

EARNINGS

UPDATED THROUGH APRIL 2026 | REGIONAL

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Takeaways | Earnings (April 2026)

- Similar to the rest of the nation, real earnings in the region peaked following the pandemic recession and have fallen since, and disparities (both nominal and real) are largest across education categories, with smaller but still substantial gaps across racial and ethnic categories, gender, and age.
- The average earnings for the region are higher than the rest of the country.
- Black and Hispanic workers earn about 65-80% of white workers' earnings. Earnings of Black workers stand at 66.5% of the earnings of white workers in the region in April 2026, below their ratio in April 2019.
- Among workers, women earn 81.9% of the earnings of men in the region in April 2026, close to their long-run average since January 2019.
- Workers without a bachelor's degree earn 52.9% of the earnings of workers with a bachelor's degree in April 2026. The college premium in the region tends to higher than in the nation.

Gaps and all other relevant definitions can be found on the data and methods slide.

Full Report Highlights through April 2026

- **INFLATION**

Inflation rates have diverged following the March 2026 gasoline price shock, with Hispanic, Black, low-income and non-college households experiencing higher inflation than the regional average.

- **EARNINGS**

Average real earnings are higher in the region compared to the national average. Real earnings gaps across racial and ethnic groups, educational groups, and between men and women have generally remained in their long-run ranges.

- **EMPLOYMENT**

Labor market gaps have declined in the region at rates similar to those of the nation as a whole. However, the gender employment gap in the region has tended to decline faster and be lower than the national gender employment gap. Currently, racial and gender gaps have been decreasing, and education gaps have partially rebounded from record lows in accordance with national trends.

- **CONSUMER SPENDING**

Following the March 2026 gas price shock, higher-income groups in the region increased nominal gas spending more and cut real gas consumption less than did lower-income groups.

Full Report Highlights through April 2026 (continued)

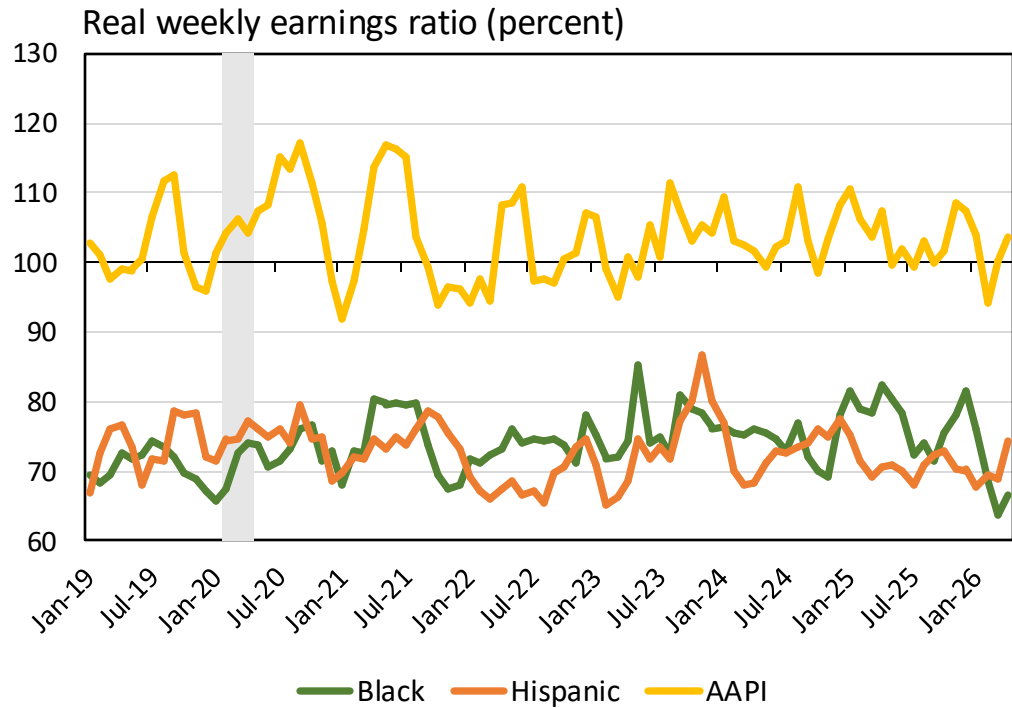
- **SMALL BUSINESS**

Small businesses in the region struggled mightily this year, reporting large declines in revenues and employment growth more severe than those of national firms. Expectations of employment in 2026 were the most pessimistic since 2019 while anticipated revenue generation also decreased markedly for 2026.

Data & Methods

- Real earnings are computed by deflating nominal earnings for each demographic using the EHI estimates of demographic-specific inflation.
- Black, Hispanic, and AAPI earnings ratios are defined as the ratio of earnings of workers of the race or ethnicity in question to the earnings of white workers.
- The non-college earnings ratio is defined as the ratio of non-college graduates' earnings to college graduates' earnings.
- The women's earnings ratio is defined as the ratio of women's to men's earnings.
- The race by gender earnings ratios are defined as the ratio of earnings of workers of the race or ethnicity and gender in question to the earnings of white men.
- We define the region in the Current Population Survey (CPS) to be the union of the New York-New Jersey metro area (excluding counties in Pennsylvania) with all other counties in New York state.

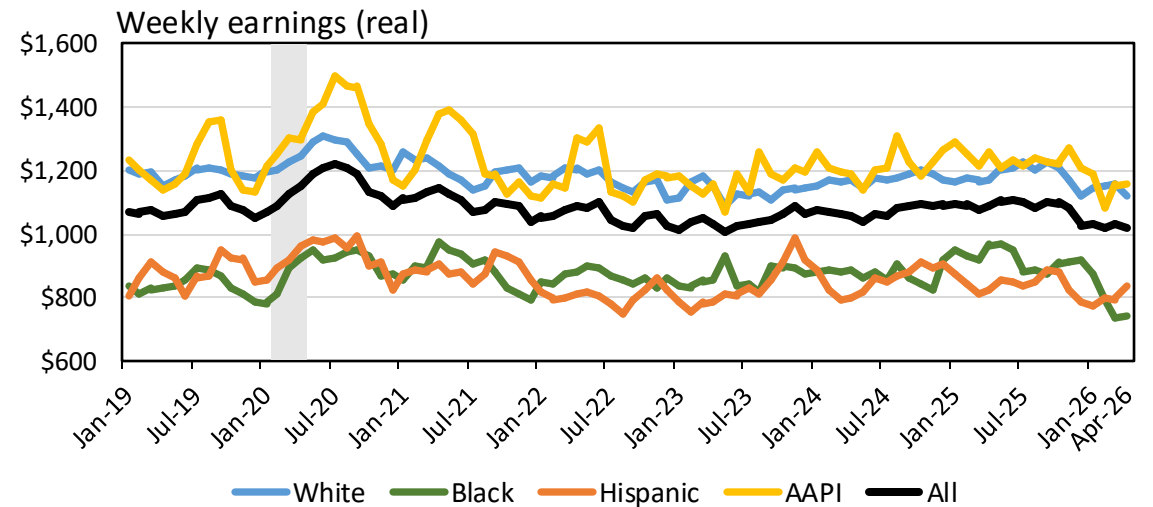
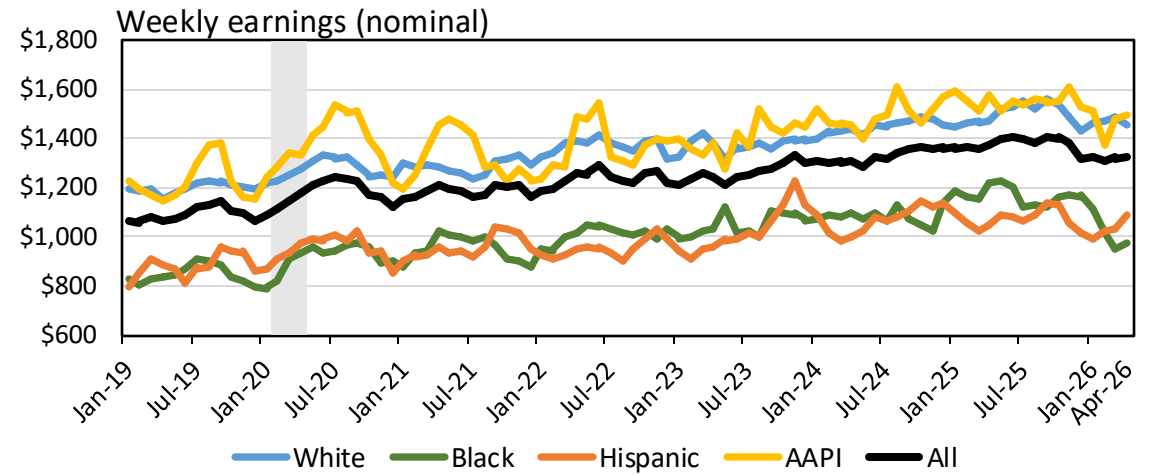
Real/Nominal Earnings by Race/Ethnicity



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata; authors' calculations, three-month moving averages.

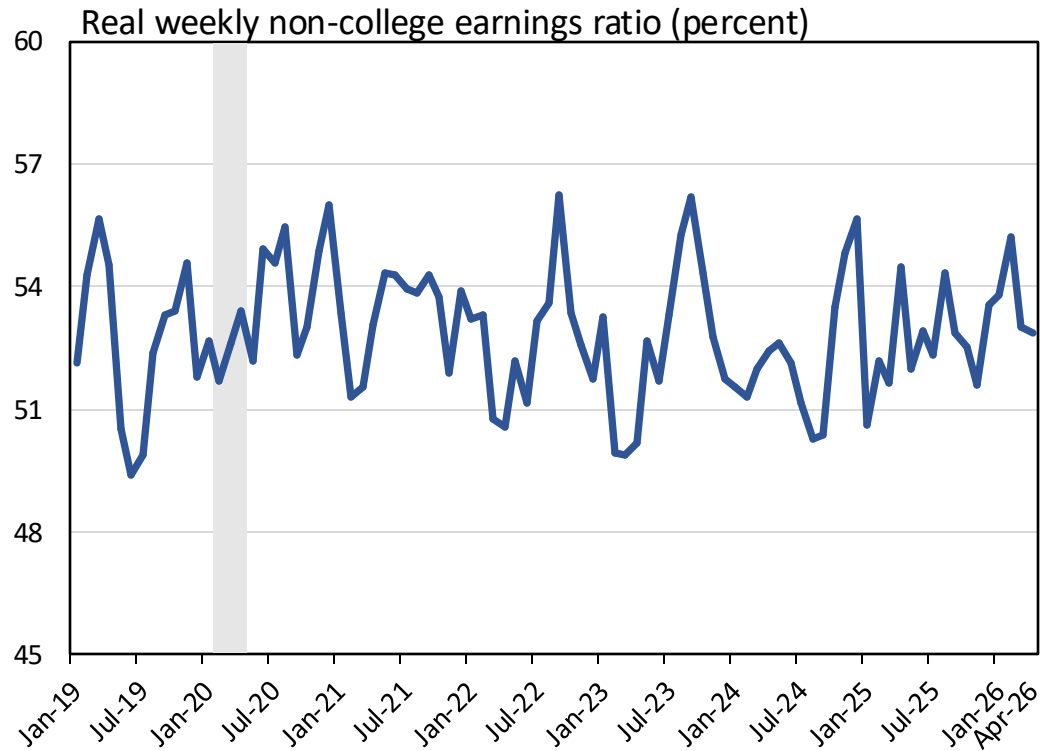
Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. The weekly earnings ratio by race is defined here as the ratio of earnings of workers of the race or ethnicity in question to the earnings of white workers. For instance, a ratio of 80% implies that the average Black/Hispanic/AAPI American earns 80% of the average white American.

Includes all counties belonging to the Federal Reserve Second District excluding Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Warren County, NJ, and Fairfield County, CT, and additionally including Ocean County, NJ.



Individual weekly earnings from April 2023 onward are top coded to \$2,884.61, in accordance with pre-April 2023 CPS data conventions for continuity.

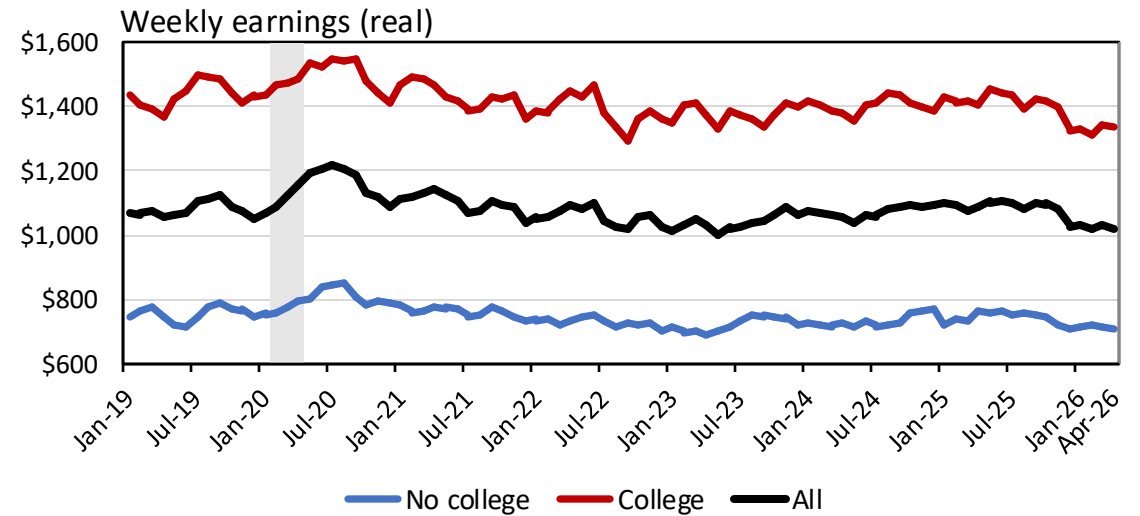
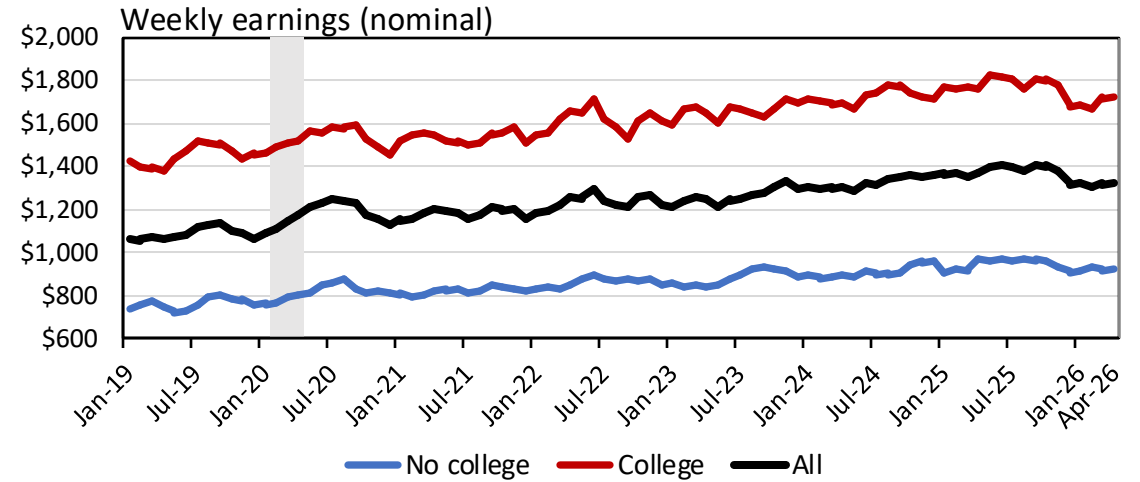
Real/Nominal Earnings by Education



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata; authors' calculations, three-month moving averages.

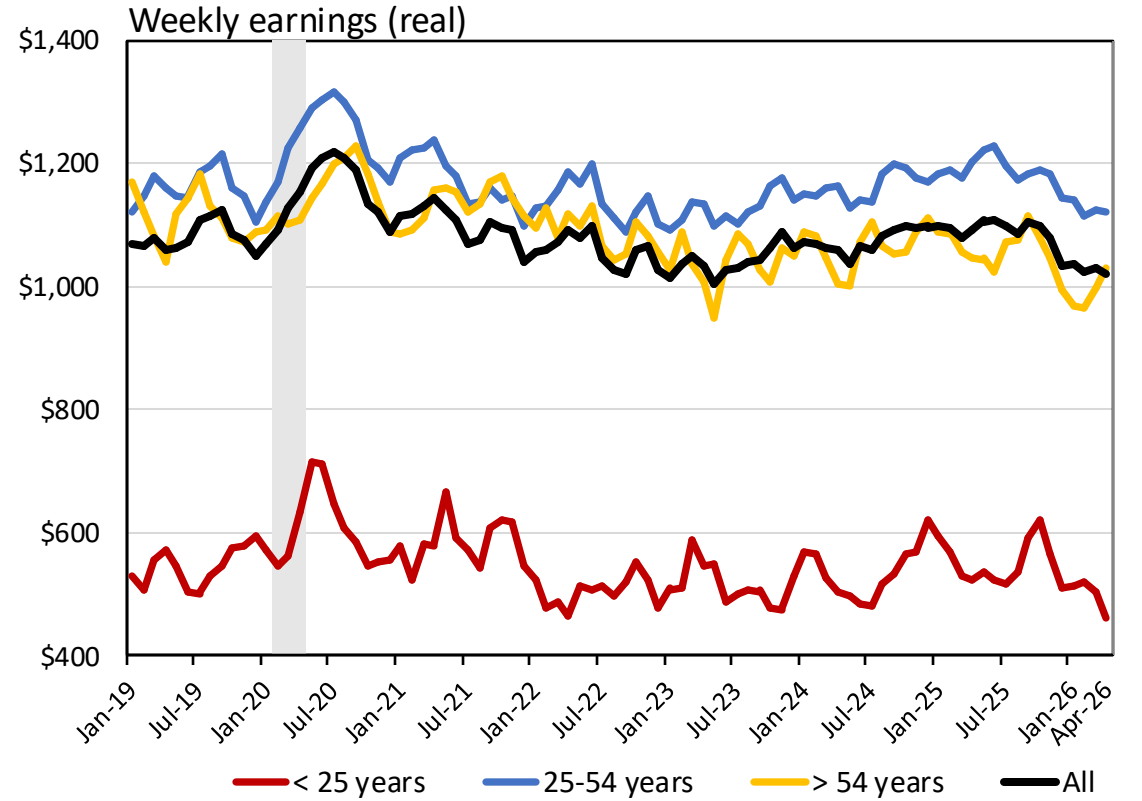
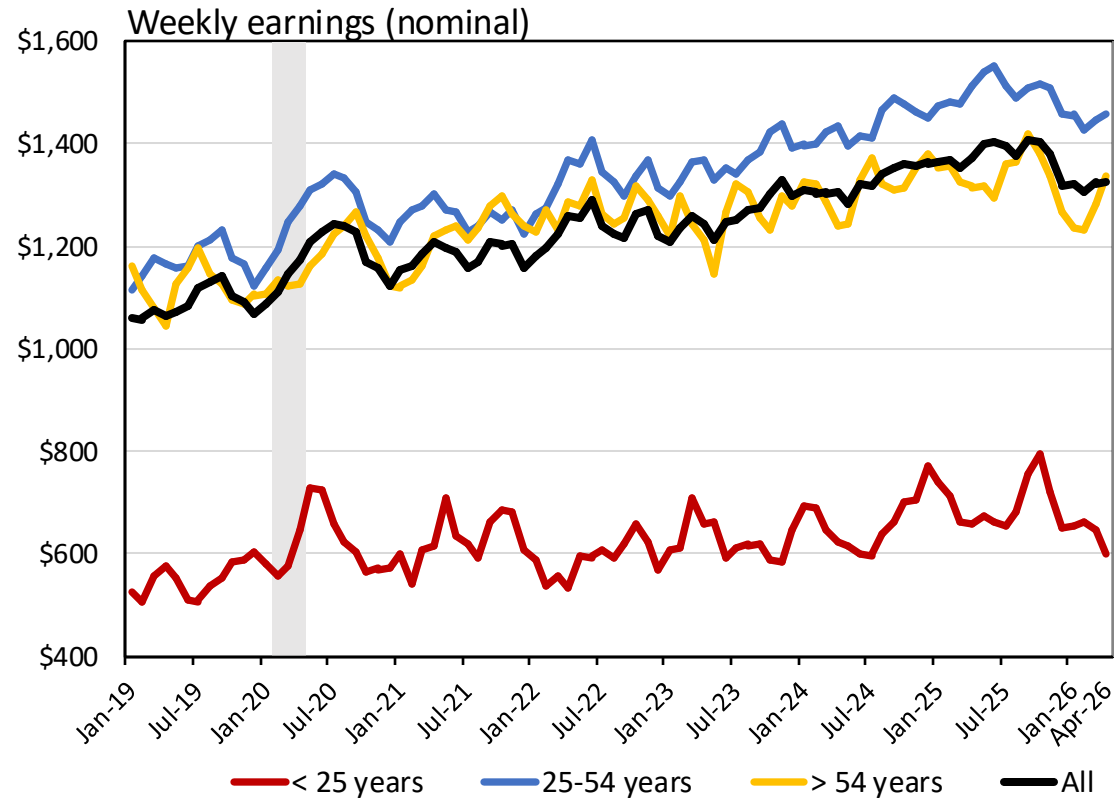
Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. The college earnings ratio is defined as the ratio of non-college graduates' earnings to college graduates' earnings. For instance, a ratio of 80% implies that the average non-graduate earns 80% of the average graduate.

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Real/Nominal Earnings by Age

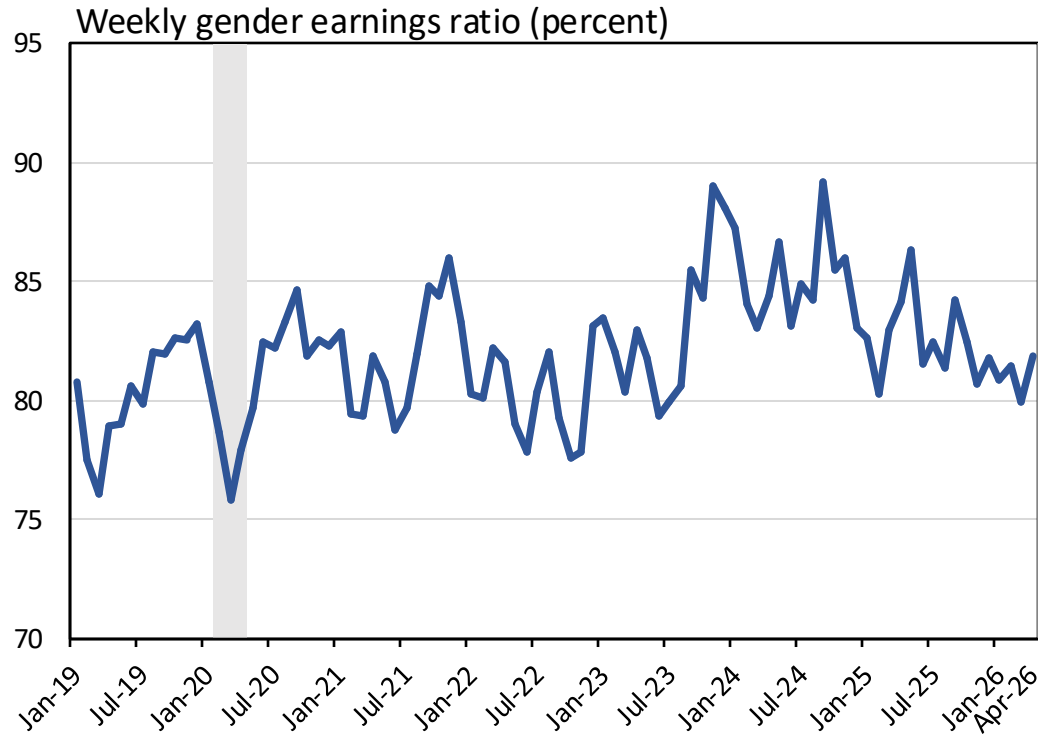


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata; authors' calculations; three-month moving averages.

Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. Includes all counties belonging to the Federal Reserve Second District excluding Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Warren County, NJ, and Fairfield County, CT, and additionally including Ocean County, NJ.

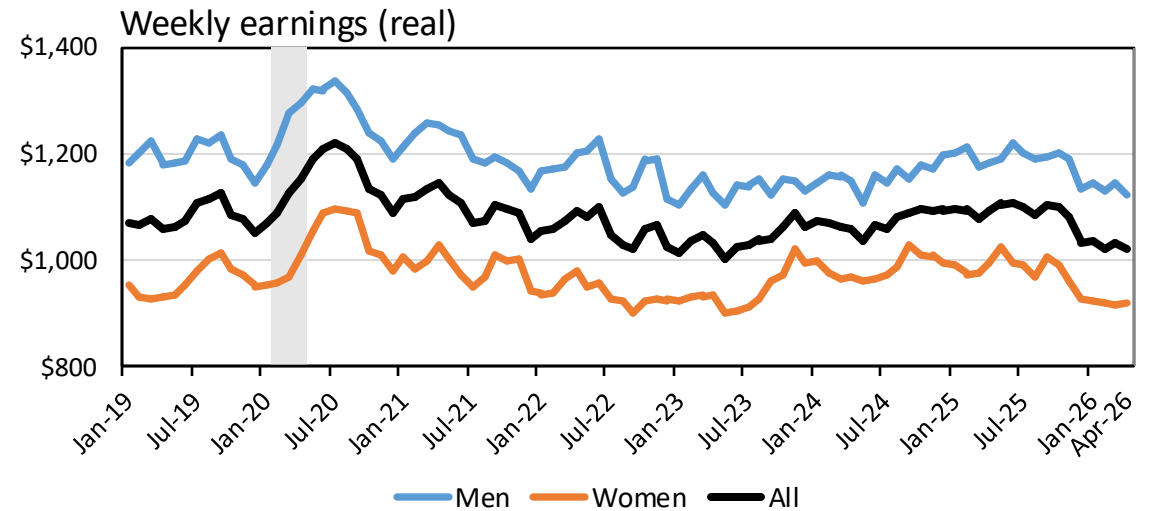
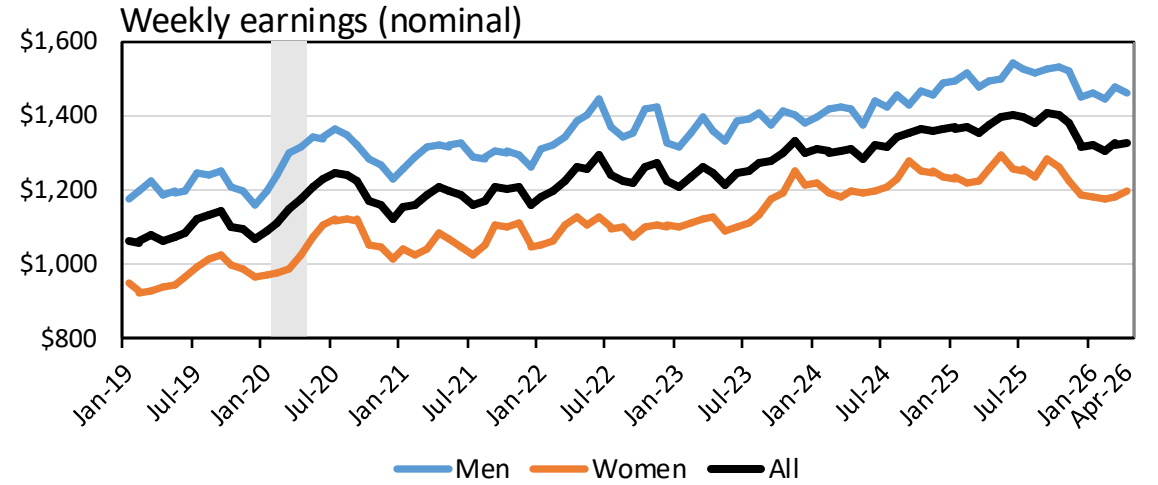
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Real/Nominal Earnings by Gender



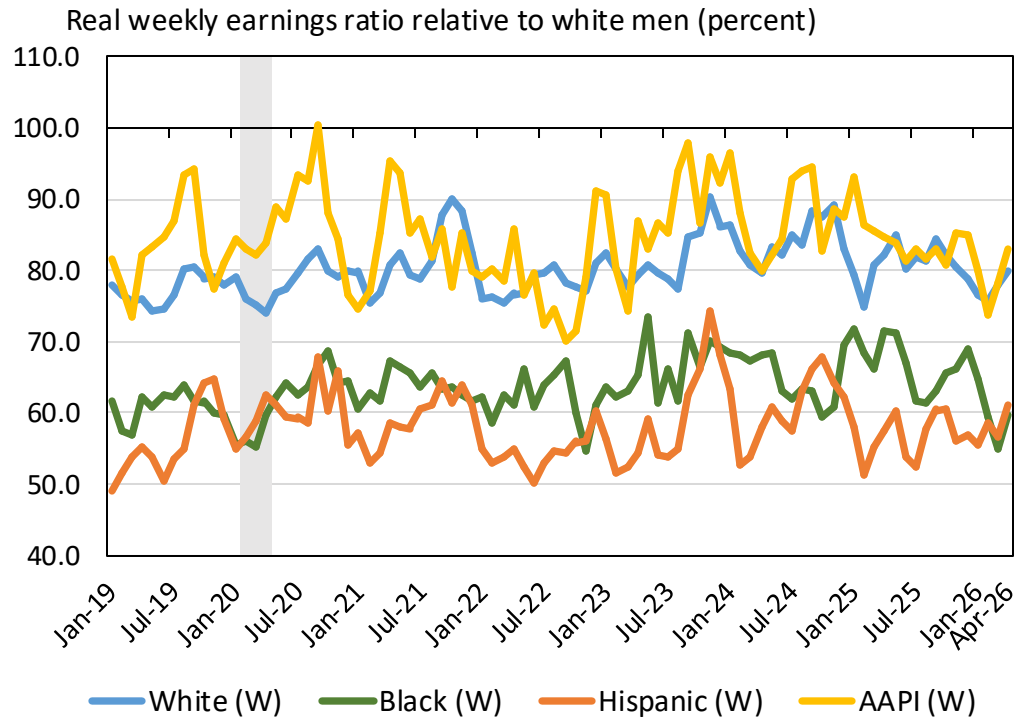
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata; authors' calculations; three-month moving averages.

Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. The gender earnings ratio is defined as the ratio of women's to men's earnings. For instance, a ratio of 80% implies that the average woman earns 80% of the average man. Includes all counties belonging to the Federal Reserve Second District excluding Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Warren County, NJ, and Fairfield County, CT, and additionally including Ocean County, NJ.



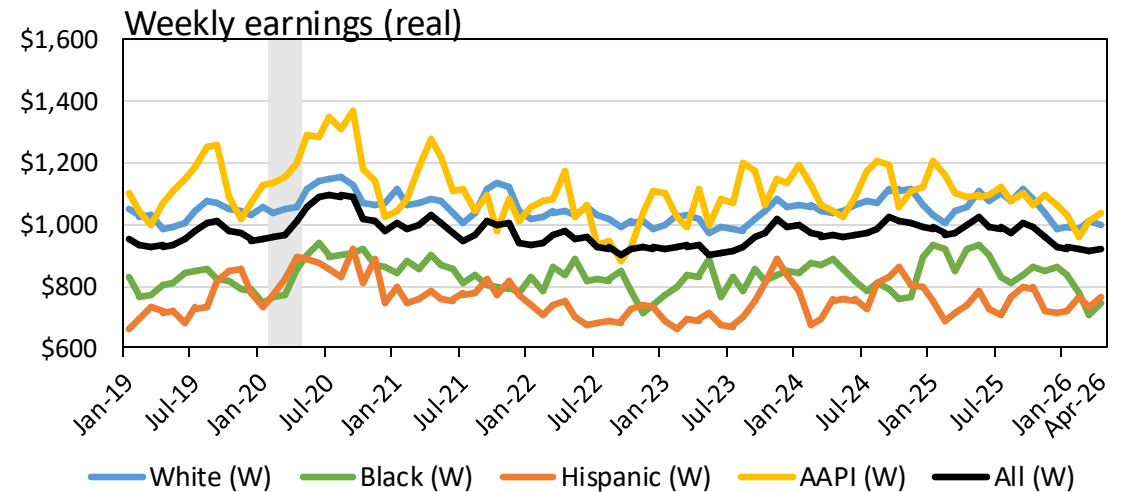
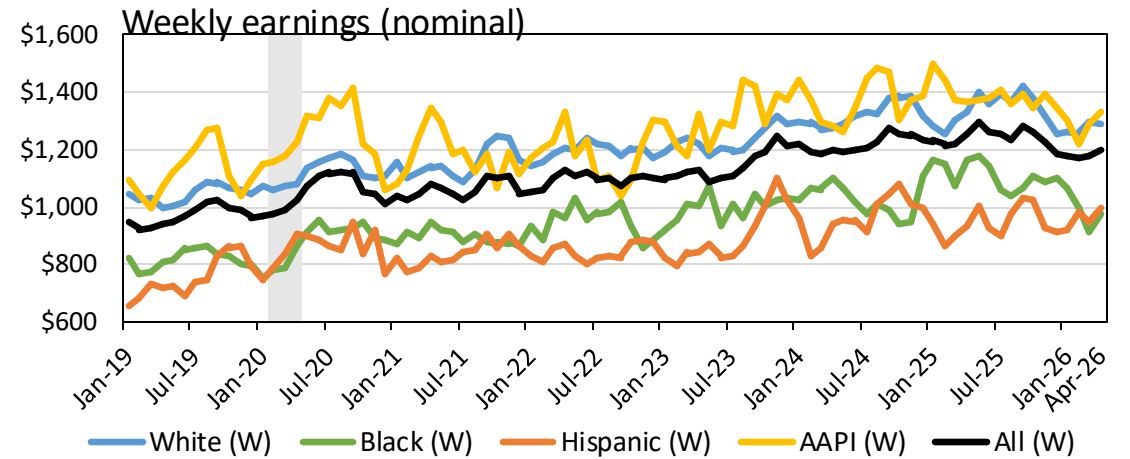
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Real/Nominal Earnings by Race x Gender (Women)



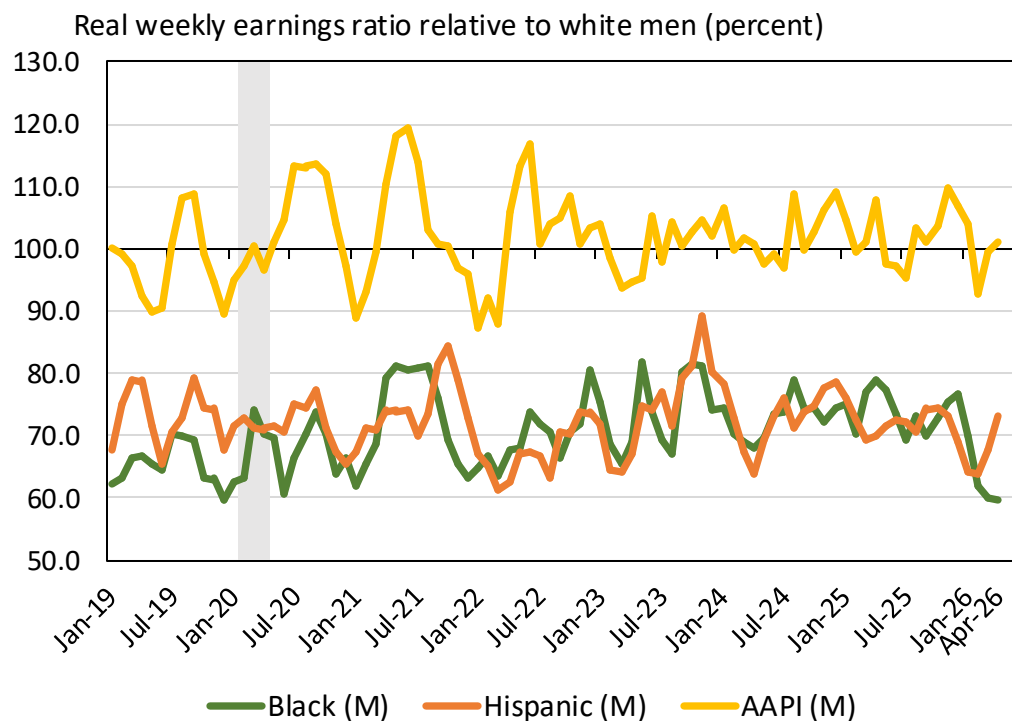
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata; authors' calculations; three-month moving averages.

Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. The earnings ratio by race x gender (women) is defined as the ratio of earnings of women in a particular race or ethnicity to the earnings of white men. For instance, a ratio of 60% implies that the average Black/Hispanic/AAPI/white woman earns 60% of the average white man. Includes all counties belonging to the Federal Reserve Second District excluding Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Warren County, NJ, and Fairfield County, CT, and additionally including Ocean County, NJ.



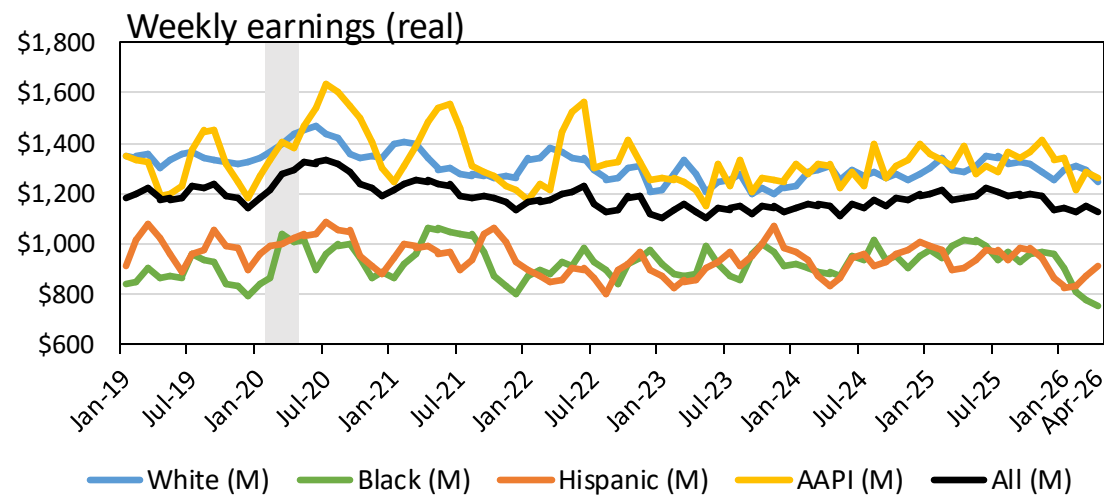
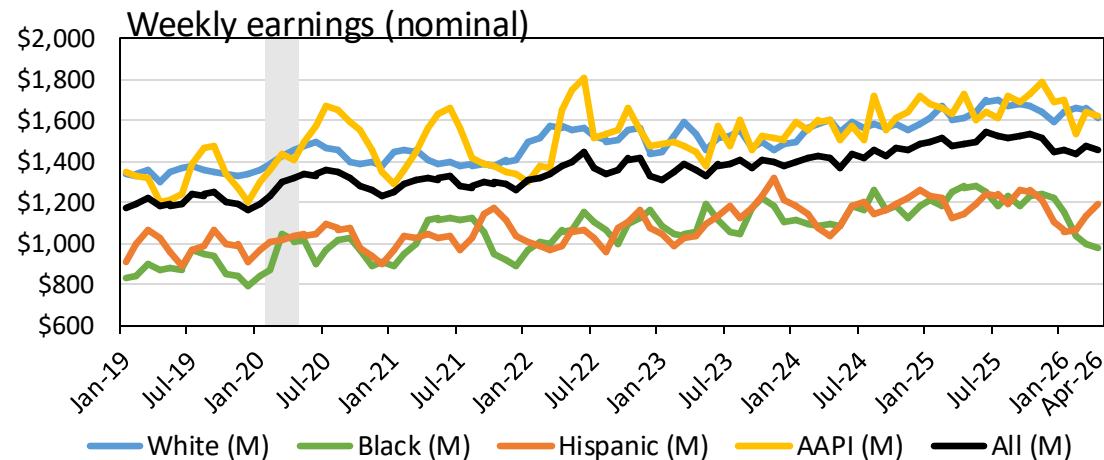
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Real/Nominal Earnings by Race x Gender (Men)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau/BLS - Current Population Survey microdata, authors' calculations, three-month moving averages.

Notes: Real earnings uses corresponding demographic prices, indexed to June 2019. Shaded region indicates the COVID-19 recession. The earnings ratio by race x gender (men) is defined as the ratio of earnings of men in a particular race or ethnicity to the earnings of white men. For instance, a ratio of 80% implies that the average Black/Hispanic/AAPI man earns 80% of the average white man. Includes all counties belonging to the Federal Reserve Second District excluding Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Warren County, NJ, and Fairfield County, CT, and additionally including Ocean County, NJ.



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