

Gini coefficient and quintile share ratio, 2004-2022

	Gini coefficient			Quintile share ratio		
	Index	Lower confidence interval	Higher confidence interval	Index	Lower confidence interval	Higher confidence interval
2004	24,1	23,7	24,5	3,4	3,3	3,4
2005	25,2	24,7	25,7	3,5	3,4	3,6
2006	26,4	25,9	26,9	3,7	3,6	3,8
2007	28,1	27,6	28,6	3,9	3,8	4,0
2008	27,4	26,9	27,8	3,8	3,8	3,9
2009	29,6	29,1	30,2	4,2	4,1	4,3
2010	25,8	25,4	26,2	3,6	3,5	3,7
2011	23,7	23,3	24,1	3,3	3,2	3,4
2012	24,0	23,7	24,4	3,3	3,3	3,4
2013	24,1	23,7	24,4	3,4	3,3	3,4
2014	22,7	22,5	23,0	3,1	3,1	3,2
2015	24,8	24,2	25,4	3,4	3,3	3,5
2016	24,1	23,7	24,6	3,3	3,3	3,4
2017	25,7	25,3	26,2	3,7	3,6	3,8
2018	24,1	23,7	24,6	3,4	3,3	3,5
2019	24,2	23,6	24,8	3,5	3,4	3,6
2020	24,8	24,2	25,5	3,6	3,5	3,7
2021	24,4	24,0	24,9	3,5	3,5	3,6
2022	24,2	23,7	24,8	3,5	3,4	3,6

In recent years, Statistics Iceland has made efforts to enhance the processing of EU-SILC data, focusing on improving timeliness and reliability. As a result, the time series has been updated, incorporating refined weights, more precise confidence intervals, and enhanced processing methods. Figures for the years 2019-2022 are preliminary.

The Gini coefficient measures in a single number between 0 and 100 how the total disposable income per consumption unit of all individuals in the country is distributed. It would be 100 if one individual had all the income, and 0 if everyone had equal income.

It is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile).

Social payments by authorities include: family-related payments, housing allowances, education-related allowances, as well as unemployment, sickness, or disability benefits.

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Units: Index, ratio

Reference period: 2004-2022

Day adjusted

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