

#39 – Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): University of Leiden

Issues: Earnings inequality and employment

Time span: 1969-2005

Geographical coverage: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK, US

Link: <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/law/institute-for-tax-law-and-economics/economics/datasets/leiden-lis-sectoral-income-inequality-dataset>

Note/Interpretations

The Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset contains information on multiple indicators of earnings inequality and employment within 9 sectors and 12 subsectors, drawing upon micro data from Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Combined with version 1.0 data are available for a total of 49 LIS waves, providing data for 12 developed countries between 1969 and 2005. Compared to version 1.0 of the dataset, version 1.1 presents updated data for the main part of the first version, namely, for 8 developed countries and 31 LIS waves between 1984 and 2005. Additional information of earnings and employment at the country level is included.

The Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset allows researchers and public policy analysts to compare sectoral earnings inequality and employment levels across developed countries over the last three decades, based on a classification of sectors standardised across countries and periods. The data can be linked to other sectoral databases, such as the OECD Structural Analysis (STAN) database.

Sectors, countries, and time periods. Industries are classified based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 3.0 at the two-digit level. These include: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction, wholesale, transport and telecommunications, financial services, and community services. The manufacturing and transport and telecommunication sectors are differentiated further using the ISIC 3.0 three-digit level. These are the manufacturing of food, textiles, wood, paper, chemicals, minerals, basic metals, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, and manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling. The transport and telecommunication sector is distinguished further into transport and storage, and post and telecommunications at the three digit level. This leads to a total of 21 sectors for which information is available. The classification scheme is included as a worksheet in the dataset.

[Go back to the List](#)