

Together For US - Wage analysis

1 – <https://www.epi.org/publication/charting-wage-stagnation/>

2 – tbd

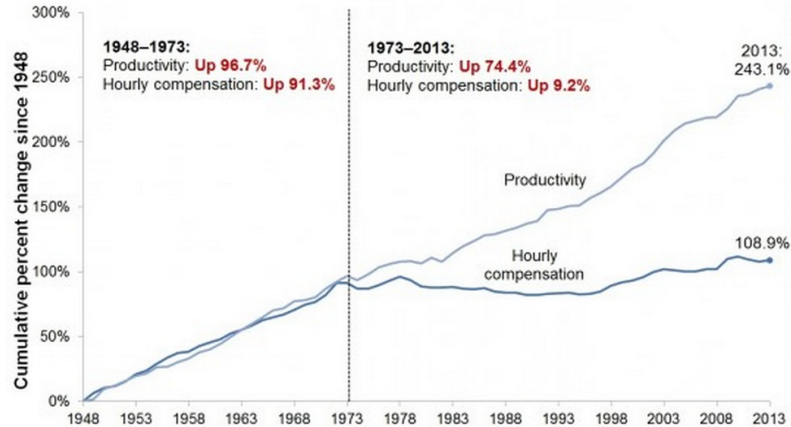
3 – tbd

4 – tbd

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Workers produced much more, but typical workers' pay lagged far behind

Disconnect between productivity and typical worker's compensation, 1948–2013



Note: Data are for compensation (wages and benefits) of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector and net productivity of the total economy. "Net productivity" is the growth of output of goods and services less depreciation per hour worked.

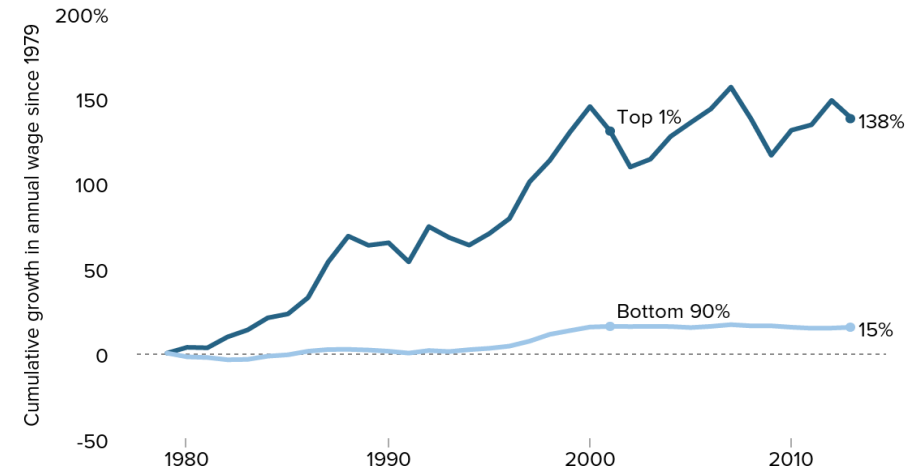
Source: EPI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Updated from Figure A in *Raising America's Pay: Why It's Our Central Economic Policy Challenge*

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When it comes to the pace of annual pay increases, the top 1% wage grew 138% since 1979, while wages for the bottom 90% grew 15%

Cumulative change in real annual wages, by wage group, 1979–2013



Source: EPI analysis of data from Kopczuk, Saez, and Song (2010) and Social Security Administration wage statistics

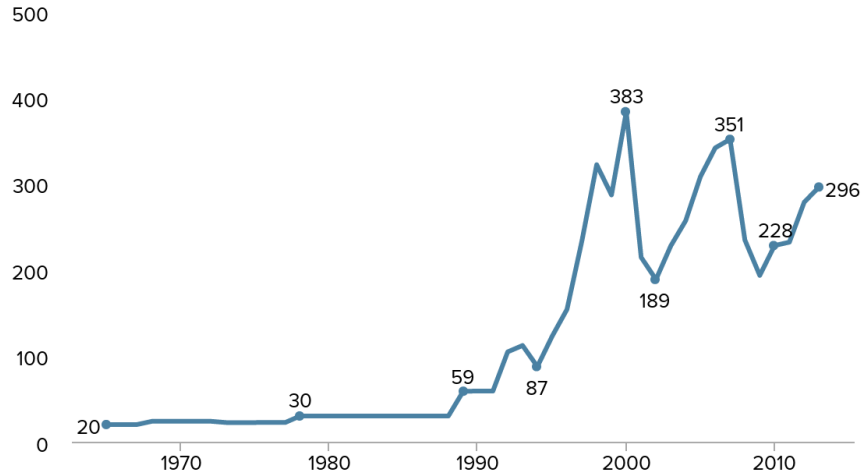
Reproduced from Figure F in *Raising America's Pay: Why It's Our Central Economic Policy Challenge*

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CEOs now make 296 times what a typical worker earns

CEO-to-worker compensation ratio, 1965–2013



Note: CEO annual compensation is computed using the "options realized" compensation series for CEOs at the top 350 U.S. firms ranked by sales. Typical worker compensation is average compensation of production/nonsupervisory workers in the key industries of the firms included in the sample.

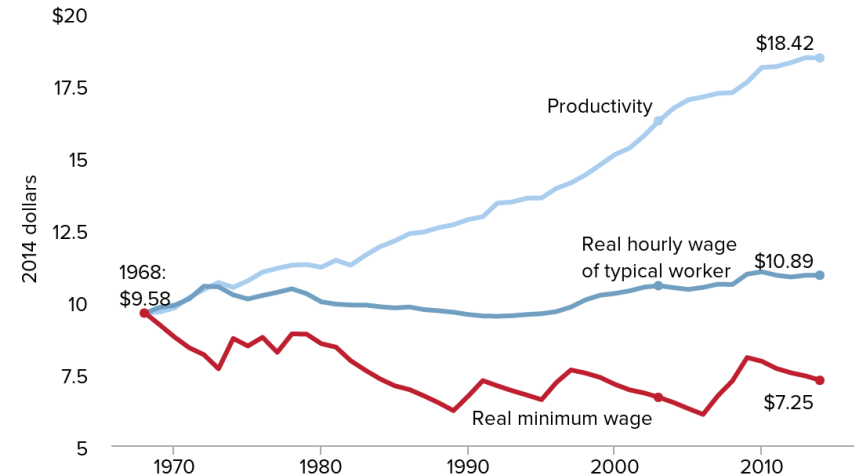
Source: EPI analysis of data from Compustat's ExecuComp database, Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis NIPA tables

Reproduced from Figure C in *CEO Pay Continues to Rise as Typical Workers Are Paid Less*

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The minimum wage would be over \$18 had it risen along with productivity

Real value of the federal minimum wage compared with its value had it grown at the rate of productivity and average hourly wages, 1968–2014



Note: Real average hourly wages are of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector, and productivity is net productivity of the total economy.

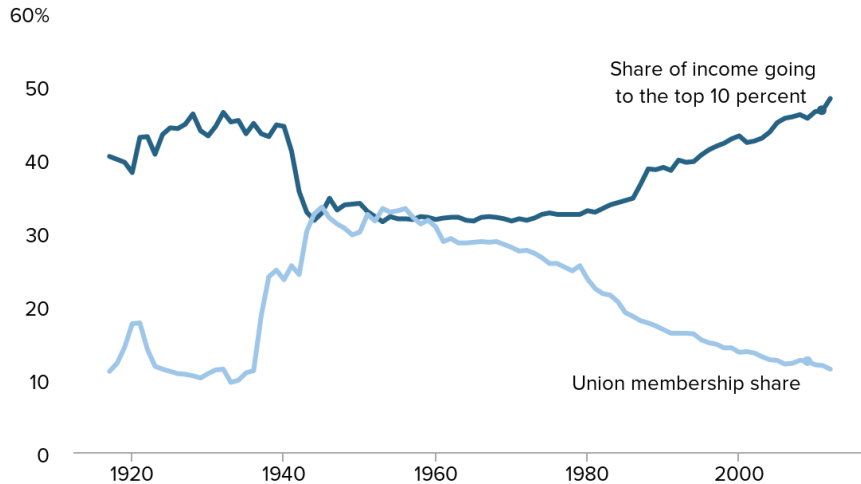
Source: EPI analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and Labor Wage and Hour Division

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Decline in union membership mirrors income gains of top 10%

Union membership and share of income going to the top 10%, 1917–2012



Source: Data on union density follow the composite series found in *Historical Statistics of the United States*, updated to 2012 from unionstats.com. Income inequality (share of income to top 10%) from Piketty and Saez, "Income Inequality in the United States, 1913-1998," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 118(1), 2003, 1–39. Updated and downloadable data, for this series and other countries, are available at [The World's Top Income Database](#). Updated September 2013.

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