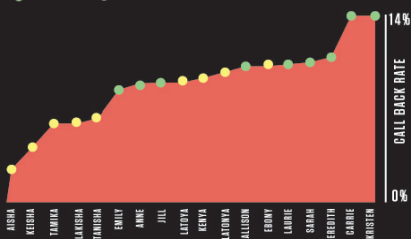


NAME BASED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

An experiment carried out in Chicago and Boston during 2001 and 2002 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).

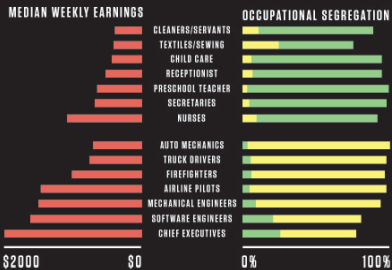
- Black-sounding Names
- White-sounding Names



OCCUPATIONAL SEX SEGREGATION

Gendered occupations and unequal rewards.

- Percentage of jobs held by women
- Percentage of jobs held by men



CHILD POVERTY

In the United States, 21.9 percent of all children are in poverty, a poverty rate second only to that of Mexico's (among rich nations).

MEXICO

UNITED STATES

IRELAND

24.8
21.9
17.2

PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL INCOME

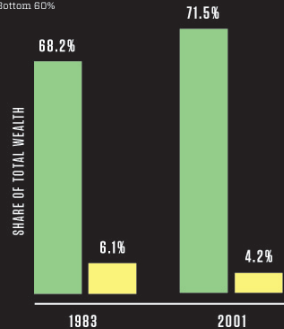
We are a richer country overall because of a spectacular rise in labor productivity. But who has profited from this rise? Although the growth of labor productivity has expanded total national income, the real income and wages of the median worker have at the same time stagnated.



WEALTH INEQUALITY

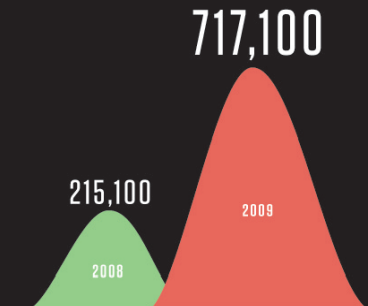
Concentration of wealth in the U.S. between 1983 and 2001.

- Top 10%
- Bottom 60%



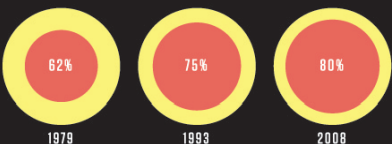
DISCOURAGED WORKERS

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).

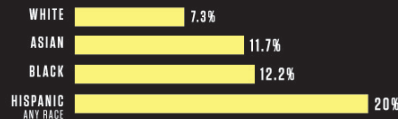


HEALTH INSURANCE

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.

8,100,000
CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS WERE UNINSURED

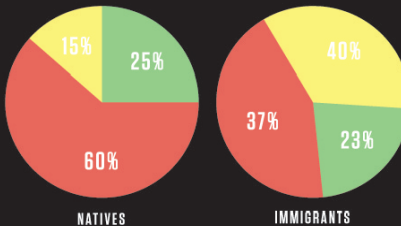
Percentage of children by race who were uninsured in 2007.



IMMIGRANTS AND INEQUALITY

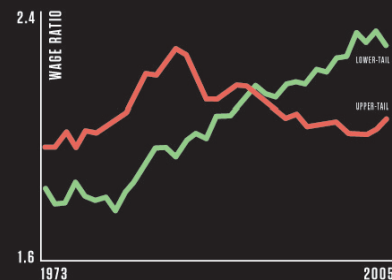
Characteristics of immigrant education enrollment in 2000.

- 12-15 Years Of Schooling
- College Or More
- High School Dropouts



WAGE INEQUALITY

Over the last 30 years, wage inequality in the United States has increased substantially, with overall levels of inequality closing in on unprecedented levels. Lower-tail inequality is measured here by taking the ratio of wages at the middle 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

Declined of private-sector union membership and real minimum wage, 1973-2008.



RACIAL GAPS IN EDUCATION

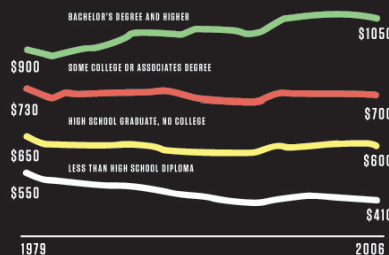
High school dropout percentage (among persons 16-24 years old) by race.

- Whites
- Blacks
- Hispanics



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 about 22 percent. Median weekly earnings of full-time workers (workers 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.

▲ = 10,000 people



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.

