GINI Index Data

Summary

GINI Index Data consists of information based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. In economics, the GINI index (sometimes expressed as a GINI ratio, GINI coefficient or a normalized GINI index) is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income or wealth distribution of a nation's residents, and is the most commonly used measure of inequality.

Key Facts

Date Created	2017-07-20
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Update Frequency	Annual
Complexity	Simple
Temporal Coverage	1981-2021
Spatial Coverage	World
Source	World Bank, Development Research Group
Source License URL	N/A
Source License Requirements	N/A
Source Citation	N/A
Keywords	GINI, GINI Coefficients, GINI Index, High Income Economies, World Bank Data, GINI Ratio

Other Titles and Uses

- Historic Values of The GINI Index

- GINI Coefficients Database

- Global Gini Index Data

Description

GINI index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The GINI index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a GINI index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

The World Bank's internationally comparable poverty monitoring database now draws on income or detailed consumption data from more than one thousand household surveys across 138 countries in six regions and 21 other high income countries (industrialized economies). While income distribution data are published for all countries with data available, poverty data are published for low- and middle-income countries and countries eligible to receive loans from the World Bank (such as Chile) and recently graduated countries (such as Estonia) only.

GINI coefficients are not unique. It is possible for two different Lorenz curves to give rise to the same GINI coefficient. Furthermore it is possible for the GINI coefficient of a developing country to rise (due to increasing inequality of income) while the number of people in absolute poverty decreases. This is because the GINI coefficient measures relative, not absolute, wealth. Another limitation of the GINI coefficient is that it is not additive across groups, i.e. the total GINI of a society is not equal to the sum of the GINI's for its sub-groups. Thus, country-level GINI coefficients cannot be aggregated into regional or global GINI's, although a GINI coefficient can be computed for the aggregate. Because the underlying household surveys differ in methods and types of welfare measures collected, data are not strictly comparable across countries or even across years within a country.

Two sources of non-comparability should be noted for distributions of income in particular. First, the surveys can differ in many respects, including whether they use income or consumption expenditure as the living standard indicator. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption. In addition, the definitions of income used differ more often among surveys. Consumption is usually a much better welfare indicator, particularly in developing countries. Second, households differ in size (number of members) and in the extent of income sharing among members. And individuals differ in age and consumption needs. Differences among countries in these respects may bias comparisons of distribution. World Bank staff have made an effort to ensure that the

data are as comparable as possible. Wherever possible, consumption has been used rather than income. Income distribution and GINI indexes for high-income economies are calculated directly from the Luxembourg Income Study database, using an estimation method consistent with that applied for developing countries.

Schema

Field Name	Type	Description	Properties
Country_Name	String	Name of the country	Required
Country_Code	String	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code	Required
Region_Name	String	Name of the region within the country	
Income_Group	String	Country's income group	
Special_Notes	String	Special notes, if any.	
Year_1981	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1981	Level: Ratio
Year_1982	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1982	Level: Ratio
Year_1983	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1983	Level: Ratio
Year_1984	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1984	Level: Ratio
Year_1985	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1985	Level: Ratio
Year_1986	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1986	Level: Ratio
Year_1987	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1987	Level: Ratio
Year_1988	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1988	Level: Ratio
Year_1989	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1989	Level: Ratio
Year_1990	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1990	Level: Ratio
Year_1991	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1991	Level: Ratio
Year_1992	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1992	Level: Ratio
Year_1993	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1993	Level: Ratio

Field Name	Type	Description	Properties
Year_1994	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1994	Level: Ratio
Year_1995	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1995	Level: Ratio
Year_1996	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1996	Level: Ratio
Year_1997	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1997	Level: Ratio
Year_1998	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1998	Level: Ratio
Year_1999	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 1999	Level: Ratio
Year_2000	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2000	Level: Ratio
Year_2001	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2001	Level: Ratio
Year_2002	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2002	Level: Ratio
Year_2003	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2003	Level: Ratio
Year_2004	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2004	Level: Ratio
Year_2005	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2005	Level: Ratio
Year_2006	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2006	Level: Ratio
Year_2007	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2007	Level: Ratio
Year_2008	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2008	Level: Ratio
Year_2009	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2009	Level: Ratio
Year_2010	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2010	Level: Ratio

Field Name	Type	Description	Properties
Year_2011	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2011	Level: Ratio
Year_2012	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2012	Level: Ratio
Year_2013	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2013	Level: Ratio
Year_2014	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2014	Level: Ratio
Year_2015	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2015	Level: Ratio
Year_2016	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2016	Level: Ratio
Year_2017	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2017	Level: Ratio
Year_2018	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2018	Level: Ratio
Year_2019	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2019	Level: Ratio
Year_2020	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2020	Level: Ratio
Year_2021	Number	GINI Index value for the country in 2021	Level: Ratio

Sample Records

Field Name	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Country_Name	Kuwait	New Zealand	Oman
Country_Code	KWT	NZL	OMN
Region_Name			
Income_Group			
Special_Notes			
Year_1981			
Year_1982			
Year_1983			

Field Name	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Year_1984			
Year_1985			
Year_1986			
Year_1987			
Year_1988			
Year_1989			
Year_1990			
Year_1991			
Year_1992			
Year_1993			
Year_1994			
Year_1995			
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Year_2007			
Year_2008			
Year_2009			
Year_2010			
Year_2011			
Year_2012			
Year_2013			

Field Name	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Year_2014			
Year_2015			
Year_2016			
Year_2017			
Year_2018			
Year_2019			
Year_2020			
Year_2021			