

Economic Inequality

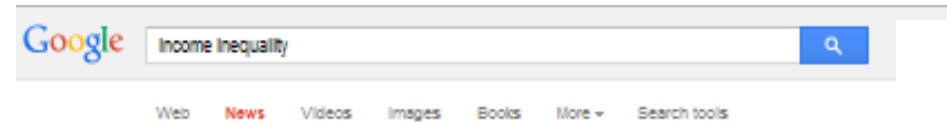
Enrique Lamas

Trudi Renwick

U.S. Census Bureau

No shortage of news coverage of inequality.

Just looking at a single week:



Areas With the Worst Income Inequality in the U.S.
[Money Talks News \(blog\)](#) - Jul 7, 2015
Several measures studied by the Urban Institute show that **income inequality** largely worsened in metropolitan areas between the census years ...



In Iowa: Rubio talks college affordability, income inequality
[KCCI Des Moines](#) - Jul 7, 2015
He told KCCI's chief political reporter Cynthia Fodor that **income inequality** is a symptom of opportunity inequality. "The fact we have people ...



Why a Meaningful Boost for Those at the Bottom Requires ...
[New York Times](#) - Jul 6, 2015
Just about every high-profile politician in the country today says **income inequality** is a problem. And while those from the center-left to the far ...



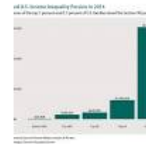
The World Cup of Income Inequality
[Investorplace.com](#) - Jul 6, 2015
Broader trends like population growth and **income distribution**, for instance, can lend powerful clues with regards to where your money might ...



Stretchy ends: The shape of income inequality
[Brookings Institution \(blog\)](#) - 19 hours ago
Income inequality was once a scholarly backwater. Henry Aaron, our Brookings colleague, once compared monitoring the unchanging statistics ...



Income inequality is an issue that cuts across party lines
[The Hill \(blog\)](#) - Jul 8, 2015
Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) keeps leading the charge, the problem of **income inequality** just keeps getting worse. If Democrats, no matter which one, ...



\$15 minimum wage won't fix income inequality, New York ...
[NOLA.com](#) - Jul 7, 2015
It will take a lot more than a \$15 minimum wage to make up for soaring **income inequality** in the United States, according to a recent statistical ...



Reducing Income Inequality Is a Pro-Business Idea, Says ...
[TheStreet.com](#) - Jul 8, 2015
NEW YORK (TheStreet) -- **Income inequality** was one of the big themes addressed during last week's Aspen Ideas Festival, and Mark ...



Sanders says income inequality is a 'moral issue'
[Yahoo! Maktoob News](#) - Jul 6, 2015
PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — Calling **income inequality** "the great moral issue of our time," Democratic presidential candidate Bernie Sanders ...
[Politics|For Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders, Bold Fixes Mean ... In-Depth](#) - [New York Times](#) - Jul 9, 2015

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Couple of Quotes

- “Just about every high-profile politician in the country today says income inequality is a problem.” *New York Times*, July 6, 2015.
- “Most people — regardless of whether you ask about the poor or the rich, income or wealth, the shape of the income distribution or an individual's position in it — have a terrible sense of what inequality actually looks like.”
Washington Post, May 18, 2015.

Outline

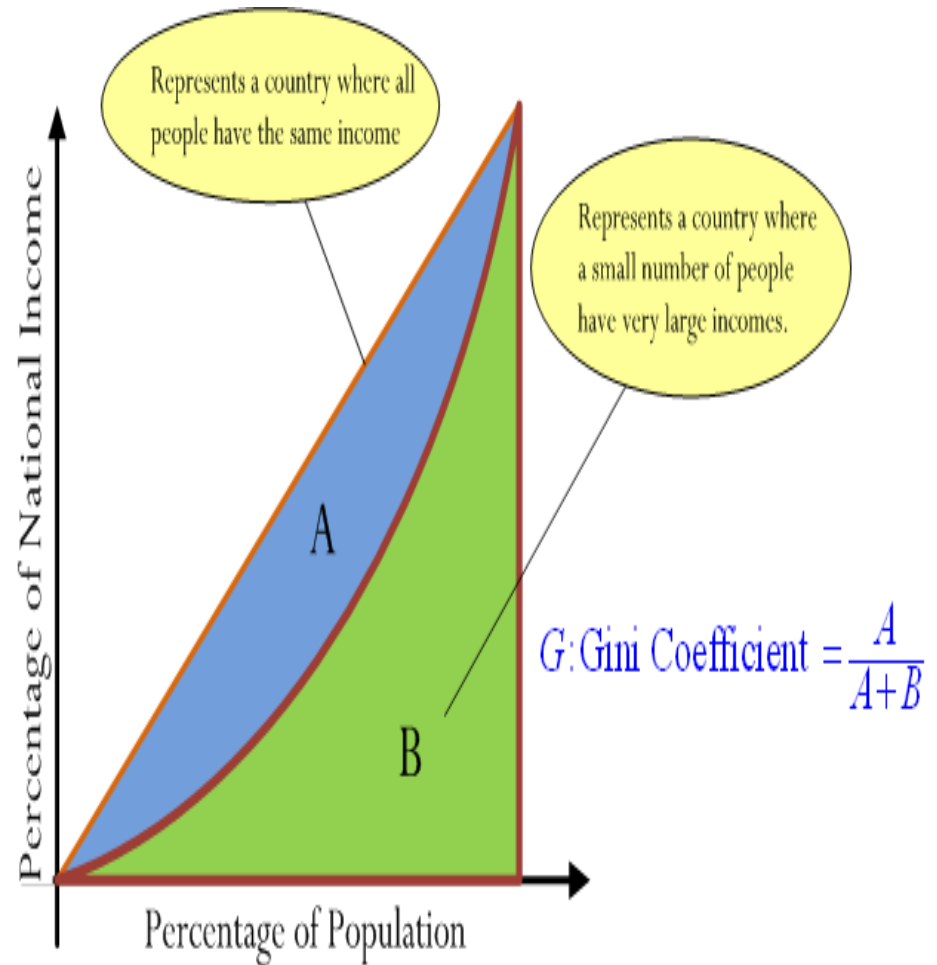
- Inequality concepts and measures
- Sources of data
- Analytical products and access to inequality data
- Proposed organization for dissemination

Economic inequality metrics

1. Single index numbers to describe inequality (e.g., Gini index) that allow comparisons across time and geography
2. Descriptions of the income/wealth distribution
 - Income amounts that define points in the income distribution, e.g., the middle, the top 5%, the top 1%
 - Share of wealth, income or income growth received by each fifth of the population
 - Ratios of the cutoffs for groups – e.g., Income amount that defines the top quintile divided by the bottom quintile cutoff
3. Poverty rates, poverty gaps, income to poverty ratios
4. Size and/or well-being of the middle class
5. Mobility – likelihood of moving up or down the income distribution

Income inequality indices

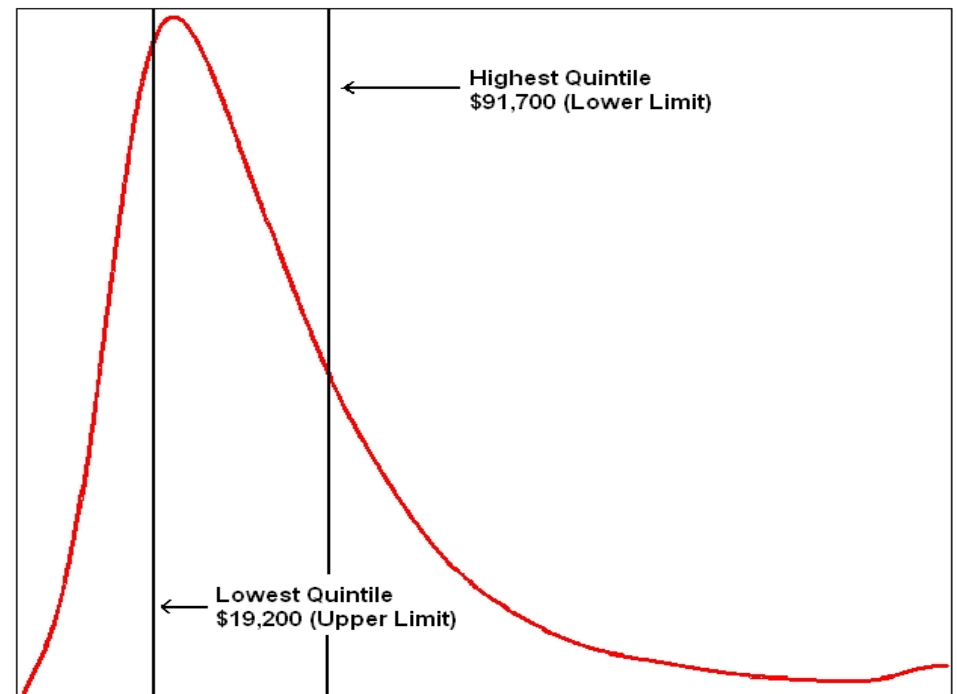
- GINI index (2013=0.476)
Most commonly used measure. Area between the Lorenz curve and hypothetical line of absolute equality. (0 perfect equality, 1 perfect inequality)
- Other index numbers reported by the Census Bureau:
 - Theil index (0.415)
 - Mean logarithmic deviation of income (.578)
 - Atkinson measures (.100, .196, .298)



Descriptions of the income distribution

- Examine income cutoffs for each segment of the distribution: lowest quintile, median, highest quintile, 95th percentile
- Ratio of two cutoffs
 - 90th/10th = 12.1
 - 95th/20th = 9.38

Household Income: 2013

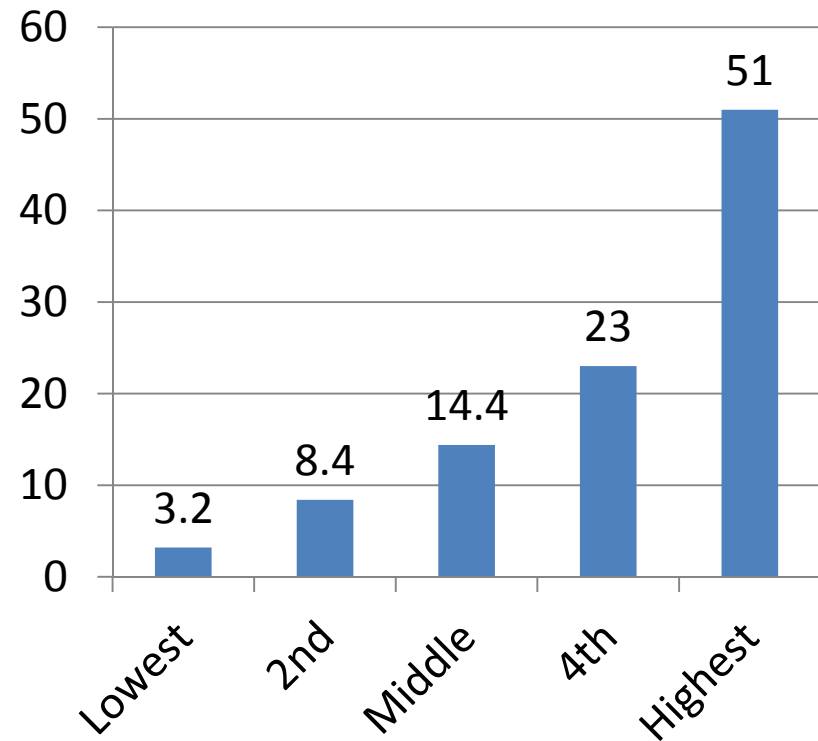


Source: 2014 CPS ASEC

Inequality measures based on shares

- Shares of aggregate income received by each quintile
- Some analyses look at the share of “growth” by quintile

Share of Income by Quintile: 2013

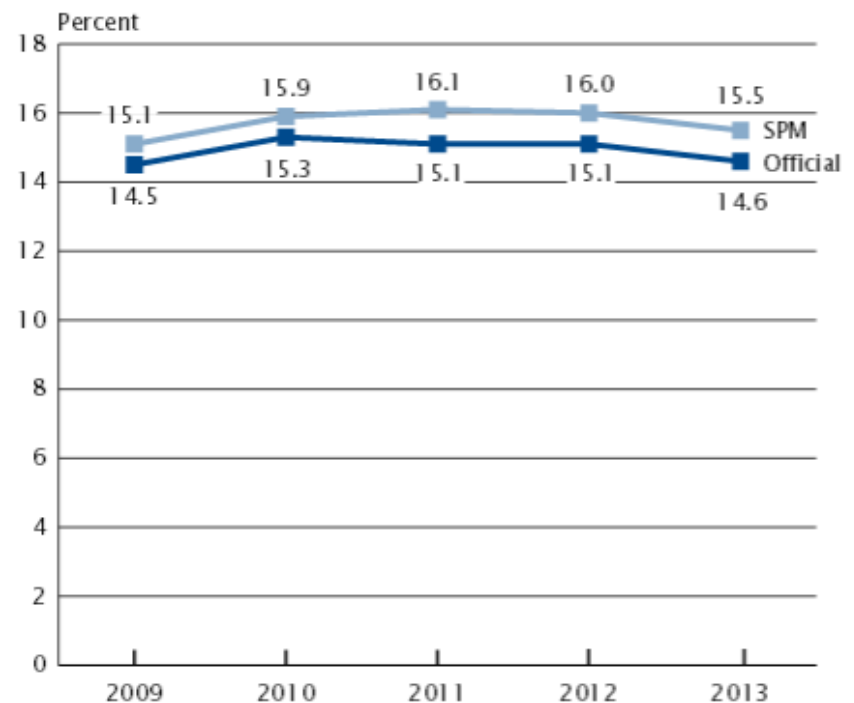


Source: CPS ASEC 2014

Poverty measures

- Poverty – official or supplemental poverty measures
 - Head count – how many people have income below the poverty thresholds?
 - Poverty gap – what is the difference between the poverty thresholds and income for those in poverty
 - Income-to-poverty ratios – how many people have income below 50% of poverty thresholds; below 125% of poverty thresholds, etc.
- Multi-dimensional poverty – expand concept beyond income to include health, housing, neighborhoods, educational opportunities, employment, etc.

Figure 5.
Poverty Rates Using the Official Measure and the SPM: 2009 to 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2010 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Other Measures

Middle Class Metrics

- No official definition of the middle class
- Median household income
- Size of the middle class (given a definition)
- Income cutoffs for the middle quintiles – since no official definition of middle class has been established

Earnings Ratios

- Men vs women
- White vs Black
- White vs Hispanic

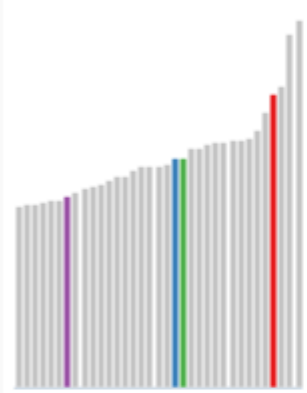
Lifetime earnings

Economic mobility

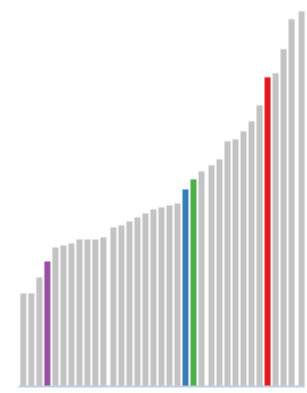
Income distribution and poverty

Overview Trends Poverty by age

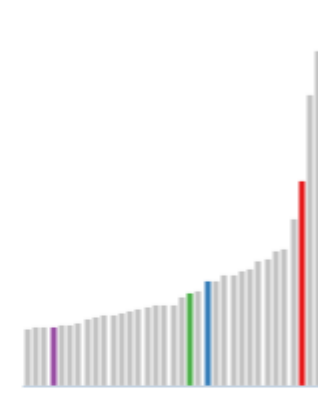
Gini Coefficient



Relative Income Poverty



Top 10% vs bottom 10%



definitions

OECD	Denmark	Iceland	Mexico	Slovenia
Australia	Estonia	Ireland	Netherlands	Spain
Austria	Finland	Israel	New Zealand	Sweden
Belgium	France	Italy	Norway	Switzerland
Canada	Germany	Japan	Poland	Turkey
Chile	Greece	Korea	Portugal	United Kingdom
Czech Republic	Hungary	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic	United States

How to measure resources?

- Income vs. wealth vs. consumption vs. earnings
- Measurement concerns
 - After tax payments and tax credits
 - Include the value of noncash benefits – e.g., SNAP, housing assistance
 - Include value of health insurance?
- Adjust for differences in family size – equivalence adjustment
- Adjust for geographic differences in the cost of living

Gini Index of Equivalence-Adjusted Income Compared to Money Income: 1967 to 2013

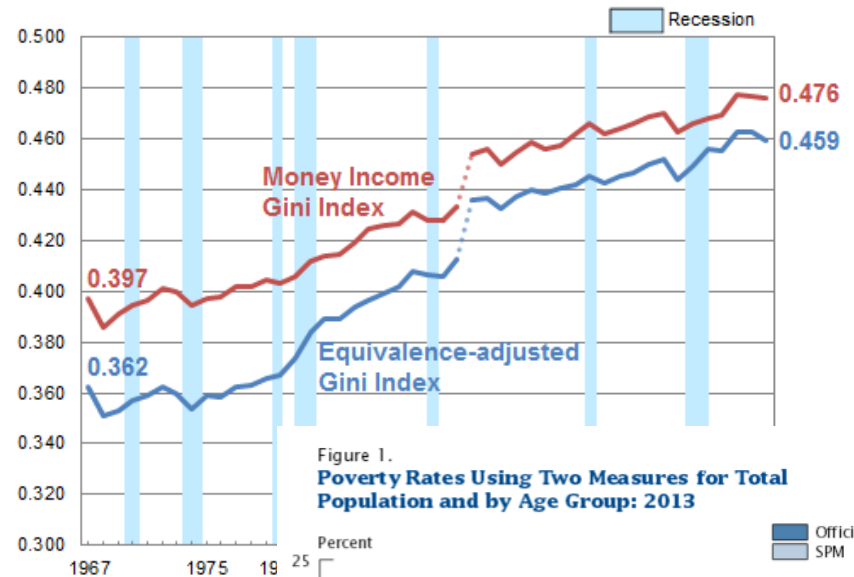
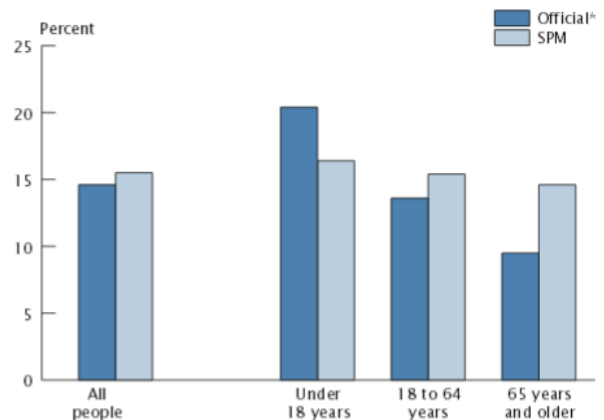
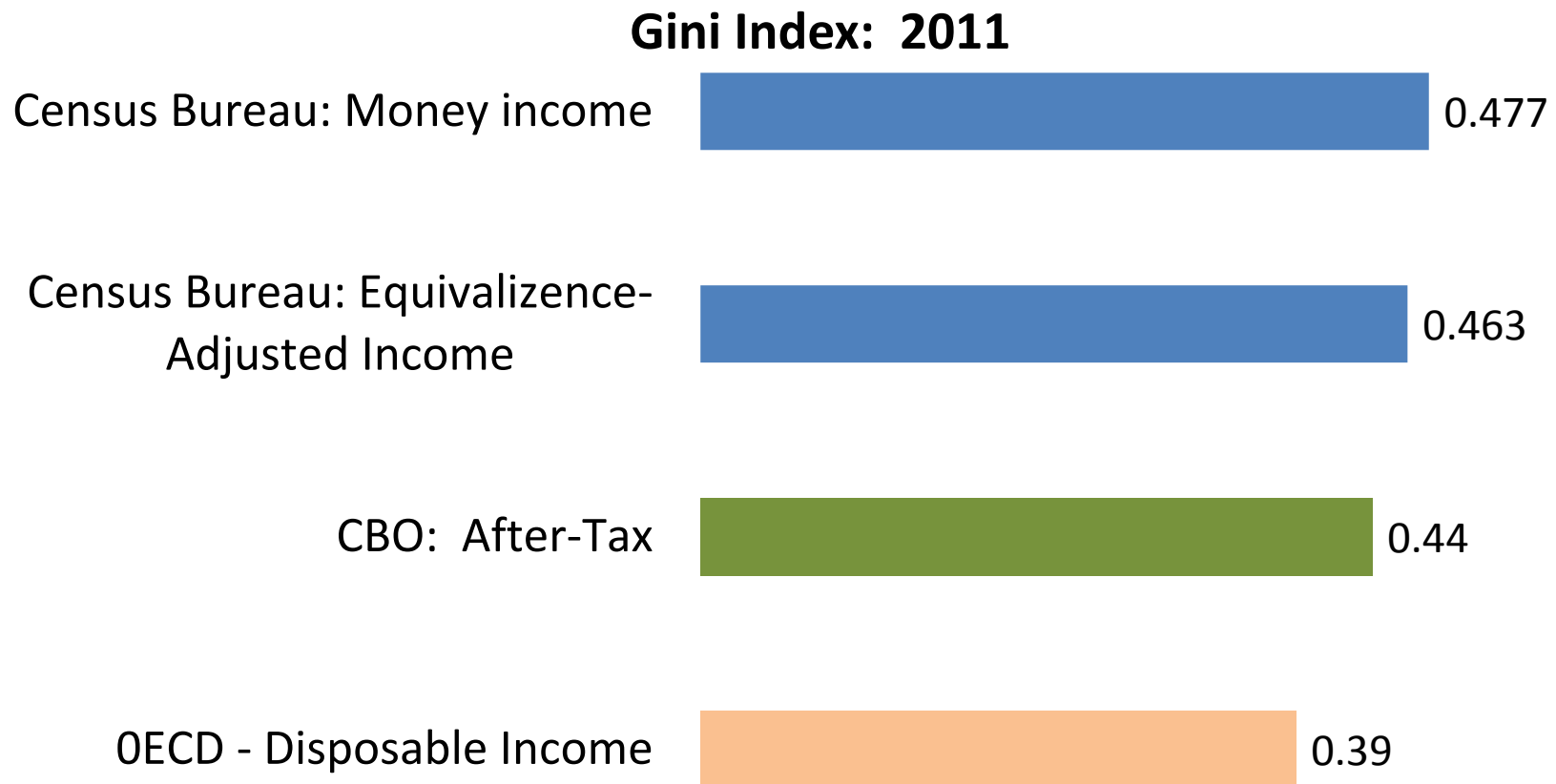


Figure 1. Poverty Rates Using Two Measures for Total Population and by Age Group: 2013



* Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

Gini index depends on resource measure used



Sources of Data

- Household surveys
 - CPS ASEC – national data, long time series
 - American Community Survey – smaller geographies
 - Survey of Income and Program Participation – wealth and mobility over time
 - Consumer Expenditure Survey - consumption
 - Federal Reserve Survey of Consumer Finances - wealth
- Administrative Data
 - IRS Statistics of Income – sample of tax returns
- Bureau of Economic Analysis
 - Per capita income
 - Gross domestic product

How do we share data?

- Reports
- Tables
- Data tools
- Maps/mapping tools
- Infographics
- Web sites
- Apps



Income and Poverty in the United States: 2013

Current Population Reports

By Carmen DeNavas-Walt and Bernadette D. Proctor
Issued September 2014
HC 248



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Household Income Inequality Within U.S. Counties: 2006–2010

American Community Survey Briefs

Issued February 2012

ACS# 10-16

By Adam Bee

reports

Since 1967, U.S. household income inequality has grown 18 percent. Nearly half of that growth occurred during the 1980s. More recently, the growth in income inequality has tapered off.¹ Levels of inequality vary across the country. This report presents measures of household income inequality for counties in the United States, based on data pooled from 5 years (2006 to 2010) of American Community Survey (ACS) data.²

Household income: Includes pretax money income of the household and all other people 15 years and older in the household, whether or not they are related to the householder.

Gini index: Summary measure of income inequality. The Gini index varies between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one household has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal

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The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2013

Current Population Reports

By Kathleen Short
Issued October 2014
HC 211

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth report describing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) released by the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The SPM extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the current official poverty measure.

Concerns about the adequacy of the official measure culminated in a congressional appropriation in 1990 for an independent scientific study of the concepts, measurement methods, and information needed for a poverty measure. In response, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) established the Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance, which released its report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*, in the spring of 1995 (Citró and Michael, 1995). In March of 2010, an Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure (ITWG) listed suggestions for a new measure that would supplement the current official measure

of poverty.¹ The ITWG was charged with developing a set of initial starting points to permit the Census Bureau, in cooperation with the BLS, to produce the SPM that would be released along with the official measure each year. Their suggestions included:

- The *SPM thresholds* should represent a dollar amount spent on a basic set of goods that includes food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (FCSU), and a small additional amount to allow for other needs (e.g., household supplies, personal care, nonwork-related transportation). This threshold should be calculated with 5 years of expenditure data for family units with exactly two children using Consumer Expenditure Survey data, and it should be adjusted (using a specified equivalence scale) to reflect the needs of different family types and geographic differences in housing costs. Adjustments to thresholds should be made over time to reflect real change in

expenditures on this basic bundle of goods at the 33rd percentile of the expenditure distribution. So far as possible with available data, the calculation of FCSU should include any non-cash benefits that are counted on the resource side for food, shelter, clothing, and utilities. This is necessary for consistency of the threshold and resource definitions.

- The *SPM family unit resources* should be defined as the value of cash income from all sources, plus the value of noncash benefits that are available to buy the basic bundle of goods (FCSU) minus necessary expenses for critical goods and services not included in the thresholds. In-kind benefits include nutritional assistance, subsidized housing, and home energy assistance. Necessary expenses that must be subtracted include income taxes, Social Security payroll taxes, child care and other work-related expenses, child support payments to another household, and contributions toward the cost of medical care, health insurance premiums, and other medical out-of-pocket costs.

The ITWG stated that the official poverty measure, as defined in

¹ For information, see ITWG, *Observations From the Interagency Technical Working Group on Developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure* (interagency), Mar. 9, 2010, available at www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/SPM_ITWGObservations.pdf, accessed September 20, 2014.

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The Geographic Concentration of High-Income Households: 2007–2011

American Community Survey Briefs

Charles Adam Bee
Issued February 2013
HC 11-23

Two questions present themselves when considering the geographic concentration of high-income households. First, where do most high-income households live? Second, where are the highest concentrations of high-income households? This brief answers the first question by estimating the number of high-income households in each area. This brief answers the second question by presenting estimates of the proportions of high-income households that are among the top 5 percent.

This brief is based on data from the American Community Survey pooled across survey years 2007 through 2011, referring to income received from January 2006 to November 2011.¹ During this period, the top 5 percent of households received at least \$191,469 per year.²

Figure 1 depicts the number of high-income households in each county, while Figure 2 maps the number of all households in each county. These figures illustrate that, like the general population, most high-income households lived in high-population counties, especially along the coasts.³

Figure 3 is interested not only in where most high-income households lived, but also in which places had the highest concentrations of high-income households. Figure 3 illustrates the proportion of households in each county that were among the top 5

percent of U.S. households with respect to income. This map highlights how the geographic distribution of high-income households differed from that of other households. Some sparsely populated areas, for example, may have low absolute numbers of high-income households (relative to other counties), and yet have high concentrations of such households.

Inspection of Figure 3 suggests that high-concentration counties are especially prevalent in the coastal areas as well. The Pacific, Middle Atlantic, and New England divisions had high proportions of counties with high concentrations of high-income households. In contrast, the East South Central division's counties tended to have unusually low concentrations of high-income households.

Table 1 presents proportions of households that were in the top 5 percent of the national distribution for each of the 50 most populous metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). This table suggests that high-population areas often had high-income households not only in large numbers, but also in high concentrations. These 50 most populous metropolitan areas contained 51.9 percent of all U.S. households, and 71.9 percent of the top 5 percent of households. Within MSAs, the central cities had lower concentrations than the suburbs, as 4.9 percent of households in the central city were among the top 5 percent, compared to 6.1 percent of those within MSAs but outside central cities.⁴

¹ All income data are adjusted for inflation to 2011 dollars.
² Source: 2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Brev. Table B19080: Household Income Quintile Upper Limits.
³ The correlation between the number of high-income households in each county and the number of other households was 0.88.

⁴ Among households residing outside MSAs, 1.3 percent were in the top 5 percent.

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Individual Income Tax Returns, Preliminary Data, 2013

by Michael Parisi

For Tax Year 2013, taxpayers filed 147.7 million U.S. individual income tax returns, an increase of 1.9 percent from the 144.9 million returns filed for Tax Year 2012. Several notable items showed increases in 2013. While AGI and taxable income both increased just 0.8 percent from 2012 to 2013, total income tax increased 3.6 percent to \$1.2 trillion and total tax liability increased 4.5 percent to \$1.3 trillion. The larger percentage increase in total income tax and total tax liability relative to AGI and taxable income coincided with the new higher marginal tax rates for ordinary income (39.6 percent) and certain capital gain income (20 percent), as well as the new net investment income and additional Medicare taxes (see Changes in Taxation of Corporate Income, the Alternative Minimum Tax,

self-employment health insurance deduction grew to \$24.4 billion, a 6.0-percent increase. Payments to self-employed retirement (Keogh) plans rose 4.9 percent to \$20.2 billion, while payments to IRAs increased 10.1 percent to \$13.3 billion. Other adjustments that increased from 2012 levels were the deductions for moving expenses (up 19.0 percent), health savings account deduction (up 12.6 percent), and student loan interest deduction (up 9.0 percent). In addition, the total amount claimed for exemptions increased 1.7 percent to \$1,116.2 billion.

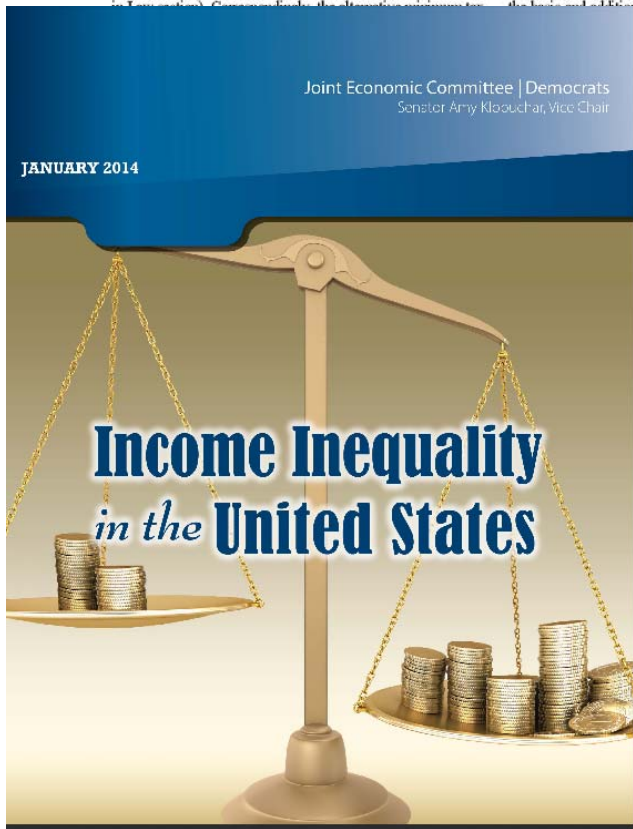
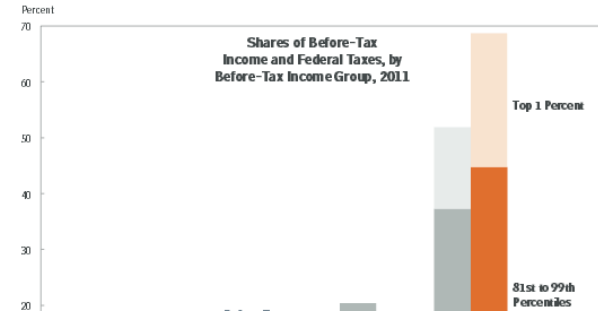
Deductions

Total deductions, the sum of standard deductions (comprised of the basic standard deduction and total itemized deductions) and total itemized deductions, increased 0.2 percent to \$1,989.5 billion (up 0.2 percent) in Tax Year 2013. Taxpayers (68.6 percent) claimed a standard deduction increased 6.5 percent while the amount claimed increased 2.5 percent to \$8,436. Standard deductions accounted for 43.0 percent of total deductions. While 43.0 percent of total deductions were claimed for 2013, 57.0 percent of returns filed for 2013 claimed itemized deductions. The amount of itemized deductions claimed decreased 1.1 percent to \$1,134.9 billion and the average deduction per taxpayer was \$25,568. A portion of this decrease is attributed to the law for 2013 that limited taxpayers' deductions if their adjusted gross income exceeded \$250,000 (Changes in the Law section).

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The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2011



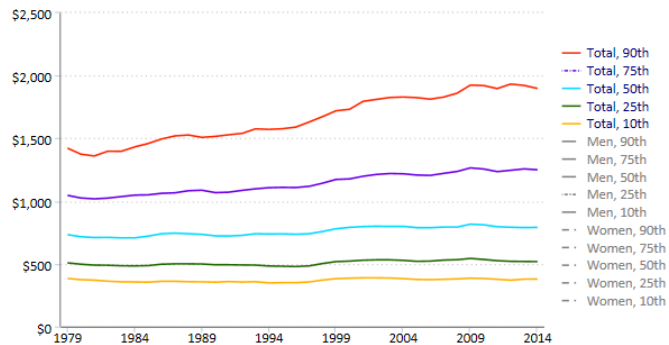
Spotlight on Statistics

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Selected percentiles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 16 and older, in 2014 dollars, 1979–2014



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[View Chart Data](#)

Real earnings increased for highest earners since 1979, unchanged for lowest earners

In 2014, median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers age 16 and older were \$791. That means that half of these workers earned at least \$791 per week and half earned less than that amount. In 1979, median weekly earnings in 2014 dollars were \$733. So what we call "real" or inflation-adjusted median weekly earnings increased by about 8 percent over that 35-year span. Over that same period, real earnings for the highest paid 10 percent of workers—those whose earnings were at or above the 90th percentile—increased from a minimum of \$1,422 per week in 1979 to \$1,898 per week in 2014, a gain of 33 percent. By contrast, real weekly earnings for the lowest paid 10 percent of workers (or those whose earnings are below the 10th percentile) were basically unchanged over the period, as these workers earned less than \$383 per week in 1979 and less than \$379 per week in 2014. Women's real median weekly earnings

Table A-2.

Selected Measures of Household Income Dispersion: 1967 to 2013

(Income in 2013 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars. Beginning with 2010, standard errors were calculated using replicate weights. For further explanation of income inequality measures, see Current Population Reports, Series P60-204, *The Changing Shape of the Nation's Income Distribution: 1947-1998*. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf](http://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar14.pdf))

Measures of income dispersion		2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
MEASURE											
Household Income at Selected Percentiles											
10th percentile limit											
20th percentile limit											
40th percentile limit											
50th (median)											
60th percentile limit											
80th percentile limit											
90th percentile limit											
95th percentile limit											
Household Income Ratios of Selected Percentiles											
90th/10th											
95th/20th											
95th/50th											
80th/50th											
80th/20th											
20th/50th											
Mean Household Income of Quintiles											
Lowest quintile											
Second quintile											
Third quintile											
Fourth quintile											
Highest quintile											
Top 5 percent											

Table H-1. Income Limits for Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of All Households: 1967 to 2013

(Households as of March of the following year. Income in current and 2013 CPI-U-RS adjusted dollars (28))

CURRENT DOLLARS

Year	Number (thousands)	Upper limit of each fifth (dollars)				Lower limit of top 5 percent (dollars)
		Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	
2013 (38)	122,952	20,900	40,187	65,501	105,910	196,000
2012	122,459	20,599	39,764	64,582	104,096	191,156
2011	121,084	20,262	38,520	62,434	101,582	186,000
2010	119,927	20,000	38,000	61,500	100,029	180,485
2009	117,538	20,453	38,550	61,801	100,000+	180,001
2008	117,181	20,712	39,000	62,725	100,240	180,000
2007	116,783	20,291	39,100	62,000	100,000+	177,000

Table H-4. Gini Indexes for Households, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1967 to 2013

Year	All races	White alone	White	White alone, not Hispanic	White not Hispanic	Black A.O.I.C.	Black alone	Black	Asian A.O.I.C.	Asian alone	Hispanic (any race)
2013 (38)	0.476	0.467	(NA)	0.465	(NA)	0.492	0.493	(NA)	0.472	0.472	0.
2012	0.477	0.469	(NA)	0.466	(NA)	0.490	0.490	(NA)	0.465	0.463	0.
2011	0.477	0.469	(NA)	0.466	(NA)	0.502	0.502	(NA)	0.467	0.466	0.
2010 (37)	0.470	0.461	(NA)	0.458	(NA)	0.490	0.487	(NA)	0.454	0.456	0.
2009 (36)	0.468	0.458	(NA)	0.455	(NA)	0.481	0.481	(NA)	0.488	0.489	0.
2008	0.466	0.458	(NA)	0.455	(NA)	0.474	0.474	(NA)	0.467	0.467	0.
2007	0.463	0.455	(NA)	0.453	(NA)	0.480	0.480	(NA)	0.450	0.451	0.
2006	0.470	0.462	(NA)	0.460	(NA)	0.486	0.486	(NA)	0.473	0.476	0.
2005	0.469	0.462	(NA)	0.461	(NA)	0.482	0.481	(NA)	0.458	0.458	0.
2004 (35)	0.466	0.460	(NA)	0.457	(NA)	0.476	0.477	(NA)	0.459	0.460	0.
2003	0.464	0.458	(NA)	0.456	(NA)	0.473	0.473	(NA)	0.453	0.454	0.
2002	0.462	0.455	(NA)	0.452	(NA)	0.483	0.481	(NA)	0.454	0.455	0.

Statistics

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- Complete Report
- IRS Data Book
- **Individual Tax Home**

SOI Tax Stats - Individual Statistical Tables by Size of Adjusted Gross Income

Return to [Tax Stats](#) home page

Below is a complete list of tables from various sources and publications which are classified by size of Adjusted Gross Income.

All tables are available as Microsoft Excel® files. A free [Excel viewer](#) is available for download, if needed.

The tables are grouped into the following categories:

- [Individual Income Tax Returns Filed and Sources of Income](#)
- [Individual Income Tax Returns with Exemptions and Exclusions](#)
- [Individual Income Tax Returns with Tax Computation](#)
- [Taxpayers with IRA Plans](#)
- [Individual Income Tax: Income by Gender and Age for Taxpayers with Adjusted Gross Income](#)
- [Other tables](#)

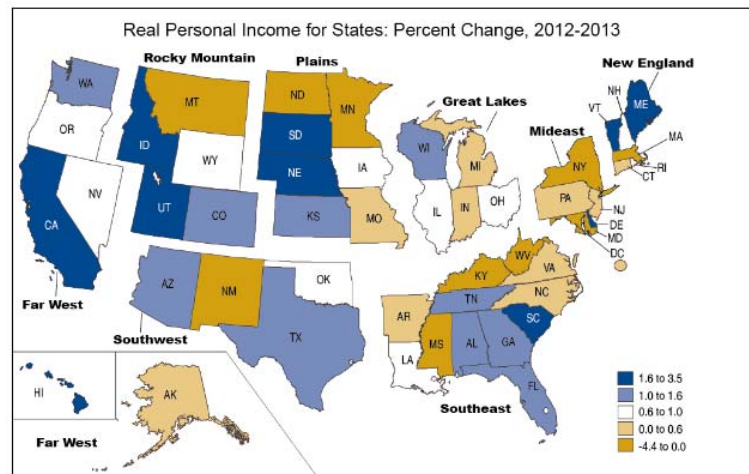
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BEA 15-32

Real Personal Income for States and Metropolitan Areas, 2013

Real personal income across all regions rose by an average of 0.8 percent in 2013. This growth rate reflects the year-over-year change in nominal personal income across all regions adjusted by the change in the national personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index. On a nominal basis, personal income across all regions grew an average of 2.0 percent in 2013. In 2013, the U.S. PCE price index grew 1.2 percent.



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

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A preview version of the U.S. Census Bureau's newly designed website for the American Community Survey (ACS) is now available.

Community Facts

Find popular facts (population, income, etc.) and frequently requested data about your community.

Enter a state, county, city, town, or zip code
e.g., Atlanta, GA

Guided Search
Advanced Search
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Popular Tables

Population and Housing

- Annual Population Estimates (2014 PER, PEANNRES)
- Demographic and Housing Estimates (2013 ACS, DP05)
- General Housing Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP04)
- General Demographic Characteristics (2010 Census, DP-1)

Poverty and Income

- General Economic Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP03)
- Age, Race, Sex and Education
- Selected Social Characteristics (2013 ACS, DP02)
- Educational Attainment (2013 ACS, S1501)

CPS Table Creator

Table Criteria:

Filters/Subsets: [Help](#)

All States | All Sexes | All Races | All Origins | All Nationalities | Full/Part Time

All Worker Status

The CPS Table Creator gives you the ability to create customized tables from the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

- Complete the form to the left and press the "Get Table" button at the bottom to create your table.
- To create a table, you must make one or more selections in the Define Your Table section. For all other sections, you may use the default selections or enter alternate selections to customize the table to meet your needs.
- For help in getting started, see the [detailed examples](#) of completing the form to create a table.

Disclaimer:
While tabulations may be conceptually the same as published estimates, in many cases they will not exactly match published estimates because the Table Creator uses the CPS public use file. The CPS public use file lacks some of the detailed income information, topcodes several categories of income, and suppresses some geographic identifiers in order to protect survey confidentiality.

*This tool is best viewed with normal font settings and in the Firefox web browser.

United States Census Bureau

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data tools

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

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SAIEP | Map | Table | Trends

Ages 5 to 17 in Families in Poverty

Year	ID	Name	Grade	Total Population	Relevant Ages 5 to 17	Relevant Ages 5 to 17 in Families in Poverty
2013	0600001	Acton-Agua Dulce Unified School Dist	KG-12	12,864	2,024	324
2013	0600006	Ross Valley Elementary School Distr	KG-08	24,024	2,888	229
2013	0600005	Cuyama Joint Unified School District	KG-12	1,188	235	61
2013	0600011	Fort Sage Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	3,064	308	37
2013	0600012	Twin Ridges Elementary School Dist	KG-08	2,530	197	54
2013	0600013	Rocklin Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	59,643	12,140	931
2013	0600014	Hesperia Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	102,040	23,012	6,142
2013	0600015	Lucerne Valley Unified School District	KG-12	6,843	1,140	257
2013	0600016	Upland Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	75,438	13,010	2,097
2013	0600017	Apple Valley Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	79,722	15,649	3,984
2013	0600018	Mountain Valley Unified School Distr	KG-12	3,037	365	150
2013	0600019	Dublin Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	47,729	6,915	389
2013	0600020	Pleasanton Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	73,927	15,331	713
2013	0600021	Sunol Glen Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	988	127	8
2013	0600022	Mandata Unified School District (CA)	KG-12	12,636	2,838	1,628

TheDataWeb

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DataFerrett

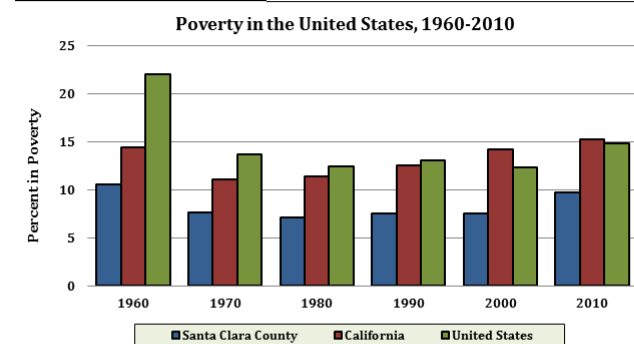
DataFerrett is a data analysis and extraction tool to customize federal, state, and local data to suit your requirements. Using DataFerrett, you can develop an unlimited array of customized spreadsheets that are as versatile and complex as your usage demands then turn those spreadsheets into graphs and maps without any additional software.

What you should check before getting started:

- Java Installed. Check your version or Download the latest version

Select either a state and county or the United States and a region from the drop-down boxes. Use the scroll bar to change the years on the map.

State: **California** | County or Region: **Santa Clara** | Random: | Year:



Santa Clara County 1990

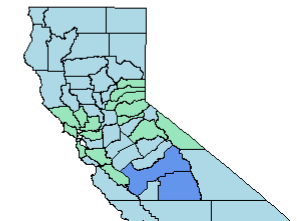
Total Population	1,462,674
Population in Poverty	109,806
Poverty Rate	7.5%

California 1990

Highest Estimated Poverty Rates	
Imperial County	23.8
Tulare County	22.6
Fresno County	21.4
Merced County	19.9
Yuba County	19.5
Lowest Estimated Poverty Rates	
Marin County	5.2
San Mateo County	6.3
Napa County	6.9
Placer County	7.1
Contra Costa County	7.3

California 1990

Poverty Rate	Counties	%	Population	%	Legend
Less than 10%	17	29.3	7,442,850	25.7	
10% to less than 20%	38	65.5	20,491,731	70.7	
20% to less than 30%	3	5.2	1,068,638	3.7	
Total	58	100	29,003,219	100	








mapping tools

American FactFinder – Gini Index

Legend:

Data Classes

	0.4083 - 0.4259
	0.4376 - 0.4555
	0.4572 - 0.4721
	0.4752 - 0.4994
	0.5098 - 0.5470

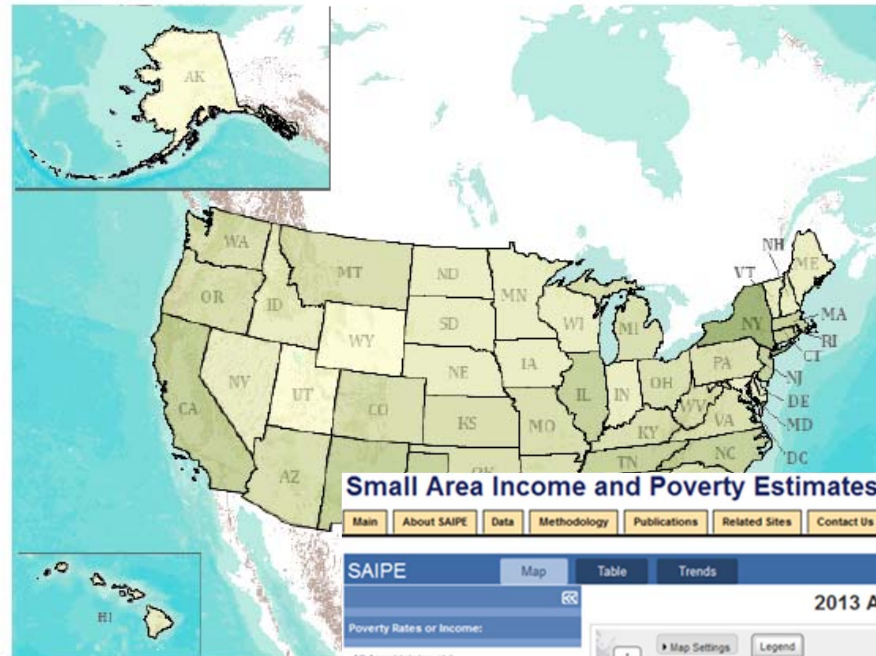
Boundaries

State
'13 County

Features

Major Road
Street
Stream/Waterbody

Items in grey text are not visible at this zoom level



Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

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Map

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2013 All Ages in Poverty

Poverty Rates or Income:

- All Ages (state/county)
- Under Age 18 (state/county)
- Ages 5 to 17 in Families (state/county)
- Ages 5 to 17 in Families (school district)
- Under Age 5 (state)
- Median Household Income (state/county)

Filter By:

States: -All-

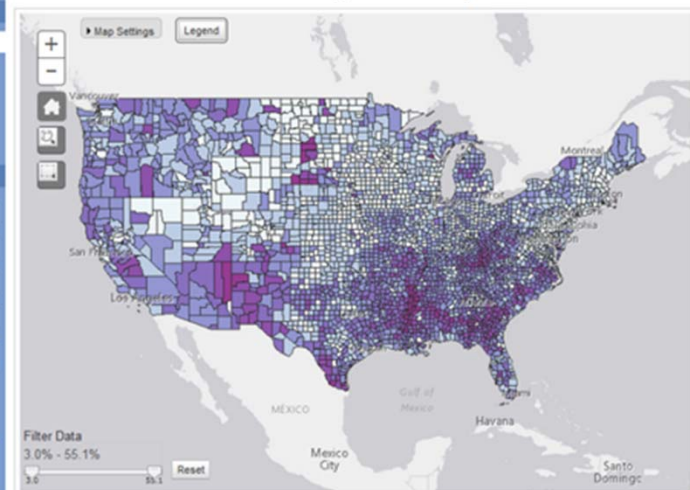
Countries: -All-

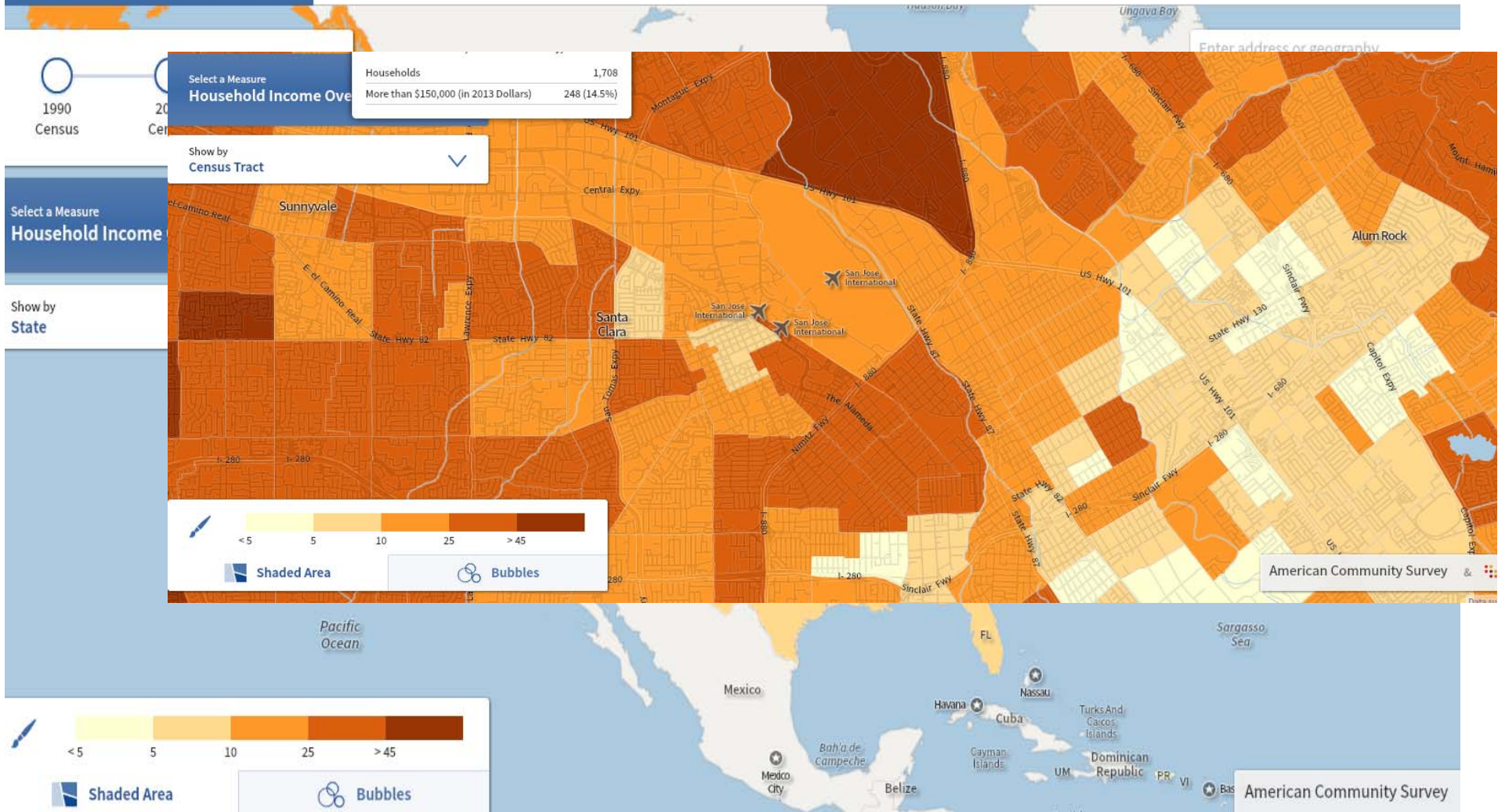
Geography: County

Year: 2013

Reset

Note: You can select items on the map and then look at just those entries on the Table or Trend pages. Use the area selector tool on the toolbar and drag around the areas you wish to select.







INEQUALITY BY THE NUMBERS

[COMPARE AND CONTRAST STATES](#)

THE GROWTH OF INEQUALITY

[LISTS AND RANKINGS](#)

SEE INEQUALITY GROW

[CREDITS & INFO](#)

Explore how income inequality has worsened, median income has fallen and poverty has risen over time

The 51 circles represent each state and the District of Columbia. They're sized according to degree of inequality (smaller is better); median income (bigger is better); or poverty rate (smaller is better). Hover over or tap a circle to see underlying data.

Year

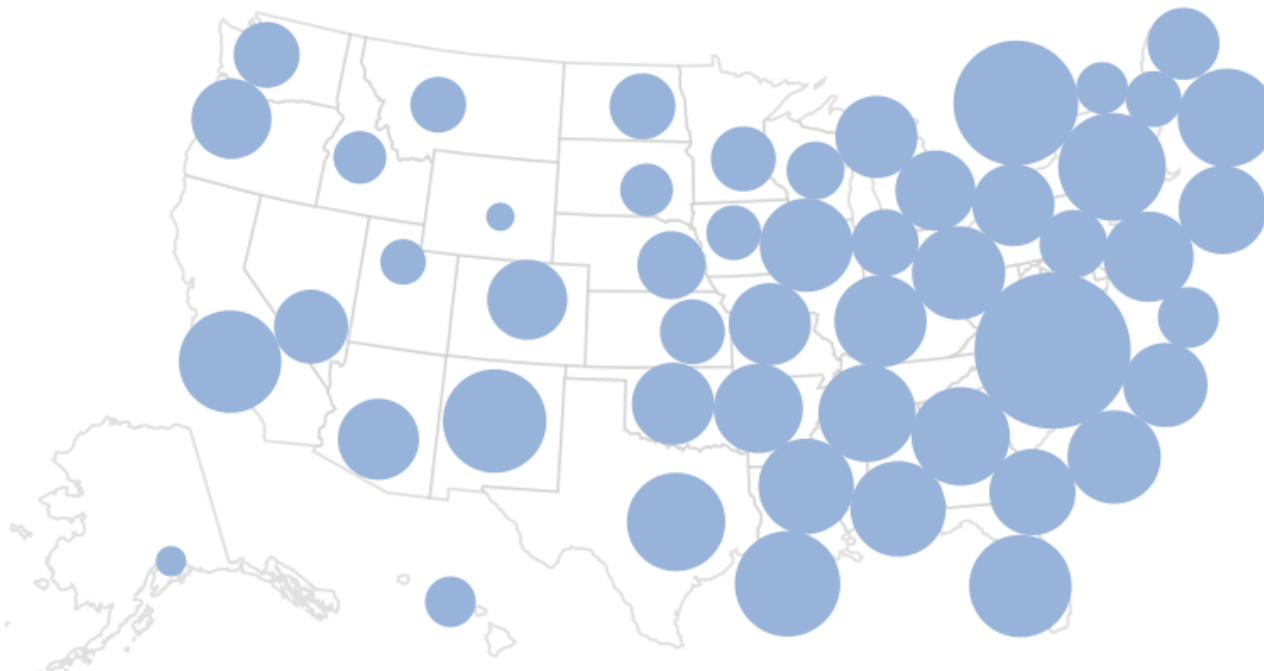
[prev](#) [1989](#) [1999](#) [2006](#) [2007](#) [2008](#) [2009](#) [2010](#) **[2011](#)** [next](#) [play](#)

Show

[Gini Index](#) [Median Income](#) [Poverty Rate](#)

Map

[On](#) [Off](#)



infographics



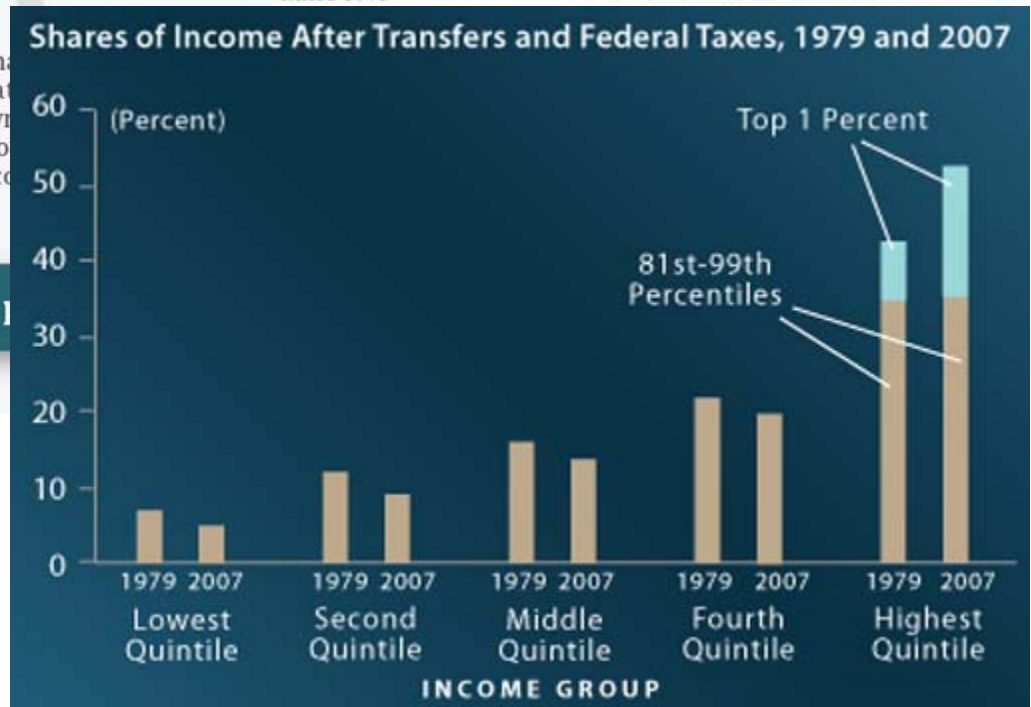
How Census Measures Poverty

40 Congressional Budget Office
Since 1975
 Nonpartisan Analysis for the U.S. Congress

The Census Bureau releases two reports every year that show the economic well-being of the United States. The first report calculates the national poverty measure based on cash resources. The second is known as the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) and takes account of cash resources and non-cash benefits from government programs aimed at low income households.

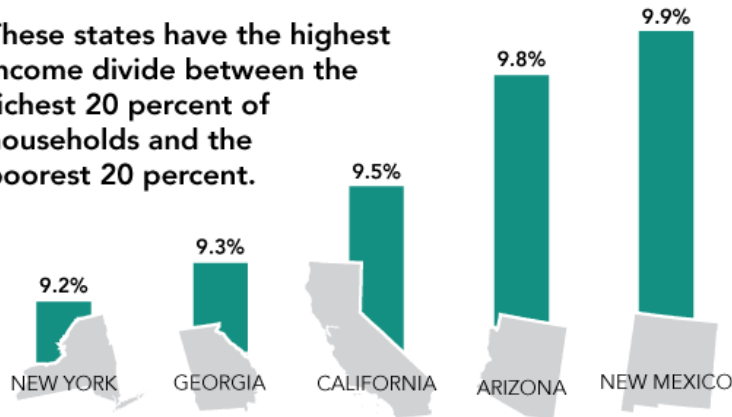


In 2012, there were 46.5 million people in poverty.



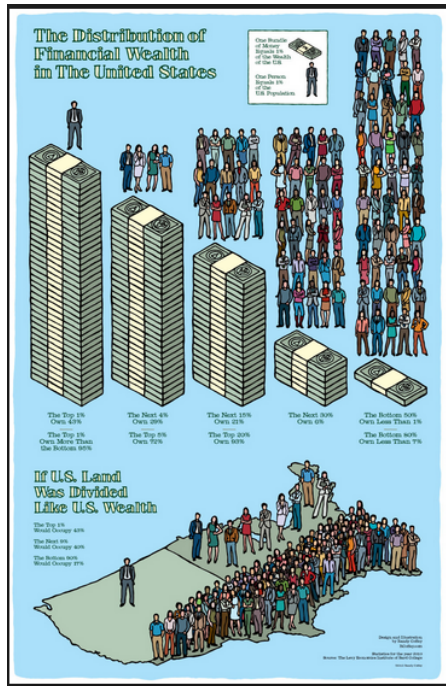
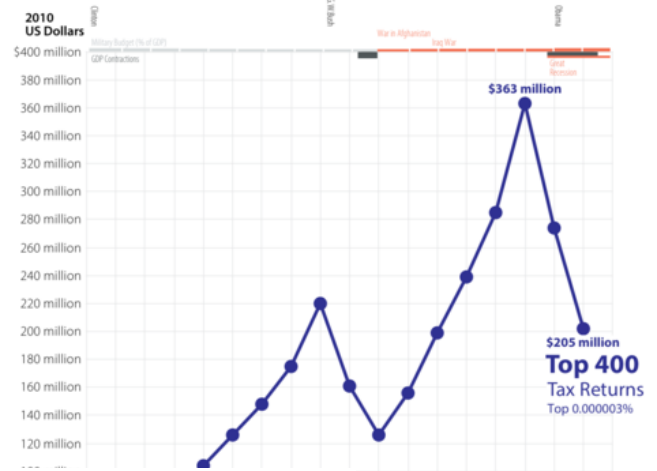
WORST STATES FOR INCOME INEQUALITY

These states have the highest income divide between the richest 20 percent of households and the poorest 20 percent.



Sources: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Economic Policy Institute THE HUFFINGTON POST

1040 1992-2008 Average Income of the Top 400 Tax Returns

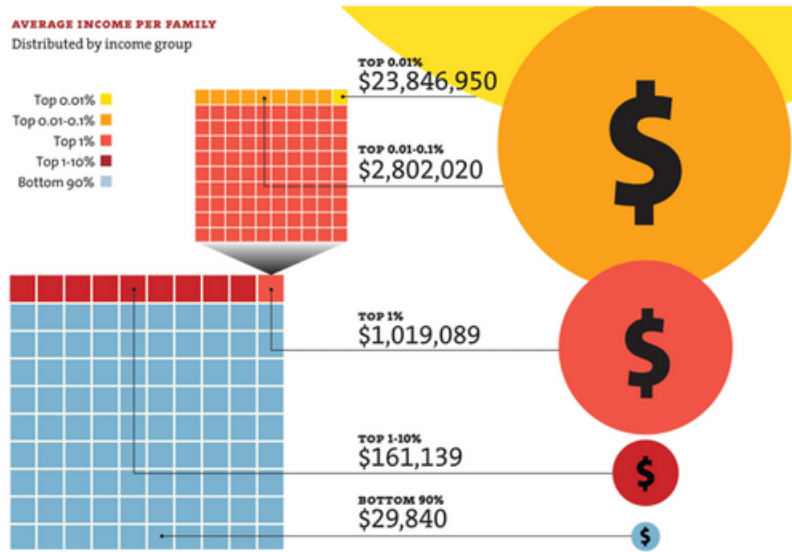


HOW RICH ARE THE SUPERRICH?

A huge share of the nation's economic growth over the past 30 years has gone to the top one-hundredth of one percent, who now make an average of \$27 million per household. The average income for the bottom 90 percent of us? \$31,244.

AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY Distributed by income group

- Top 0.01%
- Top 0.01-0.1%
- Top 1%
- Top 1-10%
- Bottom 90%



2010 data. Includes capital gains. Source: Emmanuel Saez, University of California-Berkeley

ie, March 2012 (Compiled from data collected by IRS) 31

websites



THE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY PROJECT

- [HOME](#)
- [EXECUTIVE PAPERS SUMMARIES](#)
- [SLIDES & VIDEOS](#)
- [CITY RANKINGS DATA](#)
- [DOWNLOADFAQS](#)
- [RESEARCHPRE TEAM RES](#)

How can we improve economic opportunities for low-income children? The Equality of Opportunity Project uses "big data" to develop new answers to this question. The *previous phase* presented statistics on how upward mobility varies across areas of the U.S. and over time. *phase*, we focus on families who moved across areas to study how neighborhoods & mobility. We find that every year of exposure to a better environment improves a child's success, both in a *national quasi-experimental study* of five million families and in a *re-ai Moving to Opportunity Experiment*. We use the new methodology and data to present est causal effect of each county in America on upward mobility.

The Causal Effects of Growing up in Different Counties on Earnings in Adult
Percentage Gains/Losses Relative to National Average

Philadelphia Metro Area



U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Inequality.org

A project of the
Institute for Policy Studies

Search Site

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RESOURCES
DONATE
Your email
Sign up for Inequality.org updates

INEQUALITY 101
Growing Apart, an intro to our economic inequality basics.
[More on Inequality 101](#)

INEQUALITY SCORECARD
A ranking of proposals to narrow the corporate pay divide.
[More on Scorecard](#)

BOOKS
Beyond Piketty: a wealth of new work on maldistribution.
[More on Books](#)

REPORTS
A sampling of recent new inequality-related studies
[More on Reports](#)

NEW RESEARCH & COMMENTARY

[Pope Francis on Climate and Inequality](#)
by Janet Redman
June 18, 2015 at 11:55 am

BLOGGING OUR GRAND DIVIDE

[JFK and Today's Free Trade Agreements](#)
by Sarah Anderson
June 18, 2015 at 12:30 pm

apps



United States Census Bureau

Census Business Builder: Small Business Edition

Determine the Best Location for You

1. What type of business do you want to start?
Select your type of business from the broad categories below and then from the detailed list provided.
2. Where do you want to start?

Construction

Food Services

Healthcare

Carrier 10:17 AM

FRED

FRED NEWS

The mean vs. the median of family income

05/28/2015 | FRED has several datasets to help you investigate the distribution of income. One of them is the [Income and Poverty in the United States](#) release from the U.S. Census Bureau. The graph above shows real family income in the United States in constant (2013) dollars. The mean is the average across all families. The median identifies the family income in the middle of the sample for every year: half of incomes are higher, half are

[Read More >](#)



Poverty&Inequality DataFinder

World Bank - September 5, 2013 - Everyone Business

Poverty

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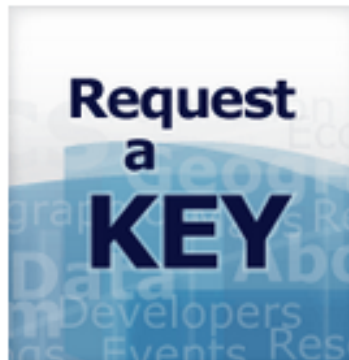
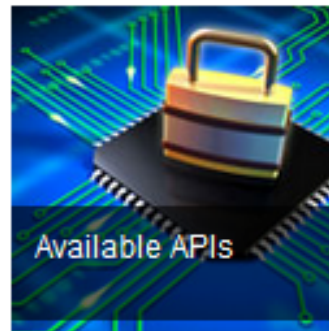
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[Terms of Service](#)

[Updates](#)

The Census Bureau has begun rolling out our datasets via APIs. Check out our [Discovery Tool](#). Sign up for our [newsletter](#) to get the latest updates and newest dataset addition. We also invite you to make requests for features / data via our [forum](#).

[Read More](#)



Latest

[Available APIs](#)

[News](#)

[Updates](#)

OUR CHALLENGE:

- Make our data and analytical assets more accessible to the public
- Link to other federal government resources on this topic
- Link to international and private sector resources
- Provide mechanisms to get user feedback

Federal Government Reports

- Census Bureau: Income and Poverty in the United States (September 2013).
<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/demo/p60-249.pdf>
- Congressional Budget Office: The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2011 (November 2014). Combines Census and SOI data.
<http://www.cbo.gov/publication/49440>
- Internal Revenue Service - Individual Income Tax Return (Form 1040) Statistics. (Spring 2015).
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax>Returns>
- Joint Economic Committee: Income Inequality in the United States (January 2014).
http://www.jec.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/04a5e372-05d5-4f06-a95e-ed43027c6cd/inequality-report---01-16-2014.pdf
- U.S. Department of Commerce: Middle Class in America (January 2010).
<http://www.esa.doc.gov/sites/default/files/middleclassreport.pdf>
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2014 (May 2015).
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/2014-report-economic-well-being-us-households-201505.pdf>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics: A look at pay at the top, the bottom, and in between (May 2015).
<http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2015/a-look-at-pay-at-the-top-the-bottom-and-in-between/home.htm>

Tables

- Census Bureau – income and poverty websites. Include detailed tables for each year and historical tables
<http://www.census.gov/topics/income.html>
- Internal Revenue Service – Statistics of income
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/SOI-Tax-Stats-Individual-Income-Tax>Returns>
- Bureau of Economic Analysis – Personal income
<http://www.bea.gov/itable/index.cfm>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics – Consumer expenditures
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cex/consumer-expenditures-in-2013.pdf>

Census Bureau Data Tools

- American Factfinder – ACS Data
<http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
 - Median household/family income
 - Poverty rates/Gini coefficients
- CPS ASEC Table Creator
<http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html>
 - Customize income definitions
 - Poverty rates/median income
- Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/>
- Data Ferrett
<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>
- Poverty rates by county 1959-2010
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/census/Poverty-Rates-by-County-1960-2010.xlsm>
- Census Application Programming Interface (API)
<http://www.census.gov/developers/>

Maps

- <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2013/09/19/watch-the-growth-of-u-s-income-inequality-with-this-animated-map/>
- <http://www.reuters.com/subjects/income-inequality>
- <http://www.bloomberg.com/infographics/2014-05-12/income-inequality-map.html>
- <http://www.movoto.com/blog/opinions/income-inequality-map/>
- http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/31/upshot/income-inequality-its-also-bad-for-your-health.html?_r=0&abt=0002&abg=0
- <http://www.citylab.com/work/2014/05/mapping-three-decades-income-inequality-state-state/9067/>

Infographics

- http://www.census.gov/library/infographics/poverty_measure-how.html
- <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/42729>
- <https://www.census.gov/dataviz/visualizations/019/>
- http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/12/inequality-us-_n_3421381.html
- <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2011/02/income-inequality-in-america-chart-graph>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QPKKQnijnsM>
- <http://www.ibtimes.com/infographic-data-income-inequality-us-do-not-paint-pretty-picture-1540868>
- <http://budgetandpolicy.org/schmudget/infographic-income-inequality-is-pulling-washington-state-apart>
- <http://randycoffeyillustration.com/wp-content/uploads/the-distribution-of-wealth-in-the-u.s.pdf>
- <http://www.business2community.com/infographics/defining-americas-future-rising-inequality-01030632>
- <http://visual.ly/inequality-wealth>

Websites

- <http://www.census.gov/topics/income.html>
- <http://inequality.is/real>
- <http://inequality.org>
- <http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/>
- <http://wealthinequality.org/>
- <http://www.oecd.org/inequality.htm>