Household Income in States and Metropolitan Areas: 2022

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

This brief presents statistics on median household income and the Gini index of income inequality based on the 2022 (and earlier) American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates and the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS).[1] This brief examines a historical time series of median household income back to 2005 and analyzes changes in median household income between 2021 and 2022 for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.[2, 3] It also includes selected demographic characteristics of the householder. Changes in the Gini index between 2021 and 2022 are presented for the nation, states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The ACS data (which include the PRCS) provide detailed estimates of demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year.[4] The ACS is described in more detail in the text box "What Is the American Community Survey?"

The ACS is conducted monthly, with income data collected for the 12 months preceding each interview. Income estimates from the 2022 American

KEY DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

[1] The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release (CBDRB-FY23-0175). All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

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

[3] Year-to-year comparisons were only made between years with standard data collection and were not made between 2019 and 2020 and between 2020 and 2021. For more information on the 2020 experimental data, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/experimental-data.html>.

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

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Community Survey are based on responses collected during 2022, even though this information may reflect income received in some months of 2021. References to income estimates in 2022 in this brief reflect estimates from the 2022 ACS. Therefore, comparing the 2021 ACS with the 2022 ACS is not an exact comparison of the economic conditions in 2021 with those in 2022, and comparisons should be interpreted with caution.[5]

For more information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Median household income in the United States was $74,755 in 2022, a decline of 0.8 percent from last year, after adjusting for inflation.[6]
- Real median household income increased in five states and decreased in 17 states from 2021 to 2022. Twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico showed no statistically significant differences.
- New Jersey and Maryland had the highest median household incomes of all states—$96,346 and $94,991, respectively—and were not statistically different from each other. The District of Columbia's median household income ($101,027) was the highest in the nation. Mississippi had the lowest median household income ($52,719) of any state.
- Income inequality in the United States measured by the Gini index increased between 2021 and 2022.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

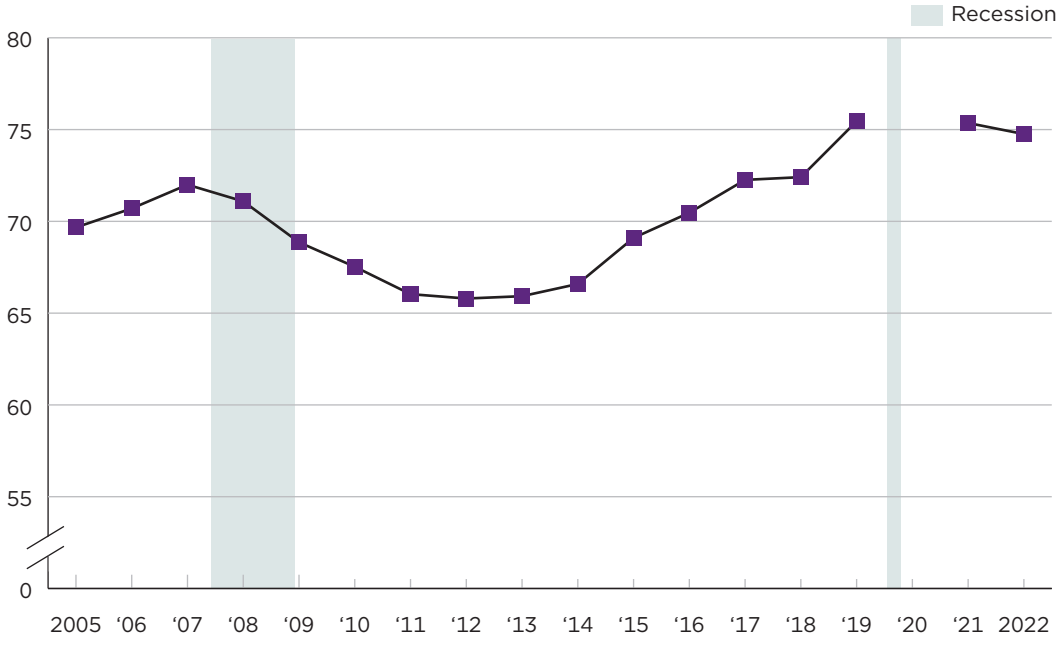
2021 and 2022 National and State Comparisons

The U.S. median household income in 2022 was $74,755, according

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

[6] All income estimates in this report are inflation-adjusted to 2022 dollars. Inflation adjustments are computed using the Consumer Price Index retroactive series using current methods (R-CPI-U-RS).

Figure 1.
Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months in the United States: 2005–2022
(In thousands of 2022 dollars)



Note: Estimates for 2020 experimental data not shown. For more information on the 2020 experimental data products, refer to <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2021-02.html>. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Table 1.

Median Household Income and Gini Index in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2021 and 2022

(In 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters)

State	2021 ACS median household income (dollars)		2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)		2021 ACS Gini coefficients		2022 ACS Gini coefficients		Change in Gini coefficients (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]
United States	**75,358**	**145**	**74,755**	**148**	***–0.8**	**0.3**	**0.485**	**0.001**	**0.486**	**0.001**	***0.3**	**0.2**
Alabama	58,275	845	59,674	727	*2.4	1.9	0.482	0.005	0.485	0.005	0.6	1.5
Alaska	84,144	2,322	88,121	2,804	*4.7	4.3	0.439	0.011	0.428	0.013	–2.6	3.8
Arizona	74,643	741	74,568	932	–0.1	1.6	0.463	0.004	0.467	0.006	0.8	1.6
Arkansas	56,778	1,083	55,432	994	–2.4	2.6	0.475	0.006	0.480	0.008	1.0	2.1
California	91,777	585	91,551	471	–0.2	0.8	0.492	0.002	0.495	0.002	*0.6	0.6
Colorado	88,909	855	89,302	1,281	0.4	1.7	0.460	0.005	0.457	0.004	–0.8	1.3
Connecticut	90,549	1,202	88,429	1,688	*–2.3	2.3	0.499	0.005	0.501	0.006	0.5	1.5
Delaware	76,844	1,941	82,174	2,002	*6.9	3.6	0.455	0.015	0.441	0.011	–3.1	4.2
District of Columbia	97,377	3,759	101,027	2,737	3.7	4.8	0.531	0.013	0.511	0.010	*–3.7	3.1
Florida	68,164	460	69,303	616	*1.7	1.1	0.487	0.003	0.490	0.003	0.7	0.8
Georgia	71,944	770	72,837	640	1.2	1.4	0.479	0.005	0.474	0.004	–1.1	1.3
Hawaii	91,723	2,276	92,458	2,241	0.8	3.5	0.455	0.010	0.457	0.009	0.5	2.8
Idaho	71,853	1,893	72,785	1,134	1.3	3.1	0.458	0.012	0.443	0.010	–3.1	3.4
Illinois	78,047	620	76,708	584	*–1.7	1.1	0.482	0.004	0.484	0.003	0.3	0.9
Indiana	67,820	774	66,785	659	*–1.5	1.5	0.448	0.005	0.456	0.005	*1.8	1.5
Iowa	70,908	840	69,588	889	*–1.9	1.7	0.449	0.007	0.451	0.006	0.6	2.1
Kansas	69,312	1,028	68,925	1,152	–0.6	2.2	0.460	0.007	0.463	0.007	0.7	2.1
Kentucky	60,070	758	59,341	924	–1.2	2.0	0.476	0.005	0.485	0.005	*1.8	1.6
Louisiana	56,301	811	55,416	800	–1.6	2.0	0.499	0.006	0.492	0.004	*–1.5	1.4
Maine	70,008	1,360	69,543	1,494	–0.7	2.9	0.466	0.011	0.460	0.009	–1.3	3.0
Maryland	97,501	1,151	94,991	1,080	*–2.6	1.6	0.463	0.005	0.459	0.004	–0.9	1.3
Massachusetts	96,898	1,391	94,488	1,260	*–2.5	1.9	0.489	0.004	0.498	0.004	*1.7	1.2
Michigan	68,636	569	66,986	675	*–2.4	1.3	0.466	0.003	0.469	0.003	0.6	1.0
Minnesota	84,009	989	82,338	749	*–2.0	1.5	0.449	0.004	0.456	0.004	*1.5	1.3
Mississippi	52,658	1,342	52,719	895	0.1	3.1	0.481	0.007	0.481	0.007	Z	2.0
Missouri	66,852	723	64,811	733	*–3.1	1.5	0.471	0.005	0.469	0.005	–0.4	1.4
Montana	68,367	1,539	67,631	1,496	–1.1	3.1	0.469	0.013	0.465	0.011	–0.9	3.5
Nebraska	72,223	1,146	69,597	1,168	*–3.6	2.3	0.456	0.006	0.461	0.008	1.1	2.2
Nevada	71,636	1,093	72,333	1,026	1.0	2.1	0.473	0.007	0.469	0.008	–0.9	2.2
New Hampshire	95,623	2,318	89,992	2,310	*–5.9	3.4	0.435	0.009	0.447	0.009	2.7	2.8
New Jersey	96,521	1,176	96,346	1,114	–0.2	1.7	0.485	0.004	0.482	0.003	–0.8	1.1
New Mexico	58,360	1,603	59,726	1,306	2.3	3.5	0.486	0.009	0.480	0.008	–1.3	2.5
New York	80,327	663	79,557	722	–1.0	1.2	0.514	0.003	0.521	0.003	*1.3	0.8
North Carolina	66,986	584	67,481	623	0.7	1.3	0.480	0.004	0.477	0.004	–0.7	1.1
North Dakota	71,901	1,970	71,970	2,072	0.1	4.0	0.453	0.012	0.468	0.013	3.2	3.8
Ohio	67,299	493	65,720	618	*–2.3	1.2	0.469	0.003	0.469	0.004	0.1	1.0
Oklahoma	60,342	674	59,673	689	–1.1	1.6	0.462	0.004	0.474	0.005	*2.7	1.4
Oregon	77,352	1,144	75,657	1,181	*–2.2	2.1	0.461	0.005	0.468	0.005	1.5	1.5
Pennsylvania	74,537	545	71,798	557	*–3.7	1.0	0.472	0.002	0.478	0.003	*1.2	0.8
Rhode Island	79,996	2,574	81,854	2,182	2.3	4.2	0.468	0.011	0.464	0.014	–0.9	3.8
South Carolina	64,118	920	64,115	699	Z	1.8	0.476	0.006	0.476	0.006	–0.1	1.8
South Dakota	71,495	2,441	69,728	2,128	–2.5	4.5	0.452	0.014	0.449	0.013	–0.8	4.2
Tennessee	64,525	851	65,254	848	1.1	1.9	0.482	0.005	0.469	0.004	*–2.6	1.4
Texas	72,381	555	72,284	443	–0.1	1.0	0.478	0.003	0.480	0.002	0.3	0.7
Utah	85,877	1,346	89,168	1,807	*3.8	2.6	0.445	0.008	0.426	0.006	*–4.2	2.2
Vermont	78,291	2,395	73,991	2,209	*–5.5	4.2	0.453	0.010	0.445	0.010	–1.7	3.1
Virginia	87,514	790	85,873	763	*–1.9	1.3	0.472	0.003	0.476	0.003	0.7	1.0
Washington	91,063	912	91,306	841	0.3	1.4	0.470	0.004	0.474	0.004	0.8	1.2
West Virginia	55,394	1,173	54,329	1,336	–1.9	3.2	0.486	0.008	0.480	0.008	–1.1	2.4
Wisconsin	72,556	654	70,996	644	*–2.2	1.3	0.446	0.004	0.451	0.004	1.0	1.3
Wyoming	70,479	2,966	70,042	2,867	–0.6	5.8	0.464	0.020	0.444	0.017	–4.3	5.7
Puerto Rico	24,036	516	24,112	515	0.3	3.0	0.542	0.007	0.548	0.008	1.0	2.1

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level. Z Represents or rounds to zero.

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey (DP03 and B19083).

to the ACS (Table 1). Real median household income in the United States declined 0.8 percent between the 2021 ACS and 2022 ACS.[7] Figure 1 shows a historical series of median household income back to 2005.

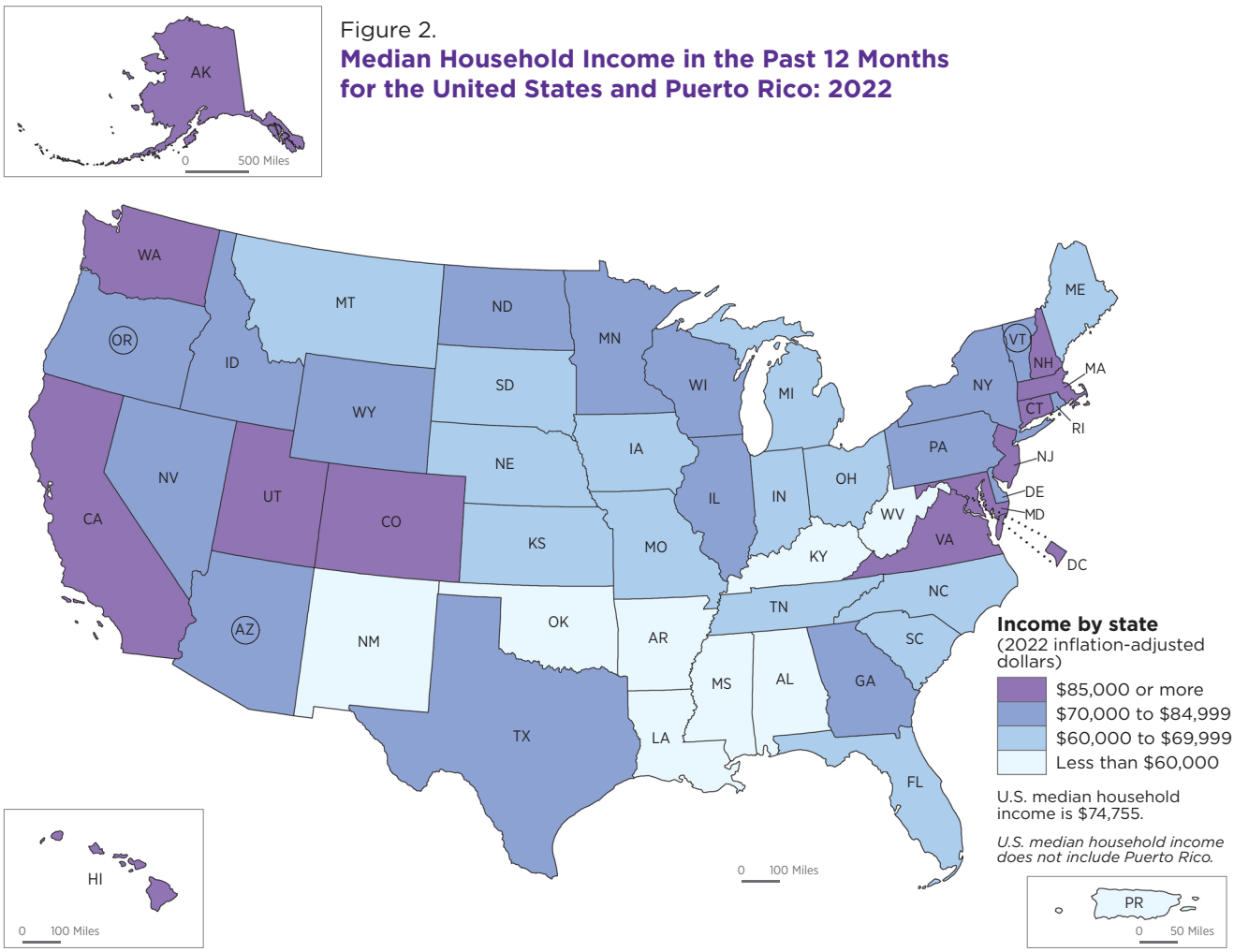
New Jersey and Maryland had the highest median household incomes of all states ($96,346 and $94,991, respectively); there was no statistical difference between the two.

The District of Columbia's median household income ($101,027) was the highest in the nation. Mississippi had the lowest median household income ($52,719) of any state. Puerto Rico's median household income in 2022 was $24,112 (Table 1 and Figure 2). Median household income was lower than the U.S. median in 30 states and Puerto Rico. It was higher than the U.S. median in 17 states and the District of Columbia. The medians for Arizona, Oregon, and Vermont were not statistically different from the U.S. median.

From 2021 to 2022, five states—Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Florida, and Utah—showed a statistically significant increase in real median household income; 17 states showed a decrease. Real median household income in 2022 was not statistically different from that in 2021 for 28 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Table 1).

[7] "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation.

Figure 2.
Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2022



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

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

Table 2.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas: 2021 and 2022

(In 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Metro area	2021 ACS median household income (dollars)		2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA	83,867	1,154	84,876	1,026	1.2	1.8
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	93,284	2,012	90,505	1,447	*–3.0	2.7
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	108,902	1,593	104,299	1,371	*–4.2	1.9
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	76,789	1,403	77,154	1,313	0.5	2.5
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	84,491	897	82,914	948	*–1.9	1.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	82,123	995	82,823	1,022	0.9	1.7
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	98,056	1,686	98,975	1,528	0.9	2.3
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	72,586	941	71,265	1,048	–1.8	1.9
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	76,629	1,121	74,863	959	*–2.3	1.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	89,178	849	87,743	878	*–1.6	1.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	68,977	868	70,769	1,077	*2.6	2.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	94,507	1,390	91,341	1,097	*–3.4	1.9
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	91,239	775	91,562	610	0.4	1.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	70,190	1,437	71,857	1,375	2.4	2.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	86,481	1,110	84,123	976	*–2.7	1.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ	81,858	801	82,884	1,345	1.3	1.9
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	90,735	1,258	89,312	1,494	–1.6	2.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	83,250	1,604	82,803	1,482	–0.5	2.6
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	72,178	1,463	70,538	1,451	–2.3	2.9
San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA	98,366	1,488	98,928	2,263	0.6	2.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA	125,392	2,198	128,151	2,318	2.2	2.5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	109,951	1,241	106,909	1,271	*–2.8	1.6
St. Louis, MO-IL	75,868	1,102	74,531	1,073	–1.8	2.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	68,045	948	69,290	1,273	1.8	2.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	119,284	1,443	117,432	1,324	–1.6	1.6

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates (DP03).

25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas

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

According to the 2022 ACS, median household income ranged from $128,151 in the San Francisco Metro Area to $69,290 in the Tampa Metro Area.[8] Real median income increased between 2021 and 2022 in the Miami Metro Area. Median household income decreased in the Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and Seattle Metro Areas. The remaining 16 metro areas did not experience a statistically significant change between 2021 and 2022 (Figure 3).

Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder

This brief uses the characteristics of the householder to describe the household. The householder is the person in whose name the home is owned or rented.[9] Characteristics of household members may be different from those of the householder.

Median household income in 2022 ranged from $106,954 for Asian

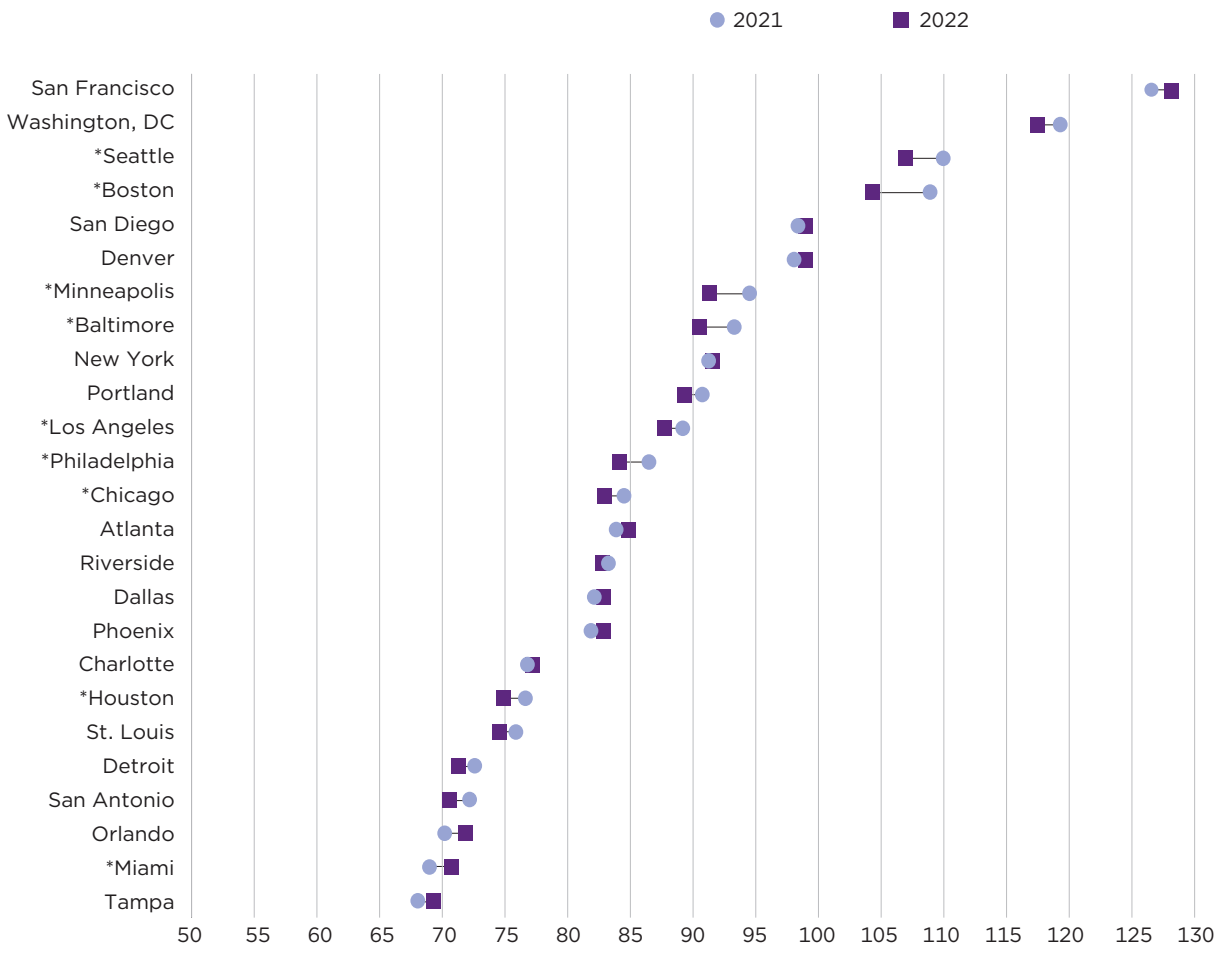
[8] Median household income for the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area was not statistically different from the median household incomes for the San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX and the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Areas.

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

Figure 3.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by 25 Most Populous Metro Areas: 2021 and 2022

(In thousands of 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)



* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
Note: Comparisons are made from 2021 to 2022, the most recent data year with standard data collection. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

households to $51,374 for Black households.[10] Black households experienced a statistically significant increase in real median household income between 2021 and 2022. Asian households experienced a decrease of 1.6 percent, non-Hispanic White households fell by 1.4 percent, and White households fell by 1.3 percent. Hispanic households experienced no statistically significant change between 2021 and 2022.

[10] Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This report shows data using the race alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. In this report, the terms "White, not Hispanic" and "non-Hispanic White" are used interchangeably and refer to people who are not Hispanic and who reported White and no other race. Since Hispanic people may be any race, data in this report for Hispanic people overlap with data for race groups. Household income by race and Hispanic origin refers to the race and Hispanic origin of the householder. Race and Hispanic origin of household members may be different from those of the householder.

Age of Householder

Real median household income increased 2.0 percent between 2021 and 2022 for households with a householder under the age of 25 and decreased 2.1 percent for households with a householder 65 years and older, as shown in Table 3. There was no statistically significant change in median household income between 2021 and 2022 for the remaining age groups. Households with a householder aged 45 to 64 had the highest median household income in 2022 ($90,748), followed by those with householders aged 25 to 44 ($83,783), and then those with householders 65 years and older ($53,963). Households maintained by householders under the age of 25 had the lowest median household income ($42,079).

INCOME INEQUALITY

The Gini index for the United States in 2022 (0.486) was higher than in 2021 (0.485). Between 2021 and 2022, the ACS Gini index increased in eight states: California, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania. The District of Columbia, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Utah had lower Gini indexes than in 2021. Changes from 2021 were not statistically significant for the other 39 states and Puerto Rico. Among the 50 states, New York had the highest Gini index.

Table 3.
Household Income by Selected Characteristics: 2021 and 2022
(In 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Characteristic	2021 ACS median household income (dollars)		2022 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median household income (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]	Estimate	Margin of error (±)[1]
HOUSEHOLDS						
All households	**75,358**	**145**	**74,755**	**148**	***–0.8**	**0.3**
Race and Hispanic origin of householder						
White	80,994	177	79,933	202	*–1.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic	81,513	172	80,404	183	*–1.4	0.3
Black	50,559	362	51,374	331	*1.6	1.0
Asian	108,710	655	106,954	596	*–1.6	0.8
Hispanic (any race)	65,466	319	65,882	345	0.6	0.7
Age of householder						
Under 25 years	41,252	623	42,079	324	*2.0	1.7
25 to 44 years	83,595	238	83,783	257	0.2	0.4
45 to 64 years	90,594	259	90,748	306	0.2	0.4
65 years and older	55,093	169	53,963	176	*–2.1	0.4

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 and 2022 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; 2021 and 2022 Puerto Rico Community Survey (S1903).

However, New York's Gini index was not statistically different from the District of Columbia's and was lower than Puerto Rico's. Utah and Alaska had the lowest Gini indexes (refer to Table 1 and Figure 4).[11] The difference between the two was not statistically significant. There were six states with Gini indexes higher than the U.S. index and 37 states that were lower. Seven states had Gini indexes that were not statistically different from the U.S. index (Table 1, Figure 4). From 2006 (the earliest year for which the Gini Index is available) to 2022, the index increased 4.7 percent, from 0.464 to 0.486.

[11] Alaska had a Gini index that was not statistically different from the Gini index in Delaware, Idaho, and Wyoming.

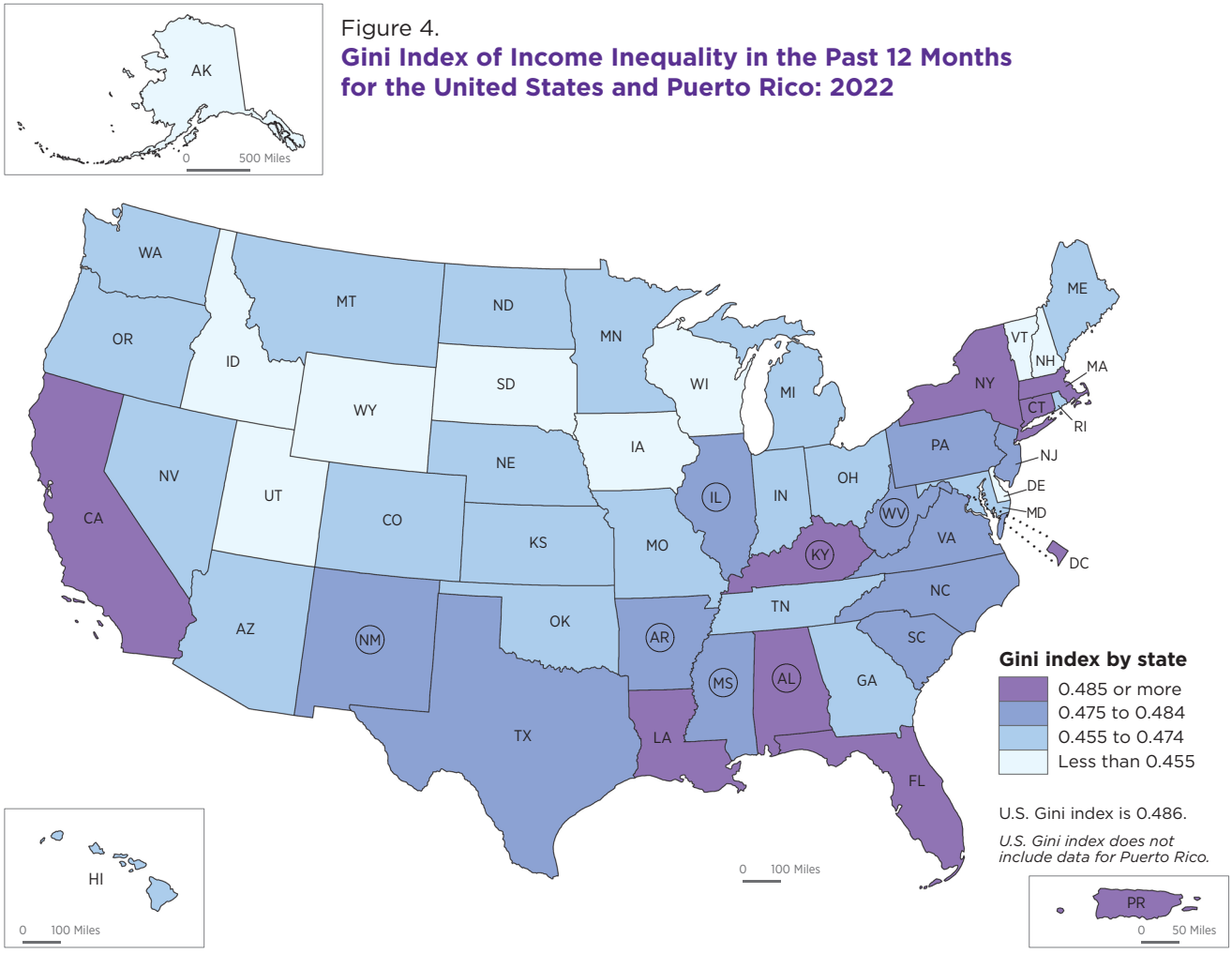
SUMMARY

The U.S. median household income declined 0.8 percent to $74,755 from 2021 to 2022. Between 2021 and 2022, five states—Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Florida, and Utah—showed a statistically significant increase in real median household income. Seventeen states showed a decrease. Real median household income in 2022 was not statistically different from that in 2021 for 28 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This brief also provided information on changes in median household income across metropolitan areas, race and Hispanic origin, and age of householders. The Gini index showed an increase nationally, and in eight states, between 2021 and 2022.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS and PRCS

Figure 4.
Gini Index of Income Inequality in the Past 12 Months for the United States and Puerto Rico: 2022



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

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

samples interviewed from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, (2021 ACS and 2021 PRCS), and January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022 (2022 ACS and 2022 PRCS). The estimates based on these samples describe the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, refer to the 2021 ACS Accuracy of the Data document at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

NOTES

The Census Bureau also reports income estimates based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the Census Bureau's longest-running household survey. The CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) asks detailed questions categorizing income into over 50 sources. The key purpose of the CPS ASEC is to provide timely and detailed estimates of income and to measure change in national-level estimates. The CPS ASEC is the official source of national poverty estimates. For more information from the CPS ASEC about national income estimates, refer to the report "Income in the United States: 2022."

For information on income estimates from the ACS and how they differ from those based on the CPS ASEC, refer to "Fact Sheet: Differences Between the American Community Survey and the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC)."

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing homes and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and in every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.