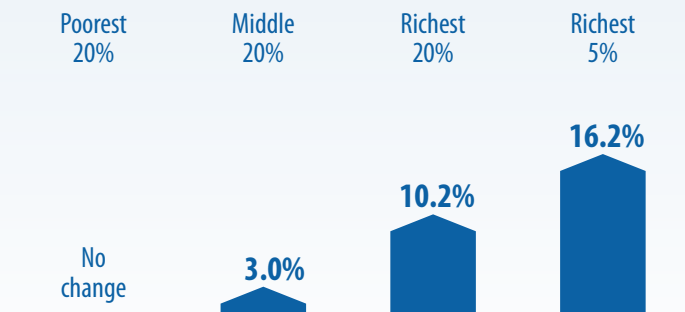


# INCOME INEQUALITY HAS GROWN IN NEW YORK

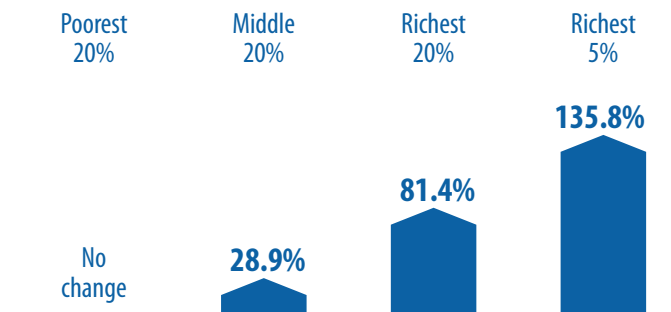
## A Lost Decade for New York's Low- and Middle-Income Households

Change in income by household income group, late 1990s to mid-2000s



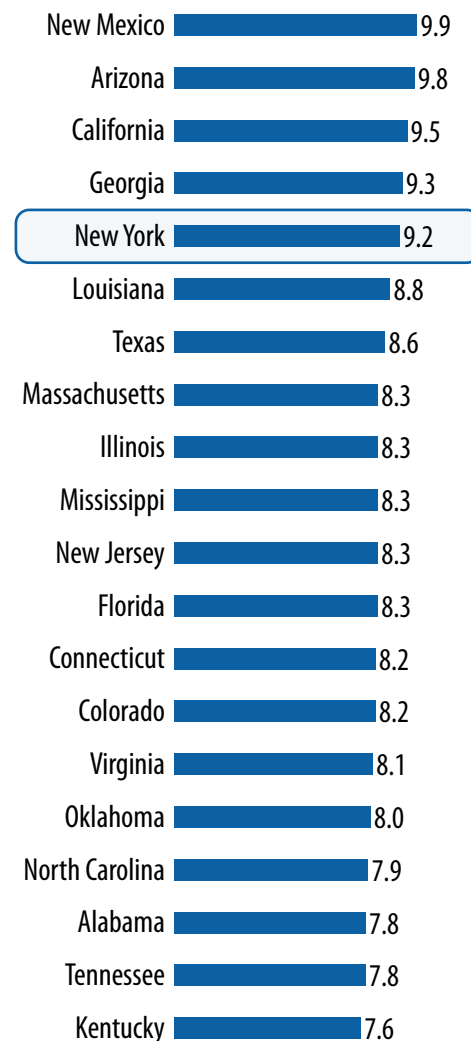
## Inequality Worsening Since the 1970s

Change in income by household income group, late 1970s to mid-2000s



## New York Among States with Highest Income Inequality

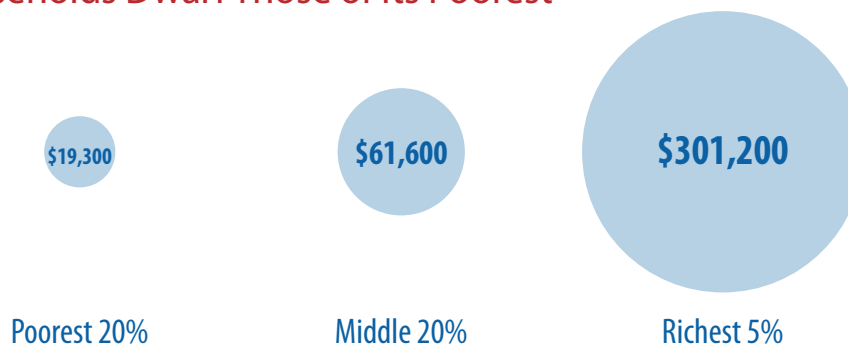
Ratio of average household income for the richest 20% of households to the poorest 20% of households, 2008-2010



## Incomes of New York's Richest Households Dwarf Those of Its Poorest

After decades of widening inequality, New York's richest households have dramatically bigger incomes than its poorest households.

The richest 5 percent of households have average incomes 15.6 times as large as the bottom 20 percent of households and 4.9 times as large as the middle 20 percent of households.



Source: Economic Policy Institute/Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. Income is post-federal tax and includes the value of the EITC and the value of food stamps and housing subsidies. Income is adjusted for inflation (to 2009 dollars) and for household size. Changes shown are significant at the 90% level. For more detail, see *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends*, November 2012.