



## CRS Report for Congress

# The Distribution of Income

Brian W. Cashell  
Specialist in Macroeconomic Policy  
Government and Finance Division

### Summary

Although not itself a subject of legislation, the shape of the U.S. income distribution is a factor in a number of policy areas of congressional interest, including taxes, welfare, Social Security, and the minimum wage. The Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey from which it derives estimates of the distribution of income in the United States. This report presents summary estimates of the distribution of household income for 2006. It will be updated periodically. For more information on the distribution of income including changes over time, see CRS Report RL32639, *Inequality in the Distribution of Income: Trends and International Comparisons*, by Brian W. Cashell.

### The Distribution of Household Income

The Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey from which it derives estimates of the distribution of household income. The Census Bureau's 'official' measure of income is based on the concept of money income and includes earnings, Social Security, interest, dividends, and other forms of social insurance. It excludes the value of non-money benefits such as food stamps and housing subsidies. It does not include capital gains, and it is pre-tax income.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1** shows the distribution of income in 2006, by quintile, using this official measure of household income. Each quintile represents 20% of the total number of households. In 2006, there were 116,011,000 households, so each quintile represents 23,202,200 households. The top 5% (the top 5,800,550 households) are also shown independently, because they alone account for a significant share of household income.

The Census Bureau publishes these estimates by quintile to provide a concise snapshot of the overall distribution of income. It should be noted that there is no official

---

<sup>1</sup> The complete Census Bureau report on income is available on their website at [<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income.html>].

definition of “middle class,” but one approach that has been used is to group together the three middle quintiles. In 2006, that included those households with incomes between \$20,035 and \$97,032. The concept of middle class, however, remains entirely subjective.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1. Distribution of Household Income, 2006**

	Quintiles					Top 5%
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
share of households (%)	20	20	20	20	20	5
Range of income class	less than \$20,035	\$20,035 to \$37,774	\$37,774 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$97,032	more than \$97,032	more than \$174,012
share of household income (%)	3.4	8.6	14.5	22.9	50.5	22.3

**Source:** Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Data describing the distribution of household money income are also available by level of income, or income class. These figures, shown in **Table 2**, indicate the number and share of households in selected income ranges up to and above \$250,000. Also shown are median and mean household income.

---

<sup>2</sup> See CRS Report RS22627, *Who Are the ‘Middle Class’?* by Brian W. Cashell.

**Table 2. Distribution of Household Income, 2006**

Income Class	# of Households (in thousands)	% of Households
All Households	116,011	100.0
Less than \$5,000	3,563	3.1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5,126	4.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,880	5.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999	6,846	5.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6,891	5.9
\$25,000 to \$29,999	6,630	5.7
\$30,000 to \$34,999	6,723	5.8
\$35,000 to \$39,999	5,975	5.2
\$40,000 to \$44,999	5,877	5.1
\$45,000 to \$49,999	5,074	4.4
\$50,000 to \$59,999	9,530	8.2
\$60,000 to \$69,999	7,889	6.8
\$70,000 to \$79,999	6,904	6.0
\$80,000 to \$89,999	5,441	4.7
\$90,000 to \$99,999	4,510	3.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13,385	11.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4,751	4.1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1,776	1.5
\$250,000 and above	2,240	1.9
Median Income	\$48,201	
Mean Income	\$66,570	

**Source:** Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The Census Bureau has also published estimates of the income distribution in 2005 using alternative definitions of income. **Table 3** presents the distributions, by quintile, for these alternative definitions of income. The first row, *money income*, shows the income shares using the same definition of income as that shown in **Table 1**. *Market income* includes money income except for government cash transfers, capital gains and losses, and an imputed return on home equity. It also subtracts an estimate of work-

related expenses.<sup>3</sup> *Post-Social Insurance Income* includes money income except government means-tested transfers, capital gains and losses, and estimated return on home equity, and it subtracts work-related expenses. The difference between market income and post-social insurance income is that the latter excludes means-tested government transfers. *Disposable Income* includes money income, the value of non-cash transfers such as food stamps and subsidized housing, capital gains and losses, and estimated return on home equity. It subtracts work expenses, federal payroll taxes, federal and state income taxes, and property taxes on owner occupied homes.<sup>4</sup>

Money income is the measure on which official estimates of poverty are based, and it is the source for the most publicized income measures such as median household income. Market income can be compared with post-social insurance income to assess the effect of non-means-tested transfers like Social Security on the distribution. Comparing post-social insurance income with disposable income shows the effect of means-tested transfers on inequality. Finally, comparing market income with disposable income is a way to see the effect of transfers and taxes on the distribution.

**Table 3. Distribution of Household Income,  
by Definition of Income, 2005**

	Quintiles				
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
Money Income	3.4	8.8	14.4	23.0	50.3
Market Income	1.5	7.3	14.0	23.4	53.8
Post-Social Insurance Income	3.2	8.6	14.3	22.8	51.0
Disposable Income	4.4	9.9	15.3	23.1	47.3

**Source:** Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

crsphpgw

<sup>3</sup> Work related expenses includes items such as child care, union dues, permit and license fees, and commuting costs.

<sup>4</sup> The full report on alternative income estimates is available on the Census Bureau's website at [<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/effect2005/tables.html>].