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Less Income Inequality and More Growth – Are they Compatible? Part 7. The Drivers of Labour Earnings Inequality – An Analysis Based on Conditional and Unconditional Quantile Regressions

Author Info

- Jean-Marc Fournier
- Isabell Koske

Registered author(s):

- [Jean-Marc Fournier](#)
- [Isabell Koske](#)

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Abstract

Unconditional and conditional quantile regressions are used to explore the determinants of labour earnings at different parts of the distribution and, hence, the determinants of overall labour earnings inequality. The analysis combines several household surveys to provide comparable estimates for 32 countries. The empirical work suggests that, in general, a rise in the share of workers with an upper-secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary degree, a rise in trade union membership, a rise in the share of public employment and a rise in the share of workers on permanent contracts are associated with a narrowing of the earnings distribution. By contrast, a shift in the sector composition of the economy is not found to have a large impact on overall earnings inequality. As for tertiary education, the impact remains ambiguous as there are several offsetting forces.

Moins d'inégalités de revenu et plus de croissance – Ces deux objectifs sont-ils compatibles? : Partie 7. Les facteurs des inégalités de revenu – analyse fondée sur des régressions quantiles conditionnelles et inconditionnelles
On utilise les régressions quantiles conditionnelles et inconditionnelles pour étudier les déterminants des revenus du travail le long de la distribution et, par voie de conséquence, les déterminants des inégalités de revenus du travail. Cette analyse regroupe plusieurs enquêtes menées auprès des ménages afin de produire des estimations comparables pour 32 pays. Les travaux économétriques suggèrent qu'en général, l'augmentation de la part des travailleurs titulaires d'un diplôme du deuxième cycle de l'enseignement secondaire ou post-secondaire, non universitaire, la montée de l'adhésion syndicale, le gonflement de la part de l'emploi public et la hausse de la part des travailleurs sous contrat à durée indéterminée ont pour corollaire un resserrement de la répartition des revenus. En revanche, selon les conclusions de l'étude, l'évolution de la composition sectorielle de l'économie n'a pas d'impact important sur les inégalités globales de revenu. Pour ce qui est de l'enseignement supérieur, l'impact n'est pas net car plusieurs effets jouent dans des directions opposées.

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