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The Concentration of Household Income in the United States by Race/Ethnicity and Latino Nationalities, 1990 - 2010

Justine Calcagno

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Center for Latin American, Caribbean & Latino Studies

The Concentration of Household Income in the United States by Race/Ethnicity and Latino Nationalities, 1990 – 2010

Center for Latin American,
Caribbean & Latino Studies

Graduate Center
City University of New York
365 Fifth Avenue
Room 5419
New York, New York 10016

212-817-8438

clacsl@gc.cuny.edu

<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/lastudies>

Justine Calcagno

Ph.D. Candidate

Social & Personality Psychology Ph.D. Program

Director of Quantitative Research

Center for Latin American,
Caribbean & Latino Studies

Graduate Center, CUNY

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The Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies is a research institute that works for the advancement of the study of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latinos in the United States in the doctoral programs at the CUNY Graduate Center. One of its major priorities is to provide funding and research opportunities to Latino students at the Ph.D. level.

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The Latino Data Project was developed with the goal of making information available on the dynamically growing Latino population of the United States and especially New York City through the analysis of extant data available from a variety of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institute for Health, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state and local-level data sources.

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For additional information you may contact the Center at 212-817-8438 or by e-mail at clacls@gc.cuny.edu.

Staff:

Laird W. Bergad, Distinguished Professor, Latin American and Puerto Rican Studies, Lehman College, Ph.D. Program in History, Executive Director, CLACLS

Teresita Levy, Assistant Professor, Department of Latin American, Latino and Puerto Rican Studies, Lehman College, Associate Director

Mila Burns, Administrative Director

Justine Calcagno, Director of Quantitative Research

Lawrence Cappello, Research Associate

Victoria Stone-Cadena, Director of Outreach and Special Projects

Amanda M. Marin-Chollom, Research Associate

Karen Okigbo, Research Associate

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Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies
Room 5419
Graduate Center
City University of New York
365 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10016
212-817-8438
clacls@gc.cuny.edu
<http://web.gc.cuny.edu/lastudies>

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Executive Summary

This study examines the concentration of household income in the United States between 1990 and 2010, using data on household income from the U.S. Census Bureau. It measures the distribution of income among different earning percentiles and actual income-earning categories. Additionally, it uses the Gini index of inequality and its changes over time as an indicator of income concentration.¹

The data indicate a growing concentration of income among upper-earning households in the U.S. total population, among the wealthiest earners in each major race/ethnic group, and among the five largest Latino national subgroups. The upper 20% of all households controlled 44% of total household income in 1990 and 48% in 2010. Over the same period the lower 20% of households received 4% of total household income in both 1990 and 2010. (See table 1).

Households in the upper 1% experienced a rise in median household incomes of \$392,807 to \$509,250 between 1990 and 2010, a 30% increase. The upper 10% experienced an increase of 22% in their median incomes from \$177,760 to \$217,644 over the same period. These findings are particularly meaningful when contrasted with stagnant and/or declining incomes among the poorer households in the U.S. The lowest 10% of households earned median incomes of \$10,560 in 1990 and \$11,340 in 2010, a small 7% increase.²

Households earning over \$200,000 yearly (6% of all households in 2010) increased their share of total household income from 15% to 23% between 1990 and 2010. In contrast, households earning less than \$40,000 (30% of all households in 2010) earned 9% of total household income in both 1990 and 2010.³ (See table 2).

¹ This study uses the American Community Survey PUMS (Public Use Microdata Series) data for all years released by the Census Bureau and reorganized for public use by the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, IPUMSusa, (<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/index.shtml>). See Public Use Microdata Series Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

All dollar values have been adjusted for inflation into 2012 values.

Data are presented on all income-earning percentile categories and all actual income-earning categories in tables and figures.

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gini_coefficient for an explanation of the gini index which is a statistical measure “commonly used as a measure of inequality of income.”

² The median incomes of the major race/ethnic groups and Latino national subgroups will be indicated throughout the text.

³ The bottom two categories in table 2 have been added to arrive at these figures.

Among the total United States population, the Gini index of inequality in household income increased from .40 in 1990 to .44 in 2010 (+9%), an additional indicator of growing income inequality.⁴

Within each major race/ethnic group and the five largest Latino national subgroups in the nation, the data illustrate increasing concentration of income among the wealthiest households.

Data for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, Asians, and Latinos as well as the five largest Latino national subgroups are presented throughout the text and in the statistical appendix.

Income Distribution and Concentration among the Total Population in the U.S.

Between 1990 and 2010, there was a notable increase in the concentration of household income among the wealthiest households in the United States. The top 20% of households in the U.S. increased their share of total income from 44% in 1990 to 48% in 2010; the upper 10% increased their portion of total income from 29% to 32%; and the top 5% increased from 18% to 21%. The top 1% of households in the U.S. experienced a small increase in their control of income (6% in 1990 to 7% in 2010). These data suggest a clear trend toward increasing concentrations of wealth among higher-earning households. (See figure 1).

The process of concentration of household income among the wealthy in the United States may be contrasted with trends among lower-earning households. The lower 40% of all households in the U.S. controlled only 15% of all income in 1990 and this declined slightly to 14% in 2010. The bottom 20% of households controlled 4% of total income in 1990, and this remained at 4% in 2010. The lower 10% of households also experienced income stagnation, accounting for 1% of all income in both 1990 and 2010. (See figure 2).

Between 1990 and 2010, lower-earning households in the United States experienced decline or stagnation in the percentage of total household income they controlled, while upper-earning households increased their share of total income.

⁴ The gini index ranges from 0 (complete equality or every household earning equal amounts) to 1 (complete inequality or one household controls all income). It may be interpreted as a comparative indicator of change over time or to compare different demographic groups, rather than a measure with intrinsic value. For a very technical explanation of the index see http://www.fao.org/docs/up/easypol/329/gini_index_040en.pdf Lorenzo Giovanni Bellù, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, "Inequality Analysis: The Gini Index."

Table 1
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Total Households			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	3%	3%	3%
30th	5%	4%	4%
40th	6%	6%	5%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	8%	8%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	13%	12%	13%
90th	16%	16%	16%
Top 10th	29%	32%	32%
Lower 20th	4%	4%	4%
40th	11%	10%	10%
60th	17%	15%	15%
80th	24%	22%	23%
Top 20th	44%	48%	48%
Top 5th	18%	21%	21%
Top 1st	6%	7%	7%

Table 2
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Household Income	Total Population					
	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	13%	11%	12%	2%	2%	2%
20,000-39,999	18%	18%	18%	7%	6%	7%
40,000-59,999	19%	18%	17%	13%	11%	10%
60,000-79,999	16%	16%	14%	15%	13%	12%
80,000-99,999	12%	12%	11%	14%	13%	12%
100,000 - 199,999	19%	21%	21%	34%	33%	35%
200,000 +	4%	6%	6%	15%	23%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 1
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by
 Upper 1%, 5%, 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Total Population

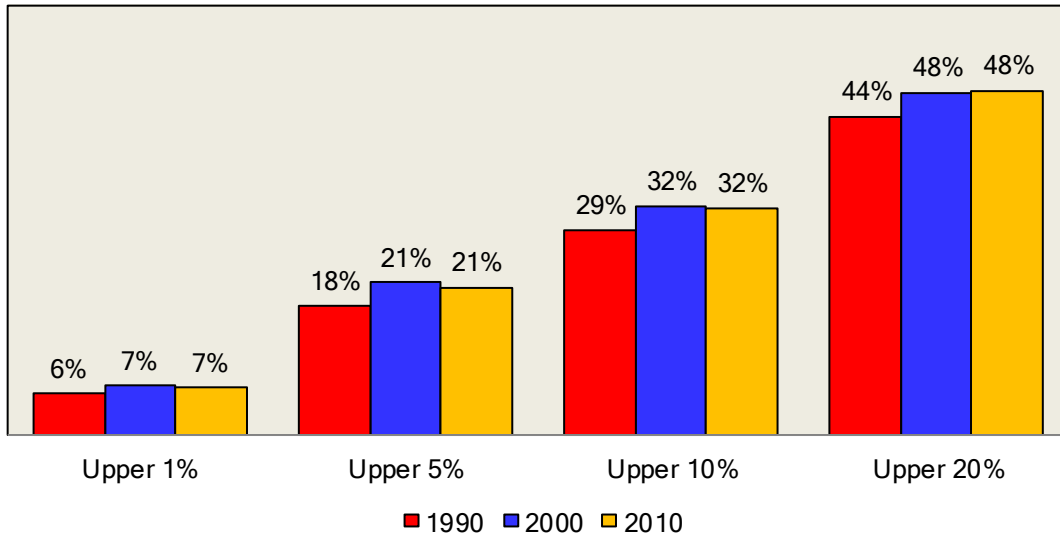
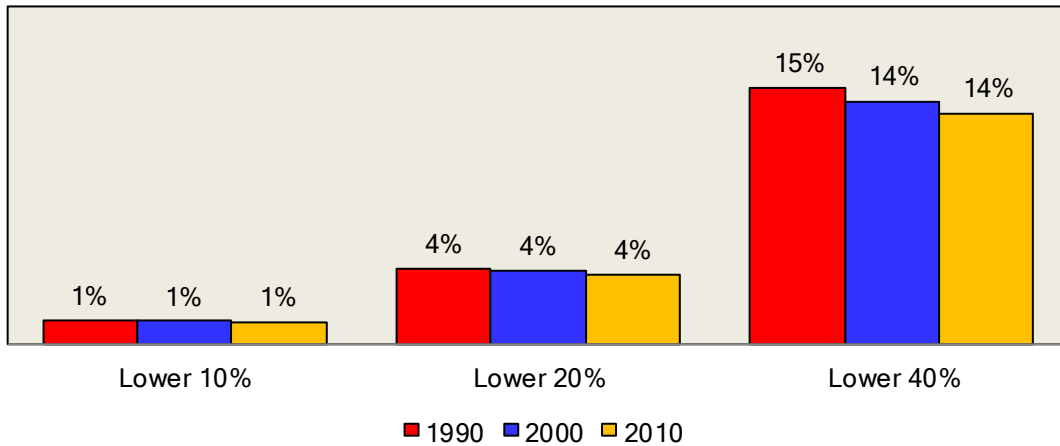


Figure 2
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Total Population



The process of accumulation of income among wealthier households in the United States is also illustrated by increases in median incomes between 1990 and 2010. The upper 1% of all households had yearly median incomes of \$392,807 in 1990 and \$509,250 in 2010, a 30% increase. The upper 5% of households had median incomes of \$228,000 in 1990 and \$400,628 in 2010, a 76% increase. Finally, the upper 10% of households had median incomes of \$177,760 in 1990 and \$217,644 in 2010, a growth of 22%. (See figure 3).

Over the same period lower-earning households experienced marginal increases in median annual income. The lower 20% of earners experienced a 4% increase in median household income; these households earned \$17,023 in 1990 and \$17,640 in 2010. The lower 10% of all households earned \$10,560 in 1990 and \$11,340 in 2010, a 7% increase. (See figure 4).

Complete data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles are provided in table 1.

Figure 3
Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
United States 1990 - 2010
Total Population

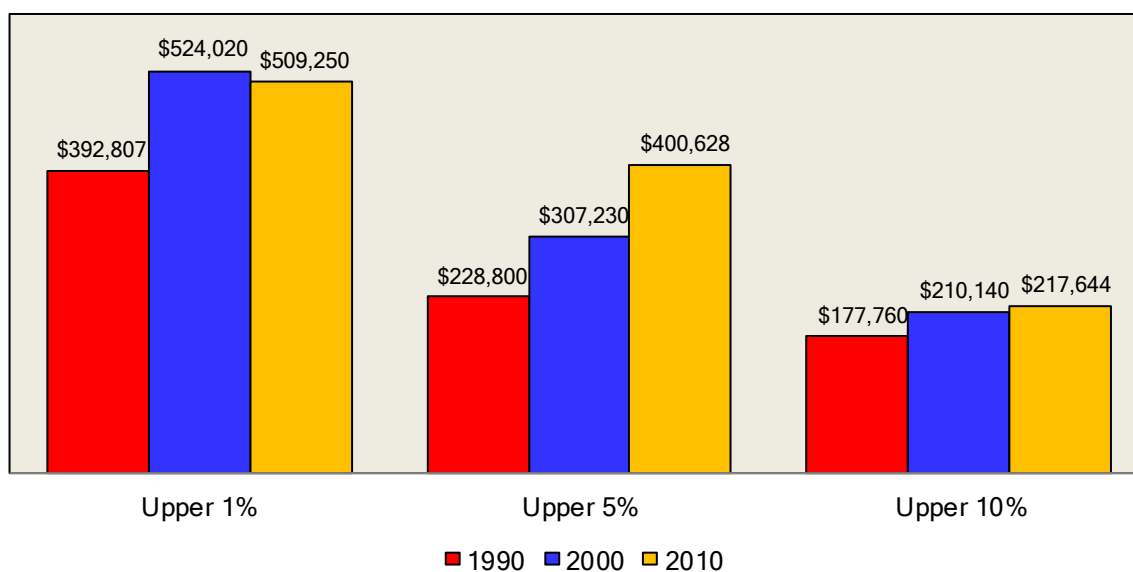
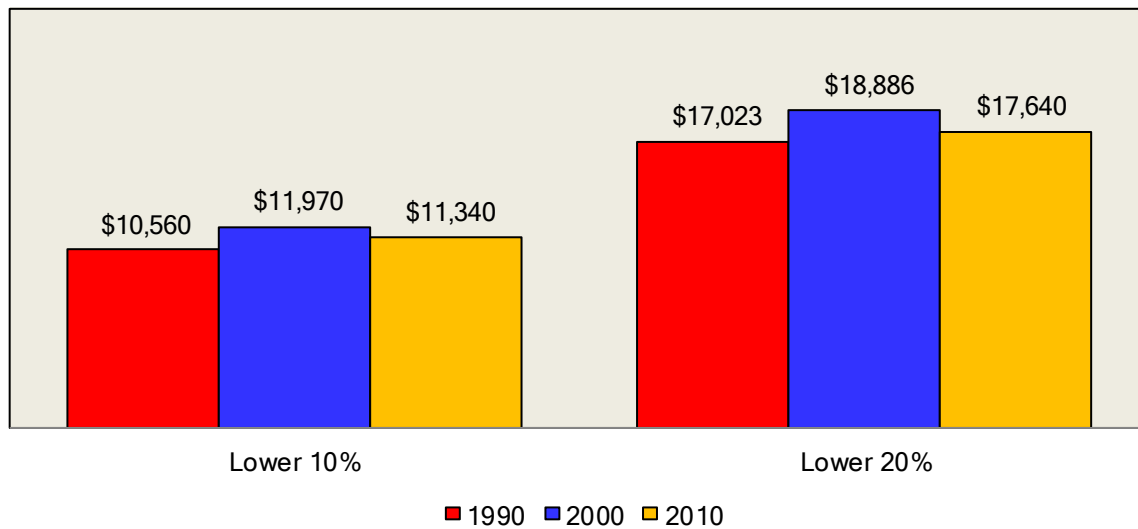


Figure 4
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Total Population



Actual income-earning categories also illustrate the growing concentration of household income in the U.S. Households earning over \$200,000 yearly (6% of all households in 2010) increased control of total household income from 15% to 23% between 1990 and 2010. All U.S. households earning under \$100,000 yearly (73% of all households in 2010) experienced stagnation or decline in the amount of income controlled between 1990 and 2010. At the bottom, households earning less than \$40,000 (30% of all households in 2010) earned 9% of total household income in both 1990 and 2010.⁵ (See table 2).

⁵ The bottom two categories in table 2 have been added to arrive at these figures.

Income Distribution and Concentration among the Non-Hispanic White Population

Among non-Hispanic whites in the United States there was an increase in the concentration of household income between 1990 and 2010. The upper 20% increased their control of income from 44% of all household income earned by non-Hispanic whites in 1990 to 48% in 2010. (See figure 5). In contrast, the share of household income among lower-earning households declined. The lower 40% of households controlled only 16% of all income in 1990 and this declined to 14% in 2010. (See figure 6). These trends demonstrate a shift among non-Hispanic white households toward economic inequality in favor of upper-earning households.

The process of concentration of income in the United States among non-Hispanic whites is also indicated by median household incomes. The upper 1% of non-Hispanic white households had yearly median incomes of \$403,672 in 1990 and \$526,680 in 2010, a 30% increase. The upper 10% of households had median incomes of \$184,800 in 1990 and \$234,150 in 2010, a 27% increase. (See figure 7). In contrast, the lower-earners experienced a small increase in median income. The lower 20% had median household incomes of \$19,599 in 1990 and \$20,160 in 2010, a 3% increase. The lower 10% had median household incomes of \$12,503 in 1990 and \$13,125 in 2010, an increase of 5%. (See figure 8 and table 3).

The shift toward concentration of income among wealthier non-Hispanic whites is also apparent within actual income-earning categories. Households earning over \$200,000 yearly (7% of non-Hispanic white households in 2010) increased control of total household income from 16% to 25% between 1990 and 2010. Households earning over \$100,000 yearly (30% of all non-Hispanic white households in 2010) saw their control of total household income increase from 50% to 60% between 1990 and 2010. Non-Hispanic white households earning less than \$100,000 (70% in 2010) experienced a decline, from 50% of total household income in 1990 to 40% in 2010. Households earning less than \$40,000 (27% of all households in 2010) experienced a small decline in their share of all household income from 9% in 1990 to 7% in 2010.

Complete data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles and different actual income-earning categories are provided in tables 3 and 4.

Figure 5
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic White Population

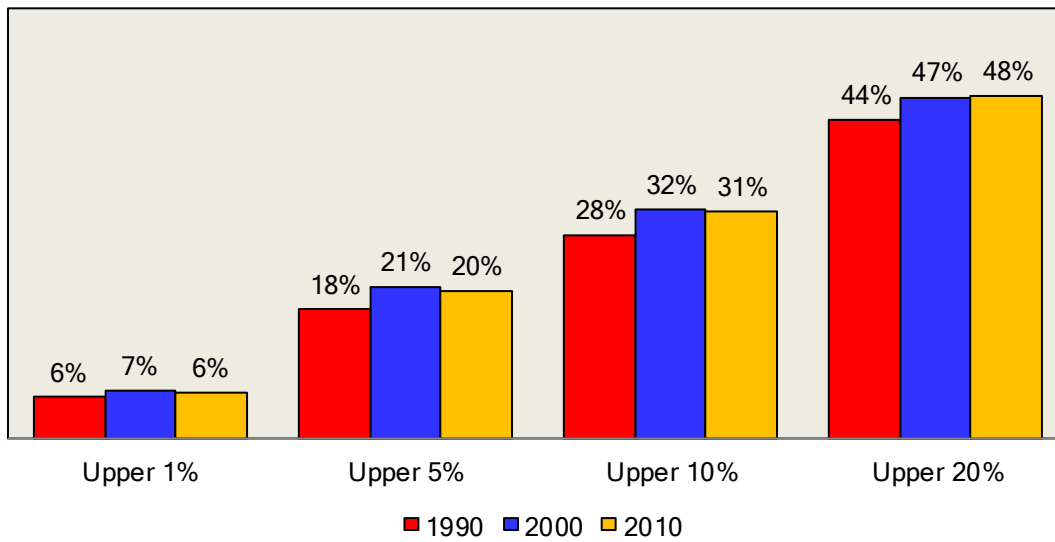


Figure 6
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic White Population

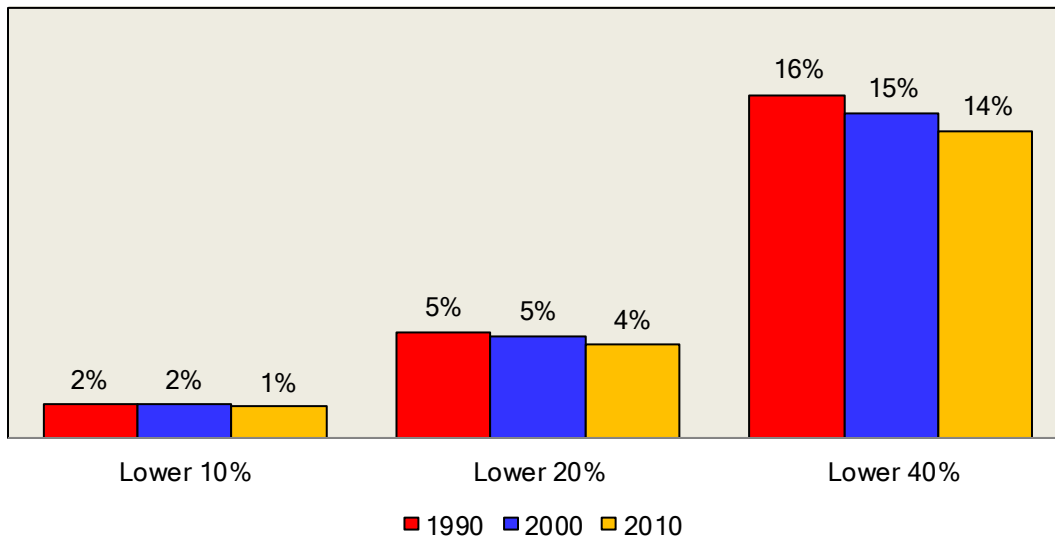


Figure 7
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic White Population

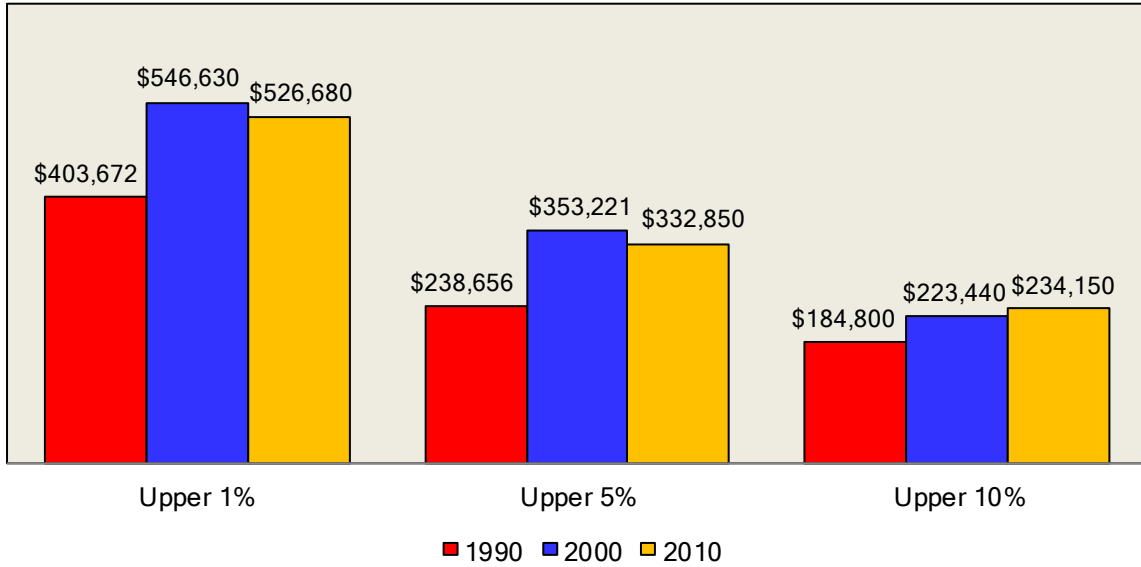


Figure 8
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic White Population

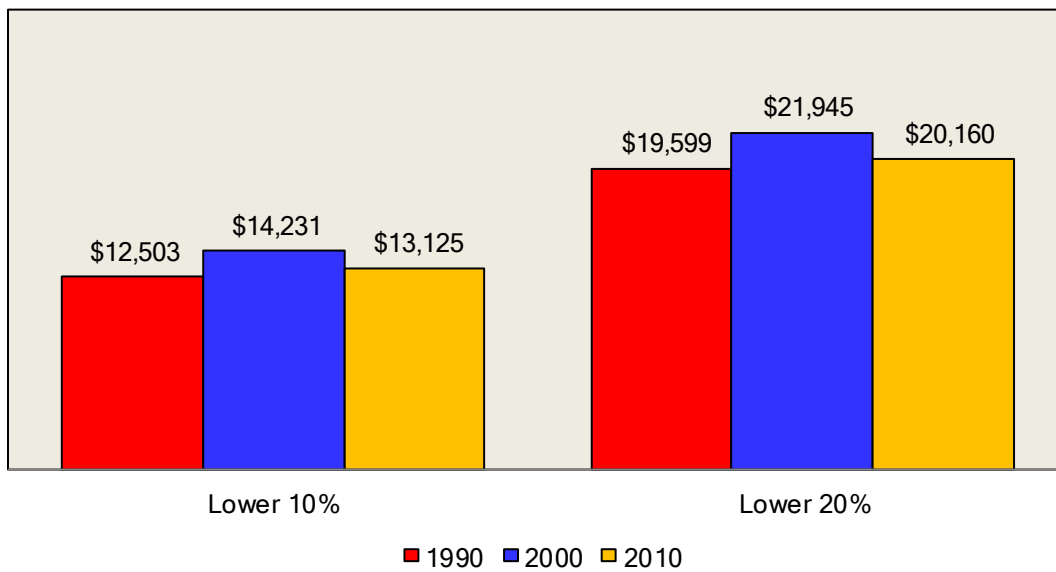


Table 3
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Non-Hispanic White			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	2%	2%	1%
20th	3%	3%	3%
30th	5%	5%	4%
40th	6%	6%	6%
50th	8%	7%	7%
60th	9%	8%	8%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	12%	12%	13%
90th	16%	16%	16%
Top 10th	28%	32%	31%
Lower 20th	5%	5%	4%
40th	11%	10%	10%
60th	17%	15%	15%
80th	23%	22%	23%
Top 20th	44%	47%	48%
Top 5th	18%	21%	20%
Top 1st	6%	7%	6%

Table 4
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Household Income	Non-Hispanic White Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	10%	9%	10%	2%	1%	1%
20,000-39,999	17%	16%	17%	7%	6%	6%
40,000-59,999	19%	18%	17%	12%	10%	9%
60,000-79,999	17%	16%	15%	15%	13%	12%
80,000-99,999	13%	12%	12%	14%	13%	12%
100,000 - 199,999	20%	22%	23%	34%	34%	35%
200,000 +	4%	7%	7%	16%	25%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Income Distribution and Concentration among the Non-Hispanic Black Population

Among non-Hispanic blacks in the United States there was an increase in the concentration of household income toward the upper-earners between 1990 and 2010. The top 20% of non-Hispanic black earners increased their share of household income earned by non-Hispanic blacks from 47% in 1990 to 49% in 2010; the top 1% increased their control from 5% to 6% over the same period. (See figure 9). In comparison, households with lower incomes experienced stagnation in their portion of total household income. The lower 40% of households experienced no change in percentage of total household income, 12% in 1990 and 2010. The lower 10% controlled 1% of total income in both 1990 and 2010. (See figure 10).

Median household incomes among non-Hispanic blacks in different income-earning percentiles indicate high concentrations of income among wealthier households in each year. However, between 1990 and 2010 lower- and upper-earning non-Hispanic black households experienced similar percentage increases in median annual household incomes. The upper 1% of non-Hispanic black households had yearly median incomes of \$242,880 in 1990 and \$336,000 in 2010, a 38% increase. The upper 10% of households had median incomes of \$134,816 in 1990 and \$155,400 in 2010, an increase of 15%. (See figure 11). The lower 20% of earners increased their median household incomes from \$8,448 in 1990 to \$10,500 in 2010, a 24% increase. The lower 10% increased from \$5,280 to \$7,350, a 39% increase. (See figure 12).

Among non-Hispanic blacks, changes in household income among actual income-earning categories indicate modest increases in concentration of income among upper-earning households. Households earning over \$200,000 yearly (2% of non-Hispanic black households in 2010) saw their portion of total income increase from 6% to 11% between 1990 and 2010. Households earning over \$100,000 yearly (15% in 2010) increased control of total income from 35% to 42% between 1990 and 2010. All non-Hispanic black earners making less than \$100,000 (84% of total households in 2010) experienced stagnation or decline in the amount of income controlled. The percentage of income accruing to households earning less than \$40,000 (47% of all households in 2010) declined slightly from 18% in 1990 to 17% in 2010.

Complete data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles and different actual income-earning categories are provided in tables 5 and 6.

Figure 9
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic Black Population

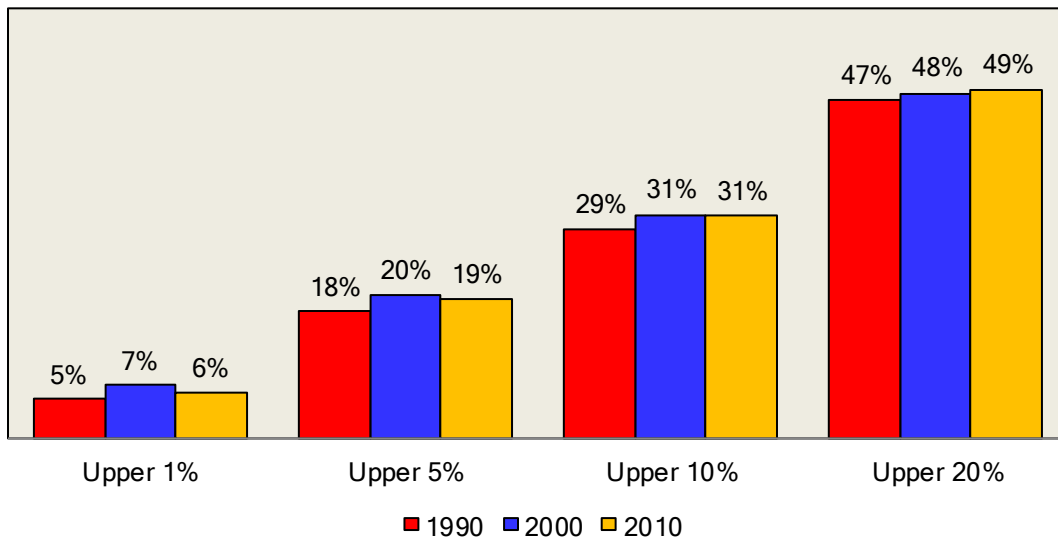


Figure 10
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic Black Population

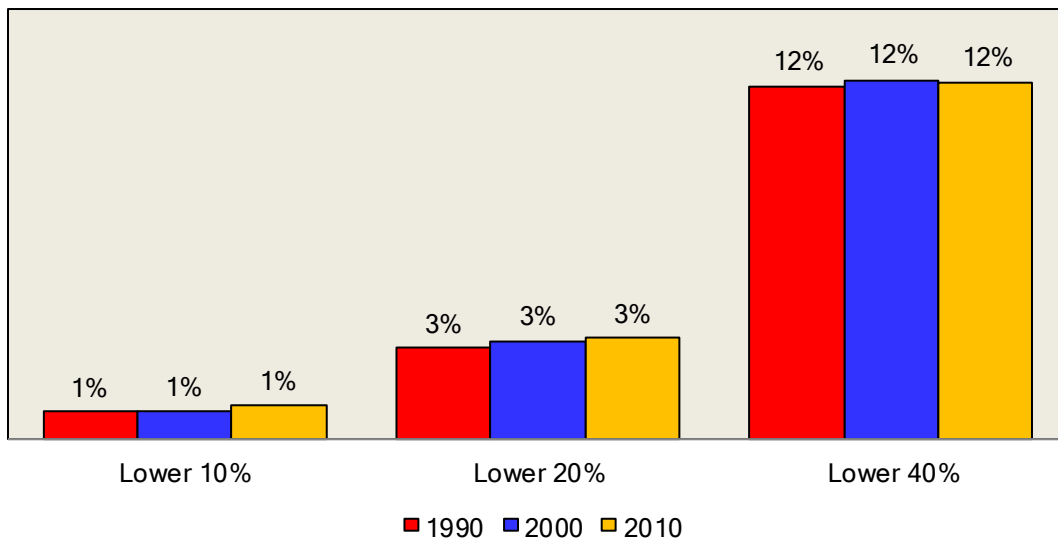


Figure 11
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic Black Population

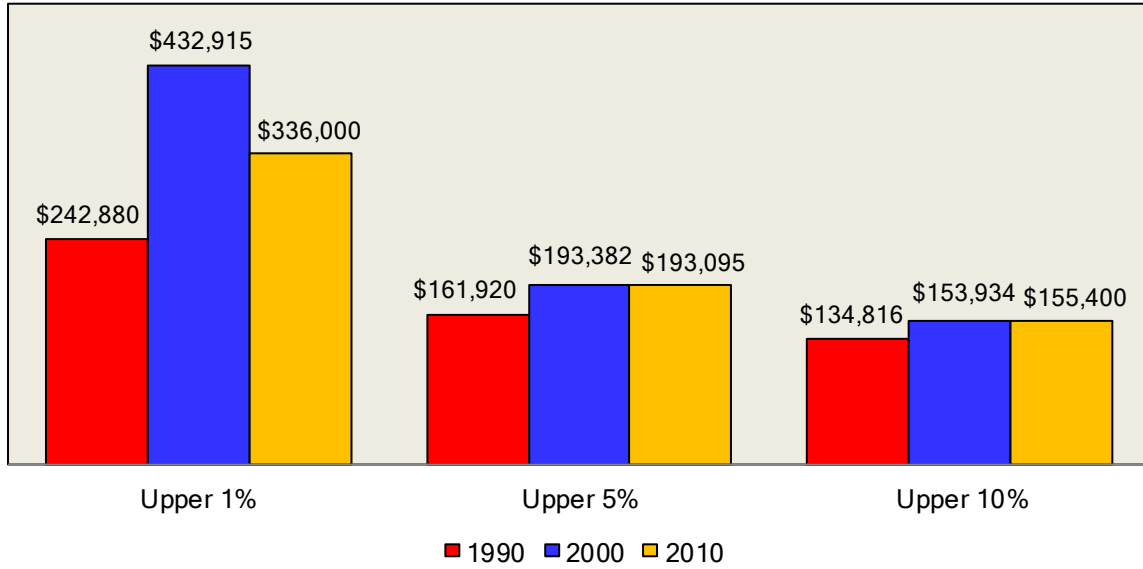


Figure 12
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Non-Hispanic Black Population

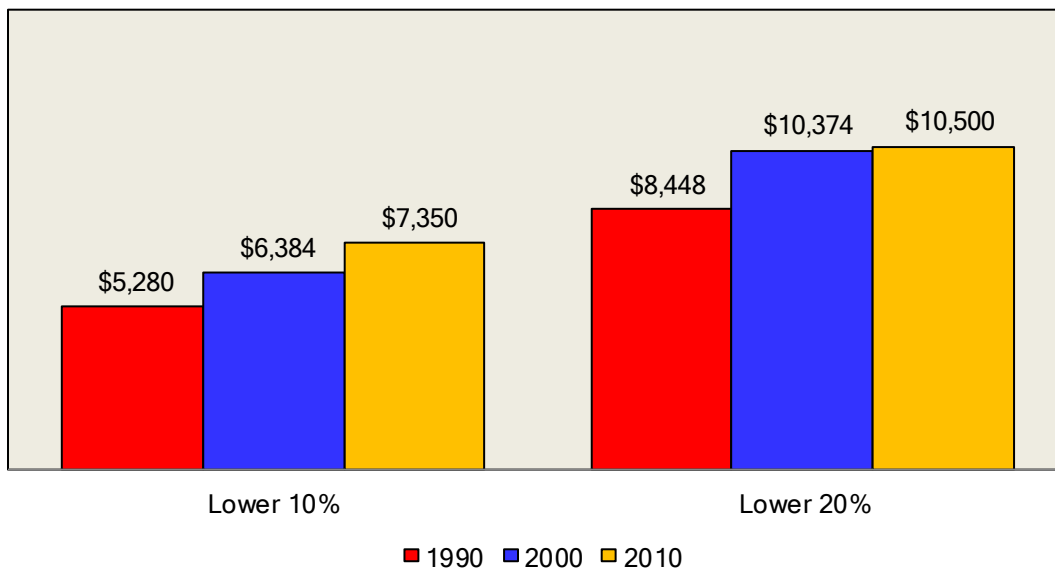


Table 5
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Non-Hispanic Black			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	2%	2%	2%
30th	4%	4%	4%
40th	5%	5%	5%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	9%	8%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	14%	13%	14%
90th	18%	17%	18%
Top 10th	29%	31%	31%
Lower 20th	3%	3%	3%
40th	9%	9%	9%
60th	16%	16%	15%
80th	25%	24%	24%
Top 20th	47%	48%	49%
Top 5th	18%	20%	19%
Top 1st	5%	7%	6%

Table 6
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Household Income	Non-Hispanic Black Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	26%	22%	23%	5%	4%	5%
20,000-39,999	23%	23%	24%	13%	11%	12%
40,000-59,999	18%	18%	17%	17%	15%	15%
60,000-79,999	13%	13%	12%	17%	15%	15%
80,000-99,999	8%	9%	8%	14%	13%	13%
100,000 - 199,999	11%	13%	13%	29%	29%	31%
200,000 +	1%	2%	2%	6%	12%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Income Distribution and Concentration among the Asian Population

Among Asian households in the United States there was an increase in the concentration of income toward wealthier households between 1990 and 2010. Those in the top 20% increased control of the total income earned by Asian households from 44% in 1990 to 46% in 2010. The percentage of household income controlled by the top 1% of earners increased slightly (5% in 1990 and 6% in 2010). (See figure 13). Lower-earning household stagnated. The lower 40% of Asian households experienced a slight decline in the percentage of income controlled (15% in 1990 and 14% in 2010). The share of total household income controlled by the lower 10% did not change (1% in 1990 and 2010). (See figure 14). These findings illustrate slight shift toward greater concentration of wealth among upper-earning Asian households.

Within different income-earning percentiles of Asian households, median household incomes also demonstrate a process of concentration. The upper 1% of earners had annual median incomes of \$460,522 in 1990 and \$573,434 in 2010, a 25% increase. The upper 10% of households earned \$223,531 in 1990 and \$278,250 in 2010, an increase of 24%. (See figure 15). In contrast, among the lower 20%, median incomes were stable (\$23,028 in 1990 and \$22,995 in 2010). The lower 10% changed very little, with median household incomes of \$14,080 in 1990 and \$14,490 in 2010, a negligible 3% increase. (See figure 16).

Changes over time within actual income-earning categories also indicate increased income concentration among Asian households. Asian households earning over \$200,000 yearly in the U.S. (11% of Asian households in 2010) increased their control of income from 22% to 32% between 1990 and 2010. Households earning over \$100,000 yearly (41% in 2010) increased control of household income from 64% to 72% between 1990 and 2010. Asian earners making less than \$100,000 yearly (58% in 2010) experienced stagnation or decline in their control of income in the U.S. The percentage of income among Asian households earning less than \$40,000 (21% of all households in 2010) had stable control of income (5% in 1990 and 2010).

Complete data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles and different actual income-earning categories are provided in tables 7 and 8.

Figure 13
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Asian Population

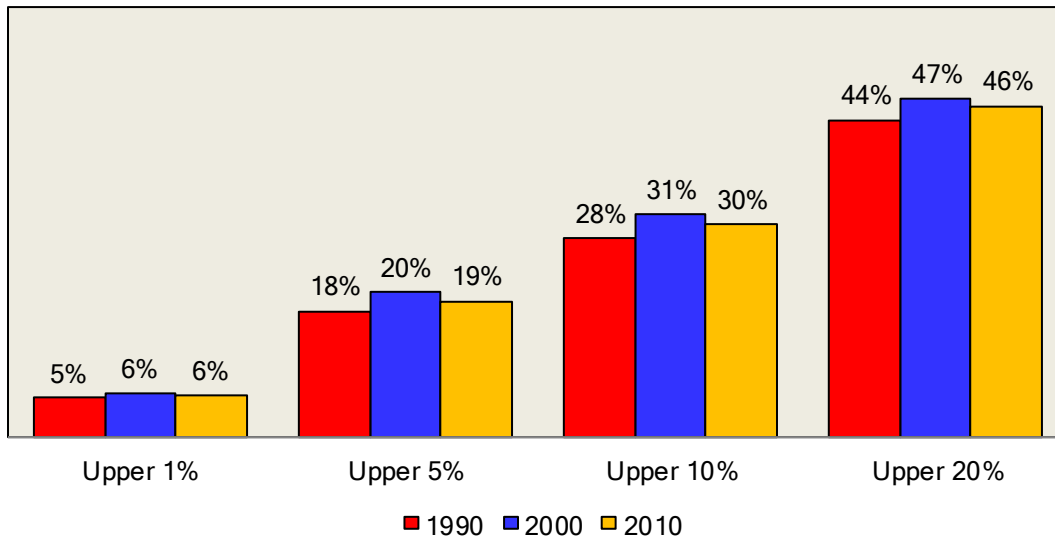


Figure 14
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Asian Population

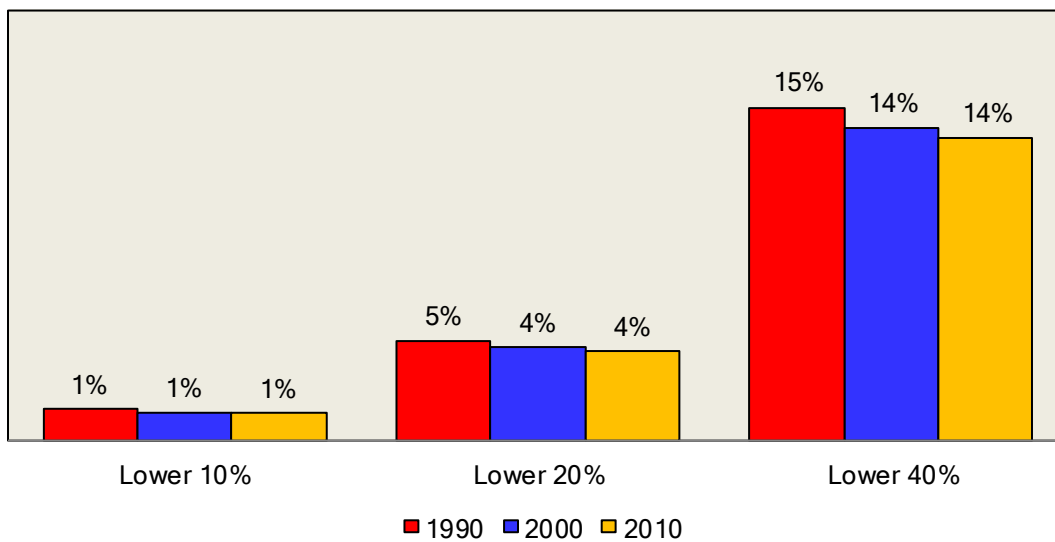


Figure 15
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Asian Population

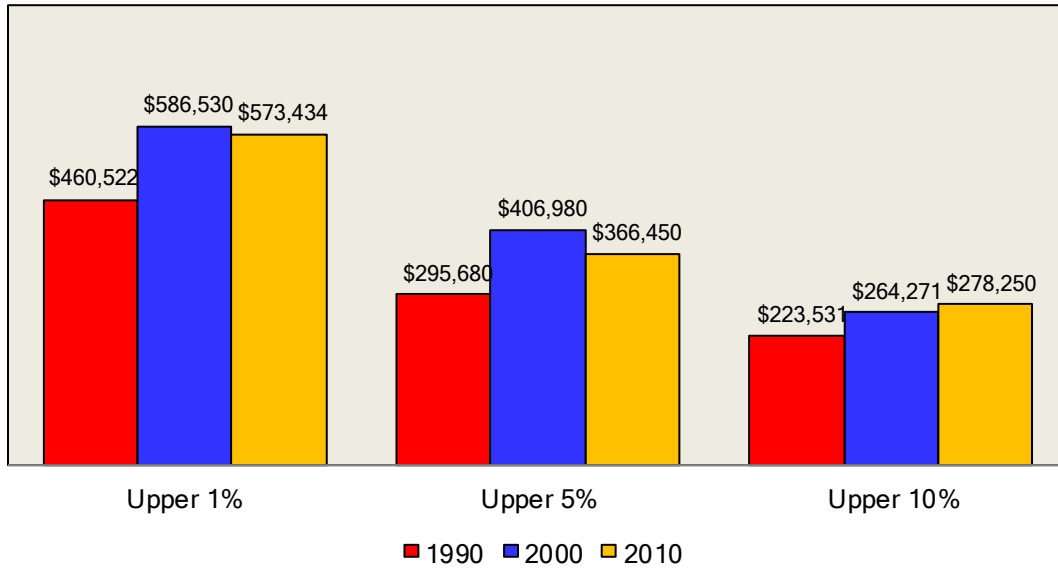


Figure 16
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Asian Population

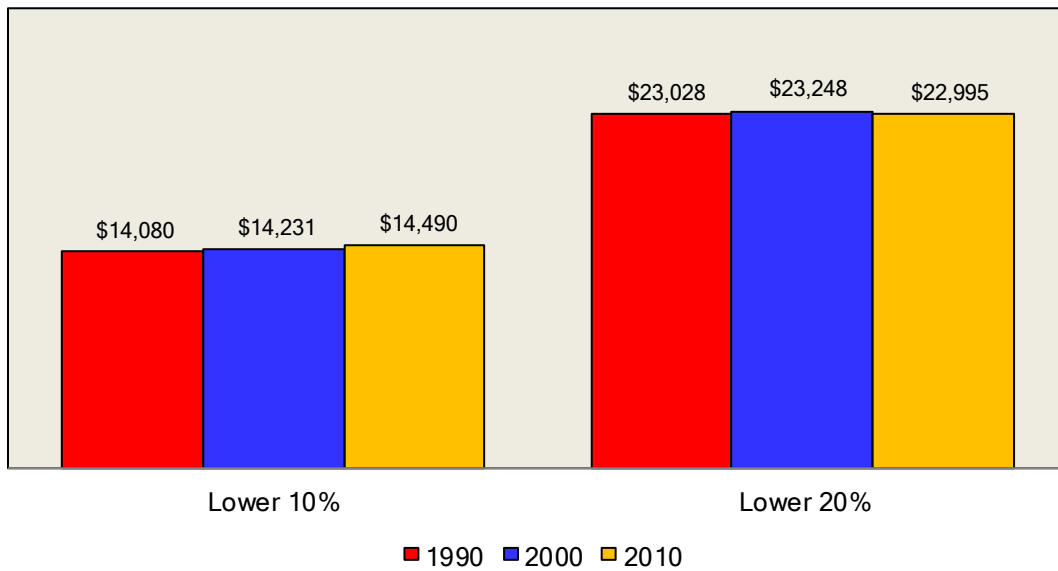


Table 7
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Asian			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	3%	3%	3%
30th	5%	5%	4%
40th	6%	5%	6%
50th	8%	7%	7%
60th	9%	9%	9%
70th	11%	10%	11%
80th	13%	13%	13%
90th	17%	16%	17%
Top 10th	28%	31%	30%
Lower 20th	5%	4%	4%
40th	11%	10%	10%
60th	17%	16%	16%
80th	24%	23%	24%
Top 20th	44%	47%	46%
Top 5th	18%	20%	19%
Top 1st	5%	6%	6%

Table 8
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Household Income	Asian			Asian		
	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	8%	8%	8%	1%	1%	1%
20,000-39,999	14%	13%	13%	4%	4%	4%
40,000-59,999	15%	14%	13%	8%	7%	6%
60,000-79,999	14%	14%	13%	11%	9%	8%
80,000-99,999	13%	12%	11%	12%	10%	9%
100,000 - 199,999	29%	29%	30%	42%	39%	39%
200,000 +	7%	10%	11%	22%	30%	32%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Income Distribution and Concentration among the Latino Population

Among Latinos in the United States there was an increase in the concentration of household income toward the upper-earners between 1990 and 2010. Latino households in the top 20% increased their percentage of the total household income earned by Latinos from 45% in 1990 to 47% in 2010. (See figure 17). The top 1% of earners did not experience change in the percentage of total income they controlled (6% in 1990 and 2010). The lower 40% of households accounted for 15% of income in 1990, which declined to 14% in 2010. Similarly, the lower 20% of Latino households earned 5% of total income in 1990, which declined to 4% in 2010. The lower 10% of Latino households earned only 1% of the total income in both 1990 and 2010. (See figure 18).

The continued concentration of household income among upper-earning Latinos in the United States is indicated by examining median household incomes. Between 1990 and 2010 upper-earning Latino households experienced slightly larger percentage increases in median annual household income than did lower-earning Latino households. The upper 1% of Latino households had yearly median incomes of \$319,760 in 1990, which increased by 22% to \$391,125 in 2010. The upper 10% of households had median incomes of \$144,813 in 1990 and \$164,850 in 2010, a 14% increase. By comparison, the lower 20% of Latino households earned \$14,080 in 1990 and to \$15,330 in 2010, an increase of 9%. The lower 10% of households experienced an 18% increase in median incomes, from \$8,575 to \$10,101 between 1990 and 2010. (See figures 19 and 20).

The percentage of income controlled by the top Latino earners within actual income-earning categories also illustrates a shift toward concentration of income among wealthier Latinos. Households earning over \$200,000 yearly (3% of Latino households in 2010) increased control of total household income, from 8% to 13% between 1990 and 2010. Latino households earning over \$100,000 yearly (18% in 2010) increased control of total income from 36% to 44% between 1990 and 2010. In contrast, households earning less than \$100,000 annually (82% in 2010) experienced stagnation or decline in control of the total income. Households earning less than \$40,000 (39% in 2010) experienced a small decline in the percentage of the total household income controlled (15% in 1990 and 14% in 2010).

Complete data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles and different actual income-earning categories are provided in tables 9 and 10.

Figure 17
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Latino Population

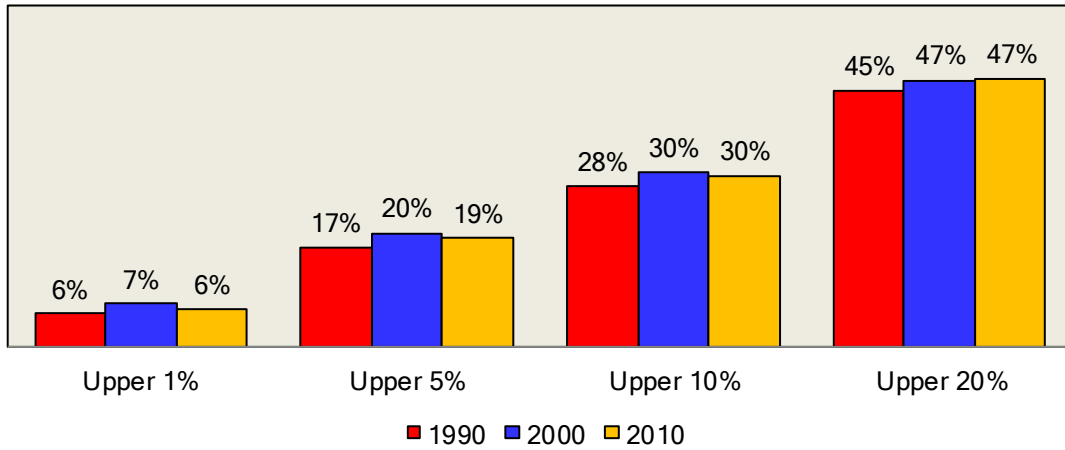


Figure 18
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Latino Population

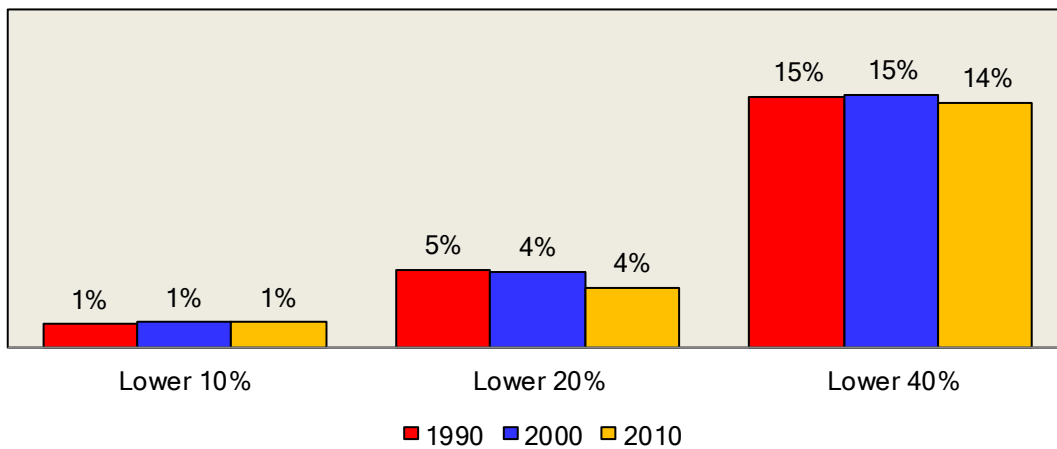


Figure 19
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Latino Population

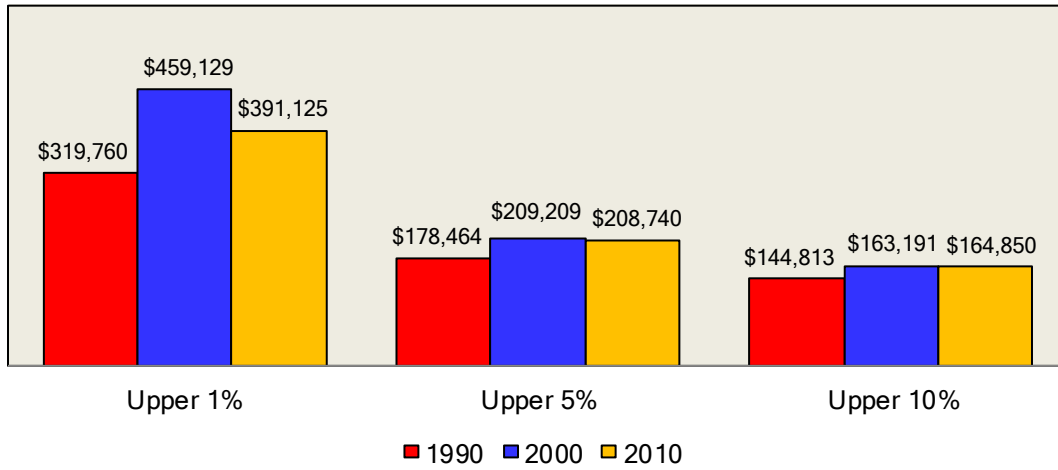


Figure 20
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Latino Population

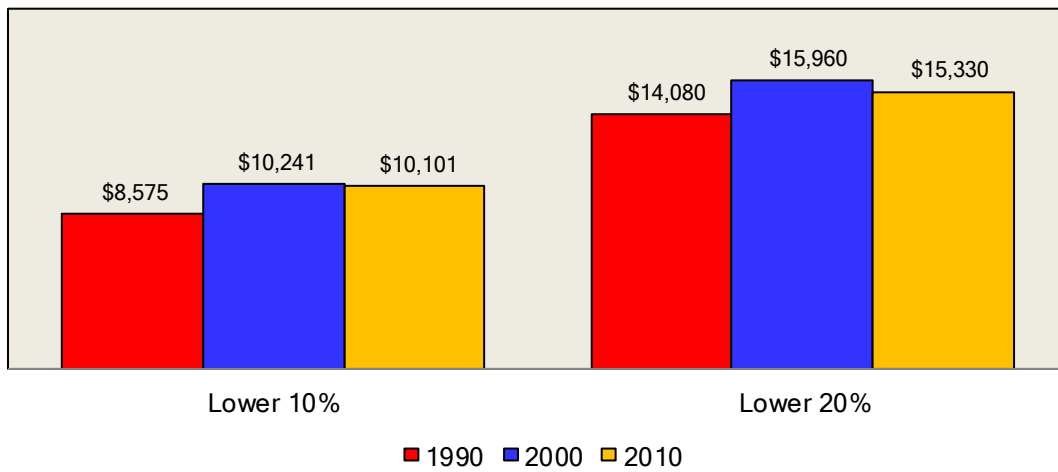


Table 9
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Latino			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	3%	3%	3%
30th	4%	4%	4%
40th	6%	6%	6%
50th	8%	7%	7%
60th	9%	9%	9%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	13%	13%	13%
90th	17%	16%	17%
Top 10th	28%	30%	30%
Lower 20th	5%	5%	4%
40th	10%	10%	10%
60th	16%	15%	15%
80th	24%	23%	23%
Top 20th	45%	47%	47%
Top 5th	17%	20%	19%
Top 1st	6%	7%	6%

Table 10
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Household Income	Latino Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	17%	14%	15%	3%	3%	3%
20,000-39,999	23%	23%	24%	12%	11%	11%
40,000-59,999	20%	20%	19%	17%	15%	15%
60,000-79,999	15%	15%	14%	17%	15%	15%
80,000-99,999	10%	10%	9%	14%	13%	13%
100,000 - 199,999	13%	15%	15%	28%	29%	31%
200,000 +	2%	3%	3%	8%	14%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

A Comparison of Income Distribution and Concentration among Race/Ethnic Groups

The non-Hispanic white population controlled disproportionate share of total household income in the United States compared with the other major race/ethnic groups. Among the total U.S. population, non-Hispanic whites accounted for 76% of all households and controlled 83% of the total household income in 1990. In 2000, non-Hispanic whites were 71% of households and received 78% of total income. In 2010, non-Hispanic whites were 65% of households, and controlled 76% of total household income.

In contrast, Latinos and non-Hispanic blacks present very different profiles. In 1990, Latinos made up 9% of all households in the total population, but only controlled 7% of total household income; non-Hispanic blacks were 12% of U.S. households but only received 7% of the total income. In 2010, Latinos made up 17% of all households in the total population, but only controlled 11% of total household income; non-Hispanic blacks were 13% of U.S. households but only received 7% of the total income. Asian households were the only group to account for similar percentages of households and total income between 1990 and 2010. Asian households were 3% of the population and controlled 3% of the total income in 1990. In 2010, Asians were 5% of households and controlled 6% of the total income. (See table 11 and figures 21 through 23). Asian households were the only race/ethnic group who nearly accounted for equal proportions of households and total income. Were there economic equality between race/ethnic groups then each group would account for similar percentages of households and total household income.

Table 11
Percentage of Total Households and Income by Race/Ethnicity
United States 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	76%	71%	65%	83%	78%	76%
Non-Hispanic Black	12%	12%	13%	7%	8%	7%
Asian	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	6%
Latino	9%	13%	17%	7%	10%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 21
 Percentage of Total Households and Income by Race/Ethnicity
 United States, 1990

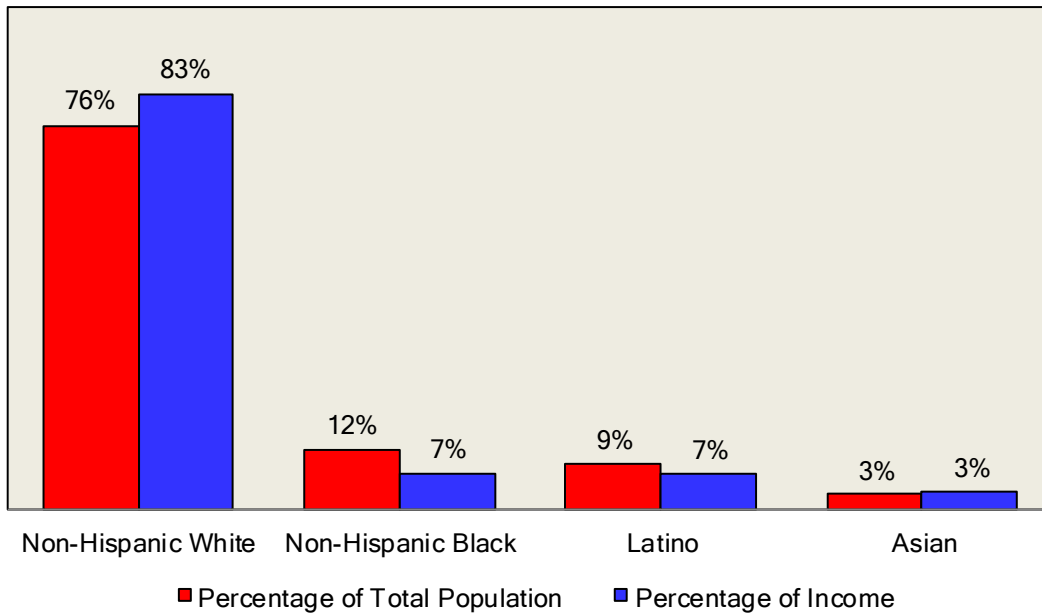


Figure 22
 Percentage of Total Households and Income by Race/Ethnicity
 United States, 2000

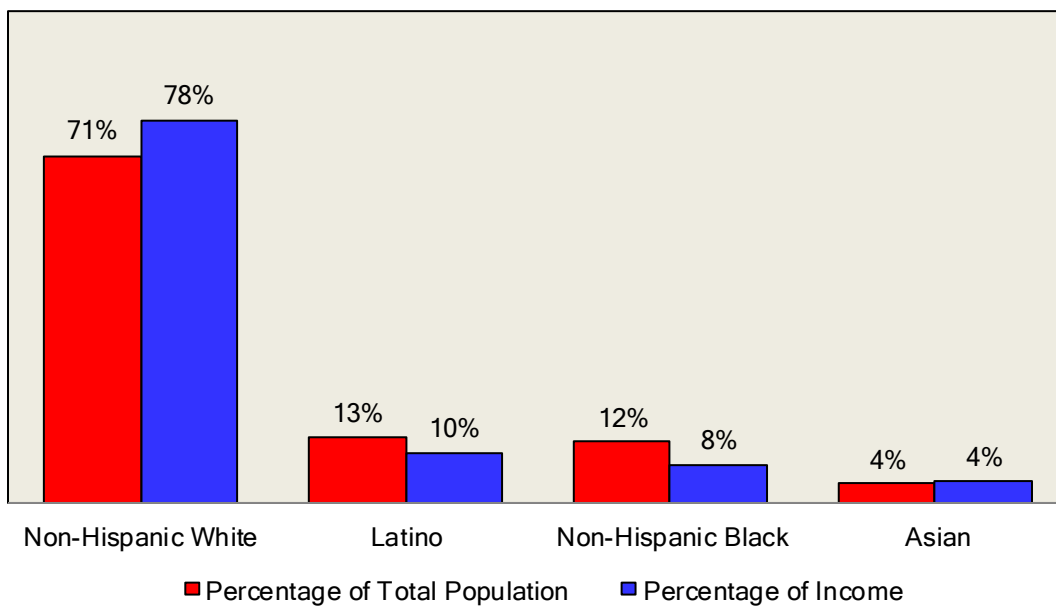
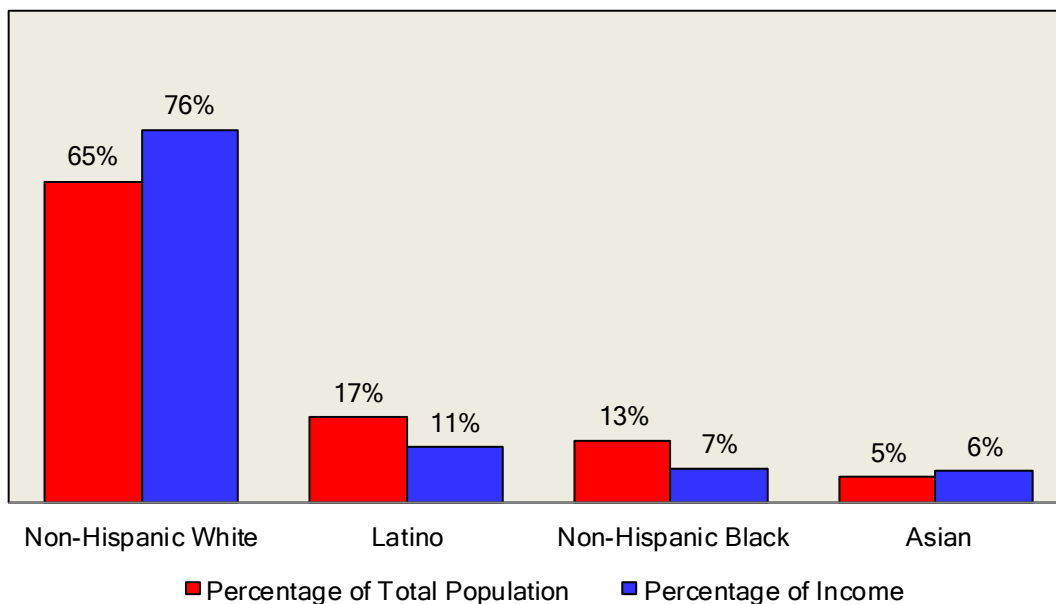


Figure 23
Percentage of Total Households and Income by Race/Ethnicity
United States, 2010



Asian households had the highest median annual household incomes among all major race/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2010. Non-Hispanic whites consistently had the second highest median incomes, followed by Latinos and non-Hispanic blacks. In 2010, the median incomes among Latinos and non-Hispanic Blacks were lower than the 1990 median incomes among Asians and non-Hispanic whites (in inflation adjusted dollars). (See figure 24).

Median annual incomes rose among all race/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2010. Among Asian households, median household incomes rose by 9%, from \$77,889 in 1990 to \$85,050 in 2010. Median incomes among non-Hispanic white households increased from \$63,879 in 1990 to \$68,256 in 2010, a 7% increase. Median incomes among non-Hispanic blacks experienced a modest increase of 5%, from \$40,994 to \$43,050, between 1990 and 2010. Latinos experienced the smallest increase in median incomes between 1990 and 2010. Among Latino households, median incomes only rose by 2% (\$49,280 in 1990 and \$50,400 in 2010). (See figure 24).

Asian households had the highest median annual incomes within both upper-earning and lower-earning households between 1990 and 2010. Upper- and lower-earning non-Hispanic whites consistently had the second highest incomes, followed by Latinos and non-Hispanic blacks. (See figures 25 through 27, and table 12 for examples of these trends).

Patterns among actual income-earning categories also indicate concentration of income among Asian and non-Hispanic white households. A greater percentage of Asian and non-Hispanic white households earned above \$100,000 annually, while a greater percentage of Latino and non-Hispanic black households had incomes below \$40,000 yearly. Data on the percentage of income controlled by the different actual income-earning categories are provided in the Statistical Appendix. (See tables 17 and 18).

Thus, non-Hispanic white and Asian households disproportionately obtained a greater share of the total household income in the United States between 1990 and 2010. Non-Hispanic whites controlled a greater portion of total income. Within all income-earning percentiles Asian households had the highest median annual incomes of all race/ethnic groups. Between 1990 and 2010 Latino and non-Hispanic black households earned a disproportionately small share of total income relative to their proportions in the total population. Latinos and non-Hispanic blacks also had consistently lower median incomes than Asians and non-Hispanic whites.

Figure 24
Median Household Income by Major Race/Ethnic Groups
United States 1990 - 2010

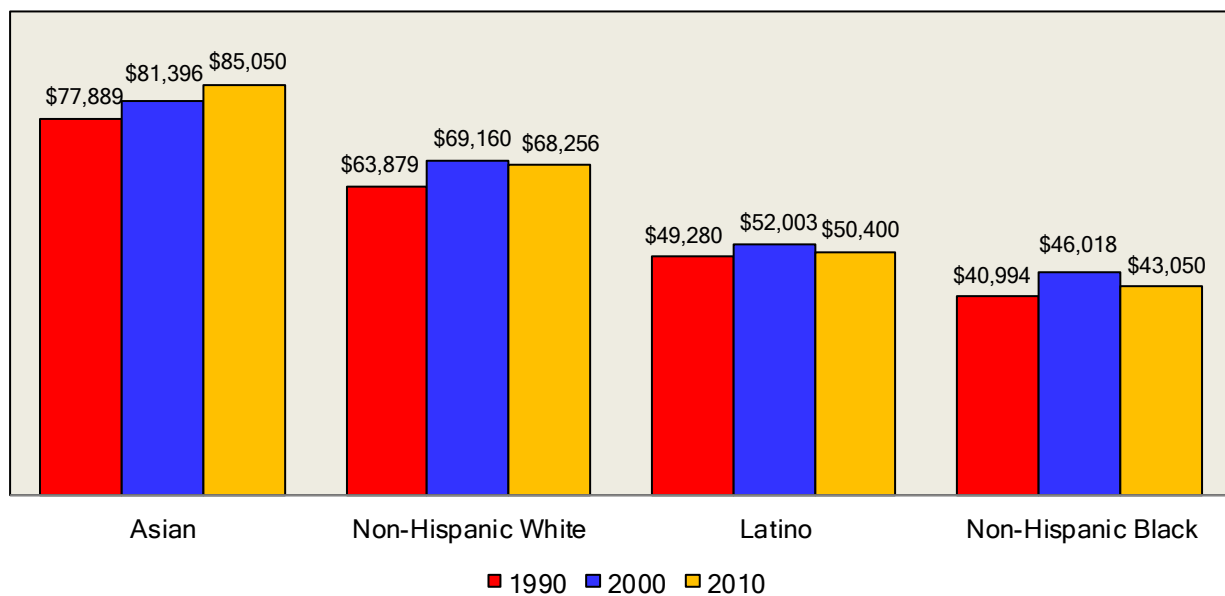


Figure 25
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 20% of Households
 United States 2010
 Major Race/Ethnic Groups

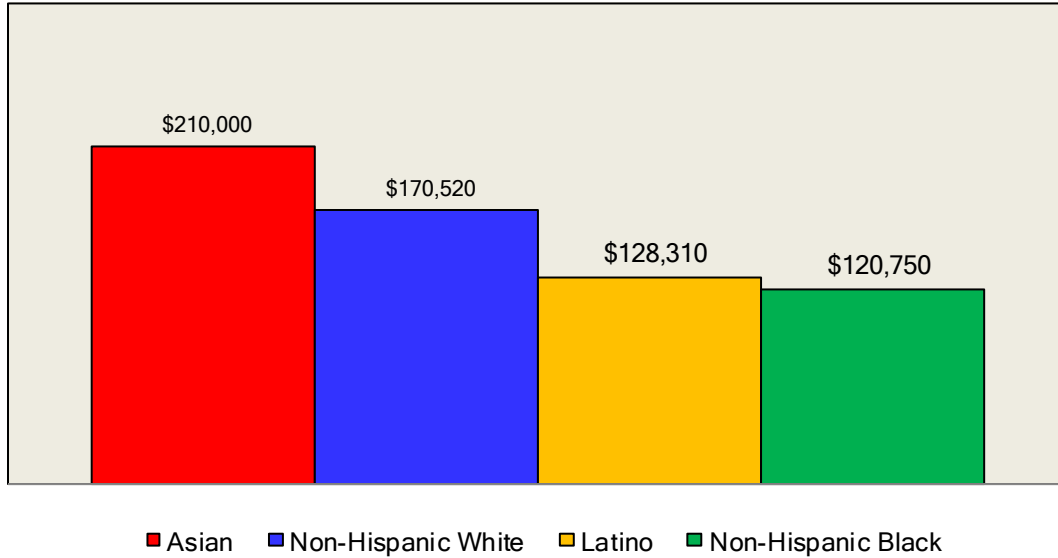


Figure 26
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Major Race/Ethnic Groups

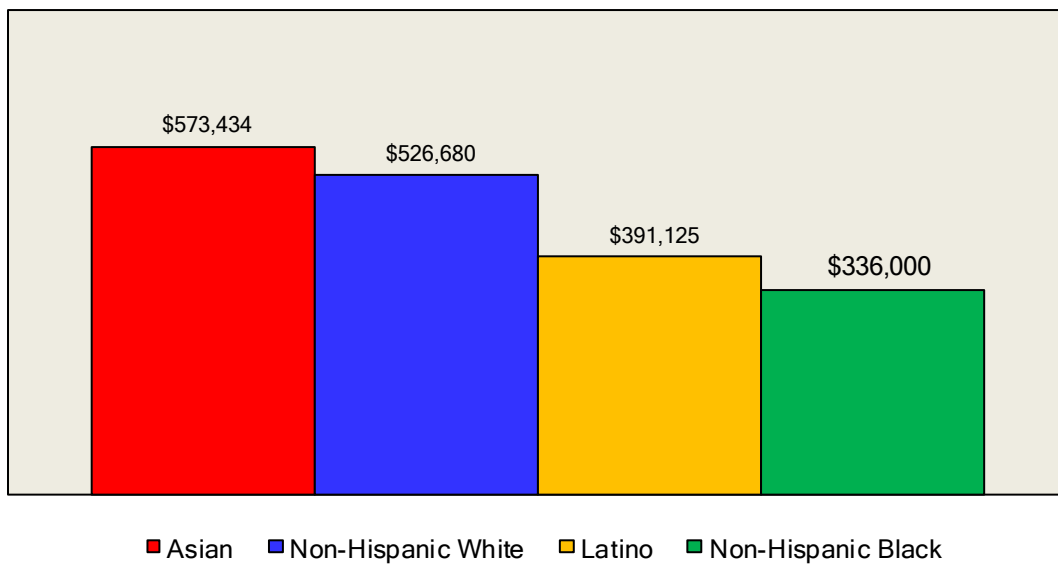


Figure 27
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 40% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Major Race/Ethnic Groups

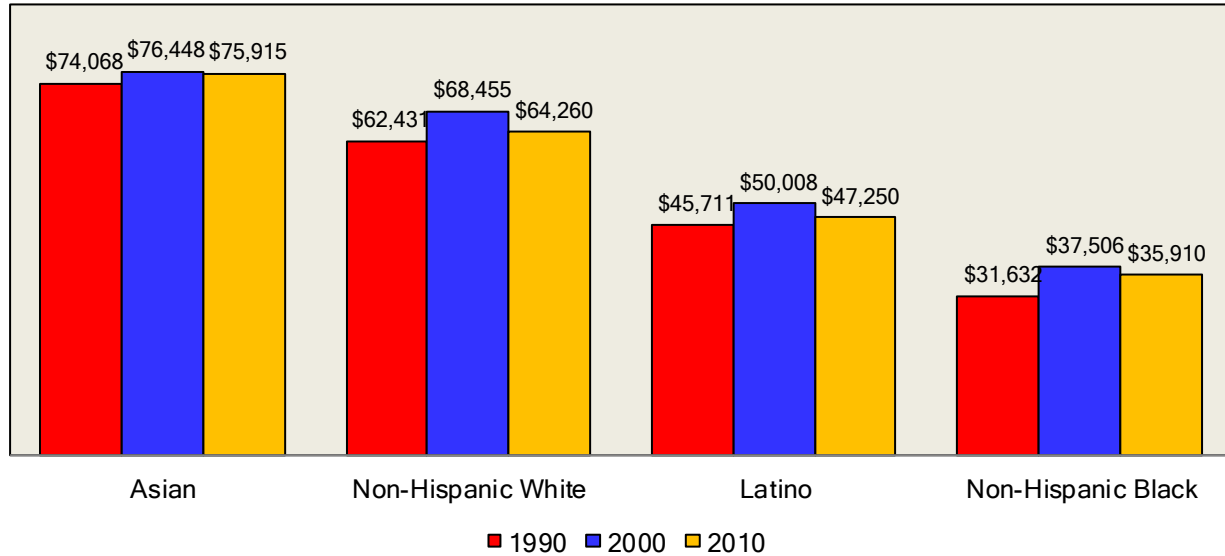


Table 12
 Median Household Income Earned by Upper 10% of Households by Race/Ethnicity
 United States 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	\$ 184,800	\$ 223,440	\$ 234,150
Non-Hispanic Black	\$ 134,816	\$ 153,934	\$ 155,400
Asian	\$ 223,531	\$ 264,271	\$ 278,250
Latino	\$ 144,813	\$ 163,191	\$ 164,850
Total Population	\$ 177,760	\$ 210,140	\$ 217,644

Income Distribution and Income Concentration among the Largest Latino National Subgroups in the U.S.

Between 1990 and 2010, within each of the five largest Latino national subgroups in the United States, there was a clear tendency toward income concentration among the wealthiest households. Patterns were similar to the trends found within each major race/ethnic group.

Among Mexican households, the upper-earners had greater control of the total income earned by Mexicans, and this increased between 1990 and 2010. The top 20% of Mexican households controlled 44% of total household income in 1990 and 46% in 2010. In contrast, the bottom 40% of Mexican households controlled only 16% of all income in 1990, which declined to 15% in 2010. (See figures 28 and 29).

Increased concentration of income was also apparent among Puerto Rican households. The top 20% of Puerto Rican households increased control of the total income earned by Puerto Ricans from 46% in 1990 to 49% in 2010. In contrast, the bottom 40% of Puerto Rican households stagnated, earning 12% of all income in 1990 and 2010. (See figures 30 and 31).

A stable concentration of income was evident among Salvadoran households between 1990 and 2010. The top 20% of Salvadoran households controlled 44% of all income in both 1990 and 2010. The bottom 40% of Colombian households accounted for only 17% of the total income in 1990, and their share declined slightly to 16% in 2010. (See figures 32 and 33).

Within Cuban households, the concentration of income among the wealthy increased between 1990 and 2010. The top 20% of Cuban earners controlled 46% of total household income earned by Cubans in 1990 and this increased to 51% in 2010. By comparison, the bottom 40% of Cuban earners accounted for only 14% of all income in 1990, which decreased to 12% in 2010. (See figures 34 and 35).

Income was progressively concentrated among upper-earning Dominican households between 1990 and 2010. The wealthiest 20% of Dominican households increased control of total income from 46% in 1990 to 48% in 2010. At the same time, the lowest 40% of Dominican households declined slightly, from 14% in 1990 to 13% in 2010. (See figures 36 and 37).

Among the Latino national subgroups considered here, a sustained concentration of income is also apparent when median household incomes are examined. Median incomes among lower-earners were consistently much smaller than upper-earners between 1990 and 2010. However, among both the upper- and lower-earners within each respective subgroup, median incomes increased between 1990 and 2010. See Tables 13 and 14 for examples of these trends.

Thus, among the largest Latino national subgroups, lower-earning households experienced stagnation and/or decline in the percentage of income they controlled between 1990 and 2010. Over the same period, the share of income controlled by higher-earning households within each of the subgroups rose, with the exception of stagnation among all Salvadoran households.

Additional data on the percentage of income controlled by the different income-earning percentiles and actual income-earning categories are provided in the Statistical Appendix.

Figure 28
Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
20% of Households
United States 1990 - 2010
Mexican Population

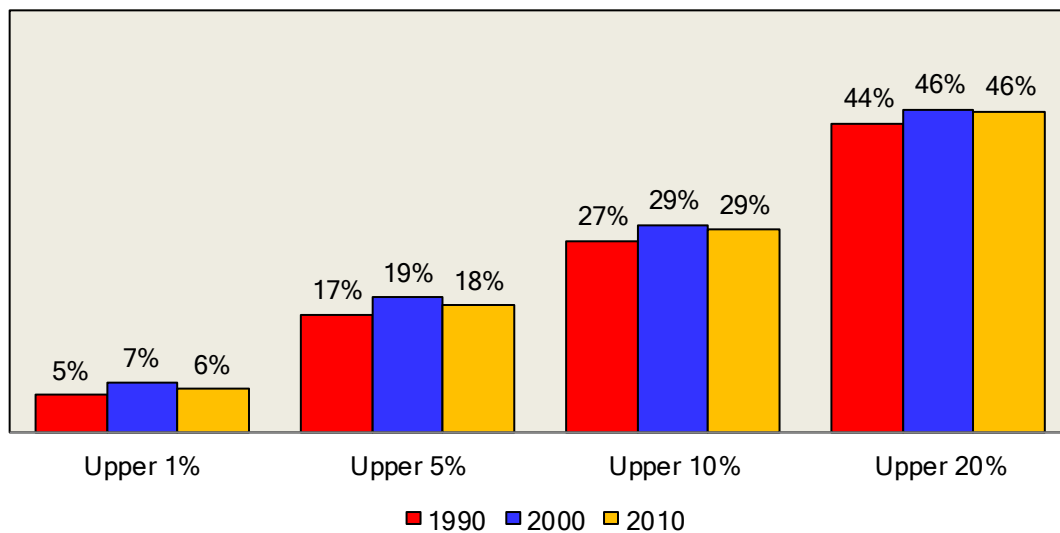


Figure 29
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Mexican Population

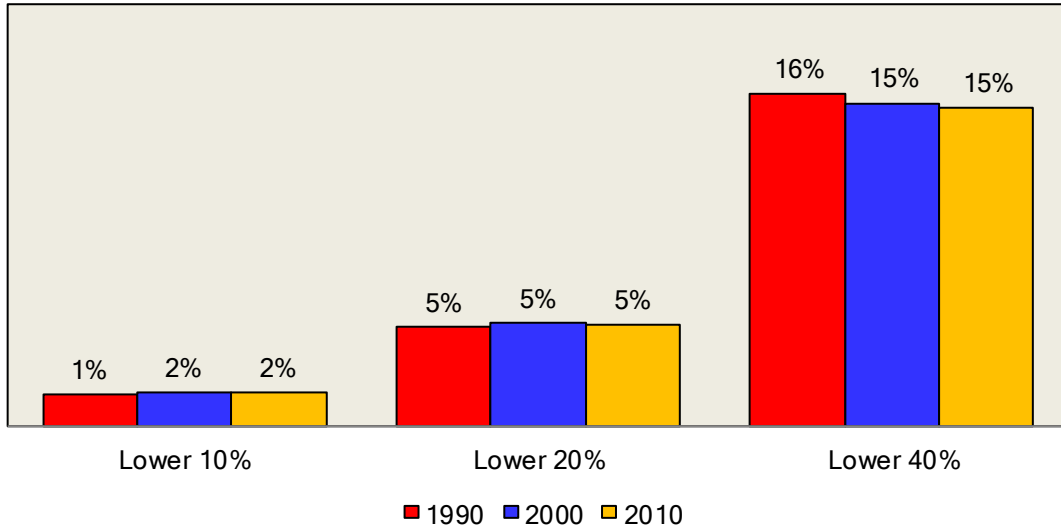


Figure 30
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Puerto Rican Population

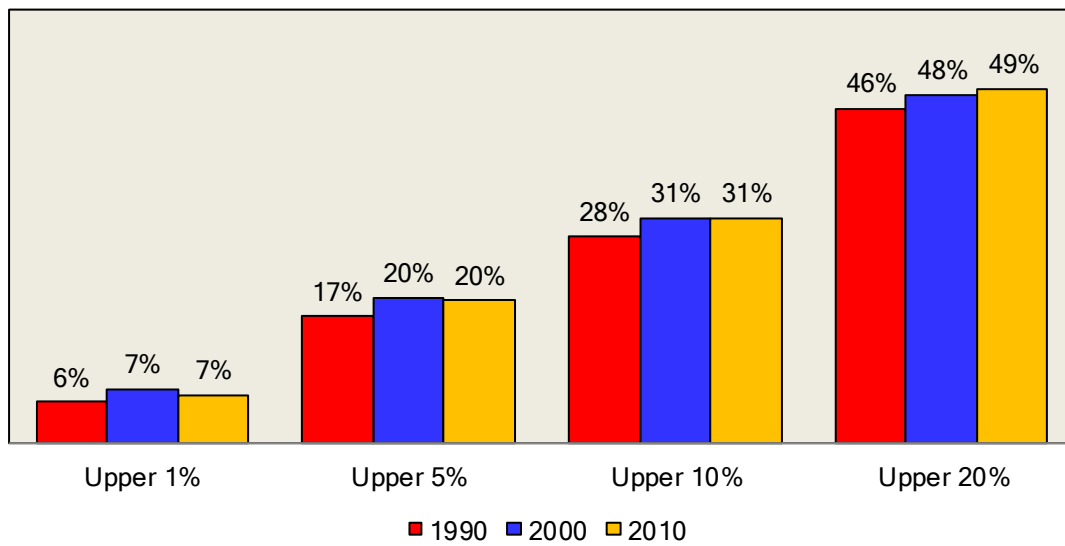


Figure 31
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Puerto Rican Population

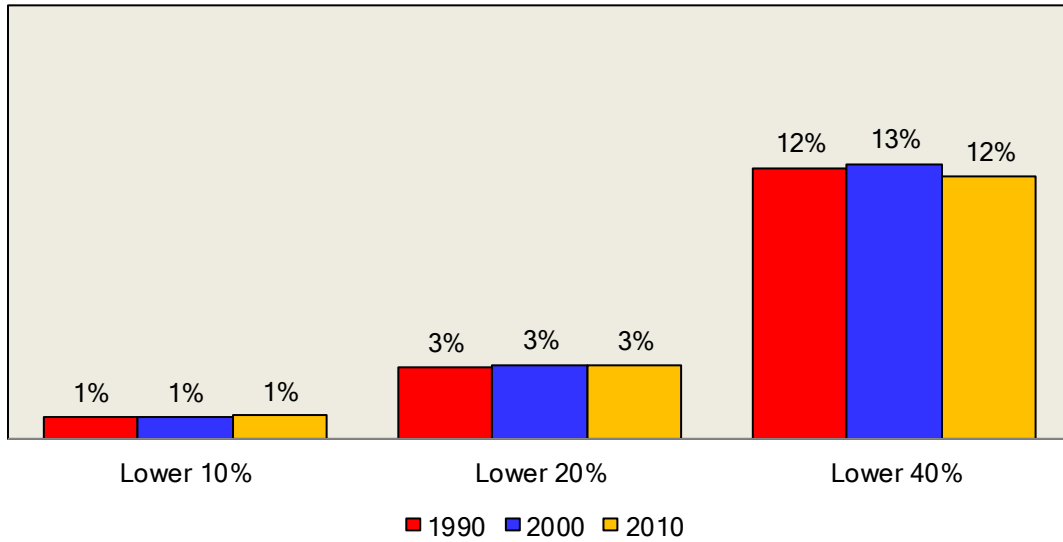


Figure 32
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Salvadoran Population

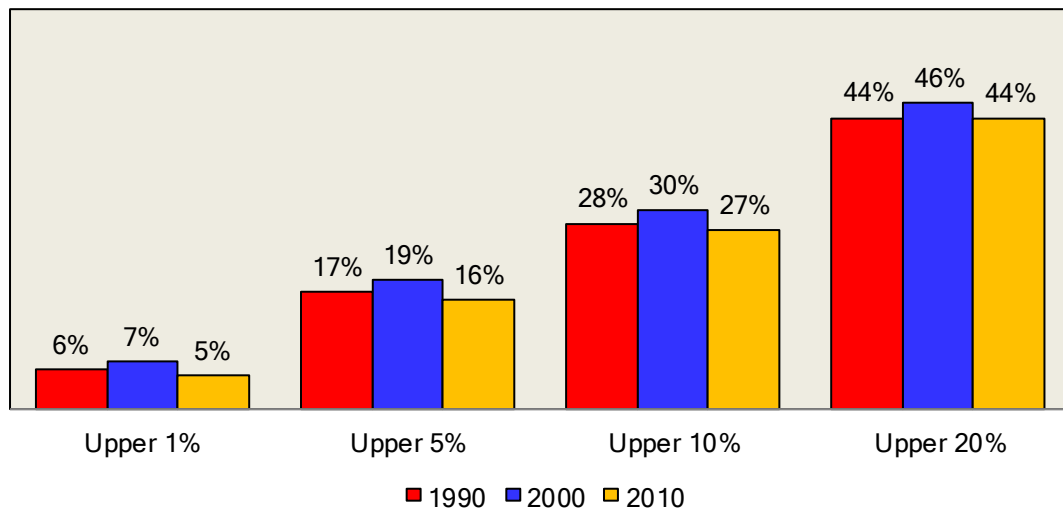


Figure 33
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Salvadoran Population

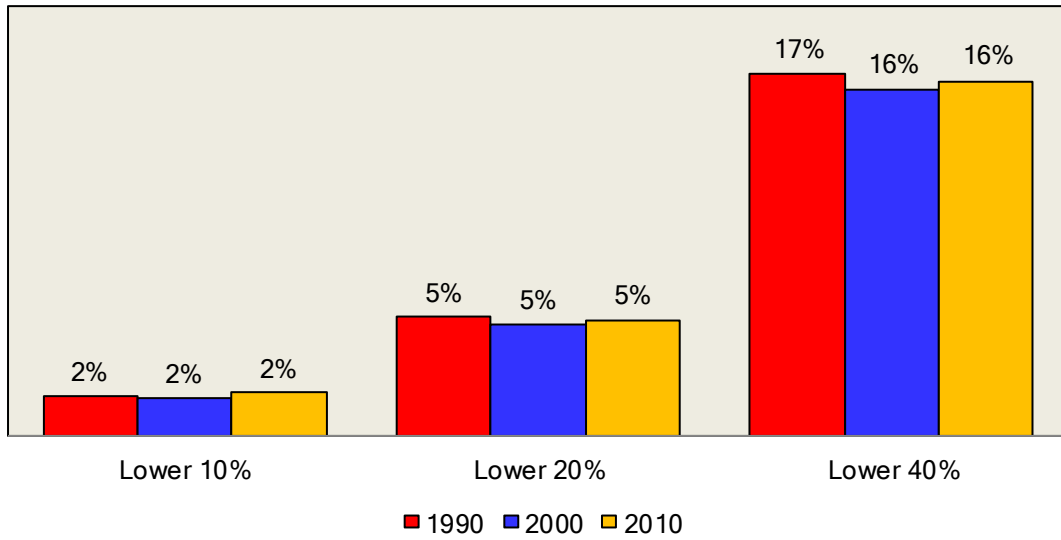


Figure 34
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Cuban Population

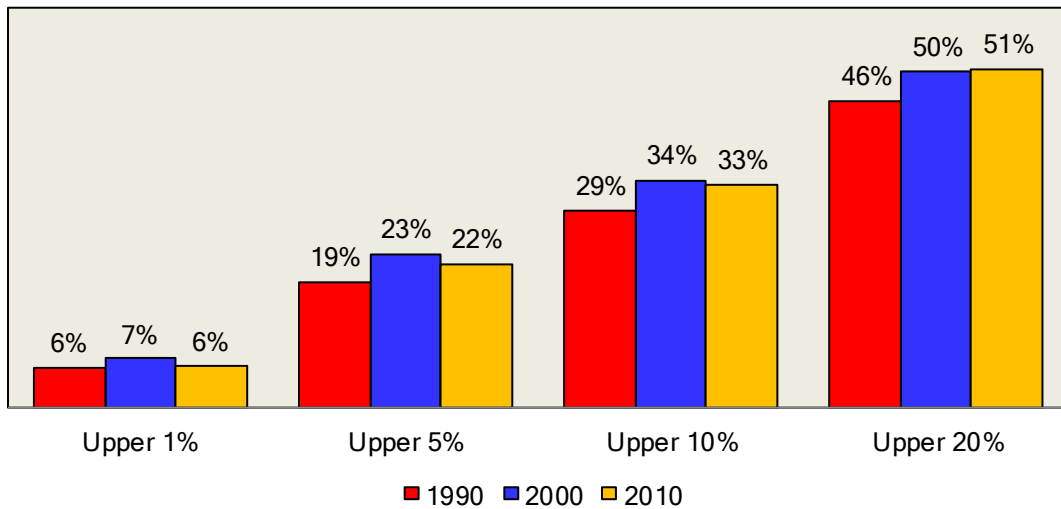


Figure 35
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
 of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Cuban Population

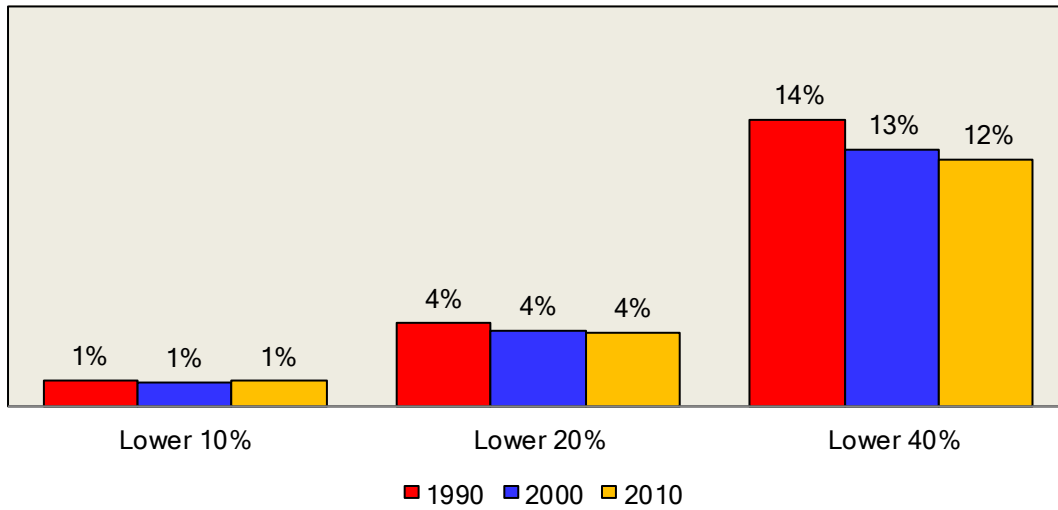


Figure 36
 Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10%,
 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Dominican Population

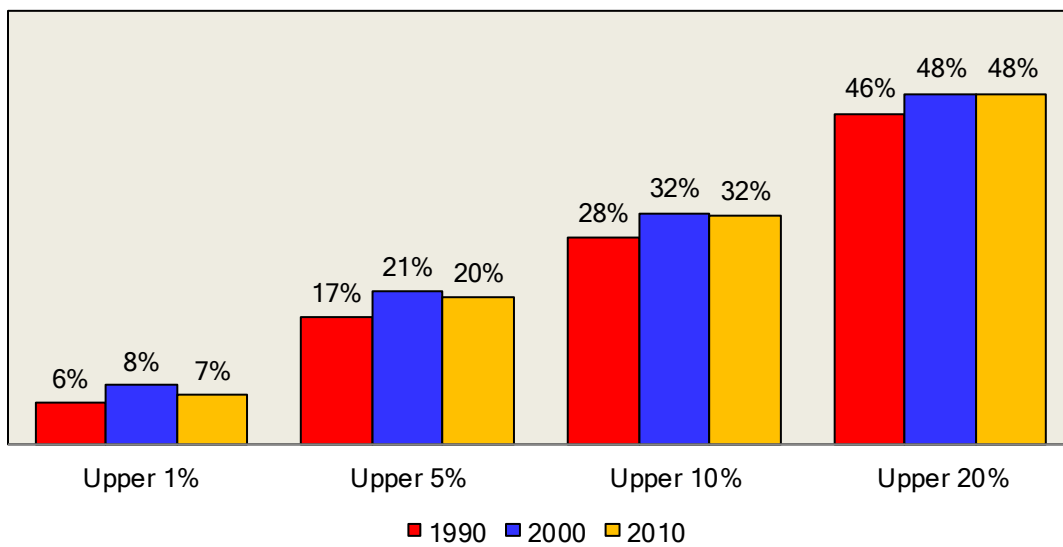


Figure 37
Percentage of Total Household Income Earned by Lower 10%, 20%, 40%
of Households
United States 1990 - 2010
Dominican Population

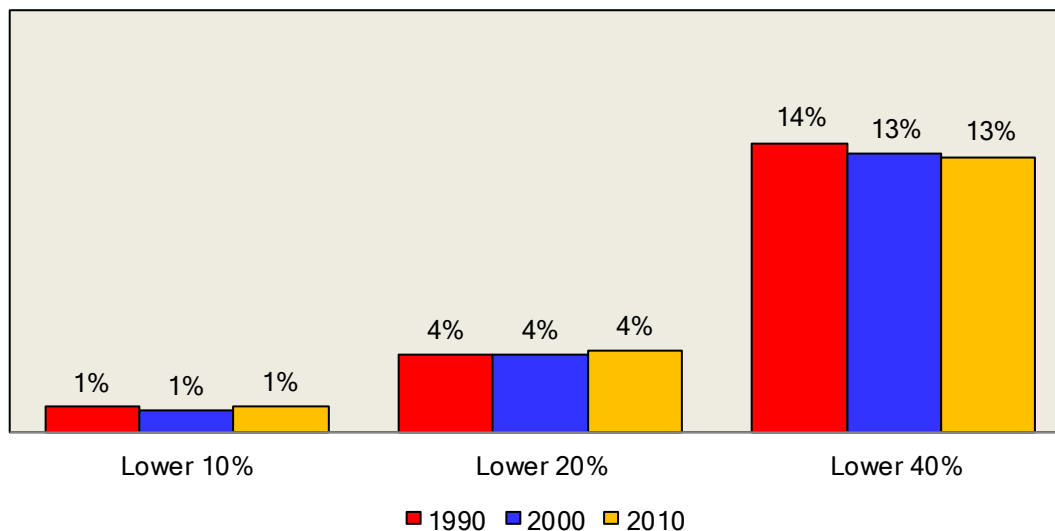


Table 13
Median Household Income Earned by Upper 1%, 5%, 10% of Households
United States 1990 - 2010
Largest Latino Nationalities

Nationality	Year	Upper 1%	Upper 5%	Upper 10%
Mexican	1990	\$ 265,258	\$ 165,088	\$ 136,539
	2000	\$ 441,028	\$ 194,180	\$ 154,280
	2010	\$ 339,990	\$ 186,270	\$ 151,305
Puerto Rican	1990	\$ 281,776	\$ 173,712	\$ 143,056
	2000	\$ 449,540	\$ 206,150	\$ 163,324
	2010	\$ 401,100	\$ 222,668	\$ 177,135
Salvadoran	1990	\$ 357,888	\$ 186,025	\$ 144,320
	2000	\$ 456,323	\$ 214,130	\$ 168,445
	2010	\$ 299,933	\$ 191,415	\$ 159,915
Cuban	1990	\$ 414,542	\$ 240,388	\$ 187,128
	2000	\$ 546,968	\$ 376,390	\$ 220,381
	2010	\$ 474,600	\$ 334,110	\$ 225,750
Dominican	1990	\$ 260,744	\$ 164,060	\$ 137,519
	2000	\$ 470,820	\$ 200,431	\$ 156,076
	2010	\$ 391,440	\$ 212,415	\$ 165,900

Table 14
 Median Household Income Earned by Lower 10% and 20% of Households
 United States 1990 - 2010
 Largest Latino Nationalities

Nationality	Year	Lower 10%	Lower 20%
Mexican	1990	\$ 8,800	\$ 14,080
	2000	\$ 10,773	\$ 16,492
	2010	\$ 10,500	\$ 15,645
Puerto Rican	1990	\$ 6,144	\$ 9,891
	2000	\$ 7,049	\$ 10,906
	2010	\$ 7,980	\$ 11,130
Salvadoran	1990	\$ 12,320	\$ 18,086
	2000	\$ 13,300	\$ 19,538
	2010	\$ 13,650	\$ 18,900
Cuban	1990	\$ 9,680	\$ 15,840
	2000	\$ 10,108	\$ 16,093
	2010	\$ 10,290	\$ 14,910
Dominican	1990	\$ 6,841	\$ 10,560
	2000	\$ 6,783	\$ 11,704
	2010	\$ 8,400	\$ 12,275

The Gini Index of Inequality in the U.S.

The Gini index of inequality is a statistical measure that is used to examine and compare levels of income concentration. The Gini index may also be used to examine changes over time in the extent of inequality within a region or demographic group.⁶

The United States has one of the highest Gini indexes in the world among countries with advanced industrial economies. In 2007 the Gini index for family income in the United States was .45. As some comparative examples, in 2007 Gini indexes were .40 in the United Kingdom; .33 in France; .27 in Germany; .23 in Sweden; .27 in Finland; .31 in the Netherlands; and .42 in Russia.⁷

⁶ The gini index ranges from 0 (complete equality or every household earning equal amounts) to 1 (complete inequality or one household controls all income). It may be interpreted as a comparative indicator of change over time or to compare different demographic groups, rather than a measure with intrinsic value. For a very technical explanation of the index see http://www.fao.org/docs/up/easypol/329/gini_index_040en.pdf Lorenzo Giovanni Bellù, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, "Inequality Analysis: The Gini Index

⁷ See Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook," available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2172.html>

Gini indexes in the United States indicate enduring and increasing economic inequality between 1990 and 2010. Within the total population in the U.S., the Gini index for household income was .40 in 1990, and it increased to .43 in 2000 and .44 in 2010. By 2010 each respective race/ethnic group in the U.S. had similar Gini indexes. The most extreme increase in concentration of income occurred within the non-Hispanic white population. The Gini index among non-Hispanic whites in 1990 was .32 and this increased to .43 in 2010. Non-Hispanic blacks experienced little change in level of income inequality according to the gini index. Among non-Hispanic blacks the Gini was .44 in 1990 and .45 in 2010. The Gini within Asian households increased from .39 in 1990 to .42 in 2010. Within Latino households, the Gini changed little: .41 in 1990 and .44 in 2010. (See table 15).

The Gini indexes within each of the five largest Latino national subgroups in the United States were also comparatively high. There were stagnant and/or small increases in Gini indexes within each respective group. The Gini within Mexican households was .39 in 1990 and .41 in 2010. Among Puerto Ricans the Gini was .43 in 1990 and .46 in 2010. The Gini index among Salvadorans was .38 in both 1990 and 2010. The Gini index among Cubans in 1990 was .42 and rose to .47 in 2010. Among Dominicans the Gini was .42 in 1990 and .45 in 2010. (See table 16).

Table 15
Gini Index by Race/Ethnicity
United States 1990 - 2010

	1990	2000	2010	Change 1990-2010
Non-Hispanic White	0.32	0.42	0.43	35.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.44	0.45	0.45	2.5%
Asian	0.39	0.43	0.42	7.4%
Latino	0.41	0.42	0.42	4.3%
Total Population	0.40	0.43	0.44	9.0%

Table 16
Gini Index by Largest Latino Nationalities
United States 1990 - 2010

	1990	2000	2010	Change 1990-2010
Mexican	0.39	0.41	0.41	3.3%
Puerto Rican	0.43	0.45	0.46	4.9%
Salvadoran	0.38	0.40	0.38	0.1%
Cuban	0.42	0.46	0.47	11.6%
Dominican	0.42	0.45	0.45	5.8%

Conclusion

The data presented in this report indicate an increasing concentration of household income among the wealthier households in the United States between 1990 and 2010. While those at the top of the income-earning hierarchy increased their overall share of total household income, those at the bottom experienced stagnation and/or decline. Increasing income concentration was manifest not only in the percentage of total income controlled by those at the top but also by the size of increases in median household incomes among upper-earning households. The progressive concentration of income was apparent within each major race/ethnic group and among the five largest Latino national subgroups.

The non-Hispanic white population (65% of households in 2010) controlled a disproportionate amount of total household income. Asian households (5% of households in 2010) consistently had the highest median incomes among all major race/ethnic groups. Latinos and non-Hispanic Blacks had lower median incomes and smaller control of total income relative to Asians and non-Hispanic whites.

Statistical Appendix

Table 17
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
Earning over \$100,000 by Major Race in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	24%	29%	30%	50%	58%	60%
Non-Hispanic Black	13%	16%	16%	34%	41%	42%
Asian	36%	39%	42%	64%	69%	72%
Latino	15%	18%	18%	37%	44%	44%
Total Population	22%	26%	28%	48%	56%	58%

Table 18
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
Earning less than \$40,000 by Major Race in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	27%	25%	27%	8%	7%	7%
Non-Hispanic Black	49%	45%	47%	18%	15%	17%
Asian	22%	21%	21%	5%	5%	5%
Latino	40%	38%	39%	15%	13%	14%
Total Population	31%	29%	30%	9%	8%	8%

Table 19
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Mexican			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	2%	2%
20th	3%	3%	3%
30th	5%	5%	5%
40th	6%	6%	5%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	9%	9%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	13%	13%	13%
90th	17%	16%	17%
Top 10th	27%	29%	29%
Lower 20th	5%	5%	5%
40th	11%	10%	10%
60th	16%	16%	16%
80th	24%	23%	23%
Top 20th	44%	46%	46%
Top 5th	17%	19%	18%
Top 1st	5%	7%	6%

Table 20
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Puerto Rican			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	2%	2%	2%
30th	4%	4%	4%
40th	5%	5%	5%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	9%	8%
70th	12%	11%	11%
80th	13%	13%	13%
90th	18%	17%	18%
Top 10th	28%	31%	31%
Lower 20th	3%	3%	3%
40th	9%	9%	9%
60th	16%	16%	15%
80th	25%	24%	24%
Top 20th	46%	48%	49%
Top 5th	17%	20%	20%
Top 1st	6%	7%	7%

Table 21
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Salvadoran			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	2%	2%	2%
20th	4%	3%	3%
30th	5%	5%	5%
40th	6%	6%	6%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	8%	9%
70th	11%	10%	11%
80th	13%	12%	13%
90th	16%	16%	17%
Top 10th	28%	30%	27%
Lower 20th	5%	5%	5%
40th	11%	11%	11%
60th	16%	16%	16%
80th	23%	23%	24%
Top 20th	44%	46%	44%
Top 5th	17%	19%	16%
Top 1st	6%	7%	5%

Table 22
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Cuban			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	3%	3%	2%
30th	4%	4%	4%
40th	6%	5%	5%
50th	7%	7%	6%
60th	9%	8%	8%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	13%	12%	13%
90th	16%	16%	17%
Top 10th	29%	34%	33%
Lower 20th	4%	4%	4%
40th	10%	9%	9%
60th	16%	15%	14%
80th	24%	22%	23%
Top 20th	46%	50%	51%
Top 5th	19%	23%	22%
Top 1st	6%	7%	6%

Table 23
Share of Total Household Income in
the United States by Percentile, 1990 - 2010

Dominican			
Percentile	1990	2000	2010
Lower 10th	1%	1%	1%
20th	2%	3%	3%
30th	4%	4%	4%
40th	6%	5%	5%
50th	7%	7%	7%
60th	9%	8%	8%
70th	11%	10%	10%
80th	13%	13%	13%
90th	17%	17%	17%
Top 10th	28%	32%	32%
Lower 20th	4%	4%	4%
40th	10%	9%	9%
60th	16%	15%	15%
80th	25%	23%	23%
Top 20th	46%	48%	48%
Top 5th	17%	21%	20%
Top 1st	6%	8%	7%

Table 24
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
Earning over \$100,000 by Largest Latino Nationalities in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Mexican	13%	16%	16%	33%	40%	39%
Puerto Rican	15%	18%	21%	37%	45%	50%
Salvadoran	14%	19%	18%	35%	44%	41%
Cuban	24%	27%	26%	52%	59%	59%
Dominican	12%	15%	17%	33%	42%	44%
Total Population	22%	26%	28%	48%	56%	58%

Table 25
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
Earning less than \$40,000 by Largest Latino Nationalities in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Mexican	42%	39%	41%	16%	14%	16%
Puerto Rican	44%	41%	41%	15%	13%	12%
Salvadoran	37%	33%	34%	15%	11%	13%
Cuban	31%	32%	36%	9%	8%	10%
Dominican	45%	42%	43%	17%	15%	15%
Total Population	31%	29%	30%	9%	8%	8%

Table 26
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Mexican

Household Income	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	17%	14%	16%	4%	3%	3%
20,000-39,999	25%	25%	25%	13%	12%	12%
40,000-59,999	21%	21%	20%	18%	16%	16%
60,000-79,999	15%	15%	14%	18%	16%	16%
80,000-99,999	9%	10%	9%	15%	13%	13%
100,000 - 199,999	12%	14%	14%	27%	28%	30%
200,000 +	1%	2%	2%	6%	12%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 27
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Puerto Rican

Household Income	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	24%	20%	20%	5%	3%	3%
20,000-39,999	21%	21%	21%	11%	10%	9%
40,000-59,999	18%	18%	17%	16%	14%	12%
60,000-79,999	14%	14%	13%	17%	15%	13%
80,000-99,999	9%	10%	9%	15%	13%	12%
100,000 - 199,999	13%	15%	18%	30%	31%	35%
200,000 +	2%	3%	3%	7%	14%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 28
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Salvadoran

Household Income	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	12%	11%	12%	2%	2%	2%
20,000-39,999	25%	22%	23%	12%	10%	10%
40,000-59,999	23%	22%	21%	18%	15%	16%
60,000-79,999	16%	16%	16%	18%	16%	16%
80,000-99,999	10%	10%	10%	14%	13%	14%
100,000 - 199,999	12%	16%	16%	26%	30%	33%
200,000 +	2%	3%	2%	10%	14%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 29
Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Cuban

Household Income	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	14%	14%	15%	2%	2%	2%
20,000-39,999	18%	18%	21%	7%	7%	8%
40,000-59,999	18%	17%	17%	12%	10%	10%
60,000-79,999	15%	14%	13%	14%	12%	11%
80,000-99,999	12%	11%	8%	14%	11%	9%
100,000 - 199,999	20%	21%	20%	35%	33%	34%
200,000 +	4%	6%	6%	17%	26%	26%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 30
 Percentage of Households and Total Household Income
 by Income-Earning Category in the United States, 1990 - 2010

Dominican						
Household Income	Percentage of Household			Percentage of Income		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 20,000	23%	20%	20%	5%	4%	4%
20,000-39,999	22%	23%	23%	12%	11%	11%
40,000-59,999	20%	20%	19%	18%	16%	15%
60,000-79,999	14%	13%	13%	18%	15%	15%
80,000-99,999	9%	9%	9%	14%	13%	12%
100,000 - 199,999	11%	13%	14%	27%	28%	30%
200,000 +	1%	3%	3%	6%	14%	14%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Methodological Appendix

The raw data from the ACS were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics (formerly SPSS, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

All income values have been converted into 2012 dollars using the inflation calculator of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm).