

Extract from:

Deconstructing Income and Income Inequality Measures: A Crosswalk from Market Income to Comprehensive Income[†]

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TABLE 1—MEAN INCOME GROWTH BY QUINTILE

	Tax unit unadjusted cash market income	Household size-adjusted pretax, post- transfer cash income	Household size- adjusted posttax, posttransfer income plus in- kind income	Column (3) plus realized taxable capital gains	Column (3) plus accrued capital gains, excluding housing	Column (3) plus accrued capital gains, including housing
<i>Panel A. Quintile income growth 1979–2007</i>						
Bottom quintile	–33.0	9.9	31.8	31.1	—	—
2nd quintile	0.7	15.6	31.3	32.0	—	—
Middle quintile	2.2	22.8	34.4	36.7	—	—
4th quintile	12.3	29.2	38.8	42.7	—	—
Top quintile	32.7	42.0	54.0	83.1	—	—
Top 5 percent	37.9	48.7	68.9	136.7	—	—
<i>Panel B. Quintile income growth 1989–2007</i>						
Bottom quintile	–32.9	9.9	26.4	28.0	32.2	14.6
2nd quintile	0.8	10.8	22.7	24.0	25.0	9.9
Middle quintile	2.3	12.6	20.2	22.3	20.2	7.9
4th quintile	8.0	14.4	20.0	23.5	18.7	7.3
Top quintile	12.9	15.1	19.0	37.5	12.8	1.6
Top 5 percent	9.9	12.7	16.8	52.2	9.3	–1.4

Notes: Author calculations based on March CPS data merged with SOI tax return data, Survey of Consumer Finance data, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey data, and NBER TaxSim results. Accrued capital gains are unavailable prior to 1989 due to availability of Survey of Consumer Finance data.