

# Gini

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99.99th  
Percentile

## Gini Coefficient

Compute the Gini coefficient, the most commonly used measure of inequality.

**Keywords** [univar](#)

## Usage

```
Gini(x, n = rep(1, length(x)), unbiased = TRUE, conf.level = NA, R = 1000, type = "bca", na.rm = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

- x** a vector containing at least non-negative elements. The result will be `NA`, if x contains negative elements.
- n** a vector of frequencies (weights), must be same length as x.
- unbiased** logical. In order for G to be an unbiased estimate of the true population value, calculated gini is multiplied by  $n/(n - 1)$ . Default is TRUE. (See Dixon, 1987)
- conf.level** confidence level for the confidence interval, restricted to lie between 0 and 1. If set to `TRUE` the bootstrap confidence intervals are calculated. If set to `NA` (default) no confidence intervals are returned.
- R** number of bootstrap replicates. Usually this will be a single positive integer. For importance resampling, some resamples may use one set of weights and others use a different set of weights. In this case R would be a vector of integers where each component gives the number of resamples from each of the rows of weights. This is ignored if no confidence intervals are to be calculated.
- type** character string representing the type of interval required. The value should be one out of the c( `"norm"`, `"basic"`, `"stud"`, `"perc"` or `"bca"` ). This argument is ignored if no confidence intervals are to be calculated.
- na.rm** logical. Should missing values be removed? Defaults to FALSE.