

# GINI INDEX OF INCOME INEQUALITY



**Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.**

Label	Gini Index
▼ United States	
Estimate	0.4817
Margin of Error	±0.0004
▼ Alabama	
Estimate	0.4777
Margin of Error	±0.0023
▼ Alaska	
Estimate	0.4230
Margin of Error	±0.0046
▼ Arizona	
Estimate	0.4661
Margin of Error	±0.0027
▼ Arkansas	
Estimate	0.4792
Margin of Error	±0.0044
▼ California	
Estimate	0.4874
Margin of Error	±0.0010
▼ Colorado	
Estimate	0.4565
Margin of Error	±0.0021
▼ Connecticut	
Estimate	0.4965
Margin of Error	±0.0024
▼ Delaware	
Estimate	0.4568
Margin of Error	±0.0056
▼ District of Columbia	

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100 %

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ACSDT5Y2020.B19083

## Table Notes

### GINI INDEX OF INCOME INEQUALITY

**Survey/Program:** American Community Survey

**Universe:** Households

**Year:** 2020

**Estimates:** 5-Year

**Table ID:** B19083

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2020, the 2020 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns. For 2016 to 2019, the Population Estimates Program provides estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and intercensal housing unit estimates for the nation, states, and counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Between 2018 and 2019 the American Community Survey retirement income question changed. These changes resulted in an increase in both the number of households reporting retirement income and higher aggregate retirement income at the national level. For more information see [Changes to the Retirement Income Question](#).

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [ACS Technical Documentation](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

The 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the September 2018 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances, the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineation lists due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

#### Explanation of Symbols:

-

The estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations. For a ratio of medians estimate, one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.

N

The estimate or margin of error cannot be displayed because there were an insufficient number of sample cases in the selected geographic area.

(X)

The estimate or margin of error is not applicable or not available.

median-

The median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "2,500-")

median+

The median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example "250,000+").

\*\*

The margin of error could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations.

\*\*\*

The margin of error could not be computed because the median falls in the lowest interval or highest interval of an open-ended distribution.

\*\*\*\*\*

A margin of error is not appropriate because the corresponding estimate is controlled to an independent population or housing estimate. Effectively, the corresponding estimate has no sampling error and the margin of error may be treated as zero.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.