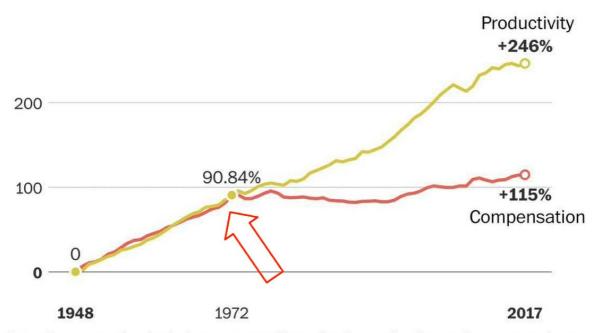
WTF Happened In 1971?



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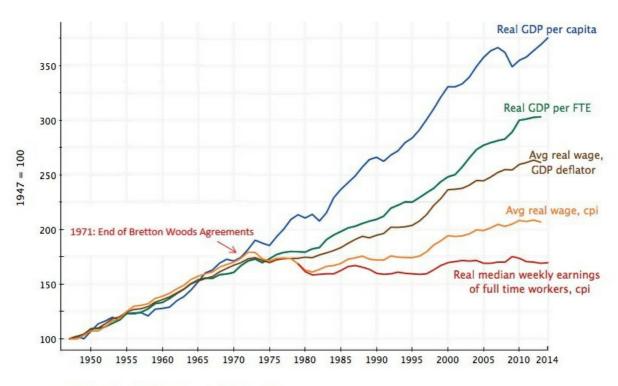
Growth in productivity and hourly compensation since 1948



Note: Compensation includes wages and benefits for production and non-supervisory workers

Source: Economic Policy Institute

Real GDP, Real Wages and Trade Policies in the U.S. (1947–2014) Index (1947=100)



Note: FTE= Full time equivalent worker

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Income Gains Widely Shared in Early Postwar Decades — But Not Since Then Real family income between 1947 and 2016, as a percentage of 1973 level 95th percentile 180% 160 140 120 100 20th percentile 80 60 40 20 1950 1960 1970 2000 2010

Note: In 2014 Census split its sample of survey respondents into two groups to test a set of redesigned income questions. In 2015 (reporting on 2014 income using the new questions), Census released two estimates of 2013 incomes, one based on the old questions and one on the new. The chart uses the estimate based on the old questions, based on CRPP's judgment

are new title enact uses are countain based on the old questions, based on our it spauginent

that, due in part to sample size, it is likely more accurate for 2013.

Source: CBPP calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau Data

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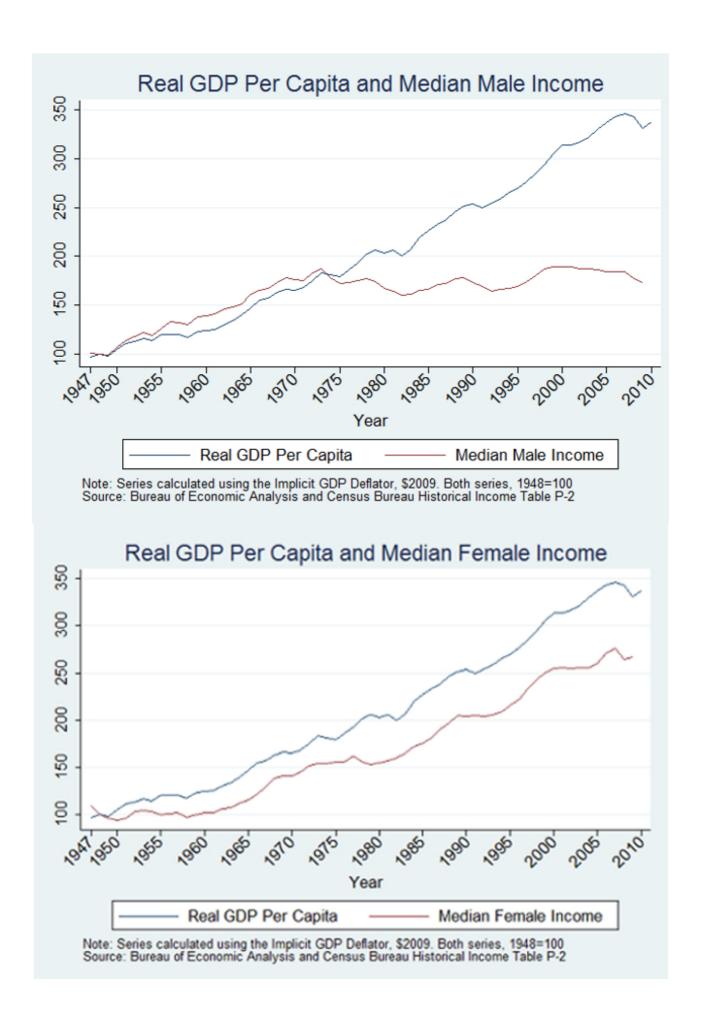
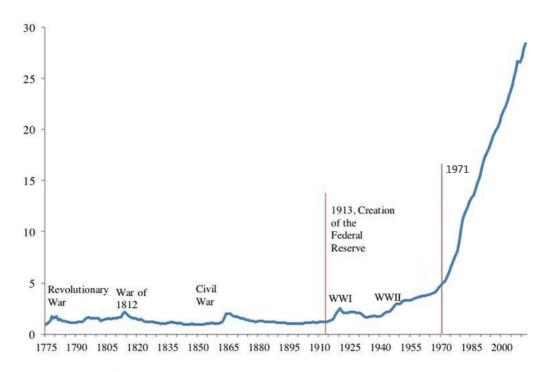
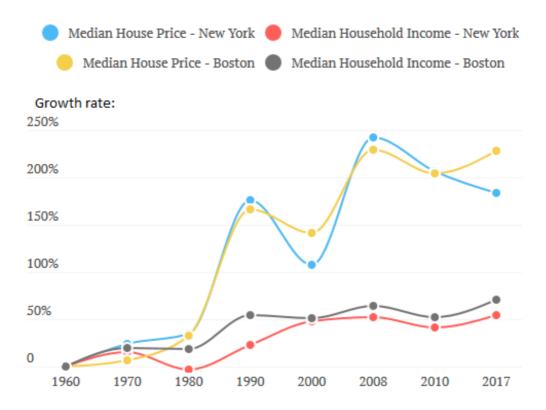


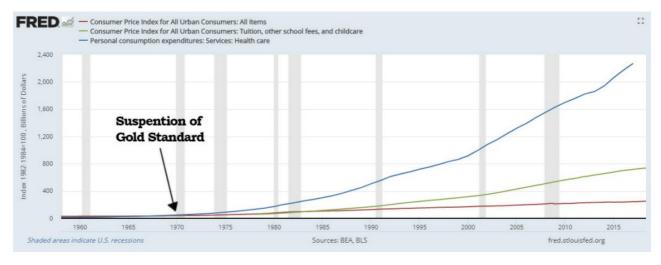
Figure 1. Consumer Price Index, United States, 1775-2012 (level, 1775=1)

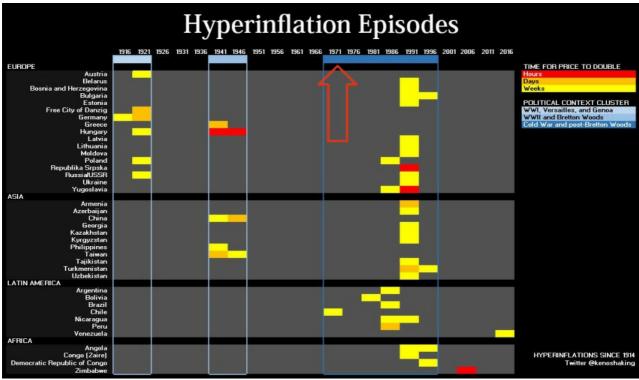


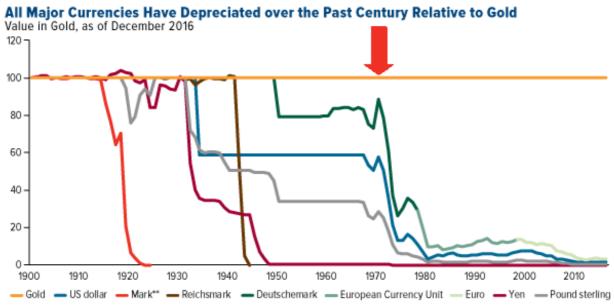
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Historical Statistics of the United States, and Reinhart and Rogoff (2009).

New York & Boston







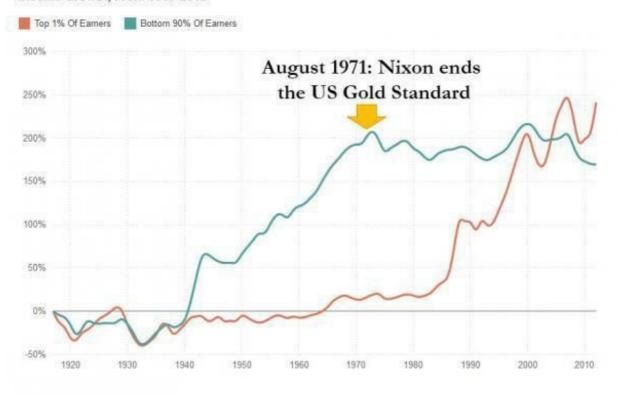


Note: *As of December 2016. **The 'Mark' was the currency of the late German Empire.

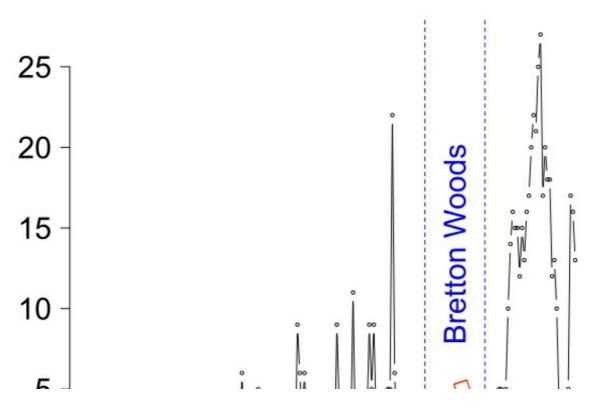
Originally known as the Goldmark and backed by gold until 1914, it was later called Papermark.

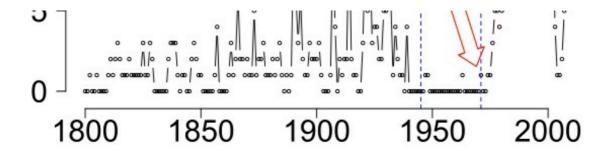
Source: Bloomberg, CFMS-Thimson Reuters, ICE Benchmark Administration, Metals Focus, World Gold Council, U.S. Global Investors

Income Growth, From 1917-2012



Number of Countries with Banking Crises





Income Inequality in US

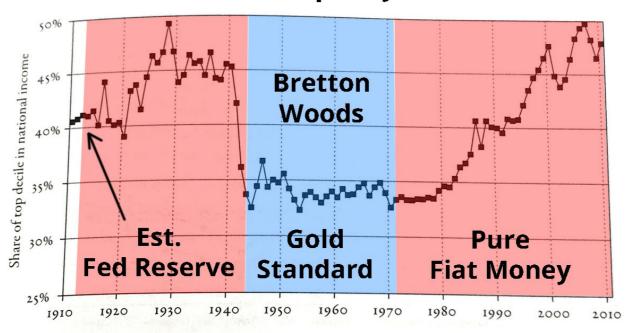


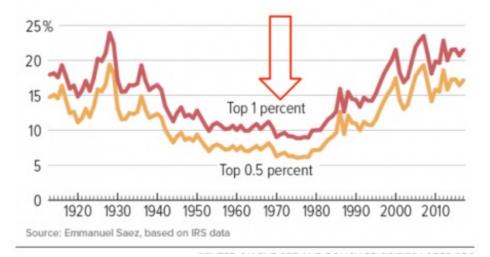
FIGURE 1.1. Income inequality in the United States, 1910-2010

The top decile share in US national income dropped from 45–50 percent in the 1910s–1920s to less than 35 percent in the 1950s (this is the fall documented by Kuznets); it then rose from less than 35 percent in the 1970s to 45–50 percent in the 2000s–2010s.

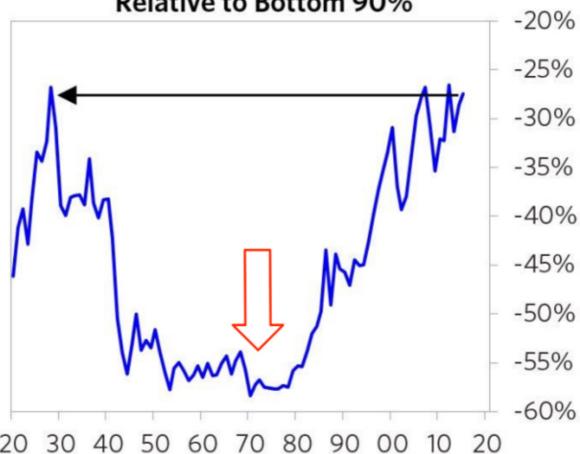
Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c.

Income Concentration at the Top Has Risen Sharply Since the 1970s

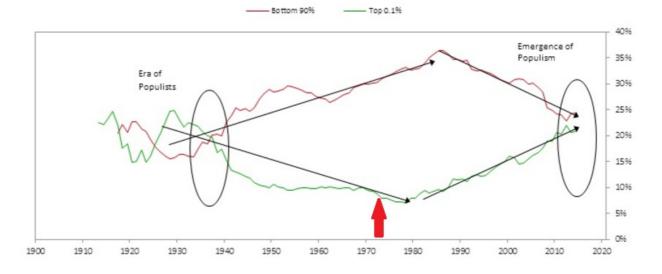
Share of total before-tax income flowing to the highest income households (including capital gains), 1913-2017

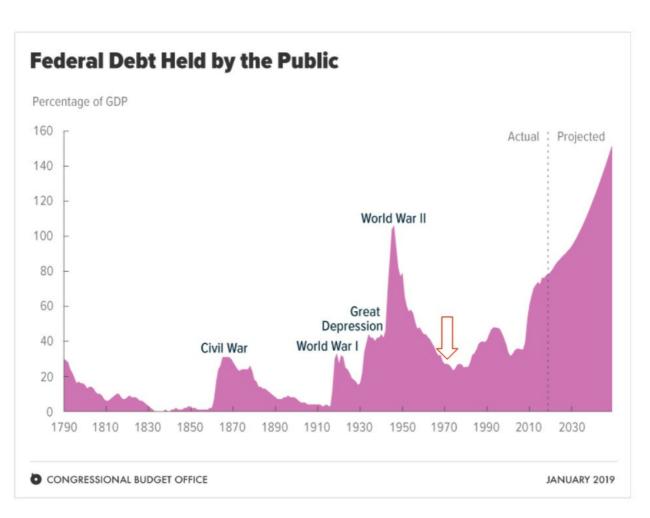


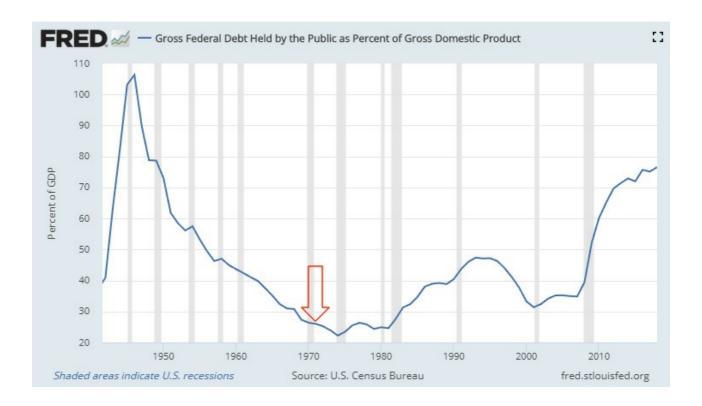
Income Share of Top 1% Relative to Bottom 90%

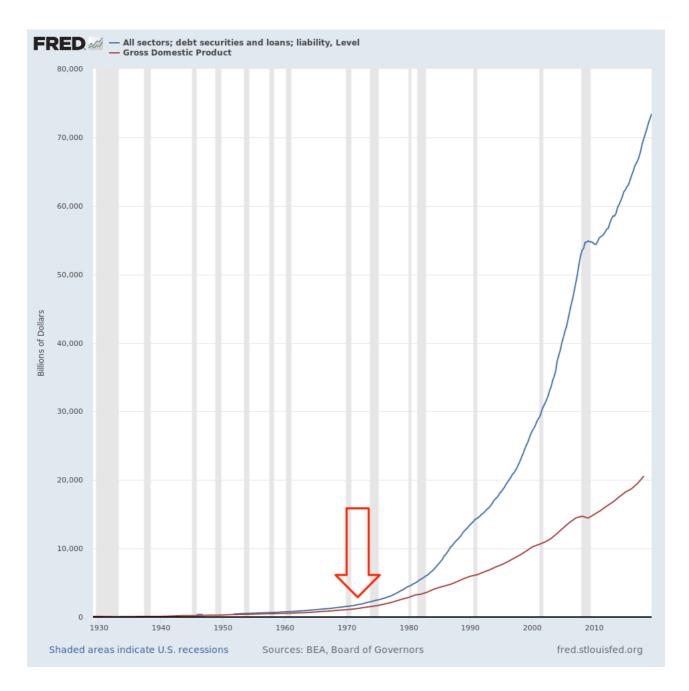


US Net Wealth Shares

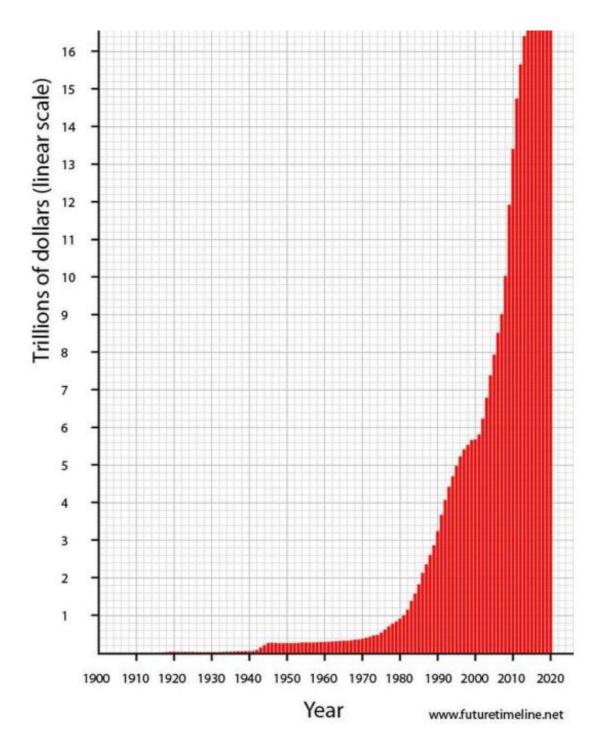






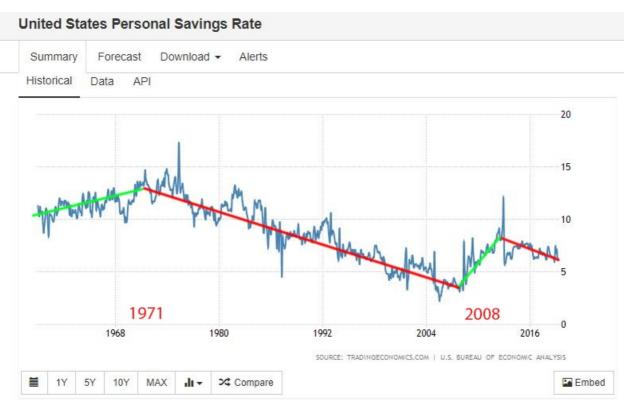


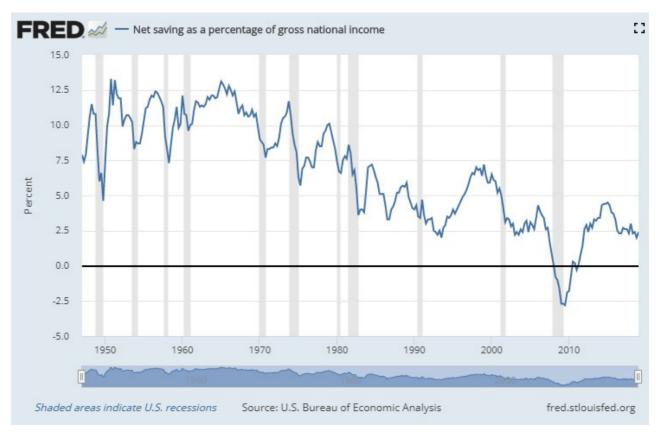


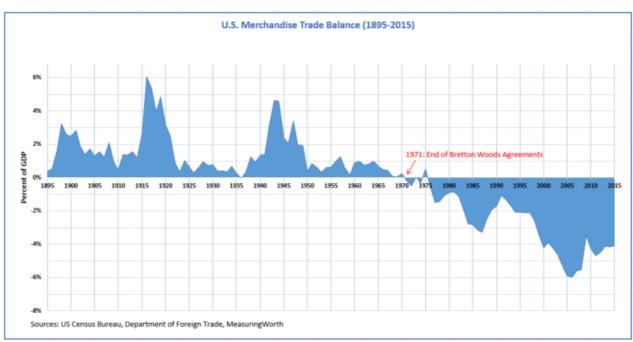


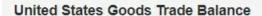












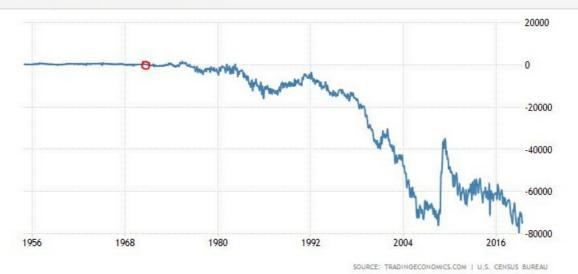
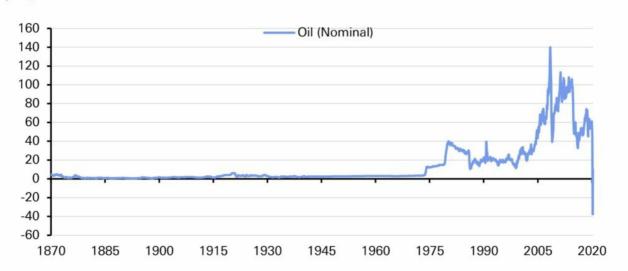
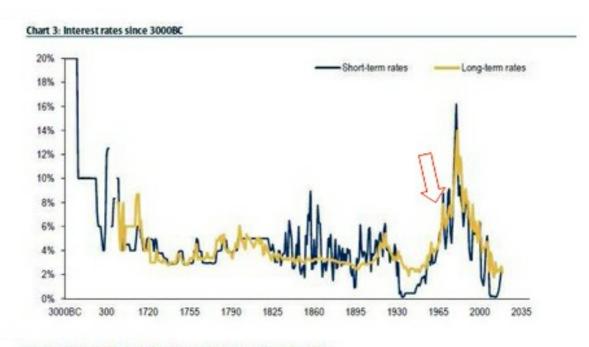


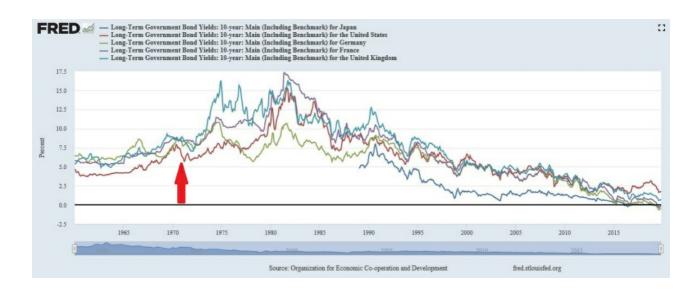
Figure 1: The cost of a barrel of oil in nominal terms

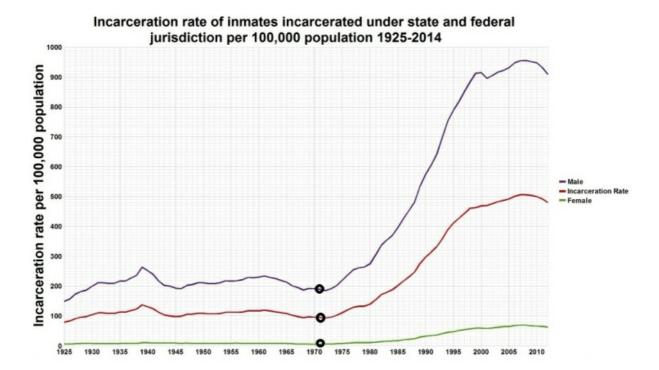


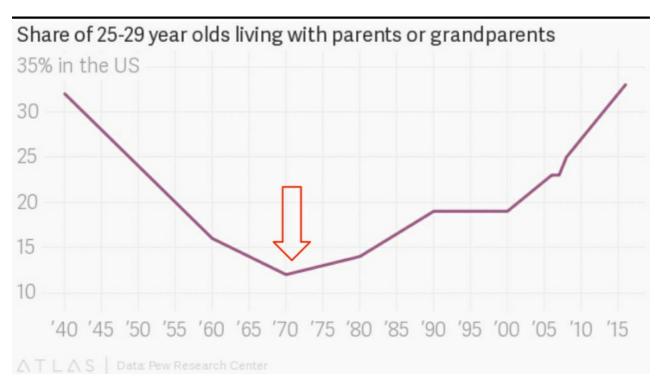
Source: Deutsche Bank, Global Financial Data



Source: Bank of England, Global Financial Dasa, Homer and Sylla 'A History of Interest Rases' (2005)







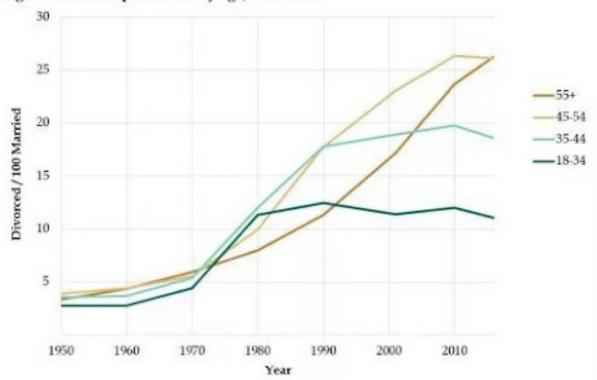


Figure 3. Divorce prevalence by age, 1950-2016

More Info

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