ONLINE APPENDIX 1: ESTIMATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION SHARES

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1. Overall income

To estimate the overall income series, I need to make a series of adjustments to the underlying GDP and wage data.

1.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and price deflators

For consistency's sake, I need to use the same price deflator in both series of overall income and real wages. The original GDP series at 1970 prices are multiplied by the ratio of the GDP's implicit deflator to the consumer price index (CPI). In this way both GDP and real wage series are deflated by the CPI. Data sources for the period 1920-2000:

- *Overall GDP at constant 1970 prices*. In Brazil 1920-1980 I use growth rates of the GDP index (1980=100) in Bacha et al. (2023). In Chile I set the level in 1970 using proportionality with Argentina's GDP from Bértola and Ocampo (2012, Table A.1).[1] Then I apply growth rates back to 1920 and forth to 2011 from MOxLAD. In Colombia 1920-1970 I use growth rates of GDP at 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars from Bértola and Ocampo (2012, Table A.1). In Venezuela I use De Corso (2013). Otherwise MOxLAD.
- *GDP's Implicit deflator*. Argentina 1920-2004 Ferreres (2005). Brazil 1920-2011 IPEAdata. Chile 1920-1970 Haindl (2007) and 1970-2000 MOxLAD. Colombia 1920-1996 GRECO (2002) and MOxLAD thereafter. Mexico 1921-2000 MOxLAD. Venezuela 1920-2011 De Corso (2013).
- *Consumer Price Index* (CPI). Argentina MOxLAD. Brazil 1950-2010 MOxLAD. To address the limited geographical coverage of the CPI, from 1920 to 1950 it grows in line with the GDP's implicit deflator. Chile 1920-1940 Haindl (2007) and 1940-2000 Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE). During 1970-77 the INE series is corrected using Cortazar and Marshall (1980). Colombia GRECO (2002). Mexico MOxLAD. Venezuela De Corso (2013) from 1920 to 1944, and BCV (2000) from 1945 onward.

For the period 2000-2011, unless otherwise indicated, I use CEPALSTAT for GDP at constant prices and the implicit deflator; and countries' official sources for the CPI. In Argentina, to avoid the under-reporting of CPI inflation by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos* (INDEC) in 2006-

[1] The values for Chile and Argentina are 49001 and 185218 millions of 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars respectively.

11, I use a CPI reported by seven provinces compiled by CENDA.[2] When calculating the ratio of the GDP implicit deflator to the consumer price index I use interpolation to smooth out the original series in the following cases: Argentina 1942-44 and 1946-49; Chile 1960-64; Colombia 1947/48 and 1981/82; Mexico 1946-51, 1964-66, 1973-77; Venezuela 1947/48.

1.2. From GDP to Household Income

According to my methodology (see section *Dynamic Social Tables* of the paper), if the GDP series at market prices were used as a proxy for income levels, it would result in a significant overestimation of the income share of Group 1 and an underestimation of the shares of the remaining three occupational groups. This is so because items such as repatriated profits, indirect and corporate taxes, the consumption of fixed capital and the net surplus of the public sector will be allocated to Group 1's income share of.[3] Therefore, the GDP series need to be adjusted downward so as to reflect household income.

To do such an adjustment, when available, I use national account data of Household Income (HI). A ratio of HI to GDP (with both variables at current prices) is calculated and, then, applied to the original series of GDP at 1970 prices to make the required level adjustment. For those years in which the HI/GDP ratio is not available, I use changes in alternative ratios to move backward and, in some cases, forward from the last HI/GDP datapoint. These ratios are calculated using more encompassing income concepts such as National Income and Private Income (Private Consumption plus Private Savings) or Private Consumption on the household income outlays side. My preferred alternative ratio is the one with the higher correlation with the HI/GDP ratio in those years with coinciding available data. Otherwise indicated, all series are sourced from ECLAC's CEPALSTAT, CEPAL's *Boletín Económico de América Latina* (BEAL1961 and 1962), ECLA's Statistical Bulletins of Latin America (SBLA 1961-1972), and ECLAC's Statistical Yearbooks of Latin America (SYLA) from 1973 onwards. Estimation details by country are as follows:

- *Argentina*: The levels of HI are set in the years 1950-1962, 1965, 1967-1973 (SBLA 1964, 1966, 1972, and SYLA 1979). Values in 1963,1964 and 1966 are interpolated based on changes in Net National Income (NNI) from SBLA (1972). Between 1935 and 1949, HI grows in line with NNI (BCRA,1976 v.3., p.55). Between 1974 and 2011, HI grows in line with National Income using gross values in 1976-79 and 1988-92 (Kacef and Manuelito 2008) and net values

[2] The use of alternative inflation estimates in Cavallo & Bertolotto (2016) results in similar values and trends.
[3] I am not making allowances for realized capital gains. These are a significant source of income at the top of the distribution in developed economies as many corporations distribute profits using share repurchases instead of dividends (Atkinson et al. 2011, footnote in p.35). But this is likely to be less significant in the LA6 during most of the period. In any case, the exclusion of capital gains would result in an underestimation of the income share of the top group.

otherwise (SYLA 1979 & CEPALSTAT). Prior to 1935 HI/GDP equals the 1935-37 average. The correlation between HI/GDP and NNI/GDP in 1950-1962, 1965, 1967-1973 is 0.94.

- *Brazil*: HI levels are set in 1947-1960 (IBGE's *Series Historicas* and FGV, *Contas Nacionais do Brasil*). Estimates of National Income in 1939 and 1947 (SBLA 1972) are used to extend the HI back to 1939, and to move forward to 1969. The gap between 1938 and 1946 is filled with linear interpolation. Between 1969 and 2011, I use the ratio of Gross National Income to GDP from CEPALSTAT.[4] The correlation of HI/GDP with NNI/GDP in 1947-1960 is 0.74. In 1938 the ratio is a weighted average of the data points of 1939 and 1947: and that value is kept back to 1920.
- *Chile*: HI levels are set in 1958-1976 (SYB 1966, 68, 70, 83), and 1996-2011. Between 1971 and 1972 and 1977 and 1979 HI grows in line with Private Consumption (SYLA 1983). During 1980-1995 I use pattern interpolation with Private Income as auxiliary series estimated from data in CEPALSTAT. Between 1940 and 1957 I use the Private Consumption (PC) from SBLA (1972). Prior to 1940 I use a proxy of National Income calculated by deducting profits of foreign mining companies (Rodriguéz Weber 2014) from GDP at current prices (Haindl 2007). The correlation between HI/GDP and PC/GDP in 1958-1976 is 0.62.
- *Colombia*: HI levels are set in 1950-1995 from DNP' webpage. Between 1989 and 1991 I use interpolation to smooth out a step jump in 1991. I use HI data from CEPALSTAT to move forward to 2011. And to move back from 1950 to 1920, I use Private Consumption in Londoño (1995) to 1936 and in De Corso (2019) to 1920. The correlation between HI/GDP and PC/GDP in 1950-1960 is 0.90
- *Mexico*: HI levels are set in 1993-2011 from CEPALSTAT. To move backward, I use Net National Income to GDP to 1950 (see below for sources) and Gross National Product from *Anuario de Mexico* 1951-52 (1954) to move further back to 1939. Prior to 1939 the HI/GDP ratio equals the 1939-41 average. The correlation between the ratios of HI and NNI to GDP in 1993-2011 is 0.72.
- *Venezuela*: HI levels are set in 1960-69 and 1978-2007 from CEPALSTAT. To move backward from 1960 to 1950 I use a HI proxy calculated by adding up remunerations and property income excluding central government (BEAL1961, statistical appendix); and from 1950 to 1935 I use Private Consumption (De Corso 2013).[5] To fill the 1970-1977 gap, I rely on pattern interpolation using Private Income as the auxiliary series. The latter is calculated using series of National Savings (BCV 2000) and of savings of central government (ECLAC SYLA 1984) in 1968-69 and

[4] There are HI data in 2000-2009 in CEPALSTAT but they are not fully comparable with those in 1947-61, this affects particularly their levels as the more recent figures include transfers in kind.

[5] There are estimates for Private Consumption between 1920 and 1935 from De Corso (2013) and Baptista (1993). However, both series are highly volatile and there are mayor discrepancies between them. Using De Corso would result in a downward trend in G4B in that period; whereas, using Baptista would result in upward trend in G4B amid high fluctuations. Therefore, the trend in HI in 1920-1935 reflects that of GDP.

1978-80. I assume the shares of the latter on national income in 1970-1973 to equal the value in 1969, and those in 1974-77 to equal the value in 1978. Then, Private Savings are calculated as a residual. Finally, I use Private Consumption to move from 2007 to 2011. Prior to 1935 HI/GDP equals the 1935 value.

The HI-to-GDP ratios are multiplied by the GDP per person engaged at 1970 prices to obtain series of household income per person engaged (*y*). The latter series are, then, used to calculate the Overall Ginis (G4).

1.3. Alternative estimation with National income

National Income (NI) offers an alternative to the estimation of total income series. This has the disadvantage of including items such as the net surplus of the public sector and indirect and corporate taxes, which would result in an overestimation of the income accruing to the Group 1. However, on the plus side, NI data have better availability and longer series can be estimated. I calculate NI-to-GDP ratios (Figure OA1.1) and multiply them by the series of GDP per worker at 1970 prices. The resulting national income per person engaged series are then used to calculate alternative Overall Gini series (G4). Figure OA1.2 shows the comparison between G4 using National Income and G4 using Household Income. Whilst, as expected, the G4 levels are higher when the NI is used; overall, trajectories in G4 tend to be consistent. This partly reflects the use of NI series as proxies when calculating the HI/GDP ratios, particularly in Argentina and Mexico (see above).

Data sources by country are as follows (otherwise indicated, series are at net values):

- *Argentina*: The levels are set in the years 1950-1973 (BCRA 1976, v.3, p.177). Values are at factor cost, resulting in lower ratios to GDP than if values at market prices were used. Between 1935 and 1949 (BCRA 1976, v.3, p.55). In 1974-75 (SYLA 1979); 1976-79 and 1988-92 (Kacef and Manuelito 2008) at gross values; 1980-87 and 1994-2011 CEPALSTAT at gross values. Prior to 1935 the ratio equals the 1935-37 average.
- *Brazil*: levels are set in 1939, and 1947-68 (SBLA 1972). The 1938-1946 gap is filled with linear interpolation. From 1969 to 1980 it uses SYLA (1980 & 1983); and from 1981 to 2011 it grows with gross values from CEPALSTAT. Prior to 1939 the ratio equals the 1939-41 average.
- *Chile*: levels are set in 1960-85 from CEPALSTAT. To move backward to 1940, I use series in SBLA (1972), and from 1940 to 1920 a proxy for national income calculated by deducting profits from foreign mining firms (Rodriguéz Weber 2014) from GDP at current prices (Haindl 2007). I use series from CEPALSTAT to move forward to 2011.

- *Colombia*: the NNI levels are set in 1947-70 (SBLA 1972). I use series at gross values to move backward to 1936 from Londoño (1995), and to move forward to 2011 from CEPALSTAT. Prior to 1936 the ratio equals the 1936-39 average.
- *Mexico*: levels are set in 1950-1960 (SBLA 1972). To move back to 1939, I use gross values from DGE *Anuario de Mexico* 1951-52 (1954). And to move forward, I use net values from SBLA (1967) in 1961-65, SYLA (1976) in 1966-71, SYLA (1980 & 1981) in 1972-80, SYLA (1989 & 1992) in 1981-88, and CEPALSTAT in 1989-2011. Prior to 1939 the ratio equals the 1939-41 average.
- *Venezuela*: levels are set in 1950-1998 (BCV 2000). To move back to 1935, I use series in Baptista (1997); and to go forward from 1998 to 2011 I use gross values from CEPALSTAT. Prior to 1936 the ratio equals the 1936-37 average.

1.4. Reconciling wage data with income data from the national accounts

In the national accounts overall income is divided into several functional categories: employment (including wages and other labour income), profits, rents, and self-employment (a mix of property and labour income). In order to calculate the relative income levels for each of the occupational groups consistent with the national accounts, I proceed as follows:

First, I compute the wage income in c.2000 for the three lower occupational categories (WI234). A bulk of the self-employed in my sample of countries are likely to belong to the informal sector and to be part of the two lower occupational categories. Their mixed income (largely labour income) is assumed to be equal to the average wage of the corresponding group. At the other end of the self-employment spectrum, the incomes of the owner, managers and self-employed professionals are included in the residual (see section *Dynamic Social Tables* in the paper).

Secondly, I use estimates of national accounts' labour income c.2000 (including the labour income component in mixed income) for each of the LA6 countries in Amarante et al. (2014, *Cuadro 2*, *Estimación* 2). From this total, I need to deduct the component accruing to professionals which is not part of my three lower occupational groups. This is done by using three pieces of information: i) income ratios of professionals to workers in commerce; ii) the EAP share of professionals c.2000 (both in ECLAC 2000); and, iii) the monthly earnings of workers in the sector of retailing and commerce (ILO's LABORSTA). The resulting aggregate for labour income excluding that of professionals is LINA234.

The next step is to calculate the share of LINA234/GDP and to divide my WI234 by this ratio in order to obtain a level of GDP c.2000 (GDP*) which is consistent with the proportionality between labour income and GDP in the national accounts. This procedure is also intended to capture some of the fringe payments that are largely excluded from my wage data. Additionally, I need to adjust downwards GDP* in c.2000 to reflect household income (HI*) using the HI/GDP ratio in that year from the national accounts.

Finally, to compute household income per worker (or, to be more precise, per person engage), I divide W234 & LINA234 by the EAP of the lower three groups (EAP234) respectively and HI by the EAP. Then, starting from the HI* per worker benchmark in 2000, I use growth rates of the estimated series of household income per worker at 1970 prices to go back to 1920 and forth to 2011.[6] More formally: $y^* = [(w/(LINA234/GDP))*e_{234}]$; where y* is the "reconciled" household income per person engaged, w is the average wage, and e_{234} = EAP234/EAP.

2. Economically Active Population (EAP)

2.1. Total EAP series

The sources for the overall EAP series are as follows:
Argentina: MOxLAD. Interpolations in 1948-49 and 1951-59. *Brazil*: IBGE (1990) in 1920, 1940, 1950, 1960 - gaps are filled in using interpolation. MOxLAD from 1960 to 2000. *Chile*: Díaz, Lüders, and Wagner (2016). *Colombia*: from 1920 to 1938 estimates are based on Flórez (2000). Gross participation rates (EAP/total population) are assumed constant at 35.8% between 1920 and 1925. MOxLAD from 1938 to 2000. Interpolations in 1939-49 and 1951-59. *Mexico*: MOxLAD. *Venezuela*: Valecillos (2007) in 1920, 1928/29, 1934-36, 1941, 1950 - gaps are filled in using interpolation. Baptista (1997) from 1950 to 1995, and ECLAC's CEPALSTAT to 2000. The source from 2000 to 2011 is CEPALSTAT in all cases.

2.2 EAP shares

I followed two different procedures to estimate the shares of the EAP per each of the four occupational categories:

<u>Period 1950-2011</u>

The shares of the four groups are estimated by aggregating categories for the distribution of the EAP by occupational categories according to data collected by the International Labour Organization (ILO 1964-1982) and ECLAC. I use four different classifications:
1. ECLAC (2000). Group 1: employers, managers and professionals. Group 2: technicians and administrators (clerks). Group 3: urban workers (retailing and transport, excluding low skilled workers and street vendors), artisans and blue-collar workers. Group 4: rural workers and personal services (includes domestic servants) plus low skilled urban workers and street vendors.
2. ILO, ISCO-88. Group 1: 1 legislators, senior officials and managers; 2 professionals

[6] The values of LINA234/GDP in c.2000 are: Argentina 47.42%; Brazil 57.7%; Chile 43.7%; Colombia 53.4%; Mexico 50.0%; Venezuela 53.1%. And those of w and e_{234} are: Argentina 97.5 & 0.88; Brazil 96.9 & 0.92; Chile 147.1 & 0.87; Colombia 74.1 & 0.91; Mexico 86.7 & 0.91; Venezuela 96.2 & 0.90.

Group 2: 3 technicians and associate professionals; 4 clerks; plus 6 skilled agricultural and fishery workers. Group 3: 5 service workers and shop and market sales workers; 7 craft and related trade workers; 8 plant and machine operators and assemblers; 0 armed forces; Group 4: 9 elementary occupations; plus X not classifiable by occupation.
3. ILO, ISCO-68. Group 1: 0/1 professional, technical and related workers; 2 administrative and managerial workers. Group 2: 3 clerical and related workers; (1/2)*4 sales workers. Group 3: (1/2)* 4 sales workers; 7/8/9 production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers; X not classifiable by occupation. Group 4: 5 Service workers; 6 agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters
4. PREALC (1982). Group 1: 0 professional, technical and related workers; 1 managerial workers. Group 2: 2 clerical and related workers; (1/2)*3 sales workers. Group 3: (1/2)*3 sales workers; 5 transport; 6-7 artisans and blue collar workers. Group 4: 4 agriculture; 8 service workers.

I use simple interpolation to fill gaps in each of the occupational structures calculated with the above sources. I take the ECLAC figures for circa 2000 to set the EAP share levels and then go backward using information on changes in each of the four categories provided by the additional three classification systems (in ISCO-88, ISCO-68 and PREALC). To splice series from two different occupational structures I use a common year and then apply rate of changes to go backward. The data available in each of the classifications by country are:

Argentina: ISCO-88 in 1998-2006. PREALC (1982) in 1960, 1970. Interpolations: 1960-70. 2000-06: uses ISCO-88 with a correction for the methodological break in 2003.
Brazil: ISCO-88 in 2000, 2002-07. ISCO-68 in 1981-90; 1992-93; 1995-99; 2001, 1971, and 1983 (in ILO Yearbooks) and 1976-2006 available online. PREALC (1982) in 1950, 1960, 1970. Interpolations: 1951-59; 1961-69; 1991; 1994; 2000. 2000-07: it uses ISCO-88. Shares in 2000 and 2001 are as in 2002.
Chile: ISCO-88 in 2002. ISCO-68 in 1960, 1971, and 1983 (in ILO's Yearbooks), and 1976-2006 available online. The categories "mining" and "armed forces" are included in Group 3. PREALC (1982) 1952, 1960, 1970. In 1952 the total of categories 0 to 3 is split according to the structure in 1960. Interpolations: 1953-59; 1961-70; 1972-75. 2000-08: it uses ISCO-68.
Colombia: ISCO-68 in 1975-80; 1985-87; 1989-90; 1992-2000; 2001-08. Data exclude the armed forces and are based on surveys on seven main cities. PREALC (1982) and ILO's Yearbooks in 1951, 1964, 1973 (only ILO), and 1980. In 1951 the categories "managerial workers" and "clerical and related workers" are split according to the structure in 1964. Interpolations: 1952-63; 1965-72; 1974-79. 2000-08: it uses ISCO-68. Shares in 2000 are as in 2001.

Mexico: ISCO-88 in 2000. ISCO-68 in 1988; 1991; 1993; 1995-2008. PREALC (1982) and ILO (Yearbooks, compatible with ISCO-68) in 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975 (ILO), 1980 (ILO). Interpolations: 1951-59; 1961-69; 1971-74; 1976-79; 1981-87.2000-08: it uses ISCO-88.
Venezuela: ISCO-68 in 1976-2008. PREALC (1982) and ILO (Yearbooks, compatible with ISCO-68) in 1950, 1961, 1971 (ILO), 1981 (ILO). In 1950 the categories "professionals", "managerial workers" and "clerical and related workers" are split according to the structure in 1961. Interpolations: 1951-60; 1962-70; 1972-80. 2000-08: it uses ISCO-68.

In all six countries for the final years of the current century the estimation is as follows: shares of Group 1 are kept equal to the last data point; those of Group 2 are estimated based on changes in the EAP share of manufacturing (ECLAC); for Group 4 I use changes in the share of agriculture; shares for Group 3 are estimated as a residual.

Period 1920-1950

To complete the employment shares back from 1950 to 1920 I rely on changes in three indicators constructed by FitzGerald (2008) as follows: Group 1, the stock of university graduates as a proportion of the total of those with primary education. The stock of educational graduates is found using the perpetual inventory method applied to the data on enrolment in primary and tertiary education.[7] Group 2, total employment in manufacturing and public administration as a proportion of the EAP. Manufacturing employment comes from census data, and public administration employment is estimated from levels of government expenditure. Group 3 is estimated as the residual from the other three groups. Group 4, the agricultural share of the EAP, from census data. This includes not only agricultural workers as such, but also small farmers (i.e., peasants) and family labour on a non-wage basis.

2.3 EAP adjustment

There is a potential bias when estimating income ratios by dividing the wage series by the income per person engaged. The former largely reflects the income of those employed, whereas the latter takes into account the unemployed and underemployed. Thus, at times of high employment losses, my series would overestimate r_2, r_3, r_4, and underestimate r_1, thus underestimating inequality.[8] In

[7] Is this a reasonable proxy? To provide an answer I made a calculation using data of professionals and managers (P&M) in the LA6 around 1950 from PRELAC (1982). First, I added up the EAP shares for both categories. Secondly, I assumed that all professionals had tertiary education and that 30% of managers had it (a conservative assumption). Thirdly, with those weights, about 60% of the EAP of P&M had tertiary education. Therefore, this proxy should capture reasonably well changes in Groups 1's EAP back to 1920.
[8] For example, for Group 4 I calculate $r_4 = w_4/y$ (both in monthly terms). However, to be consistent with the denominator, I should be using the average earnings of the EAP in that group in the numerator (i.e., Y_4/EAP_4). Thus, at times of high unemployment w_4 is less sensitive to the destruction of jobs (particularly if there is wage rigidity) and, as a result, r_4 is overestimated.

order to minimise the potential impact of this bias, where data allow, I make an adjustment to the income per person engaged according to the following procedure:
1. I collect data, where available, on unemployment rates and on total employment series (EMP). With the latter I calculate unemployment rates as (1-EMP/EAP), and then use changes of these series to extend backward published unemployment rates.
2. I calculate a long-term unemployment rate as a proxy for the natural rate as a 9-year moving average of the yearly unemployment rates. High unemployment rates are smoothed out from the original series.
3. I calculate deviations between yearly unemployment rates and long-term rates, and omit negative values. Those deviations are then multiplied by the original EAP series to have a gross estimate of the number of unemployed people relative to the long-term rate, which are then subtracted from the total EAP to obtain adjusted EAP series. Working with deviations is also convenient to avoid differences across countries in the calculations of unemployment rates.
4. A ratio of the original EAP series and the adjusted EAP series is then applied to the series of income per person engaged.

ECLAC's CEPALSTAT is the source for unemployment rates in 1980-2011 in all six countries. For the remaining years sources are as follows:
Argentina: 1970-80 ILO website. Elias (1992) total employment estimates from 1944 to 1970. There is no reliable evidence to make an adjustment during the 1930s. *Brazil*: 1977-80 ILO website. In 1930-36 I apply an adjustment based on the inverse of the economic activity indicator in Abreu (1990, *Anexo Estatístico*). *Chile*: 1975-80 ILO website. In 1930-35 it uses as proxy data on "applicants for work" from the League of Nations website. *Colombia*: 1975-80 ILO website, and 1950-1974 Londoño (1995). There is no reliable data during the 1930s. *Mexico*: 1973-80 ITAM (2004). Elias (1992) total employment estimates from 1950 to 1973. In 1931-42 it uses official estimates reported in Keesing (1977). *Venezuela*: 1928-29, 1934-80 uses unemployment rates in Valecillos (2007). The 1930-1933 gap is filled with pattern interpolation using as auxiliary series the inverse of the Vandellos' economic activity index in Valecillos (2007, 82).

Figure OA1.3 shows the G4 series before and after the EAP adjustment. As intended, there are some changes in levels during economic crisis. But, overall, trajectories are not affected.

3. Mean income by occupational group

The mean income of group 1 (y_1) is calculated as $y_1 = r_1 * y$, where $r_1 = s_1/e_1$ (with s_1 obtained as a residual – see eq. 2 in the paper) and y is the overall mean income per person engaged. For the lower three groups, their mean incomes (y_2, y_3, y_4) equate their real wages (w_2, w_3, w_4). The series of real wages are sourced from Astorga (2017 & 2023).

TABLE OA1.1: EAP SHARES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BY LUSTRUMS (IN PERCENTAGES)

	Argentina				Brazil				Chile			
	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4
1920	4.3	15.6	44.9	35.2	3.9	7.9	19.2	69.0	5.1	6.9	46.1	41.9
1925	4.3	16.3	44.2	35.1	3.9	7.2	21.0	67.9	4.7	6.9	45.9	42.6
1930	4.4	16.7	43.6	35.2	3.9	6.6	22.8	66.7	4.7	7.0	45.3	43.1
1935	4.5	18.2	42.3	35.0	3.9	7.5	23.1	65.5	5.5	7.1	45.4	42.0
1940	4.6	18.4	43.4	33.6	3.9	7.7	23.9	64.5	5.5	7.3	46.2	40.9
1945	4.8	18.2	48.7	28.3	3.8	8.2	24.9	63.0	5.4	7.6	47.8	39.2
1950	5.1	17.6	51.9	25.5	3.9	9.3	26.4	60.4	5.6	8.4	48.2	37.7
1955	5.6	16.5	54.7	23.2	4.0	9.8	28.5	57.7	6.6	8.7	49.6	35.0
1960	6.2	18.1	54.5	21.2	4.1	10.4	29.9	55.5	7.5	8.8	51.2	32.5
1965	6.4	19.1	53.9	20.6	4.7	10.5	32.2	52.6	7.9	10.5	52.9	28.7
1970	6.6	19.8	53.6	20.0	5.2	10.7	33.9	50.1	8.2	12.7	54.1	25.0
1975	7.5	20.4	53.5	18.6	5.8	11.5	35.9	46.7	10.2	14.1	51.6	24.1
1980	8.3	21.4	53.0	17.3	6.5	11.8	38.0	43.7	9.6	15.9	51.8	22.7
1985	9.0	23.7	50.4	16.8	7.1	12.1	40.5	40.3	10.6	14.0	52.8	22.6
1990	10.4	26.0	47.0	16.6	7.5	13.7	43.2	35.6	12.1	14.7	50.6	22.7
1995	11.3	26.2	46.4	16.2	7.7	13.4	44.8	34.1	12.0	17.1	48.5	22.4
2000	12.1	25.2	47.6	15.1	8.0	13.4	46.7	31.9	13.7	17.0	47.3	22.0
2005	11.4	25.7	46.4	16.5	8.1	13.8	46.8	31.3	14.4	17.9	46.4	21.3
2010	11.4	25.4	46.3	16.9	8.4	13.0	51.8	26.7	14.5	16.5	49.0	20.1
	Colombia				**Mexico**				**Venezuela**			
	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4
1920	5.4	5.0	28.9	60.7	3.5	4.7	21.0	70.8	4.0	6.3	29.7	60.0
1925	5.3	5.2	30.0	59.5	3.4	5.0	20.8	70.8	3.8	6.7	31.7	57.8
1930	5.8	6.1	29.5	58.6	3.3	5.1	21.5	70.1	3.7	6.9	33.8	55.6
1935	6.0	7.7	28.1	58.2	3.0	5.5	23.5	68.0	3.7	7.3	35.5	53.4
1940	6.5	9.3	27.3	56.9	2.9	5.6	25.5	66.0	3.6	7.5	38.5	50.3
1945	7.0	9.7	28.7	54.6	2.9	5.7	26.3	65.0	4.3	7.7	41.8	46.2
1950	7.6	10.2	30.2	52.0	2.9	6.5	26.7	63.9	5.0	8.7	43.1	43.2
1955	7.8	11.6	30.3	50.3	3.4	7.1	29.9	59.6	5.0	9.7	44.9	40.4
1960	7.9	13.4	29.9	48.9	4.0	8.0	32.6	55.3	5.0	11.1	46.0	37.8
1965	7.7	14.2	30.8	47.3	4.9	8.7	35.9	50.4	6.0	13.3	47.6	33.1
1970	7.9	14.1	33.4	44.7	6.0	9.5	38.3	46.2	7.6	16.0	48.0	28.5
1975	8.1	14.6	34.4	42.9	6.5	10.3	37.0	46.3	9.6	16.9	45.2	28.4
1980	8.2	14.3	37.8	39.8	7.2	11.4	40.8	40.5	10.3	17.4	48.0	24.3
1985	9.6	14.3	38.8	37.4	7.7	12.1	43.0	37.2	11.2	16.4	47.1	25.3
1990	9.9	13.8	40.1	36.2	8.3	12.8	41.0	38.0	11.9	17.5	47.5	23.2
1995	11.0	15.5	37.5	36.1	8.6	13.3	41.5	36.7	11.9	17.9	46.5	23.7
2000	9.1	14.0	40.9	36.0	9.5	14.1	43.9	32.4	11.4	17.5	47.4	23.7
2005	10.1	13.6	42.8	33.6	9.9	14.6	44.7	30.9	11.5	16.1	48.1	24.4
2010	11.1	15.0	43.3	30.7	10.0	14.8	47.8	27.4	12.2	15.3	49.7	22.7

Notes: All figures are three years averages.

TABLE OA1.2: RELATIVE INCOME RATIOS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BY LUSTRUMS

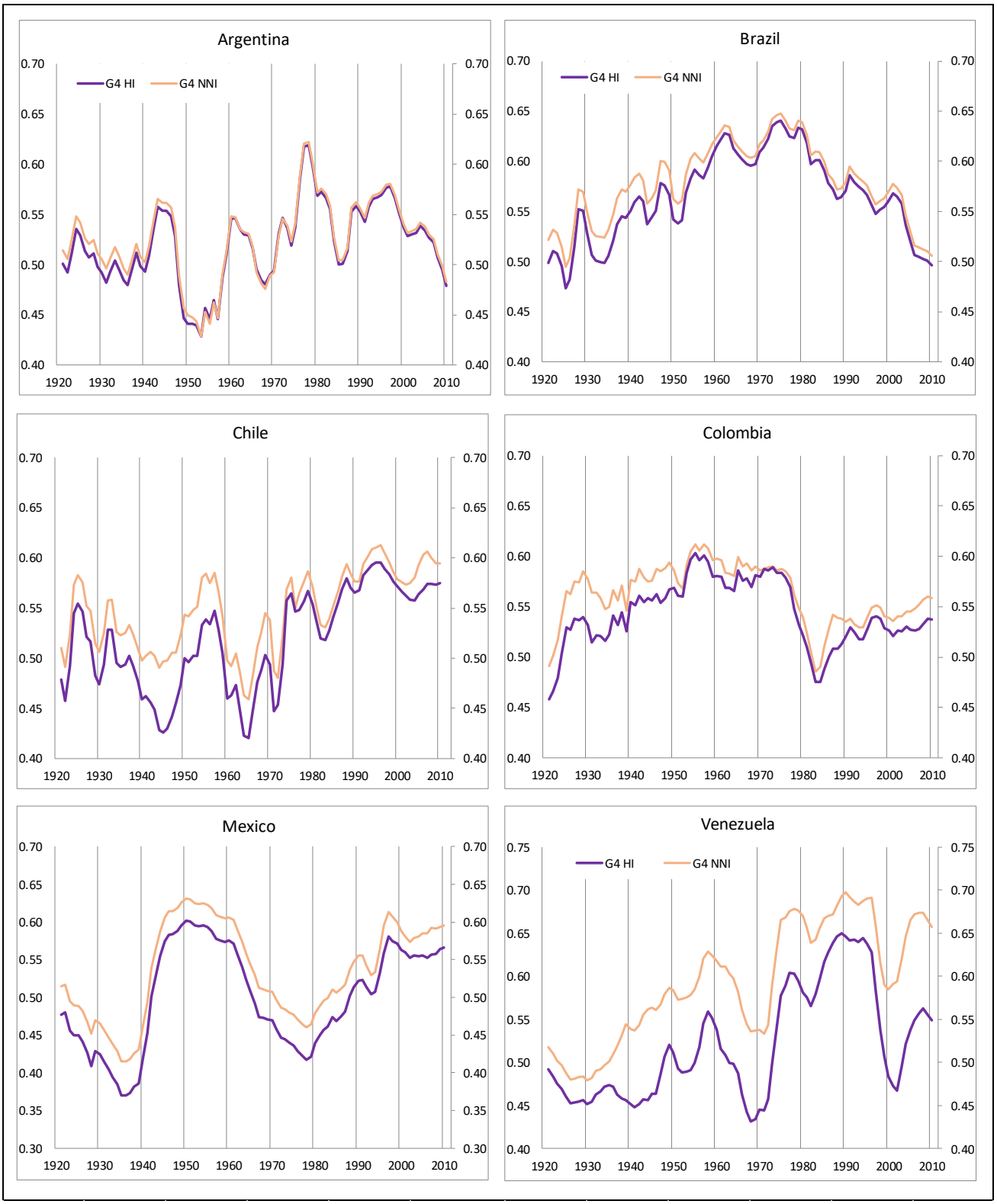
	Argentina				Brazil				Chile			
	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4
1920	11.2	0.80	0.59	0.38	8.7	1.56	1.03	0.49	9.0	1.31	0.70	0.41
1925	10.5	0.88	0.61	0.36	8.9	1.31	0.95	0.53	10.2	1.38	0.63	0.36
1930	9.2	0.94	0.71	0.36	10.4	1.28	0.92	0.46	7.6	1.65	0.80	0.42
1935	8.9	0.89	0.73	0.37	10.3	1.20	0.79	0.50	7.5	1.20	0.76	0.40
1940	9.3	0.85	0.64	0.41	11.9	1.07	0.69	0.45	6.8	1.02	0.84	0.42
1945	10.3	0.81	0.53	0.35	11.8	1.07	0.68	0.46	6.1	1.12	0.89	0.44
1950	7.0	1.08	0.68	0.41	11.2	1.34	0.64	0.45	7.0	1.33	0.71	0.40
1955	6.7	1.03	0.66	0.39	12.2	1.26	0.60	0.37	6.9	0.99	0.74	0.30
1960	8.2	0.82	0.53	0.30	11.7	1.38	0.64	0.32	5.1	1.17	0.78	0.38
1965	7.4	0.91	0.54	0.33	10.7	1.25	0.62	0.33	4.2	1.09	0.85	0.37
1970	6.8	0.91	0.56	0.36	9.4	1.07	0.73	0.29	5.0	1.20	0.68	0.28
1975	6.8	0.72	0.54	0.27	9.4	0.98	0.60	0.27	5.4	0.76	0.63	0.17
1980	6.5	0.75	0.51	0.19	8.3	1.03	0.61	0.26	5.2	0.79	0.62	0.19
1985	5.1	0.92	0.53	0.31	6.6	1.10	0.76	0.23	4.7	1.01	0.56	0.27
1990	5.2	0.75	0.47	0.26	5.8	1.18	0.74	0.23	4.6	0.84	0.55	0.23
1995	4.9	0.79	0.43	0.24	5.6	1.27	0.73	0.22	4.9	0.76	0.49	0.21
2000	4.3	0.87	0.46	0.26	5.4	1.32	0.68	0.24	4.2	0.79	0.52	0.21
2005	4.4	0.89	0.48	0.25	5.0	1.27	0.71	0.29	4.0	0.79	0.51	0.21
2010	3.9	0.96	0.56	0.28	4.7	1.22	0.69	0.33	4.1	0.77	0.49	0.20
	Colombia				**Mexico**				**Venezuela**			
	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4	r_1	r_2	r_3	r_4
1920	6.4	1.49	1.10	0.44	9.8	1.50	1.14	0.49	8.5	1.61	1.02	0.43
1925	7.7	1.28	0.94	0.41	9.3	1.54	1.10	0.53	7.4	1.63	1.09	0.46
1930	6.8	1.48	1.15	0.37	8.2	1.90	1.14	0.55	7.1	1.75	1.09	0.45
1935	7.4	1.27	1.01	0.40	4.8	2.32	1.40	0.58	8.6	1.53	0.92	0.45
1940	8.1	1.18	0.99	0.35	7.8	1.90	1.22	0.54	7.3	1.54	1.03	0.44
1945	7.7	1.15	1.06	0.31	13.5	1.63	1.03	0.37	6.5	1.43	1.04	0.38
1950	8.2	1.08	0.84	0.33	15.2	1.47	0.89	0.34	7.5	1.24	0.90	0.32
1955	8.2	1.05	0.74	0.29	13.8	1.26	0.78	0.35	7.2	1.29	0.84	0.34
1960	6.7	1.21	0.77	0.29	11.1	1.27	0.80	0.34	8.4	1.15	0.67	0.33
1965	6.4	1.10	0.76	0.28	8.3	1.34	0.72	0.42	6.4	1.30	0.68	0.36
1970	6.3	1.10	0.69	0.29	6.5	1.15	0.78	0.44	4.9	1.18	0.67	0.41
1975	6.8	0.85	0.64	0.30	5.5	1.18	0.84	0.46	5.9	0.89	0.47	0.30
1980	6.0	0.96	0.70	0.35	5.2	1.10	0.78	0.44	5.3	1.00	0.44	0.28
1985	5.1	1.04	0.76	0.35	5.0	1.05	0.82	0.36	5.4	0.88	0.41	0.24
1990	5.7	0.91	0.67	0.35	5.4	1.16	0.69	0.33	5.5	0.73	0.39	0.17
1995	5.6	0.90	0.65	0.34	5.0	1.34	0.67	0.30	5.5	0.71	0.42	0.17
2000	5.4	0.98	0.61	0.36	5.1	1.22	0.56	0.28	4.1	1.14	0.59	0.33
2005	4.8	0.98	0.59	0.35	5.0	1.16	0.54	0.30	4.5	0.91	0.56	0.25
2010	4.7	0.88	0.55	0.32	5.2	1.06	0.51	0.30	4.5	0.82	0.56	0.21

Notes: All figures are three-years averages, except Mexico in c.1920 which excludes 1919. Income ratios are calculated using estimated household income per person engaged in the denominator.

FIGURE OA1.1: HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NATIONAL INCOME TO GDP RATIOS

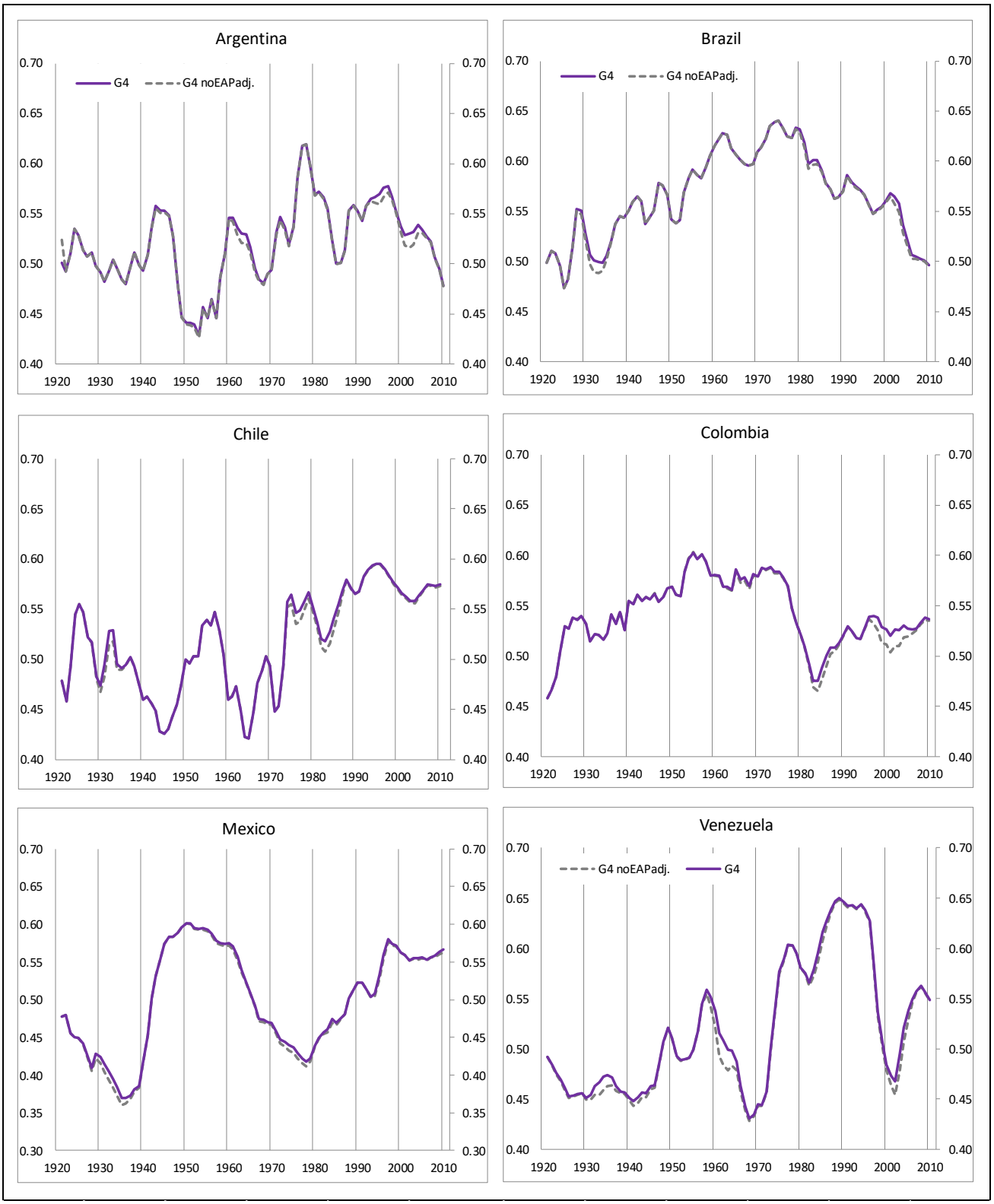
Notes: HI = Household Income; NNI = Net National Income. In Argentina levels of NNI are set in 1950-37 using series at factor cost, resulting in lower ratios to GDP than if series at market prices were used.

FIGURE OA1.2: OVERALL GINIS USING HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND NATIONAL INCOME



Notes: G4 HI = Overall Gini using Household Income; G4 NNI = Overall Gini using Net National Income. All series are 3-years moving averages.

FIGURE OA1.3: OVERALL GINIS WITH AND WITHOUT THE EAP ADJUSTMENT



Notes: G4 = Overall Gini with the EAP adjustment; G4 noEAPadj = Overall Gini without the EAP adjustment. All series are 3-years moving averages.

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