

Supplement to:

Mandel, Hadas, and Assaf Rotman. 2022. “The Stalled Gender Revolution and the Rise of Top Earnings in the United States, 1980 to 2017.” *Sociological Science* 9: 136-158.

Calculation of gender ratios in counterfactual conditions

The Gender Ratio in year y (GR_y) is the female to male wage ratio:

$$GR_y = \frac{F_y}{M_y}$$

where M_y and F_y denote the estimated wages for males and females, respectively, in year y from an OLS regression of annual wages that controls for education, working hours, age, race, marriage, and number of children (see data section in the paper).

The ‘constant segregation condition’ is obtained by modifying the weights to recreate the proportions of men and women in each percentile of the wage distribution as they were in 1980.

$$GR_y(\text{‘constant segregation’}) = \frac{F_{y(W'y)}}{M_{y(W'y)}}$$

where $M_{y(W'y)}$ and $F_{y(W'y)}$ are the estimated wages for males and females in year y from an OLS regression that was weighted by W'_y :

$$\text{For females in percentile } x: \quad W'_y = \frac{P_{f,x,y=1980}}{P_{f,x,y}}$$

$$\text{For males in percentile } x: \quad W'_y = \frac{P_{m,x,y=1980}}{P_{m,x,y}}$$

where P is the percent of females (f) or males (m) in percentile x in year y .

The ‘constant inequality condition’ is obtained by modifying the values of the respondents’ wages to recreate the wage distribution as it was in 1980.

$$GR_y(\text{‘constant inequality’}) = \frac{F'_y}{M'_y}$$

where M'_y and F'_y are the estimated wages for males and females in year y from an OLS regression of the modified wage variable:

$$Wage'_{i,x,y} = \overline{Wage_{x,y=1980}}$$

where the wage of respondent i in percentile x in year y is the mean wage of their corresponding percentile in 1980.

