

## In It Together: Why Less Inequality Benefits All

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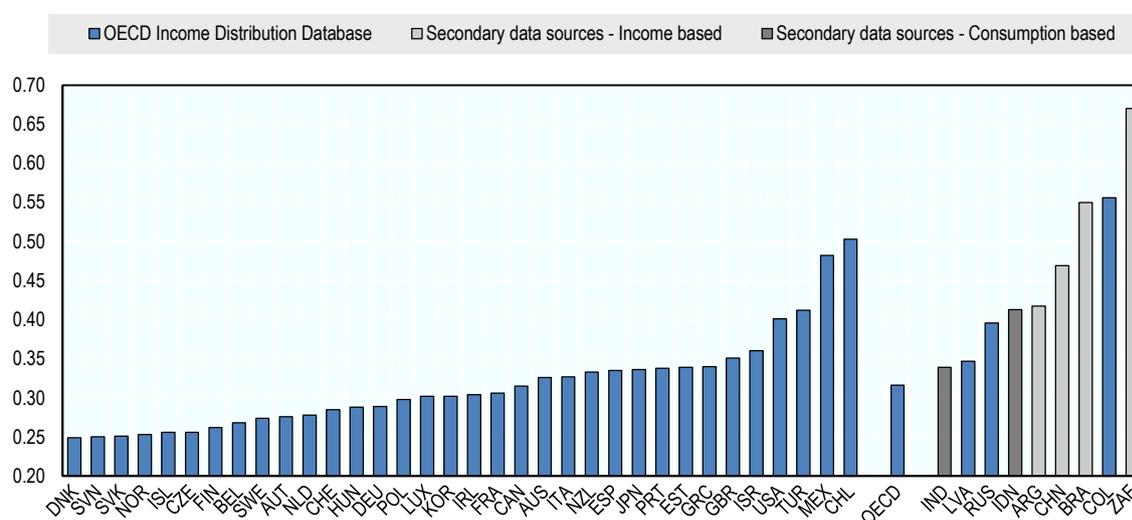
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### Corrigenda

p. 20, Figure 1.1 has been updated as follows:

**Figure 1.1. Income inequality varies greatly across OECD countries and emerging economies**

Level of income inequality (Gini coefficient), 2013 or latest available year



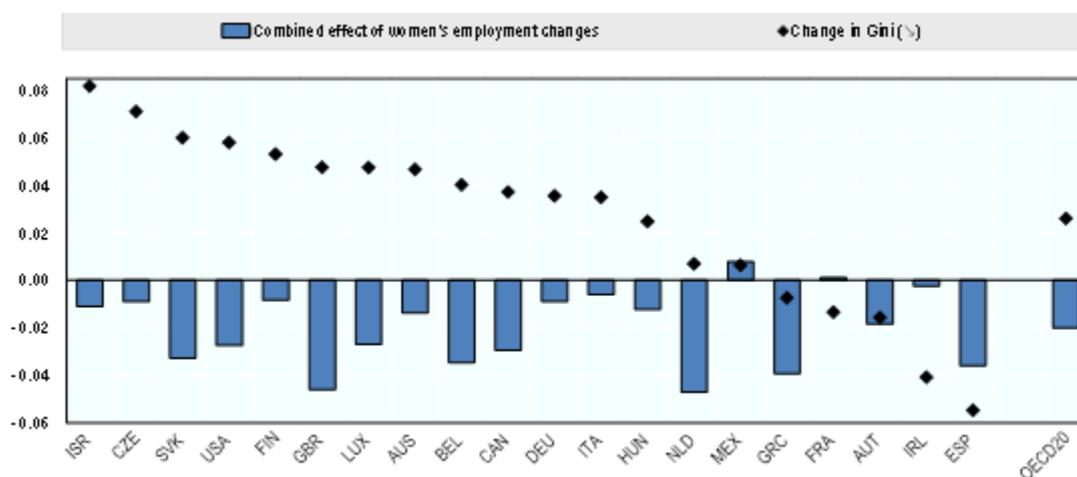
Note: Data refer to 2014 for China, 2013 for Finland, Hungary, Netherlands and the United States and India, 2011 for Canada, Chile, Israel, Turkey and Brazil, 2010 for Indonesia, 2009 for Japan, and 2012 for the other countries. See note to Table 1.A1.1. Data from secondary data sources are not strictly comparable and should be interpreted with caution. Gini coefficients are based on equivalised incomes for OECD countries, Colombia, Latvia and the Russian Federation; per-capita incomes for other countries; and per-capita consumption for India and Indonesia.

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD), [www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm](http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm), for OECD countries, Latvia, Russian Federation and Colombia. World Bank, Poverty and Inequality Database for India. Statistics Indonesia (Susenas) for Indonesia. SEDLAC database for Argentina and Brazil. National Bureau of Statistics of China for China. National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS) from Finn, A. and M. Leibbrandt (2013), "Mobility and Inequality in the First Three Waves of NIDS", SALDRU Working Paper, No. 120 and NIDS Discussion Paper, No. 2013/2, SALDRU, University of Cape Town, for South Africa.

p. 34, Figure 1.9 has been updated as follows:

**Figure 1.9. In all OECD countries, women's employment put a brake on increasing inequality**

Contribution of composition and wage structure effects (women) to percentage point changes in Gini of household disposable income, mid-1990s to 2007 or latest available pre-crisis year



Note: Data refer to working-age (25-64) households. Decomposition results are based on Recentered Influence Function (RIF) regressions. Combined effect of women's employment changes include both the composition and wage structure effects, each combining three covariates: participation, work intensity and job skill nature. Data refer to changes from the early/mid-1990s to the latest available pre-crisis year.

Source: OECD Secretariat calculations from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS).

p. 45, beginning of fourth paragraph should read:

Broader coverage policies designed to encourage the enrolment in school of children belonging to poorer families are Mexico's *Prospera* (former *Oportunidades*) and Brazil's *Bolsa Familia*, which conditions its cash payment on children attending school between the third grade of primary school until age 16 (see Chapter 7).

p. 100, beginning of note 2 should read:

2. The aggregate implied effect mentioned in the second paragraph of page 67 was obtained using the same estimated coefficients and equation. The only difference is that the impact on growth was obtained cumulating the effects of each of the four five-year changes in average OECD inequality observed between 1985 and 2005.

p. 291, the following authorship has been added to the bottom of the title page:

Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this chapter were prepared by the Social Policy Division of the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD. Section 7.3 of this chapter and its annexes were written by Nora Lustig, Tulane University and are based on Lustig (2015b).