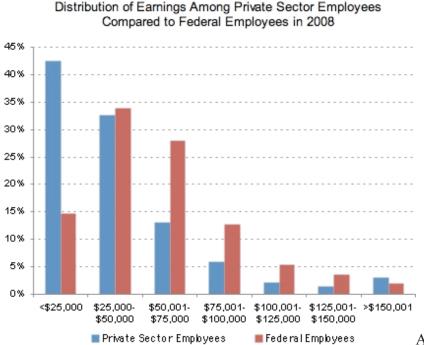
• Energy & Environment



October 13, 2009, 7:11 am

# **Are Federal Workers Overpaid?**

# By Nancy Folbre



Author's calculations from the 2009 March

Current Population Survey.



Nancy Folbre is an economics professor at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

It's bad enough that the average federal worker is paid more than the average private-sector worker, especially taking into account the value of benefits like health insurance and pensions. But what's really shocking is that the gulf between the total compensation (wages plus benefits) enjoyed by federal workers and private-sector workers has increased since 1990.

So argues Chris Edwards, the tax director at the Cato Institute, a libertarian research organization.

Similar arguments were featured in a full-page ad sponsored by <u>The Free Enterprise Nation</u> in The Wall Street Journal on Sept. 22.

They were dramatized by Ilana Mercer in World Net Daily in a feature entitled "<u>Life in the Oink Sector</u>" and echoed by the conservative columnist Jeff Jacoby in The Boston Globe.

None of the sources provided any details about the characteristics of federal workers or their jobs. But such details (easily extracted from the regular <u>Current Population Survey</u>) explain why federal workers are paid more and why their average compensation has risen higher. They also show that federal employment creates proportionately far more middle-class jobs than the private sector.

In 2008, only 14 percent of federal workers were on part-time schedules, compared to 26 percent in the private sector. Federal workers were far older on average: 55 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64, compared to 36 percent of private-sector workers. Furthermore, 45 percent of federal workers held a college degree or higher educational credential, compared to 29 percent of private-sector workers.

Federal workers are more likely to receive employer-paid health benefits than private sector workers — 77 percent compared to 56 percent. This is one reason our highest-paid federal employee, the president of the United States, is fighting for universal health insurance coverage.

Federal workers are also more likely than private sector workers to garner pension benefits (81 percent compared to 53 percent). Keep in mind, however, that for <u>some federal employees</u>, pension benefits come in lieu of Social Security payments.

Both health insurance and pension benefits are more expensive for older than for younger workers, and health insurance costs, in particular, have escalated rapidly since 1990. Also, age and educational attainment differences have widened considerably since 1991, when 20 percent of private sector and 31 percent of federal workers had a college degree or higher.

The biggest difference between private and federal employment, illustrated in the graph above, lies in the proportion of jobs paying less than \$25,000 a year. In 2008 more than 43 percent of private-sector workers earned less than \$25,000 a year. Most federal employees fell squarely in the middle earnings brackets, making \$25,000 to \$75,000 a year.

A larger share of federal than private-sector workers earned \$75,000 to \$150,000 a year. Beyond that level, private employees were overrepresented. The percentage earning more than \$250,000 in 2008 (not shown in the graph above) was twice as high as the percentage of federal employees (1 percent compared to 0.5 percent).

In order to protect the confidentiality of its respondents, the Current Population Survey assigns all extremely high levels of earnings the same value or "topcode." As a result, it's impossible to accurately compare all private sector and federal workers in the long right-hand tail of the earnings distribution

But not all earnings are confidential. We, know, for instance, that the president of the United States <u>earned</u> \$400,000 in 2008. He also enjoyed a \$50,000 annual expense account and rent-free accommodations for himself and his family at the White House.

By comparison, the compensation of the chief executive officers of the 500 biggest companies of the United States in 2008 came out to an average of \$11.4 million each.

Consistent with the overall picture described above, statistical analysis of the impact of individual education and experience on earnings in the United States by the Harvard economist <u>George Borjas</u> showed that federal employees are paid considerably less than comparable private workers at the top end.

As the conservative columnist Ross Douthat points out, earnings inequality is generally lower in public-sector

employment, and countries with a larger public sector therefore experience less overall income inequality.

Some oinking can definitely be heard out there in the labor market, but anyone willing to follow the numbers can tell that the biggest piggies are not those employed by the federal government.

- E-mail This
- Print
- Share

# **Twitter**

• Sign in to Recommend

benefits, Chris Edwards, Daily Economist, George Borjas, government, Nancy Folbre, pensions, Ross Douthat, wage gap, wages

#### **Related Posts**

#### From Economix

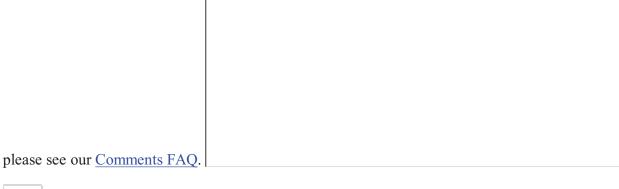
- Happy Equal Pay Day
- Care and Trembling in California
- The Anti-Mommy Bias
- When State Universities Lose State Support
- Health Care Reform Is a Woman's Issue
- Previous post EconoQuiz Results

# Add your comments...

Your Name	]	Required
Your E-mail		Required, will not be published

## **Your Comment**

Comments are moderated and generally will be posted if they are on-topic and not abusive. For more information,



Submit

Ads by Google what's this?

#### **Contracting In Government**

Make EZGSA Your First & Final Step To Sell To The Federal Government! www.EZGSA.com/FedBizOps

#### Where's your bailout?

Could be right here. Enter the Where's My Bailout Video Contest. www.brownbailout.com

#### **Workers Comp Claim Help**

Free Legal Help Site for Workers Comp Claims. Free Evaluation. Workers-Compensation-Law.us

# **Search This Blog**

Search

• Previous Post: EconoQuiz Results



## **Staff Contributors**



<u>David Leonhardt</u> writes the Economic Scene column, which appears in The Times on Wednesdays.

Posts



Catherine Rampell is the economics editor at nytimes.com.

• Posts



R.M. Schneiderman is a Web producer for nytimes.com.

• Posts



Marc Lacey is The Times's bureau chief for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

• Posts



<u>Carter Dougherty</u> is a European economic correspondent for The Times and the International Herald Tribune.

• Posts

# **Daily Economists**



Economists offer readers insights about the dismal science.

**Nancy Folbre** 

University of Massachusetts-Amherst

• Bio | Posts

Edward L. Glaeser

**Harvard University** 

• Bio | Posts

Simon Johnson

M.I.T./Peterson Institute

• Bio | Posts

# Casey B. Mulligan

University of Chicago

• Bio | Posts

Uwe E. Reinhardt

**Princeton University** 

• Bio | Posts

## **About This Blog**

Economics doesn't have to be complicated. It is the study of our lives — our jobs, our homes, our families and the little decisions we face every day. Here at Economix, <u>David Leonhardt</u>, <u>Catherine Rampell</u> and other contributors will analyze the news and use economics as a framework for thinking about the world. We welcome feedback, at <u>economix@nytimes.com</u>.

- Welcome to Economix
- Comments Policy

# **Open Market**



<u>Simon Johnson</u>, the former chief economist at the International Monetary Fund and a <u>contributor</u> to Economix, will be answering reader questions. Ask him about <u>financial innovation</u>, <u>consumer protections</u>, why corporate bigness is <u>bad again</u> or any other subject that interests you. Leave your questions <u>here</u>.

## **Featured Economix Posts**

- Are Federal Workers Overpaid?
- **<u>Big Is Bad Again</u>** (15)
- Did TARP Increase Lending? (19)
- What Happened to Argentina? (115)
- Americans in their 50s and 80s Are Least Happy (5)

#### **Comments of the Moment**

"Congratulation Ms. Elinor Ostrom for being the first woman to win this award and also for reminding us that facts and reason will have to prevail in the future of our economic organization."

— christian guerrier

Elinor Ostrom and Oliver E. Williamson Win Nobel in Economic Science

"Dr. Ostrom's work...is an intellectual challenge to economics, and this prize is a recognition [of] the limits of economic theory and methodology."

— PhD student

Elinor Ostrom and Oliver E. Williamson Win Nobel in Economic Science

"Why should we care? Economics as a science is on par with alchemy."

— H Canu Nobel Betting

"Perhaps I will win. I am planning to make some big discoveries in a couple years."

— aubrey

Nobel Betting

" After today's Peace Prize announcement, I would guess Bugs Bunny."

— jessica

Nobel Betting

"Fixed exchange rates are not helping in these cases."

— Wonks Anonymous

European Unemployment

"Current corporate dogma represents a new feudalism and we serfs must cut our way out while we can."

— R Matthew Songer

Big Is Bad Again

"There are not three branches of the American government, there are four: the executive, the legislative, the judicial and the corporate."

— John C

Big Is Bad Again

"I thought we weren't going to raise taxes on the middle class?"

— aubrey

Pelosi, the VAT and Club Wagner

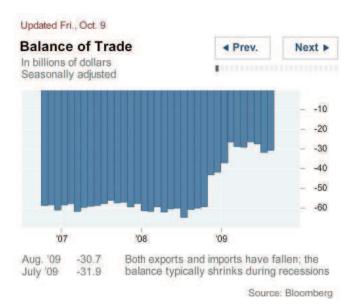
# Introducing Apture



Apture allows readers to dig deeper into a subject without ever leaving the blog post.

When you click on any link marked by the icons  $\square$ , or  $\P$ , you will be able to view video, reference materials, images and other related media. Please e-mail your feedback and thoughts on this feature to apture@nyt.com.

#### **Economic Indicators**



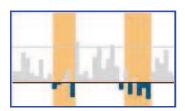
## Multimedia

#### **Breaking Down the Bailout**



An accounting of the government's rescue package.

#### **How the Government Dealt With Past Recessions**



Three economists explain what worked and what didn't.

# Geography of a Recession



A map of unemployment rates across the United States, now through January.

• Related Article

Living WITH Less

Faces, numbers and stories from behind the downturn.

# **Special Features**

#### **The Debt Trap**



A series about the surge in consumer debt and the lenders who made it possible.

# The Reckoning



A series exploring the origins of the financial crisis, from Washington to Wall Street.

# A New Column: The Haggler

The Times just launched a new consumer advocate column called The Haggler, and we need your help to get it off the ground — and to keep it aloft.

# **Blogroll**

# Blogroll

- Brad DeLong
- Cafe Hayek

- Calculated Risk
- Capital Gains and Games
- Dani Rodrik's Weblog
- DataPoints: The Dismal Scientist Blog
- <u>Econbrowser</u>
- EconLog
- Economist's View
- Greg Mankiw
- Marginal Revolution
- Nouriel Roubini's Global EconoMonitor
- Nudge
- Robert Reich
- TaxProf
- The Baseline Scenario
- The Becker-Posner Blog
- The Big Picture
- Will Wilkinson: The Fly Bottle

#### Blogs From Newspapers and Magazines

- Andrew Sullivan
- Economics Unbound (BusinessWeek)
- Ezra Klein
- Felix Salmon
- Floyd Norris
- Freakonomics
- Free exchange (The Economist)
- James Surowiecki
- Megan McArdle
- Money-Supply (Financial Times)
- Paul Krugman
- Real Time Economics (WSJ)
- The Stash (TNR)
- Wolf Forum (Financial Times)

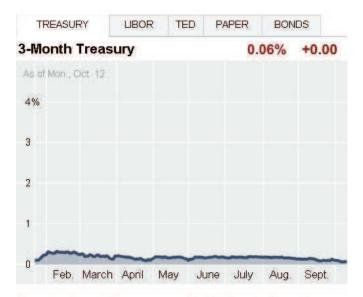
#### Economic Resources

- Employment Statistics
- GeoFRED: Geographic Federal Reserve Data
- Historical Data on Job Growth and Wages
- Historical Unemployment Data
- Inflation Calculator
- Interactive Housing Calculator
- International G.D.P. Rankings
- Latest Job Market Data
- Local Gas Prices
- Statistics on Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the U.S.
- U.S. G.D.P. Statistics

# **Tag List**

- DAILY ECONOMIST 238
- HEALTH CARE 134
- <u>UNEMPLOYMENT</u> 97
- TAXES 77
- HEALTH INSURANCE 74
- HOUSING 69
- UWE E. REINHARDT 65
- STIMULUS 63
- BAILOUT 61
- EMPLOYMENT 61
- EDWARD L. GLAESER 59
- CREDIT CRISIS 59
- RECESSION 56
- CASEY B. MULLIGAN 46
- U.S. HEALTH CARE COSTS 44
- INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS 42
- STOCKS 41
- FEDERAL RESERVE 40
- JOBS REPORT 39
- PUBLIC POLICY 36
- NANCY FOLBRE 35
- <u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u> 35
- GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 34
- DATA DECODING 34
- FINANCIAL CRISIS 34
- BARACK OBAMA 34
- <u>SIMON JOHNSON</u> 33
- MAP 32
- READER RESPONSE 32
- HEALTH 32

# **Credit Crisis Indicators**



Investors have taken money out of stocks, bonds and money market funds to buy safe assets, forcing the yield on short-term Treasury bills down. A lower yield indicates greater concern about the financial system.

# Archive

Select Month



# Putting America's diet on a diet

Also on NYTimes.com

- Michelle Obama's family tree
- The Ethicist's take on the news

# nytimes.com

# **Feeds**

• Economix RSS

Ads by Google what's this?

#### **Bernanke's Debt Solution**

Central Banks To Change Value Of Money - What It Means For You. UncommonWisdomDaily.com/Economic

## MD DC & VA Workers' Comp

The Injured Workers' Law Firm Fee Is A Percentage Of Recovery AshcraftAndGerel.com/WorkerComp

#### Win a \$1,000 Bailout

Enter your video and tell us why. Where's My Bailout Video Contest! www.brownbailout.com

## Home

- World
- <u>U.S.</u>
- N.Y. / Region
- Business
- Technology
- Science
- <u>Health</u>
- Sports
- Opinion
- Arts
- <u>Style</u>
- Travel
- Jobs
- Real Estate
- Autos
- Back to Top

Copyright 2009 The New York Times Company

- Privacy
- Terms of Service
- Search
- Corrections
- <u>RSS</u>
- First Look
- Help
- Contact Us
- Work for Us
- Advertise
- Site Map

15 of 15