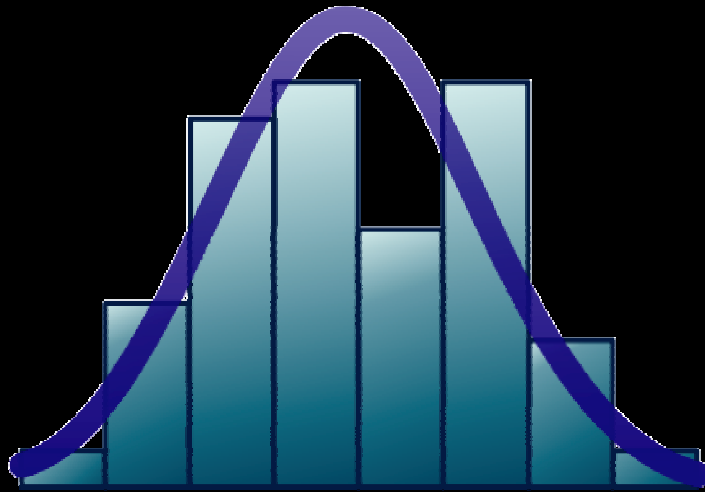


**Social Mobility does not matter where it is high,
because the size of the gap from top to bottom is so low,
Discuss**

MIND THE GAP?

Keynote address
by Danny Dorling
University of Sheffield

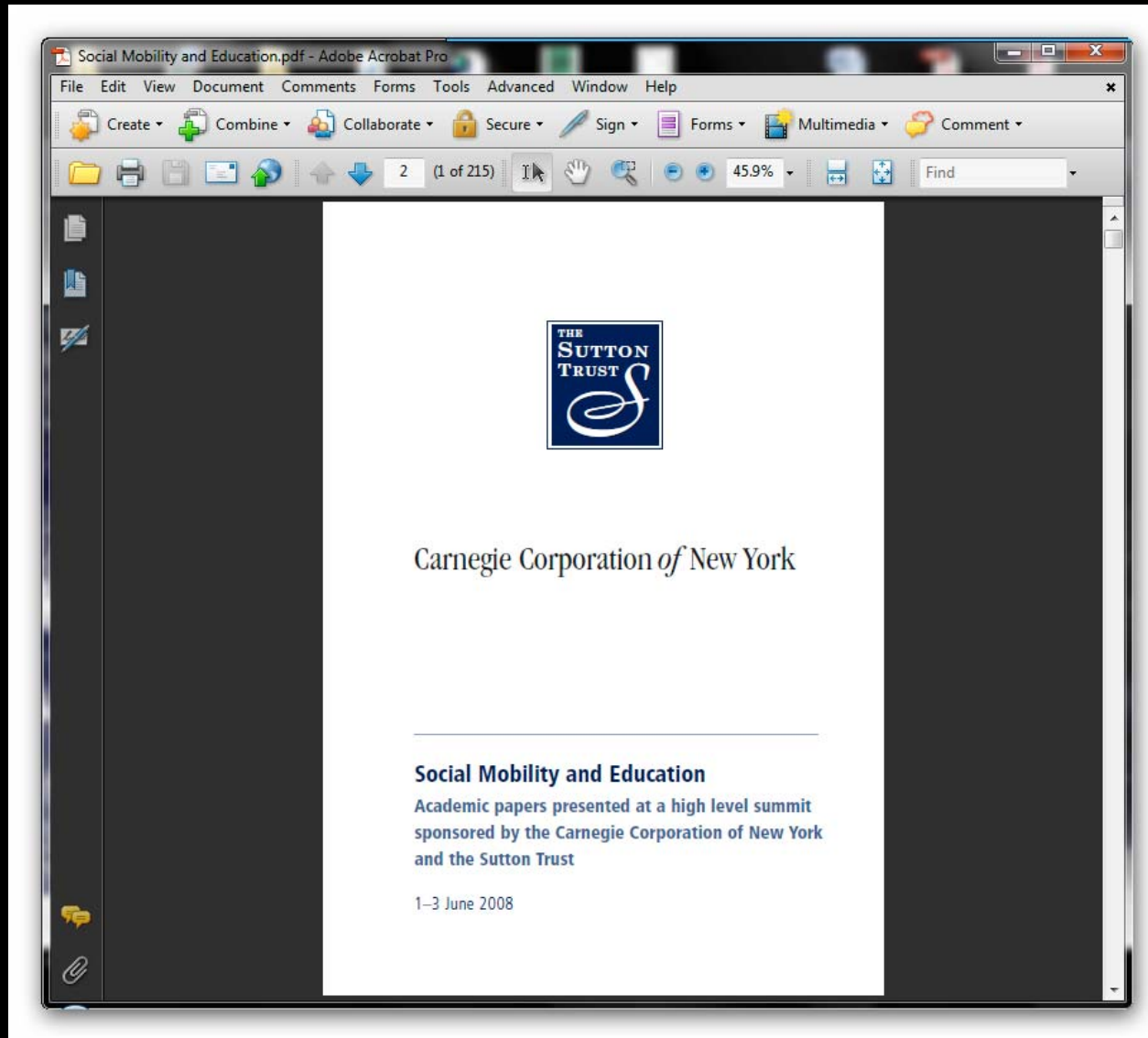
Annual Conference of the Social Research Association
“Moving on up – Social Mobility and Social Research”
Tuesday 15th December 2009, Brunei Gallery, SOA, University of London



How to make sense from statistics

REVEALING SOCIAL MOBILITY AND INEQUALITY

Measuring Social Mobility



http://www.suttontrust.com/reports/academic_papers_report.pdf

Income (Im-)Mobility

How much can we learn
from international comparisons
of social mobility?

Jo Blanden*

May 2008 – revised January 2009

*Department of Economics, University of Surrey and
Centre for Economic Performance, LSE

Table 1: Preferred estimates of income mobility

Country	Source	Elasticity
Brazil	Dunn (2007) (scaled)	0.52 (0.011)
US	Solon (1992)	0.41 (0.09)
UK	Dearden, Machin and Reed (1997) (scaled) and averaged with Nicoletti and Ermisch (2007)	0.37 (0.05)
Italy	Piraino (2007) (scaled)	0.33 (0.026)
France	Lefranc and Tannoy (2005) (scaled)	0.32 (0.045)
Norway	Nilsen et al (2008)	0.25 (0.006)
Australia	Leigh (2007a) revised as in Björklund and Jäntti (2008)	0.25 (.080)
Germany	Vogel (2006)	0.24 (.053)
Sweden	Björklund and Chadwick (2003)	0.24 (0.011)
Canada	Corak and Heisz (1999)	0.23 (0.01)
Finland	Pekkarinen et al. (2006) Österbacka (2001) Averaged as in Björklund and Jäntti (2008)	0.20 (.020)
Denmark	Munk et al (2008)	0.14 (0.004)

Note: Estimates based on two-stage instrumental variables regressions are scaled down by 0.75 to allow a legitimate comparison to be made with those based on OLS and time averaging. This reflects the difference in these estimates found for the US in Solon (1992) and Björklund and Jäntti (1997).

Measuring Inequality

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Getting and using the data' page on the UNDP Human Development Reports website. The page title is 'HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTS' and the URL is 'http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/data/'. The page content includes a navigation menu, a sidebar with various data access options, and a main section titled 'Getting and using the data'. A list of links for downloading data is provided, with 'HDR 2009 Statistical Tables [1,540 KB]' highlighted by a red rectangular box.

Statistics | Getting and Using Data | Human Development Reports (HDR) | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Opera

File Edit View Bookmarks Widgets Tools Help

Statistics | Getting and ... x +

http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/data/ Google

English | Français | Español UNDP Home

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

HOME | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | REPORTS | **STATISTICS** | NHDR WORKSPACE | MEDIA CENTRE | COUNTRIES | SEARCH

STATISTICS HOME
GETTING AND USING DATA
HUMAN MOBILITY
CLIMATE CHANGE DATA
DATA BY COUNTRY
DATA BY INDICATOR
DATA BY TABLE
BUILD YOUR OWN TABLES
HDI-GDP
HDI TRENDS
HD WORLD MAP
MOTION CHART HDI
HDI CALCULATOR
HDI 2008
UNDERSTANDING THE DATA
COMPOSITE INDICES - HDI AND BEYOND
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Getting and using the data

Each year the Human Development Report (HDR) presents a wealth of statistical information on different aspects of human development. All these data are available for download here in several different ways.

Get data by country, indicator or table from the 2009 Report

You may either select a country to see all its data from the indicator tables of the Report or view the data by a specific indicator for all countries. Alternately, you may access the indicator tables in the most recent Human Development Report, in either Excel or PDF format, and view them on-screen or download the data for future reference.

- Data by country
- Data by indicator (Alphabetically)
- Data by table (As they appear in the report)
- Human Development Indicators [922 KB]
- HDR 2009 Statistical Tables [1,540 KB]**
- HDI trends and indicators (1980-2007) [416 KB]

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/data/> → http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2009_Tables.xls

Richest 10% to poorest 10%

HDR_2009_Tables.xls [Read-Only] [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Add-Ins Acrobat

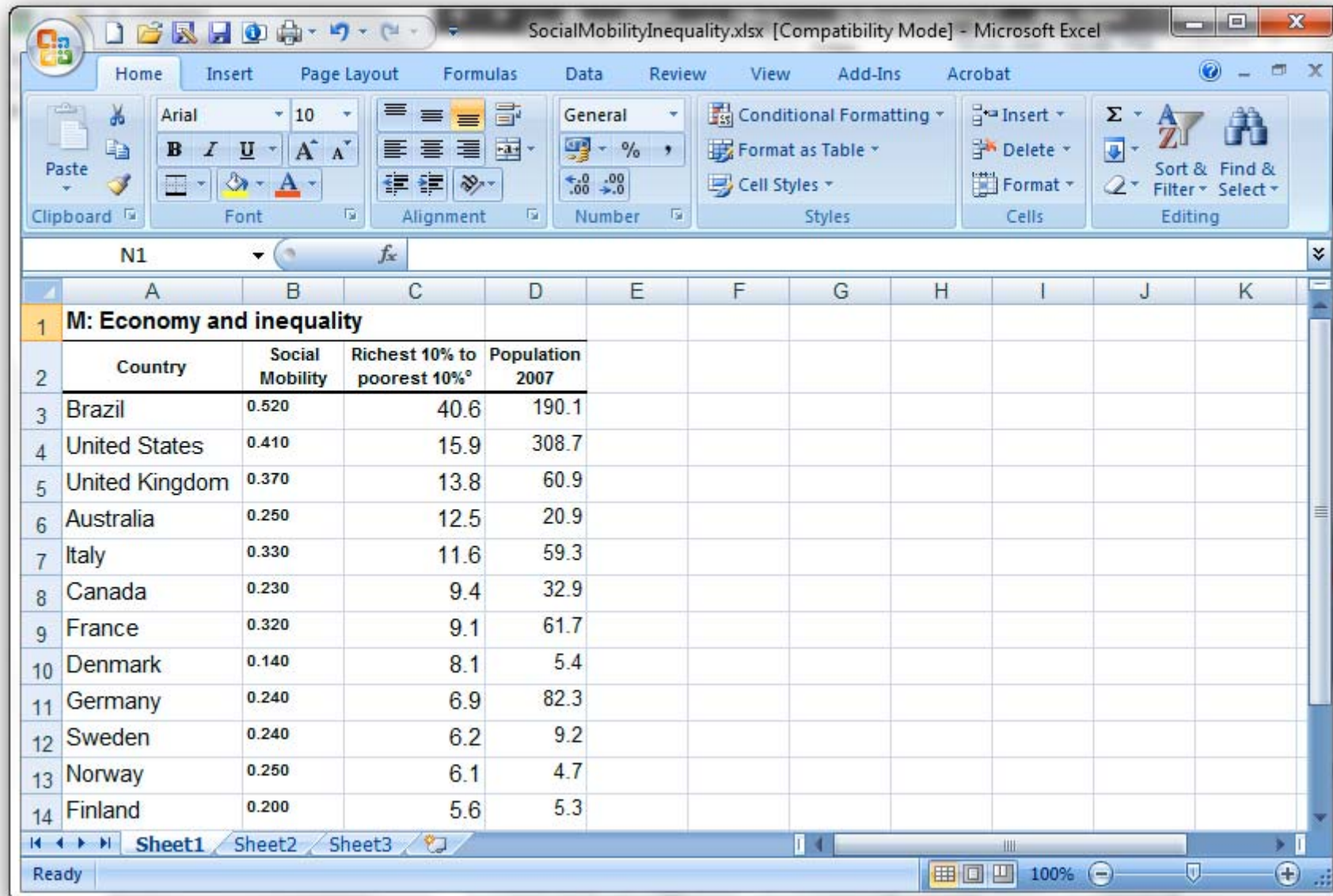
Normal Page Layout Custom Views Show/Hide Zoom 100% Zoom to Selection New Window Arrange All Freeze Panes Save Workspace Windows Switch Windows Macros

AC4 fx

	A	B	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB
1																		
2																		
3	M: Economy and inequality																	
4						Average annual change in consumer price index (%)				Share of income or expenditure^b (%)				Inequality measures				
5	HDI rank		Year of highest value		1990–2007	2006–2007			Poorest 10%	Richest 10%				Richest 10% to poorest 10%^c		Gini index^d		
6	VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																	
7	1	Norway	2007		2.1	0.7			3.9 ^e	23.4 ^e				6.1		25.8		
8	2	Australia	2007		2.5	2.3			2.0 ^e	25.4 ^e				12.5		35.2		
9	3	Iceland	2007		3.5	5.1				
10	4	Canada	2007		2.0	2.1			2.6 ^e	24.8 ^e				9.4		32.6		
11	5	Ireland	2007		3.0	4.9			2.9 ^e	27.2 ^e				9.4		34.3		
12	6	Netherlands	2007		2.4	1.6			2.5 ^e	22.9 ^e				9.2		30.9		
13	7	Sweden	2007		1.5	2.2			3.6 ^e	22.2 ^e				6.2		25.0		
14	8	France	2007		1.6	1.5			2.8 ^e	25.1 ^e				9.1		32.7		
15	9	Switzerland	2007		1.2	0.7			2.9 ^e	25.9 ^e				9.0		33.7		
16	10	Japan	2007		0.2	0.1			4.8 ^e	21.7 ^e				4.5		24.9		

Ready

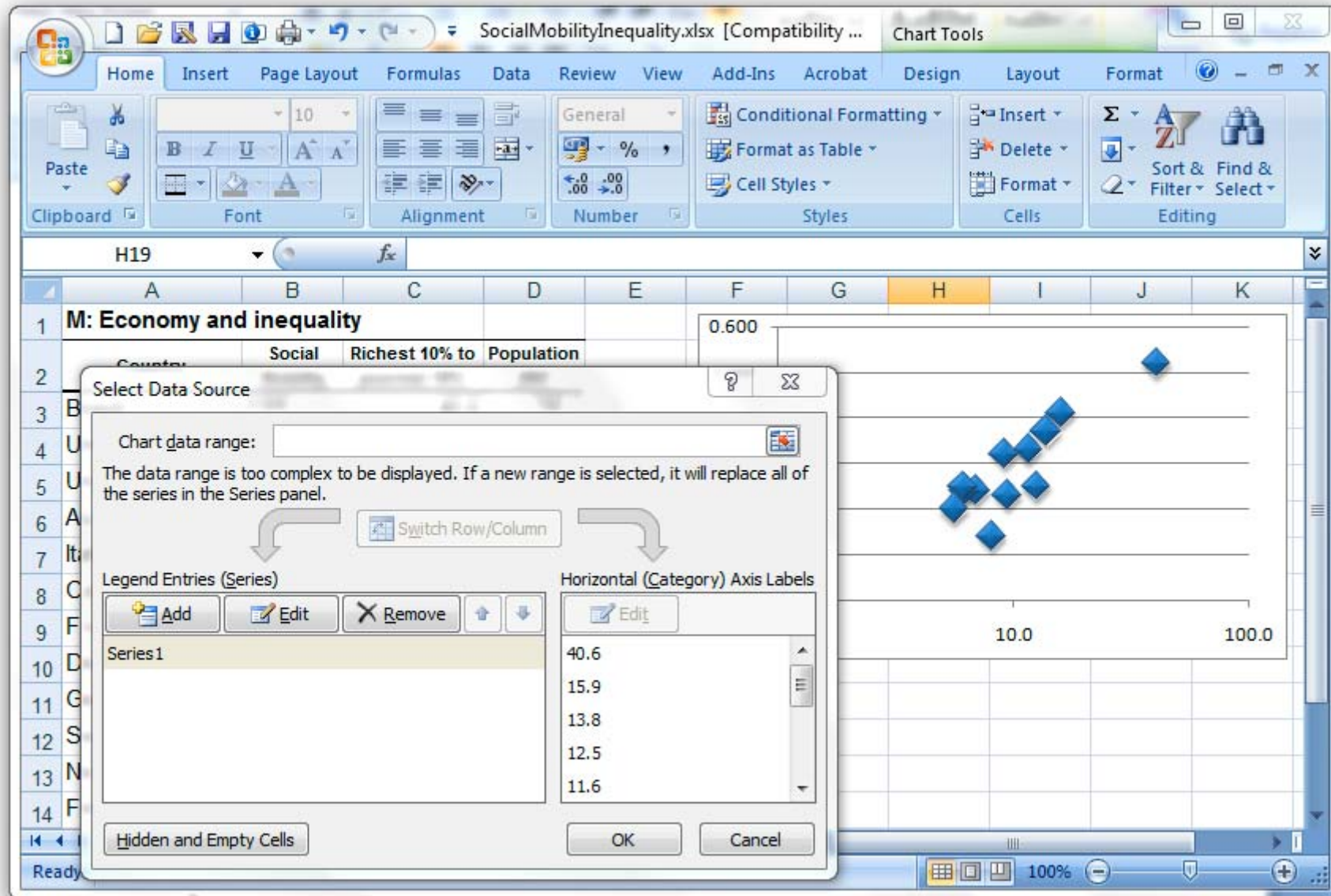
Numbers combined...



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "SocialMobilityInequality.xlsx [Compatibility Mode] - Microsoft Excel". The ribbon includes Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, Add-Ins, and Acrobat. The active cell is N1. The spreadsheet contains a table with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	M: Economy and inequality										
2	Country	Social Mobility	Richest 10% to poorest 10%^o	Population 2007							
3	Brazil	0.520	40.6	190.1							
4	United States	0.410	15.9	308.7							
5	United Kingdom	0.370	13.8	60.9							
6	Australia	0.250	12.5	20.9							
7	Italy	0.330	11.6	59.3							
8	Canada	0.230	9.4	32.9							
9	France	0.320	9.1	61.7							
10	Denmark	0.140	8.1	5.4							
11	Germany	0.240	6.9	82.3							
12	Sweden	0.240	6.2	9.2							
13	Norway	0.250	6.1	4.7							
14	Finland	0.200	5.6	5.3							

...and graphed



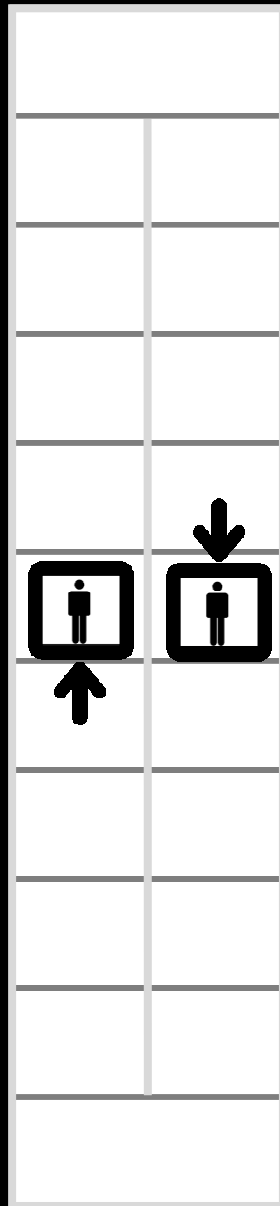
What do the numbers show?





Finland

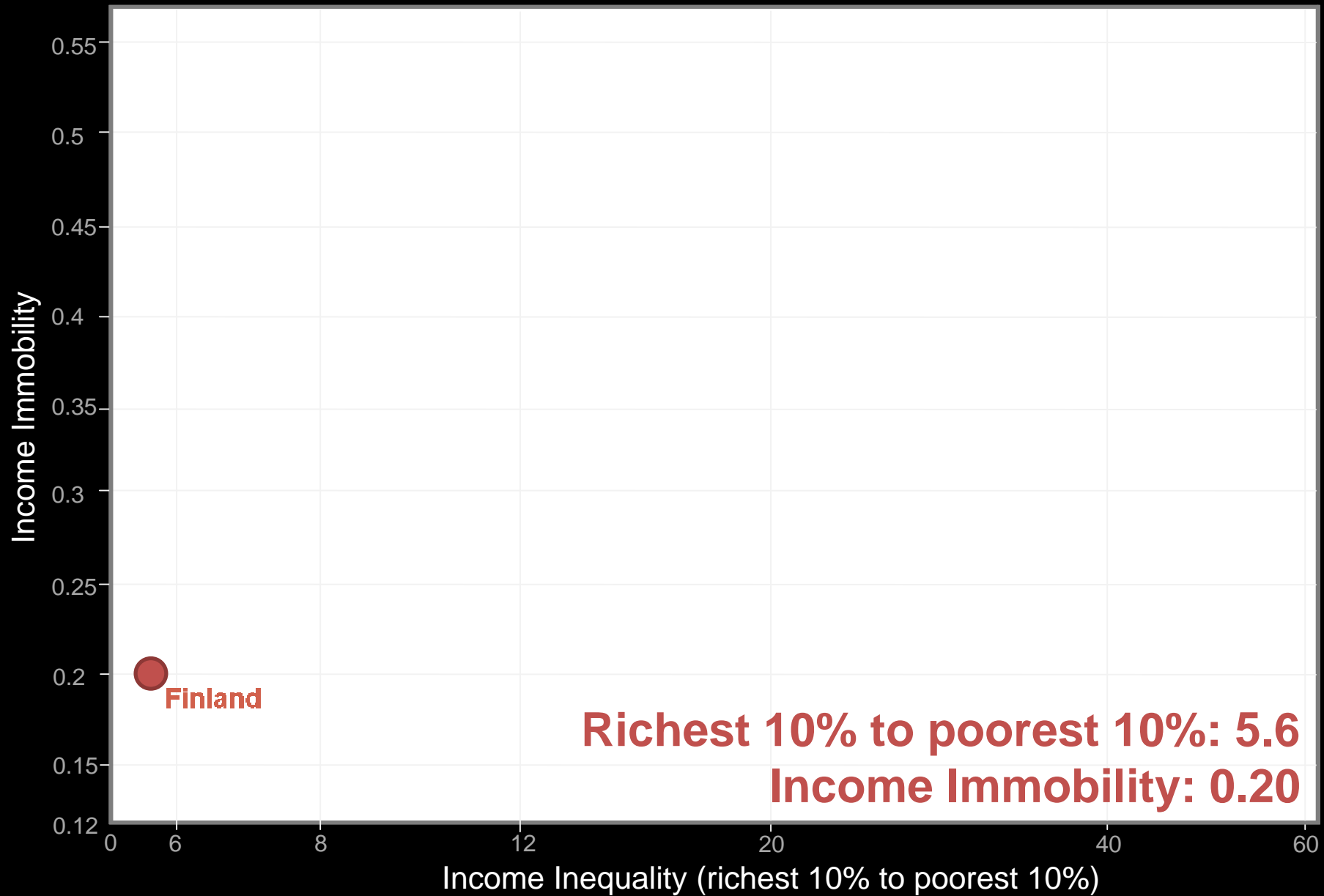
Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility



Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 5.6
Income Immobility: 0.20



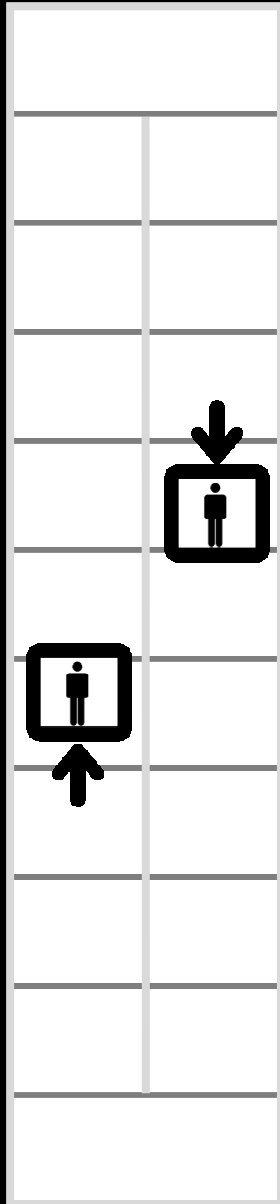
Finland



Germany

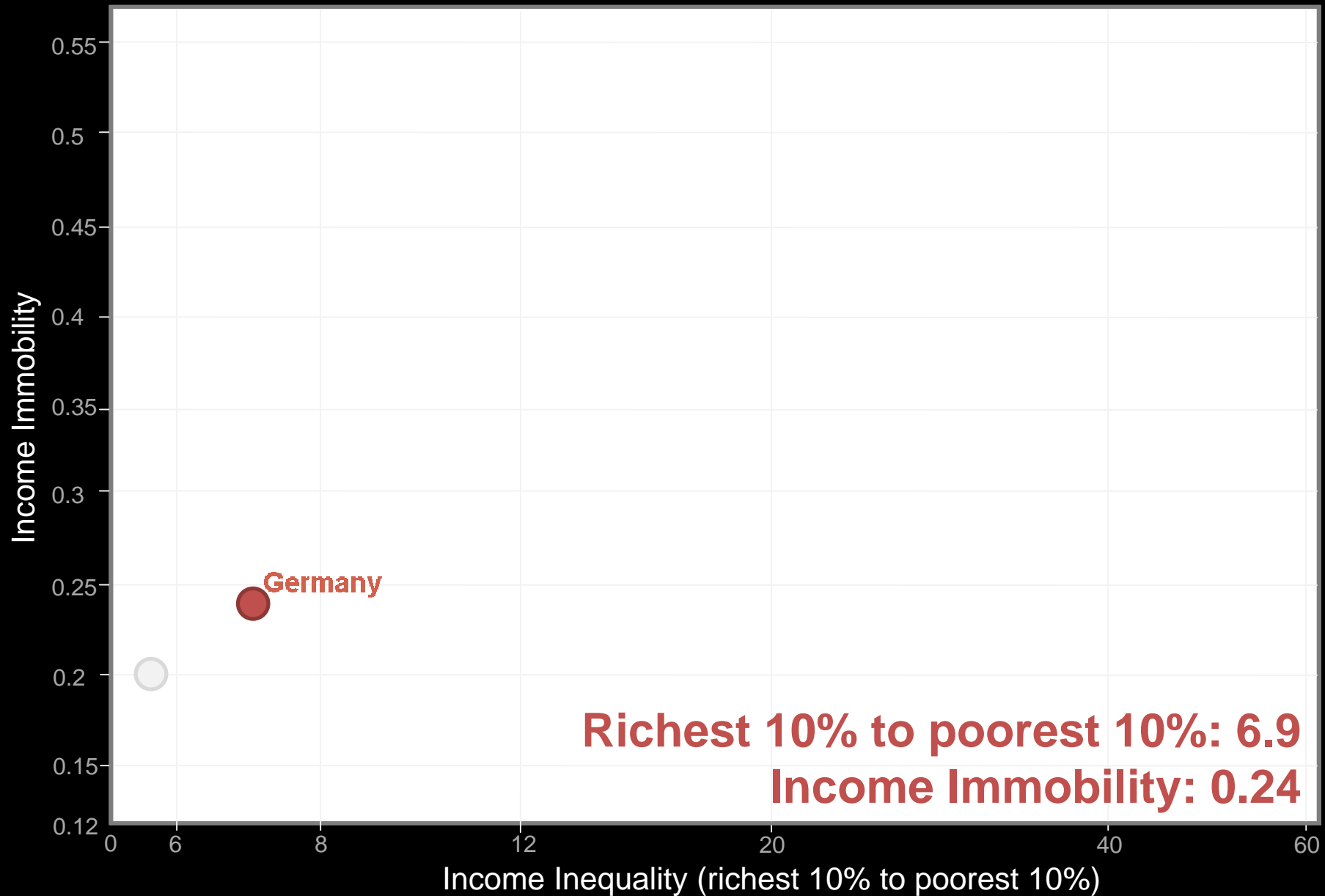


Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility



Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 6.9
Income Immobility: 0.24

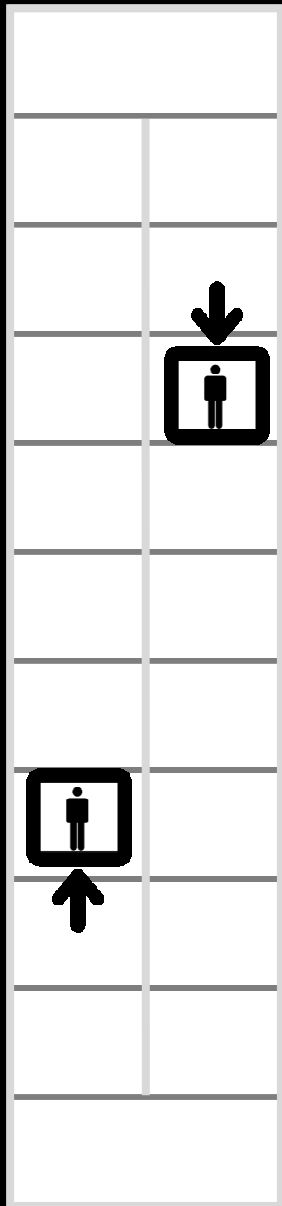
Germany





Italy

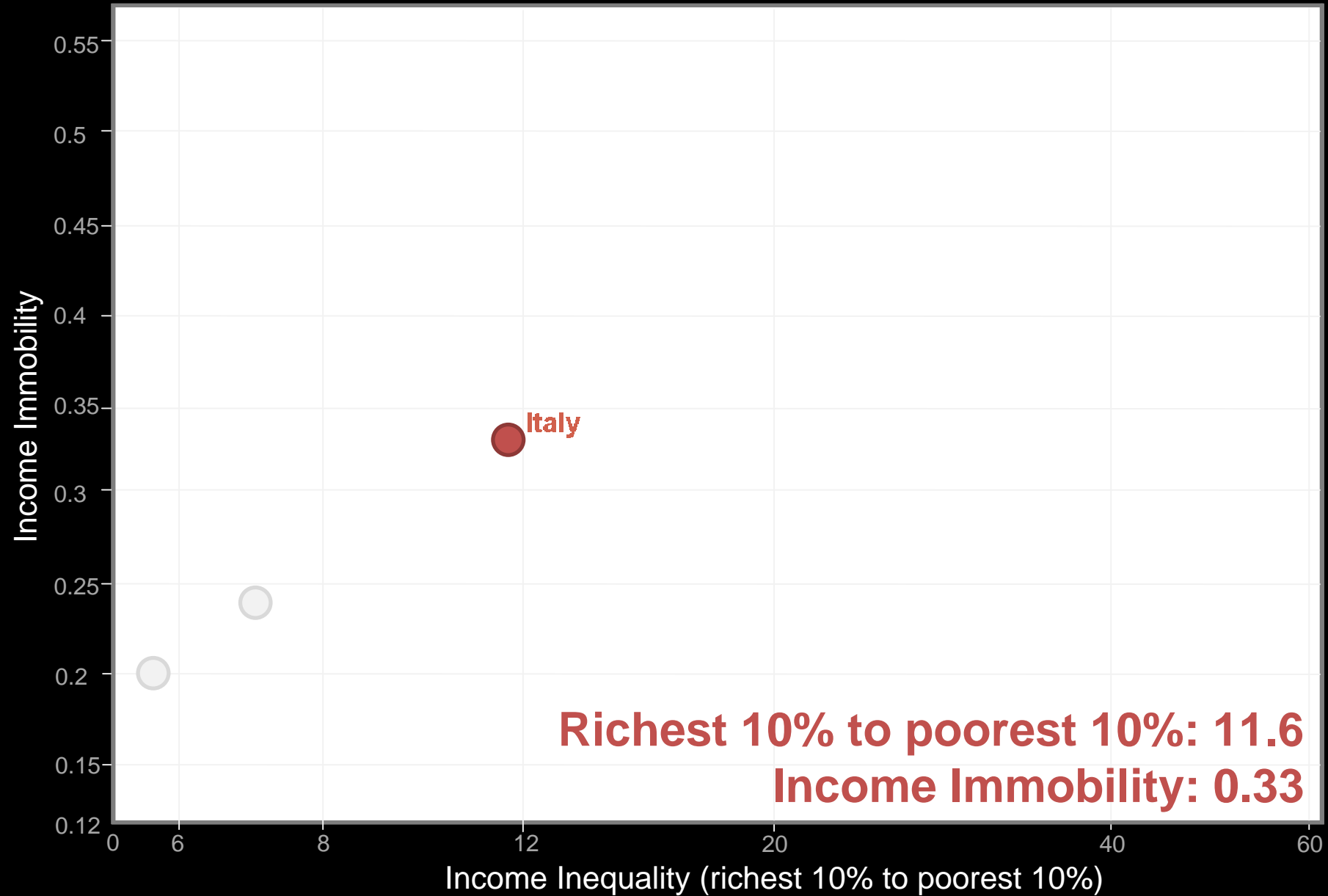
Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility



Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 11.6
Income Immobility: 0.33



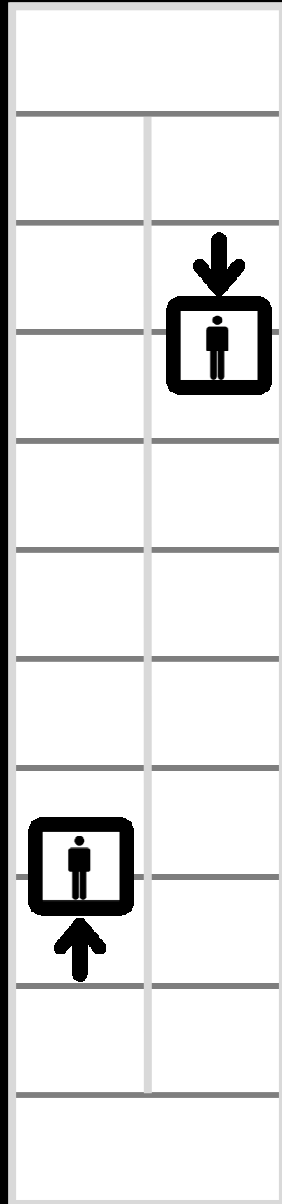
Italy





UK

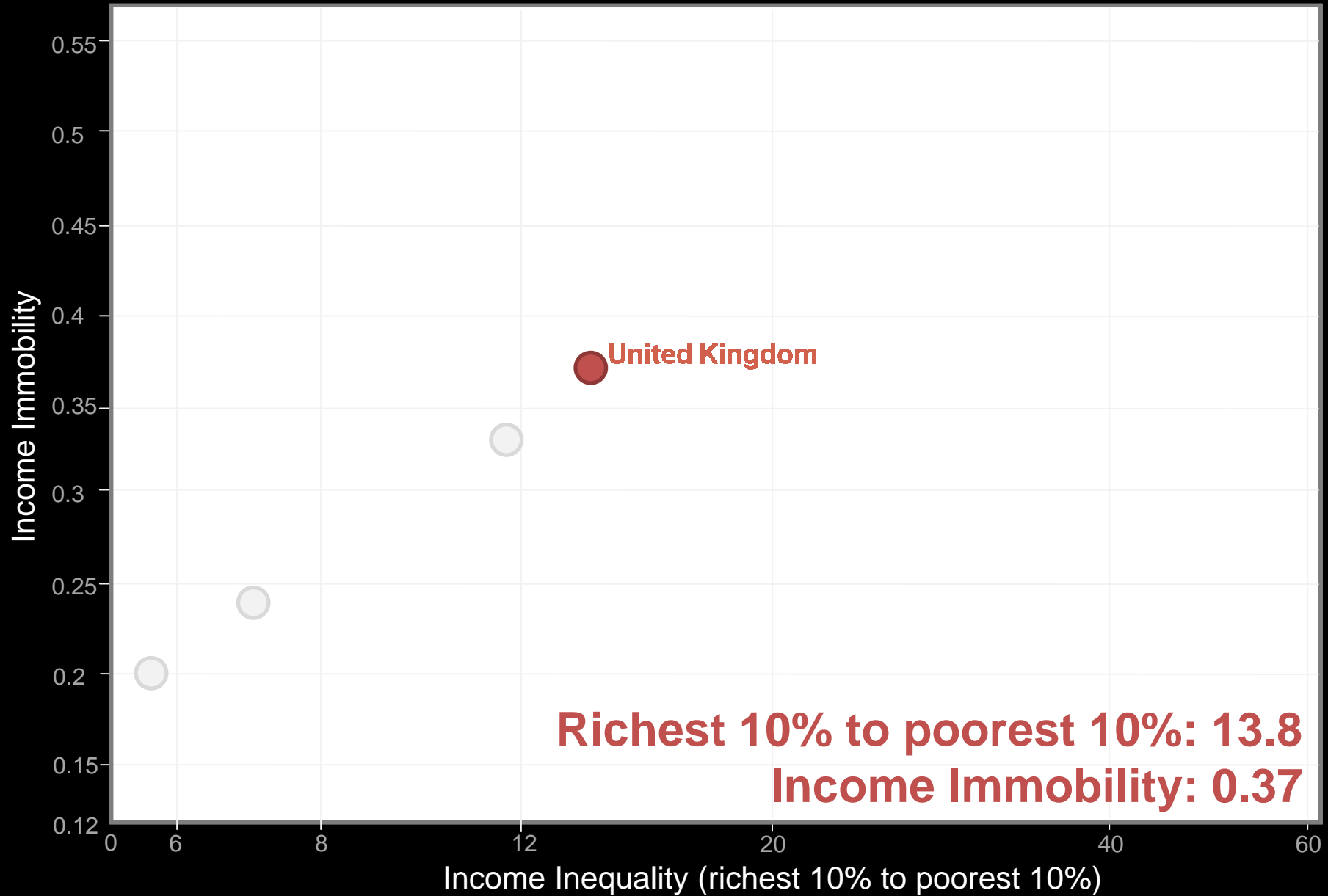
Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility

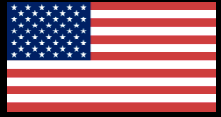


Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 13.8
Income Immobility: 0.37



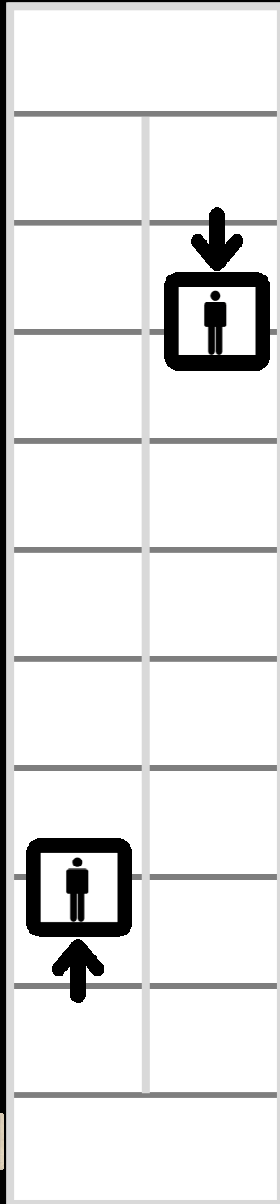
UK



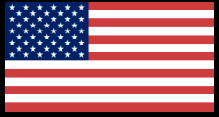


USA

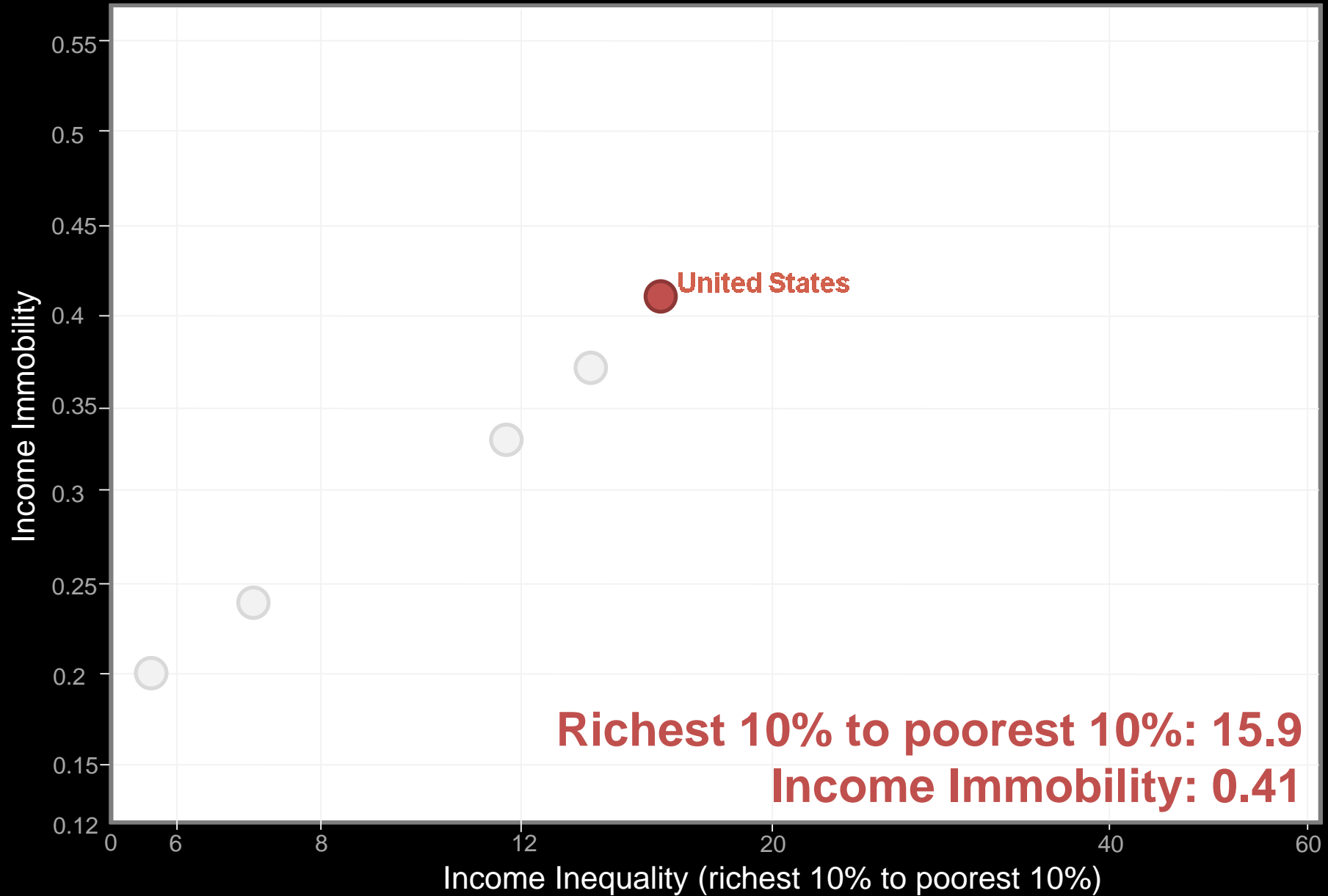
Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility



Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 15.9
Income Immobility: 0.41



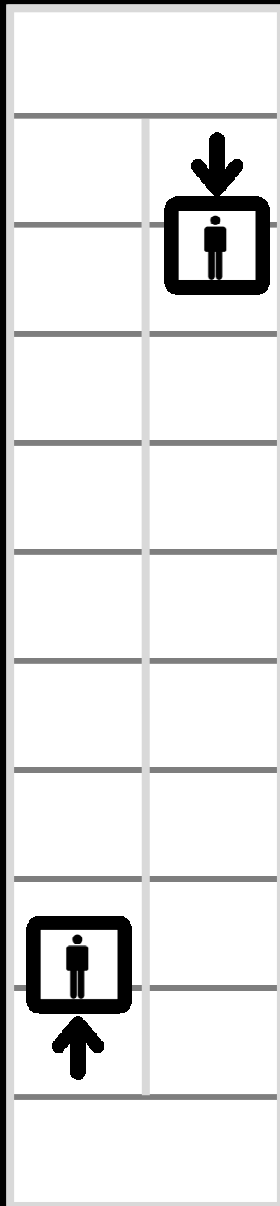
USA





Brazil

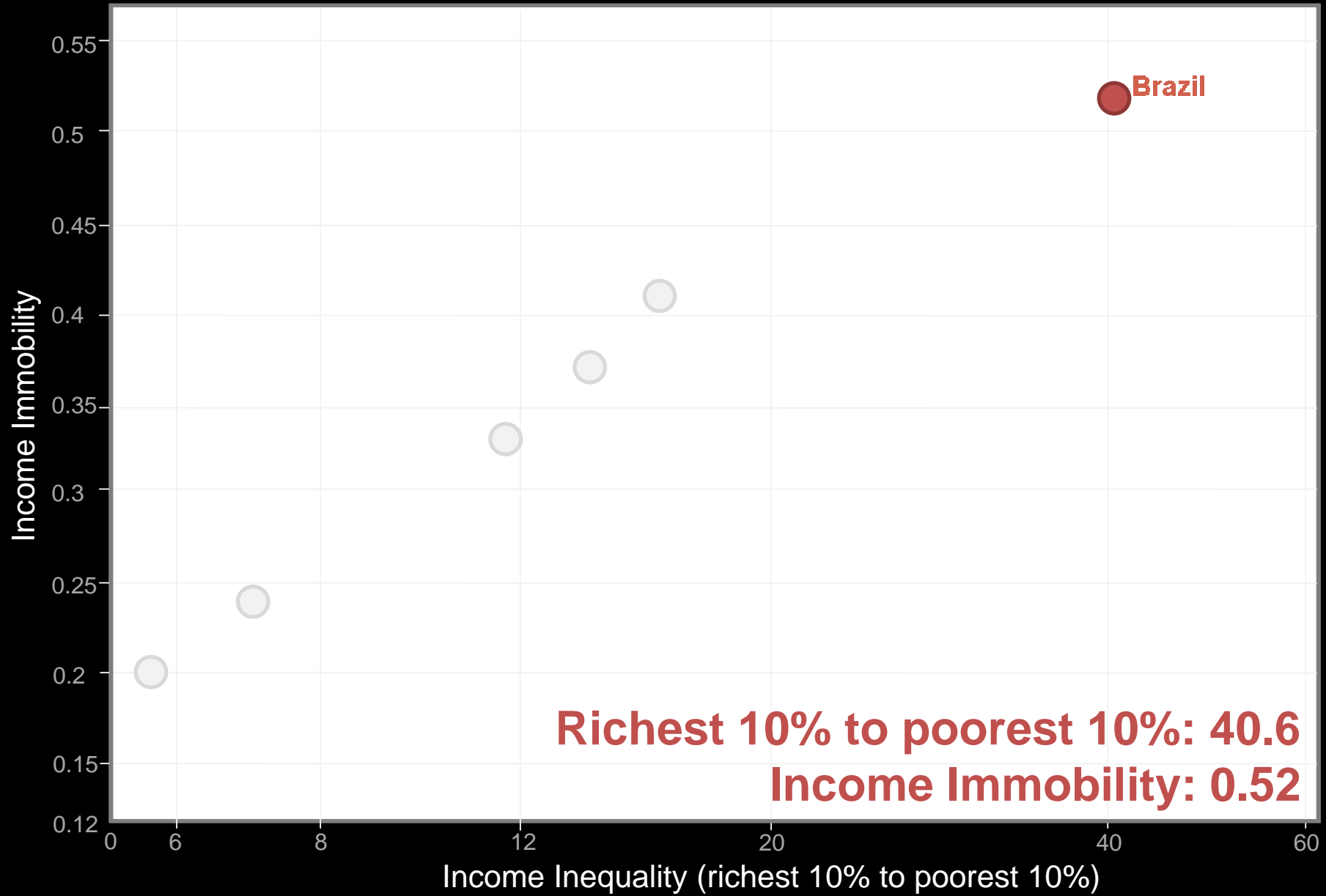
Picturing Inequality and Social (Im-)Mobility



Richest 10% to poorest 10%: 40.6
Income Immobility: 0.52

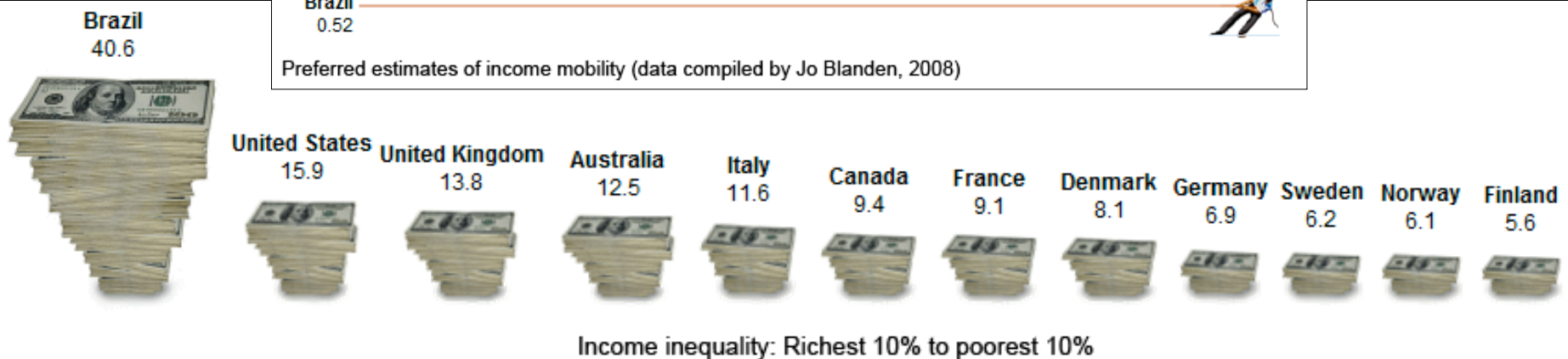
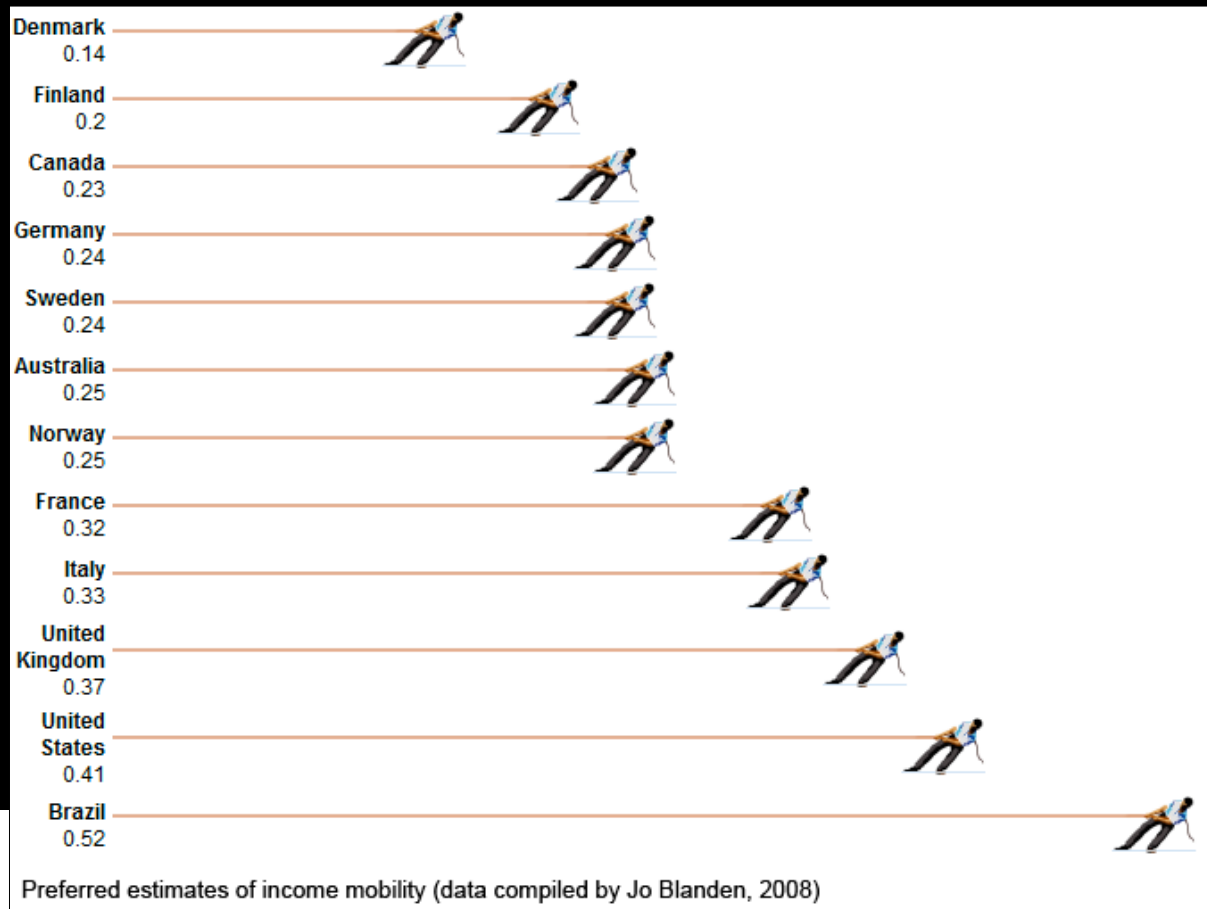


Brazil



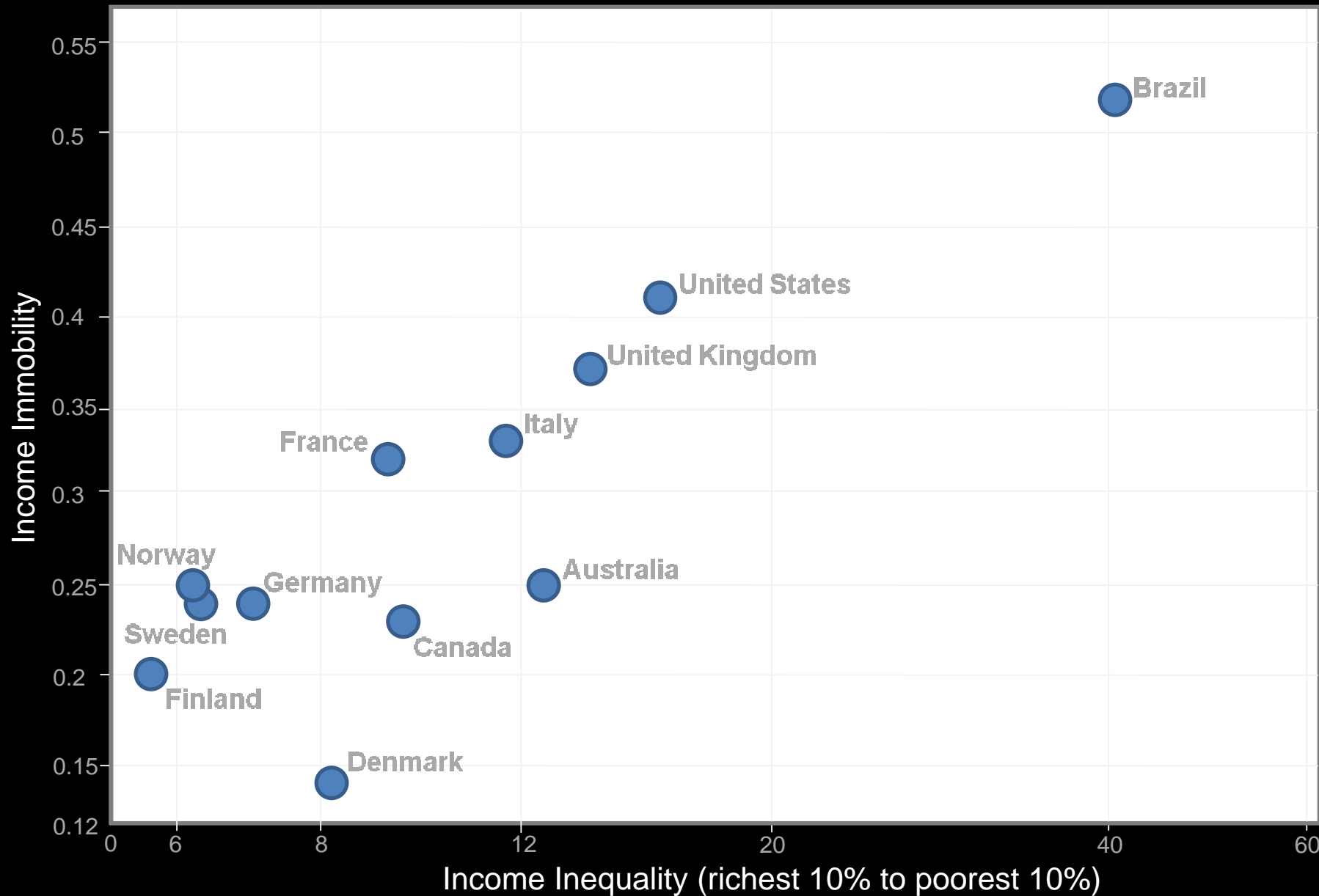
The whole picture

Social (Im-)Mobility and Inequality

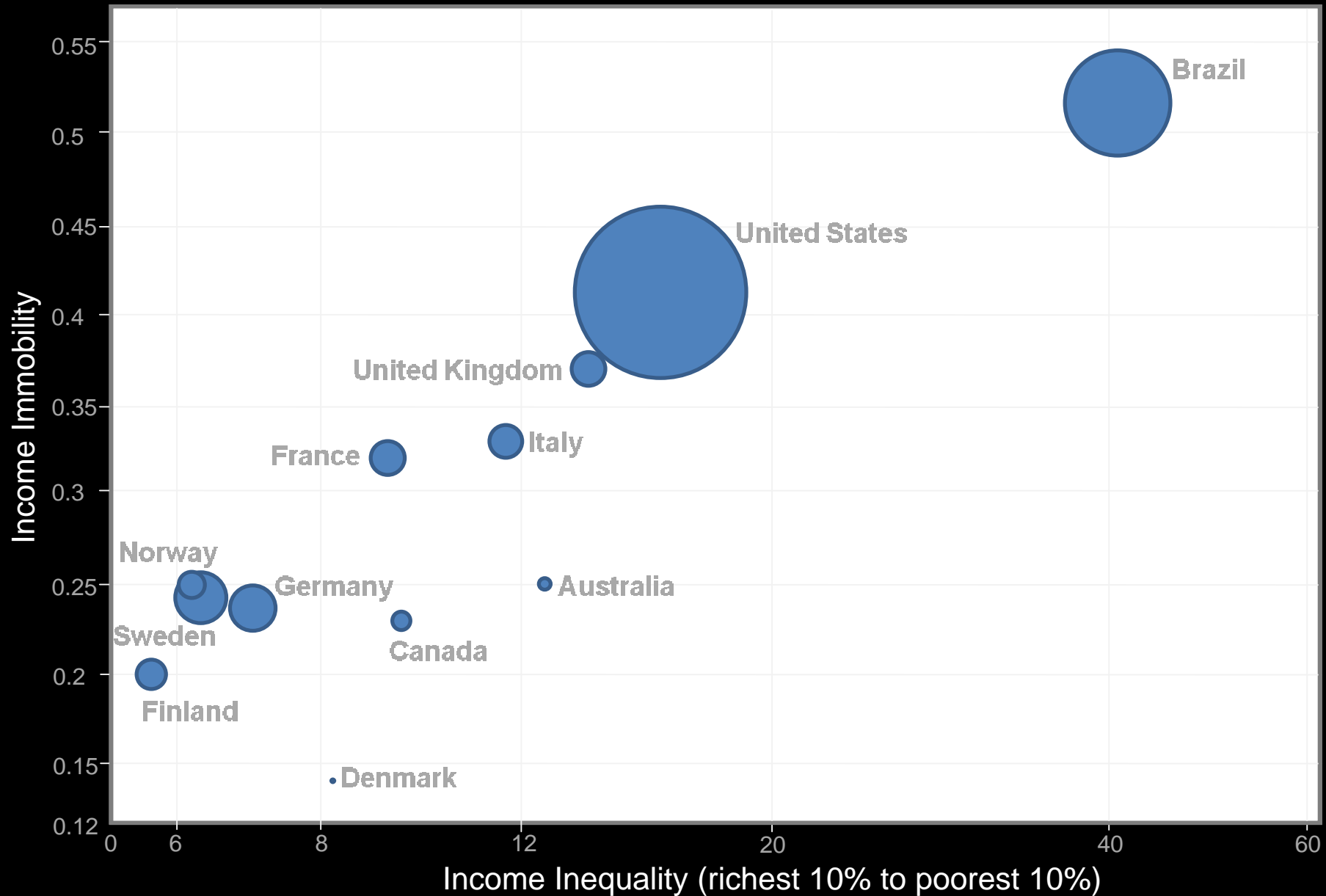


The whole graph

Social (Im-)Mobility and Inequality



Social (Im-)Mobility and Inequality ...and the population



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