



GINI

INCOME INEQUALITY AND PARTICIPATION: A COMPARISON OF 24 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES APPENDIX

Bram Lancee and Herman van de Werfhorst

GINI DISCUSSION PAPER 6 – APPENDIX
JANUARY 2011

GROWING INEQUALITIES' IMPACTS

January 2011

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Bibliographic Information

Lancee, B., Werfhorst, H.G. van de (2011). Income Inequality and Participation: A Comparison of 24 European Countries - Appendix. Amsterdam, AIAS, GINI Discussion Paper 6.

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Income Inequality and Participation

A Comparison of 24 European Countries

APPENDIX

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Appendix: Country regressions

Table A.1. Mean social participation per country

	Mean
AT	0.72
BE	0.74
CY	0.85
CZ	0.74
DE	0.73
DK	0.75
EE	0.66
ES	0.74
FI	0.80
FR	0.69
GR	0.85
HU	0.71
IE	0.73
IS	0.79
IT	0.75
LT	0.67
LU	0.72
LV	0.62
NL	0.74
NO	0.79
PL	0.64
PT	0.77
SE	0.75
SI	0.71
SK	0.73
UK	0.76

Figure A.1. Summary country regressions. Coefficient of income on social participation ordered by MDMI

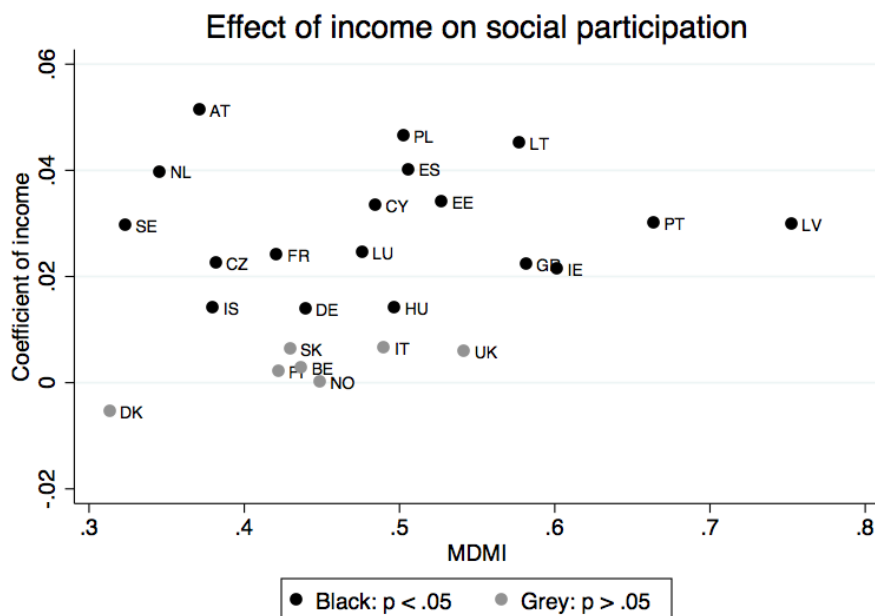


Table A.2 Country OLS regressions explaining social participation.

	AT	BE	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Income	.056*** (.008)	.002 (.001)	.036*** (.007)	.025*** (.006)	.012*** (.003)	-.006 (.008)	.034*** (.006)	.040*** (.005)
Female	.070*** (.010)	.058*** (.010)	.045*** (.012)	.055*** (.009)	.056*** (.006)	.009 (.007)	.074*** (.010)	.065*** (.007)
Age	-.018*** (.004)	-.030*** (.004)	-.018*** (.004)	-.031*** (.004)	-.027*** (.002)	-.024*** (.003)	-.029*** (.004)	-.022*** (.003)
Age squared	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)
Never married	-.036** (.012)	-.016 (.012)	-.049** (.017)	-.066*** (.014)	-.055*** (.008)	.026** (.009)	-.053*** (.013)	-.018* (.008)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	-.023 (.015)	-.030* (.014)	-.094*** (.024)	-.020 (.013)	-.007 (.008)	.053*** (.013)	-.014 (.014)	-.007 (.014)
Widowed	-.056 (.030)	-.009 (.030)	-.053 (.036)	.035 (.019)	.045** (.017)	.051 (.027)	.044* (.021)	.024 (.020)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.020 (.014)	.038* (.016)	.056** (.017)	.071*** (.014)	.007 (.009)	.003 (.011)	.089*** (.014)	.030** (.010)
Working part-time	.031 (.016)	.054** (.017)	.085*** (.026)	.073** (.026)	.035*** (.009)	-.003 (.015)	.046 (.027)	.030* (.015)
Unemployed	-.059* (.028)	-.008 (.022)	-.008 (.037)	.033 (.023)	-.038** (.013)	-.005 (.022)	.015 (.027)	-.051*** (.015)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.077*** (.014)	.013 (.013)	.021 (.014)	.074*** (.017)	.065*** (.012)	.010 (.010)	.099*** (.017)	.059*** (.009)
Post-secondary and tertiary	.099*** (.016)	.032* (.013)	.006 (.016)	.081*** (.020)	.069*** (.012)	-.014 (.011)	.107*** (.018)	.076*** (.008)
Constant	1.875*** (.080)	2.096*** (.077)	2.067*** (.087)	2.139*** (.083)	2.056*** (.052)	2.073*** (.066)	1.974*** (.082)	1.942*** (.057)
Observations	4744	4433	2961	5644	10627	3970	4435	9436
Adj. R2	.083	.044	.059	.085	.051	.050	.130	.076

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).

Table A.2 continued

	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Income	.002 (.002)	.023*** (.005)	.017*** (.005)	.014*** (.004)	.020** (.006)	.014** (.004)	.004 (.004)	.047*** (.006)
Female	.035*** (.006)	.075*** (.007)	.030** (.009)	.028** (.011)	.094*** (.013)	.066*** (.011)	.043*** (.006)	.074*** (.011)
Age	-.019*** (.002)	-.030*** (.003)	-.014*** (.003)	-.032*** (.004)	-.017*** (.005)	-.017*** (.004)	-.020*** (.002)	-.030*** (.005)
Age squared	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000** (.000)	.000** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)
Never married	-.022** (.008)	.008 (.009)	-.039** (.012)	-.032* (.014)	-.009 (.014)	-.010 (.012)	-.041*** (.007)	-.081*** (.020)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.040*** (.009)	.023* (.011)	-.004 (.021)	-.005 (.014)	-.014 (.019)	.016 (.021)	-.041*** (.012)	-.023 (.015)
Widowed	.022 (.021)	.057** (.022)	-.040 (.025)	.064** (.021)	.073** (.025)	.066 (.047)	-.022 (.015)	.002 (.025)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.012 (.008)	-.000 (.011)	.024 (.012)	.045** (.014)	.060*** (.016)	.016 (.016)	.061*** (.008)	.108*** (.017)
Working part-time	.018 (.012)	.006 (.014)	.020 (.018)	.042 (.028)	.016 (.018)	.006 (.021)	.035** (.012)	.027 (.036)
Unemployed	.009 (.014)	-.030 (.018)	.009 (.021)	.025 (.025)	-.013 (.033)	.033 (.062)	-.066*** (.017)	.051 (.027)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	-.001 (.008)	.005 (.011)	.040*** (.011)	.075*** (.015)	.061*** (.016)	.001 (.013)	.061*** (.006)	.094*** (.022)
Post-secondary and tertiary	-.024** (.009)	.022 (.011)	.032** (.012)	.128*** (.017)	.031* (.014)	.012 (.013)	.068*** (.008)	.131*** (.022)
Constant	2.066*** (.049)	2.043*** (.060)	1.954*** (.075)	2.099*** (.086)	1.817*** (.105)	2.008*** (.084)	1.910*** (.049)	1.948*** (.096)
Observations	7512	6660	4139	5978	3011	1945	16528	3605
Adj. R2	.042	.054	.033	.075	.074	.090	.036	.143

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).



Table A.2 continued

	LU 17	LV 18	NL 19	NO 20	PL 21	PT 22	SE 23	SK 24	UK 25
Income	.020* (.009)	.030*** (.006)	.030*** (.007)	.000 (.001)	.047*** (.004)	.029*** (.005)	.030*** (.007)	.009 (.007)	.005 (.003)
Female	.070*** (.012)	.067*** (.015)	.069*** (.010)	.028** (.010)	.051*** (.006)	.030* (.012)	.042*** (.008)	.064*** (.010)	.094*** (.008)
Age	-.026*** (.004)	-.045*** (.005)	-.029*** (.003)	-.017*** (.004)	-.032*** (.002)	-.027*** (.005)	-.018*** (.003)	-.022*** (.004)	-.024*** (.003)
Age squared	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)	.000*** (.000)
Never married	.034* (.015)	-.057** (.020)	.004 (.010)	.011 (.011)	-.040*** (.009)	-.050** (.017)	.014 (.009)	-.010 (.015)	-.040*** (.010)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	-.008 (.018)	-.015 (.017)	.016 (.013)	.010 (.015)	.003 (.012)	-.000 (.023)	.028* (.011)	-.021 (.017)	.021 (.015)
Widowed	.080** (.029)	.002 (.026)	.054* (.023)	.126*** (.036)	.009 (.014)	-.026 (.032)	.092** (.035)	.015 (.021)	.017 (.011)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.052** (.017)	.111*** (.022)	.004 (.014)	.022 (.015)	.043*** (.009)	.064*** (.018)	.019 (.012)	.061*** (.018)	.037*** (.011)
Working part-time	.062** (.021)	.039 (.040)	.012 (.013)	.028 (.020)	.009 (.015)	-.007 (.030)	.041** (.014)	.004 (.032)	.053*** (.012)
Unemployed	-.093** (.036)	-.051 (.033)	-.028 (.040)	.016 (.031)	.000 (.012)	.039 (.028)	-.045 (.025)	-.007 (.026)	-.037 (.030)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.049*** (.015)	.127*** (.022)	.032** (.012)	.049*** (.014)	.078*** (.009)	.049** (.018)	.019 (.012)	.097*** (.024)	.028** (.011)
Post-secondary and tertiary	.040** (.015)	.200*** (.024)	.036** (.012)	.037** (.014)	.121*** (.012)	.069*** (.018)	.005 (.013)	.126*** (.027)	-.005 (.011)
Constant	1.914*** (.093)	2.190*** (.111)	2.168*** (.070)	1.933*** (.078)	1.989*** (.050)	2.122*** (.100)	1.927*** (.060)	1.854*** (.084)	2.015*** (.064)
Observations	3306	3254	4315	2660	11785	3071	4615	4110	6253
Adj. R2	.058	.171	.098	.062	.117	.071	.061	.074	.054

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).





Table A.3. Mean cultural participation per country

	Mean
AT	0.25
BE	0.19
CY	0.12
CZ	0.13
DE	0.21
DK	0.26
EE	0.13
ES	0.20
FI	0.26
FR	0.22
GR	0.10
HU	0.15
IE	0.18
IS	0.27
IT	0.14
LT	0.11
LU	0.24
LV	0.12
NL	0.22
NO	-
PL	0.09
PT	0.13
SE	0.23
SI	0.16
SK	0.14
UK	0.23

Figure A.2. Summary country regressions. Coefficient of income on cultural participation ordered by MDMI

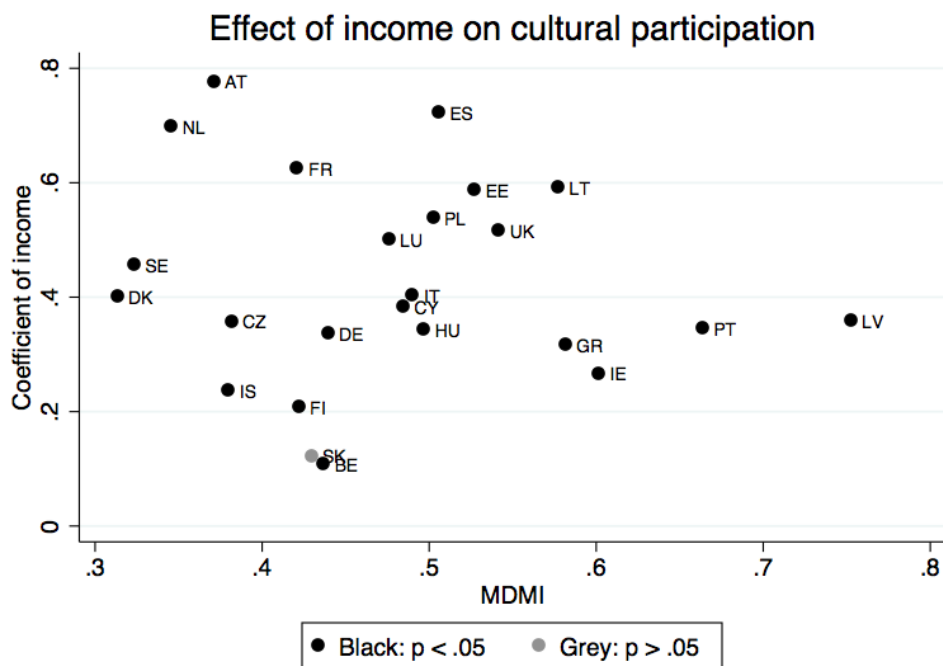


Table A.4 Country OLS regressions explaining cultural participation.

	AT	BE	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Income	.814*** (.076)	.103* (.041)	.375*** (.078)	.381*** (.063)	.330*** (.041)	.401*** (.080)	.591*** (.049)	.725*** (.056)
Female	.619*** (.080)	.166* (.073)	.164* (.072)	.514*** (.049)	.452*** (.042)	.339*** (.071)	.395*** (.050)	.275*** (.057)
Age	-.123*** (.030)	-.071** (.027)	-.103*** (.026)	-.131*** (.020)	-.130*** (.016)	-.108*** (.029)	-.107*** (.021)	-.049* (.020)
Age squared	.001*** (.000)	.001** (.000)	.001** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.000* (.000)
Never married	.554*** (.096)	.492*** (.092)	.403*** (.116)	.262*** (.071)	.385*** (.052)	.264** (.088)	.076 (.065)	.726*** (.067)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.272* (.106)	.158 (.090)	.071 (.125)	.015 (.063)	.101 (.053)	.308* (.123)	-.021 (.067)	.461*** (.109)
Widowed	-.058 (.175)	.090 (.199)	-.043 (.157)	-.081 (.087)	.226* (.114)	.199 (.267)	-.119 (.089)	.168 (.134)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.162 (.109)	.608*** (.105)	.025 (.090)	.596*** (.069)	.353*** (.060)	.556*** (.108)	.447*** (.062)	.178* (.072)
Working part-time	.513*** (.133)	.535*** (.113)	.143 (.150)	.460** (.140)	.338*** (.058)	.357** (.131)	.482** (.147)	.057 (.112)
Unemployed	-.541** (.174)	-.007 (.122)	-.300 (.203)	-.067 (.088)	-.540*** (.074)	.096 (.224)	-.017 (.099)	-.275** (.094)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	1.357*** (.079)	.754*** (.072)	.538*** (.072)	.653*** (.053)	.668*** (.059)	.725*** (.080)	.459*** (.055)	1.110*** (.069)
Post-secondary and tertiary	2.765*** (.105)	2.182*** (.087)	1.558*** (.105)	2.134*** (.100)	1.590*** (.064)	1.727*** (.096)	1.276*** (.072)	1.962*** (.075)
Constant	6.947*** (.646)	4.829*** (.594)	6.162*** (.599)	6.519*** (.433)	6.968*** (.365)	7.122*** (.635)	6.002*** (.465)	5.513*** (.456)
Observations	4735	4435	2961	5674	10479	4127	4466	9421
Adj. R2	.246	.204	.228	.246	.171	.178	.259	.256

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).

Table A.4 continued

	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Income	.207*	.607***	.310***	.317***	.258***	.237***	.404***	.580***
	(.087)	(.076)	(.039)	(.042)	(.072)	(.060)	(.054)	(.042)
Female	.448***	.223***	.216***	.149*	.277**	.183	.121***	.271***
	(.055)	(.061)	(.054)	(.058)	(.090)	(.108)	(.034)	(.051)
Age	-.152***	-.050*	-.043*	-.132***	-.056	-.127**	-.039**	-.054*
	(.023)	(.024)	(.019)	(.022)	(.033)	(.041)	(.013)	(.023)
Age squared	.002***	.001*	.000	.001***	.001	.001*	.000*	.000
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Never married	-.002	.430***	.658***	.560***	.050	.128	.721***	.327***
	(.071)	(.073)	(.074)	(.082)	(.089)	(.119)	(.040)	(.090)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.109	.289**	.265*	.186**	-.058	.174	.483***	.298***
	(.091)	(.094)	(.125)	(.071)	(.124)	(.192)	(.066)	(.079)
Widowed	.157	.184	-.159	.241*	-.032	-.060	.080	.262*
	(.197)	(.179)	(.093)	(.097)	(.157)	(.464)	(.072)	(.106)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.629***	.095	.283***	.455***	.707***	.105	.246***	.427***
	(.081)	(.089)	(.059)	(.067)	(.107)	(.161)	(.043)	(.064)
Working part-time	.788***	.227*	.188	.522***	.336**	-.108	.083	.283*
	(.124)	(.114)	(.099)	(.153)	(.108)	(.194)	(.066)	(.130)
Unemployed	-.171	-.358**	.113	-.270**	-.002	.328	-.222***	.078
	(.117)	(.129)	(.108)	(.086)	(.158)	(.676)	(.064)	(.095)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.712***	.460***	.554***	.597***	.993***	.566***	.886***	.166**
	(.069)	(.073)	(.056)	(.052)	(.106)	(.116)	(.038)	(.055)
Post-secondary and tertiary	1.990***	2.006***	1.386***	2.343***	1.953***	1.703***	1.714***	.770***
	(.084)	(.097)	(.073)	(.095)	(.105)	(.131)	(.058)	(.063)
Constant	8.918***	5.713***	4.592***	7.183***	5.539***	8.722***	4.794***	4.792***
	(.494)	(.511)	(.440)	(.486)	(.773)	(.896)	(.284)	(.486)
Observations	7618	6665	4139	5970	3012	1953	16528	3606
Adj. R2	.237	.206	.298	.301	.307	.176	.225	.267

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).



Table A.4 continued

	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	SE	SK	UK
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Income	.501* (.205)	.367*** (.051)	.573*** (.073)	.530*** (.027)	.338*** (.061)	.456*** (.070)	.127 (.069)	.508*** (.060)
Female	.482*** (.102)	.360*** (.059)	.145 (.081)	.127*** (.028)	-.052 (.066)	.103 (.063)	.220*** (.061)	.229*** (.061)
Age	.033 (.032)	-.124*** (.025)	-.071* (.028)	-.066*** (.010)	-.096*** (.026)	-.142*** (.024)	-.125*** (.025)	-.059** (.022)
Age squared	-.000 (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001** (.000)	.002*** (.000)	.001*** (.000)	.001** (.000)
Never married	.828*** (.113)	-.080 (.079)	.370*** (.084)	.357*** (.042)	.487*** (.099)	.259*** (.071)	.454*** (.093)	.213** (.073)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.239 (.130)	.074 (.072)	.106 (.099)	.208*** (.054)	.509*** (.136)	.067 (.092)	.185 (.112)	-.176 (.104)
Widowed	-.186 (.199)	-.184* (.090)	.085 (.165)	.046 (.050)	-.230* (.110)	.609* (.303)	.149 (.104)	.077 (.084)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.332* (.145)	.179* (.077)	.231* (.110)	.251*** (.037)	.197* (.082)	.506*** (.094)	.344*** (.097)	.394*** (.083)
Working part-time	.414* (.168)	.305* (.152)	.445*** (.099)	.075 (.062)	.038 (.116)	.387*** (.106)	.128 (.171)	.348*** (.089)
Unemployed	-.557** (.183)	-.295*** (.085)	-.191 (.218)	-.031 (.041)	-.021 (.133)	-.173 (.162)	-.408*** (.117)	-.358* (.160)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	1.144*** (.112)	.329*** (.061)	.774*** (.077)	.265*** (.027)	1.263*** (.128)	.545*** (.083)	.501*** (.088)	1.139*** (.067)
Post-secondary and tertiary	2.653*** (.183)	1.270*** (.088)	1.975*** (.089)	1.548*** (.054)	2.223*** (.186)	1.760*** (.095)	1.586*** (.127)	2.053*** (.077)
Constant	2.962*** (.696)	6.722*** (.555)	5.514*** (.622)	5.291*** (.225)	6.482*** (.597)	7.816*** (.522)	6.992*** (.512)	5.122*** (.499)
Observations	3309	3254	4325	11785	3068	4624	4114	6812
Adj. R2	.268	.280	.182	.348	.348	.190	.151	.191

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).





Table A.5. Mean civic participation per country

	Mean
AT	0.25
BE	0.19
CY	0.12
CZ	0.13
DE	0.21
DK	0.26
EE	0.13
ES	0.20
FI	0.26
FR	0.22
GR	0.10
HU	0.15
IE	0.18
IS	0.27
IT	0.14
LT	0.11
LU	0.24
LV	0.12
NL	0.22
NO	-
PL	0.09
PT	0.13
SE	0.23
SI	0.16
SK	0.14
UK	0.23

Figure A.3. Summary country regressions. Coefficient of income on civic participation ordered by MDMI

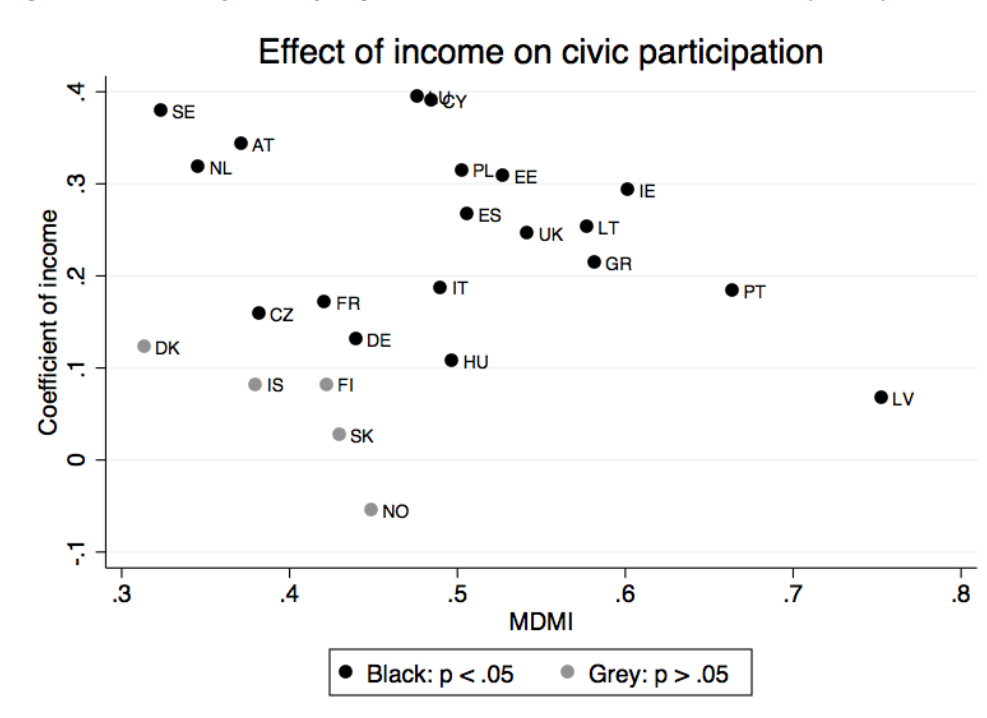


Table A.6 Country logistic regressions explaining civic participation

	AT	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Income	.343*** (.061)	.390*** (.086)	.158** (.055)	.130*** (.030)	.123 (.074)	.308*** (.049)	.266*** (.036)	.082 (.098)
Female	-.400*** (.070)	-.451*** (.084)	-.422*** (.065)	-.238*** (.047)	-.121 (.068)	.020 (.080)	-.223*** (.049)	.187*** (.049)
Age	-.026 (.027)	.002 (.032)	-.028 (.027)	-.023 (.017)	.118*** (.029)	-.015 (.031)	.040* (.018)	-.052* (.020)
Age squared	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	-.001*** (.000)	.000 (.000)	-.000 (.000)	.001** (.000)
Never married	.002 (.084)	-.442*** (.127)	.082 (.091)	-.119* (.057)	-.181* (.085)	-.085 (.104)	-.053 (.058)	-.328*** (.064)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.010 (.095)	-.489** (.152)	-.042 (.087)	-.069 (.060)	-.126 (.113)	.005 (.111)	.045 (.092)	-.175* (.079)
Widowed	.247 (.174)	-.093 (.228)	.054 (.146)	.213 (.128)	-.170 (.246)	.170 (.165)	.215 (.123)	-.335 (.179)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.054 (.095)	.369** (.114)	.504*** (.095)	-.052 (.066)	.250* (.101)	.726*** (.125)	.121 (.065)	.165* (.076)
Working part-time	.213 (.118)	.450* (.188)	.318 (.189)	.158* (.065)	.114 (.131)	.948*** (.201)	.178 (.100)	.126 (.103)
Unemployed	.038 (.177)	-.292 (.259)	-.389* (.183)	-.491*** (.096)	-.130 (.204)	-.122 (.270)	-.079 (.099)	-.295** (.108)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.664*** (.100)	.501*** (.104)	.695*** (.132)	.389*** (.086)	.391*** (.087)	.254 (.149)	.597*** (.061)	.446*** (.066)
Post-secondary and tertiary	1.115*** (.110)	.922*** (.122)	1.589*** (.151)	.826*** (.087)	.900*** (.096)	.987*** (.152)	.874*** (.060)	.976*** (.079)
Constant	-1.022 (.576)	-1.222 (.692)	-1.622** (.574)	-.584 (.395)	-3.277*** (.634)	-2.506*** (.682)	-2.314*** (.409)	.852* (.432)
Observations	4747	2959	5676	10221	4113	4463	9415	7622
Pseudo R2	.045	.074	.065	.027	.035	.067	.047	.038

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).



Table A.6 continued

	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Income	.171*** (.040)	.214*** (.046)	.107*** (.028)	.293* (.147)	.081 (.072)	.187*** (.025)	.252*** (.049)	.394*** (.075)
Female	-.306*** (.055)	-.348*** (.085)	-.293*** (.080)	-.210* (.090)	-.207* (.104)	-.456*** (.040)	.102 (.113)	-.284*** (.084)
Age	.009 (.022)	.062 (.032)	.030 (.032)	.083* (.033)	.084* (.039)	.013 (.016)	-.008 (.047)	.057* (.029)
Age squared	.000 (.000)	-.001 (.000)	-.000 (.000)	-.001* (.000)	-.001* (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.001)	-.000 (.000)
Never married	-.229*** (.067)	.148 (.105)	-.007 (.111)	-.225* (.095)	-.157 (.122)	.229*** (.045)	.097 (.193)	.301** (.098)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	-.118 (.084)	.038 (.173)	.150 (.102)	-.114 (.137)	-.147 (.189)	.282*** (.072)	.186 (.147)	.067 (.114)
Widowed	.106 (.156)	-.219 (.230)	.297* (.149)	-.266 (.173)	-1.293* (.534)	-.101 (.112)	.202 (.226)	.352 (.222)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	-.054 (.080)	.382*** (.107)	.387*** (.104)	.381** (.139)	.162 (.151)	.255*** (.053)	.768*** (.177)	.025 (.111)
Working part-time	.055 (.103)	.111 (.190)	.466* (.214)	.224 (.123)	.255 (.205)	.238** (.084)	.847** (.318)	.239 (.137)
Unemployed	-.208 (.127)	-.664** (.240)	-.426 (.231)	-.132 (.212)	.360 (.527)	-.042 (.096)	.163 (.303)	-.378 (.211)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.290*** (.077)	.608*** (.105)	.754*** (.132)	.647*** (.114)	.623*** (.119)	.605*** (.046)	.799* (.323)	.679*** (.090)
Post-secondary and tertiary	.901*** (.086)	1.080*** (.108)	1.886*** (.142)	1.047*** (.119)	1.065*** (.128)	1.178*** (.052)	1.551*** (.312)	1.032*** (.104)
Constant	-1.300** (.474)	-3.566*** (.726)	-3.974*** (.692)	-2.813*** (.768)	-2.003* (.829)	-2.432*** (.346)	-4.380*** (1.042)	-2.333*** (.621)
Observations	6642	4146	5976	3047	1954	16524	3606	3295
Pseudo R2	.033	.073	.082	.089	.051	.063	.066	.078

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).



Table A.6 continued

	LV 17	NL 18	NO 19	PL 20	PT 21	SE 22	SK 23	UK 24
Income	.067* (.030)	.318*** (.089)	-.055 (.031)	.314*** (.035)	.183*** (.039)	.379*** (.084)	.027 (.038)	.245*** (.038)
Female	.137 (.106)	-.121 (.087)	-.313*** (.086)	-.338*** (.062)	-.557*** (.097)	-.181** (.066)	-.350*** (.070)	-.249*** (.056)
Age	.017 (.040)	-.059* (.030)	.176*** (.032)	.066** (.025)	.028 (.039)	.101*** (.024)	.008 (.029)	-.024 (.020)
Age squared	-.000 (.000)	.001* (.000)	-.002*** (.000)	-.001* (.000)	-.000 (.000)	-.001*** (.000)	-.000 (.000)	.000* (.000)
Never married	.028 (.145)	-.426*** (.088)	-.323** (.101)	.138 (.082)	.243 (.134)	-.053 (.077)	.015 (.099)	-.127 (.066)
Married	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Divorced/Separated	.006 (.123)	-.566*** (.103)	-.054 (.124)	.147 (.112)	.058 (.188)	-.217* (.094)	-.094 (.117)	-.083 (.100)
Widowed	-.071 (.191)	.034 (.193)	-.074 (.280)	.158 (.138)	.509* (.243)	.426 (.291)	.283 (.144)	-.142 (.077)
Not on the labour market	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Working fulltime	.881*** (.173)	-.042 (.118)	.420*** (.114)	.524*** (.092)	.473** (.145)	.234* (.097)	.347** (.116)	.021 (.071)
Working part-time	.395 (.303)	.126 (.108)	.286 (.164)	.616*** (.154)	.249 (.248)	.121 (.112)	.425* (.207)	.143 (.082)
Unemployed	-.327 (.320)	-.381 (.253)	-.255 (.307)	-.094 (.141)	.109 (.232)	-.377* (.179)	-.091 (.164)	-.365* (.182)
Lower secondary education and below	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.	ref.
Upper secondary education	.059 (.178)	.546*** (.089)	.337** (.110)	.891*** (.135)	.386** (.140)	.481*** (.092)	.512*** (.149)	.602*** (.071)
Post-secondary and tertiary	.688*** (.182)	.931*** (.097)	1.015*** (.119)	2.061*** (.146)	1.072*** (.145)	.923*** (.100)	1.303*** (.167)	.945*** (.073)
Constant	-3.350*** (.884)	1.955** (.655)	-4.116*** (.698)	-5.027*** (.549)	-2.648** (.864)	-2.516*** (.532)	-1.911** (.595)	-.626 (.446)
Observations	3254	4309	2710	11801	3069	4627	4112	6831
Pseudo R2	.051	.041	.058	.122	.072	.039	.040	.047

Source: EU-SILC 2006, Eurostat; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (robust standard errors, two-tailed tests).



GINI Discussion Papers

Recent publications of GINI. They can be downloaded from the website www.gini-research.org under the subject Papers.

- DP 6** **Income Inequality and Participation: A Comparison of 24 European Countries + Appendix**
Bram Lancee and Herman van de Werfhorst
January 2011
- DP 5** **Household Joblessness and Its Impact on Poverty and Deprivation in Europe**
Marloes de Graaf-Zijl
January 2011
- DP 4** **Inequality Decompositions – A Reconciliation**
Frank A. Cowell and Carlo V. Fiorio
December 2010
- DP 3** **A New Dataset of Educational Inequality**
Elena Meschi and Francesco Scervini
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- DP 2** **Coverage and adequacy of Minimum Income schemes in the European Union**
Francesco Figari, Tina Haux, Manos Matsaganis and Holly Sutherland
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Olivier Bargain, Herwig Immervoll, Andreas Peichl and Sebastian Siegloch
September 2010





Information on the GINI project

Aims

The core objective of GINI is to deliver important new answers to questions of great interest to European societies: What are the social, cultural and political impacts that increasing inequalities in income, wealth and education may have? For the answers, GINI combines an interdisciplinary analysis that draws on economics, sociology, political science and health studies, with improved methodologies, uniform measurement, wide country coverage, a clear policy dimension and broad dissemination.

Methodologically, GINI aims to:

- exploit differences between and within 29 countries in inequality levels and trends for understanding the impacts and teasing out implications for policy and institutions,
- elaborate on the effects of both individual distributional positions and aggregate inequalities, and
- allow for feedback from impacts to inequality in a two-way causality approach.

The project operates in a framework of policy-oriented debate and international comparisons across all EU countries (except Cyprus and Malta), the USA, Japan, Canada and Australia.

Inequality Impacts and Analysis

Social impacts of inequality include educational access and achievement, individual employment opportunities and labour market behaviour, household joblessness, living standards and deprivation, family and household formation/breakdown, housing and intergenerational social mobility, individual health and life expectancy, and social cohesion versus polarisation. Underlying long-term trends, the economic cycle and the current financial and economic crisis will be incorporated. Politico-cultural impacts investigated are: Do increasing income/educational inequalities widen cultural and political ‘distances’, alienating people from politics, globalisation and European integration? Do they affect individuals’ participation and general social trust? Is acceptance of inequality and policies of redistribution affected by inequality itself? What effects do political systems (coalitions/winner-takes-all) have? Finally, it focuses on costs and benefits of policies limiting income inequality and its efficiency for mitigating other inequalities (health, housing, education and opportunity), and addresses the question what contributions policy making itself may have made to the growth of inequalities.

Support and Activities

The project receives EU research support to the amount of Euro 2.7 million. The work will result in four main reports and a final report, some 70 discussion papers and 29 country reports. The start of the project is 1 February 2010 for a three-year period. Detailed information can be found on the website.

www.gini-research.org





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Project funded under the
Socio-Economic sciences
and Humanities theme.