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Wages, Inequality and Consequences for the Economy

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ABSTRACT

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Sweden. (Written in English.)

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This dissertation consists of four research articles and an introductory chapter. The introduction gives

an overview about the field of income inequality, an empirical overview of its development, a

discussion of methodological issues and a summary of the four articles.

Article 1 gives new empirical evidence on internal migration's macro-economic impact factors

in Sweden from 1967 to 2003. The dynamic panel model's more accurate estimation contradicts recent

results arguing that wage differences play no or only a minor role in migration in Sweden.

Article 2 provides a comparative analysis of the development of the gender wage gap in

Germany and Sweden during the period 1960-2006. The analysis accounts for micro- and macro-

economic factors and politics and concludes that norms and traditions penetrate institutional settings

and ensnare Germany in a cultural trap with regard to gender equality.

Article 3 gives a comprehensive empirical overview of the evolution of wage inequality in

Sweden over the twentieth century. It shows that a true equality revolution took place during the 1930s

and 1940s, hence before the fully fledged welfare state came into being, raising the question of

whether a universal welfare state system requires an equal income distribution. On our way to finding

a mechanism that links inequality and the welfare state together, we find that trust is a factor that

facilitates the implementation of social policies aiming at redistribution.

Article 4 compares wage inequality in 12 European countries, the US and Australia, estimating

its impact on labour productivity for the period 1970–2006. The results indicate that wage inequality

hampers productivity growth mainly through an indirect effect on employment, namely as an

intensification of the employment-productivity trade-off in Europe. By contrast, inequality is

productivity-increasing in the US and Australia.

KEYWORDS: wage inequality, gender gap, internal migration, productivity, welfare state, GMM,

2SLS, Sweden