Household Income in States and Metropolitan Areas: 2023

American Community Survey Briefs

By Katherine Engel and Kirby G. Posey
ACSBR-023
September 2024

INTRODUCTION

This brief presents statistics on median household income and the Gini index of income inequality based on the 2023 (and earlier) American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates and the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS).[1] This brief examines a historical time series of median household income back to 2005 and analyzes changes in median household income between 2022 and 2023 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the 25 most populous metropolitan areas. It also includes selected demographic characteristics of the householder. Changes in the Gini index between 2022 and 2023 are presented for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The ACS data (including the PRCS) provide detailed estimates of demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year.[2] The ACS is described in more detail in the text box "What Is the American Community Survey?"

The ACS is conducted monthly, with income data collected for the 12 months preceding each interview. Income estimates from the 2023 ACS are based on responses collected during 2023. This information may reflect income received in some months of 2022. References to income estimates in 2023 in this brief correspond to estimates from the 2023 ACS. Therefore, comparing the 2022 ACS with the 2023 ACS is not an exact comparison of the economic conditions in 2022 with those in 2023, and comparisons should be interpreted with caution.[3]

HIGHLIGHTS

- Median household income increased in three states (Florida, Nebraska, and Vermont) and decreased in four states (Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, and Pennsylvania) from 2022 after adjusting for inflation. Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico showed no statistically significant differences.
- Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Maryland had the highest median household income of all states ($99,858, $99,781, and $98,678, respectively) and were not statistically different from each other. The median household income ($108,210) for the District of Columbia was the highest in the nation. Mississippi had the lowest median household income ($54,203) of any state.
- Income inequality measured by the Gini index increased in three states (Alaska, Delaware, and Georgia) and decreased in ten states (Alabama, California, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, and West Virginia) between the 2022 and the 2023 ACS.

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau has 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-7533841, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY24-0138). All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

[2] The text of this report discusses statistics for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Statistics for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, collected with the Puerto Rico Community Survey, are included in Table 1, Figure 2, and Figure 4.

[3] For a discussion of this and related issues, refer to Howard Hogan's "Measuring Population Change Using the American Community Survey," *Applied Demography in the 21st Century*, Steven H. Murdock and David A. Swanson (eds.), Springer, Netherlands, 2008.

United States® Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 2022 AND 2023 NATIONAL AND STATE COMPARISONS

The U.S. median household income was $77,719, according to the ACS (Table 1). There was no statistically significant change in real median household income in the United States between the 2022 ACS and the 2023 ACS.[4] Figure 1 shows

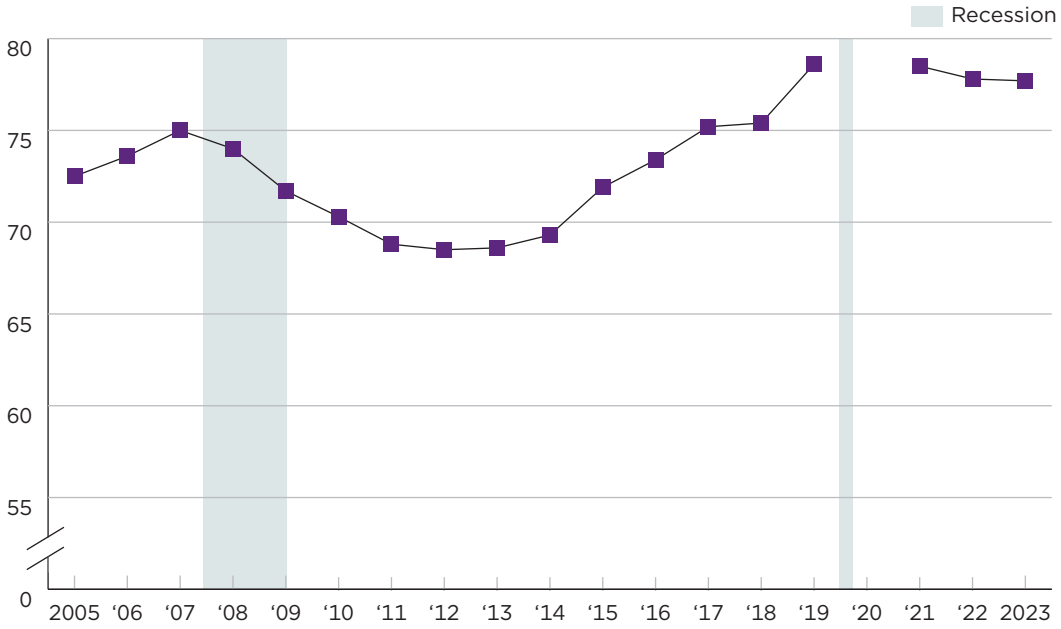
[4] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. All income estimates in this report are inflation-adjusted to 2023 dollars. Inflation adjustments are computed using the Consumer Price Index retroactive series using current methods (R-CPI-U-RS).

Household income: Includes income of the householder and all other people 15 years and older in the household, whether or not they are related to the householder.

Median: The point that divides the household income distribution into halves, one-half with income above the median and the other with income below the median. The median is based on the income distribution of all households, including those with no income.

Gini index: A summary measure of income inequality. The Gini index varies from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating perfect equality, where there is a proportional distribution of income. A Gini index of 1 indicates perfect inequality, where one household has all the income.

Figure 1.
Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months in the United States: 2005–2023
(In thousands of 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)



Note: Estimates for 2020 experimental data not shown. For more information on the 2020 experimental data products, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html>. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Table 1.

Median Household Income and Gini Index in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2022 and 2023

(In 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters)

State	2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		2023 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)		2022 ACS Gini index		2023 ACS Gini index		Change in Gini index (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
United States	**77,839**	**154**	**77,719**	**186**	**–0.2**	**0.3**	**0.486**	**0.001**	**0.483**	**0.001**	***–0.7**	**0.2**
Alabama	62,135	758	62,212	711	0.1	1.7	0.485	0.005	0.477	0.006	*–1.6	1.6
Alaska	91,757	2,919	86,631	2,575	*–5.6	4.1	0.428	0.013	0.449	0.012	*5.0	4.2
Arizona	77,644	970	77,315	931	–0.4	1.7	0.467	0.006	0.465	0.005	–0.3	1.6
Arkansas	57,719	1,034	58,700	1,155	1.7	2.7	0.480	0.008	0.474	0.006	–1.2	2.0
California	95,328	490	95,521	611	0.2	0.8	0.495	0.002	0.487	0.002	*–1.7	0.6
Colorado	92,986	1,334	92,911	1,057	–0.1	1.8	0.457	0.004	0.458	0.005	0.2	1.4
Connecticut	92,077	1,758	91,665	1,473	–0.4	2.5	0.501	0.006	0.495	0.006	–1.1	1.6
Delaware	85,564	2,085	81,361	1,668	*–4.9	3.0	0.441	0.011	0.456	0.010	*3.4	3.4
District of Columbia	105,194	2,850	108,210	6,847	2.9	7.1	0.511	0.010	0.516	0.013	1.0	3.2
Florida	72,162	642	73,311	577	*1.6	1.2	0.490	0.003	0.483	0.003	*–1.5	0.8
Georgia	75,841	666	74,632	833	*–1.6	1.4	0.474	0.004	0.479	0.003	*1.1	1.1
Hawaii	96,272	2,334	95,322	2,478	–1.0	3.5	0.457	0.009	0.451	0.008	–1.4	2.6
Idaho	75,787	1,181	74,942	1,126	–1.1	2.1	0.443	0.010	0.440	0.008	–0.7	2.8
Illinois	79,873	607	80,306	635	0.5	1.1	0.484	0.003	0.481	0.003	–0.6	0.8
Indiana	69,540	686	69,477	808	–0.1	1.5	0.456	0.005	0.454	0.004	–0.5	1.3
Iowa	72,459	926	71,433	1,135	–1.4	2.0	0.451	0.006	0.446	0.006	–1.1	1.8
Kansas	71,768	1,199	70,333	1,182	–2.0	2.3	0.463	0.007	0.452	0.007	*–2.5	2.1
Kentucky	61,789	962	61,118	653	–1.1	1.9	0.485	0.005	0.476	0.006	*–1.8	1.6
Louisiana	57,702	834	58,229	1,143	0.9	2.5	0.492	0.004	0.497	0.005	1.1	1.3
Maine	72,411	1,556	73,733	1,699	1.8	3.2	0.460	0.009	0.451	0.008	–2.0	2.5
Maryland	98,910	1,124	98,678	1,292	–0.2	1.7	0.459	0.004	0.456	0.004	–0.6	1.2
Massachusetts	98,386	1,312	99,858	1,355	1.5	1.9	0.498	0.004	0.488	0.004	*–1.9	1.2
Michigan	69,750	702	69,183	694	–0.8	1.4	0.469	0.003	0.466	0.003	–0.6	0.9
Minnesota	85,734	780	85,086	768	–0.8	1.3	0.456	0.004	0.454	0.005	–0.4	1.3
Mississippi	54,894	932	54,203	1,260	–1.3	2.8	0.481	0.007	0.484	0.008	0.8	2.2
Missouri	67,485	763	68,545	900	1.6	1.8	0.469	0.005	0.461	0.005	*–1.7	1.4
Montana	70,421	1,558	70,804	1,475	0.5	3.1	0.465	0.011	0.460	0.009	–1.1	3.0
Nebraska	72,468	1,216	74,590	1,340	*2.9	2.5	0.461	0.008	0.463	0.009	0.5	2.5
Nevada	75,317	1,068	76,364	1,451	1.4	2.4	0.469	0.008	0.463	0.007	–1.1	2.3
New Hampshire	93,704	2,406	96,838	2,243	3.3	3.6	0.447	0.009	0.445	0.008	–0.4	2.7
New Jersey	100,320	1,160	99,781	1,061	–0.5	1.6	0.482	0.003	0.479	0.004	–0.4	1.0
New Mexico	62,190	1,360	62,268	1,281	0.1	3.0	0.480	0.008	0.477	0.007	–0.5	2.2
New York	82,839	752	82,095	500	–0.9	1.1	0.521	0.003	0.516	0.003	*–1.0	0.8
North Carolina	70,265	649	70,804	547	0.8	1.2	0.477	0.004	0.473	0.003	–0.8	0.9
North Dakota	74,939	2,157	76,525	1,844	2.1	3.8	0.468	0.013	0.445	0.010	*–4.9	3.4
Ohio	68,431	644	67,769	731	–1.0	1.4	0.469	0.004	0.470	0.003	0.1	1.0
Oklahoma	62,134	718	62,138	480	Z	1.4	0.474	0.005	0.474	0.005	–0.1	1.6
Oregon	78,778	1,229	80,160	1,045	1.8	2.1	0.468	0.005	0.464	0.005	–0.9	1.6
Pennsylvania	74,759	580	73,824	511	*–1.3	1.0	0.478	0.003	0.477	0.003	–0.1	0.9
Rhode Island	85,230	2,272	84,972	2,566	–0.3	4.0	0.464	0.014	0.466	0.012	0.5	4.0
South Carolina	66,760	728	67,804	1,049	1.6	1.9	0.476	0.006	0.472	0.006	–0.9	1.7
South Dakota	72,605	2,216	71,810	2,132	–1.1	4.2	0.449	0.013	0.462	0.015	3.0	4.4
Tennessee	67,945	883	67,631	865	–0.5	1.8	0.469	0.004	0.476	0.006	1.4	1.5
Texas	75,266	460	75,780	472	0.7	0.9	0.480	0.002	0.479	0.003	–0.1	0.7
Utah	92,846	1,881	93,421	1,383	0.6	2.5	0.426	0.006	0.423	0.005	–0.9	1.9
Vermont	77,044	2,300	81,211	2,608	*5.4	4.6	0.445	0.010	0.455	0.009	2.2	3.0
Virginia	89,415	794	89,931	970	0.6	1.4	0.476	0.003	0.472	0.003	–0.7	1.0
Washington	95,073	875	94,605	1,221	–0.5	1.6	0.474	0.004	0.470	0.004	–0.8	1.1
West Virginia	56,570	1,391	55,948	1,052	–1.1	3.1	0.480	0.008	0.468	0.009	*–2.6	2.5
Wisconsin	73,925	671	74,631	774	1.0	1.4	0.451	0.004	0.448	0.005	–0.7	1.3
Wyoming	72,931	2,985	72,415	2,357	–0.7	5.2	0.444	0.017	0.446	0.018	0.4	5.5
Puerto Rico	25,106	536	25,621	602	2.1	3.2	0.548	0.008	0.548	0.009	0.1	2.3

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

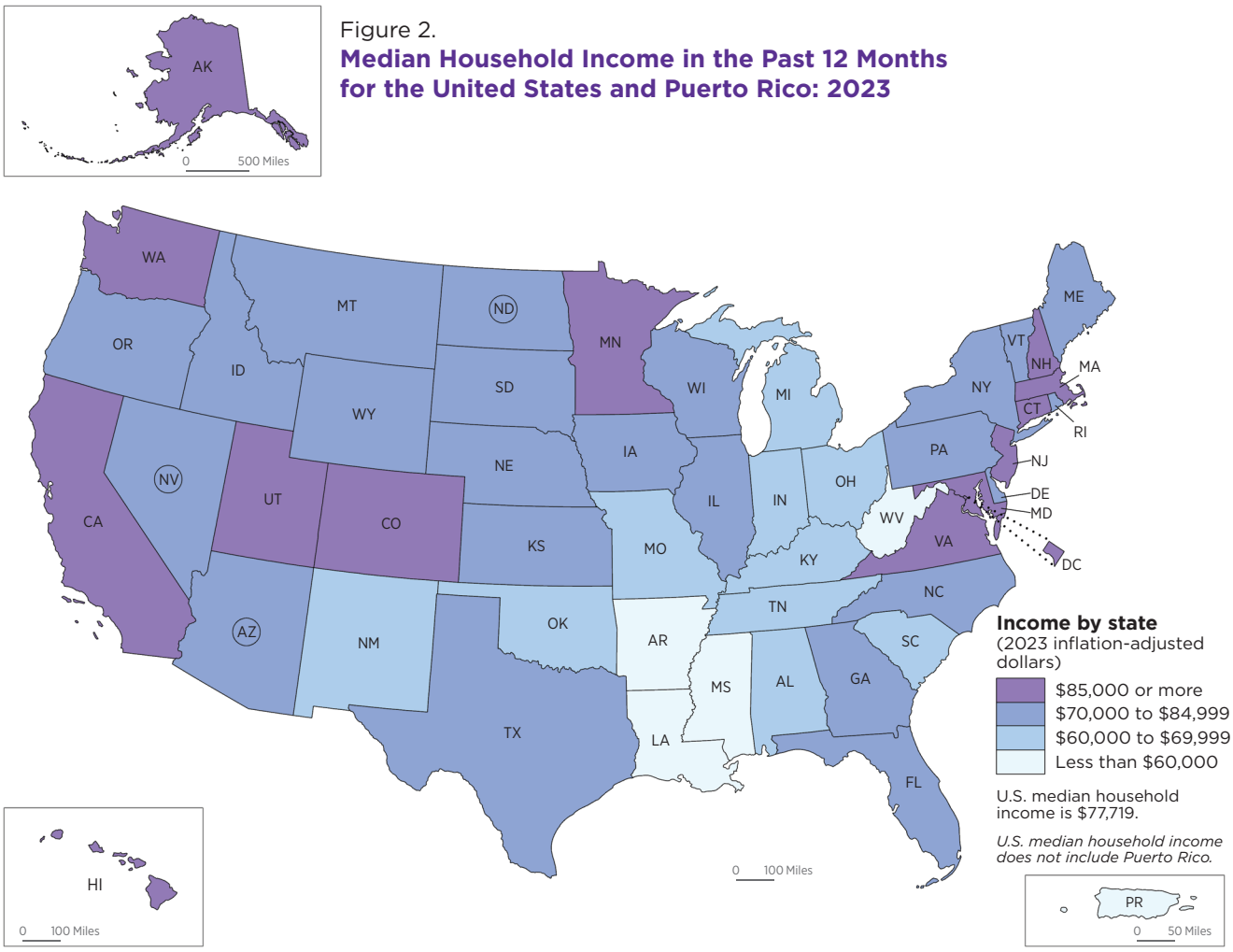
[1] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to and subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and defintions, refer to <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates; 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Figure 2.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2023



Note: A state abbreviation surrounded by the "○" symbol denotes the value for the state is not statistically different from the U.S. median household income. For more information about sample design, methodology, and accuracy of the data, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

a historical series of median household income back to 2005.[5]

Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Maryland had the highest median household incomes of all states ($99,858, $99,781, and $98,678, respectively); there was no statistical difference among the three. The District of Columbia's median household income ($108,210) was the highest in the nation. Mississippi had the lowest median household income ($54,203) of any state. Puerto Rico's median household income in 2023 was $25,621 (Table 1 and Figure 2). Median household income was lower than the U.S. median in 28 states and Puerto Rico. It was higher than the U.S. median in 19 states and the District of Columbia. The medians for Arizona, Nevada, and North Dakota were not statistically different from the U.S. median.

Between the 2022 ACS and the 2023 ACS, three states—Florida, Nebraska, and Vermont—showed a significant increase in real median household income. Four states—Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, and Pennsylvania—showed a decrease in real median household income. Real median household income in 2023 was not statistically different from the 2022 ACS for 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Table 1).

[5] Due to data collection challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 ACS data were not released and are not used in this report. Year-to-year comparisons were only made between years with standard data collection and were not made between 2019 and 2020, and between 2020 and 2021. For more information on the 2020 experimental data, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html>.

Table 2.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2022 and 2023

(In 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Metropolitan area	2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		2023 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	88,378	1,068	86,505	862	*–2.1	1.5
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	94,238	1,507	94,289	1,744	0.1	2.4
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	108,601	1,428	110,697	1,909	1.9	2.2
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	80,337	1,367	81,262	1,347	1.2	2.4
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN	86,334	988	87,071	941	0.9	1.6
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	86,240	1,064	86,860	1,138	0.7	1.8
Denver-Aurora-Centennial, CO	103,058	1,592	103,055	1,506	Z	2.1
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	74,205	1,091	72,574	867	*–2.2	1.9
Houston-Pasadena-The Woodlands, TX	77,951	999	79,463	1,117	*1.9	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	91,363	914	91,960	779	0.7	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	73,688	1,122	76,271	970	*3.5	2.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	95,109	1,142	95,102	1,280	Z	1.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ	95,340	635	95,220	777	–0.1	1.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	74,822	1,432	77,378	1,827	*3.4	3.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	87,593	1,016	86,867	1,004	–0.8	1.6
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	86,303	1,400	85,700	1,382	–0.7	2.3
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	92,996	1,556	94,925	1,706	2.1	2.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	86,219	1,544	87,843	1,368	1.9	2.4
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	73,448	1,511	73,195	1,812	–0.3	3.2
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	103,009	2,356	103,674	1,360	0.6	2.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	133,437	2,414	127,792	2,654	*–4.2	2.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	111,319	1,323	110,744	1,836	–0.5	2.0
St. Louis, MO-IL	77,605	1,118	78,224	1,469	0.8	2.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	72,148	1,325	72,743	1,336	0.8	2.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	122,276	1,379	121,469	1,331	–0.7	1.6

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error 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.

Note: Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and defintions, refer to <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 25 MOST POPULOUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

Table 2 shows median household income for the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.[6]

According to the 2023 ACS, median household income ranged from $127,792 in the San Francisco metro area to $72,574 in the Detroit metro area.[7] Median income increased between 2022 and 2023 in the Houston, Miami, and Orlando metro areas. Median household income decreased in the Atlanta, Detroit, and San Francisco metro areas. The remaining 19 metro areas did not have a statistically significant change between 2022 and 2023 (Figure 3).

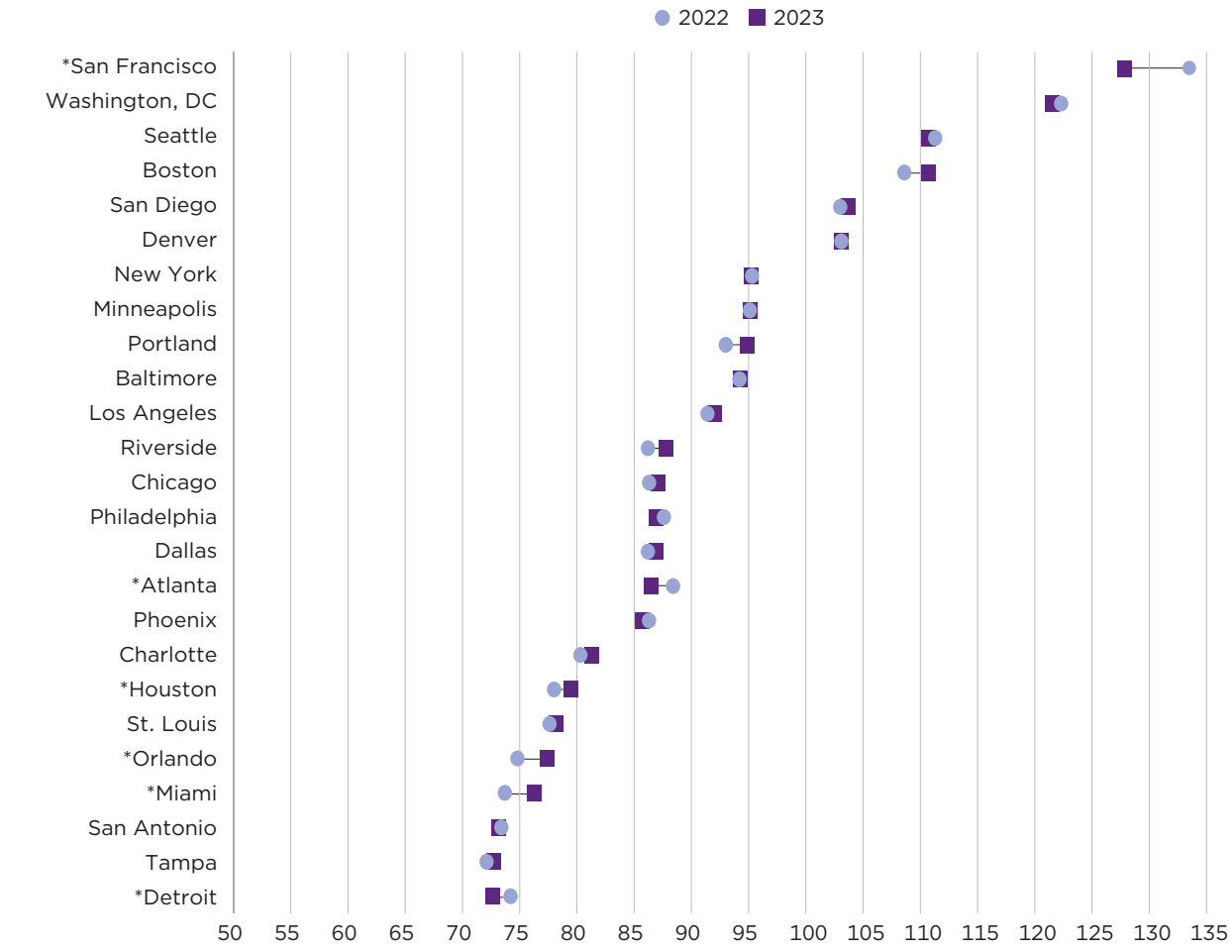
[6] Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs or metro areas) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) or use by federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. A metro area contains a core urban area with a population of 50,000 or more individuals. For more information, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/omb-standards.html>.

[7] Median household income for the Detroit metro area was not statistically different from the median household income for the San Antonio and Tampa metro areas.

Figure 3.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by the 25 Most Populous Metro Areas: 2022 and 2023

(In thousands of 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)



* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Note: Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER

This brief uses the characteristics of the householder to describe the household. Characteristics of household members may be different from those of the householder.[8] Table 3 shows median household income by race and Hispanic origin of the householder.

[8] The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either spouse. The number of householders is equal to the number of households.

Table 3.

Household Income by Selected Characteristics: 2022 and 2023

(In 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Characteristic	2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		2023 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS						
All households	**77,839**	**154**	**77,719**	**186**	**–0.2**	**0.3**
Race and Hispanic origin of householder						
White	83,231	209	82,531	203	*–0.8	0.3
White, not Hispanic	83,720	192	83,121	213	*–0.7	0.3
Black	53,493	345	53,927	428	0.8	1.0
Asian	111,366	621	111,817	801	0.4	0.9
Hispanic (any race)	68,599	359	69,467	422	*1.3	0.8
Age of householder						
Under 25 years	43,815	337	44,846	523	*2.4	1.4
25 to 44 years	87,240	267	87,673	310	*0.5	0.5
45 to 64 years	94,491	319	94,612	370	0.1	0.5
65 years and older	56,189	183	56,038	186	–0.3	0.5

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[1] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error 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.

Note: Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and defintions, refer to <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 and 2023 American Community Survey (ACS), 1-year estimates; 2022 and 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Median household income in 2023 ranged from $111,817 for Asian households to $53,927 for Black households.[9] Hispanic households experienced a 1.3 percent increase in median household income between 2022 and 2023. White households experienced a decrease of 0.8 percent, and non-Hispanic White households fell by 0.7 percent. The change in median income for Asian and Black households between 2022 and 2023 was not statistically significant.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Median household income increased 2.4 percent and 0.5 percent between 2022 and 2023 for households with a householder under the age of 25 and with a householder aged 25 to 44, respectively, as shown in Table 3. There was no statistically significant change in median household income between 2022 and 2023 for the other age groups. Households with a householder aged 45 to 64 had the highest median household income in 2023 ($94,612), followed by those with householders aged 25 to 44 ($87,673), and those with householders 65 years and older ($56,038). Households maintained by householders under the age of 25 had the lowest median household income ($44,846).

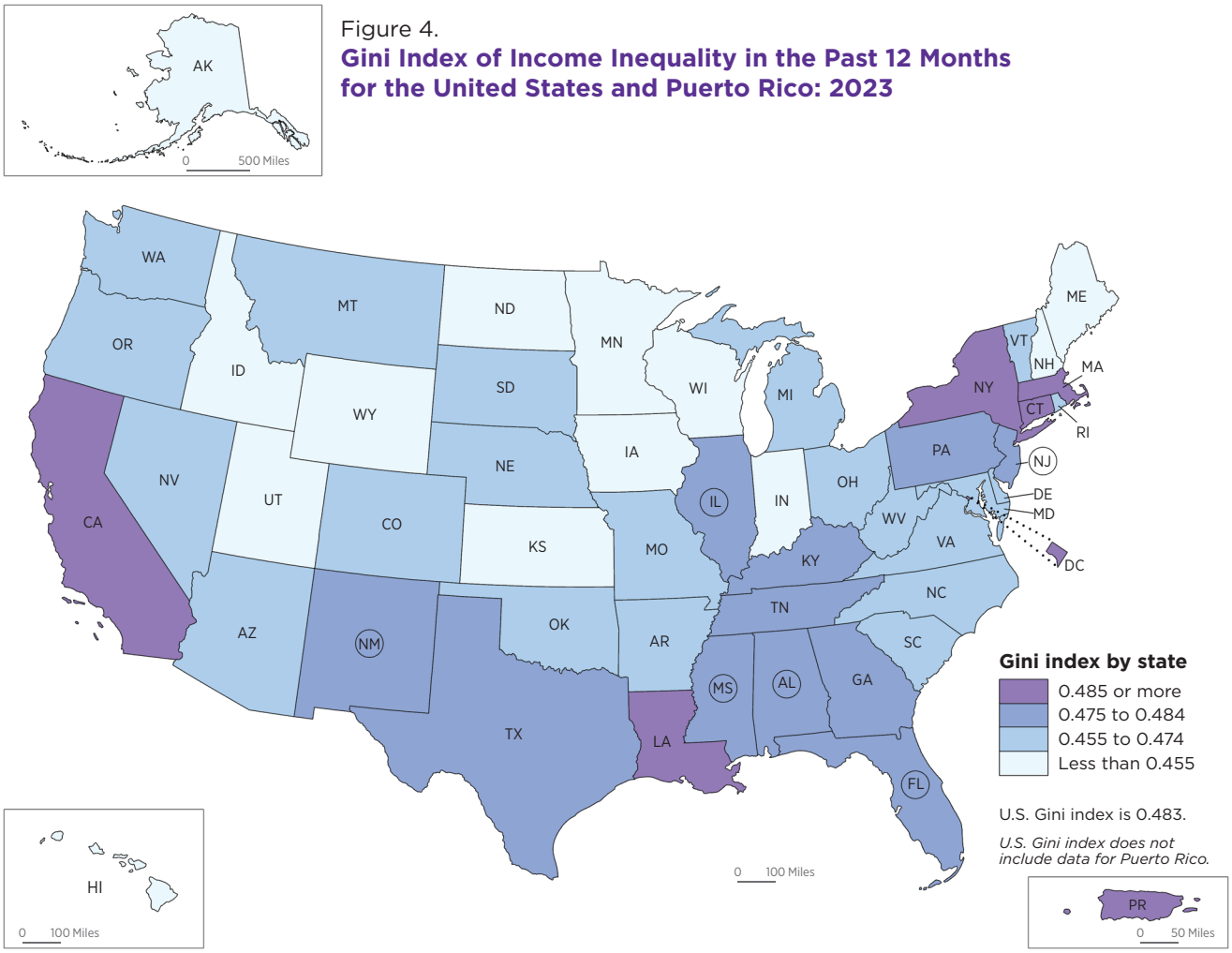
INCOME INEQUALITY

The Gini index is a statistical measure of income inequality ranging from 0.0 to 1.0 (a full definition is available in the text box on page 2). The Gini index for the United States

[9] 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 report shows data using the race alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The U.S. 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. Since Hispanic people may be any race, data in this report for Hispanic people overlap with data for race groups. Household income by race and Hispanic origin refers to the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Race and Hispanic origin of household members may be different from those of the householder.

Figure 4.

Gini Index of Income Inequality in the Past 12 Months for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2023



Note: A state abbreviation surrounded by the "○" symbol denotes the value for the state is not statistically different from the U.S. Gini index. For more information about sample design, methodology, and accuracy of the data, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2023 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

in 2023 (0.483) was lower than in 2022 (0.486). Between 2022 and 2023, the ACS Gini index increased in three states: Alaska, Delaware, and Georgia. Ten states—Alabama, California, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, and West Virginia—had lower Gini index values than in 2022. Changes from 2022 were not statistically significant for the other 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

New York had the highest Gini index among the 50 states. However, the Gini index for New York was not statistically different from the District of Columbia and was lower than Puerto Rico. Utah had the lowest Gini index (refer to Table 1 and Figure 4). There were five states with Gini index values higher than the U.S. index and 39 states that were lower. Six states had Gini index values that were not statistically different from the U.S. index (Table 1 and Figure 4). From 2006 (the earliest year the Gini index is available) to 2023, the national Gini index increased 4.1 percent, from 0.464 to 0.483.

SUMMARY

The U.S. median household income was statistically unchanged from 2022 to 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, three states showed an increase in median household income. Four states showed a decrease. Median household income in 2023 was not statistically different from 2022 for 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This brief also provided information on changes in median household income across metropolitan areas, race and Hispanic origin, and age of householders. The Gini index showed a decrease nationally and in ten states between 2022 and 2023.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS and PRCS samples interviewed from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022 (2022 ACS and 2022 PRCS), and January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023 (2023 ACS and 2023 PRCS). The estimates based on these samples correspond to the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level, unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, refer to the 2023 ACS "Accuracy of the Data" document at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing homes and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and in every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>.

NOTES

The Census Bureau also reports income estimates based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the Census Bureau's longest-running household survey. The CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income and to measure change in national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates. For more information from the CPS ASEC about national income estimates, refer to the report "Income in the United States: 2023" at <www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-282.html>.

For information on income estimates from the ACS and how they differ from those based on the CPS ASEC, refer to "Fact Sheet: Differences Between the American Community Survey and the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey" at <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/data-sources/acs-vs-cps.html>.