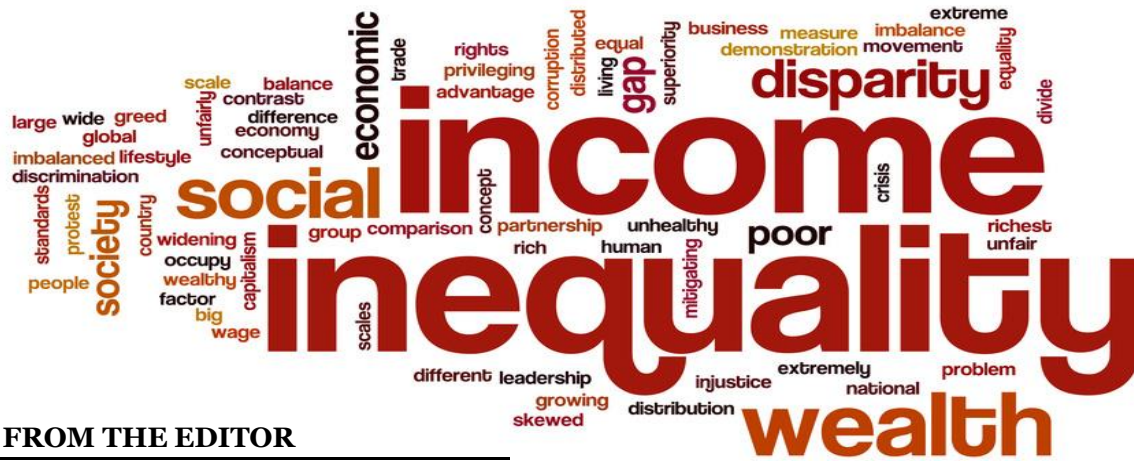


Inequality Matters

Quarterly updates on inequality research, LIS micro data releases, and other developments at LIS



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

Dear readers,

With the further relaxation of the COVID19 restrictions in sight, we are happy to announce that this year's edition of the LIS Summer Workshop will return to in-person courses on the Belval University Campus in Luxembourg! This year's workshop also marks the 30th anniversary of the LIS Summer Workshop series. For more information, please visit the [workshop page](#). Applications should be submitted online by April 10, 2022.

This spring data release sees the addition of 57 new datasets for 6 different countries, including a whole series of data for the first ever low-income country in the LIS Database, Mali. On top of 8 data points between 2011 and 2019 from the Malian Modular and Permanent Household Survey, the LIS additions include annual series for Canada (from 1996 to 2018), France (five data points from 1970 to 1990 and annual data from 1996 to 2018) and Uruguay (from 2004 to 2019), as well as one new data point each for Ireland (IE18) and Norway (NO19), the latter also added to the LWS Database. The new French series represents a switch from the previously used Household Budget Survey data to the data based on tax records, with a longer coverage in time, annual data, and a more comprehensive measure of the incomes of the French households, and we are confident that it will open many new research possibilities. Similarly, the new Malian data will offer our users the possibility, for the first time, to analyse the income and consumption distributions in a low-income country and compare them to distributional patterns of middle- and high-income countries.

Last but not least, a brief summary of the *Inequality Matters* articles in this issue: Zachary Parolin (Bocconi University & Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University) and Janet C. Gornick (GC CUNY) attempt to adjudicate different perspectives on inclusive growth and identify the levels and sources of inclusive income growth across eight high-income countries from the 1980s to 2010s. They introduce a methodological framework that allows to measure the additive contribution of changes in taxes, transfers, composition, and other factors including market institutions in shaping income growth at each point along an income distribution. Anda David (AFD) and Teresa Munzi (LIS) address the Malian exceptionalism of low inequality level by looking into the results of an innovative research that was carried out within the framework of research agreements with the Agence Française de Développement and the Malian Statistical Institute. More precisely, they look at inequality in Mali based on income data rather than the more usual consumption-based approach, and conclude with some interesting policy-relevant recommendations.

Enjoy reading!

Jörg Neuschwender

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Investigating Inclusive Income Growth with LIS Data

Zachary Parolin , (Bocconi University, Milan & Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University, New York)
 Janet C. Gornick , (Stone Center on Socio-Economic Inequality, The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Rising income inequality across high-income countries in recent decades has prompted more calls among scholars, policymakers, and the general public for more *inclusive* income growth. However, understanding what influences the inclusivity of income growth for a given country has long been a challenging task. As such, scholars have offered different perspectives on the role of changes in taxes, transfers, composition (such as changes to family structure, educational attainment, or employment), or other factors as the most influential factors affecting inclusive income growth.

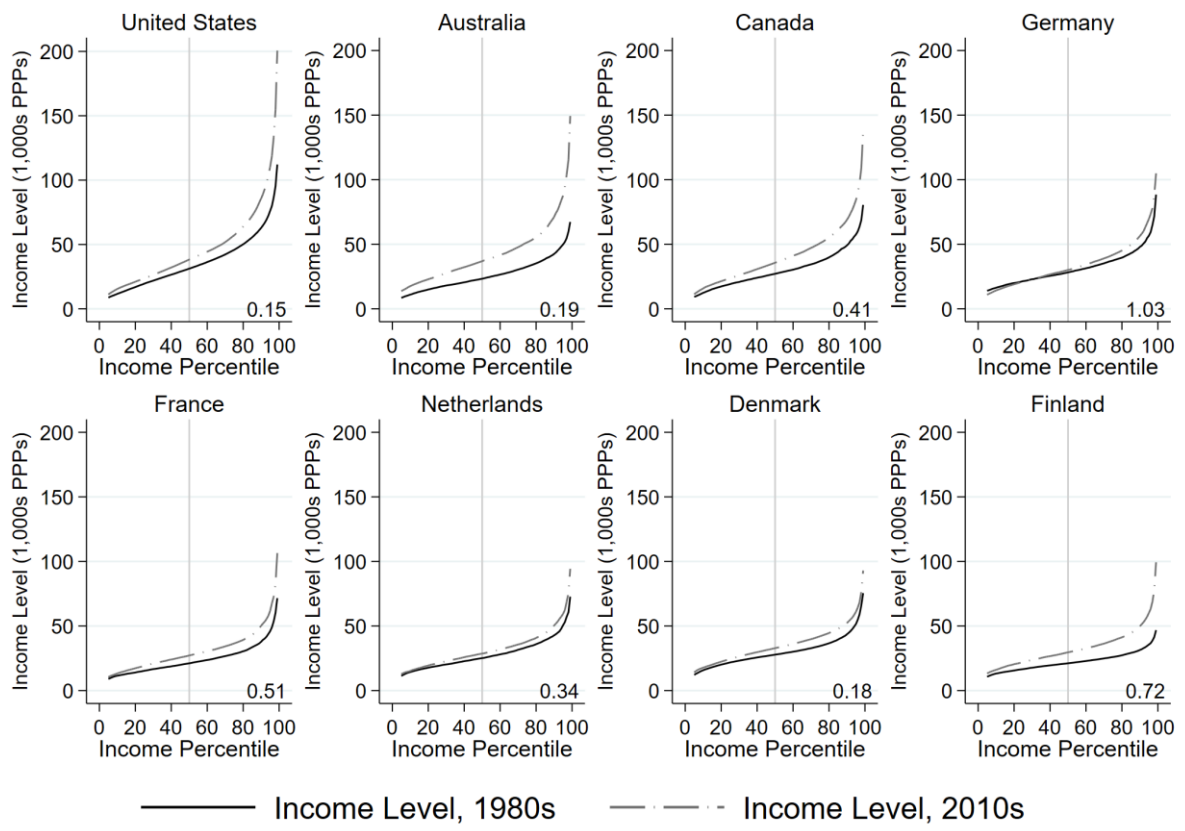
In a new study, published in the *American Sociological Review*, we attempt to adjudicate these different perspectives and identify the levels and sources of inclusive income growth across eight high-income countries from the 1980s to 2010s. These countries include the United States, Australia, Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Finland. In our study, we introduce a methodological framework that allows us to measure the additive contribution of changes in taxes, transfers, composition, and other factors including market institutions in shaping income growth at each point along an income distribution. We call these “growth profiles,” and our evidence suggests that the eight countries we study featured vastly different growth profiles throughout recent decades.

Specifically, our findings point to four key takeaways regarding inclusive income growth, which we elaborate on in turn.

First, we find that **the most egalitarian countries have generally seen the largest increases in inequality in recent decades**. Figure 1 shows each country’s income distribution in the 1980s compared to the 2010s. In the lower-right corner of each panel is the change in the country’s P90/P10 ratio (one measure of inequality) during the two time points. The descriptive findings show that Finland experienced a greater increase in the P90/P10 ratio from the 1980s to 2010s than did the United States, Canada, or Australia. To be sure, Finland still features much lower *levels* of inequality compared to these countries and smaller *absolute* increases in inequality. Nonetheless, these changes in inequality throughout the past three decades justify greater investigation of *trends* in inequality as a complement to investigations of long-standing variation in levels of inequality.

What factors led to Finland seeing the strongest rise in income inequality among these countries and time periods observed? More generally, how do countries vary in the levels and sources of income growth? We apply our national growth profiles to help answer these questions.

Figure 1. Levels of Disposable Income (Thousands of PPPs) by Percentile in 1980s and 2010s and Changes in 90th Percentile Relative to 10th Percentile (P90/P10 Ratio)



Note: Number in bottom-right of each panel represents the difference in P90/P10 ratio for each country from the first to the final year (the final year’s P90/P10 ratio minus the first year’s ratio).

Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database.

This leads to our second finding: **changes to taxes and transfers have been an essential component of inclusive income growth in all of our study countries.** It is well-known that, from a cross-sectional perspective, taxes and transfers play an important role in reducing inequality. Our findings reveal that *policy-driven* changes in taxes and transfers are often essential toward promoting inclusive income growth. Specifically, we find that *policy-driven* changes in income transfers were the strongest individual contributors to income growth at the 10th percentile in each country. We emphasize *policy-driven* changes above, as our decomposition framework allows us to evaluate the changes in the amount of taxes paid or transfers received due to changes in policy rules, rather than compositional changes (such as differences in employment or family structure over time) that affect the amounts of transfers paid or taxes received.

Figure 2 documents the contribution of *policy-driven* changes to transfers to income growth across the distribution in each country (the black circles). The gray triangles depict how compositional changes – such as higher or lower employment rates across time – influence changes in the level of transfers provided to a certain part of the income distribution.

In nearly all of our study countries, *policy-driven* changes in transfers played an important role in driving income growth in the bottom 20 percentiles of the income distribution. In Australia and Canada, for example, changes to income transfer programs contributed to income growth around the 10th percentile of an average of 4 percent per year. Across all countries, changes to income transfers played a much smaller role in shaping income growth near the top of the distribution.

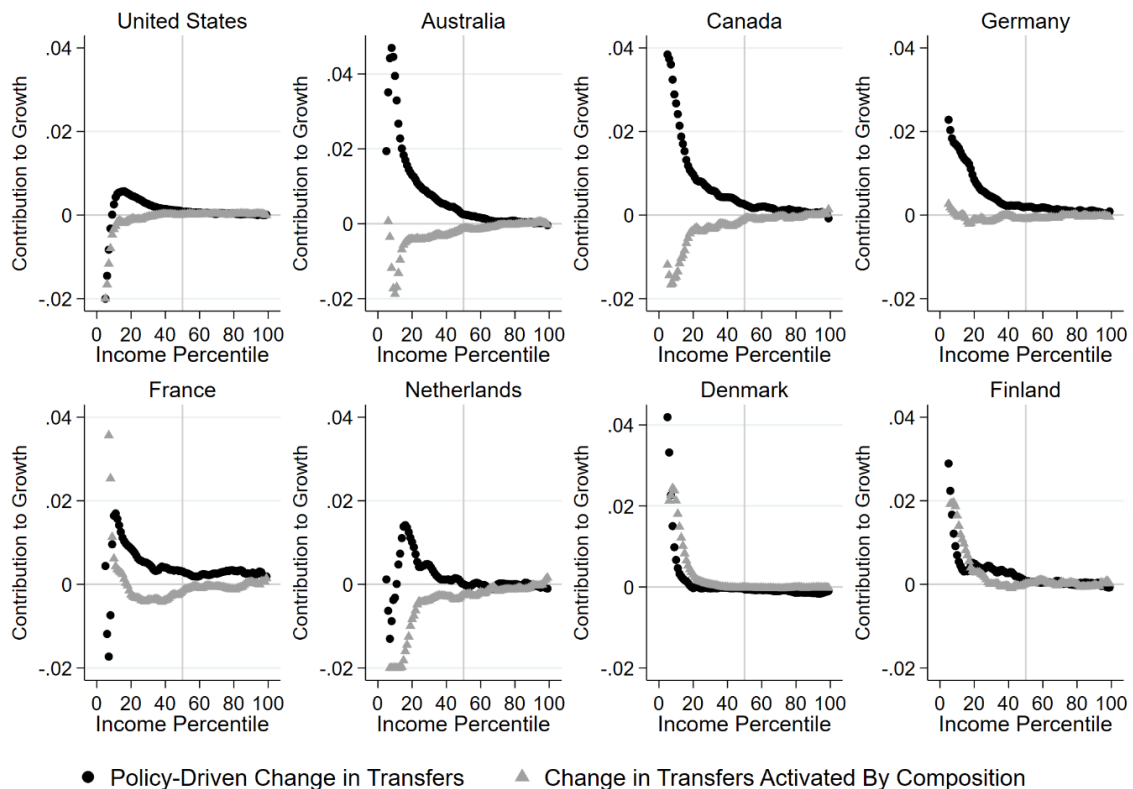
This is expected, given that income transfers play a limited role at the top of income distributions.

Policy-driven changes to taxes, meanwhile, do play an important role in limiting income growth at the very top of the distribution. Figure 3 visualizes this. As before, the black dots represent the contribution of policy changes to taxes in shaping income growth. In the Netherlands and Denmark, for example, *policy-driven* changes in taxation that reduced incomes near the top of the distribution, were essential for achieving more inclusive growth. Tax policy changes in the United States, Australia, and Finland, meanwhile, increased top incomes and contributed to less inclusive growth.

More broadly, our results suggest that changes to tax and transfer systems have been more consequential than compositional change in influencing inequality – but, according to our findings, primarily at the tails of the distribution.

Third, we find that **rising educational attainment had the largest effects on changes in incomes across most of each country’s distribution.** In fact, when changes in education are accounted for, changes in assortative mating, single parenthood, and other family structure effects have little consequence for changes in a country’s income distributions. Notably, though, rising educational attainment does not often promote more *inclusive* income growth; instead, its contributions to income growth are concentrated among the top half of the income distribution. These findings suggest that promoting more educational attainment alone is insufficient to achieve inclusive income growth.

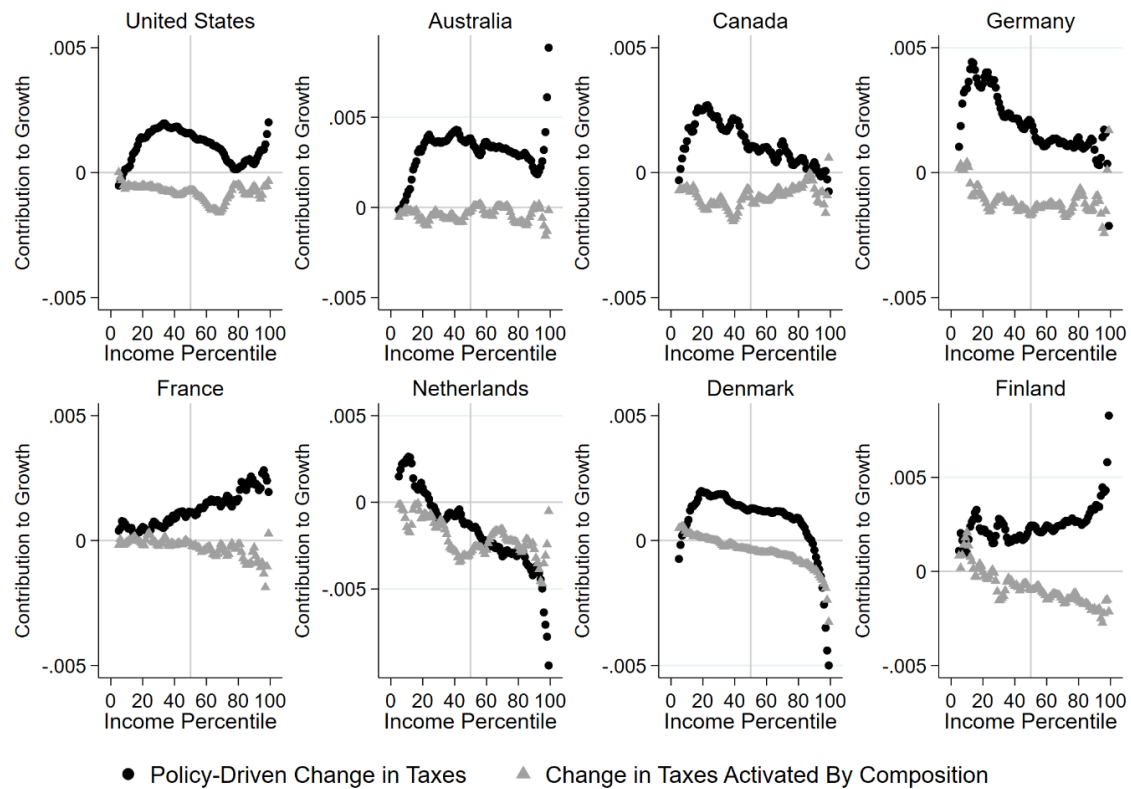
Figure 2. Contribution of Transfers to Disposable Income Growth



Note: Income growth is measured as cumulative relative income growth divided by the number of years between the earliest and latest data points for the country.

Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database.

Figure 3. Contribution of Taxes to Disposable Income Growth



Note: Income growth is measured as cumulative relative income growth divided by the number of years between the earliest and latest data points for the country.

Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database.

Fourth, and last, our findings suggest that changes in **other factors including market institutions have generally promoted non-inclusive income growth, but with large variation by country.** These 'other factors' include everything from changes in wage-setting institutions (such as changes to minimum wages or the strength or organized labor) to the influence of unmeasured characteristics in our models. In the United States, the non-inclusive effect of other factors, particularly at the top of the income distribution, is consistent with skill-biased technological change perspectives of rising returns to educational attainment. In countries that have generally maintained high levels of union membership and collective bargaining coverage, such as France, changes in other factors did not contribute to similar increases in inequality. We find, for example, that if the United States or Finland had experienced the same effect of changes in other factors as France, they both would have seen much lower income growth at the very top of their distributions. Similarly, our results suggest countries such as the United States and Finland could have adopted the tax policy changes of the Dutch, the transfer policy changes of the

Danish, or followed a number of other pathways to achieve more inclusive income growth than observed.

In sum, the use of national growth profiles to evaluate levels and sources of inclusive income growth helps to shift focus from historical variation in inequality across political-institutional context to the mechanisms underlying ongoing changes in income inequality across high-income countries. Moving forward, scholars across sociology, social policy, and economics disciplines can apply national growth profiles and our decomposition framework to a wide array of investigations into inequality or income growth using LIS data. As our study demonstrates, national growth profiles provide conceptual and empirical advantages in understanding the varying sources of rising income inequality across high-income countries.

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Parolin Z. and Gornick J. C. (2021). Pathways toward Inclusive Income Growth: A Comparative Decomposition of National Growth Profiles, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 86 (6), pp.1131-1163, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00031224211054808>.

The Evolution and the Shape of Inequality in Mali: an Income-based Approach

Anda David , (Agence Française de Développement (AFD))

Teresa Munzi , (LIS)

In discussions on inequalities in Africa, Mali often appears as an exception, being the country with the lowest level of inequalities in the West African sub-region (see for example Oxfam, 2019). In this note, we address this issue by looking into the results of an innovative research on the topic. More precisely, we look at inequality in Mali based on income data rather than the more usual consumption-based approach. This research work stems from a collaboration between three institutes, the *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD), the *Mali National Statistical Institute* (INSTAT) and *LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg* (LIS). LIS and AFD agreed on a collaboration aimed to expand the LIS Database to middle- and low-income countries to allow for better comparisons among those countries and in comparison to high-income countries. At the same time, AFD and INSTAT signed an agreement aimed at deepening the analysis of INSTAT income data and reinforcing the internal capacities. Within the scope of these agreements, INSTAT has provided LIS with the entire microdata series of the Malian *Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP)* from 2011 to 2019 for LIS to harmonise it and include it into the LIS Database.

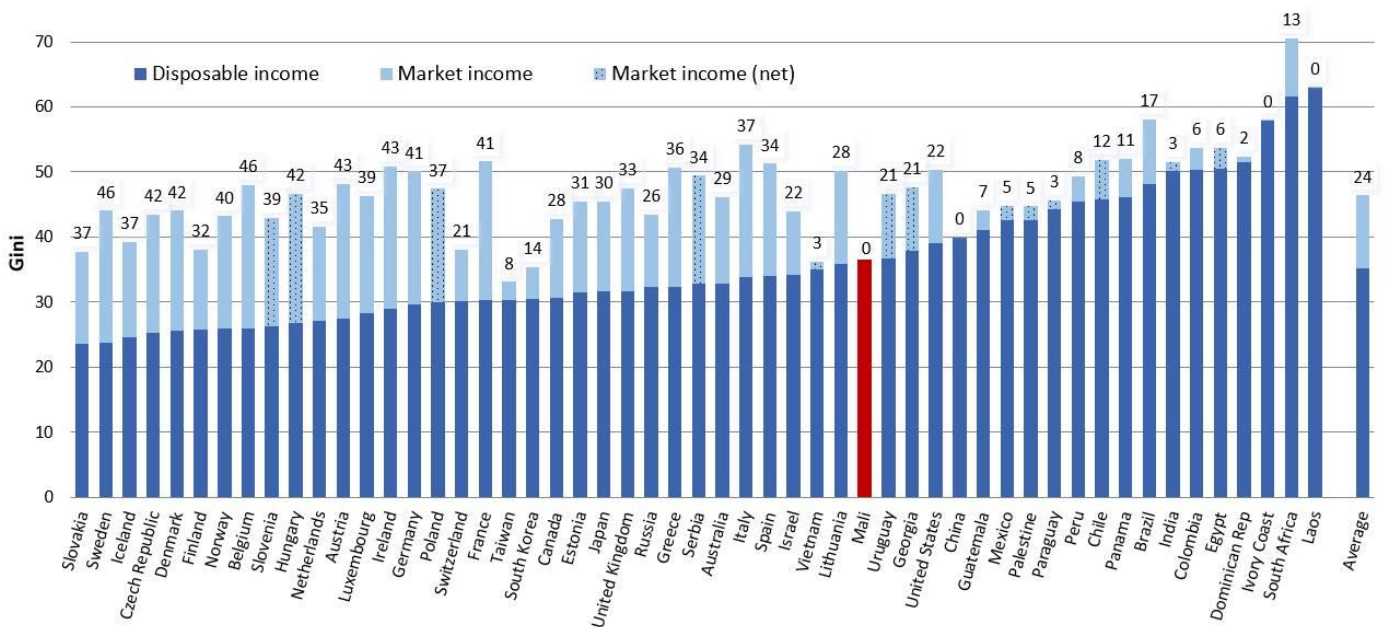
EMOP is a nationwide survey carried out on a sample of about 7,200 households to collect a wide range of socio-economic indicators necessary to monitor and evaluate the progress made in improving the living conditions of households. While it is supposed to cover the whole territory of Mali, the security and institutional instabilities of recent years have made it impossible to cover some regions in all waves (notably, the region of Kidal was excluded from 2013 to 2018). The data provided is of an overall good quality, with sufficient detail

and relatively low numbers of missing data, hence allowing for a comprehensive harmonisation of the EMOP data into the LIS Database. The most critical issue was that of creating an exhaustive measure of total household income in line with the LIS definition of disposable income. This was made possible thanks to the availability of all needed income sources in the EMOP data, as well as thanks to a series of exchanges between LIS and INSTAT all throughout the harmonisation work that allowed to solve most critical issues. Some waves presented more issues than others (notably the first two, where not all incomes sources were collected and some inconsistent income patterns were noted), so that any comparison over time should be taken with great care, especially when using those first two waves.

One of the main advantages of having the EMOP data in the LIS Database, is that of being able to easily compare the socio-economic outcomes of the Malian population to that of other countries. Figure 1 shows the Gini index for Mali compared to all other LIS countries for the latest year for which data was available in LIS (dark blue portion of the bar). With a Gini index based on equivalised disposable income of 36.8 for 2019, Mali (highlighted in red) has income inequality slightly above the average Gini level for all LIS countries, but is among the lowest in the emerging economies (which are mostly to the right of Mali in this figure).

One aspect where Mali behaves rather differently than most other LIS countries, is the effect of the redistribution of public transfers and taxes. By comparing the Gini index computed on market income (defined as earnings, capital income, private pensions and private transfers) with that on disposable income (i.e. after the government

Figure 1. Inequality reducing effect of redistribution of public transfers and taxes



Note: Market income is defined as the sum of labour income, capital income, occupational and private pensions and private transfers. The number at the top of the bar represents the percent reduction of Gini after redistribution of public transfers and taxes. Countries denoted Market Income (net) are countries where only net incomes are available (so that redistribution includes transfers only); Mali belongs to that group.

Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database, <http://www.lisdatacenter.org>. March 2022. Luxembourg: LIS.

intervention through public transfers and taxation), it is possible to obtain a measure of the impact of the public redistribution on inequality. The reduction in Gini for Mali is practically none, due to an almost inexistent social welfare system.

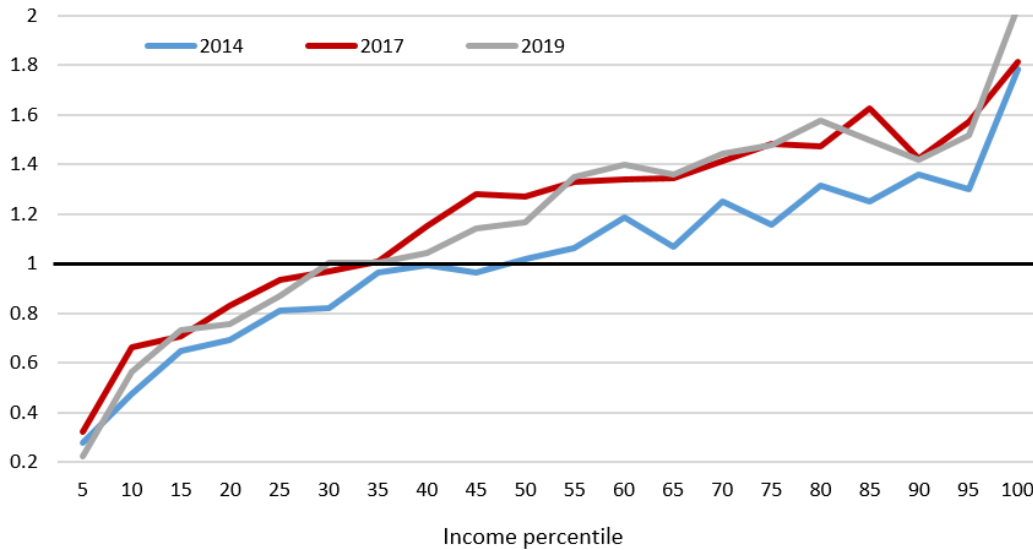
To get a better sense of the evolution and the shape of inequality in Mali, we report the main findings of the in-depth analysis which has emerged during the collaboration with AFD, INSTAT and LIS (see Alkemade et al, 2021). Our analysis points to three main findings. The first one is linked to the recent evolution of inequality in Mali. While the country is often presented as one with a relatively low and stable inequality, we see a noticeable uptick in inequality since 2017, with the Gini coefficient based on per capita income reaching 40 (and exceeding 50 for individual incomes). The second finding is the specificity of inequality patterns in Mali. On the one hand, contrary to empirical results for other countries, we do not see any significant difference between income and consumption inequality when measured with the Gini coefficient. Albeit the high poverty rate (the national absolute poverty rate is estimated at 42.3% for 2019, see

INSTAT 2020), we could expect that income would be more unequally distributed compared to consumption. Our results show that this hypothesis is true only for the extremes of the distribution and that the Gini coefficient, giving more weight to the middle of the distribution, mitigates the difference (see Fig. 2).

The profile of inequality in Mali also stands out due to a relatively high level of spatial inequality. Even beyond the dualism between unequal urban areas and relatively equal rural areas, we see significant differences among regions concerning the income distribution (see Fig. 3). Regions such as Ségou or Tombouctou show relatively low levels of inequality while regions such as Kayes are highly unequal. Beyond these differences among regions, it is worth noting that when using the between/within decomposition, the share of inequality between regions is relatively high compared to other countries.

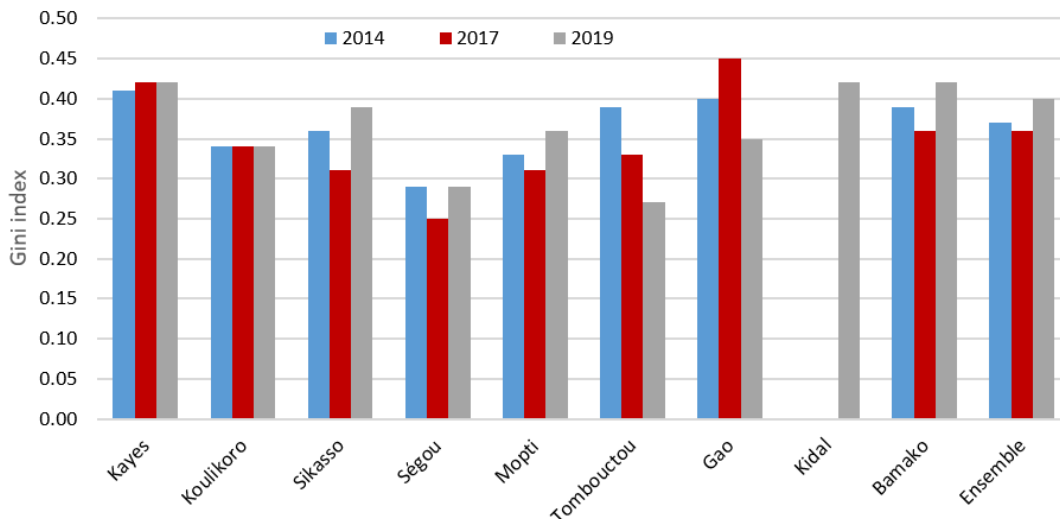
Another striking specificity with regard to the inequality profile in Mali is related to its evolution throughout the life cycle. While one would expect a certain degree of convergence towards the end of the life cycle due to capital accumulation and/or social protection

Figure 2. Income to consumption ratio by income percentile



Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database.

Figure 3. Inequality of per capita income by region



Source: Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Database.

mechanisms, we see very little variation in the level of inequality across age cohorts in Mali. The inequality increases significantly when moving from the youth cohort to the non-youth one (from 44 to 50 in 2019), but remains relatively stable afterwards indicating a significant lack of access to capital and to social protection.

The third finding of our analysis is the crucial role played by the labour market and the informal sector in shaping income inequality in Mali. It is well known that one of the necessary conditions for reducing poverty and inequality is to achieve growth that creates jobs and income-generating activities for the poor and it is striking to see that almost 97% of employed individuals in Mali are in the informal sector. On average, wages in the informal sector are one third of those in the formal sector and it is noteworthy to mention that even for the upper quantile of the household income distribution, the share of individuals working in the informal sector reached 92% in 2019. When looking at the decomposition of inequality across sources of income, we find that while labour market income is the predominant type of income (and thus drives the income inequality), it is not the most unequally distributed. Incomes from capital, private transfers and social protection are much more unequally distributed and while one could have expected this to be the case for capital and private transfers (mainly remittances), the case of social protection benefits is more surprising. Again, this result needs to be placed in the context of the high prevalence of the informal sector, which results into a small share of individuals being able to access social protection benefits. The main implication is that in highly informal and vulnerable contexts, social insurance mechanisms can play a role in increasing inequality.

Overall, our results show that, despite Mali's image as a country with low levels of inequality, inequality has recently increased and measures are needed to reduce it, especially in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and its economic consequences. Our analysis aims to identify some levers on which public policies could focus to move towards a more equal income distribution. The prevalence of the informal sector, with its low wages, is considered a strong determinant of inequality. The inclusion of this sector into the economy is the first step towards formalisation through public policies. International institutions, recommend the formalisation of the informal sector, despite the difficulties inherent in the situation. Moreover, the informal economy is also marked by a high degree of heterogeneity at the regional level and especially at the residence areas. The adopted policies should as well promote sustainable and decent jobs in all sectors of activity particularly in the informal sector (formalisation of

small and microenterprises) in the urban areas, and in the agricultural sector in the rural areas, where the majority of the most vulnerable people work. Efforts should be made to reinforce the regulatory framework for economic activities and to extend social protection to all workers.

Social protection policies represent another strong lever for reducing inequality because, as the results indicate, social transfers are yet too limited to have a positive impact on income distribution. Currently, the social protection system in Mali is largely based on a contributory scheme, which covers only a minority of the population given the size of the informal sector. The extension of social coverage could be achieved through: (i) the implementation of the Universal Health Insurance Schemes (UHIP, RAMED, mutual health insurance schemes); (ii) more widespread social transfers (cash transfers, vouchers, effective support, construction/rehabilitation of livelihood means) targeted to vulnerable groups; (iii) the extension of social protection to the agricultural sector and the informal sector; and (iv) the development of mechanisms to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of social protection initiatives for the benefit of the population, particularly the most vulnerable segments.

While the analysis on income inequality is still very scarce in low- and middle-income countries, these first findings based on income data for Mali show that there can be an undiscovered potential within these data. The results are very encouraging in that they confirm existing analysis based on consumption data, but complement it along dimensions that are not typically available when only looking at consumption. While we recommend caution when analysing income data from countries which typically rely on consumption, we are looking forward to see further analysis that help understanding the interplay between income and consumption, with an in-depth decomposition of inequality by socio-demographic dimensions.

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Data News / Data Release Schedule



LIS is happy to announce the following data updates:

- Canada** – Annualisation of the country series from 1996 to 2011 for the LIS Database. In addition, **CA18** was added (11 new and 6 revised).
- France** – Annualisation of the country series based on the ERFs survey from 1996 to 2018 for the LIS Database; plus release of five additional data points from the ERF survey between 1970 and 1990 (24 new and 4 revised).
- Ireland** – **IE18** added to the LIS Database (1 new and 16 revised).
- Mali** – New country added to the LIS Database with the annualisation of the series from 2011 to 2019 (8 new datasets).
- Norway** – **NO19** added to the LIS Databases (1 new dataset). In addition, the same data point was added to the LWS Database (1 new dataset).
- Uruguay** – Annualisation of the country series from 2004 to 2019 (11 new and 5 revised).
- Poland** – **PL99** was re-harmonised for ensuring consistency with the annual series PL04 – PL20. In addition, the income section of PL04 was slightly revised.

Data Releases and Revisions– Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

Canada

One new data point from the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) **CA18** (Wave XI) has been added to the LIS Database. In addition, the annual series of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) now includes 16 data points from 1996 to 2011. In order to keep consistency in the annual series, the data point **CA97** (previously created from the Survey of Consumer Finances, SCF) has been replaced by the corresponding SLID year. Both data series come from [Statistics Canada](#).

France

LIS is happy to announce the addition of the French series from the Tax and Social Incomes Survey (ERFS) for the period 1996 to 2018 and the Tax Income Survey (ERF) from 1970 to 1990 to the LIS Database. Both surveys are carried out by the [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies \(INSEE\)](#).

In addition to the data provided by INSEE, the data have been extended through simulation of contributions, so that the series can be used comparatively.

The new annual data points from the ERF and ERFs surveys replace the pre-existing data from the Household Budget Survey; namely FR78/FR84/FR89/FR94/FR00/FR05/FR10. For those who are still interested in running their analysis on the previous series, please write to the LIS user support at usersupport@lisdatacenter.org for instructions on how to run the analysis on these data.

Ireland

LIS has added one more data point, **IE18** (Wave XI), to the LIS Database. The dataset is based on the Survey on Income and Living Conditions / EU-SILC carried out by Ireland's [Central Statistics Office \(CSO\)](#).

In addition, thanks to the continuous support of the Irish data provider, the whole series from 2002 to 2017 was slightly revised to incorporate some more detail about immigration, various social exclusion benefits, as well as adjust some variables in the labour market section.

Mali

LIS is excited to announce the inclusion of Mali to LIS Database. Eight annual data points from 2011 to 2019 have been added. The datasets are based on the Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP) that is carried out by the Malian [National Statistical Institute \(INSTAT\)](#). *The inclusion of Mali was accomplished through a research agreement between the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and LIS. LIS is grateful for this cooperation that allowed for these valuable additions.*

Norway

One more data point from Norway, **NO19** (Wave XI), has been added to the LIS Database. The dataset is derived from the fully register-based Household Income Statistics maintained by [Statistics Norway](#) (SSB).

Uruguay

Eleven new data points from Uruguay have been added to the LIS Database from 2004 to 2019. The annual data points are based on the Continuous Household Survey (ECH) from the [National Institute of Statistics \(INE\)](#).

In addition, various consistency revisions for the pre-existing data points UY04/UY07/UY10/UY13/UY16 have been carried out.

Data Revisions –LIS Database

Poland

PL99 has been re-harmonised for consistency with the later datasets PL04 -PL20, now reflecting the latest harmonisation practices for the whole annualised series based on from the Household Budget Survey carried out by the [Central Statistical Office \(GUS\)](#). Due to severe underestimation of reported taxes and social contributions, all variables related to tax and contribution payments are no longer provided, nor added to the household level amounts, hence all incomes are now reported net after deduction of income taxes and contributions.

PL04 has also been revised, where additional amounts have been added to *hi45* (general assistance) and *hiprivate* (private transfers). These changes are reflected in the main aggregated variables *hipubsoc*, *hitransfer*, *hitotal*, *dhci* and *dhi*, as well as in the additional set *hpublic* and *hpub_a*, with a slight impact on the LIS Key Figures.

Data Releases and Revisions– Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS)

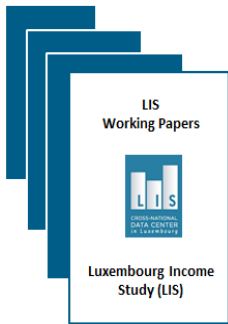
Norway

One more data point from Norway, **NO19** (Wave XI), has been added to the **LWS** Database. The dataset is derived from the fully register-based Household Wealth Statistics maintained by **Statistics Norway** (SSB).

LIS/LWS Data Release Schedule

	Summer 2022	Autumn 2022
LIS Database		
Austria	AT94-AT00	
Canada	Annual data CA81-CA95	
Ireland	IE19	
Luxembourg	LU15/16/17/18/19	
Mali	ML20	
Peru	PE97/19	
Spain	ES93-ES19	
Vietnam	VN92/97/01/03	
LWS Database		
Chile	CL07/12/14/17	
China		CN11/13/15/17

Working Papers & Publications



Focus on Occupational Attainment in Germany and the United States 2000-2016 [LIS WP No.827](#)
by Paige N. Park [✉](#) (University of California, Berkeley, Department of Demography)

In many OECD countries, women are underrepresented in the highest status, highest paying positions and overrepresented in the lowest status, lowest paying positions. One potential reason for this inequity is the “motherhood penalty,” where women with children face more roadblocks in hiring and promotions. This research investigates occupational segregation among mothers and fathers and analyzes whether gender gaps in occupational status are more extreme for immigrant populations. Using LIS data, the author compares changes in gender occupational segregation from 2000 to 2016 in Germany and the United States among immigrant and nativeborn parents. Multinomial logistic regression models and predicted probabilities show that despite instituting policies intended to reduce gender inequality in the workforce, Germany fares worse than the US in their gendered occupational outcomes overall. While the gap between mothers’ and fathers’ probabilities of employment in the highest status jobs is shrinking over time in Germany, particularly for immigrant mothers, Germany’s gender gaps in professional occupations are consistently larger than gaps in the US. Likewise, gender gaps in unskilled work participation are also larger in Germany, with immigrant mothers having a much higher likelihood of working in labor/elementary occupations than any other group—including US immigrant women. These findings suggest that work-family policies—at least those implemented in Germany—are not cure-all solutions for entrenched gender inequality. Results also demonstrate the importance of considering the interaction between gender and other demographic characteristics—like immigrant status—when determining the potential effectiveness of proposed work-family policies.

LIS working papers series

LIS working papers series - No. 823 [🔗](#)

Optimal Labor Income Taxation - The Role of the Skill Distribution
by Dingquan Miao

LIS working papers series - No. 824 [🔗](#)

The Relationship Between Single Motherhood, Employment and Poverty

by David Brady, Ryan Finnigan, Sabine Hübgen

A revised version was published as “The Relationship between Single Motherhood, Employment, and Poverty: Reply to Moullin and Harkness” *American Journal of Sociology*, 127, no. 2 (2021): 637-651.

<https://doi.org/10.1086/717863>

LIS working papers series - No. 825 [🔗](#)

Single Parents Competing in a Dual-Earner Society: Leveling the Playing Field

by Rense Nieuwenhuis

LIS working papers series - No. 826 [🔗](#)

The Atlas of Inequality Aversion: Theory and Empirical Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study Database

by Stanislaw Maciej Kot, Piotr Paradowski

LIS working papers series - No. 827 [🔗](#)

Occupational Attainment in Germany and the United States 2000-2016

by Paige N. Park

LIS working papers series - No. 828 [🔗](#)

Global Trends in Intergenerational Income Inequality?

by Gabriele Guaitoli, Roberto Pancrazi

LWS working papers series

LWS working papers series - No. 37 [🔗](#)

Is There a Trade-off between Housing and Pension System Generosity? Empirical Evidence from the Luxembourg Wealth Study

by Edyta Marcinkiewicz, Filip Chybalski

News, Events and Updates

LIS Summer Workshop on “Comparative Inequality Measurement using the LIS & LWS Databases”, 4-8 July 2022

LIS is excited to announce the return of its Summer Workshop back on site in Luxembourg. This year’s workshop marks the 30th edition after the first workshop took place in 1988. For the third time, LIS, the University of Luxembourg and LISER will jointly organize and teach the workshop. This workshop, taught in English, is a one-week intensive course designed to introduce researchers in the social sciences to comparative research on income and wealth distribution, employment and social policy, using the harmonised Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS) Databases.

Attendees will be trained to use both databases independently and will have the opportunity to:

- Acquire advanced knowledge about methods used in inequality research
- Gain skills related to the study of comparative inequality
- Learn in detail about the LIS and LWS data and develop ties with LIS’ large international network.

For more information on the provisional programme and practical information, please visit the [workshop page](#).

Applications should be submitted [online](#) by April 10, 2022.

Video recordings for the LIS⁽²⁾ER workshop Now Available

LIS is happy to announce that the video recordings of the 2nd LIS⁽²⁾ER workshop on “[Policies to Fight Inequality: The Case of Work-life Reconciliation and Family Policies](#)” are made publicly available. They can be accessed [here](#).

New Memorandum of Understanding with Gdańsk University of Technology

In December 2021, LIS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with [Gdańsk University of Technology \(GUT\)](#), Poland. The collaboration between the two institutions is intended to benefit the research community and affiliates of both institutions by mainly coordinating research activities, and promoting knowledge about inequality and poverty across countries. Both institutions are currently working on a joint conference on income and wealth distributions. Stay tuned for more information!

LIS team participation in conferences

In January 2022, Jörg Neugschwender and Piotr Paradowski gave introductory sessions on the LIS/LWS Databases at the University of Konstanz. The sessions aimed to introduce the attendees to the LIS Databases, how they are structured, how to run analysis on the LIS datasets, and shed some lights on the different analysis that can be carried out using the LIS and LWS databases.

In February, Teresa Munzi gave a presentation on “Income inequality in Mali” at the Research conversation Webinar organised by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

The Stone Center at the GC CUNY Announces Its Fourth Cohort of Postdoctoral Scholars

The Stone Center will welcome its fourth cohort of postdoctoral scholars in September 2022. The two incoming scholars, each appointed for a term of two years, were selected from a large pool of applicants. Tina Law was selected for the postdoctoral position focused on racial inequality, and Manuel Schechtl for the position that focuses specifically on high-end wealth inequality.

Law is a sociologist who studies race, inequality, and social change in U.S. cities. She examines the relationship between urban change and racial inequality, with an emphasis on identifying and measuring the social impacts of transformations in housing for racially minoritized residents. She also



examines the relationship between social change and racial equity through research on racially minoritized residents’ use of rebellion and other informal strategies to foster political empowerment and self-determination. Her research primarily uses quantitative and computational methods, and she is interested in developing new ways to use oral history, natural language processing, and network analysis to better understand urban inequality. Law is expected to receive her Ph.D. in sociology from Northwestern University in September 2022.

Schechtl is a sociologist with research interests in the policy determinants of poverty and of income and wealth inequality. His research is centered around different dimensions of tax policy and their consequences. Schechtl’s recent work is concerned with comparative fiscal



impoverishment, i.e., the fraction of people who are taxed into poverty across rich countries. One focus of his research on economic inequality concerns differential tax treatment across family types. During his postdoctoral period, he will work on multiple facets of wealth inequality and accumulation, with a particular focus on the impact of inheritance taxes. He is expected to receive his Ph.D. from Humboldt University Berlin in July 2022.