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**Productivity growth and living standards, 1995-2005**

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	Percent changes		Difference
	1995-2000	2000-04/05	
<b>Productivity growth</b>	13.4%	16.6%	3.2
<b>Median family income*</b>			
All	11.3%	-2.9%	-14.2
African American	15.6	-4.8	-20.4
Hispanic	24.9	-6.3	-31.2
Single-mother families	16.4	-4.4	-20.8
Young families (25-34)	12.3	-5.8	-18.1
<b>Poverty and health insurance (percent change in number poor and insured)*</b>			
Poverty	-13.3%	17.1%	30.4
No health coverage	-1.9	15.1	17.0
<b>Net worth per household</b>	26.9	2.3	-24.7
<b>Job growth</b>	12.4	1.3	-11.1
<b>Median wage</b>	7.7	3.0	-4.7
<b>High school wage</b>	5.8	1.4	-4.4
<b>College wage (bachelor's degree)</b>	11.3	1.3	-10.0
<b>Annual hours worked, individual workers*</b>	2.7	-0.6	-3.3
<b>Annual hours worked, middle-income families*</b>	5.2	-4.3	-9.5
<b>Employer-provided benefits*</b>			
Health insurance**	0.4%	-2.9%	-3.3
Pension coverage**	2.4	-2.8	-5.2

\* Data through 2004. All others are 2005.

\*\* Percentage-point changes.

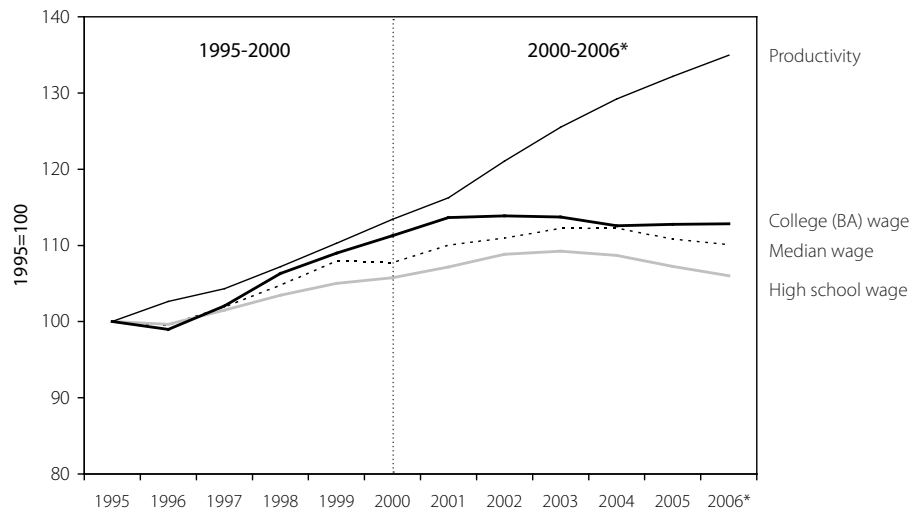
Source: Various tables throughout *The State of Working America*.

Table 1 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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### Real wages and productivity growth, 1995-2006



\* Wages through first half of 2006; productivity through first quarter of 2006.

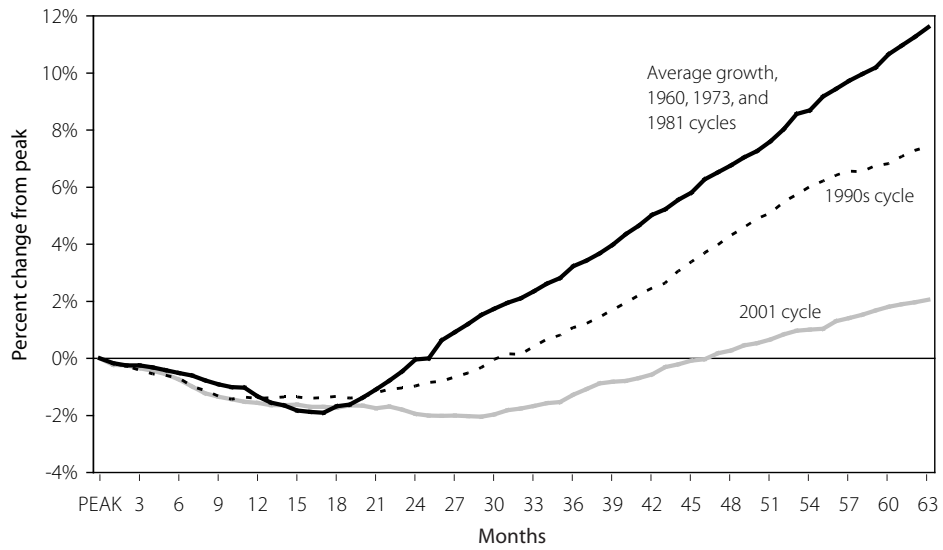
Source: Analysis of data drawn from Tables 3.1, 3.4, 3.17.

Figure A from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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### Job growth in the current business cycle compared with previous cycles

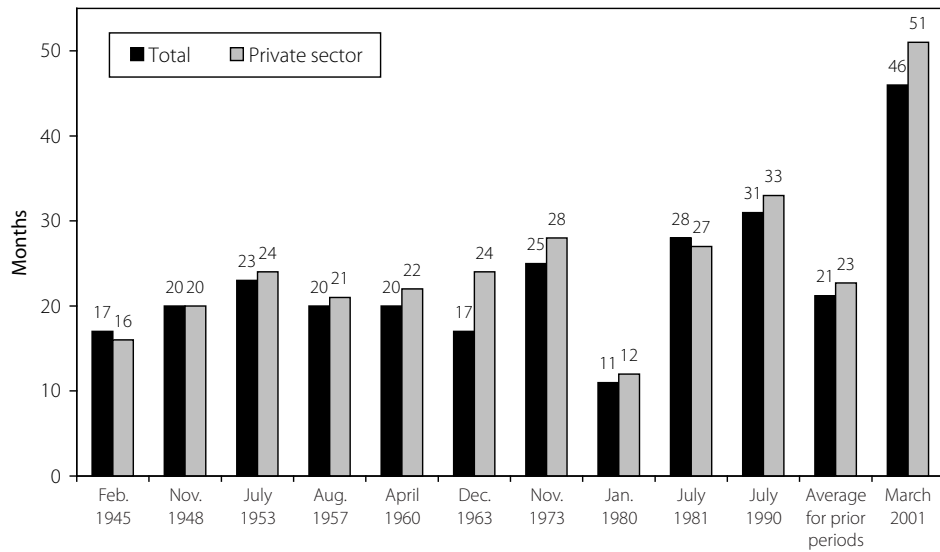


Source: Authors' analysis of BLS data.

Figure B from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



**Number of months to regain peak-level employment after a recession, current and prior business cycles**



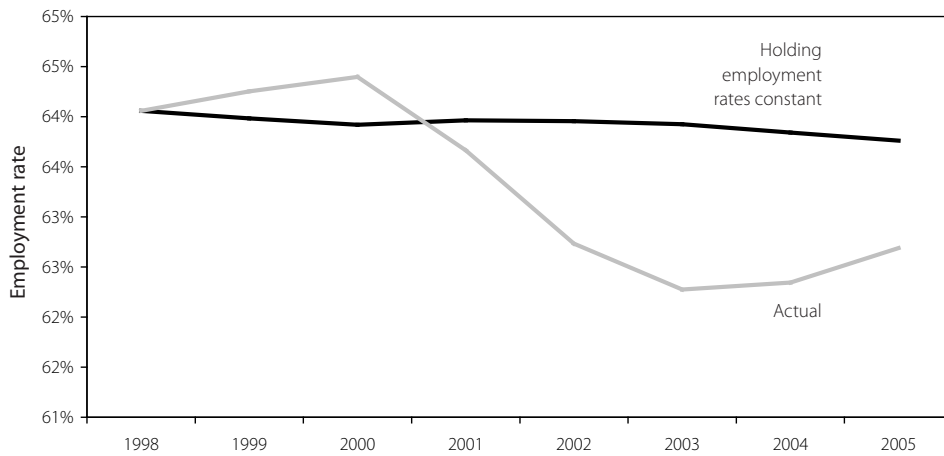
Source: Author's analysis of BLS (2006c) data.

Figure C from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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### Changes in the employment rate, 1998-2005



Note: This result differs from that of an influential Federal Reserve Paper (Aaranson et al. 2006, Figure 3). The results of that study, however, appear to stem from the authors' choice to begin the simulation in 1995, well before employment or labor force participation rates peaked. While we prefer employment rates as a measure more indicative of labor demand, they use labor force participation rates (LFPRs). However, our results are the same when using LFPRs.

Source: Authors' analysis of BLS data.

Figure D from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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**Changes in real incomes, annual hours, and earnings, 1995-2004,  
among middle-income families**

	Income	Earnings	Hours	Hourly wage
1995-2000	11.7%	14.9%	5.2%	9.2%
2000-04	-2.1%	-3.1%	-4.3%	1.2%
Difference	-13.8	-18.0	-9.5	-8.0

Source: Authors' analysis of March CPS data.

Table 2 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*.  
An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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### Income inequality in the late 1990s vs. the early 2000s

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	Bottom 90%	Top 10%					
		Next 5%	Next 4%	Next 0.5%	Next 0.4%	Next 0.09%	Top 0.01%
		90th-95th	95th-99th	99th-99.5th	99.5th-99.9th	99.9th-99.99th	99.99th-100th
1995-2000	12.5%	15.0%	25.1%	37.9%	52.4%	92.7%	156.0%
2001	-2.0	-3.0	-6.7	-10.9	-15.8	-25.2	-32.1
2002	-3.4	-2.8	-4.7	-6.8	-9.2	-14.7	-19.4
2003	-1.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	1.2	3.5	10.4
2004	1.4	2.6	4.7	10.0	12.5	17.8	27.5

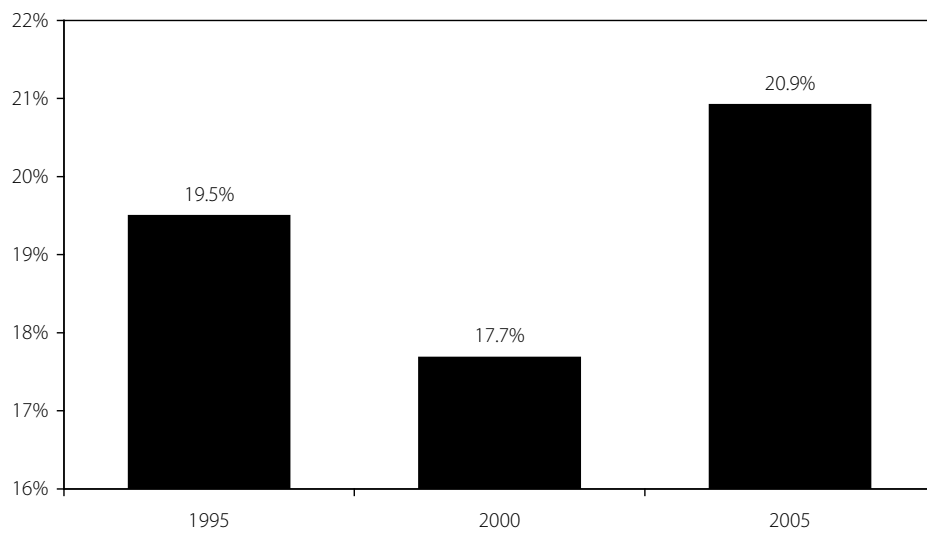
Source: Piketty and Saez (2006).

Table 3 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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**Share of capital income in the corporate sector, 1995-2005**



Source: Family Income chapter, Table 1.23.

Figure E from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



## Employment, wage, benefit, and income trends for young workers and families, 1995-2005

Category	1995	2000	2005	Change*		Difference, 2000-05 minus 1995-2000
				1995-2000	2000-05	
<b>EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, AND BENEFITS</b>						
<b>High school</b>						
<i>Entry-level wages (\$2005)</i>						
Men	\$10.15	\$11.10	\$10.93	9.3%	-1.5%	-10.9
Women	8.65	9.49	9.08	9.8	-4.3	-14.1
<i>Entry-level benefits coverage**</i>						
Health insurance	38.2%	37.8%	33.7%	-0.4	-4.1	-3.7
Pension	20.6	21.9	18.8	1.4	-3.2	-4.5
<i>Employment rate**</i>						
All	78.0%	80.0%	75.7%	2.0	-4.2	-6.2
<b>College</b>						
<i>Entry-level wages (\$2005)</i>						
Men	\$16.97	\$20.51	\$19.72	20.9%	-3.9%	-24.8
Women	15.59	17.41	17.08	11.7	-1.9	-13.6
<i>Entry-level benefits coverage**</i>						
Health insurance	69.2%	70.6%	63.5%	1.4	-7.0	-8.4
Pension	45.1	54.6	49.3	9.6	-5.3	-14.9
<i>Employment rate**</i>						
All	87.8%	87.4%	85.5%	-0.4	-2.0	-1.5
<b>FAMILY INCOME AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>						
<b>Share living at home (ages 25-34)**</b>						
Male	15.4%	12.9%	13.7%	-2.5	0.8	3.3
Female	8.5	8.3	8.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
<b>Median family income (ages 25-34)**</b>						
All	\$44,336	\$49,769	\$46,878	12.3%	-5.8%	-18.1

\* Wages and income data are *percent* changes, all others are *percentage-point* changes.

\*\* Data available only through 2004.

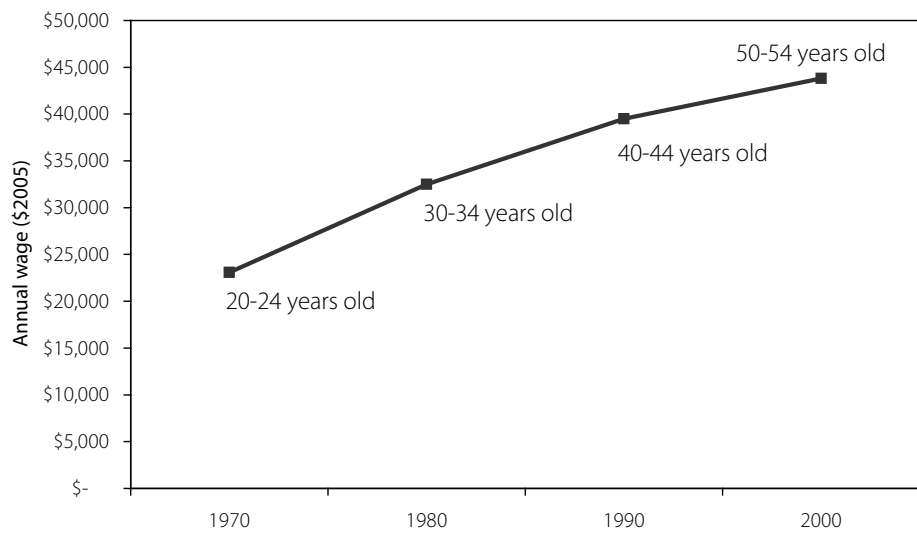
Source: Tables 1.7 and 3.21, Figures 3Q and 3R, analysis of CPS ORG and Census Bureau (2006).

Table 4 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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**Annual wages of “some college” workers who entered labor force in 1970**



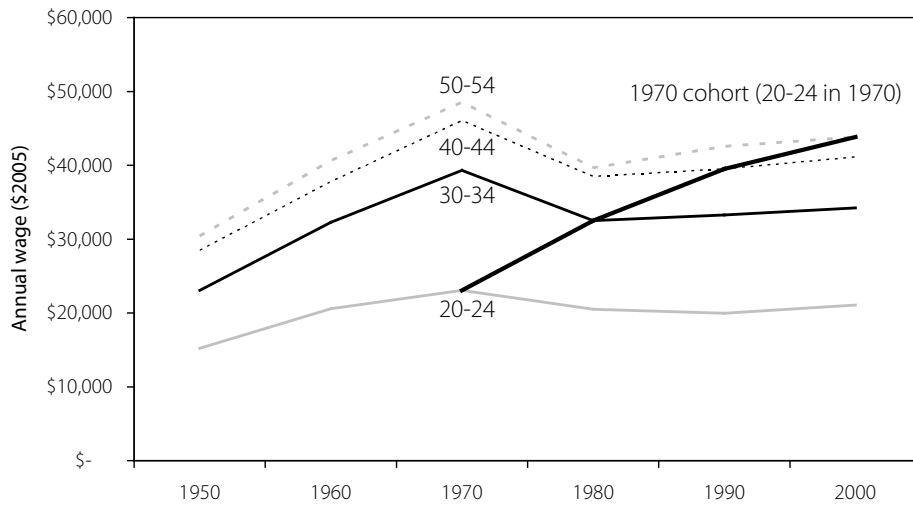
Source: Authors' analysis of PUMS data.

Figure F from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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**Annual wages of workers with some college attendance (less than a degree)  
by age, 1950-2000**



Source: Authors' analysis of PUMS data.

Figure G from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*.  
An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.



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**Annual earnings of 25-29-year-olds, by education, 1950-2000**

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Education	Annual earnings (\$2005)					
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
High school	\$18,382	\$25,242	\$30,903	\$25,396	\$24,873	\$25,944
Some college	20,172	27,221	33,550	27,194	27,733	29,180

Source: Authors' analysis of PUMS data.

Table 5 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Sylvia Allegretto, *The State of Working America 2006/2007*. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2007.

