

Income inequality and income poverty in cross-national perspective

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Roadmap to this presentation

- brief discussion of LIS, the data source
- selected cross-national comparisons, at 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2017

1) income inequality and redistribution

Germany, Norway, Australia, Canada, US, and UK

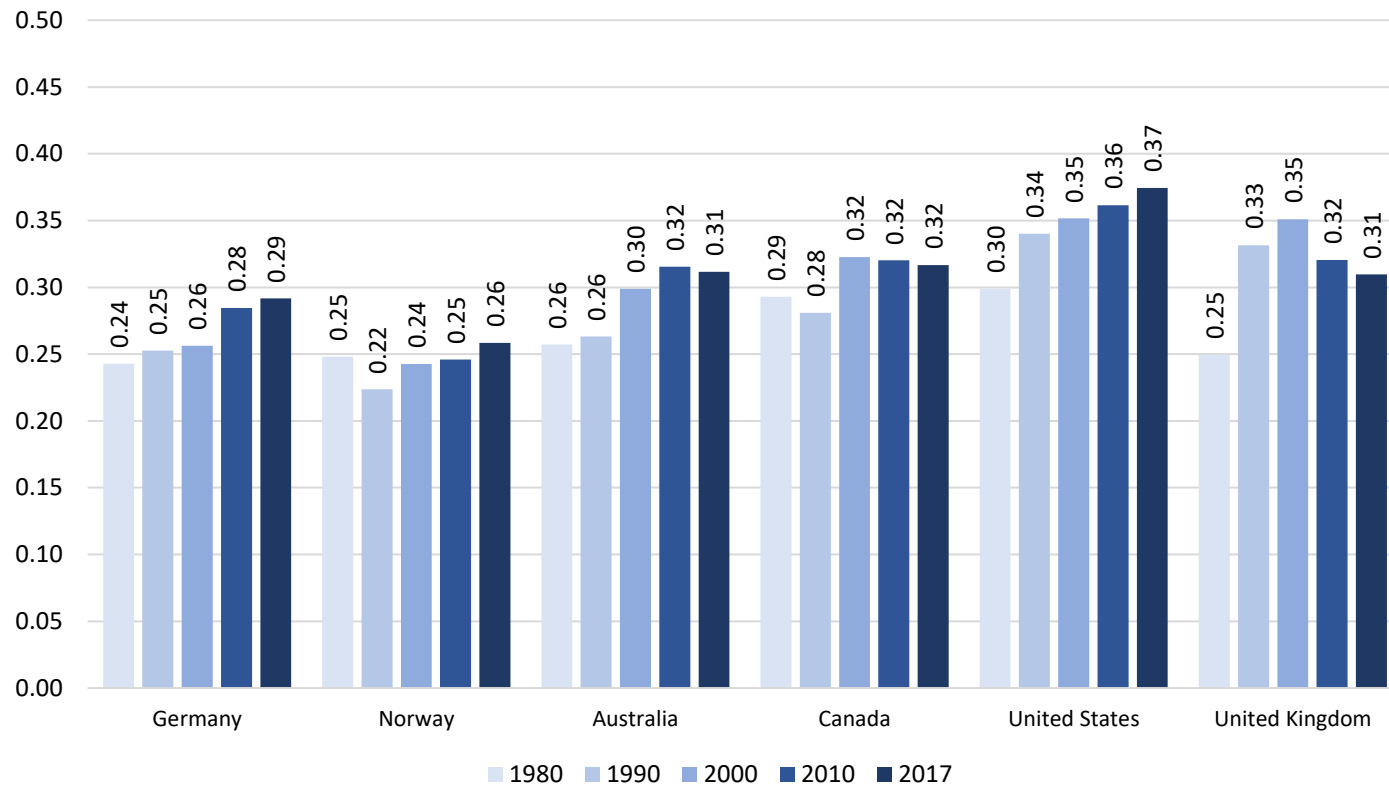
2) child poverty and elderly poverty: 40%, 50%, 60%

UK and US

A few words about the data

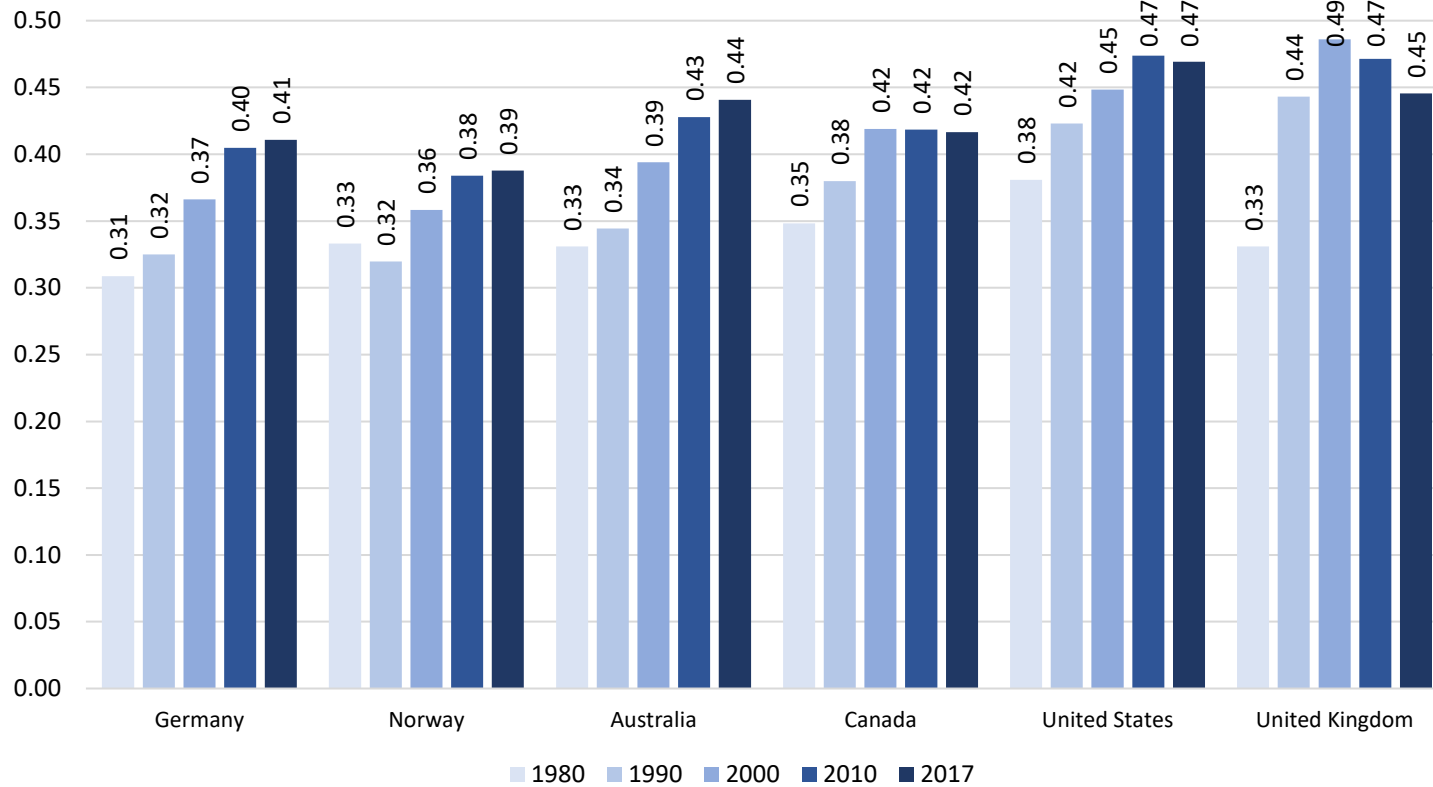
- LIS: Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (www.lisdatacenter.org)
 - Cross-national, over-time, harmonized microdata on household income & (now) wealth
 - Founded in 1983:
 - * 7 countries at approximately 1980 ->
 - * UK, US, Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Israel
 - Today:
 - * income data - 50+ countries, variously from 1971 to 2020
 - * wealth data - 19 countries, variously 1995 to 2020
 - UK data:
 - * income data - 30 datasets, 1969 to 2018 (2019 and 2020 in progress)
 - * wealth data - 6 datasets, 2007 to 2017 (2019 in progress)
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Figure 1. Post-tax/post-transfer income inequality, Gini coefficient, non-elderly households



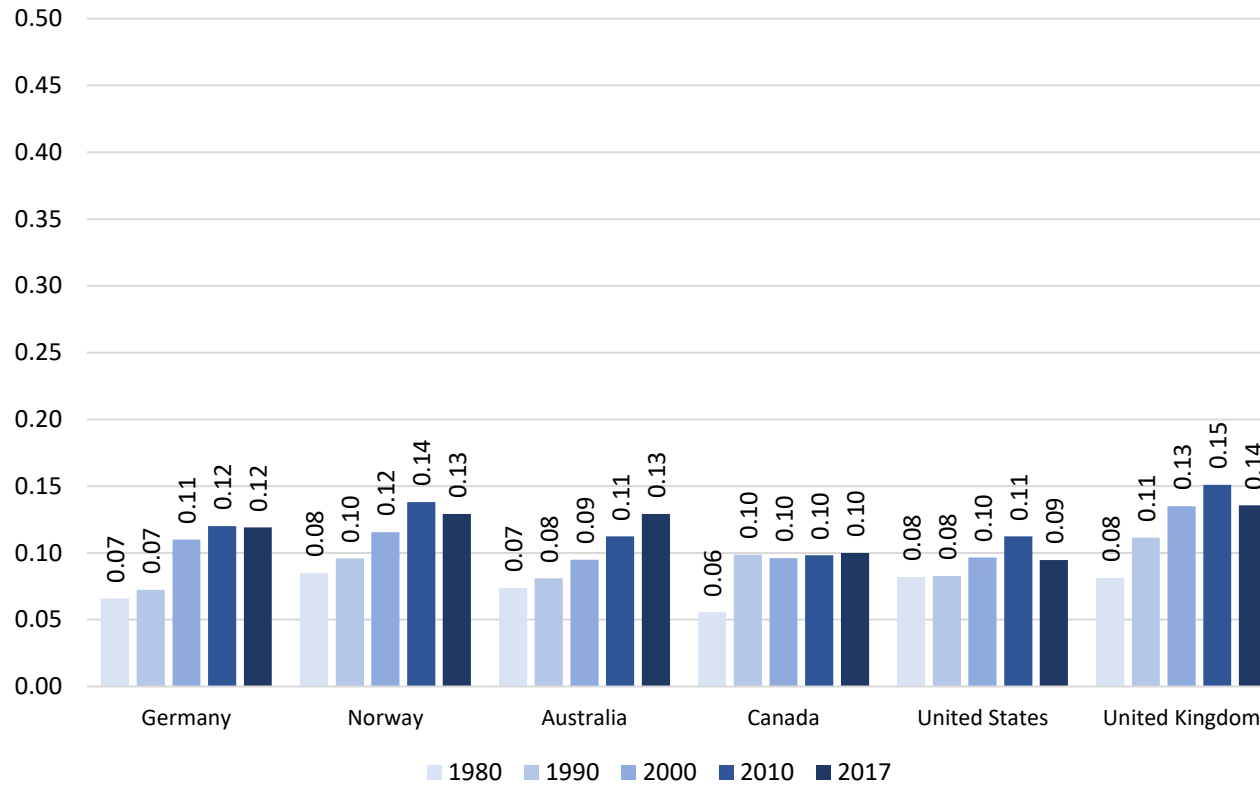
Source: LIS datasets from multiple years, for Germany, Norway, Australia, Canada, the US, and the UK.

Figure 2. Pre-tax/pre-transfer income inequality, Gini coefficient, non-elderly households



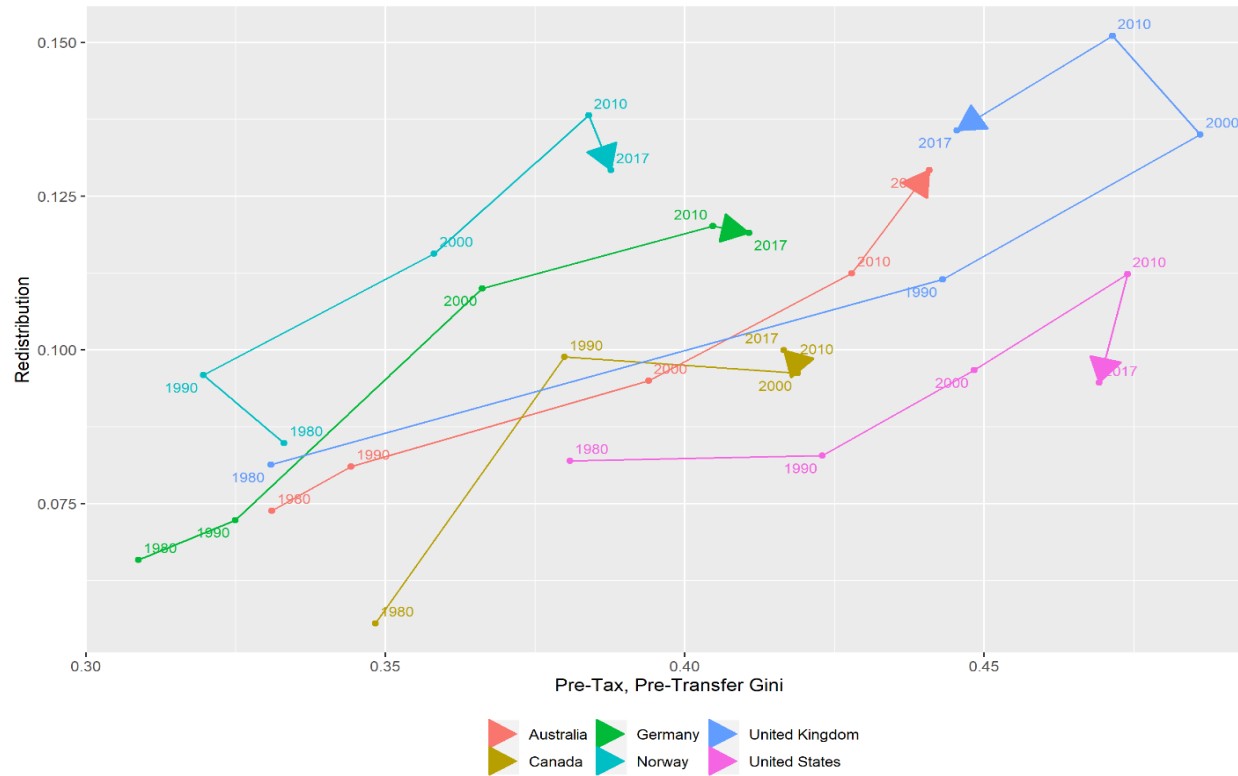
Source: LIS datasets from multiple years, for Germany, Norway, Australia, Canada, the US, and the UK.

Figure 3. Redistribution, 'pre' Gini minus 'post' Gini, non-elderly households



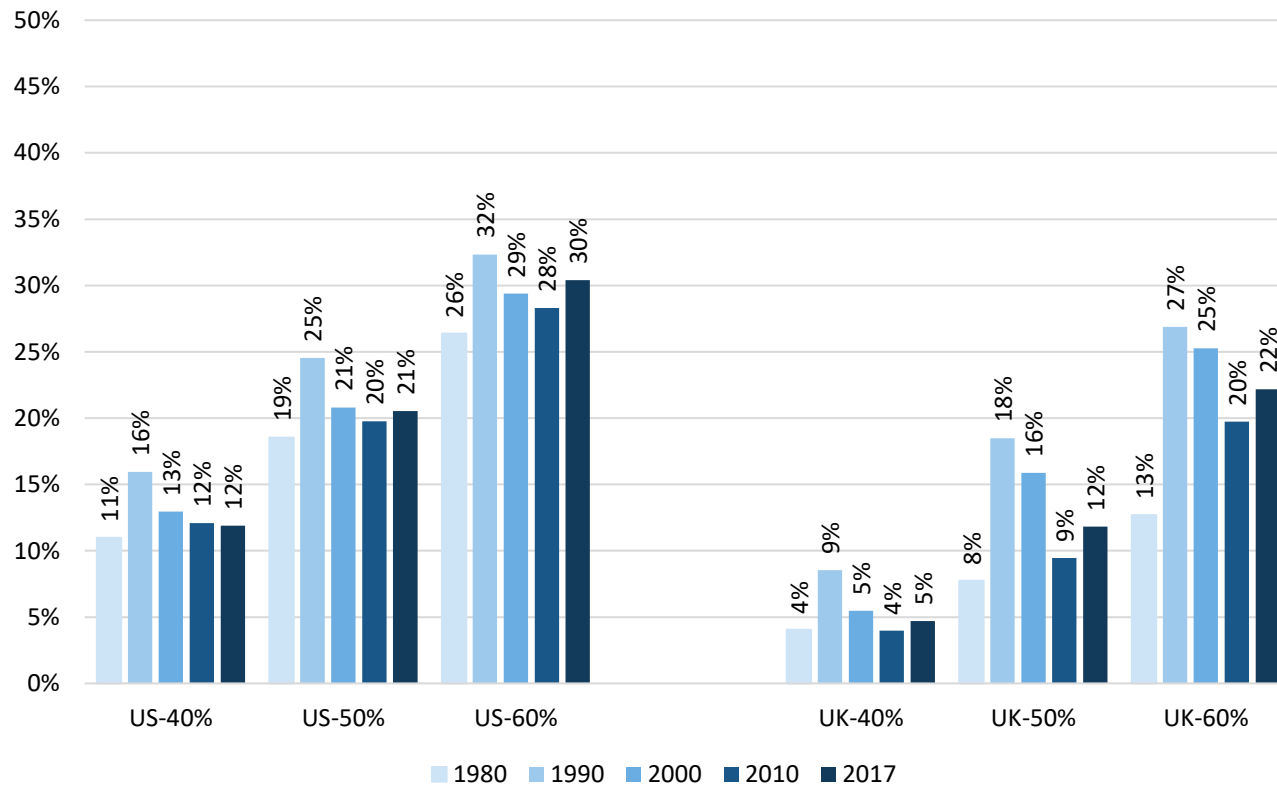
Source: LIS datasets from multiple years, for Germany, Norway, Australia, Canada, the US, and the UK.

**Figure 4. Pre-tax/pre-transfer income inequality (x-axis) and redistribution (y-axis),
Gini coefficient, non-elderly households**



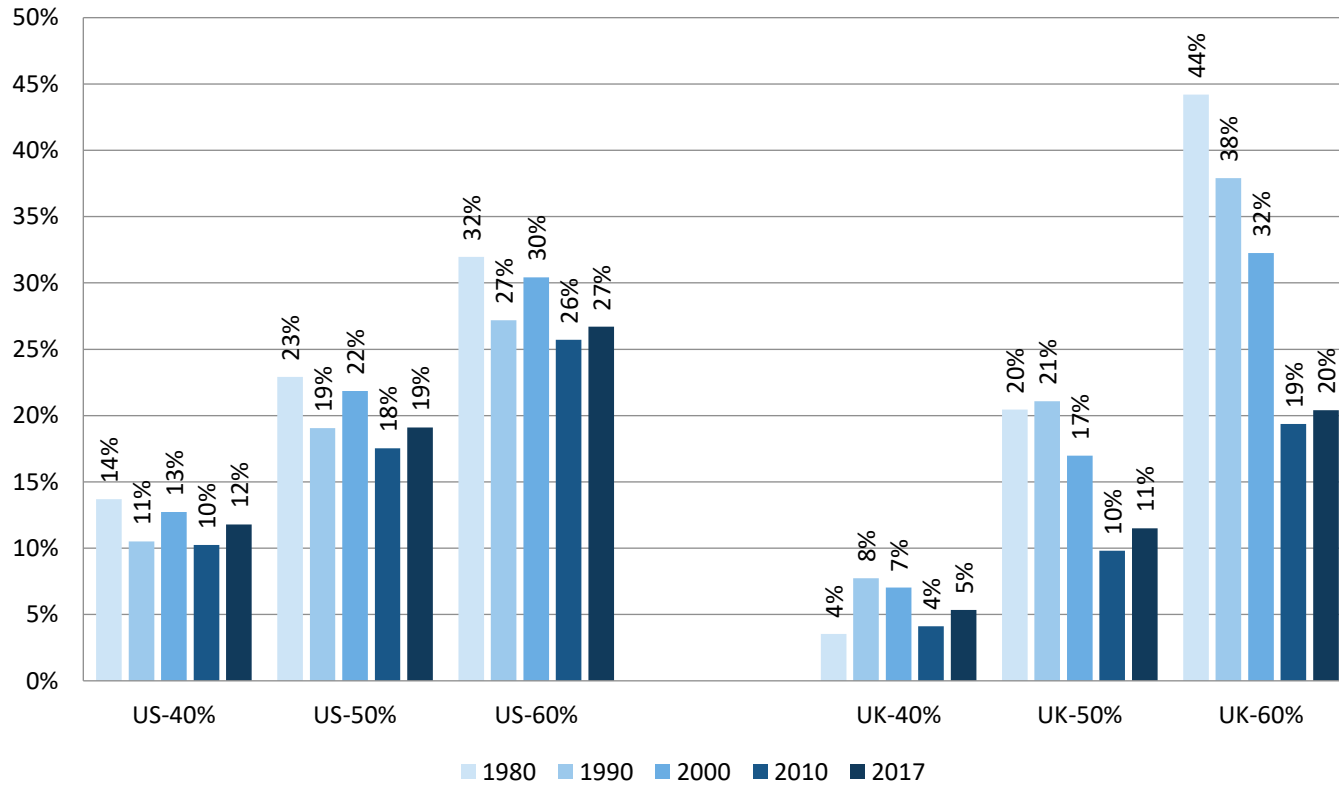
Source: LIS datasets from multiple years, for Germany, Norway, Australia, Canada, the US, and the UK.

Figure 5. Child poverty rates, post-tax/post-transfer income, 40%, 50% and 60%



Source: LISdata sets from multiple years, for the US, and the UK.

Figure 6. Elderly poverty rates, post-tax/post-transfer income, 40%, 50% and 60%



Source: LIS datasets from multiple years, for the US and the UK.