

**Section B - Income**

Income trends reflect the standard of living that people can afford and the extent to which living standards vary from person to person. Income statistics are useful in determining the volume and nature of the goods and services that a population is likely to consume. The distribution of income within (and between) jurisdictions provides a way to describe the diversity of the population within the area and across the region as a whole.

While reviewing this section the following definitions may be helpful:

- **Per capita income** is derived by dividing the total personal income by the total population, where personal income is the sum of wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments less personal contributions for social insurance.
- **Median household income** is a middle figure, it divides households into two groups, with half of all households earning more than the median income and half of all households earning less.
- **Adjusted gross income (AGI)** is gathered from income tax returns. AGI is income from taxable sources (wages and salaries, interest, dividends, and rents and royalties) minus allowable adjustments, but not including standards and itemized deductions.

Because children do not earn income, jurisdictions with higher concentrations of children will have lower per capita incomes. Loudoun County's population of residents 19 years of age and younger is over 30 percent, causing Loudoun's per capita income to be lower than jurisdictions where the population of children is lower.

**In this Section:**

**Loudoun County**

B-1 Per Capita and Household Income Trends . . . 24

**Regional**

B-2 Income Characteristics -- Northern Virginia  
Jurisdictions . . . . . 25

B-3 Income Reported on Federal Tax Returns --  
Northern Virginia Jurisdictions . . . . . 26