

Household Income: 2017

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on median household income and the Gini index of income inequality based on the 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Surveys (PRCS).¹ This report also presents data on median household income based on the 2005 through 2015 American Community Surveys (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Surveys (PRCS). The ACS provides detailed estimates of demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. A description of the ACS is provided in the text box “What Is the American Community Survey?”² Estimates from the 2017 ACS show a significant increase in median household income at the national level and for 24 states and the District of Columbia.³ Median household income increased between 2016 and 2017 for 17 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas.⁴ The Gini index was not significantly higher in 2017 than 2016 for the United States.

¹ Hurricanes caused a disruption of data collection activities from September through December of 2017 in Puerto Rico. All 2017 1-year estimates for Puerto Rico are based on data collected prior to this disruption. For more information, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes/2018-02.html>.

² The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, collected with the Puerto Rico Community Survey, are shown in Table 1, Figure 2, Figure 4, and Appendix Table 1.

³ The medians from this report were calculated from the microdata and household distributions using 2017 dollars. Inflation adjusting previous year published estimates using the CPI-U-RS will not match exactly the estimates in this report.

⁴ Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (metro and micro areas) are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics. The term “Core Based Statistical Area” (CBSA) is a collective term for both metro and micro areas. A metro area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a micro area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. For more information see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html>.

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

The estimates contained in this report are primarily based on the 2016 and 2017 ACS. The ACS is conducted every month, with income data collected for the 12 months preceding the interview. Since the survey is continuous, adjacent ACS years have income reference months in common. Therefore, comparing the 2016 ACS with the 2017 ACS is not an exact comparison of the economic conditions in 2016 with those in 2017, and comparisons should be interpreted with care.⁵ For more information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs/www>.

⁵ For a discussion of this and related issues, see Howard Hogan, “Measuring Population Change Using the American Community Survey,” *Applied Demography in the 21st Century*, Steven H. Murdock and David A. Swanson, Springer Netherlands, 2008.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

The U.S. median household income from the 2017 ACS was \$60,336 (see Table 1). This was the fifth consecutive year with an increase in the ACS estimate of median household income for the nation.

The 2017 U.S. median household income was the highest since full implementation of the ACS in 2005 (see Figure 1). Median household income in 2017 was higher than 2005 median household income for 31 states and the

District of Columbia (see Appendix Table 1). The 2017 median household income was lower than 2005 median household income for seven states and Puerto Rico. In 12 states, differences in median household income between 2005 and 2017 were not statistically significant.

For the first time, U.S. median household income was higher than median household income in 2007, the year before the latest

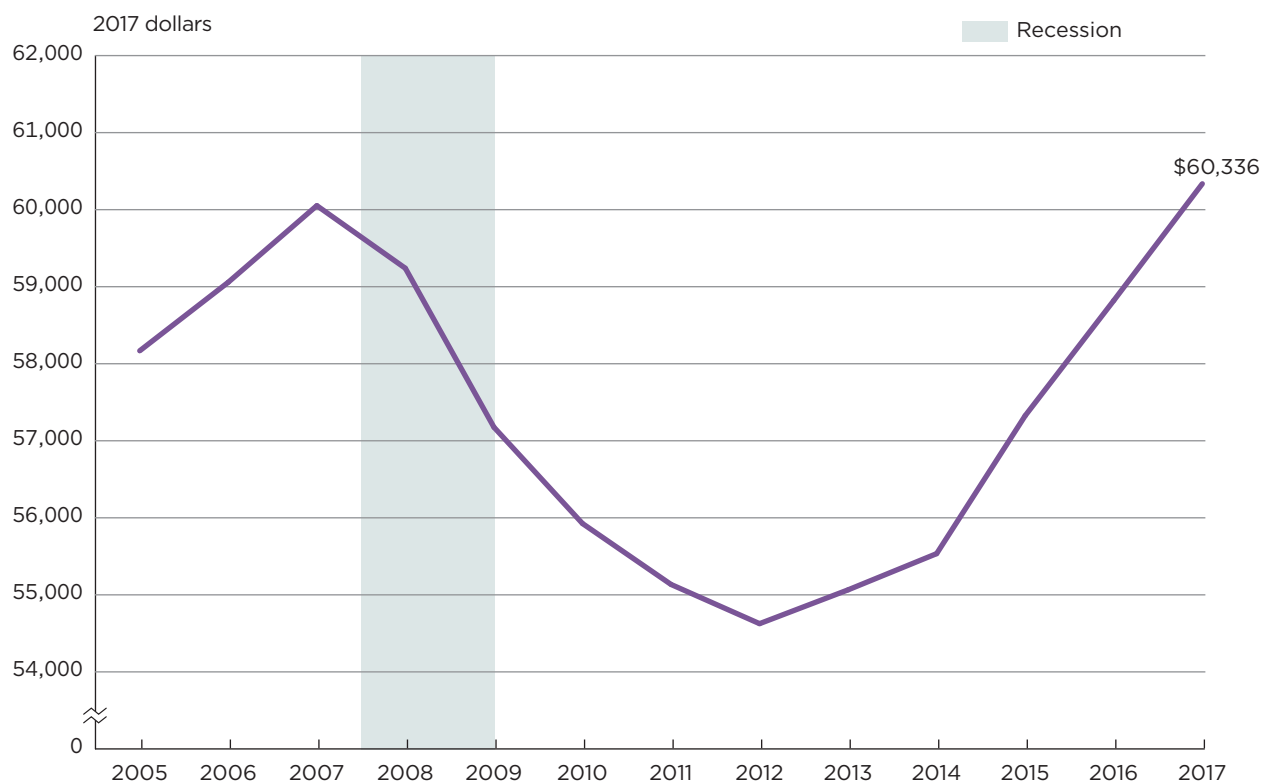
recession.⁶ Median household income in 2017 was higher than prerecession median household income in 19 states and the District of Columbia. Median household income in 2017 was still lower than prerecession median household income in 12 states and Puerto Rico. In 19 states, differences in median household income between 2007 and 2017 were not statistically significant.

⁶ Business cycle peaks and troughs used to delineate the beginning and end of recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private research organization. See <www.nber.org/cycles.html>.

Figure 1.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months in the United States: 2005–2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2017 American Community Surveys.

Table 1.

Median Household Income and Gini Index in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2016 and 2017

(In 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars. 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, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

State	2016 ACS Median house- hold income (dollars)		2017 ACS Median house- hold income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)		2016 ACS Gini coefficients		2017 ACS Gini coefficients		Change in Gini coefficients	
	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 . .	58,820	102	60,336	86	*2.6	0.2	0.482	0.001	0.482	0.001	0.000	0.001
Alabama	47,157	677	48,123	768	2.0	2.2	0.485	0.005	0.477	0.005	*-0.008	0.007
Alaska	77,903	2,734	73,181	2,628	*-6.1	4.7	0.408	0.011	0.424	0.010	*0.016	0.015
Arizona	54,707	613	56,581	516	*3.4	1.5	0.471	0.005	0.467	0.004	-0.005	0.006
Arkansas	45,230	785	45,869	760	1.4	2.4	0.472	0.006	0.473	0.006	0.001	0.008
California	69,135	357	71,805	294	*3.9	0.7	0.490	0.002	0.487	0.002	*-0.003	0.002
Colorado	66,726	711	69,117	780	*3.6	1.6	0.459	0.004	0.455	0.004	-0.003	0.006
Connecticut	74,978	1,008	74,168	1,345	-1.1	2.2	0.495	0.005	0.494	0.005	0.000	0.007
Delaware	62,596	2,123	62,852	2,464	0.4	5.2	0.452	0.011	0.481	0.013	*0.029	0.017
District of Columbia . .	76,657	3,287	82,372	2,651	*7.5	5.8	0.542	0.012	0.528	0.012	-0.014	0.017
Florida	51,611	254	52,594	364	*1.9	0.9	0.485	0.003	0.486	0.003	0.001	0.004
Georgia	54,726	698	56,183	572	*2.7	1.7	0.481	0.004	0.483	0.003	0.002	0.005
Hawaii	75,974	1,740	77,765	1,795	2.4	3.3	0.442	0.007	0.446	0.008	0.004	0.011
Idaho	52,443	1,089	52,225	871	-0.4	2.7	0.450	0.010	0.448	0.010	-0.003	0.014
Illinois	61,793	423	62,992	544	*1.9	1.1	0.481	0.003	0.482	0.003	0.001	0.004
Indiana	53,342	518	54,181	658	1.6	1.6	0.453	0.004	0.450	0.005	-0.003	0.006
Iowa	57,341	799	58,570	851	*2.1	2.1	0.445	0.005	0.438	0.005	-0.007	0.008
Kansas	55,918	832	56,422	702	0.9	2.0	0.455	0.005	0.454	0.006	-0.001	0.008
Kentucky	47,393	602	48,375	630	*2.1	1.9	0.481	0.006	0.478	0.005	-0.003	0.008
Louisiana	45,927	780	46,145	634	0.5	2.2	0.499	0.006	0.494	0.005	-0.006	0.007
Maine	54,212	1,275	56,277	1,168	*3.8	3.3	0.452	0.008	0.453	0.010	0.001	0.012
Maryland	80,516	632	80,776	707	0.3	1.2	0.450	0.003	0.453	0.004	0.003	0.005
Massachusetts	76,633	750	77,385	907	1.0	1.5	0.479	0.003	0.485	0.004	*0.007	0.005
Michigan	53,664	451	54,909	440	*2.3	1.2	0.470	0.003	0.467	0.003	-0.002	0.004
Minnesota	66,716	591	68,388	658	*2.5	1.3	0.450	0.004	0.452	0.003	0.002	0.005
Mississippi	42,590	775	43,529	855	2.2	2.7	0.483	0.007	0.479	0.007	-0.004	0.009
Missouri	52,680	518	53,578	629	*1.7	1.6	0.465	0.005	0.462	0.004	-0.003	0.006
Montana	50,968	979	53,386	1,427	*4.7	3.4	0.467	0.011	0.454	0.010	-0.013	0.015
Nebraska	58,009	881	59,970	1,014	*3.4	2.3	0.448	0.007	0.439	0.007	-0.009	0.010
Nevada	56,137	859	58,003	947	*3.3	2.3	0.458	0.007	0.461	0.008	0.003	0.010
New Hampshire	72,028	1,329	73,381	1,694	1.9	3.0	0.430	0.009	0.439	0.008	0.008	0.011
New Jersey	77,460	786	80,088	672	*3.4	1.4	0.481	0.003	0.479	0.003	-0.002	0.004
New Mexico	47,386	922	46,744	1,195	-1.4	3.2	0.477	0.007	0.478	0.007	0.001	0.010
New York	64,139	591	64,894	507	1.2	1.2	0.513	0.002	0.516	0.003	0.003	0.004
North Carolina	51,291	307	52,752	510	*2.8	1.2	0.478	0.004	0.476	0.003	-0.002	0.005
North Dakota	61,410	1,544	61,843	1,052	0.7	3.1	0.453	0.012	0.455	0.011	0.001	0.016
Ohio	53,474	371	54,021	411	1.0	1.0	0.468	0.003	0.464	0.003	-0.004	0.005
Oklahoma	50,132	471	50,051	575	-0.2	1.5	0.465	0.005	0.466	0.004	0.001	0.006
Oregon	58,742	856	60,212	796	*2.5	2.0	0.458	0.005	0.459	0.006	0.001	0.008
Pennsylvania	58,038	408	59,195	443	*2.0	1.0	0.469	0.003	0.478	0.003	*0.009	0.004
Rhode Island	61,459	1,896	63,870	1,861	3.9	4.4	0.478	0.010	0.472	0.010	-0.006	0.014
South Carolina	50,278	505	50,570	532	0.6	1.5	0.474	0.005	0.480	0.005	0.006	0.007
South Dakota	55,549	991	56,521	1,314	1.7	3.0	0.450	0.012	0.449	0.014	-0.001	0.018
Tennessee	49,524	663	51,340	410	*3.7	1.6	0.479	0.004	0.482	0.005	0.003	0.006
Texas	57,572	345	59,206	490	*2.8	1.1	0.480	0.002	0.478	0.002	-0.002	0.003
Utah	67,128	975	68,358	1,229	1.8	2.4	0.426	0.007	0.423	0.007	-0.004	0.010
Vermont	58,775	1,693	57,513	2,088	-2.1	4.5	0.454	0.009	0.453	0.011	-0.001	0.014
Virginia	69,564	770	71,535	544	*2.8	1.4	0.471	0.003	0.467	0.004	-0.003	0.005
Washington	68,400	808	70,979	583	*3.8	1.5	0.459	0.005	0.456	0.004	-0.003	0.006
West Virginia	44,372	1,024	43,469	1,393	-2.0	3.9	0.471	0.008	0.469	0.007	-0.003	0.011
Wisconsin	57,934	645	59,305	587	*2.4	1.5	0.450	0.004	0.447	0.004	-0.003	0.005
Wyoming	60,823	1,888	60,434	1,759	-0.6	4.2	0.436	0.013	0.433	0.016	-0.003	0.020
Puerto Rico	20,472	388	19,343	404	*-5.5	2.7	0.542	0.007	0.551	0.009	0.009	0.012

* 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys, 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 2016-2017 NATIONAL AND STATE COMPARISONS

Real median household income in the United States increased 2.6 percent between the 2016 ACS and 2017 ACS.⁷ The U.S. median household income from the 2017 ACS was \$60,336 (see Table 1).

⁷ All income estimates in this report are microdata inflation-adjusted to 2017 dollars. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation. Inflation adjustments are computed using the Consumer Price Index Research Series (CPI-U-RS).

The District of Columbia (\$82,372), Maryland (\$80,776), and New Jersey (\$80,088) had the highest median household income and West Virginia (\$43,469) had among the lowest (see Table 1 and Figure 2).⁸ The median household income for Puerto Rico in 2017 was \$19,343. Median household income was lower than the U.S. median in 29 states and higher than the U.S. median in 18 states and the

⁸ There were no statistically significant differences among the medians for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New Jersey.

District of Columbia. Wyoming, Oregon, and Nebraska had medians not statistically different from the U.S. median.

For 25 states, real median household income in the 2017 ACS was not statistically different from that in the 2016 ACS. Between the 2016 ACS and the 2017 ACS, 24 states and the District of Columbia showed an increase in real median household income. Alaska had a decrease of 6.1 percent in median household income. Puerto Rico

Table 2.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by the 25 Most Populous Metropolitan Areas

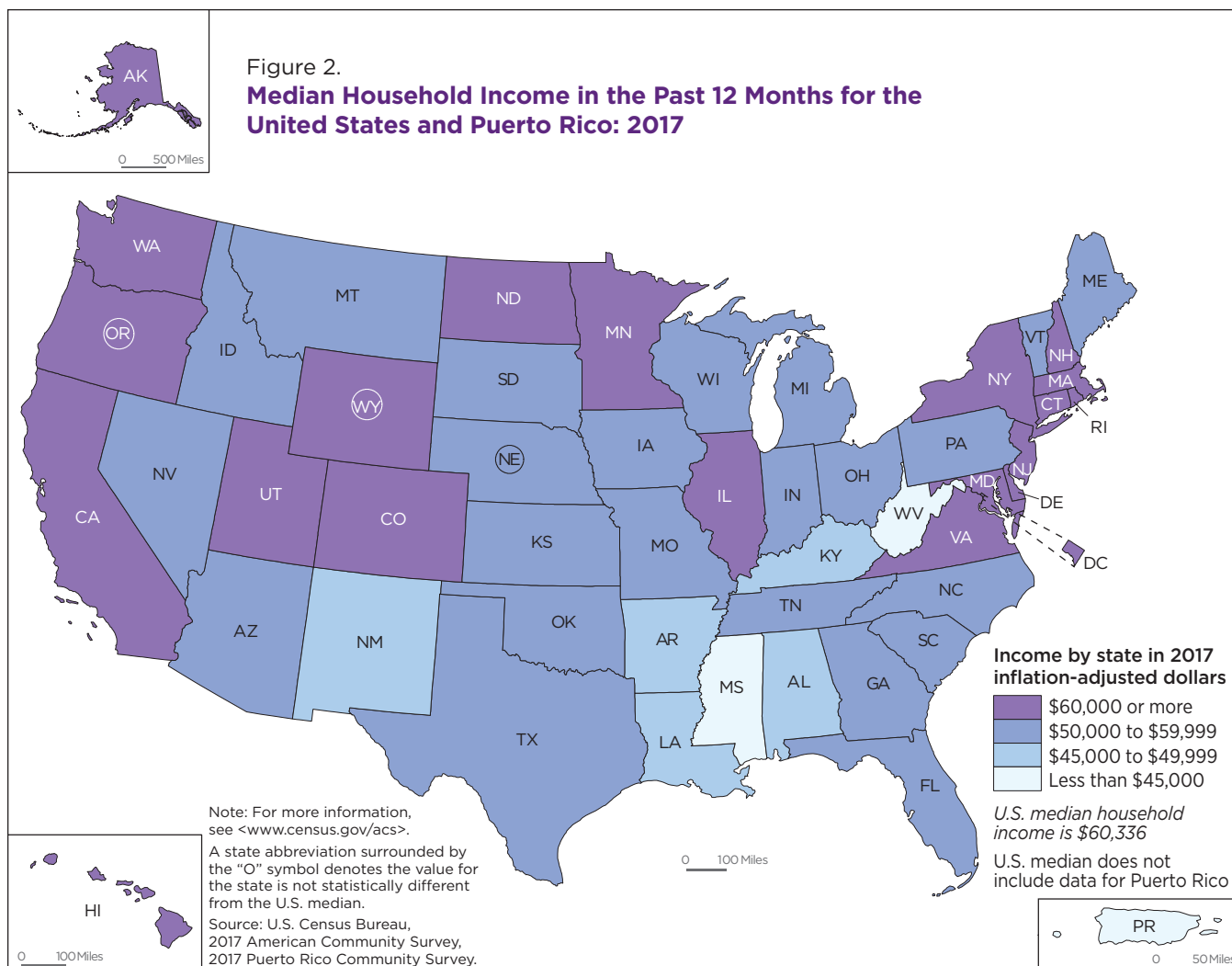
(In 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

Metropolitan area	2016 ACS median household income (dollars)		2017 ACS median household income (dollars)		Change in median income (percent)	
	Estimate	Margin of error (±) ¹	Estimate	Margin of error (±) ¹	Estimate	Margin of error (±) ¹
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metro Area	63,831	968	65,381	760	*2.4	2.0
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD Metro Area	78,132	1,426	77,394	1,431	-0.9	2.6
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH Metro Area	84,170	1,261	85,691	1,136	1.8	2.0
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC Metro Area	60,708	1,035	61,156	985	0.7	2.4
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	67,143	578	68,403	790	*1.9	1.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	65,000	816	67,382	735	*3.7	1.7
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metro Area	73,107	1,109	76,643	994	*4.8	2.1
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI Metro Area	57,180	642	58,411	777	*2.2	1.8
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX Metro Area	62,552	852	63,802	1,095	2.0	2.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metro Area	67,014	516	69,992	679	*4.4	1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area	52,054	409	54,284	820	*4.3	1.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	74,700	844	76,856	979	*2.9	1.8
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	73,108	672	75,368	538	*3.1	1.2
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	53,565	1,144	55,089	1,026	2.8	2.9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	67,107	812	68,572	885	*2.2	1.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metro Area	59,199	766	61,506	523	*3.9	1.6
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	70,103	1,017	71,931	955	*2.6	2.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	59,538	993	61,994	688	*4.1	2.1
St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area	60,759	778	61,571	735	1.3	1.8
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	57,191	930	56,774	904	-0.7	2.3
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA Metro Area	71,804	1,002	76,207	1,049	*6.1	2.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA Metro Area	98,710	1,357	101,714	833	*3.0	1.6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	80,257	972	82,133	965	*2.3	1.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	51,907	589	52,212	599	0.6	1.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	97,836	1,066	99,669	1,114	*1.9	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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys.



showed a decrease of 5.5 percent in real median household income.⁹

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 25 MOST POPULOUS METROPOLITAN AREAS

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

According to the 2017 ACS, median household income ranged from \$101,714 in the San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward,

⁹ There was no statistically significant difference between the percent decrease for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

CA Metro Area to \$52,212 in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area. Median household incomes for San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA Metro Area (\$101,714) and the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area (\$99,669) were the highest medians for the most populous metropolitan areas. Median household incomes for Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area (\$52,212), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area (\$54,284), and the Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL

Metro Area (\$55,089) were the lowest medians for the most populous metropolitan areas.¹⁰

Median household income increased in 17 of the 25 most populous metropolitan areas between 2016 and 2017. None of these 25 metropolitan areas experienced a statistically significant decrease. Changes for 8 of these 25 metropolitan areas were not statistically significant (see Figure 3).

¹⁰ There was no statistically significant difference between Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area and the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL Metro Area.

Table 3.

Household Income by Selected Characteristics: 2016 and 2017

(In 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars. 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, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

Characteristic	2016 ACS median household income (dollars)		2017 ACS median household income (dollars)		Percentage change in median household income	
	Estimate	Margin of error (\pm) ¹	Estimate	Margin of error (\pm) ¹	Estimate	Margin of error (\pm) ¹
HOUSEHOLDS						
All households	58,820	102	60,336	86	*2.6	0.2
Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder						
White	62,263	95	63,704	144	*2.3	0.3
White, not Hispanic	64,444	120	65,845	127	*2.2	0.3
Black	39,407	237	40,232	193	*2.1	0.8
Asian	81,942	529	83,456	765	*1.8	1.1
Hispanic (any race)	47,638	278	49,793	257	*4.5	0.8
Age of Householder						
Under 25 years	30,907	264	31,867	231	*3.1	1.2
25 to 44 years	64,072	189	65,879	178	*2.8	0.4
45 to 64 years	70,946	153	72,443	186	*2.1	0.3
65 years and older	43,032	160	43,735	116	*1.6	0.5

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys, 2016 and 2017 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER¹¹

Real median household income between 2016 and 2017 increased for all households across all major race and Hispanic-origin groups.¹²

¹¹ The householder is the person in whose name the home is owned or rented. This brief uses the characteristics of the householder to describe the household.

¹² 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 Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups.

Median household income ranged from \$83,456 for households with Asian householders to \$40,232 for households with Black householders. The median household income for households with Hispanic-origin householders increased by 4.5 percent, from \$47,638 in 2016 to \$49,793 in 2017. Median household income for households with Asian householders increased by 1.8 percent, from \$81,942 in 2016 to \$83,456 in 2017. Median household income for households with non-Hispanic White householders increased by 2.2 percent, while median household income for households with Black householders increased by 2.1 percent.¹³

¹³ The percent changes for Asian, non-Hispanic White, and Black are not significantly different from each other.

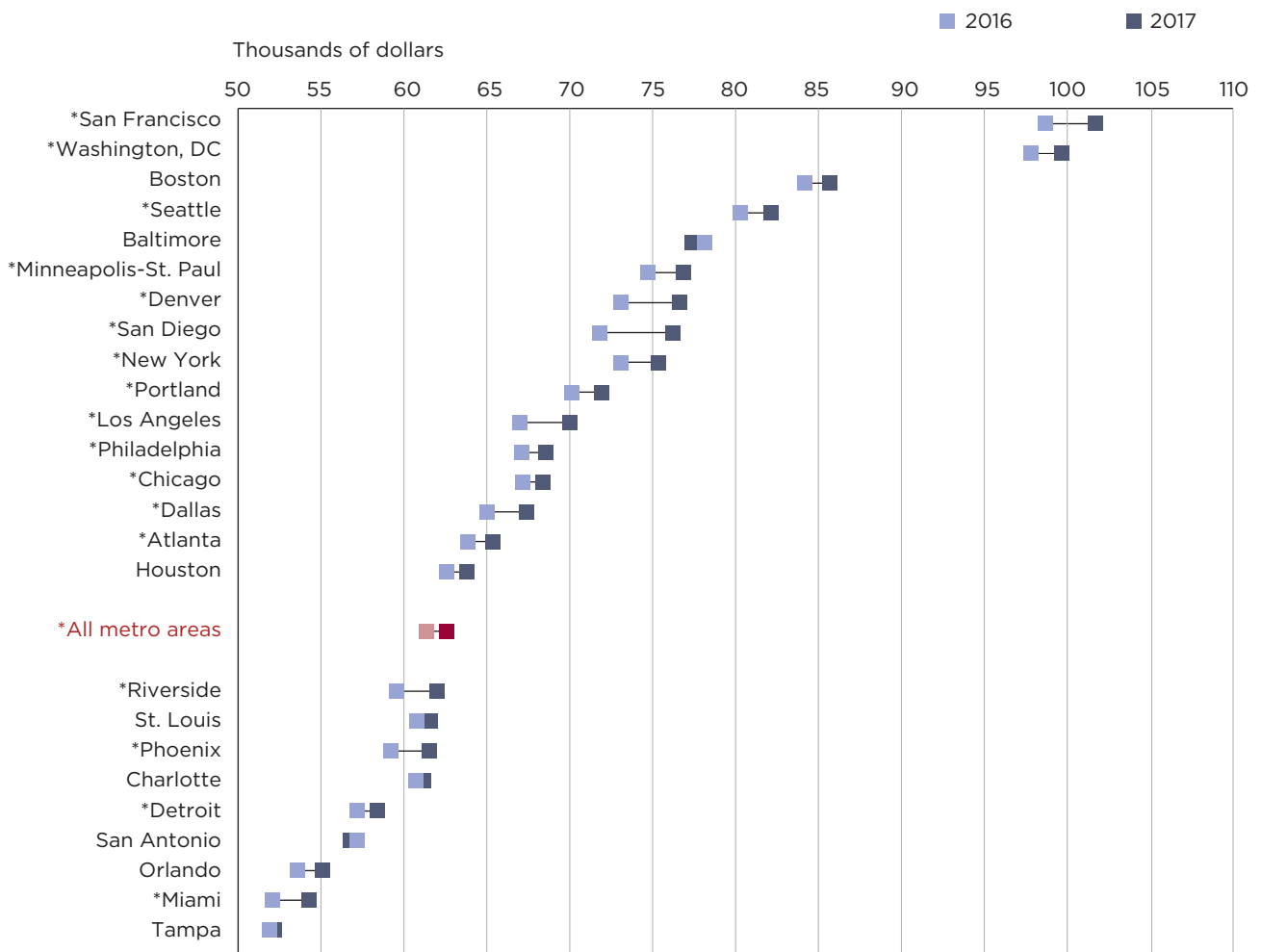
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Real median household income between 2016 and 2017 increased for households across all age groups. Households maintained by householders aged 45 to 64 had the highest median household income in 2017 (\$72,443), followed by those with householders aged 25 to 44 (\$65,879), and those with householders 65 years and older (\$43,735). Those maintained by householders under the age of 25 had the lowest median household income (\$31,867).

Figure 3.

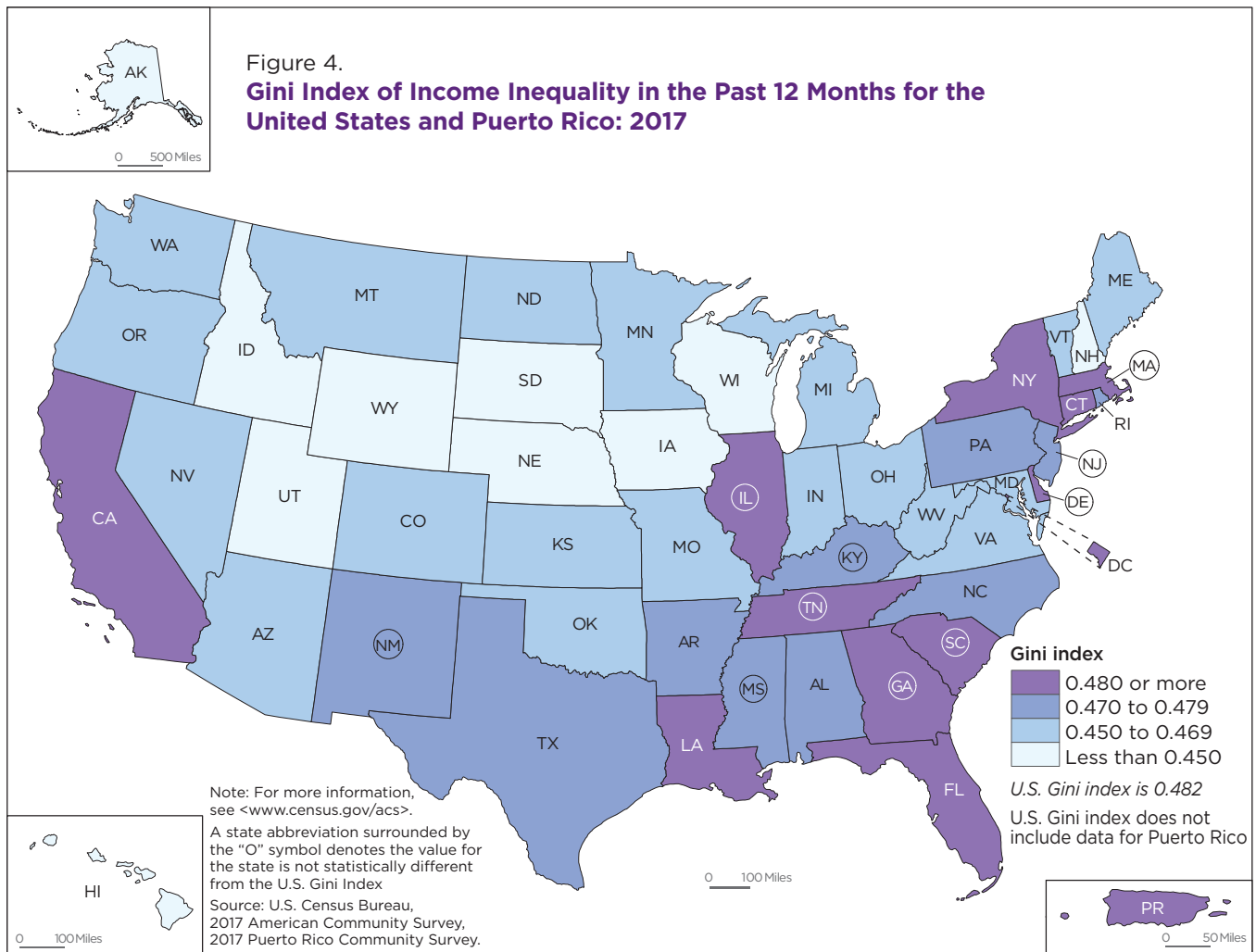
Median Household Income for the 25 Most Populous Metro Areas: 2016 and 2017

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html)



* Change statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 and 2017 American Community Surveys.



INCOME INEQUALITY

The Gini index for the United States from the 2017 ACS (0.482) was not statistically different from the 2016 ACS estimate. The Gini index from the 2017 ACS decreased in Alabama and California. The 2017 ACS Gini index increased in Alaska, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

Changes for the remaining 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were not statistically significant. The District of Columbia (0.528) and Puerto Rico (0.551) had the highest Gini indexes and Utah (0.423) had among the lowest (Table 1, Figure 4). Five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had

Gini indexes higher than the index for the United States. There were 35 states with Gini indexes lower than the U.S. index. The remaining 10 states had Gini indexes that were not statistically different from the U.S. index (Table 1, Figure 4). Since 2006, the earliest year available in the ACS, the national Gini index increased 3.9 percent, growing from 0.464 to 0.482.

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 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/.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are primarily based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016 (2016 ACS), and the ACS sample interviewed January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017 (2017 ACS). The estimates based on this sample 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, please see the 2017 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located 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 longest-running survey conducted by the Census Bureau. 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 www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf.

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

Appendix Table 1.

Median Household in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005-2017

(In 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars. 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, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

State	2017 ACS median household income (dollars)		2016 ACS median household income (dollars)		2015 ACS median household income (dollars)		2014 ACS median household income (dollars)		2013 ACS median household income (dollars)		2012 ACS median household income (dollars)		2011 ACS median household income (dollars)	
	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	Estimate	Margin of error (±) ¹
United States ...	60,336	86	58,820	102	57,326	97	55,535	91	55,065	96	54,626	60	55,135	83
Alabama	48,123	768	47,157	677	46,090	767	44,375	571	45,106	648	44,453	537	45,072	672
Alaska	73,181	2,628	77,903	2,734	75,866	2,345	74,233	1,916	76,298	1,650	72,324	2,109	74,386	1,956
Arizona	56,581	516	54,707	613	52,895	586	51,487	476	51,087	601	51,112	598	51,006	694
Arkansas	45,869	760	45,230	785	43,275	718	42,426	747	42,511	803	42,823	530	42,268	735
California	71,805	294	69,135	356	66,288	289	64,208	280	63,124	266	62,364	331	62,499	343
Colorado	69,117	780	66,726	711	65,857	619	63,402	596	61,971	850	60,717	741	60,509	657
Connecticut	74,168	1,345	74,978	1,008	73,801	825	72,587	819	70,460	1,409	71,960	970	71,774	1,001
Delaware	62,852	2,464	62,596	2,123	62,754	1,828	61,774	1,717	61,071	2,176	62,179	1,549	64,491	1,743
District of Columbia	82,372	2,651	76,657	3,287	78,138	2,518	74,203	2,022	71,158	3,889	71,298	2,451	69,090	2,039
Florida	52,594	364	51,611	254	50,639	241	49,145	384	48,498	337	48,051	338	48,208	431
Georgia	56,183	572	54,726	698	52,545	511	50,807	415	50,426	643	50,388	493	50,198	558
Hawaii	77,765	1,795	75,974	1,740	76,009	2,071	72,105	1,485	71,566	1,475	70,841	1,806	67,282	1,304
Idaho	52,225	871	52,443	1,089	49,650	977	49,546	1,375	49,357	996	48,538	993	47,332	1,304
Illinois	62,992	544	61,793	423	60,992	301	59,536	436	59,124	431	58,784	416	58,135	559
Indiana	54,181	658	53,342	518	51,695	457	50,969	410	50,153	537	50,094	518	50,703	542
Iowa	58,570	851	57,341	798	56,294	721	55,635	721	55,087	681	54,224	524	53,912	692
Kansas	56,422	702	55,918	832	55,621	785	54,460	783	53,682	665	53,400	559	53,510	760
Kentucky	48,375	630	47,393	602	46,363	533	44,556	713	45,692	682	44,565	479	44,755	522
Louisiana	46,145	634	45,927	780	46,909	726	45,847	598	46,460	882	46,048	680	45,374	765
Maine	56,277	1,168	54,212	1,275	52,941	1,172	50,901	909	49,511	846	49,874	1,030	50,273	1,005
Maryland	80,776	707	80,516	632	78,386	600	76,699	916	76,355	862	76,062	629	76,333	879
Massachusetts	77,385	907	76,633	750	73,052	642	71,675	1,002	70,200	948	69,643	697	68,793	831
Michigan	54,909	440	53,664	451	52,308	267	51,256	323	50,877	393	49,988	389	50,161	398
Minnesota	68,388	658	66,716	591	65,531	487	63,655	554	63,793	472	62,853	544	62,205	540
Mississippi	43,529	855	42,590	775	41,363	599	40,736	687	40,165	857	39,651	637	40,121	759
Missouri	53,578	629	52,680	518	51,392	453	50,052	497	49,493	468	48,410	438	49,327	603
Montana	53,386	1,427	50,968	979	50,737	1,155	47,790	1,437	49,547	1,201	48,039	1,039	48,199	1,144
Nebraska	59,970	1,014	58,009	881	56,576	765	54,679	627	54,226	523	53,879	638	54,814	797
Nevada	58,003	947	56,137	859	54,178	1,047	53,016	902	53,904	639	52,969	676	53,398	971
New Hampshire	73,381	1,694	72,028	1,329	72,727	1,328	68,921	1,416	67,706	1,347	67,496	1,499	68,490	1,655
New Jersey	80,088	672	77,460	785	74,715	632	74,516	458	73,507	550	74,437	744	73,741	785
New Mexico	46,744	1,195	47,386	922	46,556	961	46,282	788	46,194	977	45,752	1,001	45,713	1,023
New York	64,894	507	64,139	591	62,132	321	60,888	354	60,424	540	60,167	467	60,342	437
North Carolina	52,752	510	51,291	307	49,306	458	47,994	459	48,344	467	48,144	414	47,810	557
North Dakota	61,843	1,052	61,410	1,544	61,763	1,554	60,945	1,440	58,660	1,491	57,439	1,434	56,550	1,332
Ohio	54,021	411	53,474	371	52,380	296	50,847	307	50,675	405	49,991	335	49,986	366
Oklahoma	50,051	575	50,132	471	49,996	420	49,267	500	48,149	572	47,336	459	47,096	622
Oregon	60,212	796	58,742	856	55,810	788	52,659	625	52,820	561	52,509	777	51,077	922
Pennsylvania	59,195	443	58,038	409	57,288	451	55,098	421	54,811	290	54,534	303	54,813	375
Rhode Island	63,870	1,861	61,459	1,896	60,125	1,829	56,735	1,529	59,001	2,009	58,197	1,699	58,531	1,813
South Carolina	50,570	532	50,278	505	48,673	618	46,593	517	46,483	687	46,162	640	46,189	661
South Dakota	56,521	1,314	55,549	991	54,671	1,074	52,546	1,252	51,592	1,132	51,526	1,000	52,671	1,478
Tennessee	51,340	410	49,524	663	48,767	536	45,819	522	46,646	531	45,849	577	45,320	592
Texas	59,206	490	57,572	345	57,198	386	54,940	351	54,443	257	53,872	301	53,918	382
Utah	68,358	1,229	67,128	975	65,129	976	62,958	777	62,813	577	61,135	846	60,989	847
Vermont	57,513	2,088	58,775	1,693	58,953	1,709	56,071	1,681	55,647	1,669	56,536	1,343	57,533	1,539
Virginia	71,535	544	69,564	770	68,175	743	67,179	660	66,025	688	65,923	530	67,539	611
Washington	70,979	583	68,400	808	66,010	579	63,522	580	61,478	670	61,605	681	62,069	614
West Virginia	43,469	1,393	44,372	1,024	43,274	1,042	42,345	770	43,347	876	42,875	736	42,046	864
Wisconsin	59,305	587	57,934	645	57,239	498	54,511	381	54,219	409	54,410	368	55,020	485
Wyoming	60,434	1,759	60,823	1,888	61,530	1,279	59,126	1,951	61,767	2,085	58,745	1,699	61,506	2,061
Puerto Rico	19,343	404	20,473	388	19,121	304	19,478	367	20,201	334	20,758	374	20,447	403

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1.

Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2005–2017—Con.

(In 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars. 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, see www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/)

State	2010 ACS median household income (dollars)		2009 ACS median household income (dollars)		2008 ACS median household income (dollars)		2007 ACS median household income (dollars)		2006 ACS median household income (dollars)		2005 ACS median household income (dollars)	
	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	55,926	72	57,176	68	59,239	84	60,052	98	59,058	96	58,168	137
Alabama	45,596	553	46,443	534	48,651	654	48,057	483	47,310	592	46,397	734
Alaska	72,680	2,206	76,795	2,806	77,308	2,761	76,434	2,154	72,638	1,866	70,639	2,031
Arizona	52,546	652	55,671	490	57,866	616	58,950	575	57,576	618	55,535	827
Arkansas	43,094	754	43,277	783	44,362	732	45,175	868	44,527	616	43,876	810
California	65,061	381	67,768	269	69,330	298	70,708	273	68,985	303	67,443	375
Colorado	60,732	778	63,662	734	65,265	827	65,365	734	63,362	727	63,590	687
Connecticut	72,117	1,127	76,793	1,291	78,180	1,139	78,225	944	77,371	925	76,498	939
Delaware	62,660	1,869	65,211	1,848	66,689	1,837	64,750	1,847	64,328	1,604	66,180	1,916
District of Columbia	68,581	1,621	68,037	1,663	66,292	2,596	64,553	2,577	63,082	1,753	59,478	2,420
Florida	49,966	323	51,303	309	54,352	402	56,627	393	55,420	298	53,367	393
Georgia	52,055	513	54,397	548	57,620	517	58,190	476	57,067	482	57,327	578
Hawaii	70,906	1,908	73,324	1,665	77,109	2,259	75,510	2,015	74,442	1,425	73,132	2,350
Idaho	48,986	1,039	51,524	981	54,037	999	54,562	927	52,286	947	52,090	1,109
Illinois	59,691	447	61,957	525	63,753	436	64,113	439	63,266	429	63,054	424
Indiana	50,244	452	52,017	468	54,642	579	56,208	485	55,327	514	55,316	599
Iowa	53,942	674	54,990	500	55,673	654	55,958	684	54,254	617	54,824	659
Kansas	54,195	881	54,845	811	56,853	651	56,107	840	55,371	606	54,021	724
Kentucky	45,117	562	45,932	574	47,141	503	47,708	605	47,849	546	47,091	623
Louisiana	47,985	912	48,812	728	49,695	788	48,450	504	47,832	591	46,130	793
Maine	51,487	1,129	52,300	1,000	52,847	1,058	54,328	839	52,862	949	53,760	1,210
Maryland	77,527	887	79,426	816	80,062	825	80,739	947	79,072	963	77,386	804
Massachusetts	69,926	519	73,336	686	74,416	874	74,036	611	72,885	648	71,987	865
Michigan	51,030	351	51,826	355	55,199	515	56,771	447	57,509	433	57,861	604
Minnesota	62,278	587	63,807	586	64,972	652	66,090	713	65,828	513	65,367	541
Mississippi	41,398	856	41,854	707	43,200	833	42,969	860	41,994	791	41,354	774
Missouri	49,857	522	51,838	544	53,336	474	53,398	548	52,298	451	52,694	572
Montana	48,385	1,204	48,727	1,406	49,848	1,416	51,443	1,207	49,263	757	49,378	1,176
Nebraska	54,395	875	54,191	989	56,497	834	55,635	988	55,417	728	55,094	988
Nevada	56,925	953	61,212	1,298	64,254	873	65,236	1,090	64,593	1,157	61,838	1,070
New Hampshire	68,795	1,335	69,435	1,489	72,594	1,855	73,975	1,149	72,799	1,281	71,423	1,227
New Jersey	76,150	891	78,376	775	80,090	707	79,474	648	78,449	717	77,396	726
New Mexico	47,435	928	49,407	1,185	49,567	1,006	49,066	781	49,292	846	47,274	814
New York	60,857	389	62,873	430	63,577	471	63,346	420	62,361	318	62,162	493
North Carolina	48,928	376	50,107	418	52,926	517	52,883	479	52,051	502	51,081	380
North Dakota	54,677	1,592	54,521	1,339	51,816	1,046	51,968	1,649	51,018	1,357	51,391	884
Ohio	50,631	315	51,994	367	54,403	341	55,015	422	54,263	418	54,579	394
Oklahoma	47,343	472	47,785	676	48,853	763	49,215	455	47,173	725	46,645	779
Oregon	52,315	628	55,434	649	56,871	744	57,734	730	56,326	631	53,913	644
Pennsylvania	55,273	371	56,523	282	57,558	325	57,557	339	56,314	345	55,943	482
Rhode Island	58,806	1,593	62,188	1,925	62,897	1,908	63,411	1,809	63,281	1,594	64,474	1,701
South Carolina	47,336	498	48,739	700	50,391	614	51,273	712	49,829	573	49,403	768
South Dakota	51,483	1,239	51,486	1,257	52,743	1,402	51,408	1,043	52,160	1,200	50,559	1,076
Tennessee	46,680	461	47,892	564	49,583	439	50,143	493	48,932	550	48,908	579
Texas	54,562	344	55,225	235	56,601	306	56,270	384	54,715	352	52,919	394
Utah	61,472	656	63,388	954	64,391	817	65,272	845	62,334	766	60,380	1,139
Vermont	55,585	1,450	59,000	1,151	59,801	1,296	59,043	1,456	58,164	1,515	57,789	1,408
Virginia	68,313	499	68,103	500	69,881	561	70,494	545	68,504	583	68,067	703
Washington	62,486	646	64,798	551	65,923	690	65,838	598	64,161	564	61,925	755
West Virginia	43,073	1,005	42,788	867	43,259	995	43,929	909	42,740	742	42,095	969
Wisconsin	55,041	453	57,051	415	59,490	402	59,871	497	59,456	517	59,286	501
Wyoming	60,494	1,982	60,359	2,486	60,631	2,280	61,232	1,939	57,789	1,941	57,990	2,199
Puerto Rico	21,241	377	21,002	385	20,977	380	21,063	418	21,591	454	21,673	433

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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2017 American Community Surveys, 2005–2016 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.