

# INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES: 2022

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2023 | 10:00 AM EDT

# What is Money Income?

## **INCLUDES:**

- Wages and earnings
- Social Security
- Unemployment
- Retirement
- Interest & dividends
- Public assistance



## **DOES NOT INCLUDE:**

- Taxes paid
- Tax credits
- Stimulus payments
- Noncash assistance (SNAP, Medicaid, etc.)

# Highlights:

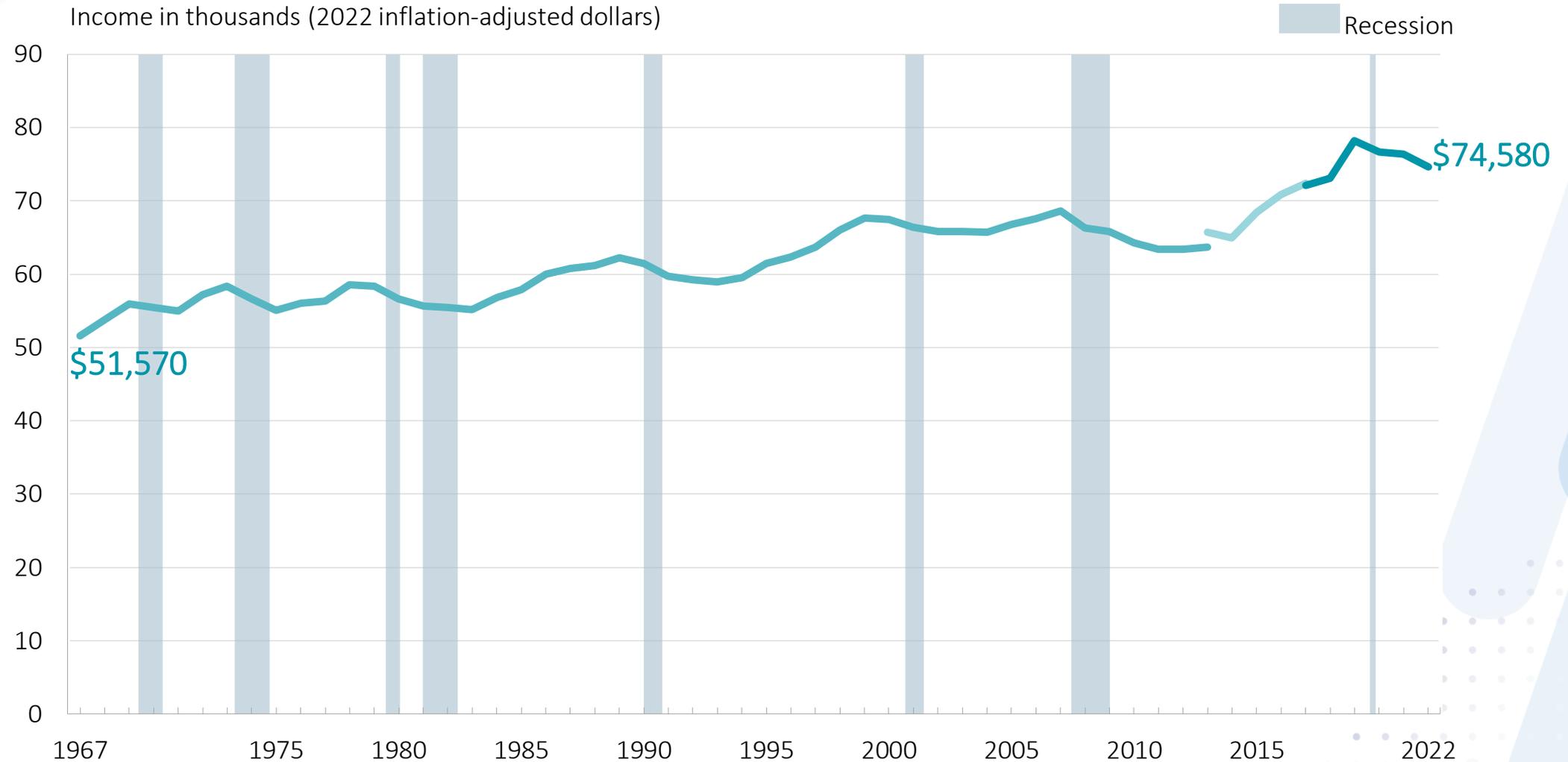
## Income, earnings, and workers

Between 2021 and 2022:

- Real median household income fell by 2.3 percent.
- Income inequality, as measured by the Gini index, decreased by 1.2 percent.
- The number of total workers and full-time, year-round workers increased by 1.7 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.
- In 2022, 65.6 percent of working women worked full-time, year-round. This is the largest share on record.
- The real median earnings of total workers decreased 2.2 percent, while median earnings of those who worked full-time, year-round decreased 1.3 percent.



# Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2022



# Real Median Household Income: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Year	Median Income
1967	51,570
1968	53,770
1969	55,890
1970	55,490
1971	55,010
1972	57,170
1973	58,400
1974	56,640
1975	55,100
1976	56,040
1977	56,320
1978	58,510
1979	58,400
1980	56,580
1981	55,680
1982	55,470
1983	55,120
1984	56,780
1985	57,860
1986	60,010
1987	60,760
1988	61,210
1989	62,260
1990	61,500
1991	59,710
1992	59,210
1993	58,920
1994	59,550
1995	61,440
1996	62,350
1997	63,640
1998	65,980
1999	67,650
2000	67,470
2001	66,360
2002	65,820
2003	65,860
2004 <sup>1</sup>	65,760
2005	66,780
2006	67,520
2007	68,610
2008	66,280
2009	65,850
2010	64,300
2011	63,350
2012	63,350
2013 <sup>2</sup>	63,720
2013 <sup>3</sup>	65,740
2014	64,900
2015	68,410
2016	70,840
2017	72,370
2017 <sup>4</sup>	72,090
2018	73,080
2019	78,250
2020 <sup>5</sup>	76,660
2021	76,330
2022	74,580

## 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](https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions).

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup> 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 income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>3</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

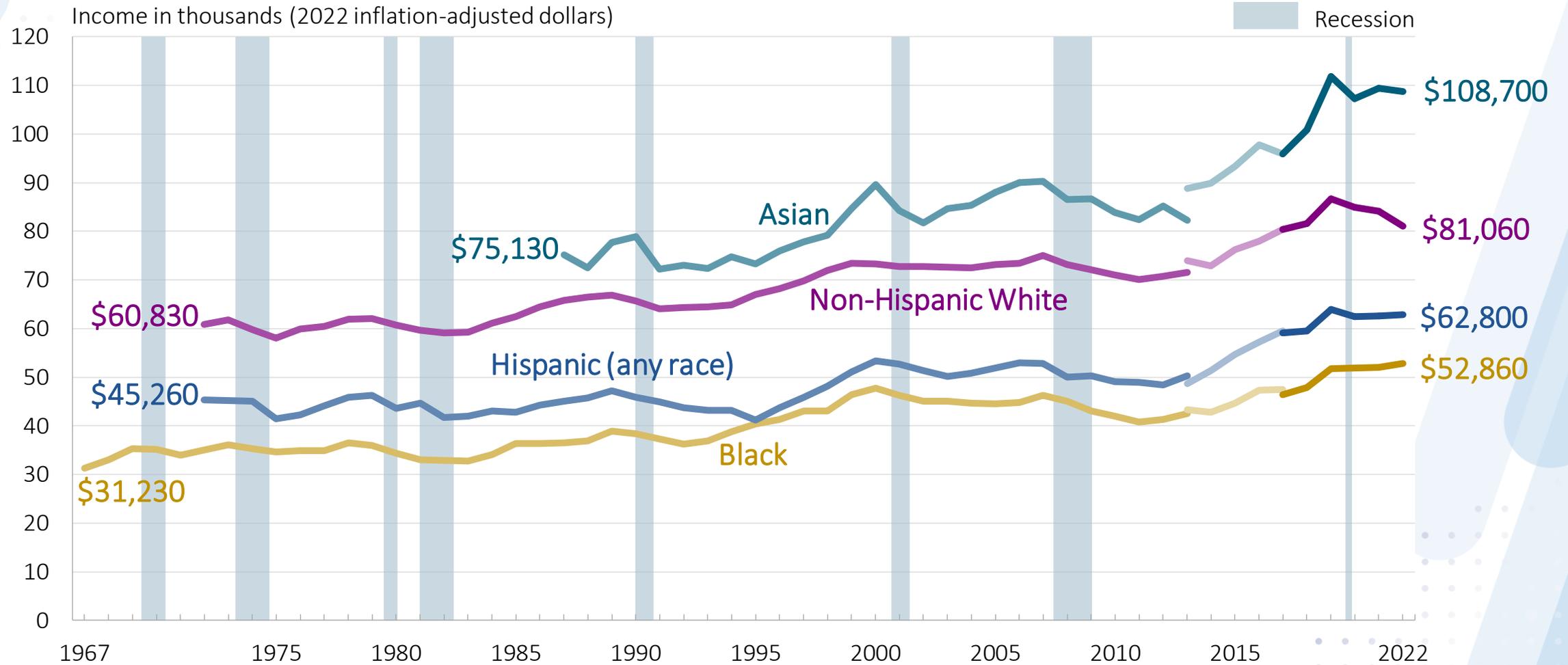
<sup>4</sup> Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Note: Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) and R-CPI-U-RS (pre-2000). For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Table A-1 of the report, *Income in the United States: 2022*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

# Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022



## Real Median Household Income by Race<sup>1</sup> and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Year	All races	White, not Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic (any race)
1967	51,570	N	31,230	N	N
1968	53,770	N	33,020	N	N
1969	55,890	N	35,260	N	N
1970	55,490	N	35,180	N	N
1971	55,010	N	33,990	N	N
1972	57,170	60,830	35,010	N	45,260
1973	58,400	61,750	36,030	N	45,250
1974	56,640	59,740	35,230	N	45,050
1975	55,100	58,060	34,590	N	41,400
1976	56,040	59,910	34,910	N	42,270
1977	56,320	60,390	34,950	N	44,180
1978	58,510	61,970	36,550	N	45,840
1979	58,400	62,090	35,950	N	46,270
1980	56,580	60,750	34,390	N	43,610
1981	55,630	59,620	32,980	N	44,620
1982	55,470	59,050	32,910	N	41,740
1983	55,120	59,290	32,800	N	41,980
1984	56,780	61,150	34,130	N	43,050
1985	57,860	62,400	36,310	N	42,790
1986	60,010	64,520	36,350	N	44,230
1987	60,760	65,780	36,540	75,130	45,080
1988	61,210	66,490	36,890	72,550	45,770
1989	62,260	66,900	38,950	77,760	47,210
1990	61,500	65,610	38,360	78,970	45,860
1991	59,710	64,060	37,270	72,240	44,970
1992	59,210	64,340	36,250	73,060	43,680
1993	58,920	64,450	36,840	72,330	43,170
1994	59,550	64,830	38,810	74,720	43,230
1995	61,440	67,040	40,380	73,230	41,220
1996	62,350	68,140	41,250	76,020	43,750
1997	63,640	69,790	43,080	77,820	45,800
1998	65,980	72,010	43,010	79,130	48,070
1999	67,650	73,400	46,390	84,710	51,110
2000	67,470	73,310	47,670	89,590	53,300
2001	66,360	72,770	46,310	84,280	52,750
2002	65,820	72,790	45,050	81,680	51,380
2003	65,860	72,640	45,070	84,690	50,170
2004 <sup>2</sup>	65,760	72,550	44,640	85,290	50,830
2005	66,780	73,210	44,480	88,070	51,850
2006	67,520	73,440	44,780	89,990	52,930
2007	68,610	75,010	46,320	90,290	52,830
2008	66,280	73,160	45,080	86,480	49,950
2009	65,850	72,040	43,100	86,610	50,320
2010	64,300	71,070	41,920	83,850	49,110
2011	63,350	70,130	40,790	82,430	48,880
2012	63,350	70,790	41,370	85,220	48,430
2013 <sup>3</sup>	63,720	71,490	42,450	82,280	50,250
2013 <sup>4</sup>	65,740	74,010	43,340	88,800	48,690
2014	64,900	72,890	42,820	89,870	51,400
2015	68,410	76,200	44,670	93,410	54,650
2016	70,840	78,040	47,380	97,710	57,200
2017	72,370	80,350	47,470	95,900	59,530
2017 <sup>5</sup>	72,090	80,400	46,420	95,970	59,150
2018	73,030	81,650	47,810	100,800	59,470
2019	78,250	86,630	51,750	111,800	63,910
2020 <sup>6</sup>	76,660	84,990	51,880	107,300	62,480
2021	76,330	84,110	52,080	109,400	62,520
2022	74,580	81,060	52,860	108,700	62,800

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Starting with the 2003 CPS ASEC, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. This table presents the single-race population for 2002 to present. For example White alone refers to people who reported White and did not report any other race category. For 2001 and earlier years, the CPS allowed respondents to report only one race group.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>3</sup> 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 income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 68,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>5</sup> Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>6</sup> Implementation of 2020 census-based population controls.

Note: Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CPH-U (2000-2022) and R-CPH-U-RS (pre-2000). For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Table A-2 of the report, *Income in the United States: 2022*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, non-sampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdoc/cpamar23.pdf>>.

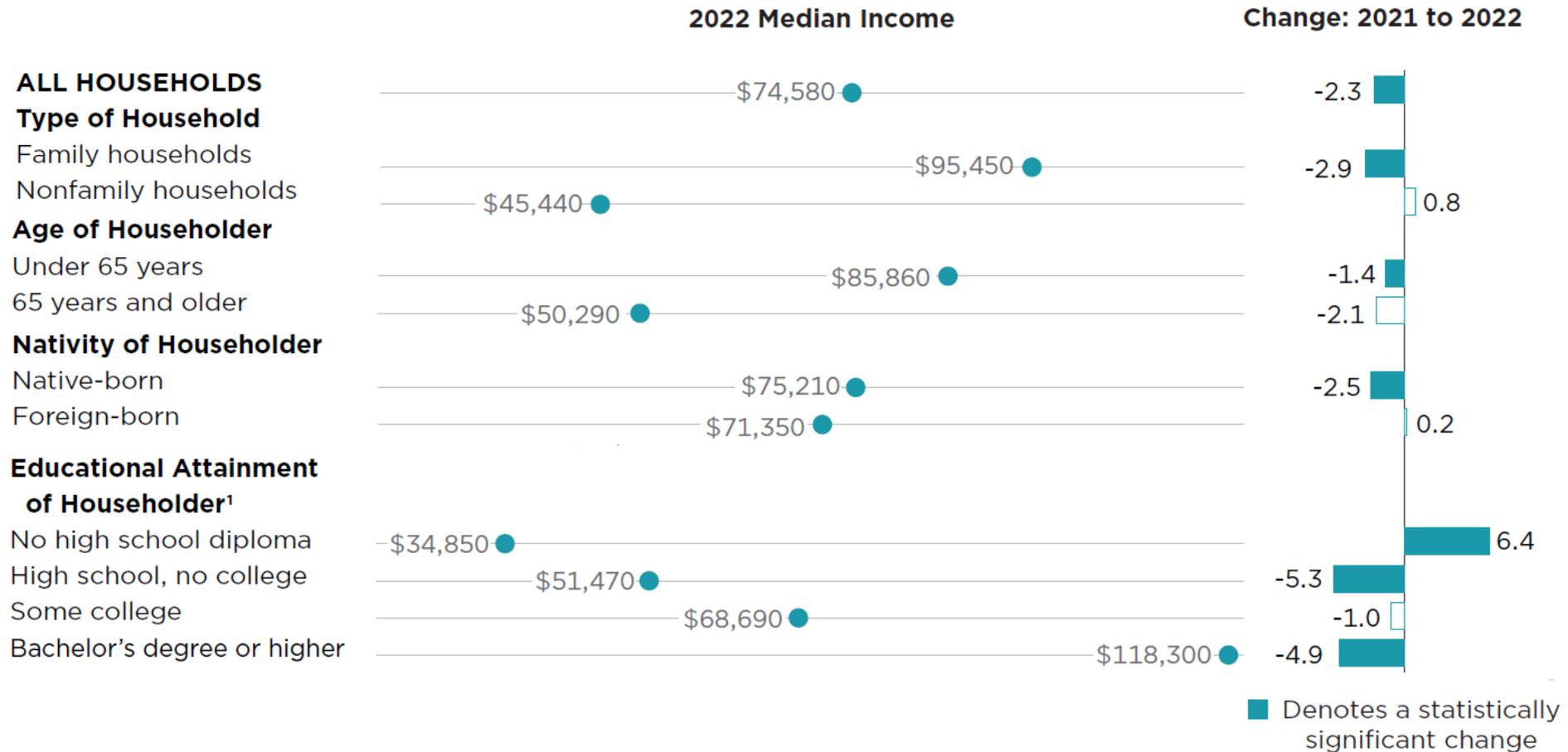
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## 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](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

# Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics: 2021 to 2022



<sup>1</sup>Householders aged 25 and older.

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. Income rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Median Household Income and Percent Change by Selected Characteristics: 2021 to 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. Households as of March of the following year.)

Characteristic	2021		2022		Percent change in real median income (2022 less 2021)*	
	Median income (dollars)		Median income (dollars)			
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
All households	76,330	653	74,580	968	*-2.3	1.31
<b>Type of Household</b>						
Family households	98,300	849	95,450	958	*-2.9	1.15
Nonfamily households	45,070	636	45,440	828	0.8	1.91
<b>Age of Householder</b>						
Under 65 years	87,060	661	85,860	947	*-1.4	1.10
65 years and older	51,350	1,118	50,290	975	-2.1	2.52
<b>Nativity of Householder</b>						
Native-born	77,120	746	75,210	789	*-2.5	1.14
Foreign-born	71,210	1,611	71,350	1,331	0.2	2.74
<b>Educational Attainment of Householder<sup>2</sup></b>						
No high school diploma	32,760	834	34,850	1,494	*6.4	4.91
High school, no college	54,350	857	51,470	770	*-5.3	1.92
Some college	69,420	1,599	68,690	1,336	-1.0	2.60
Bachelor's degree or higher	124,500	1,910	118,300	1,827	*-4.9	1.81

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

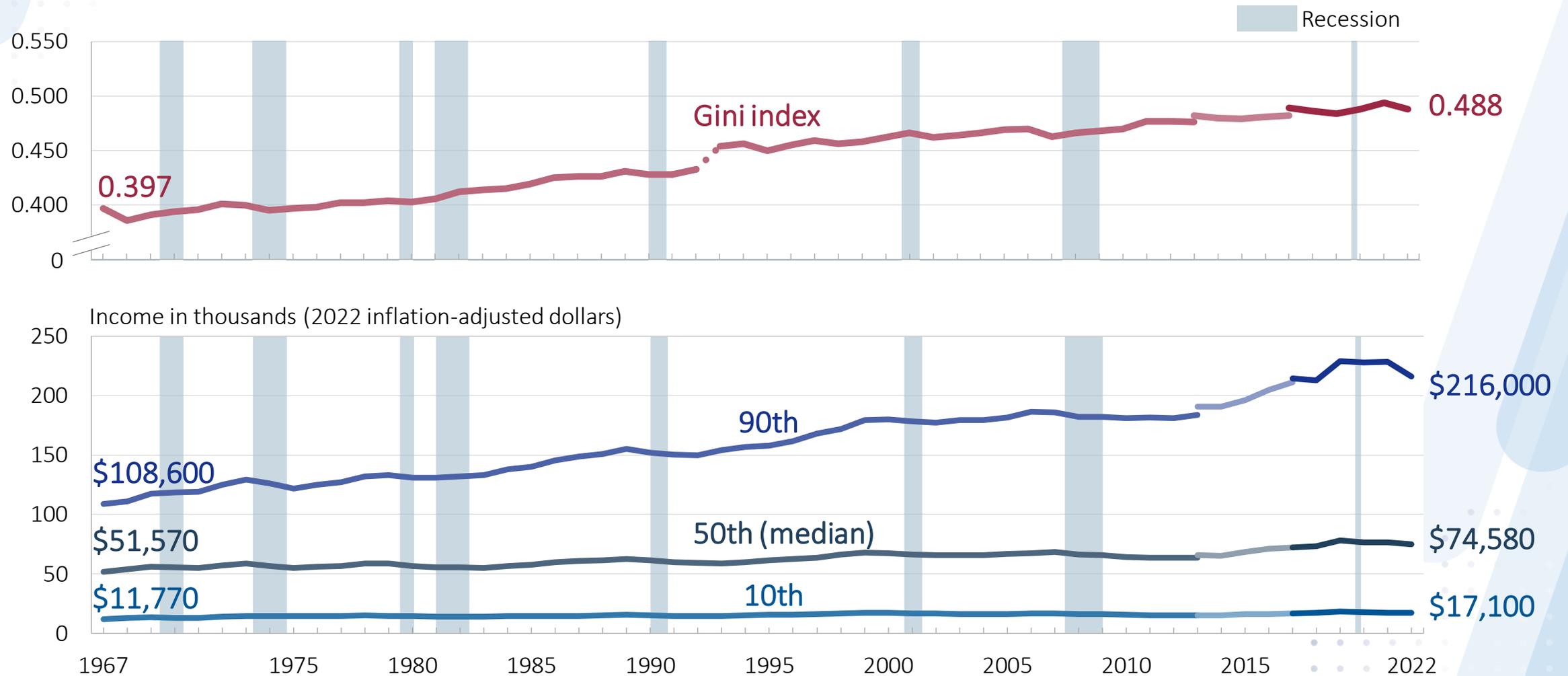
<sup>1</sup> A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are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

<sup>2</sup> Householders aged 25 and older.

Note: Income rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Gini Index and Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2022



## Gini Index and Real Household Income at Selected Percentiles: 1967 to 2022

(Income in 2022 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Year	Money Income Gini Index	Household Income at Selected Percentiles		
		10th percentile limit	50th (median)	90th percentile limit
1967	0.397	11,770	51,570	108,600
1968	0.386	12,810	53,770	111,100
1969	0.391	13,170	55,890	117,500
1970	0.394	12,870	55,490	118,600
1971	0.396	13,090	55,010	118,800
1972	0.401	13,910	57,170	125,000
1973	0.400	14,580	58,400	129,200
1974	0.395	14,710	56,640	126,100
1975	0.397	14,290	55,100	121,900
1976	0.398	14,380	56,040	125,000
1977	0.402	14,530	56,320	127,000
1978	0.402	14,830	58,510	132,100
1979	0.404	14,560	58,400	133,200
1980	0.403	14,380	56,580	130,700
1981	0.406	14,170	55,630	130,700
1982	0.412	13,920	55,470	132,000
1983	0.414	13,880	55,120	133,300
1984	0.415	14,430	56,780	137,900
1985	0.419	14,450	57,860	140,000
1986	0.425	14,420	60,010	145,500
1987	0.426	14,540	60,760	148,800
1988	0.426	14,760	61,210	150,600
1989	0.431	15,510	62,260	155,000
1990	0.428	15,030	61,500	152,200
1991	0.428	14,710	59,710	150,400
1992 <sup>1</sup>	0.433	14,500	59,210	149,900
1993	0.454	14,500	58,920	154,200
1994	0.456	14,820	59,550	156,700
1995	0.450	15,640	61,440	158,100
1996	0.455	15,650	62,350	161,700
1997	0.459	15,850	63,640	168,000
1998	0.456	16,460	65,980	171,900
1999	0.458	17,200	67,650	179,200
2000	0.462	17,000	67,470	180,000
2001	0.466	16,790	66,360	178,600
2002	0.462	16,480	65,820	177,100
2003	0.464	16,020	65,860	179,700
2004 <sup>2</sup>	0.466	16,180	65,760	179,300
2005	0.469	16,270	66,780	181,800
2006	0.470	16,810	67,520	186,300
2007	0.463	16,610	68,610	185,800
2008	0.466	16,020	66,280	182,200
2009	0.468	16,030	65,850	182,100
2010	0.470	15,480	64,300	181,100
2011	0.477	15,190	63,350	181,800
2012	0.477	15,190	63,350	181,300
2013 <sup>3</sup>	0.476	15,210	63,720	184,000
2013 <sup>4</sup>	0.482	14,970	65,740	190,700
2014	0.480	14,850	64,900	190,500
2015	0.479	16,050	68,410	196,300
2016	0.481	16,330	70,840	204,600
2017	0.482	16,770	72,370	211,200
2017 <sup>5</sup>	0.489	16,870	72,090	214,300
2018	0.486	16,910	73,080	213,000
2019	0.484	18,250	78,250	229,100
2020 <sup>6</sup>	0.488	17,650	76,660	227,700
2021	0.494	16,890	76,330	228,600
2022	0.488	17,100	74,580	216,000

### 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

Cambridge, MA 02138

[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

<sup>1</sup> Change in data collection methodology suggests pre-1993 and post-1992 estimates are not comparable. More details are available in "The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998," Current Population Reports, Series P60-204.

<sup>2</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>3</sup> 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 income questions consistent with the 2013 CPS ASEC, approximately 88,000 addresses.

<sup>4</sup> The source of these 2013 estimates is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses. Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

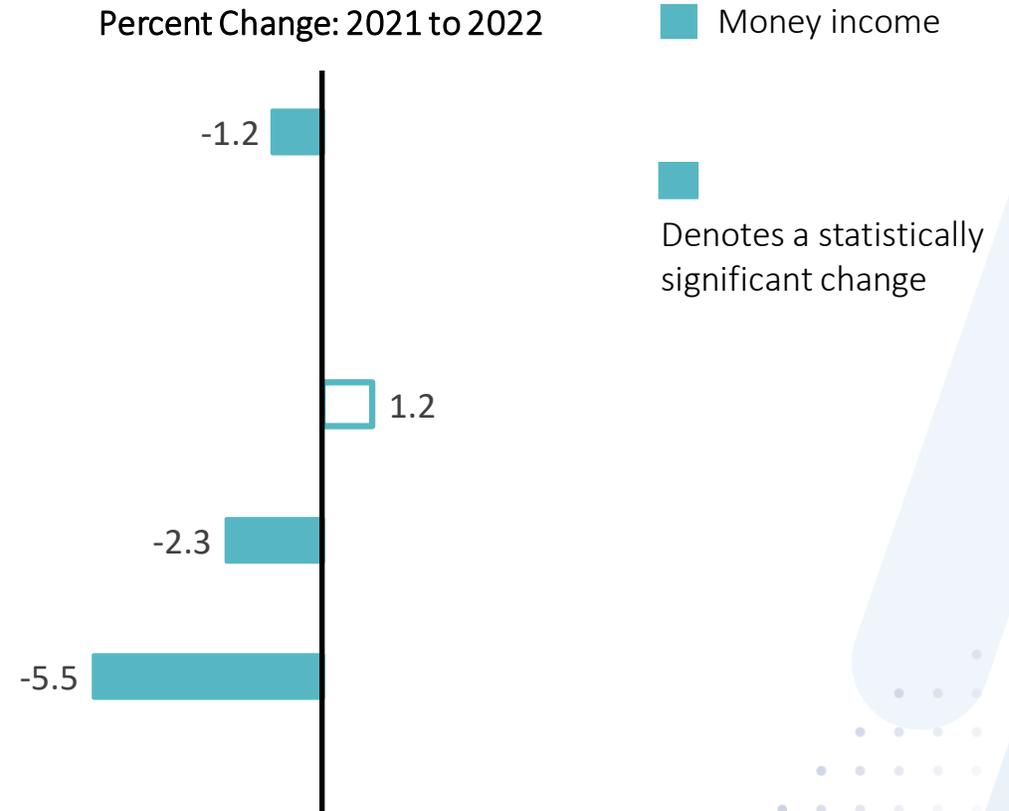
<sup>5</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

<sup>6</sup> Income rounded to four significant digits, adjusted using the C-CP-U (2000-2022) and R-CP-U-RS (pre-2000). For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Appendix Table A-4a and A-4b of the report, *Income in the United States: 2022*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income: 2021 to 2022

	2021	2022
<b>Gini index</b>		
Money income	0.494	0.488
<b>Income percentile limits</b>		
10th		
Money income	\$16,890	\$17,100
50th (median)		
Money income	\$76,330	\$74,580
90th		
Money income	\$228,600	\$216,000



# Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income: 2021 and 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U)

Measure	2021		2022		Percent change (2022 less 2021) <sup>*,2</sup>	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>						
<b>Summary Measure</b>						
Gini index of income inequality	0.494	0.0038	0.488	0.0033	*-1.2	0.98
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile limit	16,890	527	17,100	493	1.2	2.61
50th (median)	76,330	653	74,580	968	*-2.3	0.92
90th percentile limit	228,600	2,538	216,000	2,562	*-5.5	0.93

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

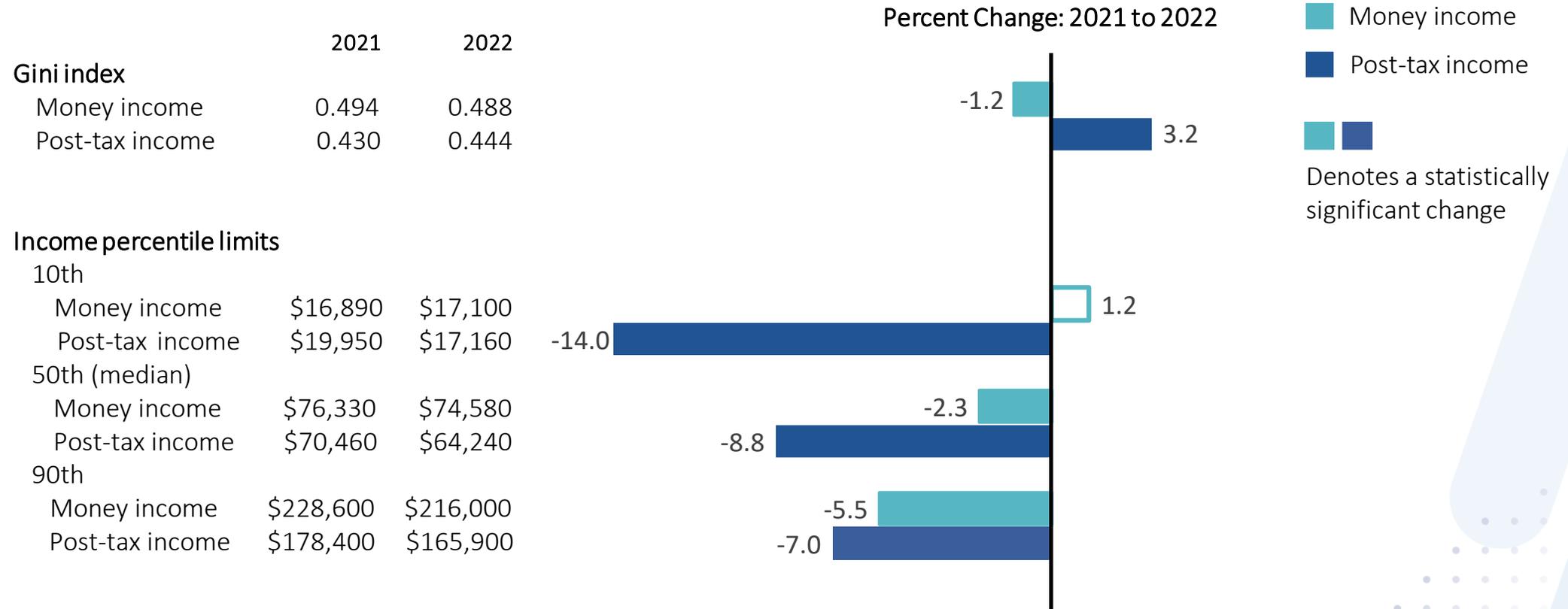
<sup>1</sup> A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are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

<sup>2</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

Note: Information on money income is available in Appendix A, "How Income Is Measured" in *Income in the United States: 2022*. Income rounded to four significant digits. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2021 to 2022



# Percent Changes in Income Distribution Measures Using Money Income and Post-Tax Income: 2021 and 2022

(Income in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U)

Measure	2021		2022		Percent change (2022 less 2021) <sup>*,2</sup>	
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>MONEY INCOME</b>						
<b>Summary Measure</b>						
Gini index of income inequality	0.494	0.0038	0.488	0.0033	*-1.2	0.98
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile limit	16,890	527	17,100	493	1.2	2.61
50th (median)	76,330	653	74,580	968	*-2.3	0.92
90th percentile limit	228,600	2,538	216,000	2,562	*-5.5	0.93
<b>POST-TAX INCOME<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Summary Measure</b>						
Gini index of income inequality	0.430	0.0033	0.444	0.0029	*3.2	1.01
<b>Household Income at Selected Percentiles</b>						
10th percentile limit	19,950	250	17,160	236	*-14.0	1.60
50th (median)	70,460	382	64,240	366	*-8.8	0.72
90th percentile limit	178,400	1,162	165,900	862	*-7.0	0.78

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

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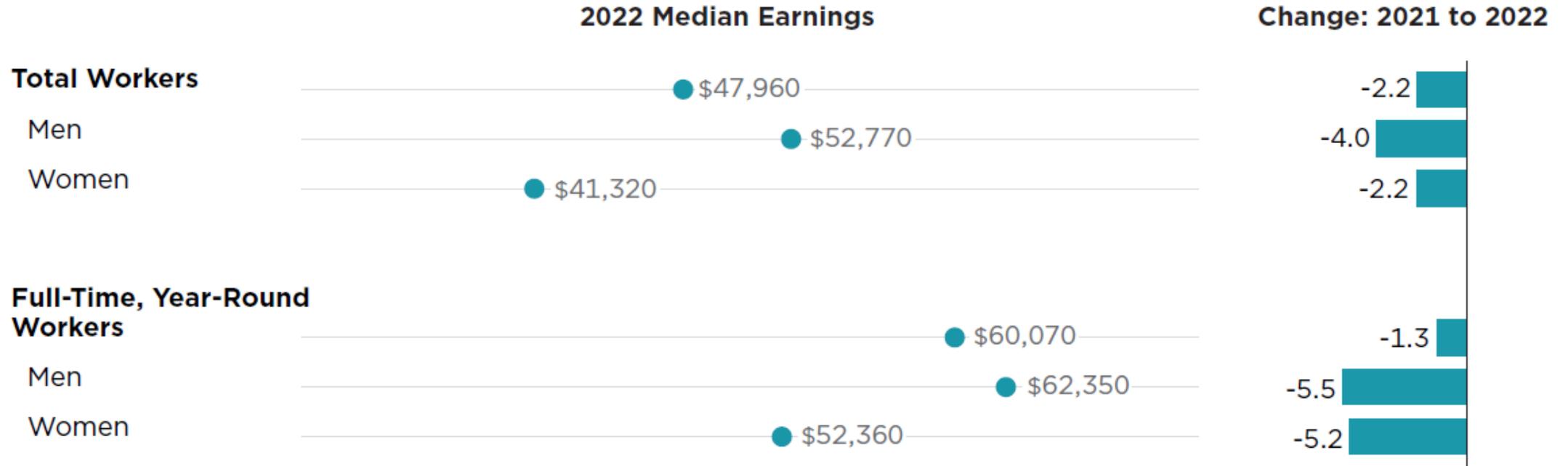
<sup>2</sup> Calculated estimate may be different due to rounded components.

<sup>3</sup> Post-tax income is defined as money income net of federal and state income taxes and credits, payroll taxes (FICA), economic impact payments (EIP), and state stimulus payments. Information on money income collected in the CPS ASEC is available in Appendix A, section "How Income Is Measured" in *Income in the United States: 2022*. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>>

Note: Income rounded to four significant digits.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex: 2021 to 2022



■ Denotes a statistically significant change

# Median Earnings and Percent Change by Work Status and Sex: 2021 to 2022

(Earnings in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings.)

Characteristic	2021		2022		Percent change (2022 less 2021)*	
	Median earnings (dollars)		Median earnings (dollars)			
	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)	Estimate	Margin of error <sup>1</sup> (±)
<b>PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS</b>						
<b>Total Workers</b>	49,030	327	47,960	660	*-2.2	1.24
Men	54,970	239	52,770	1,081	*-4.0	1.89
Women	42,270	811	41,320	258	*-2.2	1.86
<b>Full-Time, Year-Round Workers</b>	60,900	384	60,070	415	*-1.3	0.77
Men	65,970	317	62,350	497	*-5.5	0.81
Women	55,240	318	52,360	354	*-5.2	0.74

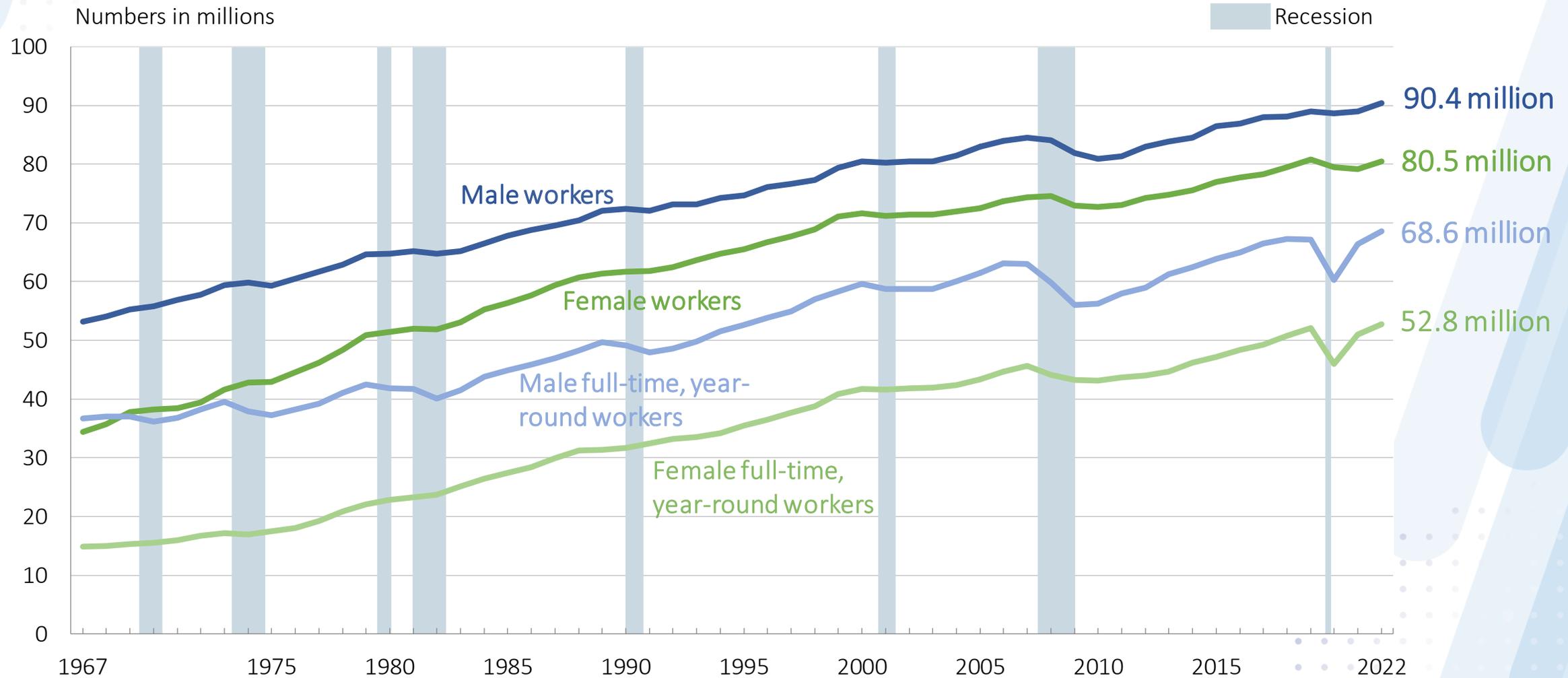
\*An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Note: Earnings rounded to four significant digits. Percent changes calculated with unrounded estimates. Estimates may differ from previous publications due to additional rounding implemented to protect respondent privacy. Total 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). Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 and 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Workers with Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2022



## Workers With Earnings by Sex: 1967 to 2022

(Numbers in thousands. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year beginning in 1980, and people 14 years old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, civilian workers only.)

Year	Total Workers		Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1967	53,220	34,390	36,650	14,850
1968	54,030	35,700	37,070	15,010
1969	55,270	37,740	37,010	15,370
1970	55,820	38,270	36,130	15,480
1971	56,890	38,490	36,820	16,000
1972	57,770	39,470	38,180	16,680
1973	59,440	41,580	39,580	17,200
1974	59,870	42,850	37,920	16,950
1975	59,270	42,930	37,270	17,450
1976	60,450	44,570	38,180	18,070
1977	61,700	46,190	39,260	19,240
1978	62,900	48,400	41,040	20,910
1979	64,650	50,900	42,440	22,080
1980	64,730	51,450	41,880	22,860
1981	65,230	51,940	41,770	23,330
1982	64,730	51,820	40,110	23,700
1983	65,140	53,110	41,530	25,170
1984	66,450	55,230	43,810	26,470
1985	67,810	56,300	44,940	27,380
1986	68,730	57,690	45,910	28,420
1987	69,550	59,360	47,010	29,910
1988	70,470	60,660	48,290	31,240
1989	72,050	61,340	49,680	31,340
1990	72,350	61,730	49,170	31,680
1991	72,040	61,800	47,890	32,440
1992	73,120	62,410	48,550	33,240
1993	73,200	63,660	49,820	33,520
1994	74,260	64,710	51,580	34,160
1995	74,620	65,560	52,670	35,480
1996	76,120	66,660	53,790	36,430
1997	76,690	67,740	54,910	37,680
1998	77,300	68,850	56,950	38,790
1999	79,320	71,050	58,300	40,870
2000	80,490	71,660	59,600	41,720
2001	80,210	71,230	58,710	41,640
2002	80,500	71,410	58,760	41,880
2003	80,510	71,370	58,770	41,910
2004 <sup>1</sup>	81,450	71,930	60,090	42,380
2005	82,930	72,480	61,500	43,350
2006	83,930	73,680	63,060	44,660
2007	84,480	74,300	62,980	45,610
2008	84,040	74,540	59,860	44,160
2009	81,930	72,970	56,050	43,220
2010	80,860	72,720	56,280	43,180
2011	81,370	73,090	57,990	43,680
2012	83,000	74,190	59,010	44,040
2013 <sup>2</sup>	83,860	74,820	61,240	44,630
2014	84,490	75,570	62,460	46,230
2015	86,440	76,970	63,890	47,210
2016	86,890	77,740	64,950	48,330
2017 <sup>3</sup>	88,020	78,290	66,500	49,230
2018	88,120	79,440	67,210	50,800
2019	89,020	80,780	67,120	52,040
2020 <sup>4</sup>	88,650	79,500	60,300	46,000
2021	88,940	79,100	66,370	50,990
2022	90,380	80,490	68,570	52,790

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
[www.nber.org](http://www.nber.org)

## 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

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup>Data are based on the CPS ASEC sample of 68,000 addresses. 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 data is the portion of the CPS ASEC sample that received the redesigned income questions, approximately 30,000 addresses.

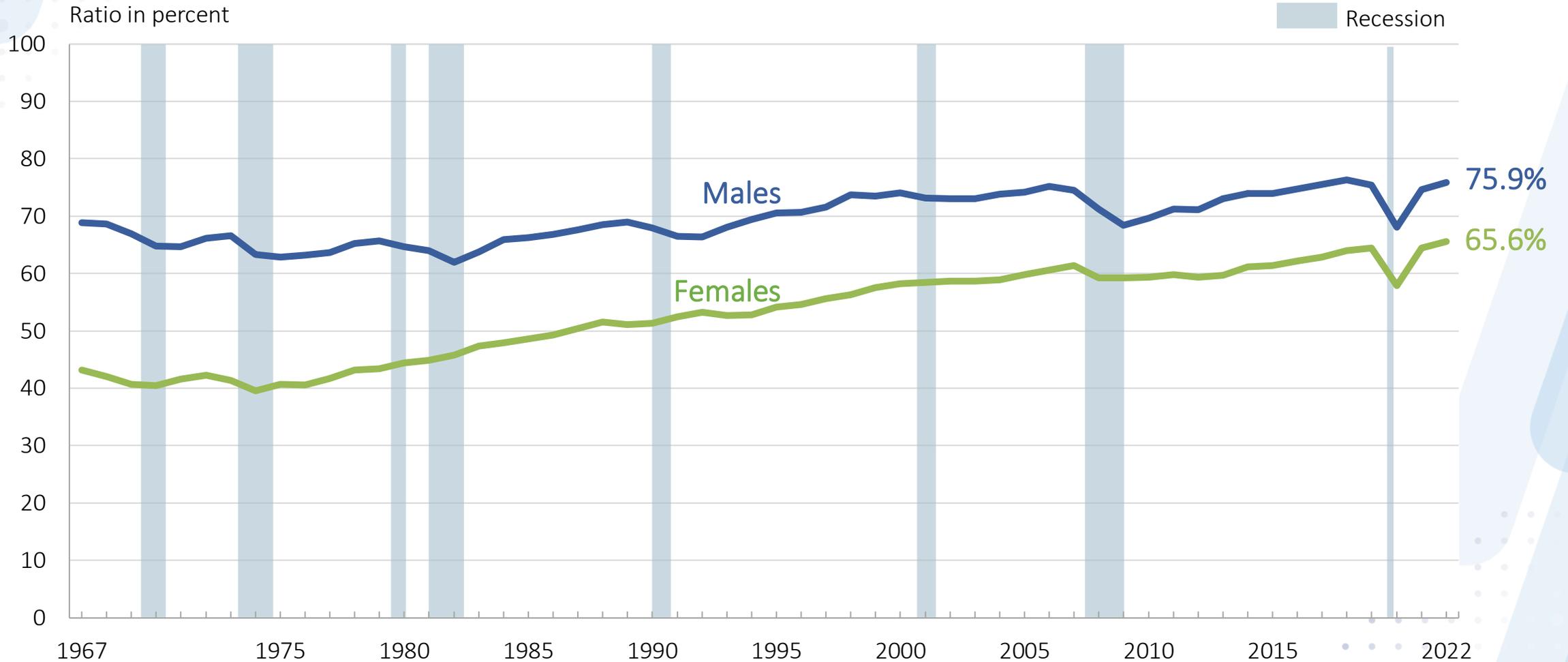
<sup>3</sup>Implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>4</sup>Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Note: For changes in survey and data processing methodology, see footnotes in Appendix Table A-7 of the report, *Income in the United States: 2022*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Ratio of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers to Total Workers by Sex: 1967 to 2022



# Ratio of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers to Total Workers by Sex: 1960 to 2022

Year	Ratio of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers to Total Workers	
	Males	Females
1967	68.9	43.2
1968	68.6	42.0
1969	67.0	40.7
1970	64.7	40.4
1971	64.7	41.6
1972	66.1	42.3
1973	66.6	41.4
1974	63.3	39.6
1975	62.9	40.6
1976	63.2	40.5
1977	63.6	41.7
1978	65.2	43.2
1979	65.6	43.4
1980	64.7	44.4
1981	64.0	44.9
1982	62.0	45.7
1983	63.8	47.4
1984	65.9	47.9
1985	66.3	48.6
1986	66.8	49.3
1987	67.6	50.4
1988	68.5	51.5
1989	69.0	51.1
1990	68.0	51.3
1991	66.5	52.5
1992	66.4	53.3
1993	68.1	52.7
1994	69.5	52.8
1995	70.6	54.1
1996	70.7	54.7
1997	71.6	55.6
1998	73.7	56.3
1999	73.5	57.5
2000	74.0	58.2
2001	73.2	58.5
2002	73.0	58.6
2003	73.0	58.7
2004 <sup>1</sup>	73.8	58.9
2005	74.2	59.8
2006	75.1	60.6
2007	74.6	61.4
2008	71.2	59.2
2009	68.4	59.2
2010	69.6	59.4
2011	71.3	59.8
2012	71.1	59.4
2013 <sup>2</sup>	73.0	59.6
2014	73.9	61.2
2015	73.9	61.3
2016	74.7	62.2
2017 <sup>3</sup>	75.6	62.9
2018	76.3	63.9
2019	75.4	64.4
2020 <sup>4</sup>	68.0	57.9
2021	74.6	64.5
2022	75.9	65.6

## 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](http://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions)>.

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup> 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 consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC, approximately 30,000 addresses.

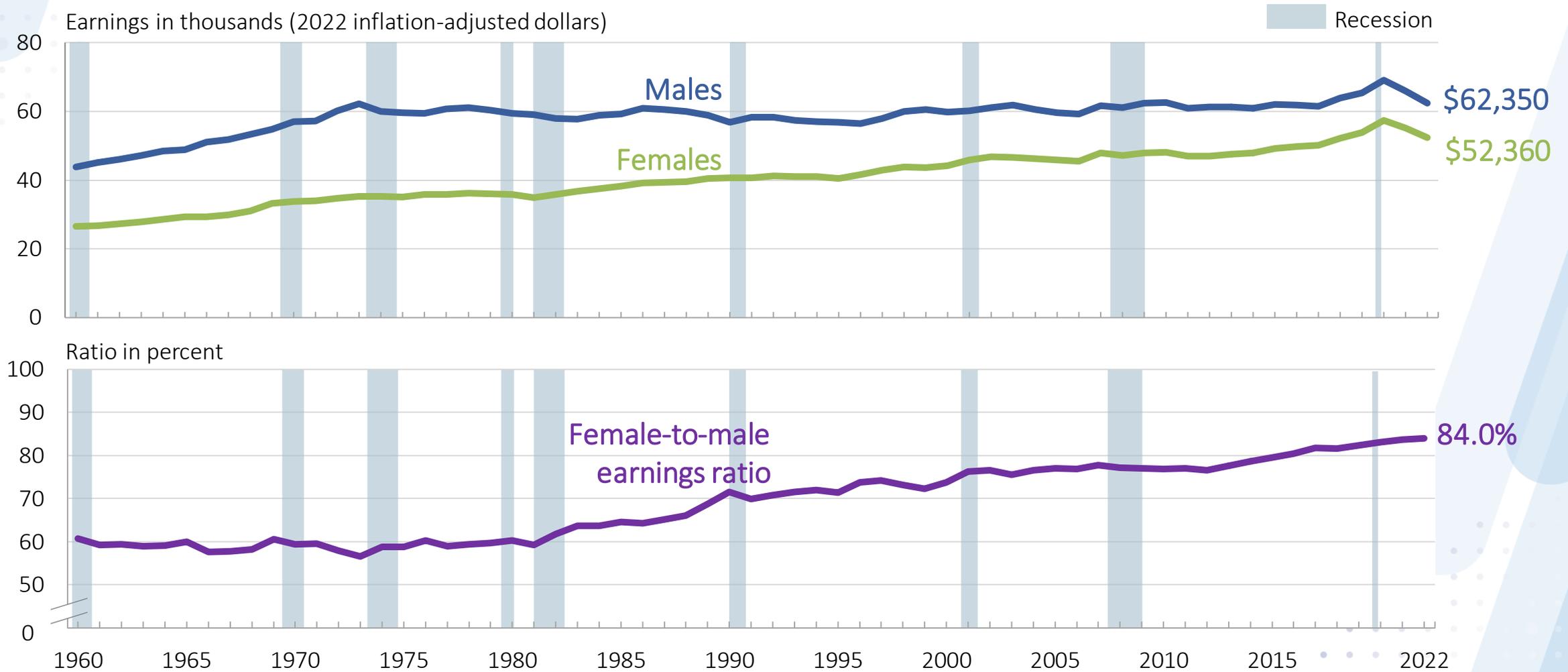
<sup>3</sup> Data reflect the implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>4</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

# Median Earnings by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2022

(Full-time, year-round workers, aged 15 and older)



## Median Earnings of Total Workers and Full-Time, Year-Round Workers by Sex and Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio: 1960 to 2022

(Earnings in 2022 dollars, adjusted using the C-CPI-U (2000-2022) 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 old and older as of March of the following year for previous years. Before 1989, earnings are for civilian workers only.)

Year	Full-Time, Year-Round Workers			Female-to-male earnings ratio
	Males		Females	
	Median earnings (dollars)	Median earnings (dollars)	Median earnings (dollars)	
1960	43,770	26,560		0.607
1961	45,170	26,770		0.592
1962	46,000	27,280		0.593
1963	47,120	27,780		0.589
1964	48,410	28,640		0.591
1965	48,930	29,320		0.599
1966	51,080	29,400		0.576
1967	51,860	29,960		0.578
1968	53,230	30,950		0.582
1969	54,810	33,160		0.605
1970	56,960	33,820		0.594
1971	57,270	34,080		0.595
1972	60,150	34,800		0.579
1973	62,150	35,200		0.566
1974	60,010	35,260		0.588
1975	59,570	35,040		0.588
1976	59,440	35,780		0.602
1977	60,690	35,760		0.589
1978	61,090	36,310		0.594
1979	60,360	36,010		0.597
1980	59,460	35,770		0.602
1981	59,090	35,000		0.592
1982	57,960	35,790		0.617
1983	57,750	36,730		0.636
1984	58,820	37,440		0.637
1985	59,280	38,280		0.646
1986	60,870	39,120		0.643
1987	60,490	39,430		0.652
1988	59,930	39,580		0.660
1989	58,860	40,420		0.687
1990	56,850	40,710		0.716
1991	58,310	40,730		0.699
1992	58,360	41,310		0.708
1993	57,350	41,020		0.715
1994	56,950	40,980		0.720
1995	56,790	40,560		0.714
1996	56,470	41,650		0.738
1997	57,910	42,950		0.742
1998	59,970	43,880		0.732
1999	60,490	43,740		0.723
2000	59,860	44,130		0.737
2001	60,150	45,910		0.763
2002	61,200	46,880		0.766
2003	61,830	46,710		0.755
2004 <sup>1</sup>	60,510	46,340		0.766
2005	59,660	45,920		0.770
2006	59,200	45,550		0.769
2007	61,620	47,940		0.778
2008	61,090	47,100		0.771
2009	62,340	47,990		0.770
2010	62,570	48,140		0.769
2011	61,010	46,980		0.770
2012	61,340	46,920		0.765
2013 <sup>2</sup>	61,360	47,590		0.776
2014	60,940	47,930		0.786
2015	61,990	49,320		0.796
2016	61,960	49,860		0.805
2017 <sup>3</sup>	61,530	50,250		0.817
2018	63,910	52,130		0.816
2019	65,440	53,870		0.823
2020 <sup>4</sup>	69,160	57,500		0.831
2021	65,970	55,240		0.837
2022	62,350	52,360		0.840

N Not available.

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 CPS ASEC.

<sup>2</sup> 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 consistent with the 2015 CPS ASEC, approximately 30,000 addresses.

<sup>3</sup> Data reflect the implementation of an updated CPS ASEC processing system.

<sup>4</sup> Implementation of 2020 Census-based population controls.

Note: Earnings rounded to four significant digits. For changes in survey and data processing methodology, refer to footnotes in Table A-7 of the report, *Income in the United States: 2022*, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-279. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar23.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2023 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

## 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](https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions).



## For more information:

- [Income in the United States: 2022](#)
- [Detailed and Historical Tables](#)
- America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers
  - [2022 Income Inequality Decreased for First Time Since 2007](#)
  - [Median Household Income After Taxes Fell 8.8% in 2022](#)
- Research Matters Blog:
  - [Using Administrative Data to Evaluate Nonresponse in the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement](#)
  - [How Inflation Affects the Census Bureau's Income and Earnings Estimates](#)
- Working Paper:
  - [Modeling State Tax Rebate Payments in the 2022 CPS ASEC](#)