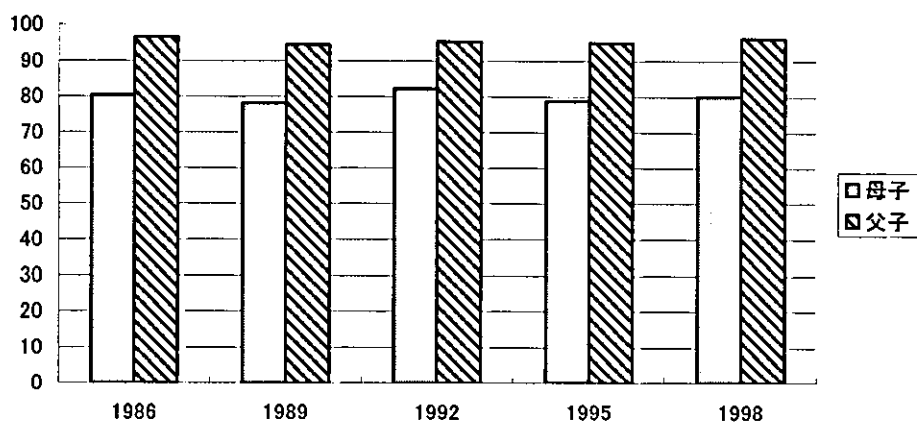


表11 親との同別居別、母子/父子家庭の個人収入の差

	1989	1992	1995	1998
親同居				
母子個人所得	123.67	184.39	167.27	164.17
父子個人所得	217.43	244.48	220.37	352.99
	**		**	**
親別居				
母子個人所得	227.56	243.98	258.34	249.92
父子個人所得	445.70	476.51	505.48	601.00
	**	**	**	**

注) **1%水準で有意な差、 *5%水準で有意な差

図7 母子世帯・父子世帯別個人収入に占める稼得収入の割合



厚生労働科学研究費補助金政策科学推進研究事業
「家族構造や就労形態等の変化に対応した社会保障のあり方に関する総合的研究」
分担研究報告書

Workshop on the Role of Social Security in the Era of Changing Family Structure and
Working Style with Special Reference on Income Distribution

分担研究者 大石亜希子 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所

研究要旨

海外から社会保障と所得分配研究の専門家を招聘して2005年1月7日に東京でワークショップを開催し、本研究事業の研究成果についてディスカッションを行った。

A 研究目的

本研究では、共働き世帯の増加といった就労形態の変化や、三世帯世帯の減少、親と同居する未婚成人の増加など家族構造の変化が所得分配に及ぼす影響を把握し、諸外国との比較を交えて格差を是正するための政策のあり方を明らかにする。

B 研究方法

海外から2名の専門家を招聘し、本研究事業の研究者とともに社会保障制度と所得分配について議論した。米コーネル大のR. バークハウザー教授は、長年に渡り、アメリカ合衆国政府の社会保障政策に関わる様々なプログラム委員を務めるかたわら、経済学界の重鎮として年金をはじめとした高齢者の所得保障政策、障害者福祉、母子家庭への福祉政策などについて顕著な研究業績を上げ、活発な政策提言を行っている。また、ドイツをはじめとした先進諸国の社会保障政策に詳しく、国際比較研究も多数、実施している。

もう1名、オランダ・エラスムス大のJ.

ネリッセン教授は、世代間移転や社会保障、高齢化問題について国際的に有名な学術雑誌に多数の顕著な業績を発表している気鋭の経済学者である。とくに生涯ベースでの税や社会保障の再分配効果について優れた論文を発表し、国際的な注目を浴びた。また、マイクロ・シミュレーションという政策分析手法について先駆的な業績を挙げている。さらに、オランダをはじめとして欧州諸国の社会保障政策に詳しく、国際比較研究も多数、実施している。

両教授の招聘によって、本研究課題の研究成果について専門的かつ建設的な助言や政策提言が得られることが期待できるとともに、国際的な観点から日本の社会保障政策の位置づけが可能となる。

C 研究結果 と D 考察

添付の要領にてワークショップを開催し、招聘した海外研究者からは以下の研究報告を得た。なお、日本側研究者の報告論文については、本報告書の一部として別の分担研究報告の中で掲載している。

(1) 「Income inequality in the 1990s: re-forging a lost relationship?」(Burkhauser 論文)では、1990年代におけるアメリカの所得格差の動向について分析した。その結果、1980年代の好況期よりも、1990年代の好況期において所得分配が平準化したこと、また、1990年代を通じて等価尺度調整済みの所得分布はおしなべて所得が高まる方向にシフトしたことが明らかになった。とくに、アフリカ系アメリカ人、母子世帯、生活保護世帯においてさえ、所得水準は向上したことが注目される。同様の方法で1990年代に欧州諸国についても分析すると、イギリスではアメリカと同様の傾向が観察されるのに対し、ドイツでは所得水準の低下と所得分布の悪化が観察される。

(2) 「The Impact of Various Policy Measures on Employment in the Netherlands」(Nelissen 論文)では、政策評価手法の一つとして、オランダに関するマイクロ・シミュレーション・モデルを開発している。とくに本研究では、最低賃金制度の見直しや社会保障制度、税制の変更が雇用に及ぼす影響をシミュレーションし、評価している。具体的には、①事業主に対する雇用補助金、②アメリカのような稼得税額控除 (earned income tax credit) の導入、③所得控除の充実、④生活扶助給付の削減、⑤最低賃金制度の見直し、⑥共働き夫婦に対する税控除の拡大、⑦児童手当の拡充、⑧保育費用助成の充実、⑨生活扶助給付と失業給付の所得制限の強化、⑩生活扶助および失業給付受給者への受給資格要件の厳格化、が雇用に及ぼす影響を分析している。

E 結論

日本の1990年代は不況のもとで所得分

布の悪化した時期であったが、アメリカにおいては空前の好況下であらゆる階層について所得水準が上昇した。福祉給付の受給者についても、就労率の上昇など好ましい変化がみとめられる。これについてBurkhauser教授は、1990年代における「福祉から就労へ」という福祉改革の成果と評価していた。しかしながら、ITブームの終焉した2000年以降はデータの上でもアメリカの所得格差の拡大傾向がみられ、福祉改革の評価は景気循環要因を除いた上で行う必要があるように思われる。

政策変更に対する人々の行動の変化をモデルに組み込んだマイクロ・シミュレーション・モデルの開発は日本ではまだ端緒にすぎたばかりであるが、Nelissen教授の報告からわかるように、非常に強力かつ有用な政策評価手段として今後のさらなる発展が望まれる。

F 健康危険情報

なし

G 研究発表

1. 論文発表
なし
2. 学会発表
なし

H 知的所有権の出願・登録状況

1. 特許取得
なし
2. 実用新案登録
なし
3. その他
なし

Workshop on the Role of Social Security
in the Era of Changing Family Structure and Working Style
with Special Reference on Income Distribution.

January 7th, 2005

Hotel Villa Fontaine Shiodome
Higasih-shinbashi 1-9-2
Minato-ku, Tokyo, 1050021
Japan

Morning Presentations

- 10:00-10:05 Opening Remarks
- 10:05-10:45 Income Inequality in the 1990s: Re-forging a Lost Relationship?
Richard Burkhauser (Cornell University)
- 10:45-11:25 Income Inequality and Redistribution Policies in Japan during the
1980s and 1990s
Takashi Oshio (Kobe University)
- 11:25-12:05 The Economic Position of Lone Parent Households in Japan
Akiko Oishi (NIPSS)
- 12:05-1:00 <Lunch Break>

Afternoon Presentations

- 1:00-1:40 The Impact of Various Policy Measures on Employment in the
Netherlands
Jan Nelissen (Erasmus University)
- 1:40-2:20 Tax Base and Effective Tax Rates of Personal Income Tax in Japan:
Evidence from a Microsimulation Survey
Eiji Tajika (Hitotsubashi University)
- 2:20-3:00 A Projection of the Japanese Socio-Demographic Structure Using A
Micro-simulation Model (INAHSIM)
Seiichi Inagaki (Farmers Pension Funds))

- 3:00-3:20 <Coffee Break>
- 3:20-4:00 Long-term Care Insurance and Precautionary Saving
Satoshi Shimizutani (Hitotsubashi University)
- 4:00-4:40 Benefits and Contributions in the Japanese Public Pension System
Using the Income Redistribution Survey 1999
Tetsuo Fukawa (NIPSS)
- 4:40 Closing Remarks

Note: Each session has 30 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion.

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INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE 1990s: RE-FORGING A LOST RELATIONSHIP?

Richard V. Burkhauser, Andrew Houtenville, and Ludmila Rovba
Cornell University

Kenneth A. Couch
University of Connecticut

Using data from March Current Population Surveys we find gains from economic growth over the 1990s business cycle (1989–2000) were more equitably distributed than over the 1980s business cycle (1979–1989) using summary inequality measures as well as kernel density estimations. The entire distribution of household size-adjusted income moved upwards in the 1990s with profound improvements for African Americans, single mothers, and those living in households receiving welfare. Most gains occurred over the growth period 1993–2000. Improvements in average income and income inequity over the latter period are reminiscent of gains seen in the first three decades after World War II.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Gini Trends, Kernel Density Estimations, Economic Well-Being

Introduction

Wage and income inequality are important measures of a country's social welfare. Measures of wage inequality are calculated at an individual level, but most workers live with others and share income. So while income inequality is also measured at the individual level, such measures require assumptions about the appropriate sharing unit and the degree that income is shared within the unit.¹

However, the trend in sharing unit size-adjusted income inequality in the United States, whether measured at the family or household level, has been similar to that of individual earnings since the 1960s (Karoly, 1992; Bradbury, 1996; Lynch, 2003; Burkhauser, Crews, Daly, and Jenkins, 1996; Burkhauser, Cutts, Daly, and Jenkins, 1999). The variance in the distribution of income narrowed through the middle of the 1970s but then widened throughout the 1980s.

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This paper extends the literature by examining the trend and dispersion of household size-adjusted incomes through the 1990s. In doing so, we recognize that both incomes and inequality vary over the business cycle. When we compare levels of income and inequality across the three peaks of the two business cycles that span the 1980s and 1990s (1979–1989–2000), we draw four conclusions.

First, average household size-adjusted income increased substantially over both the 1980s and 1990s, but inequality, which had widened throughout the business cycle of the 1980s, began narrowing during the long period of economic growth in the 1990s. Second, unlike the 1980s, the entire distribution of income shifted upward over the 1990s with little or no increase in overall inequality. Third, inequality narrowed within most lower-income subgroups and their average incomes rose relative to those of higher income groups in the 1990s. Fourth, the relationship between economic growth and income inequality over the 1990s was closer to what the United States population experienced during the decades following World War II than what was experienced in the 1970s and 1980s.

Literature Review

Over a typical business cycle, the United States experienced both rapid growth in average income and a decline in income inequality in the first three decades following World War II. The postwar era might be described as one characterized by prosperity distributed in a manner that equalized the living standards of Americans. It was not until the mid-1970s that increases in average income over a business cycle were accompanied by rising inequality (Dooley and Gottschalk, 1984; Parker, 1999). This prompted researchers to investigate this dramatic change in the relationship between income and inequality.

An early suspect was the oil embargo that occurred midway through the 1970s, raising energy prices and hastening the decline in energy-inefficient, large-scale manufacturing. As discussed in Chevan and Stokes (2000) and by Ginther and Lampani (2004) in this volume, subsequent evidence has downplayed the importance of this structural shift hypothesis. At a national level, the shift from manufacturing to service sector jobs has not been shown to be an important source of the change in labor earnings or income inequality in the 1980s. Many jobs in the service sector pay relatively high wages and yield earnings distributions similar to those found in manufacturing. Thus, as manufacturing declined and services increased, the net impact on the distribution of income was not large. However, economic restructuring does appear to help explain the income distribution experiences of some localities particularly in areas with little diversification in employment (Lynch, 2003; McLaughlin, 2002).

Household size-adjusted income is affected by changes in the individual earnings of household members as well as changes in household composition. Researchers first looked at the underlying sources of individual earnings variation: demographic shifts in labor supply, immigration, and changes in levels of education. And then they turned to the single most dramatic change in house-

hold composition—the rise in the prevalence of single mother households. These potential influences on income inequality will be discussed in turn.

The single most powerful factor affecting wage and income distributions over the past 50 years has been changes in the returns to education. Better educated and presumably higher skilled workers have always been able to command higher wages than lower-educated and less-skilled workers. But the premium better-educated workers have been able to command has varied over time (Juhn, Murphy, and Pierce, 1993). Couch and Daly (2004) provide historical evidence on this issue as well as a more thorough discussion of this literature in this volume.

The exact forces causing changes in this premium are in dispute. The leading explanation focuses on demographic trends. As baby boomers exited college in the late 1960s and 1970s, there was an initial increase in the supply of highly educated workers that reduced their relative pay and helped compress the distribution of both personal earnings and household income. This trend was reinforced by an immigration policy that gave preferences to highly educated workers. But a subsequent baby bust resulted in a decrease in the relative supply of college-educated workers, increasing the wages of highly skilled labor. This together with a shift in immigration policy toward accepting less skilled workers put downward pressure on the wages of workers at the bottom of the earnings distribution. This widened the difference in the earnings of high and low skilled workers (Dooley and Gottschalk, 1984). This explanation is consistent with the increased dispersion in inequality that began occurring in the 1970s despite growth in income and is also consistent with the end of the relationship between growth in average household income and decreasing inequality.

Education levels have also been examined as an explanation of trends in earnings inequality particularly as it applies to across group differences. In the 1960s, while a large proportion of U.S. workers had a high school education, a substantial proportion did not, especially non-whites. This dramatically changed, so that by the mid-1970s average educational attainment was greater, in large part because of reductions in the proportion of prime-age workers with less than a high school education. This substantially reduced inequality and brought the income of non-whites more in line with that of whites as discussed in this issue by Couch and Daly (2004). From the mid-1970s to the end of the 1980s, however, educational levels across groups were relatively stable and do not appear to have played a large role in reducing cross group inequality (Danziger and Gottschalk, 1987).

Nonetheless, when one moves away from cross group differences, average educational attainment continues to rise. This is represented in the proportion of workers who have more than a high school level of education versus those who do not. In 2000, the last year of our analysis, the proportion of workers aged 25–61 in the United States with more than a high school degree had risen secularly to a high of 56% while the share with less than a high school education had fallen to 12%. Rising attainment along with higher returns for those skill levels points to the continuing importance of education in the area of income inequality.

Restructuring, demographic shifts, and educational levels, among other factors, all affected the wages of individuals. In that direct way, they also affected the income of the households in which these individuals live. But an even more important change occurred over this period with respect to household income, in part related to changes in individual behavior within households and in part related to how individuals form households. Prior to the mid-1970s, although the prevalence of single mother households was rising, the vast majority of children lived in two-parent households. As female labor force participation began to increase, prior to the mid-1970s, this especially brought new income into lower income households—both single-mother and two-parent.

Over time, the share of the population living in households with children aged 17 and below has fallen, but the percentage of those households headed by a single mother has increased from 17.4% in 1979 to 21.6% in 2000. At the same time, female labor force participation has increased for all types of households and women in upper income households have become much more likely to work. Thus, since the mid-1970s, the change in household structure along with the increased participation of women in the labor market has served to widen the distribution of household income in the United States (Karoly and Burtless, 1995; Bradbury, 1996; Bishop et al., 1997; Cancian and Reed, 1999; Chevan and Stokes, 2000).

When inequality widens, it means that incomes are more spread out. As inequality has risen, a related topic that has received much attention is whether the increased dispersion has been associated with a movement of households out of the middle of the income distribution into the lower tail. Most research on family or household size-adjusted income use a single value to quantify dispersion over the entire distribution. Some studies focus on the variance of income, some take the ratio of income at the ninetieth and tenth percentiles to gauge the spread, and others use measures such as the Gini coefficient.

None of these measures reveal what is happening throughout the distribution. For this purpose, it is instructive to actually look at pictures of the density. Researchers, who have taken this approach, report that over the 1980s, income inequality widened as the mass of people in the middle of the distribution slid toward both the upper and lower tails of the distribution. However, the number of persons experiencing an increase in their household or family size-adjusted income greatly exceeded those experiencing a decline. Those at the bottom of the distribution were disproportionately public welfare recipients. The real value of public in-cash welfare benefits declined over the 1980s and explains much of the downward movement of those with relatively low incomes (Burkhauser, Crews, Daly, and Jenkins, 1996; Burkhauser, Cutts, Daly, and Jenkins, 1999).

Data

We use the March *Current Population Annual Demographic Survey* (CPS) from 1980 through 2001 to calculate the household size-adjusted income of individuals living in households. There have been two major business cycles over this period. While we use data from all years, we focus most of our com-

parisons on 1979, 1989, and 2000, each of which is a business cycle peak year. By examining those specific years, we implicitly control for the state of the business cycle. Following others, we use the CPS household definition to define the sharing unit for our population and also assume that household income is equally shared (Burkhauser et al., 1999).

Income from each source (e.g., wages and salaries, interest, etc.) in the CPS is top coded and those individuals with income above the top coding threshold are assigned a top coded value. Since the nominal income of the population rises each year, the share of the income distribution that is affected by top coding changes. This is also the case when the Census Bureau periodically changes the nominal value of the top codes. As a result, measures of inequality which require all observations, such as the Gini, are more likely to be influenced by top coding decisions than are percentile-based measures such as the 90/10 ratio which are only affected to the degree that top codes in some of the sources affect those whose total income is below the relevant comparison quintile.

To address this issue, we impose consistent top coding solutions on each source of income, and sum over each of these sources to generate our measure of an individual's income in a given year. We do this by top coding income at the same percentile of the income distribution from that source for all years. That is, we determine in which year the largest portion (lowest percentile) of the income distribution from that source was affected by this censoring, then top code all years to reflect that portion. We do this for each source of income. In this way, all sources of income are consistently top coded at the same point in the distribution in all years. (See the Appendix for a more detailed discussion of this process and a table showing the income sources, share of the population affected by the top code and the most constrained year.)²

In order to control for differences in the number of people living in a household and hence the share of household income they control, it is important to take into consideration economies of scale associated with joint residence. How much sharing of income occurs among household members is a matter of some debate, as is the economies of scale associated with shared living within household. The literature on the appropriate returns to scale in household consumption does not provide a single universally agreed on value. Operationally, it has been shown that measures of levels and trends in inequality are not very sensitive to reasonable alternative scale economy assumptions; however, levels of overall income and the relative incomes of groups within the population are sensitive to the assumption made about household economies of scale. Larger households are measured as better off, and survivors experience larger falls in measured household size-adjusted income following the death of their spouse, the higher returns to scale are assumed to be (Burkhauser, Smeeding, and Merz, 1996; Burkhauser, Giles, Lillard, and Schwarze, 2003). Here we have adopted a commonly used procedure within the literature (Karoly and Burtless, 1995) to estimate size-adjusted income to reflect economies of scale by assuming income is spread equally across household members.³

In our sample we measure the household size-adjusted income of all people residing in households in the CPS. We are also interested in the income and income inequality of sub-populations in this sample. We compare all men and

women, older (65 and over) and younger persons (aged 64 and younger), single mothers and mothers in two-parent households with a child aged 17 or younger, all those living or not living in a household receiving welfare payments, and working-age people (aged 25 to 61) without a high school education, with a high school education only, and with more than a high school education.

Trends in Income and Income Inequality 1979–2000

It is now well established that inequality rose in the mid-1970s and 1980s along with average income. In this section we focus on how income and income inequality changed over two complete business cycles that spanned the 1980s and 1990s. In the tables below we report trends in mean and median household size-adjusted income along with two standard measures of inequality: a) the ratio of the ninetieth and tenth percentile (90–10 ratio) of the distribution of household size-adjusted income; b) the Gini coefficient.

Table 1 documents the ebb and flow of the business cycle of the 1980s with income falling from 1979 through 1982 and then rising through 1989.⁴ A similar pattern of decline from 1989 through 1993 followed by continuous growth through 2000 marks the business cycle of the 1990s. The rise in inequality that occurred over the 1980s is well established. Not only did inequality increase as the economy went into recession, but inequality continued to grow over the long period of economic growth between 1982 and 1989.

What is less widely reported is how this relationship between rising average income and income inequality changed in the 1990s. While inequality continued to grow as the economy moved into recession at the beginning of the decade, from 1993 to 2000, the growth period following the recession, real average (mean) household size-adjusted income increased over these seven years by \$4,497, while inequality fell by 2% (measured by the Gini coefficient) or by 10% (measured by the 90–10 ratio).

The widening of household income inequality, which we observe in Table 1 for the decade of the 1980s, also occurred within many demographic groupings. In Tables 2 through 7 we focus on some of these groups: men and women, older and younger people, women with minor children by marital status, those living in a household that receives welfare, and working age persons with different levels of educational attainment.

In all seven tables, inequality widened between 1979 and 1989, whether measured by the 90–10 ratio or the Gini coefficient. Just as inequality widened over the entire business cycle of the 1980s for all individuals, it also widened for each of the subgroups we considered. Importantly, this increase in income inequality occurred both as average income declined between 1979 and 1982 and as average income increased between 1982 and 1989; i.e., inequality increased monotonically across the entire business cycle of the 1980s.

We have already established that the aggregate experience of the 1990s was different than the 1980s in that inequality fell during the growth period of the business cycle much as it had in the postwar experience of the United States. Now, we consider the experiences of these same subgroups in the 1990s relative to the 1980s as well as during the growth period from 1993–2000.

TABLE 1

**Household Size-Adjusted Income in the Total United States Population:
1979 to 2000 (2000 dollars)**

Year	Mean Income	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient
1979	28,697	25,195	6.351	0.352
1980	27,256	23,944	6.550	0.353
1981	27,083	23,366	6.766	0.365
1982	27,087	23,146	7.430	0.375
1983	27,531	23,426	7.525	0.379
1984	28,810	24,222	7.534	0.384
1985	29,258	24,607	7.608	0.383
1986	30,341	25,505	7.770	0.385
1987	30,955	26,243	7.859	0.385
1988	31,195	26,201	7.883	0.386
1989	31,708	26,597	7.719	0.387
1990	30,820	25,855	7.784	0.385
1991	30,140	25,284	7.941	0.387
1992	29,969	25,161	8.132	0.390
1993	29,837	24,625	8.522	0.395
1994	30,385	25,085	8.236	0.394
1995	31,136	25,489	8.046	0.398
1996	31,565	25,846	8.129	0.399
1997	32,538	26,570	8.189	0.401
1998	33,141	27,485	7.972	0.392
1999	34,125	28,112	7.724	0.392
2000	34,334	28,500	7.656	0.387

Source: Authors' computations from the March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

Table 2 shows that the household size-adjusted income of the average woman rose over each of the two business cycles, both absolutely and relative to the average man. This reduced between sex income inequality over the entire period but especially in the 1990s. This basic finding is consistent with that of Jacobsen (2004) who provides a more detailed examination of gender inequality in this volume. Inequality within the population of women rose in the 1980s but remained about the same in the 1990s with a major decline over the growth period 1993–2000 offsetting increases earlier in the decade. This reduced the growth of inequality in the 1990s relative to the 1980s. The income of the average man also rose over the entire period. Like women, men's income inequality rose continuously until 1993 and then fell. Over the entire 1990s business cycle men experienced substantial increases in average income but little change in income inequality. This also reduced the growth of inequality in the 1990s relative to the 1980s.

Table 3 shows that the household size-adjusted income of the average Afri-

TABLE 2

Household Size-Adjusted Income in the Total United States Population: 1979 to 2000 (2000 dollars), by Sex									
Year	Females				Males				
	Mean Income (1)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Mean Income (2)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Ratio (1)/(2)
1979	27,494	24,006	6.801	0.360	29,976	26,436	5.879	0.342	0.917
1980	26,105	22,894	6.876	0.360	28,481	25,056	6.067	0.345	0.917
1981	25,892	22,291	7.116	0.371	28,351	24,621	6.355	0.358	0.913
1982	26,033	22,183	7.680	0.381	28,208	24,196	7.004	0.368	0.923
1983	26,462	22,434	7.839	0.385	28,667	24,543	7.133	0.372	0.923
1984	27,762	23,219	7.868	0.390	29,923	25,212	7.066	0.377	0.928
1985	28,120	23,588	7.978	0.389	30,463	25,709	7.095	0.376	0.923
1986	29,090	24,333	8.176	0.392	31,666	26,814	7.257	0.376	0.919
1987	29,821	25,051	8.287	0.392	32,154	27,273	7.329	0.377	0.927
1988	30,018	25,166	8.257	0.392	32,439	27,330	7.340	0.379	0.925
1989	30,421	25,466	8.078	0.393	33,073	27,823	7.216	0.380	0.920
1990	29,684	24,747	8.319	0.393	32,024	26,901	7.238	0.377	0.927
1991	28,978	24,185	8.433	0.395	31,369	26,454	7.343	0.378	0.924
1992	28,781	24,073	8.559	0.397	31,223	26,309	7.572	0.381	0.922
1993	28,658	23,421	8.950	0.404	31,079	26,073	7.827	0.386	0.922
1994	29,144	23,817	8.705	0.402	31,689	26,423	7.701	0.386	0.920
1995	29,903	24,215	8.358	0.405	32,432	26,717	7.583	0.390	0.922
1996	30,306	24,545	8.594	0.408	32,881	27,258	7.657	0.390	0.922
1997	31,348	25,307	8.678	0.409	33,783	27,831	7.545	0.391	0.928
1998	31,843	26,175	8.375	0.400	34,505	28,836	7.472	0.383	0.923
1999	32,859	26,860	8.103	0.398	35,454	29,434	7.420	0.385	0.927
2000	33,202	27,365	7.994	0.394	35,522	29,698	7.295	0.380	0.935

Source: Authors' computations from the March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

can American increased over each of the two business cycles. In the 1990s, their average incomes rose dramatically relative to those of other households. Inequality within the black population rose in the 1980s but fell dramatically in the 1990s, especially over the growth years 1993–2000. The income of the average non-black rose over the entire period but income inequality within this population also rose over both the 1980s and 1990s, although even in this population inequality fell between 1993 and 2000.

Table 4 shows that the household size-adjusted income of the average older person (aged 65 and older) increased over each of the two business cycles but especially in the 1980s. These average gains outpaced those of younger men in the 1980s, leading to a substantial increase in the relative income of older to younger persons. But much more rapid gains by younger men in the 1990s almost completely offset these relative gains over the 1990s. Inequality within the older population grew in the 1980s but fell over the 1990s. The average younger person's income rose over both business cycles, as did their within

TABLE 3

**Household Size-Adjusted Income in the Total United States Population:
1979 to 2000 (2000 dollars), by Race**

Year	Black				Non-Black				Ratio (1)/(2)
	Mean Income (1)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Mean Income (2)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	
1979	18,554	14,947	8.330	0.404	30,020	26,494	5.678	0.339	0.618
1980	17,688	14,393	8.464	0.400	28,511	25,147	5.843	0.341	0.620
1981	17,118	13,721	8.805	0.407	28,405	24,663	6.069	0.353	0.603
1982	16,856	13,603	9.175	0.418	28,452	24,510	6.557	0.363	0.592
1983	17,299	13,695	9.772	0.425	28,905	24,826	6.726	0.366	0.598
1984	18,166	14,138	10.436	0.430	30,248	25,564	6.741	0.372	0.601
1985	18,847	14,736	10.613	0.424	30,661	25,889	6.866	0.372	0.615
1986	19,439	15,401	11.302	0.432	31,820	26,962	6.950	0.372	0.611
1987	19,846	15,502	11.598	0.440	32,470	27,589	6.980	0.372	0.611
1988	20,277	15,490	11.837	0.440	32,697	27,656	6.979	0.373	0.620
1989	20,570	16,107	11.524	0.437	33,251	27,997	6.865	0.375	0.619
1990	20,222	15,942	12.171	0.437	32,294	27,128	6.899	0.373	0.626
1991	19,668	15,283	12.486	0.443	31,606	26,630	7.015	0.374	0.622
1992	19,412	14,724	13.473	0.452	31,465	26,578	7.150	0.376	0.617
1993	19,606	14,598	13.218	0.456	31,298	26,177	7.470	0.382	0.626
1994	20,880	16,084	12.404	0.445	31,753	26,447	7.430	0.383	0.658
1995	20,864	16,339	11.021	0.434	32,605	26,823	7.412	0.388	0.640
1996	21,229	16,364	10.954	0.435	33,037	27,315	7.462	0.389	0.643
1997	22,144	17,525	10.491	0.427	34,028	27,897	7.509	0.392	0.651
1998	22,764	17,680	10.748	0.431	34,633	28,948	7.328	0.382	0.657
1999	24,742	19,556	10.474	0.430	35,472	29,442	7.253	0.383	0.698
2000	24,627	19,713	9.626	0.417	35,731	29,910	7.219	0.379	0.689

Source: Authors' computations from the March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

group inequality over the 1980s. But their within group inequality fell in the 1990s, especially between 1993 and 2000.

Table 5 shows that the household size-adjusted income of the average single mother with a child aged 17 and younger rose modestly in the 1980s and hence fell substantially relative to the average mother in a two-parent household with such a child. In the 1990s, the absolute income of both these groups rose substantially, but the relative increase was much greater for single mothers. By 2000, the relative income of these two groups was approximately the same as in 1979. This dramatic increase in the relative income of single mothers to mothers in two-parent households began during the growth years of the 1990s and continued after the passage of welfare reform (Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act) in 1996.⁵

Income inequality within this population of single mothers rose in the 1980s and continued to do so until 1993, as did income inequality within this population of mothers in two-parent households. Income inequality has fallen since

TABLE 4

Year	65 and Older				64 and Younger				
	Mean	Median	90/10	Gini	Mean	Median	90/10	Gini	Ratio
	Income	Income	Percent	Coefficient	Income	Income	Percent	Coefficient	(1)/(2)
1979	21,216	16,069	6.081	0.391	29,611	26,372	6.141	0.342	0.716
1980	21,094	15,766	6.109	0.394	28,014	24,992	6.377	0.344	0.753
1981	21,838	16,212	6.303	0.402	27,738	24,326	6.712	0.358	0.787
1982	22,862	17,004	6.371	0.407	27,621	23,991	7.520	0.369	0.828
1983	22,993	17,617	6.227	0.394	28,112	24,273	7.714	0.375	0.818
1984	24,478	18,169	6.321	0.404	29,370	24,959	7.735	0.380	0.833
1985	24,151	18,365	6.201	0.399	29,925	25,521	7.799	0.379	0.807
1986	24,932	18,859	6.431	0.404	31,059	26,569	7.939	0.380	0.803
1987	24,855	18,929	6.444	0.402	31,772	27,273	7.950	0.380	0.782
1988	25,252	18,840	6.639	0.408	31,999	27,293	7.987	0.380	0.789
1989	25,988	19,082	6.708	0.418	32,491	27,778	7.759	0.380	0.800
1990	25,928	19,418	6.698	0.413	31,495	26,689	7.870	0.379	0.823
1991	24,848	18,909	6.377	0.406	30,875	26,325	8.152	0.382	0.805
1992	24,366	18,324	6.271	0.406	30,746	26,273	8.341	0.384	0.792
1993	24,445	18,313	6.405	0.406	30,565	25,747	8.784	0.391	0.800
1994	24,641	18,182	6.331	0.406	31,165	26,280	8.521	0.390	0.791
1995	25,598	18,821	6.176	0.409	31,891	26,554	8.284	0.394	0.803
1996	25,844	18,913	6.465	0.412	32,343	27,050	8.369	0.395	0.799
1997	26,991	19,570	6.664	0.42	33,290	27,660	8.383	0.395	0.811
1998	26,758	19,960	6.569	0.403	34,007	28,640	8.150	0.388	0.787
1999	27,322	20,399	6.577	0.403	35,046	29,431	7.850	0.387	0.780
2000	26,728	20,191	6.586	0.405	35,367	29,902	7.670	0.381	0.756

Source: Authors' computations from March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

then in this single mother population but remained about the same in this mother in two-parent household population.

Table 6 shows that the household size-adjusted income of the average person living in a household that received welfare benefits fell in the 1980s. The decline in the real value of welfare benefits explains most of the decline both absolutely and relative to the rest of the population. There has been a dramatic turnaround in this population's fortunes in the 1990s. Their average income has dramatically increased both absolutely and relative to the rest of the population and in 2000 their relative income was higher than at any other time over the previous 20 years. Income inequality among this population rose in the 1980s but dropped modestly over the 1990s. Inequality among households not receiving welfare payments rose over both business cycles but less in the 1990s.

Table 7 focuses on the income and income distribution of working-age people (aged 25–61) with different levels of educational attainment. The dramatic returns to education found in the literature for the 1980s is reaffirmed here. The average person with less than a high school education experienced a small de-

TABLE 5

**Household Size-Adjusted Income in the United States: 1979 to 2000
(2000 dollars), Single Mothers and Mothers in Two-Parent Households
with a Child Aged 17 or Younger**

Year	Single Mothers				Mothers in Two-Parent Households				
	Mean Income (1)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Mean Income (2)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Ratio (1)/(2)
1979	14,008	11,417	8.495	0.402	28,882	26,595	4.313	0.293	0.485
1980	13,283	10,530	8.207	0.410	27,153	25,042	4.522	0.296	0.489
1981	13,006	10,398	8.591	0.414	26,826	24,450	4.795	0.309	0.485
1982	12,479	9,279	9.561	0.437	26,718	24,107	5.217	0.323	0.467
1983	12,477	9,384	10.065	0.438	27,163	24,235	5.421	0.331	0.459
1984	12,954	9,814	10.111	0.439	28,598	25,290	5.38	0.333	0.453
1985	13,359	9,956	10.284	0.448	29,141	25,714	5.348	0.334	0.458
1986	13,390	9,503	11.264	0.456	30,452	26,812	5.316	0.333	0.440
1987	14,219	10,073	11.771	0.463	31,062	27,424	5.321	0.333	0.458
1988	13,881	10,253	11.825	0.457	31,119	27,574	5.331	0.331	0.446
1989	14,697	10,888	11.726	0.458	31,377	27,796	5.416	0.332	0.468
1990	13,926	10,236	10.972	0.451	30,567	26,797	5.528	0.332	0.456
1991	13,749	9,903	12.015	0.456	30,104	26,800	5.578	0.332	0.457
1992	13,472	9,912	11.877	0.461	30,333	27,017	5.65	0.333	0.444
1993	13,246	9,660	11.057	0.458	30,636	26,971	6.082	0.343	0.432
1994	14,261	10,453	11.444	0.455	31,110	27,538	5.936	0.341	0.458
1995	15,142	11,243	10.791	0.447	32,446	28,062	5.75	0.35	0.467
1996	14,646	11,164	10.616	0.445	32,749	28,266	5.843	0.348	0.447
1997	15,503	11,803	11.838	0.457	33,750	29,077	5.789	0.349	0.459
1998	15,726	12,193	11.021	0.437	34,383	29,995	5.777	0.345	0.457
1999	16,863	12,916	11.792	0.444	35,309	30,699	5.844	0.344	0.478
2000	17,370	13,725	9.818	0.422	36,016	31,300	5.782	0.342	0.482

Source: Authors' computations from March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

cline in average household size-adjusted income over the 1980s and almost no gains thereafter. Average (mean) household size-adjusted income for this group at the peak of the 1990s business cycle in 2000 was \$20,007, less than the 1979 peak year level of \$20,654. The average income of this group fell precipitously relative to those with more than a high school education in the 1980s. It was still at this same low level in 2000 but did rise marginally between 1993 and 2000. Income inequality rose within this population in the 1980s but has fallen slightly in the 1990s.

Those with a high school education have not fared much better over the two business cycles. The average household size-adjusted income of those with a high school education has remained at about the same level over each of the three peaks of the 1980s and 1990s business cycles. It was \$30,665 in 1979, \$30,897 in 1989 and \$30,519 in 2000. These two lower education level populations are the only populations considered in this paper whose average income was lower in 2000 than in 1979. The average income of the high school education only population also fell precipitously relative to those with a higher education in the 1980s and remained at about that same low level in the 1990s.

TABLE 6

Year	Welfare Benefits				No Welfare Benefits				Ratio (1)/(2)
	Mean Income (1)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Mean Income (2)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	
1979	12,435	8,998	7.021	0.405	30,350	26,777	5.218	0.330	0.410
1980	11,419	8,320	6.551	0.400	28,907	25,479	5.320	0.330	0.395
1981	11,049	8,010	6.605	0.407	28,745	25,009	5.499	0.343	0.384
1982	9,961	6,927	6.617	0.414	28,765	24,827	5.864	0.352	0.346
1983	10,123	6,902	7.642	0.430	29,256	25,138	5.978	0.355	0.346
1984	10,295	7,053	7.739	0.434	30,682	25,958	5.925	0.359	0.336
1985	11,120	7,363	8.219	0.442	31,095	26,361	5.974	0.359	0.358
1986	11,265	7,405	8.694	0.452	32,247	27,389	6.097	0.361	0.349
1987	10,914	7,184	8.968	0.458	32,856	27,899	6.151	0.361	0.332
1988	11,059	7,274	8.798	0.451	33,084	27,972	6.282	0.363	0.334
1989	11,816	7,847	9.212	0.455	33,602	28,393	6.255	0.364	0.352
1990	11,548	7,731	9.033	0.453	32,824	27,693	6.157	0.361	0.352
1991	11,063	7,522	9.235	0.448	32,311	27,334	6.142	0.360	0.342
1992	11,660	7,822	9.559	0.463	32,111	27,332	6.311	0.363	0.363
1993	11,621	7,934	9.037	0.453	32,046	26,918	6.544	0.369	0.363
1994	11,721	8,087	8.718	0.451	32,441	27,244	6.481	0.370	0.361
1995	12,579	8,742	8.562	0.444	33,186	27,585	6.546	0.376	0.379
1996	12,345	8,626	8.610	0.437	33,544	27,827	6.713	0.378	0.368
1997	12,665	8,675	9.545	0.452	34,311	28,188	6.797	0.382	0.369
1998	13,201	8,983	9.544	0.452	34,690	29,039	6.829	0.376	0.381
1999	14,722	10,339	8.867	0.442	35,564	29,618	6.915	0.378	0.414
2000	14,756	10,586	8.925	0.439	35,602	29,796	6.907	0.375	0.414

Source: Authors' computations from March CPS Annual Demographic Files.
 Note: Welfare benefits include: income from Supplemental Security Income and Public Assistance.

Income inequality among those with a high school education rose in the 1980s and the 1990s.

Those with more than a high school education experienced substantial increases in average income over the 1980s and modest increases over the 1990s, although their average income rose dramatically over the period 1993–2000. Income inequality within this population rose in both the 1980s and 1990s.

Table 8 shows how the size of the subpopulations discussed in Tables 2 through 7 changed between 1979 and 2000. This provides one more indication of the influence of these groups on average income and income distribution. There was little change in the share of females in the population and only a modest rise in the share of African Americans and older persons in the population, most of which occurred in the 1980s. But there were substantial changes in the shares of the other subpopulations. Members of welfare households made up 9.2% of the population in 1979 and this share dropped modestly to 8.7 in 1989

TABLE 7
Household Size-Adjusted Income of Working Age United States Population (Aged 25-61):
1979 to 2000 (2000 dollars), by Education

Year	Less Than High School					High School					More than High School				
	Mean Income (1)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Ratio (1)/(3)	Mean Income (2)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Ratio (1)/(3)	Mean Income (3)	Median Income	90/10 Percent Ratio	Gini Coefficient	Ratio (2)/(3)
1979	20,654	17,173	6.308	0.368	0.524	30,665	27,774	4.695	0.308	0.778	39,405	35,230	4.609	0.312	0.778
1980	19,421	16,048	6.193	0.369	0.517	29,039	26,203	4.87	0.312	0.772	37,600	33,991	4.640	0.308	0.772
1981	19,055	15,689	6.129	0.371	0.502	28,399	25,489	5.104	0.324	0.748	37,969	33,598	5.081	0.325	0.748
1982	18,445	15,152	6.279	0.375	0.480	27,999	25,061	5.398	0.332	0.729	38,429	33,831	5.047	0.329	0.729
1983	18,739	15,128	6.616	0.383	0.480	28,126	24,972	5.497	0.334	0.720	39,054	34,685	5.159	0.327	0.720
1984	19,610	15,920	6.522	0.385	0.482	29,317	25,730	5.557	0.34	0.720	40,696	35,116	5.240	0.339	0.720
1985	19,394	15,710	6.619	0.385	0.467	29,258	25,760	5.597	0.339	0.705	41,528	36,000	5.305	0.335	0.705
1986	19,775	15,966	6.791	0.388	0.457	29,966	26,506	5.578	0.337	0.693	43,244	37,560	5.302	0.336	0.693
1987	20,142	16,097	7.125	0.395	0.460	30,475	26,879	5.565	0.339	0.695	43,821	38,258	5.202	0.334	0.695
1988	19,807	15,826	6.893	0.390	0.448	30,524	26,761	5.686	0.342	0.690	44,224	38,407	5.172	0.333	0.690
1989	19,990	15,719	6.831	0.394	0.445	30,897	27,041	5.657	0.343	0.687	44,944	38,890	5.229	0.337	0.687
1990	19,190	15,614	6.744	0.386	0.439	29,945	26,269	5.663	0.342	0.686	43,683	37,887	5.099	0.334	0.686
1991	18,421	14,892	6.942	0.391	0.440	28,809	25,284	5.677	0.342	0.688	41,895	36,494	5.276	0.336	0.688
1992	17,956	14,527	6.733	0.389	0.433	28,093	24,808	5.874	0.345	0.677	41,487	36,062	5.431	0.339	0.677
1993	17,630	14,150	6.795	0.390	0.431	27,811	24,085	6.082	0.352	0.680	40,882	35,572	5.736	0.345	0.680
1994	17,895	14,225	6.927	0.393	0.435	28,309	24,350	6.057	0.356	0.689	41,101	35,540	5.681	0.346	0.689
1995	18,279	14,584	6.634	0.390	0.435	28,847	24,656	5.799	0.354	0.687	41,996	35,868	5.871	0.354	0.687
1996	18,717	14,685	6.616	0.399	0.438	29,005	24,856	5.927	0.356	0.679	42,717	36,443	5.937	0.354	0.679
1997	19,057	14,867	6.931	0.404	0.434	29,659	25,450	5.941	0.359	0.676	43,887	37,113	5.948	0.357	0.676
1998	19,254	15,240	6.748	0.393	0.434	30,023	26,078	6.062	0.353	0.677	44,328	38,120	5.795	0.346	0.677
1999	19,496	15,646	6.342	0.384	0.429	30,588	26,269	6.020	0.356	0.674	45,407	39,210	5.812	0.348	0.674
2000	20,007	16,071	6.449	0.389	0.444	30,519	26,269	5.981	0.352	0.677	45,059	38,905	5.847	0.347	0.677

Source: Authors' computations from March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

TABLE 8
Shares of Sub-Populations in the Total United States Population: 1979 to 2000

Year	Female	African American	Over 65	Welfare Benefits	One-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Mothers	Education* Less than High School	Education* High School	Education* More than High School
1979	0.515	0.115	0.109	0.092	0.041	0.194	0.239	0.401	0.360
1980	0.516	0.116	0.110	0.094	0.041	0.191	0.229	0.408	0.363
1981	0.516	0.117	0.111	0.094	0.043	0.185	0.218	0.408	0.373
1982	0.515	0.118	0.112	0.089	0.042	0.183	0.210	0.403	0.388
1983	0.515	0.118	0.113	0.090	0.042	0.181	0.199	0.407	0.394
1984	0.515	0.119	0.115	0.092	0.043	0.178	0.192	0.405	0.404
1985	0.514	0.119	0.115	0.092	0.043	0.178	0.185	0.405	0.410
1986	0.514	0.119	0.117	0.091	0.043	0.176	0.179	0.406	0.415
1987	0.514	0.120	0.118	0.087	0.043	0.174	0.177	0.403	0.420
1988	0.514	0.121	0.119	0.086	0.043	0.172	0.171	0.398	0.431
1989	0.515	0.122	0.120	0.087	0.044	0.171	0.164	0.398	0.437
1990	0.514	0.122	0.121	0.094	0.045	0.169	0.160	0.397	0.443
1991	0.514	0.123	0.122	0.102	0.046	0.167	0.153	0.364	0.483
1992	0.513	0.124	0.122	0.105	0.047	0.167	0.145	0.355	0.500
1993	0.513	0.125	0.119	0.108	0.049	0.169	0.143	0.344	0.513
1994	0.513	0.126	0.120	0.099	0.048	0.167	0.137	0.338	0.525
1995	0.513	0.125	0.120	0.099	0.049	0.165	0.139	0.334	0.526
1996	0.511	0.125	0.120	0.093	0.049	0.164	0.136	0.335	0.529
1997	0.512	0.125	0.120	0.082	0.047	0.163	0.131	0.333	0.536
1998	0.512	0.126	0.119	0.072	0.048	0.160	0.127	0.328	0.545
1999	0.512	0.126	0.119	0.069	0.046	0.160	0.121	0.324	0.554
2000	0.512	0.126	0.120	0.061	0.044	0.159	0.120	0.319	0.561

Source: Authors' computations from March CPS Annual Demographic Files.

*Sample population is limited to those aged 25-61.

TABLE 9

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Difference in Sample Populations				
Group	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Statistic			
	Comparison Years			
	1979 versus 1989	1989 versus 2000	1979 versus 2000	
Total Population	5.550	3.100	5.750	
Black	2.425	2.750	4.975	
Non-Black	4.025	3.250	4.300	
Males	4.000	2.400	4.175	
Females	4.050	2.725	5.350	
Aged 64 and younger	3.875	2.800	4.375	
Aged 65 and older	2.275	2.000	3.575	
Single-Parent Mothers	4.400	1.550	4.850	
Two-Parents Mothers	3.425	(p=0.0164) 4.300	4.825	
Welfare Household	3.275	3.175	4.750	
Not a Welfare Household	3.675	2.850	4.250	
Less than High School	1.025	0.950	1.300	
Education	(p=0.2442) 2.925	(p=0.3275) 1.325	(p=0.0681) 1.850	
High School Education Only		(p=0.0597) 3.200	5.300	
More than High School	4.100			
Education				

Source: Authors' estimations based on data from the March CPS Annual Demographic Files.
 Note: All test statistics are significant at 1% level except those where corresponding p-values is shown in parentheses.

but by 2000 it had fallen to 6.1%, with most of the decline in the 1990s occurring after welfare reform in 1996. This decline was not due to a decline in the population of single mothers, as much as to a drop in the share of such mothers on welfare, as can be seen by looking at the next two columns. Mothers with children aged 17 and younger fell substantially over the entire period, but this fall was entirely among mothers living in two-parent households. The prevalence of single mothers in the population rose modestly over the period, but rapidly as a share of all mothers with younger children. Working-age people with less than a high school education fell dramatically over the entire period. Working-age people with more than a high school education rose substantially over the entire period. In the 1980s, the net effect of these two trends resulted in almost no change in the share of the population with only a high school education, but in the 1990s, it resulted in a substantial decline in this population.

Tables 2 through 7 show that while average income increased over both the 1980s and the 1990s business cycles there were marked differences in the sub-populations who gained over these two periods and in how income was distributed within these populations. While some lower income groups gained in absolute terms in the 1980s, those living in households receiving welfare as well as those with a high school education or less did not and income inequality within all groups increased.

This was not the case in the 1990s. All low-income groups gained in absolute terms and some gained substantially in relative terms, especially, women, African Americans, and those in households that received welfare payments. Furthermore, these traditionally low-income groups experienced their most rapid gains during the growth period 1993–2000. In addition, the gains from eco-