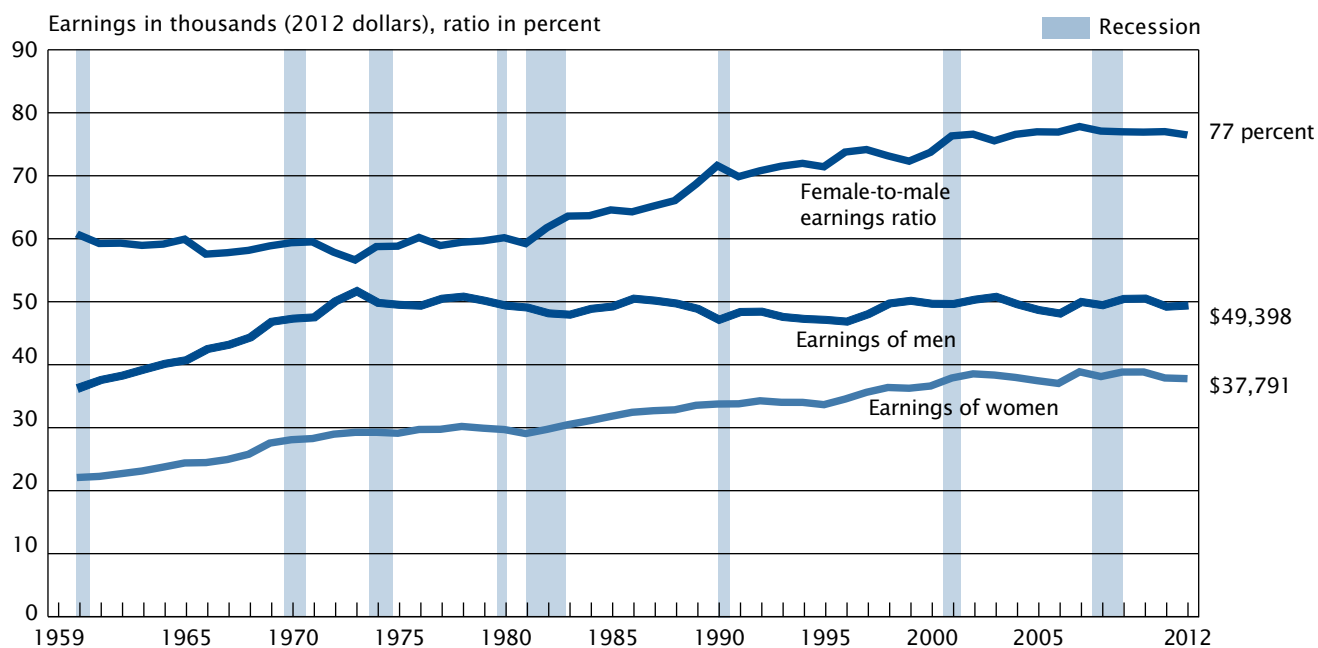


Figure 2.
Female-to-Male Earnings Ratio and Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers 15 Years and Older by Sex: 1960 to 2012



Note: Data on earnings of full-time, year-round workers are not readily available before 1960. Implementation of 2010 Census population controls began in 2010. For information on recessions, see Appendix A.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1961 to 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

equivalence adjusting increases the relative income of people living in lower-income groups.

Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2011 and 2012 were not statistically significant as measured by the shares of aggregate household income by quintiles, the Gini index, the MLD, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures (Table 2). The Gini index was 0.463 in 2012. The MLD was 0.629; the Theil index was 0.405; and the Atkinson measure, calculated with $e=0.25$ was 0.097 and with $e=0.75$ was 0.298 in 2012. Table A-3 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of income distribution as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measure

for income years 1967 to 2012. Since 1993, by shares, equivalence-adjusted aggregate income declined in the lowest, second, and third quintiles (13.2 percent, 8.0 percent, and 4.9 percent, respectively).¹⁵ The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate income in the highest quintile increased 4.6 percent. Between 1993 and 2012, the Gini index was up 6.1 percent.¹⁶

¹⁵ The differences between the percent declines in the second and third shares of aggregate income were not statistically different from each other.

¹⁶ The change in the money income Gini index between 1993 and 2012 (5.2 percent) was not statistically different from the change in the equivalence-adjusted Gini index during the same period (6.1 percent). The percent changes for the equivalence-adjusted Gini index and the highest quintile were not statistically different from each other.

Earnings and Work Experience

In 2012, the real median earnings of men (\$49,398) and women (\$37,791) who worked full time, year round were not statistically different from their respective 2011 medians (Table 1 and Figure 2). Neither gender group has experienced a significant annual increase in median earnings since 2009. The 2012 female-to-male earnings ratio was 0.77, not statistically different from the 2011 ratio. The female-to-male earnings ratio has not experienced a significant annual increase since 2007.

The number of men working full time, year round with earnings increased between 2011 and 2012 by 1.0 million, however, the apparent change