

DISPAREKOTASUN HAZKORRA?

TABLE 1.4

Trends in income distribution in OECD countries

Country	Early to mid-1970s to mid- to late 1980s	Mid- to late 1980s to mid- to late 1990s
Australia	0	+
Austria	0	++
Belgium	0	+
Canada	-	0
Denmark	..	-
Finland	-	+
France	-	..
Germany	-	+
Ireland	-	+
Italy	--	++
Japan	0	++
Netherlands	0	++
New Zealand	0	+++
Norway	0	++
Sweden	-	+
Switzerland	..	+
United Kingdom	++	++
United States	++	++

Note: The results are based on the percentage change in Gini coefficients and reflect the general trends reported in national and comparative studies. However, trends are always sensitive to beginning and ending points as well as to other factors. The following symbols denote the change in income inequality:

+++ Increase of more than 15%.

++ Increase of 7-15%.

+

0 Change between -1% and 1%.

- Decrease of 1-7%.

-- Decrease of 7-15%.

--- Decrease of more than 15%.

.. No consistent estimate available.

Source: Smeeding 2001 a, forthcoming.

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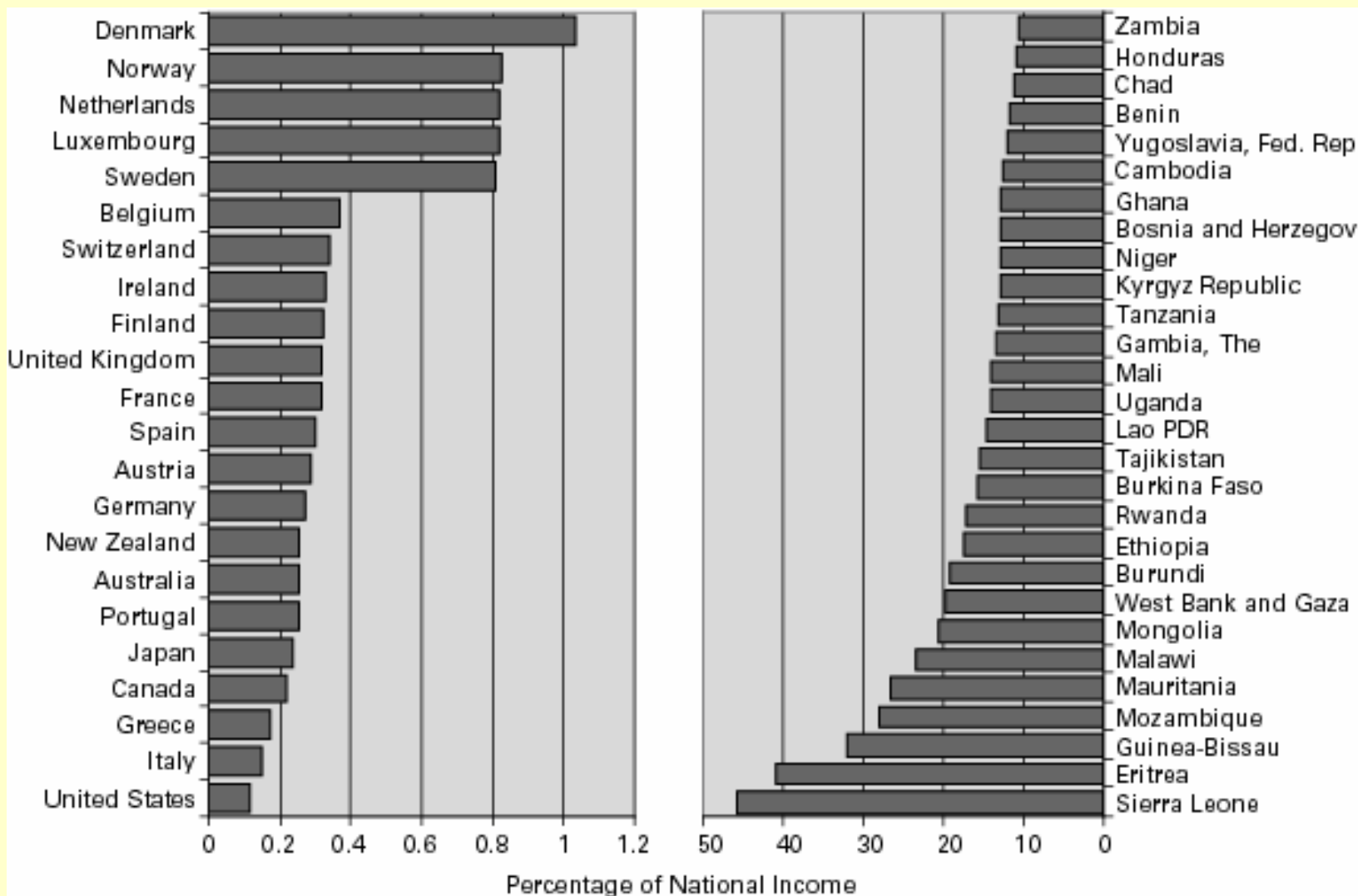
Inequality increased most in the Russian Federation and other CIS countries, least in Eastern Europe. In Ukraine and the Russian Federation the annual increase in the Gini coefficient was three to four times as high as in the United States and United Kingdom.

Gini coefficient

	1987/88	1993/95	Increase
Ukraine	0.23	0.47	0.24
Russia	0.24	0.48	0.24
Lithuania	0.23	0.37	0.14
Hungary	0.21	0.23	0.02
Poland	0.26	0.28	0.02

Source: Milanovic 1998; Ruminska-Zimny 1999.

GLOaren FLUXUAK BPGaren %0,7tik BEHERA



GLOaren FLUXUEK JOERA BEHERAKORRA

