Codebook for replicating Philips, Souza, and Whitten.
"Globalization and Comparative Compositional Income Inequality."
Political Science Research and Methods.
Last updated: 01/31/2019

Dataset: "Quick_Comparison.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate Figure 4. Variables are:

- year
- country
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[1] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number of persons engaged in work (in millions).

Dataset: "US_Data.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate any empirical analyses on US data.

- year
- id (for each observation; needed for dynsimpie)
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[2] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number of persons engaged in work (in millions).
- globaliz: overall globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pol_globaliz: political globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- econ_glob: economic globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- soc_glob: social globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pop: population (in millions)

[1] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

[2] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

- cgdpo: output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc: output-side real GDP per capita at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_growth: output-side real GDP growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc_growth: output-side real GDP per capita growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- tradeopen: trade as a % of GDP; World Bank
- execrlc: chief executive party orientation, (1) right, (2) center, (3) left; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- polariz: legislative polarization, maximum difference between execrlc and three largest political parties in legislature; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- kaopen: Chinn and Ito's (2007)[3] financial openness index
- CAP100: Dennis Quinn's[4,5] measure of financial regulation
- polconiii: Henisz's (2000)[6] measure of political constraints (check codebook here https://whr.tn/2CVNXNB)
- agedep: age dependency ratio (% of working-age population); World Bank World Development Indicators
- Lowestfifth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-20th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau
- Secondfifth: percentage of income help by income earners in the 21-40th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau
- Thirdfifth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-60th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau

[3]Chinn, Menzie D., and Hiro Ito. "A new measure of financial openness." Journal of comparative policy analysis 10, no. 3 (2008): 309-322.

[4]Quinn, Dennis. "The correlates of change in international financial regulation." American Political science review 91, no. 3 (1997): 531-551.

[5]Quinn, Dennis P. "Capital account liberalization and financial globalization, 1890–1999: a synoptic view." International Journal of Finance & Economics 8, no. 3 (2003): 189-204. Harvard.

[6]Henisz, Witold J. "The institutional environment for economic growth." Economics & Politics 12, no. 1 (2000): 1-31.

- Fourthfifth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-80th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau
- Highestfifth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-100th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau
- Top5percent: percentage of income held by top 5% of income earners in the US; US Census Bureau
- topfifthminus5: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-95th percentiles in the US; US Census Bureau
- first_top: natural log of Lowestfifth divided by Top5percent
- second_top: natural log of Secondfifth divided by Top5percent
- third_top: natural log of Thirdfifth divided by Top5percent
- fourth_top: natural log of Fourthfifth divided by Top5percent
- topminus5_top: natural log of topfifthminus5 divided by Top5percent

Dataset: "Canada_Data.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate any empirical analyses on Canadian data.

- year
- id (for each observation; needed for dynsimpie)
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[7] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number of persons engaged in work (in millions).
- globaliz: overall globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pol_globaliz: political globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- econ_glob: economic globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- soc_glob: social globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute

[7] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

- pop: population (in millions)
- cgdpo: output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc: output-side real GDP per capita at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_growth: output-side real GDP growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc_growth: output-side real GDP per capita growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- tradeopen: trade as a % of GDP; World Bank
- execrlc: chief executive party orientation, (1) right, (2) center, (3) left; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- polariz: legislative polarization, maximum difference between execrlc and three largest political parties in legislature; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- kaopen: Chinn and Ito's (2007)[8] financial openness index
- CAP100: Dennis Quinn's[9,10] measure of financial regulation
- polconiii: Henisz's (2000)[11] measure of political constraints (check codebook here https://whr.tn/2CVNXNB)
- agedep: age dependency ratio (% of working-age population); World Bank World Development Indicators
- first: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-10th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- second: percentage of income held by income earners in the 11-20th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada

[8]Chinn, Menzie D., and Hiro Ito. "A new measure of financial openness." Journal of comparative policy analysis 10, no. 3 (2008): 309-322.

[9]Quinn, Dennis. "The correlates of change in international financial regulation." American Political science review 91, no. 3 (1997): 531-551.

[10]Quinn, Dennis P. "Capital account liberalization and financial globalization, 1890–1999: a synoptic view." International Journal of Finance & Economics 8, no. 3 (2003): 189-204. Harvard.

[11]Henisz, Witold J. "The institutional environment for economic growth." Economics & Politics 12, no. 1 (2000): 1-31.

- third: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-30th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- fourth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 31-40th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- fifth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-50th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- sixthdecile: percentage of income held by income earners in the 51-60th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- seventh: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-70th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- eighth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 71-80th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- ninth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-90th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- tenth: percentage of income held by income earners in the 91-100th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- firstquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-20th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- secondquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-40th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- thirdquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-60th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- fourthquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-80th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- decile90: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-90th percentiles in Canada; Statistics Canada
- decile100: percentage of income held by top 10% income earners in Canada; Statistics Canada
- first_top: natural log of firstquint divided by decile100
- second_top: natural log of secondquint divided by decile100
- third_top: natural log of thirdquint divided by decile100

- fourth_top: natural log of fourthquint divided by decile100
- topminus1_top: natural log of decile90 divided by decile100

Dataset: "Sweden_Data.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate any empirical analyses on Swedish data.

- year
- id (for each observation; needed for dynsimpie)
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[12] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number of persons engaged in work (in millions).
- globaliz: overall globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pol_globaliz: political globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- econ_glob: economic globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- soc_glob: social globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pop: population (in millions)
- cgdpo: output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc: output-side real GDP per capita at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_growth: output-side real GDP growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc_growth: output-side real GDP per capita growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- tradeopen: trade as a % of GDP; World Bank
- execrlc: chief executive party orientation, (1) right, (2) cen-

[12] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

ter, (3) left; World Bank Database of Political Institutions

- polariz: legislative polarization, maximum difference between execrlc and three largest political parties in legislature; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- kaopen: Chinn and Ito's (2007)[13] financial openness index
- CAP100: Dennis Quinn's[14,15] measure of financial regulation
- polconiii: Henisz's (2000)[16] measure of political constraints (check codebook here https://whr.tn/2CVNXNB)
- agedep: age dependency ratio (% of working-age population); World Bank World Development Indicators
- first_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0–10th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- second_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 11–20th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- third_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21–30th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- fourth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 31–40th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- fifth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41–50th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- sixth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 51–60th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- seventh_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61–70th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- eighth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in

[13] Chinn, Menzie D., and Hiro Ito. "A new measure of financial openness." Journal of comparative policy analysis 10, no. 3 (2008): 309-322.

[14] Quinn, Dennis. "The correlates of change in international financial regulation." American Political science review 91, no. 3 (1997): 531-551.

[15] Quinn, Dennis P. "Capital account liberalization and financial globalization, 1890–1999: a synoptic view." International Journal of Finance & Economics 8, no. 3 (2003): 189-204. Harvard.

[16] Henisz, Witold J. "The institutional environment for economic growth." Economics & Politics 12, no. 1 (2000): 1-31.

the 71-80th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden

- ninth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-90th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- tenth_share_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 91-100th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- firstquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-20th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- secondquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-40th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- thirdquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-60th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- fourthquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-80th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- decile90: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-90th percentiles in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- decile100: percentage of income held by top 10% income earners in Sweden; Statistics Sweden
- first_top: natural log of firstquint divided by decile100
- second_top: natural log of secondquint divided by decile100
- third_top: natural log of thirdquint divided by decile100
- fourth_top: natural log of fourthquint divided by decile100
- topminus1_top: natural log of decile90 divided by decile100

Dataset: "Brazil_Data.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate any empirical analyses on Brazilian data.

- year
- id (for each observation; needed for dynsimpie)
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[17] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number

[17] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

of persons engaged in work (in millions).

- globaliz: overall globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pol_globaliz: political globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- econ_glob: economic globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- soc_glob: social globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pop: population (in millions)
- cgdpo: output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc: output-side real GDP per capita at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_growth: output-side real GDP growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc_growth: output-side real GDP per capita growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- tradeopen: trade as a % of GDP; World Bank
- execrlc: chief executive party orientation, (1) right, (2) center, (3) left; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- polariz: legislative polarization, maximum difference between execrlc and three largest political parties in legislature; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- kaopen: Chinn and Ito's (2007)[18] financial openness index

[18] Chinn, Menzie D., and Hiro Ito. "A new measure of financial openness." Journal of comparative policy analysis 10, no. 3 (2008): 309-322.

- CAP100: Dennis Quinn's[19,20] measure of financial regulation
- polconiii: Henisz's (2000)[21] measure of political constraints (check codebook here https://whr.tn/2CVNXNB)
- agedep: age dependency ratio (% of working-age population); World Bank World Development Indicators
- first_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-10th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- second_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 11-20th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- third_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-30th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- fourth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 31-40th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- fifth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-50th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- sixth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 51-60th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- seventh_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-70th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- eighth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 71-80th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada

[19] Quinn, Dennis. "The correlates of change in international financial regulation." American Political science review 91, no. 3 (1997): 531-551.

[20] Quinn, Dennis P. "Capital account liberalization and financial globalization, 1890–1999: a synoptic view." International Journal of Finance & Economics 8, no. 3 (2003): 189-204. Harvard.

[21] Henisz, Witold J. "The institutional environment for economic growth." Economics & Politics 12, no. 1 (2000): 1-31.

- ninth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-90th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- tenth_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 91-100th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- top1_i: percentage of income held by top 1% of income earners in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- top10minus1: percentage of income held by income earners in the 91-99th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- firstquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-20th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- secondquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-40th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- thirdquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-60th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- fourthquint: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-80th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- topdecileminus1: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-99th percentiles in Brazil; Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada
- first_top: natural log of firstquint divided by top1_i
- second_top: natural log of secondquint divided by top1_i
- third_top: natural log of thirdquint divided by top1_i
- fourth_top: natural log of fourthquint divided by top1_i
- topminus1_top: natural log of topdecileminus1 divided by top1_i

Dataset: "Uruguay_Data.dta". Stata dataset needed to replicate any empirical analyses on Uruguayan data.

- year
- id (for each observation; needed for dynsimpie)
- k_l: Caselli's (2005)[22] capital-to-labor ratio calculated using Penn World Table by dividing capital stock (2011 US$) by number of persons engaged in work (in millions).
- globaliz: overall globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pol_globaliz: political globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- econ_glob: economic globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- soc_glob: social globalization index ranging from 1 (low) to 100 (high) level of globalization; KOF Swiss Economic Institute
- pop: population (in millions)
- cgdpo: output-side real GDP at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc: output-side real GDP per capita at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_growth: output-side real GDP growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- cgdpo_pc_growth: output-side real GDP per capita growth at current PPPs (in mil. 2011 US$); Penn World Tables
- tradeopen: trade as a % of GDP; World Bank
- execrlc: chief executive party orientation, (1) right, (2) center, (3) left; World Bank Database of Political Institutions
- polariz: legislative polarization, maximum difference between execrlc and three largest political parties in legislature; World Bank Database of Political Institutions

[22] Caselli, Francesco. "Accounting for cross-country income differences." Handbook of economic growth 1 (2005): 679-741.

- kaopen: Chinn and Ito's (2007)[23] financial openness index
- CAP100: Dennis Quinn's[24,25] measure of financial regulation
- polconiii: Henisz's (2000)[26] measure of political constraints (check codebook here https://whr.tn/2CVNXNB)
- agedep: age dependency ratio (% of working-age population); World Bank World Development Indicators
- top1_i: percentage of income held by top 1% of income earners in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- firstquint_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 0-20th percentiles in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- secondquint_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 21-40th percentiles in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- thirdquint_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 41-60th percentiles in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- fourthquint_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 61-80th percentiles in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- topminus1_i: percentage of income held by income earners in the 81-99th percentiles in Uruguay; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica
- first_top: natural log of firstquint_i divided by top1_i
- second_top: natural log of secondquint_i divided by top1_i
- third_top: natural log of thirdquint_i divided by top1_i

[23] Chinn, Menzie D., and Hiro Ito. "A new measure of financial openness." Journal of comparative policy analysis 10, no. 3 (2008): 309-322.

[24] Quinn, Dennis. "The correlates of change in international financial regulation." American Political science review 91, no. 3 (1997): 531-551.

[25] Quinn, Dennis P. "Capital account liberalization and financial globalization, 1890–1999: a synoptic view." International Journal of Finance & Economics 8, no. 3 (2003): 189-204. Harvard.

[26] Henisz, Witold J. "The institutional environment for economic growth." Economics & Politics 12, no. 1 (2000): 1-31.

- fourth_top: natural log of fourthquint_i divided by top1_i
- topminus1_top: natural log of topminus1_i divided by top1_i

Dataset: "LISData_missing.csv". CSV dataset needed to replicate Figure 5 in Supplemental Appendix. Each column represents a different year in the dataset; rows represent different countries. Data are from the Luxembourg Income Study.

Dataset: "PSWData_missing.csv". CSV dataset needed to replicate Figure 6 in Supplemental Appendix. Each column represents a different year in the dataset; rows represent different countries. Data are from the US Census Bureau, Statistics Canada, Statistics Sweden, and Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada in Brazil.