

S2411: OCCUPATION BY SEX AND MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2023 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: None

2023 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Median earnings (dollars)		Median earnings (dollars) for male		Median earnings (dollars) for female		Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earning	
	Estimate	Margin of	Estimate	Margin of	Estimate	Margin of	Estimate	Margin of
Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings	51,256	±908	60,264	±2,834	45,228	±1,625	75.0%	±4.9
Management, business, science, and arts occupations:	70,978	±2,222	83,650	±5,215	62,207	±2,693	74.4%	±5.5
Management, business, and financial occupations:	78,271	±6,382	95,961	±7,235	64,731	±5,031	67.5%	±6.9
Management occupations	82,425	±6,036	100,452	±8,840	63,945	±4,409	63.7%	±7.6
Business and financial operations occupations	68,581	±7,137	71,566	±20,400	66,462	±9,920	92.9%	±30.0
Computer, engineering, and science occupations:	77,395	±8,043	81,967	±7,325	66,486	±15,062	81.1%	±19.6
Computer and mathematical occupations	72,358	±16,707	80,663	±14,798	59,401	±14,349	73.6%	±25.7
Architecture and engineering occupations	101,068	±20,017	97,891	±19,624	122,321	±32,432	125.0%	±43.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	63,680	±9,911	66,006	±11,076	60,244	±22,916	91.3%	±39.3
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations:	51,808	±3,582	61,861	±9,815	47,286	±3,165	76.4%	±13.6
Community and social service occupations	50,334	±7,184	55,043	±5,724	46,705	±1,258	84.9%	±9.8
Legal occupations	122,433	±34,958	168,305	±63,660	83,818	±44,831	49.8%	±29.4
Educational instruction, and library occupations	49,044	±8,281	65,711	±4,222	42,409	±8,449	64.5%	±14.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	43,457	±21,788	47,872	±29,060	36,975	±25,089	77.2%	±96.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	81,664	±3,439	102,884	±25,015	76,903	±6,638	74.7%	±19.0
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and other technical occupations	91,447	±4,890	135,125	±34,233	82,128	±5,078	60.8%	±15.9
Health technologists and technicians	61,244	±2,345	61,515	±7,246	60,974	±9,324	99.1%	±18.9
Service occupations:	34,038	±4,095	37,938	±2,593	28,323	±4,638	74.7%	±12.6
Healthcare support occupations	38,860	±4,132	36,967	±5,394	39,818	±4,378	107.7%	±18.8
Protective service occupations:	65,938	±6,887	66,411	±8,034	46,163	±36,548	69.5%	±55.8
Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers including supervisors	44,088	±14,147	51,756	±13,096	40,976	±3,373	79.2%	±22.3
Law enforcement workers including supervisors	83,110	±9,923	87,068	±23,121	75,718	±10,136	87.0%	±22.3
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21,633	±2,618	21,562	±4,320	21,744	±4,714	100.8%	±27.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	37,185	±3,788	38,644	±2,748	22,547	±4,855	58.3%	±12.0
Personal care and service occupations	17,427	±9,099	22,118	±10,426	14,645	±6,361	66.2%	±34.6
Sales and office occupations:	39,373	±2,250	42,518	±5,403	37,953	±2,382	89.3%	±11.5
Sales and related occupations	36,280	±2,789	48,910	±9,150	28,090	±5,743	57.4%	±18.4
Office and administrative support occupations	41,665	±3,761	40,245	±6,377	42,188	±4,705	104.8%	±20.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations:	63,068	±4,850	64,708	±6,025	36,113	±3,564	55.8%	±7.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	26,285	±12,924	30,670	±15,536	17,240	±9,768	56.2%	±59.2
Construction and extraction occupations	64,800	±8,374	64,636	±8,752	65,729	±46,306	101.7%	±73.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	70,542	±9,996	70,859	±9,840	37,492	±70,851	52.9%	±102.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	47,028	±2,927	51,353	±3,811	31,238	±6,475	60.8%	±13.0
Production occupations	45,846	±8,008	57,968	±11,021	28,698	±7,527	49.5%	±15.4
Transportation occupations	61,581	±3,375	63,615	±5,617	37,585	±8,088	59.1%	±14.0
Material moving occupations	35,093	±6,515	35,395	±5,956	31,986	±14,641	90.4%	±46.1

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, the decennial census is the official source of population totals for April 1st of each decennial year. In between censuses, the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units and the group quarters population for states and counties.

Information about the American Community Survey (ACS) can be found on the ACS website. Supporting documentation including code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing, and a full list of ACS tables and table shells (without estimates) can be found on the Technical Documentation section of the ACS website.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

ACS data generally reflect the geographic boundaries of legal and statistical areas as of January 1 of the estimate year. For more information, see [Geography Boundaries by Year](#).

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Users must consider potential differences in geographic boundaries, questionnaire content or coding, or other methodological issues when comparing ACS data from different years. Statistically significant differences shown in ACS Comparison Profiles, or in data users' own analysis, may be the result of these differences and thus might not necessarily reflect changes to the social, economic, housing, or demographic characteristics being compared. For more information, see [Comparing ACS Data](#).

Occupation titles and their 4-digit codes are based on the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on 2020 Census data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

- The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution. For a 5-year median estimate, the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

N The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area.

(X) The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.

median- The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-")

median+ The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").

** The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.

*** The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.

***** A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.