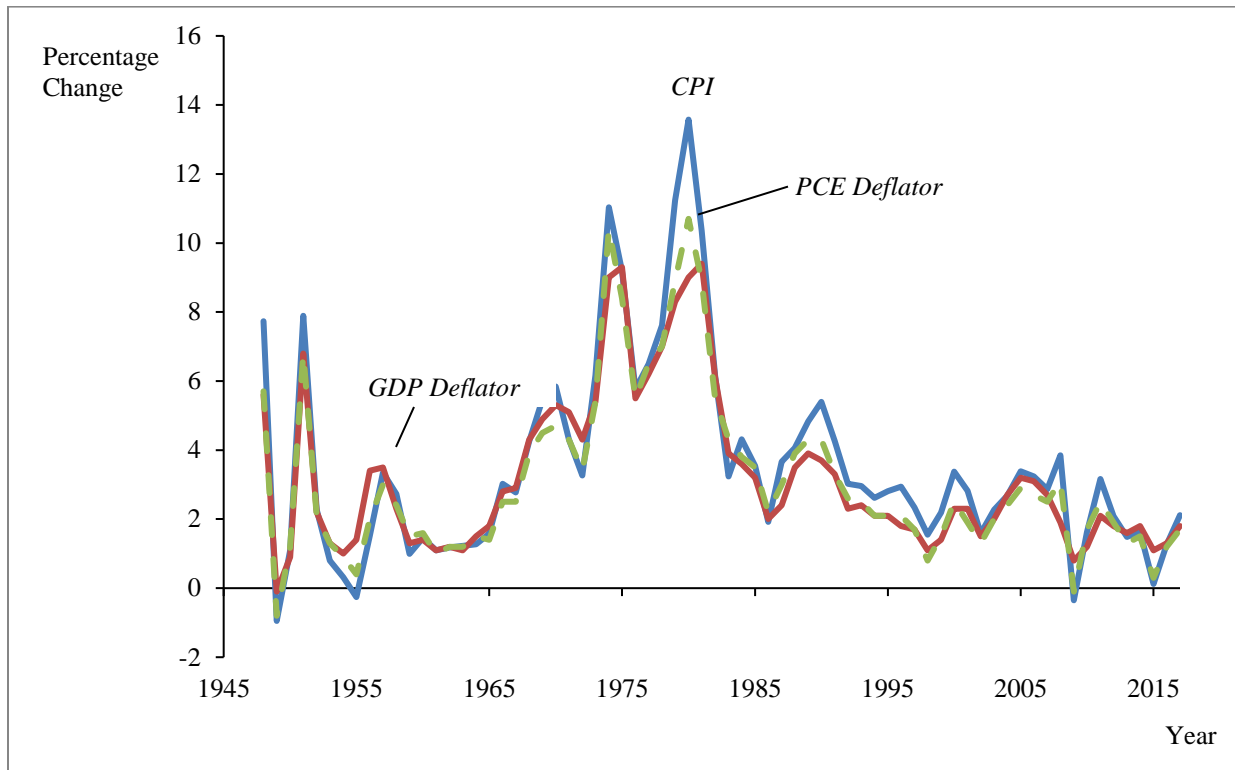


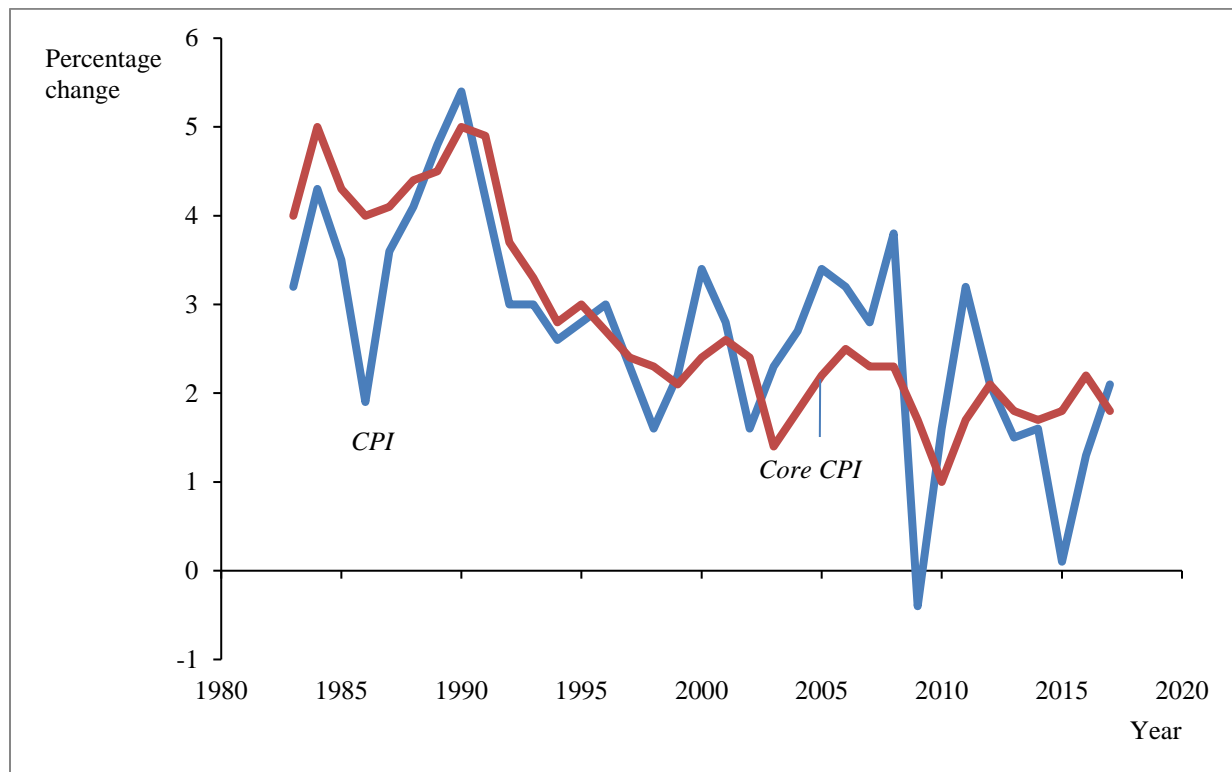
U.S. CPI, GDP Deflator, and PCE Deflator Inflation Rates (1948-2017)



Source for GDP Deflator and PCE Deflator Inflation Rates: www.bea.gov, Table 1.1.7., Lines 1 and 2

Mean Inflation Rates: CPI (3.52), GDP Deflator (3.17), PCE Deflator (3.12)

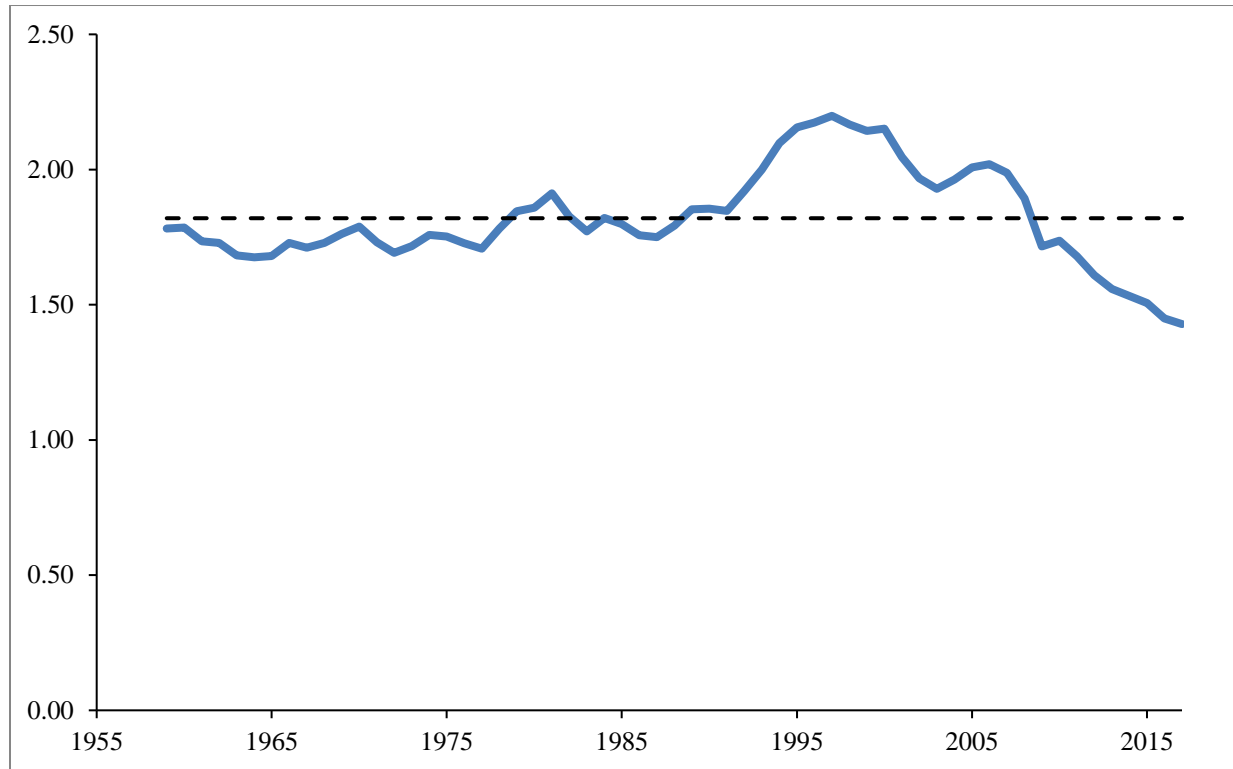
CPI and Core CPI Inflation Rates (1983-2017)



Mean Inflation Rates: CPI (2.70), core CPI (2.81)

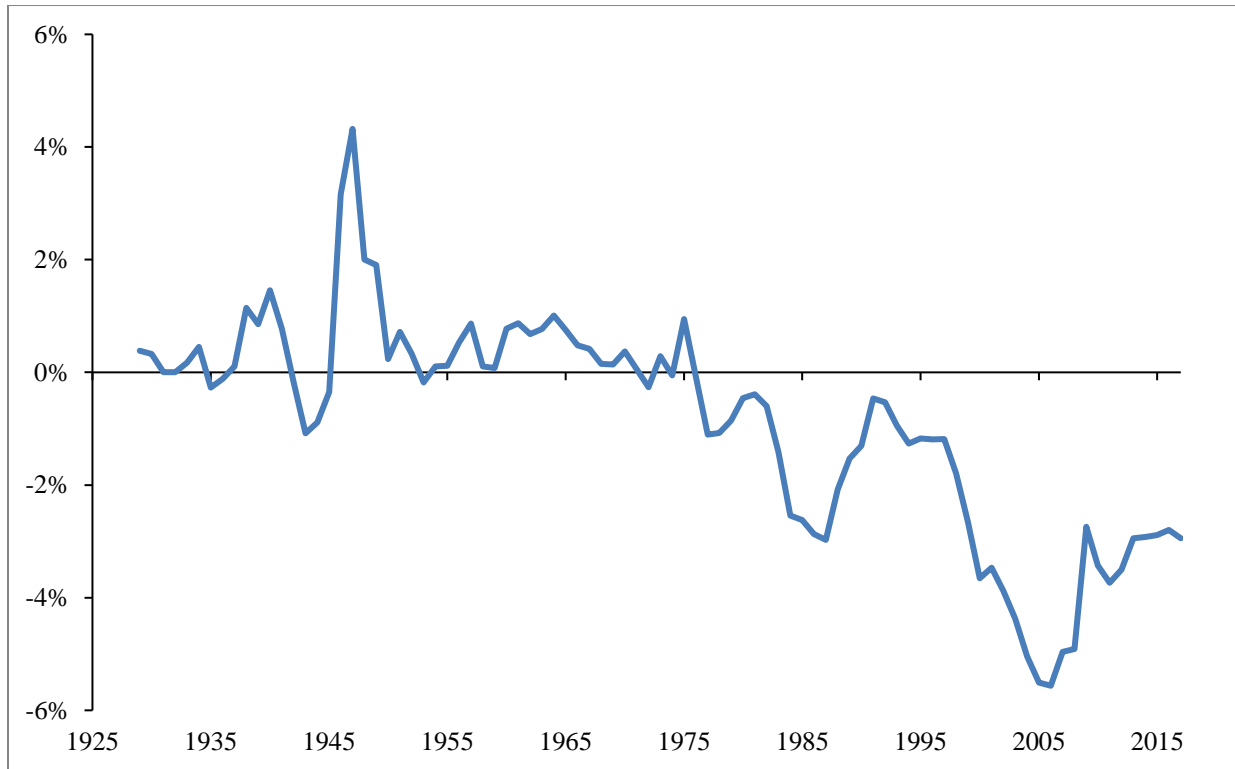
This graph highlights why economists use core CPI (the measure of inflation less food and energy) to measure the cost of living; food and energy prices can be very volatile as shown in the graph and represented in the data. The CPI dropped from 3.2 to -0.4 between 2006 and 2009, a 3.6 net point change. On the contrary, the core CPI showed to be less volatile and dropped from 2.5 to 1.7 between 2006 and 2009, a 0.8 net point change. More specifically, between 2009 and 2010, the CPI plummeted 4.2 points from 3.8 to -0.4 while the core CPI fell only 0.6 points from 2.3 to 1.7 within that same time period.

U.S. Income Velocity of Money (1959-2017)

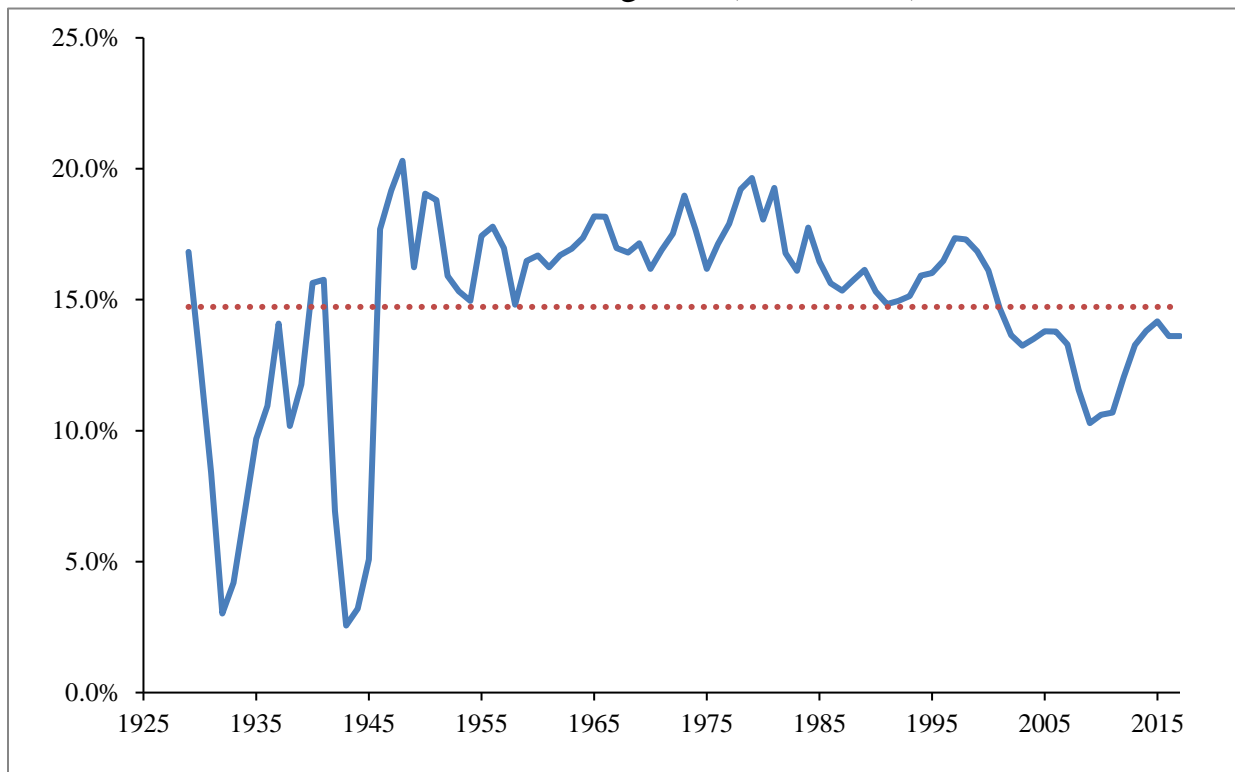


Mean income velocity of money (V): 1.82

U.S. Trade Balance as % of GDP (1929-2017)



U.S. National Saving Rate (1929- 2017)



Mean national saving rate (S): 14.73%