

# The UTIP Global Inequality Data Sets 1963-2008

Updates, Revisions and Quality Checks

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## **Abstract:**

This paper summarizes a comprehensive revision and update of UTIP's work on the inequality of pay and incomes around the world, covering the years 1963 to 2008. The new UTIP-UNIDO data set of industrial pay inequality has 4054 country-year observations over for 167 countries, while the updated and revised EHII data set of estimated gross household income inequality has 3871 observations over 149 countries. The paper also provides comparisons of the EHII data set with a wide range of measures and estimates drawn from other work. They show in general that EHII is a reliable reflection of trends, and a reasonable, though not perfect, estimator of the levels of inequality found in surveys. These updates, revisions and quality checks were supported by a grant from the Institute for New Economic Thinking. The paper will be presented at the IEA/World Bank Roundtable on Inequalities, IEA 17<sup>th</sup> World Congress, 6-10 June 2014, Dead Sea, Jordan.

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## **Introduction**

The UTIP-UNIDO data set of industrial pay inequality is a panel comprised of the between-groups component of Theil's T statistic measured in different countries and years across a stable and consistent set of industrial sectors. The Theil method is described in full elsewhere (Conceição, Ferreira and Galbraith 1999). Initially computed by Galbraith, Lu and Darity (1999) and updated by Galbraith and Kum (2004), the UTIP-UNIDO data set has the virtue of providing dense, consistent, accurate measures, and it has the limitation of being restricted to the inequality of inter-industrial pay. Its principal direct interest for economists is the study of common trends and of common factors affecting inequality, such as interest rates, debt crises, changing financial regimes, technology and trade. It has also proved to be a sensitive measure of major political events.

## **Updating UTIP-UNIDO**

Updating UTIP-UNIDO was more difficult than computing it originally, as maintenance of the underlying set (UNIDO Industrial Statistics) has been uneven and categories have not always remained stable. The resulting anomalies in the new Theil measures were of two types: spikes due to missing values and wholesale shifts (data breaks) due to category changes. Each had to be evaluated separately, and adjustments made – a daunting task considering that behind each Theil value lies some 30 separate measures each of payroll and employment. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate this process in just two cases, Belgium and Bolivia. In Belgium the problem is evidently missing categories in the new version of the data over a period of years; in Bolivia it was missing observations for occasional sector in the occasional year. These issues were handled on a case-by-case basis, using judgment and common sense to arrive at a set of “final revised values.” The end result was a data set with 4054 country-year Theil values over , up from 3554 in the previous version.

Figure 1. Old, New and Final Revised UTIP-UNIDO Measures: Example 1.

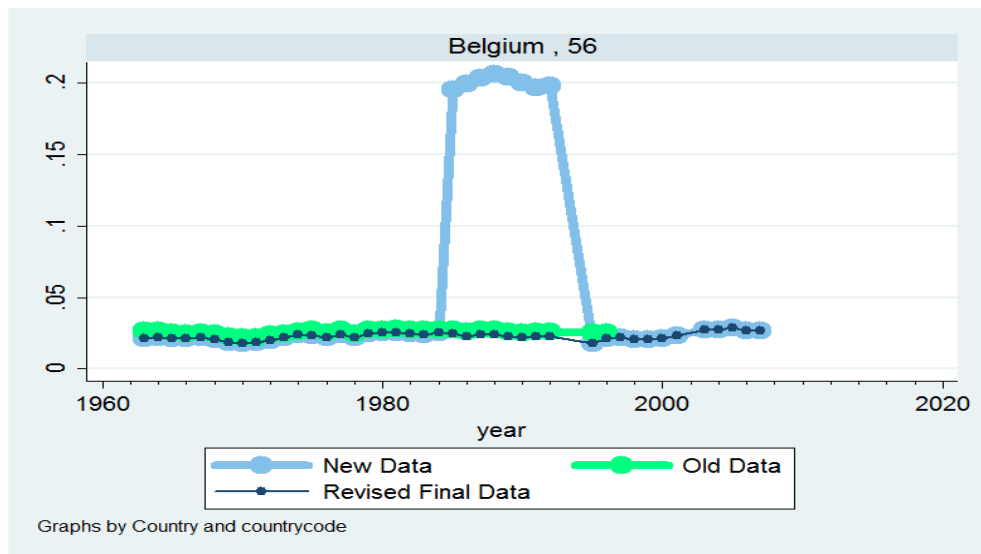
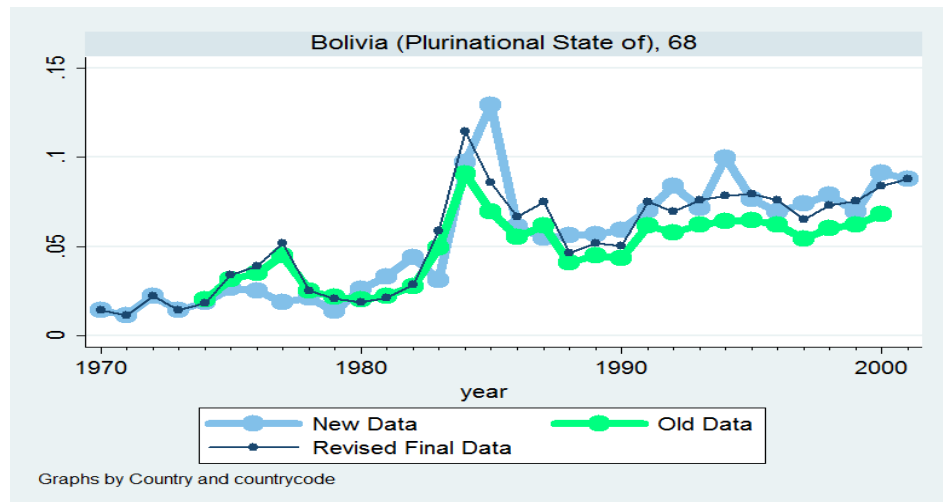


Figure 2. Old, New and Final Revised UTIP-UNIDO Measures: Example 2.



### Updating EHI

The calculation of EHI from UTIP-UNIDO was based on a regression of overlapping observations on the original Deininger-Squire data set of Gini coefficients, published by the World Bank around 1996.

The regression controlled for the share of manufacturing in total population, and for the type of measure involved – whether gross or net of taxes, household or personal income, and whether a

measure of income or expenditure – in the Deininger-Squire data set. Originally 454 common country-year observations were found. The proliferation of Gini-type inequality measures in later years posed a challenge, but we decided to compute the new EHII so as to most closely resemble the previous version, this time using 430 common observations. The coefficient estimates are given in Table 1. They are very close to the originals.

Table 1. Revised Coefficient Estimates relating UTIP-UNIDO to Deininger-Squire

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	<b>13.765956</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.75319121</b>	Number of obs =	<b>430</b>	
Residual	<b>10.682956</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>.025195651</b>	F( 5, 424) =	<b>109.27</b>	
Total	<b>24.448912</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>.056990471</b>	Prob > F =	<b>0.0000</b>	
				R-squared =	<b>0.5630</b>	
				Adj R-squared =	<b>0.5579</b>	
				Root MSE =	<b>.15873</b>	

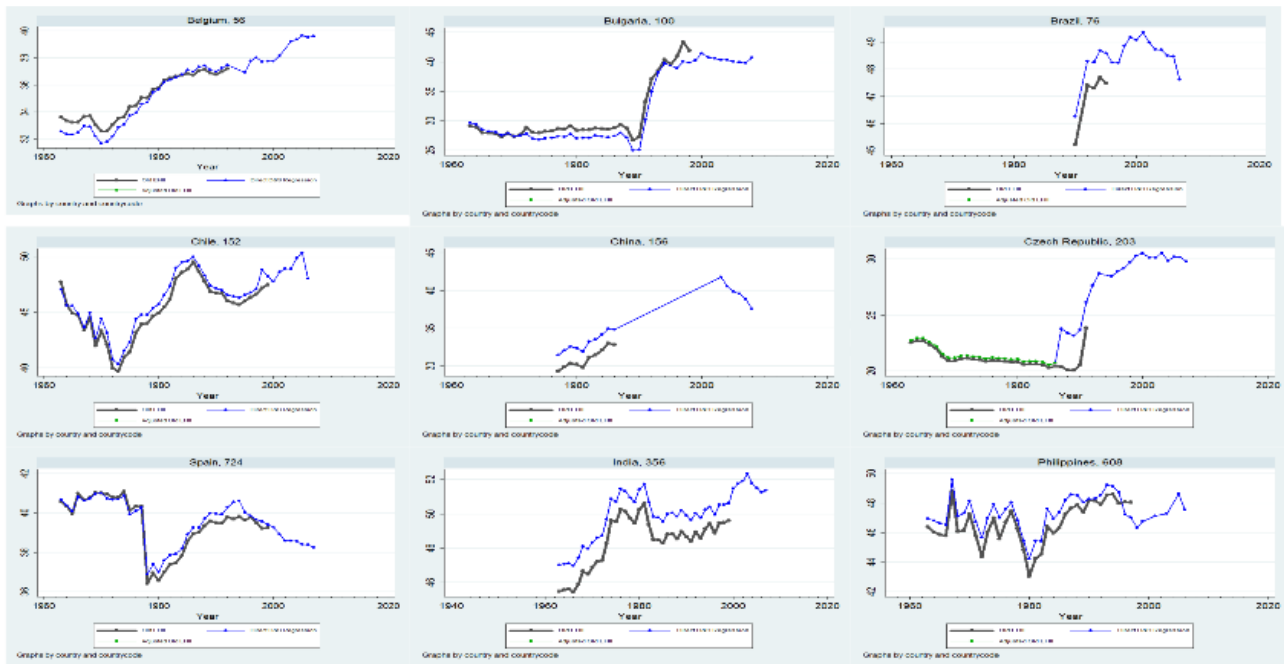
  

lnGINI	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
income	<b>-.1505793</b>	<b>.0328891</b>	<b>-4.58</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.2152253</b>	<b>-.0859333</b>
household	<b>-.0787191</b>	<b>.016985</b>	<b>-4.63</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.1121043</b>	<b>-.0453338</b>
gross	<b>-.0613036</b>	<b>.0197218</b>	<b>-3.11</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>-.1000683</b>	<b>-.0225388</b>
lnfinal	<b>.1035329</b>	<b>.011978</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.0799894</b>	<b>.1270765</b>
mfgpop	<b>-2.838951</b>	<b>.2419652</b>	<b>-11.73</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-3.314552</b>	<b>-2.36335</b>
_cons	<b>4.205874</b>	<b>.0449676</b>	<b>93.53</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>4.117487</b>	<b>4.294261</b>

EHII is then calculated using the coefficient estimates for the log of the UTIP-UNIDO measures (lnfinal) and the manufacturing/population ratio (mfgpop), standardizing all coefficients on the concept of gross household income inequality. This estimates the effect of all cash inflows (including, for example, pensions) but not the effect of taxes.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of EHII is comparative. It is, above all, to populate a panel data set with as many conceptually-consistent inequality measures as available data reasonably allow. The new EHII panel has 3871 estimates for 149 countries. Figure 3 illustrates some of the new and old EHII estimates.

<sup>1</sup>The treatment of public pensions and other transfers in some of the underlying DS measures appears murky, but these inequality measures are typically much lower than those for “market income,” which suggests that some transfers are typically factored in.

Figure 3. New and Old EHII Estimates: Selected Cases.



### Checking the Quality of the Estimates.

The next issue is the quality of the estimates. This is a question we had not previously addressed, beyond reporting the regression residuals that separated our EHII estimates from the corresponding DS values. That procedure had provided only the most limited comparison, since there were (and are) nearly ten times as many EHII observations as there are overlapping EHII-DS values. We felt it would be useful to attempt to place the EHII estimates in the context of the broader literature on economic inequality.

The difficulty in going beyond those first comparisons with DS was: what inequality measurements to pick? Our solution was to undertake a wide (if not comprehensive) literature search for Gini coefficients of all types for a sequence of countries, including some that are very well studied, and others less so. Each coefficient was tagged by the country and year to which it applied, by its source document, and by the precise description of the type of inequality being measured. These types were then classed into three major groups, by color-code. Green represented measures of “market

inequality.” Blue represented measures of gross income inequality, which would (in general) include pensions and other forms of cash income. Red represented measures of inequalities of disposable income, after transfers and taxes. We used solid lines to represent measures of the household distribution, and dotted lines to represent measures of the personal distribution. Dense measures (annual or nearly so) are represented by continuous lines; measures with only sparse representation over time are represented by isolated markers. Against these measures taken from the literature, we plot the EHII estimate for gross household income inequality in a dark black line.

Figures A1 through A25 in the appendix represent a selection of developed and developing countries. The first, striking fact is the wide range of inequality measurements in this data, even for the most stable developed countries. In a typical, well-studied case for a small, seemingly homogenous country, Denmark has a market income inequality estimated to be near 45 Gini points, and disposable income inequality measured at some 25 Gini points lower than that. Similar disparities appear for all of the other advanced social democracies, including Germany, France and Canada, and for the United Kingdom and the United States.

A casual narrative has sprung up around these numbers, to the effect that the most advanced countries have very unequal “primary” distributions, offset by a great deal of redistribution. But this is not correct. The UTIP-UNIDO series, which measure the inequalities of *pay*, show the Nordic and North European cases to be among the world's most egalitarian in their *primary* structures. On short reflection, though, the paradox disappears. Very high inequalities in “market income” in countries with advanced welfare states must stem from the existence of many households with zero market income – and no need for it. Household formation is endogenous to the social structure and available sources of income. In countries with strong public pensions, it is possible for many elderly couples and for single adults of all ages to form households on non-market income. One has to suppose that, in many cases,

this is exactly what they do. Such households will be far more scarce in countries where market income is necessary for life.

Data for two distinct additional groups of countries appear to support this interpretation. For Russia, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic we have inequality measures which show a narrower, yet still distinct, difference between “market-income inequality” and disposable-income inequality. We also have a class of measures based on consumption surveys, which we present in yellow. A virtue of the EHII measure is that, being based on a data set of industrial pay inequality that is neither income nor consumption and that can be calculated across regions (Europe, the Americas) that have predominantly income-based surveys as well as (South Asia, Africa) where surveys are predominantly consumption-based, EHII provides a bridge that permits reasonable calibration of these two very different types of survey.

For the transition countries, a plausible interpretation of the evidence is that the the post-communist countries do not have welfare states as developed as those in Northern Europe. Yet, on the other hand, they also do not have the inequalities of pay associated with Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and other parts of what used to be called the Third World. Having said this much, it also seems clear that some reported measures or estimates of market income inequality are too variable and too erratic to be taken very seriously as indications of changing economic conditions.

Once outside the familiar data environments of the long-industrialized countries, matters become murkier, in part because there are fewer independent sources of information. For Mexico, for instance, all inequality measures apart from EHII stem from a single source, the INEGI survey of household incomes. There exists a wide range of inequality measures for Mexico, but evidently they all merely reflect sampling, definition and computational choices made on the same underlying data set. A similar situation holds for Brazil. We also found that in many cases it was not possible for us to distinguish

clearly from the source articles<sup>2</sup> whether the income concept was gross or net; for these cases, we used purple to indicate our uncertainty. It is, nevertheless, significant that for these countries there is no distinct difference between market, gross and disposable income inequality measures on average. The numbers are an overlapping and indistinct jumble. We take this as general support for our view that both market and disposable income inequalities are determined, in part, by the social structures of the welfare state.

In almost all cases, the movement of the EHII estimates track the historical pattern observed in other series reasonably well, which suggests—unsurprisingly—that changing inter-industrial pay dispersions have a strong effect on household income differentials. For a wide range of wealthy-country cases, the level of the EHII estimates come in where we (as their authors) would have hoped: below the estimates of “market income inequality,” above the measures of disposable income inequality, and close to the (relatively few in number) measures of gross income inequality. We take both of these findings to be broad validation of simple model used to estimate EHII. However three classes of exception will be noted below. The purpose of the EHII exercise was to take advantage of the dense and consistent measures of industrial pay inequality in UTIP-UNIDO to construct a panel of conceptually-consistent measures in a (more-broadly-understood) Gini coefficient format. Judging it against the broad literature of inequality measures, EHII appears to be well-suited to this purpose.

A first important exception is the case of the United States. In the US, where both sample surveys and tax records abound and are widely-considered to be reasonably accurate, EHII misses the great peaks of inequality that appeared in the late 1990s, and in the years before the great financial debacle of 2007. There is no mystery as to the reason. Top incomes in the US are driven by capital asset prices, either in the form of realized capital gains, stock options realizations, financial commissions, or the wage/salary payout of venture capital investments in high-technology firms. These fluctuate closely with the

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<sup>2</sup> And in some cases, we contacted the authors of those articles but were unable to get a clear answer from them either.



movement of the stock market. EHII, on the other hand, depends wholly on the dispersion of pay in the industrial economy, which is much more stable. Thus the difference between EHII and the reported measures of gross household income inequality in the US can be taken as an indication of the extent to which capital market incomes drive inequality in overall US incomes. Few other countries have a similar degree of dependence of incomes on the capital markets.

The second big exception concerns some of the large emerging-market countries, including Mexico, Brazil and South Africa, and to a lesser degree Colombia, among others. Here as elsewhere the EHII estimates track the trends found in the survey literature well. However the values lie below measures of income inequality taken from household surveys. Some of this difference is impenetrable: when there are only two independent sources of measurement, as with Mexico, and they differ, the question of which one is “right” is impossible to resolve. We have no reason to doubt the integrity of household surveys in any country. Yet we also have no reason to know that the methods used in those surveys were designed to give results consistent with those in other countries. Since there is no international standard for the definition of income or the taking of surveys – including for such sensitive issues as capturing the rich, the informal sector, and top-coding, it's quite possible that inequality values will diverge between countries for reasons related to differing national methods.

That said, it may be that the largest developing countries have dimensions of inequality that smaller countries lack. Were Brazil divided into two countries by the Amazon, or South Africa along racial lines, it's obvious that both resulting countries would be much more egalitarian than the amalgam that actually exists. For India, on the other hand, the EHII estimate (51 Gini points in 2006-7) is very close to that reported by the Luxembourg Income Studies in their first paper on Indian income inequality. This measure lies toward the high end of the EHII scale, and well above the (very low, and plainly idiosyncratic) measures of Indian expenditure inequality that have figured prominently in the literature until recently.

A third group of exceptions seems less significant. The EHII measures for Sub-Saharan Africa are, generally, much lower than the available survey evidence reports. However for these countries the surveys themselves are extraordinarily sparse. In most cases, there are just a small handful of available country-year observations, scattered in time. What to make of them is a mystery, and we do not know the economic history of post-colonial sub-Saharan Africa well enough to venture a view. Is sub-Saharan Africa truly different *from all other regions* in its degree of non-industrial inequality? Perhaps. We like the EHII method – it generates numerous useful estimates where previously there were very few – but its application to every part of the world should not be pressed. We also note a few cases, including Mexico, Brazil and China, where the EHII measures do not have the same coverage in time as national surveys, or (in the case of China) our own measures from the State Statistical Yearbook (Galbraith, Krytynskaia and Wang 2004, Galbraith, Hsu and Zhang 2009, Zhang 2014).

**Summary of EHII Values and Trends.**

Figure 4 provides a summary of the maximum, minimum and mean values of the EHII measures by country, averaged in each case through time. Figure 5 provides a plot of the same information, ordered by country-mean value from low to high – the entire data set is represented, but only some of the country labels could be fit onto the legend. Finally, Figure 6 plots various quantiles of the EHII data set over time, including minimum, lowest decile, lower quartile, mean, upper quartile, top decile and maximum. Most of these values show an upward drift over time, but this is much more pronounced at the extremes than in the middle. The explanation at the bottom is straightforward: the lower extreme saw the disappearance of some very low-inequality states, including the GDR.

Figure 4.

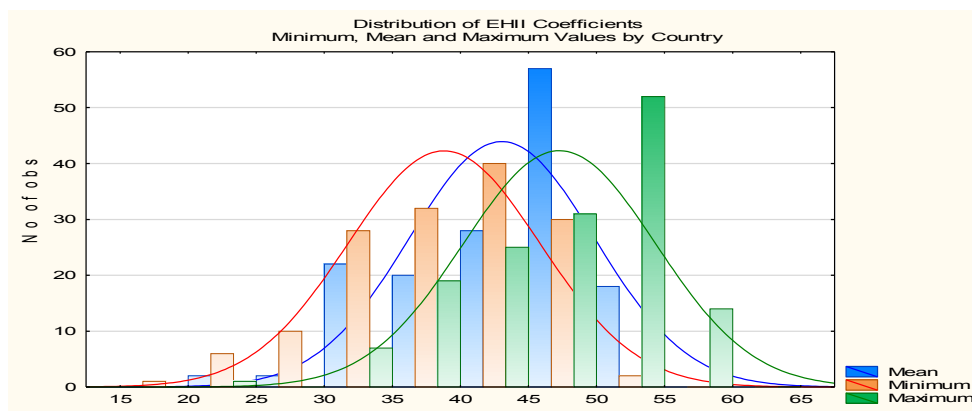


Figure 5.

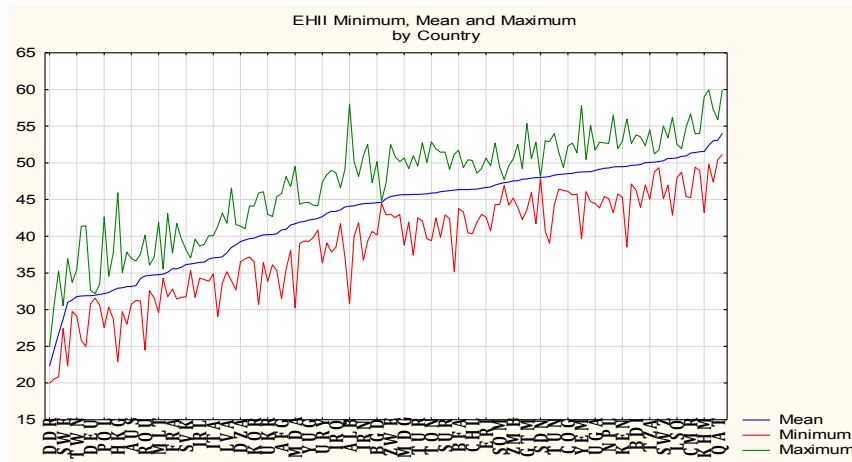
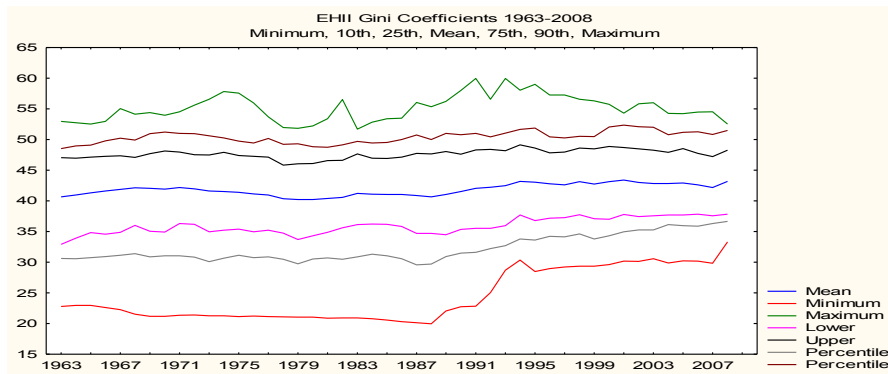


Figure 6.



## **Conclusion**

To conclude, the University of Texas Inequality Project is pleased to publish updated measures of between-industries pay inequality for 167 countries over the years 1963-2008, and updated estimates of gross household income inequality for 149 countries over the same period. These new data sets have 4054 and 3872 country-year observations, respectively, the former in a Theil format and the latter as a Gini coefficient. They represent a careful reassessment of the original measures, the addition of new data points where the requisite information is available, and a re-estimate of the statistical model linking pay to income inequality. We believe these measures are a useful complement to the (more-accurate, but limited) survey-based micro-data being made available through the Luxembourg Income Studies, and to the measures of top incomes from tax records compiled (for a relatively narrow group of countries) by Atkinson, Piketty and Saez (2011). We also believe that these measures are a useful alternative to other efforts to compile broad-based panel estimates of inequality. They are more internally consistent than the comprehensive compilations of the World Bank and WIDER, and (we believe) relatively free of the anomalous cases one observes in the SWIID.

Further we have conducted a quality-review of the estimated gross income inequality measures for 25 countries, which consists of a systematic comparison of our estimates with others, of all different types, to be found in the published literature. Our general conclusion is that EHII works very well in most cases for the analysis of trends. It is remarkably close to survey-based measures as an estimate of the level of gross income inequality for advanced and transition economies, especially as a measure of the inequality of earned incomes. It does not capture fluctuation in capital income at the top of the income structure, which is due mainly to the flux of asset prices; on the other hand, there is no reason why it should have, and this is mainly a problem in the US case. For the large developing countries EHII is again an effective index of trends, but it should be treated with caution as a measure of their relative position.

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Figure A1

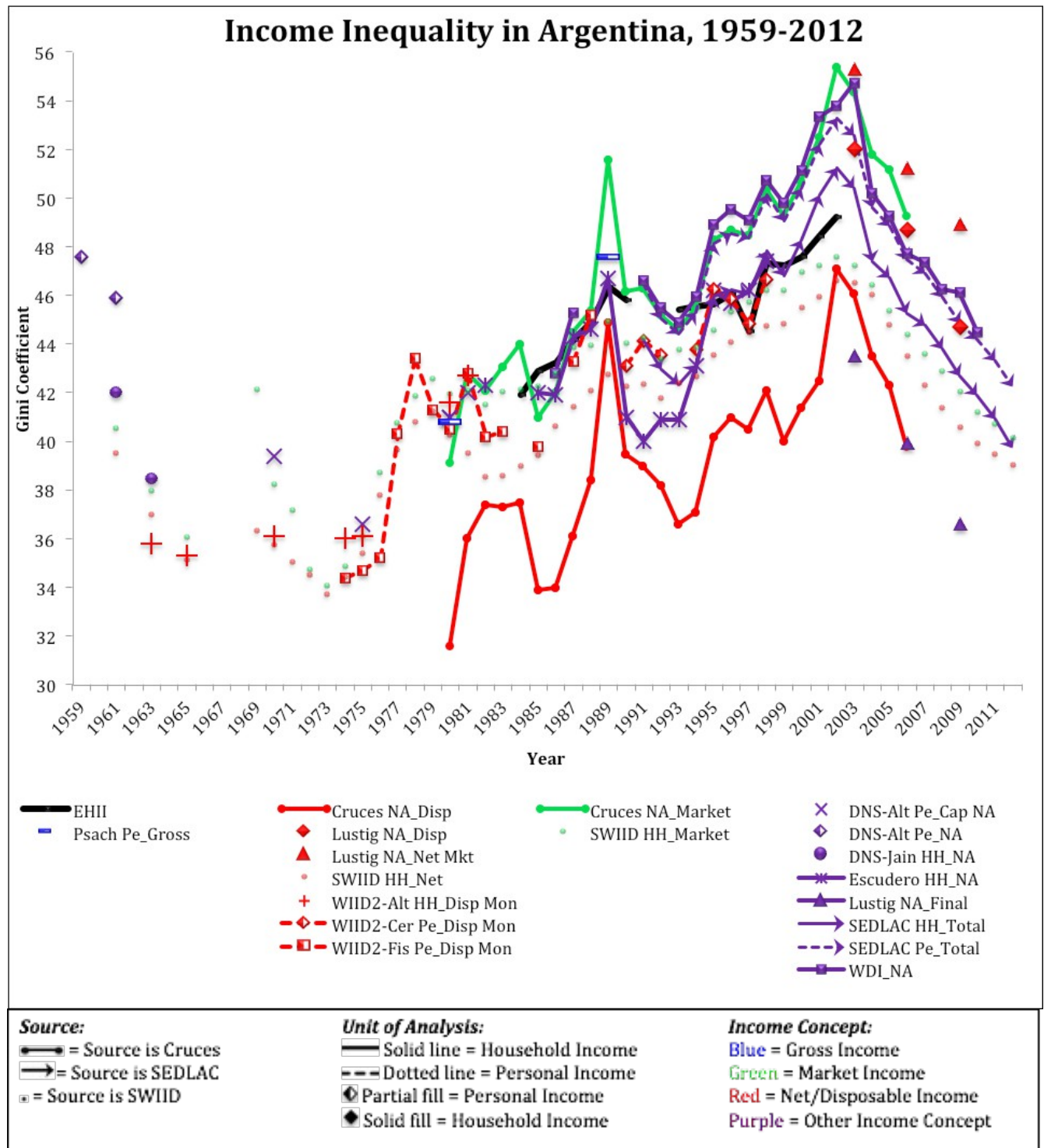


Figure A2

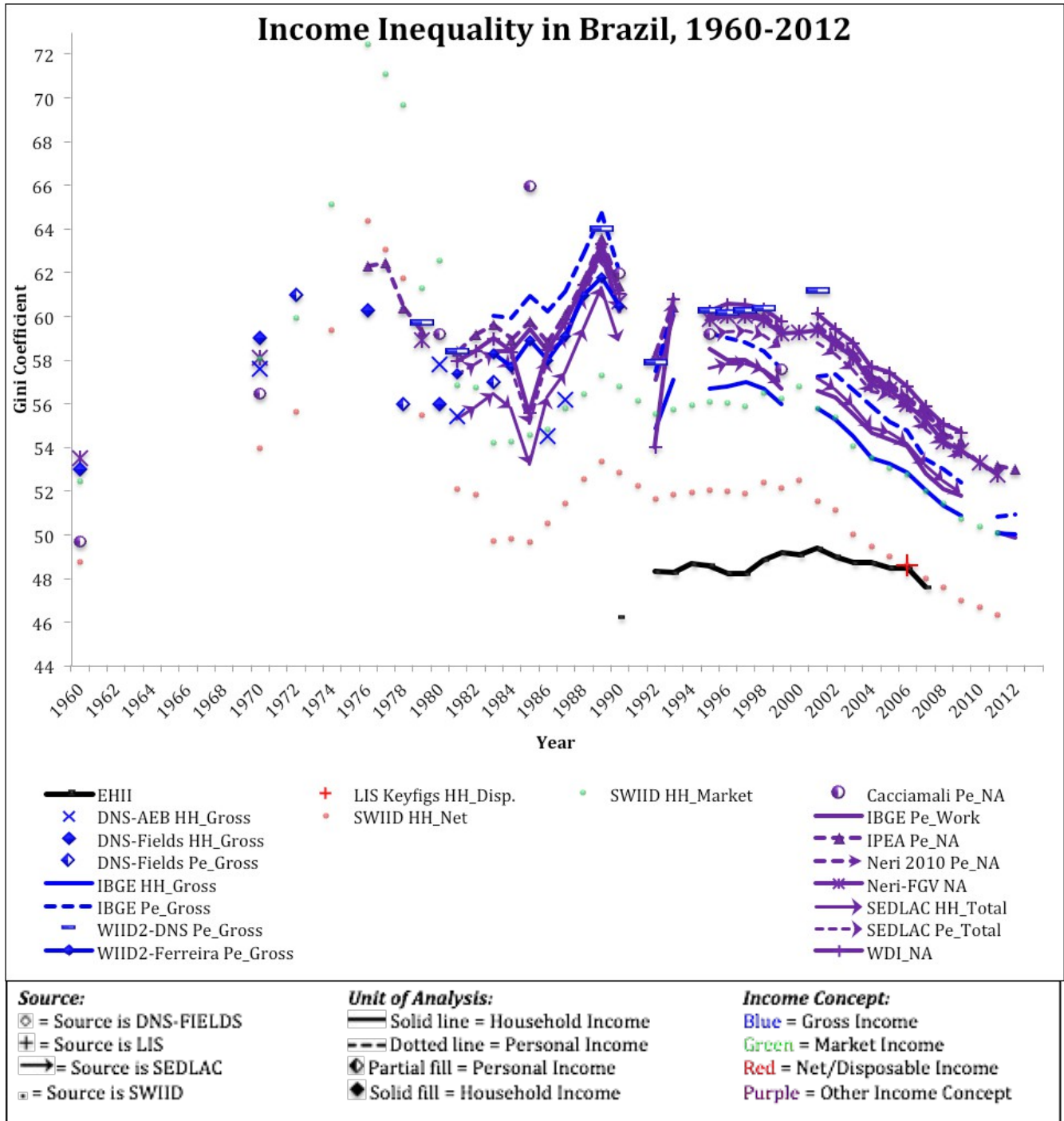


Figure A3

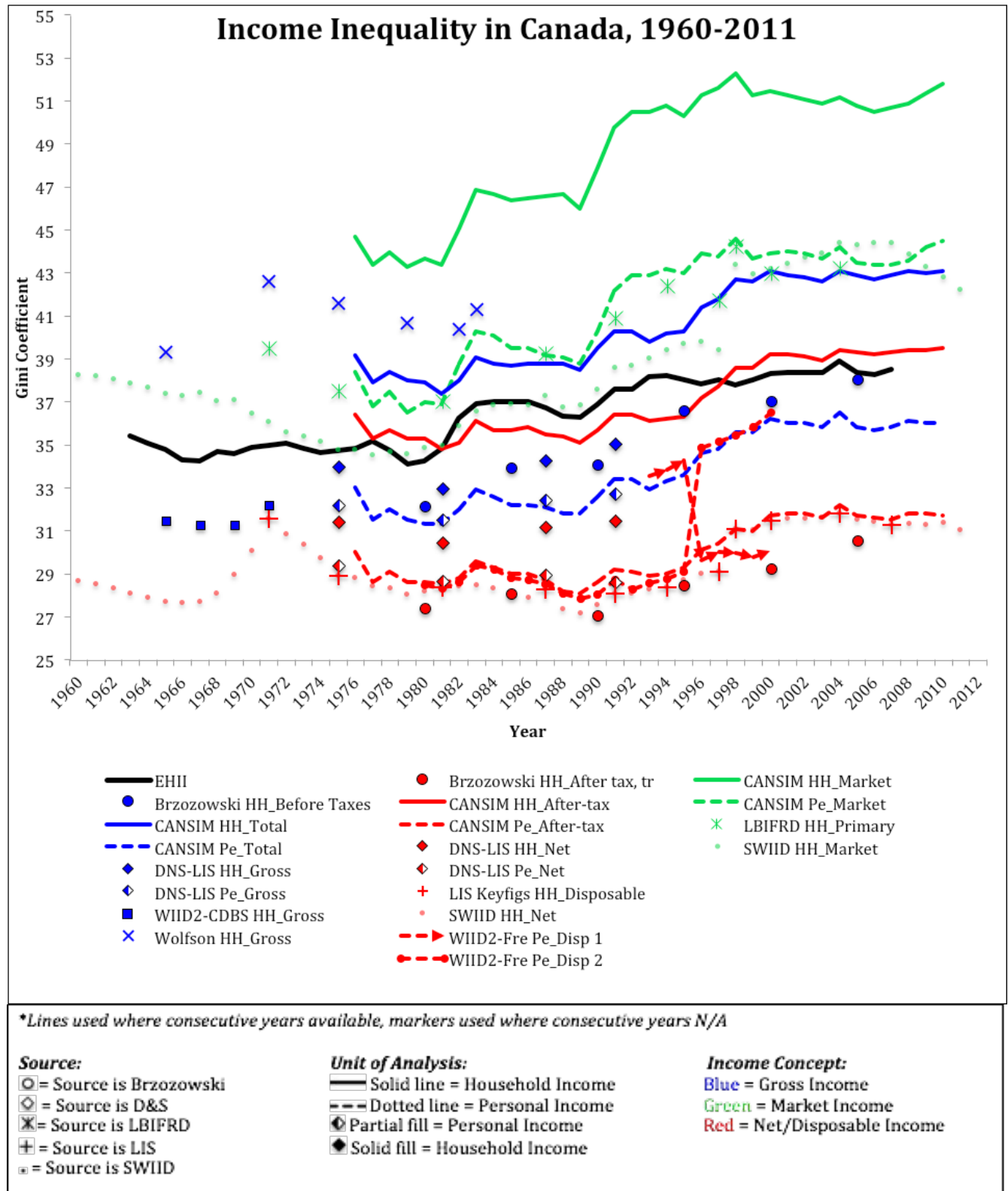


Figure A4

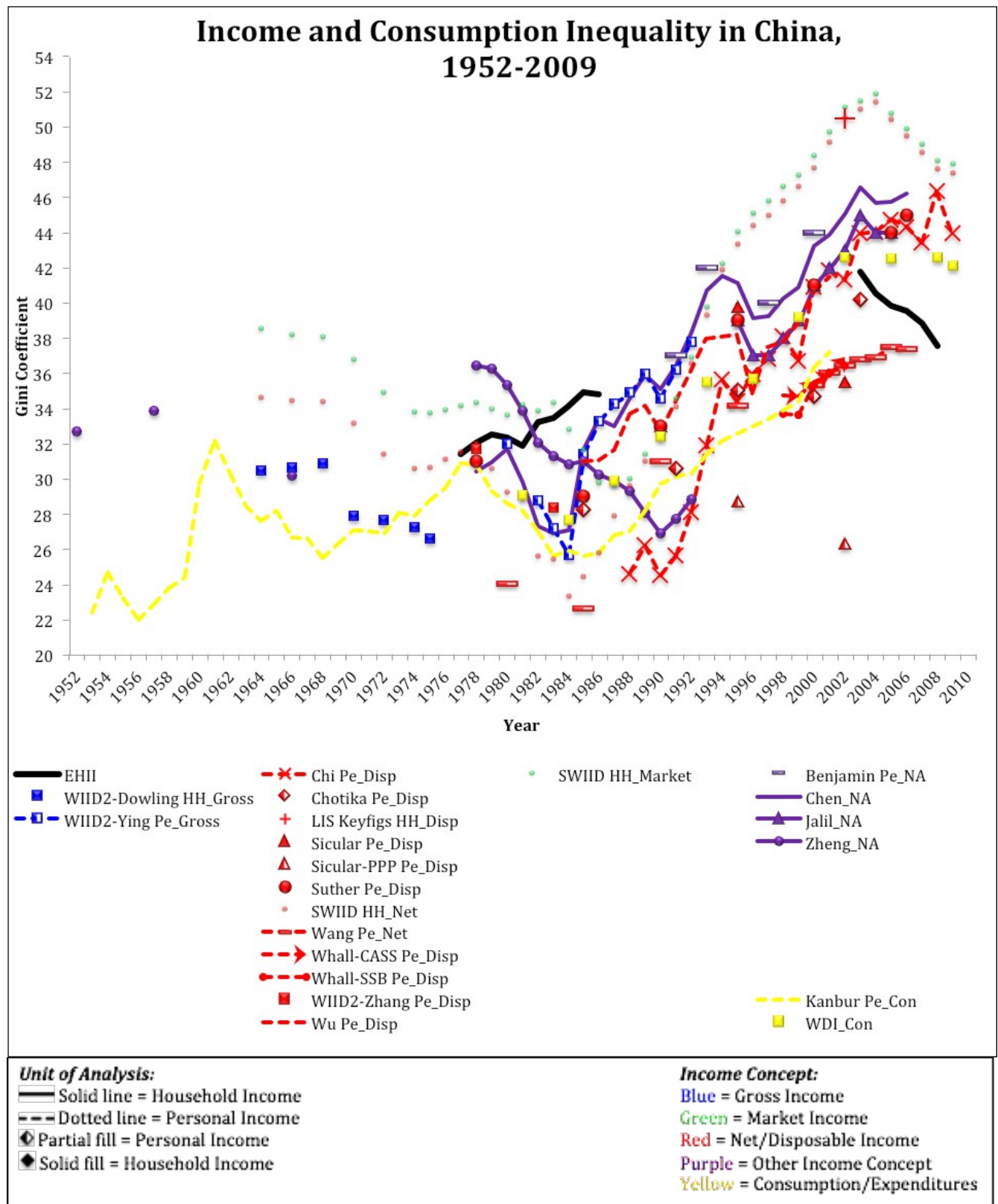


Figure A5

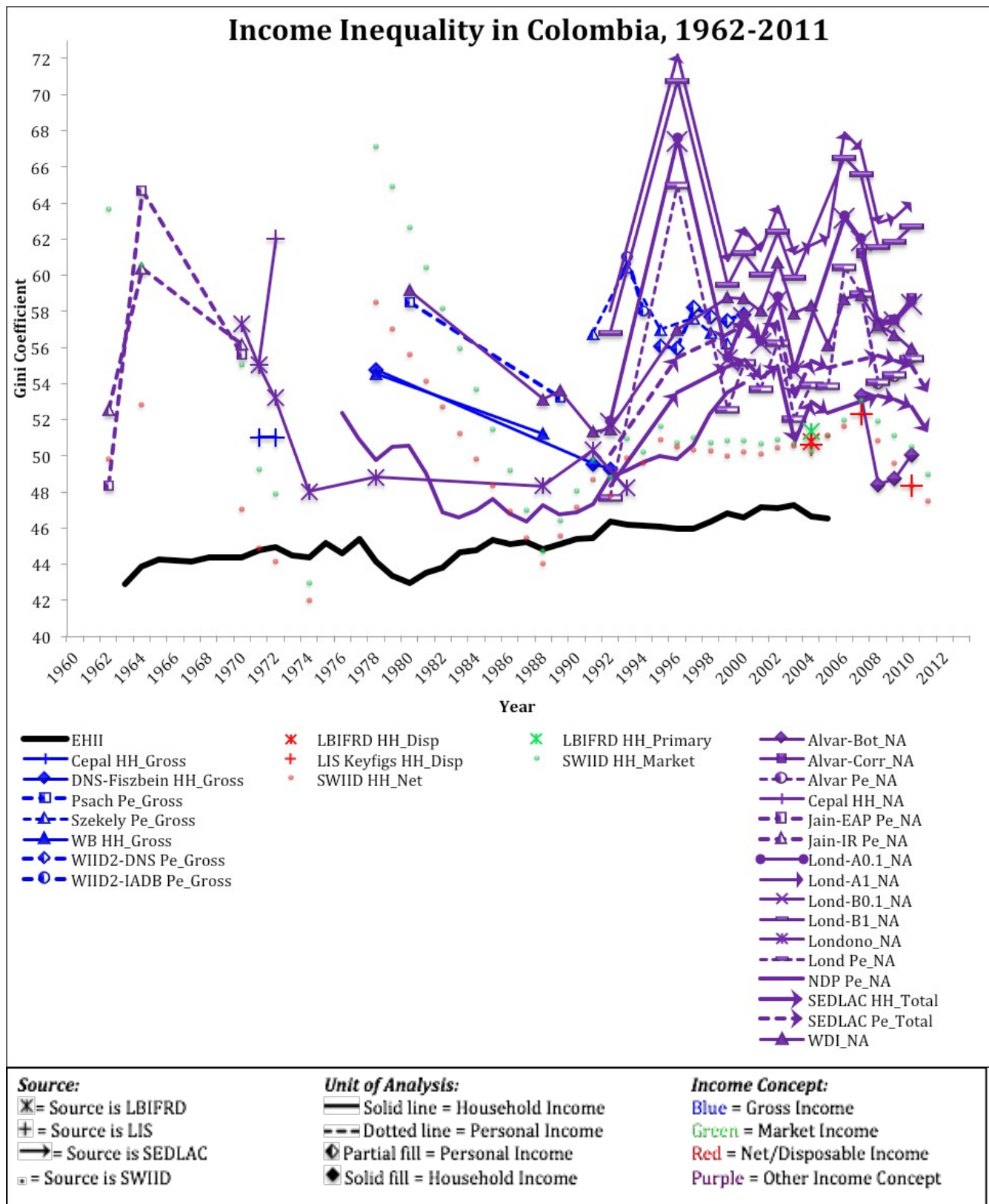


Figure A6

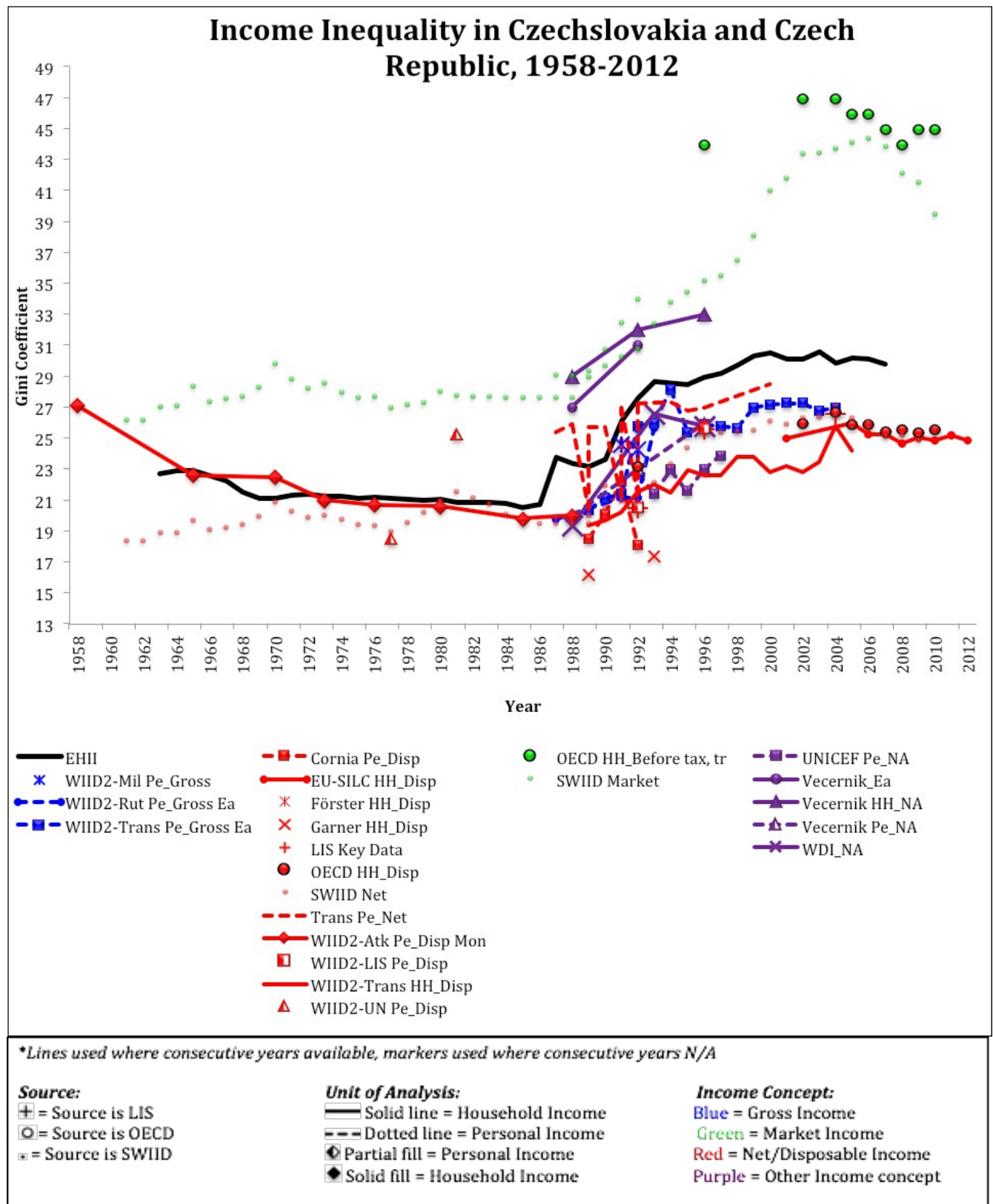




Figure A7

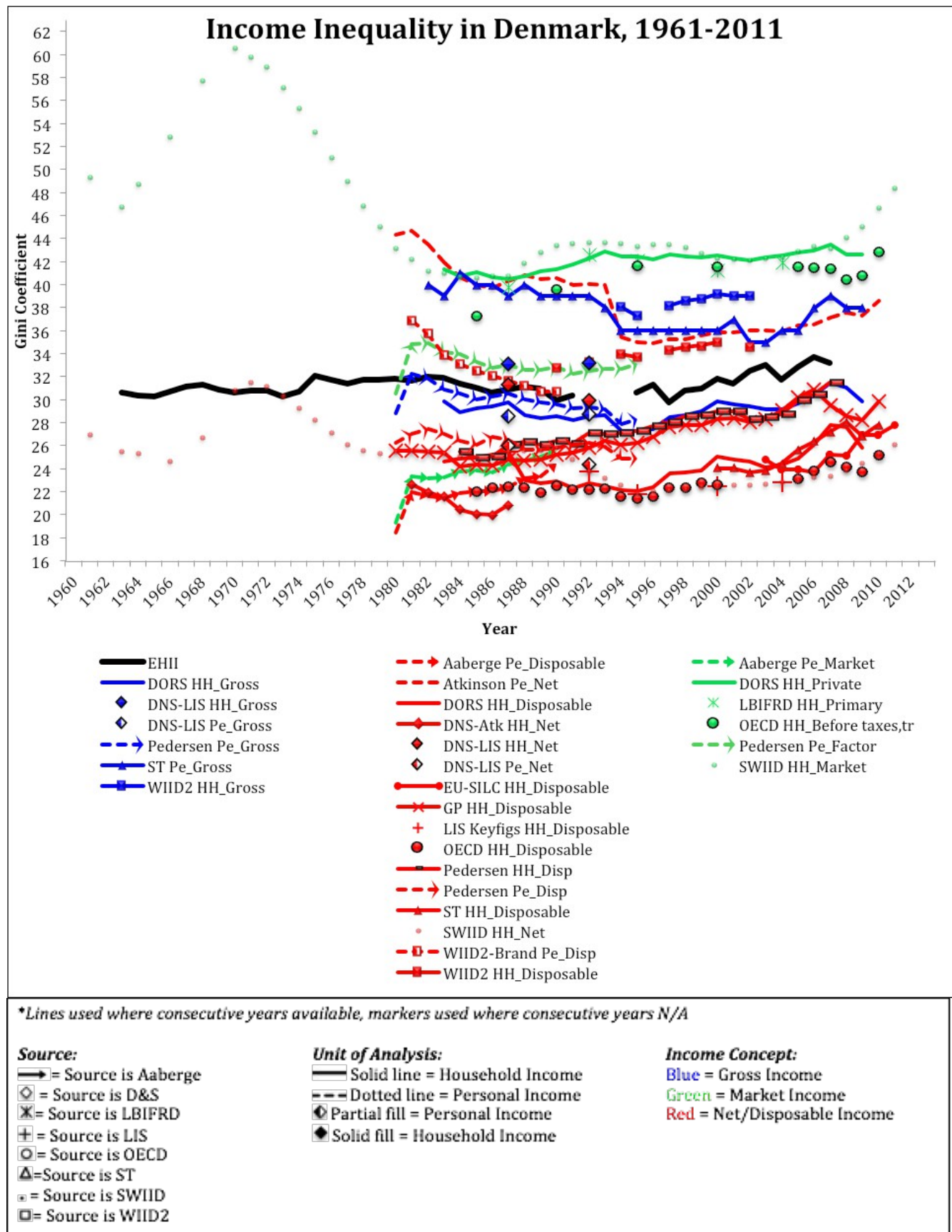


Figure A8

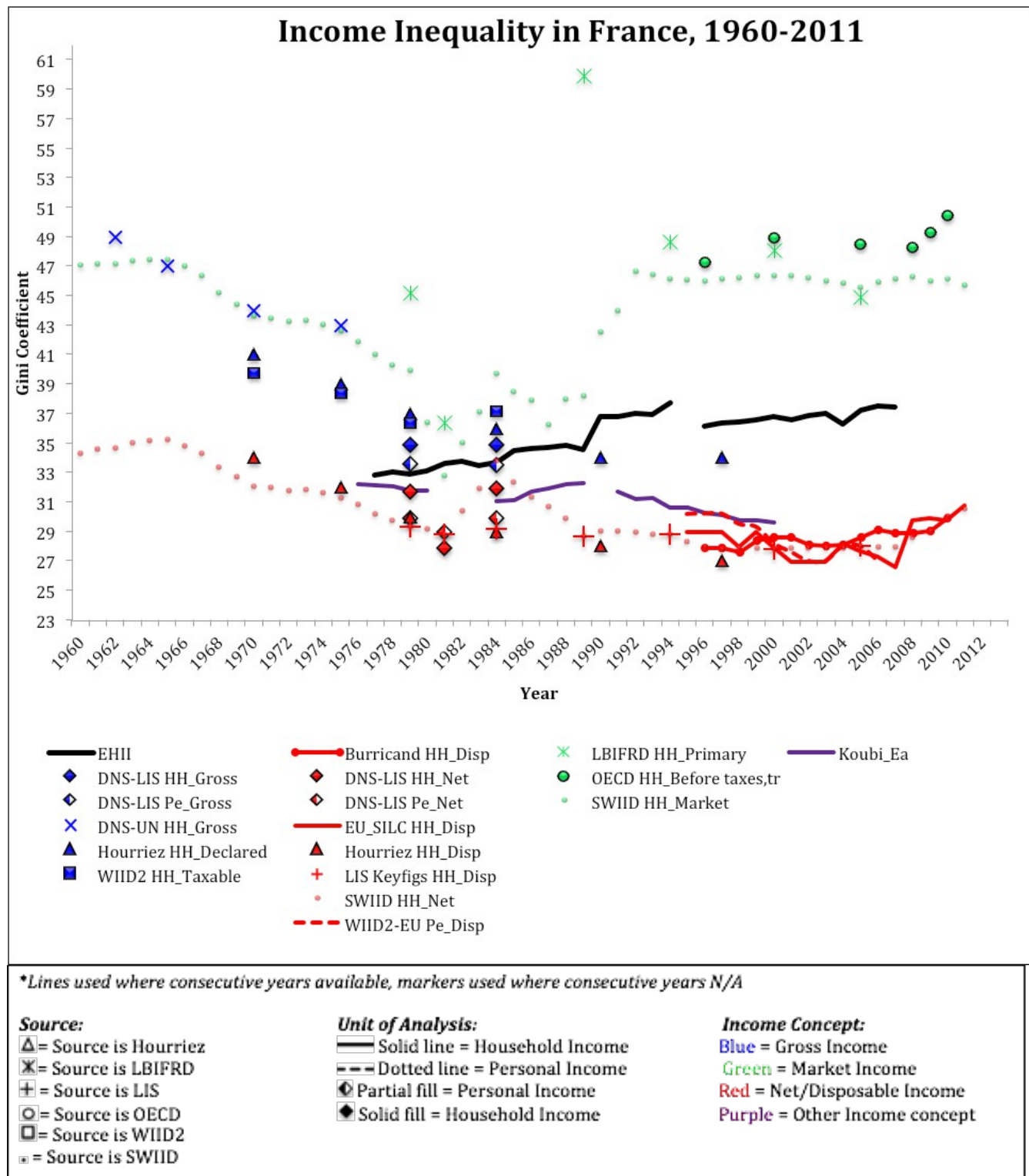


Figure A9

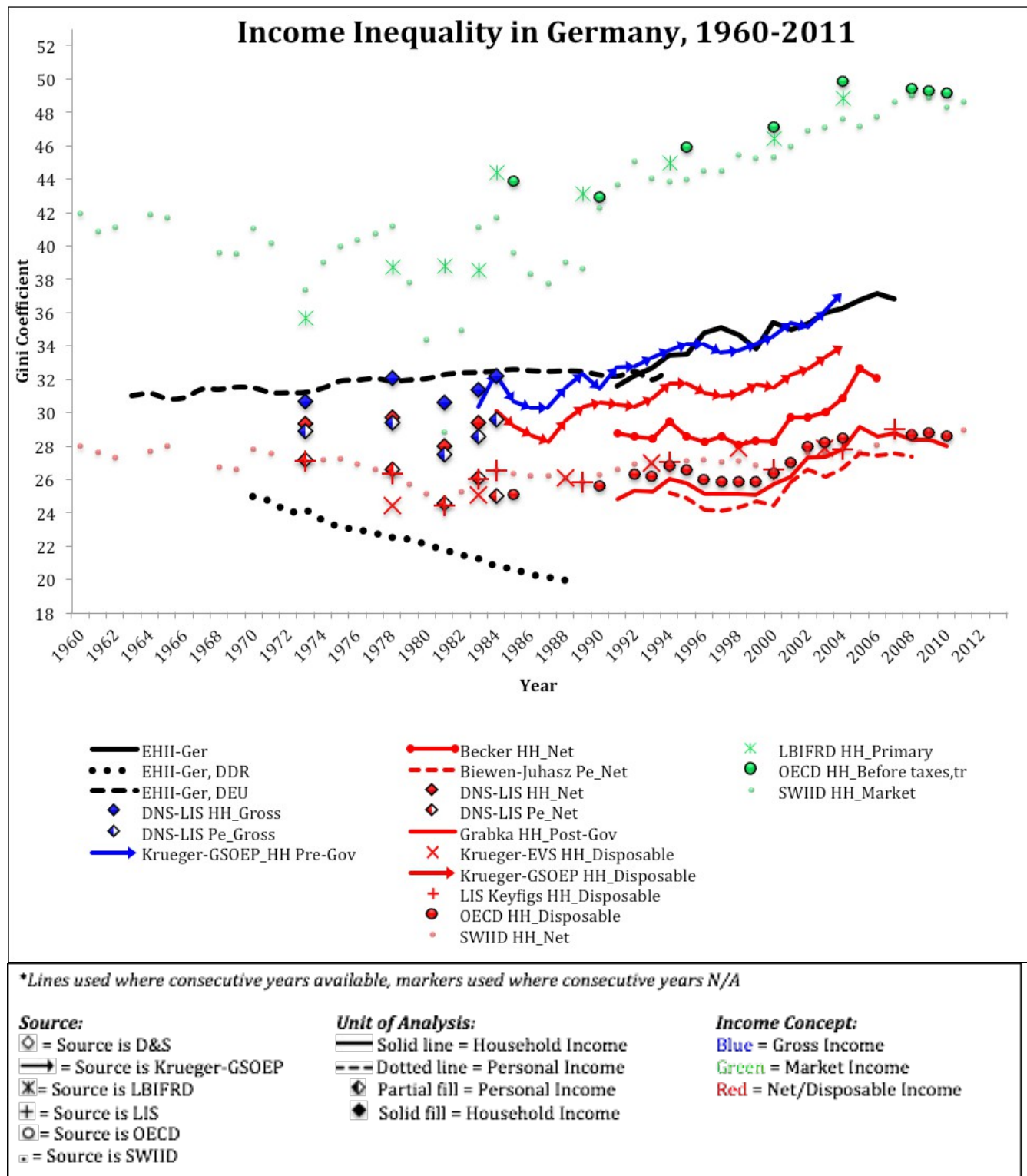


Figure A10

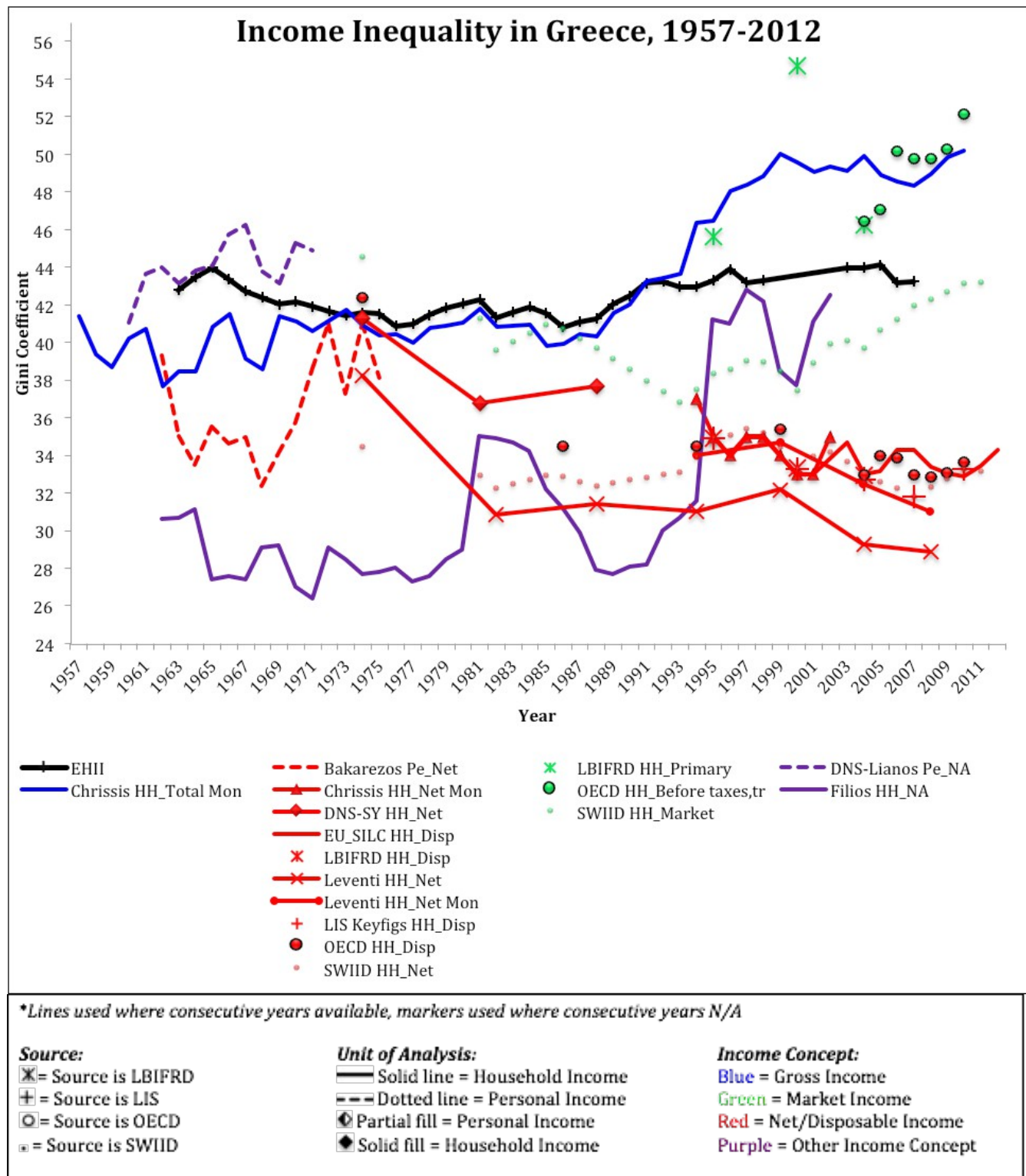


Figure A11

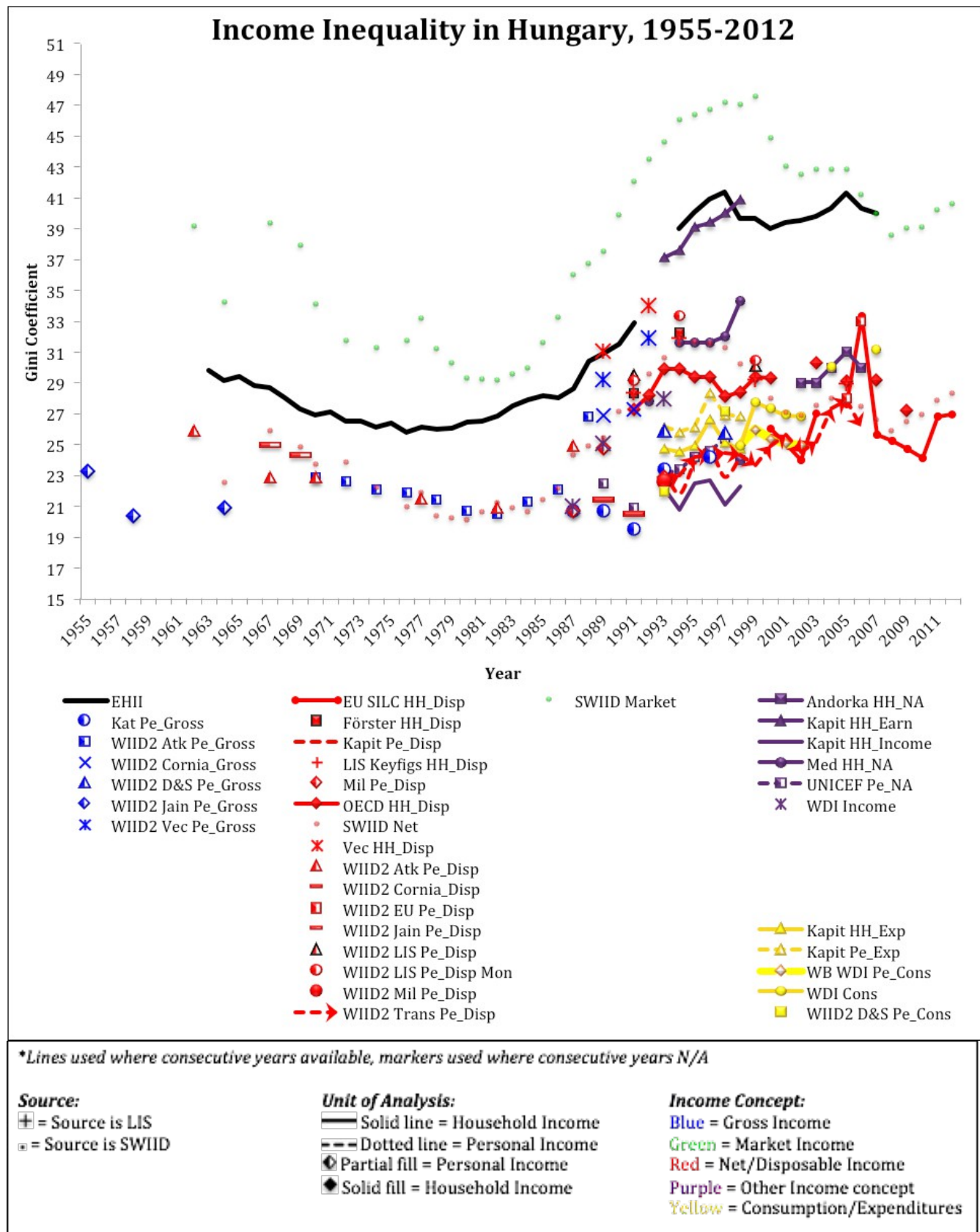


Figure A12

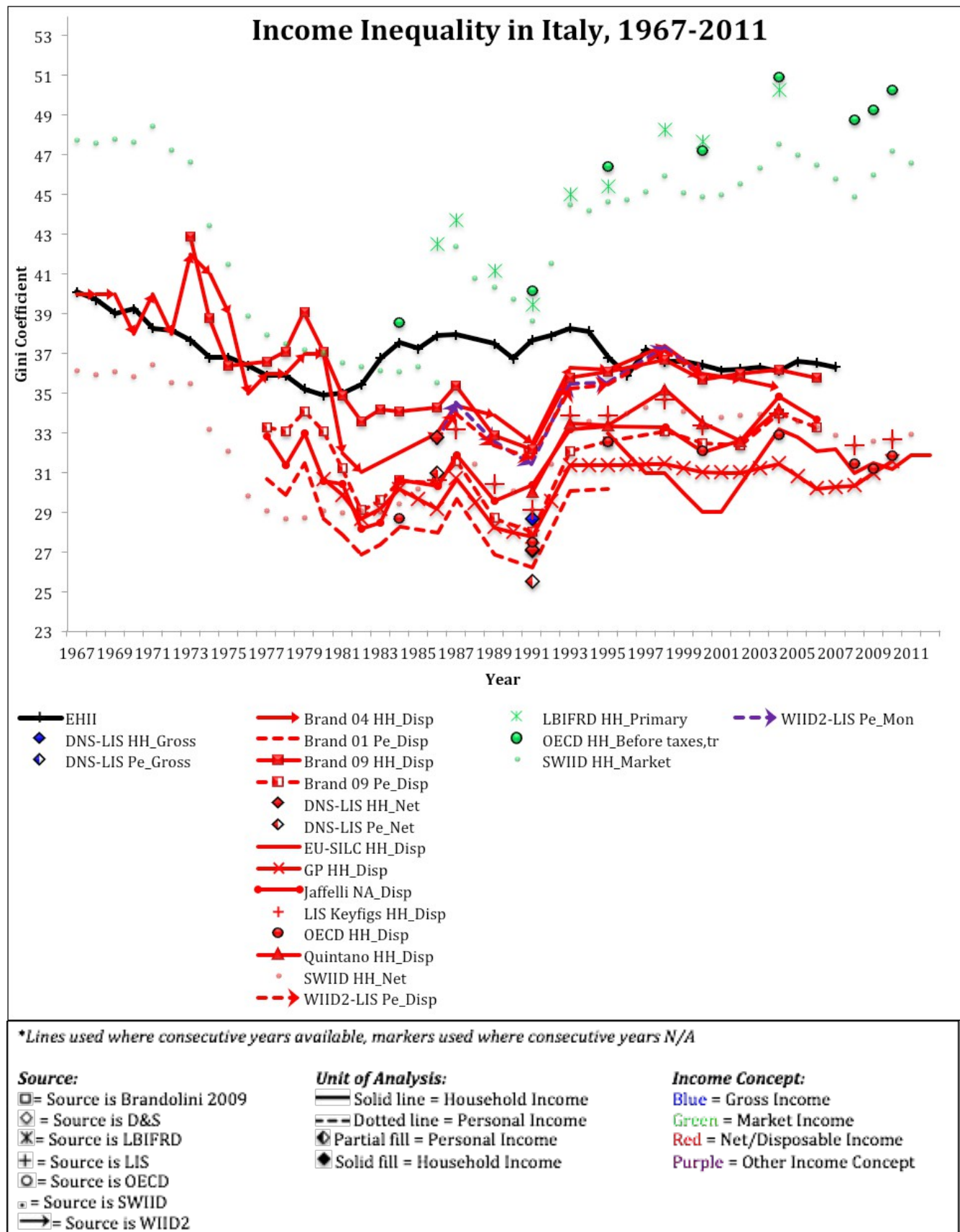


Figure A13

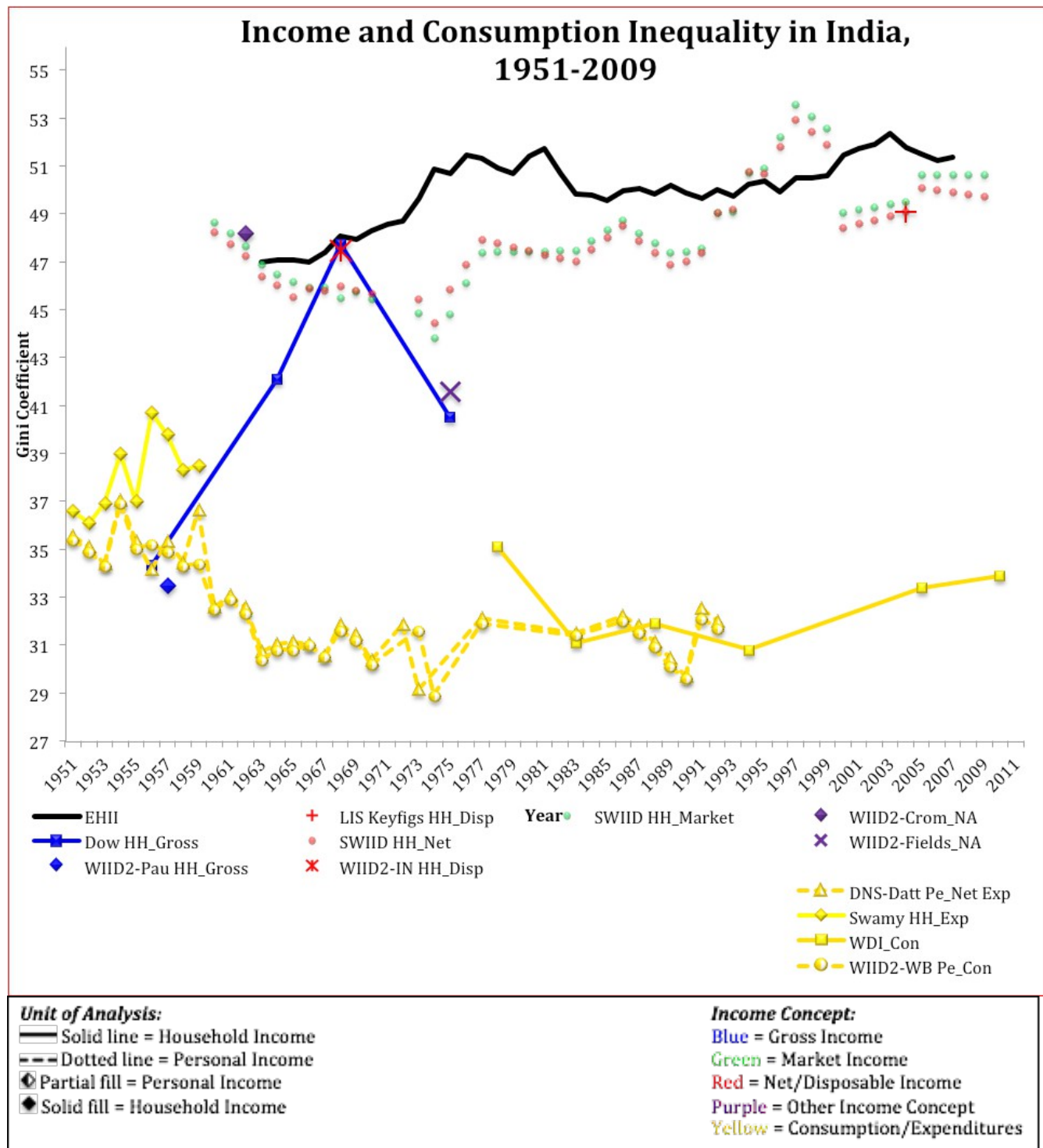


Figure A14

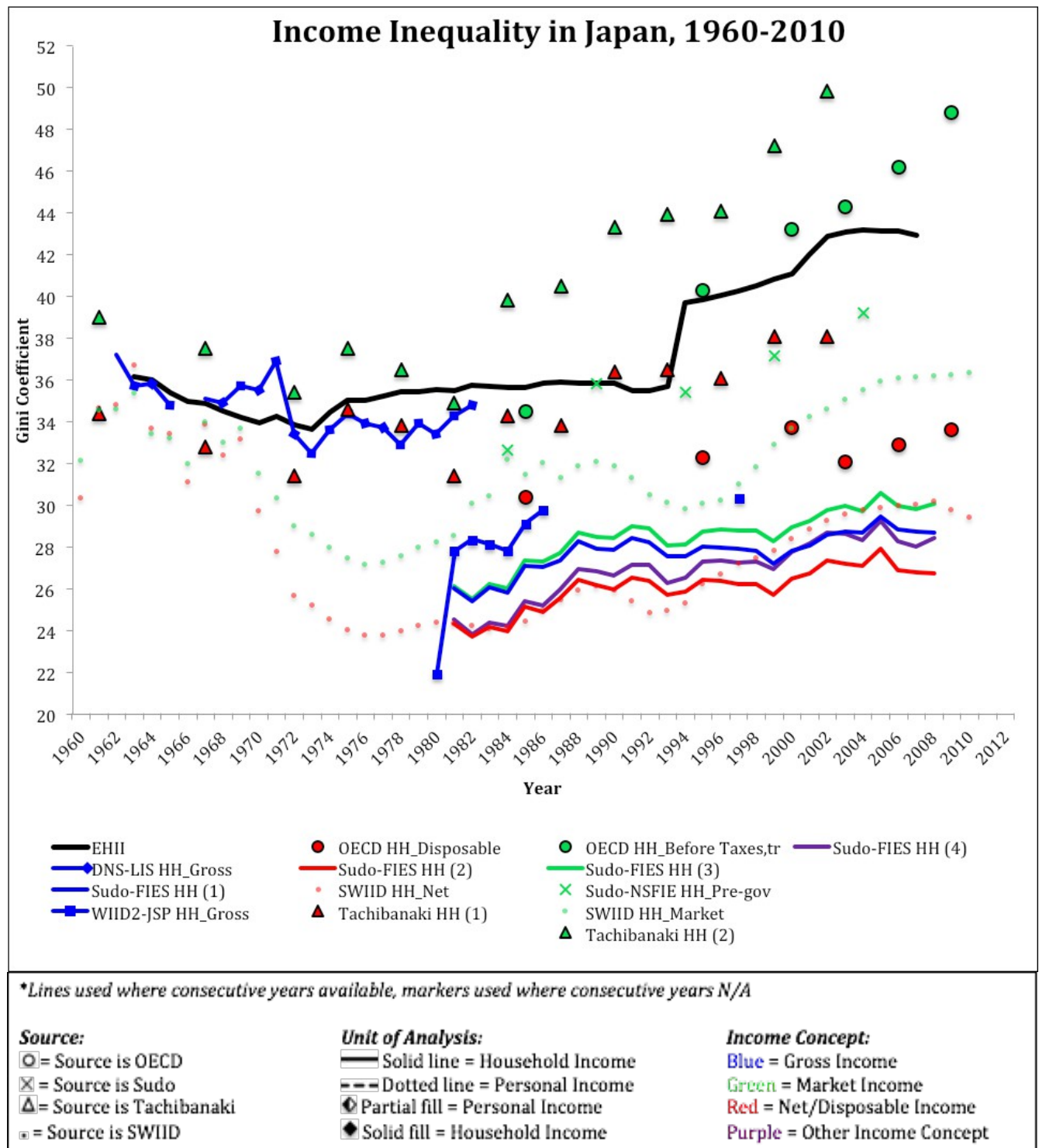




Figure A15

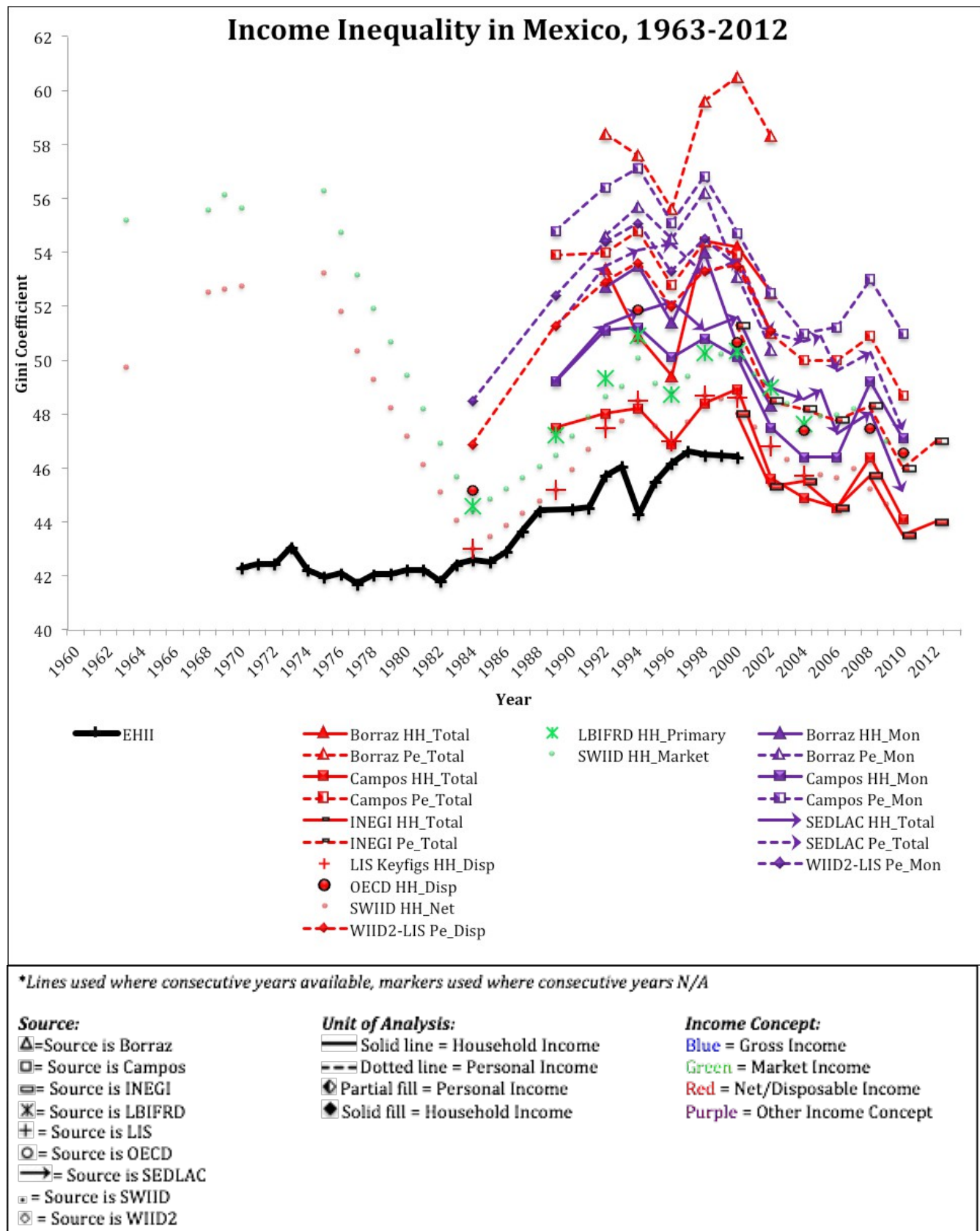


Figure A16

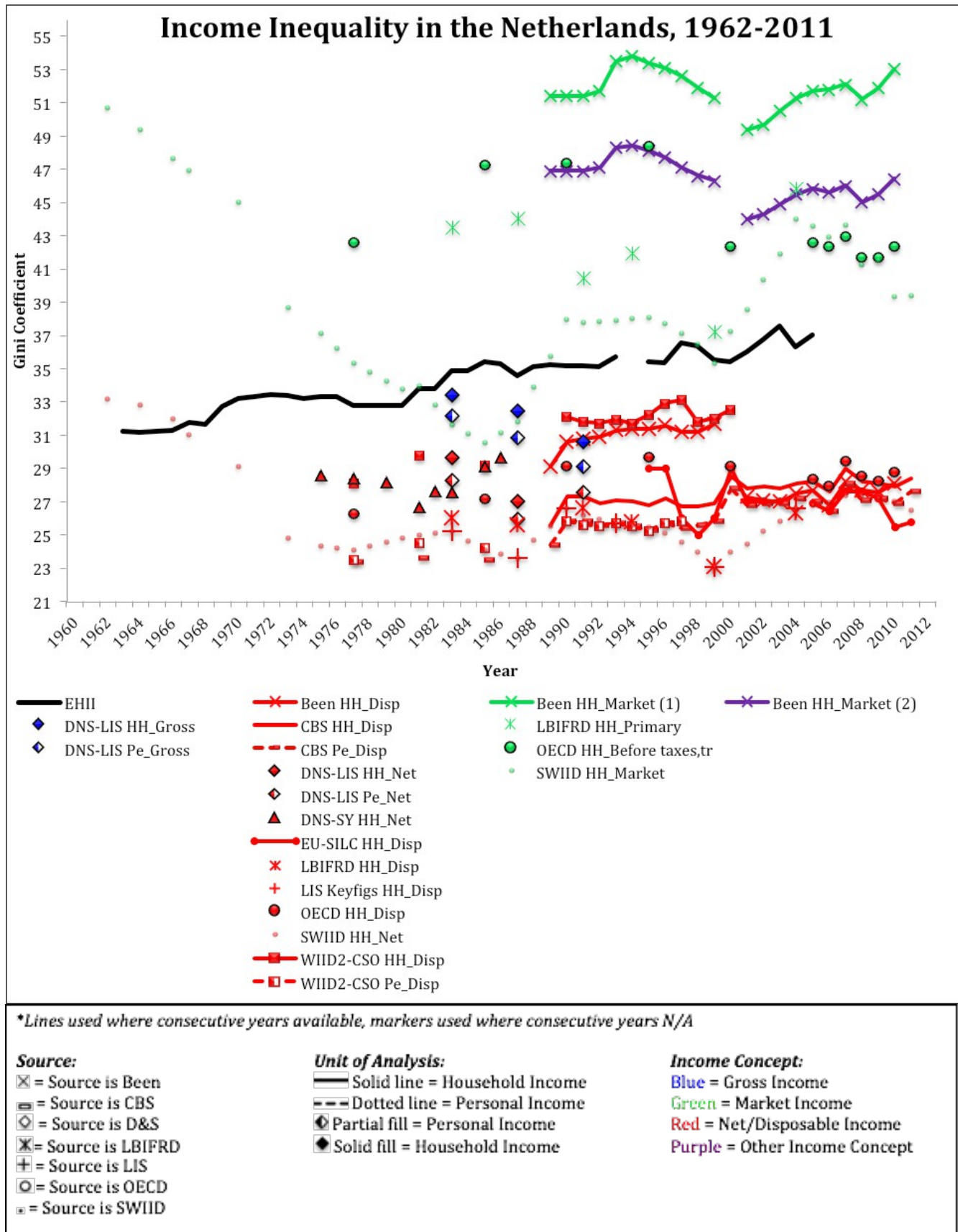


Figure A17

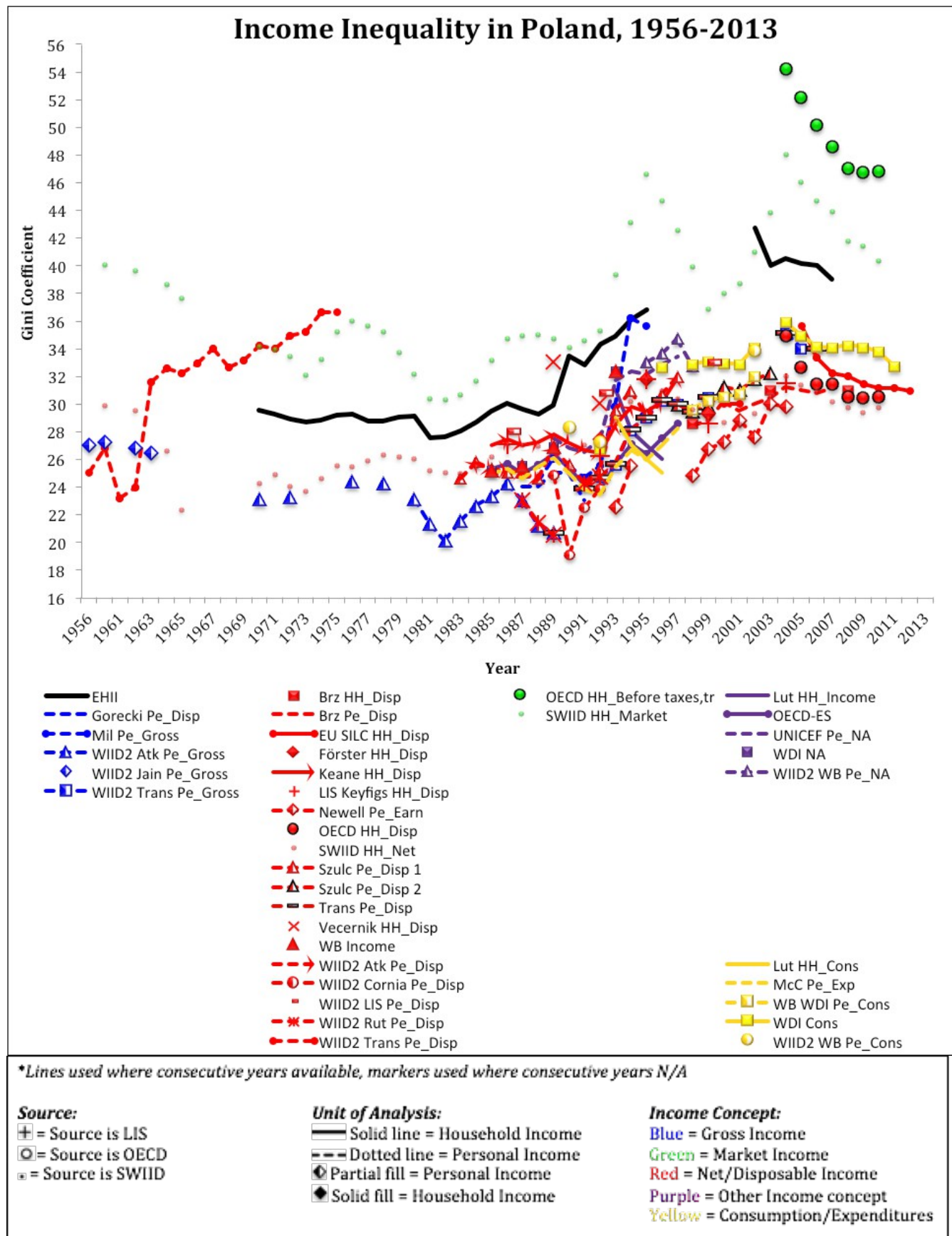


Figure A18

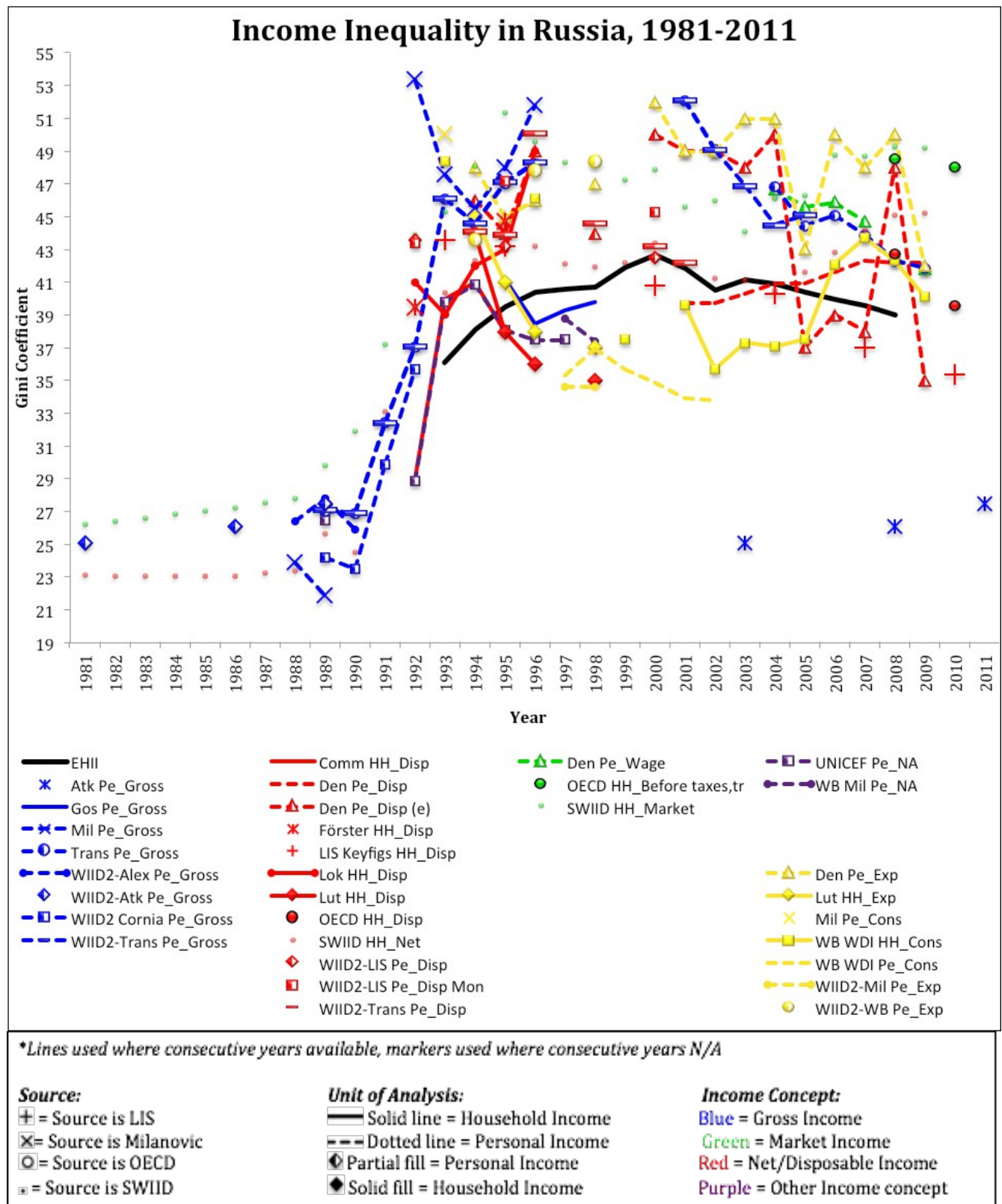


Figure A19

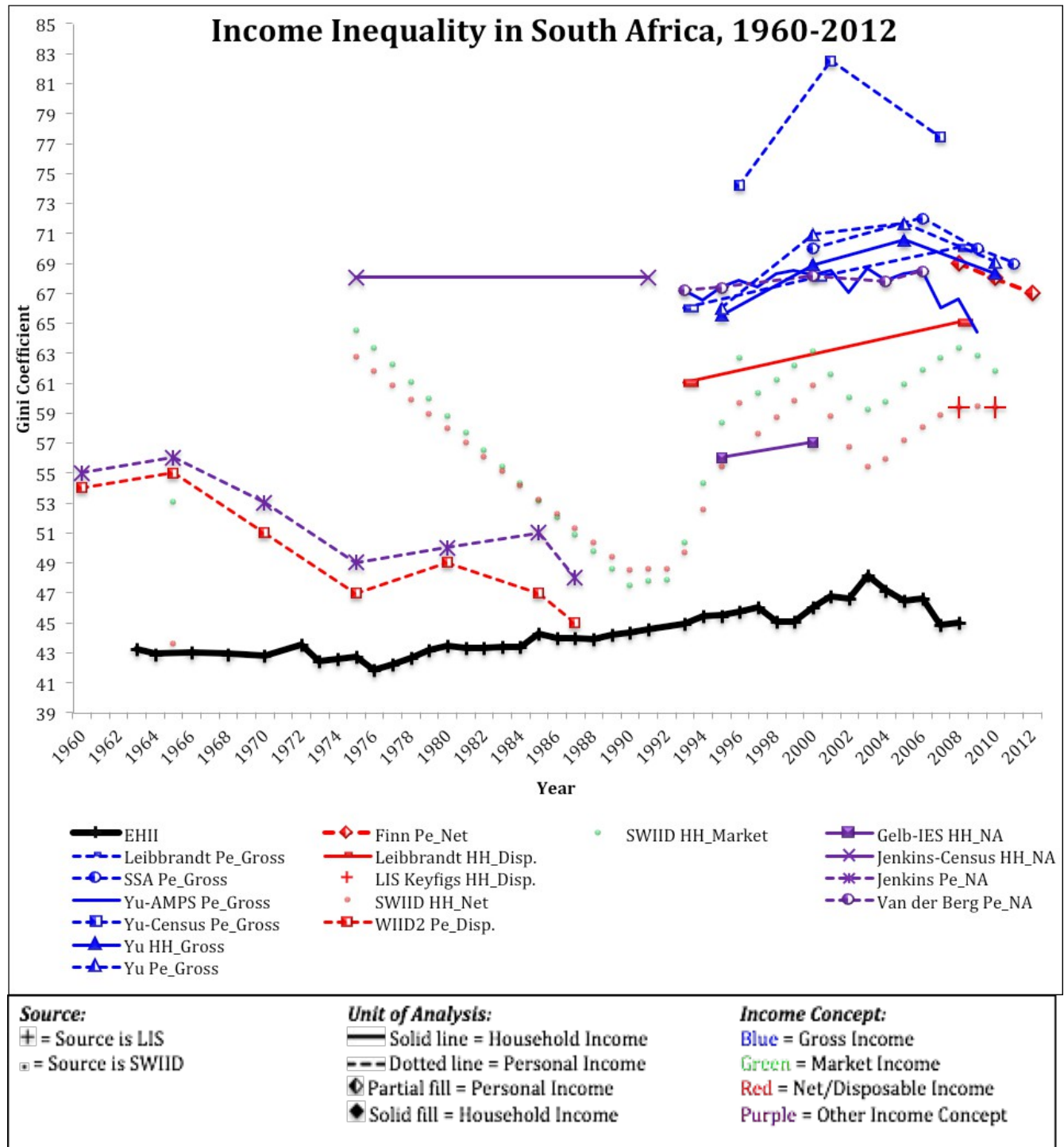


Figure A20

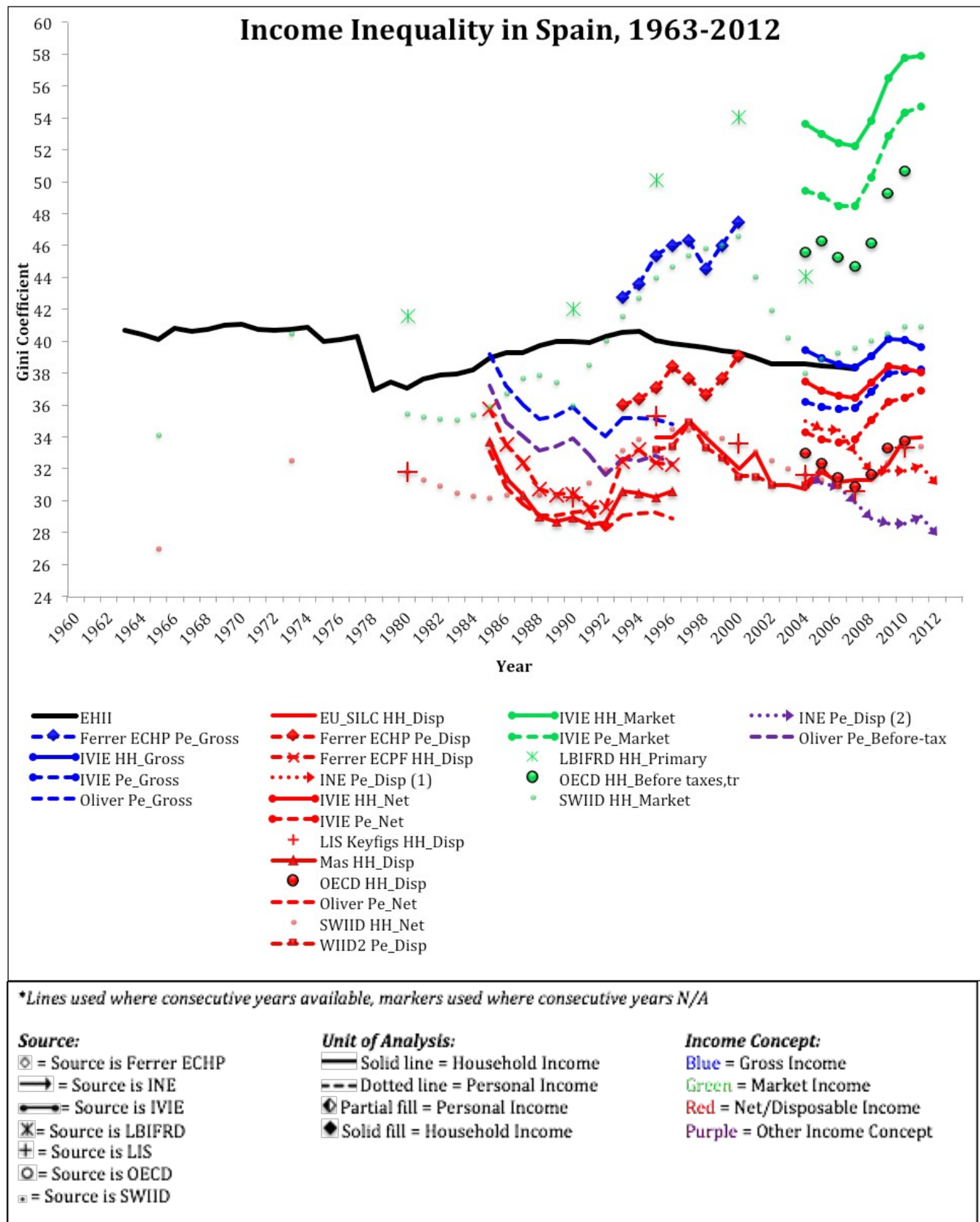


Figure A21

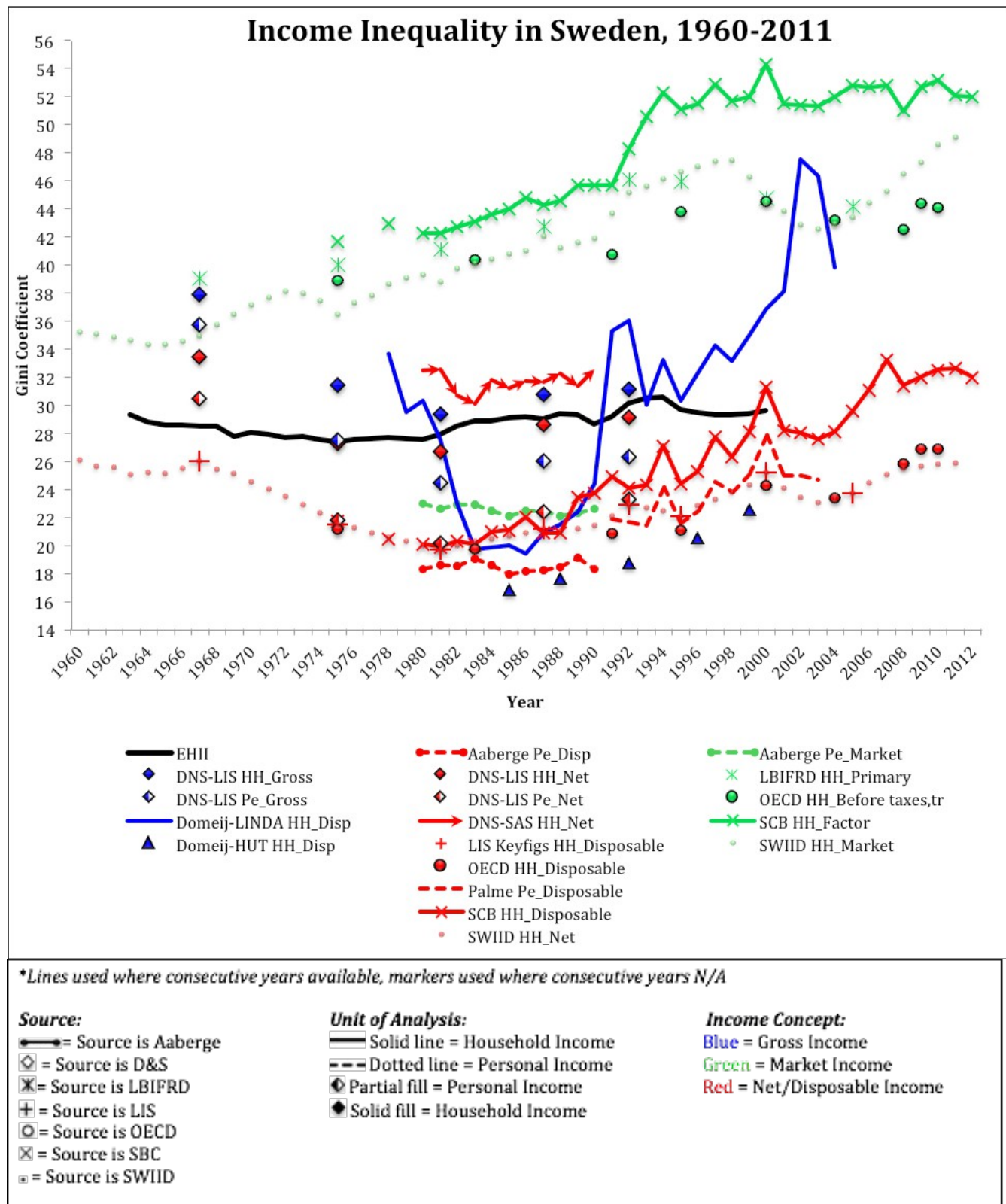


Figure A22

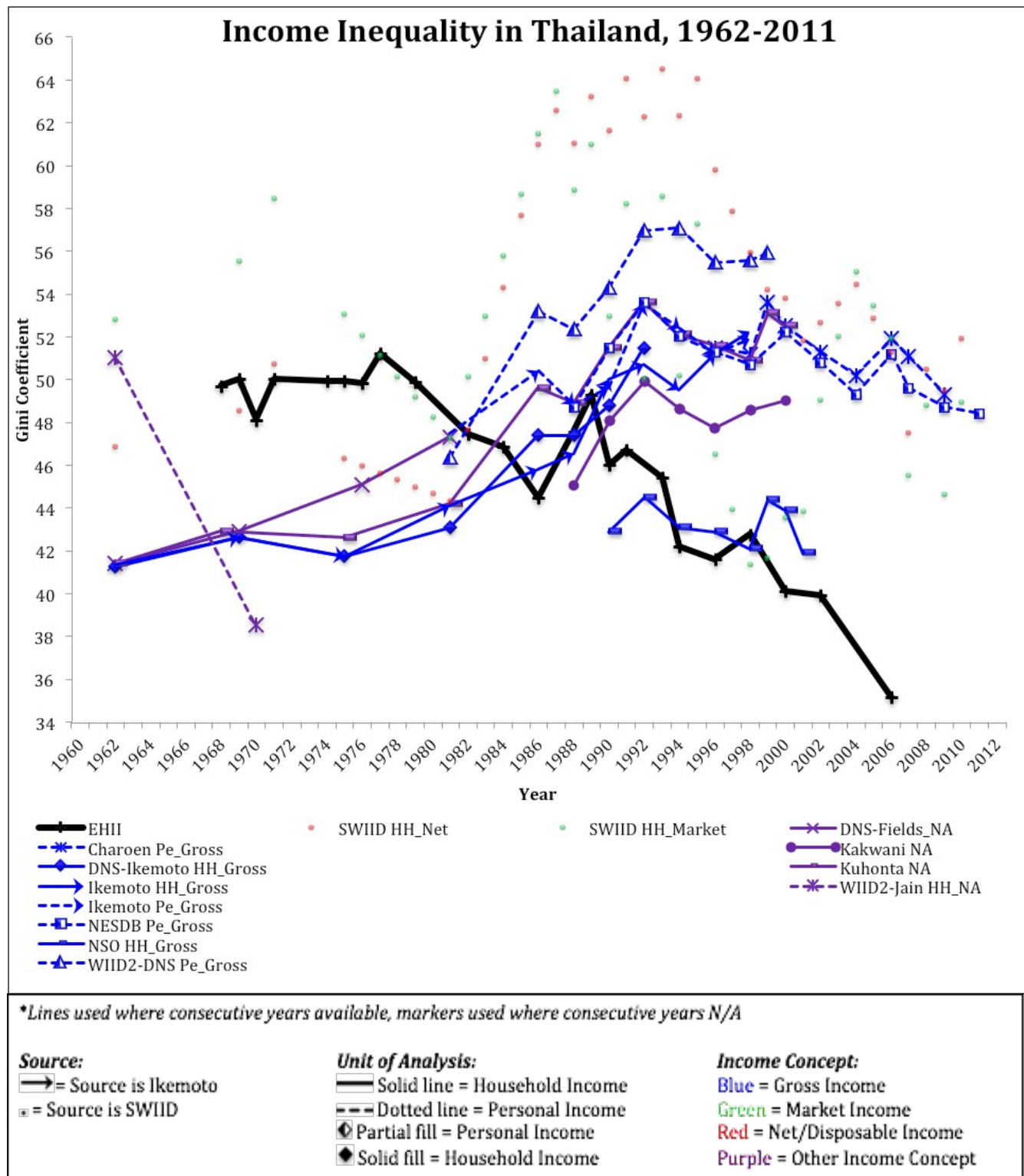




Figure A23

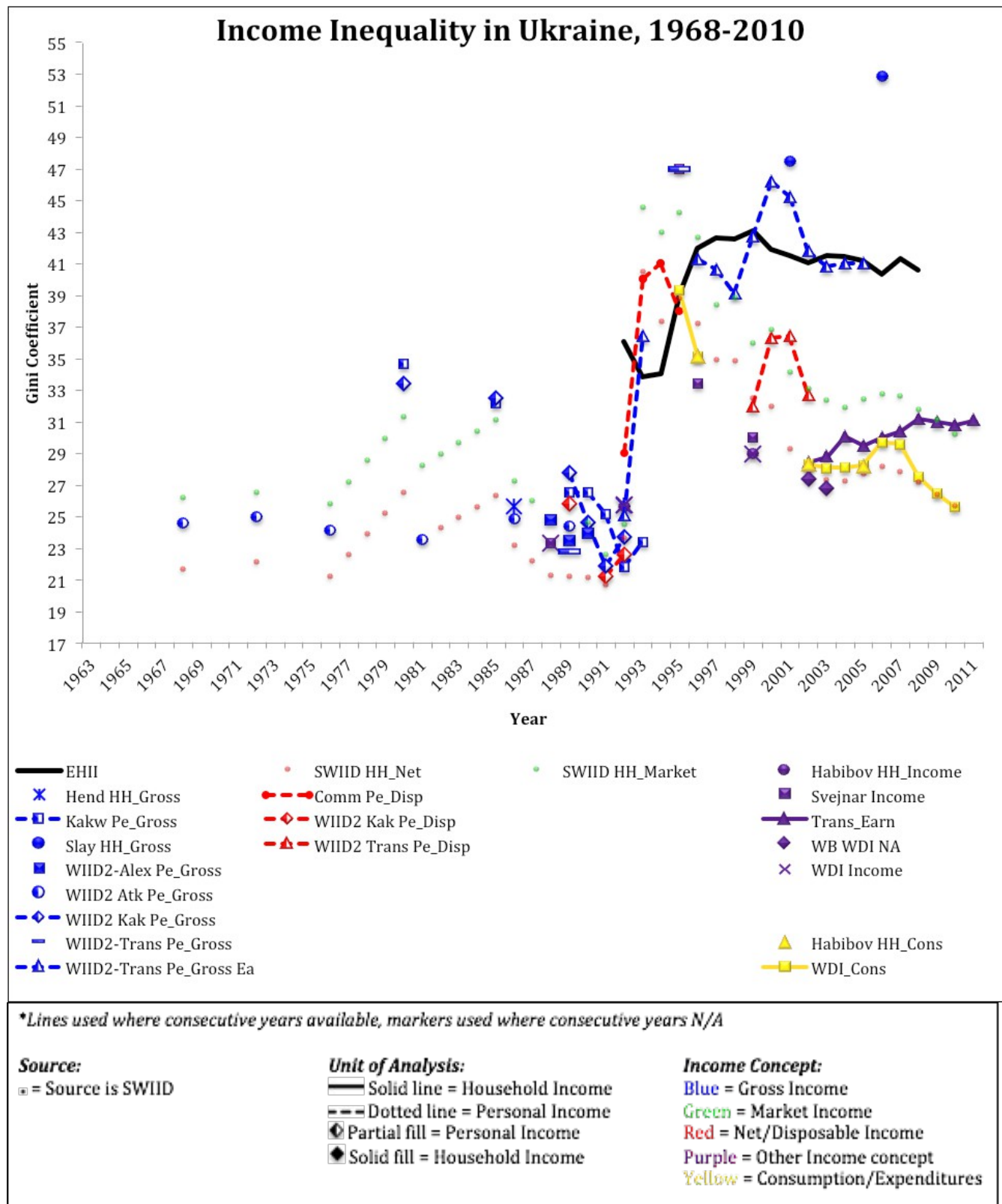


Figure A24

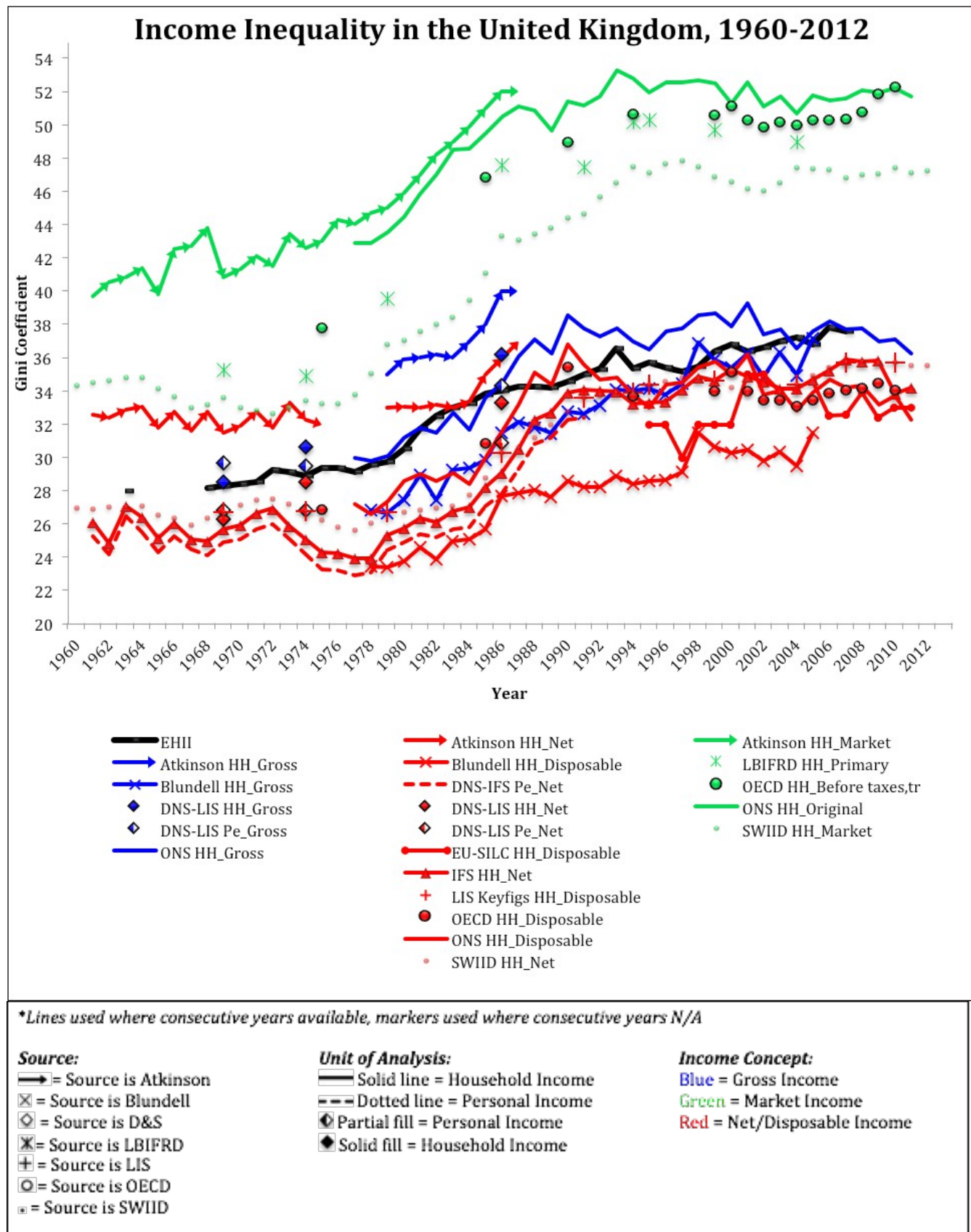
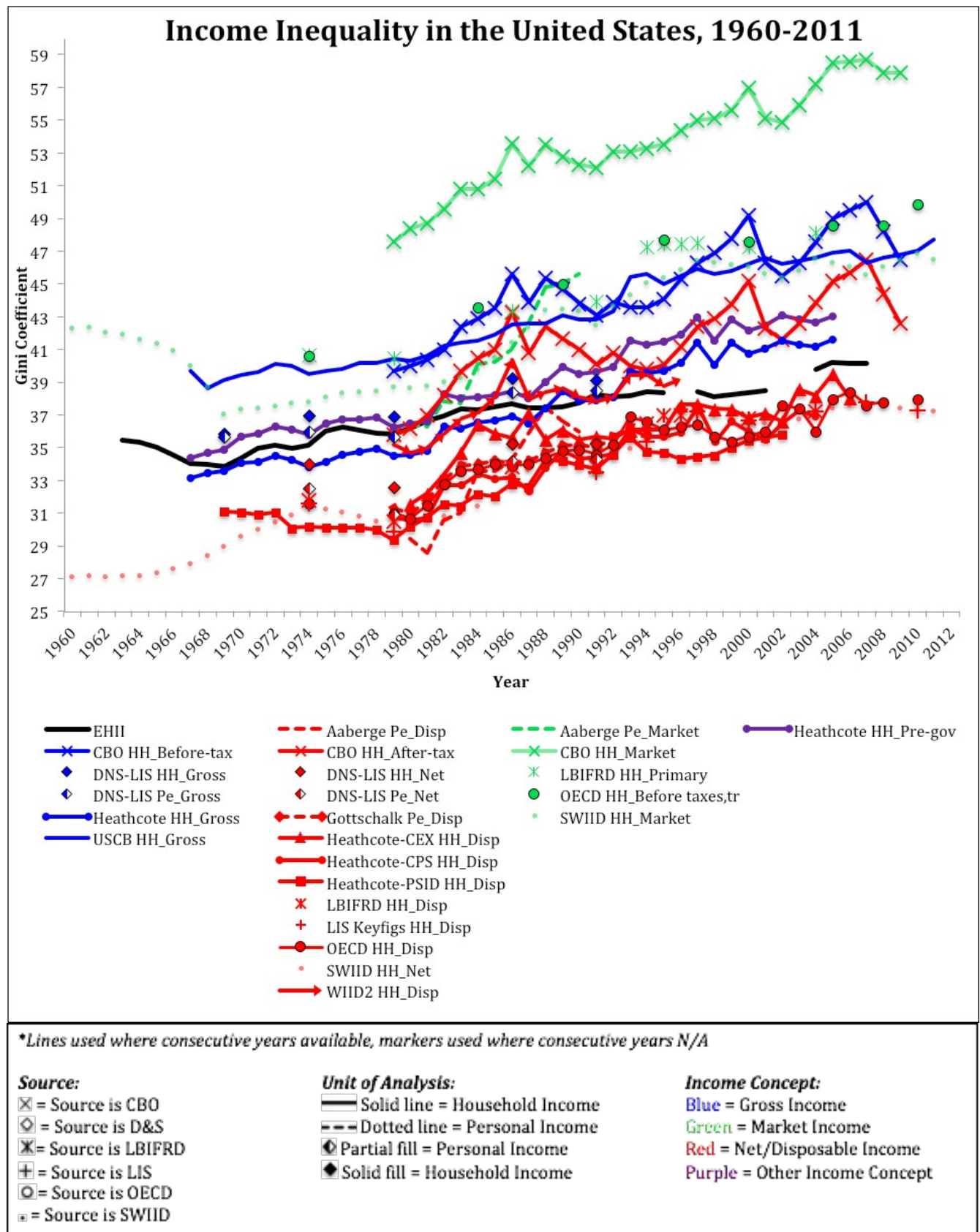


Figure A25



## Income Concepts and Sources – Additional Details

### Argentina

***EHII***: *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

***Cruces NA\_Dis***: *Disposable Income plus the monetary value of the in-kind transfers, such as education, housing, and health, after government intervention (taxes and some transfers); unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on a combination of microdata from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), public spending figures assembled by the Dirección de Gastos Sociales Consolidados (DGSC) in 2008, and the Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) in 2001; see notes for information on coverage; published in Gasparini & Cruces 2008.*

***Cruces NA\_Market***: *Market Income Market Income before government intervention (taxes and some transfers); unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on a combination of microdata from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), public spending figures assembled by the Dirección de Gastos Sociales Consolidados (DGSC) in 2008, and the Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) in 2001; see notes for information on coverage; published in Gasparini & Cruces 2008.*

***DNS-Alt Pe\_Cap NA***: *Personal Capital Income, information about taxes and transfers unknown; no equivalence scale used; covers urban population only; originally obtained from Altimir 1986; values have an “nn” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

***DNS-Alt Pe\_NA***: *Personal Income; income concept unknown, no equivalence scale used; originally obtained from Altimir 1986; values have an “est” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

***DNS-Jain HH\_NA***: *Household Income; income concept unknown; no equivalence scale used; covers urban population only; originally obtained from Jain 1975; values have an “nn” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

***Escudero HH\_NA***: *Household Income; income concept unknown; see notes for equivalence scale; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC); coverage limited to the greater Buenos Aires area (GBA); published in Gasparini & Escudero 2001.*

***Lustig NA\_Dis***: *Disposable Income, defined as the sum of net market income plus government cash transfers; unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2003, 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2006, and 1<sup>st</sup> Semester in 2009; published in Lustig and Pessino 2013.*

***Lustig NA\_Final***: *Final Income, defined as disposable income plus government transfers in the form of free or subsidized services in education and health; unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)*

conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2003, 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2006, and 1<sup>st</sup> Semester in 2009; published in Lustig and Pessino 2013.

**Lustig NA\_Net Mkt:** Net Market Income, defined as market income minus income taxes and contributions to social security; unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2003, 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester in 2006, and 1<sup>st</sup> Semester in 2009; published in Lustig and Pessino 2013.

**Psach Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; covers metropolitan area only; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC); published in Psacharopoulos et al. 1997.

**SEDLAC HH\_Total:** Household Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; see notes for equivalence scale; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua (EPHC) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC); published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SEDLAC Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua (EPHC) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC); published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WDI\_NA:** Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; covers urban population only; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**WIID2-Alt HH\_Disb Mon:** Household Disposable Monetary Income; no equivalence scale used; covers metropolitan area only; originally from Altimir 1986; data for 1963 based on the Encuesta de Presupuestos de Consumo, data for 1965 based on the Encuesta de Consumo de Alimentos, data for 1970 based on the Encuesta de Empleo y Desempleo: Suplemento de Ingresos, 1974-1981 based on Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Cer Pe\_Disb Mon:** Personal Disposable Monetary Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; covers metropolitan area only; originally from Cerisola et al. 2000 and FIDE (1998); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Fis Pe\_Dis Mon:** *Personal Disposable Monetary Income; no equivalence scale used; covers metropolitan area only; originally from Fishlow et al. 1993; based on data from the Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

Notes:

1) The Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH), carried out by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), covered the Greater Buenos Aires area from 1974-1991, 15 large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants since 1992, and 28 large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants since 1998. In 2003 the survey underwent several major methodological changes, and now covers 31 large urban areas home to 70% of the Argentine urban population and approximately 60% of the total population of the country. Information from SEDLAC's methodological guide, p. 5.

2) Sedlac equivalence scale: Equivalized household income is obtained by dividing total household income by  $(A + \alpha_1 K_1 + \alpha_2 K_2)^\theta$ , where A is the number of adults, K1 the number of children under 5 years old and K2 the number of children between 6 and 14. In this case,  $\alpha_1=0.5$ ,  $\alpha_2=0.75$  and  $\theta=0.9$ .

3) Gasparini & Escudero 2001 equivalence scale: the authors define equivalence household income and the total household income divided by the number of equivalent adults in the family raised to a parameter  $\theta$ , smaller than one. The authors take the adult equivalent scale calculate by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC) and assume that  $\theta=0.8$ .

## **Brazil**

**EHII:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Cacciamali Pe\_NA:** *Personal Income; income concept unknown; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in Cacciamali 2002.*

**DNS-AEB HH\_Gross:** *Household Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Brazil-AEB; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**DNS-Fields HH\_Gross:** *Household Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Fields 1989; values for 1960 and 1976 have an "accept" quality rating, 1970 has a "cov" quality rating, and 1980 has a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**DNS-Fields Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Fields 1989; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**IBGE HH\_Gross:** *Household “All sources” Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in the Síntese de Indicadores da PNAD 2012 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); see notes for additional information on coverage.*

**IBGE Pe\_Gross:** Personal “All sources” Income for persons 10 years and older; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in the Síntese de Indicadores da PNAD 2012 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); see notes for additional information on coverage.

**IBGE Pe\_Work:** Personal “Employment” Income before taxes and transfers; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in the Síntese de Indicadores da PNAD 2012 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); see notes for additional information on coverage; see notes for additional information on coverage.

**IPEA Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) via the Ipeadata macroeconomic database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Displ.:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Database.

**Neri 2010 Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept unknown; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; from the Getulia Vargas Foundation, Centro de Políticas Sociais (FGV/CPS); originally based on microdata from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in Neri 2010.

**Neri-FGV NA:** Income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; from the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA); originally based on microdata from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), from the census, from IBGE and from Langoni 1973; published in an online presentation by Marcelo Neri for the Getulia Vargas Foundation, Centro de Políticas Sociais (FGV/CPS), available here:

[http://www.cps.fgv.br/cps/pesquisas/Políticas\\_sociais\\_alunos/2012/Site/Gini.pdf](http://www.cps.fgv.br/cps/pesquisas/Políticas_sociais_alunos/2012/Site/Gini.pdf).

**SEDLAC HH\_Total:** Household Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; see notes for equivalence scale; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SEDLAC Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** *Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.*

**WDI\_NA:** *Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.*

**WIID2-DNS Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2-Ferreira Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from Ferreira and Litchfield 1996; based on data from the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), collected by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

Notes:

1) From 1981 to 2003, the PNAD still did not cover the rural areas of six States (Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá). In these rural areas lived only 2.4% of the total population of the country in 1980, 2.5% in 1991, and 2.1%, in 2000, 2.0% in 2010. In 2004, the PNAD reached the total coverage of the country.

2) Sedlac equivalence scale: Equivalized household income is obtained by dividing total household income by  $(A + \alpha_1 K_1 + \alpha_2 K_2)^\theta$ , where A is the number of adults, K1 the number of children under 5 years old and K2 the number of children between 6 and 14. In this case,  $\alpha_1=0.5$ ,  $\alpha_2=0.75$  and  $\theta =0.9$ .

## Canada

**EHH:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Brzozowski HH\_Before Taxes:** *Household Income before taxes; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) for 1977 and 1979-1997 and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for 1996-2005; published in Brzozowski, Gervais, Klein & Suzuki 2009.*

**Brzozowski HH\_After tax, tr:** *Household Income after taxes and transfers; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) for 1977 and 1979-1997 and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for 1996-2005 published in Brzozowski, Gervais, Klein & Suzuki 2009.*

**CANSIM HH\_Market:** *Household Market Income for all family units, where Market Income is the sum of earnings (from employment and net self-employment), net investment income, private retirement income, and the items under other income, also called income before taxes and transfers; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.*



**CANSIM Pe\_Market:** Individual Market Income for all family units, using Market Income as defined above; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

**CANSIM HH\_Total:** Household Total Income for all family units, where Total Income is income from all sources including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes, also called income before tax (but after transfers); based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

**CANSIM Pe\_Total:** Individual Total Income for all family units, using Total Income as defined above; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

**CANSIM HH\_After-tax:** Household Income After taxes for all family units, where After-tax Income is defined as total income less income tax, also called income after tax; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

**CANSIM Pe\_After-tax:** Individual After-tax income for all family units, using After-tax income as defined above; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID); Income Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income, using square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income, using square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2-CDBS HH\_Gross:** Family Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally from various Statistical Yearbooks; values have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Fre Pe\_Dis1:** Personal Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; census family; originally from Frenette, Green and Picot 2004; based on tax data; values have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2- Fre Pe\_Dis2:** Personal Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; economic family; originally from Frenette, Green and Picot 2004; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), conducted by the Household Surveys Division of Statistics Canada; values have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**Wolfson HH\_Gross:** Family Gross Income; see notes for equivalence scale; census family; based on data from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), conducted by the Household Surveys Division of Statistics Canada; published in Wolfson 1986.

Notes:

1) Statistics Canada’s CANSIM database differentiates between Household Income and Personal Income using 2 economic family types, the “Economic Family” and the “Unattached Individual.” According to the website, “an economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common law or adoption. An unattached individual is a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.” However, the website also provides Gini values for the combination of the above family types, called “all family units.” For the majority of cases, the Gini values measured for “all family units” is equivalent to measuring at the household level, but there are some cases where more than one economic family live in the same household, and for these cases, the economic family income will not be the same as the household income. See Statistics Canada’s CANSIM database for more information.

2) For Wolfson 1986, the equivalence scale is: the first person is counted as 1.0, the second as 0.67, and 0.33 for the third and subsequent family members (all of whom are children since the census family concept is being used).

## **China**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Benjamin Pe\_Na:** Personal Income; income concept unknown; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; urban and rural households pooled; covers the provinces of Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Shandong, Jiangsu, Guangxi, Guizhou; based on data from the China Health and Nutrition Study (CHNS), conducted by the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Benjamin et al. 2005.

**Chen\_NA:** Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from Statistical Yearbooks of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Chen et al. 2010.

**Chi Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; covers the provinces of Beijing, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Anhui, and Hubei; based on urban household survey data collected by the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Chi 2012.

**Chotika Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; national coverage; based on grouped income data from Statistical Yearbooks of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Chotikapanich et al. 2007.

**Jalil\_NA:** Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the annual household survey of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Jalil and Feridun 2011.

**Kanbur Pe\_Con:** Consumption per capita; aggregated rural and urban consumption data at the provincial level; based on data from the Regional Historical Statistical Materials Compilation (1949–1989), Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Kanbur and Zhang 2005.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**Sicular Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income, including cash income, retained in-kind income and other income in kind and minus net taxes and fees; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on household and individual data from household income surveys for 1995 and 2002 collected by the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and directed by the a team of researchers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); published in Sicular et al. 2007.

**Sicular-PPP Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income, including cash income, retained in-kind income and other income in kind and minus net taxes and fees; PPP adjusted; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on household and individual data from household income surveys for 1995 and 2002 collected by the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and directed by the a team of researchers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); published in Sicular et al. 2007.

**Suther Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Rural and Urban Household Survey Teams; published in Sutherland and Yao 2011.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**Wang Pe\_Net:** Personal Net Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; calculated using grouped data on net income; originally from the China Rural Household Survey (RHS) Yearbook, conducted by the Rural Society and Economy Investigation Department of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Wang et al. 2009.

**WDI\_Con:** Consumption-based, unit of analysis not specified; weighted average of urban and rural estimates; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**Whall-CASS Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on the third round of Chinese Household Income Survey Project (CHIP), conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); published in Whalley and Yue 2009.

**Whall-SSB Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on the annual household survey of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Whalley and Yue 2009.

**WIID2-Dowling HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from Dowling and Soo 1983; data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Ying Pe\_Gross**: Personal Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally from Ying 1995; based on data from Statistical Yearbooks of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Zhang Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from Zhang, P.; based on data from the 1996 Statistical Yearbook of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**Wu Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the largest annual household survey of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Wu and Perloff 2004.

**Zheng\_NA**: Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from Statistical Yearbooks of the Chinese National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); published in Zheng et al. 2000.

## **Colombia**

**EHH**: Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Alvar-Bot\_NA**: Income-based, but income concept, unit of analysis, and equivalence scale unknown; income for bottom 99% of income earners only; based on data from the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); published in Alvaredo and Londono-Velez 2013.

**Alvar-Corr\_NA**: Combination survey- and tax-based Gini Coefficient; survey-based income for 99% of income earners, corrected with tax-based top 1% share; tax-based data is net of personal income taxes and social security contributions; survey-based data from the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); published in Alvaredo and Londono-Velez 2013.

**Alvar Pe\_NA**: Individual Income; income concept and equivalence scale unknown; based on data from the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH); published in Alvaredo and Londono-Velez 2013.

**Cepal HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; national coverage; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Presupuestos Familiares (ENH-PF); published in Cepal 1986.

**Cepal HH\_NA**: Household Income; income concept and equivalence scale unknown; national coverage; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Mano de Obra (ENH-MO); published in Cepal 1986.

**DNS-Fiszbein HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale; originally from Fiszbein 1995; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**Jain-EAP Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept and equivalence scale unknown; economically active population only; published in Jain 1975.

**Jain-IR Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept and equivalence scale unknown; income recipients only; published in Jain 1975.

**LBIFRD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Market Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**Lond-A0.1\_NA:** Combination survey- and tax-based Gini Coefficient; survey-based income for 99% of income earners, corrected with tax-based top 0.1% share; tax-based data uses net income and survey-based data uses market after-tax income; Case A where top income group is considered infinitesimal; survey data for years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo ENH-FT, 2001-2005 from ECH, 2006-2010 from GEIH; in 1992 survey coverage is urban only, other years are national; since tax data for 1992 are unavailable, tax data for 1993 are matched with survey data for 1992; urban tax statistics computed using 1993-2003 and 2006-2010 micro-data provided by the National Tax and Customs Direction (DIAN); published in Londono-Velez 2012.

**Lond-A1\_NA:** Combination survey- and tax-based Gini Coefficient; survey-based income for 99% of income earners, corrected with tax-based top 1% share; tax-based data uses net income and survey-based data uses market after-tax income; Case A where top income group is considered infinitesimal; survey data for years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo ENH-FT, 2001-2005 from ECH, 2006-2010 from GEIH; in 1992 survey coverage is urban only, other years are national; since tax data for 1992 are unavailable, tax data for 1993 are matched with survey data for 1992; urban tax statistics computed using 1993-2003 and 2006-2010 micro-data provided by the National Tax and Customs Direction (DIAN); published in Londono-Velez 2012.

**Lond-B0.1\_NA:** Combination survey- and tax-based Gini Coefficient; survey-based income for 99% of income earners, corrected with tax-based top 0.1% share; tax-based data uses net income and survey-based data uses market after-tax income; Case B where top income group is considered small but not infinitesimal; survey data for years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo ENH-FT, 2001-2005 from ECH, 2006-2010 from GEIH; in 1992 survey coverage is urban only, other years are national; since tax data for 1992 are unavailable, tax data for 1993 are matched with survey data for 1992; urban tax statistics computed using 1993-2003 and 2006-2010 micro-data provided by the National Tax and Customs Direction (DIAN); published in Londono-Velez 2012.

**Lond-B1\_NA:** Combination survey- and tax-based Gini Coefficient; survey-based income for 99% of income earners, corrected with tax-based top 1% share; tax-based data uses net income and survey-based data uses market after-tax income; Case B where top income group is considered small but not

*infinitesimal; survey data for years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo ENH-FT, 2001-2005 from ECH, 2006-2010 from GEIH; in 1992 survey coverage is urban only, other years are national; since tax data for 1992 are unavailable, tax data for 1993 are matched with survey data for 1992; urban tax statistics computed using 1993-2003 and 2006-2010 micro-data provided by the National Tax and Customs Direction (DIAN); published in Londono-Velez 2012.*

**Londono\_NA:** *Income-based, but income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; originally from Deininger and Squire 1996; published in Londono and Szekely 1997.*

**Lond Pe\_NA:** *Individual Market After-tax Income; information on equivalence scale not available; survey data for years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo ENH-FT, 2001-2005 from ECH, 2006-2010 from GEIH; in 1992 survey coverage is urban only, other years are national; since tax data for 1992 are unavailable, tax data for 1993 are matched with survey data for 1992; published in Londono and Szekely 1997.*

**NDP Pe\_NA:** *Personal Total Urban Income; information on equivalence scale not available; covers 7 cities only; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENH), conducted by the National Department of Statistics (DANE); average of March, June, September and December values; published in DNP 2014.*

**Psach Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Total Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; 1980 using 7 cities and 1989 using 8 cities; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH-FT), conducted by the National Department of Statistics (DANE); published in Psacharopoulos et al. 1997.*

**SEDLAC HH\_Total:** *Household Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; see notes for equivalence scale; years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH), conducted by the National Department of Statistics (DANE), the Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH) for 2001-2005, and the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) for 2006-2011; published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.*

**SEDLAC Pe\_Total:** *Personal Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; years 1992-2000 from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH), conducted by the National Department of Statistics (DANE), the Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH) for 2001-2005, and the Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (GEIH) for 2006-2011; published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.*

**SWIID HH\_Net:** *Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.*

**SWIID HH\_Market:** *Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.*

**Szekely Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; national coverage; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH), conducted by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE); published in Szekely 2001.*

**WB HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENH), conducted by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE); published in WB 1994.

**WDI\_NA:** Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; covers urban population only; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**WIID2-DNS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from DNS and World Bank 2004; based on data from the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENH), conducted by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE); data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-IADB Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from IADB 1999; based on data from Household Budget Surveys (HBS) conducted by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE); data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

Notes:

1) The Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH), carried out by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE) until 2000, initially covered only the four main urban areas of the country and new urban areas were progressively included. In 1992 the survey included rural areas. In 2000 the ENH was changed for the Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH), which has significant methodological differences with the ENH. Information from SEDLAC's methodological guide, p. 6.

2) Sedlac equivalence scale: Equivalized household income is obtained by dividing total household income by  $(A + \alpha_1 K_1 + \alpha_2 K_2)^\theta$ , where A is the number of adults, K1 the number of children under 5 years old and K2 the number of children between 6 and 14. In this case,  $\alpha_1=0.5$ ,  $\alpha_2=0.75$  and  $\theta=0.9$ .

### **Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; Gross income, no equivalence scale.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**Förster HH\_Dispo:** Household disposable income; no equivalence scale used; Based on LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base; Michael Förster, David Jesuit, Timothy Smeeding, 2003.

**Garner HH\_Dispo:** Household disposable income; based on Family Budget Survey; scale adjustment factors proposed by the OECD (1982); Garner and Terrell 1998.

**LIS Key Data:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**Trans\_Pe\_Net:** Personal household net income; no equivalence scale specified; based on microcensus data, interpolated distributions from grouped data from household budget surveys (HBS) reported to the MONEE project (see Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992, "Sources and Methods"); UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS 2013.

**Vecernik Pe\_Na:** Per capita disposable income; person equivalence scale used; based on Microcensus 1998, EAA for 1992, 1996; Vecernik 1998.

**Vecernik HH\_Na:** Household disposable income; person equivalence scale used; based on Microcensus 1998, EAA for 1992, 1996; Vecernik 1998.

**Vecernik\_Ea:** Earnings income; no equivalence scale specified; based on Microcensus 1988, EAA for other years; data from the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna, within the project Social Costs of Economic Transformation (SOCO); Jiri Vecernik 1996.

**UNICEF Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; no equivalence scale specified; based on Microcensus and budget survey; "MONEE project" at UNICEF International Child Development Centre, Florence; Published by UNICEF & Flemming & Micklewright 1999.

**WIID2 – Atk Pe\_Dis Mon;** Personal Monetary disposable income; personal equivalence scale used; based on Microcensus 59, 66, 71, 73, 77, 81, 86, 89; Atkinson and Micklewright 1992.

**WIID2-Cornia Pe\_Dis;** Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Household Budget Survey; Cornia 1994; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-LIS Pe\_Dis;** Personal disposable income; household equivalence scale used; based on microcensus data; Luxembourg Income Study 92, 96; Quality 1; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Mil Pe\_Gross:** Personal gross income; no equivalence scale used; unknown data source; Milanovic and Ying 1996; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Trans HH\_Dis;** Household disposable income; no equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey; Transmonee 2004, 05, 07, 08; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_NA:** Personal gross earnings; person equivalence scale used; Earnings survey; Transmonee 2004, 08.

**WIID2 –Rut Pe\_Gross Ea:** Per capita gross earnings; person equivalence scale used; Periodic Census of Employers; Rutkowski 1996; Quality 1; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).



**WIID 2-UN Pe\_Disip:** Household Disposable Income; Household per capita equivalence scale used; Family Budget Survey; UN 1981, 1985; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WB WDI\_NA:** Income; unit of analysis and equivalent scale unknown; based on the Expenditure/Budget survey 2010; LIS data; World Bank Index (WDI)

**WDI\_NA:** Income; unit of analysis and equivalent scale unknown; Income Survey; World Bank Index (WDI) 1996.

## **Denmark**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Aaberge Pe\_Disposable:** Personal Disposable Income; calculated using register-based data from the Longitudinal Data Base (LDB) administered by Statistics Denmark; published in Aaberge, Björklund, Jäntti, Palme, Pedersen, Smith & Wennemo 1996.

**Aaberge Pe\_Market:** Personal Market Income; calculated using register-based data from the Longitudinal Data Base (LDB) administered by Statistics Denmark; published in Aaberge, Björklund, Jäntti, Palme, Pedersen, Smith & Wennemo 1996.

**Atkinson Pe\_Net:** Personal Taxable (Net) Income; calculated using Statistics Denmark's microdata based on taxpayers only; 1994 drop caused by grossing up of transfers; published in Atkinson & Søgaard 2013.

**DORS HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, equivalized using the following scale: (adults + 0.6\*children)<sup>0.8</sup>; data originally from administrative records; published by the Danish Economic Council in a report titled Danish Economy, Autumn 2011.

**DORS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, equivalized using the following scale: (adults + 0.6\*children)<sup>0.8</sup>; data originally from administrative records; published by the Danish Economic Council in a report titled Danish Economy, Autumn 2011.

**DORS HH\_Private:** Household Private Income, equivalized using the following scale: (adults + 0.6\*children)<sup>0.8</sup>; data originally from administrative records; published by the Danish Economic Council in a report titled Danish Economy, Autumn 2011.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**GP HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified-OECD equivalence scale; includes imputed rents; data originally from Statistics Denmark; published by the Gini Project.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**ST HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; published in Statistisk Tiårsoversigt 2012; sponsored by Statistics Denmark.

**ST Pe\_Gross:** Personal Pre-tax, After Social Transfers Income; no equivalence scale used; years 1998-1998 from Statistisk Tiårsoversigt 2000, Year 1999 from Statistisk Tiårsoversigt 2001, Years 2000-2009 from Statistisk Tiårsoversigt 2011; sponsored by Statistics Denmark.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2 HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, no equivalence scale used; originally from Statistics Denmark for various years and from Statistics Denmark's 10-year review in 1998; years 1997-2002 have a quality rating of "1," years 1990-1995 have a quality rating of "3"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, no equivalence scale used; originally from Statistics Denmark for various years and from Statistics Denmark's 10-year review in 1998; years 1997-2002 have a quality rating of "1," years 1994-1995 have a quality rating of "3"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

Notes:

- 1) Data from Atkinson Pe\_Net is calculated using the register of taxpayers only.
- 2) For data on Gross Income from Statistics Denmark (ST Pe\_Gross), the author warned me that these measures were not representative of inequality in Denmark because it is based on personal, non-equivalized income, and because the progressive tax system lowers the Gini Coefficient significantly.

## France

**EHII:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Burricand HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Income Tax and Social Survey (ERFS), backdated 1996-2004, and the ERFS for 2005-2010, produced by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and Tax Administration (DGI); published in Burricand, Houdré, & Seguin 2012.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income; originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross**: Personal Gross Income; originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net**: Household Net Income; originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net**: Personal Gross Income; originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-UN HH\_Gross**: Gross Household Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from UN 1985; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; excludes imputed rent; the European Commission’s EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**Hourriez HH\_Declared**: Household Declared Income, before taxes and transfers; based on data from the Income Tax and Social Survey (ERFS), produced by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and Tax Administration (DGI); published in Hourriez & Roux 2001.

**Hourriez HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, after taxes and transfers; based on data from the Income Tax and Social Survey (ERFS), produced by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and Tax Administration (DGI); published in Hourriez & Roux 2001.

**Koubi\_Ea**: Earnings-based; full-time salaried individuals in the private sector; based on data from the Déclaration Annuelle des Données Sociales (DADS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE); published in Koubi 2005.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary**: Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr**: Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net**: Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** *Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.*

**WIID2-EU Pe\_Dis:** *Personal Disposable Income, modified OECD equivalence scale; originally from European Commission 2005, 2006, and 2008; using data from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) Survey and The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC); values have a quality rating of “1” or “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 HH\_Taxable:** *Household Taxable Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from Atkinson, Rainwater and Smeeding 1995a and 1995b; values have a quality rating of “2” or “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

## **Germany**

**EHI:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Becker HH\_Net:** *Household Net Income including Imputed Rents; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on the 1991-2006 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP); published on page 75 in Becker & Faik 2010.*

**Biewen-Juhasz Pe\_Net:** *Personal Net Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on the 1999-2006 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP); published in figure 2 of Biewen & Juhasz 2010.*

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** *Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** *Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** *Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.*

**Grabka HH\_Post-Gov:** *Household Post-Government Income including the net value of imputed rents; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on the 1991-2010 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP); published in Grabka, Goebel, & Schupp 2012.*

**Krueger-EVS HH\_Disposable:** *Household Disposable Income, using the OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the German Income and Expenditure Survey (EVS); published in Fuchs-Schündeln, Krueger & Sommer 2009.*

**Krueger-GSOEP HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP); published in Figure 12 of Fuchs-Schündeln, Krueger & Sommer 2009.

**Krueger-GSOEP HH Pre-Gov:** Household Pre-Government Income plus private transfers, using the OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP); published in Figure 12 of Fuchs-Schündeln, Krueger & Sommer 2009.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

## Greece

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Bakarezos Pe\_Net:** Personal Net Non-wealth Income; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG); method employed is a search for wage and profit data for various sub-groups, and so not comparable to tax-only data; published in Bakarezos 1984.

**Chrissis HH\_Net Mon:** Household Total Net Monetary Income; equivalized so that each adult or child has the same weight; based on European Community Household Panel (ECHP) microdata; published in Chrissis and Livada 2010.

**Chrissis HH\_Total Mon:** Total Family Income, net of social contributions and after government transfers (see note 1 for definition of “family income”); information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSGG, now ELSTAT), since 2003 the respective publication is conducted by General Secretariat of Informatics Systems of Ministry of Finance; published in Chrissis and Livada 2010.

**DNS-Lianos Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept unknown; no equivalence scale used; covers tax-paying population only; originally from Lianos and Kyprianos 1974 and the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG); values have a “tax” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-SY HH\_Net:** Household Net Monetary Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from Greek statistical yearbooks; values have a “cov” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission’s EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**Filios HH\_NA:** Family Income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; covers tax-paying population only, based on data from annual income declaration forms, taxation tables of the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG); published in Frangos and Filios 2004.

**LBIFRD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**Leventi HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, including non-cash components like imputed rents, other non-cash incomes (consumption of own farm and non-farm production, in-kind transfers from other households and fringe benefits); modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES); published in Leventi, Matsaganis, Mitrakos and Tsakoglou 2012.

**Leventi HH\_Net Mon:** Household Net Monetary Income, after social security contributions and transfer payments, without imputed components; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES); published in Leventi, Matsaganis, Mitrakos and Tsakoglou 2012.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

## Notes

In Chrissis and Livada 2010 for tax data, family income is defined as the sum of income received by the husband and/or wife, and includes single persons.

## Hungary

***EHHI***: *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

***Andorka HH\_NA***: *Household Adjusted Income; non-zero person equivalence scale; based on Atkinson & Micklewright 92 income; Rudolf Andorka, Zsuzsa Ferge and István György Tóth 1997.*

***EU\_SILC HH\_Disposable***: *Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).*

***Förster HH\_Disp***: *Household disposable income; no equivalence scale; Based on LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base; Michael Förster, David Jesuit, Timothy Smeeding, 2003.*

***Kat Pe\_Gross***: *Personal gross income; OECD equivalence scale; based on Household Budget Survey; Paul Katumman & Gerry Redmond 2001.*

***Kapit Pe\_Disp***: *Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Hungarian Rotation Household Panel on the basis of CSO Hungarian Budget survey; Kapitány & Molnár 2004.*

***Kapit HH\_Income***: *Household equalized income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Hungarian Rotation Household Panel on the basis of CSO Hungarian Budget survey; Kapitány & Molnár 2004.*

***Kapit HH\_Earn***: *Household earnings income; earnings include income from an enterprise but exclude net yield of agricultural activities; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Hungarian Rotation Household Panel on the basis of CSO Hungarian Budget survey; Kapitány & Molnár 2004.*

***Kapit HH\_Exp***: *Household equalized expenditure; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Hungarian Rotation Household Panel on the basis of CSO Hungarian Budget survey; Kapitány & Molnár 2004.*

***Kapit Pe\_Exp***: *Personal expenditure; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Hungarian Rotation Household Panel on the basis of CSO Hungarian Budget survey; Kapitány & Molnár 2004.*

***LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disp***: *Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.*

***Med HH\_NA***: *Household equalized income; no equivalence scale known; based on Household Panel data 93-96, Tarki data 97-98; Medgyesi, Szivos, & Toth 2000.*

***Mil Pe\_Disp***: *Personal household disposable income; no equivalence scale was used; based on Household Budget Survey for 1987 & 1993 conducted by the Central Statistical Office, and the Income survey microsimulation for 1989; Branko Milanovic 1999.*

***OECD HH\_Disp***: *Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.*

***SWIID HH\_Net***: *Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.*

**SWIID HH\_Market:** *Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.*

**UNICEF Pe\_NA:** *Personal Income; no equivalence scale specified; based on Income Survey from 1982-87 & from Budget Survey 1997; “MONEE project” at UNICEF International Child Development Centre, Florence; Published by UNICEF & Flemming & Micklewright 1999.*

**Vec HH\_Disp** *Household disposable income; no equivalence scale specified; data from the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna, within the project Social Costs of Economic Transformation (SOCO); Jiri Vecernik 1996.*

**WB WDI Pe\_Cons:** *Personal household consumption data; equivalence scale based on per capita measure of consumption, and, as discussed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), World Bank staff estimates using the ECA Household Surveys Archive; The World Bank, World Development Indicators 2005.*

**WDI Income:** *Income-based; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on data from the Expenditure/Budget Survey; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database; WDI 2013.*

**WDI Cons:** *Consumption-based; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on data from the Expenditure/Budget Survey; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database; WDI 2013.*

**WIID2 Atk Pe\_Disp:** *Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Hungarian Income Survey; Atkinson & Micklewright 1992; Quality 1; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 Atk Pe\_Gross:** *Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used before 1986, person equivalence scale used after 1996; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Census of Employers; Atkinson & Micklewright 1992; Quality 1; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 Cornia\_Disp:** *Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey; Cornia 1994; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 Cornia\_Gross:** *Personal gross income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey; Cornia 1994; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 D&S Pe\_Gross:** *Personal gross income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the household budget survey; Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 D&S Pe\_Cons:** *Personal consumption; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the household budget survey; Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 EU Pe\_Disp:** *Personal disposable income; household OECDmod equivalence scale used; survey conducted by The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC);*



European Union Commission 2008; *Quality 1*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Jain Pe\_Gross:** Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used; survey conducted by UN-ECE 1967; Jain 1975; *Quality 2*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Jain Pe\_Disp:** Personal disposable earnings; no equivalence scale used; survey conducted by UN-ECE 1967; Jain 1975; *Quality 4*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 LIS Pe\_Disp:** Personal household disposable (monetary income); household per capita equivalence scale used; based on LIS and Hungarian Household Panel; Luxembourg Income Study 1991, 1994, 1999; *Quality 1*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID 2 Mil Pe\_Disp: Personal Disposable Income; household per capita equivalence scale used;** based on Household Budget Survey; Branko Milanovic 1999; *Quality 3*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Disp:** Personal disposable Income; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Household Budget Survey; Transmonee 2004, 05', 07', 08'; *Quality 1* (after 1991), *quality 2* (89', 91'); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Gross:** Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used; based on Survey of Earnings Distribution; Transmonee 2004, 2007, 2008; *Quality 1*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID 2 Trans Pe\_Disp:** Personal disposable Income; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Household Budget Survey; Transmonee 2004, 05', 07', 08'; *Quality 1* (after 1991), *quality 2* (89', 91'); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Vec Pe\_Gross:** Vecernik 89 92; Personal gross earnings; person equivalent scale; based SOCO Survey; Vecernik 1989, 1992; *Quality 2*; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

## **Italy**

**EHII:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Brand 04 HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; no equivalence scale used; data originally from the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW) official publication; published in Brandolini 2004.

**Brand 01 Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Total Income, including includes imputed rents from owner-occupied dwellings; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Household Income and Wealth, Historical Archive of the Bank of Italy (SHIW-HA); published in Brandolini and d'Alessio 2001.

**Brand 09 HH\_Dis**: Family Disposable Income, excluding interests and dividends; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW), conducted by the Bank of Italy; published in Brandolini et al. 2009.

**Brand 09 Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income, excluding interests and dividends; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Bank of Italy's Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW); published in Brandolini et al. 2009.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross**: Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net**: Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net**: Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**GP HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Household Income and Wealth, Historical Archive of the Bank of Italy (SHIW-HA); published by the Gini Project.

**Jappelli NA\_Dis**: Disposable Income, net of income from assets; unit of analysis unknown; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW), conducted by the Bank of Italy; published in Jappelli and Pistaferri 2010.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary**: Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr**: Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**Quintano HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, including actual and imputed rents from owner-occupied dwellings and returns on financial assets net of interest paid on mortgages; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Survey of Household Income and Wealth (SHIW), conducted by the Bank of Italy; published in Quintano et al. 2008.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2-LIS Pe\_Mon:** Personal Disposable Monetary Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from the Luxembourg Income Study and the Bank of Italy; data have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-LIS Pe\_Dis:** Personal Disposable Income, equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from the Luxembourg Income Study and the Bank of Italy; data have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

## **India**

**EHII:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**DNS-Datt Pe\_Net Exp:** Personal Net Expenditure; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Indian National Sample Survey (NSS); originally from Datt 1995; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**Dow HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the All India Consumer Expenditure Survey; published in Dowling and Soo 1983.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**Swamy HH\_Exp:** Household Expenditure; unit of analysis unknown; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Indian National Sample Survey (NSS); published in Swamy 1967.

**WDI\_Con:** Consumption-based, unit of analysis not specified; weighted average of urban and rural estimates; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**WIID2-Crom\_NA:** Income-based; income concept, unit of analysis, and equivalence scale unknown; data source unknown; originally from Cromwell 1977; data have a quality rating of “4”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Fields\_NA:** Household Income; income concept unknown; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the National Council for Applied Economic Research Survey; originally from Fields 1989; data have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-IN HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the All India Household Survey of Savings and Consumer Expenditure; originally from NCAER 1972; data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Pau HH\_Gross**: Gross Household Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from Paukert 1973; data have a quality rating of “4”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-WB Pe\_Con**: Consumption per capita; national coverage; based on data from the Indian National Sample Survey (NSS), rounds 1-4, 6, 8, and 9; data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

## **Japan**

**EHHI**: Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income; originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr**: Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable After-tax**: Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**Sudo-FIES HH (1)**: Household Pre-government Income plus transfers; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan; published in Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012.

**Sudo-FIES HH (2)**: Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan; published in Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012.

**Sudo-FIES HH (3)**: Household Pre-government Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan; published in Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012.

**Sudo-FIES HH (4)**: Household Pre-government Income minus Taxes; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES), by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan; published in Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012.

**Sudo-NSFIE HH\_Pre-gov**: Household Pre-government Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure (NSFIE), by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in Japan; published in Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012.

**SWIID HH\_Net**: Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market**: Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**Tachibanaki HH (1):** Household income after taxes and transfers; no information on equivalence scales; data originally from the Japanese Ministry of Labor and Welfare's Income Redistribution Survey (various years); published in Tachibanaki 2006.

**Tachibanaki HH (2):** Household primary income before taxes and social insurance payments adjustments; no information on equivalence scales; data originally from the Japanese Ministry of Labor and Welfare's Income Redistribution Survey (various years); published in Tachibanaki 2006.

**WIID2-JSP HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; includes non-agricultural multi-member households only; originally from Japan 1997; based on data from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey; values have a quality rating of "2"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

Notes:

For data from Sudo, Suzuki & Yamada 2012, the authors have specified that, due to data limitation, the sample and data construction may be different from other studies, thus making international comparison difficult.

## **Mexico**

**EHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Borraz HH\_Monetary:** Household Monetary Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in Borraz and Lopez-Cordova 2007.

**Borraz Pe\_Monetary:** Personal Monetary Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in Borraz and Lopez-Cordova 2007.

**Borraz HH\_Total:** Household Total Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in Borraz and Lopez-Cordova 2007.

**Borraz Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in Borraz and Lopez-Cordova 2007.

**Campos HH\_Monetary:** Household Monetary Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published by Campos, Esquivel & Lustig 2012.

**Campos Pe\_Monetary:** Personal Monetary Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published by Campos, Esquivel & Lustig 2012.

**Campos HH\_Total:** Household Total Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published by Campos, Esquivel & Lustig 2012.

**Campos Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published by Campos, Esquivel & Lustig 2012.

**INEGI HH\_Total:** Household Total Current Income; no equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; years 2000-2004 published by INEGI in Principales Resultados de la ENIGH 2008 (Main Results ENIGH 2008), years 2006-2012 published by INEGI in Principales Resultados de la ENIGH 2012 (Main results ENIGH 2012).

**INEGI Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Current Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; years 2000-2004 published by INEGI in Principales Resultados de la ENIGH 2008 (Main Results ENIGH 2008), years 2006-2012 published by INEGI in Principales Resultados de la ENIGH 2012 (Main results ENIGH 2012).

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Dis:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Database.

**OECD HH\_Dis:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SEDLAC HH\_Total:** Household Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; see notes for equivalence scale; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de LaPlata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SEDLAC Pe\_Total:** Personal Total Income; unclear whether income measured before or after taxes; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; published in the Socioeconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAS) by CEDLAS (the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales at Universidad Nacional de La Plata) and the World Bank, March 2012 version.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2-LIS Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS); based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; data have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-LIS Pe\_Monetary**: Personal Monetary Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS); based on data from the Households Incomes and Expenditures National Survey (ENIGH) collected by the Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) in Mexico; data have a quality rating of “2”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

Notes:

1) Monetary Income and Total Income are both measures of disposable income, measured after taxes and transfers. Monetary Income does not include non-monetary income such as payments in-kind, imputed rents, gifts, subsistence and own-consumption.

2) Sedlac equivalence scale: Equivalized household income is obtained by dividing total household income by  $(A + \alpha_1 K_1 + \alpha_2 K_2)^\theta$ , where A is the number of adults, K1 the number of children under 5 years old and K2 the number of children between 6 and 14. In this case,  $\alpha_1=0.5$ ,  $\alpha_2=0.75$  and  $\theta =0.9$ .

## **Netherlands**

**EHII**: Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Been HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, calculated using equivalence scale defined by Statistics Netherlands (see note 2 below); originally obtained from Statistics Netherlands microdata; from Been, Caminada, Goudswaard & Marloes de Graaf-Zijl 2013.

**Been HH\_Market (1)**: Household Market Income, calculated using equivalence scale defined by Statistics Netherlands (see note 2 below); originally obtained from Statistics Netherlands microdata; from Been, Caminada, Goudswaard & Marloes de Graaf-Zijl 2013.

**Been HH\_Market (2)**: Household Market Income, if pension income is part of market income, originally obtained from Statistics Netherlands microdata; calculated using equivalence scale defined by Statistics Netherlands (see note 2 below); from Been, Caminada, Goudswaard & Marloes de Graaf-Zijl 2013.

**CBS HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; calculated using equivalence scale defined by Statistics Netherlands (see note 2 below); based on data from Statistics Netherlands' Income and Spending Statistics.

**CBS Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; calculated using equivalence scale defined by Statistics Netherlands (see note 2 below); based on data from Statistics Netherlands' Income and Spending Statistics.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-SY HH\_Net:** Household Equivalent Net Income (households are weighted by the number of persons); originally from Statistics Netherland’s Statistical Yearbook; values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission’s EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**LBIFRD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Database.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts Database.

**OECD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts Database.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income, using the square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2-CSO HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; no equivalence scale; originally from Netherlands 2005; data for years 1977-1985 from Inkomensonderzoek, data for years 1990-2000 from Inkomens Panelonderzoek; values have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-CSO Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; Statistics Netherland’s official equivalence scale; originally from Netherlands 2005; data for years 1977-1985 from Inkomensonderzoek, data for years 1990-2000 from Inkomens Panelonderzoek; values have a quality rating of “1”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).



Notes:

1) For data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS), 1977-2000 data are not fully comparable to the 2000-2011 data because income statistics were revised in 2000.

2) Statistics Netherland's equivalence scale is described below:

Staat 1 Equivalentiefactoren, 1995-2000 <sup>1)</sup>					
Aantal kinderen (jonger dan 18 jaar)					
	0	1	2	3	4
Aantal volwassenen					
1	1,00	1,33	1,51	1,76*	1,95*
2	1,37	1,67	1,88	2,06	2,28*
3	1,73*	1,95*	2,14*	2,32*	2,49*
4	2,00*	2,19*	2,37*	2,53*	2,68*

<sup>1)</sup> Standaardhuishouden is het eenpersoonshuishouden.

<sup>2)</sup> Vanwege geringe aantallen in de steekproef zijn de equivalentiefactoren voor deze huishoudentypen afgeleid met behulp van een niet-lineaire extrapolatie van de overige uitkomsten. Voor huishoudens die niet in staat 1 voorkomen, kan de equivalentiefactor worden berekend met de formule  $E = (A + (0,8 * C))^{0,5}$ . In deze formule is E de equivalentiefactor, A het aantal volwassenen en C het aantal kinderen.

(Number of children in the rows, number of adults in the columns)

\*For households whose composition is different than in the table, equivalence scales can be calculated with the formula  $E = (A + (0.8 * C))^{0.5}$  where E is the equivalence scale, A the number of adults and C the number of children.

## Poland

**EHHI:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Brz Pe\_Disp:** *Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita. See note for equivalence scale; Based on Household Budget Survey 1998 to 2007 conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Michal Brzezinski 2010.*

**Brz HH\_Disp:** *Household Disposable Income; original OECD equivalence scale; yearly HBS microdata for the period 1998-2008; conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Michał Brzeziński & Krzysztof Kostro 2010.*

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disp:** *Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).*

**Förster HH\_Disp:** *Household disposable income; no equivalence scale; Based on LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base; Michael Förster, David Jesuit, Timothy Smeeding, 2003.*

**Keane HH\_Disp:** *Household Disposable Income; Gross income prior to 1992 (there were no taxes on personal income until 1992), after that year, net income was used; no equivalence scale; Household Budget survey (HBS) microdata; Michael Keane & Eswar Prasad 2002.*

**Gorecki Pe\_Disp:** *Personal disposable income; no equivalence scale was used; based on household budget survey (HBS) conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Brunon Gorecki 1994.*

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**Lut HH\_Cons:** Household consumption expenditure and income (log of); using number of household members equivalent scale; based on 1993-1996 panel component of the Household Budget Survey conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Erzo Luttmer 2000.

**Lut HH\_Income:** Household consumption expenditure and income (log of); using number of household members equivalent scale; based on 1993-1996 panel component of the Household Budget Survey conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Erzo Luttmer 2000.

**Mil Pe\_Gross:** Personal household gross income; see note on income; no equivalence scale was used; based on Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted by the Polish Central Statistical Office; Banko Milanovic 1999.

**McC Pe\_Exp:** Personal Expenditure; Singh-Nagar and Paris equivalence scale used; based on Family Expenditure Survey (FES) conducted by the UK office for National Statistics; Leslie McClements 1977.

**Newell Pe\_Earn:** Personal net earnings, Polish Labor Force Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office; Andrew Newell and Mieczyslaw W. Socha 2007.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD ES:** Based on the Eurostat Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU – SILC) since income year 2004 and currently going up to 2009. Earlier data for 2000 are based on the Household Budget Survey.

**Szulc Pe\_Disp-1:** Personal disposable income; Szulc 1992 equivalence scale; Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted by the Polish Statistical Office; Adam Szulc 2000

**Szulc Pe\_Disp 2:** Personal disposable income; household equivalent income and expenditure on consumption (OECD 70/502 equivalence scales are applied). Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted by the Polish Statistical Office; Adam Szulc 2007.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**Trans Pe\_Disp:** Personal household net income; no equivalence scale specified; based on interpolated distributions from grouped data from household budget surveys (HBS) reported to the MONEE project (see Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992, "Sources and Methods"); UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS 2013.

**UNICEF Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; no equivalence scale specified; "MONEE project" at UNICEF International Child Development Centre, Florence; Published by UNICEF & Flemming & Micklewright 1999.

**Vecernik HH\_Dis**: Household disposable income; no equivalence scale specified; data from the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna, within the project Social Costs of Economic Transformation (SOCO); Jiri Vecernik 1996.

**WB WDI Pe\_Cons**: Personal household consumption data; equivalence scale based on per capita measure of consumption, and, as discussed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), World Bank staff estimates using the ECA Household Surveys Archive; The World Bank 2005.

**WB Cons**: Consumption-data; unknown unit of analysis and equivalence scale; based on Polish Expenditure Survey; World Bank 2010.

**WB Income**: Income-data; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on Polish Household Budget Survey; World Bank 2010.

**WDI NA**: Income-based; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on data from the Expenditure/Budget Survey and Luxemburg Income Study; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**WDI Cons**: Consumption-based; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on data from the Expenditure/Budget Survey and Luxemburg Income Study; published by the World Bank in World DataBank, its Poverty and Inequality Database.

**WIID2 Atk Pe\_Dis**: Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey conducted by Polish Central Statistical Office; Atkinson & Micklewright 1992; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Atk Pe\_Gross**: Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used before 1986, person equivalence scale used after 1996; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Survey of Enterprises and Census of Enterprises before 1978; Atkinson & Micklewright 1992; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income.

**WIID2 Cornia Pe\_Dis**: Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey conducted by Polish Central Statistical Office; Cornia 1994; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Jain Pe\_Gross**: Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used; survey conducted by UN-ECE 1967; Jain 1975; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 LIS Pe\_Dis**: Personal household disposable monetary income; household equivalence scale used; based on LIS and Household Budget Survey conducted by Polish Central Statistical Office; Luxembourg Income Study 1986, 1992, 1999; Quality 2 (1986) & 1 (92',99'); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Rut Pe\_Dis**: Personal net earnings; person equivalence scale used; based on Survey of Earnings Distribution; Rutkowski 2006; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 WB Pe\_Cons:** *Personal consumption-based; equivalence scale unknown; based on data from Household Budget survey conducted by Polish Central Statistical Office; published by World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002 World Development Indicators 2005; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Gross:** *Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used; based on Survey of Earnings Distribution; Transmonee 2004, 2007, 2008; Quality 1; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income.*

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Dis:** *Personal disposable Income; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Household Budget Survey conducted by Central Statistical Office; Transmonee 2004; Quality 1 (after 1992), quality 2 (89', 91'), quality 3 (90', 92'); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 WB Pe\_Cons:** *Personal Consumption-based; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Polish Household Budget Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office; World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002; Quality 2 (1990), 3 (1992); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 WB Pe\_NA:** *Personal Income-based; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Polish Central Statistical Office Data; World Bank Poverty during the Transition website 9/2000, Milanovic 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

Notes:

1) Brz Pe\_Dis: Brzezinski 2010: All incomes are divided by equivalence scales defined as  $h^{0.5}$ , where  $h$  is the household size, to adjust for the size and composition of households, and expressed in terms of December 2007 price levels (using CPI deflator). In 1997 in order to adjust HBS to Eurostat recommendations, new definitions of some core concepts (i.e., disposable income) were implemented. For these reason, data since 1998 and before this year are not directly comparable. In order to use a consistent data series, the paper employs HBS data for the period from 1998 to 2007 (the last available year).

2) McC Pe\_Exp: McClements 1997: Total expenditure is used throughout in place of household income as a consequence of the treatment of housing expenditure and the more comprehensive recording of expenditure items in the FES

3) Mil Pe\_gross: Milanovic 1999: Personal income taxes were minimal because gross income excludes payroll taxes withdrawn at source. The difference between disposable and gross income was less than 1 per cent, and thus using either of the two concepts would produce the same results..

4) Szulc Pe\_Dis: Szulc 2000: the equivalence scale ( $m_k$ ) comparing cost of living between  $k$ -th and  $r$ -th, households is calculated by means of the following (the so-called "quasi-exact") formula introduced by Szulc (1992).

5) WB WDI Pe\_Cons: World Bank, WDI 2005: Deaton, A., and S. Zaidi. 2002. "Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis." LSMS Working Paper 135, World Bank, Washington, DC.

## **Russia**

**EHHI:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Atk Pe\_Gross:** *Personal gross earnings; unknown equivalence scale used; based on the March Census; Atkinson and Micklewright 1992.*

**Comm HH\_Disb:** *Household Disposable Income; equivalence scale not specified; based on data from Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey by HSE & Goskomstat; Commander, Tolstopiatenko, & Yemtsov 1997.*

**Den Pe\_Disb:** *Personal disposable monetary income; equivalence scale not specified; based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS); Denisova 2012.*

**Den Pe\_Wage:** *Personal Wage income; equivalence scale not specified; Wage inequality measures are based on biannual surveys of firms and organizations on wages and based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS); Wage includes monthly equivalent of quarterly bonuses but excludes annual bonuses and other one-time payments; Denisova 2012.*

**Den Pe\_Disb (e):** *Personal equalized disposable income; no equivalence scale specified; based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS); Denisova 2012.*

**Den Pe\_exp:** *Personal expenditure income; no equivalence scale specified; based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS); Denisova 2012.*

**Förster HH\_Disb:** *Household disposable income; no equivalence scale used; Based on LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base; Michael Förster, David Jesuit, Timothy Smeeding, 2003.*

**Gos Pe\_Gross:** *Personal gross income; unknown equivalence scale used and unknown data source; Goskomstat 1996.*

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disb:** *Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.*

**Lok HH\_Disb:** *Total disposable monthly household income; equivalence scale not specified; income includes wages and salaries, social security transfers, private transfers, in-kind income, and income from home production; based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; Lokshin, Popkin 2009.*

**Lut HH\_Exp:** *Household consumption expenditure and income (log of); using number of household members equivalent scale; based on 1994, 1997, 1998 Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; Erzo Luttmer 2000.*

**Lut HH\_Disb:** *Household disposable income (log of); using number of household members equivalent scale; based on 1994, 1997, 1998 Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; Erzo Luttmer 2000.*

**Mil Pe\_Cons:** *Personal consumption; no equivalence scale used; based on household budget survey (HBS); Milanovic 1998.*

**Mil Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; based on the household budget survey (HBS) and Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey Round 3; Milanovic 1998, 1999.*

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** *Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.*

**OECD HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net**: Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**SWIID HH\_Market**: Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.

**Trans Pe\_Gross**: Personal Gross Earnings; no equivalence scale specified; data based on Unicef-IRC from Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS rounds 5-10) (see note); Transmonee 2004.

**Trans Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Monetary Income; no equivalence scale specified; data based on Household Budget Survey Transmonee 2004.

**UNICEF Pe\_NA**: Personal Income; no equivalence scale specified; based on Russian Family Budget Survey- Frolova (1998) and Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; "MONEE project" at UNICEF International Child Development Centre, Florence; Published by UNICEF & Flemming & Micklewright 1999.

**WIID2- Alex Pe\_Gross**: Personal gross income; family per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Family Budget Survey & Goskomstat; Alexeev & Gaddy 1993, Atkinson and Micklewright 1992; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2- Atk Pe\_Gross**: personal gross earnings; based on the March Census and March Household Survey (1989); Atkinson and Micklewright 1992; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Cornia Pe\_Gross**: Personal gross income; personal equivalence scale used; based on Administrative data; Cornia 1994; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2- LIS Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Income; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; Luxembourg Income Study 1992, 1995, 2000; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2- LIS Pe\_Dis Mon** : Personal Monetary disposable income; equivalence scale based on household per capita; based on Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey; Luxembourg Income Study 92, 95, 2000; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Trans Pe\_Dis**: Personal Disposable Monetary income; equivalence scale based on household per capita; Household Budget Survey; Transmonee 2004; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Trans Pe\_Gross**; Personal gross earnings; no equivalence scale used; unknown data source; Transmonee 2004, 2007; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2- Mil Pe\_Exp**: Personal expenditure data; Household per capita; no equivalence scale used; Household Budget Survey; World Bank Poverty during the Transition website 9/2000, Milanovic;

*Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2- WB Pe\_Exp:** *Personal expenditure data; Household per capita equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey; World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WB Mil Pe\_NA:** *Personal Income; unknown income definition; based on Household Budget Survey, Goskomstat; World Bank Poverty during the Transition website 9/2000, Milanovic, 1997, 1998.*

**WB WDI HH\_Cons:** *Household consumption; equivalence scale based on per capita measure of consumption; based on Integrated Household Survey; World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2013.*

**WB WDI Pe\_Cons:** *Personal consumption data; equivalence scale based on per capita measure of consumption, and, as discussed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), World Bank staff estimates using the ECA Household Surveys Archive; based on the Integrated household survey 2010; The World Bank WDI 2005.*

Notes:

1) Trans Pe\_Gross: data for 1995-1998 replace estimates from different sources in Social Monitor 2002; Flemming and Micklewright (1999, Appendix B) report 0.265, 0.289, 0.398, 0.409, 0.381 and 0.375 for 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively and data for 1997-1998 provided by the World Bank are 0.388 and 0.374 respectively.

2) Lut HH\_Exp: Logarithm of monthly consumption expenditure and of monthly income are used and both are adjusted for household size using the equivalence parameter  $\theta$  of .75, i.e., equivalent size = (number of household members)<sup>75</sup>

3) Mil Pe\_Gross: Personal income taxes were minimal because gross income excludes payroll taxes withdrawn at source. The difference between disposable and gross income was less than 1 per cent, and thus using either of the two concepts would produce the same results.

## **South Africa**

**EHHI:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**Finn Pe\_Net:** *Personal Net Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS), waves 1, 2, and 3, collected by the Southern Africa Labour & Development Research Unit (SALDRU); published in Finn and Leibbrandt 2013.*

**Gelb-IES HH\_NA:** *Household Income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Statistics South Africa's income & expenditure surveys of October 1995 and October 2000; published in Gelb 2003.*

**Jenkins-Census HH\_NA:** *Household Income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Whiteford and McGrath 1999; published in Jenkins and Thomas 2000.*

**Jenkins Pe\_NA:** Personal Income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; originally obtained from Lachman and Bercuson 1992; published in Jenkins and Thomas 2000.

**Leibbrandt HH\_Disp.:** Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the 1993 Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD) and the 2008 National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS); Published in Leibbrandt, Finn and Woolard 2013.

**Leibbrandt Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Project for Statistics on Living Standards and Development (PSLSD) for 1993, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and

Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) for 2000, and the National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) for 2008; published in Leibbrandt, M. et al. 2010.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disp.:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Database.

**SSA Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; data for years 2000, 2006 and 2011 based on the Income and Expenditure Survey, data for 2009 based on Living Conditions Survey; published by Statistics South Africa in the 2000, 2005/06, and 2010/11 Income and Expenditure Surveys and in the 2008/09 Living Conditions Survey.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**Van der Berg Pe\_NA:** Personal income; income concept unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the All Media Products Survey (AMPS) conducted by the South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF); published in Van der Berg et al 2008.

**WIID2 Pe\_Disp.:** Personal Disposable Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally from Lachman and Bercuson 1992; data have a quality rating of "3"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**Yu-AMPS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the All Media Products Survey (AMPS) conducted by the South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF); published in Yu 2012.

**Yu-Census Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, without any imputations; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Census/Community Survey (CS); published in Yu 2012.

**Yu HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; information on equivalence scale not available; originally from the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES); 2005=2005/2006 and 2010=2010/2011; received via email directly from Derek Yu, Lecturer in economics at the University of the Western Cape, Republic of South Africa.

**Yu Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES); 2005=2005/2006 and 2010=2010/2011; received via email



directly from Derek Yu, Lecturer in economics at the University of the Western Cape, Republic of South Africa.

## **Spain**

**EHHI:** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.*

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disb:** *Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).*

**Ferrer ECHP Pe\_Disb:** *Personal After-tax After-transfers Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the European Household Community Panel (ECHP); published in Ferrer, Ramos & Oviedo 2013.*

**Ferrer ECHP Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Before-tax After-transfers Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the European Household Community Panel (ECHP); published in Ferrer, Ramos & Oviedo 2013.*

**Ferrer ECPF HH\_Disb:** *Personal Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from a Household Budget Survey (HBS) called Encuesta Continúa de Presupuestos Familiares (ECPF); published in Ferrer, Ramos & Oviedo 2013.*

**INE Pe\_Disb (1):** *Personal Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Living Conditions Survey as part of the Poverty indicators of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion; published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013.*

**INE Pe\_Disb (2):** *Personal Disposable Income including imputed rents; based on data from the Living Conditions Survey as part of the Poverty indicators of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion; revised data published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013.*

**IVIE HH\_Gross:** *Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.*

**IVIE Pe\_Gross:** *Personal Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.*

**IVIE HH\_Market:** *Household Market Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.*

**IVIE Pe\_Market:** Personal Market Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.

**IVIE HH\_Net:** Household Net Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.

**IVIE Pe\_Net:** Personal Net Income; no equivalence scale used; based on microdata from the European Commission's EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) on November 20, 2013; unrevised data published in a 2013 Competitiveness Report by the BBVA Foundation and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (IVIE); revised data obtained directly from Francisco José Goerlich Gisbert, research professor at IVIE.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**Mas HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from a Household Budget Survey (HBS) called Encuesta Continua de Presupuestos Familiares (ECPF); published in Pijoan-Mas and Sánchez-Marcos 2010.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**Oliver Pe\_Before-tax:** Personal Before-tax Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from a Household Budget Survey (HBS) called Encuesta Continua de Presupuestos Familiares (ECPF); published in Oliver, Ramos & Raymond 2001.

**Oliver Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from a Household Budget Survey (HBS) called Encuesta Continua de Presupuestos Familiares (ECPF); published in Oliver, Ramos & Raymond 2001.

**Oliver Pe\_Net:** Personal Net Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from a Household Budget Survey (HBS) called Encuesta Continua de Presupuestos Familiares (ECPF); published in Oliver, Ramos & Raymond 2001.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2 Pe\_Dis:** Personal Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; data for 1995-2002 from European Commission 2005, years 2004-2006 from European Commission 2008; years 1995-2002 have no quality rating, data for 2004 has a quality rating of “4,” years 2005-2006 have a quality rating of “3”; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

## **Sweden**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Aaberge Pe\_Dis:** Personal Disposable Income; see note for information on equivalences; based on data from the Level of Living Surveys; published in Aaberge et al. 2002.

**Aaberge Pe\_Market:** Personal Market Income; see note for information on equivalences; based on data from the Level of Living Surveys; published in Aaberge et al. 2002.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-SAS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from Sweden SAS, values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**Domeij-LINDA HH\_Dis:** Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on Longitudinal Individual Data for Sweden (LINDA); published in Domeij and Flodén 2010.

**Domeij-HUT HH\_Dis:** Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Household Expenditure Survey (HUT); published in Domeij and Flodén 2010.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**Palme Pe\_Disposable:** Equivalized Individual Disposable Income including capital gains; the equivalence scale assigns the following values to household members: the first adult person is 1.0, the second cohabiting person is 0.55, children 0-17 years old are 0.47, and others 18 years old and above are 0.55 (see p.20); based on data from SBC's (Statistics Sweden) Income Distribution Survey; published on page 21 (table 1) of Palme 2006.

**SCB HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, where Disposable Income is the total of all taxable and non-taxable income minus taxes and negative transfers; the equivalence scale assigns the following values to household members: a single adult is 1.0, a couple is 1.51, the first child is 0.52 and the following children are 0.42; based on data from SCB's (Statistics Sweden) Household Finances Survey.

**SCB HH\_Factor:** Household Factor Income, where Factor Income is the sum of wage income, business income and capital income; the equivalence scale assigns the following values to household members: a single adult is 1.0, a couple is 1.51, the first child is 0.52 and the following children are 0.42; based on data from SCB's (Statistics Sweden) Household Finances Survey.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

Notes:

For data from Aaberge et al. 2002, the authors only count the incomes of married and cohabiting couples (rather than using the more common practice of summing the income of all household members) and then divide that family income by 2 and assign that number to each spouse. Thus, any children in the household receive a zero weight.

## **Thailand**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Charoen Pe\_Gross:** Gross Personal Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; published in Charoenphandhu and Ikemoto 2012.

**DNS-Fields\_NA:** Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; originally obtained from Fields 1989; values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-Ikemoto HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; data for years 1962-75 originally from Ikemoto and Limskul 1987, data for years 1981-92 originally from Ikemoto 1993;

values have "accept" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

***Ikemoto HH\_Gross***: Household Gross Income before taxes and transfers; no equivalence scale used; data for years 1962-1981 originally from Ikemoto 1991, data for years 1986-1998 estimated from the National Statistical Office's (NSO) Report of The Household Socio-Economic Survey for various years and from the 1999 Preliminary Report of the 1998 Household Socio-Economic Survey; published in Ikemoto and Uehara 2000.

***Ikemoto Pe\_Gross***: Personal Gross Income before taxes and transfers; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; no equivalence scale used; data for years 1962-1981 originally from Ikemoto 1991, data for years 1986-1998 estimated from the National Statistical Office's (NSO) Report of The Household Socio-Economic Survey for various years and from the 1999 Preliminary Report of the 1998 Household Socio-Economic Survey; published in Ikemoto and Uehara 2000.

***Kakwani NA***: Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from various Household Socio-Economic Surveys, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; published in Kakwani and Krongkaew 2003.

***Kuhonta NA***: Income-based, but income concept and unit of analysis unknown; information on equivalence scale not available; data originally from Somchai 1987 and Somchai 2001; published in Kuhonta 2003.

***NESDB Pe\_Gross***: Personal Total Current Income, before taxes and including transfers but not lottery prizes, bequests and all other one-time income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; data originally from the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) website; obtained via email from Suphannada Limpanonda on 3.19.14.

***NSO HH\_Gross: Household Gross Income***; information on equivalence scale not available; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; published in the statistical tables of the 2001 Household Socio-Economic Survey by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand.

***SWIID HH\_Net***: Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

***SWIID HH\_Market***: Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

***WIID2-DNS Pe\_Gross***: Gross Personal Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; originally from Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; data have a quality rating of "1"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

***WIID2-Jain HH\_NA***: Household Income; income concept unknown; no equivalence scale used; originally from Jain 1975; based on data from the Household Socio-Economic Survey, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand; data have quality rating of "4"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

Notes:

The National Statistical Office (NSO) of Thailand has been conducting the Household Expenditure Survey since 1957. Its name was changed to the Household Socio-Economic Survey in 1968-1969.

## **Ukraine**

***EHII:*** *Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; Gross income, no equivalence scale.*

***Comm Pe\_Disp:*** *Personal Disposable Income; unknown equivalence scale; based on data from Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey by HSE & Goskomstat; Commander, Tolstopiatenko, & Yemtsov 1999.*

***Habibov HH\_Cons:*** *Household consumption data; based on Life-in-Transition (LIT) survey by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) & World Bank data 2011; Habibov 2013.*

***Habibov HH\_Income:*** *Household Income data; based on Life-in-Transition (LIT) survey by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) & World Bank data 2011; Habibov 2013.*

***Hend HH\_Gross:*** *HH income after transfers; unknown equivalence scale; based on Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID); Henderson, McNab, Rozsas, 2008.*

***Kakw Pe\_Gross:*** *Personal aggregate family income; unknown equivalence scale; based on Ukraine Economy Statistical Yearbooks 1987-1991; N. Kakwani 1996.*

***Slay HH\_Gross:*** *Household gross income; wages and salaries only after transfers; no equivalence scale used; data source see notes; Slay 2008.*

***Svejnar Income:*** *Wage Income; income concept, unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on Goskomstat data (1996, 1999) - wage income & 1988, 1995 based on Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey of households; Svejnar 2002.*

***SWIID HH\_Net:*** *Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.*

***SWIID HH\_Market:*** *Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v3.1.*

***WIID2 Atk Pe\_Gross:*** *Personal gross earnings; person equivalence scale use; based on March Census; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

***WIID2 Alex Pe\_Gross:*** *Personal gross income; family per capita equivalence scales used; based on Family Budget Survey; Alexeev and Gaddy 1993 & Atkinson and Micklewright 1992; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

***WIID2 Kak Pe\_Disp:*** *Personal disposable income; family per capita equivalence scale used; based on Family Budget Survey; Kakwani 1996; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

***WIID Kak Pe\_Gross:*** *Personal gross income; family per capita equivalence scale used; based on Family Budget Survey; Kakwani 1996; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).*

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Gross:** Personal gross income; family per capita (89') and household per capita (95') equivalence scale used; based on Household Budget Survey (World Bank 2000 (For 95') and Flemming & Micklewright, 1999 (for 89')); Transmonee 2004; Quality 2 (89'), 3 (95'); United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2 Trans Pe\_Gross\_Ea:** Personal gross earnings; person equivalence scale used; unknown survey; Transmonee 2004, 2007, 2008; Quality 2; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**WIID2-Trans Pe\_Disp:** Personal disposable income; household per capita equivalence scale used; based on household budget survey; Transmonee 2004; Quality 3; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**Trans\_Earn:** Earnings; no equivalence scale specified; based on microcensus data, interpolated distributions from grouped data from household budget surveys (HBS) reported to the MONEE project (see Atkinson and Micklewright, 1992, "Sources and Methods"); UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS 2013.

**WDI Income:** Income-based; unit of analysis and equivalence scale unknown; based on the Expenditure/Budget survey 2010; LIS data; World Bank Index 2013.

**WDI\_Cons:** Consumption; unit of analysis and equivalent scale unknown; based on the Expenditure/Budget survey 2009; World Bank Index 2013.

**WB WDI NA:** Per capita Income data; equivalence scale unknown; as discussed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), World Bank staff estimates using the ECA Household Surveys Archive; The World Bank 2005.

Notes:

1) WB WDI NA: World Bank, WDI 2005: Deaton, A., and S. Zaidi. 2002. "Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis." LSMS Working Paper 135, World Bank, Washington, DC

2) Trans\_Earn: Milanović (1998, Table A4.3) reports 0.210 for 1987 based on HBS data; Atkinson and Micklewright (1992, Table HI1) report 0.244 for 1987 based on household income survey data.

3) Tárki panel (Galasi, 1998, Table 1) report 0.285, 0.282, 0.307, 0.318, 0.312 for 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 respectively; data refer to year of interview, but since annual income data in survey cover the 12 months to March, here the year is the preceding one.

4) Slay HH\_gross : Source Elena Makarova: "Model of Social Protection in Ukraine," paper presented at the UNDP-sponsored International Conference on Poverty Alleviation, Kyiv, April 16, 2008

## **United Kingdom**

**EHHI:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Atkinson HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income, published in Economic Trends by the Central

*Statistical Office, or the Office of National Statistics after 1996; published in Atkinson and Brandolini 2006.*

**Atkinson HH\_Net:** Household Net Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from *The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income*, published in *Economic Trends* by the Central Statistical Office, or the Office of National Statistics after 1996; published in Atkinson and Brandolini 2006.

**Atkinson HH\_Market:** Household Market Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from *The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income*, published in *Economic Trends* by the Central Statistical Office, or the Office of National Statistics after 1996; published in Atkinson and Brandolini 2006.

**Blundell HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), or the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) after 2008, sponsored by the Office of National Statistics (ONS); published in Blundell and Etheridge 2009.

**Blundell HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), or the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) after 2008, sponsored by the Office of National Statistics (ONS); published in Blundell and Etheridge 2009.

**DNS-IFS Pe\_Net:** Personal Net Income; square root equivalence scale; originally from Goodman & Webb 1994 and the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS); values have an “accept” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base; values have a “cs” quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**EU\_SILC HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; the European Commission’s EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

**IFS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, before housing costs have been deducted (BHC); modified OECD equivalence scale; based on Institute of Fiscal Studies (IFS) calculations using the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) up to and including 1992, and the Family Resources Survey (FRS) thereafter; published in the IFS Report “Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2013”.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary:** Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Luxembourg Income Study Database; published in Caminada & Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.



**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr:** Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**ONS HH\_Disposable:** Household Disposable Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), or the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) after 2008, sponsored by the Office of National Statistics (ONS); published in *The Effects of Taxes and Benefits analysis (ETB)*.

**ONS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), or the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) after 2008, sponsored by the Office of National Statistics (ONS); published in *The Effects of Taxes and Benefits analysis (ETB)*.

**ONS HH\_Original:** Household Original Income; modified OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), or the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) after 2008, sponsored by the Office of National Statistics (ONS); published in *The Effects of Taxes and Benefits analysis (ETB)*.

**SWIID HH\_Net:** Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market:** Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

Notes:

- 1) In 1993-94, the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) moved to a system of surveys on a financial year basis.
- 2) In 1994-95, the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) switched from using the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) to the Family Resources Survey (FRS), because the FRS was specifically designed to measure in a very detailed manner the income of surveyed households, and because it has a significantly higher sample size.
- 3) The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) was renamed the Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) in 2008, following the merging of the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the National Food Survey (NFS) in 2001.

## **United States**

**EHII:** Estimated Household Income Inequality - University of Texas Inequality Project; gross income, no equivalence scale.

**Aaberge Pe\_Disip:** Personal Disposable Income; see note for information on equivalences; based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), conducted by the Survey Research Centre at the University of Michigan; published in Aaberge et al. 2002.

**Aaberge Pe\_Market:** Personal Market Income; see note for information on equivalences; based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), conducted by the Survey Research Centre at the University of Michigan; published in Aaberge et al. 2002.

**CBO HH\_Before-tax:** Household Income before taxes and after transfers; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Statistics of Income (SOI) collected by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and from the Annual

Social and Economic Supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

**CBO HH\_After-tax:** Household Income after federal taxes and after transfers; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Statistics of Income (SOI) collected by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and from the Annual

Social and Economic Supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

**CBO HH\_Market:** Household Market Income before taxes and before transfers; square root equivalence scale; based on data from the Statistics of Income (SOI) collected by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and from the Annual

Social and Economic Supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), Congressional Budget Office (CBO).

**DNS-LIS HH\_Gross:** Household Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Gross:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS HH\_Net:** Household Net Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**DNS-LIS Pe\_Net:** Personal Gross Income, originally obtained from LIS Data base, values have a "cs" quality rating according to D&S quality rating scale; square root equivalence scale; Deininger and Squire Dataset, updated version of 1996 dataset.

**Gottschalk Pe\_Disp:** Personal Disposable Income; equivalence adjusted for household per capita; based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), co-sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); published in Gottschalk and Smeeding 1997.

**Heathcote-CEX HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) Interview Surveys, 1980 through 2006, provided by the Bureau of Labor

Statistics (BLS); published in Heathcote 2010.

**Heathcote-PSID HH\_Disp:** Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), conducted by the Survey Research Centre at the University of Michigan; published in Heathcote 2010.

**Heathcote-CPS HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; OECD equivalence scale; based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), co-sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); published in Heathcote 2010.

**Heathcote HH\_Gross**: Household Post-government Pre-tax Income; unnamed equivalence scale; based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), co-sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); published in Heathcote 2010.

**Heathcote HH\_Pre-gov**: Household Pre-government Income Pre-tax Income; unnamed equivalence scale; based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), co-sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); published in Heathcote 2010.

**LBIFRD HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LBIFRD HH\_Primary**: Household Primary Income, using the square root equivalence scale; data originally obtained from LIS Database; presented in Caminada and Wang 2011; Leiden Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database.

**LIS Keyfigs HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income, using the square root equivalence scale; LIS Inequality & Poverty Key Figures Data base.

**OECD HH\_Before taxes, tr**: Household Income before taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**OECD HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income after taxes and transfers; unnamed equivalence scale; OECD.StatExtracts data base.

**SWIID HH\_Net**: Estimated Household Disposable Income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**SWIID HH\_Market**: Estimated Household Gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income; square root equivalence scale and Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard; Solt, Frederick, SWIID v4.0.

**WIID2 HH\_Dis**: Household Disposable Income; no equivalence scale used; originally from Brandolini 1998; based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), co-sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); values have a quality rating of "1"; United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics Research-World Income Inequality Database (WIID2).

**USCB HH\_Gross**: Household Gross Monetary Income; no equivalence scale used; based on data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), United States Census Bureau (USCB).

Notes:

1) Direct comparisons between the years before and after 1993 may not be accurate because of substantial methodological changes in the 1994 CPS ASEC. In that year, the Census Bureau introduced computer-assisted interviewing and increased income-reporting limits.

2) Data from the US Census Bureau (USCB) and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) are measured using monetary income, which yields higher values of the Gini coefficient.

3) For data from Aaberge et al. 2002, the authors only count the incomes of married and cohabiting couples (rather than using the more common practice of summing the income of all household members) and then divide that family income by 2 and assign that number to each spouse. Thus, any children in the household receive a zero weight.

### **Calculation of UTIP-UNIDO**

The UTIP-UNIDO data set is calculated by applying the formula for the between-groups component of Theil's T statistic to the industrial categories of the UNIDO Industrial Statistics data base. Thus, for each industry, one has  $p_i$  as the share of that industry in total employment, and  $Y_i/Y$  as the mean pay in that industry divided by the mean pay in all of manufacturing. The "Theil element" is the product:

$$p_i * (Y_i/Y) * \ln(Y_i/Y)$$

and the the between-groups component of Theil's T is the sum of these elements across all industries in the observed set.

### **Final Note**

The UTIP-UNIDO and EHII data sets are freely available on the web-site of the University of Texas Inequality Project, at <http://utip.gov.utexas.edu>. We ask only that their use be acknowledged, and that papers, references and citations be shared with us when convenient. Comments on data quality, suggestions and notes about problematic observations are always welcome.