The GINI coefficient, developed by Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912, will function as the dependent variable. The coefficient, which ranges from zero (perfect equality in within a population) and one (all wealth or income in a population held by one individual). The coefficient is based off of the Lorenz Curve, so named after Max Lorenz (1905). The Lorenz Curve is a graphical representation of the cumulative income earned by a given percentile of people sorted by income from lowest to highest. The GINI coefficient describes the degree of difference from the cumulative distribution of income in the Lorenz Curve from that of perfect equality of income, or linear equality. Using our county-level data gleaned from the U.S. Census bureau and other sources, we will attempt to demonstrate the relationship between economic growth and income inequality.