Based on equivalence-adjusted income, changes in inequality between 2018 and 2019 were not statistically significant as measured by the Gini index, the Theil index, and the Atkinson measures, but, as with the traditional money-income estimate, income inequality decreased as measured by the MLD (Figure 3 and Table A-3). In 2019, the equivalence-adjusted Gini index was 0.465, and the Theil index was 0.404. The equivalence-adjusted MLD decreased from 0.628 in 2018 to 0.597 in 2019.

The share of equivalence-adjusted aggregate household income in the lowest quintile increased 2.4 percent between 2018 and 2019; the changes in the other quintiles were not statistically significant. Table A-5 shows equivalence-adjusted measures of the income distribution, as well as the Gini index, MLD, Theil index, and Atkinson measures for income years 1967 to 2019.

### Earnings and Work Experience

The real median earnings of all workers increased 1.4 percent between 2018 and 2019, from $40,976 to $41,537. The 2019 median earnings of men and women increased 2.5 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, from their 2018 medians (Figure 4 and Table A-6). Between 2018 and 2019, real median earnings of all full-time, year-round workers increased 0.8 percent. Specifically, median earnings of men ($57,456) and women ($47,299) who worked full-time, year-round increased by 2.1 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively (Figure 4 and Table A-6).

---

30 Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income and nonfarm and farm self-employment income (gross receipts expenses). In 2019, approximately 77 percent of aggregate income came from earnings. In this section, “all workers” includes people 15 years and older with earnings who, during the preceding calendar year, worked on a part-time or full-time basis. A full-time, year-round worker is a person who worked at least 35 hours per week (full-time) and at least 50 weeks during the previous calendar year (year-round). For school personnel, summer vacation is counted as weeks worked if they are scheduled to return to their job in the fall. For detailed information on work experience, see Table PINC-05, “Work Experience in 2019—People 15 Years Old and Over by Total Money Earnings in 2019, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex” at <www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/cps-pinc/pinc-05.html>.

31 The following differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median earnings were not statistically different from one another: total workers (1.4 percent), and men with earnings (2.5 percent); total working full-time, year-round (0.8 percent), and men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent); and men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent), and total workers (1.4 percent). The following differences between the 2018–2019 percent changes in median earnings were also not statistically different from one another: men working full-time, year-round (2.1 percent), women working full-time, year-round (3.0 percent), and men with earnings (2.5 percent).