Appendix A
The Simple Accounting Procedure Dataset

The research on which this book is based involved assembling data on per capita incomes and consumption for 149 countries for the 50-year time period 1950-2000. An attempt was made to get consistent data on five basic variables: population, income, consumption, the distribution of income, and distribution of consumption. Once information on these five variables is available, on a continuous basis, then questions about levels and changes in the distribution of income and economic growth can effectively be answered.

Unfortunately, there is no single source from which all of these data can be obtained. This appendix describes how the data were assembled, and the assumptions that were made.

Population: Information for this variable involved virtually no assumptions and was taken from two major sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM, referred to as *WDI*; and Maddison (2001), referred to as M2001.

Income: All country income and consumption data have been converted to purchasing power parity (PPP) data, at 1993 prices. Along with the above two sources, the following additional four references have been used to help construct a consistent series for 1950-2000: Penn World Tables, 1985-base PPP prices, referred to as PWT 5.6; *WDI* 1998, which has PPP data, 1987 base, at both constant and current prices; PPP data, 1975 base, from Summers and Heston (1988), Heston and Summers (1991), referred to as HS; and IMF, *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM, 2002.

Two questions remain: When data are available from more than one source, which one is chosen; and how are the data linked. The hierarchy

of preference for data available from more than one source is as follows: first the *WDI* CD-ROM, which contains the latest, 1993-base PPP estimates. When these are not available, the 1985-base data are used (PWT 5.6), failing which *WDI* 1987 CD-ROM, failing which HS and finally the M2001 dataset are used. Data were linked via the *rate of growth* for the lower-order series.

Consumption: National accounts data (*WDI*) were used to derive the share of consumption in income. When such data were not available, the share contained in PWT 5.6 was used. For missing observations, the most recent estimate was used. If no consumption data were available, then the regional share was imputed.

The above provides us with data on incomes and consumption and population. It remains to obtain data on the distribution of income or consumption. There are close to 50 countries for which income distribution data are available for the 1950s; the number increases to about 75 countries for the mid-1970s, and to more than 100 countries for the mid-1990s. The number of countries for which distribution data are available is steadily increasing, and for 2000 it had increased to 124 countries (i.e., at least one distribution observation was available by the end of the 1990s). Thus, a fair amount of data are available for estimating, with a reasonable degree of confidence, both the level of world income distribution and its change for the period 1950 to the present.

Since the mid-1970s, collection and documentation of income distribution data has been accorded high-priority status by development economists. The first such collection was by Paukert (1973) and the second by the World Bank (Jain 1975). Both of these datasets were ''rough,'' in that it was felt that a compilation was more important than verification or cleaning. In the 1990s, two important distribution datasets emerged—that of Deininger and Squire (1996) and of the World Institute for Development Economics Research's World Income Inequality Database. Both these datasets have been used to generate data on distributions. These two sources of data have been supplemented by data available from the Web (World Bank poverty monitor, worldbank.org/research/povmonitor; and Milanovic's data on Eastern European countries), as well as data gathered for 18 Asian countries (Asian Development Bank 2002). Table A.1 documents the coverage of these data.

One problem remains. For some countries only an income or consumption distribution is available. Since both distributions are needed (consumption distribution for poverty calculations and income distribution for calculations of world individual income distributions), data from one distribution were transformed into the other via a simple regression between consumption and income shares for each quintile. Such regressions were estimated for 27 country-year observations when data on both consumption and income distribution were available.

Finally, for some countries (e.g., Afghanistan), no survey data are available. For these countries, the average regional quintile shares were imputed.

Table A.1 Data for the simple accounting procedure

Region	Countries[a]	Population coverage (percent)	Surveys[b]	Survey means		Gini index	
				Consumption	Income	Consumption	Income
1950-80							
Asia	15	52.4	79	3	6	47	29
East Asia	10	24.2	38	0	4	36	2
South Asia	5	98.2	41	3	2	11	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	29.2	16	0	0	16	0
Middle East and North Africa	5	39.5	7	0	1	6	1
Latin America	20	88.6	62	3	12	60	2
Developing world	52	53.5	164	6	19	129	32
Developing world, excluding India and China	51	68.0	140	3	18	129	9
India and China	1	40.5	24	3	1	0	23
Eastern Europe	5	20.2	26	0	0	26	0
Nonindustrialized world	57	51.2	190	6	19	155	32
Industrialized world	20	99.0	127	0	4	126	1
World	77	58.9	317	6	23	281	33
1980-2000							
Asia	18	97.0	126	48	37	62	58
East Asia	13	96.3	85	23	28	47	28
South Asia	5	98.2	41	25	9	15	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	77.6	72	30	3	3	61
Middle East and North Africa	9	66.9	22	9	2	1	18
Latin America	25	85.6	104	28	29	81	19
Developing world	93	96.7	357	134	78	169	168
Developing world, excluding India and China	91	93.0	323	114	63	147	153
India and China	2	100.0	34	20	15	22	15
Eastern Europe	25	97.8	131	39	39	105	32
Nonindustrialized world	108	97.0	455	154	110	252	188
Industrialized world	22	100.0	149	0	42	138	9
World	130	94.0	604	154	152	390	197

a. The countries column designates the number of countries in the region with either expenditure or income data. Population covered signifies the coverage of the surveys; if all countries have at least one survey during the designated period, the coverage is 100 percent.

b. The survey means column reports the number of countries for which data on survey means are available for either consumption or income; and analogously for Gini coefficients.

Appendix B
Estimation of the Lorenz Curve, and Its Accuracy

The data on distribution are available at mostly the quintile level (i.e., with only five observations per distribution). If a Lorenz curve (relationship between shares of population and shares of income) can be estimated, then this five-observation distribution can be converted into a 100-observation distribution. This appendix explains how.

Briefly, the estimation of a Lorenz curve follows the following procedure: If the Lorenz curve can be parameterized (i.e., given a mathematical formulation), then the study of the determinants of inequality can ''begin.'' Unfortunately, there are an infinity of ''patterns'' of distribution, so where can one start? The Lorenz curves can cross, in which case it is a priori ambiguous which distribution is more unequal. In a pioneering study, Kakwani (1980) discusses methods of approximating the Lorenz curve, and methods of estimating the same from the limited data (share in income of different income groups and/or shares of individual quintiles).

His preferred formulation, and the one used by the simple accounting procedure (SAP), is

$$p - a^{*}\left[p^{\alpha}\right] * \left[(1 - p)\right]^{\beta} \tag{B.1}$$

where p represents the bottom p percent of the population and $L(p)$ is the corresponding share in income. Taking logs and rearranging terms, one obtains a form fit for regression:

$$\log\left[p - L(p)\right] = \log a + \alpha^{*}\log(p) + \beta^{*}\log(1 - p) \tag{B.2}$$

The parameters obtained from the above equation can be used to generate the estimated incomes of each percentile of the population. Often, only four independent observations are available for each distribution (the quintile shares—the fifth quintile is derived from the other four and is equal to 1 minus the sum of the other four); thus three parameters (a, α, and β) are estimated from four observations, leaving only 1 degree of freedom.

The results of equation B.2 are *filtered* by the SAP procedure to satisfy the theoretical boundary constraints (i.e., the sum of the estimated shares of each quintile is actually equal to the observed shares, and the share of each percentile is equal to or larger than the share of the previous percentile). The filtering is done through an iterative procedure, in which at the end of the first round, the shares of the first percentile get estimated and fixed; then the next quintile; then the next; and so on.

Regardless of the estimation procedure, the resulting distribution exactly reflects the underlying exact quintile shares. So errors that might creep in do not affect estimates of quintiles. Thus, this procedure cannot contain *more* errors than a study that uses quintile shares (e.g., Milanovic 1999; or log-variance). The question remains: How accurate is this procedure?

If the procedure is accurate, then the resulting world income distribution would also be more accurate than hitherto available. Note what happens now when only quintile data are available. Each data point for China represents the average income of 350 million people; for India, 250 million; for the United States, 70 million. For a world distribution, it does not matter if for a small country distribution is in quintiles; but it does matter if it is one of the many countries with a population above 20 million (when each data point represents 4 million people). If a percentile distribution were available, then each data point for India would still represent 10 million people, but the error for a global distribution would be a lot smaller.

The data construction is now complete. Percentile distributions of income and consumption are available for each year after 1950. These data are the most complete and exhaustive of any income distribution dataset assembled to date. These data are used throughout this book to estimate the world income, and also consumption distribution for each year after 1950, regional distributions, distributions for each country over time (which will only change with each new survey), the composition (by country) for each percentile, the poverty ratios for each country according to an international poverty line, and so on.

How Good Is SAP?

The different sources (Deininger and Squire 1996; World Institute for Development Economics Research's World Income Inequality Database;

World Bank, *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and Web site) yielded more than 2,500 distributions for more than 120 countries, with several countries having more than one distribution for each survey year.

This procedure still left the choice to be made among competing estimates of the distribution (quintile shares and Ginis) for the *same country* and *same year*. For these survey country years, the quintile shares corresponding to the survey with the minimum absolute error in the Gini coefficient were selected.

Errors in Survey Inequality Measures

But this begs the question: How is the error in the Gini identified? Access to most raw (unit observations) survey data is not available for most surveys conducted before the mid-1980s. Researchers have to rely on the tabulations of income (or expenditure) distributions from published sources. In some instances, the official documents contain estimates of Ginis as well.

The trail of income distribution data from source to publication is as follows. The original tabulations of income ranges and percentage households are converted by researchers into quintile distributions.[1] The error involved at this stage involves errors at the ''cusp'' (e.g., if the income ranges of two adjoining cells overlap, then some adjustment is needed to allocate households between the two quintiles). These adjustments introduce error, but one of low intensity. Often, researchers have transformed household distributions into per capita distributions, or income before taxes into a distribution that reflects income after taxes. The researchers have been careful to document what distribution is being reported, though it is unclear whether the reported Gini reflects the ''official'' Gini, or the Gini for the converted distribution. A reasonable hypothesis for the reported data is that the distribution characteristics (quintile shares) are reasonably accurate, but that there is a question mark about the Ginis.

Errors in Published Inequality Data

In their study on the Kuznets hypothesis, Anand and Kanbur (1993b) noted that simple reclassifications or ''corrections'' to the data resulted in the inverted U-curve relationship between income distribution and development becoming a normal U-curve! More recently, Atkinson and Brandolini (1999) have discussed the possibility of errors in the inequality

1. The quintile distribution is selected for expositional purposes only, though decile distributions are rare for data from before the 1980s.

data reported in Deininger and Squire (1996) and by implication in the World Institute for Development Economics Research tabulations.

It is quite possible that the SAP method of generating the Lorenz curve from reported quintile data may also contain large errors in the Ginis. Access to 8 years worth of household survey data for 15 major states in India (1983 to 1998) provides a vast laboratory to test methods of constructing Ginis. Two Ginis were calculated for each distribution—a Gini based on the original distribution, and a Gini based only on the calculated quintile shares. Analogously, there are two estimates for the mean expenditure level at each percentile—the true estimate derived from unit-level data, and the synthetic estimate derived from the quintile shares through use of the SAP method. Table B.1 reports on the errors for 21 different percentiles for 210 different distributions spanning 16 years of per capita expenditure data in India.

The SAP method is seen to be shockingly accurate. The constructed Ginis are within 1 percent of the true value in almost 90 percent of the cases. The largest error is only 3.7 percent; the standard deviation of Gini errors is about 0.4 percent.

Analogously, table B.2 reports the more extreme errors (Gini error $>$ 5 percent) observed with reported Ginis for different regions, and the different sources of data. Note that both the Deininger-Squire and WIDER datasets have relatively large numbers of country-year errors ($>$100 percent of the sample) whereas ''other'' sources are considerably ''cleaner'' ($<$5 percent of the sample) by comparison.

Even more telling are the values at *individual* percentile levels. Accuracy at the individual percentile level is a very strict test of the method, because it does not allow for errors to ''cancel'' out, as might very well be the case for the Ginis.

Where accuracy is most needed for the generation of world inequality is at the percentile level. To reiterate, four observations are used for each distribution (the fifth quintile share is unity minus the sum of the shares of the first four quintiles); from just these four observations, and knowledge of the mean, levels of expenditure for 100 percentiles are derived. Table B.1 reports on the error involved for every 5th percentile; no percentile error is more than 3.5 percent, and the average error is less than half a percent. However, the errors at the extremes—the 1st and 100th percentiles—are large; the 1st percentile is overstated by almost 4 percent, whereas the richest percentile's expenditure is overestimated by a large 21 percent! This large error simply means that, on average, the last few percentiles are underestimated, and this underestimation is reflected in the share of the richest percentile. Note that this ''error'' does not in any way affect the share of the richest quintile.

Because all the distributions used in this study have been transformed using the SAP method, the low level of error achieved with more than 300 test distributions is very reassuring.

Table B.1 How good is the simple accounting procedure (SAP)? Testing with National Sample Survey data from India, 1983-98

	Percentile error			
Percentile	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**	**Standard deviation**
1	3.8	274.6	−100.0	36.1
5	1.5	14.3	−7.5	3.0
10	−0.3	8.5	−12.5	2.3
15	−0.7	8.7	−9.1	2.2
20	−0.7	7.0	−9.1	2.1
25	−0.1	4.7	−3.3	1.1
30	−0.1	3.6	−3.1	0.8
35	0.2	3.2	−3.0	0.9
40	0.3	4.0	−4.4	1.0
45	−0.1	3.2	−3.2	0.9
50	0.1	3.7	−2.5	0.7
55	0.1	2.4	−2.5	0.7
60	0.0	2.5	−4.4	0.9
65	0.5	5.9	−3.3	1.2
70	0.2	3.7	−4.1	0.8
75	−0.2	3.8	−4.3	1.0
80	−0.9	4.9	−10.7	1.8
85	−2.0	6.3	−24.0	3.1
90	−3.1	15.7	−21.3	4.0
95	−3.4	24.5	−17.2	5.2
100	20.3	102.0	−30.1	20.8

Percentile distribution of errors in SAP Ginis		
	Gini	**Percentile**
Largest error	**3.7**	**274.6**
Smallest error	**−1.3**	**−100.0**
Mean error	**0.4**	**−0.2**
5th percentile	−0.4	−5.2
25th percentile	0.2	−1.1
50th percentile	**0.4**	**−0.1**
75th percentile	0.7	0.6
95th percentile	1.3	3.2

a. For each percentile, the "true" value is known, and the error reflects the deviation of the predicted SAP value from the true value.

Note: 210 distributions are from seven National Sample Surveys from 1983 to 1998 and 15 states, and a total of separate urban-rural distributions were used for testing the SAP method of constructing Lorenz curves and associated statistics or inequality.

Table B.2 How error free are published Ginis?

Region	D-S[a]		WIDER		Others[c]	
	Number of surveys	Percentage with 5 percent error[b]	Number of surveys	Percentage with 5 percent error[b]	Number of surveys	Percentage with 5 percent error[b]
Industrialized countries	428	15.9	512	13.7	54	5.6
Asia	113	14.2	132	12.1	51	2.0
Eastern Europe	128	8.6	164	9.1	85	5.9
Latin America	130	17.7	166	13.9	90	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	23.1	24	12.5	16	6.3
Developing countries	71	5.6	80	5.0	50	4.0
Percent, excluding China and India	49	20.4	102	14.7	68	7.4
All observations	**932**	**14.5**	**1,180**	**12.4**	**414**	**4.3**

WIDER = World Institute for Development Economics Research

a. D-S is Deininger and Squire (1996).

b. Absolute error > 5 percent, between Ginis as officially *reported* and Ginis as *computed* by the SAP method; see the text.

c. Others—*World Development Report,* World Bank Web site and individual papers.

Appendix C
Basic Data for the Simple Accounting Procedure

The following table summarizes the dataset used to derive the results presented in the book. The regional classification is East Asia, South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and the industrialized world.

The definitions for most of the regions are self-explanatory. The four Central Asian economies are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Uzbekistan. These four countries are also included in the developing-country classification (all countries excluding Eastern Europe and the industrialized world). The 21 economies making up the Middle East and North Africa are Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen. The distribution data reflect the data of the nearest preceding year, if survey data were not available for 1960, 1980, or 2000. Table C.1 presents data for each country for 1960, 1980, and 2000. The survey type column depicts whether surveys for that country were expenditure (''exp.'') or income (''inc.'') surveys. The next six columns present annual per capita income and consumption in purchasing power parity dollars at 2000 prices (1993 base) for the 3 selected years. The next six columns present shares of consumption or income for the 1st and 5th quintiles. If the survey type is expenditure, the quintile shares are expenditure shares; otherwise they are income shares; the same pattern is analogously followed for the data on the Gini. The last column presents the survey/national accounts ratio (i.e., the ratio of the survey consumption mean to the national accounts data on private final consumption expenditure, or the ratio of the survey mean to the national accounts data on per capita GNP, at market prices).

Table C.1 Basic SAP data on incomes and distribution, 1960-2000

Region and economy	Survey type[a]	Per capita income			Per capita consumption			Share of 1st quintile			Share of 5th quintile			Gini			S/NA[b]		
		1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000
East Asia																			
Cambodia	Exp.	899	1,096	1,485	621	734	1,274	8.5	8.5	6.0	43.9	43.9	52.4	34.9	34.9	45.7	141.7	141.7	110.3
China	Inc.	563	907	4,126	387	458	1,952	7.9	7.9	5.9	36.7	36.7	46.6	29.5	29.5	40.5	56.9	56.9	38.7
Fiji	Inc.	2,900	5,001	7,431	2,025	2,859	4,934	4.0	4.0	4.0	52.3	52.3	52.3	48.1	48.1	48.1	54.4	59.3	58.8
French Polynesia	Exp.		18,749	24,257		12,564	16,062										84.4	82.1	82.0
Hong Kong	Inc.	3,589	13,449	25,828	2,512	8,030	15,006	5.7	6.2	4.4	56.2	46.5	57.3	49.5	39.8	51.9	52.7	52.7	63.5
Indonesia	Exp.	871	1,699	3,172	672	874	2,133	8.0	7.3	9.0	42.4	42.3	40.8	34.3	34.7	31.5	52.3	52.3	49.3
Korea, North	Exp.	1,464	3,763	1,762	1,082	2,521	1,154										84.4	82.1	82.0
Korea, South	Inc.	1,745	5,828	18,037	1,451	3,755	10,332	5.8	5.1	7.5	41.9	45.4	39.3	35.5	40.0	31.7	54.0	76.0	86.2
Laos	Exp.	718	927	1,674	531	621	1,364	9.6	9.6	7.6	40.2	40.2	44.9	30.3	30.3	36.8	75.1	75.1	99.3
Macao	Exp.			19,007			7,825										84.4	82.1	82.0
Malaysia	Inc.	1,894	4,704	9,396	1,175	2,413	3,992	6.5	3.7	4.4	44.0	55.8	54.3	37.4	51.3	49.3	49.7	67.0	53.0
Myanmar	Inc.	483	771	1,577	394	521	1,205	10.0	10.0	10.0	48.5	48.5	48.5	37.8	37.8	37.8	54.4	59.3	58.8
New Caledonia	Exp.		19,497	22,309		13,065	16,827										84.4	82.1	82.0
Papua New Guinea	Exp.	1,752	2,353	2,624	1,215	1,432	1,726	7.3	7.3	4.5	40.9	40.9	56.5	33.6	33.6	51.2	84.4	82.1	82.0
Philippines	Inc.	2,848	4,796	4,285	2,164	3,201	3,030	6.5	3.6	4.4	48.6	54.0	55.4	42.7	49.8	50.4	60.5	60.5	72.4
Reunion	Exp.	1,668	4,317	6,705	1,129	6,104	6,075										84.4	82.1	82.0
Seychelles	Exp.	1,921	4,438	7,111	1,686	1,961	3,659										84.4	82.1	82.0
Singapore	Inc.	2,460	11,495	24,171	2,003	5,997	9,322	7.2	6.5	5.6	42.0	46.5	48.9	35.0	39.8	42.9	35.9	35.9	35.9
Solomon Islands	Exp.		1,920	2,033		1,348	1,412										84.4	82.1	82.0
Taiwan	Inc.	1,918	6,809	21,758	1,325	3,786	12,489	7.9	8.8	7.1	41.4	37.0	38.7	33.3	28.1	31.5	69.1	69.1	64.4
Thailand	Exp.	1,260	2,891	6,777	961	1,874	3,809	6.1	6.1	5.4	50.7	50.7	50.6	44.0	44.0	44.8	72.5	72.5	82.3
Vanuatu	Exp.		4,226	3,105		2,832	1,815										84.4	82.1	82.0
Vietnam	Inc.	904	857	2,112	668	575	1,408	6.7	6.7	5.6	46.6	46.6	49.5	39.3	39.3	43.1	58.9	58.9	58.9
Western Samoa	Exp.		4,583	4,341		3,978	3,865										84.4	82.1	82.0
South Asia																			
Afghanistan	Exp.	1,322	1,193	745	1,129	952	481										87.4	87.1	72.5
Bangladesh	Inc.	1,035	1,102	1,682	1,027	991	1,305	6.9	7.4	6.2	44.5	42.9	52.1	37.4	35.3	45.1	92.9	92.9	66.9
Bhutan	Exp.		814	1,501		547	533										87.4	87.1	72.5
India	Exp.	1,213	1,310	2,512	969	951	1,708	8.4	8.5	8.7	41.4	40.9	41.8	32.7	32.2	32.7	71.1	69.4	55.7
Maldives	Exp.			5,320			2,371										87.4	87.1	72.5
Nepal	Inc.	957	990	1,429	912	814	1,107	4.6	4.6	9.1	59.2	59.2	39.5	53.5	53.5	30.2	102.6	102.6	71.3
Pakistan	Exp.	809	1,259	2,052	613	1,046	1,553	9.2	8.6	8.9	40.0	41.3	41.9	30.5	32.4	32.6	88.7	88.7	74.1
Sri Lanka	Inc.	1,750	2,071	3,680	1,343	1,662	2,656	5.2	6.6	4.1	53.8	51.1	53.0	47.7	43.4	48.2	77.1	52.8	52.8

Sub-Saharan Africa																			
Angola	Exp.	2,475	1,794	4,292	1,438	613	1,529										119.4	119.4	105.9
Benin	Inc.	974	975	1,015	822	952	799	8.0	8.0	8.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	76.2	77.7	57.7
Botswana	Exp.	862	3,566	7,886	743	1,639	2,448	3.6	3.6	3.6	58.9	58.9	58.9	54.5	54.5	54.5	79.1	79.1	79.1
Burkina Faso	Exp.	899	879	1,067	838	839	813	5.6	5.6	5.5	54.7	54.7	55.1	48.3	48.3	48.8	74.9	74.9	74.9
Burundi	Exp.	1,124	821	601	1,034	750	547	7.9	7.9	7.9	41.6	41.6	41.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
Cameroon	Exp.	1,403	2,334	1,700	1,137	1,600	1,208										119.4	119.4	105.9
Central African Republic	Exp.	1,782	1,607	1,263	1,283	1,506	1,026	2.0	2.0	2.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Chad	Inc.	1,471	790	880	1,139	641	836	8.0	8.0	8.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	34.8	34.8	34.8	76.2	77.7	57.7
Comoros	Exp.	1,839	2,137	1,461	1,765	1,693	1,279										119.4	119.4	105.9
Congo	Exp.	440	771	697	426	361	155										119.4	119.4	105.9
Côte d'Ivoire	Exp.	1,543	2,512	1,765	988	1,577	1,165	5.7	5.7	7.1	47.4	47.4	44.2	41.4	41.4	36.9	97.8	97.8	77.2
Djibouti	Exp.	2,346	2,346	1,411	1,827	1,719	1,105	6.1	6.1	6.1	46.7	46.7	46.7	40.2	40.2		190.9	190.9	190.9
Equatorial Guinea	Exp.			5,779			1,777										119.4	119.4	105.9
Eritrea	Exp.			921			652										119.4	119.4	105.9
Ethiopia	Exp.	586	734	692	523	586	560	8.6	8.6	7.2	41.2	41.2	47.7	32.2	32.2	39.9	195.3	195.3	195.3
Gabon	Inc.	3,159	8,095	5,883	1230	2,116	2,860	2.0	2.9	2.9	71.0	66.3	66.3	67.6	62.2	62.2	76.2	77.7	57.7
Gambia	Exp.	1,362	1,903	1,741	907	1,198	1,463	4.4	4.4	4.4	52.7	52.7	52.7	47.6	47.6	47.6	53.1	53.1	53.1
Ghana	Exp.	2,179	2,089	2,046	1,587	1,753	1,697	7.0	7.0	5.9	42.7	42.7	45.9	35.5	35.5	39.8	310.5	310.5	113.9
Guinea	Exp.	1,435	2,097	2,083	1,086	925	1,607	3.0	3.0	6.4	50.2	50.2	47.2	47.3	47.3	40.4	114.9	114.9	114.9
Guinea-Bissau	Exp.	595	720	760	512	528	692	2.1	2.1	2.1	58.8	58.8	58.8	56.0	56.0	56.0	138.6	138.6	138.6
Kenya	Exp.	878	1,219	1,081	632	814	818	3.4	3.4	5.0	62.2	62.2	50.2	57.7	57.7	44.6	159.8	159.8	159.8
Lesotho	Exp.	342	1,217	2,018	365	1,585	2,054	2.8	2.8	2.9	60.1	60.1	59.9	56.4	56.4	56.2	83.7	83.7	57.3
Liberia	Exp.	1,095	1,416	1,238	638	799	799										119.4	119.4	105.9
Madagascar	Exp.	1,703	1,314	913	1,454	1,174	796	5.0	5.0	5.4	52.4	52.4	52.1	46.8	46.8	46.0	51.4	51.4	51.4
Malawi	Inc.	481	750	650	427	525	535	5.8	5.8	5.8	53.2	53.2	53.2	46.5	46.5	46.5	45.3	45.3	44.2
Mali	Exp.	1,005	955	825	941	851	635	7.0	7.0	4.6	44.0	44.0	56.2	36.7	36.7	50.8	70.9	70.9	70.9
Mauritania	Exp.	1,657	1,933	1,732	519	1,126	1,345	3.5	3.5	6.4	46.3	46.3	44.0	42.4	42.4	37.4	141.4	141.4	141.4
Mauritius	Exp.	3,110	4,681	9,989	2,559	3,532	6,234	5.9	5.9	6.7	45.7	45.7	43.4	39.4	39.4	36.5	119.4	119.4	105.9
Mozambique	Exp.	985	789	986	1,192	776	811	6.5	6.5	6.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	94.5	94.5	94.5
Namibia	Exp.	5,069	8,224	6,020	2,897	3,637	3,879	1.5	1.5	1.5	78.2	78.2	78.2	75.1	75.1	75.1	101.8	101.8	101.8
Niger	Exp.	1,137	1,382	771	973	1,037	627	7.5	7.5	2.6	44.1	44.1	53.3	36.2	36.2	50.6	98.1	98.1	98.1
Nigeria	Exp.	513	1,185	964	464	669	628	6.0	6.0	4.4	45.1	45.1	55.6	39.1	39.1	50.4	95.5	95.5	107.5
Rwanda	Exp.	881	1,408	1,007	718	1,173	887	9.7	9.7	9.7	39.0	39.0	39.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	85.6	85.6	85.6
Senegal	Exp.	1,654	1,581	1,546	1,469	1,338	1,182	3.5	3.5	3.1	58.6	58.6	57.9	54.3	54.3	53.9	74.3	74.3	48.1

(table continues next page)

Table C.1 Basic SAP data on incomes and distribution, 1960-2000 *(continued)*

Region and economy	Survey type[a]	Per capita income			Per capita consumption			Share of 1st quintile			Share of 5th quintile			Gini			S/NA[b]		
		1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000
Sierra Leone	Exp.	771	1,097	497	601	982	427	1.1	1.1	1.1	63.4	63.4	63.4	62.8	62.8	62.8	126.1	126.1	126.1
Somalia	Exp.	1,684	1,136	1,174	1,455	1,105	913										119.4	119.4	105.9
South Africa	Exp.	7,838	12,627	9,977	5,401	6,857	6,243	2.9	2.9	2.9	64.7	64.7	64.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	68.2	68.2	68.2
Sudan	Inc.	1,663	1,322		1,298	1,084		5.6	5.6	5.6	48.1	48.1	48.1	42.4	42.4		76.2	77.7	57.7
Swaziland	Exp.	2,023	3,817	4,375	990	2,841	2,577	2.6	2.6	2.6	64.7	64.7	64.7	60.9	60.9	60.9	230.7	230.7	230.7
Tanzania	Exp.	356	536	563	278	393	485	2.4	2.4	6.8	62.9	62.9	45.5	59.5	59.5	38.4	197.6	197.6	197.6
Togo	Exp.	1,230	2,308	1,502	958	1,257	1,324										119.4	119.4	105.9
Tonga	Exp.			3,323			3,117										119.4	119.4	105.9
Uganda	Exp.	699	624	1,299	522	596	1,107	4.9	4.9	7.1	49.9	49.9	44.9	44.6	44.6	37.5	196.2	196.2	112.0
Zaire	Exp.	2,093	2,186	867	1,765	1,783	716										119.4	119.4	105.9
Zambia	Exp.	1,243	1,366	794	615	754	727	3.4	3.4	3.3	52.1	52.1	56.6	48.8	48.8	52.5	97.0	97.0	46.7
Zimbabwe	Exp.	2,277	2,810	3,016	1,669	1,903	2,234	4.0	4.0	4.0	62.3	62.3	62.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	92.1	92.1	92.1
Middle East and North Africa																			
Algeria	Exp.	3,992	6,280	5,505	2,475	2,709	2,824	6.5	6.5	7.0	47.2	47.2	42.6	40.2	40.2	35.5	112.0	112.0	92.3
Bahrain	Exp.	11,160	19,484	16,139	7,563	6,230	7,603										87.9	87.9	84.8
Cyprus	Inc.	3,860	10,517	21,015	2,450	6,976	13,381	8.2	8.2	8.2	38.6	38.6	38.6	30.3	30.3	30.3	69.0	69.0	59.1
Egypt	Exp.	1,144	2,656	3,876	806	1,837	2,926	8.7	8.7	6.7	41.1	41.1	46.5	32.1	32.1	39.4	92.8	92.8	75.5
Iran	Exp.	4,098	5,581	5,939	1,935	2,942	2,693										87.9	87.9	84.8
Iraq	Inc.	5,233	11,059	1,498	3,328	4,789	577	2.0	2.0	2.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	64.7	64.7	64.7	65.0	65.0	45.1
Israel	Inc.	6,812	15,444	21,471	4,638	8,202	12,141	6.9	6.9	6.9	42.5	42.5	42.5	35.6	35.6	35.6	65.8	65.8	52.9
Jordan	Exp.	1,632	5,075	4,302	1,628	4,000	3,470	5.8	5.8	7.6	51.0	51.0	44.4	44.7	44.7	36.4	84.5	84.5	84.5
Kuwait	Exp.	72,864	21,851	18,437	49,377	6,742	10,291										87.9	87.9	84.8
Lebanon	Inc.	5,357	7,920	5,060	3,630	3,807	4,973	3.0	3.0	3.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	56.3	56.3		65.0	65.0	45.1
Libya	Exp.	4,610	9,095	5,899	2,468	3,493	2,616										87.9	87.9	84.8
Malta	Exp.	2,205	7,893	17,811	1,568	5,104	11,371										87.9	87.9	84.8
Morocco	Exp.	1,478	3,261	3,688	1,138	2,216	2,443	6.6	6.6	6.5	46.1	46.1	46.8	39.0	39.0	39.9	91.5	91.5	104.6
Oman	Exp.	1,238	9,958	10,068	839	2,758	3,978										87.9	87.9	84.8
Qatar	Exp.	44,023	51,838	9,654	29,833	9,227	3,292										87.9	87.9	84.8
Saudi Arabia	Exp.	6,324	22,176	12,088	2,349	4,895	3,970										87.9	87.9	84.8
Syrian Arab Republic	Exp.	1,286	3,495	3,984	1,009	2,325	2,575										87.9	87.9	84.8
Tunisia	Exp.	2,167	4,741	6,637	1,290	2,918	4,015	5.7	5.7	5.7	49.0	49.0	47.9	42.7	42.7	41.9	74.4	74.4	92.8
Turkey	Exp.	2,744	4,913	7,205	2,278	3,786	5,031	5.9	5.9	5.8	50.0	50.0	47.6	43.5	43.5	41.4	72.0	72.0	58.8
United Arab Emirates	Exp.	47,259	50,070	19,979	32,025	8,647	11,304										87.9	87.9	84.8
West Bank and Gaza	Exp.	1,825	3,844	7,496	1,237	1,847	7,293										87.9	87.9	84.8
Yemen	Exp.	415	987	904	281	474	645	6.1	6.1	9.6	46.1	46.1	30.8	39.6	39.6	21.8	87.9	87.9	84.8

Central Asia																		
Kazakhstan	Inc.			5,521			3,950	9.5	9.5	6.1	35.2	35.2	43.1			36.9	31.3	31.3	31.3
Kyrgyz Republic	Exp.			2,822			2,191	4.3	4.3	10.7	48.7	48.7	34.3			23.6	66.7	66.7	97.5
Mongolia	Exp.	1,013	1,831	1,879			1,174	7.4	7.4	5.3	40.7	40.7	54.8			48.5	92.4	92.4	92.4
Uzbekistan	Inc.			2,470			1,841	10.6	10.6	7.4	35.6	35.6	40.9			33.5	74.9	74.9	52.0
Latin America																		
Antigua and Barbuda	Exp.		5,340	11,210		3,486	7,053										74.6	74.5	73.6
Argentina	Inc.	9,361	13,565	12,953	6,238	8,773	8,981	6.8	7.0	7.0	54.8	51.9	51.9	47.0	44.0	44.0	82.0	53.9	44.0
Bahamas	Inc.	12,461	18,339	16,475	9,239	11,315	10,488	2.9	4.2	3.5	50.6	46.8	46.8	47.2	42.4	43.4	73.9	71.2	70.6
Barbados	Inc.	5,784	14,308	15,612	5,239	8,939	9,832	3.6	2.3	6.3	51.6	50.9	47.5	48.6	48.6	40.6	109.8	109.8	109.8
Bellze	Exp.	2,233	4,132	6,230	1,739	2,973	4,264										119.4	119.4	105.9
Bermuda	Exp.	13,884	30,841	27,470	10,293	21,789	19,301										74.6	74.5	73.6
Bolivia	Inc.	1,720	2,814	2,588	1,378	1,883	1,971	3.5	3.5	1.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	56.1	56.1	59.0	68.4	68.4	100.0
Brazil	Inc.	3,257	7,861	7,562	2,158	5,479	4,584	3.8	2.9	3.5	54.0	61.6	56.2	49.7	57.9	52.1	80.0	84.8	66.4
Cape Verde	Exp.	1,426	2,839	5,000	1,567	3,262	3,704										74.6	74.5	73.6
Chile	Inc.	3,994	5,324	9,725	3,030	3,764	6,157	4.5	4.3	3.4	51.4	52.3	61.9	46.4	47.5	57.5	70.0	70.0	53.1
Colombia	Inc.	3,275	5,434	6,281	2,369	3,817	4,245	2.2	3.1	3.0	68.0	58.8	60.9	64.5	54.8	56.9	73.0	44.7	62.1
Costa Rica	Inc.	4,255	7,399	8,878	3,272	4,850	5,635	6.2	2.8	4.5	55.0	55.0	50.9	48.7	51.6	46.0	39.1	39.1	54.8
Cuba	Exp.	4,130	3,547	2,861	3,062	2,506	2,010										74.6	74.5	73.6
Dominica	Exp.		2,949	6,554		2,725	5,079										74.6	74.5	73.6
Dominican Republic	Inc.	2,332	4,358	6,217	1,570	3,357	3,837	5.4	5.4	5.1	47.8	47.8	53.3	42.5	42.5	47.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Ecuador	Exp.	1,728	3,781	3,222	1,338	2,254	2,000	4.4	4.4	5.4	48.9	48.9	49.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	76.6	76.6	70.3
El Salvador	Inc.	3,695	4,649	4,704	2,906	3,339	4,139	5.5	5.0	3.7	61.4	53.2	55.3	55.1	48.2	50.9	65.8	65.8	66.6
Grenada	Exp.		3,666	7,781		3,100	5,325										74.6	74.5	73.6
Guatemala	Inc.	2,901	4,422	4,117	2,435	3,490	3,455	2.8	2.8	3.8	61.9	61.9	60.6	58.1	58.1	55.8	66.5	66.5	86.5
Guyana	Inc.	2,792	4,079	3,997	1,913	2,259	2,571	4.3	4.3	4.3	46.5	46.5	56.1	42.0	42.0	50.9	106.2	106.2	106.2
Haiti	Exp.	2,615	2,843	1,603	2,314	2,327	1,497										74.6	74.5	73.6
Honduras	Inc.	2,020	2,988	2,688	1,549	2,103	1,881	1.6	1.6	1.6	65.3	65.3	61.7	62.7	62.7	59.3	85.8	85.8	75.1
Jamaica	Exp.	2,841	4,050	3,807	1,930	2,585	2,586	4.1	4.1	7.0	50.3	50.3	43.9	45.9	45.9	36.6	72.7	72.7	72.7
Mexico	Inc.	4,169	8,838	9,532	3,300	5,751	6,486	4.4	3.1	4.0	61.4	60.2	56.6	56.0	56.2	51.8	62.4	57.5	47.0
Nicaragua	Exp.	3,562	3,741	2,534	2,809	3,087	2,309	4.2	4.2	2.3	55.1	55.1	63.5	50.2	50.2	60.1	171.1	171.1	171.1
Panama	Inc.	2,727	5,986	6,367	1,845	3,106	3,846	4.9	4.2	2.3	56.7	52.4	59.8	50.4	47.9	56.7	95.1	95.1	93.1
Paraguay	Inc.	2,841	5,534	4,797	2,146	4,190	3,993	5.9	5.9	1.9	46.2	46.2	61.0	40.1	40.1	58.3	57.4	57.4	89.8
Peru	Exp.	3,864	6,025	5,079	1,944	3,463	3,587	4.9	4.9	4.9	51.4	51.4	50.4	46.0	46.0	45.1	94.1	94.1	48.7
Puerto Rico	Inc.	4,737	10,573	17,524	3,956	7,878	11,700	4.5	2.9	2.9	50.6	52.6	53.2	45.6	49.6		73.9	71.2	70.6
St. Lucia	Inc.		3,261	5,893		2,458	4,413	5.2	5.2	5.2	48.3	48.3	48.3		42.7	42.7	73.9	71.2	70.6
St. Kitts and Nevis	Exp.		4,610	12,646		3,282	9,575										74.6	74.5	73.6

(table continues next page)

Table C.1 Basic SAP data on incomes and distribution, 1960-2000 *(continued)*

Region and economy	Survey type[a]	Per capita income			Per capita consumption			Share of 1st quintile			Share of 5th quintile			Gini			S/NA[b]		
		1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000	1960	1980	2000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Exp.		2,867	5,932		2,552	3,658										74.6	74.5	73.6
Suriname	Inc.	3,283	4,081	3,526	1,811	2,354	1,309	10.7	10.7	10.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	31.6	31.6	31.6	73.9	71.2	70.6
Trinidad and Tobago	Inc.	4,473	8,854	9,255	2,704	4,061	5,749	3.4	2.7	5.5	48.6	49.4	46.0	45.3	46.4	40.4	38.6	38.6	38.6
Uruguay	Inc.	6,810	8,924	9,349	5,053	6,764	6,968	5.4	5.4	5.4	48.3	48.3	48.3	42.5	42.5	42.5	72.3	72.3	73.2
Venezuela	Inc.	7,205	7,846	6,173	3,977	4,305	3,915	4.4	5.0	3.7	47.7	42.8	53.1	43.2	38.1	48.9	64.3	64.3	51.3
Eastern Europe																			
Albania	Exp.	2,348	3,998	3,614	1,317	2,241	3,264	8.7	8.7	8.7	37.9	37.9	37.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.0	29.0	29.0
Armenia	Inc.	2,551	4,343	2,579	1,413	2,405	2,461	1.7	1.7	1.5	40.6	40.6	68.0	39.0	39.0	65.2	106.5	106.5	106.5
Azerbaijan	Inc.	4,777	8,132	3,491	2,585	4,400	2,287	6.9	6.9	6.9	43.2	43.2	43.2	36.1	36.1	36.1	70.2	70.2	70.2
Belarus	Inc.	4,864	8,281	7,596	2,632	4,480	4,331	10.5	10.5	8.5	33.0	33.0	37.2	22.6	22.6	28.7	52.5	52.5	37.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Exp.	2,853	4,858	3,779	1,609	2,739	2,644										77.3	77.3	70.3
Bulgaria	Inc.	3,331	5,670	5,567	1,575	2,681	4,018	10.8	9.9	8.5	33.6	33.0	41.7	22.6	23.5	33.0	54.4	54.4	46.4
Croatia	Exp.	5,191	8,838	9,149	2,928	4,984	5,229	8.7	8.7	8.7	38.1	38.1	38.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	127.5	127.5	127.5
Czech Republic	Inc.	5,784	13,462	13,827	3,431	6,288	7,380	8.2	11.4	10.2	35.1	32.1	36.4	27.0	20.8	26.0	43.3	43.3	41.6
Estonia	Inc.	5,728	9,751	9,332	3,172	5,401	5,496	10.0	10.0	7.0	32.7	32.7	45.1	23.0	23.0	37.8	57.9	57.9	56.9
Former Yugoslavia	Inc.	2,933	8,498	5,809	1,490	4,946	3,985	8.2	6.4	3.7	45.7	40.8	47.2	36.5	34.7		77.4	77.4	58.0
Georgia	Exp.	5,552	9,452	2,649	3,075	5,235	2,378	6.1	6.1	6.1	43.6	43.6	43.6	37.3	37.3	37.3	138.8	138.8	24.7
Hungary	Inc.	3,833	10,729	12,694	2,184	6,564	8,093	9.2	10.8	9.9	34.8	32.4	34.5	25.8	21.6	24.6	56.1	56.1	30.7
Latvia	Inc.	3,389	8,501	6,843	1,829	5,051	4,484	10.4	10.4	7.5	32.8	32.8	40.4	22.6	22.6	32.6	110.0	110.0	51.5
Lithuania	Inc.	5,184	8,826	7,295	2,805	4,776	4,694	10.6	10.6	6.7	32.9	32.9	41.7	22.5	22.5	34.7	34.1	34.1	36.8
Macedonia, FYR	Exp.	3,394	5,777	5,065	2,448	4,167	3,740										77.3	77.3	70.3
Moldova	Inc.	3,393	5,776	2,069	1,879	3,199	1,700	10.0	10.0	5.6	34.1	34.1	46.8	24.2	24.2	40.9	56.5	56.5	56.5
Poland	Inc.	4,143	8,809	9,275	2,545	5,932	6,028	9.5	9.8	7.8	35.2	34.5	40.1	25.9	24.8	32.1	43.9	43.9	50.4
Romania	Inc.	2,295	8,996	6,530	1,593	5,391	4,823	10.0	10.0	8.7	33.2	33.2	37.3	23.3	23.3	28.6	58.5	58.5	58.5
Russia	Inc.	4,605	11,721	8,422	2,230	4,962	4,428	9.5	9.5	6.7	34.0	34.0	42.4	24.7	24.7	35.9	431.1	431.1	50.1
Slovak Republic	Inc.	5,658	9,632	11,351	3,106	5,288	6,059	10.4	10.4	9.3	34.2	34.2	38.6	23.7	23.7	29.1	45.0	45.0	50.6
Slovenia	Inc.	8,864	15,090	17,614	4,999	8,510	9,673	10.1	10.1	9.1	36.1	36.1	37.7	25.9	25.9	28.5	54.5	54.5	135.9
Tajikistan	Exp.	2,052	3,493		1,119	1,904											77.3	77.3	70.3
Turkmenistan	Inc.	4,411	7,508	4,060	2,223	3,784	2,534	10.0	10.0	6.7	36.6	36.6	42.8	26.7	26.7	36.0	33.6	33.6	34.0
Ukraine	Exp.	5,191	8,838	3,730	2,809	4,782	2,140	4.6	4.6	8.8	48.9	48.9	37.8	44.0	44.0	29.0	156.2	156.2	112.3

Industrialized world																			
Australia	Inc.	12,012	19,263	27,299	7,096	10,905	16,303	6.6	4.6	5.9	38.8	43.4	41.3	32.0	39.3	35.4	44.7	44.7	45.3
Austria	Inc.	10,385	20,902	27,309	6,180	11,825	15,402	6.8	6.6	10.4	36.6	38.3	33.4	29.7	31.5	23.1	58.2	58.2	34.3
Belgium	Inc.	11,076	22,315	28,123	6,325	11,664	15,074	7.9	7.9	9.5	36.1	36.1	34.5	28.3	28.3	25.0	42.8	42.8	42.3
Canada	Inc.	12,148	23,065	29,140	7,375	12,326	16,859	6.6	6.4	7.5	38.9	37.9	39.4	32.2	31.0	31.8	58.4	58.4	57.1
Denmark	Inc.	13,309	21,940	28,531	7,886	11,782	13,641	5.0	7.0	6.4	41.2	38.0	39.5	36.4	31.4	33.5	55.4	55.4	50.9
Finland	Inc.	8,999	18,232	25,866	5,213	9,531	13,138	2.4	6.6	10.6	49.3	40.0	33.6	46.9	32.9	23.0	51.6	51.6	58.0
France	Inc.	10,068	19,819	25,123	5,772	11,067	13,765	1.9	8.3	7.2	53.7	38.5	40.2	51.4	30.0	32.9	42.3	42.3	52.5
Germany	Inc.	10,552	19,144	25,901	5,981	11,637	14,956	10.5	6.6	8.2	37.7	39.0	38.4	27.3	32.1	30.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
Greece	Exp.	4,801	13,586	16,900	3,281	8,242	11,792	6.4	6.4	6.2	41.7	41.7	41.2	35.3	35.3	35.2	101.7	101.7	78.4
Iceland	Exp.	10,762	24,041	30,689	6,901	13,856	18,383												
Ireland	Inc.	5,465	11,418	29,623	4,034	7,791	14,509	4.8	4.9	6.7	42.2	43.6	42.9	37.6	38.9	36.0	47.2	47.2	32.6
Italy	Inc.	8,633	18,669	24,242	4,538	10,866	14,435	7.0	7.9	8.7	42.0	39.1	36.3	34.9	31.2	27.6	47.9	47.9	46.8
Japan	Inc.	5,835	19,279	25,990	3,424	11,344	15,889	5.3	6.3	10.6	45.1	39.6	35.6	39.6	33.5	24.9	53.2	53.2	54.7
Luxembourg	Inc.	14,162	19,684	48,257	7,418	12,459	21,790	10.2	10.2	9.4	34.0	34.0	36.5	23.9	23.9	27.1	43.6	43.6	44.0
Netherlands	Inc.	10,962	20,044	27,709	4,794	9,401	13,888	4.0	8.4	7.3	48.4	36.7	40.0	43.8	28.2	32.6	40.9	40.9	52.1
New Zealand	Inc.	12,949	16,753	20,601	8,336	10,543	13,389	6.8	6.0	4.6	37.0	40.6	44.7	30.3	34.8	40.1	76.8	76.8	92.3
Norway	Inc.	9,990	21,592	30,927	5,188	10,110	13,449	4.5	9.7	9.7	40.5	32.8	35.9	35.9	23.0	26.1	57.6	57.6	54.1
Portugal	Inc.	4,115	11,440	18,202	3,069	7,333	11,712	5.8	5.5	7.3	46.3	42.5	43.4	40.2	37.0	35.8	33.3	33.3	53.6
Spain	Exp.	5,652	13,532	19,921	3,321	7,732	11,844	8.2	8.2	10.2	35.1	35.1	33.1	27.0	27.0	23.1	45.9	45.9	45.9
Sweden	Inc.	12,322	20,214	24,929	6,625	9,902	12,576	4.4	7.0	9.6	44.0	39.5	34.6	40.0	32.7	25.1	45.4	45.4	54.8
Switzerland	Inc.	19,175	28,383	29,684	11,166	17,690	18,191	5.9	5.9	6.9	43.9	43.9	40.2	37.4	37.4	33.1	80.5	80.5	60.1
United Kingdom	Inc.	11,976	17,494	23,968	7,862	10,248	15,773	9.4	10.2	6.6	36.9	37.6	42.9	27.7	27.4	36.2	55.5	55.5	58.5
United States	Inc.	16,469	25,399	35,427	10,475	16,132	23,770	4.8	4.3	3.6	41.3	43.6	49.4	36.3	39.7	45.7	53.9	48.5	41.5

FYR = Former Yugoslav Republic

a. There are two types of surveys; exp = expenditure surveys, and inc = income surveys.

b. The S/NA ratio is the ratio of the mean consumption (surveys, S) to mean consumption (national accounts, NA). For countries for which no survey data are available (e.g., Afghanistan), the S/NA ratios reported are the regional means.

Note: Income and consumption are annual per capita levels in purchasing power parity dollars, 1993 prices. The survey type shows whether majority of the surveys have been income or expenditure survey and the reported quintile shares, Gini, and S/NA ratio (see note a.) are either for income or consumption, depending on the survey type.

In many cases, income distribution data are not available for 1960, 1980, or 2000. In such cases, the table presents data for either the closest earlier year for which data are available, or, where earlier data are not available, data for the earliest later year. For example, if the latest survey took place in 1995, the 2000 figures reflect these values; if the first survey took place in 1975, the 1960 figures reflect those values.