## STILL BEHIND: DESPITE SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, YOUNG WOMEN HAVE LOWER INCOMES, WAGE RATES, AND EMPLOYMENT RATES AND HIGHER POVERTY RATES THAN YOUNG MEN

Young women now surpass young men in educational attainment. In 2012, $40 \%$ of women age 21 to 30 had an Associate (10\%) or Bachelor's (30\%) degree, and only 9\% had not graduated high school. ${ }^{1}$ Among men in this age group, only $31 \%$ had an Associate ( $8 \%$ ) or Bachelor's (23\%) degree, and $12 \%$ had not graduated high school.

Nevertheless, young men still have superior levels of economic wellbeing. Table 1 compares young women to young men on eight measures of economic wellbeing. The last column gives the ratio of the figure for men to the figure for women.

| Table 1. ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF WOMEN AND MEN AGE 21-30 (2011 \& 2012) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | WOMEN | MEN | ratio men figure <br> to women figure |
| EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |
| Employed on survey date (2012) | $65 \%$ | $72 \%$ | 1.11 |
| Ever employed in 2011 | $72 \%$ | $80 \%$ | 1.11 |
| Employed full-time year-round in 2011 | $38 \%$ | $50 \%$ | 1.31 |
| INCOME AND EARNINGS |  |  |  |
| Median income in 2011 | $\$ 14,300$ | $\$ 20,000$ | 1.40 |
| Median earnings full-time year-round earners in 2011 | $\$ 30,000$ | $\$ 33,000$ | 1.10 |
| POVERTY |  |  |  |
| Poor in 2011 | $22 \%$ | $15 \%$ | 0.68 |
| Extremely poor in 2011 | $12 \%$ | $7 \%$ | 0.58 |

Young men do better than young women on all eight measures. They have higher scores on the employment, income, and earnings measures, and lower scores on the poverty and extreme poverty measures. Young men have higher employment rates, a substantially higher rate of full-time year-round employment, and a substantially higher median income. Young women are much more likely to be poor than young men, and almost twice as likely to be "extremely poor," meaning with an income less than half the poverty level.

Among full-time year-round jobholders in 2011, median annual earnings were $10 \%$ higher for young men $(\$ 33,000)$ than for young women $(\$ 30,000)$. However, holding educational attainment constant, the gender pay gap was significantly greater. As shown in

\left.| Table 2. MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WOMEN AND MEN AGE 21-30 EMPLOYED FULL-TIME YEAR-ROUND IN 2011 |  |  |  |$\right]$

Table 2, for young women and men with the same level of educational attainment, young men's earnings were at least $15 \%$ greater at each level of educational attainment. These figures suggest that the pay gap favoring men will continue unless the educational gap favoring women grows larger.
(January 2013) (Contact Timothy Casey, tcasey@legalmomentum.org, for further information.)

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ All the figures cited in this report were derived by Legal Momentum using the U.S. Census Bureau CPS (Current Population Survey) Table Creator found at http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.

