Fair Inequality

If differences in market labor earnings were distributed identically to differences between same-sex siblings, how much inequality would remain? Our answer, reflecting Rawls' Fair Equality of Opportunity Principle, is the "Fair Gini Coefficient". We estimate this statistic for 16 countries from 5 continents using harmonized administrative data. We find that the remaining "fair inequality" averages around three quarters of observed inequality and differs little across countries, which implies that more equal countries are not distinctively fair. We characterize formal properties of our statistic and six related measures of gender and parental advantage, and provide estimates for the 16 countries.