Figure 1 Weekly earnings in managerial and financial occupations versus weekly earnings in other occupations for all demographic groups 1983-2009
Sources: Unpublished earnings tables, CPS (2010).
Note: Earnings represent the annual average of mean weekly earnings by occupation in 1999 US$ (BLS 2011).
Figure 2 Weekly earnings in managerial and financial occupations by gender and ethnicity

Sources: Unpublished earnings tables, CPS (2010).

Note: Earnings represent the annual average of mean weekly earnings by ethnicity in 1999 US$, BLS (2011).
Appendix.

Figure 3 Weekly earnings in different occupations for all demographic groups

*Sources:* Unpublished earnings tables, CPS (2010).

*Note:* Earnings represent the annual average of mean weekly earnings by occupation in 1999 US$, BLS (2011).
Figure 4 Impulse responses of earnings in managerial and financial occupations to one S.D. innovation in other occupations

Note: Each graph represents the variations in earnings of managerial and financial occupations (y-axis) resulting from one standard deviation innovation in the earnings of, respectively, managerial and financial occupations (R99MANFIN), professional occupations (R99PROF), and service occupations (R99SERVICE) over the previous ten periods (x-axis).
Figure 5 Impulse responses of white men’s earnings in managerial and financial occupations to one S.D. innovation in all groups’ earnings in managerial and financial occupations.

Note: These graphs apply to earnings in managerial and financial occupations only. Each graph represents the variations in earnings of white men (y-axis) resulting from one standard deviation innovation in the earnings of, respectively, white men (R99WM2), black men (R99BM2), Hispanic men (R99HM2), white women (R99WF2), black women (R99BF2), and Hispanic women (R99HF2), over the previous ten periods (x-axis).
**Figure 6** Impulse responses of white men’s earnings to one S.D. innovation in all groups’ earnings

*Note:* These graphs apply to all occupations. Each graph represents the variations in earnings of white men (y-axis) resulting from one standard deviation innovation in the earnings of, respectively, white men (R99WM9), black men (R99BM9), Hispanic men (R99HM9), white women (R99WF9), black women (R99BF9), and Hispanic women (R99HF9) over the previous ten periods (x-axis).