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**IRISS-C/I 10th Anniversary Conference on
'The measurement of discrimination, inequality and
deprivation: Recent developments
and applications:'
Book of abstracts**

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Abstract   This document collates abstracts of papers presented at the conference on "The measurement of discrimination, inequality and deprivation: Recent developments and applications' organized by CEPS/INSTEAD in Differdange, October 24-25 2008 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the IRISS-C/I programme.

IRISS-C/I 10th Anniversary Conference on

The measurement of discrimination, inequality and deprivation: Recent developments and applications

Differdange, October 24-25 2008

Book of abstracts

This document collates abstracts of papers presented at the conference on "The measurement of discrimination, inequality and deprivation: Recent developments and applications" organized by CEPS/INSTEAD in Differdange, October 24-25 2008 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the IRISS-C/I programme.[1]

Summary Measures of Multidimensional Deprivation   by *Aaberge, Rolf; Peluso, Eugenio*

OECD-countries regularly conduct surveys of level of living where data for a number of deprivation indicators are collected. However, published material and analyses are normally restricted to deal with single indicators supplemented with estimates of the proportion of the population that suffers from at least one deprivation and/or the proportion that suffers from all observed deprivations. The aim of this paper is to introduce summary measures of deprivation that allows decomposition into prevalence of and inequality in the distribution of multiple deprivations among individuals, where we account for the interaction between the different deprivation indicators. To this end we draw on the rank-dependent social welfare function approach that originates from Sen (1974) and Yaari (1987, 1988). Moreover, we introduce a family of measures of concentration in the distribution of deprivations experienced by the population, where concentration is defined to occur if inequality in the observed distribution of deprivations is higher than the inequality attained when the single deprivation indicators is treated as independent random variables under the constraint of unchanged marginal distributions.

Modelling poverty transitions in Spain: Do attrition and initial conditions really matter?   by *Ayllon Gatnau, Sara*

The availability of panel data has allowed a comprehensive description of poverty exits and entries in Spain. However, most of the literature, so far, has ignored or not explicitly modelled the process of sample attrition and/or the initial conditions problem we face when studying poverty dynamics with survey data. The main objective of this work is to assess whether attrition and the poverty status in the base year are endogenous processes to poverty transitions in the Spanish case. Our estimation follows the model recently proposed by Cappellari and Jenkins (2004a). Data used is from the European Community Household Panel and refers to poverty transitions that take place between 1994 and 2000 in Spain. Results show that unobservables affecting initial conditions are endogenous to poverty transitions and therefore should necessarily be modelled simultaneously when studying poverty dynamics. Instead, we do not find evidence of unobservables affecting attrition that also influence poverty transience. Thus, a good control over observed heterogeneity via attrition weights may be sufficient when modellling poverty flows in the Spanish case.

Once poor, always poor? Do initial conditions matter? Evidence from the ECHP   by *Andriopoulou, Eirini; Tsakloglou, Panos*

The paper analyzes the effects of individual and household characteristics on current poverty status, while controlling for initial conditions, past poverty status and unobserved heterogeneity in 14 European Countries for the period 1994-2000, using the European Community Household Panel. The initial conditions problem arises because the start of the observation period in a panel data set does not concise with the start of the stochastic process that generated the poverty experiences and, therefore, a positive result in terms

of state-dependence may be due to the fact that individuals with a higher tendency to remain permanently poor are over-represented in the sample. Four model specifications are tested controlling for initial conditions and unobserved heterogeneity at the same time. The distinction between true state dependence and individual heterogeneity has very important policy implications, since if the former is the main cause of poverty it is of paramount importance to break the "vicious circle" of poverty perhaps using income-supporting social policies, whereas if it is the latter anti-poverty policies should focus primarily on education, training, development of personal skills and other labour market oriented polices. The empirical results are similar in qualitative but rather different in quantitative terms across EU countries. State-dependence remains significant in all specifications, even after controlling for unobserved heterogeneity or when removing possible endogeneity bias. Consequently, social benefits are likely to play an important role if breaking the "vicious circle" of poverty is among the main policy objectives of the policy-makers.

How to Measure the Cost of Children? Theory and Evidence from Ireland
by *Bargain, Olivier; Donni, Olivier*
The fundamental identification problem concerning the measure of equivalence scales can be circumvented by treating the household as a collection of individuals endowed with well defined utility functions. We suggest such a model, comprising (benevolent) parents and (egoistic) children, to identify scale economies and the sharing rule. In particular, we identify the income transfer from parents to children (the cost of children). As in the traditional Rothbarth method, identification relies on the observation of adult-specific goods (clothing). The useful aspect of the method is that it requires only the estimation of household and individual Engel curves on cross-sectional data, i.e. price variation is not required. This is an advantage for many countries where price variations is indeed limited, as in our application on Irish data.

Social Exclusion, Deprivation and Subjective Well-being by *D'Ambrosio, Conchita; Bellani, Luna*
Subjective well-being has increasingly become a part of economic analysis. However, to the best of our knowledge, the effects of (objective) social exclusion and deprivation on subjective well-being have not been explored. The present contribution aims at investigating empirically which measures of social exclusion and deprivation at the individual or aggregate level appear to be more explicative of the level of individual well-being as measured by self-declared satisfaction with income and life. Deprivation and social exclusion is measured following the methods proposed by Tsakloglou and Papadopoulos (2002) and by Bossert, D'Ambrosio and Peragine (2007). In the construction of the individual indices the functionings are both un-weighted and weighted as suggested by Haisken-DeNew and Sinning (2007).

Measuring state dependence in individual poverty histories when there is feedback to employment status and household composition by *Biewen, Martin*
Using a sample of prime-aged men from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), this paper considers the question of whether there is state dependence in individual poverty status, i.e. whether an individual who experienced poverty in one period is more likely to experience it in one of the following periods, controlling for other characteristics. It is argued that the assumption of strict exogeneity, which is usually invoked in estimating models of state dependence with unobserved heterogeneity, is violated in the poverty context as important variables determining contemporaneous poverty status, in particular employment status and household composition, are likely to be influenced by past poverty outcomes. The paper therefore develops and estimates a model of state dependence that explicitly allows for possible feedback effects from past poverty status to future employment and household composition outcomes. The results suggest that there are indeed such feedback effects and that failure to take them into account leads to biased estimates of the state dependence effect. Correctly taking into account feedback effects, and controlling for observed and unobserved heterogeneity, the results indicate that experiencing poverty in one period increases the risk of being poor in the next period by over 30 percentage points.

Gender Regimes and the economic situation of men and women after separation by *Bould, Sally; Schmaus, Gunther*
One of the most complex questions of gender inequality involves the end of a partnership or marriage. Both men and women face economic risk, but this risk is usually much greater for women than for men. This paper will examine the role of wages, family benefits, public and private transfers in the economic well-being of men and women under three welfare regimes. How are newly separated women best protected? While much of the discussion of gender equality focuses on the individual man or woman and their participation in the world of work, it is in the intersection of work and family where another form of gender inequality occurs. This paper will review data from Germany, United Kingdom, France and Denmark. Earlier research on this data has indicated that in France, Germany and the UK women who did not remarry were likely to experience a decline in economic well being compared with men. In the social democratic model of Denmark, however, there was no significant gender difference in equivalent income after separation. The data analyzed are from the Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER) available at CEPS (www.ceps.lu/cher/accueil.cfm). These surveys cover the years from 1990 to 2001. Total income is a composite of all income received by the household at time 1 and by each of the separate households of the former partners three years later. Sources of income post separation include employment income, self-employment income and unearned income (rent, interest, dividends) as well as family benefits, public transfers and private transfers. In terms of policy approaches this paper will question the approach of the "individualization of social risks." All of the welfare regimes studied have rejected the concept of life-long support by a former spouse

or partner, but how is income distributed in the new households? In these cases what is the role of the state in supporting carework? Only Denmark has a system by which women do not bear the disproportionate costs of household splits. We will examine the effectiveness of family benefits and private transfers, as well as earned income, in protecting newly separated women. Special attention will be paid to the situation of lone mothers and their children. These data enable us to go beyond broad gender regime comparisons to an examination of actual income received by source. This analysis will contribute to the public debate about gender equality and highlight the need to confront this situation of high risk for women and their children.

Multidimensional Poverty: an Ordinal Approach to Measurement by *Chiappero-Martinetti, Enrica; Esposito, Lucio*

The increasing interest in multidimensional poverty and well-being analysis added complexity to the way these phenomena are conceptualized and measured. To the technical issues and value judgements already existing in the standard unidimensional approach, such as inter alia the level at which the poverty threshold is set up, the choice of the poverty indicator and the poverty index, a further source of arbitrariness typically derives from the choice of weights to be assigned to each dimension. The selection of a weights system is an inescapable step because also the act of not giving weights is itself a subjective decision motivated by the value judgement that all dimensions are equally valuable to the individual. In this paper we follow the invitation of Sen (1973) and Atkinson (1987) to turn the necessary awareness of the arbitrariness involved in the exercise into a nihilistic attitude to disregard what we can say. In the literature so far there has not been a specific attempt to conceptualise the nature of the desired hierarchy among the selected poverty dimensions: the possible meanings of the statement dimension h is more important than dimension k have not critically been searched for. The aim of this paper is to move a first step into that direction. First, we envisage two simple and highly alternative ways in which such a statement can be understood: i) a restricted hierarchy that postulates that an x% failure in achieving zh is harsher than an x% failure in achieving zk; ii) an unrestricted hierarchy that postulates that an x% failure in achieving zh is harsher than a y% failure in achieving zk whatever x and y. The analytical conditions allowing to incorporate them into a poverty index are derived and their implications in terms of the understanding of poverty are discussed. Second, we test these hypotheses on two different datasets which record the different priorities people give to the living standard dimensions, showing how poverty comparisons may yield different conclusions under these two approaches.

Determinants of Labor Market Outcomes of Disabled Men Before and After the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 by *Choe, Chung*

The study compares the labor market experience of men with disabilities before and after the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The handful of studies that have focused on the wage impact of disabilities have either not fully incorporated the probability of

employment into the analysis or have not correctly decomposed the wage differences in light of selectivity corrections. After estimating a two-stage model of the probability of employment followed by a wage equation for men with and without disabilities, I use Neuman and Oaxaca's (2004) method to correctly decompose the distributions. In addition, I also perform a similar analysis to explain the differentials in employment rates between the non-disabled and disabled. The analyses are performed for samples before and after the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The results from studies of the Survey of Income Program Participation (SIPP) of 1984, 1990, 1996 and 2001 indicate that the employment and wage gaps between the disabled and the non-disabled have risen sharply over time, both before and after the passage of the ADA. Most of the rise prior to the ADA was attributable to arise in differences that cannot be explained with measurable factors. Nearly all of the rise in the gaps in the 1990s, however, is attributable to factors that can be measured. The unexplained differential has held relatively constant during that period.

Decomposing Gender Wage Gaps across the Distribution in Great Britain: Including Allowance for Sample Selection Adjustment   by *Chzhen, Yekaterina; Mumford, Karen*

This paper investigates differences between the log wage distributions of men and women working full-time in Britain, using household panel data. Substantial earnings gaps are found and strong evidence of a glass ceiling for women is established. Even after allowing for positive self-selection into full-time employment by British women, we find that a significant and substantial gender earnings gap remains. Gender differences in these relative payments are found to vary over the earnings distribution, especially above the 90th quantile and indicative of the presence of a glass ceiling for women working full-time in Britain. The majority of the gap amongst higher earners is related to men receiving larger payments for their observed characteristics (especially higher education, being a manager, and having managerial duties) than women receive.

Inequality Decompositions - A Reconciliation   by *Cowell, Frank; Fiorio, Carlo*

We show how classic source-decomposition and subgroup-decomposition methods can be reconciled with regression methodology used in recent literature. We also highlight some pitfalls that arise from uncritical use of the regression approach. Examples are provided using the LIS database.

The role of Social Mobility in affecting Wellbeing, Redistributive Preferences and Voting Decisions   by *D'Angelo, Emanuela; Clark, Andrew*

The paper aims to explain why upward mobility implies improving wellbeing, being more favorable to redistributive policies and hence left-wing preferences. By using the BHPS data from 1994-2005, we analyse the role of the intergenerational social mobility (in terms of social prestige) in affecting job and life satisfaction, preferences for redistribution and political opinion. We find that own socio-economic position but also own parent's

background and upward mobility matter on individual political preferences and individual wellbeing.

Distributional impact of non-cash income components in Germany 2002 by *Frick, Joachim; Grabka, Markus M.; Groh-Samberg, Olaf*

There is general agreement about the importance of integrating non-monetary income components into cash-based income measures in order to improve the comparability of distribution results across time and space (see e.g., Canberra Group 2001, Gottschalk Smeeding 1997). Such non-cash incomes may stem from private sources or from public provision of services in kind. This paper provides empirical evidence for the significant incidence of four non-cash components in Germany, namely public transfers for education and health, imputed rent for owner-occupied housing, and fictitious income advantages from home production. Incorporation of these (selected) non-cash components into welfare measures yields a strong increase in disposable income together with a strong reduction in inequality as well as in relative poverty. Especially the elderly (due to health transfers in kind) and the youngest (due to educational transfers) profit most from these income components. Relative losses can thus be observed for the employed in middle ages. In general, we observe an intensified re-distribution from the economically active to the inactive population. In light of the normative decisions involved and restrictions with respect to data availability the paper also discusses the quality of the empirical assessment of the various non-cash components.

The distributional profile of taxes on income, wealth and consumption in advanced economies by *Jäntti, Markus*

Most studies of the redistributive profile of taxes across countries focus on income taxes, as data on these are readily available in standard sources. The examination of the incidence of different kinds of taxes, rather than only income taxes, across the distribution of income, also within different demographic groups is of public policy interest, as there substantial differences across countries and time in the weight given to different kinds of taxes and the extent to which particular demographic groups, such as the elderly of families with children, receive favourable treatment. The Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS) is a newly available collection of microdatasets that provide comparable data on net worth and disposable income for a number of developed countries, including the US, Canada, Germany and the UK. In some countries, the LWS data also include consumption expenditures broken down by category. All LWS datasets provide information on taxes on income, including taxes on capital income and wealth. By combining the LWS data with national national accounting input-output tables, it is possible to get reasonably good estimates of the consumption taxes paid by each household. The paper will thus examine the distributional profile of the four types of taxes – payroll, income, wealth and consumption – across the distribution of resources using LWS data.

The End of Equal Opportunities in Luxembourg? A Multilevel Analysis of its PISA 2003 Dataset   by *Langer, Wolfgang*

Equal opportunities in the educational system form the basis of a modern society. This study analyzes whether students in Luxembourg have the same chance to assess higher secondary education independently of the social-economic status (SES) of their parents. First of all, an explorative view on the between- and within-school variation of students' attainment in mathematics is presented showing that a strong contextual effect of the educational track within school exists. Secondly, a selection model for the Luxembourg Educational Authorities' choice of the secondary school type is presented and tested with the Luxembourg PISA 2003 data set published by the OECD. It proves that the SES and primary school failure have a strong effect on the choice of grammar schools. Thirdly, a multilevel model is presented which controls this selection process. It predicts students' achievement in mathematics by exogenous variables on student and school level. It demonstrates that beside the school types the SES has a statistical significant effect on attainment in mathematics between and within schools. In contrast to the OECD (2006) findings the quality of teaching indicators have not a significant effect on the achievement in mathematics. These strong effects of the SES challenge equal opportunities in the Luxembourg educational system.

Income Inequality and Education from ECHP Data   by *Lilla, Marco*

This paper analyses income inequality and its changes over the period 1993-2000 for a set of 13 Countries in European Community Household Panel (ECHP) survey. Focusing on wages and incomes of workers in general, inequality is related to education as a proxy of individual abilities, skills. Estimation of education premia is performed by quantile regressions to stress differences in income distribution and questioning the true impact of education. The same estimates are used to decompose income inequality and show the rise in residual inequality.

Pro-Poor Indirect Tax Reforms   by *Makdissi, Paul; Duclos, Jean-Yves; Araar, Abdelkrim*

This paper proposes a new methodology to test for whether indirect tax reforms are pro-poor. The methodology extends stochastic dominance techniques and enables identifying tax reforms that will be deemed to be necessarily absolutely or relatively pro-poor by a wide spectrum of poverty analysts. The statistical properties of the various estimators are also derived in order to make the method implementable using survey data. The methodology is briefly applied to the pro-poorness of possible reforms of indirect food taxation in Mexico, and leads to pro-poor characterizations of a large number of possible food tax reforms.

The impact of capabilities (stocks) and functions (flows) on income, poverty and well-being   by *Muffels, Ruud*

Between-group Pigou-Dalton Transfers   by *Mussard, Stéphane*
The inequality measurement literature shows that indices must satisfy desirable properties, e.g., when a transfer occurs between a higher-income person and a lower-income one indices must decline. Decomposing inequality indices enables one to compute income inequalities among and between populations of income receivers. Surprisingly, the literature is silent about how indices must react with transfers occurring within particular groups of the population or between distinct groups. In this paper, we show that desirable within-group indices should decrease after within-group transfers and desirable between-group indices should decrease after between-group transfers.

Income Inequality, Volatility, and Mobility Risk   by *Nichols, Austin*
The inequality measure GE2 (or squared coef of variation) allows decomposing changes in long-term income risk into long-run inequality, mobility, and volatility. New estimates for the US, 1968-2005, using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics are presented.

Does Growth Affect the Nature of Inequality? Ireland 1994-2001   by *Doris, Aedin; O'Neill, Donal; Sweetman, Olive*
Much has been written about the relationship between economic growth and aggregate inequality in recent years. In this paper we extend this literature by examining whether economic growth affects, not the level, but rather the nature of inequality. To do this we focus on the Irish economy which experienced a remarkable boom starting in 1994. We analyse the covariance structure of earnings in Ireland to examine whether this rapid growth affected earnings dynamics over the period. Using panel data for the years 1994-2001, we show that, while permanent inequality in Ireland is high, the degree of persistence of inequality was not significantly affected by the rapid growth in the economy.

Wage Discrimination Measurement: In Defense of a Simple but Informative Statistical Tool   by *Le Breton, Michel; Michelangeli, Alessandra; Peluso, Eugenio*
We examine several functional and numerical measures of wage discrimination in the spirit of the Lorenz curve. The First-Order discrimination curve is based on the comparison of the wage CDF of two subpopulations. Three different Second-Order discrimination curves are derived to refine the first one by taking into account inequality and/or efficiency in the wage distribution across the two groups. We explore the relationships between these curves and some popular discrimination indices. We use standard economic size distributions to recover closed forms of discrimination curves. The main results are illustrated on PSID data, year 2005.

Measuring and accounting for the 'deprivation gap' of Portuguese immigrants in Luxembourg   by *Pi Alperin, María Noel; Van Kerm, Philippe; Hildebrand, Vincent*
This paper studies deprivation differences between Portuguese immigrants and natives in Luxembourg. We consider direct measures of deprivation based on the so-called

'fuzzy set approach' to multidimensional poverty measurement, instead of focusing on income differences. The paper not only documents differentials between immigrants and natives, but also models the association between deprivation indicators and income and population characteristics (with respect to household demographics, human capital and employment) in order to shed light on the sources of differentials in our direct measure of deprivation. In particular, we measure how much income differentials explain differences in direct outcomes between Portuguese immigrants and natives using sample reweighting techniques.

Poverty rankings of opportunity profiles   by *Savaglio, Ernesto; Peragine, Vito; Vannucci, Stefano*

Poverty reduction plays a prominent role in political debates in many countries. Methods and techniques to make poverty comparisons are necessary tools in order to design and to evaluate policies aimed at poverty reduction. Since the publication of Sen's (1976) pioneering paper on poverty measurement, in the last quarter century a great deal has been written on this subject. Several measures of poverty, including the one suggested by Sen (1976), are now available in the literature. However, in most of the existing literature, income or consumption expenditures has been regarded as the only relevant dimension of poverty. But poverty is essentially a multidimensional phenomenon and income or consumption is just one indicator. The necessity to move from an income-based evaluation of social inequities towards a more comprehensive domain has been argued, among other, by Rawls (1971), Sen (1980), Roemer (1996). These last authors, specifically, have argued in favour of opportunities as the proper space for distributive judgments. An individual's opportunities are described by a set rather than by a scalar, as it is the case with income poverty. As a consequence, the problem becomes that of ranking different distributions of opportunity sets. The question of how to rank different opportunity distributions has been first addressed by Kranich (1996), who however focused only on inequality rankings. There is now an extensive literature concerned with the measurement of inequality of opportunity: see, for example, Arlegi and Nieto [1], Bossert, Fleurbaey, and Van de gaer [6], Herrero [10], Herrero, Iturbe-Ormaetxe, and Nieto [11], Kranich [14, 15], Ok [16], Ok and Kranich [17], and Savaglio and Vannucci [20]. On the other hand, the question of how to rank different distributions of opportunities in terms of the poverty they exhibit has never been addressed before. The present paper fills this gap. We address the problem of ranking profiles of opportunity sets on the basis of poverty. Our approach is axiomatic. We propose a number of properties that a poverty relation on the possible distributions (profiles) of finite opportunity sets should satisfy and we study their logical implications. We characterize two rankings: the Head-Count and the Opportunity-Gap poverty Our contribution is related to the literature on multidimensional poverty mesurement: see, among others, Tsui (2002), Chakravarty et al. (1998) and Bourguignon and Chakravarty (1999, 2002). However, the framework we propose is more general. We generalize the most widely used poverty measures used in the income poverty framework, namely the head count ratio and the

income poverty gap.

Examining the gender wealth gap in Germany   by *Sierminska, Eva; Frick, Joachim R.; Grabka, Markus*

Welfare-oriented analyses of economic outcome measures such as income and wealth generally rest on the assumption of pooled and equally shared resources among all household members. Yet the lack of individual-level data hampers the distribution of income and wealth within the household context. Based on unique individual-level wealth data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), this paper challenges the implicit assumption of internal redistribution by considering an alternative definition of the aggregation unit and by controlling its effect on distribution and inequality analysis. We find empirical evidence for a significant gender wealth gap of about 30,000 euros in Germany, which amounts to almost 50,000 euros for married partners. Decomposition analyses reveal that this gap is mostly driven by differences in characteristics between men and women, the most important factor being the individual's own income and labor market experience, and particularly so at the bottom and top of the wealth distribution. However, this finding can only be shown with non-parametric decomposition techniques. Differences for those in the middle of the distribution appear to be mostly driven by the wealth function, i.e., the way in which women transform their characteristics into wealth.

A note on structural and exchange mobility and subgroup consistent mobility measurement   by *Van de gaer, Dirk; Schluter, Christian*

We use the framework of subgroup consistent mobility measurement to derive a measure of mobility that is increasing in upward structural mobility and exchange mobility.

Has income growth in Britain become more pro-poor?   by *Jenkins, Stephen P.; Van Kerm, Philippe*

Assessments of who is getting better off over time typically summarize changes in the incomes of particular groups, e.g. the poor or the rich, or for subgroups such as lone parent families and other families with children. These calculations ignore the fact that these groups change composition over time: the same individuals are not being compared. To assess whether this year's poor (or rich) are gainers or losers, one has to track the fortunes of individuals using longitudinal data. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey, we compare the patterns of individual income growth over the period 19921996 with those of the period 19992003. We develop methods providing a longitudinal perspective, and show that the pattern of income growth became more pro-poor between periods, and in a different manner than is revealed by conventional analysis. The results are consistent with the aims of the New Labour government to reduce pensioner and child poverty.

Housework and gender inequality: The effect of religion and technological development on 24 European countries   by *Voicu, Malina; Voicu, Bogdan; Strap-*

cova, Katarina

Religious believes and practices have a significant impact on the gender roles, more religious people being more likely to support the traditional gender work division. Some religious traditions are more likely to encourage a traditional pattern of family, Christian Orthodox tradition being the most conservative with respect to gender roles, while the Protestant one is the most liberal. On the other hand, technological development has a direct impact on housework, by reducing the total amount of time dedicated to the domestic chores and by increasing the women involvement in the formal labor market. The paper focuses on the impact of religion and technological developments on the sharing of domestic work in European countries. Previous studies have provided explanations based either on relative resources theory, gender ideology or combining them with some countries characteristics such as welfare regime or gender equality, when predicting the partner's contribution to chores. Using multilevel regression models, we will test the effect of country's level of technological development and of religious orientation on housework division in 24 European countries. The analysis reveals the importance of country's technological development, religious culture and individual religious believes.

IRISS Working Papers

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What is offered?

In 1998, CEPS/INSTEAD has been identified by the European Commission as one of the few *Large Scale Facilities* in the social sciences, and, since then, offers researchers (both junior and senior) the opportunity to spend time carrying out their own research using the local research facilities. This programme is currently sponsored by the European Community's 6th Framework Programme. Grants cover travel expenses and on-site accommodation. The expected duration of visits is in the range of 2 to 12 weeks.

Topics

The major resource offered to visitors is access to a series of internationally comparable longitudinal surveys on living conditions at the household and individual level. The anonymised micro-data provide information on wages and income, health, education, employment and professional activities, accommodation, social relations,... Comparable micro-data are available for EU countries, Central European countries, as well as the USA. These data offer opportunities to carry out research in fields such as *survey and panel data methodology*, *income distribution and welfare*, *income and poverty dynamics*, *multi-dimensional indicators of poverty and deprivation*, *gender, ethnic and social inequality*, *unemployment and labour supply behaviour*, *education and training*, *social protection and redistributive policies*, *fertility and family structures*, *new information technologies in households and firms*, ...

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For more detailed information and application form, please consult our website: http://www.ceps.lu/iriss or contact us at

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