Money Income in the United States: 2001

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By
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Demographic Programs

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Money Income in the United States: 2001

INTRODUCTION

The 2001 median household income in the United States was $42,228, representing a 2.2 percent decline in real income from its 2000 level of $43,162.[1] This decline in income coincides with the recession that started in March 2001.[2] The decline in median household income between 2000 and 2001 was widespread. With the exception of the Northeast, all regions experienced a decline in income. Each of the racial groups and non-Hispanic Whites showed declines in income; the income of the Hispanic population remained unchanged.[3]

HIGHLIGHTS

(Most of the estimates described in this section are shown in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Appendix Table A-1; the estimates for states are shown in Table 4.)

- Real median household income declined by 2.2 percent between 2000 and 2001 to a level of $42,228.
- The real median income of family households and of nonfamily households declined between 2000 and 2001. Overall, family household income dropped 1.7 percent to $52,275. Nonfamily households experienced a decline of 1.5 percent, to $25,631.[4]
- Foreign-born households experienced a 5.3 percent decline in median income between 2000 and 2001 (to $37,948), larger than the 1.5 percent decline (to $42,917) experienced by native households.[5]

[1] All income values are in 2001 dollars. Changes in real income refer to comparisons after adjusting for inflation. The percentage changes in prices between earlier years and 2001 were computed by dividing the annual average Consumer Price Index for 2001 by the annual average for earlier years. The CPI-U values for 1947 to 2001 are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov/hhes/www/income01.html*; click on "Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS): 1947 to 2001." Inflation between 2000 and 2001 was 2.8 percent.

[2] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization.

[3] Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap slightly with data for the Black population and the Asian and Pacific Islander population. About 10.9 percent of White households, 3.0 percent of Black households, 2.0 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander households, and 13.1 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native households are maintained by a person of Hispanic origin.

[4] The percent declines in median income for family and nonfamily households are not different.

[5] Native households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States or was born in 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.

NEW POPULATION CONTROLS AND EXPANDED SAMPLE

The estimates in this report are based on the 2000, 2001, and 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplements (CPS ADS) and provide information for calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively. These estimates use population estimates based on Census 2000. Earlier reports presenting data for calendar years 1993 through 2000 used population estimates based on the 1990 census.

In 2001, the Census Bureau tested a sample expansion of 28,000 households to the CPS ADS. The sample expansion was officially implemented in the estimates presented here. It is primarily designed to improve the reliability of state estimates of children's health insurance coverage, but the larger sample size also improves the reliability of national estimates of other topics.

Because results presented in this report from the 2001 survey have been recalculated based on the expanded sample and the Census 2000-based weights, they may differ from earlier estimates that did not incorporate the sample expansion and were based on the 1990 census. Appendix B presents more detail on the introduction of the sample expansion and new population controls based on Census 2000.

- While the real median income of Hispanic-origin households remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001 ($33,565), the income of each race group declined. Median household income declined 1.3 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 3.4 percent for Blacks, and 6.4 percent for Asians and Pacific Islanders.[6]
- The Northeast was the only region that did not experience a decline in real median household income between 2000 and 2001.
- Real median income declined for households in metropolitan areas between 2000 and 2001, going to a level of $45,219.
- The real median earnings of women who worked full-time, year-round increased for the fifth consecutive year, rising to $29,215. Men with similar work experience did not experience a statistical change in earnings ($38,275). As a result, the female-to-male earnings ratio reached 0.76, up from the previous all-time-high of 0.74, first recorded in 1996.
- The most commonly used index of household income inequality, the Gini index, did not change between 2000 and 2001, while the share of aggregate income received by the lowest household income quintile declined.
- Based on comparisons of 2-year-average medians (comparing 1999-2000 with 2000-2001), real median household income rose for 3 states (Arizona, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania) and declined for 12 states. Five of the states that experienced declines were in the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin), four in the South (Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee), two in the Northeast (Maine and Vermont), and one in the West (Washington).
- An important finding of the Census Bureau's tax and noncash benefit research is that government transfers have a greater impact on lowering income inequality than the tax system.

[6] The differences between the percent declines in the median income of Black households compared with that of non-Hispanic White and Asian and Pacific Islander households are not statistically significant.

Source of Estimates; Statistical Accuracy

The estimates in this report are based on data collected by the 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. As with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. For further information about the source and accuracy of the estimates, go to *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*

What is . . .? Money Income data are collected for all people in the sample 15 years old and over. Money income includes earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, social security, supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous money income. It is income before deductions for taxes or other expenses and does not include lump-sum payments or capital gains.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF MONEY INCOME

The official income estimates in this report are based solely on money income before taxes and do not include the value of employment-based fringe benefits nor of government-provided noncash benefits, such as food stamps, medicare, medicaid, and public or subsidized housing. A separate section of this report, "Experimental Estimates of Income Including Noncash Benefits and Taxes," discusses the effect of taxes and selected noncash benefits on household income using model-based approaches to estimating taxes and valuing benefits. The Census Bureau's models of these effects are based on information collected in the 2002 CPS Annual Demographic Supplement and other sources, including the Internal Revenue Service, the Food and Nutrition Service, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.[7]

Median household income declined between 2000 and 2001.

Real median household income declined by 2.2 percent between

[7] See *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-186RD, "Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992," for more details.

2000 ($43,162) and 2001 ($42,228), coinciding with the recession that started in March 2001. The last time household income declined was in 1991, which also coincided with a recession that lasted from July 1990 to March 1991 (see Table 1 and Appendix Table A-1).

Family and nonfamily households experienced declines in median household income.

The real median income of family households declined between 2000 and 2001 (see Table 1). The drop for family household median income overall was 1.7 percent to $52,275; for those maintained by female householders with no husband present 3.1 percent to $28,142; and for those with male householders with no wife present 6.0 percent to $40,715. The percentage decline in income of nonfamily households was 1.5 percent to $25,631.[8] The income of married-couple families remained unchanged at $60,471.

Family and nonfamily households have not experienced declines in real median household income since the early 1990s. Specifically, family households had not experienced an annual decline in real median income since 1993, family households maintained by women with no husband present since 1991, and family households maintained by men with no wife present and nonfamily households since 1992.

Native and foreign-born households experienced declines in real median household income between 2000 and 2001.

Foreign-born households experienced a 5.3 percent decline (to $37,948) in real median household income, larger than the 1.5 percent decline (to $42,917) experienced by native households (see Table 1). Of foreign-born households, those maintained by a naturalized citizen experienced a 5.4 percent decline in income (to $43,968), not different from the 4.2 percent decline (to $34,812) for those maintained by householders who were not United States citizens.[9]

The real median income of Hispanic-origin households remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001, but the income of each of the race groups declined. [10]

Hispanic households had a median income of $33,565 in 2001, not statistically different from their 2000 median income (see Table 1). Before 2001, Hispanic households had experienced 5 years of annual income increases (see Appendix Table A-1). Their last decline in median household income occurred in 1995.

The real median incomes of non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander households declined between 2000 and 2001, by 1.3 percent (to $46,305) for non-Hispanic White households; by 3.4 percent (to $29,470) for Black households; and by 6.4 percent (to $53,635) for Asian and Pacific Islander households. [11] [12] Non-Hispanic White and Asian and Pacific Islander households have not experienced an annual decline in median household income since 1991 and Black households since 1981 (see Appendix Table A-1).

Although Asians and Pacific Islanders as a group had the highest median household income in 2001, their income per household member ($24,933) was not statistically different from the income per household member of non-Hispanic White households ($25,751). Asian and Pacific Islander households typically have more people—2.93 people on average compared with 2.42 people for non-Hispanic White households. The income per household member for Black households (average size of 2.68 people) was $14,635 and for Hispanic households (average size of 3.52) was $12,595.[13]

Table 2 shows income data for the American Indian and Alaska Native

[8] The percentage declines in median income for family households, nonfamily households, and households maintained by females with no husband present are not different. The percentage decline in median income for households maintained by a female with no husband present is not different from the percentage declines for nonfamily households and households maintained by males with no wife present.

[9] The median household income of native households was not different from the median for households maintained by a naturalized citizen. The difference between percentage changes for households with noncitizen householders and households with native, foreign-born, and naturalized citizens were not statistically significant. In addition, the differences between the percentage change for foreign-born households and those with a naturalized householder was not significant.

[10] Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population because this population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

[11] Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Asian and Pacific Islander (API) population because the API population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the API sample to national totals.

[12] The differences between the percent declines in the median household income of Blacks compared with that of non-Hispanic White and Asian and Pacific Islander households are not statistically significant.

[13] For a discussion of standardizing income by size of family using the official poverty thresholds, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-219, "Poverty in the United States: 2001."

Table 1.
Comparison of Summary Measures of Income by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2001

(Households and people as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

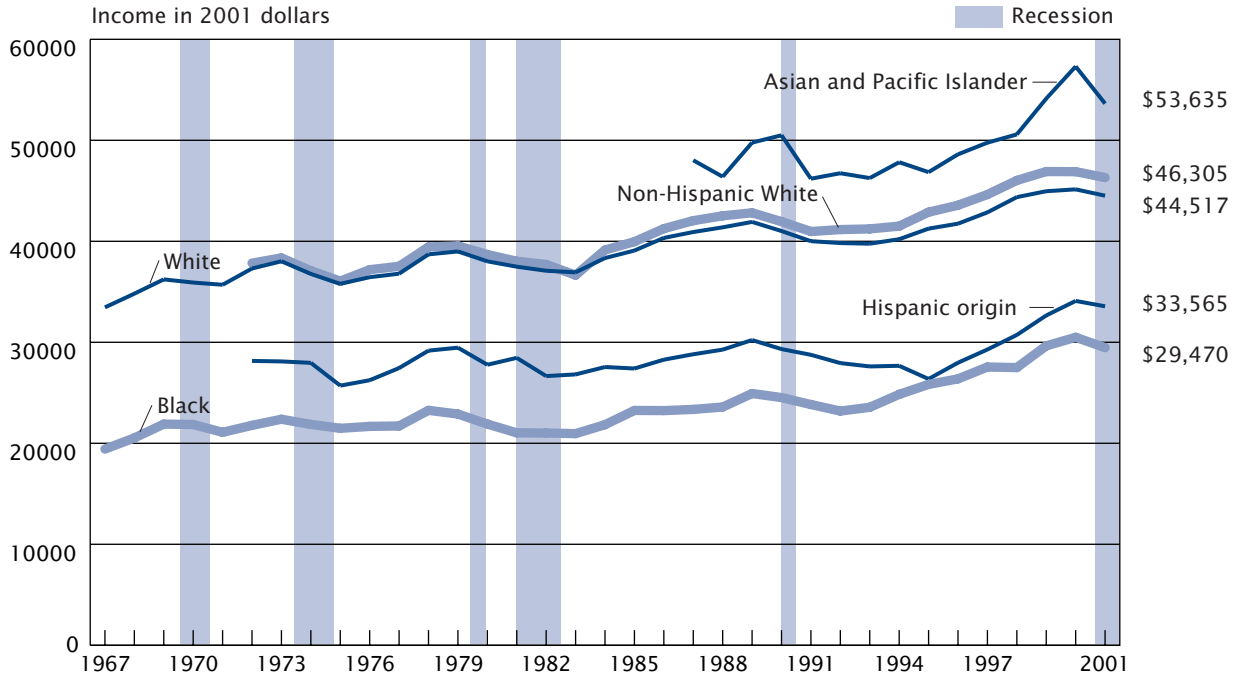
Characteristic	2001			Median income in 2000[1] (in 2001 dollars)		Percent change in real income 2000 to 2001	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±) of percent change
		Median income					
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±) (dollars)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[2] (±) (dollars)		
HOUSEHOLDS							
All households	109,297	42,228	212	43,162	223	*–2.2	0.6
Type of Household							
Family households	74,329	52,275	290	53,155	304	*–1.7	0.6
Married-couple families	56,747	60,471	342	60,926	453	–0.7	0.8
Female householder, no husband present	13,143	28,142	475	29,053	516	*–3.1	1.9
Male householder, no wife present	4,438	40,715	860	43,332	854	*–6.0	2.2
Nonfamily households	34,969	25,631	278	26,012	279	*–1.5	1.2
Female householder	19,390	20,264	347	21,052	323	*–3.7	1.8
Male householder	15,579	32,312	395	32,358	358	–0.1	1.3
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder							
All races[3]	109,297	42,228	212	43,162	223	*–2.2	0.6
White	90,682	44,517	344	45,142	328	*–1.4	0.8
Non-Hispanic White	80,818	46,305	316	46,896	309	*–1.3	0.8
Black	13,315	29,470	571	30,495	665	*–3.4	2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	4,071	53,635	2,106	57,313	1,608	*–6.4	3.7
Hispanic origin[4]	10,499	33,565	701	34,094	808	–1.6	2.1
Age of Householder							
Under 65 years	86,821	49,227	327	49,990	338	*–1.5	0.8
15 to 24 years	6,391	28,196	799	28,624	656	–1.5	2.9
25 to 34 years	18,988	45,080	614	45,654	712	–1.3	1.7
35 to 44 years	24,031	53,320	689	55,263	619	*–3.5	1.3
45 to 54 years	22,208	58,045	801	59,251	747	*–2.0	1.5
55 to 64 years	15,203	45,864	699	46,105	742	–0.5	1.8
65 years and over	22,476	23,118	314	23,727	294	*–2.6	1.4
Nativity of the Householder							
Native born	95,884	42,917	339	43,578	250	*–1.5	0.8
Foreign born	13,413	37,948	943	40,055	977	*–5.3	2.7
Naturalized citizen	6,069	43,968	1,513	46,492	1,409	*–5.4	3.5
Not a citizen	7,344	34,812	872	36,345	827	*–4.2	2.6
Region							
Northeast	21,128	45,716	615	44,971	720	1.7	1.7
Midwest	25,755	43,834	574	45,496	560	*–3.7	1.4
South	39,151	38,904	507	39,460	473	*–1.4	1.4
West	23,263	45,087	740	46,169	666	*–2.3	1.7
Residence							
Inside metropolitan areas	88,112	45,219	309	45,942	342	*–1.6	0.8
Inside central cities	32,540	36,731	347	37,741	387	*–2.7	1.1
Outside central cities	55,572	50,697	337	51,606	358	*–1.8	0.8
Outside metropolitan areas	21,185	33,601	604	33,832	692	–0.7	2.2
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS							
Male	58,712	38,275	424	38,292	171	-	-
Female	41,639	29,215	271	28,228	172	*3.5	1.0
PER CAPITA INCOME							
All races[3]	282,082	22,851	174	22,970	193	–0.5	0.9
White	230,071	24,127	202	24,240	230	–0.5	1.0
Non-Hispanic White	194,822	26,134	234	26,242	265	–0.4	1.1
Black	36,023	14,953	308	15,209	348	–1.7	2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,500	24,277	1,124	24,002	1,146	1.1	5.2
Hispanic origin[4]	37,438	13,003	326	13,004	402	-	-

*Statistically significant change at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*
[3]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of those households.
[4]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 and 2001 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Figure 1.
Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2001[1]



[1]Hispanics may be of any race. Data for Hispanics not available before 1972. Data for Asians and Pacific Islanders not available before 1987.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Detailed Tabulations

Detailed tabulations that provide income of households, families, and people 15 years of age and older are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html.*

Income data are cross-tabulated by various characteristics such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, presence of children, marital status, educational attainment, work experience, occupation, class of worker, and source of income. Historical data are available as well. The historical tables show income data for households, families, and people by various characteristics.

population.[14] Because of the small size of this racial group, sampling variability of income data is larger than for the other racial groups and causes single-year estimates to fluctuate more widely. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in income or comparison of income with other groups, the Census Bureau uses 2-year-average medians for evaluating changes in the income of American Indians and Alaska Natives over time, and 3-year-average medians when comparing the income of this group with other racial and ethnic origin groups.[15] These 2- and 3-year-average medians make the estimates less volatile.

The 3-year-average (1999-2001) median household income for American Indians and Alaska Natives was $32,116, higher than the 3-year-average for Blacks ($29,870), not statistically different from that for Hispanics ($33,439), but lower than for non-Hispanic Whites ($46,702) and Asians and Pacific Islanders ($55,026) (see Table 2). Based on comparisons of 2-year-average medians (1999-2000

[14] Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population because the AIAN population consists of groups that differ in economic characteristics. Data from the 1990 census show that the median income of AIAN households living on reservations or in Alaska Native villages was $18,466 (in 2001 dollars) compared with $30,521 (in 2001 dollars) for households outside those areas. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the AIAN sample to national totals.

[15] The 2-year-average median is the sum of 2 inflation adjusted single-year medians divided by 2. The 3-year-average median is the sum of 3 inflation adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.

Table 2.
Income of Households by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year-Average Medians

(Income in 2001 dollars. The 2000 and 2001 income data shown in this table reflect the implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion. The 1999 income data reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin	3-year-average (1999-2001)			2-year-average medians[2]				Differences in 2-year-average medians (2000-2001 less 1999-2000)	
				2000-2001		1999-2000			
	Number of households (thousands)	Median income[1]							
		Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Median income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Median income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Difference	Percent change
All races	**107,980**	**42,873**	**180**	**42,695**	**179**	**43,195**	**230**	***–500**	***–1.2**
White	89,868	44,872	242	44,829	276	45,050	288	–221	–0.5
Non-Hispanic White	80,388	46,702	259	46,601	257	46,900	331	*–300	*–0.6
Black	13,109	29,870	503	29,983	508	30,071	650	–88	–0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,077	32,116	1,782	32,143	1,393	32,133	2,396	10	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,925	55,026	1,591	55,474	1,532	55,722	1,998	–248	–0.4
Hispanic[4]	10,037	33,439	584	33,829	665	33,376	699	453	1.4

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]The 3-year-average median is the sum of 3 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.
[2]The 2-year-average median is the sum of 2 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 2.
[3]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*
[4]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

versus 2000-2001), the real median household income of American Indians and Alaska Natives did not change statistically. Of the remaining race/ethnic origin groups, only non-Hispanic Whites experienced a change—a decline of 0.6 percent in their 2-year-average median (see Table 2).

The Northeast was the only region that did not experience a decline in real median household income between 2000 and 2001.

The median household income of the Northeast remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001 at $45,716, whereas households in other regions experienced declines—the Midwest 3.7 percent to $43,834; the South 1.4 percent to $38,904; and the West 2.3 percent to $45,087 (see Table 1).[16] The South continues to have the lowest median household income among the regions (see Table 1). Before 2001, regions had not experienced an annual decline in median household income since 1992 for the Northeast and 1991 for the other regions.

Real median income declined for households in metropolitan areas between 2000 and 2001.

The real median income of households in metropolitan areas declined by 1.6 percent, to $45,219 (see Table 1). The median income of households inside central cities declined by 2.7 percent, to $36,731, and 1.8 percent for households outside central cities, to $50,697. Households outside metropolitan areas did not experience a change in income between 2000 and 2001.[17]

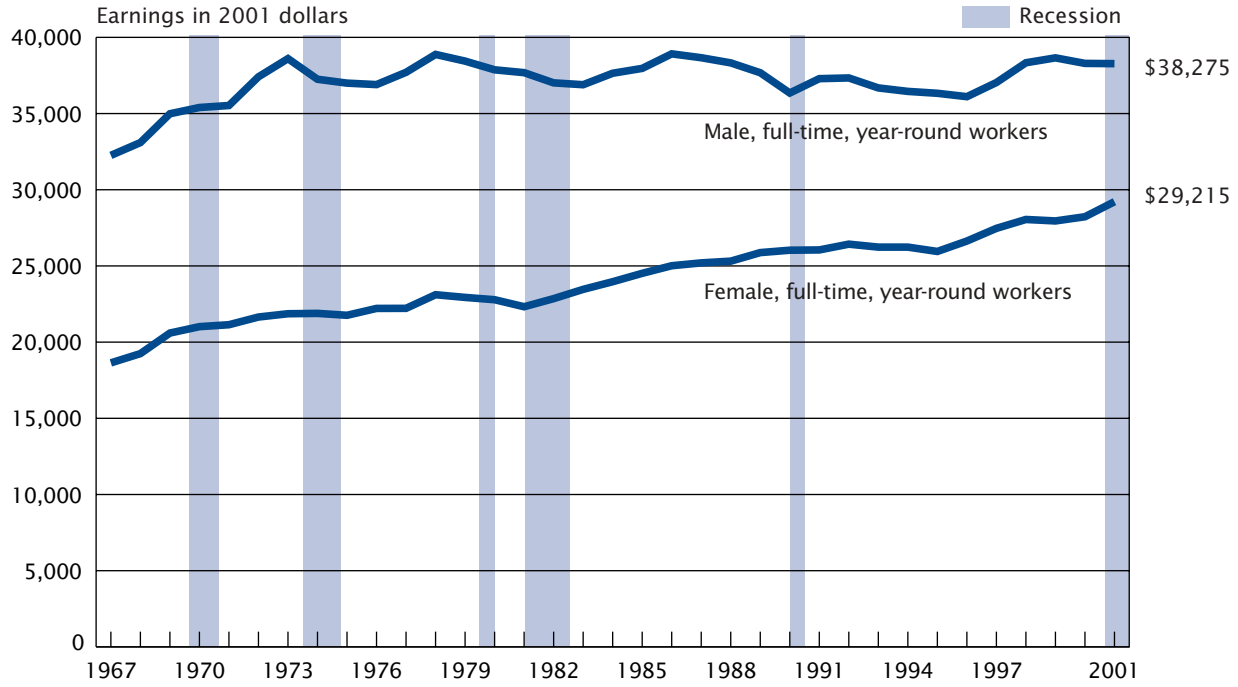
The percentage of men who worked full-time, year-round decreased between 2000 and 2001.

Of the 80.3 million men aged 15 and over who worked in 2001, 73.1 percent worked full-time, year-round, down from the 74.0 percent in 2000. Of the 71.3 million women in the same age group who worked in 2001, 58.4 percent

[16] The percentage change in household income for the West was not statistically different from those for the South and Midwest. The difference between the 2001 median household incomes for Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

[17] The percentage changes in median household income among the four metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas were not statistically different.

Figure 2.
Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Sex: 1967 to 2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

What are . . .? Full-time, Year-round workers worked 50 or more weeks and 35 or more hours per week during the calendar year. Paid vacations are counted as time worked.

What is . . .? Earnings consists of: gross money wage or salary income, including commissions, tips and cash bonuses, before deductions; net income from nonfarm self-employment (gross receipts minus business expenses); and net income from farm self-employment (gross receipts minus farm expenses).

worked full-time, year-round—unchanged from 2000.

The real median earnings of women who worked full-time, year-round increased for the fifth consecutive year.

Between 2000 and 2001, the median earnings of women who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.5 percent, to $29,215 (see Table 1). Men with similar work experience did not experience a statistical change in earnings between 2000 and 2001 ($38,275), or between 1999 and 2000, but experienced annual increases for each of the previous 3 years. This dissimilar pattern in the annual changes in earnings of men and women contributed to a rise in the female-to-male earnings ratio. In 2001, the earnings ratio reached 0.76, up from the previous all-time-high of 0.74, first recorded in 1996.

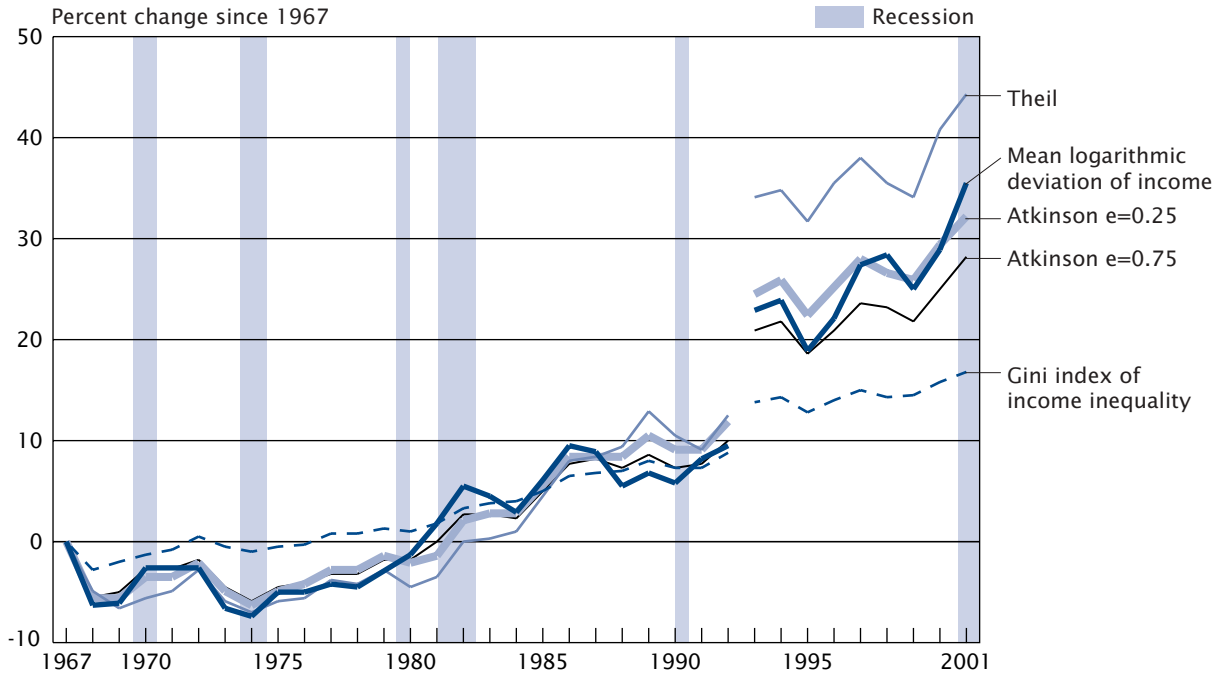
Per capita income remained statistically unchanged.

The per capita income of the overall population, of each of the race groups, and of Hispanics, remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001 (see Table 1). In 2001, per capita income was $22,851 for the overall population, $26,134 for non-Hispanic Whites, $24,277 for Asians and Pacific Islanders, $14,953 for Blacks, and $13,003 for Hispanics.

The Gini index indicated no change in household income inequality between 2000 and 2001.

The Gini index has not shown an annual change since 1993. Comparisons with earlier years are not recommended because of a substantial methodological change in the 1994 CPS Annual

Figure 3.
Index of Change for Various Measures of Household Income Inequality: 1967 to 2001



Note: Because of changes in data collection methodology, 1992 and earlier estimates of income inequality are not comparable with those for 1993 and beyond. (See *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998" for more details.)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Demographic Supplement. However, it is clear that the 2001 Gini index (0.466) was higher than in 1999 and earlier years.

In 2001, the share of aggregate income received by the lowest quintile fell slightly from 3.6 percent in 2000 to 3.5 percent in 2001. All other quintiles did not change—the second quintile received 8.7 percent, the third quintile 14.6 percent, the fourth quintile 23.0 percent, and the top quintile 50.2 percent (see Appendix Table A-3).

What is . . .? The Gini Index summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. It ranges from 0, which indicates perfect equality (where everyone receives an equal amount), to 1, which denotes perfect inequality (where all the income is received by only one recipient or group of recipients).

Another method of measuring income inequality is to compare selected positions in the income distribution (see Appendix Table A-3). The household at the 95th percentile in 2001 received $150,499 in income, 8.4 times that of the household at the 20th percentile ($17,970). This ratio is higher than it was in 2000 (8.1). However, the ratio of the 90th percentile to the 10th percentile remained unchanged at 10.6. Appendix Table A-3 presents other measures of income inequality.[18]

What are . . .? Aggregate Shares are computed by ranking households from lowest to highest income and then dividing them into groups of equal size, typically quintiles. The aggregate income of each group divided by the overall aggregate income is each group's share.

Most measures of income inequality indicate that inequality rose substantially between 1967 and the early 1990s and was largely

[18] See *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution, 1947-98," for trends in other income inequality measures.

unchanged through the late 1990s (see Figure 3).[19]

High-income households tended to be family households that included two or more earners, lived in the suburbs of a large city, and had a working householder between 35 and 54 years old. In contrast, low-income households tended to be in a city with an elderly householder who lived alone and did not work.

The 20 percent of households with the highest income (the highest quintile) received at least $83,500 during 2001. The lowest 20 percent of households (the lowest quintile) received less than $17,970 during 2001.

Half of households in the top quintile lived in a metropolitan area outside a city of 1 million or more people (see Table 3). Only 10.4 percent lived outside any metropolitan area. Among households in the lowest income quintile, about one-quarter (24.5 percent) lived in a metropolitan area outside a city of 1 million or more, and one-quarter (24.9 percent) lived outside a metropolitan area.[20]

Nearly 9 out of 10 households (87.3 percent) in the top quintile were family households while 8 out of 10 (79.9 percent) were married-couple households. Among low-income households, only about 4 out of 10 (40.8 percent) were family households, and only 2 out of 10 (19.6 percent) were married-couple households.

A high-income household in 2001 tended to have a householder in his or her peak earning years— about 6 out of 10 householders (59.5 percent) were between 35 and 54 years old. Among low-income households, only one-quarter of householders (25.0 percent) were between 35 and 54, and the largest proportion (39.7 percent) were over 65 years old.

Most high-income households (78.0 percent) had two or more earners contributing to household income while only 2.6 percent of households in the top quintile had no earners. Among low-income households, the majority (59.4 percent) had no earners, and 6.1 percent had two or more.

The majority of high-income households (73.7 percent) had a householder who worked full-time, year-round; only 10.4 percent of high-income households had a nonworking householder. Among low-income households, most householders (64.7 percent) did not work in 2001, and 13.5 percent worked full-time, year-round.

Real median household income rose for 3 states and declined for 12 states.

Based on comparisons of 2-year-average medians (comparing 1999-2000 with 2000-2001), real median household income rose for 3 states (Arizona, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania) and declined for 12 states (see Table 4 and Figure 4).[21] Five of the states that experienced declines were in the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin), four in the South (Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee), two in the Northeast (Maine and Vermont), and one in the West (Washington).

Comparing the relative ranking of states using 3-year-average medians for 1999-2001 shows that the median household income for Alaska, although not statistically different from the median incomes for Maryland, Connecticut, and Minnesota, was higher than that for the remaining 46 states and the District of Columbia. Conversely, the median household income for West Virginia, although not statistically different from the median for Arkansas, was lower than the incomes of the remaining 48 states and the District of Columbia. The relative standing of the remaining states and the District of Columbia was less clear because of sampling variability surrounding the estimates.

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF INCOME INCLUDING NONCASH BENEFITS AND TAXES

Traditionally, income data presented in the Census Bureau's reports have been based on the amount of money received during a calendar year before taxes and excluding capital gains, but this restricted definition of income does not provide a completely satisfactory measure of income. Over time, tax laws may change and affect the economic well-being of the population. In the early 1980s, the Census Bureau embarked on a research program to examine the effects of taxes on economic well being. Four types of modeled tax data are included here: federal individual income taxes, state individual income taxes, property taxes on owner-occupied housing, and payroll taxes.

Because noncash benefits increase the income resources available to individuals and families, this report

[19] A change in data collection methodology in 1993 affected income measurement and overstated the increase in income inequality that year. See Paul Ryscavage, "A Surge in Growing Income Inequality?," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1995, pp. 51-61.

[20] The difference between the percent of households living in suburbs and the percent living outside of a metropolitan area was not statistically significant.

[21] To reduce the possibilities of misinterpreting changes in, or rankings of, income estimates for states, the Census Bureau uses 2-year-average medians for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year-average medians when comparing the relative ranking of states.

Table 3.
Distribution of Households by Selected Characteristics Within Income Quintiles: 2001

(Households as of March 2002)

Characteristic	Lowest quintile	Middle three quintiles	Highest quintile
Type of Residence	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Inside metropolitan area	75.1	79.5	89.6
Inside central cities	36.4	29.3	24.6
Outside central cities	38.7	50.2	65.0
Metropolitan area of 1 million or more	24.5	33.6	50.2
Metropolitan area under 1 million	14.2	16.6	14.8
Outside metropolitan area	24.9	20.5	10.4
Type of Household	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Family households	40.8	70.6	87.3
Married-couple families	19.6	53.4	79.9
Other families	21.2	17.3	7.4
Nonfamily households	59.2	29.4	12.7
Householder living alone	55.9	23.1	6.5
Age of Householder	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
15 to 34 years	21.9	25.9	16.4
35 to 54 years	25.0	42.3	59.5
55 to 64 years	13.4	13.4	16.2
65 years or older	39.7	18.4	7.9
Number of Earners	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No earners	59.4	13.9	2.6
One earner	34.5	41.0	19.4
Two or more earners	6.1	45.2	78.0
Work Experience of Householder	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Worked	35.3	76.1	89.6
Worked full-time, year-round	13.5	56.7	73.7
Worked part-time or part-year	21.7	19.4	15.8
Did not work	64.7	23.9	10.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Model-Based State Estimates

The Census Bureau also computes improved (in the sense of having lower standard errors) annual estimates of median household income for states, as well as biennial estimates for counties, based on models using data from the CPS, the 1990 decennial census, and administrative records. State-level estimates for 1998 are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html*. Estimates for income year 1999 will be available later this fall.

also presents income measures that include the valuation of various noncash benefits, such as food stamps, school lunches, housing subsidies, medicare, medicaid, employer contributions to health insurance, and net imputed returns on home equity.[22]

Taxes, government transfers, and other benefits affect the distribution and the level of income.

As shown in Table 5, there was a decline in real income between 2000 and 2001 for 13 (definitions 1-13) of the 15 definitions of income (only a few of which are discussed below).

Definition 1, the official definition of income, is based on money income before taxes and includes government cash transfers. Between 2000 and 2001, real median income of households declined, 2.2 percent, to $42,228. Under Definition 1, the share of aggregate household income received by each quintile was 3.5 percent for the lowest, 8.8 percent for the second, 14.5 percent for the third, 23.1 percent for the fourth, and 50.1 percent for the highest. The Gini index for all households under Definition 1 was

[22] For more information on the methodology and procedures used to estimate taxes and to value noncash benefits see *Current Population Reports*, P60-186RD, "Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992."

Table 4.
Income of Households by State Using 2- and 3-Year-Average Medians

(Income in 2001 dollars. The 2000 income data used in this table reflect the implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion. The 1999 income data reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls)

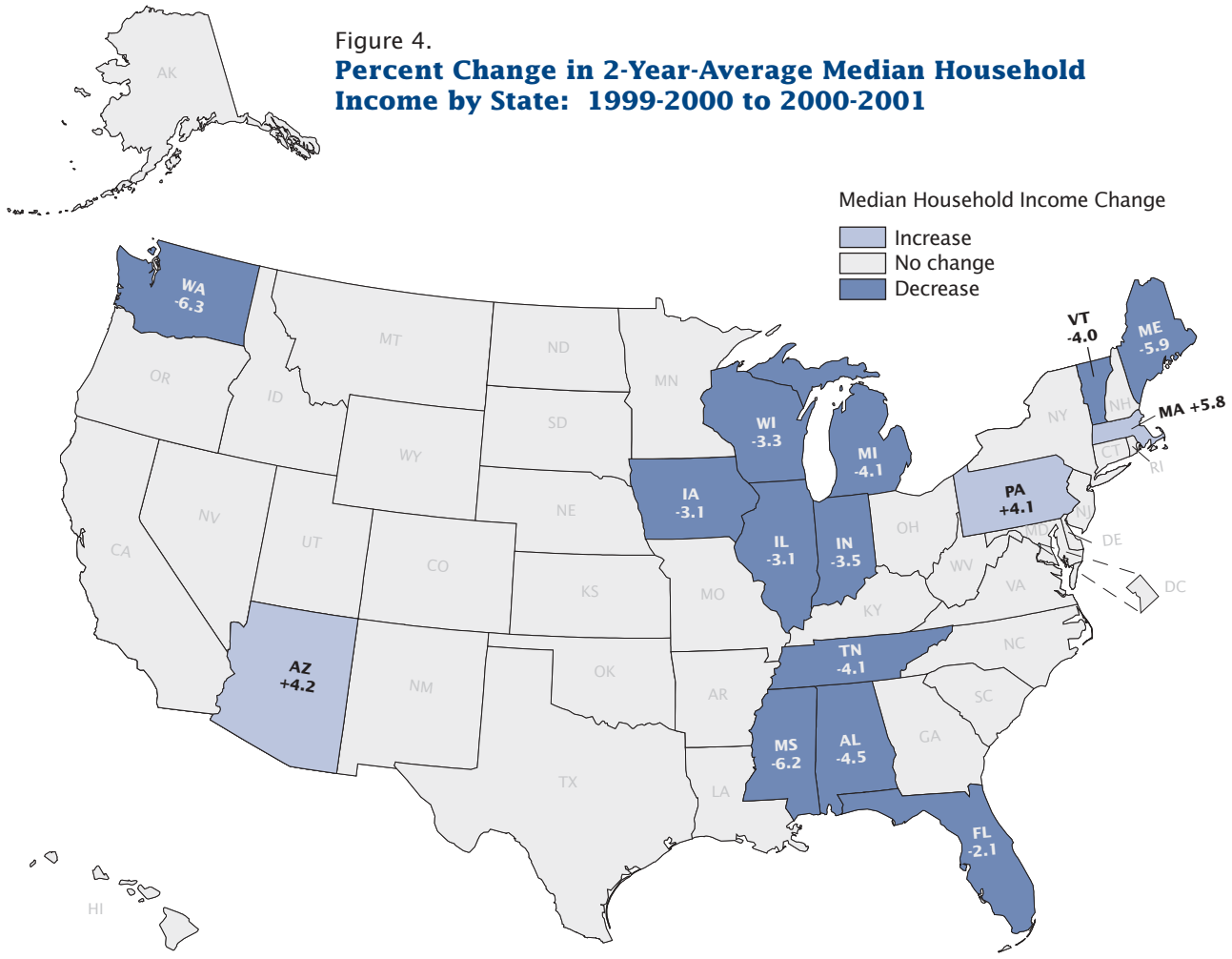
State	3-year-average median[1] 1999-2001		2-year-average medians[2]				2000-2001 average less 1999-2000 average	
			2000-2001		1999-2000			
	Median income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Median income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Median income (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[3] (±) (dollars)	Difference	Percent change
United States	**42,873**	**180**	**42,695**	**179**	**43,195**	**230**	***–500**	***–1.2**
Alabama	36,693	1,294	35,786	1,425	37,460	1,600	*–1,673	*–4.5
Alaska	55,426	2,103	55,842	2,199	54,458	2,465	1,385	2.5
Arizona	40,965	1,489	41,799	1,817	40,095	1,654	*1,704	*4.2
Arkansas	31,798	1,146	31,932	1,320	31,027	1,280	905	2.9
California	47,243	834	47,692	968	47,233	981	459	1.0
Colorado	50,053	1,549	49,492	1,664	50,380	1,929	–889	–1.8
Connecticut	52,887	1,979	52,460	1,782	52,657	2,636	–197	–0.4
Delaware	50,301	2,099	50,686	2,040	50,650	2,716	36	0.1
District of Columbia	41,539	1,476	41,771	1,436	41,724	1,913	47	0.1
Florida	38,141	732	38,181	814	39,000	967	*–820	*–2.1
Georgia	42,508	1,281	42,823	1,306	42,474	1,574	349	0.8
Hawaii	49,232	1,700	50,212	1,677	50,129	2,170	83	0.2
Idaho	38,310	1,430	38,451	1,486	38,344	1,847	107	0.3
Illinois	47,578	1,140	46,760	1,266	48,281	1,410	*–1,521	*–3.1
Indiana	41,921	1,352	41,192	1,118	42,692	1,786	–1,500	*–3.5
Iowa	42,255	1,199	41,556	1,336	42,895	1,385	–1,339	*–3.1
Kansas	41,097	1,764	41,810	1,565	40,938	2,351	872	2.1
Kentucky	37,184	1,325	37,857	1,272	36,557	1,687	1,300	3.6
Louisiana	33,194	1,274	32,449	1,392	33,130	1,485	–682	–2.1
Maine	38,733	1,236	37,459	1,236	39,793	1,559	*–2,334	*–5.9
Maryland	55,013	2,079	54,794	2,091	55,755	2,600	–962	–1.7
Massachusetts	49,018	1,935	50,155	1,969	47,400	2,421	*2,755	*5.8
Michigan	46,929	1,195	45,915	1,353	47,869	1,497	*–1,955	*–4.1
Minnesota	52,804	1,765	54,223	1,971	52,865	2,280	1,358	2.6
Mississippi	33,305	1,570	32,709	1,745	34,877	1,952	*–2,169	*–6.2
Missouri	43,884	1,414	43,847	1,638	45,157	1,680	–1,309	–2.9
Montana	32,929	1,086	32,909	1,201	33,330	1,389	–422	–1.3
Nebraska	42,518	1,379	43,263	1,462	41,972	1,698	1,291	3.1
Nevada	45,493	1,556	46,219	1,466	45,538	2,007	681	1.5
New Hampshire	50,866	1,640	51,839	1,374	50,634	2,295	1,205	2.4
New Jersey	52,137	1,328	51,791	1,319	52,320	1,711	–529	–1.0
New Mexico	34,599	1,681	34,598	1,704	35,337	2,137	–738	–2.1
New York	42,157	819	41,998	809	42,179	1,046	–181	–0.4
North Carolina	39,040	1,065	38,774	1,204	39,479	1,252	–705	–1.8
North Dakota	35,830	1,314	36,397	1,290	35,848	1,741	549	1.5
Ohio	42,631	951	42,973	956	43,053	1,226	–80	–0.2
Oklahoma	34,554	1,186	34,473	959	34,027	1,613	446	1.3
Oregon	42,701	1,184	42,479	1,163	43,416	1,558	–937	–2.2
Pennsylvania	42,320	1,025	43,426	978	41,730	1,328	*1,696	*4.1
Rhode Island	44,825	1,665	44,549	1,483	44,376	2,185	173	0.4
South Carolina	38,362	1,479	38,177	1,342	38,675	1,935	–497	–1.3
South Dakota	38,407	974	38,582	1,058	37,775	1,163	807	2.1
Tennessee	36,542	1,218	35,415	1,183	36,921	1,599	*–1,506	*–4.1
Texas	40,547	948	40,273	902	40,391	1,284	–118	–0.3
Utah	48,378	1,657	48,110	1,822	48,896	1,907	–787	–1.6
Vermont	41,888	1,302	40,747	1,278	42,435	1,670	*–1,689	*–4.0
Virginia	49,085	1,587	49,360	1,516	48,508	2,044	853	1.8
Washington	44,835	1,823	43,101	1,695	46,007	2,378	*–2,906	*–6.3
West Virginia	30,342	990	29,952	903	30,676	1,299	–723	–2.4
Wisconsin	46,734	1,583	45,846	1,422	47,427	2,065	– 1,581	*–3.3
Wyoming	40,007	1,379	40,227	1,522	40,150	1,661	77	0.2

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]The 3-year-average median is the sum of 3 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3.
[2]The 2-year-average median is the sum of 2 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 2.
[3]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Figure 4.
Percent Change in 2-Year-Average Median Household Income by State: 1999-2000 to 2000-2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

0.450 in 2001, unchanged from 2000.[23]

Definition 4 reflects income generated by the private sector and results in a more unequal distribution than the official definition of income.

Definition 4 excludes cash transfers, adds net capital gains, and adds employer contributions to health insurance. Under this definition of income, the shares of income received by the lowest two quintiles of households declined from that of Definition 1 (from 3.5 percent to 0.9 percent, and from 8.8 percent to 6.9 percent, respectively), while the share received by the highest quintile increased from 50.1 percent to 55.6 percent (see Table 6). The Gini index under this definition of income, 0.510, was 13.3 percent higher (showing more income inequality) than the index under the official income definition (0.450).

The 2001 median income for Definition 4 was $41,346, 97.9 percent of the official definition.[24] Between 2000 and 2001, real median income under this definition declined 2.0 percent.

The net effect of deducting social security payroll taxes, federal and state income taxes, and adding the earned income tax credit was to reduce income inequality.

This result is shown by Definition 8. The share of income going to

[23] This report presents Gini indexes and shares of aggregate income received by each quintile using two methods. The first method, discussed in the text, sorts individual households by income yielding a Gini index of 0.466 and quintile shares of 3.5, 8.8, 14.6, 23.0, and 50.2. The second method, reported in Table 6, uses group data and employs several interpolation routines resulting in a Gini index of 0.450 and quintile shares of 3.5, 8.8, 14.5, 23.1, and 50.1.

[24] Differences among income definitions are all significant because they come from the same sample.

Table 5.
Median Household Income by Definition: 2000 and 2001

(Income in 2001 dollars)

Definition of income	Median income		Percent change 2001-2000	Percent of official definition of income[2]
	2001	2000		
Income before taxes:				
1. Money income excluding capital gains (official measure)	42,228	43,162	*–2.2	100.0
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	39,010	39,811	*–2.0	92.4
3. Definition 2 plus capital gains	39,561	40,427	*–2.1	93.7
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	41,346	42,209	*–2.0	97.9
Income after taxes:				
5. Definition 4 less social security payroll taxes	38,773	39,546	*–2.0	91.8
6. Definition 5 less federal income taxes (excluding the EIC)	35,885	36,458	*–1.6	85.0
7. Definition 6 plus the earned income credit (EIC)[1]	36,072	36,628	*–1.5	85.4
8. Definition 7 less state income taxes	34,927	35,495	*–1.6	82.7
9. Defintion 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	38,628	39,062	*–1.1	91.5
10. Definition 9 plus the value of medicare	40,635	40,903	*–0.7	96.2
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	40,653	40,918	*–0.6	96.3
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	40,819	41,115	*–0.7	96.7
13. Definition 12 plus the value of medicaid	41,373	41,517	–0.3	98.0
14. Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers	41,533	41,654	–0.3	98.4
15. Definition 14 plus net imputed return on equity in own home	43,237	(NA)	(NA)	102.4

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. NA Not available.

[1] Thirteen states (Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) and District of Columbia have an EIC that uses federal eligibility rules to compute the state credit. The remaining states do not have state EIC.
[2] Differences between income definitions are all significant because they come from the same sample.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

the bottom three quintiles increased, and the share received by the highest quintile declined. The Gini index was 0.492, or 3.5 percent below the value of 0.510 for Definition 4.

The 2001 median income for Definition 8 was $34,927, 82.7 percent of the official definition. Between 2000 and 2001, real median income declined 1.6 percent under Definition 8.

Nonmeans-tested cash transfers reduced income inequality more than taxes.

Nonmeans-tested cash transfers, such as social security, lowered the Gini index by 13.4 percent, from 0.492 to 0.426, as shown by comparing Definition 11 estimates with Definition 8 estimates. Including the benefits increased the share of income going to the lowest quintile (from 1.2 percent to 3.9 percent) and lowered the share going to the highest quintile (from 51.8 percent to 47.7 percent).

The 2001 median income under Definition 11 was $40,653, 96.3 percent of the official definition. Between 2000 and 2001, real median income declined 0.6 percent for Definition 11.

Means-tested noncash transfers also reduced income inequality, as shown by Definition 14.

When means-tested noncash transfers were included, the share of income in the lowest quintile increased (from 3.9 percent to 4.5 percent) while the share in the highest quintile decreased (from 47.7 percent to 47.0 percent). The Gini index declined 3.3 percent from 0.426 to 0.412.[25]

The 2001 median income for Definition 14 was $41,533, 98.4 percent of the official definition. Between 2000 and 2001, real median income did not change under this definition of income.

An important finding of the Census Bureau's tax and noncash benefit research is that government transfers have a greater impact on lowering income inequality than the tax system.

In 2001, subtracting taxes and including the earned income credit (EIC) lowered the Gini index by

[25] There was no change in income inequality between 2000 and 2001 using the most comprehensive definition of income. However, the 2001 Gini index for definition 14 is higher than in 1997.

Table 6.
Percentage of Aggregate Income Received by Income Quintiles and Gini Index by Definition of Income: 2001

Definition of income	Quintiles					Gini index
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
Definition 1 (official measure)	3.5	8.8	14.5	23.1	50.1	.450
Definition 4 (definition 1 less government cash transfers plus capital gains and employee health benefits)	0.9	6.9	13.7	22.8	55.6	.510
Definition 8 (definition 4 less taxes, plus EIC)	1.2	8.1	15.0	23.9	51.8	.492
Definition 11 (definition 8 plus nonmeans tested government cash transfers, value of medicare, and value of regular-price school lunches)	3.9	10.0	15.6	22.8	47.7	.426
Definition 14 (definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers, value of medicaid, and value of other means-tested government noncash transfers)	4.5	10.3	15.6	22.6	47.0	.412
Definition 15 (definition 14 plus return on home equity)	4.7	10.4	15.6	22.7	46.5	.407

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

What are . . .? Government Cash Transfers include social security, railroad retirement, black lung, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, veterans' benefits, government educational assistance, cash public assistance, and supplemental security income.

What are . . .? Nonmeans-tested Cash Transfers include social security, railroad retirement, black lung, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, nonmeans-tested veterans' benefits, and government educational assistance.

What are . . .? Means-tested Cash Transfers include cash public assistance, supplemental security income, and means-tested veterans' benefits.

3.5 percent (from 0.510 to 0.492), while including transfers lowered the Gini index by 16.3 percent (from 0.492 to 0.412).

CPS Data Collection

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico and outlying areas. The estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age, and are based on the new expanded CPS sample. For more information on the CPS expansion, see Appendix B. The population controls used to prepare the estimates in this report are based on results of Census 2000.

The CPS excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases and people living in institutions. For further documentation about the CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm.*

Rounding

The Census Bureau rounds percentages to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always sum to exactly 100.0 percent.

Symbols Used in Tables

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
NA Not available.
r Revised.
X Not applicable.

USER COMMENTS

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of users of data and reports. If you have any suggestions or comments, please write to:

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Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2001

(Income in 2001 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$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 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
ALL RACES															
2001	109,297	100.0	3.1	5.9	6.9	13.3	12.4	15.4	18.4	10.8	13.8	42,228	129	58,208	232
2000 [1]	108,209	100.0	2.9	5.8	6.9	13.0	12.5	15.4	18.6	10.8	14.1	43,162	136	58,730	225
2000 [2]	106,418	100.0	2.8	5.9	6.8	13.1	12.5	15.1	18.9	10.8	14.1	43,327	202	58,639	328
1999	104,705	100.0	2.7	5.8	7.0	13.3	12.3	15.5	18.6	10.8	14.0	43,355	204	58,254	305
1998	103,874	100.0	3.0	6.3	7.0	13.4	12.6	15.4	18.7	10.7	12.7	42,173	249	56,240	304
1997	102,528	100.0	3.1	6.7	7.3	13.9	12.5	16.0	18.5	10.2	11.8	40,699	188	54,653	306
1996	101,018	100.0	3.0	7.0	7.8	14.2	13.0	15.6	18.8	9.9	10.8	39,869	201	52,934	297
1995 [3]	99,627	100.0	3.1	6.9	7.8	14.5	12.9	16.3	18.4	9.8	10.3	39,306	227	51,835	284
1994 [4]	98,990	100.0	3.3	7.5	7.8	14.8	12.7	16.4	17.9	9.5	10.0	38,119	174	50,961	274
1993 [5]	97,107	100.0	3.6	7.7	7.9	14.4	13.3	16.4	17.9	9.2	9.7	37,688	176	49,977	270
1992 [6]	96,426	100.0	3.5	7.8	7.9	14.7	12.9	16.5	18.6	9.1	9.0	37,880	179	48,024	202
1991	95,669	100.0	3.1	7.8	7.5	14.3	13.6	16.7	18.7	9.4	9.0	38,183	184	48,064	198
1990	94,312	100.0	3.1	7.5	7.3	13.9	13.3	17.3	18.9	9.4	9.2	39,324	201	49,121	208
1989	93,347	100.0	2.9	7.3	7.2	14.1	12.8	16.8	19.3	9.7	9.8	39,850	219	50,347	219
1988	92,830	100.0	3.0	7.8	7.3	14.1	12.6	16.8	19.6	9.7	9.0	39,144	191	48,910	219
1987 [7]	91,124	100.0	3.2	7.9	7.4	14.0	13.1	16.8	19.3	9.6	8.7	38,835	185	48,297	198
1986	89,479	100.0	3.5	8.0	7.3	14.5	12.9	17.2	19.0	9.4	8.3	38,365	199	47,398	193
1985 [8]	88,458	100.0	3.4	8.1	7.7	14.6	13.9	17.2	18.7	9.1	7.3	37,059	201	45,607	180
1984	86,789	100.0	3.3	8.2	8.0	15.1	13.8	17.6	18.6	8.5	6.9	36,343	165	44,530	164
1983 [9]	85,290	100.0	3.5	8.3	8.0	15.5	14.3	17.6	18.6	8.0	6.2	35,438	160	43,179	160
1982	83,918	100.0	3.5	8.6	8.3	15.4	13.7	18.7	18.2	7.8	5.9	35,423	160	42,690	158
1981	83,527	100.0	3.2	8.7	8.1	15.8	13.6	18.1	19.1	7.8	5.5	35,478	186	42,384	154
1980	82,368	100.0	3.0	8.5	8.2	15.2	13.9	18.4	19.4	7.8	5.6	36,035	185	42,857	157
1979 [10]	80,776	100.0	2.9	8.4	7.6	14.9	13.7	18.3	20.2	8.0	6.0	37,192	176	44,181	167
1978	77,330	100.0	2.7	8.4	8.0	14.9	13.6	18.6	20.0	8.1	5.7	37,234	151	43,824	168
1977	76,030	100.0	2.9	8.9	8.5	15.5	14.2	18.9	19.4	7.0	4.7	34,989	131	41,506	126
1976 [11]	74,142	100.0	3.0	9.0	8.3	15.9	14.2	19.6	19.0	6.8	4.3	34,792	129	40,924	126
1975 [12]	72,867	100.0	3.1	9.2	8.6	15.8	15.0	19.4	18.6	6.3	4.0	34,219	139	39,958	125
1974 [13] [12]	71,163	100.0	3.0	8.8	7.8	15.2	15.4	19.5	19.1	6.9	4.4	35,159	135	41,116	129
1973	69,859	100.0	3.5	8.0	8.1	14.7	14.6	19.5	19.7	7.1	4.8	36,278	138	41,955	128
1972 [14]	68,251	100.0	3.9	8.4	7.9	14.6	14.8	20.2	19.1	6.6	4.6	35,560	136	41,387	128
1971 [15]	66,676	100.0	4.5	8.8	7.5	15.4	15.5	20.9	17.8	5.8	3.7	34,126	132	39,248	125
1970	64,778	100.0	4.6	8.6	7.4	15.0	15.4	21.5	18.0	5.9	3.7	34,481	126	39,483	126
1969	63,401	100.0	4.6	8.5	7.2	14.8	15.8	21.7	18.3	5.6	3.6	34,714	128	39,493	124
1968	62,214	100.0	4.9	8.5	7.6	15.1	17.4	21.4	17.4	4.8	2.9	33,436	121	37,828	121
1967 [16]	60,813	100.0	5.7	8.9	7.7	15.9	16.9	22.1	15.3	4.4	2.9	32,081	117	35,881	117
WHITE															
2001	90,682	100.0	2.4	5.2	6.7	13.0	12.2	15.5	18.8	11.4	14.8	44,517	209	60,512	260
2000 [1]	90,030	100.0	2.3	5.2	6.7	12.6	12.4	15.5	19.1	11.3	14.9	45,142	199	60,908	254
2000 [2]	88,543	100.0	2.3	5.3	6.4	12.7	12.6	15.0	19.4	11.4	14.9	45,467	283	60,935	373
1999	87,671	100.0	2.2	5.0	6.6	13.1	12.2	15.7	19.2	11.4	14.7	45,148	255	60,449	344
1998	87,212	100.0	2.4	5.4	6.6	13.0	12.6	15.6	19.5	11.3	13.6	44,372	222	58,791	346
1997	86,106	100.0	2.5	5.8	6.9	13.6	12.4	16.2	19.1	10.8	12.7	42,863	272	57,083	348
1996	85,059	100.0	2.3	6.1	7.4	13.8	13.0	15.8	19.5	10.4	11.6	41,743	216	55,036	326
1995 [3]	84,511	100.0	2.4	6.0	7.4	14.2	12.8	16.6	19.1	10.2	11.1	41,255	216	53,900	313
1994 [4]	83,737	100.0	2.7	6.4	7.4	14.5	12.6	16.8	18.5	10.1	10.8	40,204	226	53,207	310
1993 [5]	82,387	100.0	2.8	6.6	7.4	14.2	13.2	16.8	18.8	9.7	10.4	39,762	232	52,217	302
1992 [6]	81,795	100.0	2.7	6.7	7.5	14.4	13.0	16.9	19.5	9.7	9.7	39,825	193	50,192	224
1991	81,675	100.0	2.4	6.7	7.1	14.0	13.7	17.0	19.5	9.9	9.7	40,012	194	50,094	218
1990	80,968	100.0	2.4	6.4	6.9	13.8	13.4	17.8	19.7	10.0	9.9	41,016	188	51,103	229
1989	80,163	100.0	2.3	6.2	6.8	13.8	12.8	17.1	20.3	10.2	10.5	41,918	204	52,444	243
1988	79,734	100.0	2.5	6.6	6.7	13.7	12.6	17.3	20.6	10.2	9.7	41,382	244	50,996	240

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2001—Con.

(Income in 2001 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$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 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
WHITE—Con.															
1987 [7]	78,519	100.0	2.5	6.7	7.0	13.6	13.1	17.3	20.3	10.3	9.3	40,917	207	50,360	218
1986	77,284	100.0	2.7	7.1	6.8	14.0	12.9	17.7	19.9	10.0	8.9	40,334	196	49,372	211
1985 [8]	76,576	100.0	2.8	7.1	7.3	14.2	13.9	17.7	19.6	9.6	7.9	39,083	209	47,479	199
1984	75,328	100.0	2.7	7.2	7.4	14.7	13.8	18.1	19.6	9.0	7.4	38,341	193	46,367	180
1983 [9]	74,170	100.0	2.8	7.3	7.4	15.2	14.4	18.2	19.5	8.5	6.7	37,153	167	44,983	174
1982	73,182	100.0	2.9	7.6	7.7	14.9	13.9	19.1	19.0	8.4	6.4	37,084	169	44,449	174
1981	72,845	100.0	2.7	7.6	7.6	15.3	13.8	18.7	20.0	8.3	6.0	37,485	173	44,161	167
1980	71,872	100.0	2.5	7.5	7.6	14.8	14.0	18.9	20.4	8.3	6.1	38,017	195	44,587	171
1979 [10]	70,766	100.0	2.5	7.4	7.0	14.4	13.7	18.7	21.2	8.6	6.5	38,995	185	45,923	183
1978	68,028	100.0	2.4	7.3	7.5	14.5	13.6	19.0	21.0	8.6	6.1	38,707	171	45,447	183
1977	66,934	100.0	2.6	7.9	8.0	14.9	14.2	19.5	20.4	7.5	5.1	36,793	155	43,127	139
1976 [11]	65,353	100.0	2.6	8.0	7.7	15.4	14.3	20.1	20.0	7.2	4.7	36,446	151	42,499	137
1975 [12]	64,392	100.0	2.7	8.2	8.1	15.5	14.9	19.9	19.6	6.7	4.3	35,785	130	41,434	136
1974 [13] [12]	62,984	100.0	2.6	7.9	7.3	14.6	15.4	20.1	20.0	7.3	4.7	36,770	138	42,639	138
1973	61,965	100.0	3.1	7.3	7.5	14.1	14.5	20.0	20.8	7.6	5.1	38,021	145	43,578	138
1972 [14]	60,618	100.0	3.4	7.7	7.3	13.9	14.7	20.9	20.0	7.1	5.0	37,306	143	42,997	139
1971 [15]	59,463	100.0	4.0	8.0	7.0	14.8	15.4	21.7	18.8	6.2	4.0	35,695	136	40,670	132
1970	57,575	100.0	4.1	7.9	6.9	14.3	15.4	22.2	18.9	6.2	4.0	35,914	138	40,865	134
1969	56,248	100.0	4.1	7.9	6.7	14.0	15.8	22.5	19.4	5.9	3.9	36,229	132	40,958	137
1968	55,394	100.0	4.4	7.8	7.0	14.4	17.5	22.2	18.4	5.1	3.2	34,814	130	39,188	130
1967 [16]	54,188	100.0	5.2	8.3	7.1	15.2	17.1	23.1	16.2	4.7	3.2	33,456	121	37,192	126
BLACK															
2001	13,315	100.0	6.8	10.9	8.7	16.5	14.3	14.9	15.4	6.8	5.6	29,470	347	39,248	414
2000 [1]	13,174	100.0	6.0	10.7	8.9	16.6	13.9	15.7	14.9	6.8	6.4	30,495	404	40,271	397
2000 [2]	13,355	100.0	6.0	10.2	9.2	16.4	12.8	16.5	15.4	6.8	6.5	31,285	473	41,185	661
1999	12,849	100.0	5.9	11.5	9.9	15.6	13.9	14.5	14.8	6.6	7.2	29,646	552	40,840	584
1998	12,579	100.0	6.8	13.3	9.6	17.1	13.5	14.6	13.6	6.3	5.3	27,495	431	37,026	495
1997	12,474	100.0	6.6	13.2	9.7	16.9	14.1	14.7	14.4	5.8	4.5	27,551	474	36,254	520
1996	12,109	100.0	7.0	13.2	10.8	17.3	13.6	14.6	14.1	5.1	4.3	26,378	519	36,463	712
1995 [3]	11,577	100.0	7.1	13.5	11.0	17.3	14.2	14.2	12.9	6.4	3.4	25,830	441	35,065	600
1994 [4]	11,655	100.0	7.5	15.2	10.5	17.3	13.1	13.4	13.2	5.4	4.4	24,843	462	34,569	496
1993 [5]	11,281	100.0	8.8	15.4	11.8	16.4	13.8	13.5	11.5	4.8	3.9	23,564	466	32,848	545
1992 [6]	11,269	100.0	9.2	16.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	13.7	12.3	4.4	3.2	23,190	474	31,468	427
1991	11,083	100.0	8.2	16.3	10.7	16.5	13.3	14.3	12.7	4.8	3.1	23,837	501	31,741	414
1990	10,671	100.0	8.0	16.1	11.0	15.7	13.4	14.6	13.1	4.8	3.4	24,527	559	32,588	440
1989	10,486	100.0	7.9	15.7	9.9	17.0	13.2	14.6	12.5	5.7	3.4	24,929	507	33,080	449
1988	10,561	100.0	7.2	17.0	11.6	16.5	13.2	13.1	12.7	5.5	3.2	23,590	492	32,318	472
1987 [7]	10,192	100.0	7.8	17.1	10.9	17.0	14.2	13.1	12.3	4.4	3.2	23,354	450	31,534	434
1986	9,922	100.0	9.2	15.4	10.9	17.7	12.8	14.0	12.7	4.3	3.0	23,237	456	31,176	424
1985 [8]	9,797	100.0	7.4	16.8	11.1	18.2	14.0	13.8	12.1	4.6	2.1	23,252	452	30,338	394
1984	9,480	100.0	7.6	17.0	12.4	18.6	13.8	13.5	10.9	4.2	2.0	21,842	420	29,130	358
1983 [9]	9,243	100.0	8.4	17.0	12.9	18.4	13.5	13.4	11.0	3.8	1.6	21,030	393	28,012	344
1982	8,916	100.0	8.1	17.2	12.4	19.3	12.6	15.0	11.4	2.6	1.4	21,017	337	27,654	346
1981	8,961	100.0	7.6	18.0	12.8	19.2	12.7	13.8	11.4	3.4	1.1	21,035	353	27,633	335
1980	8,847	100.0	7.1	16.8	13.0	18.9	13.8	14.2	11.0	3.7	1.5	21,902	413	28,425	350
1979 [10]	8,586	100.0	6.6	16.2	12.5	19.2	13.4	14.7	12.3	3.7	1.5	22,895	418	29,377	362
1978	8,066	100.0	5.5	17.3	12.3	18.3	13.7	15.5	11.7	4.1	1.6	23,261	492	29,727	388
1977	7,977	100.0	5.6	17.2	13.0	20.7	14.4	14.1	10.8	3.1	1.1	21,712	291	27,819	247
1976 [11]	7,776	100.0	5.6	17.4	13.2	19.7	14.0	15.5	10.9	2.8	1.0	21,672	269	27,689	247
1975 [12]	7,489	100.0	6.5	17.6	13.7	18.8	15.6	14.4	10.2	2.6	0.8	21,482	316	26,815	238
1974 [13] [12]	7,263	100.0	6.3	16.6	12.6	20.3	15.7	14.3	10.9	2.4	0.9	21,867	264	27,196	242
1973	7,040	100.0	6.9	14.7	13.7	20.0	15.3	15.0	10.2	2.8	1.3	22,381	349	27,792	276
1972 [14]	6,809	100.0	8.0	15.1	12.7	20.0	15.6	13.9	11.4	2.1	1.3	21,775	326	27,507	293
1971 [15]	6,578	100.0	8.6	16.0	12.0	20.9	16.1	14.4	8.9	2.3	0.8	21,085	314	26,128	268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2001—Con.

(Income in 2001 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$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 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
BLACK—Con.															
1970	6,180	100.0	9.2	14.7	12.1	20.8	15.3	15.1	9.5	2.5	0.8	21,860	300	26,692	288
1969	6,053	100.0	9.2	14.7	11.9	21.7	16.2	15.1	8.5	2.0	0.6	21,899	323	26,070	277
1968	5,870	100.0	9.6	14.7	13.0	22.4	16.1	13.8	7.8	1.9	0.5	20,529	298	25,003	263
1967 [16]	5,728	100.0	11.1	15.6	13.5	22.2	15.4	13.1	6.4	1.8	0.9	19,425	323	23,341	260
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER															
2001	4,071	100.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	10.0	9.9	14.3	19.0	12.5	21.9	53,635	1280	73,159	1,727
2000 [1]	3,963	100.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	9.4	9.9	13.6	19.3	13.5	23.0	57,313	978	74,829	1,511
2000 [2]	3,527	100.0	3.5	3.1	4.3	10.7	9.5	13.2	20.1	11.5	24.0	57,075	1524	72,191	1,930
1999	3,337	100.0	4.0	4.1	5.1	8.7	10.1	15.4	17.0	12.5	23.2	54,391	1994	71,819	1,925
1998	3,308	100.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.0	14.5	18.1	50,581	1408	65,299	1,886
1997	3,125	100.0	4.4	4.8	5.5	9.7	9.8	16.0	19.9	11.8	18.0	49,766	1384	64,769	2,007
1996	2,998	100.0	3.9	6.1	5.6	9.8	10.5	15.7	18.0	13.6	16.9	48,612	1742	63,520	2,278
1995 [3]	2,777	100.0	4.8	4.3	6.7	10.7	10.8	15.9	19.6	12.0	15.1	46,847	1175	63,704	2,570
1994 [4]	2,040	100.0	4.4	5.1	5.8	11.1	10.6	15.2	19.8	12.4	15.6	47,829	1812	62,101	2,213
1993 [5]	2,233	100.0	4.6	6.5	6.6	11.7	10.6	13.5	18.1	13.5	14.8	46,260	2275	60,613	2,440
1992 [6]	2,262	100.0	4.3	5.2	6.0	12.5	9.4	16.8	18.8	12.3	14.7	46,739	1349	57,928	1,593
1991	2,094	100.0	3.8	5.6	5.3	11.7	12.6	14.8	19.2	12.8	14.3	46,197	1491	58,655	1,729
1990	1,958	100.0	3.8	4.3	5.4	11.0	9.9	15.0	21.0	13.9	15.7	50,496	1496	60,953	1,726
1989	1,988	100.0	3.0	4.2	6.1	10.3	10.7	16.6	21.1	12.0	16.1	49,771	1346	61,872	1,800
1988	1,913	100.0	3.1	4.8	6.2	13.3	10.0	15.4	20.3	12.0	14.9	46,394	1907	58,003	1,733
HISPANIC ORIGIN [17]															
2001	10,499	100.0	3.9	6.7	8.3	17.5	15.4	17.3	16.5	7.5	7.0	33,565	426	44,383	561
2000 [1]	10,034	100.0	3.4	7.1	8.3	17.2	15.4	17.3	16.9	7.8	6.5	34,094	491	45,205	633
2000 [2]	9,663	100.0	3.3	7.2	8.0	17.8	14.9	17.4	17.5	7.9	6.1	34,389	697	43,595	677
1999	9,319	100.0	3.7	7.3	9.4	17.4	15.8	16.9	15.6	7.5	6.4	32,647	482	42,969	772
1998	9,060	100.0	4.5	9.4	9.4	17.8	15.6	15.8	15.1	6.5	5.9	30,726	592	41,517	883
1997	8,590	100.0	4.8	10.3	10.1	18.3	14.7	16.7	13.9	5.9	5.3	29,286	522	39,465	796
1996	8,225	100.0	4.5	10.5	10.6	19.7	15.0	15.6	13.7	5.7	4.6	27,977	543	38,198	884
1995 [3]	7,939	100.0	5.1	11.6	11.4	19.6	15.1	14.8	13.3	4.9	4.1	26,368	574	35,989	807
1994 [4]	7,735	100.0	5.0	11.9	10.8	18.5	14.7	15.9	13.0	5.7	4.5	27,672	514	37,314	931
1993 [5]	7,362	100.0	4.5	10.9	11.6	18.9	15.7	16.1	13.0	5.5	3.8	27,609	555	36,542	768
1992 [6]	7,153	100.0	5.1	10.8	10.9	19.0	15.5	16.3	13.4	5.3	3.9	27,940	577	35,637	560
1991	6,379	100.0	4.4	10.5	10.6	18.1	15.5	16.8	14.1	5.8	4.2	28,760	598	36,594	586
1990	6,220	100.0	4.5	10.2	10.8	18.2	15.1	17.3	14.3	5.5	4.0	29,326	601	36,736	605
1989	5,933	100.0	4.8	10.1	9.0	17.8	15.0	16.4	16.2	6.0	4.6	30,221	586	38,590	663
1988	5,910	100.0	5.3	10.3	9.6	18.8	14.6	16.1	15.6	5.4	4.3	29,272	722	37,373	792
1987 [7]	5,642	100.0	5.1	11.0	10.6	17.6	15.5	15.8	15.1	5.0	4.3	28,814	632	36,935	684
1986	5,418	100.0	5.0	10.9	10.2	19.1	14.4	16.5	14.2	6.1	3.6	28,279	737	35,708	587
1985 [8]	5,213	100.0	4.8	11.3	11.3	18.4	15.7	16.3	13.8	5.6	2.8	27,404	640	34,242	557
1984	4,883	100.0	5.5	11.5	10.5	19.0	13.9	17.8	14.0	4.8	2.9	27,551	691	34,258	668
1983 [9]	4,666	100.0	5.1	11.8	11.8	18.5	15.8	16.9	13.3	4.3	2.5	26,630	679	32,619	627
1982	4,085	100.0	5.2	11.4	12.4	18.4	15.5	17.0	13.2	4.7	2.2	26,655	704	32,896	667
1981	3,980	100.0	4.1	10.7	10.6	18.7	16.4	18.2	14.5	4.6	2.2	28,458	779	34,174	653
1980	3,906	100.0	4.7	10.4	10.3	20.1	16.2	16.5	14.9	4.4	2.5	27,776	753	33,927	676
1979 [10]	3,684	100.0	3.5	10.2	9.3	19.7	15.7	19.1	14.8	4.9	2.8	29,467	850	35,654	716
1978	3,291	100.0	3.6	9.9	10.0	19.3	17.1	18.6	15.1	4.2	2.2	29,174	707	34,461	697
1977	3,304	100.0	3.4	10.2	11.5	20.1	18.3	18.1	12.9	3.7	1.8	27,448	482	32,393	500
1976 [11]	3,081	100.0	3.8	12.3	11.0	20.9	16.8	18.2	12.8	2.7	1.5	26,243	559	31,013	505
1975 [12]	2,948	100.0	4.2	11.9	10.9	21.8	17.3	18.7	11.1	2.6	1.3	25,708	568	30,518	542
1974 [13] [12]	2,897	100.0	3.3	9.6	11.2	20.7	18.0	19.4	12.7	3.5	1.6	27,965	612	32,396	528
1973	2,722	100.0	3.5	8.7	10.1	21.5	18.4	18.3	14.6	3.6	1.4	28,106	638	32,655	531
1972 [14]	2,655	100.0	3.7	8.1	11.6	20.8	20.1	19.9	11.4	2.9	1.5	28,153	550	32,359	550

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2001—Con.

(Income in 2001 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Households as of March of the following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income		Mean income	
		Total	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$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 and over	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)	Value (dollars)	Standard error (dollars)
NON-HISPANIC WHITE															
2001	80,818	100.0	2.3	5.0	6.5	12.4	11.8	15.2	19.1	11.8	15.7	46,305	192	62,444	283
2000 [1]	80,527	100.0	2.2	5.0	6.5	12.0	12.0	15.2	19.4	11.7	15.9	46,896	188	62,761	282
2000 [2]	79,375	100.0	2.2	5.1	6.3	12.0	12.3	14.7	19.6	11.8	15.9	47,191	270	62,949	408
1999	78,819	100.0	2.0	4.7	6.3	12.6	11.8	15.5	19.7	11.8	15.6	47,126	297	62,416	372
1998	78,577	100.0	2.2	5.0	6.3	12.4	12.2	15.6	20.0	11.8	14.5	46,028	265	60,674	371
1997	77,936	100.0	2.3	5.4	6.6	13.1	12.1	16.1	19.6	11.3	13.5	44,628	233	58,912	356
1996	77,240	100.0	2.1	5.7	7.0	13.2	12.8	15.8	20.1	10.9	12.3	43,570	299	56,700	343
1995 [3]	76,932	100.0	2.2	5.5	7.0	13.6	12.6	16.8	19.7	10.8	11.8	42,884	224	55,658	333
1994 [4]	77,004	100.0	2.5	6.0	7.2	14.2	12.4	16.9	19.0	10.4	11.3	41,501	220	54,562	324
1993 [5]	75,697	100.0	2.6	6.3	7.1	13.8	13.0	16.9	19.4	10.1	10.9	41,225	241	53,594	320
1992 [6]	75,107	100.0	2.5	6.3	7.2	14.0	12.7	17.0	20.1	10.1	10.2	41,161	255	51,467	237
1991	75,625	100.0	2.2	6.4	6.8	13.7	13.6	17.0	19.9	10.3	10.1	40,968	202	51,167	228
1990	75,035	100.0	2.2	6.1	6.6	13.4	13.2	17.8	20.1	10.3	10.3	41,953	196	52,230	236
1989	74,495	100.0	2.1	5.9	6.7	13.5	12.6	17.2	20.6	10.5	10.9	42,820	210	53,490	262
1988	74,067	100.0	2.2	6.4	6.5	13.4	12.5	17.4	21.0	10.6	10.1	42,522	239	52,034	244
1987 [7]	73,120	100.0	2.4	6.4	6.7	13.3	12.9	17.4	20.6	10.6	9.6	42,042	244	51,351	238
1986	72,067	100.0	2.6	6.8	6.6	13.7	12.8	17.7	20.3	10.3	9.2	41,251	213	50,358	231
1985 [8]	71,540	100.0	2.7	6.8	7.1	13.9	13.8	17.8	20.0	9.8	8.2	39,961	204	48,406	220
1984	70,586	100.0	2.6	6.9	7.2	14.4	13.8	18.2	19.9	9.3	7.7	39,137	217	47,166	211
1983 [9]	69,648	100.0	2.7	7.0	7.1	15.0	14.3	18.3	19.9	8.7	7.0	37,878	202	45,777	202
1982	69,214	100.0	2.8	7.4	7.5	14.7	13.8	19.2	19.3	8.6	6.6	37,706	190	45,097	193
1981	68,996	100.0	2.6	7.5	7.4	15.1	13.6	18.7	20.3	8.5	6.2	38,026	193	44,715	186
1980	68,106	100.0	2.3	7.4	7.5	14.5	13.8	19.0	20.7	8.5	6.3	38,690	108	45,171	203
1979 [10]	67,203	100.0	2.4	7.3	6.9	14.1	13.6	18.7	21.5	8.8	6.7	39,544	219	46,454	203
1978	64,836	100.0	2.3	7.2	7.4	14.3	13.4	19.0	21.3	8.8	6.3	39,436	208	45,974	198
1977	63,721	100.0	2.5	7.8	7.8	14.6	14.0	19.5	20.8	7.6	5.3	37,523	211	43,671	206
1976 [11]	62,365	100.0	2.6	7.8	7.5	15.2	14.2	20.1	20.3	7.4	4.8	37,189	217	43,058	192
1975 [12]	61,533	100.0	2.6	8.1	7.9	15.2	14.8	20.0	20.0	6.9	4.5	36,054	191	41,932	203
1974 [13] [12]	60,164	100.0	2.6	7.8	7.1	14.3	15.3	20.1	20.4	7.5	4.9	37,084	182	43,113	188
1973	59,236	100.0	3.0	7.2	7.4	13.8	14.3	20.1	21.1	7.8	5.3	38,356	179	44,064	186
1972 [14]	58,005	100.0	3.4	7.6	7.1	13.6	14.5	21.0	20.4	7.3	5.1	37,838	180	43,496	194

NA Not available.

[1]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]Reflects a correction to the March 2001 CPS weighting.
[3]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.
[4]Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[5]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement 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.
[6]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[8]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9]Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10]Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
[11]First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12]Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.
[13]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14]Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15]Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[17]People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Table A-2.

Share of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Households: 1967 to 2001

(Households as of March of the following year. Income in 2001 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars)

Year	Number (thousands)	Upper limit of each fifth (dollars)				Lower limit of top 5 percent (dollars)	Share of aggregate income						Mean income (dollars)	Gini ratio
		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Top 5 percent		
2001	109,297	17,970	33,314	53,000	83,500	150,499	3.5	8.7	14.6	23.0	50.1	22.4	58,208	0.466
2000[1]	108,209	18,420	33,921	53,630	84,048	149,273	3.6	8.9	14.8	23.0	49.8	22.1	58,730	0.462
2000[2]	106,418	18,456	33,927	53,731	84,248	149,588	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.0	49.6	21.9	58,639	0.460
1999	104,705	18,266	33,991	53,663	84,313	150,857	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.2	49.4	21.5	58,254	0.457
1998	103,874	17,479	32,979	52,424	81,342	143,378	3.6	9.0	15.0	23.2	49.2	21.4	56,240	0.456
1997	102,528	16,937	32,115	50,592	78,638	139,183	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7	54,653	0.459
1996	101,018	16,589	31,183	49,432	76,402	134,281	3.7	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4	52,934	0.455
1995[3]	99,627	16,610	31,044	48,448	75,118	130,342	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0	51,835	0.450
1994[4]	98,990	15,863	29,773	47,378	74,246	129,752	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2	50,961	0.456
1993[5]	97,107	15,643	29,772	46,798	72,744	126,233	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0	49,977	0.454
1992[6]	96,426	15,579	29,848	46,861	71,723	122,433	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6	48,024	0.434
1991	95,669	15,955	30,419	46,984	71,941	122,182	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1	48,064	0.428
1990	94,312	16,416	31,075	47,541	72,501	124,432	3.9	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.6	49,121	0.428
1989	93,347	16,676	31,708	48,734	74,045	126,487	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9	50,347	0.431
1988	92,830	16,365	30,913	48,175	72,743	123,134	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.3	46.3	18.3	48,910	0.427
1987[7]	91,124	16,094	30,549	47,686	72,069	120,597	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2	48,297	0.426
1986	89,479	15,961	30,485	47,084	71,068	120,542	3.9	9.7	16.2	24.5	45.7	17.5	47,398	0.425
1985[8]	88,458	15,691	29,580	45,538	68,740	114,956	4.0	9.7	16.3	24.6	45.3	17.0	45,607	0.419
1984	86,789	15,565	29,029	44,598	67,450	112,832	4.1	9.9	16.4	24.7	44.9	16.5	44,530	0.415
1983[9]	85,290	15,175	28,280	43,362	65,585	108,920	4.1	10.0	16.5	24.7	44.7	16.4	42,828	0.414
1982	83,918	14,962	28,116	43,131	64,397	107,312	4.1	10.1	16.6	24.7	44.5	16.2	42,690	0.412
1981	83,527	15,178	27,964	43,517	64,357	104,720	4.2	10.2	16.8	25.0	43.8	15.6	42,384	0.406
1980	82,368	15,374	28,690	43,970	64,501	104,788	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.9	43.7	15.8	42,857	0.403
1979[10]	80,776	15,836	29,452	45,245	65,742	107,243	4.2	10.3	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.4	44,181	0.404
1978	77,330	15,779	29,661	44,852	65,315	105,226	4.3	10.3	16.9	24.8	43.7	16.2	43,824	0.402
1977	76,030	14,986	28,100	42,617	62,130	100,441	4.4	10.3	17.0	24.8	43.6	16.1	41,506	0.402
1976[11]	74,142	15,026	27,790	42,298	60,863	97,037	4.4	10.4	17.1	24.8	43.3	16.0	40,924	0.398
1975[12]	72,867	14,572	27,404	41,312	59,436	94,771	4.4	10.5	17.1	24.8	43.2	15.9	39,958	0.397
1974[13 12]	71,163	15,459	28,556	42,077	61,084	97,609	4.4	10.6	17.1	24.7	43.1	15.9	41,116	0.395
1973	69,859	15,247	28,965	42,967	62,069	98,388	4.2	10.5	17.1	24.6	43.6	16.6	41,955	0.397
1972[14]	68,251	14,852	28,604	42,282	60,508	97,399	4.1	10.5	17.1	24.5	43.9	17.0	41,387	0.401
1971[15]	66,676	14,364	27,383	40,295	57,457	91,243	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7	39,248	0.396
1970	64,778	14,556	27,888	40,569	57,881	91,505	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6	39,483	0.394
1969	63,401	14,789	28,387	41,049	57,519	90,209	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6	39,493	0.391
1968	62,214	14,350	27,205	38,994	54,790	85,717	4.2	11.1	17.5	24.4	42.8	16.6	37,828	0.388
1967[16]	60,813	13,474	26,274	37,305	53,181	85,334	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.8	17.5	35,881	0.399

[1]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
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[15]Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2001

(In 2001 dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P60-204, "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	2001	2000[1]	2000[2]	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995[3]	1994[4]	1993[5]	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987[7]	1986	1985[8]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																		
10th percentile upper limit	10,913	10,877	10,896	11,022	10,520	10,135	10,009	10,007	9,485	9,272	9,286	9,407	9,613	9,926	9,438	9,209	9,218	9,253
20th percentile upper limit	17,970	18,416	18,456	18,266	17,479	16,937	16,589	16,610	15,863	15,643	15,579	15,955	16,416	16,676	16,365	16,094	15,961	15,691
50th (median)	42,228	43,162	43,327	43,355	42,173	40,699	39,869	39,306	38,119	37,688	37,880	38,183	39,324	39,850	39,144	38,835	38,365	37,059
80th percentile upper limit	83,500	84,048	84,248	84,313	81,342	78,638	76,402	75,118	74,246	72,744	71,723	71,941	72,501	74,045	72,743	72,069	71,068	68,740
90th percentile upper limit	116,105	115,126	114,717	114,648	109,866	107,412	103,401	101,158	100,288	98,609	96,443	96,178	97,315	99,196	96,334	94,514	92,996	89,686
95th percentile lower limit	150,499	149,273	149,588	150,857	143,378	139,183	134,281	130,342	129,752	126,233	122,433	122,182	124,432	126,487	123,134	120,597	120,542	114,956
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																		
90th/10th	10.64	10.58	10.53	10.40	10.44	10.60	10.33	10.11	10.57	10.64	10.39	10.22	10.12	9.99	10.21	10.26	10.09	9.69
95th/20th	8.38	8.11	8.11	8.26	8.20	8.22	8.09	7.85	8.18	8.07	7.86	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.52	7.49	7.55	7.33
95th/50th	3.56	3.46	3.45	3.48	3.40	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.20	3.16	3.17	3.15	3.11	3.14	3.10
80th/50th	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85
80th/20th	4.65	4.56	4.56	4.62	4.65	4.64	4.61	4.52	4.68	4.65	4.60	4.51	4.42	4.44	4.45	4.48	4.45	4.38
20th/50th	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	10,136	10,440	10,474	10,558	10,003	9,758	9,656	9,631	9,171	8,942	9,011	9,206	9,449	9,679	9,352	9,190	9,159	9,096
Second quintile	25,468	26,069	26,041	25,956	25,257	24,304	23,699	23,527	22,713	22,506	22,480	23,003	23,679	23,989	23,461	23,223	23,054	22,485
Third quintile	42,629	43,412	43,543	43,422	42,262	40,888	39,862	39,340	38,262	37,725	37,874	38,210	39,111	39,876	39,239	38,826	38,491	37,242
Fourth quintile	66,839	67,485	67,564	67,509	65,362	63,330	61,695	60,475	59,541	58,628	58,139	58,248	58,968	60,318	59,316	58,687	57,973	56,007
Highest quintile	145,970	146,240	145,573	143,825	138,313	135,019	129,758	126,202	125,172	122,148	112,653	111,701	114,437	117,911	113,241	111,610	108,390	103,310
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Second quintile	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7
Third quintile	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3
Fourth quintile	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.5	24.6
Highest quintile	50.2	49.8	49.7	49.4	49.2	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.5	46.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	45.7	45.3
Summary Measures																		
Gini index of income inequality	0.466	0.462	0.460	0.457	0.456	0.459	0.455	0.450	0.456	0.454	0.434	0.428	0.428	0.431	0.427	0.426	0.425	0.419
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.515	0.490	0.485	0.475	0.488	0.484	0.464	0.452	0.471	0.467	0.416	0.411	0.402	0.406	0.401	0.414	0.416	0.403
Theil	0.414	0.404	0.402	0.385	0.389	0.396	0.389	0.378	0.387	0.385	0.323	0.313	0.317	0.324	0.314	0.311	0.310	0.300
Atkinson:																		
e=0.25	0.098	0.096	0.095	0.092	0.093	0.094	0.093	0.090	0.092	0.092	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.075
e=0.50	0.189	0.185	0.184	0.180	0.181	0.183	0.179	0.175	0.180	0.178	0.160	0.156	0.156	0.158	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.151
e=0.75	0.282	0.275	0.273	0.268	0.271	0.272	0.266	0.261	0.268	0.266	0.242	0.237	0.236	0.239	0.236	0.238	0.237	0.231

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2001—Con

(In 2001 dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P60-204. "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	1984	1983[9]	1982	1981	1980	1979[10]	1978	1977	1976[11]	1975[12]	1974[12 13]	1973	1972[14]	1971[15]	1970	1969	1968	1967[16]
Household Income at Selected Percentiles																		
10th percentile upper limit	9,237	8,864	8,888	9,040	9,156	9,275	9,439	9,028	8,924	8,874	9,128	9,070	8,651	8,120	7,999	8,177	7,963	7,325
20th percentile upper limit	15,565	15,175	14,962	15,178	15,374	15,836	15,779	14,986	15,026	14,572	15,459	15,247	14,852	14,364	14,556	14,789	14,350	13,474
50th (median)	36,343	35,214	35,423	35,478	36,035	37,192	37,234	34,989	34,792	34,219	35,159	36,278	35,560	34,126	34,481	34,714	33,436	32,081
80th percentile upper limit	67,450	65,585	64,397	64,357	64,501	65,742	65,315	62,130	60,863	59,436	61,084	62,069	60,508	57,457	57,881	57,519	54,790	53,181
90th percentile upper limit	88,252	85,172	84,300	83,339	83,220	84,816	84,038	78,913	77,614	75,687	78,279	79,376	77,747	73,711	73,732	72,979	69,092	67,553
95th percentile lower limit	112,832	108,920	107,312	104,720	104,788	107,243	105,226	100,441	97,037	94,771	97,609	98,388	97,399	91,243	91,505	90,209	85,717	85,334
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles																		
90th/10th	9.55	9.61	9.48	9.22	9.09	9.14	8.90	8.74	8.70	8.53	8.58	8.75	8.99	9.08	9.22	8.93	8.68	9.22
95th/20th	7.25	7.18	7.17	6.90	6.82	6.77	6.67	6.70	6.46	6.50	6.31	6.45	6.56	6.35	6.29	6.10	5.97	6.33
95th/50th	3.10	3.09	3.03	2.95	2.91	2.88	2.83	2.87	2.79	2.77	2.78	2.71	2.74	2.67	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.66
80th/50th	1.86	1.86	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.74	1.71	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.66	1.64	1.66
80th/20th	4.33	4.32	4.30	4.24	4.20	4.15	4.14	4.15	4.05	4.08	3.95	4.07	4.07	4.00	3.98	3.89	3.82	3.95
20th/50th	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42
Mean Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	9,089	8,833	8,786	8,995	9,122	9,295	9,410	9,057	8,990	8,798	9,141	8,863	8,493	8,036	8,010	8,098	7,911	7,303
Second quintile	22,106	21,575	21,492	21,556	22,014	22,642	22,522	21,374	21,337	20,891	21,896	21,970	21,629	20,900	21,299	21,584	20,909	19,910
Third quintile	36,557	35,584	35,465	35,603	36,232	37,269	37,100	35,244	35,000	34,181	35,188	35,899	35,296	33,888	34,300	34,491	33,160	31,789
Fourth quintile	55,036	53,393	52,730	53,033	53,349	54,662	54,328	51,606	50,795	49,637	50,810	51,608	50,669	48,177	48,350	48,307	46,261	44,477
Highest quintile	99,955	96,617	95,119	92,894	93,705	97,133	95,880	90,465	88,639	86,443	88,735	91,528	90,967	85,365	85,607	84,913	81,019	80,601
Shares of Household Income of Quintiles																		
Lowest quintile	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Second quintile	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.8
Third quintile	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.3
Fourth quintile	24.7	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.2
Highest quintile	44.9	44.7	44.5	43.8	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.6	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.8	43.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2001—Con

(In 2001 dollars. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P60-204. "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998")

Measures of income dispersion	1984	1983[9]	1982	1981	1980	1979[10]	1978	1977	1976[11]	1975[12]	1974[12 13]	1973	1972[14]	1971[15]	1970	1969	1968	1967[16]
Summary Measures																		
Gini index of income inequality	0.415	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.403	0.404	0.402	0.402	0.398	0.397	0.395	0.397	0.401	0.396	0.394	0.391	0.388	0.399
Mean logarithmic deviation of income	0.391	0.397	0.401	0.387	0.375	0.369	0.363	0.364	0.361	0.361	0.352	0.355	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.357	0.356	0.380
Theil	0.290	0.288	0.287	0.277	0.274	0.279	0.275	0.276	0.271	0.270	0.267	0.270	0.279	0.273	0.271	0.268	0.273	0.287
Atkinson:																		
e=0.25	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.068	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.071
e=0.50	0.147	0.147	0.146	0.141	0.140	0.141	0.139	0.139	0.137	0.136	0.134	0.136	0.140	0.138	0.138	0.135	0.135	0.143
e=0.75	0.225	0.226	0.226	0.220	0.216	0.216	0.213	0.213	0.211	0.210	0.207	0.210	0.216	0.214	0.214	0.209	0.208	0.220

[1] Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2] Reflects a correction to the March 2001 CPS weighting.
[3] Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised race edits.
[4] Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[5] Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the March 1994 income supplement 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.
[6] Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[7] Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[8] Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[9] Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[10] Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
[11] First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year all medians were derived using linear interpolation.
[12] Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data which were derived using linear interpolation.
[13] Implementation of a new March CPS processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.
[14] Full implementation of 1970 census-based sample design.
[15] Introduction of 1970 census sample design and population controls.
[16] Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Appendix B.
SAMPLE EXPANSION AND INTRODUCTION OF CENSUS 2000-BASED POPULATION CONTROLS

The 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) served as a tool for testing a sample expansion of the Annual Demographic Supplement and as a bridge to introduce new Census 2000-based population controls. The following section discusses the effects these methodological changes had on measures of income and earnings.

Sample Expansion

In 2001, the Census Bureau tested a 28,000 household expansion in the sample for the CPS Annual Demographic Supplement. The original sample size of approximately 50,000 interviewed households for the March 2001 CPS was increased to approximately 78,000. The primary goal of the sample expansion was to produce more reliable state estimates of the number of low-income children without health insurance for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) through reduced variances. Although the SCHIP sample expansion was specifically targeted toward producing better children's health insurance estimates at the state level, other state estimates, as well as national estimates, improved. Further information about the SCHIP sample expansion is available on the internet at: *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm.*

Tables B-1 (at the national level) and B-2 (at the state level) present two sets of data for 2000 to show the effect of the sample expansion. One set of estimates is based on the "Expanded" sample and the other set is based on the "Original" sample.

Effects of the Sample Expansion on National Estimates of Income

Nationally, median household income based on the expanded sample was not statistically different from the median derived from the original sample (see Table B-1). With few exceptions, median income did not change significantly for subgroups of the population. The exceptions, with lower median incomes based on the expanded sample, are non-family households with a female householder, households with a Black householder, and households in the Northeast. Households with a householder between the ages of 35 and 44 years was the one demographic group in which the expanded sample median income was higher than the one derived from the original sample. The median earnings of women working full-time, year-round derived from the expanded sample was also higher. The per capita income of Blacks was lower, and the per capita income of Hispanics was higher, when based on the expanded sample.

Effects of the Sample Expansion on State Estimates of Household Income

Although no changes in state rankings were statistically significant, the sample expansion produced significantly different median household income estimates for 19 states and the District of Columbia (see Table B-2). Ten states and the District of Columbia had higher median incomes, while nine states had lower median incomes. The expanded sample ranked Maryland ($54,717), although not statistically different from Minnesota or Alaska, higher than the remaining 47 states and the District of Columbia. West Virginia ($29,526), although not statistically different from Arkansas and Louisiana, was ranked lower than the remaining 47 states and the District of Columbia. In comparison, the median income based on the original sample showed that Maryland ($51,601) was not statistically different from New Jersey, Minnesota, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, New Hampshire, Colorado, or Hawaii, but was ranked higher than the remaining 40 states and the District of Columbia, while West Virginia ($29,041) was not statistically different from Arkansas and Louisiana, but was ranked lower than the remaining 47 and the District of Columbia.

Introduction of Census 2000-Based Population Controls

The procedure used in developing estimates for the entire civilian noninstitutional population for the Current Population Survey (CPS) involves the weighting of sample results to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are developed by using civilian noninstitutional population counts from the decennial censuses and projecting them forward to current years using data on births, deaths, and net migration. Beginning with the 2002 CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, the independent estimates used as

control totals for the CPS are based on civilian noninstitutional population benchmarks established by Census 2000.

Table B-3 shows two sets of data for 2000 to show the effect of introducing new population controls—one set using new Census 2000-based population controls and the other set using controls based on the 1990 census. The following is a brief discussion of the effects of the new population controls on income.

With few exceptions, the use of new Census 2000-based population controls resulted in lower 2000 calendar year median household income estimates, although the drops in income were all less than 1.0 percent, median household income dropped for all regions in the country, for households that were located inside and outside metropolitan areas, and for all race groups. Use of the new controls also lowered the income of most types of households and most of the age groups of householders shown in Table B-3. Similar to the experience of most households, the use of the new Census 2000-based population controls lowered the median earnings of full-time, year-round workers.

In contrast, use of the new Census 2000-based controls raised the median household income of Hispanics, family households maintained by women with no husband present, and those maintained by householders 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 years of age. The median income of households maintained by a man with no wife present remained statistically unchanged. The Census 2000-based population controls also raised the per capita income of most population groups. The exception was the per capita income of Blacks, which dropped by 0.4 percent.

Table B-1.

Comparison of 2000 Median Income Using the Expanded Sample and the Original Sample by Selected Characteristics

(Households and people as of March 2001)

Characteristics	Expanded sample			Original sample			Difference (expanded sample minus original sample)		Percent change in median income
		Median income			Median income				
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Population count (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	
HOUSEHOLDS									
All households	**106,289**	**42,105**	**219**	**106,418**	**42,151**	**324**	**–129**	**–46**	**–0.1**
Type of Household									
Family households	72,465	51,804	298	72,380	51,751	390	85	53	0.1
Married-couple families	55,511	59,494	444	55,603	59,343	620	–92	151	0.3
Female householder, no husband present	12,754	28,237	507	12,525	28,126	650	229	111	0.4
Male householder, no wife present	4,200	42,166	847	4,252	42,143	1,360	–52	23	0.1
Nonfamily households	33,823	25,466	273	34,039	25,439	378	–216	27	0.1
Female householder	18,698	20,638	317	18,821	20,929	424	–123	*–291	*–1.4
Male householder	15,126	31,553	352	15,218	31,269	526	–92	284	0.9
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder									
All races[2]	106,289	42,105	217	106,418	42,151	324	–129	–46	–0.1
White	88,604	44,166	321	88,543	44,232	452	61	–66	–0.1
Non-Hispanic White	79,419	45,833	303	79,375	45,910	433	44	–77	–0.2
Black	13,247	29,715	637	13,355	30,436	757	–108	*–721	*–2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,518	55,999	1,615	3,527	55,525	2,440	–9	474	0.9
Hispanic origin[3]	9,669	33,118	809	9,663	33,455	1,114	6	–337	–1.0
Age of Householder									
Under 65 years	84,573	48,669	331	84,591	48,770	475	–18	–101	–0.2
15 to 24 years	6,422	27,814	632	6,393	27,711	831	29	103	0.4
25 to 34 years	18,604	44,533	704	18,554	44,477	1,020	50	56	0.1
35 to 44 years	23,928	53,865	605	23,904	53,243	905	24	*622	*1.2
45 to 54 years	21,681	57,667	735	21,797	58,217	1,278	–116	–550	–0.9
55 to 64 years	13,939	44,776	732	13,944	44,993	1,002	–5	–217	–0.5
65 years and over	21,716	23,118	291	21,827	23,047	423	–111	71	0.3
Region									
Northeast	20,237	43,940	714	20,212	45,118	923	25	*–1,178	*–2.6
Midwest	24,539	44,396	553	24,496	44,647	814	43	–251	–0.6
South	38,293	38,503	464	38,526	38,402	614	–233	101	0.3
West	23,220	45,103	630	23,185	44,759	834	35	344	0.8
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	85,786	44,848	331	85,737	44,986	447	49	–138	–0.3
Outside metropolitan areas	20,503	33,046	679	20,681	32,844	796	–178	202	0.6
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS									
Male	58,588	37,355	166	58,734	37,339	225	–146	16	0.0
Female	41,198	27,479	179	41,571	27,352	178	–373	*127	*0.5
PER CAPITA INCOME									
All races[2]	276,567	22,269	209	276,540	22,199	209	27	70	0.3
White	226,360	23,515	242	226,401	23,415	242	–41	100	0.4
Non-Hispanic White	194,120	25,340	271	194,196	25,273	271	–76	67	0.3
Black	35,924	14,862	355	35,919	15,198	418	5	*–336	*–2.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,535	22,948	1,216	11,332	22,457	1,230	203	491	2.2
Hispanic origin[3]	33,875	12,614	441	33,862	12,307	441	13	*307	*2.5

*Statistically significant change at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*

[2]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of those households.

[3]People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Survey.

Table B-2.
Comparison of 2000 Median Income by State Using the Expanded Sample and the Original Sample

(Households as of March 2001)

States	Expanded sample			Original sample			Difference (expanded sample minus original sample)		
		Median income			Median income				
	Number of households (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Number of households (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Number of households (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	Percent change in median income
United States . . .	**106,289**	**42,105**	**219**	**106,418**	**42,151**	**324**	**–129**	**–46**	**–0.1**
Alabama	1,739	35,531	1,742	1,757	33,111	3,221	–18	*2,420	7.3
Alaska	225	53,152	1,926	224	50,767	2,685	1	*2,385	*4.7
Arizona	1,832	39,825	2,038	1,848	41,454	2,208	–16	*–1,629	*–3.9
Arkansas	1,053	29,780	1,285	1,049	30,292	1,545	4	–512	–1.7
California	12,367	46,962	1,112	12,281	46,808	1,495	86	154	0.3
Colorado	1,639	48,403	2,114	1,660	48,548	2,820	–21	–145	–0.3
Connecticut	1,296	50,464	2,209	1,304	50,374	3,389	–8	90	0.2
Delaware	296	50,538	2,270	294	50,172	4,465	2	366	0.7
District of Columbia . .	235	41,258	1,852	239	38,716	2,953	–4	*2,542	*6.6
Florida	6,266	38,939	1,257	6,262	38,004	1,355	4	*935	*2.5
Georgia	3,025	41,904	1,375	3,120	42,883	1,581	–95	*–979	*–2.3
Hawaii	402	51,296	1,956	408	48,096	3,399	–6	*3,200	*6.7
Idaho	496	37,725	1,969	496	37,462	2,729	-	263	0.7
Illinois	4,568	46,136	1,612	4,521	46,435	1,953	47	–299	–0.6
Indiana	2,347	40,952	1,655	2,360	39,636	2,773	–13	1,316	3.3
Iowa	1,132	41,168	1,346	1,126	42,949	2,311	6	*–1,781	*–4.1
Kansas	1,048	41,220	1,911	1,061	37,858	3,364	–13	*3,362	*8.9
Kentucky	1,594	36,336	1,395	1,598	37,176	2,769	–4	–840	–2.3
Louisiana	1,685	30,763	1,367	1,696	30,230	2,139	–11	533	1.8
Maine	529	37,504	1,405	509	41,659	1,984	20	*–4,155	*–10.0
Maryland	2,093	54,717	2,213	2,065	51,601	3,320	28	*3,116	*6.0
Massachusetts	2,463	47,103	2,295	2,431	46,982	2,823	32	121	0.3
Michigan	3,779	45,649	1,823	3,787	46,190	2,362	–8	–541	–1.2
Minnesota	1,864	54,646	2,828	1,867	50,873	2,800	–3	*3,773	*7.4
Mississippi	1,091	34,270	2,240	1,101	31,517	1,569	–10	*2,753	*8.7
Missouri	2,151	45,165	1,944	2,144	47,471	3,019	7	*–2,306	*–4.9
Montana	357	32,958	1,670	363	32,046	2,055	–6	912	2.8
Nebraska	649	41,915	1,727	655	38,545	3,144	–6	*3,370	*8.7
Nevada	704	45,888	1,762	713	44,737	2,362	–9	1,151	2.6
New Hampshire	484	51,133	2,058	492	48,904	3,909	–8	2,229	4.6
New Jersey	3,064	50,538	1,592	3,068	51,033	1,485	–4	–495	–1.0
New Mexico	660	35,136	2,066	670	35,252	3,200	–10	–116	–0.3
New York	7,089	40,838	975	7,070	41,597	1,426	19	*–759	*–1.8
North Carolina	3,012	38,472	1,352	2,993	38,815	2,224	19	–343	–0.9
North Dakota	251	36,358	1,793	253	35,396	2,711	–2	962	2.7
Ohio	4,435	43,079	1,240	4,413	43,897	1,790	22	–818	–1.9
Oklahoma	1,343	32,610	1,260	1,348	32,465	1,724	–5	145	0.4
Oregon	1,353	42,631	1,576	1,363	42,463	2,719	–10	168	0.4
Pennsylvania	4,671	42,348	1,234	4,685	43,743	2,134	–14	*–1,395	*–3.2
Rhode Island	393	42,544	1,831	399	43,165	4,152	–6	–621	–1.4
South Carolina	1,577	37,594	1,540	1,590	37,065	2,140	–13	529	1.4
South Dakota	290	36,682	1,165	293	36,162	2,114	–3	520	1.4
Tennessee	2,220	34,130	1,555	2,274	33,909	2,515	–54	221	0.7
Texas	7,578	38,791	1,286	7,611	39,837	1,379	–33	*–1,046	*–2.6
Utah	705	47,649	1,749	718	45,261	2,074	–13	*2,388	*5.3
Vermont	247	39,685	1,508	255	38,175	3,101	–8	1,510	4.0
Virginia	2,740	47,189	1,757	2,774	50,032	3,693	–34	*–2,843	*–5.7
Washington	2,289	42,809	2,122	2,249	42,062	2,747	40	747	1.8
West Virginia	746	29,526	1,084	755	29,041	1,235	–9	485	1.7
Wisconsin	2,024	45,349	1,630	2,015	45,383	2,834	9	–34	–0.1
Wyoming	190	39,721	1,759	191	39,027	3,017	–1	694	1.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. * Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Table B-3.

Comparison of 2000 Median Income Using Census 2000-Based Population Controls and 1990 Census-Based Population Controls by Selected Characteristics

(Households and people as of March 2001)

Characteristic	2000 Census 2000-based controls			2000 1990 census-based controls			Difference (Census 2000-based controls minus 1990 census-based controls)		Percent change in median income
	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Value (dollars)	90-percent confidence interval[1] (±) (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	
HOUSEHOLDS									
All households	108,209	41,990	217	106,289	42,105	217	1,920	–115	*–0.3
Type of Household									
Family households	73,767	51,712	296	72,465	51,804	298	1,302	–92	*–0.2
Married-couple families	56,592	59,272	441	55,511	59,494	444	1,081	–222	*–0.4
Female householder, no husband present	12,900	28,264	502	12,754	28,237	507	146	27	*0.1
Male householder, no wife present	4,275	42,155	831	4,200	42,166	847	75	–11	-
Nonfamily households	34,442	25,306	271	33,823	25,466	273	619	–160	*–0.6
Female householder	19,097	20,480	314	18,698	20,638	317	399	–158	*–0.8
Male householder	15,345	31,479	349	15,126	31,553	352	219	–74	*–0.2
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder									
All races [2]	108,209	41,990	217	106,289	42,105	217	1,920	–115	*–0.3
White	90,030	43,916	319	88,604	44,166	321	1,426	–250	*–0.6
Non-Hispanic White	80,527	45,623	301	79,419	45,833	303	1,108	–210	*–0.5
Black	13,174	29,667	646	13,247	29,715	637	–73	–48	*–0.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,963	55,757	1,564	3,518	55,999	1,615	445	–242	*–0.4
Hispanic origin [3]	10,034	33,168	786	9,669	33,118	773	365	50	*0.2
Age of Householder									
Under 65 years	85,740	48,633	329	84,573	48,669	331	1,167	–36	*–0.1
15 to 24 years	6,409	27,847	638	6,422	27,814	632	–13	33	*0.1
25 to 34 years	19,031	44,414	693	18,604	44,533	704	427	–119	*–0.3
35 to 44 years	24,054	53,762	602	23,928	53,865	605	126	–103	*–0.2
45 to 54 years	21,969	57,642	727	21,681	57,667	735	288	–25	-
55 to 64 years	14,277	44,853	722	13,939	44,776	732	338	77	*0.2
65 years and over	22,469	23,083	286	21,716	23,118	291	753	–35	*–0.2
Region									
Northeast	21,022	43,750	701	20,237	43,940	714	785	–190	*–0.4
Midwest	25,222	44,261	544	24,539	44,396	553	683	–135	*–0.3
South	38,852	38,389	461	38,293	38,503	464	559	–114	*–0.3
West	23,113	44,915	648	23,220	45,103	630	–107	–188	*–0.4
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	87,276	44,695	332	85,786	44,848	331	1,490	–153	*–0.3
Outside metropolitan areas	20,933	32,913	673	20,503	33,046	679	430	–133	*–0.4
EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS									
Male	59,602	37,252	166	58,588	37,355	166	1,014	–103	*–0.3
Female	41,719	27,462	168	41,198	27,479	179	521	–17	*–0.1
PER CAPITA INCOME									
All races [2]	279,517	22,346	188	276,567	22,269	209	2,950	77	*0.3
White	228,208	23,582	224	226,360	23,515	242	1,848	67	*0.3
Non-Hispanic White	193,931	25,529	258	194,120	25,340	271	–189	189	*0.7
Black	35,597	14,796	339	35,924	14,862	355	–327	–66	*–0.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,693	23,350	1,115	11,535	22,948	1,216	1,158	402	*1.8
Hispanic origin [3]	36,093	12,651	392	33,875	12,614	441	2,218	37	*0.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically significant change at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]For an explanation of confidence intervals, see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/income/income01/sa.pdf.*
[2]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of those households.
[3]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Supplement.