Table A: Trends in log of adjusted annual median income of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2000 to 2013

	Log of adjusted annual median earned income, dollars (95% CI)		
	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013
Race			
Whites	12.07 (12.05-12.09)	12.20 (12.19-12.22)	12.26 (12.25-12.28)
Blacks	11.93 (11.89-11.97)	11.97 (11.92-12.02)	12.10 (12.03-12.18)
White-black difference	0.14 (0.10-0.18)	0.23 (0.18-0.28)	0.16 (0.09-0.24)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2000-2004		p=0.003	p=0.58
Sex			
Males	12.13 (12.11-12.15)	12.30 (12.28-12.32)	12.37 (12.35-12.38)
Females	11.87 (11.83-11.91)	11.87 (11.85-11.89)	11.93 (11.91-11.96)
Male-female difference	0.26 (0.21-0.30)	0.43 (0.40-0.46)	0.43 (0.41-0.46)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2000-2004		p<0.001	p<0.001

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2000 to 2013. Log of adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable median regression of log of annual employment income as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), time period, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2005-2009 or 2010-2013 compared to 2000-2004. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table B: Trends in adjusted annual median income of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2000 to 2013, using continuous age and hours worked

	Adjusted annual median earned income, dollars (95% CI)		
	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013
Race			
Whites	186,063 (182,338-189,789)	210,131 (207,140-213,121)	225,664 (222,320-229,008)
Blacks	167,344 (147,264-187,424)	172,484 (163,334-181,634)	193,180 (183,376-202,985)
White-black difference	18,719 (-1,507-38,945)	37,646 (28,595-46,698)	32,484 (22,603-42,364)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2000-2004		p=0.09	p=0.23
Sex			
Males	195,793 (191,113-200,473)	227,247 (223,392-231,102)	245,166 (240,933-249,400)
Females	154,586 (149,971-159,201)	153,689 (150,686-156,692)	163,712 (160,070-167,355)
Male-female difference	41,207 (34,953-47,462)	73,558 (68,734-78,383)	81,454 (75,927-86,981)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2000-2004		p<0.001	p<0.001

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2000 to 2013. Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable median regression of annual employment income as a function of continuous age, sex, race, continuous hours worked, time period, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2005-2009 or 2010-2013 compared to 2000-2004. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table C: Trends in adjusted annual median income of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2005 to 2013, including metropolitan status

	Adjusted annual median earned income, dollars (95% CI)	
	2005-2009	2010-2013
Race		
Whites	211,664 (208,311-215,017)	224,428 (221,608-227,247)
Blacks	173,992 (168,040-179,944)	192,015 (178,595-205,436)
White-black difference	37,672 (32,086-43,259)	32,413 (19,013-45,812)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2005-2009		p=0.48
Sex		
Males	229,952 (225,727-234,178)	244,163 (240,794-247,532)
Females	156,275 (153,022-159,529)	166,515 (162,649-170,381)
Male-female difference	73,677 (68,753-78,601)	77,648 (73,109-82,187)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2005-2009		p=0.22

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2005 to 2013. Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable median regression of annual employment income as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), time period, metropolitan status, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2010-2013 compared to 2005-2009. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table D: Trends in adjusted annual median income of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2000 to 2008

	Adjusted annual median earned income, dollars (95% CI)	
	2000-2004	2005-2008
Race		
Whites	185,085 (181,512-188,658)	207,368 (203,514-211,222)
Blacks	162,391 (152,605-172,178)	168,039 (160,886-175,192)
White-black difference	22,693 (12,887-32,499)	39,329 (32,586-46,071)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2000-2004		p=0.005
Sex		
Males	194,344 (190,450-198,237)	222,916 (218,145-227,686)
Females	151,459 (145,998-156,919)	150,624 (146,609-154,640)
Male-female difference	42,885 (36,994-48,776)	72,291 (66,301-78,281)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2000-2004		p<0.001

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2000 to 2008. Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable median regression of annual employment income as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), time period, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2005-2008 compared to 2000-2004. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table E: Trends in adjusted median hourly wage of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2000 to 2013

	Adjusted median earned hourly wage, dollars (95% CI)		
	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013
Race			
Whites	50.1 (48.7-51.6)	64.7 (63.7-65.7)	78.4 (77.2-79.7)
Blacks	44.6 (35.9-53.2)	53.6 (49.3-57.9)	68.6 (65.5-71.7)
White-black difference	5.5 (-3.2-14.3)	11.1 (6.7-15.4)	9.8 (6.5-13.1)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2000-2004		p=0.27	p=0.37
Sex			
Males	52.4 (50.7-54.2)	69.2 (68.0-70.5)	84.1 (82.6-85.6)
Females	42.4 (40.0-44.7)	49.4 (48.1-50.7)	60.3 (58.5-62.1)
Male-female difference	10.0 (7.2-12.9)	19.9 (18.1-21.6)	23.8 (21.5-26.1)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2000-2004		p<0.001	p<0.001

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2000 to 2013. Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable median regression of hourly wage as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, time period, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2005-2009 or 2010-2013 compared to 2000-2004. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table F: Trends in adjusted annual median income of U.S. physicians in the American Community Survey, according to race and sex, 2000 to 2013, without survey weights

	Adjusted annual median earned income, dollars (95% CI)		
	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2013
Race			
Whites	188,230 (185,408-191,051)	220,012 (217,017-223,008)	232,926 (230,493-235,358)
Blacks	170,034 (158,000-182,068)	181,254 (176,458-186,049)	201,143 (192,232-210,054)
White-black difference	18,195 (6,217-30,174)	38,759 (34,204-43,313)	31,783 (22,798-40,768)
p-value for white-black difference compared to 2000-2004		p=0.001	p=0.06
Sex			
Males	197,571 (194,098-201,043)	238,102 (234,300-241,905)	252,289 (249,321-255,258)
Females	157,960 (154,422-161,498)	160,594 (157,789-163,399)	171,522 (168,413-174,631)
Male-female difference	39,611 (35,011-44,210)	77,508 (72,923-82,094)	80,767 (76,663-84,871)
p-value for male-female difference compared to 2000-2004		p<0.001	p<0.001

Notes: Authors' calculation using income data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey from 2000 to 2013. Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from an unweighted multivariable median regression of annual employment income as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), time period, state fixed effects, and full interactions between race, sex, and time period. P-values are for comparison of male-female (or white-black) income difference in 2005-2009 or 2010-2013 compared to 2000-2004. All dollar values were normalized to 2013 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table G: Income distribution of U.S. physicians in the HSC Physician Surveys, by race-sex subgroup

Income range ($)	No Specialty or Practice Characteristics Controls					With Specialty and Practice Characteristics Controls			
	White male	Black male	White female	Black female		White male	Black male	White female	Black female
< =100,000	0.085 (0.079-0.091)	0.164 (0.127-0.201)	0.224 (0.208-0.240)	0.255 (0.210-0.300)		0.090 (0.084-0.097)	0.132 (0.101-0.164)	0.192 (0.179-0.206)	0.197 (0.166-0.229)
100,001-150,000	0.164 (0.156-0.171)	0.243 (0.216-0.270)	0.277 (0.263-0.290)	0.288 (0.270-0.307)		0.169 (0.161-0.176)	0.208 (0.183-0.233)	0.245 (0.233-0.258)	0.248 (0.230-0.266)
150,001-200,000	0.216 (0.207-0.225)	0.237 (0.227-0.247)	0.226 (0.216-0.236)	0.217 (0.200-0.234)		0.219 (0.211-0.228)	0.232 (0.222-0.242)	0.232 (0.222-0.241)	0.231 (0.221-0.241)
200,001-250,000	0.166 (0.158-0.174)	0.139 (0.123-0.155)	0.115 (0.108-0.123)	0.104 (0.088-0.120)		0.167 (0.159-0.176)	0.157 (0.145-0.168)	0.137 (0.129-0.144)	0.135 (0.123-0.147)
>250,000	0.369 (0.357-0.380)	0.218 (0.173-0.263)	0.158 (0.145-0.171)	0.136 (0.107-0.165)		0.354 (0.344-0.365)	0.271 (0.221-0.321)	0.194 (0.179-0.209)	0.189 (0.158-0.220)

Note: Authors' calculation using income data from the Center for Studying Health System Change Physician Surveys (2000-2001, 2004-2005, 2008). Adjusted income categories are the predicted categories from a multivariable ordered logit regression of net income from the practice of medicine as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), years in practice, practice type (solo/2 physicians, group practice, HMO, medical school, hospital-based, and other), percent revenue from Medicare, and percent revenue from Medicaid. Panel A adjusts for age, sex, race, and hours worked. Panel B also includes adjustments for years in practice, practice type, percent revenue from Medicare, percent revenue from Medicaid, and specialty type. All dollar values were normalized to 2008 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table H: Adjusted income of U.S. physicians in the HSC Physician Surveys, by race-sex subgroup

	No Specialty and Practice Characteristics Controls	With Specialty and Practice Characteristics Controls
Male White	229,157 (226,515-231,799)	224,244 (221,919-226,568)
Male Black	186,860 (170,427-203,294)	202,390 (184,448-220,332)
Female White	167,521 (162,545-172,497)	180,556 (175,863-185,249)
Female Black	156,173 (143,550-168,796)	178,032 (166,751-189,313)

Note: Authors' calculation using income data from the Center for Studying Health System Change Physician Surveys (2000-2001, 2004-2005, 2008). Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable linear regression of net income from the practice of medicine as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), years in practice, practice type (solo/2 physicians, group practice, HMO, medical school, hospital-based, and other), percent revenue from Medicare, and percent revenue from Medicaid. For 2008, the income categories (less than $100,000; $100,001 to $150,000; $150,001 to $200,000; $200,001 to $250,000; more than $250,000) were replaced with the median value of that category from 2004-2005. The second column adjusts for age, sex, race, and hours worked. The third column also includes adjustments for years in practice, practice type, percent revenue from Medicare, percent revenue from Medicaid, and specialty type. All dollar values were normalized to 2008 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.

Table I: Adjusted income of U.S. physicians in the HSC Physician Surveys, by race-sex subgroup, including weeks worked

	No Specialty and Practice Characteristics Controls	With Specialty and Practice Characteristics Controls
Male White	229,426 (226,781-232,070)	224,405 (222,084-226,725)
Male Black	187,286 (170,773-203,799)	203,014 (185,040-220,988)
Female White	167,893 (162,920-172,867)	181,289 (176,600-185,977)
Female Black	156,634 (143,918-169,350)	178,922 (167,577-190,268)

Note: Authors' calculation using income data from the Center for Studying Health System Change Physician Surveys (2000-2001, 2004-2005, 2008). Adjusted earned incomes are the predicted values from a multivariable linear regression of net income from the practice of medicine as a function of age (categorized as 35-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60 years and above), sex, race, hours worked (categorized as 39 hours and below, 40-49 hours, 50-59 hours, and 60 hours and above), weeks worked, years in practice, practice type (solo/2 physicians, group practice, HMO, medical school, hospital-based, and other), percent revenue from Medicare, and percent revenue from Medicaid. For 2008, the income categories (less than $100,000; $100,001 to $150,000; $150,001 to $200,000; $200,001 to $250,000; more than $250,000) were replaced with the median value of that category from 2004-2005. The second column adjusts for age, sex, race, and hours worked. The third column also includes adjustments for years in practice, practice type, percent revenue from Medicare, percent revenue from Medicaid, and specialty type. All dollar values were normalized to 2008 dollars according to the Consumer Price Index.