Dollars & Data: Analyzing US Household Income with MySQL

Introduction:

- Household income is one of the most important indicators of economic well-being in the United States.
- It directly impacts living standards, access to healthcare, education, housing affordability, and social mobility.
- In recent decades, trends in household income have been influenced by inflation, wage stagnation, globalization, technological change, and demographic shifts.
- Understanding income distribution patterns helps policymakers, researchers, and businesses design better economic strategies and social programs.

Project Overview:

- The project focuses on analyzing U.S. household income data to uncover patterns, disparities, and long-term trends.
- Data sources may include U.S. Census Bureau (Current Population Survey, American Community Survey), Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Federal Reserve reports.
- The analysis covers aspects such as:
- ➤ Median household income (national, regional, state-level)
- ➤ Income inequality (Gini coefficient, top vs. bottom percentiles)
- Demographic breakdowns (race, gender, age, education, employment sector)
- Cost of living vs. income growth
- The ultimate goal is to provide data-driven insights into how income is distributed and what factors drive disparities.

Problem Statement:

- Despite being one of the wealthiest nations, the U.S. faces growing income inequality and stagnant wages for middle- and lower-income households.
- Median household income growth has not kept pace with inflation, reducing real purchasing power.
- Wealth is increasingly concentrated in the top income brackets, while many households struggle with basic affordability (housing, healthcare, education).
- Disparities in income are highly correlated with race, education, and geographic region, reflecting deep-rooted structural inequalities.
- Without accurate data analysis, policies may fail to address the real challenges of income disparity, leaving vulnerable populations behind.

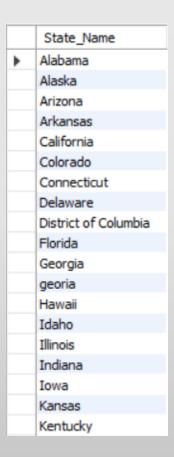
Unstructured Data:

	row_id	id	State_Code	State_Name	State_ab	County	City	Place	Type	Primary	Zip_Code	Area_Code	ALand	AWater	Lat	Lon
•	1	1026	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Elmore	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36025	334	8020338	60048	32.4473511	-86.4768097
	2	10216	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Robertsdale	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36567	251	737211648	3860933	30.7200267	-87.6245437
	3	10226	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Silverhill	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36576	251	71113244	190587	30.5345606	-87.7548736
	4	10236	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Orange Beach	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36561	251	15491986	20427550	30.3005856	-87.5417985
	5	10246	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Louisville	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36048	334	517008078	983621	31.9222753	-85,4498309
	6	10256	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Brent	Autaugaville	Track	Track	35034	205	691793540	3983687	32.9533249	-87.0043466
	7	10266	1	alabama	AL	Autauga County	Remlap	Autaugaville	Track	Track	35133	205	203716769	1004680	33.8405764	-86.6350183
	8	10276	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Georgiana	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36033	334	352261684	177369	31.7163243	-86.7533225
	9	10286	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Anniston	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36207	256	12116269	23502	33.6448084	-85.796557
	10	10296	1	Alabama	AL	Autauga County	Jacksonville	Autaugaville	Track	Track	36265	256	41129558	487657	33.7661796	-85.7864612

Summary of Problems:

- Duplicate/confusing columns (row_id vs id, Type vs Primary).
- Ambiguous names (Place, Type, Primary, Area_Code).
- Inconsistent naming conventions (snake_case + PascalCase mix).
- Abbreviations that aren't self-explanatory (ALand, AWater, Lat, Lon).
- Case-sensitivity inconsistency in values (Alabama vs alabama).

Q1: Show me all the unique state names from the table us household income.



Q2: Write a SQL query to display each state name along with the count of rows (places/records) for that state in the us_household_income table.

	State_Name	place_count
•	Alabama	527
	Alaska	87
	Arizona	606
	Arkansas	340
	California	3268
	Colorado	513
	Connecticut	355
	Delaware	88
	District of Columbia	64

Q3: Write a SQL query to list all states along with the number of places they contain, and display them in descending order of place count.

	State_Name	place_count
٠	California	3268
	Texas	2275
	New York	2161
	Florida	1658
	Pennsylvania	1475
	Illinois	1431
	Ohio	1349
	Michigan	1171
	North Carolina	915

Q4: Write a SQL query to display the Avg_Land and Avg_Water values from the us household income table.

	Avg_Land	Avg_Water				
٠	8020338	60048				
	737211648	3860933				
	71113244	190587				
	15491986	20427550				
	517008078	983621				
	691793540	3983687				
	203716769	1004680				
	352261684	177369				
	12116269	23502				

Q5: Write a SQL query to calculate the average land area and average water area for each state in the us_household_income table, rounded to two decimal places.

	State_Name	avg_land_area	avg_water_area		
١	Alabama	108850171.23	4587846.74		
	Alaska	142930048.80	41725737.98		
	Arizona	89332785.31	279511.36		
	Arkansas	171057374.72	3497673.13		
	California	27679818.89	1182868.28		
	Colorado	87163383.73	738978.45		
	Connecticut	16466399.97	1250218.31		
	Delaware	23022086.76	7650982.52		
	District of Columbia	3420132.58	379241.31		

Q6: Write a SQL query to display, for each state, the largest and smallest land area values and the largest and smallest water area values from the us_household_income table.

	State_Name	largest_land_area	smallest_land_area	largest_water_area	smallest_water_area	
٠	Alabama	973585771	0	780526158	0	
	Alaska	1908739435	482353	1396368032	0	
	Arizona	1896284469	290861	39469850	0	
	Arkansas	1371775477 287351		104495490	0	
	California	2031989773	031989773 0		0	
	Colorado	2075296718 396151		39406513	0	
	Connecticut	157070494 0		93371616	0	
	Delaware	295740336	0	534631228	0	
	District of Columbia	158364992	204236	18633403	0	

Structured Data:

	row_id	id	State_Code	State_Name	County_Information	County	Full_Address	Type	Primary	Area_Code	Avg_Land	Avg_Water	Latitude	Longitude
-	1	1026	1	Alabama	HULL	Autauga County	Elmore, Autaugaville, AL, 36025	Track	Track	334	8020338	60048	32	-86
	2	10216	1	Alabama	NULL	Autauga County	Robertsdale, Autaugaville, AL, 36567	Track	Track	251	737211648	3860933	31	-88
	3	10226	1	Alabama	HULL	Autauga County	Silverhill, Autaugaville, AL, 36576	Track	Track	251	71113244	190587	31	-88
	4	10236	1	Alabama	HULL	Autauga County	Orange Beach, Autaugaville, AL, 36561	Track	Track	251	15491986	20427550	30	-88
	5	10246	1	Alabama	HULL	Autauga County	Louisville, Autaugaville, AL, 36048	Track	Track	334	517008078	983621	32	-85
	6	10256	1	Alabama	MULL	Autauga County	Brent, Autaugaville, AL, 35034	Track	Track	205	691793540	3983687	33	-87
	7	10266	1	alabama	HOLL	Autauga County	Remlap, Autaugaville, AL, 35133	Track	Track	205	203716769	1004680	34	-87
	8	10276	1	Alabama	NULL	Autauga County	Georgiana, Autaugaville, AL, 36033	Track	Track	334	352261684	177369	32	-87
	9	10286	1	Alabama	HULL	Autauga County	Anniston, Autaugaville, AL, 36207	Track	Track	256	12116269	23502	34	-86
	10	10296	1	Alabama	NULL	Autauga County	Jacksonville, Autaugaville, AL, 36265	Track	Track	256	41129558	487657	34	-86

Summary of Structured Data:

- 1. row id ek surrogate key hai jo har row ko uniquely identify karta hai.
- 2. id dataset ka actual unique identifier hai jo source se aaya hai.
- 3. State_Code ek numeric code hai jo state ko represent karta hai.
- 4. State_Name me state ka naam hai lekin casing inconsistent hai (Alabama vs alabama).
- 5. County_Information mostly NULL hai aur redundant lag raha hai.
- 6. County county ka naam store karta hai.
- 7. Full_Address composite field hai jisme city, county, state aur zip combine hain.
- 8. Type aur Primary dono hi "Track" repeat kar rahe hain aur extra lag rahe hain.
- 9. Area_Code census ka geographic area code hai, phone code nahi.
- 10. Avg_Land land area value hai, lekin naam misleading hai (better hota Land_Area).
- 11. Avg_Water water area value hai, iska bhi naam misleading hai (better hota Water_Area).
- 12. Latitude aur Longitude coordinates hain mapping aur GIS analysis ke liye.

Final Takeaways:

- Household income isn't just numbers, it's quality of life. Income trends directly shape affordability, opportunity, and long-term economic security.
- Inequality is widening. Wealth is concentrating at the top, while middle- and lower-income households face wage stagnation and rising costs of living.
- Demographics matter. Race, education, gender, and geography all play a huge role in shaping income outcomes, reflecting systemic imbalances.
- Real vs. nominal income. Even when incomes rise on paper, inflation often erodes actual purchasing power.
- Data is power. Careful analysis of household income data helps identify structural issues, forecast trends, and guide evidence-based policymaking.
- Future focus: Without addressing disparities, income inequality could threaten social mobility, economic stability, and trust in institutions.