Alternative Income Estimates in the United States: 2003

Consumer Income

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents alternative measures of income that include estimates of taxes and values of various noncash benefits for calendar year 2003. These measures were derived from information collected in the 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, along with information from other agencies, such as the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Traditionally, income data in Census Bureau reports have been based on the amount of money people or households received during a calendar year. (See *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2003*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-226.) This income concept (money income) is limited and does not provide a complete measure of economic well-being. For example, it does not include the effect of taxes and, therefore, does not reflect the effect of any tax law changes on economic well-being. Similarly, this concept excludes the effect of noncash benefits (such as employer-provided group health insurance, food stamps, school lunches, and housing assistance), which enhance economic well-being.

This report presents 17 alternative income measures that systematically remove or add various income components, such as deducting payroll taxes and federal and state income taxes and including the value of specific noncash benefits—food stamps, school lunches, housing subsidies, health insurance programs, and return on home equity. Alternative income definitions were first developed in the early 1980s, in

Source of Estimates and Statistical Accuracy

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on data collected by the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS) 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. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. 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/www/p60-226sa.pdf>.

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response to a Congressional request.[1] After research and discussion with academic professionals, other government agencies, private sector organizations, and nonprofit and public interest organizations, the Census Bureau began publishing alternative measures in a series of technical papers beginning in 1982.[2] Eleven alternative income definitions were presented in a subsequent Census Bureau report, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1986*, Current Population Reports, P60-164-RD1, issued in December 1988. By 1993, 17 alternative income definitions were available.

Four of the alternative income definitions are featured and discussed in detail. These four were chosen because they are complete definitions that summarize how taxes, noncash benefits including and excluding Medicaid and Medicare, and potential return on home equity affect economic well-being. The others are intermediate definitions that are included to show the effect of each of the individual components of income that comprise the four definitions that are discussed in detail. See text box "What are. . .definitions of income?" for a full description of these definitions.

What are. . .definitions of income?

Money Income (MI) data are collected for all people 15 and older in the sample. 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, income from estates and trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, cash assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous sources. It is income before deductions for taxes or other expenses and does not include lump-sum payments or capital gains.

MI-Tx is money income *plus realized capital gains or losses*, less federal and state income taxes, and less payroll taxes.

MI-Tx+NC-MM is money income *plus realized capital gains or losses*, less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and the value of all noncash transfers except Medicare and Medicaid. Noncash transfers included here are food stamps, rent subsidies, and free and reduced-price school lunches.

MI-Tx+NC is money income *plus realized capital gains or losses*, less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers examined here.

MI-Tx+NC+HE is money income *plus realized capital gains or losses*, less federal and state income taxes, less payroll taxes, plus the value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers examined here, plus the annual benefits of converting one's home equity into an annuity, net of property taxes.

ALTERNATIVE INCOME MEASURES

Taxes and the value of noncash benefits are basic components of alternative income measures. The ASEC asks respondents whether they received certain types of noncash benefits. The respondents are not asked to report whether they pay taxes or to estimate a dollar value for every noncash benefit they received.

To compute the alternative income estimates, dollar values of taxes and noncash benefits (other than food stamps) were simulated using statistical models. Imputed noncash benefits included here are values of employers' contributions for health insurance, Medicare and Medicaid, rent subsidies, free and reduced-price school lunches, and return on equity in one's own home if it were turned into an annuity.[3] Food stamp amounts were reported in the ASEC.

The tax data used in the alternative income definitions were simulated from a newly revised tax model for both the 2002 and 2003 estimates.

[1] U.S. Senate Statement, "Data Collection and Poverty Level," *Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, The Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill,* 1981. U.S. Senate 96th Congress, 2nd Session, September 16, 1980: 33-34. Cited in U.S. Census Bureau, Technical Paper 56, *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1985,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1986.

[2] For an example of the research discussion that took place while the measures were under development, see the proceedings of the "Conference on the Measurement of Noncash Benefits," Fort Magruder Inn & Conference Center, Williamsburg, VA, December 12-14, 1985. According to the Williamsburg conference's statement of purpose, "the conference was designed to provide a wide variety of academic, private sector, and government researchers, as well as representatives from public interest groups and interested Congressional committees, an opportunity to learn about the issues involved in considering noncash benefits as income and to make their own views known to the Census Bureau."

[3] For descriptions of how the noncash benefits were imputed in the alternative measures, see Appendices B and C of Current Population Reports, P60-186RD, *Measuring the Effect of Benefits and Taxes on Income and Poverty: 1992.*

Table 1.
Median Household Income Estimates Based on Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003

(Income in 2003 dollars)

Alternative income definitions	Median income				Percent change in real income		Percent of money income
	2002		2003				
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	2002 to 2003	90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	
1. MI: Money income excluding capital gains or losses	**43,381**	**234**	**43,318**	**309**	**-0.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**
1b. MI-Tx: Definition 1 plus realized capital gains (losses), less taxes	**38,049**	**206**	**38,306**	**206**	***0.7**	**0.6**	**88.4**
2. Definition 1 less government cash transfers	39,998	347	39,896	314	-0.3	0.9	92.1
3. Definition 2 plus realized capital gains (losses)	40,450	337	40,263	227	-0.5	0.8	92.9
4. Definition 3 plus health insurance supplements to wage or salary income	42,422	278	42,295	266	-0.3	0.7	97.6
5. Definition 4 less Social Security payroll taxes	39,664	278	39,695	275	0.1	0.8	91.6
6. Definition 5 less federal income taxes (excluding the Earned Income Credit (EIC))	36,868	242	37,274	239	*1.1	0.7	86.0
7. Definition 6 plus the EIC[2]	37,061	237	37,490	239	*1.2	0.7	86.5
8. Definition 7 less state income taxes	36,197	235	36,688	227	*1.4	0.7	84.7
9. Definition 8 plus nonmeans-tested government cash transfers	40,024	215	40,605	230	*1.5	0.6	93.7
10. Definition 9 plus the value of Medicare	42,222	215	42,679	222	*1.1	0.6	98.5
11. Definition 10 plus the value of regular-price school lunches	42,234	214	42,690	222	*1.1	0.6	98.6
12. Definition 11 plus means-tested government cash transfers	42,432	214	42,876	219	*1.5	0.6	99.0
13. Definition 12 plus the value of Medicaid	43,013	207	43,465	217	*1.1	0.6	100.3
14a. MI-Tx+NC-MM: Definition 13 plus the value of other means-tested government noncash transfers, less Medicare and Medicaid	**40,437**	**214**	**40,924**	**227**	***1.2**	**0.6**	**94.5**
14. MI-Tx+NC: Definition 14a plus the value of Medicare and Medicaid	**43,155**	**206**	**43,629**	**215**	***1.1**	**0.6**	**100.7**
15. MI-Tx+NC+HE: Definition 14 plus imputed return on home equity	**44,884**	**220**	**45,154**	**224**	***0.6**	**0.6**	**104.2**

*Significantly different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60-226sa.pdf>.

[2]Twenty states (Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia have Earned Income Credit (EIC) or Low Income Credit (LIC) programs modeled in the state tax programs. The remaining states do not have such programs.

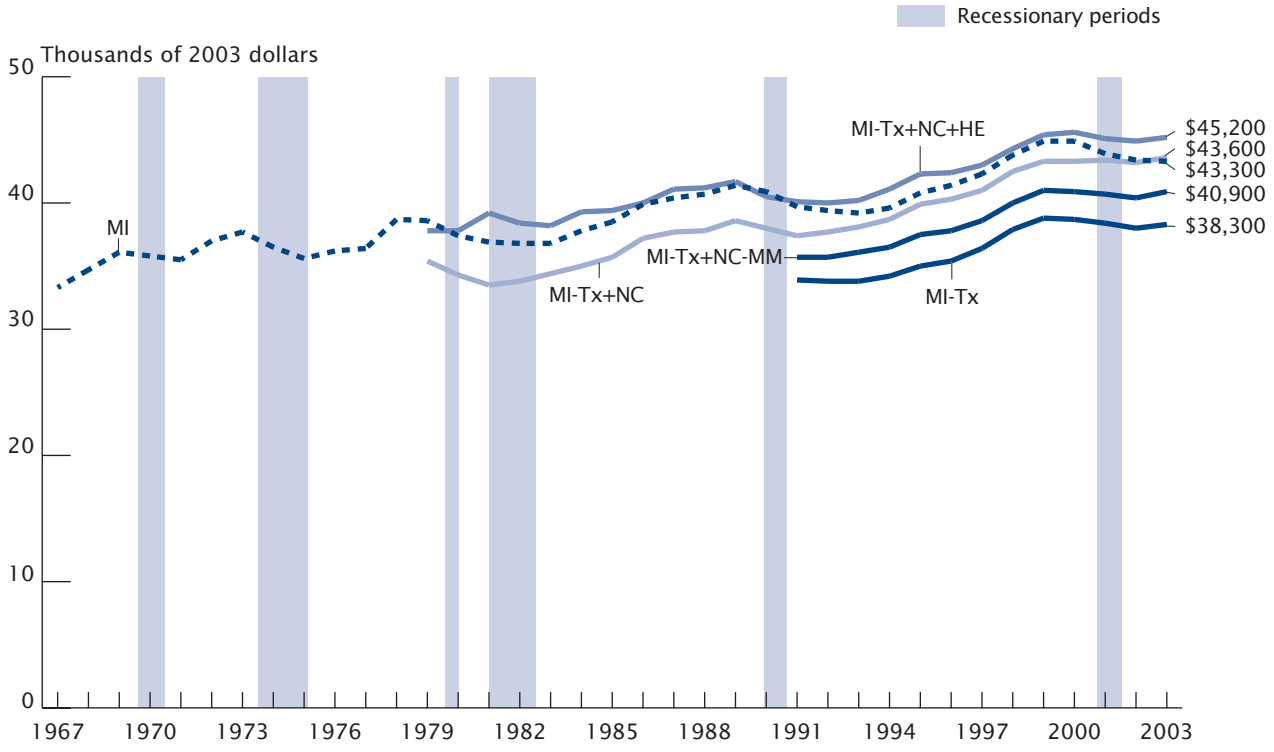
Note: Definition numbering reflects historical series identification.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 and 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

The new model refines the technique used to create tax units, uses the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income public use file to assign missing tax components, and enhances state tax models. More details about the tax model revisions are presented in Appendix A. Four types of taxes were simulated: federal individual income taxes, state individual income taxes, payroll taxes, and property taxes on owner-occupied housing. Federal, state, and payroll taxes were simulated, in part, using administrative records. Property taxes were imputed using data from the American Housing Survey.

Between 2002 and 2003, real median household income remained unchanged at $43,300 under the traditional definition of income, which is referred to in this report as money income (MI), while income increased under 12 of the 17 alternative definitions,

Figure 1.
Median Household Income by Income Definition: 1967 to 2003



Note: The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

including the four alternative definitions featured (Table 1).[4]

MI-Tx (Definition 1b in Table 1) reflects income after including realized capital gains or losses and deducting income and payroll taxes. Between 2002 and 2003, real median household income under this definition increased 0.7 percent. The 2003 median household income for MI-Tx was $38,300—88.4 percent of money income.

MI-Tx+NC-MM (Definition 14a in Table 1) reflects income after including realized capital gains or losses, deducting income and payroll taxes, and adding the value of cash transfers and noncash transfers except Medicaid and Medicare. Real median household income under this definition increased by 1.2 percent between 2002 and 2003 to a level of $40,900—94.5 percent of money income.

MI-Tx+NC (Definition 14 in Table 1) differs from MI-Tx+NC-MM because it includes the values of Medicare and Medicaid. Real median household income under this definition increased by 1.1 percent between 2002 and 2003 to a level of $43,600—not different from money income.

The impact of adding an imputed return on home equity to MI-Tx+NC is shown in definition MI-Tx+NC+HE (Definition 15 in Table 1). Real median household income under this definition increased by 0.6 percent between 2002 and 2003 to a level of $45,200—104.2 percent of money income.

Over the longer term, the trends for median household income under each of the four alternative income definitions are similar (Figure 1).

The Census Bureau's research on taxes and noncash benefits indicates that government transfers reduce income inequality more than the tax system does. In 2003, for example, subtracting taxes and including the Earned Income Credit (EIC) lowered the Gini index (see text box "What is...? The Gini index") of income

[4] The median income is the amount that divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

What is . . .? The **Gini index** is an income inequality measure that 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).

inequality by 4.6 percent (from 0.498 to 0.475), while including transfers lowered the Gini index by 17.0 percent (from 0.475 to 0.394).

REGION

Real median money income of households did not change between 2002 and 2003 in 3 of the 4 regions, while income in the South declined 1.5 percent (Table 2). In contrast, under the four alternative income measures analyzed here, between 2002 and 2003, none of the regions showed a decline, and increases were noted in the Midwest and the West. The real median income for households in the West showed increases for all four income definitions. Income in the Midwest increased for 3 of the 4 alternative income definitions—MI-Tx+NC-MM, MI-Tx+NC, and MI-Tx+NC+HE (Table 2).

RESIDENCE

Between 2002 and 2003, real median household money income remained unchanged for households inside metropolitan areas and households outside metropolitan areas, and declined by 1.4 percent for households in central cities of metropolitan areas (Table 2).

Under the four alternative income measures, real median income showed a change between 2002 and 2003 only for households inside metropolitan areas. Under definitions MI-Tx and MI-Tx+NC+HE, these households experienced increases of about 0.8 percent. Under the other two definitions, MI-Tx+NC-MM and MI-Tx+NC, the increase was 1.4 percent.[5] These increases seemed to be concentrated in the suburban part of the metropolitan areas, where income increased between 1.1 and 1.9 percent (Table 2).

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Real median household money income was unchanged between 2002 and 2003 for each of the household types shown in Table 2, while under the four alternative household income definitions only family households showed a change—1.0 percent increase under income definition MI-Tx, 1.4 percent increase under income definition MI-Tx+NC-MM, 1.8 percent increase under income definition MI-Tx+NC, and 1.5 percent increase under income definition MI-Tx+NC+HE.[6] These increases were concentrated in married-couple family households, where real median income increased between 1.3 percent and 1.8 percent (Table 2).

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Under money income, only households whose householder reported Asian or Pacific Islander as their only race showed an increase in median household income between 2002 and 2003 (Table 2).[7] With the exception of Black households, all other race groups showed increases in two or more of the alternative income definitions. Black households showed no change under any of the alternative income definitions. The only changes for Hispanic-origin households were real declines in median money income and income using definition MI-Tx+NC-MM.[8]

INCOME INEQUALITY

The Gini index of income inequality indicated no change between 2002 and 2003 in either household money income or income calculated using any of the four alternative income definitions. Under the money income measure and under the four alternative income definitions, the share of aggregate income received by the lowest income quintile, another measure of income inequality, declined between 2002 and 2003 (Table 3 and Figure 2). The only other quintile showing a change in share of aggregate income was the fourth quintile under income definition MI-Tx+NC+HE, where the share increased 1.5 percent.

[5] The difference between the 0.8 percentage increase and the 1.4 percentage increase was not statistically significant.

[6] The differences between the percentage increases in each of the income definitions for family households were not statistically significant.

[7] Federal surveys now ask people to report one or more races. Therefore, two ways of defining a group such as Asian are possible. The first includes those who reported Asian and no other race; the second includes everyone who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race. Data using the first concept are presented in this report. The term Pacific Islander is used for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In this report, "non-Hispanic White" refers to people who are not Hispanic and who reported only White as their race.

[8] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for racial groups. Being Hispanic was reported by 11.8 percent of White householders who reported only one race; 2.7 percent of Black householders who reported only one race; 26.5 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders who reported only one race; and 10.0 percent of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander householders who reported only one race.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
MI (MONEY INCOME)								
All households	**111,278**	**43,381**	**234**	**112,000**	**43,318**	**309**	**-0.1**	**0.7**
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	46,294	298	90,613	46,060	306	-0.5	0.7
Inside central cities	33,543	37,708	365	33,717	37,174	359	*-1.4	1.1
1 million or more	21,133	38,617	587	21,146	38,523	661	-0.2	1.8
Under 1 million	12,409	36,328	582	12,571	35,391	604	*-2.6	1.8
Outside central cities	56,532	51,879	357	56,896	51,737	344	-0.3	0.8
1 million or more	38,913	55,447	688	39,112	55,354	494	-0.2	1.2
Under 1 million	17,619	45,229	697	17,784	45,568	655	0.8	1.7
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	35,448	623	21,387	35,112	592	-0.9	1.9
Region								
Northeast	21,229	46,913	579	21,017	46,742	646	-0.4	1.5
Midwest	25,630	44,621	641	25,643	44,732	581	0.2	1.6
South	40,107	40,427	501	40,742	39,823	443	*-1.5	1.3
West	24,313	46,177	690	24,598	46,820	625	1.4	1.6
Race and Hispanic Origin								
All races	111,278	43,381	234	112,000	43,318	309	-0.1	0.7
White alone[3]	91,645	46,119	309	91,962	45,631	295	*-1.1	0.7
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	47,974	310	81,148	47,777	379	-0.4	0.8
Black alone[4]	13,465	29,691	659	13,629	29,645	635	-0.2	2.5
Asian alone[5]	3,917	53,832	1,550	4,040	55,699	1,800	3.5	3.6
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[6]	4,164	53,489	1,317	4,250	55,823	1,547	*4.4	3.1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	33,861	812	11,693	32,997	756	*-2.6	2.2
Type of Household								
Family households	75,596	53,911	406	76,217	53,991	411	0.1	0.9
Married-couple families	57,320	62,657	335	57,719	62,405	387	-0.4	0.7
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	42,667	700	4,717	41,959	849	-1.7	2.1
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	29,665	508	13,781	29,307	498	-1.2	1.9
Nonfamily households	35,682	25,988	288	35,783	25,741	308	-1.0	1.3
Male householder	16,020	32,123	443	16,136	31,928	359	-0.6	1.4
Living alone	12,511	27,422	432	12,562	27,438	591	0.1	2.2
Female householder	19,662	21,392	323	19,647	21,313	336	-0.4	1.8
Living alone	16,919	18,298	370	17,024	18,676	354	2.1	2.3
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,619	50,644	360	88,951	50,171	245	*-0.9	0.7
15 to 24 years	6,611	28,466	766	6,610	27,053	665	*-5.0	2.8
25 to 34 years	19,055	46,368	495	19,159	44,779	592	*-3.4	1.3
35 to 44 years	24,069	54,747	695	23,222	55,044	661	0.5	1.4
45 to 54 years	22,623	60,373	883	23,137	60,242	651	-0.2	1.5
55 to 64 years	16,260	48,284	719	16,824	49,215	850	*1.9	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Age of Householder—Con.								
65 years and over	22,659	23,682	316	23,048	23,787	298	0.4	1.5
65 to 74 years	11,360	28,818	532	11,499	29,640	502	*2.9	2.1
75 years and over	11,299	19,742	345	11,550	19,470	301	-1.4	1.9
Size of Household								
One person	29,431	22,016	241	29,586	21,930	262	-0.4	1.3
Two people	37,078	46,600	431	37,366	46,924	446	0.7	1.1
Three people	17,889	56,038	749	17,968	55,726	734	-0.6	1.5
Four people	15,967	63,898	749	16,065	64,374	1,056	0.7	1.7
Five people	7,029	63,035	1,048	7,150	60,128	1,119	*-4.6	1.9
Six people	2,521	57,382	1,440	2,476	58,109	1,870	1.3	3.4
Seven people or more	1,364	57,643	2,112	1,388	60,521	2,731	*5.0	4.9
Number of Earners								
No earners	23,347	15,754	195	23,932	15,661	196	-0.6	1.4
One earner	40,078	35,596	338	40,769	35,977	247	*1.1	1.0
Two earners or more	47,853	70,961	493	47,299	71,496	368	*0.8	0.7
Two earners	38,261	67,046	394	37,917	67,348	423	0.5	0.7
Three earners	7,224	82,047	1,119	6,998	82,464	1,020	0.5	1.5
Four earners or more	2,369	101,109	1,528	2,384	100,000	(NA)	-1.1	(NA)
Work Experience of Householder								
Total	111,278	43,381	234	112,000	43,318	309	-0.1	0.7
Worked	77,866	55,014	392	77,597	54,989	352	-	0.8
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	61,385	387	55,952	60,852	319	*-0.9	0.7
Did not work	33,412	21,472	247	34,403	21,476	255	-	1.3
MI-Tx (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES)								
All households	**111,278**	**38,049**	**205**	**112,000**	**38,306**	**206**	***0.7**	**0.6**
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	39,877	244	90,613	40,189	245	*0.8	0.7
Inside central cities	33,543	33,297	316	33,717	33,111	341	-0.6	1.1
1 million or more	21,133	33,868	395	21,146	33,856	444	-	1.4
Under 1 million	12,409	32,341	503	12,571	31,857	623	-1.5	2.0
Outside central cities	56,532	44,409	308	56,896	44,883	326	*1.1	0.8
1 million or more	38,913	47,068	421	39,112	47,542	421	1	1.0
Under 1 million	17,619	39,378	495	17,784	40,102	508	*1.8	1.5
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	31,916	417	21,387	31,875	452	-0.1	1.6
Region								
Northeast	21,229	40,175	486	21,017	40,404	507	0.6	1.4
Midwest	25,630	38,633	392	25,643	38,903	406	0.7	1.2
South	40,107	35,457	321	40,742	35,258	344	-0.6	1.1
West	24,313	40,353	522	24,598	41,370	533	*2.5	1.5
Race and Hispanic Origin								
All races	111,278	38,049	206	112,000	38,306	205	*0.7	0.6
White alone[3]	91,645	39,872	228	91,962	39,918	226	0.1	0.6
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	41,199	257	81,148	41,486	257	0.7	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
	Number (thousands)	Median (dollars) Estimate	Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Median (dollars) Estimate	Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Race and Hispanic Origin—Con.								
Black alone[4]	13,465	26,958	448	13,629	27,017	490	0.2	2.0
Asian alone[5]	3,917	45,559	1,346	4,040	47,509	1,429	*4.3	3.5
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[6]	4,164	45,186	1,220	4,250	47,404	1,408	*4.9	3.4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	31,356	484	11,693	30,926	436	-1.4	1.4
Type of Household								
Family households	75,596	46,888	266	76,217	47,373	273	*1.0	0.7
Married-couple families	57,320	53,033	301	57,719	53,723	308	*1.3	0.7
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	37,728	799	4,717	37,680	890	-0.1	2.6
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	27,941	363	13,781	27,757	400	-0.7	1.6
Nonfamily households	35,682	23,094	220	35,783	23,016	222	-0.3	1.1
Male householder	16,020	27,260	421	16,136	27,203	388	-0.2	1.7
Living alone	12,511	23,628	342	12,562	23,686	337	0.2	1.6
Female householder	19,662	20,035	301	19,647	19,923	285	-0.6	1.7
Living alone	16,919	17,566	239	17,024	17,715	293	0.8	1.7
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,619	42,422	239	88,951	42,547	237	0.3	0.6
15 to 24 years	6,611	25,136	506	6,610	23,963	536	*-4.7	2.3
25 to 34 years	19,055	38,877	451	19,159	38,351	431	*-1.4	1.3
35 to 44 years	24,069	46,339	459	23,222	46,927	459	*1.3	1.1
45 to 54 years	22,623	49,784	545	23,137	49,891	556	0.2	1.3
55 to 64 years	16,260	41,198	575	16,824	42,003	628	*2.0	1.7
65 years and over	22,659	23,914	294	23,048	23,950	298	0.2	1.4
65 to 74 years	11,360	28,647	505	11,499	29,234	470	*2.1	2.0
75 years and over	11,299	20,336	352	11,550	19,939	304	*-2.0	1.8
Size of Household								
One person	29,431	20,107	222	29,586	20,140	235	0.2	1.3
Two people	37,078	40,787	338	37,366	41,238	341	*1.1	1.0
Three people	17,889	47,771	569	17,968	48,026	535	0.5	1.3
Four people	15,967	54,398	596	16,065	55,374	655	*1.8	1.3
Five people	7,029	55,171	1,052	7,150	53,628	943	*-2.8	2.0
Six people	2,521	51,544	1,498	2,476	53,498	1,517	*3.8	3.4
Seven people or more	1,364	54,105	2,095	1,388	57,318	2,283	*5.9	4.7
Number of Earners								
No earners	23,347	16,073	205	23,932	16,045	207	-0.2	1.5
One earner	40,078	30,587	199	40,769	31,192	204	*2.0	0.8
Two earners or more	47,853	58,323	281	47,299	59,569	313	*2.1	0.6
Two earners	38,261	55,258	301	37,917	56,260	329	*1.8	0.7
Three earners	7,224	67,724	757	6,998	69,046	885	*2.0	1.4
Four earners or more	2,369	82,940	1,402	2,384	86,175	1,285	*3.9	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Work Experience of Householder								
Total	111,278	38,049	205	112,000	38,306	206	*0.7	0.6
Worked	77,866	45,901	247	77,597	46,140	262	0.5	0.6
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	50,072	283	55,952	50,472	308	*0.8	0.7
Did not work	33,412	21,663	237	34,403	21,746	237	0.4	1.3
MI-Tx+NC-MM (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS EXCEPT MEDICARE AND MEDICAID)								
All households	**111,278**	**40,437**	**214**	**112,000**	**40,924**	**227**	***1.2**	**0.6**
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	42,466	259	90,613	43,054	263	*1.4	0.7
Inside central cities	33,543	35,462	308	33,717	35,487	368	0.1	1.1
1 million or more	21,133	35,997	441	21,146	36,450	492	1.3	1.5
Under 1 million	12,409	34,515	542	12,571	34,005	604	-1.5	1.9
Outside central cities	56,532	47,324	337	56,896	48,204	349	*1.9	0.8
1 million or more	38,913	50,187	461	39,112	50,811	434	*1.2	1.0
Under 1 million	17,619	41,961	485	17,784	43,141	571	*2.8	1.5
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	33,683	466	21,387	33,725	467	0.1	1.6
Region								
Northeast	21,229	42,922	559	21,017	43,476	525	1.3	1.5
Midwest	25,630	41,494	432	25,643	42,156	428	*1.6	1.2
South	40,107	37,288	375	40,742	37,128	345	-0.4	1.1
West	24,313	42,977	537	24,598	44,245	535	*3.0	1.4
Race and Hispanic Origin								
All races	111,278	40,437	214	112,000	40,924	227	*1.2	0.6
White alone[3]	91,645	42,325	245	91,962	42,614	250	*0.7	0.7
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	43,678	278	81,148	44,194	269	*1.2	0.7
Black alone[4]	13,465	29,221	441	13,629	29,397	539	0.6	1.9
Asian alone[5]	3,917	49,090	1,271	4,040	50,980	1,364	*3.9	3.1
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[6]	4,164	48,620	1,282	4,250	51,036	1,362	*5.0	3.2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	33,899	447	11,693	33,277	543	*-1.8	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Type of Household								
Family households	75,596	50,159	279	76,217	50,880	286	*1.4	0.6
Married-couple families	57,320	56,699	313	57,719	57,698	327	*1.8	0.6
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	40,066	868	4,717	40,337	964	0.7	2.6
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	30,293	377	13,781	30,322	398	0.1	1.5
Nonfamily households	35,682	24,047	242	35,783	23,925	229	-0.5	1.1
Male householder	16,020	28,696	387	16,136	28,676	408	-0.1	1.6
Living alone	12,511	24,660	375	12,562	24,785	365	0.5	1.7
Female householder	19,662	20,725	305	19,647	20,653	286	-0.3	1.6
Living alone	16,919	18,064	306	17,024	18,406	298	1.9	1.9
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,619	45,588	257	88,951	45,907	257	*0.7	0.6
15 to 24 years	6,611	26,937	530	6,610	25,584	523	*-5.0	2.2
25 to 34 years	19,055	42,012	495	19,159	41,626	472	-0.9	1.3
35 to 44 years	24,069	50,121	496	23,222	51,137	477	*2.0	1.1
45 to 54 years	22,623	53,283	538	23,137	53,890	579	1.1	1.2
55 to 64 years	16,260	43,580	633	16,824	44,706	594	*2.6	1.6
65 years and over	22,659	24,135	293	23,048	24,182	293	0.2	1.4
65 to 74 years	11,360	29,083	520	11,499	29,670	482	*2.0	2.0
75 years and over	11,299	20,463	333	11,550	20,052	311	*-2.0	1.8
Size of Household								
One person	29,431	20,841	232	29,586	20,923	247	0.4	1.3
Two people	37,078	42,991	353	37,366	43,681	345	*1.6	0.9
Three people	17,889	51,408	527	17,968	51,917	558	1.0	1.2
Four people	15,967	58,693	631	16,065	60,111	663	*2.4	1.3
Five people	7,029	59,480	1,084	7,150	58,247	1,059	*-2.1	2.0
Six people	2,521	56,152	1,479	2,476	58,284	1,179	*3.8	2.8
Seven people or more	1,364	58,304	2,480	1,388	61,046	1,563	*4.7	4.3
Number of Earners								
No earners	23,347	16,494	195	23,932	16,463	194	-0.2	1.3
One earner	40,078	32,906	219	40,769	33,562	220	*2.0	0.8
Two earners or more	47,853	62,676	311	47,299	64,235	332	*2.5	0.6
Two earners	38,261	59,333	340	37,917	60,828	341	*2.5	0.7
Three earners	7,224	72,604	766	6,998	74,602	1,013	*2.8	1.4
Four earners or more	2,369	88,373	1,570	2,384	92,268	1,395	*4.4	2.0
Work Experience of Householder								
Total	111,278	40,437	214	112,000	40,924	227	*1.2	0.6
Worked	77,866	49,285	276	77,597	49,914	281	*1.3	0.6
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	53,734	310	55,952	54,621	347	*1.6	0.7
Did not work	33,412	22,197	237	34,403	22,277	239	0.4	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
MI-Tx+NC (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS)								
All households	**111,278**	**43,155**	**205**	**112,000**	**43,629**	**215**	***1.1**	**0.6**
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	45,055	254	90,613	45,679	247	*1.4	0.6
Inside central cities	33,543	37,995	333	33,717	38,023	341	0.1	1.0
1 million or more	21,133	38,692	441	21,146	38,888	424	0.5	1.3
Under 1 million	12,409	36,864	538	12,571	36,562	544	-0.8	1.7
Outside central cities	56,532	49,788	342	56,896	50,693	344	*1.8	0.8
1 million or more	38,913	52,579	441	39,112	53,214	446	*1.2	1.0
Under 1 million	17,619	44,644	542	17,784	46,296	508	*3.7	1.4
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	36,815	451	21,387	36,745	466	-0.2	1.4
Region								
Northeast	21,229	46,473	483	21,017	46,641	500	0.4	1.2
Midwest	25,630	43,784	394	25,643	44,541	428	*1.7	1.1
South	40,107	40,071	348	40,742	39,951	347	-0.3	1.0
West	24,313	45,192	500	24,598	46,609	536	*3.1	1.3
Race and Hispanic Origin								
All races	111,278	43,155	205	112,000	43,629	216	*1.1	0.6
White alone[3]	91,645	45,014	237	91,962	45,308	245	*0.7	0.6
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	46,376	254	81,148	46,911	261	*1.2	0.6
Black alone[4]	13,465	31,415	506	13,629	31,671	492	0.8	1.8
Asian alone[5]	3,917	50,590	1,352	4,040	52,697	1,490	*4.2	3.3
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[6]	4,164	50,149	1,316	4,250	52,784	1,474	*5.3	3.3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	35,720	516	11,693	35,495	470	-0.6	1.3
Type of Household								
Family households	75,596	52,777	257	76,217	53,708	280	*1.8	0.6
Married-couple families	57,320	58,953	300	57,719	59,985	308	*1.7	0.6
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	42,318	707	4,717	42,801	847	1.1	2.1
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	32,976	429	13,781	32,869	419	-0.3	1.5
Nonfamily households	35,682	26,287	229	35,783	26,163	234	-0.5	1.0
Male householder	16,020	30,059	358	16,136	30,170	382	0.4	1.4
Living alone	12,511	26,442	382	12,562	26,621	372	0.7	1.6
Female householder	19,662	23,591	289	19,647	23,410	263	-0.8	1.3
Living alone	16,919	21,425	261	17,024	21,444	281	0.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,619	46,672	246	88,951	47,039	245	*0.8	0.6
15 to 24 years	6,611	27,909	530	6,610	26,552	546	*-4.9	2.1
25 to 34 years	19,055	42,955	469	19,159	42,563	470	-0.9	1.2
35 to 44 years	24,069	51,031	483	23,222	52,034	477	*2.0	1.1
45 to 54 years	22,623	54,352	616	23,137	55,028	559	1.2	1.2
55 to 64 years	16,260	45,561	607	16,824	46,516	579	*2.1	1.5
65 years and over	22,659	31,460	404	23,048	31,804	383	1.1	1.4
65 to 74 years	11,360	37,179	564	11,499	38,384	561	*3.2	1.8
75 years and over	11,299	26,851	436	11,550	26,482	383	-1.4	1.7
Size of Household								
One person	29,431	23,333	227	29,586	23,471	217	0.6	1.1
Two people	37,078	46,781	310	37,366	47,323	329	*1.2	0.8
Three people	17,889	53,373	510	17,968	53,906	553	1.0	1.1
Four people	15,967	60,026	639	16,065	61,405	640	*2.3	1.2
Five people	7,029	60,941	976	7,150	60,261	977	-1.1	1.8
Six people	2,521	59,047	1,550	2,476	61,541	1,482	*4.2	3.0
Seven people or more	1,364	62,339	1,514	1,388	64,992	2,586	*4.3	4.0
Number of Earners								
No earners	23,347	21,118	273	23,932	21,038	309	-0.4	1.6
One earner	40,078	34,661	217	40,769	35,399	248	*2.1	0.8
Two earners or more	47,853	63,568	300	47,299	65,255	342	*2.7	0.6
Two earners	38,261	60,256	335	37,917	61,795	334	*2.6	0.6
Three earners	7,224	73,675	818	6,998	75,624	880	*2.6	1.3
Four earners or more	2,369	89,407	1,546	2,384	93,749	1,574	*4.9	2.0
Work Experience of Householder								
Total	111,278	43,155	205	112,000	43,629	215	*1.1	0.6
Worked	77,866	50,428	276	77,597	51,100	271	*1.3	0.6
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	54,572	315	55,952	55,514	317	*1.7	0.7
Did not work	33,412	27,563	291	34,403	27,703	313	0.5	1.3
MI-Tx+NC+HE (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES, PLUS VALUE OF EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HEALTH BENEFITS AND ALL NONCASH TRANSFERS, PLUS IMPUTED RETURN TO HOME EQUITY)								
All households	**111,278**	**44,884**	**220**	**112,000**	**45,154**	**224**	***0.6**	**0.6**
Type of Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	46,824	261	90,613	47,231	255	*0.9	0.6
Inside central cities	33,543	39,190	362	33,717	39,132	350	-0.1	1.0
1 million or more	21,133	39,873	439	21,146	39,888	454	-	1.3
Under 1 million	12,409	37,963	542	12,571	37,722	609	-0.6	1.7
Outside central cities	56,532	51,837	355	56,896	52,528	354	*1.3	0.8
1 million or more	38,913	54,665	422	39,112	55,187	441	*1.0	0.9
Under 1 million	17,619	46,376	569	17,784	48,150	517	*3.8	1.4
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	38,256	459	21,387	38,277	466	0.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Region								
Northeast	21,229	48,137	513	21,017	48,103	569	-0.1	1.3
Midwest	25,630	45,319	416	25,643	45,970	431	*1.4	1.1
South	40,107	41,446	370	40,742	41,471	373	0.1	1.0
West	24,313	47,472	528	24,598	48,650	571	*2.5	1.3
Race and Hispanic Origin								
All races	111,278	44,884	220	112,000	45,154	224	*0.6	0.6
White alone[3]	91,645	46,877	246	91,962	47,000	248	0.3	0.6
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	48,426	268	81,148	48,744	272	*0.7	0.6
Black alone[4]	13,465	32,216	486	13,629	32,500	514	0.9	1.8
Asian alone[5]	3,917	52,349	1,221	4,040	54,197	1,318	*3.5	2.8
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[6]	4,164	51,941	1,242	4,250	54,228	1,289	*4.4	2.8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	36,592	601	11,693	36,155	489	-1.2	1.4
Type of Household								
Family households	75,596	54,706	256	76,217	55,530	271	*1.5	0.6
Married-couple families	57,320	61,239	323	57,719	62,065	311	*1.4	0.6
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	43,161	872	4,717	43,748	895	1.4	2.3
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	33,802	409	13,781	33,842	415	0.1	1.4
Nonfamily households	35,682	27,648	217	35,783	27,526	240	-0.4	0.9
Male householder	16,020	31,022	446	16,136	31,100	368	0.3	1.5
Living alone	12,511	27,373	389	12,562	27,694	405	1.2	1.7
Female householder	19,662	25,509	284	19,647	24,785	260	*-2.8	1.2
Living alone	16,919	23,249	291	17,024	22,994	268	-1.1	1.4
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	88,619	47,952	256	88,951	48,255	265	*0.6	0.6
15 to 24 years	6,611	28,077	532	6,610	26,600	536	*-5.3	2.1
25 to 34 years	19,055	43,373	483	19,159	42,975	497	-0.9	1.3
35 to 44 years	24,069	51,850	500	23,222	52,782	479	*1.8	1.1
45 to 54 years	22,623	56,509	612	23,137	56,987	549	0.8	1.2
55 to 64 years	16,260	48,399	653	16,824	49,394	717	*2.1	1.6
65 years and over	22,659	34,819	399	23,048	34,680	387	-0.4	1.3
65 to 74 years	11,360	40,395	575	11,499	41,413	683	*2.5	1.8
75 years and over	11,299	29,590	458	11,550	29,035	395	*-1.9	1.6
Size of Household								
One person	29,431	24,898	224	29,586	24,739	220	-0.6	1.0
Two people	37,078	49,115	323	37,366	49,464	355	0.7	0.8
Three people	17,889	55,028	518	17,968	55,298	559	0.5	1.1
Four people	15,967	61,585	609	16,065	62,958	645	*2.2	1.2
Five people	7,029	62,670	941	7,150	61,419	1,040	*-2.0	1.8
Six people	2,521	60,480	2,034	2,476	63,185	1,387	*4.5	3.5
Seven people or more	1,364	63,562	1,837	1,388	66,358	2,323	*4.4	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.
Median Household Income by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 dollars. Households as of March of the following year)

Demographic characteristics and alternative income definitions	2002[1]			2003			Percentage change in real median income (2003 less 2002)	
		Median (dollars)			Median (dollars)			
	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Number (thousands)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval[2] (+/-)
Number of Earners								
No earners	23,347	23,466	294	23,932	23,033	306	*-1.8	1.4
One earner	40,078	35,744	231	40,769	36,560	245	*2.3	0.8
Two earners or more	47,853	65,280	298	47,299	66,887	339	*2.5	0.6
Two earners	38,261	61,971	328	37,917	63,401	347	*2.3	0.6
Three earners	7,224	75,947	907	6,998	77,699	906	*2.3	1.4
Four earners or more	2,369	91,826	1,528	2,384	96,987	1675	*5.6	2.0
Work Experience of Householder								
Total	111,278	44,884	220	112,000	45,154	224	*0.6	0.6
Worked	77,866	51,891	273	77,597	52,425	283	*1.0	0.6
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	56,081	310	55,952	56,870	331	*1.4	0.7
Did not work	33,412	29,833	333	34,403	29,774	288	-0.2	1.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level. (NA) Not available.

[1]The 2002 estimates differ from previously released estimates due to revisions in the tax model; see Appendix A.

[2]A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60-226sa.pdf>.

[3]The 2003 and 2004 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian ***and*** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

[6]Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people who reported either one or both of these categories, but did not report any other category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 and 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Table 3.
Percentage of Aggregate Income Received by Income Quintiles and Gini Index, by Alternative Income Definitions: 2002 and 2003

(For definition of Gini index, see text)

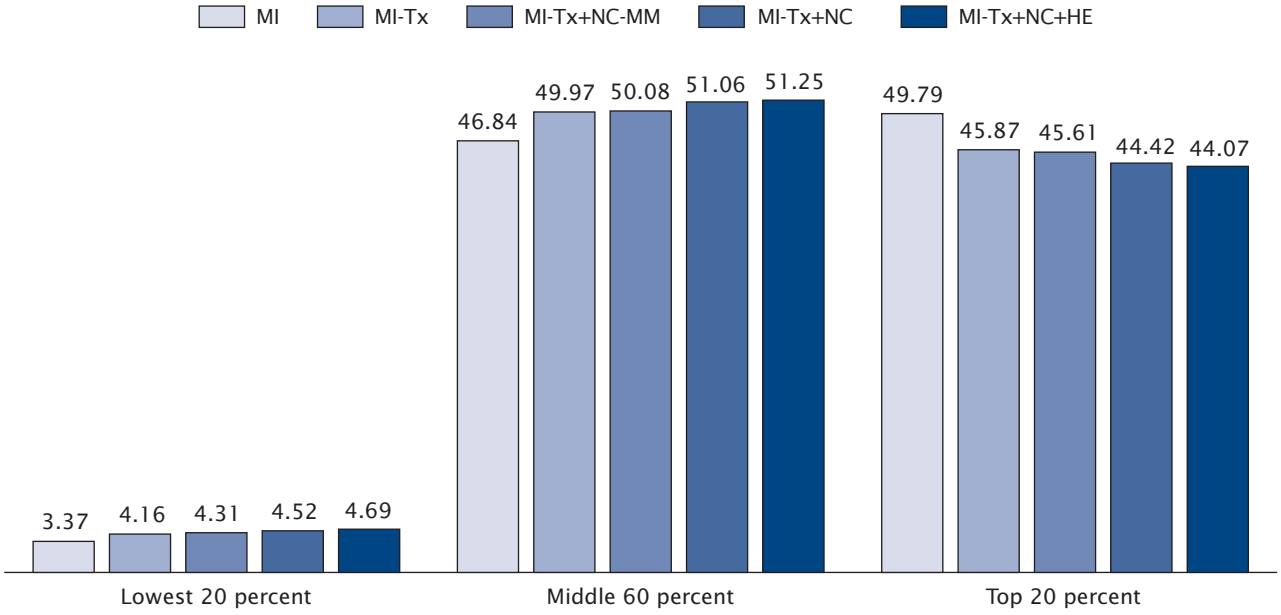
Alternative income definitions	Quintiles										Gini index	
	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
1.MI (Money income excluding realized capital gains (losses))	3.43	3.37*	8.84	8.83	14.87	14.72	23.23	23.29	49.63	49.79	0.448	0.450
1b.MI-Tx (definition 1 plus realized capital gains (losses), less taxes)	4.24	4.16*	10.15	10.06	15.86	15.89	23.71	24.02	46.03	45.87	0.414	0.414
14a.MI-Tx+NC-MM (definition 1b plus value of employer-provided health benefits and all noncash transfers except Medicaid and Medicare)	4.39	4.31*	10.15	10.01	15.93	16.03	23.84	24.04	45.70	45.61	0.409	0.409
14.MI-Tx+NC (definition 14a plus Medicaid and Medicare)	4.60	4.52*	10.80	10.69	16.34	16.40	23.69	23.97	44.57	44.42	0.394	0.394
15.MI-Tx+NC+HE (definition 14 plus imputed return on home equity)	4.81	4.69*	10.91	10.76	16.41	16.45	23.68	24.04*	44.19	44.07	0.388	0.390

*Difference between 2002 and 2003 statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 and 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure 2.
Share of Aggregate Household Income by Income Quintile and Income Definition: 2003

(In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

CPS DATA COLLECTION

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not represent residents of Puerto Rico or any other outlying areas.[9] It is based on a sample of about 100,000 addresses. The results are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age. The population controls used to prepare estimates for 1999 to 2003 are based on the results from Census 2000 that were updated annually using administrative records, such as birth and death certificates.

The CPS is a household survey primarily used to collect employment data. The sample universe for the basic CPS consists of the resident, civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. People in institutions, such as prisons, long-term care hospitals, and nursing homes, are therefore not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are only included in the estimates if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' homes.

The sample universe for the ASEC is slightly larger than the basic CPS since it includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one other civilian adult, regardless of whether they live off post or on post. All other armed forces are excluded. For further documentation about the ASEC, see <www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm>.

[9] Outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases and briefings, and unpublished data are available electronically on the U.S. Census Bureau's Income Web site. The Web site may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at <www.census.gov> or directly at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html> for income data. Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing the identities of individuals from whom data were collected. These protected microdata are available for downloading by clicking on "Access Tools" on the Census Bureau's home page and then clicking the "DataFerrett" link.

For assistance with income data or questions, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division statistical information staff by telephone at 301-763-3242 or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <http://ask.census.gov>.

APPENDIX A.
OVERVIEW OF THE NEW CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY TAX MODEL

INTRODUCTION

In 2004, the Census Bureau implemented a new model to estimate payroll taxes and federal and state income taxes for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS). These estimates are used when calculating alternative income definitions. The new model closely follows the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) 1040 Individual Income Tax Return and IRS rules on filing unit formation and on claiming dependents. While the old tax model had been updated annually to account for changes in tax rates and filing thresholds, the underlying methodology had not been revised since the model's inception in the early 1980s.

KEY DIFFERENCES

The key differences between the old and new tax models involve creating tax units, imputing tax variables, simulating statutory adjustments, and expanding the detail in state tax estimates.

Creating tax units

The new tax model allows nonrelatives to be dependents when creating filing units from the person-level survey data. The new model also allows single returns to have more than one exemption. Table A-1 illustrates that these changes had little impact on return-type designations, but affected taxable income because unit composition determines both the number of exemptions that may be deducted from Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and eligibility for credits (Table A-2).

Imputing tax variables

The method for imputing missing tax fields, such as capital gains and itemized deductions, changed between the old and new tax models. The new model employs a statistical match to the Statistics of Income (SOI) public use file released by the IRS, while the old model based imputations on average values for units that varied by a limited set of demographic characteristics. The values obtained from the statistical match added variability to the tax fields. Both the old and new tax models suffer from a delay in the availability of IRS data—a 1-year lag in the averages used in the old model and a 3-year lag in the availability of an SOI public use file. To partially overcome this problem, the new tax model adjusts dollar values in the (2000) SOI data to 2002 and 2003 using published IRS data.

Simulating statutory adjustments

For the first time, the new model simulates statutory adjustments. Specifically, the new model includes IRA contributions, self-employed health insurance deductions, and self-employed savings and pension plan deductions (Keogh, SEP, and SIMPLE). Table A-3 lists the variables imputed through the SOI statistical match.

Table A-1.
Distribution of Return Types: 2002

	Percent		Number of returns (thousands)	
	Old model	New model	Old model	New model
Married, filing jointly	42.9	42.5	55,050	52,377
Head of household	9.9	10.0	12,708	12,349
Single	47.2	47.5	60,457	58,628
Total	100.0	100.0	128,215	123,354

Table A-2.
Aggregate Taxable Income by Return Type: 2002

	Percent		Dollars (thousands)	
	Old model	New model	Old model	New model
Single	26.2	27.1	1,091,145	1,056,499
Married, filing jointly	69.8	68.5	2,906,857	2,666,535
Head of household	4.0	4.4	168,706	170,204
Total	100.0	100.0	4,166,707	3,893,238

Table A-3.
Imputed Tax Variables: 2002

	Old model	New model
Capital gains and losses	Yes	Yes
IRA deduction	No	Yes
Self-employed health insurance deduction	No	Yes
Keogh and self-employed SEP and SIMPLE plans	No	Yes
Itemized deductions	Yes	Yes
Childcare expenses	Yes	Yes

Improving state tax estimates

State tax estimates now reflect more information specific to each state's individual income tax return and simulate more refundable and nonrefundable credit programs. Also, the new model allows the state Earned Income Credit (EIC) to be refundable, while the old model allowed an amount no greater than the estimated state tax. These changes altered the estimates in all states. To enable comparisons, Table A-4 shows aggregate state income taxes for the two models and reported individual income tax revenues by state from the Governments Division of the Census Bureau.[10] Some states show large differences between the old and new tax model estimates. Nearly all of these differences are the result of lower estimates from the new tax model, which better models each state's tax return by incorporating income exclusions and various credit programs.

[10] Fiscal Year 2003 state data were used to obtain individual income tax values for tax year 2002.

RESULTS

Table A-5 compares summary measures from the old and new tax models for certain variables in tax year 2002. These are weighted averages, medians, and aggregates for filing units with nonzero amounts.

The new model uses a statistical match to assign capital gains and losses to filing units. The old tax model, by design, generated gains in alignment with the IRS published results. This method failed to assign many gains at the lower end of the income distribution, and assigned excessive values to select cases at the upper end of the income distribution. Compared to the old model, the new tax model assigned a wider range of values, particularly at the upper end of the distribution.

Table A-6 shows median household after-tax income by selected household characteristics for 2002. The most notable differences created by the new tax model were higher median household income in the West, and nationally, higher nonfamily median household income, lower median incomes for households with younger householders, higher median incomes for households with elderly householders, and lower median incomes for households with working householders.

For more information concerning the new tax model, see the working paper New Methods for Simulating CPS Taxes at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/oharataxmodel.pdf>.

Table A-4.
Aggregate State Taxes by State: 2002

(Millions of dollars)

State	New model	Old model	State reported
Alabama	2,329	2,990	2,035
Arizona	1,769	4,045	2,102
Arkansas	1,622	2,645	1,528
California	26,397	45,263	32,710
Colorado	3,296	3,717	3,236
Connecticut	3,004	1,671	3,639
Delaware	645	1,173	710
District of Columbia	1,077	1,538	929
Georgia	6,252	8,096	6,291
Hawaii	1,256	3,334	1,038
Idaho	943	1,243	844
Illinois	6,909	7,609	7,341
Indiana	4,801	4,063	3,644
Iowa	2,369	3,478	1,791
Kansas	2,021	2,277	1,777
Kentucky	3,304	3,574	2,814
Louisiana	1,873	1,892	1,867
Maine	1,050	1,275	1,075
Maryland	5,083	8,174	4,682
Massachusetts	7,358	9,308	8,026
Michigan	6,809	9,078	6,520
Minnesota	5,691	8,415	5,375
Mississippi	1,128	1,449	1,020
Missouri	4,031	4,938	3,520
Montana	666	817	536
Nebraska	1,491	1,504	1,123
New Hampshire	36	47	55
New Jersey	6,602	10,978	6,735
New Mexico	977	1,293	923
New York	21,951	26,034	22,648
North Carolina	7,409	9,010	7,089
North Dakota	199	175	199
Ohio	7,445	10,207	7,916
Oklahoma	2,700	3,212	2,114
Oregon	4,132	5,118	4,024
Pennsylvania	6,846	7,908	6,662
Rhode Island	886	870	825
South Carolina	2,501	3,525	2,334
Tennessee	152	208	116
Utah	1,467	1,938	1,573
Vermont	397	482	411
Virginia	6,394	8,249	6,776
West Virginia	976	1,049	1,056
Wisconsin	5,278	7,071	5,253

Note: Seven states (Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming) are not included in the table because they do not levy individual state income taxes.

Table A-5.
Tax Model Summary Measures: 2002

(In dollars)

	Average		Median		Aggregate (thousands)	
	Old model	New model	Old model	New model	Old model	New model
Capital gains	22,832	7,611	6,184	2,258	320,977,654	82,695,595
Capital losses	2,122	2,399	2,112	3,000	26,173,735	23,978,666
AGI	48,867	48,678	30,309	32,397	6,265,476,178	6,004,516,003
Itemized deductions	14,548	16,990	11,780	13,180	1,254,713,253	777,544,393
Taxable income	41,020	37,528	23,825	23,550	4,166,707,118	3,893,238,117
EIC	1,523	1,517	1,301	1,231	25,758,259	24,816,475
Federal tax after credits	7,036	6,452	2,445	2,472	767,943,297	724,473,825

AGI=Adjusted Gross Income. EIC=Earned Income Credit.

Table A-6.
Median After-tax Households Income by Selected Characteristics and Tax Model: 2002
(Households as of March 2003)

Characteristic and tax model	Number (thousands)	Old tax model: Median (dollars) Estimate	Old tax model: Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	New tax model: Median (dollars) Estimate	New tax model: Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	Difference (New-old)
MI-Tx (MONEY INCOME PLUS REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS (LOSSES), LESS INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES)						
All households	111,278	37,131	197	37,197	201	66
Type of Residence						
Inside metropolitan areas	90,075	38,947	234	38,984	239	37
Inside central cities	33,543	32,523	324	32,551	309	28
1 million or more	21,133	33,175	408	33,109	387	-66
Under 1 million	12,409	31,491	492	31,617	492	126
Outside central cities	56,532	43,359	313	43,414	301	55
1 million or more	38,913	45,988	413	46,014	411	26
Under 1 million	17,619	38,509	479	38,496	484	-13
Outside metropolitan areas	21,203	31,042	444	31,201	408	159
Region						
Northeast	21,229	39,330	454	39,275	475	-55
Midwest	25,630	37,644	413	37,768	383	124
South	40,107	34,745	331	34,663	314	-82
West	24,313	38,977	497	39,449	510	472
Race and Hispanic Origin						
All races	111,278	37,130	196	37,197	201	66
White alone[2]	91,645	38,913	226	38,979	223	66
White alone, not Hispanic	81,166	40,250	253	40,276	251	26
Black alone[3]	13,465	26,350	410	26,354	438	4
Asian alone[4]	3,917	44,102	1,256	44,539	1,316	437
Asian alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[5]	4,164	43,805	1,195	44,174	1,193	369
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11,339	30,553	472	30,654	473	101
Type of Household						
Family households	75,596	45,614	250	45,838	260	224
Married-couple families	57,320	51,559	294	51,845	294	286
Male householder, no wife present	4,656	37,104	730	36,883	781	-221
Female householder, no husband present	13,620	27,304	339	27,315	355	11
Nonfamily households	35,682	22,264	227	22,577	215	313
Male householder	16,020	26,534	364	26,649	411	115
Living alone	12,511	22,986	377	23,099	334	113
Female householder	19,662	19,062	290	19,586	294	524
Living alone	16,919	16,798	225	17,173	234	375
Age of Householder						
Under 65 years	88,619	41,615	235	41,472	234	-143
15 to 24 years	6,611	25,131	497	24,573	495	-558
25 to 34 years	19,055	38,317	438	38,006	441	-311
35 to 44 years	24,069	45,619	429	45,301	449	-318
45 to 54 years	22,623	48,829	548	48,669	533	-160
55 to 64 years	16,260	40,190	551	40,275	563	85
65 years and over	22,659	22,783	291	23,378	288	595
65 to 74 years	11,360	27,461	449	28,005	494	544
75 years and over	11,299	19,180	326	19,881	344	701

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Median After-tax Households Income by Selected Characteristics and Tax Model: 2002

(Households as of March 2003)

Characteristic and tax model	Number (thousands)	Old tax model: Median (dollars) Estimate	Old tax model: Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	New tax model: Median (dollars) Estimate	New tax model: Median (dollars) 90-percent confidence interval[1] (+/-)	Difference (New-old)
Size of Household						
One person	29,431	19,211	217	19,657	217	446
Two people	37,078	39,566	334	39,874	331	308
Three people	17,889	46,553	497	46,701	556	148
Four people	15,967	53,177	645	53,180	582	3
Five people	7,029	53,701	952	53,935	1,028	234
Six people	2,521	50,459	1,352	50,390	1,464	-69
Seven people or more	1,364	52,562	1,948	52,893	2,048	331
Number of Earners						
No earners	23,347	15,334	196	15,713	201	379
One earner	40,078	29,990	209	29,902	194	-88
Two earners or more	47,853	57,277	270	57,017	275	-260
Two earners	38,261	54,382	344	54,020	294	-362
Three earners	7,224	65,939	770	66,207	740	268
Four earners or more	2,369	80,799	1,528	81,082	1,370	283
Work Experience of Householder						
Total	111,278	37,131	197	37,197	201	66
Worked	77,866	45,082	245	44,873	242	-209
Worked full-time, year-round	56,307	49,249	285	48,951	276	-298
Did not work	33,412	20,632	240	21,178	232	546

[1]A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60-226sa.pdf>.

[2]The 2003 CPS asked respondents to choose one or more races. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

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

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

[5]Asian and/or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander refers to people who reported either one or both of these categories, but did not report any other category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

APPENDIX B.
HISTORICAL ESTIMATES OF INCOME

Table B-1.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2003

(Income in 2003 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI-Tx)[1]	(MI-Tx+NC-MM)[2]	(MI-Tx+NC)[3]	(MI-Tx+NC+HE)[4]
ALL RACES					
2003	43,318	38,306	40,924	43,629	45,154
2002[5]	43,381	38,049	40,437	43,155	44,884
2001	43,882	38,422	40,665	43,369	45,126
2000[6]	44,853	38,748	40,908	43,285	45,634
1999[7]	44,922	38,842	40,970	43,328	45,354
1998	43,825	37,862	40,037	42,459	44,302
1997	42,294	36,367	38,554	40,985	43,000
1996	41,431	35,394	37,756	40,295	42,444
1995[8]	40,845	35,024	37,494	39,922	42,263
1994[9]	39,613	34,173	36,508	38,740	41,113
1993[10]	39,165	33,808	36,056	38,104	40,230
1992[11]	39,364	33,752	35,741	37,741	40,026
1991	39,679	33,877	35,654	37,443	40,127
1990	40,865	(NA)	(NA)	37,960	40,526
1989	41,411	(NA)	(NA)	38,556	41,662
1988	40,678	(NA)	(NA)	37,796	41,195
1987[12]	40,357	(NA)	(NA)	37,696	41,065
1986	39,868	(NA)	(NA)	37,197	40,026
1985[13]	38,510	(NA)	(NA)	35,709	39,410
1984	37,767	(NA)	(NA)	35,049	39,262
1983[14]	36,826	(NA)	(NA)	34,359	38,203
1982	36,811	(NA)	(NA)	33,831	38,398
1981	36,868	(NA)	(NA)	33,505	39,199
1980	37,447	(NA)	(NA)	34,290	37,804
1979[15]	38,649	(NA)	(NA)	35,435	37,776
WHITE ALONE[16]					
2003	45,631	39,918	42,614	45,308	47,000
2002[5]	46,119	39,872	42,325	45,014	46,877
WHITE[17]					
2001	46,261	39,885	42,163	44,864	46,677
2000[6]	46,910	40,297	42,509	44,911	47,327
1999[7]	46,720	40,441	42,547	44,930	47,118
1998	46,110	39,751	41,959	44,274	46,236
1997	44,542	38,000	40,239	42,586	44,768
1996	43,379	36,984	39,481	41,927	44,232
1995[8]	42,871	36,589	39,148	41,472	44,063
1994[9]	41,779	35,752	38,058	40,191	42,725
1993[10]	41,320	35,559	37,839	39,920	42,124
1992[11]	41,385	35,436	37,560	39,517	41,930
1991	41,580	35,408	37,303	39,083	41,933
1990	42,622	(NA)	(NA)	39,451	42,194
1989	43,560	(NA)	(NA)	40,142	43,447
1988	43,003	(NA)	(NA)	39,534	43,085
1987[12]	42,520	(NA)	(NA)	39,443	43,067
1986	41,914	(NA)	(NA)	38,835	41,841
1985[13]	40,614	(NA)	(NA)	37,245	41,235
1984	39,843	(NA)	(NA)	36,588	41,078
1983[14]	38,608	(NA)	(NA)	35,817	39,798
1982	38,537	(NA)	(NA)	35,185	39,971
1981	38,954	(NA)	(NA)	34,881	40,912
1980	39,506	(NA)	(NA)	35,641	39,343
1979[15]	40,523	(NA)	(NA)	36,792	39,248
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC					
2003	47,777	41,486	44,194	46,911	48,744
2002[5]	47,974	41,199	43,678	46,376	48,426

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI-Tx)[1]	(MI-Tx+NC-MM)[2]	(MI-Tx+NC)[3]	(MI-Tx+NC+HE)[4]
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC—Con.					
2001	48,119	41,176	43,495	46,206	48,111
2000[6]	48,734	41,543	43,803	46,169	48,699
1999[7]	48,742	41,809	43,902	46,296	48,673
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION					
2003	29,689	27,095	29,444	31,758	32,591
2002[5]	29,845	27,082	29,337	31,540	32,339
BLACK ALONE[18]					
2003	29,645	27,017	29,397	31,671	32,500
2002[5]	29,691	26,958	29,221	31,415	32,216
BLACK[17]					
2001	30,625	27,222	29,407	31,713	32,622
2000[6]	31,690	27,917	30,053	32,052	33,211
1999[7]	30,808	27,438	29,533	31,836	33,045
1998	28,572	25,769	27,810	30,108	31,062
1997	28,630	25,485	27,616	29,494	30,562
1996	27,411	24,693	26,918	29,142	30,196
1995[8]	26,842	24,220	26,516	28,673	29,722
1994[9]	25,816	23,136	25,460	27,436	28,811
1993[10]	24,487	22,021	24,261	26,099	27,117
1992[11]	24,098	21,716	23,796	25,580	26,727
1991	24,702	22,266	24,226	26,221	27,397
1990	25,596	(NA)	(NA)	27,169	28,388
1989	26,869	(NA)	(NA)	28,521	29,800
1988	28,023	(NA)	(NA)	29,745	31,080
1987[12]	29,043	(NA)	(NA)	30,829	32,211
1986	30,033	(NA)	(NA)	31,879	33,309
1985[13]	30,581	(NA)	(NA)	32,461	33,917
1984	31,600	(NA)	(NA)	33,543	35,048
1983[14]	32,861	(NA)	(NA)	34,881	36,446
1982	21,841	(NA)	(NA)	22,775	25,624
1981	23,133	(NA)	(NA)	24,123	27,140
1980	25,306	(NA)	(NA)	26,388	29,689
1979[15]	28,100	(NA)	(NA)	29,302	32,967
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION					
2003	55,262	47,126	50,644	52,333	53,820
2002[5]	53,483	45,249	48,823	50,294	52,058
ASIAN ALONE[19]					
2003	55,699	47,509	50,980	52,697	54,197
2002[5]	53,832	45,559	49,090	50,590	52,349
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[17]					
2001	55,736	46,399	49,393	51,057	52,807
2000[6]	57,292	47,694	50,772	52,482	54,281
1999[7]	59,204	49,286	52,466	54,233	56,092
1998	52,562	43,548	46,528	47,720	49,748
1997	53,302	44,161	47,183	48,392	50,448
1996	54,440	45,104	48,190	49,426	51,526
1995[8]	55,902	46,315	49,484	50,752	52,909
1994[9]	57,260	47,440	50,686	51,985	54,194
1993[10]	58,465	48,439	51,753	53,080	55,335
1992[11]	48,570	39,789	42,436	43,681	46,072
1991	49,788	39,071	41,118	42,651	45,019
1990	51,589	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1989	54,154	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1.
Median Household Income for Selected Definitions of Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1979 to 2003—Con.

(Income in 2003 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. See text for comparability issues regarding comparison of data for racial groups using single and multiple race reporting methods. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Total money income (MI)	(MI-Tx)[1]	(MI-Tx+NC-MM)[2]	(MI-Tx+NC)[3]	(MI-Tx+NC+HE)[4]
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER[17]—Con.					
1988	56,480	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987[12]	58,537	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HISPANIC (OF ANY RACE)					
2003	32,997	30,926	33,277	35,495	36,155
2002[5]	33,861	31,356	33,899	35,720	36,592
2001	34,400	31,308	33,426	35,739	36,704
2000[6]	35,360	32,182	34,044	35,958	37,119
1999[7]	36,540	33,256	33,034	34,835	35,643
1998	31,929	28,996	31,069	32,699	33,570
1997	32,379	29,404	31,507	33,159	34,043
1996	33,070	30,032	32,180	33,867	34,770
1995[8]	33,958	30,838	33,043	34,777	35,703
1994[9]	34,783	31,587	33,846	35,621	36,570
1993[10]	35,515	32,252	34,559	36,371	37,341
1992[11]	29,035	26,018	28,062	29,739	30,906
1991	29,763	26,679	28,776	30,484	31,680
1990	30,839	(NA)	(NA)	31,587	32,826
1989	32,373	(NA)	(NA)	33,158	34,459
1988	33,763	(NA)	(NA)	34,582	35,939
1987[12]	34,993	(NA)	(NA)	35,841	37,247
1986	36,185	(NA)	(NA)	37,062	38,516
1985[13]	36,846	(NA)	(NA)	37,739	39,220
1984	38,074	(NA)	(NA)	38,997	40,527
1983[14]	39,593	(NA)	(NA)	40,553	42,144
1982	27,699	(NA)	(NA)	27,531	29,650
1981	29,338	(NA)	(NA)	29,160	31,404
1980	32,093	(NA)	(NA)	31,898	34,353
1979[15]	35,637	(NA)	(NA)	35,421	38,147

(NA) Not available.

[1]Money income, less taxes.
[2]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers, less Medicare and Medicaid.
[3]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers.
[4]Money income, less taxes, plus value of noncash transfers, plus imputed value of home equity.
[5]Implementation of new tax model.
[6]Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.
[7]Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls.
[8]Full implementation of 1990 census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, revised race edits.
[9]Introduction of 1990 census sample design.
[10]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.
[11]Implementation of 1990 census population controls.
[12]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.
[13]Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to $299,999. Full implementation of 1980 census-based sample design.
[14]Implementation of Hispanic population weight controls and introduction of 1980 census-based sample design.
[15]Implementation of 1980 census population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.
[16]The 2003 and 2004 CPS asked respondents to choose more than one race. White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. The use of this single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White ***and*** American Indian ***and*** Alaska Native or Asian and Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.
[17]For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group. The reference race groups for 2001 and earlier income data are White, non-Hispanic White, Black, and Asian and Pacific Islander.
[18]Black or African American alone refers to people who reported Black or African American and did not report any other race category.
[19]Asian alone refers to people who reported Asian and did not report any other race category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1980 to 2004 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

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