



Desigualdades sociais e sistemas de mobilidade





Os idosos registam as maiores taxas de pobreza.

Os mais jovens tendem a apresentar taxas de pobreza crescentes

Maior risco de pobreza em famílias monoparentais, idosos e famílias alargadas

Maior risco de pobreza para profissões pouco qualificadas, maioritariamente do sector agrícola.

Maior risco de pobreza entre os beneficiários de transferências sociais (pensionistas)

Associação entre pobreza e estado de saúde precário e fraca participação social

Regiões autónomas, Norte, Centro e Alentejo



FORMAÇÃO DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA CONTEMPORÂNEA

FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E HUMANAS – UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

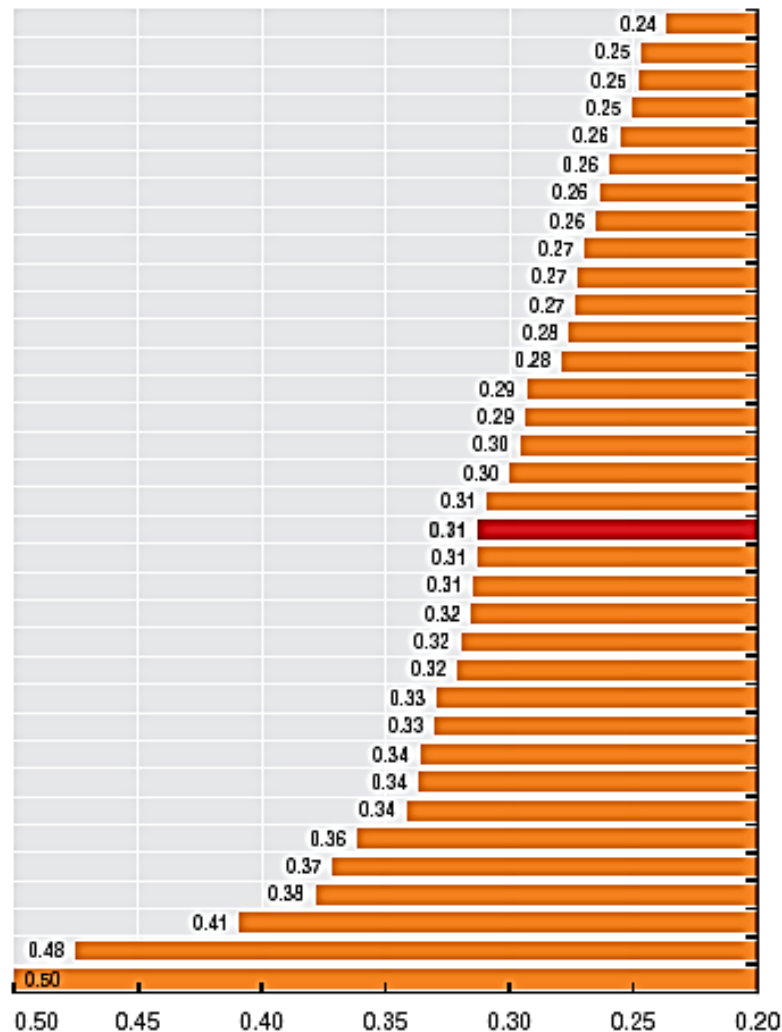
DOCENTES: Prof. Doutor David Justino e Drª Susana Batista

Ano Lectivo de 2011-2012

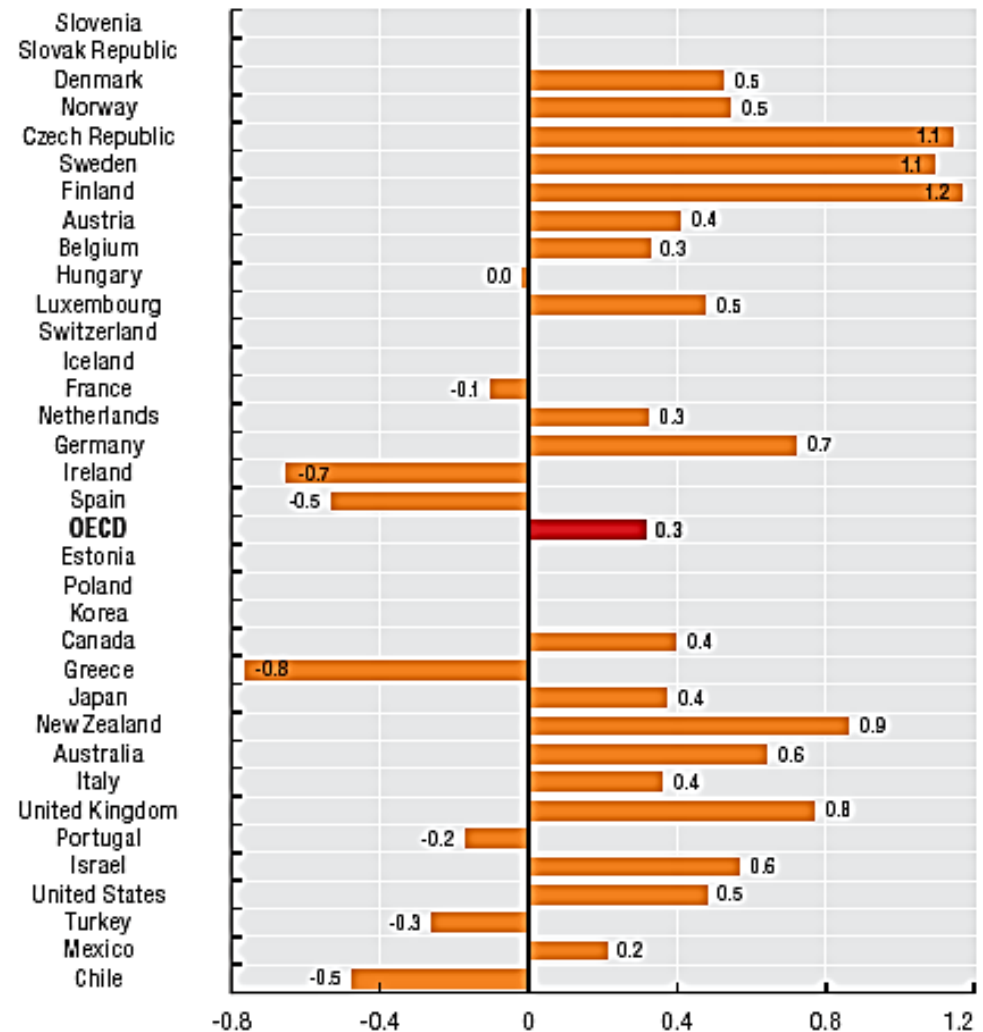
2º Semestre

SOCIOLOGIA

Panel A. Gini coefficient, late-2000s



Panel B. Annual average change in Gini between mid-1980s and late-2000s, percentages





EQ1.2. Richer countries have lower income inequality

Median equivalised income in USD at current prices and current PPPs in 2007

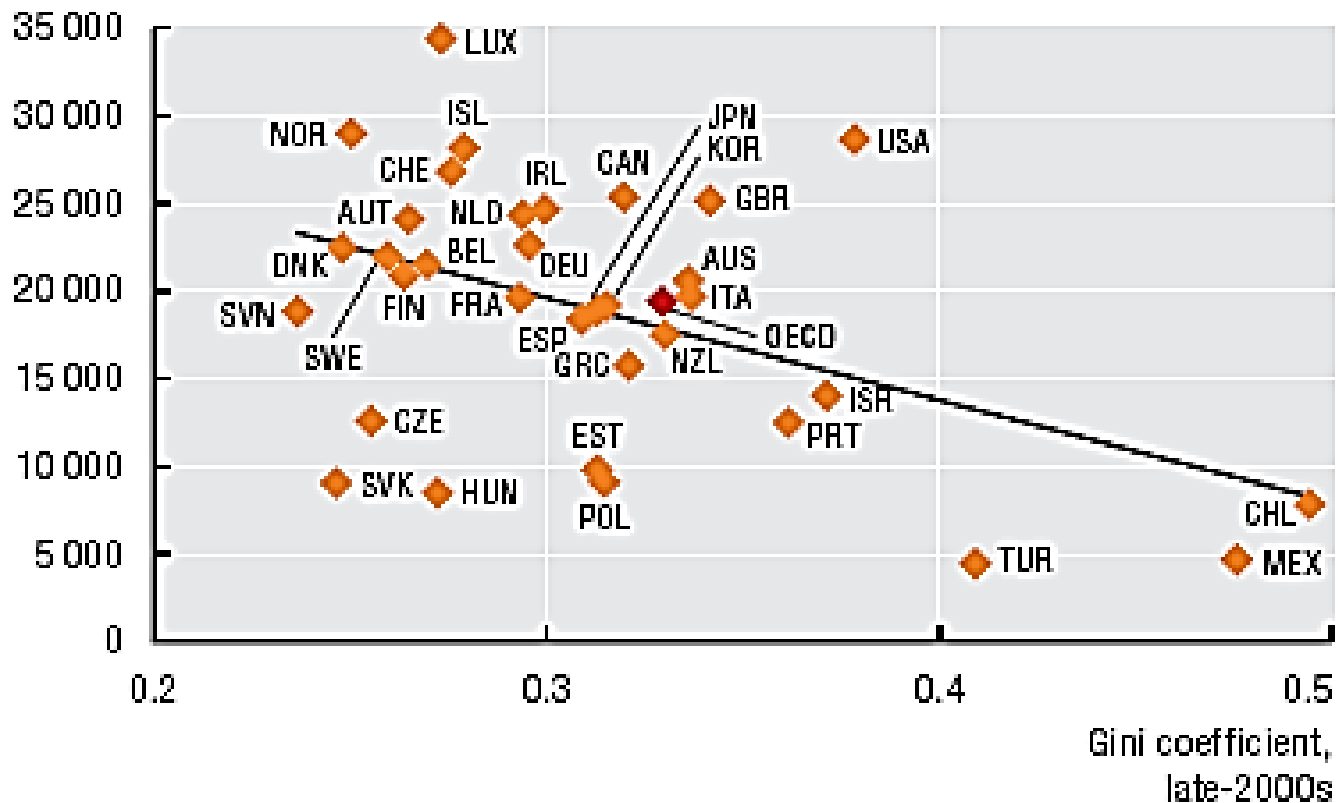


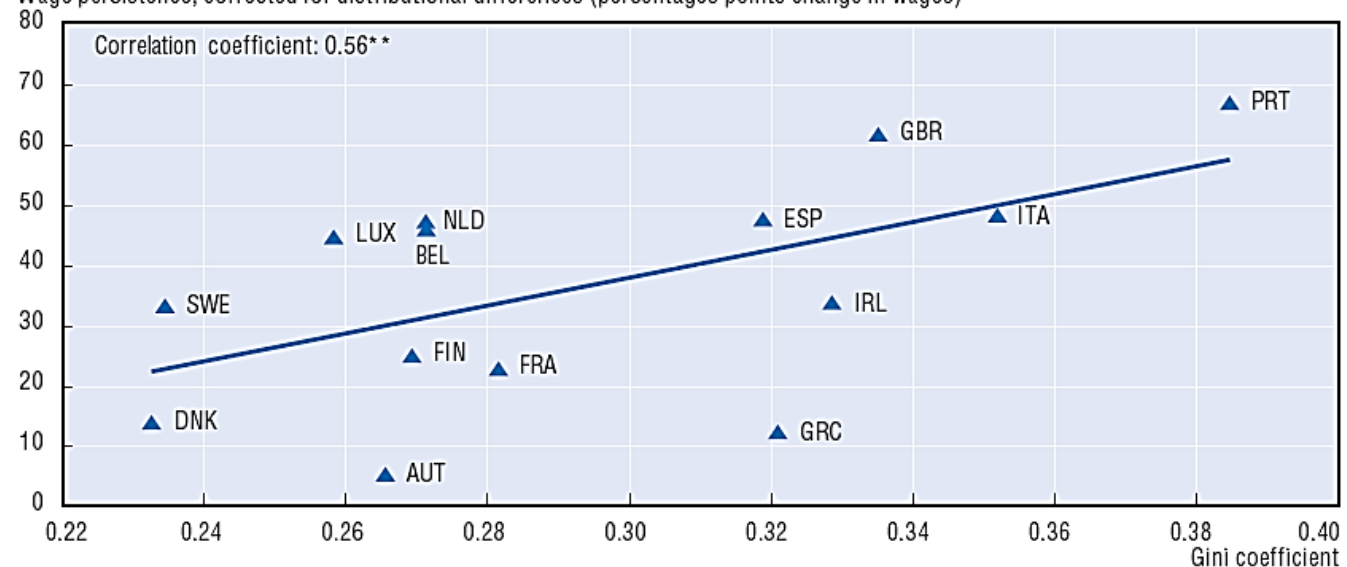


Figure 5.10. **Intergenerational social mobility tends to be lower in more unequal societies¹**

Correlation between inequality and intergenerational wage persistence

Men, 35-44 years old

Wage persistence, corrected for distributional differences (percentage points change in wages)



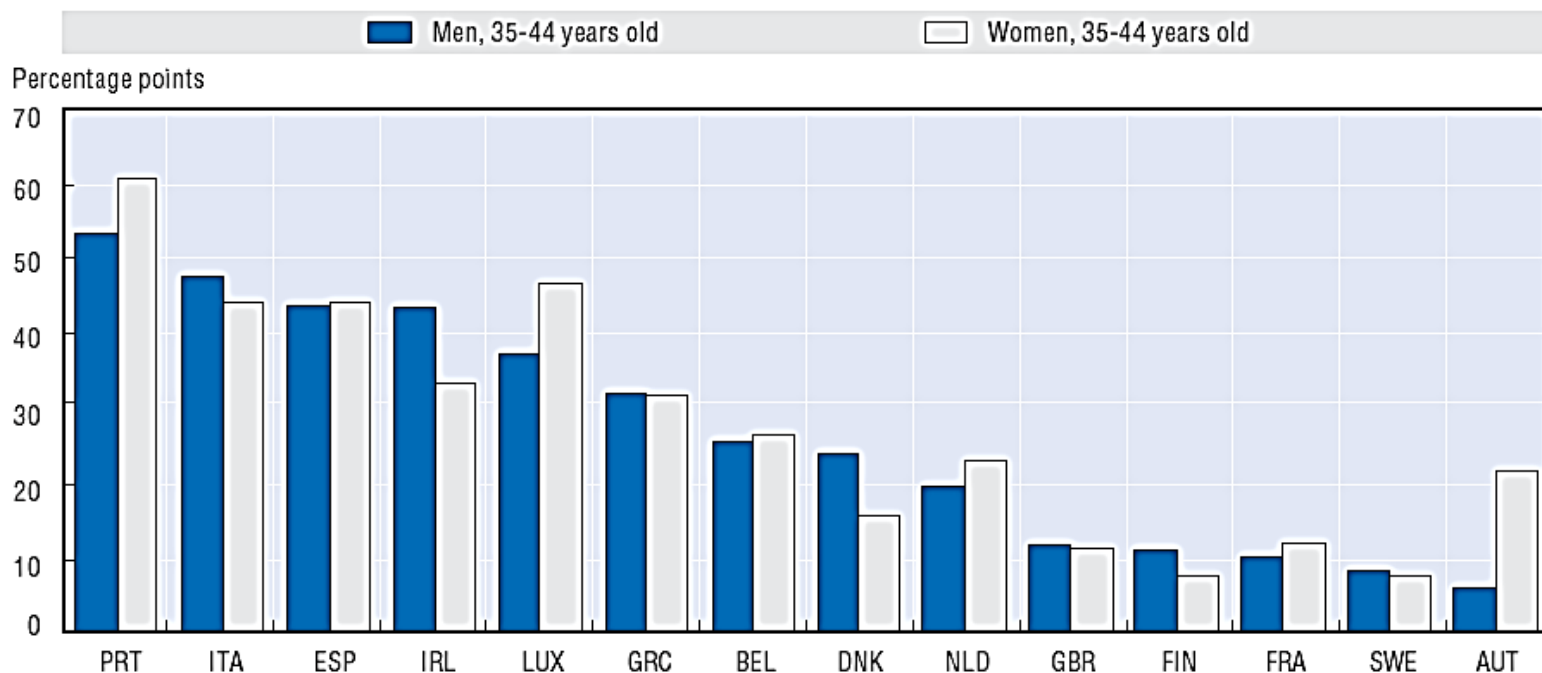
1. Wage persistence is measured as the distance or gap between the estimated wage of an individual whose father had achieved tertiary education and the wage of an individual whose father had achieved below upper secondary education. A larger number implies a larger gap, thus stronger persistence in wages or a lower degree of mobility across generations. The summary measure corrected for distributional differences corresponds to summary measure of wage persistence, multiplied by the ratio of the standard deviation of fathers' education to the standard deviation of sons' or daughters' gross hourly wage. Inequality is measured by the Gini coefficient of disposable household income adjusted for household size.

** denotes significant at 5%. For details see Causa et al. (2009) and Causa and Johansson (2009).

Source: OECD calculations based on the 2005 EU-SILC Database and OECD 2008, *Growing Unequal?*.



Figure 5.6. **Summary measure of persistence in below upper secondary education for some OECD countries¹**

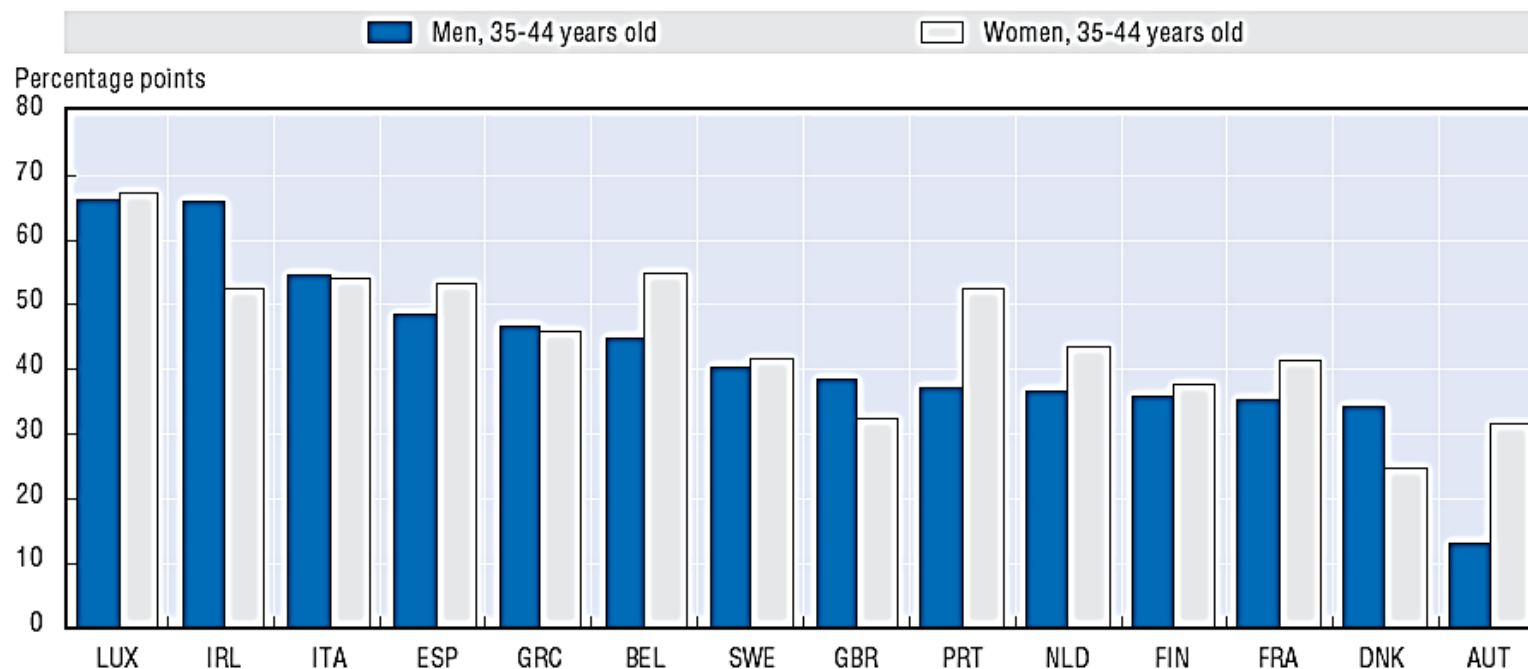


1. Persistence in below upper secondary education is measured as the distance between the estimated probability to achieve below upper secondary education of an individual whose father also had below upper secondary education and the probability to achieve below upper secondary education of an individual whose father had achieved tertiary education. A larger number implies a larger gap, thus stronger persistence in below upper secondary education or a lower degree of mobility across generations. For details see Causa et al. (2009).

Source: OECD calculations based on the 2005 EU-SILC Database.



Figure 5.5. **Summary measure of persistence in tertiary education for some OECD countries¹**

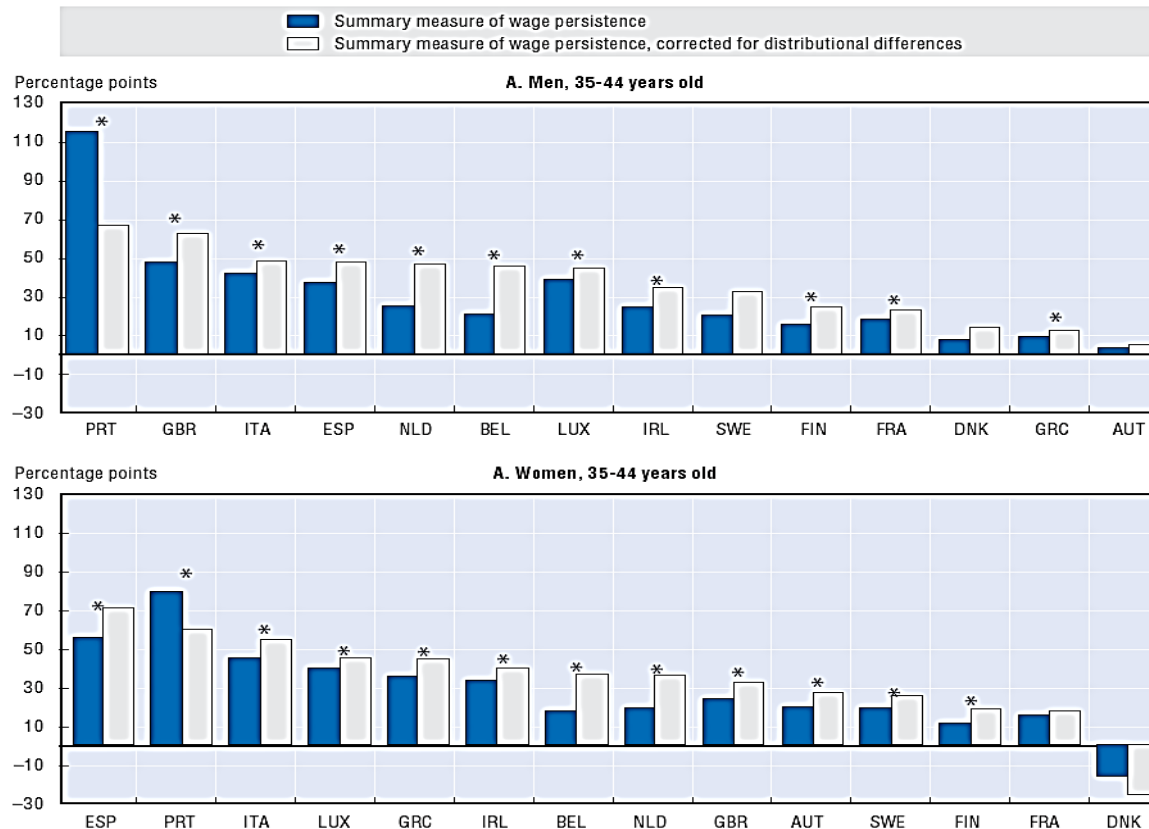


1. Persistence in tertiary education is measured as the distance between the estimated probability to achieve tertiary education of an individual whose father had also achieved tertiary education and the probability to achieve tertiary education of an individual whose father had below upper secondary education. A larger number implies a larger gap, thus stronger persistence in tertiary education or a lower degree of educational mobility across generations. For details see Causa et al. (2009).

Source: OECD calculations based on the 2005 EU-SILC Database.



Figure 5.2. **Summary measure of wage persistence across generations for some OECD countries¹**



Note: An asterisk denotes statistical significance at least at the 10% confidence level. For example, the negative persistence in Denmark for daughters is not statistically significant, i.e. not statistically different from zero.

1. Wage persistence is measured as the distance or gap between the estimated wage of an individual whose father had achieved tertiary education and the wage of an individual whose father had achieved below upper secondary education. A larger number implies a larger gap, thus stronger persistence in wages or a higher degree of immobility over generations. Father's educational achievement is a proxy for parental background or wage. The summary measure corrected for distributional differences, corresponds to the summary measure of wage persistence, multiplied by the ratio of the standard deviation of fathers' education to the standard deviation of sons' or daughters' gross hourly wage. For details see Causa et al. 2009.

Source: OECD calculations based on the 2005 EU-SILC Database.