

# Income in the United States: 2023

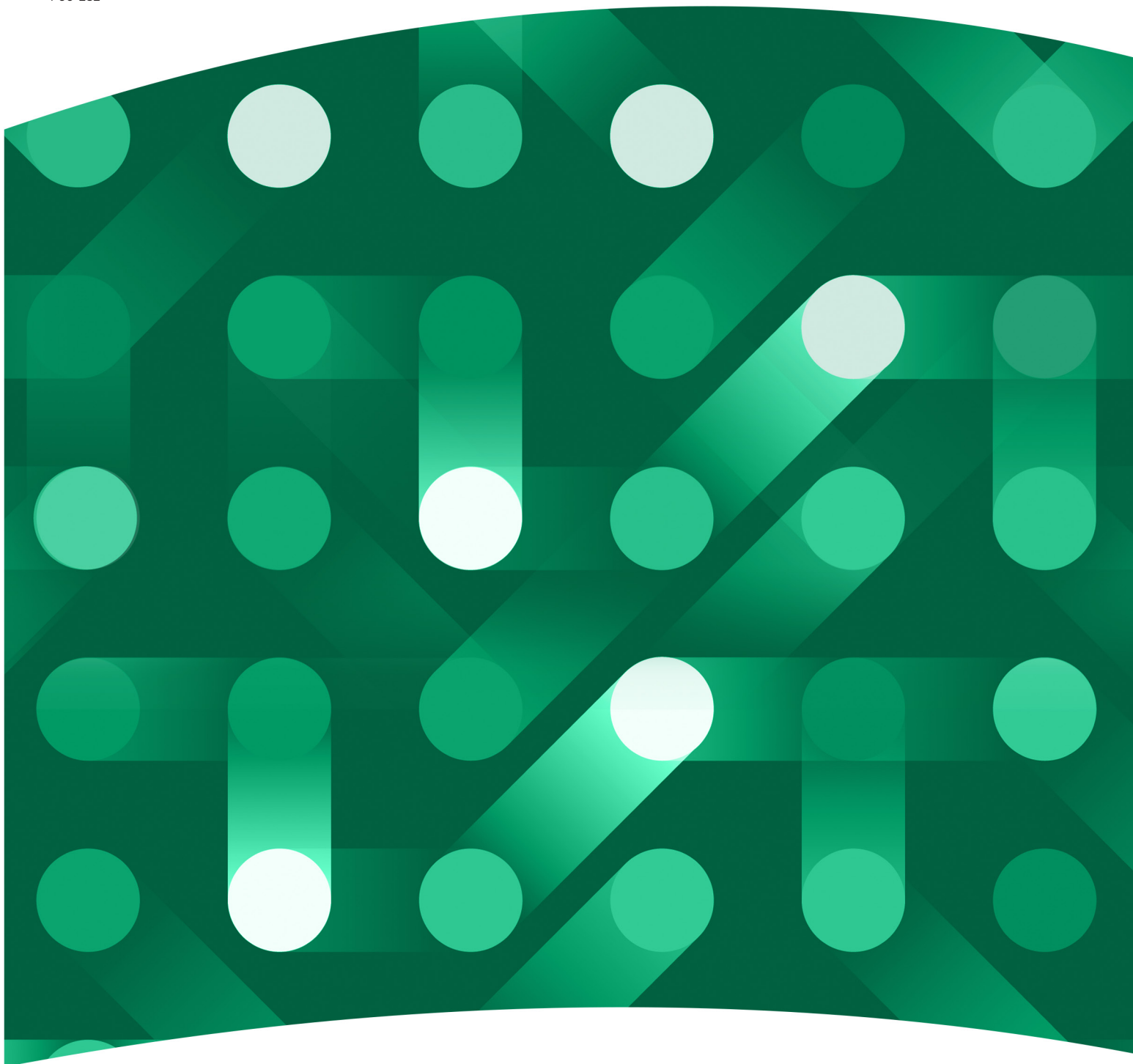
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## Current Population Reports

By Gloria Guzman and Melissa Kollar

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**U.S. Census Bureau**  
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Director

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# Income in the United States: 2023

## INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data and publishes estimates on income, earnings, and inequality in order to evaluate national economic trends and to understand their effect on the well-being of households, families, and individuals.

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the 2024 and earlier Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau.\* This report presents estimates on income in the United States for calendar year 2023. Historical estimates are expressed in real or 2023 dollars to account for the change in the cost of living over time.<sup>1</sup> The current method for inflation-adjustment is based on the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2023 and the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) prior to 2000.<sup>2</sup> The C-CPI-U measured a 4.0 percent increase in consumer prices between 2022 and 2023, down from a 7.7 percent increase between 2021 and 2022.

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\* The Census Bureau reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Data Management System [DMS] number: P-7534374, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY24-O434). To further protect respondent privacy, all estimates in this report have undergone additional rounding. As a result, this year's estimates may differ from previous publications and details may not sum to totals. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

This report begins with a section discussing median household income, highlighting year-to-year comparisons by characteristics such as race and Hispanic origin, nativity, region, and education. This is followed by sections on income inequality, workers, and median earnings. The income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income, which is pretax and does not account for the value of in-kind transfers. Estimates of post-tax income and inequality are included in Appendix B.

This report is released alongside two other reports focused on poverty estimates and health insurance coverage in the United States. For poverty and health insurance estimates, refer to “Poverty in the United States: 2023” and “Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2023.”<sup>3</sup>

## Highlights

- Real median household income was \$80,610 in 2023, a 4.0 percent increase from the 2022 estimate of \$77,540 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). This is the first statistically significant annual increase in real median household income since 2019.<sup>4</sup>
- Real median household incomes increased by 5.4 percent for White households and by 5.7 percent for non-Hispanic White households between 2022 and 2023. There was no significant change in median incomes for Black, Asian, and Hispanic households (Figure 2 and Table A-1).

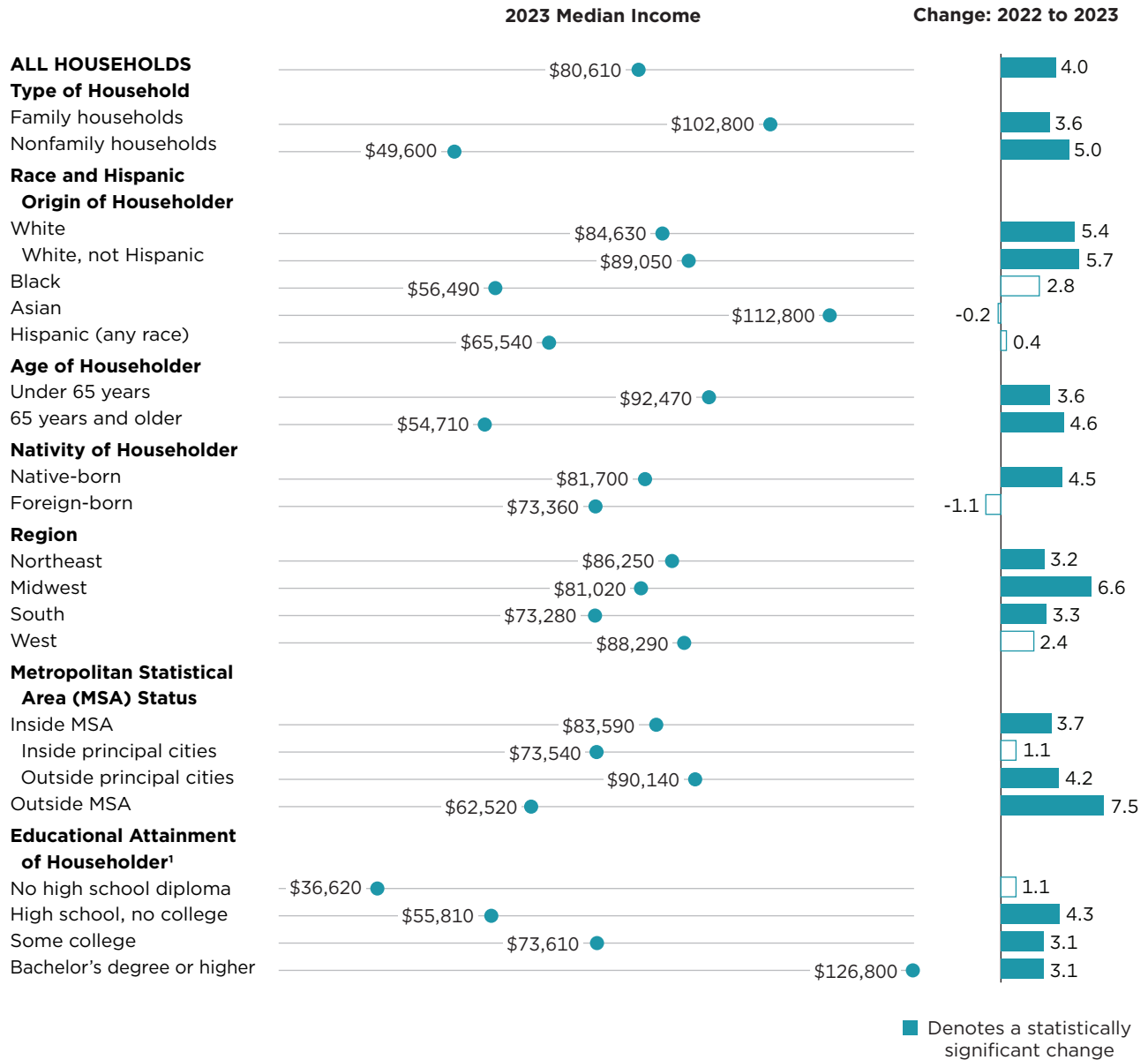
- Household income rose throughout the income distribution, increasing 6.7 percent at the 10th percentile and 4.6 percent at the 90th percentile (Table A-3).
- Income inequality as measured by the Gini index and income percentile ratios was not significantly different between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 3 and Table A-3).
- Between 2022 and 2023, the number of total workers increased by 2.2 million, or 1.3 percent. The change in the number of full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant (Figure 5 and Table A-6).
- Real median earnings for men who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.0 percent, and real median earnings increased 1.5 percent for women who worked full-time, year-round (Figure 4 and Table A-6).
- For full-time, year-round workers, the female-to-male earnings ratio in 2023 fell to 82.7 percent from 84.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 6 and Table A-6). This is the first statistically significant annual decrease in the female-to-male earnings ratio since 2003.

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on median household income by selected characteristics of the householder, including race and Hispanic origin, nativity, region, and education. The householder is the person (or

Figure 1.

### Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics



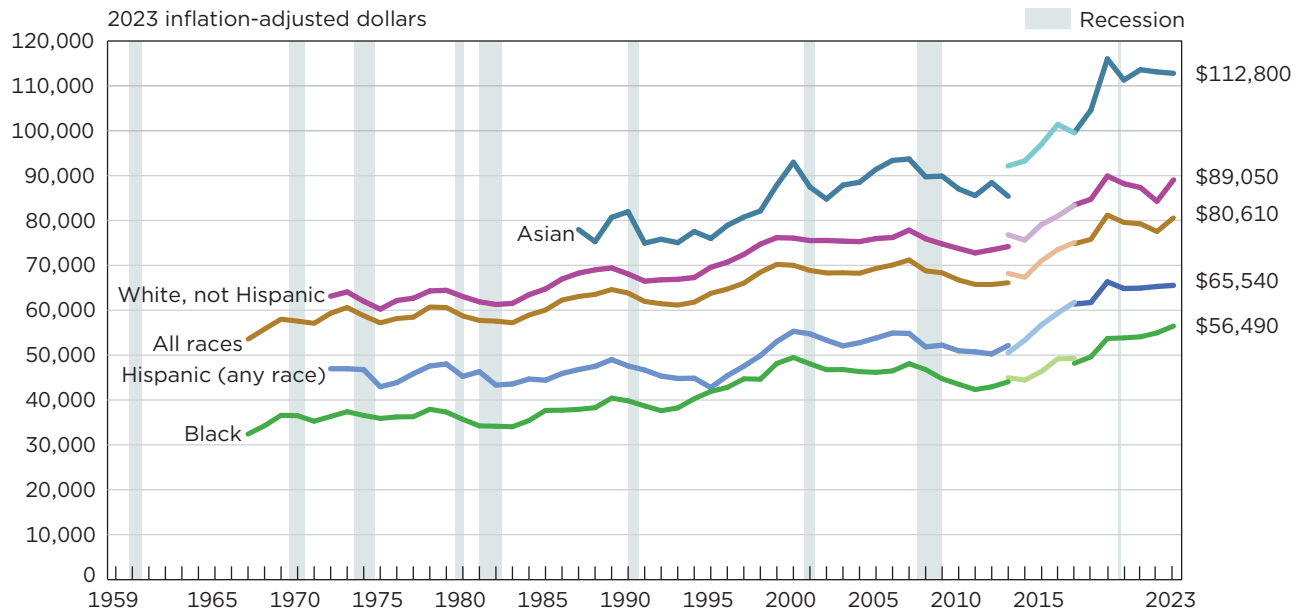
<sup>1</sup> Householders aged 25 and older. In 2023, the median household income for this group was \$82,010.

Note: Households as of March of the following year. Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates and notes are available in Table A-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



Figure 2.  
**Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2023**



Note: Households as of March of the following year. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. Refer to Table A-2 for historical race footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. Income is in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). More information on the inflation adjustment and recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

one of the people) in whose name the home is owned or rented and the person to whom the relationship of other household members is recorded. Each household has only one householder, so the number of householders is equal to the number of households. Group quarters are excluded from the household population.<sup>5</sup>

For most demographic characteristics of the householder shown in Figure 1 and Table A-1, the median household income estimates in

2023 were either higher than the 2022 estimates or were not statistically different from 2022. The only demographic group to experience a decrease in median household income between 2022 and 2023 was noncitizens.

#### All Households

Median household income was \$80,610 in 2023, 4.0 percent higher than the 2022 estimate of \$77,540 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).<sup>6</sup> This is the first annual increase in

median household income since 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic began. The 2023 median household income is not statistically different from the 2019 median household income of \$81,210. Household income in 2019 was the highest since 1967, the highest ever recorded in this report (Figure 2 and Table A-2).<sup>7</sup>

#### Type of Household<sup>8</sup>

The 2023 median incomes of family households and nonfamily

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households increased 3.6 percent and 5.0 percent from 2022, respectively (Table A-1).<sup>9</sup> Of all family households, married couples had the highest median income (\$119,400) in 2023. Family households maintained by men with no spouse present experienced a 7.0 percent increase in median income, from \$76,550 in 2022 to \$81,890 in 2023. The median income for households maintained by women with no spouse present was the lowest among family households (\$59,470) and was not statistically different between 2022 and 2023.<sup>10</sup>

Nonfamily households with a female householder had a median income of \$42,140 in 2023, which was not statistically different from 2022. Median income for nonfamily households with a male householder increased by 5.9 percent, from \$53,990 in 2022 to \$57,200 in 2023.

### **Race and Hispanic Origin<sup>11</sup>**

White and non-Hispanic White households experienced an increase in median income between 2022 and 2023. The median incomes for Black, Asian, and Hispanic households were not statistically different from 2022 (Figure 2 and Table A-1). Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income (\$112,800) in 2023, followed by non-Hispanic White (\$89,050) and Hispanic households (\$65,540).<sup>12</sup> Black households had the lowest median income (\$56,490).

The median incomes of different groups can be compared by

calculating the ratio of the median income of a specific group to the median income of non-Hispanic White households. For 2023, the ratio of Asian to non-Hispanic White household income was 1.27. In other words, the median income for Asian households was 1.27 times greater than the median income for non-Hispanic White households. This ratio decreased from 1.34 in 2022, narrowing the gap in median incomes between Asian households and non-Hispanic White households. The ratio decreased from 0.77 in 2022 to 0.74 in 2023 for Hispanic households, widening the gap in median incomes between Hispanic households and non-Hispanic White households. The ratio of Black to non-Hispanic White household income in 2023 (0.63) was not statistically different from 2022 (0.65).

### **Age of Householder**

Median incomes increased from 2022 to 2023 for most householder age groups (Table A-1). The age group with the largest increase in median household income was householders aged 55 to 64, with a 7.3 percent increase between 2022 and 2023. Householders aged 25 to 34 had an increase of 2.8 percent in median income, householders aged 45 to 54 had an increase of 4.9 percent, and householders aged 65 and over had an increase of 4.6 percent.<sup>13</sup> Median household income for households with householders aged 15 to 24 and 35 to 44 was not statistically different between 2022 and 2023.

Householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income

in 2023 (\$110,700), followed by householders 35 to 44 (\$101,300), householders 55 to 64 (\$90,640), householders 25 to 34 (\$85,780), and householders aged 15 to 24 (\$54,930). Householders aged 65 and over (\$54,710) had the lowest median income.<sup>14</sup>

### **Nativity<sup>15</sup>**

Median income of households maintained by a native-born person increased 4.5 percent in 2023, while the change in median income for households maintained by a foreign-born person was not statistically significant from 2022 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Foreign-born householders can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Median income for households maintained by noncitizens decreased 4.7 percent between 2022 and 2023.

Households maintained by naturalized citizens (\$86,060) had the highest median household incomes in 2023, followed by native-born individuals (\$81,700). Households maintained by noncitizens had the lowest median household income (\$61,440).

### **Region<sup>16</sup>**

All regions, except the West, experienced an increase in median household income between 2022 and 2023. The Midwest had an increase of 6.6 percent in median household income, the South 3.3 percent, and the Northeast a 3.2 percent increase (Figure 1 and Table A-1).<sup>17</sup> Median household income was not statistically different between 2022 and 2023 in the West. Median incomes were

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highest in the West (\$88,290) and the Northeast (\$86,250), followed by the Midwest (\$81,020) and the South (\$73,280).<sup>18</sup>

### Residence<sup>19</sup>

Median incomes increased for households both inside metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and outside of MSAs by 3.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively (Table A-1 and Figure 1).<sup>20</sup> Among households inside metropolitan areas, those outside principal cities experienced an increase in median household income of 4.2 percent. The median for those inside principal cities was not statistically different from 2022. Households inside metropolitan areas but outside principal cities had the highest median income (\$90,140), followed by households inside principal cities (\$73,540). Households outside metropolitan areas had the lowest median income (\$62,520).

### Educational Attainment<sup>21</sup>

In 2023, median household incomes among householders aged 25 and over increased for all educational attainment groups except for householders with no high school diploma (Table A-1 and Figure 1). The 2023 median household income of householders with no high school diploma was not statistically different from 2022. Median household income increased by 4.3 percent for householders with a high school diploma but no college and by 3.1 percent both for those with some college and for those

who obtained at least a bachelor's degree.<sup>22</sup>

Householders with more education had higher income. In 2023, households maintained by someone with at least a bachelor's degree had the highest median income (\$126,800), followed by those with some college (\$73,610) and those with a high school diploma (\$55,810). Householders aged 25 and over with no high school diploma had the lowest median household income (\$36,620).

## INCOME INEQUALITY

Income inequality refers to how evenly income or income growth is distributed across the population; higher income inequality represents less equal income distribution or growth. This report presents several measures of income inequality: (1) the Gini index, (2) the ratio of income percentiles, (3) the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, (4) the Theil index, (5) the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and (6) the Atkinson measures. This section focuses on the first three measures pertaining to money income and equivalence-adjusted income, which are defined below and shown in Figure 3 and Table A-3. Historical estimates for all six summary measures of money income inequality are available in Tables A-4a and A-4b, and corresponding estimates for equivalence-adjusted income are available

in Table A-5. Post-tax income inequality estimates are available in Tables B-3, B-4, and B-5.

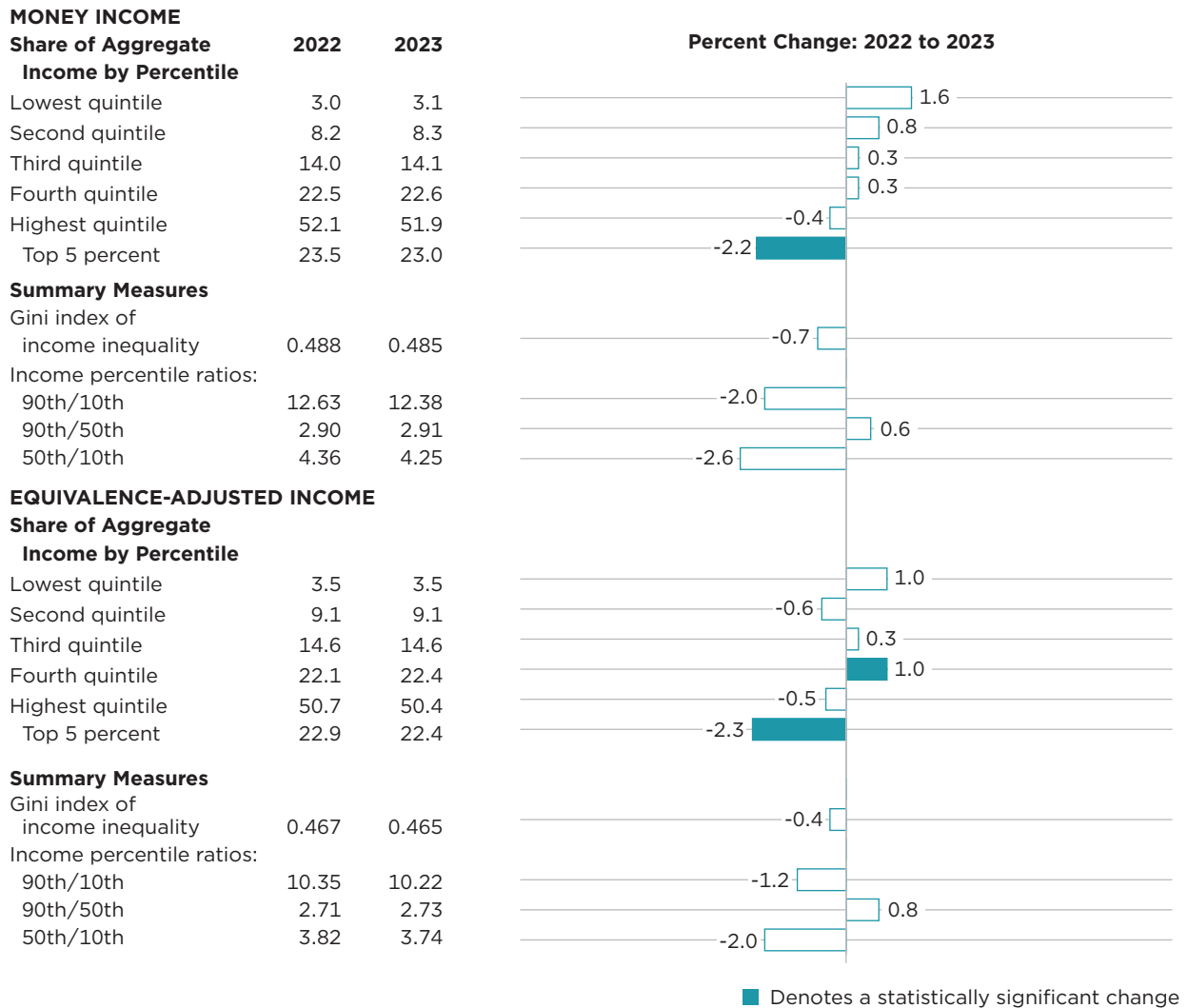
### Money Income Inequality<sup>23</sup>

The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0. It measures the amount that any two incomes differ, on average, relative to mean income. It is an indicator of how far apart or "spread out" incomes are from one another. A value of 0.0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 1.0 indicates total inequality. Based on the money income Gini index, income inequality was not statistically different between 2022 and 2023; the Gini index was 0.485 in 2023.

The median represents the midpoint of the household income distribution. Changes in income at other points in the income distribution provide additional information about the economic well-being of households above or below the median. Household income rose across the income distribution. Household income at the 10th percentile increased 6.7 percent between 2022 and 2023, and household income at the 50th and 90th percentiles increased 4.0 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively (Table A-3).<sup>24</sup> Household income also increased at all other deciles between 2022 and 2023.<sup>25</sup> This indicates that income increased at the bottom, middle, and top of the income distribution in 2023.

Figure 3.

### Income Distribution Measures and Percent Change Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income



Note: Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates are available in Table A-3. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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Percentile income ratios, particularly of the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the overall income distribution, are widely used to provide additional information about changes in income inequality.<sup>26</sup> The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile was 12.38 in 2023, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 12.38 times higher than income at the 10th percentile and not statistically different from the 2022 ratio (12.63). The ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile (referred to as “upper-tail” inequality) and the ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile (“lower-tail” inequality) were not significantly different between 2022 and 2023.<sup>27</sup> Table A-4a provides the income for each decile and household income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 1967 to 2023.

The quintile shares of aggregate household income provide additional information about how income is distributed across the population. A quintile is one of five equal groups ranked by income from lowest to highest, so that 20 percent of all households are in each group. In 2023, households in the lowest quintile received 3.1 percent of aggregate household income, while households in the highest quintile received 51.9 percent of aggregate household income (Figure 3). Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.0 percent of aggregate household income. Between 2022 and

2023, the changes in the share of aggregate household income were not statistically significant in each quintile. The share of aggregate income for the top 5 percent of households decreased 2.2 percent between 2022 and 2023.<sup>28</sup>

In 2023, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of \$33,000 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes as high as \$62,200; those in the third quintile had incomes as high as \$101,000; and those in the fourth quintile had incomes as high as \$165,300. Households in the highest quintile had incomes higher than \$165,300. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of \$316,100 or higher. Table A-4b provides quintile measures, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2023.

### **Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality<sup>29</sup>**

Another way to measure income inequality is to replace money income with an equivalence-adjusted income estimate that takes into consideration the number of people living in the household and how those people share resources and benefit from economies of scale. For example, the distribution based on money income treats a household income of \$30,000 the same regardless of whether one person or four people live in the household. In

contrast, the equivalence-adjusted income would be the same for a single-person household with an income of \$30,000 and a household with two married adults and two children and an income of nearly \$65,000. The equivalence adjustment used here is based on the equivalence scale used in the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM).

This section presents the same inequality measures as the prior section but using equivalence-adjusted income. These equivalence-adjusted income inequality measures are summarized in Figure 3 and Table A-3.

For both 2022 and 2023, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate (0.467 in 2022 and 0.465 in 2023) than on the traditional money-income estimate (0.488 in 2022 and 0.485 in 2023), suggesting a more equal income distribution when household composition is taken into account. Generally, the income shares in the lowest, second, and third quintiles are higher with equivalence-adjusted income than money income, while the reverse is true for the fourth and highest quintiles. This redistribution reflects the higher concentration of single-person households and smaller household sizes at the lower end of the income distribution. The change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index between 2022 and 2023 was not statistically significant.<sup>30</sup>

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The share of aggregate household income increased in the fourth quintile (from 22.1 percent to 22.4 percent) and decreased in the top 5 percent (from 22.9 percent to 22.4 percent) from 2022 to 2023. The changes in the lowest, second, third, and highest quintiles were not statistically significant between 2022 and 2023.<sup>31</sup>

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, the ratios of income percentiles were not statistically different between 2022 and 2023 (Table A-3). The 2023 equivalence-adjusted ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile was not statistically different from the 2022 ratio. The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile was 10.22 in 2023, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 10.22 times higher than income at the 10th percentile. The changes in the ratios of the 90th to 50th percentile (“upper-tail” inequality) and the 50th to 10th percentile (“lower-tail” inequality) were also not statistically significant between 2022 and 2023.<sup>32</sup> Table A-5 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2023.

## EARNINGS AND WORK STATUS

This section presents estimates of median earnings and work status for individuals aged 15 and

older with earnings. Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts minus expenses). In 2023, earnings constituted 77.3 percent of aggregate total income. Unemployment insurance payments are not included in earnings.

Total workers (also referred to as “all workers”) include both part-time and full-time workers. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time) and at least 50 weeks per year (year-round).<sup>33</sup> As with median household income, earnings estimates are expressed in real or constant dollar terms, meaning that median earnings estimates for 2022 are inflation-adjusted by 4.0 percent to be in 2023 dollars. Estimates of year-to-year percent changes reflect this adjustment.

### Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers

Between 2022 and 2023, the number of total workers increased by 2.2 million (1.3 percent). The change in the number of full-time, year-round workers between 2022 and 2023 was not statistically significant. In 2023, 70.1 percent of workers were employed full-time, year-round, down slightly from 71.0 percent in 2022. The change in median earnings for all workers was not

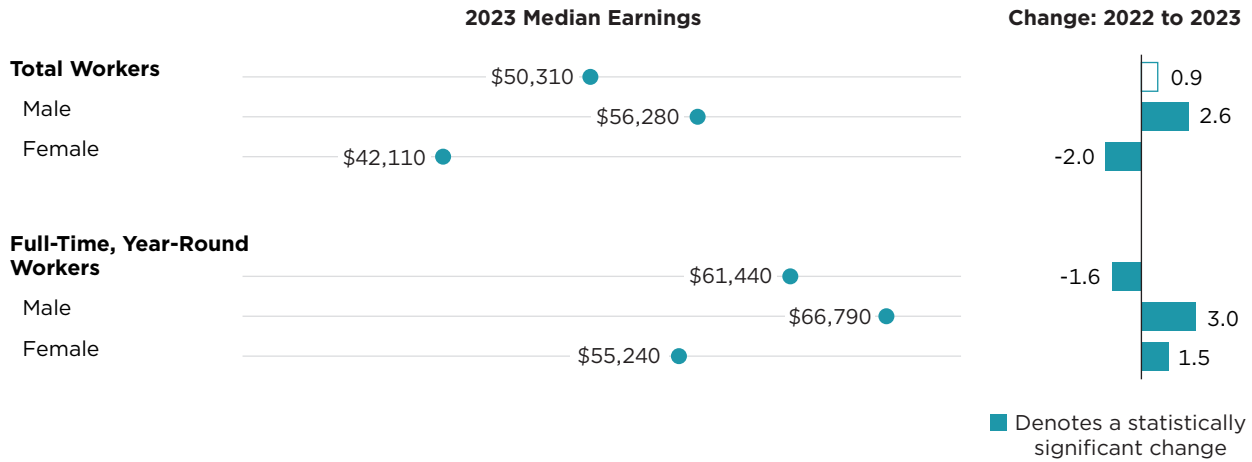
significantly different between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 4). The 2023 median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased by 1.6 percent from 2022.

### Workers by Sex

Looking at the changes in median earnings and worker composition by sex can add context to the annual changes experienced by the total working population. Between 2022 and 2023, the total number of male and female workers increased by 1.0 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.<sup>34</sup> The 2023 median earnings of working men increased 2.6 percent from 2022, while median earnings for working women decreased by 2.0 percent (Figure 4 and Table A-6).

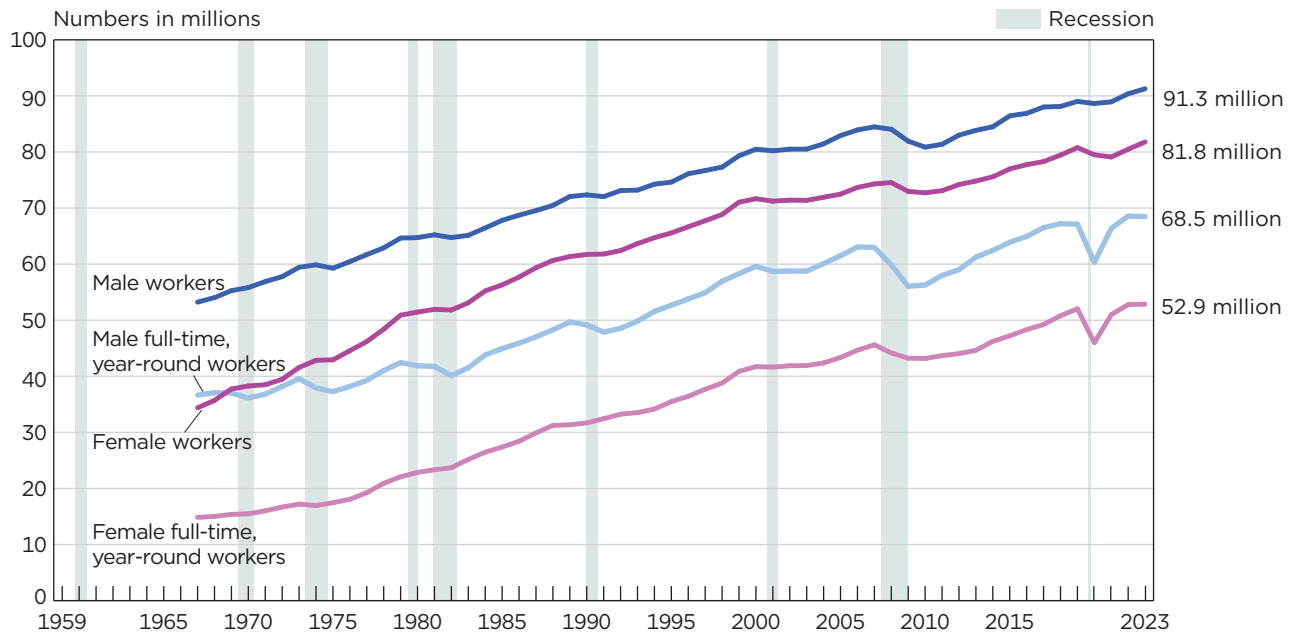
Between 2022 and 2023, the median earnings of men (\$66,790) and women (\$55,240) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.0 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6). Neither the change in the number of male nor female full-time, year-round workers was statistically significant between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 5 and Table A-6). The share of male workers employed full-time, year-round decreased to 75.0 percent in 2023 from 75.9 percent in 2022. The share of female workers employed full-time, year-round decreased from 65.6 percent in 2022 to 64.6 percent in 2023.<sup>35</sup>

Figure 4.  
**Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex**



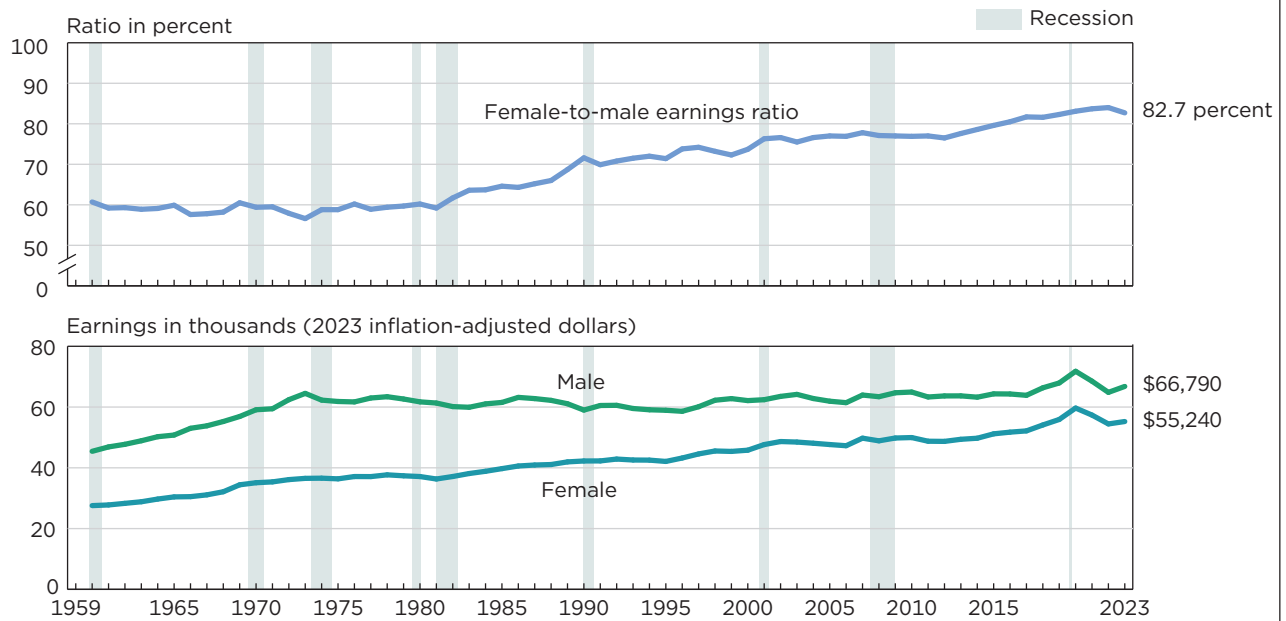
Note: People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. Percent change estimate may be different due to rounded components. Statistically significant indicates the change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Margins of error and other related estimates and notes are available in Table A-6. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 5.  
**Total and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2023**



Note: People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings and counts of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960 and 1967, respectively. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. More information on recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Figure 6.  
**Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex: 1960 to 2023**



Note: People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. Refer to Table A-7 for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Data are for people aged 14 and older for years prior to 1980. Income is in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). More information on the inflation adjustment and recessions is available in Appendix A. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

The female-to-male earnings ratio compares the median earnings of women working full-time, year-round to the median earnings of men working full-time, year-round. The 2023 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.827, a 1.5 percent decrease from the 2022 ratio (0.840). The last time the female-to-male earnings ratio experienced a statistically significant annual decline was in 2003 (Figure 6 and Table A-7). For historical statistics from 1960 to 2023 on median earnings and

number of workers by sex, refer to Table A-7.

### SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of household income, income inequality, and worker earnings in the United States for 2023. Median household income was \$80,610, a 4.0 percent increase from the 2022 estimate. For most demographic subgroups analyzed, median household income in 2023 was higher than in 2022. Income inequality as measured by the Gini

index and percentile ratios was not significantly different between 2022 and 2023. The number of total workers increased by 2.2 million (1.3 percent) from 2022, while the change in the number of full-time, year-round workers was not statistically significant. The median earnings of all workers (including part-time and full-time basis) were not significantly different between 2022 and 2023, while median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 1.6 percent.



## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> “Real” refers to income after adjusting for inflation.

<sup>2</sup> For years 1978 through 1999, the Census Bureau uses inflation estimates from the R-CPI-U-RS. For years 1967 through 1977, the Census Bureau uses inflation estimates from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS; it estimates the inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. For prior years, the Census Bureau uses a backwards projection of the R-CPI-U-RS, assuming the same ratio between the R-CPI-U-RS and CPI-U as there was in 1967. The Census Bureau derived the R-CPI-U-RS for years before 1967 by applying the 1967 R-CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U. Though the inputs to the current price series remain unchanged for years before 2000, using the C-CPI-U for years after 2000 impacts the inflation adjustment of all historical income estimates. All inflation index values published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics prior to 2000 are modified to maintain the ratio between the C-CPI-U and R-CPI-U-RS ratio as of 2000. These adjusted index values as described here will be referred to as the Annual Index Values in the rest of the report. The Annual Index Values are available in Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> Emily A. Shrider, “Poverty in the United States: 2023,” *Current Population Reports*, P60-283, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2024, <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-283.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-283.html)>, and Katherine Keisler-Starkey and Lisa N. Bunch, “Health Insurance in the United States: 2023,” *Current Population Reports*, P60-284, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2024, <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-284.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-284.html)>.

<sup>4</sup> Median income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one-half having incomes above the median and one-half having incomes below the median. Calculated differences throughout this report may differ due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup> Group quarters are noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons unrelated to the person in charge.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Appendix A for information on business cycles and recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). For more information on changes in household income during previous recessions, refer to Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith, “Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008,” *Current Population Reports*, P60-236, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2009, <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2009/demo/p60-236.pdf](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2009/demo/p60-236.pdf)>.

<sup>7</sup> Household income in 2019 was the highest, even after adjusting for the effect of the CPS ASEC survey redesign, subsequent processing changes, and known nonresponse bias. For more information on historical income comparisons across the recent survey redesigns, refer to “Was Household Income the Highest Ever in 2019?” at <[www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/was-household-income-the-highest-ever-in-2019.html](http://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/was-household-income-the-highest-ever-in-2019.html)>.

<sup>8</sup> A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is related to at least one other person in the household by birth, marriage, or adoption and includes any unrelated individuals who may be residing there. A nonfamily household is a householder living alone (a one-person household) or sharing the home exclusively with nonrelatives.

<sup>9</sup> The difference between the 2022 and 2023 median household incomes for family households and nonfamily households was not statistically significant.

<sup>10</sup> The differences among the 2022-2023 percent changes in median household income for all family types were not statistically significant.

<sup>11</sup> Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text and figures) shows data using the first approach (race alone). The appendix tables show data using both approaches. 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. In this report, the terms “White, not Hispanic” and “non-Hispanic White” are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. This report uses non-Hispanic White as the comparison group for other race and Hispanic origin groups. Since Hispanic individuals may be of any race, data in this report for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only once race, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.1 percent of White householders, 5.8 percent of Black householders, 2.4 percent of Asian householders, and 32.3 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders.

Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data were first collected for Hispanic individuals in 1972 and for Asian and Pacific Islander individuals in 1987. More information is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps.html)>.

<sup>12</sup> The small sample size of the Asian population and the fact that the CPS ASEC does not use separate population controls for weighting the Asian sample to national totals contribute to the large variances surrounding estimates for this group. The American Community Survey (ACS), based on a much larger sample of the population, is a better source for estimating and identifying changes for small subgroups of the population.

<sup>13</sup> The differences between the 2022 and 2023 median household incomes for the following age groups were not statistically significant from one another: householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders over the age of 65; householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders aged 45 to 54; and householders aged 45 to 54 compared to householders over the age of 65.

<sup>14</sup> The difference between the 2023 median household income for householders aged 15 to 24 and those aged 65 and over was not statistically different.

<sup>15</sup> Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or a foreign country but had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other households are considered foreign-born regardless of the date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The CPS does not interview households in Puerto Rico or the Island Areas. Of all householders, 83.4 percent were native-born; 9.2 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.3 percent were not U.S. citizens.

<sup>16</sup> The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>17</sup> The differences among the 2022-2023 percent changes in median household income for the regions were not statistically significant.

<sup>18</sup> The difference in 2023 median household incomes for the Northeast and the West was not statistically significant.

<sup>19</sup> The definition of metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html)>.

<sup>20</sup> The difference between the 2022-2023 percent changes in median household incomes for households inside MSAs and outside MSAs was not statistically significant.

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<sup>21</sup> Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment). Householders aged 25 and older with an associate degree are included in the “some college” category.

<sup>22</sup> The differences among the 2022–2023 percent changes in median household income for householders with a high school diploma but no college, for householders with some college, and for householders who obtained at least a bachelor’s degree were not statistically significant.

<sup>23</sup> Money income is the baseline measure of income in this report. Money income is calculated pretax, meaning these inequality estimates do not reflect the direct redistributive effects of tax policy. Refer to Appendix A for a detailed list of all income components. For inequality estimates based on post-tax income, refer to Appendix B.

<sup>24</sup> The differences among the 2022–2023 percent changes in household income at the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles were not statistically significant.

<sup>25</sup> The differences among the 2022–2023 percent changes in household income at the 20th, 30th, 40th, 60th, 70th, 80th, and 95th percentiles were not statistically significant.

<sup>26</sup> Christopher Wimer, Zachary Parolin, Amy Fenton, Liana Fox, and Christopher Jencks, “The Direct Effect of Taxes and Transfers on Changes in the U.S. Income Distribution, 1967–2015,” *Demography*, Volume 57, October 2020; pp. 1833–1851.

<sup>27</sup> The differences among the 2022–2023 percent changes in percentile income ratios were not statistically significant.

<sup>28</sup> The following differences between the 2022–2023 percent changes in the share of aggregate household income were not statistically significant: second quintile and top 5 percent; third quintile and top 5 percent; and fourth quintile and top 5 percent.

<sup>29</sup> For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, refer to the SPM technical documentation at [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm\\_techdoc.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> The difference between the 2022–2023 percent changes in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index and the money income Gini index was not statistically significant.

<sup>31</sup> The following differences between the 2022–2023 percent changes in the share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income were not statistically significant: lowest quintile and second quintile; lowest quintile and third quintile; lowest quintile and fourth quintile; lowest quintile and highest quintile; lowest quintile and top 5 percent; second quintile and highest quintile; second quintile and top 5 percent; third quintile and fourth quintile; third quintile and highest quintile; third quintile and top 5 percent; and fourth quintile and highest quintile.

<sup>32</sup> The differences among the 2022–2023 percent changes in the equivalence-adjusted ratios were not statistically significant.

<sup>33</sup> For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For more detailed information on work experience, refer to Table PINC-05, “Work Experience in 2023—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2023, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex” at [www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html](http://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html).

<sup>34</sup> The difference between the 2022–2023 percent increases in the number of male workers and the number of female workers was not statistically significant.

<sup>35</sup> The difference between the 2022–2023 percent decreases in the share of male workers employed full-time, year-round and the share of female workers employed full-time, year-round was not statistically different.

# Appendix A. Estimates of Income

## How Income Is Measured

For each person 15 years and older in the sample, the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) asks questions on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

1. Earnings.
2. Unemployment compensation.
3. Workers' compensation.
4. Social Security.
5. Supplemental Security Income.
6. Public assistance.
7. Veterans' payments.
8. Survivor benefits.
9. Disability benefits.
10. Pension or retirement income.
11. Interest.
12. Dividends.
13. Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts.
14. Educational assistance.
15. Alimony.
16. Child support.
17. Financial assistance from outside of the household.
18. Other income.

Data on income collected in the CPS ASEC by the U.S. Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Money income also excludes tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit. Money income does not reflect that some families receive noncash benefits such as nutritional assistance, health benefits, and subsidized housing. In addition, money income does not

<b>Business Cycles—Recessions</b>			
<b>Peak month</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Trough month</b>	<b>Year</b>
November	1948	October	1949
July	1953	May	1954
August	1957	April	1958
April	1960	February	1961
December	1969	November	1970
November	1973	March	1975
January	1980	July	1980
July	1981	November	1982
July	1990	March	1991
March	2001	November	2001
December	2007	June	2009
February	2020	April	2020

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, <[www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

reflect that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc.

Although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding calendar year, the demographic characteristics, such as age, labor force status, and household composition, are as of the survey date. The income of the household does not include amounts received by people who were members during all or part of the previous year if these people no longer resided in the household at the time of the interview. The CPS ASEC collects income data for people who are current residents but did not reside in the household during the previous year. Data users should consider these elements when comparing income levels. For many different reasons, many respondents tend to misreport or not report their

income sources.<sup>1</sup> Income earned from wages or salaries is the largest component of money income and tends to be more accurately reported than other income sources. The weighted totals for wages and salaries are in line with other aggregate benchmarks.<sup>2</sup> Still, estimates in this report are affected by ongoing challenges of nonresponse and misreporting. More details on the effect of nonresponse bias are available in Appendix C.

## Business Cycles—Recessions

Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions, as shown in the text box “Business Cycles—Recessions,” are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a private research organization. The data points in the time series charts in this report use July as a reference. According to the NBER chronology, the most recent peak

occurred in February 2020. The most recent trough occurred in April 2020. More information on business cycle dating is available at <[www.nber.org/research/business-cycle-dating](http://www.nber.org/research/business-cycle-dating)>.

### Cost-of-Living Adjustment

To accurately assess changes in income and earnings over time, an adjustment for changes in the cost of living is required. To account for changes in the cost of living, this report and the associated tables and figures adjust historical income estimates using the Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2023 and the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) between 1978 and 1999. For years prior to 1978, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. For prior years, the Census Bureau uses a backwards projection of the R-CPI-U-RS, assuming the same ratio between the R-CPI-U-RS and CPI-U as there was in 1967. The adjusted index values are used to make the constant dollar conversions in the main body of this report and are shown in the text box “Annual Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates 1947 to 2023.”

### Annual Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates: 1947 to 2023

Income year	C-CPI-U <sup>1</sup> (December 1999 = 100)	Percent change from year prior	Income year	C-CPI-U <sup>1</sup> (December 1999 = 100)	Percent change from year prior
1947	15.1	X	1986	68.0	1.6
1948	16.4	8.6	1987	70.3	3.4
1949	16.2	-1.2	1988	72.9	3.7
1950	16.4	1.2	1989	76.1	4.4
1951	17.7	7.9	1990	79.8	4.9
1952	18.0	1.7	1991	82.7	3.6
1953	18.1	0.6	1992	84.8	2.5
1954	18.3	1.1	1993	86.9	2.5
1955	18.2	-0.5	1994	88.8	2.2
1956	18.5	1.6	1995	90.9	2.4
1957	19.1	3.2	1996	93.3	2.6
1958	19.6	2.6	1997	95.3	2.1
1959	19.8	1.0	1998	96.6	1.4
1960	20.1	1.5	1999	98.6	2.1
1961	20.3	1.0	2000	102.0	3.4
1962	20.5	1.0	2001	104.3	2.3
1963	20.8	1.5	2002	105.6	1.2
1964	21.0	1.0	2003	107.8	2.1
1965	21.4	1.9	2004	110.5	2.5
1966	22.0	2.8	2005	113.7	2.9
1967	22.7	3.2	2006	117.0	2.9
1968	23.6	4.0	2007	120.0	2.6
1969	24.6	4.2	2008	124.4	3.7
1970	25.8	4.9	2009	123.9	-0.4
1971	26.9	4.3	2010	125.6	1.4
1972	27.8	3.3	2011	129.5	3.1
1973	29.5	6.1	2012	132.0	1.9
1974	32.4	9.8	2013	133.6	1.2
1975	35.1	8.3	2014	135.5	1.4
1976	37.1	5.7	2015	135.4	-0.1
1977	39.5	6.5	2016	136.6	0.9
1978	42.2	6.8	2017	139.0	1.8
1979	46.2	9.5	2018	141.8	2.0
1980	51.3	11.0	2019	143.9	1.5
1981	56.2	9.6	2020	145.4	1.0
1982	59.6	6.0	2021	151.9	4.5
1983	62.1	4.2	2022	163.6	7.7
1984	64.7	4.2	2023	170.1	4.0
1985	66.9	3.4			

X Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Chained Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2023 and the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) between 1978 and 1999. For 1967 to 1977, the Census Bureau uses estimates provided by BLS from the CPI-U-X1 series. The CPI-U-X1 is an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the CPI-U when applying the current rental equivalence method of measuring the cost of homeownership for years prior to 1983. The Census Bureau derived the R-CPI-U-RS for years before 1967 by applying the 1967 R-CPI-U-RS-to-CPI-U ratio to the 1947 to 1966 CPI-U.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2023 data by dividing the annual average C-CPI-U for 2023 by the annual average for the earlier year(s). More information on the C-CPI-U is available at <[www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/chained-cpi.htm)>. C-CPI-U values downloaded from BLS on May 15, 2024.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> For more information about the extent and nature of nonresponse and misreporting, refer to Adam Bee, Joshua Mitchell, Nikolas Mittag, Jonathan Rothbaum, Carl Sanders, Lawrence Schmidt, and Matthew Unrath, “National Experimental Wellbeing Statistics,” SEHSD Working Paper #2023-02, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC,

2023, <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-02.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2023/demo/SEHSD-WP2023-02.html)>.

<sup>2</sup> Jonathan Rothbaum, “Comparing Income Aggregates: How Do the CPS and ACS Match the National Income and Product Accounts, 2007–2012,” SEHSD Working Paper #2015-01, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2015, <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2015/demo/SEHSD-WP2015-01.html)>.

Table A-1.

**Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2022			2023			Percent change in real median income (2023 less 2022)*,2	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>All households</b> .....	<b>131,400</b>	<b>77,540</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>132,200</b>	<b>80,610</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>*4.0</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Type of Household</b>								
Family households .....	84,330	99,250	996	84,680	102,800	1,200	*3.6	1.41
Married-couple .....	62,180	115,200	1,166	62,300	119,400	1,576	*3.6	1.55
Female householder, no spouse present .....	15,030	58,260	1,258	15,180	59,470	1,774	2.1	3.72
Male householder, no spouse present .....	7,128	76,550	2,824	7,208	81,890	2,059	*7.0	4.10
Nonfamily households .....	47,100	47,250	861	47,530	49,600	895	*5.0	2.53
Female householder .....	24,360	41,790	812	24,680	42,140	947	0.8	2.74
Male householder .....	22,740	53,990	1,029	22,850	57,200	1,190	*5.9	2.81
<b>Race<sup>3</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder</b>								
White .....	101,400	80,320	905	101,900	84,630	1,182	*5.4	1.60
White, not Hispanic .....	84,490	84,280	997	84,440	89,050	1,234	*5.7	1.63
Black .....	18,080	54,960	1,528	18,040	56,490	1,328	2.8	3.65
Asian .....	7,609	113,100	4,040	7,655	112,800	4,187	-0.2	4.69
Hispanic (any race) .....	19,320	65,300	1,659	19,860	65,540	1,259	0.4	2.77
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 65 years .....	94,300	89,270	985	94,590	92,470	1,088	*3.6	1.46
15 to 24 years .....	6,136	54,540	3,591	5,881	54,930	2,870	0.7	7.95
25 to 34 years .....	20,720	83,420	1,566	20,910	85,780	1,190	*2.8	2.30
35 to 44 years .....	22,530	100,500	1,870	23,060	101,300	1,234	0.8	2.00
45 to 54 years .....	21,500	105,600	1,440	21,660	110,700	1,887	*4.9	1.95
55 to 64 years .....	23,410	84,470	1,899	23,080	90,640	1,773	*7.3	3.11
65 years and older .....	37,130	52,290	1,014	37,630	54,710	1,018	*4.6	2.39
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>								
Native-born .....	110,300	78,200	821	110,300	81,700	683	*4.5	1.22
Foreign-born .....	21,140	74,180	1,384	21,920	73,360	2,546	-1.1	3.32
Naturalized citizen .....	11,770	83,970	2,237	12,220	86,060	2,773	2.5	3.75
Not a citizen .....	9,375	64,490	1,826	9,700	61,440	1,109	*-4.7	3.01
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	22,630	83,550	2,008	22,590	86,250	1,816	*3.2	2.80
Midwest .....	28,280	75,980	2,009	28,410	81,020	1,319	*6.6	3.01
South .....	51,080	70,940	1,533	51,550	73,280	1,750	*3.3	2.84
West .....	29,440	86,190	2,068	29,670	88,290	2,212	2.4	3.01
<b>Residence<sup>4</sup></b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	113,500	80,580	1,011	114,300	83,590	1,140	*3.7	1.67
Inside principal cities .....	43,710	72,720	1,436	43,910	73,540	1,547	1.1	2.66
Outside principal cities .....	69,770	86,530	1,542	70,360	90,140	1,087	*4.2	1.94
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	17,950	58,180	1,393	17,950	62,520	1,723	*7.5	2.82
<b>Educational Attainment of Householder</b>								
Total, aged 25 and older .....	125,300	79,000	708	126,300	82,010	633	*3.8	1.06
No high school diploma .....	9,632	36,230	1,553	9,546	36,620	1,162	1.1	5.29
High school, no college .....	31,830	53,510	801	31,810	55,810	988	*4.3	2.15
Some college .....	33,650	71,420	1,389	33,830	73,610	1,540	*3.1	2.69
Bachelor's degree or higher .....	50,180	123,000	1,900	51,150	126,800	1,462	*3.1	1.84

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

<sup>3</sup> Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2023) and R-CPI-U+RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)											
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
				7.4	6.7	6.9	10.3	15.7	12.1	12.2	17.0	9.5	14.4	80,610	634	114,500	1,098								
<b>ALL RACES</b>																									
2023	132,200	100	7.4	6.7	6.9	10.3	15.7	12.1	12.2	17.0	9.5	14.4	80,610	634	114,500	1,098									
2022	131,400	100	8.1	7.2	7.4	10.4	15.9	12.2	12.7	16.7	9.3	12.9	77,540	1,006	110,600	1,075									
2021	131,200	100	8.1	7.4	7.2	9.9	15.3	11.9	12.8	16.4	9.3	14.4	79,260	678	114,600	1,153									
2020 <sup>3</sup>	129,200	100	7.6	7.4	6.8	10.6	15.2	12.3	12.3	16.5	9.3	14.2	79,560	1,030	114,000	1,227									
2019	128,500	100	7.3	7.0	6.7	10.6	15.5	11.9	12.5	17.1	9.4	14.6	81,210	1,069	115,900	1,232									
2018	128,600	100	8.3	7.5	7.2	10.9	15.8	12.5	12.1	16.6	9.0	12.3	75,790	829	108,000	1,077									
2017 <sup>4</sup>	127,700	100	8.4	7.8	7.5	11.3	15.5	12.1	12.2	16.3	8.7	12.5	74,810	647	107,300	1,148									
2017	127,600	100	8.4	7.8	7.6	11.3	15.2	12.2	12.3	16.4	9.0	12.1	75,100	674	105,500	1,047									
2016	126,200	100	8.6	7.8	7.8	11.4	15.8	12.3	12.3	16.3	8.6	11.5	73,520	893	103,500	961									
2015	125,800	100	8.4	8.3	8.6	11.3	15.4	12.3	12.3	16.3	8.9	10.5	71,000	663	99,580	833									
2014	124,600	100	9.3	8.7	8.8	11.5	15.9	12.4	12.4	15.4	8.3	9.8	67,360	810	95,080	921									
2013 <sup>5</sup>	123,900	100	9.2	8.9	8.7	11.1	15.8	12.7	12.7	15.6	8.0	9.8	68,220	1,370	95,740	1,391									
2013 <sup>6</sup>	123,000	100	9.1	9.3	8.5	11.8	16.4	12.8	12.8	15.5	7.9	8.7	66,130	578	92,490	1,045									
2012	122,500	100	9.1	9.2	9.1	11.9	16.3	12.6	12.6	15.6	7.8	8.4	65,740	443	91,850	892									
2011	121,100	100	9.3	8.9	9.1	12.4	16.4	12.6	12.6	15.2	7.8	8.4	65,750	542	91,520	795									
2010 <sup>7</sup>	119,900	100	9.3	9.0	8.8	11.7	16.6	12.3	12.3	15.9	7.8	8.6	66,730	724	91,270	802									
2009 <sup>8</sup>	117,500	100	8.5	8.6	9.0	11.9	16.4	12.8	12.8	16.2	7.8	8.8	68,340	481	93,320	549									
2008	117,200	100	8.4	8.7	8.8	11.8	16.2	12.7	12.7	16.6	8.0	8.8	68,780	308	93,560	544									
2007	116,800	100	8.0	8.6	8.0	11.8	16.3	12.8	12.8	16.9	8.4	9.1	71,210	326	95,840	550									
2006	116,000	100	8.1	8.3	8.2	11.8	17.1	12.4	12.4	16.7	8.2	9.2	70,080	495	96,780	615									
2005	114,400	100	8.5	8.5	8.2	11.8	17.0	12.7	12.7	16.5	8.1	8.8	69,310	381	94,770	588									
2004 <sup>9</sup>	113,300	100	8.4	8.9	8.3	12.2	16.2	13.0	13.0	16.5	8.1	8.4	68,250	496	93,080	577									
2003	112,000	100	8.4	8.9	8.4	11.7	16.4	12.9	12.9	16.5	8.3	8.4	68,350	488	93,200	561									
2002	111,300	100	8.3	8.8	8.1	12.1	16.5	12.9	12.9	16.9	8.2	8.1	68,310	368	93,190	575									
2001	109,300	100	8.0	8.7	8.2	11.9	16.8	13.2	13.2	16.8	8.1	8.4	68,870	346	94,930	622									
2000 <sup>10</sup>	108,200	100	7.7	8.3	8.2	11.5	17.2	13.1	13.1	17.5	8.0	8.6	70,020	362	95,280	617									
1999 <sup>11</sup>	106,400	100	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.5	17.1	13.0	13.0	17.4	8.1	8.3	70,210	539	94,430	806									
1998	103,900	100	8.4	8.6	8.1	12.0	17.2	13.4	13.4	17.0	7.7	7.5	68,470	666	91,310	811									
1997	102,500	100	8.7	9.0	8.6	12.2	17.3	13.5	13.5	16.5	7.3	6.9	66,050	502	88,690	816									
1996	101,000	100	8.9	9.4	8.9	12.5	17.3	13.4	13.4	16.7	6.7	6.3	64,710	537	85,910	792									
1995 <sup>12</sup>	99,630	100	9.0	9.4	9.0	12.4	18.1	13.5	13.5	16.1	6.7	5.8	63,770	606	84,090	757									
1994 <sup>13</sup>	98,990	100	9.5	9.9	9.2	12.8	17.5	13.4	13.4	15.7	6.3	5.8	61,800	463	82,620	731									
1993 <sup>14</sup>	97,110	100	10.0	9.8	8.9	13.0	17.9	13.2	13.2	15.5	6.3	5.4	61,150	470	81,090	721									
1992 <sup>15</sup>	96,430	100	9.9	9.8	9.1	12.3	18.3	13.6	13.6	16.0	6.1	4.9	61,450	478	77,910	538									
1991	95,670	100	9.7	9.4	8.9	12.7	18.4	14.0	14.0	15.7	6.3	4.9	61,960	491	78,000	528									
1990	94,310	100	9.4	9.0	8.7	12.6	18.8	14.1	14.1	16.1	6.3	5.1	63,830	536	79,730	554									

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2. **Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)			
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
1989	93,350	100	9.0	9.1	8.8	12.3	18.2	14.2	16.5	6.6	5.4	64,610	585	81,630	585		
1988	92,830	100	9.7	9.0	8.5	12.7	18.3	14.2	16.4	6.2	5.0	63,530	510	79,370	583		
1987 <sup>16</sup>	91,120	100	9.8	9.2	8.8	12.6	18.0	14.5	16.3	6.2	4.7	63,060	490	78,420	529		
1986	89,480	100	10.0	9.1	8.9	12.5	18.3	14.7	16.2	5.8	4.5	62,280	531	76,940	514		
1985 <sup>17</sup>	88,460	100	10.0	9.8	9.2	13.0	19.0	14.4	15.4	5.4	3.8	60,050	535	73,900	481		
1984 <sup>18</sup>	86,790	100	10.0	10.0	9.5	13.4	19.2	14.0	15.2	5.2	3.6	58,930	441	72,200	437		
1983	85,410	100	10.6	10.0	9.8	13.6	19.5	14.2	14.4	4.8	3.2	57,210	428	69,580	428		
1982	83,920	100	10.6	10.2	9.8	13.4	20.1	14.1	14.3	4.4	3.1	57,570	427	69,380	423		
1981	83,530	100	10.3	10.3	9.8	13.6	19.2	15.1	14.4	4.7	2.6	57,730	498	68,970	413		
1980	82,370	100	10.2	10.1	9.5	13.3	19.6	15.1	14.8	4.6	2.7	58,720	496	69,840	420		
1979 <sup>19</sup>	80,780	100	9.8	9.5	9.1	13.4	19.5	15.5	15.3	4.8	3.1	60,610	472	71,990	448		
1978	77,330	100	9.5	10.1	9.2	13.2	19.5	15.6	15.6	4.4	3.0	60,720	404	71,470	451		
1977	76,030	100	9.8	10.4	9.6	13.1	20.2	15.4	14.7	4.2	2.6	58,450	361	69,330	347		
1976 <sup>20</sup>	74,140	100	10.1	10.1	9.5	13.5	20.4	15.8	14.4	3.9	2.4	58,160	354	68,420	347		
1975 <sup>21</sup>	72,870	100	10.2	10.6	9.6	13.9	20.6	15.6	13.7	3.5	2.2	57,180	383	66,780	343		
1974 <sup>21,22</sup>	71,160	100	9.7	9.9	9.3	13.3	21.5	15.6	14.3	4.0	2.4	58,780	371	68,740	354		
1973	69,860	100	9.9	9.9	8.8	12.5	21.1	15.8	15.1	4.2	2.7	60,610	379	70,100	351		
1972 <sup>23</sup>	68,250	100	10.6	9.6	8.9	13.2	21.4	15.8	14.0	4.0	2.5	59,330	372	69,060	352		
1971 <sup>24</sup>	66,680	100	11.4	9.3	9.5	13.6	22.3	15.9	12.7	3.4	1.9	57,090	364	65,660	343		
1970	64,780	100	11.6	9.0	9.0	13.4	23.1	15.8	12.8	3.4	2.0	57,580	347	65,940	347		
1969	63,400	100	11.5	8.8	8.8	13.5	23.3	16.0	13.0	3.2	1.9	58,010	353	65,990	341		
1968	62,210	100	11.8	9.1	8.8	14.3	24.8	15.3	11.6	2.7	1.6	55,810	332	63,140	332		
1967 <sup>25</sup>	60,810	100	13.0	9.4	8.9	15.6	24.6	14.3	10.1	2.6	1.7	53,530	320	59,860	320		
<b>WHITE ALONE</b>																	
2023	101,900	100	6.3	6.2	6.8	10.0	15.6	12.3	17.8	10.1	14.9	84,630	1,182	118,000	1,356		
2022	101,400	100	7.1	6.9	7.2	10.2	15.8	12.5	17.4	9.7	13.3	80,320	905	113,600	1,263		
2021	102,100	100	7.0	6.9	6.9	9.8	15.3	12.1	17.1	9.8	15.0	83,160	1,021	118,500	1,325		
2020 <sup>3</sup>	100,900	100	6.4	7.0	6.6	10.5	15.1	12.5	17.2	9.9	14.8	83,800	862	117,600	1,397		
2019	100,600	100	6.2	6.5	6.2	10.3	15.6	12.2	17.8	9.9	15.4	85,350	945	120,300	1,410		
2018	100,500	100	6.9	7.0	6.9	10.6	15.9	12.9	17.5	9.4	13.0	80,300	775	112,700	1,239		
2017 <sup>4</sup>	100,100	100	7.0	7.2	7.3	10.9	15.6	12.4	17.1	9.2	13.3	79,340	1,031	112,000	1,292		
2017	100,100	100	7.0	7.3	7.5	11.0	15.1	12.5	17.2	9.6	12.9	79,880	837	109,700	1,212		
2016	99,400	100	7.2	7.3	7.5	11.2	15.9	12.5	17.1	9.1	12.2	77,030	684	107,500	1,094		
2015	99,310	100	6.9	7.8	8.5	11.2	15.4	12.6	17.2	9.4	11.1	75,510	787	103,300	971		
2014	98,680	100	7.9	8.2	8.5	11.3	15.9	12.8	16.1	8.7	10.5	71,390	733	99,030	1,080		
2013 <sup>5</sup>	98,810	100	7.9	8.6	8.4	10.9	15.8	13.2	16.4	8.4	10.4	72,250	1,083	99,090	1,588		
2013 <sup>6</sup>	97,770	100	7.7	8.8	8.3	11.5	16.6	13.2	16.3	8.4	9.3	70,350	890	96,560	1,139		
2012	97,710	100	7.5	8.8	8.8	11.9	16.4	13.0	16.4	8.2	9.0	69,210	814	95,900	984		
2011	96,960	100	7.7	8.4	8.8	12.3	16.7	12.9	15.9	8.2	9.1	68,580	486	95,640	912		
2010 <sup>7</sup>	96,310	100	7.7	8.7	8.6	11.6	16.7	12.6	16.8	8.2	9.2	70,030	564	95,360	902		

Footnotes provided at end of table.





Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)			Mean income (dollars)								
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
				8.2	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	13.1	13.1	23.9	16.8	13.9	3.4	2.1	60,540	364	68,440				
1969.....	56,250	100	10.4	8.2	8.3	13.1	23.9	16.8	13.9	3.4	2.1	60,540	364	68,440	375								
1968.....	55,390	100	10.8	8.4	8.3	14.1	25.5	16.1	12.3	2.9	1.7	58,110	356	65,410	356								
1967 <sup>25</sup> .....	54,190	100	11.9	8.6	8.4	15.3	25.5	15.0	10.7	2.7	1.8	55,820	333	62,050	345								
<b>WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC</b>																							
2023.....	84,440	100	5.9	6.0	6.5	9.4	15.0	12.2	18.1	10.5	16.3	89,050	1,234	123,400	1,545								
2022.....	84,490	100	6.6	6.7	6.9	9.7	15.3	12.3	17.8	10.3	14.5	84,280	997	118,500	1,470								
2021.....	85,080	100	6.4	6.8	6.6	9.3	14.7	12.0	17.4	10.4	16.4	87,340	1,210	124,000	1,554								
2020 <sup>3</sup> .....	84,710	100	6.0	6.7	6.5	9.7	14.6	12.3	17.6	10.4	16.2	88,200	994	123,300	1,622								
2019.....	84,870	100	5.8	6.3	5.8	9.7	15.1	12.0	18.1	10.4	16.8	89,900	1,035	126,100	1,607								
2018.....	84,730	100	6.4	6.6	6.5	10.0	15.4	12.9	18.0	10.0	14.2	84,740	782	117,900	1,403								
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	84,710	100	6.5	6.9	6.9	10.5	15.1	12.3	17.6	9.7	14.5	83,450	1,357	117,200	1,421								
2017.....	84,680	100	6.5	7.0	7.1	10.5	14.7	12.4	17.5	10.1	14.0	83,390	1,284	114,400	1,331								
2016.....	84,390	100	6.7	6.9	7.3	10.6	15.6	12.5	17.5	9.6	13.4	80,990	1,045	111,800	1,247								
2015.....	84,450	100	6.3	7.5	8.0	10.7	15.0	12.5	17.9	10.1	12.0	79,080	1,120	107,500	1,097								
2014.....	84,230	100	7.5	7.9	8.0	10.8	15.6	12.9	16.6	9.3	11.5	75,640	760	103,500	1,196								
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	84,430	100	7.4	8.0	7.9	10.1	15.7	13.5	17.0	9.1	11.3	76,810	1,116	103,400	1,776								
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	83,640	100	7.1	8.4	7.7	11.1	16.2	13.4	16.9	9.0	10.2	74,190	1,282	101,000	1,322								
2012.....	83,790	100	6.8	8.4	8.3	11.4	16.0	13.3	17.1	8.8	9.9	73,460	761	100,300	1,092								
2011.....	83,570	100	7.0	8.0	8.4	11.7	16.4	13.1	16.6	8.7	10.0	72,780	709	99,910	1,033								
2010 <sup>7</sup> .....	83,310	100	7.0	8.3	8.1	11.0	16.4	12.8	17.5	8.7	10.0	73,760	994	99,310	1,025								
2009 <sup>8</sup> .....	83,160	100	6.5	7.6	8.3	11.1	16.6	13.3	17.5	8.8	10.1	74,770	630	100,500	675								
2008.....	82,880	100	6.5	8.0	8.2	11.0	15.9	13.3	18.1	8.9	10.1	75,930	506	101,300	682								
2007.....	82,770	100	6.1	8.0	7.4	10.9	16.1	13.0	18.2	9.5	10.7	77,850	576	103,700	688								
2006.....	82,680	100	6.3	7.6	7.5	11.3	16.6	12.9	18.1	9.2	10.6	76,210	450	104,300	758								
2005.....	82,000	100	6.6	7.9	7.5	11.2	16.7	13.0	17.8	9.2	10.1	75,980	423	102,600	746								
2004 <sup>9</sup> .....	81,630	100	6.6	8.3	7.7	11.5	15.9	13.3	17.9	9.1	9.7	75,290	567	100,500	719								
2003.....	81,150	100	6.6	8.1	7.8	11.1	16.2	13.3	17.8	9.3	9.8	75,390	600	100,800	703								
2002.....	81,170	100	6.7	8.2	7.5	11.4	16.1	13.4	18.4	9.1	9.3	75,550	488	100,100	700								
<b>WHITE, NOT HISPANIC</b>																							
2001.....	80,820	100	6.5	8.1	7.6	11.2	16.5	13.5	18.0	9.0	9.6	75,520	515	101,800	759								
2000 <sup>10</sup> .....	80,530	100	6.3	7.8	7.5	11.0	16.7	13.3	18.7	8.9	9.8	76,080	502	101,800	752								

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)				Mean income (dollars)					
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
				6.0	7.6	8.1	11.0	16.8	13.4	14.0	14.0	17.2	17.3	14.0	17.9	8.1	8.0	72,430	622		
1999 <sup>11</sup> .....	79,820	100	6.0	7.6	8.1	11.0	16.8	13.4	14.0	17.2	17.3	14.0	17.9	8.1	8.0	74,730	707	98,510	991		
1998.....	78,580	100	6.4	7.8	7.5	11.4	17.2	14.0	17.3	14.0	17.3	14.0	17.9	8.1	8.0	74,430	622	95,610	N		
1997.....	77,940	100	6.7	8.2	8.2	11.6	17.3	14.0	17.3	14.2	17.3	14.2	18.2	7.4	7.3	70,710	798	92,030	N		
1996.....	77,240	100	6.9	8.5	8.2	12.0	17.3	14.2	17.3	14.2	17.3	14.2	18.2	7.4	6.8	69,570	597	90,300	890		
1995 <sup>12</sup> .....	76,930	100	6.8	8.5	8.5	12.0	18.2	14.2	17.8	14.1	17.0	17.0	17.5	7.6	6.6	67,290	586	88,460	863		
1994 <sup>13</sup> .....	77,000	100	7.3	9.0	8.6	12.5	17.8	14.1	17.8	14.2	17.8	14.2	17.5	7.0	6.2	66,890	644	86,960	853		
1993 <sup>14</sup> .....	75,700	100	7.8	8.7	8.4	12.6	18.1	14.2	17.6	14.3	17.6	14.3	17.6	6.8	5.6	66,780	680	83,500	634		
1992 <sup>15</sup> .....	75,110	100	7.6	8.9	8.6	11.9	18.6	14.3	17.6	14.7	17.1	14.7	17.1	7.0	5.5	66,480	538	83,040	609		
1991.....	75,630	100	7.5	8.6	8.5	12.5	18.6	14.7	17.1	14.7	17.1	14.7	17.5	6.8	5.8	68,090	522	84,780	631		
1990.....	75,040	100	7.4	8.0	8.3	12.4	19.0	14.7	17.5	14.9	17.7	14.9	17.7	7.3	6.1	69,430	559	86,730	699		
1989.....	74,500	100	6.9	8.4	8.4	11.9	18.5	14.9	17.7	15.0	17.8	15.0	17.8	6.9	5.6	69,010	668	84,450	653		
1988.....	74,070	100	7.5	8.0	8.1	12.4	18.7	15.0	17.8	15.3	17.8	15.3	17.8	6.8	5.2	68,270	625	83,370	637		
1987 <sup>16</sup> .....	73,120	100	7.7	8.3	8.2	12.2	18.4	15.3	17.5	15.5	17.5	15.5	17.5	6.4	5.1	66,960	568	81,740	617		
1986.....	72,070	100	8.1	8.9	8.3	12.2	18.6	15.5	17.5	15.2	16.6	15.2	16.6	6.1	4.4	64,750	544	78,430	586		
1985 <sup>17</sup> .....	71,540	100	8.1	8.9	8.6	12.7	19.3	15.2	16.6	14.9	16.4	14.9	16.4	5.7	4.0	63,460	580	76,490	562		
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	70,590	100	8.1	9.1	9.0	13.2	19.7	14.9	16.4	15.0	15.6	14.9	15.6	5.2	3.7	61,530	509	74,370	523		
1983.....	69,650	100	8.6	8.9	9.5	13.3	20.1	15.0	15.6	14.9	15.5	14.9	15.5	5.0	3.5	61,280	507	73,300	516		
1982.....	69,210	100	8.8	9.3	9.2	13.2	20.5	14.9	15.5	15.9	15.5	15.9	15.5	5.3	3.0	61,880	518	72,760	498		
1981.....	69,000	100	8.6	9.3	9.3	13.4	19.6	15.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.0	5.2	3.0	63,050	589	73,610	545		
1980.....	68,110	100	8.5	9.2	9.0	13.1	20.0	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.5	5.3	3.4	64,440	587	75,700	545		
1979 <sup>19</sup> .....	67,200	100	8.4	8.7	8.6	13.0	19.8	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.7	4.8	3.4	64,310	557	74,990	530		
1978.....	64,840	100	8.1	9.3	8.7	12.8	19.7	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.9	4.6	2.9	62,680	581	72,930	567		
1977.....	63,720	100	8.5	9.6	9.0	12.6	20.6	16.3	15.9	16.6	15.7	16.6	15.7	4.3	2.7	62,170	596	71,960	528		
1976 <sup>20</sup> .....	62,370	100	8.7	9.1	8.9	13.2	20.7	16.6	15.7	16.5	14.9	16.5	14.9	3.9	2.5	60,250	526	70,090	528		
1975 <sup>21</sup> .....	61,550	100	8.8	9.8	9.1	13.6	21.0	16.5	15.4	16.5	15.4	16.5	15.4	4.4	2.7	62,000	501	72,090	518		
1974 <sup>21,22</sup> .....	60,160	100	8.5	8.9	8.7	12.9	21.9	16.5	15.4	16.6	16.4	16.6	16.4	4.6	3.1	64,080	493	73,620	512		
1973.....	59,240	100	8.8	9.0	8.3	11.9	21.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	15.2	16.4	16.4	4.4	2.8	63,130	493	72,570	533		
1972 <sup>23</sup> .....	58,010	100	9.5	8.7	8.2	12.7	21.8	16.7	15.2	16.7	15.2	16.7	15.2	4.4	2.8	63,130	493	72,570	533		
<b>BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>																					
2023.....	19,240	100	13.8	9.7	8.4	12.5	17.4	12.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	5.6	7.3	56,880	1,365	81,160	2,352		
2022.....	19,160	100	13.3	9.5	9.8	12.7	17.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	6.3	6.7	55,620	1,605	80,220	2,098		
2021.....	18,700	100	13.5	11.3	9.4	12.5	16.4	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	5.8	7.2	54,660	1,863	80,100	2,104		
2020 <sup>5</sup> .....	18,290	100	14.6	10.4	9.0	12.8	16.3	11.5	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	5.4	6.8	54,700	1,474	80,620	2,155		

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)				Mean income (dollars)							
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
				10.4	9.9	13.2	16.1	10.6	13.1	6.0	6.8	10.6	10.9	16.5	11.6	5.3	5.5	54,460	1,357				
2019	18,060	100	13.9	10.4	9.9	13.2	16.1	10.6	13.1	6.0	6.8	10.6	10.9	16.5	11.6	5.3	5.5	54,460	1,357	80,290	2,269		
2018	18,100	100	15.9	11.0	9.7	13.7	16.5	10.9	11.6	5.3	5.5	10.9	11.6	16.5	11.6	5.3	5.5	50,010	1,099	71,210	1,600		
2017 <sup>4</sup>	17,810	100	15.7	11.7	9.6	14.3	15.8	10.6	11.7	5.1	5.4	10.6	11.7	16.5	11.7	5.1	5.4	48,930	1,383	71,440	1,596		
2017	17,800	100	16.0	11.1	9.5	14.1	16.0	10.6	12.1	5.4	5.2	10.6	12.1	16.0	12.1	5.4	5.2	49,680	1,009	72,180	1,608		
2016	17,510	100	16.2	11.4	9.9	13.6	16.0	11.1	11.6	5.3	4.9	11.1	11.6	16.0	11.6	5.3	4.9	49,890	1,194	72,380	1,917		
2015	17,320	100	16.7	12.0	10.4	13.2	15.9	10.8	11.4	5.4	4.2	10.8	11.4	15.9	11.4	5.4	4.2	46,750	1,128	68,850	1,792		
2014	17,200	100	17.3	12.2	11.2	13.6	16.6	9.7	10.7	4.7	4.0	9.7	10.7	16.6	10.7	4.7	4.0	44,760	975	64,800	1,431		
2013 <sup>5</sup>	16,720	100	17.1	11.7	11.5	13.6	16.7	10.1	10.5	4.8	4.0	10.1	10.5	16.7	10.5	4.8	4.0	45,530	1,629	65,790	2,771		
2013 <sup>6</sup>	16,860	100	17.3	13.3	10.5	14.2	16.4	9.8	10.7	4.4	3.5	9.8	10.7	16.4	10.7	4.4	3.5	44,280	1,466	63,290	1,824		
2012	16,560	100	18.0	12.8	11.5	13.1	16.4	10.0	10.6	4.3	3.2	10.0	10.6	16.4	10.6	4.3	3.2	43,450	1,692	62,060	1,564		
2011	16,170	100	19.0	13.0	11.1	13.4	15.4	10.4	10.0	4.4	3.3	10.4	10.0	15.4	10.0	4.4	3.3	42,510	1,195	62,400	1,670		
2010 <sup>7</sup>	15,910	100	18.9	12.2	11.0	13.4	16.6	10.0	10.5	4.2	3.2	10.0	10.5	16.6	10.5	4.2	3.2	43,550	1,047	61,620	1,397		
2009 <sup>8</sup>	15,210	100	16.6	12.6	11.1	14.3	15.9	10.6	11.6	3.9	3.4	10.6	11.6	15.9	11.6	3.9	3.4	44,960	944	63,540	1,165		
2008	15,060	100	16.4	11.6	11.1	14.5	17.3	10.3	11.0	4.5	3.4	10.3	11.0	17.3	11.0	4.5	3.4	46,960	987	63,830	1,098		
2007	14,980	100	16.7	11.6	9.6	14.1	16.4	11.3	11.9	4.7	3.6	11.3	11.9	16.4	11.9	4.7	3.6	48,320	1,084	66,380	1,194		
2006	14,710	100	16.7	11.6	10.5	13.7	17.1	10.8	11.1	4.7	3.7	10.8	11.1	17.1	11.1	4.7	3.7	46,710	569	66,140	1,334		
2005	14,400	100	17.5	12.0	10.8	13.2	17.2	10.7	11.0	4.2	3.4	10.7	11.0	17.2	11.0	4.2	3.4	46,310	726	63,920	1,144		
2004 <sup>9</sup>	14,150	100	17.3	11.6	10.6	14.4	16.5	10.9	11.5	4.1	3.1	10.9	11.5	16.5	11.5	4.1	3.1	46,540	701	62,740	1,096		
2003	13,970	100	16.7	12.3	10.5	13.6	16.6	11.2	11.4	4.5	3.1	11.2	11.4	16.6	11.4	4.5	3.1	46,850	968	63,620	1,108		
2002	13,780	100	16.6	12.3	10.2	14.1	17.3	10.3	11.3	4.4	3.4	10.3	11.3	17.3	11.3	4.4	3.4	47,000	1,018	64,970	1,245		
<b>BLACK ALONE</b>																							
2023	18,040	100	13.9	9.8	8.5	12.6	17.1	12.1	13.2	5.5	7.3	12.1	13.2	17.1	13.2	5.5	7.3	56,490	1,328	80,710	2,422		
2022	18,080	100	13.4	9.7	9.8	12.6	17.8	11.5	12.2	6.4	6.6	11.5	12.2	17.8	12.2	6.4	6.6	54,960	1,528	79,560	2,199		
2021	17,700	100	13.6	11.5	9.3	12.4	16.3	11.7	12.3	5.7	7.1	11.7	12.3	16.3	12.3	5.7	7.1	54,080	1,880	79,400	2,176		
2020 <sup>3</sup>	17,320	100	14.9	10.5	9.1	12.9	16.4	11.4	12.8	5.3	6.6	11.4	12.8	16.4	12.8	5.3	6.6	53,840	1,483	79,280	2,289		
2019	17,050	100	14.2	10.5	9.9	13.3	16.1	10.6	13.2	5.8	6.5	10.6	13.2	16.1	13.2	5.8	6.5	53,710	1,432	78,670	2,225		
2018	17,170	100	16.3	11.0	9.5	13.8	16.5	10.8	11.5	5.2	5.3	10.8	11.5	16.5	11.5	5.2	5.3	49,620	1,087	70,370	1,614		
2017 <sup>4</sup>	17,020	100	16.0	11.9	9.6	14.4	15.8	10.5	11.6	5.1	5.3	10.5	11.6	15.8	11.6	5.1	5.3	48,170	1,707	71,010	1,653		
2017	17,000	100	16.3	11.2	9.5	14.0	16.1	10.5	11.8	5.3	5.2	10.5	11.8	16.1	11.8	5.3	5.2	49,270	1,162	71,700	1,661		
2016	16,730	100	16.6	11.5	9.9	13.6	15.8	11.1	11.5	5.2	4.7	11.1	11.5	15.8	11.5	5.2	4.7	49,170	1,477	71,530	1,909		
2015	16,540	100	16.8	12.1	10.5	13.2	15.8	10.7	11.4	5.3	4.1	10.7	11.4	15.8	11.4	5.3	4.1	46,350	1,060	68,280	1,779		
2014	16,440	100	17.4	12.4	11.2	13.7	16.7	9.5	10.6	4.6	4.0	9.5	10.6	16.7	10.6	4.6	4.0	44,440	952	64,310	1,427		
2013 <sup>5</sup>	16,010	100	17.6	12.0	11.4	13.6	16.3	10.2	10.4	4.7	3.8	10.2	10.4	16.3	10.4	4.7	3.8	44,970	1,795	64,240	2,482		
2013 <sup>6</sup>	16,110	100	17.4	13.3	10.5	14.2	16.3	9.9	10.6	4.4	3.5	9.9	10.6	16.3	10.6	4.4	3.5	44,050	1,525	63,190	1,854		
2012	15,870	100	18.2	12.9	11.6	13.1	16.4	10.0	10.4	4.3	3.1	10.0	10.4	16.4	10.4	4.3	3.1	42,940	1,675	61,520	1,596		
2011	15,580	100	19.1	13.0	11.1	13.3	15.4	10.4	9.9	4.4	3.2	10.4	9.9	15.4	9.9	4.4	3.2	42,330	1,100	62,070	1,735		
2010 <sup>7</sup>	15,270	100	19.1	12.2	11.0	13.3	16.7	10.1	10.4	4.1	3.1	10.1	10.4	16.7	10.4	4.1	3.1	43,510	1,112	60,890	1,395		

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution												Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
2008 <sup>8</sup>	14,730	100	16.7	12.7	11.1	14.3	15.9	10.5	11.7	3.9	3.2	44,730	890	63,220	1,186		
2008	14,600	100	16.5	11.6	11.2	14.4	17.3	10.2	10.9	4.5	3.3	46,790	992	63,650	1,120		
2007	14,550	100	16.7	11.6	9.7	14.2	16.4	11.4	11.8	4.7	3.4	48,080	1,108	66,100	1,213		
2006	14,350	100	16.8	11.7	10.5	13.8	17.1	10.8	11.1	4.6	3.6	46,480	576	65,610	1,334		
2005	14,000	100	17.6	12.0	10.7	13.2	17.3	10.7	11.0	4.1	3.4	46,160	741	63,510	1,135		
2004 <sup>9</sup>	13,810	100	17.3	11.6	10.7	14.5	16.5	10.8	11.4	4.1	3.1	46,330	793	62,550	1,114		
2003	13,630	100	16.9	12.2	10.5	13.6	16.7	11.1	11.4	4.5	3.1	46,780	1,002	63,320	1,116		
2002	13,470	100	16.7	12.3	10.2	14.2	17.3	10.3	11.3	4.4	3.3	46,750	1,036	64,450	1,224		
<b>BLACK</b>																	
2001	13,320	100	16.3	11.4	10.2	14.3	17.0	11.6	11.8	4.5	2.8	48,060	931	64,010	1,111		
2000 <sup>10</sup>	13,170	100	15.3	10.8	10.5	13.8	18.0	12.1	11.6	4.7	3.2	49,470	1,078	65,340	1,089		
1999 <sup>11</sup>	12,840	100	15.9	12.1	10.3	13.1	17.0	11.0	11.7	5.2	3.8	48,150	1,476	66,350	1,567		
1998	12,580	100	18.5	12.0	10.6	13.9	16.5	10.7	11.1	4.1	2.7	44,640	1,150	60,110	1,321		
1997	12,470	100	18.0	12.2	10.8	14.2	17.0	11.2	10.9	3.6	2.1	44,710	1,265	58,840	1,389		
1996	12,110	100	18.3	13.3	11.3	13.7	16.7	10.1	10.9	3.6	2.0	42,810	1,386	59,180	1,901		
1995 <sup>12</sup>	11,580	100	19.2	13.1	10.7	13.9	17.1	10.9	10.3	3.1	1.7	41,900	1,176	56,890	1,601		
1994 <sup>13</sup>	11,660	100	20.6	13.2	11.7	13.7	14.6	10.6	10.0	3.4	2.2	40,280	1,232	56,050	1,323		
1993 <sup>14</sup>	11,280	100	21.8	14.8	10.3	14.2	15.9	9.4	8.7	3.1	1.8	38,230	1,243	53,300	1,455		
1992 <sup>15</sup>	11,270	100	23.3	13.8	10.6	13.1	16.4	9.9	8.8	2.8	1.5	37,620	1,264	51,050	1,138		
1991	11,080	100	22.8	13.4	10.8	12.9	16.5	10.5	9.0	2.7	1.4	38,680	1,336	51,510	1,106		
1990	10,670	100	22.0	13.5	10.3	13.2	16.6	10.4	9.2	3.3	1.4	39,810	1,494	52,890	1,175		
1989	10,490	100	21.5	12.9	10.6	13.9	16.1	10.8	9.7	3.0	1.5	40,420	1,353	53,630	1,199		
1988	10,560	100	22.4	14.0	10.4	13.7	15.4	9.7	10.1	2.5	1.7	38,280	1,313	52,450	1,259		
1987 <sup>16</sup>	10,190	100	22.8	13.7	11.0	14.1	15.7	9.9	8.4	2.9	1.5	37,920	1,194	51,200	1,158		
1986	9,922	100	22.6	13.5	11.2	13.3	15.9	10.8	8.9	2.7	1.2	37,720	1,218	50,610	1,132		
1985 <sup>17</sup>	9,797	100	21.9	14.2	11.3	13.2	15.8	10.0	8.6	2.0	1.0	37,680	1,205	49,160	1,050		
1984 <sup>18</sup>	9,480	100	22.1	15.5	12.7	14.4	15.5	8.7	8.2	2.2	0.7	35,420	1,120	47,230	956		
1983	9,236	100	23.7	15.7	11.5	14.7	15.2	9.4	7.6	1.9	0.4	34,040	1,050	45,280	919		
1982	8,916	100	23.2	15.1	13.0	13.8	17.1	9.4	6.6	1.3	0.6	34,160	901	44,940	925		
1981	8,961	100	22.7	16.3	12.0	14.5	15.4	9.8	7.5	1.6	0.3	34,230	946	44,960	896		
1980	8,847	100	21.9	15.8	12.6	13.9	16.7	9.4	7.8	1.6	0.5	35,690	1,107	46,320	938		
1979 <sup>19</sup>	8,586	100	20.5	15.1	12.2	15.0	16.3	10.3	8.2	1.8	0.5	37,310	1,120	47,870	969		
1978	8,066	100	20.1	15.6	11.5	14.4	17.7	9.6	8.9	1.7	0.5	37,950	1,320	48,480	1,041		
1977	7,977	100	19.9	15.8	13.2	15.5	16.4	10.2	7.1	1.4	0.5	36,270	800	46,470	680		
1976 <sup>20</sup>	7,776	100	19.6	16.5	13.1	14.1	17.9	10.4	6.8	1.3	0.4	36,230	739	46,290	679		
1975 <sup>21</sup>	7,489	100	20.5	17.1	11.7	15.4	17.6	10.0	6.2	1.1	0.4	35,900	869	44,810	654		
1974 <sup>21, 22</sup>	7,263	100	19.5	16.0	12.7	16.3	18.0	9.1	7.0	1.1	0.3	36,560	725	45,470	665		
1973	7,040	100	18.8	16.3	12.4	15.3	18.2	10.5	6.5	1.3	0.7	37,390	958	46,450	759		
1972 <sup>23</sup>	6,809	100	20.0	15.7	13.4	15.7	16.8	10.1	6.5	1.2	0.6	36,330	896	45,900	805		
1971 <sup>24</sup>	6,578	100	21.1	15.4	13.5	16.3	17.6	9.0	6.0	0.8	0.3	35,270	863	43,710	739		
1970	6,180	100	21.3	14.6	12.9	15.9	18.6	9.1	6.3	1.0	0.3	36,510	824	44,580	792		

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023**—Con.

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre–2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution											Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)		
												Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	
1969.....	6,053	100	21.2	14.5	13.5	17.2	17.9	9.2	5.5	0.7	0.2	36,590	887	43,560	762	
1968.....	5,870	100	21.5	15.8	14.1	16.3	18.1	8.3	5.0	0.7	0.2	34,270	818	41,730	723	
1967 <sup>25</sup> .....	5,728	100	23.5	16.7	13.1	18.2	16.0	7.2	3.7	1.0	0.5	32,410	888	38,940	715	
<b>ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>																
2023.....	8,278	100	5.7	4.6	4.6	7.6	11.6	10.2	17.5	11.7	26.5	112,200	3,788	157,800	5,052	
2022.....	8,160	100	6.9	4.7	4.4	6.6	11.9	9.8	19.1	12.1	24.4	113,700	3,933	153,500	4,943	
2021.....	7,852	100	7.2	4.7	5.4	5.8	12.2	10.1	17.3	11.5	25.7	113,200	3,033	154,300	5,450	
2020 <sup>3</sup> .....	7,555	100	6.0	5.2	4.1	7.3	12.9	10.2	16.6	11.8	25.9	111,100	4,160	154,600	4,949	
2019.....	7,334	100	5.4	4.1	4.7	6.6	12.2	11.0	18.2	12.9	24.8	114,800	3,246	155,600	5,134	
2018.....	7,416	100	7.2	5.0	5.2	7.7	12.3	11.1	17.9	11.8	21.8	104,100	2,916	142,600	4,233	
2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	7,124	100	7.4	4.8	5.1	7.9	13.4	12.1	16.7	11.9	20.6	99,130	2,216	139,400	5,131	
2017.....	7,114	100	7.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	13.2	12.4	16.5	11.5	21.1	99,080	2,319	139,200	4,845	
2016.....	6,750	100	7.4	5.0	5.4	7.9	12.3	12.2	17.9	12.0	19.9	100,600	2,317	133,100	3,630	
2015.....	6,640	100	8.1	5.1	5.3	7.7	13.5	11.7	17.6	11.5	19.4	96,430	2,891	132,100	4,544	
2014.....	6,333	100	7.9	5.1	6.2	8.8	12.3	12.3	18.0	12.9	16.4	93,940	4,091	123,200	3,979	
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	6,160	100	7.9	6.3	4.9	8.2	13.8	12.2	18.8	10.8	17.1	92,270	6,685	128,700	8,847	
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	6,111	100	8.8	5.4	6.6	8.3	14.7	13.6	17.2	10.5	15.0	85,770	3,816	116,300	4,744	
2012.....	5,872	100	8.0	5.3	6.4	8.6	14.6	13.4	17.4	11.1	15.2	87,860	3,682	118,200	4,015	
2011.....	5,705	100	8.2	6.1	6.9	9.6	13.7	13.0	18.7	11.0	12.8	85,370	3,379	112,700	4,436	
2010 <sup>7</sup> .....	5,550	100	8.0	5.7	7.7	8.3	14.4	12.5	17.1	11.1	15.1	86,030	3,264	113,400	3,582	
2009 <sup>8</sup> .....	4,940	100	8.7	5.9	6.2	9.1	13.2	12.0	18.1	10.7	16.1	89,340	3,241	123,700	3,997	
2008.....	4,805	100	8.1	6.0	7.0	8.7	13.9	10.9	17.9	12.3	15.3	89,650	3,178	118,000	3,345	
2007.....	4,715	100	7.5	5.7	5.7	8.4	13.5	12.3	20.1	11.3	15.6	93,380	3,232	119,900	3,372	
2006.....	4,664	100	6.8	5.4	5.5	8.5	15.3	11.4	18.9	11.5	16.7	92,900	3,867	127,300	4,381	
2005.....	4,500	100	8.1	5.7	5.5	7.8	14.4	12.9	18.9	11.3	15.3	91,330	1,794	119,700	3,436	
2004 <sup>9</sup> .....	4,346	100	7.5	5.9	5.7	8.8	14.1	13.8	18.7	11.1	14.5	88,440	2,932	117,200	3,639	
2003.....	4,235	100	10.2	6.4	6.4	6.8	14.1	12.4	19.0	11.2	13.6	87,200	3,198	109,500	3,099	
2002.....	4,079	100	7.6	5.8	6.5	9.9	14.8	13.6	17.6	11.2	13.0	84,220	2,096	111,900	3,500	
<b>ASIAN ALONE</b>																
2023.....	7,655	100	5.8	4.6	4.7	7.5	11.4	10.0	17.3	11.7	26.9	112,800	4,187	158,200	5,301	
2022.....	7,609	100	7.3	4.6	4.4	6.5	11.8	9.8	18.8	12.2	24.6	113,100	4,040	153,500	5,145	
2021.....	7,276	100	7.3	4.8	5.6	5.7	12.1	9.9	17.1	11.3	26.3	113,600	3,211	155,600	5,760	
2020 <sup>3</sup> .....	7,002	100	6.0	5.3	4.2	7.3	13.0	9.9	16.4	12.0	25.8	111,300	4,451	153,700	4,806	

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)									
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
				6.8	4.7	4.1	4.7	6.8	12.0	10.3	18.4	12.8	25.3	116,000	3,627	157,300	5,248						
2019	6,853	100	5.6	4.1	4.7	6.8	12.0	10.3	18.4	12.8	25.3	116,000	3,627	157,300	5,248								
2018	6,981	100	7.3	5.0	5.0	7.8	12.2	10.9	17.9	11.9	22.0	104,600	3,365	143,700	4,462								
2017 <sup>4</sup>	6,750	100	7.4	4.9	4.9	7.7	13.5	12.0	16.9	12.0	20.7	99,600	2,176	140,000	5,300								
2017	6,735	100	7.8	5.0	5.0	7.3	13.1	12.4	16.6	11.5	21.3	99,530	2,402	139,600	4,944								
2016	6,392	100	7.4	4.8	5.3	8.0	12.1	12.2	17.9	12.1	20.3	101,400	2,386	134,500	3,728								
2015	6,328	100	8.0	4.9	5.3	7.7	13.3	11.8	17.9	11.4	19.6	96,940	3,507	132,400	4,602								
2014	6,040	100	8.2	5.2	6.2	8.7	12.3	12.3	17.6	12.9	16.5	93,270	4,351	122,500	3,965								
2013 <sup>5</sup>	5,818	100	8.1	6.2	4.9	7.9	13.9	12.5	18.4	10.8	17.4	92,160	7,041	128,900	9,354								
2013 <sup>6</sup>	5,759	100	8.9	5.5	6.7	8.4	14.5	13.7	16.7	10.8	14.8	85,390	3,602	115,500	4,830								
2012	5,560	100	8.1	5.4	6.4	8.5	14.4	13.4	17.7	11.1	15.2	88,450	4,006	117,800	3,892								
2011	5,374	100	8.2	6.0	7.0	9.7	13.6	13.1	18.8	11.1	12.6	85,550	3,386	112,500	4,479								
2010 <sup>7</sup>	5,212	100	8.2	5.6	7.6	8.3	14.0	12.4	17.1	11.3	15.5	87,030	3,509	114,600	3,778								
2009 <sup>8</sup>	4,687	100	8.6	5.9	6.2	9.1	12.9	12.2	18.0	10.9	16.2	89,880	2,861	124,700	4,167								
2008	4,573	100	8.2	6.1	7.0	8.5	13.9	10.9	17.7	12.3	15.4	89,750	3,118	117,800	3,381								
2007	4,494	100	7.4	5.8	5.6	8.4	13.4	12.2	20.1	11.4	15.7	93,700	3,230	120,500	3,498								
2006	4,454	100	6.8	5.6	5.6	8.5	14.9	11.4	18.8	11.3	17.1	93,390	4,003	128,400	4,544								
2005	4,273	100	8.2	5.8	5.4	7.8	14.2	13.1	18.7	11.3	15.4	91,400	1,752	119,800	3,477								
2004 <sup>9</sup>	4,123	100	7.4	5.9	5.8	8.7	13.9	13.8	18.6	11.1	14.8	88,520	3,094	117,800	3,748								
2003	4,040	100	10.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	14.1	12.4	18.9	11.2	13.9	87,890	2,840	110,400	3,216								
2002	3,917	100	7.4	5.8	6.5	10.1	14.5	13.6	17.5	11.2	13.3	84,770	2,440	112,800	3,620								
<b>ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>																							
2001	4,071	100	7.6	5.7	6.3	9.4	14.5	13.4	18.0	10.8	14.2	87,470	3,434	119,300	4,633								
2000 <sup>10</sup>	3,963	100	6.4	5.5	5.4	8.8	15.0	11.7	21.4	10.0	15.7	92,980	2,609	121,400	4,145								
1999 <sup>11</sup>	3,742	100	7.6	5.8	5.9	8.0	17.0	11.9	18.5	9.8	15.6	87,910	5,097	116,300	4,847								
1998	3,308	100	8.1	5.7	5.9	9.7	16.3	13.0	19.3	11.4	10.5	82,120	3,760	106,000	5,037								
1997	3,125	100	8.1	7.4	5.4	9.4	16.2	13.5	18.6	11.4	10.0	80,760	3,694	105,100	5,358								
1996	2,998	100	9.1	6.8	6.2	9.3	17.1	12.4	19.2	10.4	9.5	78,900	4,652	103,100	6,082								
1995 <sup>12</sup>	2,777	100	8.7	7.8	7.3	8.1	17.8	13.9	19.2	7.9	9.4	76,000	3,137	103,300	6,858								
1994 <sup>13</sup>	2,040	100	8.6	7.3	7.1	9.5	15.9	14.3	19.0	8.4	9.8	77,540	4,834	100,700	5,902								
1993 <sup>14</sup>	2,233	100	10.2	7.9	7.0	10.8	14.6	11.8	19.8	9.8	8.2	75,060	6,073	98,350	6,514								
1992 <sup>15</sup>	2,262	100	8.4	7.4	7.3	9.8	16.6	15.3	18.3	8.8	8.2	75,820	3,600	93,980	4,250								
1991	2,094	100	8.4	7.1	6.2	11.8	16.5	13.4	18.6	9.3	8.7	74,970	3,979	95,190	4,615								
1990	1,958	100	7.1	6.8	6.9	8.5	15.9	16.0	19.4	10.2	9.1	81,960	3,994	98,930	4,607								
1989	1,988	100	5.7	7.7	6.1	9.8	17.1	14.0	20.8	9.5	9.2	80,700	3,589	100,300	4,802								
1988	1,913	100	7.3	7.5	8.0	9.4	17.7	13.8	17.9	10.0	8.5	75,290	5,090	94,130	4,625								
1987 <sup>16</sup>	N	100	9.1	8.2	8.0	9.9	13.1	15.0	18.0	10.8	8.0	77,980	4,768	N	N								

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)		
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION</b>																
2023	2,597	100	10.3	9.4	9.1	10.6	20.1	11.8	14.2	6.1	8.4	61,060	3,062	90,790	7,693	
2022	2,464	100	11.3	9.9	7.7	14.1	17.4	13.3	14.6	5.4	6.1	60,360	4,093	79,420	4,444	
2021	2,475	100	14.7	9.1	9.0	11.4	17.4	10.7	14.7	5.7	7.3	57,430	1,576	81,940	5,447	
2020 <sup>8</sup>	2,333	100	9.2	11.5	8.6	12.1	16.3	14.8	13.5	6.7	7.4	63,330	4,260	86,820	5,542	
2019	2,350	100	11.2	9.3	8.1	13.8	16.3	11.4	16.5	6.1	7.3	60,290	2,389	82,230	4,606	
2018	2,481	100	12.9	11.3	8.3	13.2	17.6	12.4	12.5	6.7	5.2	56,700	4,219	76,550	4,059	
2017 <sup>4</sup>	2,514	100	13.4	10.3	9.6	13.7	16.9	11.2	13.3	4.4	7.1	54,550	5,245	78,060	4,325	
2017	2,510	100	13.2	11.4	8.3	13.3	16.4	12.4	13.7	5.4	5.9	55,080	4,808	77,330	4,084	
2016	2,443	100	13.2	10.3	9.8	13.9	18.5	10.1	11.8	5.5	6.9	52,980	3,188	80,420	5,459	
2015	2,436	100	14.2	10.6	9.4	13.7	16.6	11.9	12.2	6.6	4.9	53,730	4,446	74,280	4,483	
2014	2,247	100	13.8	11.2	11.1	11.7	17.6	11.9	11.8	6.4	4.5	52,560	2,890	71,590	3,103	
2013 <sup>5</sup>	2,041	100	15.7	13.2	9.2	11.7	13.1	13.9	12.1	4.8	6.2	50,640	7,129	79,030	12,910	
2013 <sup>6</sup>	2,119	100	13.5	12.4	10.7	15.6	16.9	12.4	11.2	3.9	3.6	47,690	3,100	64,690	4,170	
2012	2,233	100	15.3	12.3	11.4	13.6	17.8	10.3	11.2	4.5	3.6	47,250	2,301	64,590	3,323	
2011	2,162	100	13.4	11.6	11.9	15.0	17.6	11.0	10.7	4.4	4.3	48,220	3,054	67,400	3,315	
2010 <sup>7</sup>	2,040	100	15.1	12.2	9.7	12.8	17.2	10.6	12.3	6.9	3.3	50,320	4,971	67,620	3,706	
2009 <sup>8</sup>	1,820	100	13.6	10.9	11.2	14.1	15.6	12.8	12.2	5.5	4.2	50,960	2,922	72,230	3,652	
2008	1,932	100	12.6	9.4	10.6	14.2	16.8	13.2	13.2	5.7	4.3	54,230	3,235	73,740	4,357	
2007	1,919	100	13.6	10.6	8.8	13.6	17.7	12.2	14.1	5.3	4.1	54,240	2,779	72,400	3,418	
2006	1,848	100	12.6	11.4	10.6	12.7	19.2	10.0	12.3	6.2	5.0	52,810	2,750	72,770	3,606	
2005	1,873	100	14.4	9.7	9.6	13.3	16.4	12.9	13.2	5.6	4.8	54,180	2,987	73,410	3,250	
2004 <sup>9</sup>	1,894	100	11.4	9.8	10.3	13.9	17.1	12.1	14.8	5.2	5.5	55,340	3,366	78,590	5,407	
2003	1,752	100	10.9	11.8	10.0	12.6	15.9	12.6	15.0	6.1	5.1	56,930	N	76,090	N	
2002	1,651	100	12.1	10.7	9.0	14.2	20.4	11.6	12.2	5.7	4.1	54,810	N	73,760	N	
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE</b>																
2023	1,414	100	11.5	8.7	9.1	12.3	19.6	11.7	14.3	6.5	6.2	57,270	3,882	82,660	7,497	
2022	1,371	100	11.8	10.4	9.1	15.0	17.5	12.1	12.3	5.5	6.2	54,910	5,170	78,210	6,280	
2021	1,430	100	13.9	9.8	9.6	11.3	17.9	11.2	13.1	5.8	7.4	57,220	2,836	81,860	8,653	
2020 <sup>5</sup>	1,377	100	10.0	13.4	8.4	13.7	16.8	13.3	11.4	5.5	7.4	57,170	5,258	81,330	6,813	

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)			Mean income (dollars)								
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
2019	1,329	100	13.4	8.2	8.0	14.2	17.1	11.6	16.2	5.2	6.1	58,380	4,573	78,060	5,412								
2018	1,331	100	13.9	11.8	8.3	14.2	18.5	10.5	12.3	6.1	4.5	52,510	5,615	73,880	5,492								
2017 <sup>4</sup>	1,327	100	16.1	10.9	10.1	14.3	16.3	10.3	11.1	4.1	6.8	47,000	5,945	73,980	6,431								
2017	1,326	100	15.9	12.8	7.1	14.0	15.4	12.1	11.1	5.9	5.7	50,440	5,134	75,720	6,754								
2016	1,314	100	14.1	10.5	9.5	14.3	19.1	9.4	11.6	5.3	6.2	51,900	2,931	78,870	8,545								
2015	1,417	100	15.7	9.9	10.0	14.3	15.7	12.9	10.8	5.8	5.0	50,160	5,293	70,330	4,476								
2014	1,264	100	14.2	10.4	11.4	12.2	16.7	12.8	12.4	5.7	4.2	52,100	3,542	70,840	3,996								
2013 <sup>5</sup>	1,045	100	17.3	14.2	9.4	13.9	11.1	15.0	11.0	4.3	3.8	43,750	8,276	62,950	7,461								
2013 <sup>6</sup>	1,108	100	14.0	14.7	10.5	16.4	18.2	10.9	10.3	2.1	2.9	45,290	3,478	59,020	4,342								
2012	1,196	100	19.0	12.0	10.9	13.6	18.1	10.0	9.6	3.9	2.9	44,310	3,896	60,900	5,221								
2011	1,108	100	15.1	13.2	12.5	15.0	17.1	10.2	9.2	3.9	3.8	42,850	3,967	61,690	4,661								
2010 <sup>7</sup>	1,036	100	16.8	14.1	9.4	13.6	14.7	11.4	11.6	5.6	2.7	43,360	5,096	61,630	5,160								
2009 <sup>8</sup>	907	100	15.2	12.3	10.7	15.1	14.3	13.2	12.0	4.1	3.1	47,360	2,550	65,830	4,857								
2008	977	100	14.4	10.8	11.7	15.3	14.9	12.1	13.5	4.1	3.2	48,220	3,843	68,650	7,221								
2007	943	100	16.5	9.0	9.8	14.9	19.8	11.9	11.4	3.8	2.9	50,530	3,957	64,820	4,814								
2006	888	100	15.4	12.9	11.3	13.6	19.7	8.9	9.8	3.9	4.5	46,870	3,173	64,760	5,128								
2005	817	100	16.5	11.1	8.9	12.6	17.2	12.5	11.3	6.0	4.0	50,730	4,790	68,310	4,652								
2004 <sup>9</sup>	824	100	14.7	10.3	12.0	14.4	17.6	10.4	12.8	5.1	4.1	48,770	3,443	68,470	6,302								
2003	754	100	15.0	11.4	10.9	11.6	15.0	10.4	12.6	7.1	5.8	50,890	N	73,230	N								
2002	764	100	13.0	10.1	8.2	16.4	21.4	9.9	13.2	5.3	2.5	52,720	N	65,850	N								
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE</b>																							
2001	1,229	100	13.1	9.7	10.1	15.3	18.2	11.2	12.2	5.9	4.2	52,320	N	71,910	N								
2000 <sup>10</sup>	1,041	100	14.0	10.7	10.7	11.9	18.7	12.7	13.4	5.0	2.9	52,240	N	69,170	N								
1999 <sup>11</sup>	961	100	15.6	12.6	9.9	10.7	17.3	13.9	11.2	5.1	3.6	52,070	N	66,980	N								
1998	775	100	11.8	11.3	7.2	14.5	18.7	14.9	13.7	4.7	3.3	55,520	N	68,800	N								
1997	823	100	12.1	14.0	9.5	14.8	17.7	12.1	12.0	4.9	3.0	50,480	N	66,160	N								
1996	851	100	18.3	13.1	10.0	17.3	11.6	10.3	13.5	3.1	2.9	43,260	N	64,820	N								
1995 <sup>12</sup>	763	100	16.2	14.4	12.6	15.0	16.5	9.4	11.7	3.4	0.8	40,550	N	55,390	N								
1994 <sup>13</sup>	547	100	15.6	10.1	10.7	13.5	18.6	14.1	10.9	4.6	1.8	50,320	N	62,510	N								
1993 <sup>14</sup>	614	100	15.0	11.4	12.2	14.7	20.3	12.4	7.4	4.9	1.8	47,550	N	58,360	N								
1992 <sup>15</sup>	752	100	16.8	11.5	11.2	15.4	18.2	10.1	12.4	2.4	2.1	45,430	N	57,360	N								
1991	608	100	14.0	11.2	12.4	13.2	18.7	11.8	14.7	2.8	1.2	49,390	N	59,710	N								
1990	530	100	15.3	12.4	10.1	12.8	21.7	12.6	7.9	5.3	1.9	48,990	N	60,150	N								
1989	511	100	17.9	18.8	9.2	13.6	16.3	10.7	9.7	2.7	1.0	38,760	N	52,690	N								
1988	469	100	14.9	17.1	12.5	17.2	13.7	12.2	8.9	3.3	0.2	38,500	N	51,690	N								
1987 <sup>16</sup>	469	100	18.5	14.0	11.6	15.7	15.8	12.1	8.4	2.6	1.4	41,450	N	52,940	N								

Footnotes provided at end of table.



Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>.)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)	
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
<b>TWO OR MORE RACES</b>															
2023	2,778	100	9.1	8.6	6.8	10.2	18.8	12.0	14.8	7.3	12.5	68,860	4,280	107,500	8,703
2022	2,482	100	8.9	7.5	6.3	12.3	17.4	14.6	14.9	7.4	10.7	72,230	4,236	101,800	7,438
2021	2,330	100	10.8	6.5	7.8	10.2	16.2	10.9	17.5	9.6	10.5	71,650	5,620	101,300	5,906
2020 <sup>3</sup>	2,242	100	8.5	7.3	7.0	9.5	13.5	14.7	18.5	7.5	13.4	81,340	3,770	118,600	8,962
2019	2,269	100	7.0	8.3	9.1	11.0	15.8	12.4	14.3	9.6	12.4	72,770	3,852	104,300	6,538
2018	2,207	100	9.2	9.3	9.0	11.0	16.5	13.6	14.2	7.8	9.2	66,660	4,287	94,110	6,580
2017 <sup>4</sup>	2,086	100	9.9	8.0	9.1	12.8	17.2	12.4	14.7	6.0	9.9	65,230	4,704	92,060	5,264
2017	2,094	100	9.3	7.7	9.2	13.3	16.8	12.4	14.3	6.3	8.9	66,010	5,503	92,110	5,235
2016	2,015	100	9.3	9.6	8.9	11.6	18.7	12.0	13.5	7.4	8.9	64,060	3,038	91,340	5,783
2015	1,870	100	12.4	9.8	8.5	11.4	18.2	11.4	12.7	8.1	7.5	62,320	3,604	88,930	7,689
2014	1,793	100	11.7	9.5	10.5	11.3	16.8	12.3	13.8	7.4	6.8	58,510	3,190	84,670	5,601
2013 <sup>5</sup>	1,843	100	9.3	9.2	10.1	11.3	18.2	10.4	16.0	6.7	8.8	61,680	7,223	105,100	19,740
2013 <sup>6</sup>	1,860	100	12.1	9.3	9.7	13.5	16.0	12.0	14.5	6.0	6.9	58,500	3,317	81,900	5,637
2012	1,776	100	11.7	10.5	10.3	12.1	17.4	11.0	14.0	6.2	6.8	57,100	2,961	80,150	5,254
2011	1,764	100	11.7	9.5	10.4	13.9	16.6	11.3	13.6	6.1	7.0	57,500	5,209	81,130	4,667
2010 <sup>7</sup>	1,810	100	12.6	9.7	9.2	12.4	18.6	10.4	13.9	7.3	6.0	56,640	2,524	80,640	5,039
2009 <sup>8</sup>	1,484	100	12.2	8.8	10.4	12.6	16.6	11.9	13.3	6.6	7.5	57,850	2,598	83,020	4,229
2008	1,465	100	10.6	8.2	8.8	12.9	17.5	13.2	14.3	7.6	6.8	61,230	4,329	84,940	5,315
2007	1,457	100	10.8	10.7	7.5	12.0	16.2	12.3	16.0	6.7	7.7	60,750	4,882	83,610	3,826
2006	1,393	100	9.3	8.7	8.6	11.6	19.0	11.8	15.4	9.0	6.6	64,760	4,632	86,420	5,405
2005	1,506	100	11.1	7.9	10.1	13.0	16.5	12.6	15.3	6.6	6.9	62,300	3,963	85,490	5,478
2004 <sup>9</sup>	1,517	100	9.3	8.9	8.1	12.6	17.8	14.1	16.3	6.4	6.5	64,130	2,618	87,030	6,319
2003	1,407	100	7.6	10.8	9.4	13.2	16.0	14.4	16.7	6.4	5.4	64,380	N	82,010	N
2002	1,243	100	10.8	10.1	8.7	12.2	19.7	13.0	12.9	6.8	5.8	58,960	N	84,670	N
<b>HISPANIC (ANY RACE)</b>															
2023	19,860	100	8.5	7.5	8.3	12.7	18.5	12.5	15.7	7.8	8.3	65,540	1,259	91,380	2,035
2022	19,320	100	9.6	7.8	8.4	12.6	18.0	13.6	15.3	7.1	7.4	65,300	1,659	88,590	1,869
2021	19,230	100	10.0	7.4	8.7	12.3	18.0	12.2	15.7	7.1	8.4	64,930	1,775	90,570	1,851
2020 <sup>3</sup>	18,340	100	8.8	8.5	7.7	14.2	17.2	13.8	15.2	6.9	7.7	64,840	1,356	88,080	1,645

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thou-sands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)				Mean income (dollars)										
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)			
				7.5	8.2	13.5	18.2	13.1	15.6	13.5	18.2	13.3	14.3	12.8	15.4	12.7	14.4	12.9	13.3					5.1	4.3	5.2
2019	17,670	100	8.7	7.5	8.2	13.5	18.2	13.1	15.6	12.7	14.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	53,040	1,269	69,680	2,035
2018	17,760	100	9.4	9.1	8.9	13.9	18.2	13.3	14.3	12.8	15.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	49,890	1,582	67,410	2,358
2017 <sup>4</sup>	17,340	100	10.0	8.7	9.2	13.6	18.2	12.8	14.6	12.5	15.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	47,530	1,395	64,050	2,126
2017	17,320	100	9.9	8.7	9.2	13.7	17.6	12.5	15.4	12.8	15.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	45,410	1,449	62,000	2,360
2016	16,920	100	10.0	9.5	8.9	14.3	18.1	12.7	14.4	12.7	14.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	42,780	1,533	58,390	2,155
2015	16,670	100	10.3	9.2	11.1	14.1	17.6	12.9	14.4	12.9	14.4	12.9	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	40,800	1,371	60,500	2,483
2014	16,240	100	10.8	10.3	11.5	14.0	18.3	12.5	13.3	12.5	13.3	12.4	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	38,340	1,066	72,230	1,355
2013 <sup>5</sup>	16,090	100	11.1	11.7	11.8	15.3	16.4	11.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.4	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	35,360	2,488	73,360	3,565
2013 <sup>6</sup>	15,810	100	11.5	11.1	11.2	14.5	18.6	11.9	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.4	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	32,150	1,156	69,570	1,544
2012	15,590	100	12.2	11.2	11.7	14.8	18.4	11.2	12.1	11.2	12.1	12.1	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	30,260	1,132	68,840	1,480
2011	14,940	100	12.0	10.8	11.6	15.5	18.6	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	28,730	1,182	68,770	1,283
2010 <sup>7</sup>	14,440	100	12.2	10.8	11.3	14.8	18.0	11.4	12.7	11.4	12.7	12.7	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	26,960	1,297	69,600	1,470
2009 <sup>8</sup>	13,300	100	10.9	11.0	11.5	15.0	17.7	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	25,220	1,134	71,700	1,294
2008	13,430	100	11.0	11.1	11.0	15.7	17.7	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.5	13.3	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	23,840	1,093	70,520	1,201
2007	13,340	100	10.3	9.9	10.4	16.1	18.2	13.0	13.4	13.0	13.4	13.4	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	22,830	1,213	72,050	1,248
2006	12,970	100	10.3	9.9	11.1	14.0	20.7	11.5	13.2	11.5	13.2	13.2	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	21,810	1,208	73,530	1,387
2005	12,520	100	10.6	9.9	11.2	15.4	19.4	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.6	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	20,760	879	70,520	1,167
2004 <sup>9</sup>	12,180	100	10.5	10.9	10.8	16.0	18.6	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.2	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	19,070	1,215	70,620	1,421
2003	11,690	100	10.1	10.9	11.4	15.7	19.0	12.0	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.5	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	18,070	1,191	70,170	1,277
2002	11,340	100	10.2	10.1	10.9	15.9	18.7	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.6	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	17,320	1,277	72,300	1,590
2001	10,500	100	9.7	10.4	11.1	14.6	19.6	12.4	13.5	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	16,740	1,143	72,380	1,505
2000 <sup>10</sup>	10,030	100	9.3	9.9	11.4	14.1	20.3	12.9	14.0	12.9	14.0	14.0	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	15,310	1,311	73,340	1,736
1999 <sup>11</sup>	9,579	100	9.8	10.8	11.8	14.8	19.6	12.2	13.1	12.2	13.1	13.1	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	14,040	1,269	69,680	2,035
1998	9,060	100	12.5	12.1	10.0	15.7	18.8	12.0	11.6	12.0	11.6	11.6	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	13,890	1,582	67,410	2,358
1997	8,590	100	13.7	12.3	10.8	15.8	18.8	11.7	10.6	11.7	10.6	10.6	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	12,530	1,395	64,050	2,126
1996	8,225	100	13.7	12.7	12.6	15.6	18.0	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.6	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	11,410	1,449	62,000	2,360
1995 <sup>12</sup>	7,939	100	15.3	13.5	12.4	15.6	17.8	10.4	9.8	10.4	9.8	9.8	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	10,780	1,533	58,390	2,155
1994 <sup>13</sup>	7,735	100	14.9	14.0	11.5	15.3	18.0	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.1	10.1	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	10,480	1,371	60,500	2,483
1993 <sup>14</sup>	7,362	100	13.6	14.0	11.7	16.3	19.0	9.9	10.5	9.9	10.5	10.5	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	9,800	1,481	59,290	2,051
1992 <sup>15</sup>	7,153	100	13.9	13.5	11.9	14.9	19.1	11.4	10.3	11.4	10.3	10.3	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	9,330	1,541	57,810	1,495
1991	6,379	100	13.3	13.4	11.7	14.7	19.1	12.0	10.3	12.0	10.3	10.3	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	8,670	1,597	59,380	1,563
1990	6,220	100	13.2	13.0	11.4	14.7	20.2	12.3	10.0	12.3	10.0	10.0	14.8	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	8,600	1,606	59,620	1,616

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

**Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year <sup>1</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution										Median income (dollars)		Mean income (dollars)					
		Total	Under \$15,000	\$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	
1989.....	5,933	100	13.2	11.5	10.9	15.6	18.5	12.2	12.4	12.4	3.2	2.5	49,000	1,563	62,570	1,769			
1988.....	5,910	100	14.2	12.0	11.1	15.5	18.7	12.4	10.7	3.1	2.4	47,500	1,981	60,650	2,115				
1987 <sup>16</sup> .....	5,642	100	14.6	12.5	11.9	14.7	18.2	12.1	10.8	3.0	2.2	46,790	1,672	59,970	1,827				
1986.....	5,418	100	14.1	12.5	12.1	14.7	18.9	12.0	10.9	3.3	1.5	45,910	1,967	57,970	1,568				
1985 <sup>17</sup> .....	5,213	100	14.1	14.2	12.3	14.4	19.6	11.3	10.0	2.8	1.1	44,410	1,706	55,490	1,485				
1984 <sup>18</sup> .....	4,883	100	15.2	13.3	11.7	14.5	19.7	11.8	10.1	2.5	1.3	44,670	1,842	55,550	1,782				
1983.....	4,326	100	14.7	14.8	11.3	17.0	18.7	11.4	8.7	2.4	0.9	43,570	1,816	53,050	1,676				
1982.....	4,085	100	14.6	15.0	12.0	15.6	19.4	10.9	9.7	1.5	1.3	43,320	1,883	53,460	1,784				
1981.....	3,980	100	12.2	13.5	12.3	15.7	20.9	12.1	10.1	2.2	1.0	46,310	2,086	55,610	1,748				
1980.....	3,906	100	13.5	12.7	13.0	16.2	19.4	12.1	9.8	2.2	1.0	45,260	2,018	55,290	1,811				
1979 <sup>19</sup> .....	3,684	100	11.6	12.1	11.1	17.3	21.5	12.4	10.2	2.5	1.3	48,020	2,277	58,100	1,920				
1978.....	3,291	100	11.4	12.7	11.9	17.5	20.4	13.6	9.5	2.1	1.0	47,580	1,896	56,200	1,870				
1977.....	3,304	100	11.4	13.6	12.8	17.4	21.6	12.4	8.2	1.9	0.8	45,850	1,325	54,110	1,374				
1976 <sup>20</sup> .....	3,081	100	13.5	13.7	12.8	20.6	20.6	12.4	7.8	1.8	0.6	43,870	1,539	51,850	1,388				
1975 <sup>21</sup> .....	2,948	100	13.4	13.6	13.9	17.5	21.0	11.8	6.8	1.3	0.7	42,960	1,562	51,000	1,491				
1974 <sup>21, 22</sup> .....	2,897	100	10.4	13.5	13.6	16.1	23.2	12.8	8.0	1.7	0.8	46,760	1,684	54,160	1,451				
1973.....	2,722	100	10.2	12.4	12.5	18.5	22.6	13.5	8.1	1.7	0.5	46,960	1,755	54,560	1,461				
1972 <sup>23</sup> .....	2,655	100	10.3	13.1	13.4	18.5	23.9	11.3	7.2	1.4	0.8	46,970	1,510	53,990	1,510				

Footnotes provided on next page.

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Since 2003, federal surveys have allowed respondents to report more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using both approaches. Since Hispanic individuals may be any race, data for the Hispanic population overlap with data for race groups. Of those who reported only one race in the 2024 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 171 percent of White householders, 5.8 percent of Black householders, 2.4 percent of Asian householders, and 32.3 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for the Hispanic population or for race groups because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity. Data on Hispanic origin were first collected in 1972. Data on Asian and Pacific Islander origin and American Indian and Alaska Native origin were first collected in 1987. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

<sup>2</sup> 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 beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>3</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>5</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>6</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>7</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>8</sup> Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$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.

<sup>9</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>10</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>11</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 70,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

<sup>12</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>13</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC 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.

<sup>14</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>15</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>16</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>20</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>21</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>22</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>23</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>24</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>25</sup> Note: Median income estimates are calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals. Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-3.

### Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2022 and 2023

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Measure	2022		2023		Percent change (2023 less 2022)*, 2	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	3.0	0.05	3.1	0.06	1.6	2.33
Second quintile . . . . .	8.2	0.08	8.3	0.09	0.8	1.27
Third quintile . . . . .	14.0	0.12	14.1	0.12	0.3	1.10
Fourth quintile . . . . .	22.5	0.17	22.6	0.15	0.3	0.92
Highest quintile . . . . .	52.1	0.34	51.9	0.33	-0.4	0.79
Top 5 percent . . . . .	23.5	0.40	23.0	0.39	*-2.2	2.16
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	17,780	512	18,980	385	*6.7	3.64
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	77,540	1,006	80,610	634	*4.0	1.40
90th percentile . . . . .	224,500	2,664	234,900	2,475	*4.6	1.44
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.488	0.0033	0.485	0.0034	-0.7	0.85
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	12.63	0.365	12.38	0.257	-2.0	3.46
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.90	0.046	2.91	0.030	0.6	1.69
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	4.36	0.113	4.25	0.079	-2.6	3.18
<b>EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME</b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	3.5	0.06	3.5	0.06	1.0	2.46
Second quintile . . . . .	9.1	0.08	9.1	0.09	-0.6	1.21
Third quintile . . . . .	14.6	0.11	14.6	0.12	0.3	1.07
Fourth quintile . . . . .	22.1	0.16	22.4	0.15	*1.0	0.92
Highest quintile . . . . .	50.7	0.32	50.4	0.33	-0.5	0.85
Top 5 percent . . . . .	22.9	0.39	22.4	0.39	*-2.3	2.23
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	27,100	630	28,550	493	*5.4	2.79
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	103,500	1,153	106,900	1,218	*3.3	1.41
90th percentile . . . . .	280,400	3,227	291,800	3,646	*4.1	1.56
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.467	0.0032	0.465	0.0034	-0.4	0.94
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	10.35	0.257	10.22	0.206	-1.2	2.97
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.71	0.037	2.73	0.036	0.8	1.81
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	3.82	0.080	3.74	0.068	-2.0	2.65

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Note: Median income estimates are calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-4a.

**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000)). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in “The Changing Shape of the Nation’s Income Distribution: 1947–1998,” *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion												
	Household income at selected percentiles										Household income ratios at selected percentiles		
	10th percentile	20th percentile	30th percentile	40th percentile	50th percentile (median)	60th percentile	70th percentile	80th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th
2023.....	18,980	33,000	47,910	62,200	80,610	101,000	127,300	165,300	234,900	316,100	12.38	2.91	4.25
2022.....	17,780	31,190	45,680	60,330	77,540	97,730	123,400	159,100	224,500	306,700	12.63	2.90	4.36
2021.....	17,540	31,360	45,380	61,590	79,260	100,500	126,800	167,000	237,400	320,600	13.53	2.99	4.52
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	18,310	31,900	46,680	61,520	79,560	100,100	126,900	166,100	236,300	321,700	12.90	2.97	4.34
2019.....	18,940	33,200	47,760	63,240	81,210	102,200	129,700	168,400	237,800	319,200	12.55	2.93	4.29
2018.....	17,550	30,710	44,390	59,980	75,790	95,420	120,200	155,900	221,100	298,400	12.60	2.92	4.32
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	17,500	30,380	42,910	57,780	74,810	94,420	119,900	154,900	222,400	298,700	12.71	2.97	4.27
2017.....	17,400	30,150	42,850	57,650	75,100	94,900	119,700	155,200	219,100	290,100	12.59	2.92	4.32
2016.....	16,950	29,890	43,230	56,780	73,520	93,230	117,200	150,700	212,400	280,500	12.53	2.89	4.34
2015.....	16,660	28,640	40,520	54,660	71,000	90,450	113,900	147,000	203,700	269,400	12.23	2.87	4.26
2014.....	15,410	26,900	38,560	51,700	67,360	85,630	108,600	140,900	197,700	259,300	12.83	2.93	4.37
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	15,530	26,740	38,780	52,250	68,220	85,560	108,300	140,300	197,900	261,200	12.74	2.90	4.39
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	15,790	26,610	38,270	51,170	66,130	83,400	104,400	134,800	191,000	249,500	12.10	2.89	4.19
2012.....	15,770	26,540	38,400	51,240	65,740	83,220	103,900	134,100	188,100	246,300	11.93	2.86	4.17
2011.....	15,760	26,610	38,450	50,600	65,750	82,010	103,800	133,400	188,600	244,300	11.97	2.87	4.17
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	16,060	27,090	38,500	51,460	66,730	83,290	105,600	135,500	187,900	244,400	11.70	2.82	4.15
2009 <sup>6</sup> .....	16,640	28,080	40,030	52,920	68,340	84,850	106,600	137,300	189,000	247,100	11.36	2.76	4.11
2008.....	16,630	28,320	40,550	53,330	68,780	85,770	107,900	137,100	189,100	246,100	11.37	2.75	4.14
2007.....	17,240	28,760	41,960	55,420	71,210	87,890	110,600	141,800	192,800	250,900	11.18	2.71	4.13
2006.....	17,450	29,130	42,040	54,920	70,080	87,230	109,200	141,100	193,400	253,000	11.08	2.76	4.02
2005.....	16,890	28,690	40,570	53,860	69,310	86,260	107,700	137,200	188,600	248,300	11.17	2.72	4.10
2004 <sup>7</sup> .....	16,790	28,460	40,020	53,380	68,250	85,020	106,700	135,500	186,100	241,900	11.08	2.73	4.07
2003.....	16,620	28,380	40,130	53,650	68,350	85,920	107,700	137,100	186,500	243,200	11.22	2.73	4.11
2002.....	17,110	28,860	40,490	53,760	68,310	85,630	107,200	135,300	183,800	241,600	10.75	2.69	3.99
2001.....	17,430	29,310	41,150	54,330	68,870	86,440	107,700	136,200	185,300	245,400	10.63	2.69	3.95
2000 <sup>8</sup> .....	17,650	29,880	41,940	55,030	70,020	87,010	108,400	136,400	186,800	242,200	10.58	2.67	3.97
1999 <sup>9</sup> .....	17,850	29,560	42,020	55,070	70,210	86,920	108,000	136,700	185,900	245,000	10.42	2.65	3.93
1998.....	17,080	28,380	41,050	53,540	68,470	85,120	105,500	132,100	178,400	232,800	10.44	2.61	4.01
1997.....	16,450	27,490	39,270	52,120	66,050	82,100	101,600	127,600	174,300	225,900	10.60	2.64	4.02
1996.....	16,240	26,920	38,290	50,610	64,710	80,230	99,330	124,000	167,800	217,900	10.33	2.59	3.98
1995 <sup>10</sup> .....	16,240	26,950	37,690	50,360	63,770	78,600	97,050	121,900	164,100	211,500	10.11	2.57	3.93
1994 <sup>11</sup> .....	15,380	25,720	36,640	48,270	61,800	76,810	95,820	120,400	162,600	210,400	10.57	2.63	4.02
1993 <sup>12</sup> .....	15,040	25,380	36,400	48,310	61,150	75,930	94,450	118,000	160,000	204,800	10.64	2.62	4.06
1992 <sup>13</sup> .....	15,040	25,270	36,210	48,420	61,450	76,020	93,540	116,400	155,600	198,600	10.34	2.53	4.08
1991.....	15,270	25,900	37,190	49,360	61,960	76,250	93,400	116,700	156,100	198,300	10.22	2.52	4.06
1990.....	15,600	26,640	38,370	50,440	63,830	77,160	95,030	117,700	158,000	202,000	10.12	2.47	4.09
1989.....	16,090	27,040	38,700	51,410	64,610	79,010	96,700	120,100	160,800	205,100	9.99	2.49	4.01
1988.....	15,320	26,560	37,800	50,170	63,530	78,180	95,010	118,100	156,300	199,800	10.21	2.46	4.15
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	15,090	26,130	37,590	49,600	63,060	77,430	94,490	117,000	154,400	195,800	10.23	2.45	4.18
1986.....	14,960	25,630	37,300	49,030	62,280	76,090	92,800	115,000	151,000	192,900	10.09	2.42	4.16
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	14,990	25,280	36,000	47,560	60,050	73,670	89,500	110,800	145,300	183,100	9.69	2.42	4.01
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	14,980	24,980	35,490	46,740	58,930	72,020	87,980	108,800	143,100	180,100	9.55	2.43	3.93
1983.....	14,400	24,510	34,500	45,580	57,210	69,950	85,320	105,700	138,400	173,900	9.61	2.40	4.00
1982.....	14,440	23,970	34,320	45,600	57,570	69,670	84,740	103,900	137,000	171,500	9.48	2.38	3.99
1981.....	14,710	24,290	34,520	45,400	57,730	70,220	84,990	103,800	135,600	167,100	9.22	2.35	3.92
1980.....	14,920	24,800	35,300	46,500	58,720	71,290	85,690	104,400	135,600	168,000	9.09	2.31	3.94

Footnotes provided at end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4a.

**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000)). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in “The Changing Shape of the Nation’s Income Distribution: 1947–1998,” *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion												
	Household income at selected percentiles										Household income ratios at selected percentiles		
	10th percentile	20th percentile	30th percentile	40th percentile	50th percentile (median)	60th percentile	70th percentile	80th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th
1979 <sup>17</sup> . . .	15,110	25,770	36,820	47,860	60,610	73,640	88,360	106,800	138,200	172,500	9.14	2.28	4.01
1978 . . . .	15,390	25,470	36,300	48,150	60,720	72,860	87,690	106,000	137,000	169,500	8.90	2.26	3.95
1977 . . . .	15,080	24,690	35,190	46,510	58,450	70,890	85,400	103,400	131,800	163,600	8.74	2.25	3.89
1976 <sup>18</sup> . . .	14,920	24,780	35,390	46,170	58,160	70,330	83,690	101,200	129,800	160,500	8.70	2.23	3.90
1975 <sup>19</sup> . . .	14,830	24,230	34,610	45,480	57,180	68,720	82,220	98,670	126,500	155,700	8.53	2.22	3.84
1974 <sup>19, 20</sup> .	15,260	25,520	36,290	47,330	58,780	69,940	84,000	101,500	130,900	160,700	8.58	2.23	3.85
1973 . . . .	15,140	25,350	36,740	48,750	60,610	72,130	86,490	103,900	134,100	166,900	8.86	2.20	4.02
1972 <sup>21</sup> . . .	14,430	24,780	36,100	47,730	59,330	70,540	83,910	101,000	129,700	162,500	8.99	2.19	4.11
1971 <sup>22</sup> . . .	13,580	24,030	34,780	45,810	57,090	67,410	79,710	96,120	123,300	152,600	9.08	2.16	4.21
1970 . . . .	13,360	24,320	35,510	46,580	57,580	67,750	79,930	96,660	123,100	152,800	9.22	2.13	4.32
1969 . . . .	13,660	24,720	35,960	47,430	58,010	68,600	80,210	96,110	122,000	150,700	8.93	2.10	4.25
1968 . . . .	13,290	23,950	35,320	45,410	55,810	65,080	76,400	91,450	115,300	143,100	8.68	2.07	4.20
1967 <sup>23</sup> . . .	12,210	22,480	33,590	43,840	53,530	62,220	74,720	88,720	112,700	142,400	9.23	2.11	4.38

Footnotes provided at end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4b.

**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000 to 2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion												Summary measures					
	Mean household income of quintiles						Share of household income quintiles						Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent				e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2023.....	17,650	47,590	80,730	129,400	297,300	526,200	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.6	51.9	23.0	0.485	0.616	0.429	0.104	0.203	0.309
2022.....	16,760	45,590	77,700	124,700	288,400	519,800	3.0	8.2	14.0	22.5	52.1	23.5	0.488	0.637	0.440	0.106	0.207	0.315
2021.....	16,640	45,940	79,370	129,300	301,600	537,800	2.9	8.0	13.9	22.6	52.7	23.5	0.494	0.634	0.448	0.108	0.211	0.320
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	17,160	46,490	79,830	129,000	297,700	523,600	3.0	8.2	14.0	22.6	52.2	23.0	0.488	0.617	0.437	0.105	0.206	0.313
2019.....	18,070	48,050	81,490	131,300	300,800	533,300	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.7	51.9	23.0	0.484	0.590	0.432	0.104	0.203	0.306
2018.....	16,520	44,740	76,260	121,800	280,600	499,600	3.1	8.3	14.1	22.6	52.0	23.1	0.486	0.616	0.436	0.105	0.205	0.311
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	16,300	43,450	75,080	121,200	280,300	497,300	3.0	8.1	14.0	22.6	52.3	23.2	0.489	0.617	0.441	0.106	0.207	0.313
2017.....	16,220	43,320	75,340	121,200	271,500	471,500	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.5	22.3	0.482	0.609	0.424	0.103	0.202	0.307
2016.....	16,120	42,970	73,650	118,500	266,400	467,100	3.1	8.3	14.2	22.9	51.5	22.6	0.481	0.601	0.426	0.103	0.201	0.305
2015.....	15,650	40,990	71,400	115,600	254,200	440,800	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.1	22.1	0.479	0.596	0.420	0.101	0.199	0.303
2014.....	14,660	39,020	67,840	110,300	243,600	417,200	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.2	51.2	21.9	0.480	0.611	0.419	0.102	0.200	0.307
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	14,760	39,230	68,420	110,100	246,200	425,800	3.1	8.2	14.3	23.0	51.4	22.2	0.482	0.606	0.428	0.103	0.202	0.307
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	14,830	38,840	66,620	106,300	235,800	410,400	3.2	8.4	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.2	0.476	0.578	0.415	0.100	0.196	0.298
2012.....	14,810	38,270	65,950	105,800	234,400	409,900	3.2	8.3	14.4	23.0	51.0	22.3	0.477	0.586	0.423	0.101	0.198	0.300
2011.....	14,760	38,360	65,470	105,200	233,800	409,100	3.2	8.4	14.3	23.0	51.1	22.3	0.477	0.585	0.422	0.101	0.198	0.300
2010 <sup>5</sup> .....	14,890	38,640	66,590	106,800	229,400	389,000	3.3	8.5	14.6	23.4	50.3	21.3	0.470	0.574	0.400	0.097	0.191	0.293
2009 <sup>6</sup> .....	15,860	40,170	68,000	108,000	234,500	405,500	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.2	50.3	21.7	0.468	0.550	0.403	0.097	0.190	0.288
2008.....	15,940	40,360	68,550	109,100	233,900	403,000	3.4	8.6	14.7	23.3	50.0	21.5	0.466	0.541	0.398	0.096	0.188	0.285
2007.....	16,370	41,730	70,830	112,100	238,100	407,100	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.7	21.2	0.463	0.532	0.391	0.095	0.185	0.281
2006.....	16,500	41,840	70,110	111,000	244,500	432,400	3.4	8.6	14.5	22.9	50.5	22.3	0.470	0.543	0.417	0.099	0.192	0.289
2005.....	15,940	40,930	69,270	108,900	238,700	420,600	3.4	8.6	14.6	23.0	50.4	22.2	0.469	0.545	0.411	0.098	0.192	0.289
2004 <sup>7</sup> .....	15,770	40,350	68,360	107,800	233,100	406,200	3.4	8.7	14.7	23.2	50.1	21.8	0.466	0.543	0.406	0.097	0.190	0.286
2003.....	15,770	40,520	68,780	108,900	232,100	399,600	3.4	8.7	14.8	23.4	49.8	21.4	0.464	0.530	0.397	0.095	0.187	0.283
2002.....	16,090	40,910	68,940	108,400	231,500	404,300	3.5	8.8	14.8	23.3	49.7	21.7	0.462	0.514	0.398	0.095	0.186	0.279
2001.....	16,530	41,530	69,520	109,000	238,100	424,800	3.5	8.7	14.6	23.0	50.1	22.4	0.466	0.515	0.413	0.098	0.189	0.282
2000 <sup>8</sup> .....	16,940	42,290	70,430	109,500	237,300	420,900	3.6	8.9	14.8	23.0	49.8	22.1	0.462	0.490	0.404	0.096	0.185	0.275
1999 <sup>9</sup> .....	17,100	42,000	70,300	109,400	233,300	405,500	3.6	8.9	14.9	23.2	49.4	21.5	0.458	0.476	0.386	0.092	0.180	0.268
1998.....	16,240	41,010	68,620	106,100	224,600	391,400	3.6	9.0	15.0	23.2	49.2	21.4	0.456	0.488	0.389	0.093	0.181	0.271
1997.....	15,780	39,440	66,360	102,800	219,100	384,500	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.2	49.4	21.7	0.459	0.484	0.396	0.094	0.183	0.272
1996.....	15,670	38,460	64,700	100,100	210,600	366,900	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.3	49.0	21.4	0.455	0.464	0.389	0.093	0.179	0.266
1995 <sup>10</sup> .....	15,620	38,170	63,820	98,110	204,700	353,400	3.7	9.1	15.2	23.3	48.7	21.0	0.450	0.452	0.378	0.090	0.175	0.261
1994 <sup>11</sup> .....	14,780	36,820	62,040	96,530	202,900	350,600	3.6	8.9	15.0	23.4	49.1	21.2	0.456	0.471	0.387	0.092	0.179	0.268
1993 <sup>12</sup> .....	14,400	36,520	61,210	95,130	198,200	340,200	3.6	9.0	15.1	23.5	48.9	21.0	0.454	0.467	0.385	0.092	0.178	0.266
1992 <sup>13</sup> .....	14,560	36,470	61,440	94,320	182,800	290,100	3.8	9.4	15.8	24.2	46.9	18.6	0.433	0.417	0.324	0.080	0.160	0.243
1991.....	14,860	37,330	62,010	94,530	181,300	282,900	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.2	46.5	18.1	0.428	0.411	0.313	0.078	0.156	0.237
1990.....	15,270	38,430	63,480	95,710	185,700	295,800	3.8	9.6	15.9	24.0	46.6	18.5	0.428	0.402	0.317	0.078	0.156	0.236
1989.....	15,630	38,900	64,650	97,800	191,200	308,900	3.8	9.5	15.8	24.0	46.8	18.9	0.431	0.406	0.324	0.080	0.158	0.239
1988.....	15,080	38,070	63,680	96,260	183,800	289,800	3.8	9.6	16.0	24.2	46.3	18.3	0.426	0.401	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.236
1987 <sup>14</sup> .....	14,840	37,710	63,040	95,290	181,200	285,500	3.8	9.6	16.1	24.3	46.2	18.2	0.426	0.408	0.314	0.078	0.155	0.237
1986.....	14,440	37,150	62,170	93,660	177,300	277,700	3.8	9.7	16.2	24.3	46.1	18.0	0.425	0.416	0.310	0.077	0.155	0.237
1985 <sup>15</sup> .....	14,270	36,170	60,040	90,320	168,700	260,200	3.9	9.8	16.2	24.4	45.6	17.6	0.419	0.403	0.300	0.075	0.151	0.231
1984 <sup>16</sup> .....	14,290	35,600	58,990	88,820	163,300	246,500	4.0	9.9	16.3	24.6	45.2	17.1	0.415	0.391	0.290	0.073	0.147	0.225
1983.....	13,840	34,770	57,480	86,260	158,400	239,300	4.0	9.9	16.4	24.6	45.1	17.0	0.414	0.397	0.288	0.072	0.147	0.226
1982.....	13,670	34,590	57,260	85,160	156,200	236,000	4.0	10.0	16.5	24.5	45.0	17.0	0.412	0.401	0.287	0.072	0.146	0.226
1981.....	13,930	34,700	57,480	85,680	153,100	227,400	4.1	10.1	16.7	24.8	44.3	16.5	0.406	0.387	0.277	0.070	0.141	0.220
1980.....	14,290	35,570	58,690	86,470	154,200	230,400	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.5	0.403	0.375	0.274	0.069	0.140	0.216

Footnotes provided on next page.



Table A-4b.

**Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000 to 2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in “The Changing Shape of the Nation’s Income Distribution: 1947-1998,” *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Share of household income quintiles						Summary measures					
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	Top 5 percent	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
1979 <sup>17</sup> .....	14,750	36,690	60,490	88,760	159,300	242,900	4.1	10.2	16.8	24.6	44.2	16.9	0.404	0.369	0.279	0.070	0.141	0.216
1978.....	14,850	36,480	60,230	88,230	157,500	239,800	4.2	10.2	16.8	24.7	44.1	16.8	0.402	0.363	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1977.....	14,360	35,350	58,480	85,680	152,800	233,700	4.2	10.2	16.9	24.7	44.0	16.8	0.402	0.364	0.276	0.069	0.139	0.213
1976 <sup>18</sup> .....	14,450	35,380	58,190	84,500	149,600	227,900	4.3	10.3	17.0	24.7	43.7	16.6	0.398	0.361	0.271	0.068	0.137	0.211
1975 <sup>19</sup> .....	14,100	34,630	56,820	82,560	145,800	221,200	4.3	10.4	17.0	24.7	43.6	16.5	0.397	0.361	0.270	0.067	0.136	0.210
1974 <sup>19, 20</sup> .....	14,610	36,310	58,520	84,520	149,700	227,600	4.3	10.6	17.0	24.6	43.5	16.5	0.395	0.352	0.267	0.067	0.134	0.207
1973.....	14,640	36,810	60,380	86,860	155,400	239,400	4.2	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	16.9	0.400	0.360	0.275	0.069	0.139	0.213
1972 <sup>21</sup> .....	13,970	36,080	58,890	84,540	151,800	235,200	4.1	10.4	17.0	24.5	43.9	17.0	0.401	0.371	0.279	0.070	0.140	0.216
1971 <sup>22</sup> .....	13,230	34,960	56,690	80,590	142,800	219,000	4.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	43.5	16.7	0.396	0.370	0.273	0.068	0.138	0.214
1970.....	13,130	35,580	57,290	80,750	143,000	219,400	4.1	10.8	17.4	24.5	43.3	16.6	0.394	0.370	0.271	0.068	0.138	0.214
1969.....	13,360	36,070	57,630	80,730	141,900	218,400	4.1	10.9	17.5	24.5	43.0	16.6	0.391	0.357	0.268	0.067	0.135	0.209
1968.....	13,010	34,900	55,350	77,220	134,200	205,100	4.2	11.1	17.6	24.5	42.6	16.3	0.386	0.352	0.261	0.065	0.133	0.206
1967 <sup>23</sup> .....	11,990	33,220	53,030	74,200	133,500	210,600	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.6	17.2	0.397	0.377	0.280	0.070	0.141	0.218

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$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.

<sup>7</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>8</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.

<sup>9</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

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

<sup>11</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>12</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC 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.

<sup>13</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>14</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>15</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>16</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>18</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>19</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>20</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>21</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>22</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>23</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

Note: Median income estimates are currently calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals. Between 1976 and 1987, some median income estimates were also calculated using Pareto interpolation. More details on the different methods used can be found in “Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (Advance Report)” at <<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/1989/demographics/p60-166.pdf>>. Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Margins of error are available via email at <[sehsd.isb.list@census.gov](mailto:sehsd.isb.list@census.gov)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-5.

**Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023**

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion														
	Share of equivalence-adjusted income quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles					Summary measures				
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75	
2023.....	3.5	9.1	14.6	22.4	50.4	10.22	2.73	3.74	0.465	0.644	0.401	0.097	0.192	0.298	
2022.....	3.5	9.1	14.6	22.4	50.7	10.35	2.71	3.82	0.467	0.661	0.408	0.098	0.194	0.303	
2021.....	3.3	8.8	14.4	22.3	51.2	10.90	2.80	3.88	0.474	0.662	0.419	0.101	0.199	0.308	
2020 <sup>1</sup> .....	3.4	8.9	14.5	22.4	50.8	10.74	2.80	3.83	0.469	0.643	0.410	0.099	0.195	0.302	
2019.....	3.6	9.0	14.6	22.3	50.5	9.78	2.71	3.61	0.465	0.597	0.404	0.097	0.190	0.291	
2018.....	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.4	50.3	10.09	2.70	3.74	0.464	0.628	0.405	0.097	0.191	0.296	
2017 <sup>2</sup> .....	3.4	8.9	14.4	22.4	50.9	10.59	2.78	3.80	0.471	0.643	0.416	0.100	0.196	0.304	
2017.....	3.5	9.0	14.7	22.7	50.1	10.45	2.75	3.80	0.463	0.639	0.397	0.096	0.191	0.298	
2016.....	3.5	9.1	14.7	22.5	50.2	10.38	2.70	3.84	0.464	0.629	0.403	0.097	0.192	0.297	
2015.....	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.8	10.48	2.68	3.92	0.462	0.623	0.396	0.096	0.190	0.295	
2014.....	3.3	9.0	14.8	22.9	50.0	10.71	2.72	3.93	0.464	0.648	0.397	0.096	0.192	0.301	
2013 <sup>3</sup> .....	3.4	8.8	14.7	22.8	50.3	10.65	2.73	3.91	0.467	0.635	0.409	0.095	0.194	0.301	
2013.....	3.5	9.1	14.9	22.9	49.6	10.09	2.66	3.79	0.459	0.620	0.392	0.095	0.188	0.293	
2012.....	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.9	49.9	10.38	2.66	3.91	0.463	0.629	0.405	0.097	0.192	0.298	
2011.....	3.4	9.0	14.8	22.8	50.0	10.19	2.69	3.79	0.463	0.626	0.404	0.097	0.191	0.297	
2010 <sup>4</sup> .....	3.4	9.2	15.0	23.1	49.2	10.44	2.67	3.91	0.456	0.617	0.382	0.093	0.185	0.290	
2009.....	3.6	9.3	15.0	22.9	49.4	10.07	2.63	3.82	0.456	0.605	0.390	0.094	0.186	0.289	
2008.....	3.7	9.4	15.1	22.8	48.9	9.50	2.58	3.68	0.450	0.568	0.377	0.091	0.180	0.278	
2007.....	3.8	9.5	15.3	22.9	48.5	9.19	2.55	3.60	0.444	0.548	0.368	0.089	0.175	0.271	
2006.....	3.8	9.4	14.9	22.5	49.3	9.12	2.57	3.55	0.452	0.557	0.393	0.093	0.182	0.278	
2005.....	3.8	9.5	15.1	22.6	49.1	9.27	2.55	3.64	0.450	0.571	0.386	0.092	0.181	0.280	
2004 <sup>5</sup> .....	3.8	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.7	9.22	2.55	3.62	0.447	0.559	0.380	0.091	0.179	0.276	
2003.....	3.9	9.5	15.2	22.8	48.6	9.15	2.56	3.58	0.445	0.548	0.373	0.090	0.176	0.272	
2002.....	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.7	48.4	8.73	2.51	3.48	0.443	0.523	0.373	0.089	0.174	0.267	
2001.....	4.0	9.6	15.2	22.4	48.8	8.63	2.50	3.45	0.446	0.527	0.386	0.091	0.177	0.270	
2000 <sup>7</sup> .....	4.1	9.8	15.2	22.3	48.6	8.58	2.50	3.44	0.442	0.501	0.380	0.090	0.174	0.263	
1999 <sup>8</sup> .....	4.0	9.7	15.3	22.6	48.4	8.72	2.50	3.49	0.441	0.492	0.366	0.088	0.171	0.260	
1998.....	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.7	48.1	8.72	2.44	3.57	0.439	0.506	0.369	0.088	0.172	0.262	
1997.....	4.0	9.8	15.4	22.6	48.3	8.93	2.47	3.61	0.440	0.500	0.374	0.089	0.173	0.263	
1996.....	4.0	9.8	15.5	22.7	47.9	8.76	2.45	3.57	0.437	0.474	0.370	0.088	0.170	0.256	
1995 <sup>9</sup> .....	4.1	9.9	15.6	22.8	47.6	8.59	2.42	3.55	0.433	0.463	0.356	0.085	0.166	0.251	
1994 <sup>10</sup> .....	4.0	9.8	15.6	22.8	47.8	8.95	2.43	3.68	0.436	0.474	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256	
1993 <sup>11</sup> .....	3.9	9.8	15.6	23.0	47.7	9.08	2.43	3.73	0.436	0.472	0.363	0.087	0.169	0.256	
1992 <sup>12</sup> .....	4.2	10.4	16.3	23.7	45.5	8.60	2.34	3.68	0.412	0.416	0.298	0.074	0.149	0.230	
1991.....	4.3	10.6	16.5	23.6	45.0	8.30	2.31	3.59	0.406	0.398	0.289	0.071	0.144	0.222	
1990.....	4.4	10.6	16.3	23.5	45.1	8.07	2.31	3.49	0.406	0.386	0.292	0.072	0.143	0.220	

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-5. **Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2023—Con.**

(Further explanation of income inequality measures is available in "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion										Summary measures					
	Share of equivalence-adjusted income quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles					Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	Atkinson		
	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th	e=0.25	e=0.50				e=0.75		
1989.....	4.4	10.5	16.3	23.4	45.3	7.93	2.31	3.43	0.408	0.390	0.297	0.073	0.145	0.222		
1988.....	4.4	10.7	16.5	23.7	44.7	8.06	2.28	3.53	0.402	0.379	0.285	0.070	0.141	0.216		
1987 <sup>13</sup> .....	4.4	10.8	16.7	23.8	44.4	8.07	2.25	3.58	0.399	0.379	0.280	0.069	0.139	0.215		
1986.....	4.5	10.8	16.6	23.8	44.3	7.80	2.27	3.44	0.397	0.375	0.276	0.068	0.137	0.212		
1985 <sup>14</sup> .....	4.6	10.9	16.7	23.7	44.1	7.77	2.25	3.46	0.394	0.369	0.269	0.067	0.135	0.208		
1984 <sup>15</sup> .....	4.6	11.0	16.8	24.0	43.6	7.81	2.23	3.50	0.389	0.366	0.261	0.065	0.132	0.205		
1983.....	4.6	11.0	16.9	24.0	43.5	7.52	2.21	3.41	0.389	0.373	0.260	0.065	0.132	0.207		
1982.....	4.7	11.1	17.0	23.9	43.2	6.94	2.15	3.23	0.384	0.370	0.255	0.064	0.129	0.203		
1981.....	5.0	11.4	17.2	24.0	42.4	6.75	2.13	3.17	0.373	0.346	0.240	0.060	0.122	0.192		
1980.....	5.2	11.6	17.3	24.0	41.9	6.52	2.10	3.11	0.367	0.325	0.233	0.058	0.118	0.184		
1979 <sup>16</sup> .....	5.3	11.7	17.2	23.8	41.9	6.33	2.09	3.03	0.366	0.314	0.233	0.058	0.117	0.182		
1978.....	5.4	11.8	17.3	23.7	41.8	6.20	2.08	2.98	0.363	0.308	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178		
1977.....	5.5	11.7	17.3	23.7	41.7	6.06	2.06	2.95	0.362	0.309	0.230	0.057	0.115	0.178		
1976 <sup>17</sup> .....	5.6	11.8	17.4	23.8	41.5	6.07	2.06	2.94	0.359	0.301	0.225	0.056	0.112	0.174		
1975 <sup>18</sup> .....	5.6	11.9	17.3	23.6	41.6	5.86	2.05	2.86	0.359	0.298	0.226	0.056	0.113	0.174		
1974 <sup>18,19</sup> .....	5.8	12.1	17.3	23.6	41.2	6.11	2.09	2.92	0.354	0.288	0.220	0.055	0.110	0.169		
1973.....	5.6	12.0	17.2	23.5	41.7	6.11	2.08	2.94	0.360	0.288	0.228	0.056	0.113	0.173		
1972 <sup>20</sup> .....	5.6	11.9	17.2	23.4	41.9	5.89	2.07	2.85	0.362	0.301	0.233	0.057	0.115	0.177		
1971 <sup>21</sup> .....	5.7	12.0	17.2	23.4	41.7	5.86	2.05	2.86	0.359	0.297	0.229	0.056	0.113	0.174		
1970.....	5.7	12.1	17.3	23.4	41.5	5.76	2.03	2.84	0.357	0.297	0.227	0.056	0.112	0.174		
1969.....	5.8	12.2	17.3	23.4	41.3	5.70	2.02	2.83	0.353	0.281	0.223	0.055	0.109	0.168		
1968.....	5.8	12.3	17.4	23.4	41.1	5.94	2.07	2.87	0.351	0.284	0.220	0.054	0.109	0.168		
1967 <sup>22</sup> .....	5.6	12.0	17.1	23.2	42.1	5.84	2.05	2.84	0.362	0.302	0.238	0.058	0.116	0.178		

Footnotes provided on next page.

<sup>1</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.  
<sup>2</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.  
<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.  
<sup>4</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.  
<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.  
<sup>6</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.  
<sup>7</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.  
<sup>8</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.  
<sup>9</sup> Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000-household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.  
<sup>10</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.  
<sup>11</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC 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.

<sup>12</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.  
<sup>13</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.  
<sup>14</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.  
<sup>15</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.  
<sup>16</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.  
<sup>17</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.  
<sup>18</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.  
<sup>19</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.  
<sup>20</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.  
<sup>21</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.  
<sup>22</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.  
 Note: Some estimates have been slightly revised from previous estimates due to an improved table processing system. Margins of error are available via email at <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-6.

**Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023**

(Earnings in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2022			2023			Percent change in number of workers (2023 less 2022)*		Percent change in median earnings (2023 less 2022)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)				
<b>PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS</b>										
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>170,900</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>173,100</b>	<b>50,310</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>*1.3</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.32</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male . . . . .	90,380	54,870	1,124	91,270	56,280	490	*1.0	0.68	*2.6	2.03
Female . . . . .	80,490	42,960	268	81,790	42,110	273	*1.6	0.80	*-2.0	0.78
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>										
White . . . . .	130,900	51,070	793	132,300	50,720	242	*1.1	0.59	-0.7	1.46
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	102,800	54,050	290	103,300	55,100	757	0.5	0.67	*1.9	1.34
Black . . . . .	21,880	43,490	600	22,110	43,090	2,115	1.1	1.77	-0.9	4.96
Asian . . . . .	11,650	64,400	1,427	11,850	63,850	3,599	1.7	2.19	-0.8	5.46
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	31,630	37,910	405	32,830	37,280	359	*3.8	1.06	*-1.7	1.31
<b>Age</b>										
Under 65 years . . . . .	157,900	50,910	708	159,500	50,700	233	*1.0	0.50	-0.4	1.32
15 to 24 years . . . . .	22,970	19,500	1,112	22,760	19,880	893	-0.9	1.94	1.9	7.31
25 to 34 years . . . . .	37,650	49,640	1,050	37,780	50,160	479	0.4	0.98	1.1	2.23
35 to 44 years . . . . .	36,550	58,960	674	37,240	59,750	1,901	*1.9	0.92	1.3	3.17
45 to 54 years . . . . .	32,790	62,530	948	33,190	61,190	510	*1.2	1.01	*-2.1	1.58
55 to 64 years . . . . .	27,990	57,270	1,540	28,500	57,490	2,169	*1.8	1.40	0.4	4.51
65 years and older . . . . .	12,930	41,270	2,188	13,590	39,390	2,190	*5.1	3.36	-4.5	6.25
<b>Educational Attainment</b>										
<b>Total, aged 25 and older</b> . . . . .	<b>147,900</b>	<b>54,180</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>150,300</b>	<b>54,970</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>*1.6</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>*1.5</b>	<b>1.38</b>
No high school diploma . . . . .	9,167	32,180	470	9,430	31,240	349	2.9	3.95	*-2.9	1.67
High school, no college . . . . .	36,830	42,100	302	37,480	41,420	314	1.8	1.94	*-1.6	0.99
Some college . . . . .	36,760	48,970	526	37,260	50,010	629	1.4	1.86	*2.1	1.60
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	65,150	78,250	690	66,120	77,910	1,899	*1.5	1.36	-0.4	2.42
<b>FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS</b>										
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>121,400</b>	<b>62,460</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>121,300</b>	<b>61,440</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>*-1.6</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Sex</b>										
Male . . . . .	68,570	64,830	517	68,470	66,790	564	-0.1	0.98	*3.0	1.11
Female . . . . .	52,790	54,440	368	52,850	55,240	628	0.1	1.04	*1.5	1.15
Female-to-male earnings ratio . . . . .	X	0.840	0.0073	X	0.827	0.0107	X	X	*-1.5	1.38
<b>Race<sup>2</sup> and Hispanic Origin</b>										
White . . . . .	92,630	62,990	282	92,250	62,040	295	-0.4	0.86	*-1.5	0.54
White, not Hispanic . . . . .	73,020	67,720	949	72,140	69,070	1,688	*-1.2	0.98	2.0	2.51
Black . . . . .	15,880	52,720	503	16,060	51,960	497	1.1	2.57	*-1.4	1.26
Asian . . . . .	8,622	83,490	2,989	8,657	81,020	1,291	0.4	2.99	-3.0	3.55
Hispanic (any race) . . . . .	22,030	47,220	622	22,680	46,880	497	*3.0	1.69	-0.7	1.47
<b>Age</b>										
Under 65 years . . . . .	114,800	62,430	615	114,600	61,450	262	-0.1	0.77	*-1.6	0.96
15 to 24 years . . . . .	8,845	36,630	620	8,722	36,670	509	-1.4	4.03	0.1	2.03
25 to 34 years . . . . .	28,890	56,370	1,835	28,230	57,450	1,070	*-2.3	1.36	1.9	3.59
35 to 44 years . . . . .	29,070	66,300	2,651	29,560	66,070	716	*1.7	1.52	-0.4	3.88
45 to 54 years . . . . .	26,590	68,910	1,009	26,650	70,370	747	0.2	1.69	*2.1	1.65
55 to 64 years . . . . .	21,360	65,440	2,184	21,470	67,430	1,988	0.5	1.84	3.0	4.15
65 years and older . . . . .	6,601	62,990	861	6,689	61,170	818	1.3	4.58	*-2.9	1.51

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-6.

**Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023—Con.**

(Earnings in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2022			2023			Percent change in number of workers (2023 less 2022)*		Percent change in median earnings (2023 less 2022)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)				
<b>Educational Attainment Total, aged 25 and older . . . . .</b>	<b>112,500</b>	<b>63,720</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>112,600</b>	<b>63,640</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.14</b>
No high school diploma . . .	6,120	38,260	627	6,266	37,000	588	2.4	5.18	*-3.3	1.96
High school, no college . . .	27,480	48,490	430	27,540	48,810	1,058	0.2	2.33	0.6	2.35
Some college . . . . .	27,610	55,290	1,335	27,350	56,740	470	-1.0	2.16	*2.6	2.52
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	51,290	86,890	2,824	51,450	89,410	2,502	0.3	1.59	2.9	4.04

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

X Not applicable.

Z Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table A-7.

### Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2023

(Earnings in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Total workers						Full-time, year-round workers						Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male			Female			Male			Female			
	Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	
2023.....	91,270	56,280	490	81,790	42,110	273	68,470	66,790	564	52,850	55,240	628	0.827
2022.....	90,380	54,870	1,124	80,490	42,960	268	68,570	64,830	517	52,790	54,440	368	0.840
2021.....	88,940	57,090	249	79,100	43,900	843	66,370	68,510	329	50,990	57,360	330	0.837
2020 <sup>2</sup> .....	88,640	57,500	1,088	79,500	41,940	356	60,290	71,780	331	46,000	59,670	324	0.831
2019.....	89,020	57,650	971	80,780	42,350	314	67,120	67,920	1,023	52,030	55,910	434	0.823
2018.....	88,120	56,070	488	79,440	39,170	828	67,210	66,330	569	50,800	54,100	584	0.816
2017 <sup>3</sup> .....	88,020	55,150	825	78,290	39,020	234	66,500	63,860	274	49,230	52,150	1,067	0.817
2017.....	88,100	54,340	1,502	78,200	38,680	209	66,380	63,810	276	49,290	51,370	254	0.805
2016.....	86,890	52,570	293	77,740	38,460	252	64,950	64,300	262	48,330	51,740	305	0.805
2015.....	86,440	52,280	289	76,970	38,000	221	63,890	64,340	281	47,210	51,180	302	0.796
2014.....	84,490	51,010	268	75,570	35,640	595	62,460	63,250	273	46,230	49,740	900	0.786
2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	83,860	51,220	635	74,820	34,870	591	61,240	63,680	1,190	44,630	49,390	1,458	0.776
2013 <sup>5</sup> .....	83,560	50,800	915	74,550	35,310	762	60,770	63,700	515	45,070	49,850	760	0.783
2012.....	83,000	48,860	878	74,190	34,640	290	59,010	63,660	990	44,040	48,700	765	0.765
2011.....	81,370	49,050	359	73,090	34,870	285	57,990	63,310	1,024	43,680	48,750	333	0.770
2010 <sup>6</sup> .....	80,860	49,820	354	72,720	35,890	292	56,280	64,940	1,089	43,180	49,960	325	0.769
2009 <sup>7</sup> .....	81,930	49,880	266	72,970	35,740	210	56,050	64,700	332	43,220	49,810	237	0.770
2008.....	84,040	50,000	241	74,540	35,070	218	59,860	63,400	326	44,160	48,880	238	0.771
2007.....	84,480	51,930	247	74,300	36,680	212	62,980	63,950	350	45,610	49,760	238	0.778
2006.....	83,930	52,160	256	73,680	35,570	366	63,060	61,440	210	44,660	47,270	442	0.769
2005.....	82,930	51,390	692	72,480	34,520	352	61,500	61,920	221	43,350	47,660	199	0.770
2004 <sup>8</sup> .....	81,450	50,000	408	71,930	34,260	200	60,090	62,800	228	42,380	48,090	200	0.766
2003.....	80,510	50,570	205	71,370	34,720	210	58,770	64,170	234	41,910	48,480	215	0.755
2002.....	80,500	50,980	217	71,410	34,520	199	58,760	63,510	647	41,880	48,650	212	0.766
2001.....	80,210	51,150	212	71,230	34,010	212	58,710	62,420	692	41,640	47,650	443	0.763
2000 <sup>9</sup> .....	80,490	51,620	214	71,660	33,800	211	59,600	62,120	277	41,720	45,800	280	0.737
1999 <sup>10</sup> .....	79,320	51,890	411	71,050	31,810	460	58,300	62,780	386	40,870	45,400	321	0.723
1998.....	77,300	50,630	675	68,850	31,200	466	56,950	62,240	385	38,790	45,540	342	0.732
1997.....	76,690	47,910	358	67,740	29,840	317	54,910	60,100	943	37,680	44,570	455	0.742
1996.....	76,120	47,010	369	66,660	29,220	327	53,790	58,600	345	36,430	43,230	498	0.738
1995 <sup>11</sup> .....	74,620	46,820	486	65,560	28,670	314	52,670	58,940	354	35,480	42,100	422	0.714
1994 <sup>12</sup> .....	74,260	45,310	583	64,710	27,440	413	51,580	59,100	391	34,160	42,530	347	0.720
1993 <sup>13</sup> .....	73,200	43,930	422	63,660	27,200	438	49,820	59,520	377	33,520	42,570	309	0.715
1992 <sup>14</sup> .....	73,120	43,940	379	62,410	27,130	442	48,550	60,570	376	33,240	42,880	337	0.708
1991.....	72,040	44,960	372	61,800	26,500	423	47,890	60,510	748	32,440	42,270	332	0.699
1990.....	72,350	45,880	358	61,730	26,110	281	49,170	59,000	726	31,680	42,250	445	0.716
1989.....	72,050	47,780	382	61,340	26,230	287	49,680	61,090	412	31,340	41,950	463	0.687
1988.....	70,470	48,090	434	60,660	25,890	303	48,290	62,200	449	31,240	41,080	484	0.660
1987 <sup>15</sup> .....	69,550	47,950	577	59,360	25,690	279	47,010	62,780	430	29,910	40,920	314	0.652
1986.....	68,730	46,980	572	57,690	25,050	342	45,910	63,180	444	28,420	40,600	350	0.643
1985 <sup>16</sup> .....	67,810	45,200	565	56,300	23,720	393	44,940	61,520	590	27,380	39,730	343	0.646
1984 <sup>17</sup> .....	66,450	44,760	411	55,230	22,810	363	43,810	61,040	515	26,470	38,860	376	0.637
1983.....	65,140	44,020	397	53,110	22,540	270	41,530	59,930	451	25,170	38,120	383	0.636
1982.....	64,730	43,870	408	51,820	21,940	263	40,110	60,150	418	23,700	37,140	413	0.617
1981.....	65,230	45,580	428	51,940	21,860	259	41,770	61,320	354	23,330	36,320	249	0.592
1980.....	64,730	46,460	529	51,450	21,960	295	41,880	61,710	513	22,860	37,130	267	0.602
1979 <sup>18</sup> .....	64,650	47,670	527	50,900	22,010	309	42,440	62,640	406	22,080	37,370	315	0.597
1978.....	62,900	48,910	391	48,400	21,160	318	41,040	63,400	358	20,910	37,690	345	0.594
1977.....	61,700	47,530	404	46,190	20,130	290	39,260	62,980	489	19,240	37,110	276	0.589
1976 <sup>19</sup> .....	60,450	47,230	354	44,570	19,700	302	38,180	61,690	400	18,070	37,130	302	0.602
1975 <sup>20</sup> .....	59,270	46,880	415	42,930	19,160	335	37,270	61,830	399	17,450	36,370	303	0.588

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-7.

## Number and Real Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers With Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2023—Con.

(Earnings in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2023) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Total workers						Full-time, year-round workers						Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Male			Female			Male			Female			
	Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number of workers (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	
1974 <sup>20,21</sup> ...	59,870	47,890	N	42,850	18,710	N	37,920	62,280	440	16,950	36,590	294	0.588
1973	59,440	50,060	N	41,580	18,840	N	39,580	64,500	N	17,200	36,530	N	0.566
1972 <sup>22</sup> ...	57,770	48,890	N	39,470	19,470	N	38,180	62,420	N	16,680	36,120	N	0.579
1971 <sup>23</sup> ...	56,890	46,720	N	38,490	18,880	N	36,820	59,430	N	16,000	35,370	N	0.595
1970	55,820	47,150	N	38,270	18,000	N	36,130	59,110	N	15,480	35,090	N	0.594
1969	55,270	47,700	N	37,740	17,730	N	37,010	56,890	N	15,370	34,410	N	0.605
1968	54,030	46,430	N	35,700	18,110	N	37,070	55,240	N	15,010	32,120	N	0.582
1967 <sup>24</sup> ...	53,220	45,110	N	34,390	17,620	N	36,650	53,820	N	14,850	31,100	N	0.578
1966 <sup>25</sup> ...	N	45,640	N	N	18,280	N	N	53,010	N	N	30,510	N	0.576
1965 <sup>26</sup> ...	N	42,950	N	N	18,430	N	N	50,780	N	N	30,430	N	0.599
1964	N	42,700	N	N	17,330	N	N	50,240	N	N	29,720	N	0.591
1963	N	45,240	N	N	16,630	N	N	48,900	N	N	28,830	N	0.589
1962 <sup>27</sup> ...	N	40,770	N	N	16,280	N	N	47,740	N	N	28,310	N	0.593
1961 <sup>28</sup> ...	N	39,520	N	N	15,680	N	N	46,880	N	N	27,780	N	0.592
1960	N	38,080	N	N	15,480	N	N	45,430	N	N	27,560	N	0.607

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> 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 beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>4</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>5</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$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.

<sup>8</sup> Data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>9</sup> Implementation of a 28,000-household sample expansion.

<sup>10</sup> Implementation of 2000 Census-based population controls.

<sup>11</sup> Full implementation of 1990 Census-based sample design and metropolitan definitions, 7,000 household sample reduction, and revised editing of responses on race.

<sup>12</sup> Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

<sup>13</sup> Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. In addition, the 1994 CPS ASEC 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.

<sup>14</sup> Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

<sup>15</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>16</sup> Recording of amounts for earnings from longest job increased to \$299,999. Full implementation of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>17</sup> Implementation of Hispanic population weighting controls and introduction of 1980 Census-based sample design.

<sup>18</sup> Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

<sup>19</sup> First year medians were derived using both Pareto and linear interpolation. Before this year, all medians were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>20</sup> Some of these estimates were derived using Pareto interpolation and may differ from published data, which were derived using linear interpolation.

<sup>21</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system. Questionnaire expanded to ask 11 income questions.

<sup>22</sup> Full implementation of 1970 Census-based sample design.

<sup>23</sup> Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>24</sup> Implementation of a new CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>25</sup> Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

<sup>26</sup> Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

<sup>27</sup> Full implementation of 1960 Census-based sample design and population controls.

<sup>28</sup> Introduction of 1960 Census-based sample design. Implementation of first hotdeck procedure to impute missing income entries.

Note: Median earnings estimates are currently calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals. Between 1976 and 1987, some median earnings estimates were also calculated using Pareto interpolation. More details on the different methods used can be found in "Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988 (Advance Report)" at <<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/1989/demographics/p60-166.pdf>>. Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).



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## Appendix B. Post-Tax Household Income

The income estimates in the main sections of this report are based on the concept of money income. Money income is pretax, which means it does not account for tax liabilities or tax credits. Tax policies have an important effect on the total resources available to households for consumption, and an income concept that accounts for these costs and benefits is also an important measure of household well-being.

This appendix presents post-tax household income estimates and inequality measures for 2022 and 2023. These estimates are summarized in Tables B-1 through B-5. Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), and temporary cash payments administered by tax agencies, like rebates or stimulus payments.

Since the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) does not collect information on taxes, the U.S. Census Bureau relies on a tax calculator to simulate federal and state taxes paid and credits received. Post-tax income estimates used in this appendix and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) are based on output from the CPS ASEC tax model. These simulations include federal, state, and local income taxes, as well as FICA taxes, and incorporate all changes in federal, state, and local tax laws for calendar year 2023.<sup>1</sup> For post-tax poverty estimates, refer to the SPM estimates in the report “Poverty in the United States: 2023.”<sup>2</sup>

In 2023, there were no major changes to tax policy at the federal level. Various thresholds

and amounts were adjusted for inflation, including federal income tax brackets, the standard deduction, and thresholds and amounts used to calculate the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). A number of states increased assistance to households in 2023. For example, more than 10 added to or expanded their state EITC, child tax credit, and child and dependent care credit programs, and four states issued income tax rebates to their residents.<sup>3</sup>

As with pretax money income discussed in the main body of this report and Table A-1, median post-tax household income increased between 2022 and 2023 by 3.7 percent.<sup>4</sup> Median post-tax household income increased from \$66,800 in 2022 to \$69,240 in 2023. Refer to Table B-1 for changes in post-tax median income between 2022 and 2023 by selected demographic characteristics of the householder.

Table B-2 compares median household money income estimates (which are pretax) to post-tax estimates by demographic characteristics of the householder in 2023. Accounting for all taxes and credits reduced median household income by 14.1 percent in 2023, compared to a 13.9 percent reduction in 2022.<sup>5</sup> All demographic groups showed statistically significant decreases in median post-tax income relative to pretax income.

Table B-3 presents post-tax inequality estimates for 2022 and 2023. There was no statistically significant change in the annual percent change in the Gini index calculated using post-tax income in 2023. Shares of aggregate post-tax income exhibited a statistically significant decline for the top 5

percent, but none of the quintiles showed a statistically significant change.

Looking at the measures of equivalence-adjusted, post-tax income, there was no statistically significant change in income inequality between 2022 and 2023 as measured by the Gini index and the percentile income ratios (Table B-3). The share of income in the second quintile declined 1.1 percent, the share in the fourth quintile increased 0.9 percent, and the share in the top 5 percent decreased 2.0 percent.

For more information on inequality measures and equivalence-adjusted income, refer to the Income Inequality section in the main text of this report.

Comparing inequality measures using pretax money income and post-tax income in 2023 illustrates the redistributive nature of the income tax system (Table B-4). In 2023, after accounting for taxes and credits, aggregate shares of income in the bottom four quintiles increased, while the share of aggregate income of the highest quintile decreased. Inequality, as measured by the Gini index, was 8.9 percent lower when calculated using post-tax income compared to pretax income. Compared with pretax, equivalence-adjusted income, aggregate shares of post-tax, equivalence-adjusted income increased in the bottom four quintiles but decreased in the highest quintile. The Gini index was also 10.4 percent lower using equivalence-adjusted post-tax income instead of money income in 2023.

Table B-5 presents the post-tax percentiles and household post-tax income ratios at selected

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percentiles for income years 2009 through 2023. This is the first time historical post-tax income estimates have been included in this report.<sup>6</sup> In 2023, households in the lowest quintile had post-tax incomes of \$31,830 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes as high as \$55,550; those in the third quintile had incomes as high as \$85,400; and those in the fourth quintile had incomes as high as \$132,600. Households in the highest quintile had incomes higher than \$132,600. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had

incomes of \$237,200 or higher. The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile was 9.68 in 2023, meaning post-tax income at the 90th percentile was 9.68 times higher than at the 10th percentile. The ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile was 2.63 in 2023 and the ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile was 3.69.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> For more information about the CPS ASEC Tax Model, refer to <[www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/tax-model.html](http://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/tax-model.html)>.

<sup>2</sup> Emily A. Shrider, "Poverty in the United States: 2023," *Current Population Reports*, P60-283, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2024, <[www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-283.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-283.html)>.

<sup>3</sup> For more information about the changes to the tax model in 2023, refer to <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/guidance/income-poverty/user-note/TY2023-tax-model-external-user-notes.pdf>>.

<sup>4</sup> The percent change from 2022 to 2023 for the real median post-tax household income was not statistically different from the percent change for median pretax money income.

<sup>5</sup> The percent difference between pretax median household income and post-tax median household income in 2023 was not statistically different from the percent difference between pretax median household income and post-tax median household income in 2022.

<sup>6</sup> For more information on the historical post-tax income estimates, refer to Katherine Engel and Kathryn Shantz, "Historical Post-Tax Income Estimates Using the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement Tax Model," SEHSD Working Paper #2024-23, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2024, <[www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2024-23.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2024-23.html)>.

Table B-1.

**Post-Tax Household Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. Households as of March of the following year.

Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>

Characteristic	2022			2023			Percent change in real median post-tax income (2023 less 2022)*,3	
	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income <sup>1</sup> (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income <sup>1</sup> (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>All households</b> .....	<b>131,400</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>132,200</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>*3.7</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Type of Household</b>								
Family households .....	84,330	85,470	825	84,680	88,650	860	*3.7	1.24
Married-couple .....	62,180	97,850	948	62,300	101,500	998	*3.8	1.25
Female householder, no spouse present .....	15,030	53,240	952	15,180	54,040	1,231	1.5	2.91
Male householder, no spouse present .....	7,128	67,050	2,258	7,208	71,350	1,665	*6.4	3.91
Nonfamily households .....	47,100	41,210	725	47,530	42,650	632	*3.5	2.22
Female householder .....	24,360	36,850	741	24,680	37,830	912	2.7	2.92
Male householder .....	22,740	45,900	1,047	22,850	48,590	793	*5.9	2.78
<b>Race<sup>4</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder</b>								
White .....	101,400	69,480	758	101,900	72,490	809	*4.3	1.33
White, not Hispanic .....	84,490	72,350	957	84,440	75,920	896	*4.9	1.58
Black .....	18,080	48,830	1,073	18,040	49,830	1,109	2.1	3.18
Asian .....	7,609	93,100	3,526	7,655	94,810	3,232	1.8	4.92
Hispanic (any race) .....	19,320	58,460	918	19,860	58,240	983	-0.4	1.94
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 65 years .....	94,300	74,970	869	94,590	77,790	846	*3.8	1.45
15 to 24 years .....	6,136	48,380	2,211	5,881	48,680	1,458	0.6	5.26
25 to 34 years .....	20,720	69,620	1,454	20,910	71,570	1,196	*2.8	2.56
35 to 44 years .....	22,530	83,800	1,353	23,060	84,560	1,463	0.9	2.07
45 to 54 years .....	21,500	87,280	1,547	21,660	91,330	1,976	*4.6	2.52
55 to 64 years .....	23,410	70,570	1,498	23,080	75,380	1,739	*6.8	3.23
65 years and older .....	37,130	49,510	864	37,630	51,400	872	*3.8	2.12
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>								
Native-born .....	110,300	67,190	700	110,300	70,190	710	*4.5	1.27
Foreign-born .....	21,140	65,010	1,485	21,920	63,950	1,451	-1.6	2.57
Naturalized citizen .....	11,770	71,710	1,957	12,220	74,170	2,370	3.4	3.69
Not a citizen .....	9,375	57,870	1,626	9,700	55,380	1,292	*-4.3	3.35
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	22,630	70,160	1,734	22,590	73,100	1,889	*4.2	3.14
Midwest .....	28,280	65,610	1,563	28,410	69,140	1,224	*5.4	2.73
South .....	51,080	61,820	857	51,550	64,020	1,042	*3.6	1.91
West .....	29,440	74,550	1,471	29,670	76,070	1,723	2.0	2.55
<b>Residence<sup>5</sup></b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	113,500	69,450	713	114,300	71,690	735	*3.2	1.30
Inside principal cities .....	43,710	62,010	992	43,910	63,200	1,072	1.9	2.08
Outside principal cities .....	69,770	74,420	1,023	70,360	77,160	940	*3.7	1.63
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	17,950	52,360	1,497	17,950	56,110	1,325	*7.2	2.80
<b>Educational Attainment of Householder</b>								
Total, aged 25 and older .....	125,300	68,110	644	126,300	70,640	662	*3.7	1.17
No high school diploma .....	9,632	35,520	1,353	9,546	36,000	1,081	1.4	4.85
High school, no college .....	31,830	48,920	850	31,810	50,900	799	*4.0	2.27
Some college .....	33,650	62,210	966	33,830	64,200	1,066	*3.2	2.17
Bachelor's degree or higher .....	50,180	100,200	1,045	51,150	104,300	1,222	*4.1	1.53

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus and rebate payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.<sup>4</sup> Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.<sup>5</sup> Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-2.

**Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2023**

(Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Characteristic	Money income <sup>1</sup>			Post-tax income <sup>3</sup>			Percent difference in median income (post-tax income less money income)*,4	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)		
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
<b>All households</b> .....	<b>132,200</b>	<b>80,610</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>132,200</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>*-14.1</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>Type of Householder</b>								
Family households .....	84,680	102,800	1,200	84,680	88,650	860	*-13.8	0.32
Married-couple .....	62,300	119,400	1,576	62,300	101,500	998	*-15.0	0.42
Female householder, no spouse present .....	15,180	59,470	1,774	15,180	54,040	1,231	*-9.1	1.02
Male householder, no spouse present .....	7,208	81,890	2,059	7,208	71,350	1,665	*-12.9	0.72
Nonfamily households .....	47,530	49,600	895	47,530	42,650	632	*-14.0	0.61
Female householder .....	24,680	42,140	947	24,680	37,830	912	*-10.2	0.72
Male householder .....	22,850	57,200	1,190	22,850	48,590	793	*-15.0	0.64
<b>Race<sup>5</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder</b>								
White .....	101,900	84,630	1,182	101,900	72,490	809	*-14.3	0.45
White, not Hispanic .....	84,440	89,050	1,234	84,440	75,920	896	*-14.7	0.42
Black .....	18,040	56,490	1,328	18,040	49,830	1,109	*-11.8	0.72
Asian .....	7,655	112,800	4,187	7,655	94,810	3,232	*-16.0	1.08
Hispanic (any race) .....	19,860	65,540	1,259	19,860	58,240	983	*-11.1	0.61
<b>Age of Householder</b>								
Under 65 years .....	94,590	92,470	1,088	94,590	77,790	846	*-15.9	0.36
15 to 24 years .....	5,881	54,930	2,870	5,881	48,680	1,458	*-11.4	2.39
25 to 34 years .....	20,910	85,780	1,190	20,910	71,570	1,196	*-16.6	0.51
35 to 44 years .....	23,060	101,300	1,234	23,060	84,560	1,463	*-16.5	0.56
45 to 54 years .....	21,660	110,700	1,887	21,660	91,330	1,976	*-17.5	0.59
55 to 64 years .....	23,080	90,640	1,773	23,080	75,380	1,739	*-16.8	0.65
65 years and older .....	37,630	54,710	1,018	37,630	51,400	872	*-6.1	0.50
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>								
Native-born .....	110,300	81,700	683	110,300	70,190	710	*-14.1	0.31
Foreign-born .....	21,920	73,360	2,546	21,920	63,950	1,451	*-12.8	1.30
Naturalized citizen .....	12,220	86,060	2,773	12,220	74,170	2,370	*-13.8	0.79
Not a citizen .....	9,700	61,440	1,109	9,700	55,380	1,292	*-9.9	0.76
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast .....	22,590	86,250	1,816	22,590	73,100	1,889	*-15.3	0.80
Midwest .....	28,410	81,020	1,319	28,410	69,140	1,224	*-14.7	0.47
South .....	51,550	73,280	1,750	51,550	64,020	1,042	*-12.6	0.86
West .....	29,670	88,290	2,212	29,670	76,070	1,723	*-13.8	0.65
<b>Residence<sup>6</sup></b>								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas .....	114,300	83,590	1,140	114,300	71,690	735	*-14.2	0.46
Inside principal cities .....	43,910	73,540	1,547	43,910	63,200	1,072	*-14.1	0.62
Outside principal cities .....	70,360	90,140	1,087	70,360	77,160	940	*-14.4	0.39
Outside metropolitan statistical areas .....	17,950	62,520	1,723	17,950	56,110	1,325	*-10.3	0.88
<b>Educational Attainment of Householder</b>								
Total, aged 25 and older .....	126,300	82,010	633	126,300	70,640	662	*-13.9	0.28
No high school diploma .....	9,546	36,620	1,162	9,546	36,000	1,081	*-1.7	1.16
High school, no college .....	31,810	55,810	988	31,810	50,900	799	*-8.8	0.60
Some college .....	33,830	73,610	1,540	33,830	64,200	1,066	*-12.8	0.76
Bachelor's degree or higher .....	51,150	126,800	1,462	51,150	104,300	1,222	*-17.8	0.31

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus and rebate payments.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

<sup>5</sup> Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

<sup>6</sup> Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-3.

### Distribution Measures Using Post-Tax Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2022 and 2023

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Measure	2022		2023		Percent change (2023 less 2022)*, 2	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>POST-TAX INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	3.7	0.06	3.8	0.06	1.3	2.19
Second quintile . . . . .	9.5	0.08	9.6	0.08	0.4	1.05
Third quintile . . . . .	15.2	0.11	15.2	0.11	0.1	0.87
Fourth quintile . . . . .	23.2	0.14	23.3	0.13	0.2	0.77
Highest quintile . . . . .	48.3	0.29	48.2	0.29	-0.3	0.73
Top 5 percent . . . . .	20.6	0.31	20.1	0.31	*-2.2	1.89
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	17,840	404	18,780	400	*5.3	3.12
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	66,800	626	69,240	600	*3.7	1.13
90th percentile . . . . .	172,500	1,475	181,800	1,666	*5.4	1.14
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.444	0.0029	0.442	0.0030	-0.6	0.82
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	9.67	0.219	9.68	0.213	0.1	3.09
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.58	0.028	2.63	0.026	*1.7	1.29
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	3.74	0.076	3.69	0.072	-1.5	2.76
<b>EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED POST-TAX INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	4.5	0.07	4.5	0.07	0.7	2.15
Second quintile . . . . .	10.5	0.07	10.4	0.08	*-1.1	0.96
Third quintile . . . . .	15.8	0.09	15.8	0.11	-0.1	0.86
Fourth quintile . . . . .	22.6	0.13	22.8	0.12	*0.9	0.73
Highest quintile . . . . .	46.6	0.26	46.5	0.28	-0.2	0.79
Top 5 percent . . . . .	19.9	0.31	19.5	0.30	*-2.0	1.97
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	29,220	569	30,480	551	*4.3	2.49
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	89,740	736	92,070	852	*2.6	1.07
90th percentile . . . . .	215,200	2,399	224,200	2,763	*4.2	1.59
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.417	0.0028	0.416	0.0030	-0.1	0.93
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	7.37	0.164	7.36	0.146	-0.1	2.77
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.40	0.028	2.44	0.030	1.6	1.67
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	3.07	0.052	3.02	0.052	-1.6	2.26

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

<sup>3</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus and rebate payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."

Note: Median income estimates are calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2023 and 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

Table B-4.

### Distribution Measures Using Money Income, Post-Tax Income, Equivalence-Adjusted Income, and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2023

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>)

Measure	Money income <sup>1</sup>		Post-tax income <sup>3</sup>		Percent difference (post-tax income less money income)* <sup>4</sup>	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>2</sup> (±)
<b>INCOME</b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	3.1	0.06	3.8	0.06	*23.1	0.40
Second quintile . . . . .	8.3	0.09	9.6	0.08	*15.2	0.31
Third quintile . . . . .	14.1	0.12	15.2	0.11	*7.9	0.25
Fourth quintile . . . . .	22.6	0.15	23.3	0.13	*2.9	0.18
Highest quintile . . . . .	51.9	0.33	48.2	0.29	*-7.2	0.11
Top 5 percent . . . . .	23.0	0.39	20.1	0.31	*-12.3	0.30
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	18,980	385	18,780	400	*-1.1	0.67
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	80,610	634	69,240	600	*-14.1	0.23
90th percentile . . . . .	234,900	2,475	181,800	1,666	*-22.6	0.33
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.485	0.0034	0.442	0.0030	*-8.9	0.11
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	12.38	0.257	9.68	0.213	*-21.8	0.66
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.91	0.030	2.63	0.026	*-9.9	0.46
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	4.25	0.079	3.69	0.072	*-13.2	0.63
<b>EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME</b>						
<b>Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile</b>						
Lowest quintile . . . . .	3.5	0.06	4.5	0.07	*29.6	0.47
Second quintile . . . . .	9.1	0.09	10.4	0.08	*14.5	0.30
Third quintile . . . . .	14.6	0.12	15.8	0.11	*7.7	0.22
Fourth quintile . . . . .	22.4	0.15	22.8	0.12	*2.0	0.19
Highest quintile . . . . .	50.4	0.33	46.5	0.28	*-7.8	0.11
Top 5 percent . . . . .	22.4	0.39	19.5	0.30	*-12.9	0.30
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile . . . . .	28,550	493	30,480	551	*6.7	1.00
50th percentile (median) . . . . .	106,900	1,218	92,070	852	*-13.9	0.29
90th percentile . . . . .	291,800	3,646	224,200	2,763	*-23.2	0.35
<b>Summary Measures</b>						
Gini index of income inequality . . . . .	0.465	0.0034	0.416	0.0030	*-10.4	0.12
90th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	10.22	0.206	7.36	0.146	*-28.0	0.76
90th/50th percentile income ratio . . . . .	2.73	0.036	2.44	0.030	*-10.8	0.50
50th/10th percentile income ratio . . . . .	3.74	0.068	3.02	0.052	*-19.3	0.83

\* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus and rebate payments.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Note: Median income estimates are calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table B-5.

**Selected Measures of Household Post-Tax Income Dispersion: 2009 to 2023**

(Income in 2023 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. Further explanation of income inequality measures is available at "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," *Current Population Reports*, Series P60-204. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>>)

Year	Measures of post-tax income dispersion <sup>1</sup>												
	Post-tax income at selected percentiles										Post-tax income ratios at selected percentiles		
	10th percentile	20th percentile	30th percentile	40th percentile	50th percentile (median)	60th percentile	70th percentile	80th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	90th/10th	90th/50th	50th/10th
2023 . . . . .	18,780	31,830	43,840	55,550	69,240	85,400	105,500	132,600	181,800	237,200	9.68	2.63	3.69
2022 . . . . .	17,840	30,410	42,270	53,770	66,800	82,430	101,600	126,700	172,500	228,500	9.67	2.58	3.74
2021 . . . . .	20,720	33,800	46,840	59,530	73,170	89,790	110,700	138,600	185,200	241,300	8.94	2.53	3.53
2020 <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	21,120	34,450	47,280	59,860	73,780	90,120	110,700	139,000	185,100	242,600	8.77	2.51	3.49
2019 . . . . .	18,970	32,250	44,490	56,750	70,440	87,150	107,400	134,900	184,300	241,200	9.72	2.62	3.71
2018 . . . . .	17,450	30,090	41,750	53,310	66,240	81,150	100,300	125,700	171,600	226,200	9.84	2.59	3.80
2017 <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	17,420	29,280	40,290	51,370	63,950	79,190	97,790	123,500	168,200	220,700	9.65	2.63	3.67
2017 . . . . .	17,350	29,230	40,210	51,520	64,240	79,330	97,320	122,600	165,000	213,300	9.51	2.57	3.70
2016 . . . . .	16,950	29,090	39,970	50,930	63,350	78,120	95,910	118,000	161,600	207,400	9.54	2.55	3.74
2015 . . . . .	16,710	28,110	38,470	49,360	61,470	74,860	90,490	111,600	154,100	198,700	9.22	2.51	3.68
2014 . . . . .	15,760	26,500	36,850	47,340	59,220	72,230	87,500	108,800	150,100	194,900	9.52	2.53	3.76
2013 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	15,900	26,250	36,680	46,850	58,040	71,150	87,070	109,000	148,300	187,000	9.33	2.55	3.65
2013 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	15,770	26,430	36,850	47,680	59,790	72,330	87,210	108,300	149,900	195,200	9.50	2.51	3.79
2012 . . . . .	16,150	26,670	36,510	46,930	58,200	71,420	87,840	110,400	149,800	186,800	9.28	2.57	3.60
2011 . . . . .	15,820	26,700	36,700	46,760	57,760	70,780	87,360	110,000	149,600	186,700	9.46	2.59	3.65
2010 <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	16,190	26,720	37,170	47,370	58,530	71,700	88,100	110,100	146,000	183,700	9.02	2.49	3.61
2009 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	17,000	28,080	38,310	48,490	59,670	72,900	89,180	111,100	147,000	185,500	8.64	2.46	3.51

<sup>1</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus and rebate payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured."

<sup>2</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

<sup>4</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC included redesigned questions for income and health insurance coverage. All of the approximately 98,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned set of health insurance coverage questions. The redesigned income questions were implemented to a sub-sample 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 that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>5</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls. Beginning with 2010, standard errors in this table were calculated using replicate weights. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning with 2009 income data, the Census Bureau expanded the upper income intervals used to calculate medians to \$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.

Note: Median income estimates are calculated using linear interpolation and \$2,500 intervals. Inflation-adjusted estimates may differ slightly from other published data due to rounding. Margins of error are available via email at <[sehds.isb.list@census.gov](mailto:sehds.isb.list@census.gov)>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

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## Appendix C. Additional Information

### SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the longest-running survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. 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 not eligible to be interviewed in the CPS. Students living in dormitories are included in the estimates only if information about them is reported in an interview at their parents' home. Since the CPS is a household survey, people who are homeless and not living in shelters are not included in the sample.

The CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), the source for the estimates in this report, collects data in February, March, and April each year, asking detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the survey is to provide timely and comprehensive estimates of income, poverty, and health insurance and to measure change in these national-level estimates.

The CPS ASEC collects data in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; these data do not represent residents of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas. The 2024 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,500 addresses. The CPS ASEC includes military personnel who live in a household with at least one civilian adult, regardless of whether they live on- or off-post. All other armed forces personnel are excluded. The

estimates in this report are controlled to March 2024 independent national population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Beginning with the data for 2020, population estimates are based on 2020 Census population counts and are updated annually after accounting for births, deaths, emigration, and immigration.

The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

In this report, the variances of estimates were calculated using replication methods. For estimates prior to 2010, or as noted in historical tables, the Generalized Variance Function (GVF) method was used. More information on replicate weights, standard errors, income top-coding and data swapping on the public-use file, and changes to the CPS ASEC data file from the prior year is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar24.pdf>.

### Nonresponse Bias in the CPS ASEC

The Census Bureau administers the CPS ASEC each year between February and April by telephone and in-person interviews, with most data collected in March. In 2020, normal data collection was

interrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The response rate fell to 73 percent in March 2020, down from 82 percent in March 2019. Response rates were regularly above 80 percent before the pandemic.

Although standard collection procedures have resumed, response rates remain lower than they were before the pandemic. The response rate for the CPS basic household survey was 67 percent in March 2024. Lower response rates could affect estimates if respondents differ from nonrespondents. More information on how sample differences and nonresponse bias affected income and poverty estimates in the 2024 CPS ASEC is available at [www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2024/09/administrative-data-nonresponse-bias-cps-asec.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2024/09/administrative-data-nonresponse-bias-cps-asec.html). Information on how data collection issues in 2020 affected health insurance coverage estimates is available at [www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.html](http://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2020/demo/SEHSD-WP2020-13.html).

### National Experimental Well-Being Statistics (NEWS) Project

The NEWS project is a new experimental research project to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic well-being. Using all available survey, administrative, and commercial data, researchers in the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division strive to provide the best possible estimates of well-being for our nation and its economy. The NEWS project issued its first release in February 2023.



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The release included a working paper that provides improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018 by addressing several sources of bias documented in prior research, including: (1) unit nonresponse through improved weights, (2) missing income information in both survey and administrative data through improved imputation, and (3) misreporting by combining or replacing survey responses with administrative information. Reducing survey error using these techniques substantially affects key measures of well-being. With this initial set of experimental estimates for 2018, median household income was 6.3 percent higher than in survey estimates, and official poverty was 1.1 percentage points lower. These changes were driven by subpopulations for which survey error was particularly relevant. For householders aged 65 and over, median household income was 27.3 percent higher, and official poverty was 3.3 percentage points lower than in survey estimates. The NEWS Project intends to release additional years of statistics, produce more timely estimates, and extend the income concepts measured. Refer to [www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/national-experimental-wellbeing-statistics.html](https://www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/national-experimental-wellbeing-statistics.html) for more information on NEWS.

## CPS ASEC MODERNIZATION

The Census Bureau has begun a multiyear effort to modernize many of its surveys, including the CPS. Part of this involves adding an Internet Self-Response (ISR) mode to the CPS and then the CPS ASEC.

This project requires extensive review and testing to ensure that ISR is a viable collection mode for the CPS ASEC and that changes do not negatively affect the reliability and comparability of the estimates. The project schedule seeks to align the CPS ASEC modernization effort with that of the CPS to maintain continuity. However, the schedule and activities may change to accommodate funding availability, discovery of issues during testing and analysis, and project reprioritization.

For more information about the ASEC modernization project and timeline, visit the Census Bureau's CPS ASEC Modernization Efforts webpage at [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/modernization/asecmodernization.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/modernization/asecmodernization.html) or email at [demo.asec.modernization@census.gov](mailto:demo.asec.modernization@census.gov).

## ACCESSING INCOME DATA

### Additional CPS ASEC Estimates

Additional estimates from the CPS ASEC are available on the Census Bureau's income websites. These include detailed tables, historical tables, press releases, briefings, and working papers. The websites may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at [www.census.gov](https://www.census.gov) or directly at [www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty.html](https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty.html).

### Public-Use Microdata

Public-use CPS ASEC microdata are available for data users of all skill levels.

Data users can create custom statistics from public use microdata files using the Microdata Access

Tool (MDAT), available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat>.

Microdata for the 2023 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at [www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html](https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/cps/cps-asec.html). Technical methods have been applied to CPS microdata to avoid disclosing respondents' identities.

## OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME DATA

Since the CPS ASEC produces thorough and timely estimates of income, the Census Bureau recommends that people use it for national estimates. However, the Census Bureau produces other data that are appropriate for subnational areas and that can be used for longitudinal analysis. The American Community Survey (ACS) and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program can be used for subnational income estimates, while the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides monthly and longitudinal estimates.

### American Community Survey

The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects comprehensive information on social, economic, and housing topics. Due to its large sample size, the ACS provides estimates at many levels of geography and for smaller population groups.

The Census Bureau presents annual estimates of income by state and other smaller geographic units based on data collected in the ACS. Single-year estimates from the ACS are available for geographic units with populations

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of 65,000 or more. Estimates of income and poverty for all geographic units, including census tracts and block groups, are available by pooling 5 years of ACS data. Estimates from the ACS are available at <<https://data.census.gov>>.

### **Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program**

The SAIPE program uses statistical models to produce estimates of median household income and poverty for states and all counties, as well as population and poverty estimates for school districts. Statistics from the SAIPE program are used by the Department of Education to allocate funding under Title 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. SAIPE methodology combines data from a variety of sources, including administrative records, population estimates, the decennial census, and the ACS, to provide consistent and reliable single-year estimates for all counties and school districts regardless of size each year. In general, SAIPE estimates have lower variances than ACS estimates but offer fewer

demographic details than the ACS. Estimates from this program are available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html)>.

### **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**

The SIPP provides both monthly and longitudinal data about labor force participation and income sources and amounts at the individual, family, and household level by following the same respondents over time. Whereas the CPS ASEC provides reliable estimates of the net change from one year to the next in the overall distribution of economic characteristics for the whole population, it cannot show how these characteristics change for the same person, family, or household. By collecting monthly data for the same respondents over multiple years, the SIPP makes it possible to see how economic characteristics change at the individual level. This yields insights into the dynamic nature of these experiences, as well as the economic mobility of U.S. residents. Estimates from these data are available in table packages, working papers, and the Census

Bureau's P70 Series reports, all available at <[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/library/publications.html)>.

### **QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS**

For questions and assistance with income data, contact the U.S. Census Bureau Customer Service Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll-free) or search your topic of interest using the Census Bureau's "Question and Answer Center" found at <<https://ask.census.gov/>>.

The Census Bureau also welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have suggestions or comments on this report, please write to:

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