



the converging gender wage gap 1980–2012

by craig upright

During the 1970s, women's greater integration into U.S. economy coincided with significant cultural and structural changes. Television shows like "I Love Lucy" were gradually giving way to ones such as "Police Woman," "The Bionic Woman," "Charlie's Angels," and "Cagney and Lacey"—all problematic in their own particular ways, but all centered on women taking on traditionally male-gendered occupational roles. More realistically, late television star Mary Tyler Moore broke ground by depicting the personal and professional challenges faced by a young, aspiring female news producer.

When the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) first calculated the gender

BLS website and in sociology textbooks, all suggesting that younger workers are working in far more equitable wage climates than their elders. How can both of these stories be true? How is it possible that women in specific age groups seem to be experiencing greater wage equity even though the overall trend appears to be stuck at 80%? Demonstrating this coexistence points to the enormous challenges we will face in working toward full pay equity.

While the lines in the first figure (top) do show increasing parity—not only for all women, but also each specific age group—they mask a counterintuitive and disturbing decline. Consider the cohort of

the trends for the age groups are generally positive, that apparently is not the case for members of different cohorts.

It is easy to misinterpret these findings. The BLS data, for example, are not making a direct comparison of male and female workers employed in the exact same job. They do not control for levels of experience or education; they ignore the fact that women are predominantly employed in occupations offering lower annual incomes. The statistics only calculate the median wages of all women reporting full-time work in the past year, presenting these figures as a percentage of men's median wages. The individual snapshots are thus less informative than the overall trend. It's an admittedly rough measure of inequality, but it can easily demonstrate longer-term patterns and trends.

If we break up the BLS data into cohorts—groups of women born in specific time-periods—we can create a new series that shows generational trends. After constructing six ten-year cohorts born between 1936 and 1995, we see a very different pattern in the middle figure. Since 1980, only the two oldest cohorts have experienced the trend of decreasing inequality that characterizes the top figure and a narrative of continued but slowing progress. Women in every cohort born after 1955 began their careers with greater pay equity, but have experienced *increasing* inequality since the 1980s. Most of the gains made in the overall trend—from 64% in 1980 to 81% in 2012—can be attributed to women born during the presidencies of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and

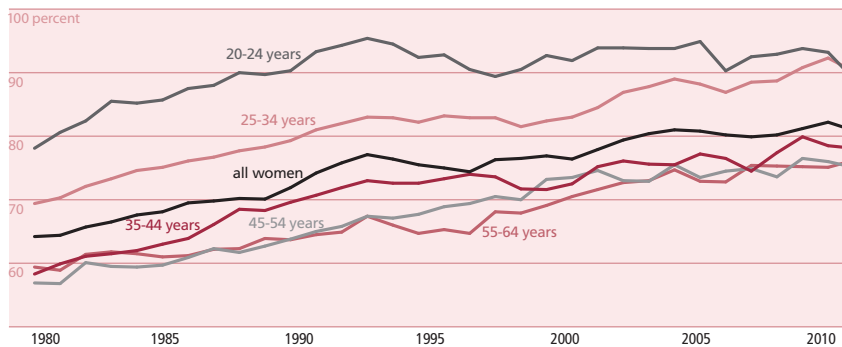
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wage gap in 1979, the average earnings received by women were less than two-thirds those of men. As both the images and the realities of women successfully navigating professional careers became more commonplace, the wage gap steadily narrowed: women's wages represented 64% of men's in 1980, 72% in 1990, and 77% in 2000. Progress has largely stalled since then, hovering around the 80% mark for more than a decade.

Curiously, this disparity looks less pronounced when we consider the wage gap for women in specific age groups. Variations of the top figure appear on the

women born in 1970. When they are 20 years of age, they are in the youngest age group and their wages are 93% of men's earnings. In 1995, when they are 25, we find them in the second line (because they are now in the 25-34 age category) and their wages are at 82%. Ten years later, in 2005, they are in the third category and their relative disparity is 76%. A similar pattern holds true for women born in 1960. They start their careers enjoying the highest level of pay equity of age groups in 1980 (78%), but by the time they are 40 years old, they have lost significant ground (72% in 2000). While

Women's median earnings as % of men's, 1980–2012, by age group



Dwight D. Eisenhower. Quite remarkably, the wage gaps for the four oldest cohorts have recently converged, clustering just under the overall 81% figure.

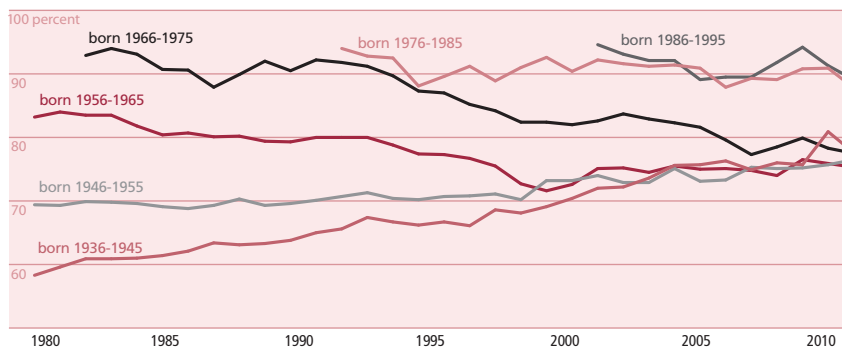
A final way to look at this data is to display it by age of the cohort members to see how the wage gap has changed during their lifetimes, as seen in the last figure. Because the BLS didn't begin systematically collecting and presenting this data until 1980, the trend lines are incomplete. We only have 1936–1945 cohort data, for example, starting when these women were 40 years old. Similarly, younger cohorts still have several decades of work ahead of them; the trend lines only track what they've earned so far.

Why did older women experience decreasing inequality as they grew older, while younger women are experiencing the opposite? Three possible explanations would consider the wage structures of entry-level positions for younger workers, the distribution of men and women into different occupational sectors and roles, and the cultural expectations and economic realities of women's employment participation in the later years of their lives.

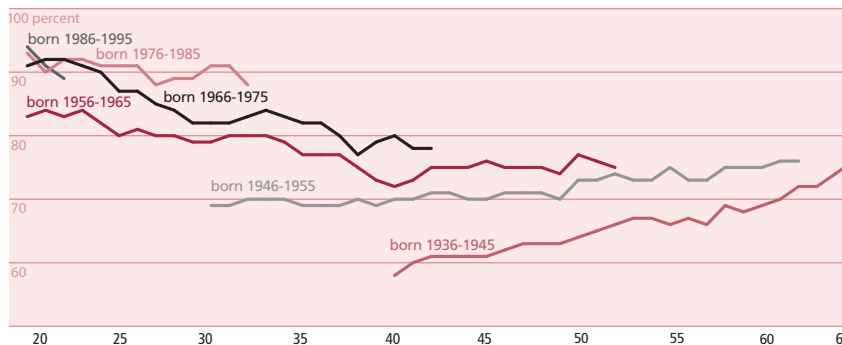
As suggested in the original BLS reports, younger cohorts appear to be starting their careers with greater parity. We know they achieve higher levels of educational attainment than previous generations. This may be a result of lower initial wages in entry-level positions. When wages are relatively low for everyone, it is easier to achieve pay equity, especially given federal minimum-wage increases in the 1990s. Including these younger workers in the overall wage-gap statistics might have been masking the larger problem by showing more progress than was actually being made.

A second explanation for the

Women's median earnings as % of men's, 1980–2012, by cohort



Women's median earnings as % of men's, 1980–2012, by cohort and age



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *The Economics Daily*, Women's earnings, 1979–2012.

divergent patterns considers the composition of the work force. Younger women have been making inroads into occupational sectors previously dominated by men, pursuing positions that also gain greater compensation. While wage gaps exist within these occupations, these women's higher wages could raise the median average for all women. This could explain why the trends for all age groups are positive, even though the experiences of each cohort may differ.

A third possible explanation shifts

from structural features to cultural ones, considering why female workers might have continued full-time employment or dropped out of the data series. Most of the progress in closing the wage gap can be accounted for by the gains achieved by older cohorts. These women grew up in an era when their labor-force participation (especially full-time work) was not the norm, when they were expected to spend their time and energies in the domestic sphere. The women who continued to work full-time throughout

trends

and past their middle ages might have had careers rather than simply jobs, and they stayed in positions that paid them relatively well. When the returns to work were higher, it made more sense

families to have two working adults. Women increasingly delayed both marriage and childrearing, and the default expectations reversed: women were expected to work unless they made the

force participation levels for men and women reached similar levels that we could see it.

In the 1950s, Americans howled with laughter as they watched Lucille Ball perform miserably in her job in the production line of a candy factory. The times have changed. Young women today are presented with a far greater diversity of role models and actual opportunities to explore vocations and callings in nearly every occupational field. They are encouraged to succeed. Their aspirations and our society will never reach their true potential, however, if it takes another 35 years for their compensation to approach equity with men's.

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to stay employed on a full-time basis. In the 1970s, for example, the few popular television shows featuring adult women working full-time depicted them as iconoclasts in male-dominated professional settings—Mary Tyler Moore's character at a news station and Angie Dickinson as a police officer.

Younger cohorts grew up in a society with very different cultural expectations and norms. As wages dropped during the 1970s, it became commonplace for

conscious decision to stay at home or to only engage in part-time employment. As a result, these women have continued to remain active in the workforce, even when faced with diminishing relative returns. Less Mary Richards, more Roseanne—characters who had to work and often took menial jobs to get by. In other words, the gender wage gap might have always been present, and it might have long been a figure hovering around 80%, but it wasn't until labor

cobesity

by sven e. wilson

*Jack Sprat could eat no fat.
His wife could eat no lean.
And so between them both, you see,
They licked the platter clean.*

The Sprat family of nursery rhyme fame reflects the view that sometimes opposites attract. But the demographic norm is quite different: by most measurable characteristics, people marry those who are like them, not those who are different.

In the academic literature, the phenomenon of both spouses having obesity is called "spousal concordance in obesity." I prefer the simpler nickname "cobesity." As shown in the figure on page 75, the prevalence of cobesity has risen significantly in recent decades. This poses new public health challenges.

Using nationally representative data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) in the United States, the graph shows the rising trend in cobesity prevalence among married, heterosexual couples in late mid-life. Since 1992, cobesity among couples where the husband is aged 55-59 has almost tripled, rising from just over 6% in 1992 to around 16% in 2012.

Increasing obesity is a major global public health concern. Cobesity adds an important dimension in that it exacerbates the problems associated with inequality (reflected in both health and socioeconomic status). Mrs. Sprat may get diabetes and heart disease, have increasing difficulty with mobility, and go on disability or take early retirement.

If any of these happen, the hearty Mr. Sprat is there to pick up the slack. But in a cobese marriage, Mr. Sprat might face the same sorts of issues as his spouse.

Our popular culture is fascinated with the question of what brings two people together to form a long-term romantic relationship. However, we do not often think about our health in a way that is intimately connected to those relationships. Rising cobesity demands a more relationship-centered approach to public health.

what causes cobesity?

The lower line on the graph, the "non-sorted" rate, indicates what the hypothetical prevalence of cobesity would be if men and women in the