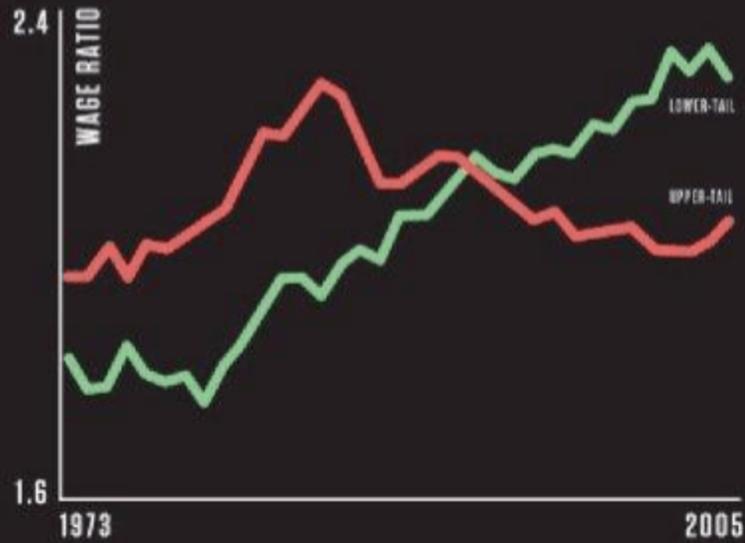


Wage & Wealth Inequality

WAGE INEQUALITY

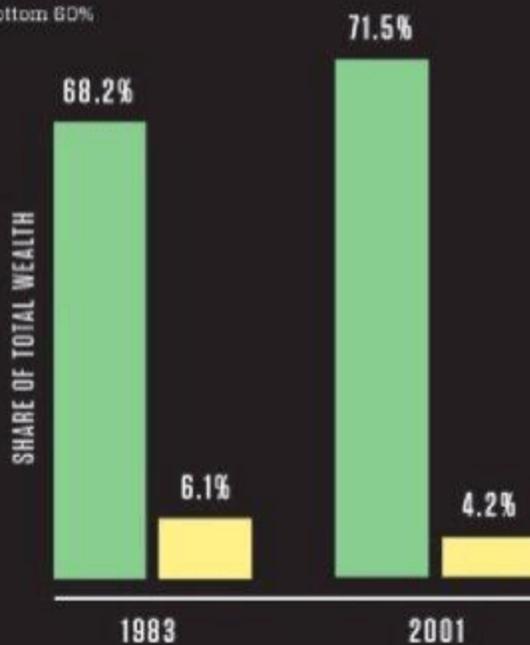
Over the last 30 years, wage inequality in the United States has increased substantially, with overall levels of inequality closing in on unprecedented levels. Lower-tail inequality is measured here by taking the ratio of wages at the middle of the income distribution to those near the bottom, and upper-tail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



WEALTH INEQUALITY

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

- Top 10%
- Bottom 60%



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).

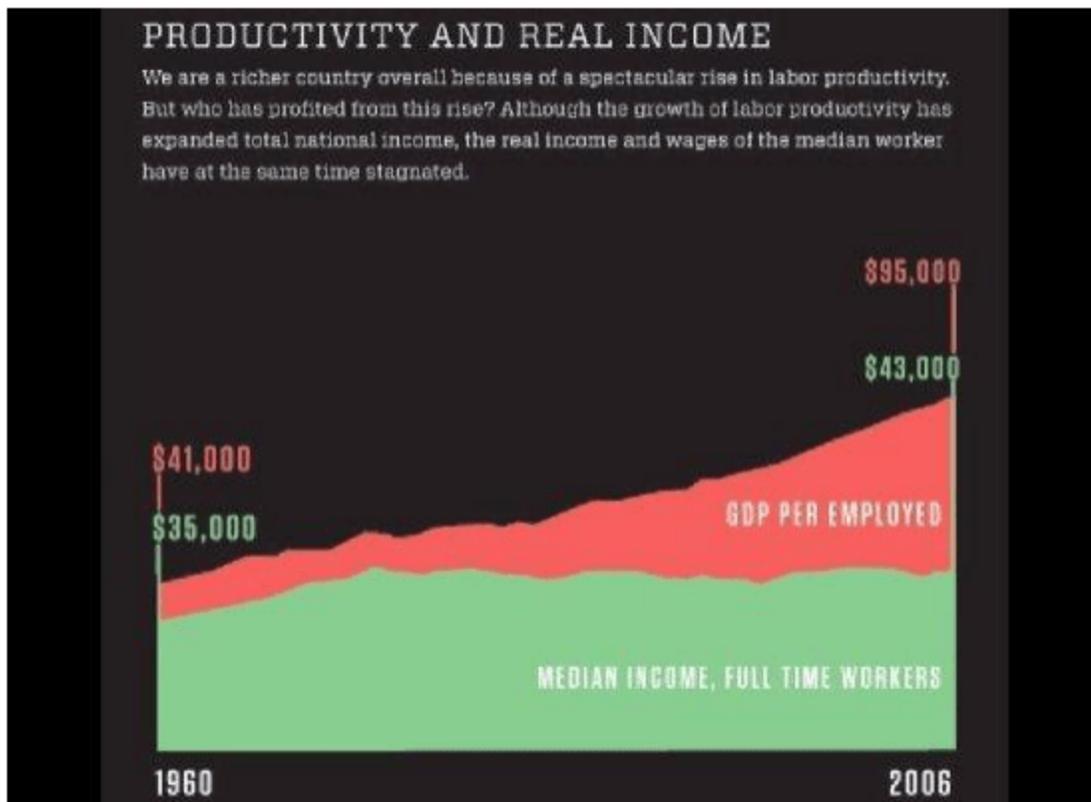
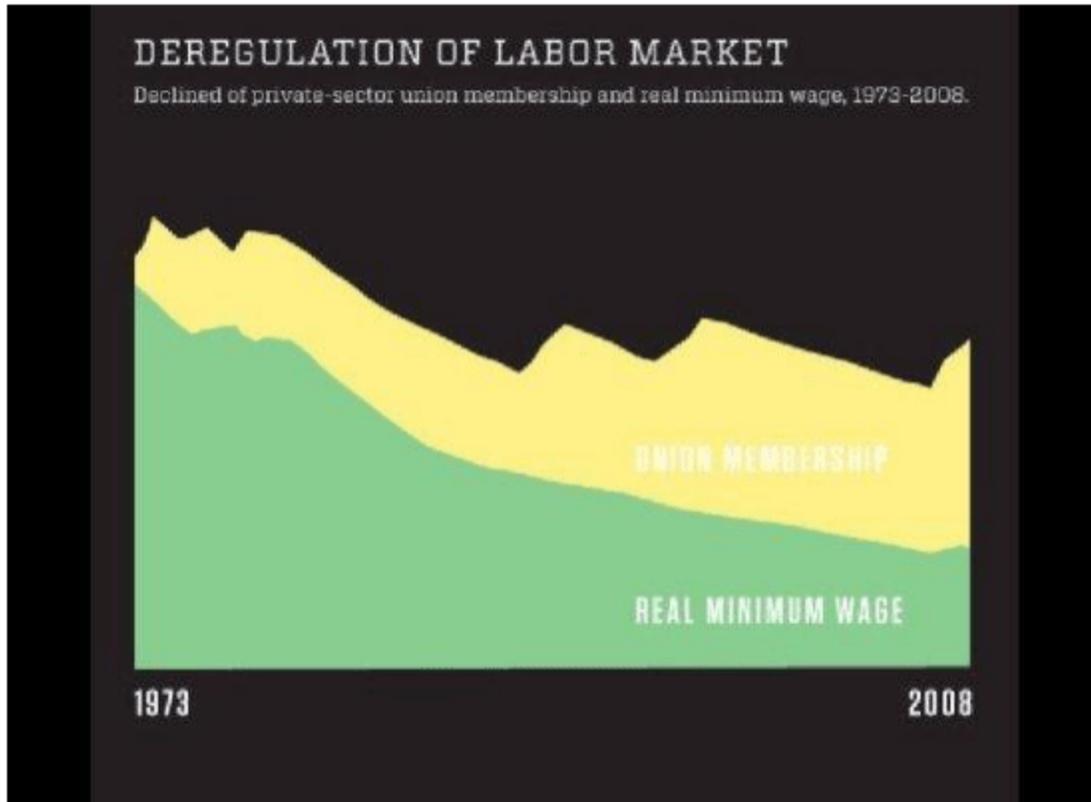


CEO PAY

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 1,039 times more than the average worker.

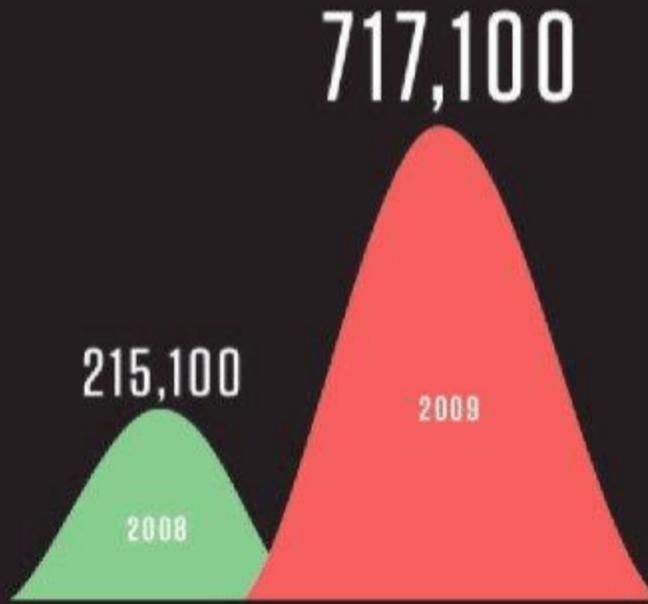


Wage & Wealth Inequality



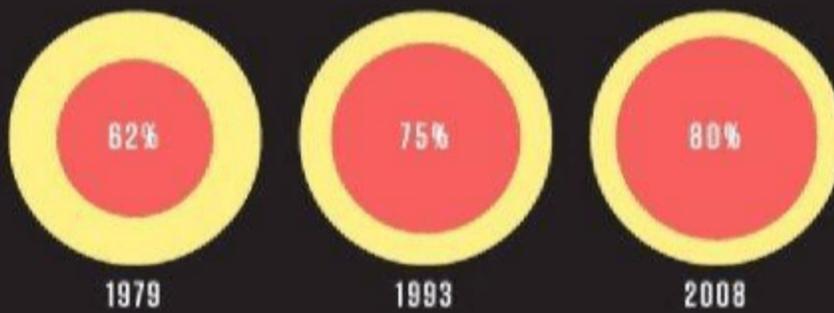
DISCOURAGED WORKERS

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).



Wage & Wealth Inequality

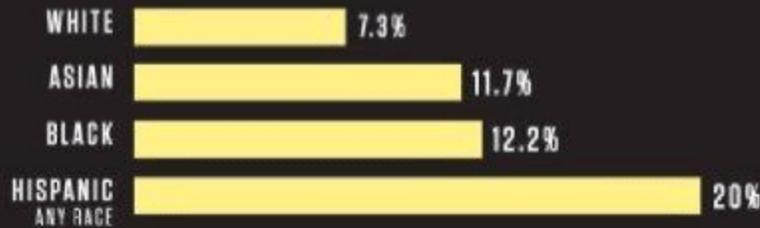
HEALTH INSURANCE

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

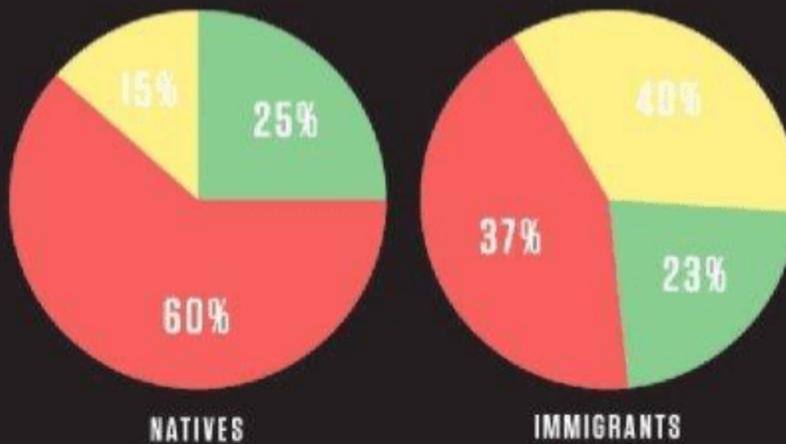
Percentage of children by race who were uninsured in 2007.



IMMIGRANTS AND INEQUALITY

Characteristics of immigrant education enrollment in 2000.

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



Wage & Wealth Inequality

RACIAL GAPS IN EDUCATION

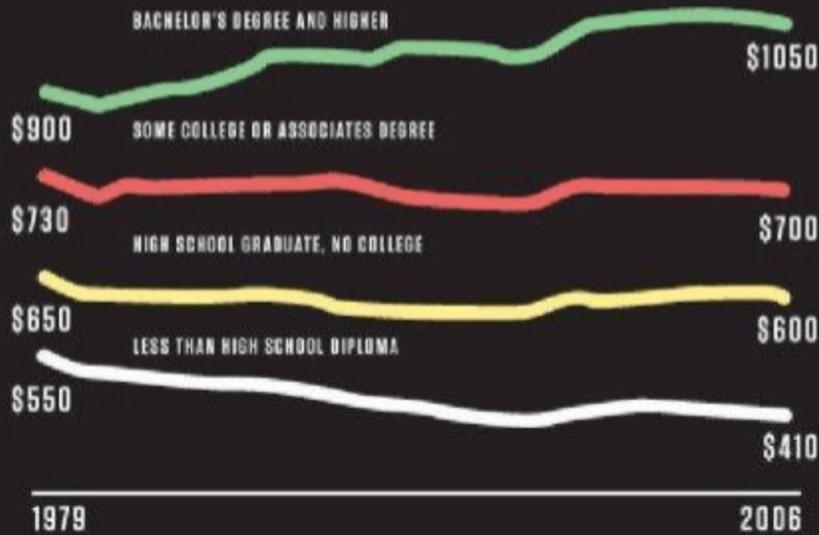
High school dropout percentage (among persons 16-24 years old) by race.

- Whites
- Blacks
- Hispanics

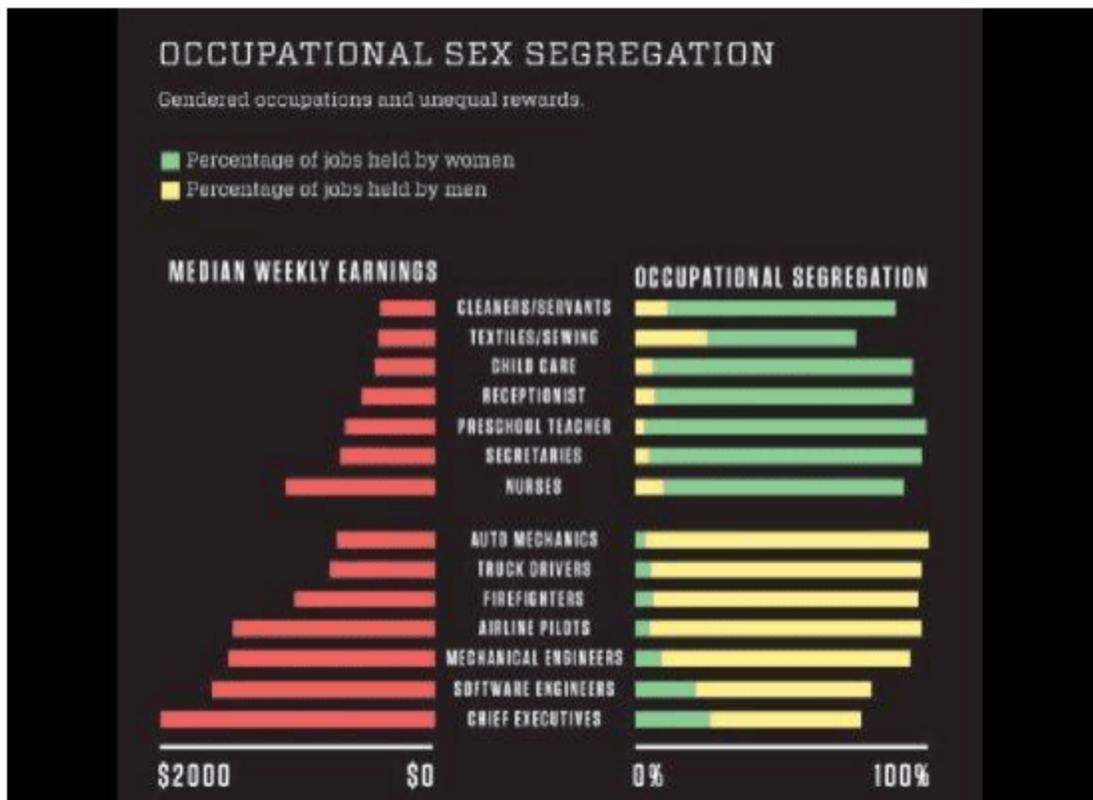


EDUCATION WAGE PREMIUM

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)



Wage & Wealth Inequality



Wage & Wealth Inequality

