

**Table 3-2: Primary Properties of Indexes Based on the Deviations Model**

	<i>Polarity</i>	<i>Type of index</i>	<i>Concentration</i>	<i>Comparative standard</i>	<i>Constant additions</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Scale invariance</i>	<i>Population symmetry</i>	<i>Lorenz dominance</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Information use</i>	<i>Upper and lower limits</i>	<i>Simplicity</i>
Wilcox's deviation from the mode (DM)	equality	relative, ANONC	no	mode	increase	yes	yes	no	no	nominal	yes	good	1, 0	good
Dahl's polyarchy (P)	equality	absolute, type A	yes	mean	increase	yes	yes	yes	yes	interval	yes	good	$1-(1/K), 0$	fair
Schutz's inequality (S)	inequality	absolute, type A	no	mean	decrease	no	yes	yes	no	nominal	yes	poor	$1-(1/K), 0$	good
Mayer's uniformity (M)	equality	absolute, type A	yes	mean	increase	yes	yes	yes	yes	nominal	yes	good	$K-1, 0$	good
Nagel's equality (E)	equality	relative, ANONC	yes	mean	decrease	yes	yes	yes	yes	nominal	yes	good	1, 0	good
Gini's mean relative difference (MRD)	equality	relative, ANONC	yes	all other components	increase	yes	yes	yes	yes	interval	yes	good	1, 0	fair
Gini coefficient (G)	inequality	absolute, type A	yes	all other components	decrease	yes	yes	yes	yes	interval	yes	good	$1-(1/K), 0$	poor
Przeworski's instability ( $D_t$ )	inequality	absolute, type A	no	adjacent component	decrease	yes	yes	yes	yes	nominal	yes	good	$t_n-1, 0$	poor