



LIS Celebrates 20th Anniversary

On the occasion of its 20th anniversary, the Luxembourg Income Study held a conference in July 2003 at the Alvisse Parc Hotel in Luxembourg. *Twenty Years of Research on Income Inequality, Poverty and Fiscal Redistribution in the Developed World: What have we learned and what are the future challenges?* was attended by more than 100 people, many with a long history of involvement in LIS.

The day-long conference featured keynote speaker Tony Atkinson, Warden of Nuffield College at Oxford University. Other speakers included Richard Hauser of Wissenschaft College (Berlin), Paul van der Laan of Statistics Netherlands, Mike Sheridan from Statistics Canada, Koen Vleminckx of Universite catholique de Louvain, and Michael Förster of the OECD and European Centre for Social Policy and Research. Presentations were also made by Johan Fritzell of Stockholm University, Dennis Sullivan of Miami University/Ohio and Elena Bardasi of ISER/University of Essex, as well as many current members of the LIS staff.

The 20th Anniversary Conference Young Scholars Competition resulted in the selection of two quality papers written by Kenneth Nelson of Sweden and Libertad Gonzalez of Spain. Stephen Jenkins of ISER/University of Essex acted as discussant. Both papers are available from either LIS office.

The events concluded with a gala reception and dinner at the Parc Hotel attended by many friends and family of LIS, including twenty-three past and present members of the LIS staff.

Here's to another 20 years!



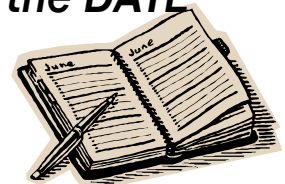
Former and Current LIS Staff Attended the 20th Anniversary Conference: Front Row: Janet Gornick, Teresa Munzi, Caroline de Tombeur, Brigitte Buhmann, Susanna Sandstrom, Kati Foley, Elena Bardasi. Second Row: John Coder, Richard Randell, Michael Forster, Ann Morissens, Lee Rainwater, Tim Smeeding, Cheri Minton, Gunther Schmaus. Back Row: Horst Hackauf, Thierry Kruten, Marc Cigrang, Serge Allegrezza, Koen Vleminckx, Heinz Stapf, Uwe Warner.

Director's Column

We had a great 20th birthday, attended by every staff member who worked for LIS for more than six months since we hired our first employee in 1984. Thanks to all who took part. As you will see inside, we have lots more going on: a big Immigration in Europe Conference is planned for June as well as the new Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS) which is expected to begin at the end of the year. Two new LIS books will be published by Russell Sage Press this fall and we have a new operations manager. As we enter our 21st year, we are fiscally healthy, have a strong staff, a great location and many new projects on the horizon. Onward LIS!

-Tim Smeeding

SAVE the DATE



Summer Workshop
June 27 - July 3, 2004

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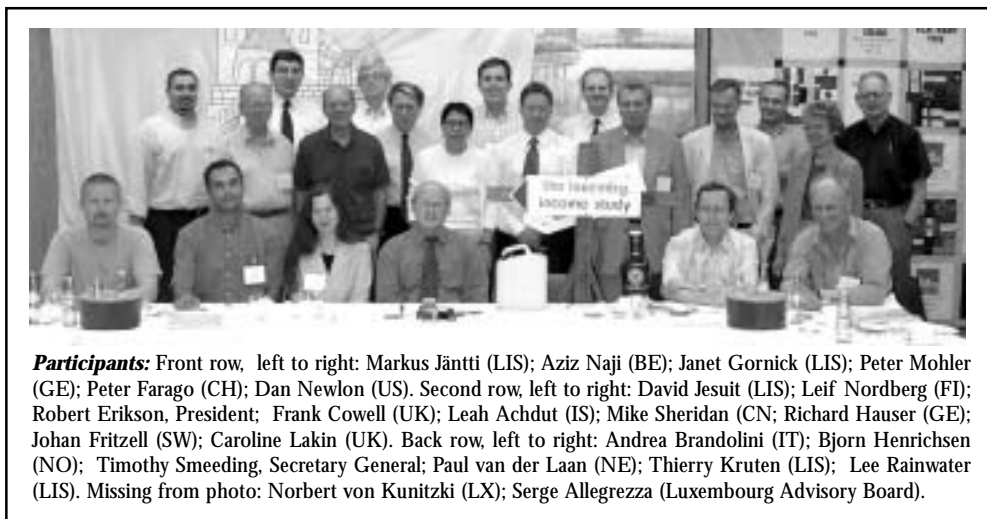
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2003 Meeting of the Luxembourg Income Study a.s.b.l. Executive Committee and General Assembly

A meeting of the Executive Committee (EC) and General Assembly of the Luxembourg Income Study a.s.b.l. was held in Luxembourg July 13 and 14, 2003. A brief summary of the actions taken by the members follows. To obtain a copy of the full report, please contact either of the LIS offices.

Membership: Clarification of membership requirements for individuals and organizations was approved by the membership. In summary, individuals must present their candidature to the Executive Committee; agree to adhere to the Articles of Association, Internal Rules and texts approved by LIS; pay annual membership dues (currently €1 per year) AND either be a representative of an organization giving annual contribution for dataset preparation and maintenance or be a representative of an organization which provides national data; and receive simple majority of votes of the General Assembly supporting their membership request. Organizations wishing to become a member of the LIS a.s.b.l. must follow the same guidelines except that they must be the organization giving an annual contribution for dataset preparation and maintenance or be the organization providing national data to LIS.

Voting in the General Assembly: Only members of the asbl may vote in the General Assembly. Furthermore, there shall only be one vote per country or extraterritorial grouping (i.e., a grouping of think-tanks and international organizations). In cases where there is more than one individual member, or more than one organizational member, or any combinations of multiple memberships, from a country, the members from this country must form a "national grouping" in advance of a motion and indicate in writing which individual shall vote on behalf of their country in the General Assembly.



Participants: Front row, left to right: Markus Jäntti (LIS); Aziz Naji (BE); Janet Gornick (LIS); Peter Mohler (GE); Peter Farago (CH); Dan Newlon (US). Second row, left to right: David Jesuit (LIS); Leif Nordberg (FI); Robert Erikson, President; Frank Cowell (UK); Leah Achdut (IS); Mike Sheridan (CN); Richard Hauser (GE); Johan Fritzell (SW); Caroline Lakin (UK). Back row, left to right: Andrea Brandolini (IT); Bjorn Henrichsen (NO); Timothy Smeeding, Secretary General; Paul van der Laan (NE); Thierry Kruten (LIS); Lee Rainwater (LIS). Missing from photo: Norbert von Kunitzki (LX); Serge Allegrezza (Luxembourg Advisory Board).

Voting on New Members: The following persons were admitted for membership to the asbl. Peter Mohler (Germany); Gert Wagner (Germany); Joachim Frick (Germany); Aziz Naji (Belgium); and Leah Achdut (Israel).

Introduction of New Research Director-Designate and Associate Secretary General: Markus Jäntti was presented to the General Assembly as the Research Director-designate. Markus will assume this position upon the retirement of Lee Rainwater at the end of 2004. On the basis of her record and presentation to the General Assembly, the LIS a.s.b.l. offered Professor Janet C. Gornick a two-year contract as Associate Secretary General of the LIS a.s.b.l. Her duties to this position will include: promoting the use of LIS in member nations and in other forums; designing new projects in conjunction with the incoming Research Director, Markus Jäntti; assisting in administrative duties; and improving relations with member states. There is a common understanding between both parties that this will lead to her assuming full responsibilities of the Secretary General position upon the retirement of the current Secretary General and subject to the final decision of the General Assembly in 2005.

Internal Rule on Meeting Formats: The General Assembly of the asbl will meet every other year in a face-to-face meeting such as the assembly of 14 July 2003. In alternate years, the asbl will meet as follows. The annual budget report and request for contributions will be distributed to all asbl members and all other organizations providing data or money to the LIS a.s.b.l. They will have one month to send comments on the report to the EC. The EC will discuss the budget and other pending business, e.g. new members and internal rules. The EC shall make a recommendation to the full membership (and provide an information-only memo to other supporters). The members supporting LIS shall have one additional month to vote to accept the recommendations of the EC, after which the votes will be announced and minutes sent to all members and other supporting organizations. In addition, a secure electronic site will be created for discussion among the various parties involved.

LISSY System: The General Assembly requested an audit of systems to ensure that LISSY is the highest quality and most cost efficient product available to LIS. An evaluation of the system will be undertaken and a report of this audit will be forthcoming.

LIS a.s.b.l. Auditor: HRT Revision s.a.r.l. of Luxembourg was named LIS auditor for 2003-2004.

Internal Rule on Membership Dues and Fee Structure: The membership adopted the following fee structure. Annual subscriptions will be in the amount of €1 per member per year. Contributions should not be less than €15,000 per year per country. Countries may, in exceptional cases, pay less than €15,000 per year per country, as approved by the EC. In addition, LIS charges a fee of €750 Euro/QUARTER per individual user for those researchers based in countries where an organization (or set of organizations) does not pay the basic membership fee, except for graduate students who will be given free access. This fee of 750 Euro per quarter, per individual user will apply to users from international organizations and government agencies. However, researchers from low-income countries can be granted free access to LIS subject to approval of the EC. In all cases not covered above, the EC will make a determination about access and fees.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE PLANNED

The Luxembourg Income Study and the Maxwell European Union Center at Syracuse University (New York) have organized a major interdisciplinary conference titled, "Immigration in a Cross-National Context: What are the Implications for Europe?" A selection and planning meeting was held in Luxembourg during July 2003 and a list of twenty-five paper presenters across a variety of disciplines, some invited and some from the competitive call for proposals issued last spring, has been assembled. Though space is limited, inquiries by others wishing to attend the conference should be sent to the Conference Secretariat (caroline@lisproject.org).



July 2003 Immigration Conference Planning Meeting Participants: Left to right: Adrian Favell (UCLA); Craig Parsons (Syracuse University); Erika Wilkens (Syracuse University); Jack Citrin (UC Berkeley); Mitchell Orenstein (Syracuse University); Martin Schain (New York University); Tim Smeeding (Syracuse University and LIS); Georg Menz (University of London); Ingrid Tucci (DIW-Berlin); Rick Wolff (University of Amsterdam); Maurice Crul (University of Amsterdam); Jim Palmieri (Simpson College); Brian Hassall (Luxembourg); Claude Tremont (Luxembourg Institute for European and International Studies). Missing from photo: Gert Wagner (DIW-Berlin).

Preliminary Conference Program

Session 1: Mobility and Migration (Discussant: Endre Sik - invited)

- A. *Migration, Mobility and the New Europe* - Adrian Favell
- B. *Migration and Mobility to and between European States: The Role of European Diasporas* - Jacqueline Andall
- C. *Postwar and Post-Cold War Generations of European Temporary Foreign Worker Policies* - Mark J. Miller and Piotr Plewa

Session 2: Economics (Discussant: Jim Palmieri)

- A. *Economic Consequences of Immigration in Europe* - Gert G. Wagner
- B. *Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Comparative Perspective: Rates, Human Capital Profiles, and Implications of Immigrant Self-employment in Advanced Industrial Societies* - William J. Haller
- C. *Occupational Status of Immigrants in Cross-National Perspective: A Multilevel Analysis of 18 Western Societies* - Frank van Tubergen

Session 3: Social Integration (Discussant: TBA)

- A. *OECD Migration, Welfare and Skill Selectivity* - Helena Skyt Nielsen, Mariola Pytlikova, and Peder J. Pedersen
- B. *What are the Effects of Nationality on the Socio-Economic Integration of Immigrants? A Comparison between Germany, France and Great Britain* - Ingrid Tucci
- C. To be announced

Session 4: Inclusion and Integration (Discussant: Karen Phalet)

- A. *Migration and an Expanding Europe: EU Enlargement and the Roma Case* - Mitchell Orenstein and Erika Wilkens
- B. *Empty Seats and High Chairs at the 'Table of the Republic': Muslim Communities and the State in Western Europe* - Jonathan Laurence
- C. *Assimilation and Spouse Type* - Aycan Celikaksoy and Nina Smith

Session 5: Education (Discussant: Thomas Bauer - invited)

- A. *Immigration and Education in Europe* - Maurice Crul
- B. *Minority Students and Higher Education in Europe* - Rick Wolff
- C. *The Impact of Immigrant Status on Educational Achievement: A Cross-Country Analysis* - Sylke Viola Schnepf

Session 6: Social Policy (Discussant: Bjorn Gustafsson)

- A. *Migration and European Social Model* - Georg Menz
- B. *Immigration and Redistribution in a Global Era* - Stuart Soroka, Keith Banting, and Richard Johnston
- C. *An Exploration of Immigrants' Inclusion in Different Welfare Regimes* - Ann Morissens

Session 7: Immigration Policy/Public Opinion (Discussant: Peg Hermann)

- A. *The Politics of Immigration in Europe: A Transatlantic Comparison* - Martin Schain
- B. *Public Opinion about Immigration and Immigrants* - Jack Citrin
- C. *The Political Incorporation of Immigrants in Europe* - Anthony M. Messina

Session 8: Law and Civil Rights (Discussant: David Abraham)

- A. *Migration and Membership: The Politics of Citizenship in the Countries of the EU* - Marc M. Howard
- B. *EU Immigration Law, Member State Discretion and Judicial Independence: Will Third-Country Nationals Gain Free Movement Rights?* - Adam Luedtke
- C. *The Effectiveness of Governments' Attempts to Control Irregular Migration: A Comparative Analysis of 20 OECD Countries for the Period 1985-1999* - Eiko Thielemann

New LIS Publication

Families That Work: Policies for Reconciling Parenthood and Employment

Janet C. Gornick and Marcia K. Meyers

Parents around the world grapple with the common challenge of balancing work and childcare. Despite common problems, the advanced, industrialized nations have developed dramatically different social and labor market policies – policies that vary widely in the level of support they provide for parents and the extent to which they encourage an equal division of labor between parents as they balance work and care. In *Families That Work*, Janet Gornick and Marcia Meyers take a close look at the family-work policies in the United States and abroad and call for a new and expanded role for the U.S. government in order to bring this country up to the standards taken for granted in many other Western nations.

In many countries in Europe and in Canada, family-leave policies grant parents paid time off to care for their young children, and labor market regulations go a long way toward ensuring that work does not overwhelm family obligations. In addition, early childhood care and education programs guarantee access to high-quality care for their children. In most of these countries, gender-blind policies encourage gender equality by strengthening mothers' ties to employment and encouraging fathers to spend more time caregiving at home. In sharp contrast, Gornick and Meyers show how in the United States -- an economy with high labor force participation among both fathers and mothers -- parents are left to craft private solutions to the society-wide dilemma of "who will care for the children?" Parents -- overwhelmingly mothers -- must loosen their ties to the workplace to care for their children; workers are forced to negotiate with their employers, often unsuccessfully, for family leave and reduced work schedules; and parents must purchase care of dubious quality, at high prices, from consumer markets. By leaving childcare solutions up to hard-pressed working parents, these private solutions exact a high price in terms of gender inequality in the workplace and at home, family stress and economic insecurity, and -- not least -- child well-being. Gornick and Meyers show that it is possible -- based on the proven experiences of other countries -- to enhance child well-being and to increase gender equality by promoting more extensive and egalitarian family leave, work-time, and child care policies.

Families That Work demonstrates convincingly that the United States has much to learn from policies in Europe and in Canada, and that the often-repeated claim that the United States is simply "too different" to draw lessons from other countries is based largely on misperceptions about policies in effect in other countries and the limits of U.S. policy design.

Janet Gornick is associate professor of political science at Baruch College, and the Graduate Center, City University of New York. Marcia K. Meyers is associate professor of social work and public affairs, University of Washington.

Russell Sage Foundation
<http://www.rsfs.org>
ISBN: 0-87154-356-7
Price: \$39.95USD

Aldi Hagenaaars Award



The winner of the 2003 Aldi J. Hagenaaars Memorial Award is **Lane Kenworthy** for LIS Working Paper No. 316 *Varieties of Welfare Capitalism*. Lane presented his paper at the LIS Summer Workshop.

In addition to Lane's presentation, this year's workshop attendees were fortunate to attend a lecture given by the winner of the 2002 Aldi J. Hagenaaars Memorial Award. **David Brady** presented his winning paper, No. 264 *Rethinking the Sociological Measurement of Poverty*.



Aldi Hagenaaars exhibited all of the qualities that the Luxembourg Income Study project participants hold dear. She was an excellent scholar and a wonderful role model. Aldi was one of the first female-chaired professors of economics in the Netherlands. She was a good and loyal friend who truly cared for others and was always cheerful and optimistic. Aldi worked hard and played hard with a zest for life matched by none, right until her untimely death on 30 June 1993. This award is dedicated to her memory and is given annually to young researchers, under age 40, who best demonstrate qualities of good scholarship. The award is granted to the writer of the best LIS Working Paper from the previous year. The award consists of a \$500 cash prize and an invitation to present the winning paper and serve as a faculty member at the LIS Summer Workshop.

New Developments

Luxembourg Wealth Study

After attending the 27th IARIW General Conference last year in Stockholm, where some research results were presented on trends of wealth inequality in five countries, it was obvious to Andrea Brandolini that wealth comparability was lagging far behind income comparability (data are available for fewer countries, data collection procedures differ widely and the very same definitions of the wealth components are far from being homogeneous across nations). A meeting was called to discuss the feasibility of developing the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS). Held on July 16, 2003 in Luxembourg, 22 experts on wealth and data collection participated in a meeting to explore the possibility of constructing cross-national comparable datasets from existing data, establishing a network of producers of microdata on household worth, and the production of guidelines for data producers, similar to the Canberra Handbook. After extensive discussion concerning data availability and funding possibilities, the group concluded that the Luxembourg Wealth Study will be a worthwhile project.

Pending commitment of funding by data suppliers, in early 2004 LIS will hire a PhD researcher for a 2-year contract to work within the LIS offices in Luxembourg exclusively on the LWS project. In July 2004 a second meeting of this same group will analyze the first results of the harmonization of the initial 6 to 8 datasets and provide further guidance on the continuation of the project, including research guidance for the production and, eventually, publication of a series of comparative studies on wealth distribution by the following year.



Participants: Front row, left to right: Jim Palmieri (Simpson College, US); Giovanni D'Alessio (Bank of Italy); Teresa Munzi (LIS); Stephen Jenkins (Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK); Michael Haliassos (School of Economics and Management, Cyprus); Susanna Sandström (LIS); Olympia Bover (Banco de Espana, Spain); Dan Newlon (National Science Foundation, US). Back row, left to right: Matthias Sommer (Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging, GE); Thierry Kruten (LIS); Richard Hauser (Hanse Wissenschafts Kolleg, GE); Arthur Kennickell (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, US); Andrea Brandolini (Bank of Italy); Tim Smeeding (Syracuse University, US, and LIS); Markus Jäntti (Abo Akademi University, FI); James Banks (Institute for Fiscal Studies, UK); Tom Juster (Institute for Social Research, US). Missing from photograph: Anthony Atkinson (Nuffield College, UK); Norbert van Kunitzki (Centre Universitaire, LX); Eric Marlier (CEPS, LX); Mike Sheridan (Statistics Canada); Gert Wagner (DIW, GE).



LIS Visitors

Byung In Lim (University of Wyoming, US) visited the LIS offices in Luxembourg March 31-April 30, 2003 under the Visiting Scholar Program to work on his research on "The Empirical Study of the Effective Tax Function Using the LIS Data: Inter-country Comparison."

Paolo Liberati (University of Urbino, IT) worked at the LIS offices in Luxembourg under the Visiting Scholar Program April 4-May 2, 2003. Paolo's research is on "Tax/Benefit Policies and Lifetime Income Redistribution."

Jim Palmieri (Simpson College, IA, US) used the LES database during his stay at the LIS offices June 1-July 30, 2003. Jim's research, "Labor Force Behavior of Immigrants: A Cross-National Analysis using the Luxembourg Employment Study" was financed by the Visiting Scholar Program.

In the Press...

LIS has received the following news coverage:

On July 22, 2003, *The Luxemburger Wort* provided coverage of the LIS 20th Anniversary Conference.

Ferry Biedermann cited LIS research in his 4 August 2003 article "US Embrace Turning Painful," *Inter Press Service*.

Gerry Veenstra's article "Income Inequality and Health: Costal Communities in British Columbia, Canada" *Canadian Journal of Public Health* v. 93(5) S/O '02 pg 374-379 quoted LIS statistics.

Beth Shulman's article "Low-wage Reality Presidential Campaign a Perfect Time to Dispel the Myths" *The Times Union* (Albany, NY) August 31, 2003 pg. B1 quoted LIS Working Paper No. 157 by Tim Smeeding.

New Project Manager

We are pleased to welcome Thierry Kruten as the new Project Manager in the Luxembourg Office as of July 2003. Thierry comes to LIS from Eurostat's Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) project. He has a graduate degree in Economics, as well as extensive experience in statistics, information technology and database management. Welcome Thierry!

New Datasets

Germany 2000 Please note that this is a provisional version. The data provider (DIW) is currently reviewing all the waves of the Germany Social Economic Panel. Accordingly, LIS will update the German datasets as soon as revised data is provided, which we expect will be in late 2003 or early 2004.

Sweden 2000 A new dataset for Sweden was added in May. Please note that the unit of analysis for this dataset is household; for all other datasets the unit of analysis is tax unit. In September, a minor revision of this dataset was made. Ptypewk is now filled so that information about full year, full time worker is available. Pimmigr has been condensed and includes only the year of immigration.

Austria 1994 and 1997 Two new datasets for Austria, from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) were added to LIS in May, 2003.

Slovak Republic 1996 Please note the new country abbreviation for Slovak Republic - SK.

Hungary 1999 Hungary 1999 was added to the LIS database in March.

Romania 1995 and 1997 Romania becomes the 29th country to provide data to LIS. The new data comes from the Romanian Integrated Household Survey.

Russia 2000 The 2000 data from the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) was recently added to the LIS database. The LES integrated file will be added shortly.

NOTE: A **deflation factor** that corrects for high inflation has been incorporated in the LIS income variables for those eastern European countries where the original income variables were provided as monthly figures. The change affects the incomes and key figures for **Estonia 2000, Romania 1995/1997 and Russia 2000**. The LIS variable **deflate** has been changed to contain the inverse of the deflation factor to enable users to get back to nominal values by multiplying the incomes by **deflate**.

LUXEMBOURG INCOME STUDY

GRANTS FOR VISITING RESEARCHERS

CALL FOR PROPOSALS This 1st semi-annual Call for Proposals is supported by the Ministry for Culture, Higher Education and Research of Luxembourg, the United States National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Maxwell European Union Center at Syracuse University, and is conducted in cooperation with the University Center of Luxembourg.

WHAT IS OFFERED The grants cover economy class travel expenses, reasonable accommodation, and include a stipend of 30 EURO per day for living expenses. If secondary funding is available, it is expected that costs will be shared. Research grants may be provided either to individual researchers or to groups of several researchers working on a joint project. Collaborative projects with resident LIS researchers are also welcome.

The duration of the fellowships may vary between one and six weeks, depending on the nature of the research project. During their stay, visitors are granted free remote access to the LIS and LES archive of micro-data and to the relevant data documentation. Furthermore, according to a recent initiative, direct on-site access will be allowed for datasets whose providers have given us their consent for such access. Note that there are special conditions for use of these datasets and it will be the fellows' responsibility to meet these conditions before direct access will be allowed. (See <http://www.lisproject.org/fellowships/directaccess.htm>).

Visiting researchers will be assigned office space and have access to a personal computer for office applications and statistical software packages including STATA, SPSS and SAS. The LIS Staff will also be available for consultation, assistance and possible collaboration. Fellows may be invited to present their research results at the University Center, if they so desire, and will be expected to present an informal seminar at LIS. The results of any research carried out either wholly or in part during the fellowship should appear in the LIS Working Papers Series before publication.

TOPICS LIS promotes the comparative study of income inequality, poverty and social policy and any topic in the LIS general research program is encouraged. For each call, we will also focus on specific topics in addition to general subjects. For this 1st call we are especially encouraging projects having a focus on issues of using LIS to explore immigration and/or on the level and trend of inequality and poverty in Central and Eastern Europe (and related topics).

HOW TO APPLY Interested candidates are invited to submit their applications by e-mail to Caroline de Tombeur, LIS Administrative Assistant: caroline@lisproject.org. An application form is available on-line at <http://www.lisproject.org/fellowships/firstcall.htm>. A brief curriculum vita and the description of the research project must be provided, preferably in PDF or DOC format.

DEADLINE Research proposals are accepted all year round without any deadline restriction.

WHO MAY APPLY? The LIS visitor's program is open to researchers of all nationalities. However, preference will be

given to researchers from LIS member countries. Applications from experienced doctoral students, post-docs, academics, and/or sabbaticants are encouraged.

REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCEDURES The Proposal Selection Committee will evaluate each proposal based on the scientific and technical quality of the project (scientific/technical interest, originality, methodological approach, cohesion/structure/clarity, and potential for academic publication) and on the benefit to the proposal from a visit to LIS.

FEEDBACK TO APPLICANTS Applicants are informed of the result of the evaluation within 4-8 weeks after the submission of their proposal. If the Proposal Selection Committee rejects a proposal, it will indicate the reasons for the rejection and possibly make suggestions for a revised proposal.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LIS Visiting Researchers Program, 17, rue des Pommiers, L-2343 Luxembourg City, LUXEMBOURG; Tel. +352 26 00 30; Fax. +352 26 00 30 30; E-mail: caroline@lisproject.org

2003 Summer Workshop



Participants: Sitting, left to right: Susanna Sandström (LIS); Piotr Paradowski (PO); Teresa Munzi (LIS); Hadas Mandel (IS). Second row, standing, left to right: Thierry Kruten (LIS); David Jesuit (LIS); Ke Bin Wu (US); Marilyn Sinkewicz (US); Dennis Sullivan (LIS); Ildiko Nagy (HU); Andoria Cristina Ionita (RO); Rebecca Oliver (US); Ismael Ahamdanech Zarco (SP); John Coder (LIS). Third row, standing, left to right: John Mehrstens (US); Joseph Marchand (US); Yasmin Alkalay (IS); Tim Smeeding (LIS); Antonio Rodriguez Andres (DE); Martin Schommer (GE); Paivi Paltta (FI); Massimiliano Tani (AU); Williem-Jan Verhoeven (NE); Igor Smirnov (RU).

New LIS Publication

Poor Kids in a Rich Country: America's Children in Comparative Perspective

Lee Rainwater and Timothy M. Smeeding

In *Poor Kids in a Rich Country*, Lee Rainwater and Timothy Smeeding ask what it means to be poor in a prosperous nation – especially for any country's most vulnerable citizens, its children. In comparing the situation of American children in low-income families with their counterparts in 14 other countries -- including Western Europe, Australia, and Canada -- they provide a powerful perspective on the dynamics of child poverty in the United States.

Based on the rich data available from the transnational Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), *Poor Kids in a Rich Country* puts child poverty in the United States in an international context. Rainwater and Smeeding find that while the child poverty rate in most countries has been relatively stable over the past 30 years, child poverty has increased markedly in the United States and Britain – two of the world's wealthiest countries. The book delves into the underlying reasons for this difference, examining the mix of earnings and government transfers, such as child allowances, sickness and maternity benefits, unemployment insurance, and other social assistance programs that go into the income packages available to both single- and dual-parent families in each country. Rainwater and Smeeding call for policies to make it easier for working parents to earn a decent living while raising their children -- policies such as parental leave, childcare support, increased income supports for working poor families, and a more socially oriented education policy. They make a convincing argument that our definition of poverty should not be based solely on the official poverty line – that is, the minimum income needed to provide a certain level of consumption – but on the social and economic resources necessary for full participation in society.

Combining a wealth of empirical data on international poverty levels with a thoughtful new analysis of how best to use that data, *Poor Kids in a Rich Country* will provide an essential tool for researchers and policymakers who make decisions about child and family policy.

Lee Rainwater is professor emeritus of sociology at Harvard University and research director of the Luxembourg Income Study. Timothy M. Smeeding is Maxwell Professor of Public Policy, professor of economics and public administration, and director of the Center for Policy Research at Syracuse University. He is also the director of the Luxembourg Income Study.

Russell Sage Foundation (www.rs.f.org) ISBN: 0-87154-702-3 Price: \$35.00USD



American Political Science Association Annual Meeting

At the 2003 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in Philadelphia, PA, David Jesuit (standing) presided over the roundtable *Income Distribution and Redistribution in Cross-National Perspective: New Insights From the Luxembourg Income Study*. Participants included (seated, left to right): Vincent A. Mahler, Loyola University/Chicago; Tim Smeeding, Syracuse University; Julia Lynch, University of Pennsylvania; and Evelyn Huber, University of North Carolina/Chapel Hill.

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For the latest LIS news visit
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New Working Paper Abstracts

No. 338. *A Comparison of Income, Expenditures, and Home Market Value Distributions using Luxembourg Income Study Data from the 1990s* by Eva Sierminska and Thesia I. Garner, December 2002. “The purpose of this paper is to review recent data made available through the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) that include expenditures and asset valuations. The LIS data are augmented with comparable data from the U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey. The surveys with expenditure data are reviewed in terms of collection units and variable definitions. Inequality statistics are produced and compared using income, expenditures, and market value of owned home. Rankings of countries by income and expenditure inequality are similar but not the same across the countries studied. Suggestions are made for the LIS to improve the expenditure data available following the COICOPS framework.”

No. 339. *American Inequality and Its Consequences* by Gary Burtless and Christopher Jencks, August 2002. “Income inequality has risen sharply in the United States over the past generation, reaching levels not seen since before World War II. But while almost two-thirds of Americans agree with the statement that “income differences in the United States are too large,” policies aimed at reducing income differences command relatively little popular support. In most rich countries sizeable majorities “agree strongly” that the government ought to guarantee each citizen a minimum standard of living. Only one American in four agrees strongly with this proposition. The same pattern holds in Congress, where legislators show little interest in policies aimed at taxing the rich, raising the wages of the poor, taxing inherited wealth, or guaranteeing shelter and health care to all Americans. The first three sections of this paper describe how the distribution of income has changed in the United States since the 1970s, why it changed, and why it is more unequal than the distribution in other rich democracies. We then assess the evidence on whether changes in economic inequality affect four other things that Americans care about – economic growth, equality of opportunity for children, longevity, and the distribution of political influence. Section 4 concludes that inequality probably does not have a consistent effect, either positive or negative, on economic growth in rich democracies. Section 5 shows that college attendance became more related to parental income as economic inequality increased in the United States, but it does not find much evidence that a father’s economic

status has had more influences on his children’s economic prospects in the United States than in other rich countries where incomes were more equal. Section 6 argues that increases in economic inequality probably slow the rate of improvement in longevity, but the effect is very small. Thus, we conclude that rising inequality may have lowered life expectancy, but only by a few months. Section 7 discusses the impact of economic inequality on the distribution of political power, arguing that increases in economic inequality tend to increase the political power of the rich, at least in the United States. We conclude by arguing that since the effects of inequality on economic growth, health, and equality of opportunity are modest and uncertain in rich countries, these countries should decide how much economic inequality they are willing to tolerate largely on the basis of what they think is just.

No. 340. *Revisiting the Origins of Democratic Quality in Italy* by Frederick Solt, March 2002. “What determines the responsiveness and effectiveness of democratic governments in meeting their citizens’ needs? Based on his 1993 study of the twenty Italian regions, Robert Putnam argued that “civic community,” a self-reinforcing syndrome of social engagement and political participation, is the explanation. A reexamination of Putnam’s data reveals little evidence of such a syndrome, but confirms that where more citizens participate in politics outside of networks of clientelistic exchange, more effective democratic government results. To discern the causes of variation in this self-motivated political participation, I then test Putnam’s measures of social engagement against aspects of Italian socioeconomic structure. Economic development and the historical distribution of land, not social engagement, are found to be powerful predictors of self-motivated political participation and in turn democratic quality.”

No. 341. *International Comparisons of Income Distribution* by Stephen Bazen and Patrick Moyes, February 2003. “When incorporating differences in household characteristics, the choice of equivalence scale can affect the ranking of income distributions. An alternative approach was pioneered by A.B. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon (G.R. Feiwel (Ed.), Arrow and the Foundation of the Theory of Economic Policy, Macmillan, New York, 1987), who derive a sequential Lorenz dominance criterion for comparing distributions with an

identical population structure. In order to make their approach applicable to international comparisons, we extend their criterion to the case of different marginal distributions of household types, and derive a sequential stochastic dominance criterion that highlights the importance of first order dominance of the marginal distribution of household characteristics for obtaining consistent rankings of income distributions. Comparisons of distributions are made using the Luxembourg Income Study database for a number of countries.”

No. 342. *Poverty Alleviation and the Degree of Centralisation in European Schemes of Social Assistance* by Katja Hölsch and Margit Kraus, March 2003. “In this paper, the relationship between the degree of centralisation and the distributive outcomes in European schemes of social assistance is investigated. For this purpose, a scheme of classification suitable for grouping the EU15 schemes except for Luxembourg according to features related to centralisation is established and an indicator for centralisation is developed. Subsequently, on the basis of LIS data the effectiveness and efficiency in reducing poverty through social assistance payments are calculated for five selected EU systems and the linkage of their distributive impacts to the degree of centralisation is examined.”

No. 343. *The Poverty of Liberal Economics* by David Brady, March 2003. “Liberal economic precepts have long been a foundation for the social science of poverty and continue to profoundly influence public policy. Liberal economics contends that poverty is dependent on the harmonious progress of economic growth, free market capitalism, worker productivity, and the supply and demand of labor. This paper traces its origins from classical economics and its influence throughout contemporary social science, public policy and conventional wisdom. Next, I evaluate the liberal economic model of poverty with an unbalanced panel analysis of 18 Western nations from 1967 to 1997 and with newly available comparable data on relative poverty, economic growth, government receipts, productivity and unemployment. The results demonstrate that liberal economics provides a weak and ineffective model of poverty, and many of its precepts are wholly unsupported. Moreover, a central finding emerges that the size of the state has a large and significant negative effect on poverty after taxes and transfers. It is argued that poverty researchers should seriously question the liberal economic model

and instead concentrate on the central role of the state in reducing poverty.”

No. 344. *More is Not Necessarily Better: An Empirical Analysis of the Inequality-Growth Tradeoff Using the Luxembourg Income Study* by Georges Heinrich, March 2003.

“Whenever a country experiences an increase in its mean income, inequality roars its ugly head and the net outcome in terms of poverty remains ambiguous. Kakwani (2000) proposes an instrument that allows quantifying this inequality-growth tradeoff. This paper applies that methodology to 28 middle- and high-income countries included in the Luxembourg Income Study database. It finds that the inequality-growth tradeoff is generally quite high for all countries. This finding implies that there can be no sustained reduction of poverty without income redistribution.”

No. 345. *Real Standards of Living and Public Support for Children: A Cross-National Comparison* by Timothy Smeeding, December 2002.

“Most cross-country comparisons of living standards focus on real Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) adjusted Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person. These measures provide no variance in living standards within the nation, nor do they account for the amount of real incomes that families actually have to spend for themselves and their children. The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) household microdata for 13 nations and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) PPP’s and noncash benefit data are used to examine differences in the standard of living among children at various points in the income distribution. We include the value of noncash benefits for health care and education as well as money, and determine the value of public sector benefits compared to taxes paid for social transfers by this group. The results indicate a wide range of differences in levels of economic resources and support for children within, as well as between, nations. The levels of benefits, net of taxes paid, vary considerably across the income distribution in all countries, with noncash benefits for health and education playing a crucial role in determining which families are net beneficiaries or net taxpayers. The implications of these findings for equality of opportunity and for public policy, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States, are drawn in conclusion.”

No. 346. *The Prevalence of Welfare State Policies and Gender Socioeconomic Inequality: A Comparative Analysis* by Hadas Mandel and Moshe Semyonov, March 2003.

“The present study examines the hypotheses that progressive welfare-state

policies are likely to increase women’s labor force participation, but at the same time to increase both occupational segregation and earning gaps between economically active men and women. Using data from 20 industrialized countries (obtained from the Luxembourg Income Study), we combine both individual-level and country-level variables into one data file. The country-level variables pertain to a series of family oriented policies enacted by the state, and to the size of the public welfare sector. The data are analyzed to estimate the net effects of welfare state policies on female labor force participation, occupational segregation, and gender earnings inequality across the 20 countries. The analysis lends firm support to the hypothesis that progressive welfare policies are associated with higher rates of female labor force participation and with higher rates of gender-based occupational segregation but only limited support to the hypothesis that welfare-policies are likely to decrease gender inequality in earnings. The direct and indirect effects of welfare-state policies on earnings inequality obtained from multilevel regression models are discussed and reevaluated in light of sociological theory.”

No. 347. *Regional Redistribution: Applying Data from Household Income Data* by Nirmala Ravishankar, January 2003.

“This paper evaluates the use of microeconomic data, namely household income surveys from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), for researching interregional redistribution. Patterns of regional growth and regional redistribution are the focus of a growing body of literature. Most of these studies use macroeconomic indicators like real GDP to estimate per capita income. LIS survey data offers researchers the opportunity to construct estimates of regional income distribution and interregional redistribution based on household income information for over 25 countries. The goal of this paper is to present a preliminary analysis of interregional inequality and redistribution in four federal states – the United States of America, Canada, Germany and Australia, using LIS data. Firstly, it estimates interregional inequality based on household income before and after redistribution. In the first method, interregional redistribution is defined as the percentage reduction in interregional inequality from before taxes and transfers to after and calculated by comparing the “between-group” Theil Index before and after redistribution. In the second method, a simple regression model is used to estimate the effect of pre-redistribution mean income in a region on its post-redistribution mean income after controlling for population. The

format of the paper is as follows. Section II offers a brief overview of the literature focusing on the key theoretical arguments that have framed the study of interregional redistribution. Section III provides a description of the LIS household income data and a discussion of research methodology. The empirical results from the data analysis are presented in Section IV. Finally, Section V sums up the main findings of this paper and explores ways to expand this research in the future.”

No. 348. *Income Guarantees and the Equity-Efficiency Tradeoff* by Steven Pressman, May 2003.

“This paper examines the tradeoffs inherent in guaranteed income proposals. Its perspective is international, using standardized income data across nations and asking whether economic efficiency suffers when governments make greater efforts to protect the poor. It is recognized that this is not a perfect test of the guaranteed income plan, in large part because we are not actually testing anything about a guaranteed income plan. Nonetheless, we are testing one of the main issues surrounding guaranteed income plans, the equity-efficiency tradeoff raised by Okun— if governments do provide greater income supports, will economic efficiency suffer? The next section provides a brief history of the rise and fall of guaranteed income plans. Then the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), the main database for the empirical work of this paper, is described. Using the LIS we see how governments of different countries affect income equality, and how this effort has changed over time. Section V examines whether those countries putting more fiscal effort into maintaining the incomes of its citizens operate less efficiently. Finally, Section VI summarizes our findings and concludes.”

No. 349. *Wives’ Economic Contribution to the Household Income in Japan with Cross-national Perspective* by Sawako Shirahase, May 2003.

“Drastic changes in the demographic structure of Japan, that is, the decline in the fertility rate and the growth in the aged population, and their possible consequences have been seriously discussed by scholars, policy makers, and the media. The continuous decline of the fertility rate raised people’s concern over the reduction in the productive labor force and the potential imbalance in the future between contributions and benefits of social security. The ratio of young workers to the retired population has been declining rapidly, and the support of the elderly is becoming the burden of the working-age population. Japan has been characterized by the least favorable work setting for women, as exemplified by the

discontinuous pattern of work among mothers, the large extent of wage gap between men and women, and the very low proportion of women holding managerial positions. In this paper, I would like to explore the affect of mothers' decision to work and the extent of their contribution to the household economy. This paper is divided into the three parts. First, I will show the trend in the fertility rate and the female labor force participation rate in Japan since 1960, and provide an overview of recent studies on married women's labor force participation. Second, I will examine mothers' working pattern, especially focusing on the continuation of work before and after the first childbirth in Japan. Third, I will compare mother's work in Japan with that in other industrial nations, focusing on the extent of their contribution to the household economy."

No. 350. *Income Distribution and Social Expenditures: A Cross-National Perspective* by Jonathan Schwabish, Timothy Smeeding and Lars Osberg, May 2003. "We assemble data from several different sources to examine the cross-national effects of inequality and trust on social expenditures. We find that the inequality between the middle classes and the poor (as measured by the 50/10 percentile ratio) has a small, positive impact but inequality between the ends of the distribution and middle class (measured by the 90/50 percentile ratio) has a large and *negative* impact on social spending. Different measures of trust are shown to have a large and positive impact on spending, implying that more cohesive, trusting societies are more willing to share economic resources with others not so fortunate. Our results therefore suggest that as the "rich" become more distant from the middle and lower classes, they find it easier to opt out of public programs and to buy substitutes in the private market. This implies that over time rising inequality will erode support for social institutions and social support that provides insurance against income loss, upward mobility and equal opportunity."

No. 351. *The Feminist Explanations for the Feminization of Poverty* by Steven Pressman, February 2003. "It is well known that women are much more likely to be poor than men. This is true in the US and in most developed nations. But the causes of this phenomenon remain a matter of dispute. This paper looks at two feminist explanations for the feminization of poverty. First, there is the issue of household structure. Second, there is the issue of occupational sex segregation. This paper seeks to examine if either household structure or occupational sex

segregation can help explain the relatively high poverty rates experienced by female-headed families."

No. 352. *The Politics of Poverty: Left Political Institutions, the Welfare State and Poverty* by David Brady, June 2003. "This study investigates the impact of Left political institutions on a nation's amount of poverty. Specifically, the analysis tests three possible causal relationships: whether Left political institutions affect poverty separately from the welfare state, channeled through the welfare state, or combined with the welfare state. These relationships are tested with an unbalanced panel analysis of 16 rich Western democracies from 1967 to 1997 (N=73, 74), two measures of poverty and eight measures of Left political institutions. The results demonstrate that the strength of Left political institutions has a significant, powerful negative impact on poverty. Specifically, Left political institutions partially combine with and partially channel through the welfare state. Voter turnout and the cumulative historical power of Left parties entirely channel through the welfare state to reduce poverty. The percent of votes for Left parties, the percent of seats for Left parties, wage coordination, neocorporatism, gross union density and employed union density partially combine with and partially channel through the welfare state to reduce poverty. While the welfare state remains a crucial determinant of poverty, Left political institutions are essential to explanations of the comparative historical variation in poverty."

No. 353. *Two Worlds of Retirement Income: A Comparative Analysis of Retirement-Income Outcomes Using the Luxembourg Income Study* by Kevin Lomax and Brian Gran, June 2003. "This paper examines whether retirement-income systems allow older individuals to enjoy socially acceptable income levels independent of paid work (decommodification) and the family (defamilialization). Little research has investigated the degree to which decommodification and defamilialization levels, whether from public or private sources, vary by age. We employ the Luxembourg Income Study to compare Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. This study applies the Pythagorean Theorem to measure autonomy, then explores whether members experience decommodification and defamilialization levels predicted for their system. Our results show Sweden and Canada provide highest autonomy levels, Finland, France and the United States provide moderate levels, and Germany low levels. We find age polarity: Swedes and Finns who are decommodified

and defamilialized tend to be younger than age 70. Individuals who are decommodified and defamilialized through the retirement-income systems of Canada, France, Germany, and the United States, however, tend to be older than age 75. Some experts contend systems have converged, yet retirement-income systems do not produce similar autonomy levels. Outcomes for system members vary by age, suggesting reformers cannot take "one size fits all" approaches."

No. 354. *Does the Profile of Income Inequality Matter for Economic Growth?* by Sara Voitchovsky, May 2003. "This paper investigates the importance of the shape of the income distribution as a determinant of economic growth in a panel of countries. Using comparable data on disposable income from the Luxembourg Income Study, results show that aggregate inequality measures, such as Gini coefficients, can mask key features of the relationship between inequality and growth. In particular, inequality at the top end and bottom end of the distribution appear to have opposite effects on growth. This finding supports the argument that the profile of the income distribution, and not only its spread, helps define the impact of inequality on growth."

No. 355. *Social Transfers and Income Inequality in Old-age: A Multi-national Perspective?* by Robert L. Brown and Steven G. Prus, August 2003. "This paper examines variation in old-age income inequality between industrialized nations with modern welfare systems. The analysis of income inequality across countries with different retirement income systems provides a perspective on public pension policy choices and designs and their distributional implications. Because of the progressive nature of public pension programs, we hypothesize that there is an inverse relationship between the quality of public pension benefits and old-age income inequality — that is, countries with comprehensive, universal, and generous public pension systems will exhibit more equal distributions of income in old age. Luxembourg Income Study data indeed show that cross-national variation in old-age income inequality is partly explained by differences in the percentage of seniors' total income derived from public pension transfers. Sweden, for example, has the highest the level of government transfers and the lowest level of old-age income inequality, while Israel and the U.S. have the lowest levels of dependency on government transfers and the highest levels of income inequality. A notable exception is Canada where public transfers represent only a moderate portion of elderly income, yet old-age income inequality is

relatively low. This suggests that other factors besides quality of public pension benefits play a role in differences in old-age income inequality across countries."

No. 356. *The Impact of Social Transfers in Central and Eastern Europe* by Alfio Cerami, September 2003. "This paper analyses the impact of social transfers in seven Central and Eastern European countries using 16 datasets provided by the Luxembourg Income Study. The principal objective is (a) to provide an overview of the development of social inequality in Central and Eastern Europe; and (b) to quantify the change of poverty rates among the total population and among targeted groups (unemployment compensation, means-tested and family benefits beneficiaries) before and after transfers. The results of this paper show that although the access to these benefits is no guarantee for leaving poverty, social transfers significantly improve the economic conditions of families in need. Without the existence of these types of provisions, Central and Eastern European societies would not only be more unequal societies, but would be also more atomised and disaggregated societies. In the long run, this might seriously damage further reforms or the democratisation process itself."

No. 357. *Poverty in Mexico in the 1990s* by Jesus Manuel Salas, July 2003. "This paper explores poverty trends in Mexico during the 1990's using three different definitions of poverty. The paper then uses poverty convergence analysis to explore the pre-crisis (1992-1994), the crisis (1994-1996), and the recovery periods (1996-1998). Finally, the paper incorporates a regional analysis in order to examine these poverty effects in greater detail."

Recent LIS Dissertations

Decentralization and Income Inequality by Pablo Beramendi Álvarez, Oxford University, 2003.

A Comparative Analysis of Policies Supporting Mothers' Employment: Focusing on the Redistributive Effect of the Policies by Eun-Ji Kim, Johns Hopkins University, 2002.

Comparative Pension Policy Outcomes in Social Democratic Nations: The Case of Finland, Sweden, United States, and Germany by Kevin C. Lomax, University of Kentucky, 2002.

Primary Care, Social Inequalities, and Health Outcomes in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Countries, 1970—1998 by James A. Macinko Jr., Johns Hopkins University, 2002.

Where They've Turned Up

Cross-Country Inequality Trends (No. 296) by Daron Acemoglu was published in *Economic Journal* v 113 (February 2003), pp. F121-149.

A Comparison of Parametric Models of Income Distribution across Countries and Over Time (No. 305) by Ripsy Bandorian, James B. McDonald and Robert S. Turley is forthcoming in the journal *Estadística*.

The Economic Well-being of Older People in International Perspective: A Critical Review (No. 306) by Richard Disney and Edward Whitehouse appeared in *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Volume 22: Economic Outcomes in Later Life: Public Policy, Health and Cumulative Advantage* (S. Crystal and D. Shea (eds.), 2002).

European Anti-Poverty Policies in the 1990s: Toward a Common Safety Net? (No. 307) by Diane Sainsbury and Ann Morissens was published in *Journal of European Social Policy* 12(4):307-327.

The Public-Private Mix of Retirement Income in Nine OECD Countries: Some Evidence from Micro-data and an Exploration of its Implications (No. 311) by Bernard H. Casey and Atsuhiko Yamada is forthcoming in M. Rein and W. Schmaehl (eds.) *Rethinking the Welfare State: The Political Economy of Pension Reform*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2003.

Getting Older, Getting Poorer? A Study of the Earnings, Pensions, Assets and Living Arrangements of Older People in Nine Countries (No. 314) by Atsuhiko Yamada and Bernard H. Casey was published by the OECD as *Employment Labour and Social Affairs Committee/Labour Market and Social Policy Occasional Paper No. 60* (2002).

Globalization, Inequality and the Rich Countries of the G-20: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) (No. 320) by Timothy M. Smeeding appears in D. Gruen, T. O'Brien and J. Lawson (eds.) *Globalisation, Living Standards, and Inequality: Recent Progress and Continuing Challenges*. Australia: J.S. McMillan Printing Group, pp. 179-206 (2003).

Poverty Levels in the Developed World (No. 321) by David Jesuit and Timothy M. Smeeding was published in P. Demeny and G. McNicoll (eds.) *Encyclopedia of Population, Volume 2*. New York: Macmillan Reference, pp. 785-789 (2003).

The Impact of Taxation on the Equalising Effect of Social Insurance on Income Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Ten Welfare States (No. 327) by Tommy Ferrarini and Kenneth Nelson was published as "Taxation of Social Insurance and Redistribution: A Comparative Analysis of Ten Welfare States" in *Journal of European Social Policy*, 13(1): 21-33 (2003).

Human Resources for Health (No. 331) by Neeru Gupta, Khassoum Diallo, Pascal Zurn and Mario R. Dal Poz was published as "Assessing Human Resources for Health: What Can be Learned from Labour Force Surveys?" *Human Resources for Health* 1:5 (22 Jul 2003).

Gender, Household and Individual Income in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the USA and the UK (No. 332) by Katherine Rake and Mary Daly appears in M. Daly and K. Rake (eds.) *Gender and the Welfare State: Care, Work and Welfare in Europe and the USA*, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2003.

Social Policy Strategies to Combat Income Poverty of Children and Families in Europe (No. 336) by Bea Cantillon and Karel van den Bosch was published in P. Krause et.al. (eds.) *Combating Poverty in Europe - The German Welfare Regime in Practice*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003.

American Inequality and Its Consequences (No. 339) by Gary Burtless and Christopher Jencks appeared in H. J. Aaron, J.M. Lindsay and P. Nivola (eds.) *Agenda for the Nation*, Washington: The Brookings Institution, 2003.

International Comparisons of Income Distributions (No. 341) by Stephen Bazen and Patrick Moyes was published in J. Bishop and Y. Amiel (eds.) *Research in Economic Inequality*, volume 9, 2003.

The Poverty of Liberal Economics (No. 343) by David Brady appears in *Socio-Economic Review*, v1 n3 (2003).

New LIS Publication

The Politics of the Welfare State: Canada, Sweden, and the US

Gregg Olsen

The Politics of the Welfare State provides a thorough, comparative analysis of the welfare states in Canada, Sweden and the US detailing the emergence, growth, and recent unraveling of welfare states as well as the variation among them. Beginning with an overview of major welfare typologies and models and a detailed account of the welfare states in the three nations, the book moves on to cover the central theoretical approaches to welfare state analysis. The text concludes with a discussion of recent developments, which have transpired in the current era of globalization.

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