their male counterparts was not statistically significant (Figure 6 and Table A-7). An estimated 75.4 percent of working men with earnings worked full-time, year-round, which is a decline from the 2018 estimate (76.3 percent). In contrast, 64.4 percent of working women with earnings worked full-time, year-round in 2019, not statistically different from the 2018 estimate (63.9 percent).

To evaluate changes in median earnings across the span of the most recent economic business cycle, it is useful to compare 2019 medians with medians from 2007, the year before the last recession. Median earnings for men working full-time, year-round were up 3.0 percent over this period, while the median for women working full-time, year-round was up 9.0 percent. Between 2007 and 2019, the number of men working full-time, year-round increased by approximately 4.1 million, while the number of women working full-time, year-round increased by about 6.4 million.34

34 For more detailed information on the relationship between earnings and household income, see “Understanding the Relationship Between Individual Earnings and Household Income” at <www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2017/11/earnings-income.html>.

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33 The difference between the 2018–2019 increases in the number of total full-time, year-round workers (1.2 million) and women full-time, year-round (1.2 million) was not statistically significant.