Table A-2.

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

(Income in 2019 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. Households as of March of the following year. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar20.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year	Number (thousands)										Median income $	Mean income $
		Under $15K	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $149,999	$150,000 to $199,999	$200,000 and over	Estimate	Estimate
ALL RACES												
2019	128,451	9.1	8.0	8.3	11.7	16.5	12.3	15.5	8.3	10.3	68,703	98,088
2018	128,579	10.1	8.8	8.7	12.0	17.0	12.5	15.0	7.2	8.8	64,324	91,652
2002	111,278	9.9	9.8	9.2	13.3	17.4	12.7	15.6	6.3	5.9	60,435	82,442
WHITE ALONE [24]												
2019	100,568	7.8	7.5	8.0	11.5	16.7	12.7	16.3	8.7	10.8	72,204	101,732
2018	100,528	8.5	8.3	8.4	11.8	17.3	13.1	15.7	7.6	9.3	68,156	95,650
2002	91,645	8.6	9.4	8.9	13.0	17.5	13.1	16.5	6.6	6.3	64,250	85,740
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC [24]												
2019	84,868	7.3	7.3	7.5	11.0	16.2	12.8	16.8	9.3	11.8	76,057	106,659
2018	84,727	8.0	7.8	7.9	11.2	17.0	13.2	16.5	8.1	10.3	71,922	100,041
2002	81,166	8.1	9.1	8.5	12.4	17.5	13.3	17.2	7.0	6.8	66,835	88,517
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												
2019	18,055	16.8	11.5	11.3	13.5	16.9	9.8	10.9	4.3	4.9	46,073	67,924
2018	18,095	18.7	12.6	11.4	13.9	16.4	9.7	9.7	4.2	3.4	42,447	60,439
2002	13,778	19.0	13.0	11.1	15.8	16.2	9.8	9.6	3.3	2.3	41,579	57,478
BLACK ALONE [26]												
2019	17,054	17.2	11.5	11.4	13.7	16.8	9.8	10.8	4.2	4.6	45,438	66,553
2018	17,167	19.1	12.6	11.3	13.9	16.3	9.7	9.6	4.2	3.3	42,110	59,728
2002	13,465	19.0	13.0	11.1	15.8	16.1	9.8	9.6	3.2	2.3	41,364	57,018
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION												

2019	7,334	6.3	5.1	5.1	8.6	13.6	12.5	17.9	12.5	18.3	97,150	131,643
2018	7,416	8.2	6.3	5.9	8.6	14.1	12.2	18.1	10.1	16.6	88,388	121,066
2002	4,079	8.6	6.6	7.3	11.3	16.7	12.4	18.8	8.8	9.6	74,509	99,007
ASIAN ALONE [27]												
2019	6,853	6.5	5.0	5.2	8.7	12.9	12.5	17.9	12.5	18.9	98,174	133,111
2018	6,981	8.3	6.2	5.9	8.5	14.0	12.0	18.1	10.3	16.7	88,774	121,987
2002	3,917	8.4	6.6	7.2	11.5	16.3	12.5	18.8	8.8	9.8	74,995	99,821
HISPANIC (ANY RACE) [28]												
2019	17,667	10.7	8.8	10.5	14.1	19.5	12.2	13.0	5.9	5.3	56,113	75,058
2018	17,758	11.2	10.9	10.7	15.0	18.6	12.8	11.6	4.8	4.4	52,382	72,230
2002	11,339	12.0	11.8	11.9	17.3	18.4	11.8	10.7	3.4	2.7	47,174	63,967

This is an extract of selected years from the Census report covering years 1967-2019 available from
https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/demo/income-poverty/p60-270.html

Below are some calcuations added my C. Boyd to show the difference between 2002 and 2019; thus, indicating either increasing or decreasing or consistent proportional dispariity.

	<50K	>=50K-<75K	>=75K < 150K	>=150K
White Alone (2019)	34.8	16.7	29.0	19.5
Black Alone or Combination (2019)	53.1	16.9	20.7	9.2
White Alone (2002)	39.9	17.5	29.6	12.9
Black Alone or Combination (2002)	58.9	16.2	19.4	5.6

Note that in 2002 58.9 % of blacks and 39.9 % of whites made < 50K, respectively and the ratio of blacks and whites making < 50K stayed about the same between 2002 and 2019. Also note between 50K and 75K as well as 75K to 150K the % ratio is almost the same between and for 2002 and 2019. However, for the 75K to 150K the disparity gap is relatively large. Also note that the gap increased at the 150K+ level as black gain was 3.6 but white gain was 6.6 about a 2 fold gap increase between 2002 and 2019. So without intervention the disparity gap seems to be getting worse not better although the respective groups are getting better increasing though at different rates.

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2020/demo/p60-270sa.pdf>.

[2] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated data processing system, allowing users to evaluate the impact, and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and

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

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

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

$250,000 or more. Medians falling in the upper open-ended interval are plugged with "$250,000." Before 2009, the upper open-ended interval was $100,000 and a plug of "$100,000" was used.

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census sample design.

amounts on selected questionnaire items. Limits either increased or decreased in the following categories: earnings limits increased to $999,999; social security limits increased to $49,999; supplemental security income and public assistance limits increased to $24,999; veterans' benefits limits increased to $99,999; child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census population controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

reported only one race, 5.0 percent of Black householders who reported only one race, and 2.5 percent of Asian householders who reported only one race. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population and for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Data were first collected for Hispanics in 1972.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).