Income in the United States: 2024

Current Population Reports

By Melissa Kollar and Zach Scherer

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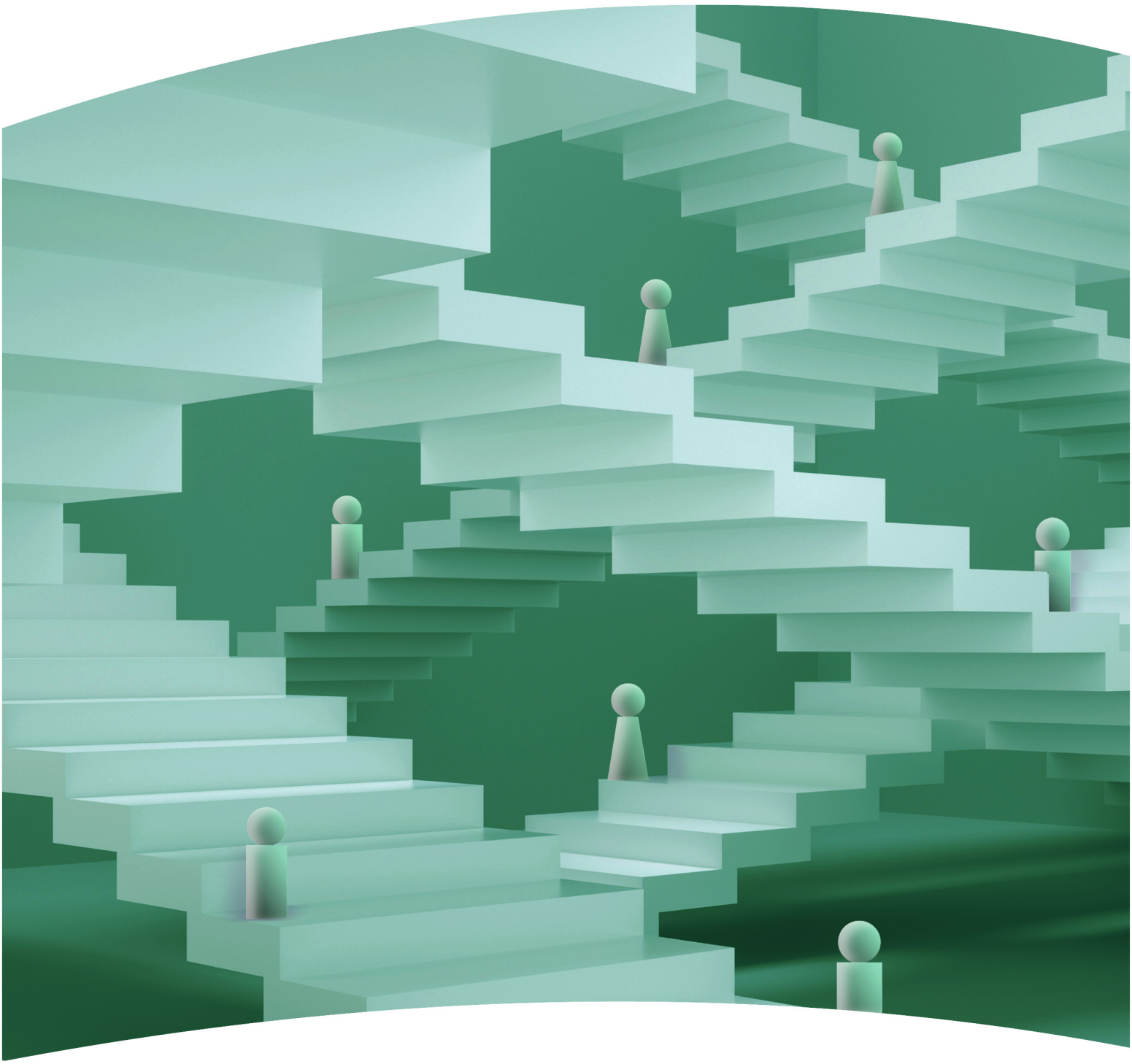

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INTRODUCTION

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 2025 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 2024. Historical estimates are expressed in real or 2024 dollars to account for the change in the cost of living over time.[1] The current method for inflation adjustment is based on the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) between 2000 and 2024.[2] The C-CPI-U measured a 2.6 percent increase in consumer prices between 2023 and 2024, down from a 3.9 percent increase between 2022 and 2023.

This report begins with a section discussing median household income, highlighting year-to-year comparisons by characteristics such as race and Hispanic origin, age, 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: 2024" and "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2024."[3]

Highlights

- Median household income was $83,730 in 2024, not statistically different from the 2023 estimate of $82,690 (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[4]
- Between 2023 and 2024, median income increased by 5.1 percent for Asian households and 5.5 percent for Hispanic households, while it declined by 3.3 percent for Black households.[5] Median income did not change significantly for White or non-Hispanic White households (Figure 2 and Table A-1).
- Income inequality as measured by the Gini index was not significantly different between 2023 and 2024 (Figure 3 and Table A-3).
- Household income at the 90th percentile increased 4.2 percent, but did not significantly change at the 10th and 50th percentiles between 2023 and 2024 (Table A-3).
- Among full-time, year-round workers, median earnings increased 3.7 percent for men, but did not change significantly for women between 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4 and Table A-6).
- For full-time, year-round workers, the female-to-male earnings ratio in 2024 fell to 80.9 percent from 82.7 percent in 2023 (Figure 5 and Table A-7). This is the second consecutive annual decrease in the female-to-male earnings ratio.

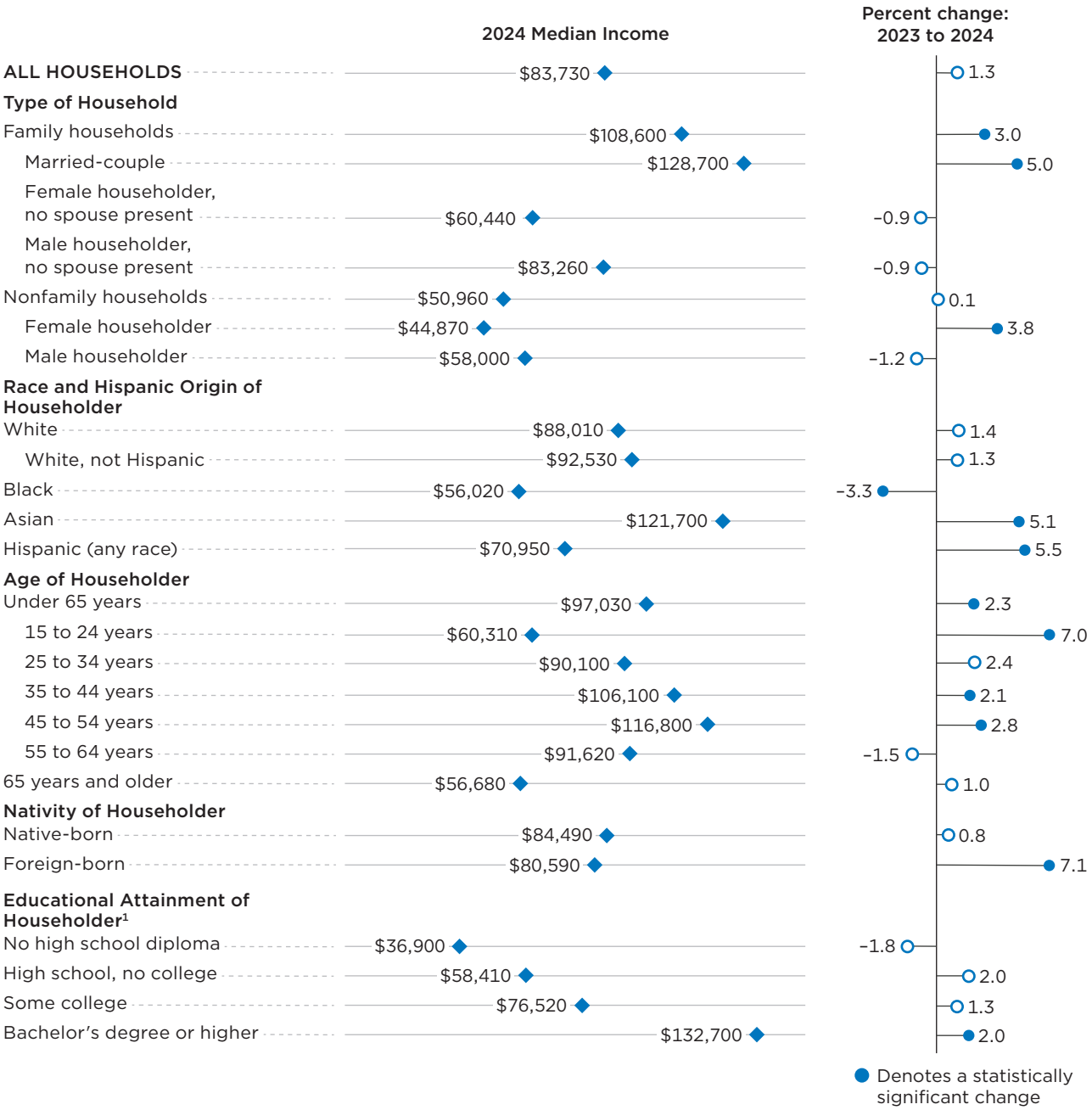
HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on median household income by selected characteristics of the householder, including type of household, race and Hispanic origin, age, nativity, and education.[6] The householder is the person (or 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.[7]

* 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-7534374, Disclosure Review Board [DRB] approval number: CBDRB-FY25-0384). To further protect respondent privacy, all estimates in this report have undergone additional rounding. As a result, 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.

For most demographic characteristics of the householder shown in Figure 1 and Table A-1, the median household income estimates in 2024 were either higher than the 2023 estimates or were not statistically different from 2023. The only demographic group to experience a decrease in median household income between 2023 and 2024 was Black households.

Figure 1.
Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics



[1] Householders 25 years and older. In 2024, the median household income for this group was $85,580.
Note: Households as of March of the following year. 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-1. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

All Households

Median household income was $83,730 in 2024, which was not statistically different from the 2023 estimate of $82,690 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). The 2024 median household income was also not statistically different from the 2019 median household income of $83,260. Household income in 2019 was the highest since 1967 (Figure 2 and Table A-2).[8]

Type of Household[9]

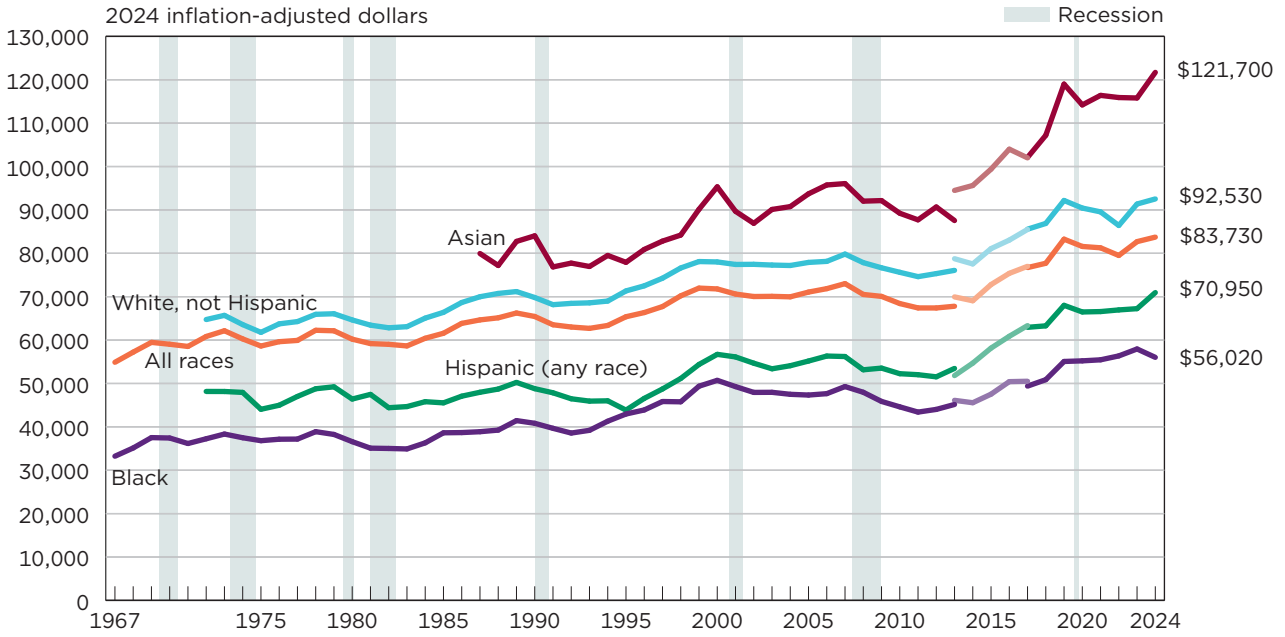
The 2024 median income of family households increased 3.0 percent from 2023 (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Of all family households, married couples had the highest median income ($128,700) in 2024, up 5.0 percent from the 2023 median ($122,500). Family households maintained by men with no spouse present had a median income of $83,260, not statistically different from 2023. The median income for households maintained by women with no spouse present was the lowest among family households ($60,440) and was not statistically different between 2023 and 2024.[10]

Median income for nonfamily households was $50,960 in 2024, not statistically different from 2023. Nonfamily households with a female householder had a median income of $44,870 in 2024, which was a 3.8 percent increase from 2023. Median income for nonfamily households with a male householder in 2024 was $58,000, not statistically different from 2023.

Race and Hispanic Origin[11]

Between 2023 and 2024, median incomes for Asian and Hispanic households increased by 5.1 and 5.5 percent, respectively, while median income for Black households declined by 3.3 percent (Figure 2 and Table A-1).[12] Median income was not statistically different between 2023 and 2024 for White or non-Hispanic White households.[13] Among the race groups, Asian households had the highest median income ($121,700) in 2024, followed by non-Hispanic White households ($92,530) and Hispanic households ($70,950).[14] Black households had the lowest median income ($56,020).

Figure 2.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2024



Note: Households as of March of the following year. Refer to Table A-2 for historical race footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Income is in 2024 dollars. 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Age

Between 2023 and 2024, median household income for householders under the age of 65 increased by 2.3 percent, while it did not change significantly for householders aged 65 and over (Figure 1 and Table A-1).[15] Householders aged 15 to 24, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54 had increases in median household income of 7.0, 2.1, and 2.8 percent, respectively. Between 2023 and 2024, the change in median household income was not significant for households with householders aged 25 to 34 or 55 to 64.[16]

Householders aged 45 to 54 had the highest median income in 2024 ($116,800), followed by householders 35 to 44 ($106,100). Householders aged 65 and over ($56,680) had the lowest median income.

Nativity[17]

Median income of households maintained by a foreign-born person increased by 7.1 percent from 2023 to 2024 while not changing significantly for households maintained by a native-born person (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Households maintained by native-born individuals had higher median income ($84,490) than those maintained by foreign-born individuals ($80,590). Foreign-born householders can be classified into two categories: those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. Details on these groups can be found in Table A-1.

Educational Attainment[18]

In this report, educational attainment is examined for householders aged 25 and older. In 2024, median household income only increased among householders with a bachelor's degree or higher (Figure 1 and Table A-1). Median household income did not significantly change for any other educational attainment groups examined between 2023 and 2024.[19]

Householders with more education had higher income. In 2024, households maintained by someone with at least a bachelor's degree had the highest median income ($132,700), followed by those with some college ($76,520) and those with a high school diploma ($58,410). Householders aged 25 and over with no high school diploma had the lowest median household income ($36,900).

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: the Gini index, the ratio of income percentiles, the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Theil index, the mean logarithmic deviation of income (MLD), and the Atkinson measures. This section focuses on the first three measures pertaining to money income and equivalence-adjusted income, which are defined in the following sections and are available in 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.

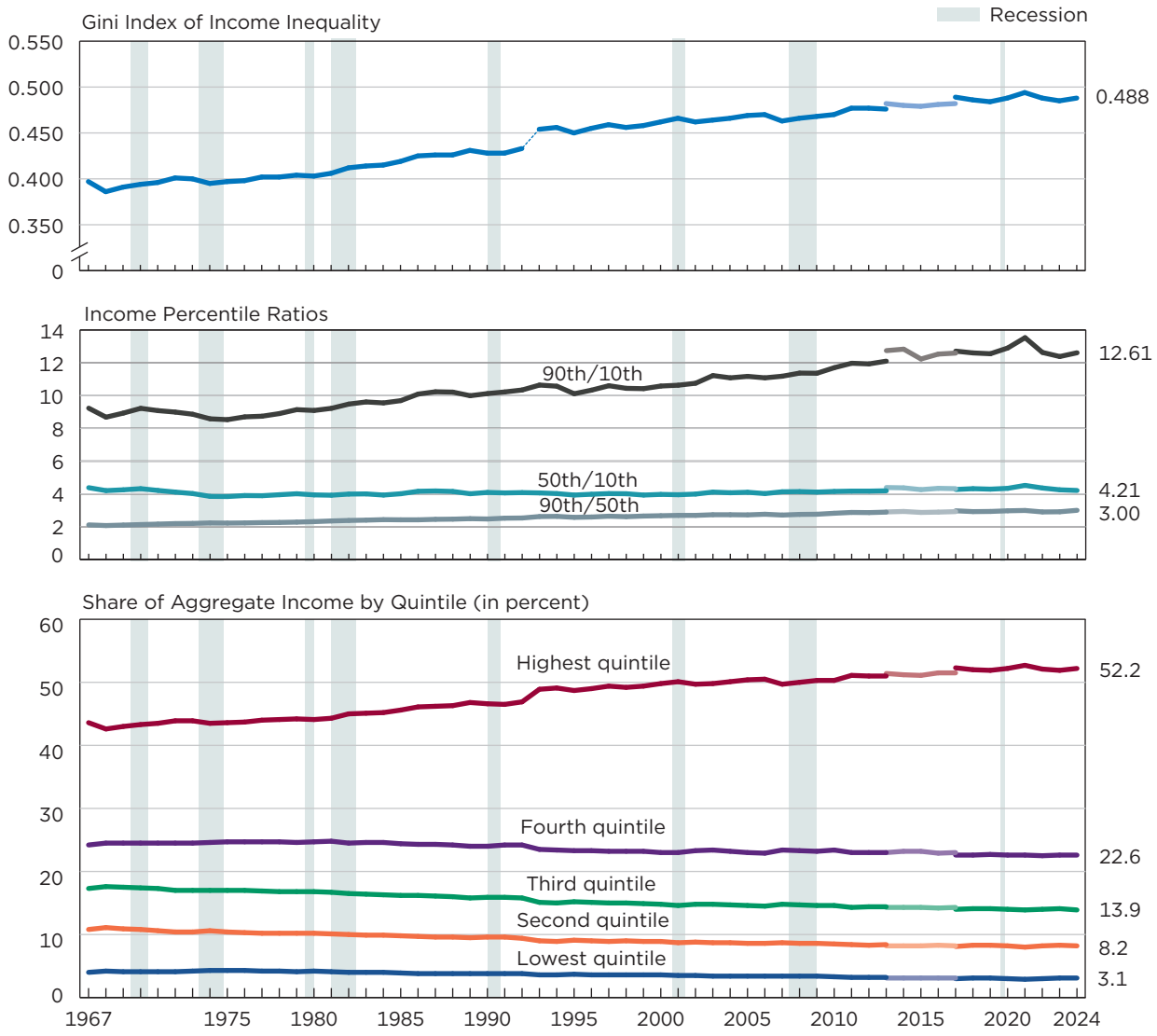
Money Income Inequality[20]

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 2023 and 2024; the Gini index was 0.488 in 2024 (Figure 3 and Table A-3).

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 at the 90th percentile increased 4.2 percent from 2023 to 2024 (Table A-3).[21] The changes in household income at the 10th and 50th percentiles were not statistically significant.

Percentile income ratios, particularly of the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles of the overall income distribution, provide additional information about changes in income inequality.[22] The ratio of the 90th percentile to 10th percentile was 12.61 in 2024, meaning income at the 90th percentile was 12.61 times higher than income at the 10th percentile. The ratio of the 90th percentile to 10th percentile was not statistically different from the 2023 ratio of 12.38 (Figure 3 and Table A-3). The ratio of the 90th percentile to 50th percentile (referred to as "upper-tail" inequality) increased 2.9 percent, from 2.91 in 2023 to

Figure 3.
Selected Income Inequality Measures Using Money Income: 1967 to 2024



Note: Refer to Tables A-4a and A-4b for historical footnotes. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Income is in 2024 dollars. 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

3.00 in 2024, while the ratio of the 50th percentile to 10th percentile ("lower-tail" inequality) did not differ significantly between 2023 and 2024.[23] Table A-4a provides the income for each decile and household income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 1967 to 2024.

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 2024, households in the lowest quintile had incomes of $34,510 or less (Table A-4a). Households in the second quintile had incomes as high as $65,100, those in the third quintile had incomes as high as $105,500, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes as high as $175,700. Households in the highest quintile had incomes higher than $175,700. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $335,700 or higher.

The quintile shares of aggregate household income provide additional information about how income is distributed across the population. In 2024, households in the lowest quintile received 3.1 percent of aggregate household income, while households in the highest quintile received 52.2 percent of aggregate household income (Figure 3 and Table A-3). Within the highest quintile, the top 5 percent of households received 23.1 percent of aggregate household income. Between 2023 and 2024, the share of aggregate household income decreased in the second quintile (from 8.3 percent to 8.2 percent).[24] The changes in the share of aggregate household income were not significantly different in the other quintiles. Table A-4b provides quintile measures, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures, for income years 1967 to 2024.

Equivalence-Adjusted Income Inequality

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 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).[25] 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 Table A-3.

For both 2023 and 2024, the Gini index was lower when based on an equivalence-adjusted income estimate (0.465 in 2023 and 0.465 in 2024) than on the traditional money-income estimate (0.485 in 2023 and 0.488 in 2024), suggesting a more equal income distribution when household composition is taken into account. The change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index between 2023 and 2024 was not statistically significant. 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.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, there were no significant changes in inequality between 2023 and 2024 as measured by the share of aggregate income or the ratios of income percentiles (Table A-3). 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 2024.

EARNINGS AND WORK STATUS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents estimates of real median earnings by 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 2024, earnings constituted 77.2 percent of aggregate total income. As with median household income, earnings estimates are expressed in real or constant dollar terms, meaning that median earnings estimates for 2023 are inflation-adjusted by 2.6 percent to be in 2024 dollars. Estimates of year-to-year percent changes reflect this adjustment.

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).[26] In 2024, 69.8 percent of workers were employed full-time, year-round, which was not significantly different from 70.1 percent in 2023. The share of male workers employed full-time, year-round decreased to 74.4 percent in 2024 from 75.0 percent in 2023. The share of female workers employed full-time, year-round was 64.6 percent in 2024, which was not significantly different from the 2023 share.

In 2024, median earnings were $51,370 for all workers and $63,360 for full-time, year-round workers. The changes in median earnings between 2023 and 2024 for both all workers and full-time, year-round workers were not statistically significant (Table A-6).

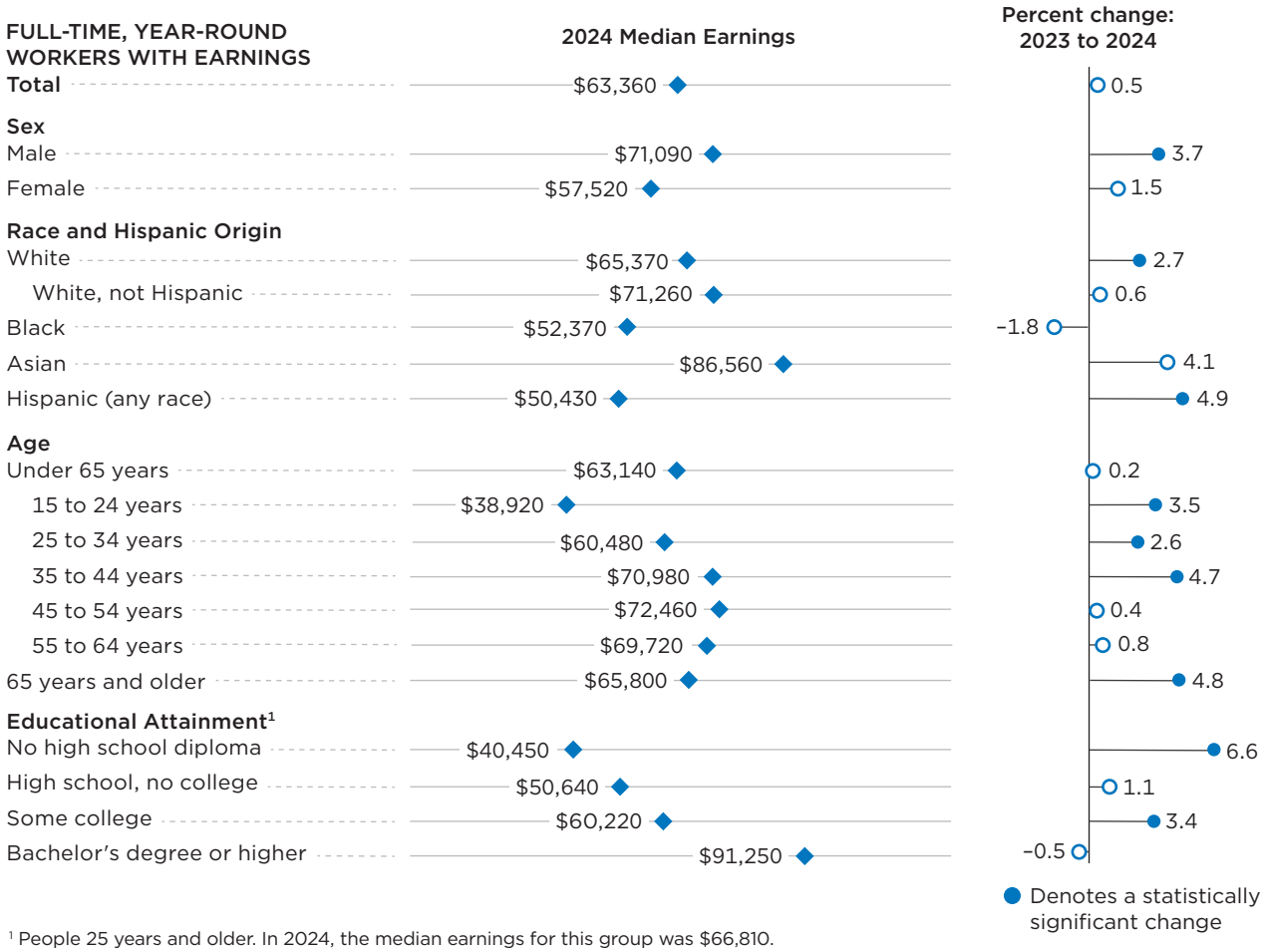
Examining the changes in median earnings by selected characteristics can add context to the annual changes experienced by workers. Figure 4 presents median earnings for full-time, year-round workers by sex, race and Hispanic origin, age, and educational attainment. For all demographic characteristics shown in Figure 4, the median earnings estimates in 2024 were either higher than the 2023 estimates or were not statistically different from 2023.

Sex

The median earnings of men who worked full-time, year-round ($71,090) increased by 3.7 percent in 2024 compared to 2023, while median earnings of women who worked full-time, year-round ($57,520) did not change significantly (Figure 4 and Table A-6).

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 2024 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.809, a 2.2 percent decrease from the 2023 ratio (0.827). This is the second consecutive annual decline in the female-to-male earnings ratio (Figure 5). For historical statistics from 1960 to 2024 on median earnings by sex and the female-to-male earnings ratio, refer to Table A-7.

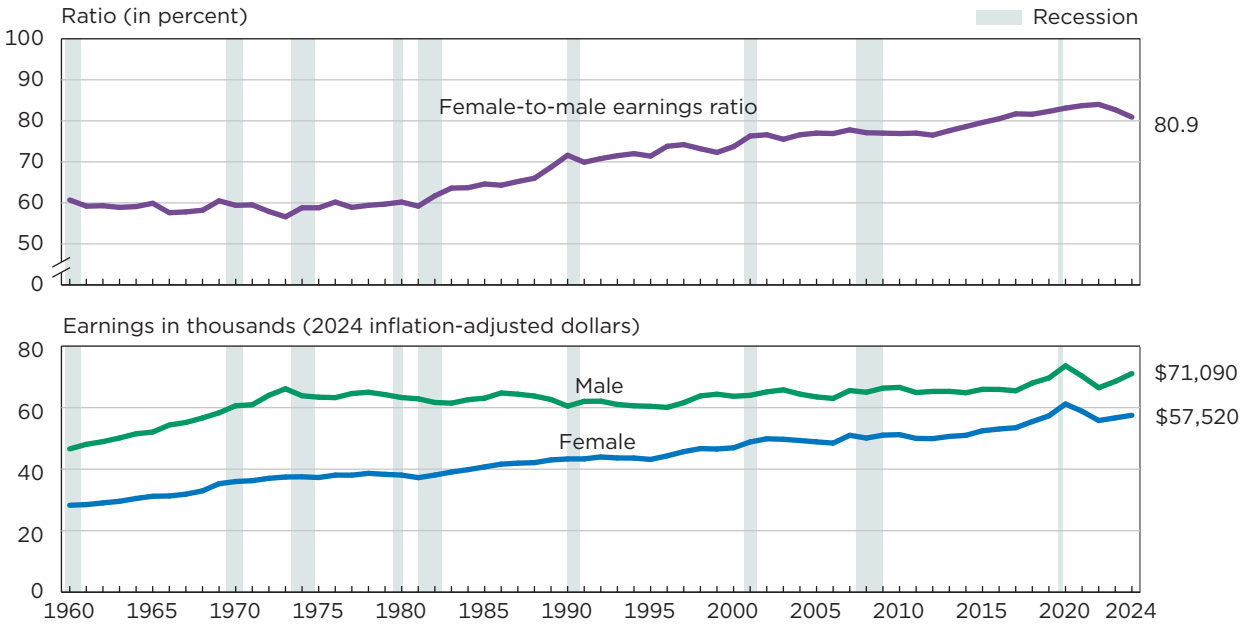
Figure 4.
Median Earnings and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics



[1] People 25 years and older. In 2024, the median earnings for this group was $66,810.
Note: People 15 years and older, as of March of the following year, with earnings. 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Figure 5.

Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex: 1960 to 2024



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. Income is in 2024 dollars. 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/cpsmar25.pdf>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Race and Hispanic Origin

Between 2023 and 2024, median earnings of White individuals who worked full-time, year-round increased by 2.7 percent to $65,370, while the median earnings of Hispanic individuals who worked full-time, year-round increased by 4.9 percent to $50,430 (Figure 4 and Table A-6). For Black, Asian, and non-Hispanic White individuals who worked full-time, year-round, median earnings in 2024 were not significantly different from 2023.

Age

Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers increased from 2023 to 2024 for most age groups (Figure 4 and Table A-6). Full-time, year-round workers aged 15 to 24 had an increase of 3.5 percent in median earnings, those aged 25 to 34 had an increase of 2.6 percent, those aged 35 to 44 had an increase of 4.7 percent, and those aged 65 and over had an increase of 4.8 percent.[27] Median earnings did not differ significantly between 2023 and 2024 for full-time, year-round workers aged 45 to 54 or those aged 55 to 64.

Educational Attainment

For full-time, year-round workers aged 25 and over, those with no high school diploma had the largest increase in median earnings from 2023 to 2024. This group's median earnings increased by 6.6 percent, but they still had the lowest median earnings of all educational attainment groups (Figure 4 and Table A-6). For those with some college, median earnings increased by 3.4 percent. The 2024 median earnings of full-time, year-round workers with a high school diploma but no college and those who obtained at least a bachelor's degree were not statistically different from 2023.

SUMMARY

This report provides estimates of household income, income inequality, and worker earnings in the United States for 2024. Median household income was $83,730 in 2024, not statistically

different from the 2023 estimate of $82,690. For most demographic subgroups analyzed, the median household income estimates in 2024 were either higher or not statistically different from 2023, with the exception of Black households, which experienced a decline in median household income.

Income inequality as measured by the Gini index was not significantly different between 2023 and 2024. Household income at the 90th percentile increased 4.2 percent. The changes in household income at the 10th and 50th percentiles were not statistically significant. Inequality at the top end of the income distribution (as measured by the ratio of the 90th percentile to the 50th percentile) grew, but other income ratios examined did not significantly change.

For all demographic characteristics analyzed, median earnings for both total workers and full-time, year-round workers were either higher or not statistically different from 2023. Median earnings for men who worked full-time, year-round increased by 3.7 percent from 2023 to 2024, while there was no significant change for women who worked full-time, year-round. The female-to-male earnings ratio in 2024 fell to 80.9 percent from 82.7 percent in 2023. This is the second consecutive annual decrease in the female-to-male earnings ratio.

ENDNOTES

[1] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. Refer to the Cost-of-Living Adjustment section in Appendix A for more information.

[2] Refer to the Cost-of-Living Adjustment section of Appendix A for additional details on inflation adjustment.

[3] Emily A. Shrider and Christina Bijou, "Poverty in the United States: 2024," *Current Population Reports*, P60-287, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2025, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-287.html>, and Lisa N. Bunch and Halelujha Ketema, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2024," *Current Population Reports*, P60-288, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2025, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-288.html>.

[4] 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.

[5] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household income for Asian householders and Hispanic householders was not statistically significant.

[6] Table A-1 presents estimates for median household income in 2023 and 2024 by additional characteristics.

[7] In the CPS ASEC, 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.

[8] The difference between median household income in 2023 and 2019 was not statistically significant. 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>. 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, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2009/demo/p60-236/p60-236.pdf>.

[9] 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.

[10] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household income for male householders with no spouse present and female householders with no spouse present was not statistically significant.

[11] 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 one race, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.9 percent of White householders, 6.4 percent of Black householders, 2.5 percent of Asian householders, and 35.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should be aware that the different race and Hispanic origin populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity, which may affect the interpretation of aggregate results. 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>.

[12] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household income for Asian householders and Hispanic householders was not statistically significant.

[13] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household income for White householders and non-Hispanic White householders was not statistically significant.

[14] 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.

[15] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household income for householders under the age of 65 and aged 65 and over was not statistically significant.

[16] The differences between the 2023–2024 percent change in median household incomes for the following age groups were not statistically significant from one another: householders aged 15 to 24 compared to householders aged 25 to 34, householders aged 15 to 24 compared to householders aged 35 to 44, householders aged 15 to 24 compared to householders aged 45 to 54, householders aged 15 to 24 compared to householders aged 65 and over, householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders aged 35 to 44, householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders aged 45 to 54, householders aged 25 to 34 compared to householders aged 65 and over, householders aged 35 to 44 compared to householders aged 45 to 54, householders aged 35 to 44 compared to householders aged 65 and over, householders aged 45 to 54 compared to householders aged 65 and over, and householders aged 55 to 64 compared to householders aged 65 and over.

[17] Native-born households are those in which the householder was born in the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), 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, 83.0 percent were native-born; 9.5 percent were foreign-born, naturalized citizens; and 7.5 percent were not U.S. citizens.

[18] Information on educational attainment in the CPS ASEC is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#educationalattainment>. Householders aged 25 and older with an associate's degree are included in the "some college" category.

[19] The differences among the 2023–2024 percent changes in median household income for all levels of educational attainment were not statistically significant.

[20] 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.

[21] The differences between the 2023–2024 percent changes in household income were not statistically significant between the 10th and 50th percentiles and between the 10th and 90th percentiles.

[22] 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*, Vol. 57, October 2020, pp. 1833–1851.

[23] The difference between the 2023–2024 percent changes in the ratio of the 90th to the 50th percentile and the ratio of the 90th to the 10th percentile was not statistically significant.

[24] The following differences between the 2023–2024 percent changes in the share of aggregate household income were not statistically significant: lowest quintile and second quintile; second quintile and third quintile; and second quintile and top 5 percent.

[25] For more details on the three-parameter equivalence scale, refer to the "Supplemental Poverty Measure: Technical Documentation" at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/supplemental-poverty-measure/datasets/spm/spm_techdoc.pdf>.

[26] 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 2024—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2024, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex" at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

[27] The differences between the 2023–2024 percent changes in median earnings were not statistically significant for most pairwise comparisons by age group. The only exceptions were statistically significant differences between the change for 35 to 44 years compared to 45 to 54 years and 45 to 54 years compared to 65 years and older.

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.

Business Cycles—Recessions

Peak month	Year	Trough month	Year
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>.

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 reflect that noncash benefits often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by a 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.[1] 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.[2] 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>.

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. This report and the associated tables and figures adjust historical income estimates using price indexes produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The Census Bureau combines several price indexes because no single price index is available for all years for which income estimates are available. The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) is used between 2000 and 2024, and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) is used between 1978 and 1999. For years 1967 through 1977, the Census Bureau uses the CPI-U-X1 series, which is an experimental series that preceded the R-CPI-U-RS and estimates the inflation rate in the

Annual Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates: 1947 to 2024

Income year	C-CPI-U[1] Index (December 1999 = 100)	Percent change from year prior	Income year	C-CPI-U[1] Index (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	170.0	3.9
1985	66.9	3.4	2024	174.4	2.6

X Not applicable.

[1] To account for changes in the cost of living, the U.S. Census Bureau adjusts all prior year income and earnings estimates for inflation using price indexes produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) is used between 2000 and 2024, and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Retroactive Series (R-CPI-U-RS) is used between 1978 and 1999. For 1967 to 1977, the Census Bureau uses the CPI-U-X1 series, which 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 years before 1967, the Census Bureau uses the CPI-U. To combine these four series into one continuous series, the values in each range of years are proportionally adjusted using the ratio or ratios of index values from subsequent overlapping series years: 1967, 1978, and 2000. For example, CPI-U values prior to 1967 are adjusted to the C-CPI-U scale using the ratio of the CPI-U to CPI-U-X1 in 1967, the ratio of the CPI-U-X1 to R-CPI-U-RS in 1978, and the ratio of the C-CPI-U to the R-CPI-U-RS in 2000.

Note: Data users can compute the percentage changes in prices between earlier years' data and 2024 data by dividing the annual average C-CPI-U for 2024 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>. C-CPI-U values downloaded from BLS on May 19, 2025.

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 years before 1967, the Census Bureau uses the CPI-U. To combine these four series into one continuous series, the values in each range of years are proportionally adjusted using the ratio or ratios of index values from subsequent overlapping series years: 1967, 1978, and 2000.

For example, CPI-U values prior to 1967 are adjusted to the C-CPI-U scale using the ratio of the CPI-U to CPI-U-X1 in 1967, the ratio of the CPI-U-X1 to R-CPI-U-RS in 1978, and the ratio of the C-CPI-U to the R-CPI-U-RS in 2000. The index values constructed for this continuous series are shown in the text box "Annual Index Value and Annual Percent Change in Price Series Used to Adjust Historical Income Estimates: 1947 to 2024."

ENDNOTES

[1] For more information about the extent and nature of nonresponse and misreporting, refer to Adam Bee, Joshua Mitchell, Nikolas Mittag, Jonathan Rothbuam, 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>.

[2] 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>.

Table A-1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2023 and 2024

(Income in 2024 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023			2024			Percent change in real median income (2024 less 2023)*, [2]	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**132,200**	**82,690**	**651**	**134,800**	**83,730**	**1,050**	**1.3**	**1.41**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,680	105,500	1,232	85,960	108,600	1,466	*3.0	1.64
Married-couple	62,300	122,500	1,616	62,850	128,700	1,753	*5.0	1.81
Female householder, no spouse present	15,180	61,010	1,820	15,720	60,440	1,089	–0.9	3.02
Male householder, no spouse present	7,208	84,010	2,113	7,398	83,260	2,445	–0.9	3.77
Nonfamily households	47,530	50,890	919	48,830	50,960	703	0.1	2.03
Female householder	24,680	43,230	972	25,320	44,870	1,256	*3.8	3.48
Male householder	22,850	58,680	1,221	23,510	58,000	1,866	–1.2	3.49
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,900	86,820	1,212	103,100	88,010	1,272	1.4	1.88
White, not Hispanic	84,440	91,360	1,265	84,700	92,530	1,271	1.3	1.79
Black	18,040	57,950	1,362	18,590	56,020	1,244	*–3.3	2.92
Asian	7,655	115,800	4,295	8,304	121,700	3,993	*5.1	4.91
Hispanic (any race)	19,860	67,240	1,292	21,100	70,950	1,001	*5.5	2.19
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,590	94,870	1,116	95,500	97,030	1,089	*2.3	1.54
15 to 24 years	5,881	56,350	2,944	6,012	60,310	2,128	*7.0	6.71
25 to 34 years	20,910	88,000	1,221	21,180	90,100	2,485	2.4	3.07
35 to 44 years	23,060	103,900	1,266	23,640	106,100	1,751	*2.1	1.87
45 to 54 years	21,660	113,600	1,936	21,740	116,800	2,556	*2.8	2.67
55 to 64 years	23,080	92,990	1,819	22,920	91,620	2,028	–1.5	2.73
65 years and older	37,630	56,130	1,044	39,290	56,680	985	1.0	2.41
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,300	83,820	701	111,900	84,490	1,075	0.8	1.41
Foreign-born	21,920	75,260	2,612	22,840	80,590	1,648	*7.1	3.96
Naturalized citizen	12,220	88,290	2,845	12,770	92,340	3,265	4.6	4.66
Not a citizen	9,700	63,030	1,138	10,080	70,160	3,138	*11.3	5.03
Region								
Northeast	22,590	88,480	1,863	23,200	92,000	2,792	*4.0	3.22
Midwest	28,410	83,120	1,353	28,490	82,220	1,812	–1.1	2.52
South	51,550	75,180	1,795	52,530	76,490	951	1.7	2.49
West	29,670	90,580	2,270	30,570	94,650	2,301	*4.5	3.32
Residence[4]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	114,300	85,750	1,169	116,500	87,410	1,110	*1.9	1.71
Inside principal cities	43,910	75,440	1,587	44,700	77,450	1,615	*2.7	2.59
Outside principal cities	70,360	92,480	1,115	71,820	94,250	1,528	*1.9	1.83
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,950	64,140	1,767	18,270	63,750	2,247	–0.6	3.88
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	126,300	84,140	650	128,800	85,580	846	*1.7	1.19
No high school diploma	9,546	37,570	1,192	9,678	36,900	1,068	–1.8	3.89
High school, no college	31,810	57,250	1,014	31,960	58,410	1,659	2.0	3.18
Some college	33,830	75,510	1,580	34,540	76,520	1,042	1.3	2.29
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,150	130,100	1,499	52,600	132,700	2,190	*2.0	1.83

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

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

[3] 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 or Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
ALL RACES															
2024	134,800	100	7.1	6.4	6.8	9.9	15.1	12.0	16.7	10.1	16.0	83,730	1,050	121,000	1,211
2023	132,200	100	7.3	6.6	6.8	9.9	15.6	12.0	17.0	9.7	15.0	82,690	651	117,500	1,126
2022	131,400	100	7.8	6.9	7.4	10.0	15.9	12.0	17.1	9.4	13.6	79,500	1,031	113,400	1,102
2021	131,200	100	7.8	7.2	7.1	9.9	15.2	11.8	16.5	9.5	15.1	81,270	695	117,500	1,182
2020[3]	129,200	100	7.4	7.2	6.8	10.2	15.1	12.1	16.7	9.5	14.9	81,580	1,056	116,900	1,259
2019	128,500	100	7.1	6.7	6.6	10.2	15.3	12.1	17.0	9.7	15.2	83,260	1,096	118,900	1,263
2018	128,600	100	8.0	7.3	7.0	10.8	15.5	12.6	16.6	9.1	13.0	77,700	850	110,700	1,104
2017[4]	127,700	100	7.8	7.4	7.8	10.7	15.2	12.3	16.5	9.1	13.1	76,710	664	110,000	1,177
2017	127,600	100	7.9	7.5	7.8	10.6	15.0	12.2	16.7	9.5	12.8	77,000	691	108,200	1,073
2016	126,200	100	8.1	7.5	7.9	10.8	15.6	12.4	16.6	9.0	12.2	75,380	916	106,200	985
2015	125,800	100	8.3	8.1	8.4	11.1	15.4	12.1	16.6	9.0	11.1	72,790	680	102,100	854
2014	124,600	100	9.1	8.5	8.7	11.3	15.9	12.2	15.7	8.5	10.3	69,060	830	97,480	944
2013[5]	123,900	100	9.0	8.7	8.5	11.1	15.6	12.5	15.9	8.3	10.4	69,950	1,404	98,160	1,426
2013[6]	123,000	100	8.9	9.0	8.4	11.7	16.2	12.7	15.8	8.1	9.2	67,800	593	94,820	1,072
2012	122,500	100	8.9	8.9	9.0	11.7	16.2	12.7	15.7	8.0	9.0	67,400	454	94,170	915
2011	121,100	100	9.0	8.7	8.7	12.3	16.3	12.2	15.8	7.7	9.2	67,410	556	93,840	815
2010[7]	119,900	100	9.0	8.9	8.7	11.6	16.1	12.5	16.0	8.2	9.1	68,420	742	93,580	822
2009[8]	117,500	100	8.1	8.2	8.6	12.2	16.5	12.7	16.3	8.2	9.3	70,070	493	95,680	563
2008	117,200	100	8.0	8.3	8.4	12.1	16.3	12.5	16.8	8.3	9.3	70,520	316	95,930	558
2007	116,800	100	7.8	8.5	7.9	11.1	16.6	12.5	17.2	8.8	9.8	73,010	335	98,260	564
2006	116,000	100	7.9	7.9	7.9	11.8	16.9	12.5	16.7	8.6	9.8	71,850	508	99,230	630
2005	114,400	100	8.0	8.6	8.0	11.7	16.1	13.3	16.4	8.6	9.3	71,060	391	97,160	603
2004[9]	113,300	100	8.1	8.7	8.3	11.8	16.2	13.1	16.7	8.3	9.0	69,970	509	95,430	592
2003	112,000	100	8.1	8.7	8.1	11.6	16.4	12.6	16.8	8.6	9.0	70,080	500	95,560	575
2002	111,300	100	8.1	8.6	8.1	11.8	16.4	12.9	17.1	8.5	8.6	70,040	378	95,540	590
2001	109,300	100	7.6	8.2	8.4	11.2	17.0	12.9	17.3	8.5	8.9	70,610	355	97,330	638
2000[10]	108,200	100	7.4	8.2	8.0	11.4	16.8	13.2	17.6	8.3	9.1	71,790	371	97,690	633
1999[11]	106,400	100	7.4	8.2	8.0	11.8	16.7	13.0	17.5	8.5	8.8	71,980	553	96,820	826
1998	103,900	100	8.1	8.3	8.1	11.7	16.9	13.5	17.3	8.1	8.0	70,200	683	93,620	832
1997	102,500	100	8.4	8.7	8.6	11.9	17.0	13.4	16.9	7.7	7.4	67,720	515	90,940	837
1996	101,000	100	8.5	9.2	8.7	12.1	17.2	13.4	17.0	7.0	6.8	66,340	550	88,080	812
1995[12]	99,630	100	8.5	9.3	8.9	12.2	17.5	13.9	16.3	7.1	6.3	65,380	622	86,220	776
1994[13]	98,990	100	9.2	9.6	8.9	12.7	17.4	13.2	16.2	6.6	6.2	63,370	475	84,710	750
1993[14]	97,110	100	9.6	9.7	8.8	12.3	18.1	12.9	16.1	6.7	5.8	62,700	482	83,140	740
1992[15]	96,430	100	9.6	9.6	9.0	12.1	18.1	13.6	16.4	6.4	5.3	63,010	491	79,880	551
1991	95,670	100	9.3	9.1	8.9	12.3	18.4	14.0	16.2	6.5	5.3	63,530	503	79,970	541
1990	94,310	100	9.0	8.9	8.6	12.2	18.4	14.3	16.4	6.7	5.5	65,440	550	81,740	568

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
1989	93,350	100	8.6	8.8	8.6	12.0	18.1	14.2	16.8	7.0	5.8	66,240	599	83,690	599
1988	92,830	100	9.3	8.9	8.5	12.2	18.0	14.3	16.8	6.6	5.4	65,130	523	81,380	598
1987[16]	91,120	100	9.5	9.1	8.6	12.2	17.9	14.3	16.8	6.5	5.1	64,650	502	80,400	543
1986	89,480	100	9.7	9.1	8.7	12.4	18.1	14.5	16.7	6.1	4.8	63,850	544	78,890	527
1985[17]	88,460	100	9.7	9.6	9.1	12.8	18.7	14.5	16.0	5.7	4.1	61,570	549	75,770	493
1984[18]	86,790	100	9.6	9.9	9.0	13.2	18.9	14.2	15.8	5.5	3.9	60,420	452	74,030	448
1983	85,410	100	10.2	9.7	9.7	13.2	19.4	14.3	15.0	5.0	3.5	58,650	439	71,340	439
1982	83,920	100	10.2	10.1	9.1	13.5	19.7	14.4	14.8	4.8	3.3	59,020	438	71,130	433
1981	83,530	100	9.9	10.2	9.6	13.5	19.0	15.1	14.9	5.1	2.8	59,190	510	70,710	424
1980	82,370	100	9.6	10.0	9.3	12.8	19.7	15.1	15.6	4.9	3.0	60,210	509	71,610	431
1979[19]	80,780	100	9.3	9.6	8.9	13.1	18.7	15.9	16.0	5.2	3.3	62,140	484	73,810	460
1978	77,330	100	9.2	9.8	9.1	13.0	19.2	15.5	16.2	4.8	3.3	62,260	415	73,270	462
1977	76,030	100	9.5	10.3	9.1	13.1	19.6	15.7	15.4	4.5	2.8	59,920	370	71,080	356
1976[20]	74,140	100	9.6	10.0	9.3	13.3	19.8	16.1	15.1	4.2	2.6	59,630	363	70,150	356
1975[21]	72,870	100	9.7	10.5	9.3	13.6	20.5	15.8	14.4	3.8	2.4	58,630	392	68,460	351
1974[21, 22]	71,160	100	9.2	9.8	9.1	12.9	21.2	15.8	15.1	4.3	2.6	60,270	381	70,480	363
1973	69,860	100	9.4	9.8	8.5	12.3	20.7	16.0	15.7	4.6	2.9	62,150	389	71,870	360
1972[23]	68,250	100	10.2	9.3	9.0	12.6	20.8	16.4	14.8	4.3	2.7	60,830	382	70,800	361
1971[24]	66,680	100	11.1	9.2	9.1	13.3	22.1	16.0	13.4	3.8	2.1	58,530	373	67,320	352
1970	64,780	100	11.2	8.9	8.7	13.1	22.9	15.7	13.9	3.6	2.2	59,040	356	67,600	356
1969	63,400	100	11.2	8.5	8.3	13.5	23.0	16.4	13.6	3.4	2.1	59,470	362	67,660	350
1968	62,210	100	11.4	8.9	8.7	14.0	24.5	15.7	12.2	2.9	1.7	57,220	340	64,730	340
1967[25]	60,810	100	12.3	9.7	8.7	15.1	23.3	15.7	10.6	2.8	1.8	54,880	329	61,380	329
WHITE ALONE															
2024	103,100	100	6.0	5.9	6.5	9.7	15.0	12.2	17.4	10.8	16.5	88,010	1,272	124,500	1,412
2023	101,900	100	6.2	6.1	6.7	9.7	15.5	12.2	17.8	10.3	15.5	86,820	1,212	121,000	1,391
2022	101,400	100	6.9	6.5	7.1	9.9	15.7	12.2	17.8	9.8	14.0	82,350	928	116,500	1,295
2021	102,100	100	6.8	6.7	6.8	9.7	15.1	12.0	17.2	10.0	15.7	85,260	1,047	121,500	1,358
2020[3]	100,900	100	6.2	6.8	6.7	10.0	15.1	12.3	17.3	10.1	15.5	85,920	884	120,600	1,432
2019	100,600	100	6.0	6.3	6.1	9.9	15.4	12.4	17.7	10.2	16.1	87,510	969	123,300	1,445
2018	100,500	100	6.7	6.8	6.7	10.5	15.5	12.9	17.5	9.6	13.8	82,330	794	115,500	1,271
2017[4]	100,100	100	6.5	6.9	7.4	10.4	15.2	12.5	17.4	9.6	14.0	81,340	1,057	114,800	1,325
2017	100,100	100	6.6	7.0	7.5	10.3	15.0	12.4	17.5	10.1	13.5	81,900	859	112,500	1,242
2016	99,400	100	6.8	7.0	7.6	10.6	15.7	12.6	17.3	9.5	12.9	78,980	701	110,200	1,122
2015	99,310	100	6.8	7.6	8.3	11.0	15.4	12.3	17.4	9.5	11.7	77,420	807	105,900	996
2014	98,680	100	7.7	8.0	8.4	11.0	15.9	12.6	16.4	8.9	11.0	73,190	752	101,500	1,107
2013[5]	98,810	100	7.6	8.4	8.2	10.8	15.6	13.0	16.7	8.7	11.0	74,070	1,110	101,600	1,628
2013[6]	97,770	100	7.4	8.5	8.1	11.5	16.3	13.1	16.7	8.6	9.8	72,130	913	99,000	1,168
2012	97,710	100	7.3	8.4	8.7	11.6	16.2	13.1	16.5	8.5	9.6	70,960	835	98,320	1,008

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2011	96,960	100	7.5	8.1	8.4	12.2	16.6	12.6	16.5	8.1	9.9	70,320	498	98,060	935
2010[7]	96,310	100	7.4	8.5	8.4	11.5	16.2	12.8	16.9	8.6	9.7	71,800	578	97,770	925
2009[8]	95,490	100	6.8	7.7	8.4	11.9	16.6	13.1	17.0	8.7	9.9	73,000	357	99,300	630
2008	95,300	100	6.7	8.0	8.2	11.7	16.2	12.9	17.7	8.7	9.9	73,340	351	99,800	632
2007	95,110	100	6.4	8.1	7.7	10.9	16.6	12.7	17.8	9.3	10.4	75,740	368	102,200	641
2006	94,710	100	6.6	7.5	7.6	11.6	17.0	12.8	17.5	9.0	10.4	75,530	360	103,000	706
2005	93,590	100	6.6	8.1	7.8	11.6	16.3	13.5	17.1	9.1	9.9	74,480	535	101,200	689
2004[9]	92,880	100	6.7	8.3	8.0	11.6	16.1	13.4	17.3	8.8	9.6	73,640	475	99,290	672
2003	91,960	100	6.8	8.2	7.9	11.6	16.5	12.9	17.5	9.1	9.6	73,820	476	99,640	657
2002	91,650	100	6.8	8.2	7.8	11.6	16.2	13.2	17.9	9.0	9.2	74,460	497	99,370	666
WHITE															
2001	90,680	100	6.4	7.9	8.1	10.8	17.1	13.1	18.0	8.9	9.6	74,440	575	101,200	715
2000[10]	90,030	100	6.3	8.0	7.8	11.2	16.7	13.4	18.3	8.7	9.7	75,090	546	101,300	714
1999[11]	88,890	100	6.1	7.8	7.9	11.7	16.7	13.3	18.3	9.0	9.3	74,860	623	100,300	934
1998	87,210	100	6.6	7.9	7.8	11.5	17.0	13.9	18.1	8.5	8.6	73,860	609	97,860	947
1997	86,110	100	7.1	8.2	8.4	11.7	17.0	13.8	17.6	8.1	8.1	71,320	744	94,980	951
1996	85,060	100	7.1	8.7	8.4	12.0	17.3	14.0	17.8	7.4	7.4	69,460	590	91,580	892
1995[12]	84,510	100	7.1	8.8	8.7	12.1	17.7	14.2	17.0	7.5	6.9	68,620	590	89,650	855
1994[13]	83,740	100	7.6	9.1	8.6	12.6	17.7	13.5	17.1	7.1	6.7	66,830	617	88,450	846
1993[14]	82,390	100	7.9	9.0	8.6	12.1	18.4	13.5	17.1	7.1	6.3	66,150	634	86,870	825
1992[15]	81,800	100	7.8	9.1	8.7	12.0	18.4	14.1	17.4	6.9	5.7	66,240	528	83,490	612
1991	81,680	100	7.6	8.6	8.7	12.2	18.7	14.5	17.1	7.0	5.7	66,570	531	83,350	597
1990	80,970	100	7.4	8.2	8.4	12.2	18.8	14.7	17.3	7.0	5.9	68,250	514	85,040	626
1989	80,160	100	7.0	8.3	8.4	11.8	18.3	14.7	17.7	7.4	6.2	69,680	558	87,180	663
1988	79,730	100	7.6	8.2	8.2	12.2	18.4	14.9	17.7	7.0	5.8	68,850	669	84,850	657
1987[16]	78,520	100	7.7	8.5	8.3	12.1	18.3	14.9	17.8	6.9	5.4	68,120	563	83,840	596
1986	77,280	100	8.1	8.5	8.3	12.2	18.4	15.0	17.6	6.5	5.2	67,130	536	82,170	578
1985[17]	76,580	100	8.2	9.0	8.7	12.6	19.0	15.0	16.7	6.2	4.4	64,930	570	78,880	545
1984[18]	75,330	100	8.1	9.3	8.7	13.1	19.3	14.9	16.6	5.8	4.2	63,740	528	77,080	492
1983	74,380	100	8.6	9.0	9.4	13.1	20.0	14.9	15.8	5.4	3.9	61,510	457	74,300	476
1982	73,180	100	8.8	9.5	8.7	13.5	20.1	15.0	15.7	5.2	3.6	61,790	462	74,060	477
1981	72,850	100	8.4	9.4	9.3	13.3	19.4	15.7	15.8	5.5	3.1	62,540	475	73,680	459
1980	71,870	100	8.2	9.3	8.9	12.7	20.1	15.8	16.5	5.3	3.2	63,520	537	74,500	470
1979[19]	70,770	100	8.0	8.9	8.5	12.9	19.1	16.5	16.9	5.6	3.6	65,150	509	76,720	503
1978	68,030	100	7.9	9.2	8.8	12.8	19.4	16.2	17.0	5.1	3.6	64,720	469	75,990	503
1977	66,930	100	8.3	9.6	8.7	12.8	19.9	16.4	16.3	4.8	3.1	63,010	436	73,860	392
1976[20]	65,350	100	8.5	9.3	8.9	13.2	20.1	16.8	16.0	4.5	2.8	62,470	425	72,840	387
1975[21]	64,390	100	8.6	9.8	9.1	13.4	20.8	16.4	15.2	4.0	2.6	61,310	368	70,990	384

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
1974[21, 22]	62,980	100	8.2	9.1	8.7	12.6	21.6	16.5	15.8	4.7	2.8	63,030	390	73,090	390
1973	61,970	100	8.5	9.0	8.1	11.9	21.0	16.6	16.7	5.0	3.2	65,130	408	74,650	389
1972[23]	60,620	100	9.1	8.5	8.4	12.2	21.3	17.1	15.6	4.7	2.9	63,820	402	73,560	392
1971[24]	59,460	100	10.1	8.5	8.6	12.9	22.7	16.7	14.2	4.1	2.2	61,220	384	69,750	373
1970	57,580	100	10.2	8.2	8.3	12.7	23.3	16.4	14.7	3.8	2.3	61,490	389	69,970	378
1969	56,250	100	10.1	7.9	7.9	13.0	23.6	17.1	14.5	3.7	2.3	62,070	373	70,170	385
1968	55,390	100	10.4	8.2	8.1	13.8	25.2	16.4	12.9	3.1	1.8	59,580	365	67,060	365
1967[25]	54,190	100	11.3	8.8	8.2	14.8	24.1	16.5	11.3	3.0	1.9	57,230	341	63,620	354
WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC															
2024	84,700	100	5.6	5.8	6.2	9.2	14.3	12.1	17.7	11.3	17.8	92,530	1,271	129,800	1,646
2023	84,440	100	5.7	5.9	6.4	9.1	14.8	12.1	18.2	10.7	17.0	91,360	1,265	126,600	1,585
2022	84,490	100	6.4	6.4	6.8	9.5	15.2	12.0	18.2	10.3	15.2	86,410	1,022	121,500	1,507
2021	85,080	100	6.2	6.6	6.5	9.2	14.4	11.9	17.5	10.5	17.1	89,550	1,240	127,200	1,594
2020[3]	84,710	100	5.8	6.5	6.4	9.3	14.6	12.1	17.7	10.7	16.9	90,430	1,019	126,400	1,663
2019	84,870	100	5.6	6.1	5.7	9.3	14.9	12.2	18.0	10.7	17.5	92,180	1,062	129,300	1,647
2018	84,730	100	6.2	6.4	6.3	9.9	15.1	12.9	18.1	10.1	15.0	86,880	802	120,900	1,438
2017[4]	84,710	100	6.1	6.7	7.0	9.9	14.8	12.3	17.9	10.1	15.2	85,560	1,391	120,100	1,457
2017	84,680	100	6.1	6.9	7.1	9.9	14.6	12.3	17.8	10.6	14.7	85,500	1,317	117,300	1,364
2016	84,390	100	6.4	6.7	7.3	10.2	15.3	12.5	17.7	9.9	14.1	83,040	1,071	114,600	1,279
2015	84,450	100	6.2	7.3	7.8	10.5	15.0	12.3	18.1	10.1	12.7	81,080	1,148	110,200	1,125
2014	84,230	100	7.3	7.7	7.9	10.5	15.5	12.7	16.9	9.6	12.1	77,550	779	106,100	1,226
2013[5]	84,430	100	7.1	7.8	7.8	10.0	15.5	13.2	17.3	9.3	12.0	78,750	1,145	106,000	1,821
2013[6]	83,640	100	6.8	8.1	7.6	11.0	16.0	13.2	17.3	9.2	10.8	76,070	1,314	103,600	1,355
2012	83,790	100	6.6	8.0	8.2	11.1	15.9	13.3	17.2	9.1	10.5	75,320	780	102,800	1,119
2011	83,570	100	6.8	7.8	8.0	11.6	16.2	12.7	17.2	8.7	10.9	74,620	727	102,400	1,059
2010[7]	83,310	100	6.7	8.2	8.0	10.9	16.0	12.9	17.5	9.2	10.6	75,620	1,019	101,800	1,051
2009[8]	83,160	100	6.2	7.3	8.0	11.3	16.4	13.2	17.6	9.2	10.7	76,660	646	103,100	692
2008	82,880	100	6.2	7.7	7.8	11.1	15.9	13.0	18.4	9.2	10.8	77,850	519	103,900	699
2007	82,770	100	5.9	7.8	7.3	10.4	16.2	12.8	18.3	10.0	11.3	79,820	591	106,400	705
2006	82,680	100	6.1	7.3	7.2	11.2	16.4	12.9	18.0	9.6	11.3	78,140	461	106,900	777
2005	82,000	100	6.2	7.8	7.3	11.1	15.9	13.5	17.7	9.7	10.7	77,900	434	105,200	765
2004[9]	81,630	100	6.3	8.1	7.6	11.1	15.8	13.5	18.0	9.3	10.3	77,190	582	103,000	737
2003	81,150	100	6.4	7.9	7.5	11.0	16.1	13.0	18.1	9.6	10.4	77,290	615	103,400	721
2002	81,170	100	6.5	7.9	7.4	11.1	15.9	13.3	18.5	9.5	9.8	77,460	500	102,600	717
WHITE, NOT HISPANIC															
2001	80,820	100	6.1	7.7	7.7	10.5	16.6	13.2	18.5	9.4	10.2	77,430	528	104,400	778
2000[10]	80,530	100	6.0	7.8	7.3	10.9	16.4	13.3	18.8	9.2	10.3	78,010	515	104,400	771

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
1999[11]	79,820	100	5.7	7.4	7.6	11.2	16.4	13.5	18.8	9.5	9.9	78,100	812	103,600	1,010
1998	78,580	100	6.0	7.5	7.5	11.1	16.8	14.0	18.8	9.0	9.2	76,620	725	101,000	1,016
1997	77,940	100	6.5	7.8	8.1	11.3	16.9	13.9	18.3	8.6	8.6	74,260	638	98,020	N
1996	77,240	100	6.5	8.3	8.0	11.7	17.2	14.2	18.5	7.8	7.8	72,500	818	94,350	N
1995[12]	76,930	100	6.4	8.3	8.3	11.7	17.7	14.6	17.7	7.9	7.3	71,330	612	92,580	912
1994[13]	77,000	100	7.0	8.7	8.4	12.4	17.7	13.8	17.6	7.4	7.1	68,990	601	90,700	885
1993[14]	75,700	100	7.4	8.6	8.4	11.8	18.2	13.8	17.6	7.5	6.7	68,580	660	89,160	875
1992[15]	75,110	100	7.3	8.8	8.4	11.7	18.3	14.3	18.0	7.2	6.0	68,460	697	85,610	650
1991	75,630	100	7.2	8.3	8.4	12.0	18.6	14.7	17.5	7.3	5.9	68,160	552	85,140	624
1990	75,040	100	7.0	7.9	8.2	12.0	18.7	14.8	17.8	7.3	6.2	69,810	536	86,920	647
1989	74,500	100	6.6	8.1	8.3	11.6	18.3	14.9	18.0	7.7	6.5	71,180	573	88,930	716
1988	74,070	100	7.1	8.0	7.9	12.0	18.3	15.1	18.2	7.3	6.0	70,750	685	86,580	669
1987[16]	73,120	100	7.3	8.2	8.1	11.9	18.2	15.1	18.3	7.2	5.6	69,990	641	85,480	653
1986	72,070	100	7.7	8.3	8.0	12.1	18.4	15.2	18.1	6.7	5.5	68,660	582	83,800	633
1985[17]	71,540	100	7.9	8.7	8.5	12.4	19.0	15.3	17.2	6.4	4.7	66,390	557	80,420	600
1984[18]	70,590	100	7.7	9.0	8.5	13.0	19.3	15.1	17.0	6.0	4.4	65,060	594	78,420	576
1983	69,650	100	8.2	8.6	9.3	12.9	20.0	15.1	16.2	5.5	4.0	63,090	522	76,250	536
1982	69,210	100	8.5	9.2	8.6	13.4	20.1	15.2	16.0	5.4	3.8	62,830	520	75,150	529
1981	69,000	100	8.3	9.2	9.1	13.2	19.3	15.9	16.1	5.7	3.2	63,440	531	74,600	510
1980	68,110	100	8.0	9.1	8.7	12.6	20.1	16.0	16.8	5.5	3.3	64,640	604	75,470	559
1979[19]	67,200	100	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7	19.0	16.7	17.2	5.7	3.8	66,070	602	77,610	559
1978	64,840	100	7.8	9.0	8.6	12.6	19.4	16.3	17.3	5.2	3.7	65,940	571	76,880	544
1977	63,720	100	8.2	9.4	8.5	12.6	19.9	16.6	16.7	5.0	3.2	64,260	596	74,780	581
1976[20]	62,370	100	8.3	9.1	8.8	13.0	20.1	16.9	16.4	4.6	2.9	63,740	611	73,780	541
1975[21]	61,530	100	8.4	9.7	8.9	13.3	20.8	16.6	15.6	4.2	2.7	61,780	539	71,860	572
1974[21, 22]	60,160	100	8.1	8.9	8.5	12.4	21.5	16.6	16.2	4.8	2.9	63,570	514	73,920	531
1973	59,240	100	8.4	8.9	8.0	11.6	20.9	16.7	17.0	5.1	3.3	65,700	506	75,480	525
1972[23]	58,010	100	9.1	8.3	8.2	12.0	21.1	17.3	16.0	4.9	3.0	64,730	506	74,410	547
BLACK ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2024	19,740	100	13.1	9.7	8.9	12.8	17.1	11.4	12.6	6.1	8.4	56,290	1,229	84,440	2,461
2023	19,240	100	13.7	9.5	8.2	12.3	17.4	12.1	13.1	6.1	7.6	58,350	1,401	83,260	2,413
2022	19,160	100	12.8	9.2	9.7	12.2	18.4	11.5	12.7	6.4	7.1	57,030	1,646	82,250	2,151
2021	18,700	100	13.2	10.7	9.2	12.5	16.6	11.7	12.5	5.9	7.7	56,050	1,910	82,120	2,157
2020[3]	18,290	100	14.3	10.3	8.9	12.6	16.3	11.4	13.5	5.6	7.2	56,080	1,512	82,660	2,209
2019	18,060	100	13.6	10.1	9.8	12.8	16.1	10.9	13.0	6.3	7.3	55,840	1,392	82,320	2,326
2018	18,100	100	15.7	10.9	9.2	13.5	16.5	11.2	11.5	5.6	5.9	51,280	1,127	73,010	1,641
2017[4]	17,810	100	14.8	11.3	10.2	13.6	15.9	11.0	11.9	5.5	5.8	50,170	1,418	73,240	1,637

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2017	17,800	100	15.3	10.7	9.9	13.3	15.9	11.0	12.6	5.7	5.6	50,930	1,034	74,010	1,649
2016	17,510	100	15.2	11.0	10.3	13.0	16.0	11.7	12.1	5.4	5.3	51,150	1,224	74,210	1,966
2015	17,320	100	16.3	12.0	10.3	12.8	16.0	10.9	11.8	5.5	4.6	47,930	1,157	70,590	1,837
2014	17,200	100	16.9	12.3	10.8	13.6	16.6	9.6	10.9	4.9	4.3	45,890	999	66,440	1,467
2013[5]	16,720	100	16.9	11.3	11.2	13.8	16.9	9.8	11.0	4.7	4.4	46,690	1,671	67,450	2,841
2013[6]	16,860	100	16.8	13.2	10.3	14.1	16.5	9.8	10.8	4.7	3.7	45,390	1,503	64,890	1,870
2012	16,560	100	17.6	12.6	11.4	12.8	16.3	10.2	11.0	4.6	3.4	44,550	1,734	63,630	1,604
2011	16,170	100	18.4	12.7	10.9	13.3	15.4	10.3	10.7	4.3	3.8	43,590	1,225	63,980	1,712
2010[7]	15,910	100	18.5	12.1	10.8	13.2	16.2	10.2	10.7	4.6	3.5	44,650	1,074	63,180	1,432
2009[8]	15,210	100	16.0	12.1	10.6	14.8	16.4	10.5	11.9	4.2	3.6	46,100	968	65,140	1,195
2008	15,060	100	15.8	11.1	10.3	15.3	17.4	10.4	11.1	5.0	3.6	48,150	1,012	65,440	1,125
2007	14,980	100	16.1	11.8	9.6	13.0	17.1	11.0	12.5	5.0	3.9	49,550	1,112	68,060	1,224
2006	14,710	100	16.3	11.2	10.2	13.9	17.1	11.0	11.4	4.8	4.1	47,900	584	67,810	1,368
2005	14,400	100	16.7	12.3	10.4	13.2	16.3	11.7	11.0	4.7	3.7	47,480	744	65,540	1,173
2004[9]	14,150	100	16.8	11.4	10.6	13.8	17.0	10.8	11.9	4.3	3.3	47,720	719	64,330	1,124
2003	13,970	100	16.3	12.1	10.1	13.7	16.6	11.1	11.8	4.8	3.4	48,030	993	65,220	1,136
2002	13,780	100	16.1	12.1	10.2	13.8	17.2	10.5	11.6	4.6	3.8	48,190	1,043	66,610	1,277
BLACK ALONE															
2024	18,590	100	13.2	9.7	9.1	12.7	17.1	11.4	12.5	6.1	8.2	56,020	1,244	83,810	2,524
2023	18,040	100	13.8	9.6	8.3	12.4	17.1	12.1	13.2	6.0	7.5	57,950	1,362	82,800	2,485
2022	18,080	100	13.0	9.4	9.9	12.2	18.3	11.1	12.8	6.4	7.0	56,350	1,567	81,570	2,254
2021	17,700	100	13.4	11.0	9.2	12.4	16.6	11.7	12.4	5.7	7.6	55,450	1,927	81,400	2,231
2020[3]	17,320	100	14.5	10.4	8.9	12.7	16.4	11.4	13.1	5.5	7.1	55,210	1,521	81,280	2,347
2019	17,050	100	13.9	10.2	9.8	12.9	16.2	10.9	13.1	6.1	7.0	55,070	1,469	80,660	2,281
2018	17,170	100	16.0	11.0	9.1	13.6	16.5	11.2	11.3	5.5	5.8	50,870	1,114	72,150	1,655
2017[4]	17,020	100	15.0	11.4	10.2	13.7	15.8	10.9	11.8	5.5	5.7	49,390	1,750	72,810	1,694
2017	17,000	100	15.6	10.8	9.9	13.3	15.9	10.9	12.3	5.7	5.6	50,510	1,191	73,520	1,703
2016	16,730	100	15.6	11.0	10.4	13.0	15.9	11.6	12.0	5.3	5.2	50,420	1,514	73,340	1,957
2015	16,540	100	16.4	12.1	10.3	12.9	15.9	10.8	11.8	5.4	4.5	47,530	1,087	70,010	1,824
2014	16,440	100	17.0	12.5	10.8	13.8	16.7	9.5	10.8	4.8	4.2	45,560	976	65,940	1,463
2013[5]	16,010	100	17.4	11.5	11.2	13.7	16.5	9.9	10.9	4.6	4.2	46,110	1,840	65,860	2,545
2013[6]	16,110	100	16.9	13.2	10.3	14.1	16.4	9.9	10.8	4.6	3.7	45,160	1,563	64,790	1,900
2012	15,870	100	17.8	12.7	11.5	12.9	16.4	10.2	10.9	4.5	3.3	44,020	1,717	63,070	1,637
2011	15,580	100	18.5	12.8	10.9	13.4	15.4	10.3	10.7	4.2	3.7	43,400	1,128	63,640	1,779
2010[7]	15,270	100	18.6	12.2	10.9	13.2	16.3	10.3	10.7	4.5	3.4	44,610	1,140	62,420	1,430
2009[8]	14,730	100	16.1	12.1	10.6	14.8	16.4	10.4	11.9	4.2	3.4	45,860	912	64,810	1,216
2008	14,600	100	15.9	11.1	10.4	15.3	17.3	10.4	11.1	4.9	3.5	47,970	1,017	65,240	1,148
2007	14,550	100	16.2	11.8	9.6	13.1	17.0	11.1	12.5	5.0	3.7	49,290	1,136	67,770	1,243
2006	14,350	100	16.5	11.3	10.2	13.9	17.1	10.9	11.4	4.7	4.0	47,650	591	67,270	1,368
2005	14,000	100	16.8	12.3	10.3	13.2	16.5	11.6	10.9	4.7	3.6	47,330	759	65,120	1,163

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2004[9]	13,810	100	16.9	11.5	10.6	13.9	16.9	10.7	11.9	4.3	3.3	47,500	813	64,130	1,142
2003	13,630	100	16.5	12.1	10.1	13.7	16.7	11.0	11.8	4.8	3.3	47,960	1,027	64,920	1,144
2002	13,470	100	16.2	12.1	10.2	13.9	17.2	10.4	11.6	4.5	3.7	47,940	1,062	66,080	1,255
BLACK															
2001	13,320	100	15.5	10.9	10.6	13.7	17.3	11.5	12.6	4.8	3.1	49,280	954	65,630	1,139
2000[10]	13,170	100	14.9	10.7	10.4	13.5	17.8	12.4	12.0	4.9	3.4	50,720	1,105	66,990	1,117
1999[11]	12,840	100	15.6	11.7	9.8	13.8	16.5	11.1	12.2	5.2	4.2	49,370	1,513	68,030	1,606
1998	12,580	100	17.9	11.7	10.7	13.7	16.5	10.8	11.2	4.5	2.9	45,770	1,179	61,630	1,354
1997	12,470	100	17.6	12.0	10.8	13.6	17.1	11.4	11.4	3.7	2.5	45,840	1,297	60,320	1,424
1996	12,110	100	17.8	13.4	11.1	13.5	16.7	10.2	11.3	3.8	2.2	43,890	1,421	60,680	1,949
1995[12]	11,580	100	18.5	13.1	10.9	13.9	16.3	11.6	10.3	3.5	1.9	42,960	1,206	58,330	1,641
1994[13]	11,660	100	20.1	13.1	11.2	13.8	14.8	10.8	10.4	3.6	2.4	41,300	1,263	57,460	1,357
1993[14]	11,280	100	21.2	14.9	10.1	13.6	16.5	9.4	9.3	3.3	1.9	39,200	1,274	54,650	1,492
1992[15]	11,270	100	22.8	13.6	10.7	12.9	16.1	10.2	8.9	3.0	1.6	38,570	1,296	52,340	1,167
1991	11,080	100	22.0	13.3	10.8	12.5	16.7	11.0	9.3	2.9	1.5	39,660	1,370	52,810	1,134
1990	10,670	100	21.2	13.8	10.1	13.1	16.1	11.0	9.5	3.6	1.6	40,820	1,532	54,230	1,204
1989	10,490	100	20.9	12.8	10.6	13.3	16.6	10.6	10.2	3.4	1.6	41,440	1,387	54,990	1,229
1988	10,560	100	21.8	14.1	10.4	13.0	15.9	9.9	10.2	3.0	1.8	39,250	1,346	53,770	1,291
1987[16]	10,190	100	22.3	13.5	10.9	13.7	16.0	9.9	8.9	3.0	1.7	38,880	1,224	52,500	1,188
1986	9,922	100	22.1	13.5	11.1	13.3	16.0	10.6	9.2	3.0	1.2	38,680	1,249	51,890	1,160
1985[17]	9,797	100	21.2	14.0	11.5	15.0	15.8	10.1	9.2	2.1	1.0	38,630	1,235	50,400	1,076
1984[18]	9,480	100	21.5	15.5	11.7	14.6	16.1	8.8	8.5	2.4	0.9	36,310	1,148	48,430	980
1983	9,236	100	23.1	15.3	11.6	14.3	15.6	9.6	8.0	2.0	0.5	34,910	1,076	46,430	942
1982	8,916	100	22.6	15.1	12.1	14.2	16.9	10.0	7.2	1.4	0.6	35,020	924	46,080	948
1981	8,961	100	22.1	16.2	11.9	14.4	15.6	10.0	7.8	1.7	0.3	35,090	970	46,100	919
1980	8,847	100	21.2	15.6	12.5	13.7	16.9	9.3	8.3	1.8	0.6	36,590	1,135	47,490	962
1979[19]	8,586	100	19.7	15.4	11.9	14.9	15.7	11.0	8.8	2.0	0.5	38,250	1,149	49,080	994
1978	8,066	100	19.4	15.7	11.5	14.3	17.5	10.0	9.2	2.0	0.6	38,890	1,353	49,700	1,067
1977	7,977	100	19.2	15.8	12.8	15.6	16.7	10.2	7.6	1.6	0.5	37,180	821	47,640	697
1976[20]	7,776	100	18.9	16.6	12.4	14.6	17.6	10.8	7.2	1.5	0.4	37,150	758	47,460	696
1975[21]	7,489	100	20.0	17.1	11.4	14.8	18.0	10.2	6.9	1.2	0.4	36,810	891	45,950	670
1974[21, 22]	7,263	100	18.9	15.9	12.5	16.1	17.7	9.6	7.8	1.2	0.3	37,490	744	46,620	682
1973	7,040	100	18.1	16.2	11.6	15.8	18.0	11.2	7.0	1.4	0.7	38,340	982	47,610	778
1972[23]	6,809	100	19.3	15.4	13.3	15.3	17.1	10.5	7.2	1.3	0.6	37,250	918	47,060	826
1971[24]	6,578	100	20.3	15.3	13.2	16.2	17.8	9.4	6.4	1.0	0.4	36,160	885	44,810	757
1970	6,180	100	20.6	14.7	12.0	16.2	18.7	9.1	7.1	1.1	0.4	37,430	845	45,700	812
1969	6,053	100	20.7	14.2	12.5	17.6	18.4	9.7	5.6	0.9	0.3	37,520	910	44,660	781
1968	5,870	100	21.0	15.5	13.8	16.4	18.4	8.6	5.3	0.8	0.3	35,130	839	42,790	742
1967[25]	5,728	100	22.1	17.4	13.3	17.8	15.7	8.2	3.9	1.2	0.5	33,230	910	39,930	733

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
ASIAN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2024	9,089	100	5.4	4.0	4.4	6.2	10.9	10.1	17.4	12.7	28.9	120,900	3,244	169,300	5,122
2023	8,278	100	5.7	4.6	4.5	7.3	11.7	9.9	17.3	11.9	27.2	115,200	3,886	161,900	5,182
2022	8,160	100	6.7	4.8	4.2	6.3	11.6	10.2	18.9	11.5	25.8	116,600	4,033	157,400	5,068
2021	7,852	100	7.2	4.2	5.4	5.8	12.2	9.9	17.1	11.8	26.4	116,000	3,110	158,200	5,588
2020[3]	7,555	100	6.0	5.1	3.9	7.1	12.7	10.1	16.3	11.6	27.2	113,900	4,266	158,500	5,074
2019	7,334	100	5.4	4.1	4.4	6.6	12.0	10.7	17.8	13.0	25.9	117,700	3,328	159,500	5,264
2018	7,416	100	7.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	11.8	11.2	17.9	12.1	22.5	106,800	2,990	146,300	4,340
2017[4]	7,124	100	6.9	4.5	5.7	7.3	12.6	12.1	17.1	12.2	21.6	101,600	2,272	142,900	5,261
2017	7,114	100	7.2	4.6	5.7	6.8	12.3	12.5	16.8	11.9	22.1	101,600	2,378	142,700	4,968
2016	6,750	100	6.9	4.8	5.6	7.5	11.7	12.4	18.1	12.1	20.9	103,200	2,375	136,500	3,722
2015	6,640	100	8.0	5.2	5.1	7.4	13.4	11.5	17.7	11.3	20.5	98,870	2,964	135,400	4,659
2014	6,333	100	7.8	5.0	6.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	18.1	12.7	17.4	96,310	4,194	126,300	4,080
2013[5]	6,160	100	7.8	6.1	4.7	8.2	13.4	12.0	18.6	11.2	18.0	94,600	6,854	131,900	9,070
2013[6]	6,111	100	8.7	5.1	6.5	8.4	13.6	14.1	16.8	11.0	15.8	87,940	3,912	119,200	4,864
2012	5,872	100	7.8	5.1	6.5	8.2	14.3	13.5	17.5	11.1	16.0	90,080	3,775	121,200	4,116
2011	5,705	100	8.1	5.9	6.7	9.6	13.5	12.1	19.4	10.8	13.8	87,530	3,465	115,500	4,548
2010[7]	5,550	100	7.9	5.5	7.5	8.3	13.8	12.9	16.6	11.4	16.1	88,210	3,346	116,200	3,673
2009[8]	4,940	100	8.4	5.5	5.7	9.3	13.8	11.6	17.9	10.9	17.0	91,600	3,323	126,800	4,098
2008	4,805	100	7.8	5.7	6.8	8.9	13.8	10.7	18.0	12.0	16.3	91,920	3,259	121,000	3,429
2007	4,715	100	7.2	5.6	5.4	8.0	14.0	11.5	20.1	11.4	16.8	95,740	3,314	122,900	3,457
2006	4,664	100	6.6	5.2	5.2	8.9	14.6	11.9	18.0	12.0	17.6	95,250	3,965	130,500	4,492
2005	4,500	100	7.7	5.9	5.4	7.8	12.5	14.2	18.3	12.2	16.0	93,640	1,839	122,700	3,522
2004[9]	4,346	100	7.3	5.7	5.7	8.4	13.7	14.1	18.4	11.6	15.2	90,670	3,006	120,200	3,731
2003	4,235	100	9.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	13.9	12.2	18.6	11.5	14.4	89,400	3,279	112,300	3,178
2002	4,079	100	7.2	5.6	6.6	9.6	14.5	13.5	17.8	11.7	13.5	86,350	2,149	114,700	3,589
ASIAN ALONE															
2024	8,304	100	5.4	3.9	4.5	6.0	10.9	10.2	16.9	12.8	29.3	121,700	3,993	170,300	5,343
2023	7,655	100	5.8	4.6	4.6	7.2	11.4	9.8	17.2	11.8	27.6	115,800	4,295	162,300	5,438
2022	7,609	100	7.1	4.6	4.3	6.1	11.5	10.2	18.6	11.6	25.9	115,900	4,142	157,400	5,275
2021	7,276	100	7.2	4.4	5.5	5.8	12.0	9.7	16.9	11.5	26.9	116,400	3,293	159,500	5,906
2020[3]	7,002	100	6.0	5.2	4.1	7.1	12.8	9.8	16.1	11.8	27.1	114,200	4,564	157,600	4,927
2019	6,853	100	5.5	4.1	4.4	6.7	11.8	10.1	18.0	12.9	26.4	119,000	3,718	161,300	5,381
2018	6,981	100	7.1	5.0	4.8	7.6	11.8	11.0	17.9	12.1	22.8	107,200	3,450	147,400	4,574
2017[4]	6,750	100	6.9	4.6	5.5	7.1	12.6	12.1	17.3	12.2	21.8	102,100	2,231	143,600	5,434
2017	6,735	100	7.2	4.8	5.5	6.6	12.1	12.6	16.9	11.9	22.3	102,000	2,462	143,200	5,069
2016	6,392	100	6.9	4.7	5.5	7.5	11.4	12.4	18.2	12.1	21.3	104,000	2,447	137,900	3,822
2015	6,328	100	7.9	4.9	5.0	7.5	13.3	11.5	17.9	11.1	20.7	99,390	3,596	135,800	4,719

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2014	6,040	100	8.0	5.1	6.1	8.9	11.9	12.0	17.7	12.9	17.4	95,630	4,461	125,600	4,065
2013[5]	5,818	100	8.0	6.0	4.9	7.8	13.4	12.2	18.2	11.4	18.1	94,490	7,219	132,100	9,590
2013[6]	5,759	100	8.7	5.2	6.6	8.6	13.5	14.2	16.3	11.2	15.7	87,550	3,693	118,500	4,952
2012	5,560	100	7.8	5.2	6.5	8.2	14.0	13.3	17.8	11.1	16.0	90,680	4,108	120,800	3,990
2011	5,374	100	8.0	5.8	6.7	9.7	13.5	12.2	19.4	10.9	13.7	87,710	3,471	115,300	4,592
2010[7]	5,212	100	8.1	5.4	7.5	8.2	13.3	12.8	16.6	11.5	16.6	89,230	3,598	117,400	3,874
2009[8]	4,687	100	8.4	5.5	5.7	9.2	13.5	11.9	17.8	11.1	17.1	92,150	2,934	127,800	4,272
2008	4,573	100	7.9	5.7	6.8	8.8	13.9	10.6	17.9	11.9	16.5	92,020	3,196	120,800	3,466
2007	4,494	100	7.2	5.7	5.4	7.9	13.9	11.3	20.2	11.5	16.8	96,070	3,311	123,600	3,586
2006	4,454	100	6.7	5.3	5.2	9.0	14.3	11.8	17.9	11.8	18.0	95,750	4,105	131,600	4,659
2005	4,273	100	7.7	6.1	5.3	7.8	12.1	14.5	18.2	12.3	16.0	93,710	1,797	122,900	3,565
2004[9]	4,123	100	7.2	5.7	5.8	8.4	13.5	14.0	18.3	11.6	15.4	90,760	3,173	120,800	3,842
2003	4,040	100	9.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	13.9	12.3	18.5	11.6	14.7	90,110	2,911	113,200	3,297
2002	3,917	100	7.2	5.6	6.7	9.7	14.3	13.4	17.7	11.8	13.8	86,910	2,502	115,700	3,711
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER															
2001	4,071	100	6.9	5.5	6.5	8.7	14.8	12.8	18.3	11.6	15.0	89,680	3,521	122,300	4,750
2000[10]	3,963	100	6.4	5.0	5.8	8.3	15.0	11.6	21.0	10.6	16.3	95,330	2,675	124,500	4,250
1999[11]	3,742	100	7.4	5.8	5.0	8.5	16.7	11.5	19.0	9.7	16.5	90,140	5,226	119,200	4,970
1998	3,308	100	7.9	5.5	6.0	9.6	15.8	13.2	18.9	11.5	11.5	84,200	3,855	108,700	5,165
1997	3,125	100	7.9	6.8	5.5	9.5	15.7	12.8	19.4	11.3	10.9	82,810	3,787	107,800	5,494
1996	2,998	100	8.7	6.9	6.0	9.4	16.4	13.0	18.4	10.9	10.4	80,890	4,769	105,700	6,236
1995[12]	2,777	100	8.2	7.8	7.0	8.1	17.0	14.8	18.6	8.8	9.7	77,920	3,216	106,000	7,032
1994[13]	2,040	100	8.4	6.9	7.1	9.8	15.4	13.4	19.8	8.9	10.4	79,510	4,956	103,200	6,051
1993[14]	2,233	100	9.9	7.8	6.8	10.7	13.9	11.2	20.0	10.6	9.1	76,960	6,226	100,800	6,679
1992[15]	2,262	100	7.9	7.6	6.9	10.0	15.6	15.5	18.1	9.6	8.8	77,740	3,691	96,350	4,357
1991	2,094	100	8.2	6.6	6.0	11.2	17.0	12.4	19.8	9.0	9.9	76,860	4,080	97,590	4,732
1990	1,958	100	7.0	6.5	6.8	8.8	14.7	16.0	19.7	10.5	10.1	84,030	4,095	101,400	4,724
1989	1,988	100	5.7	7.5	5.9	9.7	16.6	14.5	20.3	10.0	9.8	82,740	3,679	102,900	4,923
1988	1,913	100	7.2	6.9	8.3	9.0	17.7	13.4	18.3	10.3	9.0	77,190	5,218	96,510	4,742
1987[16]	N	100	8.4	7.9	8.4	9.6	13.3	14.9	18.0	10.8	8.8	79,950	4,889	N	N

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION															
2024	2,618	100	12.7	9.0	7.1	11.7	18.5	12.2	13.9	7.1	7.8	62,760	3,578	88,750	7,270
2023	2,597	100	10.2	8.8	9.4	9.8	20.6	11.5	14.5	6.6	8.7	62,640	3,141	93,140	7,892
2022	2,464	100	10.7	9.5	8.3	13.1	17.4	13.9	15.4	5.5	6.2	61,890	4,196	81,430	4,556
2021	2,475	100	14.1	8.9	8.7	12.2	17.3	10.4	14.4	6.4	7.5	58,880	1,616	84,010	5,585
2020[3]	2,333	100	9.2	10.8	8.7	11.8	16.2	15.1	13.7	7.0	7.7	64,930	4,368	89,010	5,682
2019	2,350	100	10.5	9.1	8.2	14.0	15.5	11.9	16.3	6.6	7.9	61,810	2,449	84,310	4,722
2018	2,481	100	12.4	11.2	8.6	12.3	17.5	12.6	12.8	7.0	5.6	58,130	4,326	78,480	4,161
2017[4]	2,514	100	12.6	9.5	10.5	13.5	16.5	11.7	13.4	5.0	7.3	55,930	5,377	80,030	4,434
2017	2,510	100	12.2	11.2	8.5	12.8	16.6	12.4	14.1	5.8	6.3	56,470	4,930	79,280	4,187
2016	2,443	100	12.8	9.8	9.8	13.2	17.9	11.2	12.4	5.8	7.1	54,320	3,269	82,450	5,597
2015	2,436	100	14.0	10.5	9.4	13.0	16.4	12.3	12.6	6.7	5.1	55,090	4,559	76,160	4,596
2014	2,247	100	13.1	11.5	11.2	11.2	17.5	12.0	11.9	6.5	5.0	53,890	2,963	73,400	3,181
2013[5]	2,041	100	15.1	13.0	9.1	12.0	12.3	13.8	12.4	5.8	6.4	51,920	7,310	81,020	13,240
2013[6]	2,119	100	13.3	12.0	10.3	15.2	17.4	12.2	11.1	4.7	3.7	48,890	3,178	66,330	4,276
2012	2,233	100	15.1	11.8	11.7	12.8	18.3	10.3	11.3	4.9	3.8	48,440	2,359	66,220	3,407
2011	2,162	100	13.0	11.3	11.3	15.1	17.7	11.2	11.4	4.3	4.9	49,440	3,131	69,100	3,399
2010[7]	2,040	100	14.4	12.2	9.8	12.7	16.6	11.0	12.5	7.0	3.7	51,600	5,097	69,330	3,800
2009[8]	1,820	100	13.3	10.5	9.9	14.4	16.8	12.3	12.4	6.1	4.4	52,250	2,996	74,060	3,745
2008	1,932	100	12.4	8.7	10.6	14.5	16.7	12.8	14.0	5.7	4.7	55,600	3,317	75,610	4,467
2007	1,919	100	13.3	10.5	8.6	12.9	18.2	11.5	14.6	5.7	4.6	55,620	2,850	74,230	3,504
2006	1,848	100	12.4	10.4	10.2	13.5	18.9	10.5	12.7	6.2	5.3	54,150	2,819	74,610	3,697
2005	1,873	100	14.0	9.7	9.3	13.6	15.2	13.8	13.4	6.1	5.0	55,550	3,063	75,270	3,333
2004[9]	1,894	100	10.8	10.1	10.3	13.0	17.3	12.5	15.0	5.2	5.9	56,740	3,451	80,570	5,543
2003	1,752	100	10.7	11.6	9.8	12.0	16.4	12.3	15.1	6.8	5.3	58,370	N	78,010	N
2002	1,651	100	11.6	11.0	8.6	13.6	20.7	11.9	12.4	5.5	4.6	56,190	N	75,630	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE ALONE															
2024	1,505	100	13.3	10.0	8.2	12.4	17.6	11.6	13.3	6.3	7.2	59,050	5,824	87,820	12,150
2023	1,414	100	11.5	7.6	9.9	11.3	20.5	11.3	14.5	6.7	6.7	58,760	3,982	84,800	7,691
2022	1,371	100	11.4	9.3	9.9	15.0	16.4	12.5	13.7	5.4	6.2	56,290	5,300	80,190	6,438
2021	1,430	100	13.3	10.1	8.3	12.4	17.8	11.2	12.5	7.0	7.4	58,670	2,907	83,930	8,871
2020[3]	1,377	100	9.9	12.8	8.5	12.9	17.3	13.7	11.5	5.6	7.8	58,620	5,391	83,390	6,986

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2019	1,329	100	12.5	8.5	8.1	14.0	16.7	11.4	16.7	5.2	6.8	59,850	4,689	80,030	5,549
2018	1,331	100	13.3	11.9	8.4	13.2	18.4	11.1	12.5	6.3	4.7	53,840	5,757	75,750	5,630
2017[4]	1,327	100	15.4	9.3	11.4	14.9	15.5	11.0	10.6	5.0	6.9	48,190	6,095	75,850	6,594
2017	1,326	100	15.0	12.3	7.9	13.4	15.6	11.7	11.6	6.4	6.0	51,720	5,264	77,630	6,925
2016	1,314	100	13.8	10.8	9.1	13.1	19.0	9.8	12.9	5.2	6.4	53,210	3,005	80,860	8,761
2015	1,417	100	15.5	9.4	10.2	13.8	15.7	12.9	11.3	5.8	5.2	51,430	5,427	72,110	4,589
2014	1,264	100	13.9	10.3	11.5	12.1	16.2	12.9	12.5	6.2	4.4	53,420	3,631	72,630	4,097
2013[5]	1,045	100	16.4	14.4	10.1	13.8	10.6	13.8	11.8	5.3	3.8	44,850	8,485	64,540	7,650
2013[6]	1,108	100	13.9	14.1	10.2	15.9	19.0	11.1	9.6	3.2	3.0	46,430	3,565	60,510	4,452
2012	1,196	100	19.0	11.2	11.1	12.7	18.8	10.2	9.8	3.9	3.3	45,430	3,994	62,440	5,353
2011	1,108	100	15.1	12.4	12.9	14.2	17.2	10.5	9.6	3.9	4.3	43,940	4,067	63,250	4,779
2010[7]	1,036	100	16.5	13.9	9.3	14.2	13.6	11.7	12.0	5.6	3.2	44,450	5,225	63,190	5,290
2009[8]	907	100	15.2	11.9	9.6	15.2	15.0	13.1	12.3	4.6	3.2	48,550	2,615	67,490	4,980
2008	977	100	14.0	9.6	12.3	15.6	14.7	11.8	14.3	4.1	3.5	49,440	3,940	70,380	7,404
2007	943	100	16.2	9.2	9.4	14.3	20.0	11.2	12.4	3.9	3.4	51,810	4,057	66,460	4,935
2006	888	100	15.3	11.5	10.6	14.5	20.0	9.4	10.2	4.0	4.5	48,060	3,253	66,400	5,257
2005	817	100	16.0	10.9	9.1	12.6	16.0	13.4	11.7	6.2	4.1	52,020	4,911	70,040	4,770
2004[9]	824	100	14.0	10.6	12.2	13.4	17.6	9.9	13.2	4.5	4.7	50,000	3,530	70,210	6,462
2003	754	100	15.0	11.1	11.1	10.1	16.2	10.2	12.7	7.4	6.1	52,180	N	75,080	N
2002	764	100	12.7	10.4	8.1	14.6	22.1	10.7	13.2	5.4	2.9	54,050	N	67,520	N
AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE															
2001	1,229	100	12.6	9.6	9.8	15.1	17.6	12.3	12.4	6.1	4.6	53,650	N	73,730	N
2000[10]	1,041	100	13.6	10.6	10.8	11.6	18.4	13.0	13.6	5.4	3.0	53,560	N	70,910	N
1999[11]	961	100	15.3	11.6	10.2	10.9	16.8	14.9	11.4	5.3	3.6	53,390	N	68,670	N
1998	775	100	11.8	10.8	7.4	13.8	19.5	15.0	12.3	6.0	3.4	56,920	N	70,540	N
1997	823	100	11.7	14.1	9.6	12.6	19.4	11.1	13.3	4.8	3.4	51,760	N	67,830	N
1996	851	100	17.2	14.0	8.8	17.6	12.5	8.5	15.3	3.3	2.9	44,350	N	66,460	N
1995[12]	763	100	15.6	13.5	13.0	15.8	15.2	10.2	11.9	4.0	0.8	41,550	N	56,790	N
1994[13]	547	100	15.1	9.8	10.7	12.8	18.9	14.4	11.6	4.8	1.8	51,590	N	64,090	N
1993[14]	614	100	15.0	10.4	13.2	12.9	20.8	12.3	7.9	5.8	1.8	48,750	N	59,830	N
1992[15]	752	100	16.2	11.0	11.0	15.5	18.2	10.4	13.0	2.4	2.3	46,570	N	58,810	N
1991	608	100	13.9	11.1	10.5	13.9	19.5	12.2	14.8	2.6	1.5	50,640	N	61,220	N
1990	530	100	14.8	12.5	10.5	11.9	21.4	13.5	7.9	5.6	1.9	50,230	N	61,670	N
1989	511	100	17.2	16.4	11.3	13.6	17.1	10.8	9.6	3.0	1.1	39,740	N	54,020	N
1988	469	100	13.6	17.7	11.8	18.5	12.3	13.2	9.1	3.6	0.2	39,470	N	53,000	N
1987[16]	469	100	18.4	13.8	11.7	14.2	16.6	12.2	8.9	2.7	1.6	42,480	N	54,280	N

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
TWO OR MORE RACES															
2024	2,823	100	9.4	6.6	5.2	11.4	15.8	11.1	16.8	8.5	15.2	79,800	7,502	113,800	7,400
2023	2,778	100	8.9	8.7	6.8	9.7	18.6	12.1	14.6	7.9	12.7	70,640	4,390	110,300	8,928
2022	2,482	100	8.4	7.8	6.3	10.8	18.1	14.9	15.0	7.5	11.3	74,060	4,343	104,300	7,626
2021	2,330	100	10.6	5.6	8.4	10.3	16.3	10.6	17.0	10.3	11.0	73,460	5,762	103,900	6,055
2020[3]	2,242	100	8.5	7.0	6.8	9.6	13.1	14.6	18.3	8.3	13.8	83,400	3,865	121,600	9,189
2019	2,269	100	6.8	7.7	8.8	11.5	15.2	13.2	14.0	9.7	13.1	74,610	3,949	107,000	6,704
2018	2,207	100	9.1	9.2	9.0	10.9	16.0	13.5	14.6	8.0	9.7	68,340	4,396	96,490	6,746
2017[4]	2,086	100	8.8	8.1	9.7	11.3	17.7	12.8	15.2	6.3	10.1	66,880	4,823	94,390	5,397
2017	2,094	100	8.5	7.6	9.0	12.6	16.7	12.9	16.8	6.8	9.2	67,680	5,642	94,440	5,368
2016	2,015	100	8.6	8.7	9.4	11.2	18.0	13.3	13.6	7.9	9.2	65,680	3,115	93,650	5,929
2015	1,870	100	12.2	9.7	8.4	10.6	17.3	12.1	13.6	8.4	7.7	63,900	3,695	91,180	7,883
2014	1,793	100	11.2	9.7	10.6	10.9	17.0	11.9	14.2	7.1	7.5	59,990	3,271	86,810	5,743
2013[5]	1,843	100	9.1	8.9	8.8	12.4	17.6	11.0	15.5	6.2	10.4	63,240	7,405	107,800	20,240
2013[6]	1,860	100	12.0	8.8	9.4	13.3	15.8	11.9	14.8	6.7	7.2	59,980	3,401	83,970	5,779
2012	1,776	100	11.3	10.3	10.6	11.3	17.6	11.1	13.6	7.4	6.8	58,540	3,035	82,170	5,387
2011	1,764	100	11.1	9.5	9.4	14.1	16.5	11.3	14.5	6.2	7.5	58,950	5,341	83,190	4,785
2010[7]	1,810	100	11.9	9.7	9.3	12.0	18.6	10.5	13.9	7.9	6.3	58,070	2,588	82,680	5,166
2009[8]	1,484	100	11.7	8.3	9.3	13.2	17.8	11.5	13.5	6.8	7.9	59,310	2,663	85,120	4,335
2008	1,465	100	10.4	7.9	8.2	13.2	17.5	12.9	14.8	7.9	7.1	62,770	4,438	87,090	5,449
2007	1,457	100	10.5	10.3	7.5	11.5	16.8	11.7	15.9	7.4	8.3	62,280	5,005	85,720	3,923
2006	1,393	100	8.8	8.5	8.3	11.9	18.3	12.5	15.7	9.0	7.2	66,400	4,749	88,600	5,542
2005	1,506	100	10.5	8.2	9.5	13.3	15.2	13.5	15.2	7.3	7.3	63,880	4,063	87,650	5,617
2004[9]	1,517	100	8.8	9.0	8.3	11.7	18.0	14.4	16.3	6.6	6.8	65,760	2,684	89,230	6,478
2003	1,407	100	7.1	10.9	9.1	13.1	16.2	13.9	16.9	7.0	5.9	66,000	N	84,080	N
2002	1,243	100	10.2	10.6	8.3	12.5	19.1	13.5	13.1	6.5	6.5	60,450	N	86,810	N
HISPANIC (ANY RACE)															
2024	21,100	100	8.4	6.7	8.0	11.7	17.9	13.0	15.9	8.3	10.2	70,950	1,001	99,340	2,253
2023	19,860	100	8.4	7.4	8.2	12.2	18.7	12.5	15.7	8.1	8.7	67,240	1,292	93,750	2,087
2022	19,320	100	9.4	7.4	8.6	11.8	18.3	13.4	16.0	7.1	7.9	66,950	1,701	90,830	1,917
2021	19,230	100	9.7	7.2	8.7	12.1	18.2	12.2	15.7	7.4	9.0	66,570	1,820	92,860	1,897
2020[3]	18,340	100	8.6	8.1	7.9	13.5	17.5	13.6	15.6	7.0	8.3	66,480	1,390	90,300	1,687
2019	17,670	100	8.4	7.2	8.2	13.0	18.0	13.3	15.9	7.5	8.5	68,010	1,421	90,970	1,964
2018	17,760	100	9.2	8.8	8.8	13.6	17.9	13.5	14.4	6.6	7.1	63,280	904	87,260	1,991
2017[4]	17,340	100	9.4	8.0	9.9	12.8	17.8	13.5	14.8	6.9	6.9	62,940	951	84,900	1,897
2017	17,320	100	9.2	8.0	9.8	12.9	17.3	13.0	15.9	7.0	6.9	63,340	904	85,720	1,783
2016	16,920	100	9.2	8.9	9.5	13.1	18.2	13.2	14.8	6.8	6.3	60,870	1,420	85,300	1,697
2015	16,670	100	10.1	9.2	11.0	13.7	17.7	12.7	13.4	6.1	6.1	58,150	1,303	81,930	1,773

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
2014	16,240	100	10.6	10.0	11.5	13.7	18.4	12.3	13.7	5.3	4.5	54,690	1,093	74,050	1,389
2013[5]	16,090	100	10.9	11.7	10.9	15.5	16.3	11.5	12.7	4.9	5.6	51,810	2,551	75,210	3,655
2013[6]	15,810	100	11.1	10.9	10.9	14.7	18.1	12.0	13.0	5.3	4.1	53,470	1,185	71,330	1,583
2012	15,590	100	11.9	10.6	11.7	14.6	18.0	11.8	12.4	4.7	4.3	51,530	1,161	70,580	1,517
2011	14,940	100	11.8	10.3	11.0	15.5	18.8	11.4	12.2	4.6	4.3	52,020	1,212	70,500	1,316
2010[7]	14,440	100	11.8	10.9	11.0	14.6	17.6	12.0	12.7	5.1	4.2	52,250	1,329	71,360	1,508
2009[8]	13,300	100	10.5	10.2	10.9	15.6	17.8	12.3	12.6	5.5	4.4	53,540	1,162	73,520	1,327
2008	13,430	100	10.6	10.1	10.7	16.1	18.2	11.8	13.0	5.0	4.6	53,150	1,121	72,300	1,231
2007	13,340	100	9.9	9.8	10.4	14.7	19.2	12.5	14.3	4.9	4.2	56,210	1,243	73,870	1,279
2006	12,970	100	10.0	9.4	10.5	14.3	20.8	11.8	13.2	5.4	4.6	56,320	1,238	75,390	1,422
2005	12,520	100	9.7	10.4	10.7	15.3	18.7	13.3	12.6	4.9	4.3	55,170	901	72,300	1,196
2004[9]	12,180	100	10.1	10.4	10.8	15.5	18.8	13.1	12.4	5.0	4.1	54,090	1,246	72,410	1,457
2003	11,690	100	9.8	10.5	11.0	15.5	19.5	11.8	13.0	4.9	4.0	53,380	1,222	71,940	1,309
2002	11,340	100	9.9	10.1	10.7	15.5	18.6	13.0	13.1	4.9	4.1	54,670	1,309	74,130	1,630
2001	10,500	100	9.1	9.8	11.4	13.6	20.3	12.3	14.1	5.1	4.2	56,120	1,172	74,210	1,543
2000[10]	10,030	100	9.0	9.8	11.1	14.0	19.9	13.3	14.4	4.5	4.0	56,710	1,344	75,190	1,780
1999[11]	9,579	100	9.6	10.6	10.9	15.2	19.5	12.4	13.5	4.7	3.7	54,380	1,301	71,440	2,086
1998	9,060	100	12.1	11.2	10.8	15.1	19.0	12.3	12.0	4.3	3.3	51,150	1,622	69,110	2,417
1997	8,590	100	13.2	12.0	11.0	15.2	18.4	12.2	11.0	3.7	3.2	48,730	1,430	65,670	2,180
1996	8,225	100	13.3	12.4	12.4	15.3	18.1	11.4	10.9	3.4	2.8	46,560	1,485	63,560	2,420
1995[12]	7,939	100	14.5	13.7	12.2	15.8	17.5	10.6	10.2	3.3	2.2	43,860	1,572	59,860	2,209
1994[13]	7,735	100	14.1	13.5	11.5	15.3	18.0	10.8	10.6	3.6	2.6	46,000	1,405	62,030	2,546
1993[14]	7,362	100	13.2	13.8	11.8	15.0	19.8	10.0	10.9	3.1	2.3	45,930	1,519	60,790	2,103
1992[15]	7,153	100	13.5	13.2	12.1	14.6	19.2	11.4	10.8	3.2	2.1	46,470	1,580	59,280	1,533
1991	6,379	100	12.8	12.7	11.9	14.5	19.2	12.1	10.9	3.3	2.5	47,850	1,637	60,890	1,603
1990	6,220	100	12.5	13.0	11.5	14.1	19.9	12.8	10.6	3.4	2.3	48,800	1,647	61,130	1,657
1989	5,933	100	12.9	11.1	10.7	15.2	18.4	12.7	12.7	3.7	2.6	50,240	1,602	64,150	1,813
1988	5,910	100	13.9	11.3	11.6	14.6	18.8	12.5	11.2	3.5	2.4	48,710	2,031	62,180	2,168
1987[16]	5,642	100	14.1	12.6	11.6	14.5	18.5	11.8	11.3	3.1	2.5	47,970	1,714	61,490	1,873
1986	5,418	100	13.6	12.5	12.1	14.3	18.9	12.0	11.1	3.7	1.7	47,070	2,017	59,430	1,607
1985[17]	5,213	100	13.7	13.7	12.5	14.3	19.2	11.6	10.6	3.0	1.3	45,530	1,750	56,890	1,522
1984[18]	4,883	100	14.5	13.1	11.1	15.3	19.1	11.9	10.8	2.7	1.5	45,800	1,889	56,950	1,827
1983	4,326	100	14.4	14.4	11.2	16.0	19.6	11.0	9.9	2.5	1.0	44,670	1,862	54,400	1,719
1982	4,085	100	14.0	15.1	10.9	16.0	19.5	11.4	10.0	1.8	1.4	44,410	1,930	54,810	1,829
1981	3,980	100	11.7	13.6	11.9	15.6	20.8	12.5	10.2	2.5	1.1	47,480	2,139	57,020	1,792
1980	3,906	100	12.9	12.5	12.3	16.2	19.8	12.4	10.5	2.2	1.3	46,410	2,069	56,690	1,857

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table A-2.

Households by Total Money Income, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Race and Hispanic origin of householder and year[1]	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[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
1979[19]	3,684	100	10.8	12.1	11.0	17.2	20.5	13.3	10.7	2.9	1.4	49,230	2,335	59,570	1,968
1978	3,291	100	11.0	12.4	11.7	17.2	20.3	13.9	10.2	2.2	1.0	48,780	1,944	57,620	1,917
1977	3,304	100	10.9	13.1	12.2	18.1	21.1	13.0	8.7	2.1	0.9	47,010	1,358	55,480	1,409
1976[20]	3,081	100	12.6	13.9	12.6	17.0	20.0	13.2	8.1	2.0	0.6	44,980	1,577	53,160	1,423
1975[21]	2,948	100	12.7	13.6	13.7	17.1	20.8	12.5	7.4	1.4	0.8	44,050	1,602	52,290	1,528
1974[21, 22]	2,897	100	9.9	13.0	13.9	15.5	23.2	13.4	8.5	1.8	0.9	47,940	1,727	55,530	1,488
1973	2,722	100	9.5	12.6	11.6	18.8	22.1	14.2	8.8	1.8	0.6	48,150	1,799	55,940	1,498
1972[23]	2,655	100	9.7	12.7	13.3	17.6	24.1	12.4	7.7	1.7	0.9	48,160	1,548	55,360	1,548

N Not available.

[1] 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 2025 CPS ASEC, Hispanic origin was reported by 17.9 percent of White householders, 6.4 percent of Black householders, 2.5 percent of Asian householders, and 35.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native householders. Data users should be aware that the different race and Hispanic origin populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and nativity, which may affect the interpretation of aggregate results. 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 or Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

[2] 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.

[3] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[4] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

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

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

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

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

[13] Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

[14] 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.

[15] Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[19] Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

[24] Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

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

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 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table A-3.

Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Income: 2023 and 2024

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Measure	2023		2024		Percent change (2024 less 2023)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
MONEY INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.06	3.1	0.06	–1.0	2.45
Second quintile	8.3	0.09	8.2	0.09	*–1.8	1.40
Third quintile	14.1	0.12	13.9	0.12	–1.1	1.16
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.15	22.6	0.18	Z	0.98
Highest quintile	51.9	0.33	52.2	0.37	0.6	0.92
Top 5 percent	23.0	0.39	23.1	0.43	0.7	2.58
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	19,470	395	19,900	441	2.2	2.87
50th percentile (median)	82,690	651	83,730	1,050	1.3	1.41
90th percentile	241,000	2,539	251,000	2,731	*4.2	1.42
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.485	0.0034	0.488	0.0037	0.8	1.00
90th/10th percentile income ratio	12.38	0.257	12.61	0.304	1.9	3.17
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.91	0.030	3.00	0.038	*2.9	1.61
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.25	0.079	4.21	0.089	–0.9	2.69
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.5	0.06	3.5	0.06	0.2	2.42
Second quintile	9.1	0.09	9.0	0.10	–0.8	1.42
Third quintile	14.6	0.12	14.6	0.12	–0.4	1.12
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.15	22.4	0.16	0.3	0.98
Highest quintile	50.4	0.33	50.5	0.36	0.1	0.98
Top 5 percent	22.4	0.39	22.3	0.43	–0.3	2.56
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	29,290	506	30,280	418	*3.4	2.16
50th percentile (median)	109,700	1,250	112,700	1,121	*2.8	1.47
90th percentile	299,400	3,740	310,800	4,009	*3.8	1.75
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.465	0.0034	0.465	0.0037	0.1	1.09
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.22	0.206	10.26	0.185	0.4	2.60
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.73	0.036	2.76	0.036	1.0	1.82
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.74	0.068	3.72	0.054	–0.6	2.20

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] 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 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2024

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2024) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar25.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
2024	19,900	34,510	49,520	65,100	83,730	105,500	135,000	175,700	251,000	335,700	12.61	3.00	4.21
2023	19,470	33,850	49,150	63,810	82,690	103,600	130,500	169,500	241,000	324,200	12.38	2.91	4.25
2022	18,230	31,980	46,830	61,850	79,500	100,200	126,600	163,100	230,200	314,500	12.63	2.90	4.36
2021	17,980	32,160	46,530	63,150	81,270	103,000	130,000	171,200	243,400	328,700	13.53	2.99	4.52
2020[1]	18,780	32,710	47,860	63,080	81,580	102,600	130,100	170,300	242,300	329,800	12.90	2.97	4.34
2019	19,420	34,040	48,960	64,840	83,260	104,800	133,000	172,700	243,800	327,200	12.55	2.93	4.29
2018	17,990	31,490	45,510	61,500	77,700	97,830	123,200	159,900	226,700	305,900	12.60	2.92	4.32
2017[2]	17,950	31,150	43,990	59,240	76,710	96,810	123,000	158,800	228,000	306,300	12.71	2.97	4.27
2017	17,840	30,910	43,930	59,110	77,000	97,300	122,700	159,200	224,700	297,400	12.59	2.92	4.32
2016	17,370	30,640	44,320	58,220	75,380	95,590	120,200	154,500	217,700	287,600	12.53	2.89	4.34
2015	17,080	29,370	41,550	56,040	72,790	92,740	116,800	150,700	208,900	276,200	12.23	2.87	4.26
2014	15,800	27,580	39,530	53,010	69,060	87,790	111,400	144,500	202,700	265,900	12.83	2.93	4.37
2013[3]	15,920	27,410	39,760	53,570	69,950	87,720	111,000	143,900	202,900	267,800	12.74	2.90	4.39
2013[4]	16,190	27,280	39,240	52,460	67,800	85,500	107,000	138,300	195,800	255,900	12.10	2.89	4.19
2012	16,170	27,220	39,370	52,540	67,400	85,330	106,500	137,500	192,900	252,600	11.93	2.86	4.17
2011	16,160	27,290	39,420	51,880	67,410	84,080	106,400	136,800	193,400	250,500	11.97	2.87	4.17
2010[5]	16,470	27,770	39,480	52,760	68,420	85,390	108,300	138,900	192,700	250,600	11.70	2.82	4.15
2009[6]	17,060	28,790	41,040	54,260	70,070	86,990	109,200	140,800	193,700	253,400	11.36	2.76	4.11
2008	17,050	29,040	41,580	54,680	70,520	87,940	110,600	140,500	193,900	252,300	11.37	2.75	4.14
2007	17,680	29,490	43,020	56,830	73,010	90,110	113,400	145,300	197,700	257,200	11.18	2.71	4.13
2006	17,890	29,860	43,110	56,310	71,850	89,440	112,000	144,600	198,200	259,400	11.08	2.76	4.02
2005	17,310	29,420	41,600	55,220	71,060	88,440	110,400	140,700	193,400	254,600	11.17	2.72	4.10
2004[7]	17,210	29,180	41,040	54,730	69,970	87,170	109,400	138,900	190,800	248,000	11.08	2.73	4.07
2003	17,050	29,090	41,140	55,010	70,080	88,090	110,400	140,500	191,200	249,300	11.22	2.73	4.11
2002	17,540	29,590	41,520	55,120	70,040	87,800	109,900	138,800	188,500	247,700	10.75	2.69	3.99
2001	17,870	30,050	42,190	55,700	70,610	88,620	110,400	139,600	190,000	251,600	10.63	2.69	3.95
2000[8]	18,090	30,640	43,000	56,420	71,790	89,210	111,100	139,800	191,500	248,300	10.58	2.67	3.97
1999[9]	18,300	30,310	43,090	56,460	71,980	89,120	110,700	140,100	190,600	251,200	10.42	2.65	3.93
1998	17,510	29,100	42,090	54,900	70,200	87,270	108,100	135,400	182,900	238,700	10.44	2.61	4.01
1997	16,860	28,180	40,260	53,440	67,720	84,180	104,200	130,800	178,700	231,600	10.60	2.64	4.02
1996	16,650	27,600	39,250	51,890	66,340	82,260	101,800	127,100	172,100	223,400	10.33	2.59	3.98
1995[10]	16,650	27,630	38,640	51,640	65,380	80,580	99,510	124,900	168,300	216,800	10.11	2.57	3.93
1994[11]	15,770	26,370	37,560	49,490	63,370	78,750	98,240	123,400	166,700	215,700	10.57	2.63	4.02
1993[12]	15,430	26,020	37,320	49,530	62,700	77,850	96,840	121,000	164,000	210,000	10.64	2.62	4.06
1992[13]	15,420	25,910	37,120	49,650	63,010	77,950	95,910	119,300	159,500	203,600	10.34	2.53	4.08
1991	15,650	26,550	38,130	50,610	63,530	78,170	95,760	119,700	160,000	203,300	10.22	2.52	4.06
1990	16,000	27,320	39,340	51,710	65,440	79,110	97,440	120,600	161,900	207,100	10.12	2.47	4.09
1989	16,500	27,720	39,680	52,710	66,240	81,010	99,140	123,100	164,900	210,300	9.99	2.49	4.01
1988	15,700	27,230	38,760	51,430	65,130	80,160	97,410	121,000	160,300	204,900	10.21	2.46	4.15
1987[14]	15,470	26,790	38,540	50,860	64,650	79,390	96,880	120,000	158,300	200,800	10.23	2.45	4.18
1986	15,340	26,280	38,240	50,270	63,850	78,020	95,150	117,900	154,800	197,800	10.09	2.42	4.16
1985[15]	15,370	25,910	36,910	48,760	61,570	75,530	91,760	113,600	149,000	187,700	9.69	2.42	4.01
1984[16]	15,360	25,610	36,390	47,930	60,420	73,840	90,210	111,500	146,700	184,600	9.55	2.43	3.93
1983	14,760	25,130	35,370	46,730	58,650	71,720	87,480	108,400	141,900	178,300	9.61	2.40	4.00
1982	14,810	24,580	35,190	46,750	59,020	71,430	86,890	106,500	140,500	175,800	9.48	2.38	3.99
1981	15,080	24,900	35,390	46,550	59,190	71,990	87,140	106,400	139,000	171,300	9.22	2.35	3.92
1980	15,300	25,420	36,200	47,680	60,210	73,090	87,860	107,000	139,100	172,200	9.09	2.31	3.94
1979[17]	15,500	26,420	37,750	49,070	62,140	75,500	90,600	109,500	141,700	176,900	9.14	2.28	4.01
1978	15,780	26,110	37,210	49,370	62,260	74,700	89,910	108,600	140,500	173,800	8.90	2.26	3.95
1977	15,460	25,320	36,080	47,680	59,920	72,680	87,560	106,000	135,100	167,800	8.74	2.25	3.89
1976[18]	15,300	25,410	36,290	47,340	59,630	72,110	85,810	103,700	133,000	164,500	8.70	2.23	3.90
1975[19]	15,200	24,840	35,490	46,630	58,630	70,460	84,290	101,200	129,700	159,600	8.53	2.22	3.84

Footnotes provided at end of Table A-4b.

Table A-4a.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2024) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar25.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
1974[19, 20]	15,650	26,160	37,210	48,530	60,270	71,700	86,120	104,100	134,200	164,700	8.58	2.23	3.85
1973	15,520	25,990	37,670	49,980	62,150	73,960	88,680	106,500	137,500	171,100	8.86	2.20	4.02
1972[21]	14,800	25,410	37,010	48,930	60,830	72,320	86,030	103,500	133,000	166,600	8.99	2.19	4.11
1971[22]	13,930	24,640	35,660	46,960	58,530	69,110	81,730	98,550	126,400	156,500	9.08	2.16	4.21
1970	13,700	24,930	36,410	47,760	59,040	69,460	81,950	99,100	126,200	156,700	9.22	2.13	4.32
1969	14,010	25,340	36,870	48,630	59,470	70,330	82,240	98,540	125,000	154,500	8.93	2.10	4.25
1968	13,630	24,560	36,210	46,560	57,220	66,730	78,330	93,760	118,200	146,700	8.68	2.07	4.20
1967[23]	12,520	23,050	34,430	44,940	54,880	63,790	76,610	90,960	115,500	146,000	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 2024

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Share of household income quintiles						Summary measures					
																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	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
2024	18,460	49,380	84,390	136,800	316,100	560,000	3.1	8.2	13.9	22.6	52.2	23.1	0.488	0.606	0.437	0.105	0.206	0.311
2023	18,100	48,820	82,820	132,800	305,000	539,800	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	17,190	46,740	79,660	127,800	295,700	532,900	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	17,060	47,100	81,380	132,600	309,300	551,400	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[1]	17,590	47,670	81,840	132,200	305,200	536,800	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	18,530	49,270	83,550	134,700	308,400	546,700	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	16,940	45,870	78,190	124,900	287,700	512,300	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[2]	16,720	44,540	76,970	124,200	287,300	509,900	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	16,630	44,420	77,240	124,300	278,300	483,400	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	16,520	44,050	75,520	121,500	273,100	478,900	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	16,050	42,030	73,200	118,500	260,700	451,900	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	15,030	40,010	69,560	113,000	249,800	427,800	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[3]	15,130	40,220	70,150	112,900	252,400	436,600	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[4]	15,210	39,830	68,300	109,000	241,800	420,800	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	15,180	39,230	67,620	108,500	240,300	420,200	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	15,140	39,330	67,120	107,800	239,700	419,400	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[5]	15,270	39,620	68,270	109,500	235,200	398,800	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[6]	16,260	41,180	69,720	110,800	240,500	415,800	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	16,340	41,380	70,280	111,800	239,800	413,200	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	16,790	42,790	72,620	115,000	244,100	417,400	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	16,920	42,900	71,880	113,800	250,700	443,300	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	16,340	41,960	71,020	111,700	244,800	431,300	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[7]	16,170	41,370	70,090	110,500	239,000	416,500	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	16,170	41,540	70,520	111,600	237,900	409,700	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	16,500	41,950	70,690	111,200	237,400	414,500	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	16,950	42,580	71,280	111,800	244,100	435,500	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[8]	17,370	43,360	72,210	112,300	243,300	431,600	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[9]	17,540	43,060	72,080	112,200	239,200	415,800	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	16,650	42,040	70,350	108,800	230,200	401,300	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	16,180	40,440	68,030	105,400	224,700	394,300	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	16,070	39,440	66,330	102,700	215,900	376,100	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[10]	16,010	39,130	65,440	100,600	209,900	362,300	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[11]	15,150	37,750	63,600	98,970	208,100	359,500	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[12]	14,770	37,440	62,760	97,530	203,200	348,800	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[13]	14,920	37,390	62,990	96,700	187,400	297,400	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	15,240	38,280	63,580	96,920	185,800	290,000	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	15,660	39,400	65,080	98,130	190,400	303,200	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	16,030	39,880	66,290	100,300	196,000	316,700	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	15,470	39,040	65,290	98,690	188,400	297,200	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[14]	15,210	38,660	64,640	97,700	185,800	292,700	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	14,810	38,090	63,740	96,030	181,800	284,700	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[15]	14,640	37,090	61,560	92,600	173,000	266,800	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[16]	14,650	36,500	60,480	91,070	167,400	252,800	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	14,190	35,650	58,940	88,440	162,400	245,300	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	14,020	35,470	58,710	87,320	160,100	242,000	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	14,280	35,570	58,930	87,850	156,900	233,200	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	14,650	36,470	60,180	88,660	158,100	236,200	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 available at end of table.

Table A-4b.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2024—Con.

(Income in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000–2024) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion																	
	Mean household income of quintiles						Share of household income quintiles						Summary measures					
																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	Gini index of income inequality	Mean logarithmic deviation of income	Theil	e=0.25	e=0.50	e=0.75
1979[17]	15,120	37,610	62,010	91,000	163,300	249,100	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	15,230	37,400	61,760	90,460	161,500	245,800	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	14,720	36,240	59,960	87,850	156,600	239,600	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[18]	14,820	36,280	59,660	86,640	153,300	233,600	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[19]	14,460	35,510	58,250	84,640	149,400	226,800	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[19, 20]	14,980	37,230	60,000	86,660	153,500	233,400	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	15,010	37,740	61,900	89,050	159,300	245,400	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[21]	14,320	37,000	60,380	86,680	155,600	241,200	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[22]	13,560	35,850	58,120	82,630	146,400	224,600	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	13,460	36,470	58,740	82,790	146,600	225,000	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	13,700	36,980	59,090	82,770	145,500	223,900	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	13,340	35,780	56,750	79,170	137,600	210,300	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[23]	12,290	34,060	54,370	76,080	136,900	216,000	4.0	10.8	17.3	24.2	43.6	17.2	0.397	0.377	0.280	0.070	0.141	0.218

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[2] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

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

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

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

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

[11] Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

[12] 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; and child support and alimony limits decreased to $49,999.

[13] Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[17] Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

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

[23] 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2024

(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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Share of equivalence-adjusted income quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles			Summary measures					
												Atkinson		
	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
2024	3.5	9.0	14.6	22.4	50.5	10.26	2.76	3.72	0.465	0.626	0.403	0.097	0.191	0.296
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	22.1	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[1]	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[2]	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[3]	3.4	8.8	14.7	22.8	50.3	10.65	2.73	3.91	0.467	0.635	0.409	0.098	0.194	0.301
2013[4]	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[5]	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[6]	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[7]	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[8]	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[9]	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[10]	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[11]	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[12]	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 available at end of table.

Table A-5.

Selected Measures of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2024—Con.

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Year	Measures of income dispersion													
	Share of equivalence-adjusted income quintiles					Equivalence-adjusted income ratios at selected percentiles			Summary measures					
												Atkinson		
	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
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[13]	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[14]	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[15]	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[16]	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[17]	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[18]	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[18, 19]	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[20]	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[21]	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[22]	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 available on next page.

[1] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[2] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

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

[10] Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

[11] 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.

[12] Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[16] Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

[21] Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

[22] 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 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2023 and 2024

(Earnings in 2024 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023			2024[1]			Percent change in median earnings (2024 less 2023)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars) Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars) Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
Total	**173,100**	**51,610**	**222**	**175,800**	**51,370**	**215**	**–0.5**	**0.55**
Sex								
Male	91,270	57,740	502	92,500	60,020	1,110	*4.0	2.00
Female	81,790	43,200	281	83,290	45,380	404	*5.1	1.11
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin								
White	132,300	52,030	249	133,300	51,800	248	–0.4	0.63
White, not Hispanic	103,300	56,530	776	102,900	56,930	564	0.7	1.61
Black	22,110	44,210	2,170	22,530	45,130	1,193	2.1	5.43
Asian	11,850	65,500	3,692	12,990	67,310	3,292	2.8	7.06
Hispanic (any race)	32,830	38,240	368	34,640	40,840	369	*6.8	1.29
Age								
Under 65 years	159,500	52,010	239	162,100	51,740	216	–0.5	0.57
15 to 24 years	22,760	20,400	917	23,140	20,220	534	–0.9	5.10
25 to 34 years	37,780	51,460	492	38,570	51,420	376	–0.1	1.15
35 to 44 years	37,240	61,290	1,950	38,450	61,550	424	0.4	3.21
45 to 54 years	33,190	62,770	523	33,370	63,230	2,218	0.7	3.56
55 to 64 years	28,500	58,980	2,225	28,530	60,040	2,222	1.8	5.26
65 years and older	13,590	40,410	2,246	13,740	41,110	867	1.7	5.58
Educational Attainment								
Total, aged 25 and older	**150,300**	**56,390**	**804**	**152,700**	**57,000**	**433**	**1.1**	**1.53**
No high school diploma	9,430	32,050	359	9,384	33,120	1,681	3.3	5.11
High school, no college	37,480	42,490	323	37,510	42,300	305	–0.4	0.97
Some college	37,260	51,310	645	37,840	50,830	351	–0.9	1.31
Bachelor's degree or higher	66,120	79,920	1,948	67,920	80,650	460	0.9	2.34
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH EARNINGS								
Total	**121,300**	**63,030**	**255**	**122,700**	**63,360**	**1,438**	**0.5**	**2.26**
Sex								
Male	68,470	68,520	578	68,830	71,090	443	*3.7	1.01
Female	52,850	56,670	644	53,840	57,520	1,089	1.5	2.08
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.827	0.0107	X	0.809	0.0147	*–2.2	1.96
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin								
White	92,250	63,640	303	93,020	65,370	525	*2.7	0.91
White, not Hispanic	72,140	70,860	1,732	71,700	71,260	435	0.6	2.46
Black	16,060	53,310	510	15,750	52,370	926	–1.8	1.82
Asian	8,657	83,110	1,324	9,456	86,560	3,561	4.1	4.24
Hispanic (any race)	22,680	48,100	509	24,130	50,430	358	*4.9	1.26
Age								
Under 65 years	114,600	63,040	269	115,900	63,140	1,395	0.2	2.21
15 to 24 years	8,722	37,620	522	8,647	38,920	1,103	*3.5	3.25
25 to 34 years	28,230	58,940	1,097	29,090	60,480	415	*2.6	2.00
35 to 44 years	29,560	67,780	734	30,230	70,980	652	*4.7	1.28
45 to 54 years	26,650	72,190	767	26,740	72,460	2,141	0.4	3.13
55 to 64 years	21,470	69,170	2,040	21,160	69,720	2,625	0.8	4.56
65 years and older	6,689	62,760	839	6,812	65,800	2,070	*4.8	3.27

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table A-6.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2023 and 2024—Con.

(Earnings in 2024 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023			2024[1]			Percent change in median earnings (2024 less 2023)*	
	Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)		Number (thousands)	Median earnings (dollars)			
		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
Educational Attainment								
Total, aged 25 and older	**112,600**	**65,280**	**1,441**	**114,000**	**66,810**	**456**	***2.3**	**2.29**
No high school diploma	6,266	37,960	603	6,302	40,450	552	*6.6	2.09
High school, no college	27,540	50,070	1,085	27,180	50,640	262	1.1	2.25
Some college	27,350	58,210	482	27,620	60,220	413	*3.4	1.05
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,450	91,720	2,567	52,920	91,250	535	–0.5	2.78

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

X Not applicable.

[1] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates and are therefore not shown in this table.

[2] 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.

[3] 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 or Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

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 2024

(Earnings in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2024) 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 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/cpsmar25.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[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
2024[2]	92,500	60,020	1,110	83,290	45,380	404	68,830	71,090	443	53,840	57,520	1,089	0.809
2023	91,270	57,740	502	81,790	43,200	281	68,470	68,520	578	52,850	56,670	644	0.827
2022	90,380	56,250	1,152	80,490	44,050	275	68,570	66,470	530	52,790	55,810	377	0.840
2021	88,940	58,530	255	79,100	45,010	864	66,370	70,240	338	50,990	58,810	338	0.837
2020[3]	88,640	58,950	1,115	79,500	43,000	365	60,290	73,590	339	46,000	61,180	332	0.831
2019	89,020	59,110	996	80,780	43,420	322	67,120	69,630	1,049	52,030	57,320	445	0.823
2018	88,120	57,490	500	79,440	40,160	849	67,210	68,000	584	50,800	55,470	598	0.816
2017[4]	88,020	56,540	846	78,290	40,010	239	66,500	65,480	281	49,230	53,470	1,094	0.817
2017	88,100	55,720	1,540	78,200	39,660	215	66,380	65,430	283	49,290	52,670	260	0.805
2016	86,890	53,900	300	77,740	39,430	258	64,950	65,930	269	48,330	53,050	313	0.805
2015	86,440	53,600	297	76,970	38,960	227	63,890	65,960	288	47,210	52,480	309	0.796
2014	84,490	52,300	275	75,570	36,550	610	62,460	64,850	279	46,230	51,000	923	0.786
2013[5]	83,860	52,510	651	74,820	35,750	606	61,240	65,290	1,220	44,630	50,640	1,495	0.776
2013[6]	83,560	52,090	938	74,550	36,210	782	60,770	65,310	528	45,070	51,120	779	0.783
2012	83,000	50,100	900	74,190	35,520	298	59,010	65,270	1,015	44,040	49,930	785	0.765
2011	81,370	50,290	368	73,090	35,760	292	57,990	64,910	1,050	43,680	49,990	341	0.770
2010[7]	80,860	51,080	363	72,720	36,800	299	56,280	66,580	1,117	43,180	51,220	333	0.769
2009[8]	81,930	51,140	273	72,970	36,640	215	56,050	66,340	340	43,220	51,060	243	0.770
2008	84,040	51,270	247	74,540	35,960	224	59,860	65,000	334	44,160	50,110	244	0.771
2007	84,480	53,240	253	74,300	37,610	218	62,980	65,560	359	45,610	51,010	244	0.778
2006	83,930	53,480	262	73,680	36,470	375	63,060	62,990	216	44,660	48,470	454	0.769
2005	82,930	52,690	709	72,480	35,390	361	61,500	63,480	227	43,350	48,870	204	0.770
2004[9]	81,450	51,270	418	71,930	35,130	205	60,090	64,390	234	42,380	49,310	205	0.766
2003	80,510	51,850	210	71,370	35,600	216	58,770	65,790	240	41,910	49,710	221	0.755
2002	80,500	52,270	223	71,410	35,390	204	58,760	65,120	663	41,880	49,880	217	0.766
2001	80,210	52,440	217	71,230	34,860	217	58,710	64,000	710	41,640	48,850	454	0.763
2000[10]	80,490	52,920	219	71,660	34,650	217	59,600	63,690	284	41,720	46,950	287	0.737
1999[11]	79,320	53,200	422	71,050	32,620	471	58,300	64,370	396	40,870	46,550	329	0.723
1998	77,300	51,910	692	68,850	31,980	478	56,950	63,810	395	38,790	46,690	350	0.732
1997	76,690	49,120	367	67,740	30,590	325	54,910	61,620	966	37,680	45,700	467	0.742
1996	76,120	48,200	378	66,660	29,960	335	53,790	60,080	354	36,430	44,320	510	0.738
1995[12]	74,620	48,000	499	65,560	29,400	322	52,670	60,430	363	35,480	43,160	432	0.714
1994[13]	74,260	46,460	598	64,710	28,130	423	51,580	60,600	401	34,160	43,610	355	0.720
1993[14]	73,200	45,040	432	63,660	27,890	449	49,820	61,020	386	33,520	43,640	317	0.715
1992[15]	73,120	45,050	389	62,410	27,820	453	48,550	62,100	386	33,240	43,960	345	0.708
1991	72,040	46,090	382	61,800	27,170	434	47,890	62,040	767	32,440	43,340	340	0.699
1990	72,350	47,040	367	61,730	26,770	288	49,170	60,490	744	31,680	43,320	457	0.716
1989	72,050	48,990	392	61,340	26,900	294	49,680	62,640	422	31,340	43,010	475	0.687
1988	70,470	49,310	445	60,660	26,550	311	48,290	63,770	460	31,240	42,120	496	0.660
1987[16]	69,550	49,160	592	59,360	26,340	286	47,010	64,370	441	29,910	41,950	322	0.652
1986	68,730	48,170	586	57,690	25,690	350	45,910	64,770	456	28,420	41,630	359	0.643
1985[17]	67,810	46,350	579	56,300	24,320	403	44,940	63,070	605	27,380	40,730	352	0.646
1984[18]	66,450	45,890	421	55,230	23,380	372	43,810	62,580	528	26,470	39,840	386	0.637
1983	65,140	45,140	407	53,110	23,110	277	41,530	61,450	462	25,170	39,080	393	0.636
1982	64,730	44,980	419	51,820	22,490	270	40,110	61,670	428	23,700	38,080	424	0.617
1981	65,230	46,740	439	51,940	22,410	265	41,770	62,870	362	23,330	37,240	255	0.592
1980	64,730	47,630	542	51,450	22,520	302	41,880	63,270	526	22,860	38,070	274	0.602
1979[19]	64,650	48,880	540	50,900	22,560	317	42,440	64,230	416	22,080	38,320	323	0.597
1978	62,900	50,140	401	48,400	21,690	326	41,040	65,010	367	20,910	38,640	354	0.594
1977	61,700	48,730	414	46,190	20,640	298	39,260	64,580	501	19,240	38,050	283	0.589
1976[20]	60,450	48,420	363	44,570	20,190	309	38,180	63,250	410	18,070	38,070	309	0.602

Footnotes available 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 2024—Con.

(Earnings in 2024 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2024) 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 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/cpsmar25.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[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	
1975[21]	59,270	48,070	425	42,930	19,640	343	37,270	63,390	409	17,450	37,280	311	0.588
1974[21, 22]	59,870	49,100	N	42,850	19,180	N	37,920	63,860	452	16,950	37,520	301	0.588
1973	59,440	51,330	N	41,580	19,320	N	39,580	66,130	N	17,200	37,450	N	0.566
1972[23]	57,770	50,130	N	39,470	19,960	N	38,180	64,000	N	16,680	37,030	N	0.579
1971[24]	56,890	47,900	N	38,490	19,360	N	36,820	60,940	N	16,000	36,260	N	0.595
1970	55,820	48,350	N	38,270	18,450	N	36,130	60,610	N	15,480	35,980	N	0.594
1969	55,270	48,910	N	37,740	18,180	N	37,010	58,320	N	15,370	35,280	N	0.605
1968	54,030	47,610	N	35,700	18,560	N	37,070	56,640	N	15,010	32,940	N	0.582
1967[25]	53,220	46,250	N	34,390	18,060	N	36,650	55,180	N	14,850	31,880	N	0.578
1966[26]	N	46,790	N	N	18,740	N	N	54,350	N	N	31,280	N	0.576
1965[27]	N	44,040	N	N	18,900	N	N	52,060	N	N	31,200	N	0.599
1964	N	43,770	N	N	17,770	N	N	51,510	N	N	30,470	N	0.591
1963	N	46,380	N	N	17,050	N	N	50,140	N	N	29,560	N	0.589
1962[28]	N	41,800	N	N	16,690	N	N	48,950	N	N	29,030	N	0.593
1961[29]	N	40,520	N	N	16,070	N	N	48,070	N	N	28,480	N	0.592
1960	N	39,040	N	N	15,870	N	N	46,580	N	N	28,260	N	0.607

N Not available.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights beginning with 2010. Before 2010, standard errors were calculated using the generalized variance function.

[2] Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 reflect both demographic change and methodological updates.

[3] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[4] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

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

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

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

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

[13] Introduction of 1990 Census-based sample design.

[14] 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.

[15] Implementation of 1990 Census-based population controls.

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

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

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

[19] Implementation of 1980 Census-based population controls. Questionnaire expanded to show 27 possible values from 51 possible sources of income.

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

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

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

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

[24] Introduction of 1970 Census-based sample design and population controls.

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

[26] Questionnaire expanded to ask eight income questions.

[27] Implementation of new procedures to impute missing data only.

[28] Full implementation of 1960 Census-based sample design and population controls.

[29] 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 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

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 2023 and 2024. 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 2024.[1] For post-tax poverty estimates, refer to the SPM estimates in the report "Poverty in the United States: 2024."[2]

In 2024, 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). Several states increased assistance to households in 2024. For example, seven added to or expanded their state EITC, child tax credit, or child and dependent care credit programs, and one state issued income tax rebates to its residents.[3]

Median post-tax household income increased between 2023 and 2024 by 1.8 percent. Median post-tax household income increased from $71,040 in 2023 to $72,330 in 2024. Refer to Table B-1 for changes in post-tax median income between 2023 and 2024 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 2024. When accounting for all taxes and credits, median household income was reduced by 13.6 percent in 2024, compared to a 14.1 percent reduction in 2023. For all demographic groups, median post-tax income was significantly lower than pretax income.

Table B-3 presents post-tax inequality estimates for 2023 and 2024. The Gini index calculated using post-tax income increased 1.0 percent between 2023 and 2024. Shares of aggregate post-tax income exhibited a statistically significant decline for the second and third quintile, but the remaining quintiles and the top 5 percent did not show a statistically significant change.

Looking at the measures of equivalence-adjusted, post-tax income, there was no statistically significant change in income inequality between 2023 and 2024 as measured by the Gini index and the percentile income ratios (Table B-3). Additionally, none of the shares of aggregate income by quintiles showed a statistically significant change.

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 2024 illustrates the redistributive nature of the income tax system (Table B-4). In 2024, after accounting for taxes and credits, aggregate shares of income in the bottom four quintiles were higher, while the share of aggregate income of the highest quintile was lower. Inequality, as measured by the Gini index, was 8.7 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 were higher in the bottom four quintiles but lower in the highest

quintile. The Gini index was also 10.2 percent lower using equivalence-adjusted post-tax income instead of money income in 2024.

Table B-5 presents the post-tax percentiles and household post-tax income ratios at selected percentiles for income years 2009 through 2024. In 2024, households in the lowest quintile had post-tax incomes of $33,160 or less. Households in the second quintile had incomes as high as $57,920, those in the third quintile had incomes as high as $89,410, and those in the fourth quintile had incomes as high as $140,100. Households in the highest quintile had incomes higher than $140,100. The top 5 percent of households in the income distribution had incomes of $253,000 or higher. The ratio of the 90th to 10th percentile was 9.85 in 2024, meaning post-tax income at the 90th percentile was 9.85 times higher than at the 10th percentile. The ratio of the 90th to 50th percentile was 2.66 in 2024 and the ratio of the 50th to 10th percentile was 3.71.

ENDNOTES

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

[2] Emily A. Shrider and Christina Bijou, "Poverty in the United States: 2024," *Current Population Reports*, P60-287, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, September 2025, <www.census.gov/library/publications/2025/demo/p60-287.html>.

[3] For more information about the changes to the tax model in 2024, refer to <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/guidance/income-poverty/user-note/TY2024-tax-model-external-user-notes.pdf>.

Table B-1.

Post-Tax Household Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2023 and 2024

(Income in 2024 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	2023			2024			Percent change in real median post-tax income (2024 less 2023)[*, 3]	
	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars) Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Number (thousands)	Median post-tax income[1] (dollars) Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**132,200**	**71,040**	**616**	**134,800**	**72,330**	**749**	***1.8**	**1.30**
Type of Household								
Family households	84,680	90,940	882	85,960	93,730	1,036	*3.1	1.34
Married-couple	62,300	104,200	1,023	62,850	108,700	1,213	*4.4	1.38
Female householder, no spouse present	15,180	55,440	1,263	15,720	55,300	1,136	–0.3	2.77
Male householder, no spouse present	7,208	73,190	1,708	7,398	72,720	2,236	–0.6	3.79
Nonfamily households	47,530	43,750	649	48,830	44,410	837	1.5	2.20
Female householder	24,680	38,810	935	25,320	39,530	869	1.9	3.06
Male householder	22,850	49,850	814	23,510	49,640	1,021	–0.4	2.43
Race[4] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,900	74,370	830	103,100	75,760	871	*1.9	1.51
White, not Hispanic	84,440	77,880	919	84,700	79,330	1,074	*1.9	1.68
Black	18,040	51,120	1,138	18,590	50,580	1,222	–1.1	3.03
Asian	7,655	97,270	3,316	8,304	101,000	3,226	3.8	4.62
Hispanic (any race)	19,860	59,740	1,008	21,100	62,290	1,206	*4.3	2.30
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,590	79,800	868	95,500	81,030	834	*1.5	1.40
15 to 24 years	5,881	49,940	1,496	6,012	52,420	1,805	*4.9	4.72
25 to 34 years	20,910	73,420	1,227	21,180	74,720	1,483	1.8	2.53
35 to 44 years	23,060	86,740	1,500	23,640	89,130	1,882	*2.7	2.39
45 to 54 years	21,660	93,690	2,027	21,740	96,300	1,999	2.8	2.87
55 to 64 years	23,080	77,330	1,784	22,920	76,750	1,773	–0.7	3.06
65 years and older	37,630	52,730	894	39,290	53,440	872	1.4	2.23
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,300	72,010	729	111,900	72,840	759	1.2	1.37
Foreign-born	21,920	65,600	1,489	22,840	69,660	1,583	*6.2	3.10
Naturalized citizen	12,220	76,090	2,431	12,770	78,910	2,309	3.7	4.28
Not a citizen	9,700	56,810	1,325	10,080	61,550	1,831	*8.3	3.63
Region								
Northeast	22,590	74,990	1,938	23,200	77,950	2,134	*4.0	3.18
Midwest	28,410	70,930	1,256	28,490	70,660	1,522	–0.4	2.63
South	51,550	65,680	1,069	52,530	66,660	998	1.5	2.00
West	29,670	78,040	1,768	30,570	80,990	1,331	*3.8	2.67
Residence[5]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	114,300	73,550	754	116,500	75,140	848	*2.2	1.44
Inside principal cities	43,910	64,830	1,100	44,700	66,890	1,188	*3.2	2.18
Outside principal cities	70,360	79,160	964	71,820	80,910	1,037	*2.2	1.65
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,950	57,570	1,359	18,270	57,510	1,321	–0.1	2.82
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	126,300	72,470	679	128,800	73,700	748	*1.7	1.32
No high school diploma	9,546	36,930	1,109	9,678	36,240	1,186	–1.9	3.98
High school, no college	31,810	52,220	820	31,960	53,060	956	1.6	2.29
Some college	33,830	65,870	1,094	34,540	67,110	953	1.9	2.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,150	107,000	1,254	52,600	108,500	1,372	1.4	1.55

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

[1] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, as well as payroll taxes (FICA). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in the Appendix A section "How Income Is Measured."

[2] 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.

[3] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

[4] 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 or Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table B-2.

Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2024

(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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Characteristic	Money income[1]			Post-tax income[3]			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[2] (±)		Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	**134,800**	**83,730**	**1,050**	**134,800**	**72,330**	**749**	***–13.6**	**0.36**
Type of Household								
Family households	85,960	108,600	1,466	85,960	93,730	1,036	*–13.7	0.33
Married-couple	62,850	128,700	1,753	62,850	108,700	1,213	*–15.5	0.36
Female householder, no spouse present	15,720	60,440	1,089	15,720	55,300	1,136	*–8.5	0.75
Male householder, no spouse present	7,398	83,260	2,445	7,398	72,720	2,236	*–12.7	0.91
Nonfamily households	48,830	50,960	703	48,830	44,410	837	*–12.9	0.59
Female householder	25,320	44,870	1,256	25,320	39,530	869	*–11.9	0.91
Male householder	23,510	58,000	1,866	23,510	49,640	1,021	*–14.4	1.21
Race[5] and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	103,100	88,010	1,272	103,100	75,760	871	*–13.9	0.41
White, not Hispanic	84,700	92,530	1,271	84,700	79,330	1,074	*–14.3	0.37
Black	18,590	56,020	1,244	18,590	50,580	1,222	*–9.7	0.67
Asian	8,304	121,700	3,993	8,304	101,000	3,226	*–17.0	1.27
Hispanic (any race)	21,100	70,950	1,001	21,100	62,290	1,206	*–12.2	0.67
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	95,500	97,030	1,089	95,500	81,030	834	*–16.5	0.26
15 to 24 years	6,012	60,310	2,128	6,012	52,420	1,805	*–13.1	1.32
25 to 34 years	21,180	90,100	2,485	21,180	74,720	1,483	*–17.1	1.09
35 to 44 years	23,640	106,100	1,751	23,640	89,130	1,882	*–16.0	0.64
45 to 54 years	21,740	116,800	2,556	21,740	96,300	1,999	*–17.6	0.60
55 to 64 years	22,920	91,620	2,028	22,920	76,750	1,773	*–16.2	0.58
65 years and older	39,290	56,680	985	39,290	53,440	872	*–5.7	0.45
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	111,900	84,490	1,075	111,900	72,840	759	*–13.8	0.38
Foreign-born	22,840	80,590	1,648	22,840	69,660	1,583	*–13.6	0.58
Naturalized citizen	12,770	92,340	3,265	12,770	78,910	2,309	*–14.5	1.12
Not a citizen	10,080	70,160	3,138	10,080	61,550	1,831	*–12.3	2.13
Region								
Northeast	23,200	92,000	2,792	23,200	77,950	2,134	*–15.3	0.71
Midwest	28,490	82,220	1,812	28,490	70,660	1,522	*–14.1	0.62
South	52,530	76,490	951	52,530	66,660	998	*–12.9	0.41
West	30,570	94,650	2,301	30,570	80,990	1,331	*–14.4	0.91
Residence[6]								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	116,500	87,410	1,110	116,500	75,140	848	*–14.0	0.35
Inside principal cities	44,700	77,450	1,615	44,700	66,890	1,188	*–13.6	0.63
Outside principal cities	71,820	94,250	1,528	71,820	80,910	1,037	*–14.2	0.44
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	18,270	63,750	2,247	18,270	57,510	1,321	*–9.8	1.48
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	128,800	85,580	846	128,800	73,700	748	*–13.9	0.26
No high school diploma	9,678	36,900	1,068	9,678	36,240	1,186	*–1.8	1.13
High school, no college	31,960	58,410	1,659	31,960	53,060	956	*–9.2	1.17
Some college	34,540	76,520	1,042	34,540	67,110	953	*–12.3	0.54
Bachelor's degree or higher	52,600	132,700	2,190	52,600	108,500	1,372	*–18.2	0.59

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

[1] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in the Appendix A section "How Income Is Measured."

[2] 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.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, as well as payroll taxes (FICA).

[4] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

[5] 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 or Pacific Islanders, and those reporting Two or More Races are not shown separately.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table B-3.

Distribution Measures Using Post-Tax Income and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2023 and 2024

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Measure	2023		2024		Percent change (2024 less 2023)*, [2]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[1] (±)
POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.8	0.06	3.8	0.06	–0.8	2.25
Second quintile	9.6	0.08	9.4	0.09	*–1.8	1.13
Third quintile	15.2	0.11	15.0	0.11	*–1.1	0.95
Fourth quintile	23.3	0.13	23.2	0.15	–0.1	0.80
Highest quintile	48.2	0.29	48.6	0.32	0.8	0.86
Top 5 percent	20.1	0.31	20.4	0.35	1.3	2.31
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	19,270	411	19,520	414	1.3	2.79
50th percentile (median)	71,040	616	72,330	749	*1.8	1.30
90th percentile	186,500	1,709	192,400	2,209	*3.1	1.35
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.442	0.0030	0.446	0.0034	*1.0	0.98
90th/10th percentile income ratio	9.68	0.213	9.85	0.235	1.8	3.11
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.63	0.026	2.66	0.033	1.3	1.51
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.69	0.072	3.71	0.073	0.5	2.68
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED POST-TAX INCOME[3]						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	4.5	0.07	4.5	0.07	Z	2.09
Second quintile	10.4	0.08	10.3	0.09	–0.8	1.11
Third quintile	15.8	0.11	15.7	0.10	–0.5	0.91
Fourth quintile	22.8	0.12	22.8	0.14	0.1	0.77
Highest quintile	46.5	0.28	46.6	0.31	0.3	0.90
Top 5 percent	19.5	0.30	19.6	0.34	0.2	2.29
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	31,260	565	32,280	540	*3.3	2.33
50th percentile (median)	94,450	874	97,290	833	*3.0	1.24
90th percentile	230,000	2,835	238,400	2,543	*3.6	1.61
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.416	0.0030	0.418	0.0033	0.4	1.06
90th/10th percentile income ratio	7.36	0.146	7.38	0.138	0.4	2.68
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.44	0.030	2.45	0.026	0.6	1.61
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.02	0.052	3.01	0.049	–0.2	2.22

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

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

[2] Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, as well as payroll taxes (FICA). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in the 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, 2024 and 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table B-4.

Distribution Measures Using Money Income, Post-Tax Income, Equivalence-Adjusted Income, and Equivalence-Adjusted Post-Tax Income: 2024

(Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Measure	Money income[1]		Post-tax income[3]		Percent difference (post-tax income less money income)[*, 4]	
	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)	Estimate	Margin of error[2] (±)
INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.1	0.06	3.8	0.06	*23.3	0.40
Second quintile	8.2	0.09	9.4	0.09	*15.1	0.32
Third quintile	13.9	0.12	15.0	0.11	*7.9	0.25
Fourth quintile	22.6	0.18	23.2	0.15	*2.8	0.22
Highest quintile	52.2	0.37	48.6	0.32	*–7.0	0.12
Top 5 percent	23.1	0.43	20.4	0.35	*–11.8	0.33
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	19,900	441	19,520	414	*–1.9	1.02
50th percentile (median)	83,730	1,050	72,330	749	*–13.6	0.36
90th percentile	251,000	2,731	192,400	2,209	*–23.4	0.32
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.488	0.0037	0.446	0.0034	*–8.7	0.13
90th/10th percentile income ratio	12.61	0.304	9.85	0.235	*–21.9	0.80
90th/50th percentile income ratio	3.00	0.038	2.66	0.033	*–11.3	0.52
50th/10th percentile income ratio	4.21	0.089	3.71	0.073	*–11.9	1.04
EQUIVALENCE-ADJUSTED INCOME						
Share of Aggregate Income by Percentile						
Lowest quintile	3.5	0.06	4.5	0.07	*29.3	0.51
Second quintile	9.0	0.10	10.3	0.09	*14.4	0.31
Third quintile	14.6	0.12	15.7	0.10	*7.6	0.23
Fourth quintile	22.4	0.16	22.8	0.14	*1.8	0.21
Highest quintile	50.5	0.36	46.6	0.31	*–7.6	0.12
Top 5 percent	22.3	0.43	19.6	0.34	*–12.5	0.36
Household Income at Selected Percentiles						
10th percentile	30,280	418	32,280	540	*6.6	0.91
50th percentile (median)	112,700	1,121	97,290	833	*–13.7	0.22
90th percentile	310,800	4,009	238,400	2,543	*–23.3	0.37
Summary Measures						
Gini index of income inequality	0.465	0.0037	0.418	0.0033	*–10.2	0.13
90th/10th percentile income ratio	10.26	0.185	7.38	0.138	*–28.1	0.71
90th/50th percentile income ratio	2.76	0.036	2.45	0.026	*–11.2	0.47
50th/10th percentile income ratio	3.72	0.054	3.01	0.049	*–19.0	0.73

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

[1] Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in the Appendix A section "How Income Is Measured."

[2] 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.

[3] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, as well as payroll taxes (FICA).

[4] 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, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

Table B-5.

Selected Measures of Household Post-Tax Income Dispersion: 2009 to 2024

(Income in 2024 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/cpsmar25.pdf>)

Year	Measures of post-tax income dispersion[1]												
	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
2024	19,520	33,160	45,370	57,920	72,330	89,410	111,400	140,100	192,400	253,000	9.85	2.66	3.71
2023	19,270	32,650	44,980	56,990	71,040	87,610	108,300	136,000	186,500	243,400	9.68	2.63	3.69
2022	18,290	31,180	43,340	55,130	68,480	84,520	104,200	129,900	176,900	234,200	9.67	2.58	3.74
2021	21,240	34,650	48,030	61,040	75,020	92,060	113,500	142,100	189,900	247,400	8.94	2.53	3.53
2020[2]	21,650	35,320	48,480	61,370	75,640	92,400	113,500	142,600	189,800	248,700	8.77	2.51	3.49
2019	19,440	33,060	45,610	58,180	72,220	89,360	110,100	138,300	189,000	247,300	9.72	2.62	3.71
2018	17,890	30,850	42,810	54,660	67,920	83,200	102,900	128,900	175,900	231,900	9.84	2.59	3.80
2017[3]	17,860	30,020	41,310	52,670	65,560	81,200	100,300	126,600	172,400	226,300	9.65	2.63	3.67
2017	17,790	29,970	41,230	52,820	65,860	81,330	99,780	125,700	169,200	218,700	9.51	2.57	3.70
2016	17,370	29,820	40,980	52,220	64,960	80,100	98,330	121,000	165,700	212,700	9.54	2.55	3.74
2015	17,130	28,820	39,450	50,610	63,030	76,750	92,770	114,400	158,000	203,800	9.22	2.51	3.68
2014	16,150	27,170	37,780	48,540	60,710	74,060	89,710	111,500	153,900	199,800	9.52	2.53	3.76
2013[4]	16,300	26,910	37,610	48,030	59,510	72,940	89,270	111,700	152,000	191,700	9.33	2.55	3.65
2013[5]	16,170	27,100	37,780	48,880	61,300	74,160	89,420	111,100	153,600	200,100	9.50	2.51	3.79
2012	16,550	27,350	37,440	48,110	59,670	73,220	90,060	113,200	153,600	191,500	9.28	2.57	3.60
2011	16,220	27,380	37,630	47,940	59,220	72,570	89,570	112,800	153,400	191,400	9.46	2.59	3.65
2010[6]	16,600	27,390	38,110	48,560	60,010	73,510	90,330	112,900	149,700	188,300	9.02	2.49	3.61
2009[7]	17,430	28,790	39,280	49,720	61,170	74,740	91,440	113,900	150,700	190,200	8.64	2.46	3.51

[1] Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, as well as payroll taxes (FICA). Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in the Appendix A section "How Income Is Measured."

[2] Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

[3] Estimates reflect the implementation of an updated processing system and should be used to make comparisons to 2018 and subsequent years.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] Implementation of 2010 Census-based population controls.

[7] 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 <sehsd.isb.list@census.gov>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC; DMS number P-7534374, DRB approval number CBDRB-FY25-0384).

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.[1] The 2025 CPS ASEC sample consists of about 89,000 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 U.S. armed forces personnel are excluded. The estimates in this report are controlled to March 2025 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.

Due to the implementation of the Vintage 2024 population estimates, comparisons of the estimated change in number of people between 2023 and 2024 (2024 CPS ASEC and 2025 CPS ASEC) reflect both demographic change and updates to the methodology. More information on the effect of the change is available at <www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2025/demo/sehsd-wp2025-13.html>.

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/cpsmar25.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. Although the 2025 CPS ASEC was collected using standard procedures, response rates are still lower than they were before the pandemic. The weighted response rate for the 2025 CPS ASEC was 62.0 percent, compared to 61.7 percent for the previous year.

Since response rates remain below prepandemic levels, examining how respondents differ from nonrespondents is important, as this difference could affect the accuracy of the estimates. For more details on how sample difference and the associated nonresponse bias impact income and official poverty estimates, refer to the Research Matters blog, "Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse Bias in the 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement," available at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/research-matters/2025/09/administrative-data-nonresponse-bias-cps-asec.html>.

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.

More information about the ASEC modernization project and timeline is available on the Census Bureau's CPS ASEC Modernization Efforts webpage at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/about/modernization/asecmodernization.html> or by email at <demo.asec.modernization@census.gov>.

NATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL WELL-BEING STATISTICS (NEWS) PROJECT

The NEWS project is an experimental effort to develop improved estimates of income, poverty, and other measures of economic well-being by looking at data collected in previous years, using a wider range of data sources, and applying new advanced analysis techniques.

The first NEWS release in February 2023 included a working paper that provided improved estimates of income and official poverty statistics for 2018. The second NEWS release, in January 2025, expanded on the first release by creating additional measures of disposable income, a resource measure that includes nonhealth means-tested in-kind benefits, and the income component of the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). The release also made several important improvements, most notably estimates of federal and state taxes and credits, the inclusion of additional administrative data on means-tested program benefits, and an update to the model that combines survey and administrative earnings to estimate the unobserved true earnings distribution. In July 2025, NEWS was expanded to include income and poverty estimates from 2016 to 2021.

More information on the NEWS project is available at <www.census.gov/data/experimental-data-products/national-experimental-wellbeing-statistics.html>.

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> or directly at <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 2025 CPS ASEC and earlier years are available online at <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 (ACS)

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 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 I 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>.

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 understand 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>.

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, contact:

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Or email <liana.e.fox@census.gov>.

ENDNOTE

[1] U.S. Island Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.