

Figure 21-1

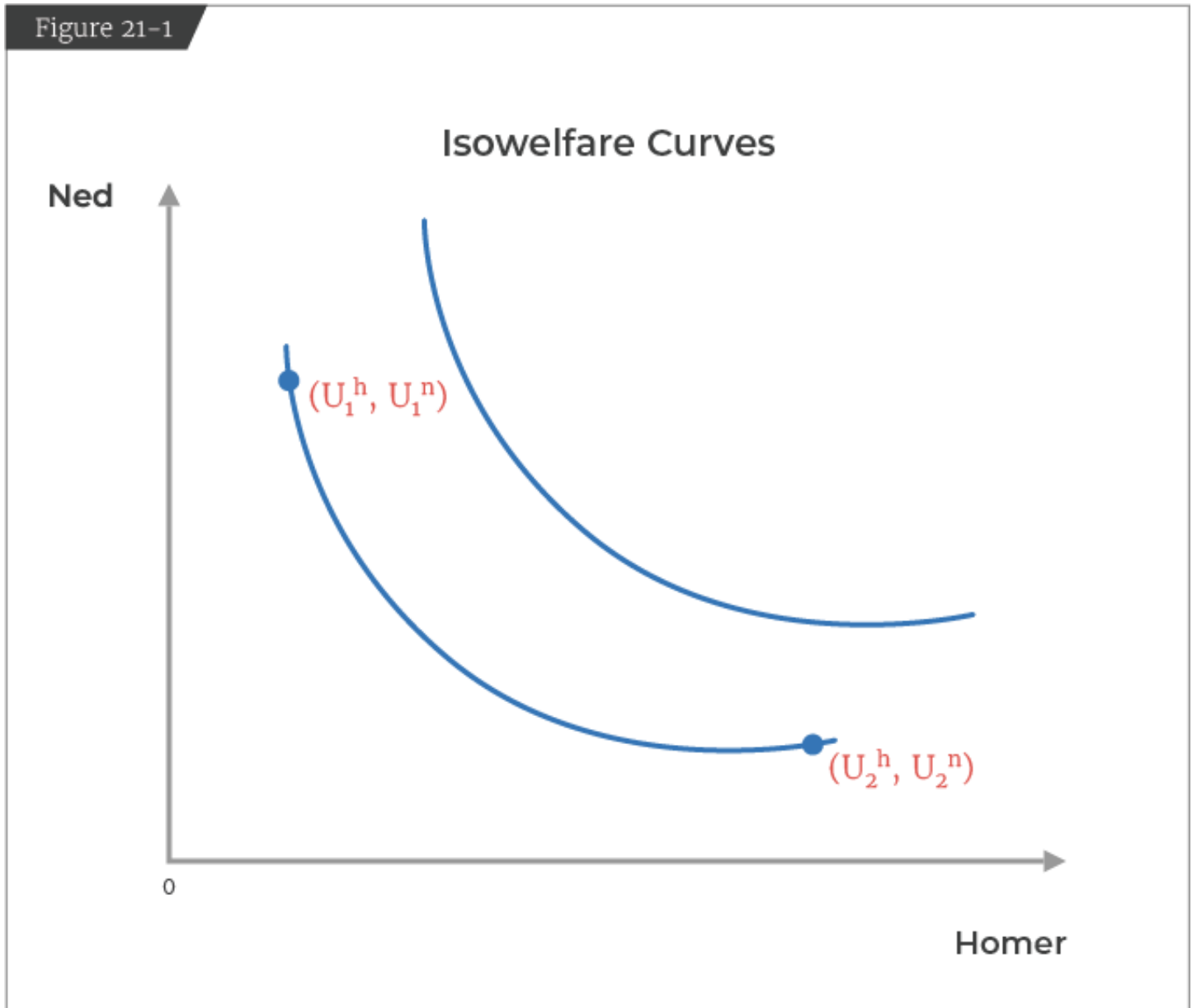


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Figure 21-2

## Income Received by Quintile

Share of Aggregate Income Received by Quintile 1967-2013

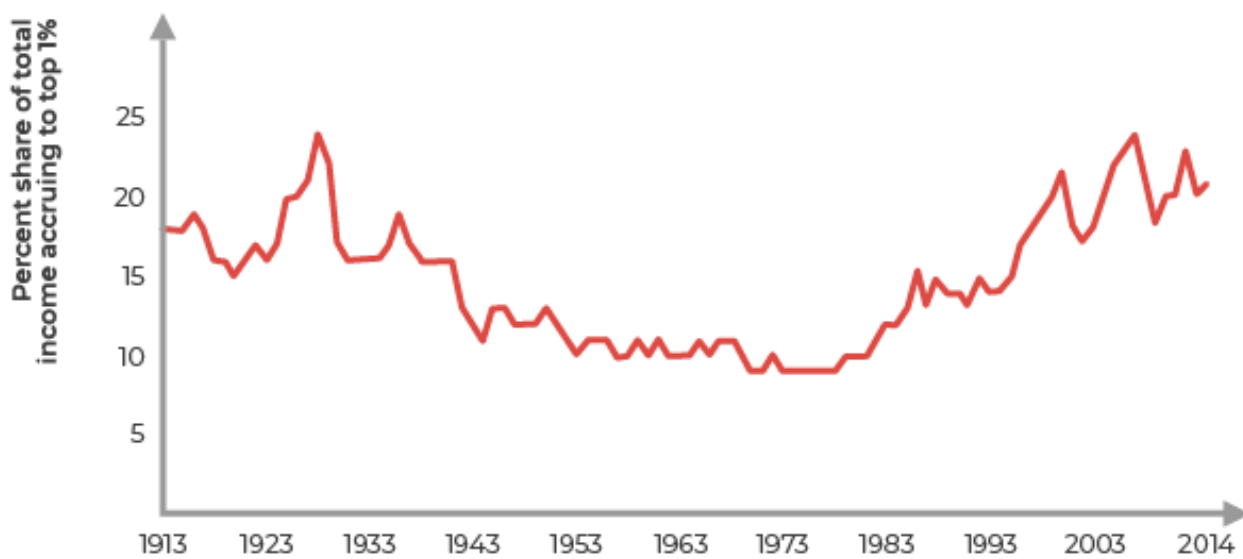
Income	1967	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Lowest 20%	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Second 20%	10.8	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4
Third 20%	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.9	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.4
Fourth 20%	24.2	24.8	24.9	24.6	24.0	23.3	23.0	23.0	23.4	23.0
Highest 20%	43.8	43.2	43.7	45.3	46.6	48.7	49.8	50.4	50.2	51.0
Top 5%	17.5	15.9	15.8	17.0	18.6	21.0	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.2

Data from: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2013).

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Figure 21-3

### Share of Top 1% Income



#### Share of Aggregate Income Accruing to the Top 1%

The top 1% earned almost one-quarter of all income in the United States in the mid-1920's. This share fell dramatically during the Great Depression and World War II, stayed low for decades, then began to rise in the 1980's. It has continued to rise ever since, more than doubling since 1975.

*Data from: Alvaredo et al. (2013), Figure 1.*

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Figure 21-4

## Income Distribution in the OECD

Income Share In Total Income for OECD Nations						
Country	Income Share In Total Income					
	Bottom 10%	Bottom 20%	Bottom 40%	Top 40%	Top 20%	Top 10%
Austria	3.1	8.5	22.6	59.2	36.0	21.6
Belgium	3.6	8.8	22.6	58.8	35.2	20.8
Canada	2.8	7.6	20.4	62.2	39.1	24.2
Czech Republic	4.0	9.9	24.3	58.0	35.7	21.7
Denmark	4.0	9.8	24.3	57.3	34.5	20.8
Finland	3.9	9.4	23.6	58.3	35.5	21.5
France	3.4	8.5	21.8	61.3	39.5	25.3
Germany	3.6	8.8	22.4	60.2	37.8	23.5
Greece	2.0	6.4	18.8	63.6	40.3	25.1
Hungary	3.1	8.3	22.0	60.2	37.0	22.5
Italy	2.2	6.9	19.7	62.8	39.7	24.7
Korea	2.2	6.8	20.5	61.1	37.1	21.9
Luxembourg	3.4	8.5	21.6	61.1	38.7	24.2
Mexico	1.2	3.9	12.5	73.9	52.9	36.7
New Zealand	3.1	7.6	19.7	63.8	40.7	25.7
Norway	3.3	9.1	24.1	57.3	34.5	20.6
Poland	3.2	8.1	21.5	61.0	38.1	23.2
Portugal	2.6	7.0	19.5	63.7	41.1	25.9
Slovak Republic	3.5	9.1	23.8	57.7	34.2	19.7
Sweden	3.5	8.7	22.7	59.0	36.1	21.9
Turkey	2.1	5.6	16.0	69.0	47.4	31.7
United Kingdom	2.7	7.2	19.3	64.5	42.6	28.0
Unweighted Average	2.9	7.7	20.6	62.2	39.4	24.6
United States	1.6	5.2	16.0	68.2	45.5	30.0

Data from: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2015).

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Figure 21-5

## Poverty Line

Poverty Lines by Family Size (2015)

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Line
1	\$11,170
2	\$15,930
3	\$20,090
4	\$24,250
5	\$28,410
6	\$32,570
7	\$36,730
8	\$40,890
For each additional person add:	\$4,160

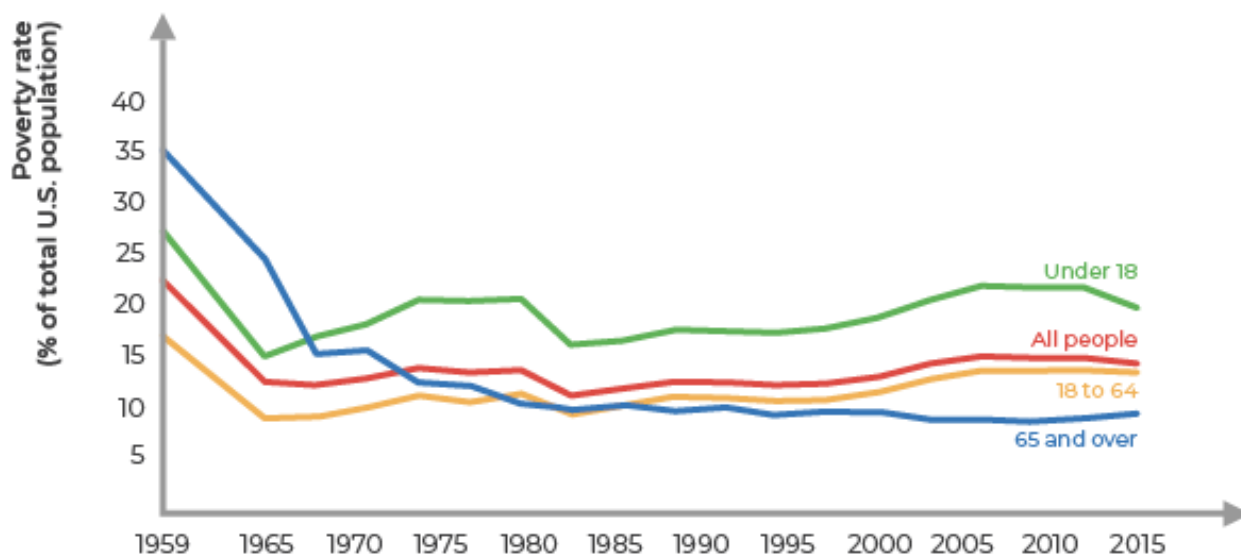
Data from: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2015)

A family of four with an income of less than \$24,250 per year is considered to be living below a minimum acceptable standard in the U.S.

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Figure 21-6

## Poverty Rates Over Time



### Poverty Rates Over Time In the United States

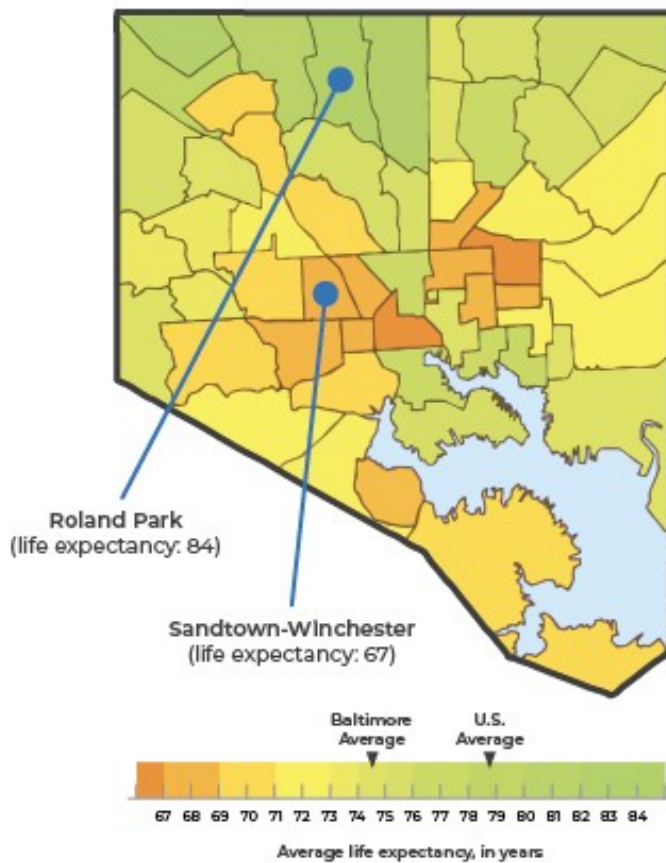
The poverty rate for all, and especially for children, fell substantially during the 1960's, then rose steadily until the mid-1990's, fell in the last half of the 1990's, and then rose again early in the twenty-first century. In contrast, the poverty rate for the elderly fell steadily during this entire period. All poverty rates began to decline again after 2010.

*Data from: U.S. Census Bureau (2014).*

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Figure 21-7

## Life Expectancies in Baltimore, 2015



Life expectancy varies hugely by neighborhood in the city of Baltimore. Areas in green represent above average life expectancy, while areas in orange and yellow represent below average. Roland Park's average life expectancy is closest to that of Japan, while Sandtown-Winchester is below that of both North Korea and Bhutan.

*Data from: Justice Policy Institute and Prison Policy Initiative (2015) and Marton and Harris (2015).*

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Figure 21-8

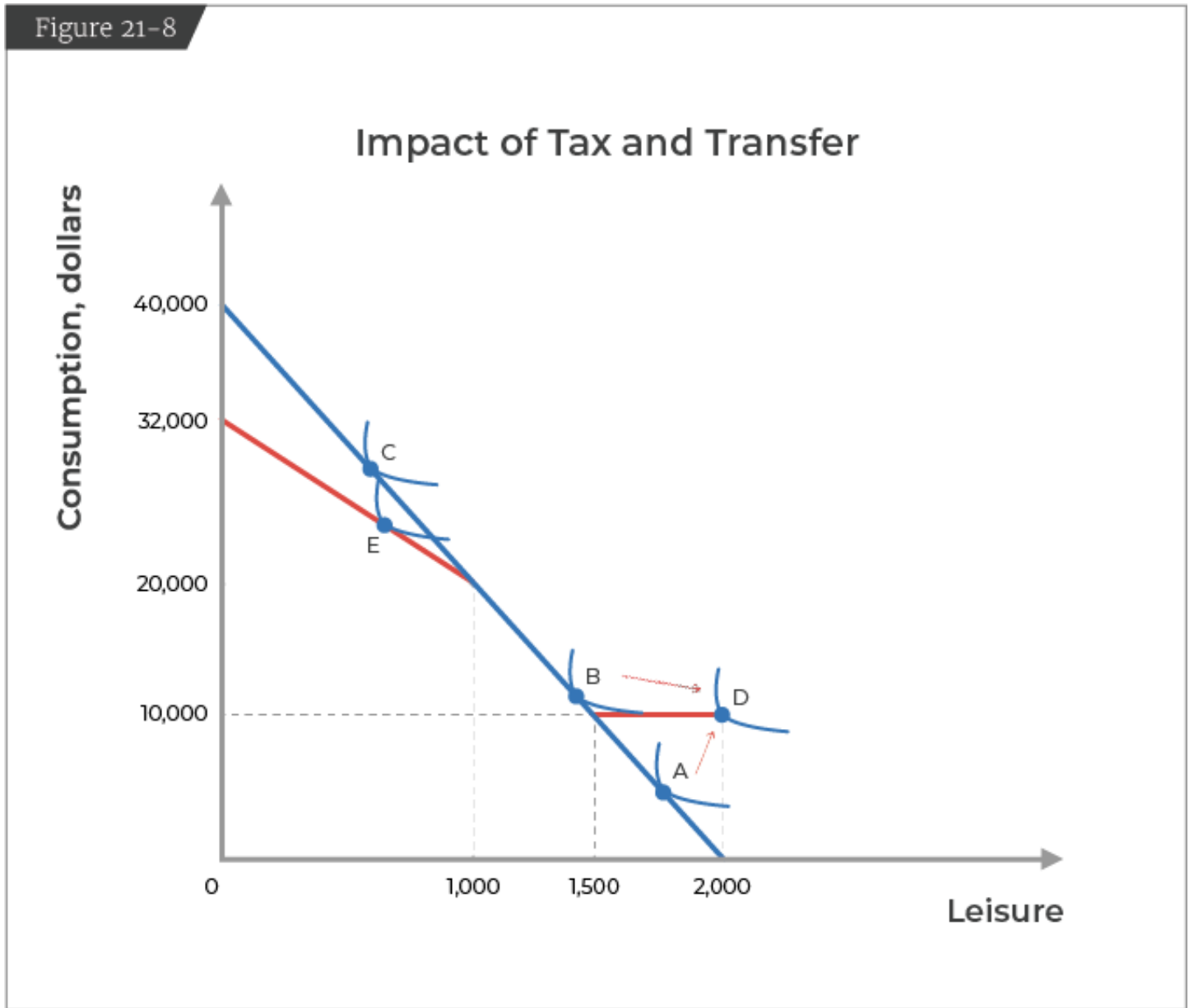


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Figure 21-9

### Labor Market

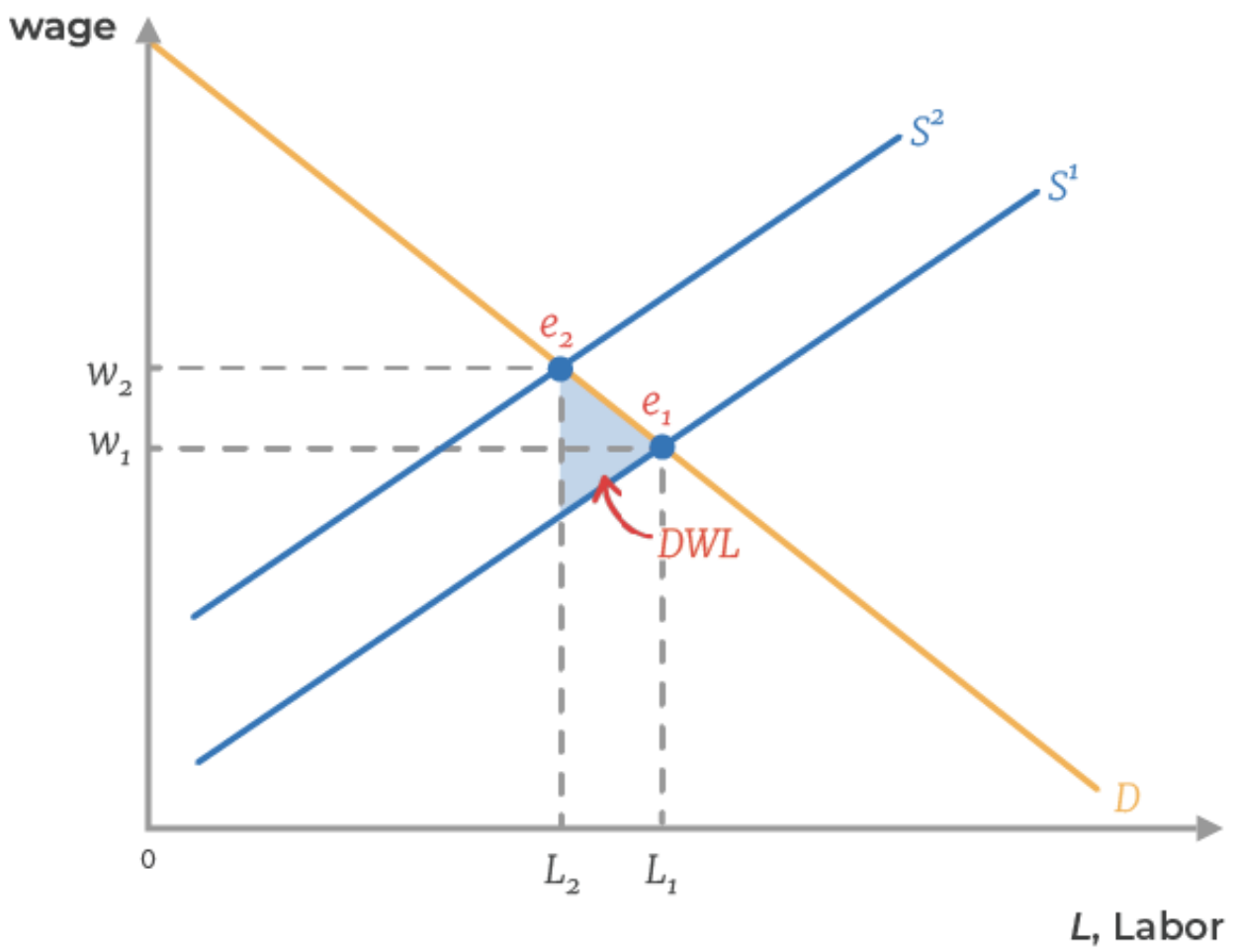


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