adjusted, post-tax income, there were increases in income inequality between 2021 and 2022 as measured by the Gini index, the percentile income ratios, and the aggregate shares of income (Table B-3). The share of income in the lowest quintile decreased 16.4 percent, and the share in the second quintile declined 4.0 percent. Only the highest quintile experienced an increase in its share of aggregate post-tax income (3.3 percent). The Gini index and the ratios of the 90th to 10th percentile, 90th to 50th percentile, and the 50th to 10th percentile for post-tax, equivalence-adjusted income all increased between 2021 and 2022. 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 2022 illustrates the redistributive nature of the income tax system (Table B-4). In 2022, 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 9.0 percent lower when calculated using post-tax income compared to pretax income. As with pretax, equivalence-adjusted income, aggregate shares of post-tax, equivalence-adjusted income increased in the bottom four quintiles, but decreased in the highest quintile. The Gini index was also 10.6 percent lower using post-tax income instead of money income in 2022.

ENDNOTES

[1] For more information about the CPS ASEC Tax Model, refer to <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-18.html>. 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.

[2] Shrider, Emily A., and John Creamer, "Poverty in the United States: 2022," *Current Population Reports*, P60-280, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2023, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-280.html>.

[3] For more information about how the CPS ASEC tax model accounted for EIPs and expanded CTC and EITC in 2020 and 2021, refer to <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-18.html> and <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-17.html>.

[4] For more information about these state rebate payments, refer to <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-wp2023-26.html>.

[5] 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.

[6] The difference between the 2021–2022 percent changes for the third and fourth quintiles was not statistically significant.

Table B-1.

Post-Tax Household Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Characteristic	2021			2022			Percent change in real median post-tax income (2022 less 2021)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**131,200**	**70,460**	**628**	**131,400**	**64,240**	**602**	***–8.8**	**1.00**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,270	90,760	752	84,330	82,210	793	*–9.4	1.05
Married-couple	61,440	104,000	956	62,180	94,110	911	*–9.5	1.09
Female householder, no spouse present	15,620	57,890	943	15,030	51,200	915	*–11.6	1.82
Male householder, no spouse present	7,212	73,630	1,789	7,128	64,490	2,171	*–12.4	3.57
Nonfamily households	46,940	41,480	656	47,100	39,630	697	*–4.4	1.82
Female householder	24,220	36,440	766	24,360	35,440	713	*–2.7	2.43
Male householder	22,720	46,860	915	22,740	44,140	1,007	*–5.8	2.41
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	102,100	73,500	711	101,400	66,830	729	*–9.1	1.09
White, not Hispanic	85,080	76,150	847	84,490	69,590	921	*–8.6	1.34
Black	17,700	51,320	963	18,080	46,960	1,032	*–8.5	2.40
Asian	7,276	94,990	3,991	7,609	89,540	3,391	*–5.7	4.59
Hispanic (any race)	19,230	63,090	887	19,320	56,230	883	*–10.9	1.72
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	95,370	78,540	679	94,300	72,110	836	*–8.2	1.11
15 to 24 years	6,061	53,540	1,471	6,136	46,530	2,126	*–13.1	4.31
25 to 34 years	20,990	73,050	1,319	20,720	66,960	1,398	*–8.3	2.25
35 to 44 years	22,600	89,230	1,232	22,530	80,600	1,301	*–9.7	1.76
45 to 54 years	21,650	92,130	1,552	21,500	83,940	1,488	*–8.9	2.05
55 to 64 years	24,070	71,860	1,493	23,410	67,870	1,441	*–5.5	2.62
65 years and older	35,830	51,170	1,062	37,130	47,620	831	*–6.9	2.27
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,800	70,770	731	110,300	64,620	673	*–8.7	1.08
Foreign-born	20,400	69,100	1,240	21,150	62,530	1,428	*–9.5	2.44
Naturalized citizen	11,330	74,990	2,316	11,770	68,980	1,882	*–8.0	3.59
Not a citizen	9,070	63,470	1,514	9,375	55,660	1,564	*–12.3	2.99
Region								
Northeast	22,640	75,520	2,172	22,630	67,480	1,668	*–10.7	2.97
Midwest	28,050	70,220	1,213	28,280	63,110	1,504	*–10.1	2.17
South	50,610	65,170	835	51,080	59,460	825	*–8.8	1.39
West	29,900	78,040	1,113	29,440	71,700	1,415	*–8.1	1.97
Residence[4]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	113,300	73,030	740	113,500	66,800	685	*–8.5	1.03
Inside principal cities	43,630	65,190	1,119	43,710	59,640	954	*–8.5	1.90
Outside principal cities	69,640	78,330	828	69,770	71,570	984	*–8.6	1.25
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,940	57,620	1,320	17,950	50,360	1,440	*–12.6	2.77
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	125,100	71,760	648	125,300	65,510	619	*–8.7	1.00
No high school diploma	10,010	37,350	1,063	9,632	34,160	1,301	*–8.5	4.11
High school, no college	32,210	54,050	936	31,830	47,060	817	*–12.9	1.97
Some college	33,790	65,900	909	33,650	59,830	929	*–9.2	1.65
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,130	106,200	1,385	50,180	96,340	1,005	*–9.3	1.33

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

[1] 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 and rebate payments. 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] 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: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-2.

Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2022

(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/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Characteristic	Money income[1]			Post-tax income[3]			Percent difference in median income (post-tax income less money 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	**131,400**	**74,580**	**968**	**131,400**	**64,240**	**602**	***–13.9**	**0.45**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,330	95,450	958	84,330	82,210	793	*–13.9	0.26
Married-couple	62,180	110,800	1,121	62,180	94,110	911	*–15.1	0.26
Female householder, no spouse present	15,030	56,030	1,210	15,030	51,200	915	*–8.6	0.69
Male householder, no spouse present	7,128	73,630	2,716	7,128	64,490	2,171	*–12.4	0.90
Nonfamily households	47,100	45,440	828	47,100	39,630	697	*–12.8	0.55
Female householder	24,360	40,200	781	24,360	35,440	713	*–11.8	0.75
Male householder	22,740	51,930	990	22,740	44,140	1,007	*–15.0	0.58
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,400	77,250	871	101,400	66,830	729	*–13.5	0.30
White, not Hispanic	84,490	81,060	958	84,490	69,590	921	*–14.2	0.33
Black	18,080	52,860	1,470	18,080	46,960	1,032	*–11.2	1.02
Asian	7,609	108,700	3,886	7,609	89,540	3,391	*–17.7	1.14
Hispanic (any race)	19,320	62,800	1,596	19,320	56,230	883	*–10.5	1.12
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,300	85,860	947	94,300	72,110	836	*–16.0	0.25
15 to 24 years	6,136	52,460	3,454	6,136	46,530	2,126	*–11.3	2.80
25 to 34 years	20,720	80,240	1,507	20,720	66,960	1,398	*–16.6	0.67
35 to 44 years	22,530	96,630	1,799	22,530	80,600	1,301	*–16.6	0.53
45 to 54 years	21,500	101,500	1,385	21,500	83,940	1,488	*–17.3	0.47
55 to 64 years	23,410	81,240	1,827	23,410	67,870	1,441	*–16.5	0.56
65 years and older	37,130	50,290	975	37,130	47,620	831	*–5.3	0.48
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,300	75,210	789	110,300	64,620	673	*–14.1	0.31
Foreign-born	21,150	71,350	1,331	21,150	62,530	1,428	*–12.4	0.63
Naturalized citizen	11,770	80,760	2,151	11,770	68,980	1,882	*–14.6	0.66
Not a citizen	9,375	62,030	1,756	9,375	55,660	1,564	*–10.3	1.01
Region								
Northeast	22,630	80,360	1,931	22,630	67,480	1,668	*–16.0	0.76
Midwest	28,280	73,070	1,933	28,280	63,110	1,504	*–13.6	0.69
South	51,080	68,230	1,475	51,080	59,460	825	*–12.8	0.81
West	29,440	82,890	1,989	29,440	71,700	1,415	*–13.5	0.68
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	113,500	77,500	973	113,500	66,800	685	*–13.8	0.43
Inside principal cities	43,710	69,940	1,381	43,710	59,640	954	*–14.7	0.66
Outside principal cities	69,770	83,230	1,483	69,770	71,570	984	*–14.0	0.49
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,950	55,960	1,340	17,950	50,360	1,440	*–10.0	0.67
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	125,300	75,980	681	125,300	65,510	619	*–13.8	0.25
No high school diploma	9,632	34,850	1,494	9,632	34,160	1,301	*–2.0	1.48
High school, no college	31,830	51,470	770	31,830	47,060	817	*–8.6	0.56
Some college	33,650	68,690	1,336	33,650	59,830	929	*–12.9	0.68
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,180	118,300	1,827	50,180	96,340	1,005	*–18.6	0.53

* 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, section "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 and rebate 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: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

Distribution Measures Using Post-Tax Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2021 and 2022

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Measure	2021		2022		Percent change (2022 less 2021)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	4.1	0.06	3.7	0.06	*–8.8	1.87
Second quintile	9.8	0.09	9.5	0.08	*–2.8	1.11
Third quintile	15.4	0.10	15.2	0.11	*–1.6	0.99
Fourth quintile	23.4	0.14	23.2	0.14	*–1.0	0.77
Highest quintile	47.2	0.31	48.3	0.29	*2.4	0.90
Top 5 percent	19.7	0.33	20.6	0.31	*4.6	2.24
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.430	0.0033	0.444	0.0029	*3.2	1.01
90th/10th percentile income ratio	8.94	0.198	9.67	0.219	*8.2	3.19
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.53	0.028	2.58	0.028	*2.0	1.56
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.53	0.068	3.74	0.076	*6.0	2.83
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	5.4	0.07	4.5	0.07	*–16.4	1.65
Second quintile	10.9	0.09	10.5	0.07	*–4.0	0.98
Third quintile	16.0	0.10	15.8	0.09	*–1.3	0.88
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.12	22.6	0.13	0.2	0.70
Highest quintile	45.1	0.31	46.6	0.26	*3.3	0.90
Top 5 percent	19.0	0.33	19.9	0.31	*5.0	2.30
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.394	0.0034	0.417	0.0028	*5.8	1.13
90th/10th percentile income ratio	6.14	0.093	7.38	0.165	*20.1	3.14
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.30	0.023	2.40	0.028	*4.1	1.68
50th/10th percentile income ratio	2.67	0.032	3.08	0.053	*15.3	2.41

* 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] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

[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 and rebate payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-4.

Distribution Measures Using Money Income, Post-Tax Income, Equivalence-Adjusted Income, and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2022

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Measure	Money income[1]		Post-tax income[3]		Percent difference (post-tax income less money income)*,[4]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.0	0.05	3.7	0.06	*23.5	0.40
Second quintile	8.2	0.08	9.5	0.08	*15.6	0.28
Third quintile	14.0	0.12	15.2	0.11	*8.3	0.27
Fourth quintile	22.5	0.17	23.2	0.14	*3.0	0.21
Highest quintile	52.1	0.34	48.3	0.29	*–7.4	0.10
Top 5 percent	23.5	0.40	20.6	0.31	*–12.3	0.29
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.488	0.0033	0.444	0.0029	*–9.0	0.11
90th/10th percentile income ratio	12.63	0.365	9.67	0.219	*–23.4	0.94
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.90	0.046	2.58	0.028	*–10.8	0.68
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.36	0.113	3.74	0.076	*–14.1	0.98
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.5	0.06	4.5	0.07	*29.9	0.46
Second quintile	9.1	0.08	10.5	0.07	*15.0	0.27
Third quintile	14.6	0.11	15.8	0.09	*8.1	0.22
Fourth quintile	22.1	0.16	22.6	0.13	*2.1	0.21
Highest quintile	50.7	0.32	46.6	0.26	*–8.0	0.11
Top 5 percent	22.9	0.39	19.9	0.31	*–13.1	0.31
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.467	0.0032	0.417	0.0028	*–10.6	0.12
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.37	0.247	7.38	0.165	*–28.8	0.74
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.71	0.037	2.40	0.028	*–11.5	0.56
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.82	0.075	3.08	0.053	*–19.6	0.81

* 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, section "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 and rebate payments.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

APPENDIX C. HISTORICAL INCOME ALTERNATIVE INFLATION SERIES

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, it is necessary to adjust for changes in the cost of living, or inflation. 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, especially over longer periods.

Price levels in the United States in 2022 were especially elevated relative to previous years. Therefore, adjustment for inflation is particularly important when analyzing income changes between prior years and 2022.

This report uses the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to adjust income and earnings estimates for inflation from 2000 onwards.[1] To adjust income and earnings estimates for inflation between 1978 and 2000, the report uses the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series for all Urban Consumers All Items (R-CPI-U-RS), also produced by BLS.[2] For years 1967 through 1977, the Census Bureau uses inflation estimates from the CPI-U-X1 series, an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS.[3] For prior years, the Census Bureau uses 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, this appendix refers to this series as the "current method."[4]

This year marks the first in which the Census Bureau used the C-CPI-U to adjust historical income estimates for inflation. In prior years, this report relied on the same series as the current method, but used the R-CPI-U-RS from 1978 onward—hereafter referred to as the "prior method." The Census Bureau has considered moving toward a "chained-type" price index like the C-CPI-U to adjust its historical income and earnings estimates for several years. For the last 3 years, the annual "Income in the United States" report has included an appendix presenting historical median income estimates adjusted for inflation using alternative indices and a request for public feedback about which index the agency should use. In 2022, the Census Bureau solicited feedback from numerous stakeholders and experts about transitioning to this alternative price series. This solicitation included publishing a working paper documenting the effects of alternative inflation adjustments and discussing production considerations in switching to a new measure, as well as multiple public presentations and posting a Federal Register Notice (FRN). Informed by comments received from these presentations and submissions to the FRN, the Census Bureau decided to adopt use of the C-CPI-U beginning this report year for historical income estimates back to 2000. The inflation measures used to adjust income estimates before 2000 remains unchanged. For more information about the motivation for this change and the relative merits of alternative inflation indexes, refer to the announcement of the change and additional resources posted at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/alternative-inflation.html>.

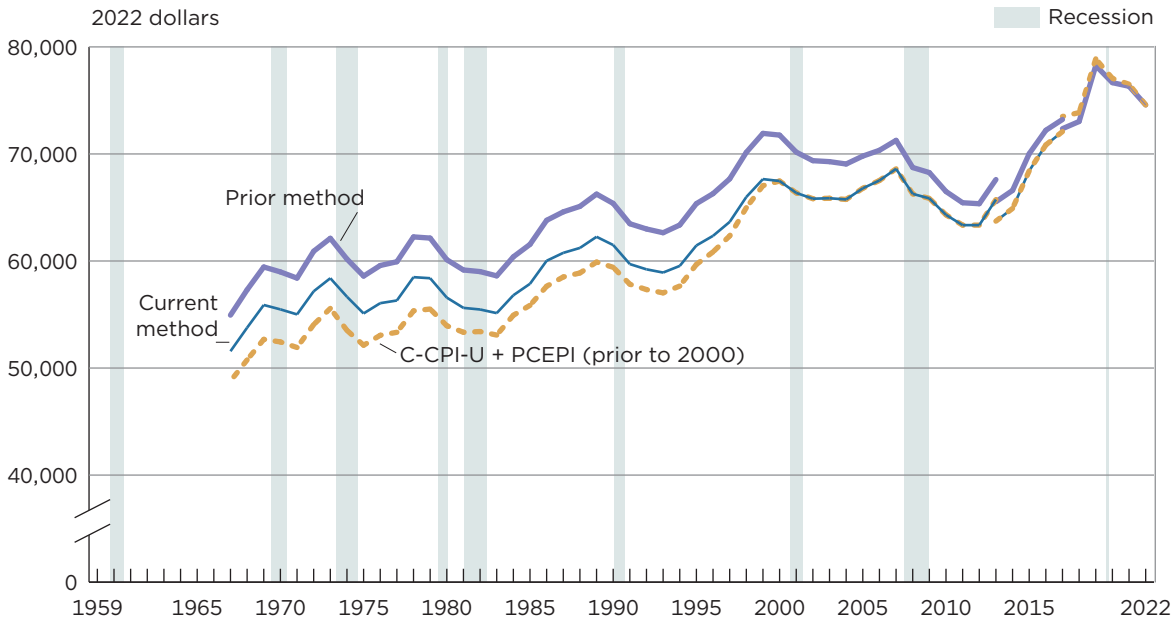
This appendix illustrates the effect of alternative inflation adjustments by comparing estimates of changes in real income using the current series, the prior series, and a series that uses the Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index (PCEPI) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), to adjust income estimates for inflation before 2000.

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). 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.

Figure C-1.
Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indexes: 1967 to 2022



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. The current method for historical income adjustment uses the C-CPI-U from 2000 to present, the R-CPI-U-RS from 1978 to 1999, and the CPI-U-X1 from 1967–1977. The prior method is the same as the current method but uses the R-CPI-U-RS from 1978 onward. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

The PCEPI tracks changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers and those buying items on their behalf.[5] 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 the 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 than the CPI-U to account for consumer substitution. The PCEPI is available from 1959 onward.

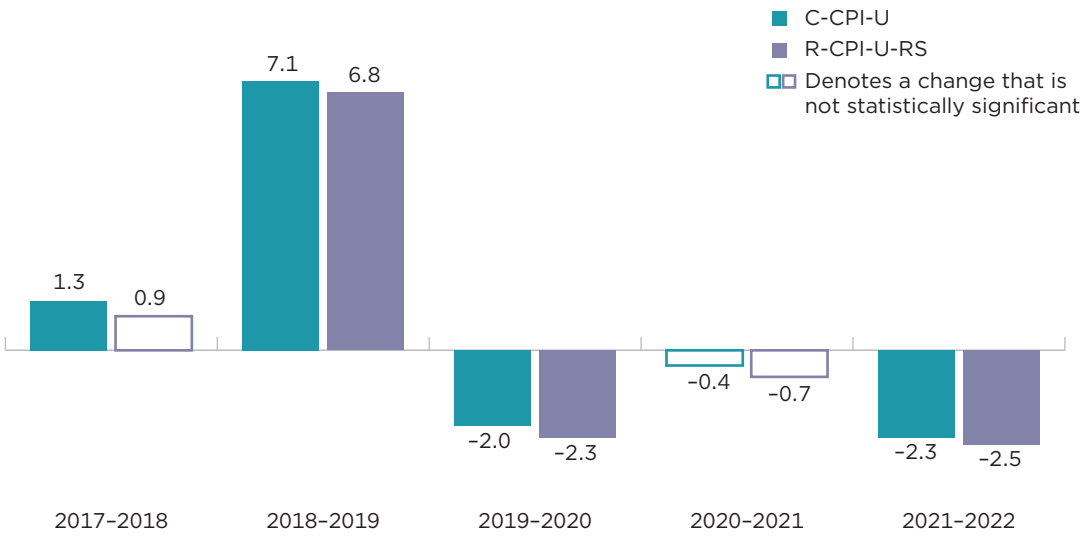
Since the C-CPI-U and PCEPI are meant to account for how consumers shift consumption towards relatively less expensive items, the indices typically report a lower level of inflation and yield higher estimates of real income growth. Between 2000 and 2022, the compound annual growth rates in the C-CPI-U and the PCEPI have been an average of 0.29 percentage points and 0.38 percentage points lower than for the R-CPI-U-RS, respectively.[6] The compound annual growth rate in prices as measured by the R-CPI-U-RS was 2.47 percent, compared to 2.18 percent in the C-CPI-U and 2.08 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 effects over longer periods. The annual inflation rate between 2021 and 2022 according to the R-CPI-U-RS was 8.09 percent, compared to 7.84 and 6.26 percent according to the C-CPI-U and PCEPI, respectively.

The difference in the annual inflation rate between the R-CPI-U-RS and C-CPI-U from 2021 to 2022 was smaller than the annual average annual difference over the last 2 decades, while the difference between the R-CPI-U-RS and the PCEPI was larger.

Implications for Income Estimates

Figure C-1 compares historical median household income from 1967 onward using three different inflation series: (1) the current

Figure C-2.
Real Annual Income Growth Using Alternative Price Indexes: 2017 to 2022
(In percent)



Note: The data for 2017 reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The C-CPI-U is the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. The R-CPI-U-RS is the Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series. 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/cpsmar23.pdf>. Estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding, incorporation of final values of the C-CPI-U, and accounting for sample overlap in significance testing.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

method, (2) the prior method, 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.

Real median household income in 2021 adjusted to 2022 dollars using the R-CPI-U-RS ($76,510) is not statistically different from the estimate using the C-CPI-U ($76,330). For 2000, the median income estimate in 2022 dollars adjusted using the R-CPI-U-RS is $71,760, which is 6.4 percent higher than the estimate ($67,470) adjusted using the C-CPI-U. For 1967, the estimate of median household income in 2022 dollars using the prior method ($54,940) is 12.6 percent higher than the estimate using the C-CPI-U and the PCEPI for earlier years ($48,780).

Figure C-2 reports estimates of annual growth in real median household income according to the C-CPI-U and the R-CPI-U-RS for the past 5 years (from 2017 onward). Chained price indexes tend to estimate slightly lower rates of inflation. Annual changes in inflation-adjusted income appears to differ (lower declines in the past 3 years and higher growth in the prior 2 years according to the C-CPI-U), but none of these within-year differences are statistically significant. If the Census Bureau had used C-CPI-U to adjust prior year estimates for inflation in recent reports, neither the direction nor statistical significance of the changes would be different from the published estimates. And if the Census Bureau had used the R-CPI-U-RS to adjust last year's estimate to measure the change in real income between 2021 and 2022, again, neither the direction nor the statistical significance of the change would be different.

ENDNOTES

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

[2] In 2001, the Census Bureau began using the R-CPI-U-RS to adjust historical income estimates for changes in the cost of living. For more information, refer to DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, 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, <www2.census.gov/library/publications/2001/>. 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.

[3] 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.

[4] Even though the inputs to the current price series remain unchanged for years before 2000, using the C-CPI-U for years after 2000 impacts the inflation adjustment of all historical income estimates. Consider the median household income estimate for 1999. Continuing to use the R-CPI-U-RS to inflation adjust income years before 2000 means the estimated change in real income between 1999 and 2000 remains the same as previously reported. The inflation-adjusted estimate in 2022 dollars is different depending on whether one uses the C-CPI-U or the R-CPI-U-RS to measure inflation between 2000 and 2022 (Figure C1). This report frequently refers to using a particular series to adjust income estimates for a certain range of years, but that adjustment is also affected by the inflation measure used to adjust all subsequent years.

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

[6] 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.

Table C-1.

Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2022

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Current dollars		Current method: R-CPI-U-RS (1967–1999) + C-CPI-U (2000–2022)		Prior method: R-CPI-U-RS (1967–2022)		PCEPI (1967–1999) + C-CPI-U (2000–2022)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
2022	74,580	968	74,580	968	74,580	968	74,580	968
2021	70,780	606	76,330	653	76,510	655	76,330	653
2020[2]	68,010	880	76,660	992	77,070	997	76,660	992
2019	68,700	904	78,250	1,030	78,890	1,038	78,250	1,030
2018	63,180	691	73,030	799	73,860	808	73,030	799
2017[3]	61,140	529	72,090	624	73,220	634	72,090	624
2017	61,370	551	72,370	650	73,500	660	72,370	650
2016	59,040	718	70,840	861	72,210	878	70,840	861
2015	56,520	528	68,410	639	70,020	654	68,410	639
2014	53,660	645	64,900	780	66,590	800	64,900	780
2013[4]	53,590	1,076	65,740	1,320	67,610	1,358	65,740	1,320
2013[5]	51,940	454	63,720	557	65,530	573	63,720	557
2012	51,020	344	63,350	427	65,340	440	63,350	427
2011	50,050	413	63,350	523	65,450	540	63,350	523
2010[6]	49,280	535	64,300	698	66,490	722	64,300	698
2009[7]	49,780	351	65,850	464	68,250	481	65,850	464
2008	50,300	225	66,280	297	68,730	308	66,280	297
2007	50,230	231	68,610	315	71,280	327	68,610	315
2006	48,200	341	67,520	477	70,340	497	67,520	477
2005	46,330	255	66,780	368	69,800	385	66,780	368
2004[8]	44,330	322	65,760	478	69,060	502	65,760	478
2003	43,320	309	65,860	470	69,280	494	65,860	470
2002	42,410	229	65,820	355	69,370	374	65,820	355
2001	42,230	212	66,360	333	70,160	352	66,360	333
2000[9]	41,990	217	67,470	349	71,760	371	67,470	349
1999[10]	40,700	313	67,650	520	71,910	553	67,040	515
1998	38,890	378	65,980	642	70,150	683	64,970	632
1997	37,010	281	63,640	484	67,660	515	62,330	474
1996	35,490	294	62,350	517	66,300	550	60,850	505
1995[11]	34,080	324	61,440	584	65,350	621	59,670	567
1994[12]	32,260	242	59,550	446	63,370	475	57,670	432
1993[13]	31,240	240	58,920	453	62,640	482	57,020	438
1992[14]	30,640	239	59,210	461	62,980	490	57,320	446
1991	30,130	239	59,710	473	63,470	503	57,820	458
1990	29,940	252	61,500	517	65,390	550	59,420	499
1989	28,910	261	62,260	563	66,240	599	59,900	542
1988	27,230	219	61,210	492	65,080	523	58,870	473
1987[15]	26,060	202	60,760	472	64,590	502	58,510	455
1986	24,900	212	60,010	511	63,800	543	57,640	491
1985[16]	23,620	211	57,860	516	61,540	549	55,860	498
1984[17]	22,420	168	56,800	425	60,380	452	54,920	411
1983	20,890	156	55,120	412	58,600	438	53,070	397
1982	20,170	150	55,470	412	59,010	438	53,410	397
1981	19,070	165	55,630	480	59,170	511	53,350	460
1980	17,710	150	56,580	478	60,130	508	53,950	456
1979[18]	16,460	128	58,400	455	62,140	484	55,510	433
1978	15,060	100	58,510	390	62,260	415	55,360	369
1977	13,570	84	56,320	348	59,940	370	53,340	330
1976[19]	12,690	77	56,060	342	59,570	363	53,040	324
1975[20]	11,800	79	55,100	369	58,590	392	52,130	349
1974[20, 21]	11,200	71	56,660	358	60,170	380	53,500	338
1973	10,510	66	58,400	366	62,140	389	55,580	348
1972[22]	9,697	61	57,170	359	60,910	382	54,060	339
1971[23]	9,028	58	55,010	351	58,410	373	51,920	331
1970	8,734	53	55,490	334	58,980	355	52,440	316

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table C-1.

Historical Median Income Using Alternative Price Indices: 1967 to 2022—Con.

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>)

Year	Current dollars		Current method: R-CPI-U-RS (1967–1999) + C-CPI-U (2000–2022)		Prior method: R-CPI-U-RS (1967–2022)		PCEPI (1967–1999) + C-CPI-U (2000–2022)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
1969	8,389	51	55,890	340	59,440	362	52,680	320
1968	7,743	46	53,770	320	57,310	341	50,760	302
1967[24]	7,143	43	51,570	309	54,940	329	48,780	292

[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-based 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-based 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-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 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-based sample design and population controls.

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

Notes: Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Details of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) are described at <www.bls.gov/cpi/questions-and-answers.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 Consumer Price Index Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) is described at <www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/r-cpi-u-rs-home.htm>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 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.[1] The 2023 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,000 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 2023 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.

The estimates in this report (which 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 (GVF) 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/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Nonresponse Bias in 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 declined to 73 percent in March 2020, from 82 percent in March 2019. Pre-pandemic response rates were regularly above 80 percent.

Standard collection procedures, including in-person interviews, have since resumed, but response rates remain suppressed relative to the pre-pandemic trend. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey declined from 72 percent in March 2022 to 69 percent in March 2023. Since the response rates remain below pre-pandemic 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 2023 surveys are less similar to respondents than in earlier years. Notably, respondents from 2020 to 2023 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> .

National Experimental Well-Being Statistics (NEWS) Project

The NEWS project is a new experimental research project to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic wellbeing. Using all available survey, administrative, and commercial data, researchers in the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division strive to provide the best possible estimates of our nation's economy. The NEWS Project issued its first release in February 2023. The release included a working paper which provided improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018 by addressing several possible sources of bias documented in prior research, including: (1) unit nonresponse through improved weights, (2) missing income information in both survey and administrative data through improved imputation, and (3) misreporting by combining or replacing survey responses with administrative information. Reducing survey error using these techniques substantially affects key measures of well-being. With this initial set of experimental estimates for 2018, median household income was found to be 6.3 percent higher than in survey estimates, and official poverty was 1.1 percentage points lower. These changes were driven by subpopulations for which survey error was particularly relevant. For householders aged 65 and older, median household income was 27.3 percent higher than in survey estimates. For people 65 and over, poverty was 3.3 percentage points lower than the survey estimates. The NEWS Project intends to release additional years of statistics, produce more timely estimates, and extend the income concepts measured. Refer to <www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/national-experimental-wellbeing-statistics.html> for more information on NEWS.

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 is 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 2023 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 (SAIPE) Program

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 U.S. 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 (SIPP)

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household levels by following the same respondents over time. Whereas the CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from 1 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, the 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, all 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 please write to:

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Or email at <liana.e.fox@census.gov>.

ENDNOTE

[1] U.S. Island Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.