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Figure 7A. Top 1% share: English Speaking countries (U-shaped), 1910-2005

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Canada
- Australia
- Ireland
- New Zealand
Figure 7A. Top 1% share: English Speaking countries (U-shaped), 1910-2005
Figure 7B. Top 1% Share: Middle Europe and Japan (L-shaped), 1900-2005
FIGURE 1
The Top Decile Income Share in the United States, 1917-2007

Income is defined as market income including realized capital gains (excludes government transfers). In 2007, top decile includes all families with annual income above $109,600.
FIGURE 2
Decomposing the Top Decile US Income Share into 3 Groups, 1913-2007

Income is defined as market income including capital gains (excludes all government transfers).
Top 1% denotes the top percentile (families with annual income above $398,900 in 2007)
Top 5-1% denotes the next 4% (families with annual income between $155,400 and $398,900 in 2007)
Top 10-5% denotes the next 5% (bottom half of the top decile, families with annual income between $109,600 and $155,400 in 2007).
FIGURE 3
The Top 0.1% Income Share and Composition, 1916-2007

The Figure displays the top 0.1% income share and its composition.
Income is defined as market income including capital gains (excludes all government transfers).
Salaries include wages and salaries, bonus, exercised stock-options, and pensions.
Business income includes profits from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and S-corporations.
Capital income includes interest income, dividends, rents, royalties, and fiduciary income.
Capital gains includes realized capital gains net of losses.
### Table 1. Top Percentile Share and Average Income Growth in the US

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Average Income Real Annual Growth (1)</th>
<th>Top 1% Incomes Real Annual Growth (2)</th>
<th>Bottom 99% Incomes Real Annual Growth (3)</th>
<th>Fraction of total growth captured by top 1% (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-2007</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Expansion</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-2000</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Expansion</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computations based on family market income including realized capital gains (before individual taxes). Incomes are deflated using the Consumer Price Index (and using the CPI-U-RS before 1992). Column (4) reports the fraction of total real family income growth captured by the top 1%. For example, from 2002 to 2007, average real family incomes grew by 3.0% annually but 65% of that growth accrued to the top 1% while only 35% of that growth accrued to the bottom 99% of US families.