

Exponential and power-law probability distributions of wealth and income in the United States and the United Kingdom

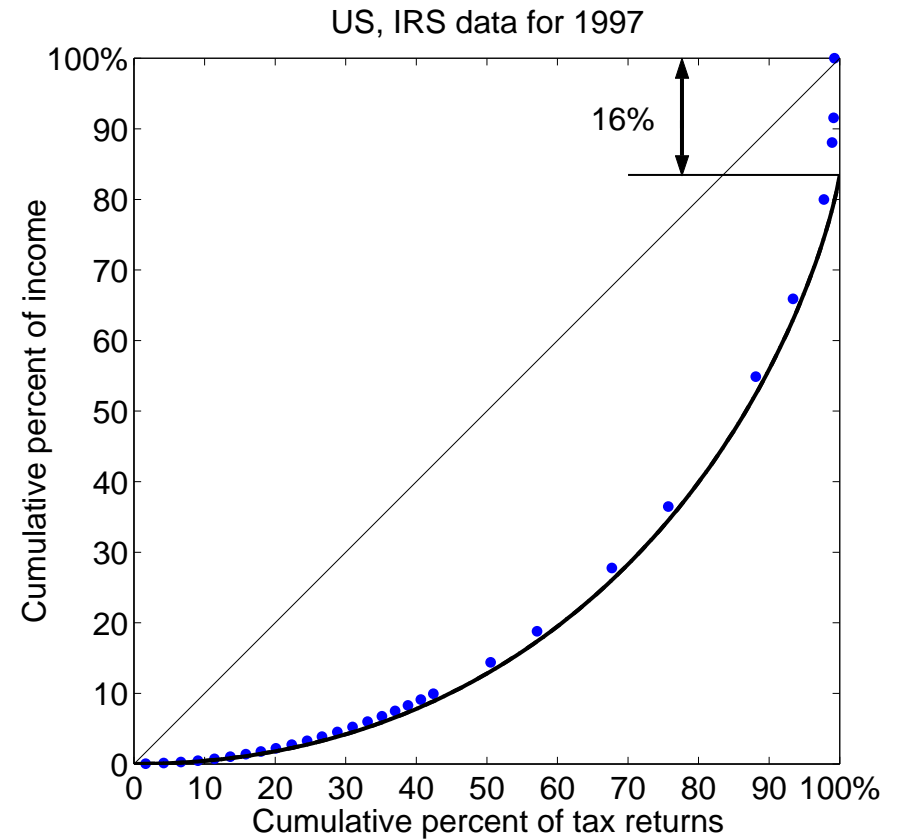
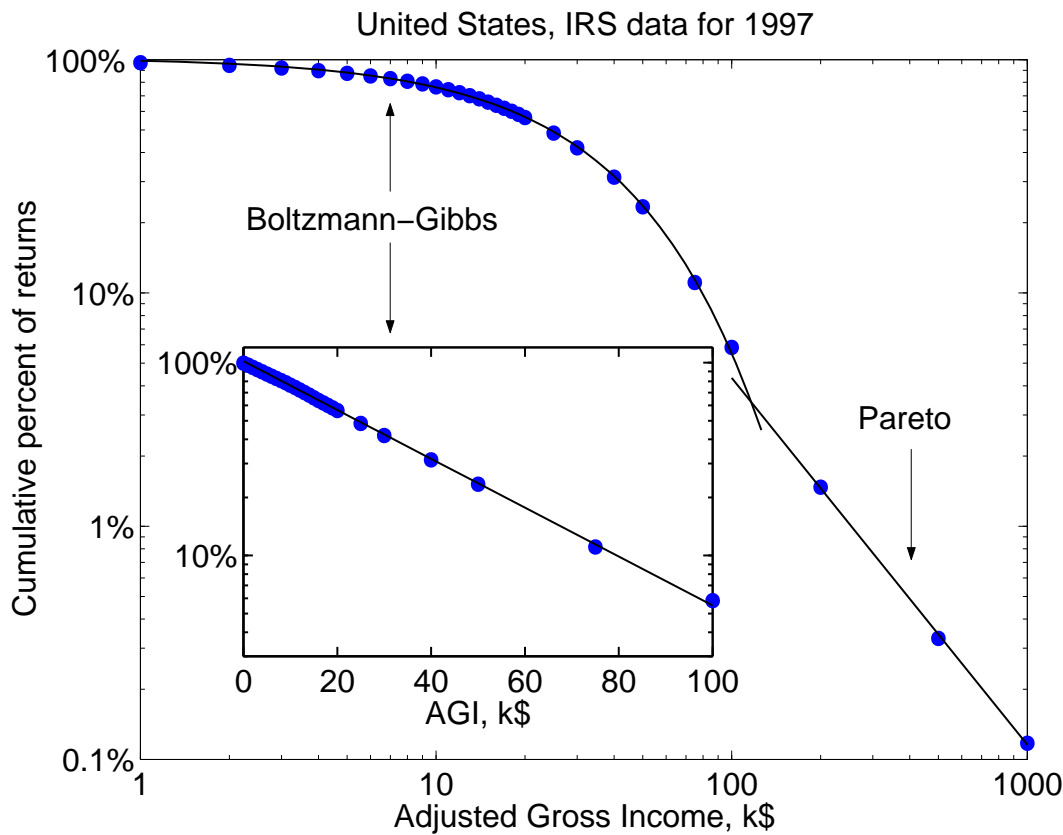
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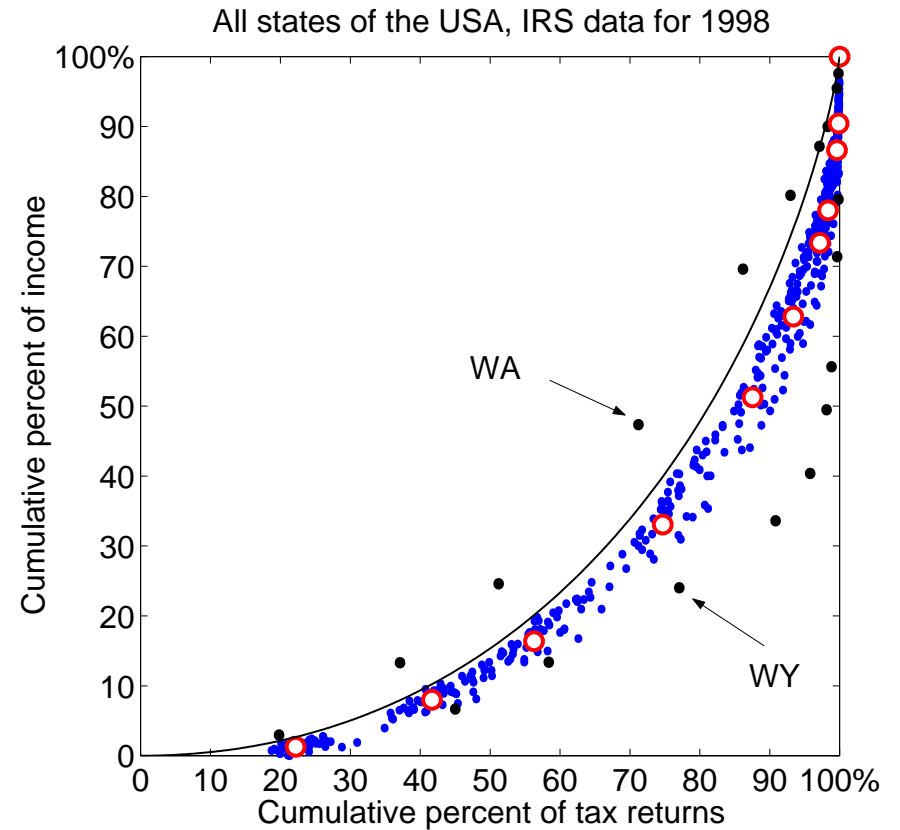
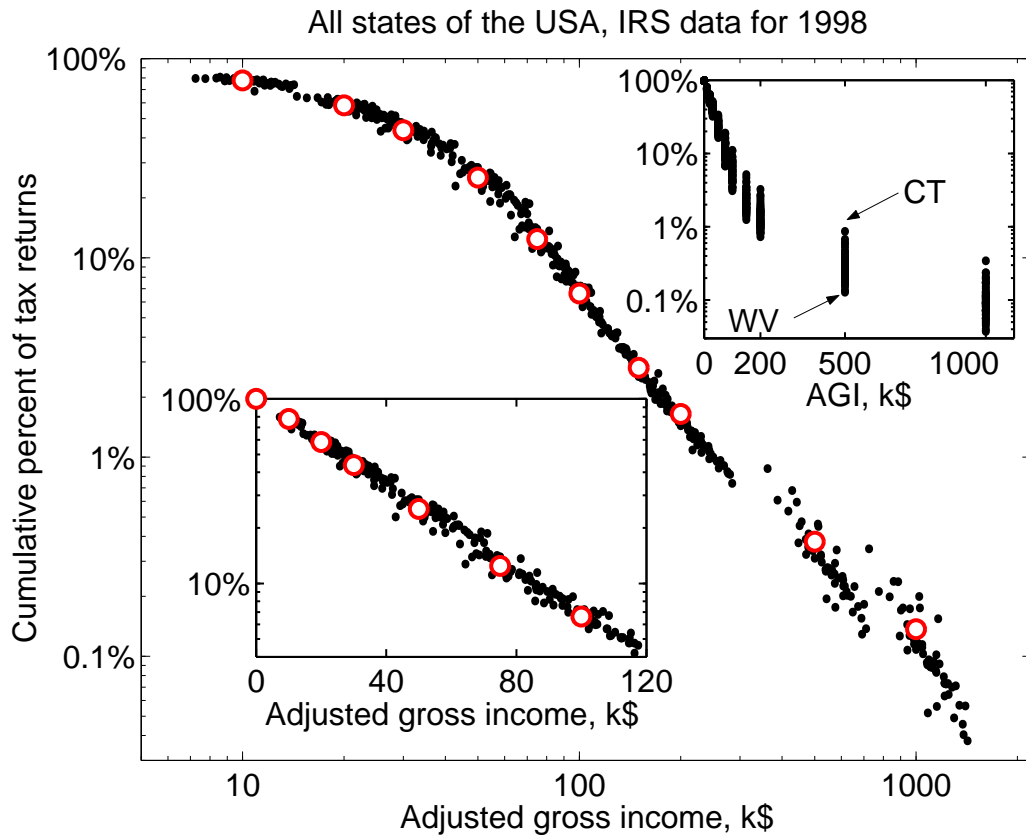
- European Physical Journal B **17**, 723 (2000), cond-mat/0001432
- European Physical Journal B **20**, 585 (2001), cond-mat/0008305
- Physica A **299**, 213 (2001), cond-mat/0103544

Income distribution in the USA, 1997



Panel B: fit $y = (1 - f)[x + (1 - x) \ln(1 - x)] + f \delta(1 - x)$,
 where $f = 16\%$ is the rich “Bose condensate” fraction.

Income distributions in the states of USA, 1998



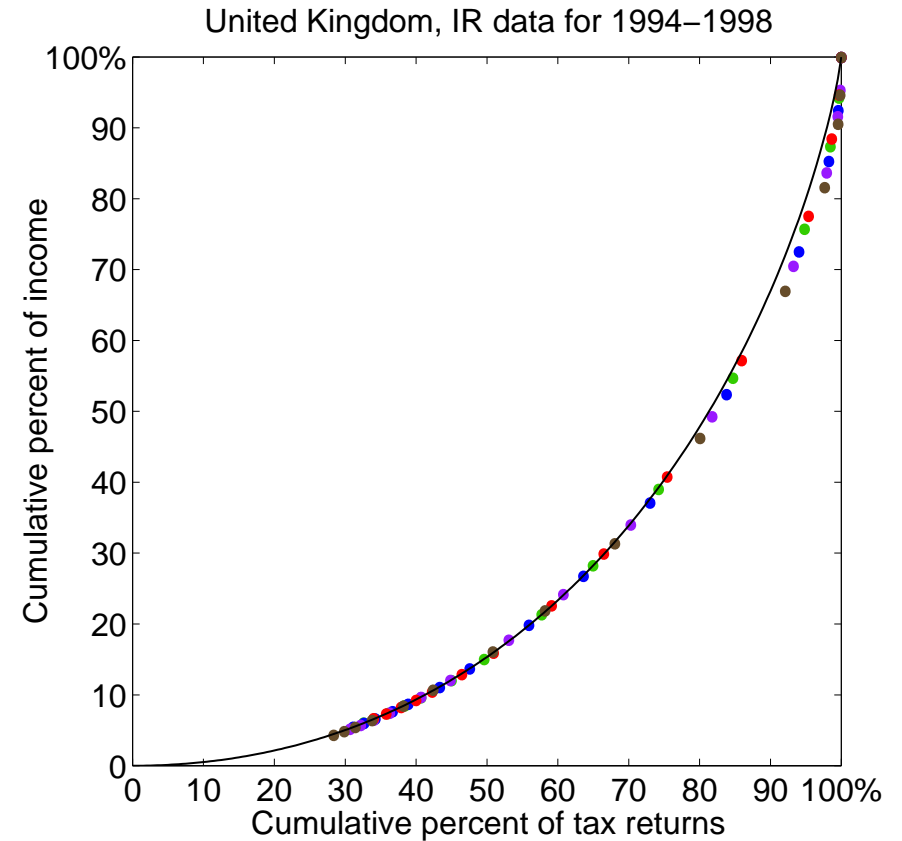
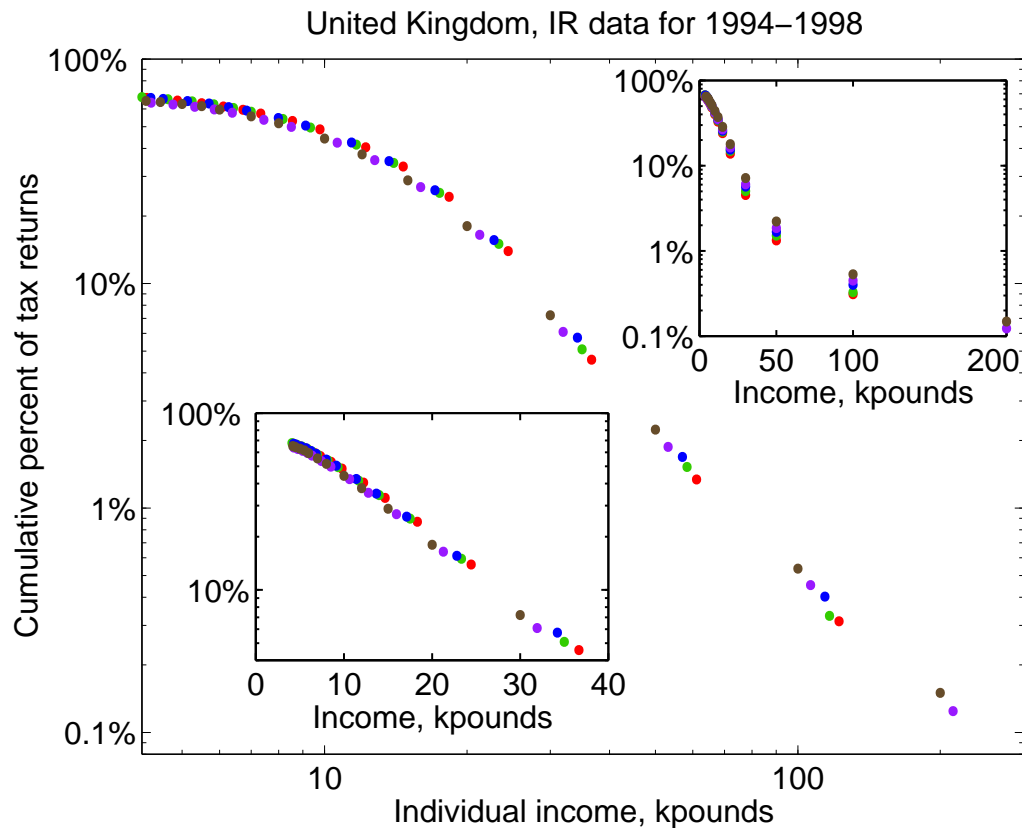
Temperature: $R = 36.4$ k\$, $R_2 = 25.3$ k\$, $R_{10} = 83.9$ k\$

Power-law index: $\alpha = 1.7$

Deviations of the state temperatures from the average US temperature

CT 25%	NJ 24%	MA 14%	MD 14%	VA 9%	CA 9%	NY 7%	IL 6%	CO 6%
NH 5%	AK 5%	DC 5%	DE 4%	MI 4%	WA 2%	MN 1%	GA 0%	
TX -1%	RI -3%	AZ -3%	PA -3%	FL -4%	KS -5%	OR -6%	HI -7%	NV -7%
NC -7%	WI -8%	IN -8%	UT -9%	MO -9%	VT -9%	TN -11%	NE -12%	
OH -12%	LA -13%	AL -13%	SC -13%	IA -14%	WY -14%	NM -14%	KY -14%	ID -15%
OK -16%	ME -16%	MT -19%	AR -19%	SD -20%	ND -20%	MS -21%	WV -22%	

Income distributions, United Kingdom, 1994–1998

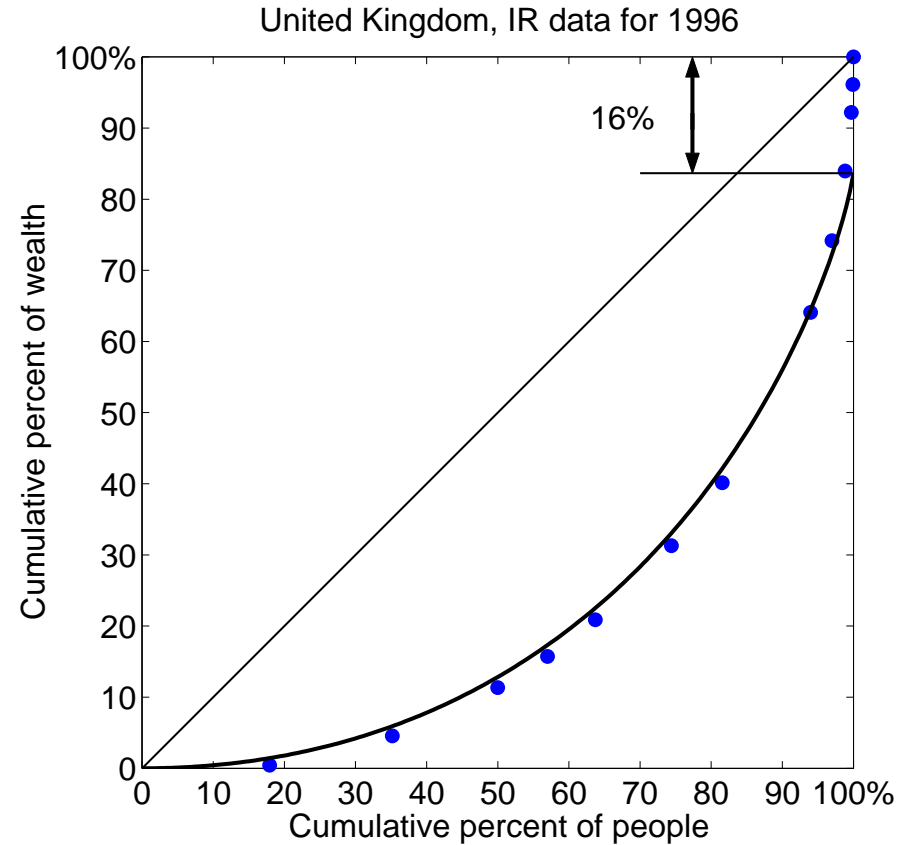
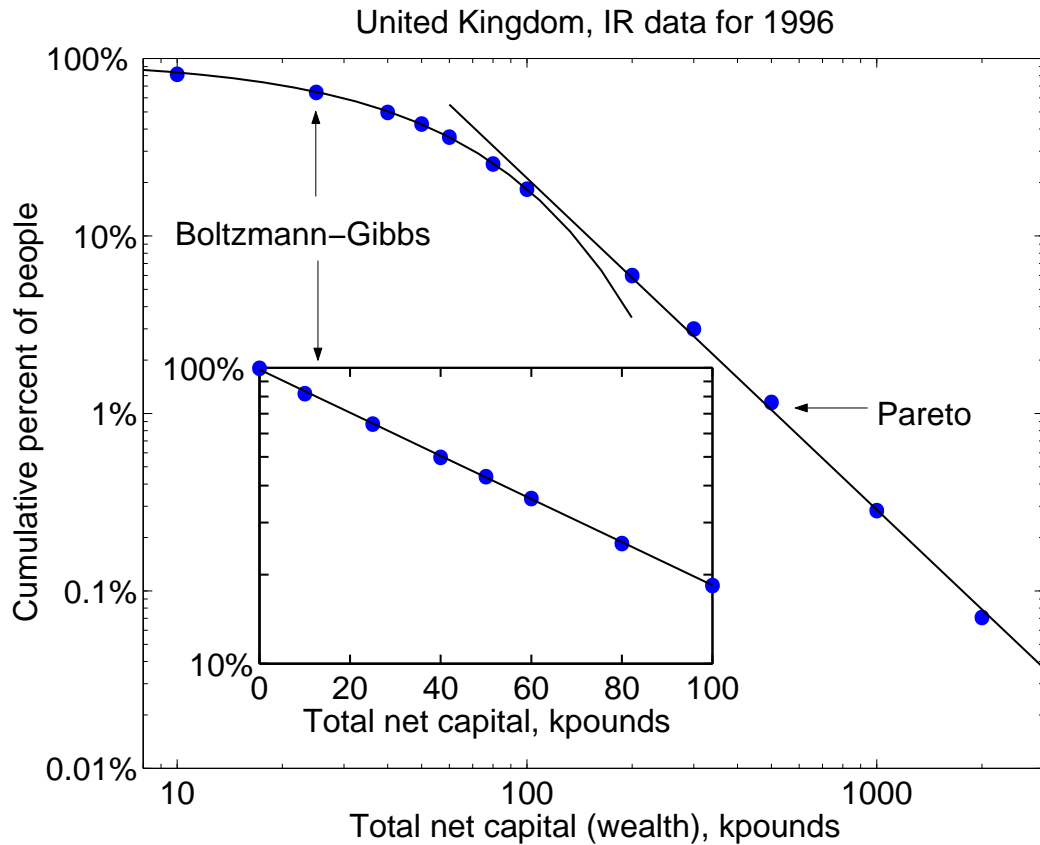


Temperature: $R = 11.7 \text{ k}\mathcal{L} = 19.5 \text{ k}\mathcal{S}$,

$R_2 = 8.1 \text{ k}\mathcal{L}$, $R_{10} = 26.9 \text{ k}\mathcal{L}$.

Power-law index: $\alpha = 2.1$

Wealth distribution, United Kingdom, 1996



Temperature: $W = 59.6$ k£, $W_2 = 41.3$ k£, $W_{10} = 137$ k£

Power-law index: $\alpha = 1.9$ Rich "Bose condensate" 16%