

# How to (not) estimate Gini indices for fat tailed variables

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**Abstract**—Direct measurements of Gini index by conventional arithmetic calculations are poor estimators, even if paradoxically, they include the entire population. In addition, owing to super-additivity they cannot lend themselves to comparisons between units of different size; thus intertemporal analyses are vitiated by the population and wealth expansions. The Gini of aggregated units A and B will be higher than those of A and B computed separately. This effect becomes more acute with fatness of tails. When the sample size is smaller than entire population, the estimation error is extremely high.

We compare the standard methodologies to the indirect methods via maximum likelihood estimation of tail exponent, show the effect of kurtosis on the bias and the consequences for statistical estimation.

We quantify the intertemporal estimation bias for GINI and reconcile with Zagier’s inequality (proved in 1983); we also construct a new proof through a more general lemma for ordered sub-sums applicable for ranked variables. The conventional literature on Gini index cannot be trusted and comparing countries of different sizes makes no sense; nor does it make sense to make claims of "changes in inequality" based on such a measure.

This version is just plain mathematical results without the looping BS with courtesy citations and circular historiography one usually finds in economics articles.

## CONTENTS

I	Introduction/Summary	1
II	The Gini estimated and its Superadditivity	2
	II-A "Direct" Estimators . . . . .	2
	II-B Superadditivity and Results around the Zagier inequality . . . . .	2
	II-C Some heuristic remarks on discrete samples	3
	II-C1 The inequality increases with a mean-preserving difference between the variances of the subsets	3
	II-C2 The inequality increases with total kurtosis of the population. .	3
III	Distribution of the exponent	4
	III-3 Debiasing . . . . .	4
	III-4 Truncating for $\alpha > 1$ . . . . .	4
	III-A The distribution of the $\alpha$ -derived Gini . . .	4
	III-B Moments of the estimated Gini index . . . .	4
	III-C Some comments . . . . .	5
	References	5

## I. INTRODUCTION/SUMMARY

Consider 10 separate countries, cities, or other units of equal size, with population  $10^3$ . Assume the wealth in each unit follows a power law distribution, say a Pareto-Lomax, all with the exact same parameters. Assume a tail exponent of 1.1. The average Gini index as obtained by direct measurement will be  $\approx .71$  per country. Now aggregate them into a single country. The composite Gini —as traditionally and currently measured — will be  $\approx .75$ , that is 6% higher —for the *same* sample. This inconsistency implies not only that the Gini cannot lend itself to comparisons between units of different size but that intertemporal assessments are vitiated by the population changes.

Further, the sampling error remains high throughout. The effect is similar to the one about percentile in [1]. This note shows that

- as a consequence of the inequality, the Gini index obtained by conventional "direct" measurement as estimator is not consistent, downward biased and lends itself to illusions
- the superadditivity increases with the variance and fat-tailedness
- maximum likelihood (ML) parametrization of tail exponent is more efficient, unbiased, and economical of data: its error rate can be more than one order of magnitude smaller than the "direct" Gini measurement.

Further, we get explicit distributions for the maximum likelihood estimator.

Table I shows biases and errors in the computation the Gini index via different methods, which presents our story and its conclusion. It compares the Gini index obtained by conventional arithmetic calculations to the Maximum Likelihood estimation via tail exponent by varying the population size  $n$ . These calculations are for the same data, generated by Monte Carlo simulations ( $10^8$ ) for a Pareto distribution with exponent  $\alpha = 1.1$ , meaning finite mean and infinite variance (close to the "Pareto 80/20" in popular and managerial discussions). For the first category, "direct", we estimated the Gini using conventional methods of summing individual units (say wealth or income per person, or another unit in the physical domain). For the second, corresponding to Maximum Likelihood methods (ML), we estimated the tail exponent

from the data using ML estimation methods and expressed the corresponding Gini.

TABLE I  
COMPARISON OF DIRECT GINI TO ML ESTIMATOR, ASSUMING TAIL  
 $\alpha = 1.1$

$n$ (popul or sample)	Direct			ML		Error ratio
	Mean	Bias	STD	Mean	STD	
$10^3$	0.711	-0.122	0.0648	.8333	0.0476	1.4
$10^4$	0.750	-0.083	0.0435	.8333	0.015	3
$10^5$	0.775	-0.058	0.0318	.8333	0.0048	6.6
$10^6$	0.790	-0.043	0.0235	.8333	0.0015	156
$10^7$	0.802	-0.033	0.0196	.8333	$\approx 0$	$> 10^5$

We note that there are many wealth distributions, and we took the one with the thickest tails, in the class of powerlaws. Thinner tail distributions do not generate significant bias.

## II. THE GINI ESTIMATED AND ITS SUPERADDITIVITY

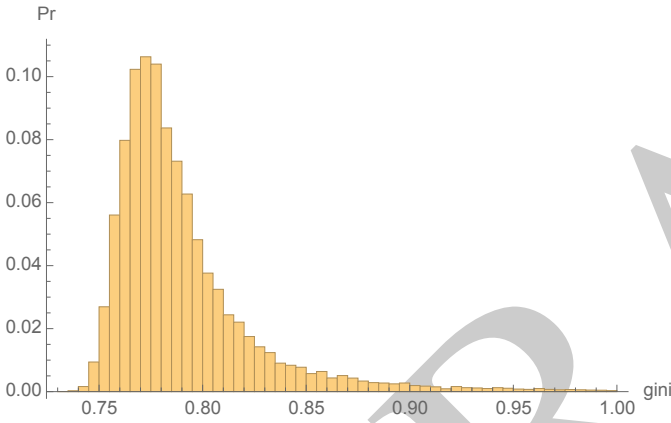


Fig. 1. Histogram of the distribution of direct estimation, population =  $10^6$ . We notice a long right tail bounded at 1.

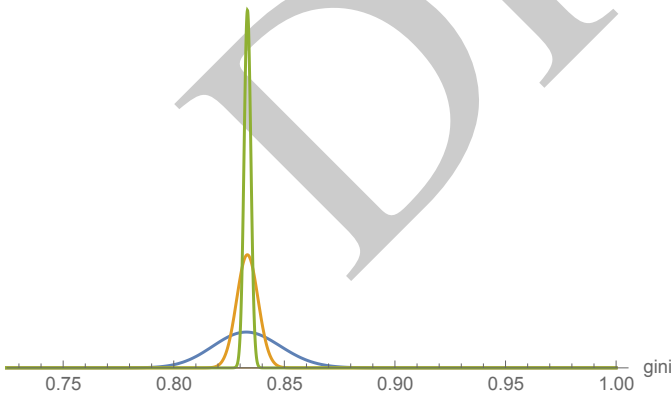


Fig. 2. Distribution of indirect estimator via exponent  $n = 10^4, 10^5, 10^6$ .

### A. "Direct" Estimators

Where  $g$  is the Gini index and  $X$  and  $X'$  are independent (etc., etc.) with mean  $\mu$ :

$$g = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{E}(|X - X'|)}{\mu}. \quad (1)$$

In other words the Gini is the mean expected deviation between any two random variables ("mean difference") scaled by the mean.

The "direct estimator" of the Gini of a sample becomes half the relative mean difference, where sample  $Y = (Y_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$  as follows:

$$\hat{G}_d(Y) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n |Y_i - Y_j|}{2(n-1) \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i} \quad (2)$$

which can be further simplified

$$\hat{G}_d(Y) = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n i Y_{(i)}}{n \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i} - \frac{1}{n} + 1 \quad (3)$$

where  $Y_{(1)}, Y_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}$  are the ordered statistics of  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  such that:  $Y_{(1)} < Y_{(2)} < \dots < Y_{(n)}$ .

### B. Superadditivity and Results around the Zagier inequality

It turned out after we devised the proof that Zagier proved the inequality in [2] and [3]. The paper appears to be unnoticed by the economics community concerned with measurement of inequality. As we used another route, we proved a lemma that is useful for sums and sub-sums of ordered variables, and facilitates results about inequalities in other contexts.

We can show that  $\hat{G}$  is a slowly converging estimator, downward biased, inconsistent under aggregation. We start with an inequality:

**Theorem 1** (The basic inequality). *Partition the  $n$  data into  $p$  sub-samples  $N = N_1 \cup \dots \cup N_p$  of respective sizes  $n_1, \dots, n_p$ , with  $\sum_{i=1}^p n_i = n$ , and let  $S_1, \dots, S_p$  be the sum of variables over each sub-sample, and  $S = \sum_{i=1}^p S_i$  be that over the whole sample. Then we have:*

$$\hat{G}(N) \geq \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{n_i}{n} \hat{G}(N_i)$$

*Proof.* We start with  $p = 2$  and use elementary recursion to generalize.

$$\hat{G}(Y \frown Z) \geq \frac{n_Y}{n_Y + n_Z} \hat{G}(Y) + \frac{n_Z}{n_Y + n_Z} \hat{G}(Z). \quad (4)$$

Proving the Gini estimators can be done by proving the following lemma about ordered sums:

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $n_Y$  and  $n_Z$  be the relative sample sizes of vectors  $Y$  and  $Z$  respectively, with  $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_Y})$ ,  $n_Y \geq 2$ , and  $Z = (Z_1, \dots, Z_{n_Z})$ ,  $n_Z \geq 2$ , having  $Y_{(1)}, Y_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n_Y)}$  the ordered values of  $Y$  such that:  $Y_{(1)} < Y_{(2)} < \dots < Y_{(n_Y)}$  (and the same for  $Z_{(i)}$ ), assuming only positive values for  $Y$  and  $Z$ , and setting the merged vector (concatenated)  $(Y \frown Z) = (Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_Y}, Z_1, \dots, Z_{n_Z})$ .*

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y+n_Z} i (Y \frown Z)_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y+n_Z} (Y \frown Z)_i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y} i Y_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Y} Y_i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Z} i Z_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_Z} Z_i} + \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 \quad (5)$$

Define the multiset of cardinality  $n$ ,  $\chi(n) \triangleq \{\sum_{j=1}^i \delta_j : \delta_j \geq 0, 2 \leq i \leq n\}$ .

For instance we have  $\chi(2) = \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2\}$ ,  $\chi(3) = \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2, \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3\}$ , etc.

Now, with  $m < n$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$  we select  $p = \binom{n}{m}$  permutations indexed by  $k = 1, 2, \dots, p$  of subsets of size  $m$  in  $\chi(n)$ .

More precisely, we define the subset  $\chi_m(n) = \chi_m(n, l), \dots, \chi_m(n, p)$  of cardinality  $m$  in  $\chi(n)$  and  $\chi_m^c(n)$  its complement such that (indexing by  $l$ ),  $\forall l \leq p$ ,

$$\chi(n) = \chi_m(n, l) \cup \chi_m^c(n, l).$$

Let  $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$  be any permutation  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$  of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .

It is a standard result (from the rearrangement inequality) that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i\chi(n)_{(i)} \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i \chi(n)_{\sigma_i}.$$

Hence, applying to our case we can derive further inequalities across subsets such as:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n k(\chi(n))_{(k)} &\geq \sum_{j=i}^m j\chi_m(n, l)_{(j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-n} (i+m)\chi_m^c(n, l)_{(i)} \\ &\geq \sum_{j=i}^m j\chi_m(n, l)_{(j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-n} (i)\chi_m^c(n, l)_{(i)} \\ &\quad + m \sum_{i=1}^{m-n} \chi_m^c(n, l)_i, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

the latter is a non-ordered sum.

We calculate the LHS of the inequality in Equation 5:

$$\begin{aligned} I_l(m, n) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n i\chi(n, l)_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^m \chi_m(n, l)_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-m} \chi_m^c(n, l)_i} \\ &\quad - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m i\chi_m(n, l)_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^m \chi_m(n, l)_i} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-m} i\chi_m^c(n, l)_{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-m} \chi_m^c(n, l)_i} + \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

The details of the rest of the proof are in the notes.<sup>1</sup>  $\square$

This inequality is similar to the inequality in theorem 1 in [1].

The theorem holds for, of course, any one-tailed distribution. But our focus is on fat tails. .

### C. Some heuristic remarks on discrete samples

Next we build some intuitions about the properties of the inequality.

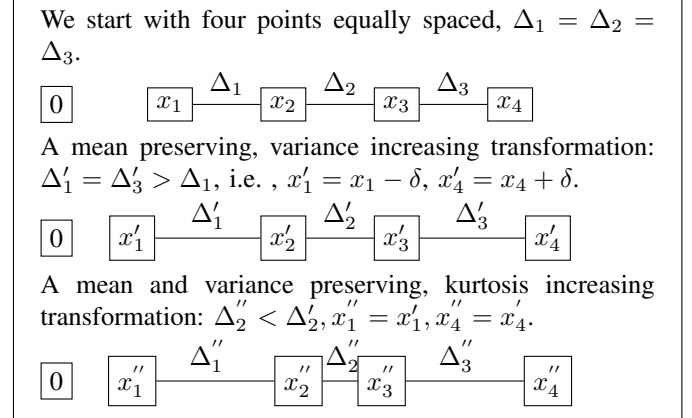
We remark that the inequality becomes equality when all subsets are identical. Consider a random variable  $X > 0$  that has four (positive) realizations  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4$ . We construct three units,  $A = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ ,  $B = (x_1, x_2, x_4)$  and the merged unit  $C = (x_1, x_1, x_2, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ .

The "direct" estimators can be calculated from Equation 3 as follows:  $\widehat{G}(A) = \frac{2(x_3 - x_1)}{3(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)}$ ,  $\widehat{G}(B) = \frac{2(x_4 - x_1)}{3(x_1 + x_2 + x_4)}$ , and  $\widehat{G}(C) = \frac{-8x_1 + 3x_3 + 5x_4}{6(2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4)}$ .

Replacing  $x_4$  with  $x_3 + \delta$ , with  $\delta \geq 0$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{G}(C) - \frac{1}{2}(\widehat{G}(A) + \widehat{G}(B)) \\ = \frac{\delta \left( \frac{2(2x_1 + x_2)\delta}{(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \delta)} + 1 \right)}{6(2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + \delta)} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Fig. 3. Higher moment changes while preserving lower moments.



which can be shown to be strictly positive for all values of  $\delta > 0$  and to increase with  $\delta$ . Further it will be 0 for identical samples  $A$  and  $B$ .

By introducing  $m$  additional intermediate values between any two units, say  $x_{1.1}, x_{1.2}, \dots, x_{1.m}$  we can show the property holds for all values of  $N$  that produce equal size subsets (that is for 2 subsets,  $N = 8, 10, \dots$

1) *The inequality increases with a mean-preserving difference between the variances of the subsets:* Consider a mean-preserving symmetric transformation: two samples  $A$  and  $B$  have a different variance.  $A = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ ,  $B = (x_1 - \delta, x_2, x_3 + \delta)$  and the merged unit  $C = (x_1 - \delta, x_1, x_2, x_2, x_3, x_3 + \delta)$ . With  $0 \geq \delta \geq x_1$ , we have:

$$\Delta(\delta) \triangleq \widehat{G}(C) - \frac{1}{2}(\widehat{G}(A) + \widehat{G}(B)) = \frac{\delta}{6(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)} \quad (9)$$

and we can tighten the inequality for that specific case:

$$0 \leq \Delta(\delta) \leq \frac{x_1}{6(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)} \quad (10)$$

The difference between the Gini estimator for the aggregate  $C$  and the average of the Gini estimates for the components  $A$  and  $B$  will be a convex function in  $\delta$ , hence increases with the fatness of tails (how far the highest realization is away from the rest), as we can see next.

2) *The inequality increases with total kurtosis of the population.:*

$$A = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4),$$

$$B = \left( x_1 - \delta, x_2 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}, x_3 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \delta + x_4 \right)$$

and

$$C = \left( x_1 - \delta, x_1, x_2, x_2 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}, x_3 - \frac{\epsilon}{2}, x_3, x_4, \delta + x_4 \right).$$

Setting

$$\epsilon = -\sqrt{4\delta x_1 - 4\delta(\delta + x_4) + (x_2 - x_3)^2} - x_2 + x_3,$$

As outlined in the methodology in Figure 3 we can isolate a parameter  $\delta$  that controls kurtosis without affecting lower moments; we need to have as bounds to preserve the variance:

$$0 \leq \delta \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{(x_1 - x_4)^2 - 3(x_2 - x_3)^2} + x_1 - x_4 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\delta) &\triangleq \widehat{G}(C) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \widehat{G}(A) + \widehat{G}(B) \right) \\ &= -\frac{-2\delta + \sqrt{4\delta x_1 - 4\delta(\delta + x_4) + (x_2 - x_3)^2} + x_2 - x_3}{16(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)} \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

### III. DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXPONENT

Next we calculate the distribution of the tail exponent of a power law –as we saw the bias increases with fat-tailedness.

Consider the standard Pareto distribution for a random variable  $X$  with pdf:

$$\phi_X(x) = \alpha L^\alpha x^{-\alpha-1}, x > L \quad (12)$$

Assume  $L = 1$  by scaling.

The likelihood function is  $\mathcal{L} = \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^{-\alpha-1}$ . Maximizing the Log of the likelihood function (assuming we set the minimum value)  $\log(\mathcal{L}) = n(\log(\alpha) + \alpha \log(L)) - (\alpha + 1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)$  yields:  $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)}$ . Now consider  $l = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i}{n}$ . Using the characteristic function to get the distribution of the average logarithm yield:

$$\psi(t)^n = \left( \int_1^\infty f(x) \exp\left(\frac{it \log(x)}{n}\right) dx \right)^n = \left( \frac{\alpha n}{\alpha n - it} \right)^n$$

which is the characteristic function of the gamma distribution  $(n, \frac{1}{\alpha n})$ . A standard result is that  $\hat{\alpha}' \triangleq \frac{1}{l}$  will follow the inverse gamma distribution with density:

$$\phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\alpha n}{a}} \left(\frac{\alpha n}{a}\right)^n}{\hat{\alpha}' \Gamma(n)}, a > 0$$

3) *Debiasing*: Since  $\mathbb{E}(\hat{\alpha}) = \frac{n}{n-1} \alpha$  we elect another –unbiased– random variable  $\hat{\alpha}' = \frac{n-1}{n} \hat{\alpha}$  which, after scaling,

will have for distribution  $\phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\alpha(n-1)}{a}} \left(\frac{\alpha(n-1)}{a}\right)^{n+1}}{\alpha \Gamma(n+1)}$ .

4) *Truncating for  $\alpha > 1$* : Given that values of  $\alpha \leq 1$  lead to infinite mean (hence no Gini) we restrict the distribution to values greater than  $1 + \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon > 0$ . Our sampling now applies to lower-truncated values of the estimator, those strictly greater than 1, with a cut point  $\epsilon > 0$ , that is,  $\sum \frac{n-1}{\log(x_i)} > 1 + \epsilon$ , or  $\mathbb{E}(\hat{\alpha}' | \hat{\alpha}' > 1 + \epsilon)$ :  $\phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a) = \frac{\phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a)}{\int_{1+\epsilon}^\infty \phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a) da}$ , hence the distribution of the values of the exponent conditional of it being greater than 1 becomes:

$$\phi_{\hat{\alpha}'}(a) = \frac{e^{\frac{\alpha n^2}{a-gn}} \left(\frac{\alpha n^2}{a-gn}\right)^n}{a \left( \Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right) \right)}, a \geq 1 + \epsilon \quad (13)$$

#### A. The distribution of the $\alpha$ -derived Gini

Now define the "derived Gini" from estimated  $\alpha$ ,  $G \triangleq \frac{1}{2\alpha''-1}$ . After some manipulation, we have  $\phi_G(g)$  the distribution of the derived Gini:

$$\phi_G(g) = \frac{2^n e^{-\frac{2\alpha gn^2}{(g+1)(n-1)}} \left(\frac{\alpha gn^2}{(g+1)(n-1)}\right)^n}{g(g+1) \left( \Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right) \right)}, \quad g \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2\epsilon+1}\right) \quad (14)$$

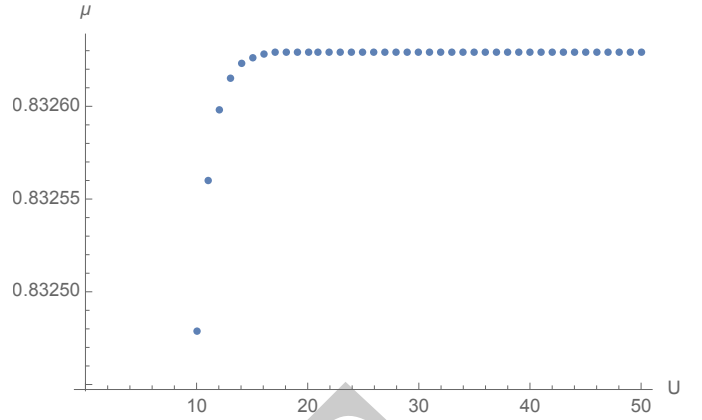


Fig. 4. convergence of the index with number of summands  $U$

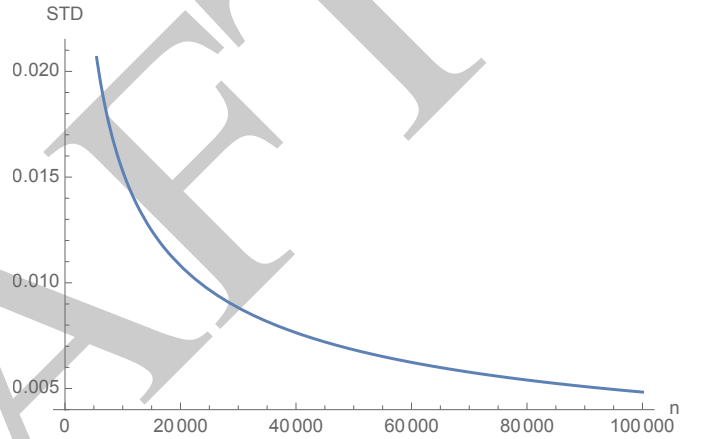


Fig. 5. Standard deviation of the ML estimator with an increase of population

#### B. Moments of the estimated Gini index

We are looking for moment of order  $m$ , that is  $\mu(m)$  as  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2\epsilon+1}} g^m \phi_G(g) dg$ . By substitution, with  $u = \frac{g}{g+1}$ ,

$$\mu(m) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2\epsilon+2}} \frac{2^n \left(\frac{1}{1-u}\right)^m u^{m-1} e^{-\frac{2\alpha n^2 u}{n-1}} \left(\frac{\alpha n^2 u}{n-1}\right)^n}{\Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)} du$$

using the property that  $\sum_{i=0}^\infty u^i \binom{i+m-1}{i} = (1-u)^{-m}$  and that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2\epsilon+2}} \frac{2^n u^i u^{m-1} e^{-\frac{2\alpha n^2 u}{n-1}} \left(\frac{\alpha n^2 u}{n-1}\right)^n}{\Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)} du &= \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon+2}\right)^{i+m} \\ \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha n^2}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)^{-i-m} \left(\Gamma(i+m+n) - \Gamma\left(i+m+n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)\right)}{\Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2 \alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)} & \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

we finally have, with  $U$  a natural number:

$$\mu(m) = \lim_{U \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=0}^U \frac{\binom{i+m-1}{i} \left( \left( \frac{1}{2\epsilon+2} \right)^{i+m} \left( \frac{\alpha n^2}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)} \right)^{-i-m} \right)}{\Gamma(n) - \Gamma\left(n, \frac{n^2\alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right)} \left( \Gamma(i+m+n) - \Gamma\left(i+m+n, \frac{n^2\alpha}{(n-1)(\epsilon+1)}\right) \right) \quad (16)$$

which, in practice, with values of  $U \approx 7$  produces appropriate approximations, see Figure 4. We get explicit (rather, semi-explicit) expressions of the standard deviations and show their decline in Figure 5.

C. Some comments

For recent wealth data restating Pareto and Mandelbrot's point [4], see [5]. Some authors missed the point: see [6], [7], [8]. In some cases, researchers get it backwards, getting  $\alpha$  from  $G$  [9].

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NOTES

<sup>1</sup> For  $n = 2$ :  ${}_1P_2 = 2$ ,  $\chi(2) = \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2\}$  and the various subsets of cardinality 1 and their complements are:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \{\delta_1\} & , \quad \{\delta_1 + \delta_2\} \\ \{\delta_1 + \delta_2\} & , \quad \{\delta_1\} \end{array} \right\}$$

hence

$$I_1(1, 2) = I_2(1, 2) = \frac{\delta_2}{4\delta_1 + 2\delta_2} \geq 0$$

We don't need for this proof to examine  $n = 3$ , but let's do it for verification. For  $n = 3$ ,  ${}_2P_3 = 3$ ,  $\chi(3) = \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2, \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3\}$  and the various subsets where cardinality 1 and their complements (or, alternatively, the subsets of cardinality 2 and their complements) are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2\} & , \quad \{\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3\} \\ \{\delta_1, \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3\} & , \quad \{\delta_1 + \delta_2\} \\ \{\delta_1 + \delta_2, \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3\} & , \quad \{\delta_1\} \end{array} \right\}$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(2, 3) = I_3(1, 3) &= \frac{\delta_2\delta_3 + \delta_1(\delta_2 + 4\delta_3)}{2(2\delta_1 + \delta_2)(3\delta_1 + 2\delta_2 + \delta_3)} \geq 0 \\ I_2(2, 3) = I_2(1, 3) &= \frac{(\delta_1 + \delta_3)(\delta_2 + \delta_3)}{2(2\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3)(3\delta_1 + 2\delta_2 + \delta_3)} \geq 0 \\ I_3(2, 3) = I_1(1, 3) &= \frac{(2\delta_2 + \delta_3)^2 + \delta_1(4\delta_2 + \delta_3)}{2(2\delta_1 + 2\delta_2 + \delta_3)(3\delta_1 + 2\delta_2 + \delta_3)} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let us see how when it holds for  $n$  it necessarily holds for  $n + 1$ . I continue with the following simplification of notation:

$$I = \frac{S_s}{S_1 + S_2} - \frac{S_{s1}}{S_1} - \frac{S_{s2}}{S_2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

for  $n + 1$

$$I' = \frac{S'_s}{S_1 + S'_2} - \frac{S_{s1}}{S_1} - \frac{S_{s2'}}{S'_2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S'_s = S_s + n(S_s + \delta_{n+1})$$

$$S'_2 = 2S_2 + \delta_{n+1}$$

$$S_{s2} = S_{s2} + (n - m)(S_{s2} + \delta_{n+1})$$

Reexpressing  $I'$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I' &= \frac{(n+1)\delta_{n+1} + (n+2)S_s}{S_1 + 2S_2 + \delta_{n+1}} - \frac{S_{s1}}{S_1} \\ &\quad - \frac{(n-m+1)(\delta_{n+1} + S_{s2}) + S_{s2}}{\delta_{n+1} + 2S_2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

From 6,  $S_s \geq S_1 + S_2 + mS_2$  and  $\delta_{n+1} \geq 0$ , as well as the integers  $m > 1$  and  $n > m$ . Normalizing with  $S_2 = 1$  and from these inequalities:  $\geq I'$ , with

$$I'' = I' / \{S_2 \rightarrow 1, S_{s2} \rightarrow 1, S_{s1} \rightarrow S_1, S_s \rightarrow m + S_1 + 1\}$$

Taking the numerator  $I'''$  of  $I''$  after expressing it with a single denominator, given that the denominator  $2(\delta_{n+1} + 2)(\delta_{n+1} + S_1 + 2) \geq 0$ :

$$I''' = (10m\delta_{n+1} - 4\delta_{n+1}) + (2m\delta_{n+1}^2 - \delta_{n+1}^2) + (4mn - 4) + \delta_{n+1}(2mn + (2m + 1)S_1) + 2S_1(m + n + 1) + 12m \quad (18)$$

we have  $I''' \geq 0$ , which proves the lemma. To prove the rest of the theorem, it suffices to see that the lemma holds for all integers  $0 < m < n$ .

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