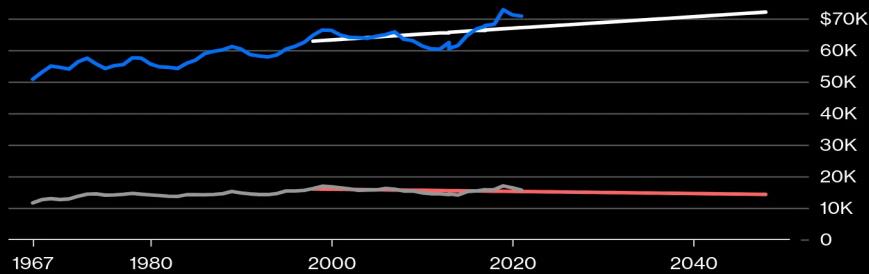


WAGE INEQUALITY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Malaise in the Middle

On current trends, median income won't rise much and the poorest will lose.

US median income, 2021 dollars / 1998-2021 trend and projection
Tenth percentile income / 1998-2021 trend and projection



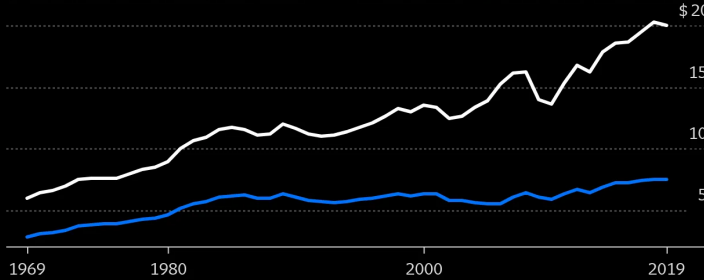
Source: Census Bureau (historical data)

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Wealth Concentration

Widening gap between the richest and the rest of the country

Average asset income per capita for top 10% of counties / Average for bottom 90%



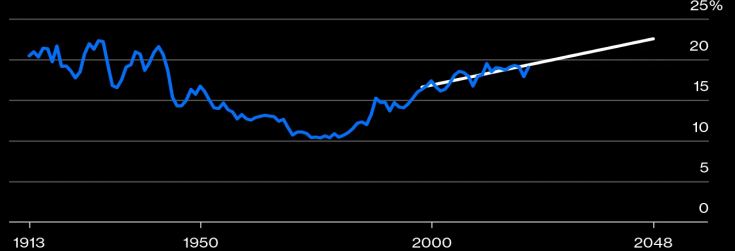
Source: Economic Innovation Group analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis data

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A Less Equal Future

On current trends, the top 1% will receive 23% of all income by 2048.

Top 1% income share / 1998-2021 trend and projection

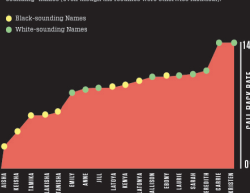


Sources: Matthew Fisher-Post (historical data before 1962), World Inequality Database (historical data after 1962).

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NAME BASED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

An experiment carried out in Germany and Britain during 2005 and 2006 shows that resumes with "white-sounding" names, whether male or female, were much more likely to result in call backs for interviews than were those with "black-sounding" names even though the resumes were otherwise identical.



OCCUPATIONAL SEX SEGREGATION

Gendered occupations and unequal rewards.

Percentage of jobs held by women



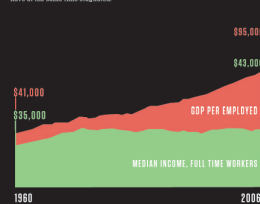
CHILD POVERTY

In the United States, 24.8 percent of all children live in poverty, a poverty rate second only to that of Mexico (among rich nations).



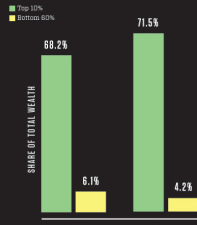
PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL INCOME

We live a richer country overall because of a spectacular rise in labor productivity. But who has profited from this rise? Although the growth of labor productivity has expanded total national income, the real income and wages of the median worker have at the same time stagnated.



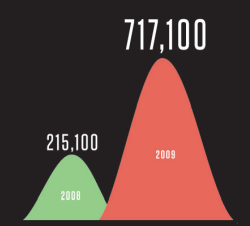
WEALTH INEQUALITY

Concentration of wealth in the US between 1983 and 2001.



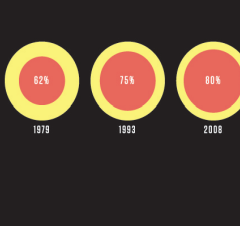
DISCOURAGED WORKERS

The number of discouraged workers (i.e. persons who are not currently looking for work because they believe that there are no jobs available for them) increased sharply during the current recession.



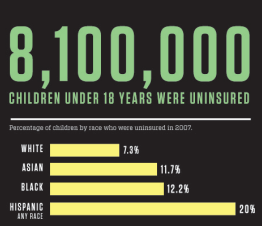
GENDER GAP IN PAY

Women's earnings as a percent of men's (full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages).



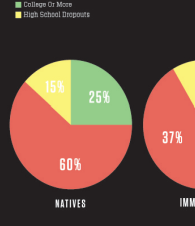
HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2007, 8.1 million children under 18 years old were without health insurance. Children in poverty and Hispanic children were more likely to be uninsured.



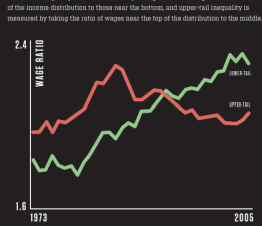
IMMIGRANTS AND INEQUALITY

Characteristics of immigrant education attainment in 2000.



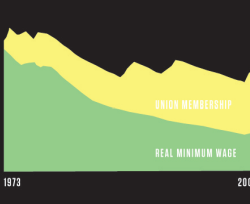
WAGE INEQUALITY

Over the last 30 years, wage inequality in the United States has increased substantially, with overall levels of inequality clocking in on unprecedented levels. Lower-tail inequality is measured here by taking the ratio of wages at the median of the income distribution to those near the bottom, and upper-tail inequality is measured by taking the ratio of wages near the top of the distribution to the middle.



Deregulation of Labor Market

Decline of private-sector union membership and real minimum wage, 1973-2006.



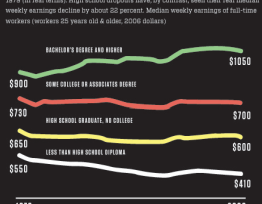
RACIAL GAPS IN EDUCATION

High school dropout percentages (among persons 18-24 years old) by race.



EDUCATION WAGE PREMIUM

Only college graduates have experienced growth in median weekly earnings since 1979 (in real terms). High school dropouts have, by contrast, seen their real median weekly earnings decline by almost 40 percent. Median weekly earnings of full-time workers nationwide 25 years old & older, 2006 dollars.



Homelessness

Chronic homelessness is defined as an unaccompanied disabled individual who has been continuously homeless for over one year.



CEO PAY

U.S. CEO pay in relation to the average worker's wage. Put more colloquially, top CEOs in 1970 made 39 times more than the average worker, whereas now they make 1039 times more than the average worker.

