



Minerva - Laboratory on Gender Diversity and Gender Inequality  
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# Explaining Dualism in a Gender Perspective: Gender, Class and the Crisis

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## Aims

- With the regaining of attention towards income and wealth inequality, the concept of *social class* is increasingly regaining the scene. **But most analyses still ignore *gender*.**
- Economists typically focus on personal income distribution looking at the distribution of **individual** or **household incomes**. We study also the **functional income distribution**, by using EUSILC micro data.

# Households' budget composition by source of income

## **Labour income**

Sum for all adult household members of gross employee cash or near cash income

## **Capital income**

Sum for all adult household members of interests received, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business, income from rental of a property or land, imputed rent, and pensions received by individual private plans

## **State transfers**

Sum of all individual and household payments received for: family/children related allowances, housing allowances, unemployment benefits, old-age benefits, survivor' benefits, sickness benefits, disability benefits, and social exclusion benefits not elsewhere classified

# Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, cross-section survey)

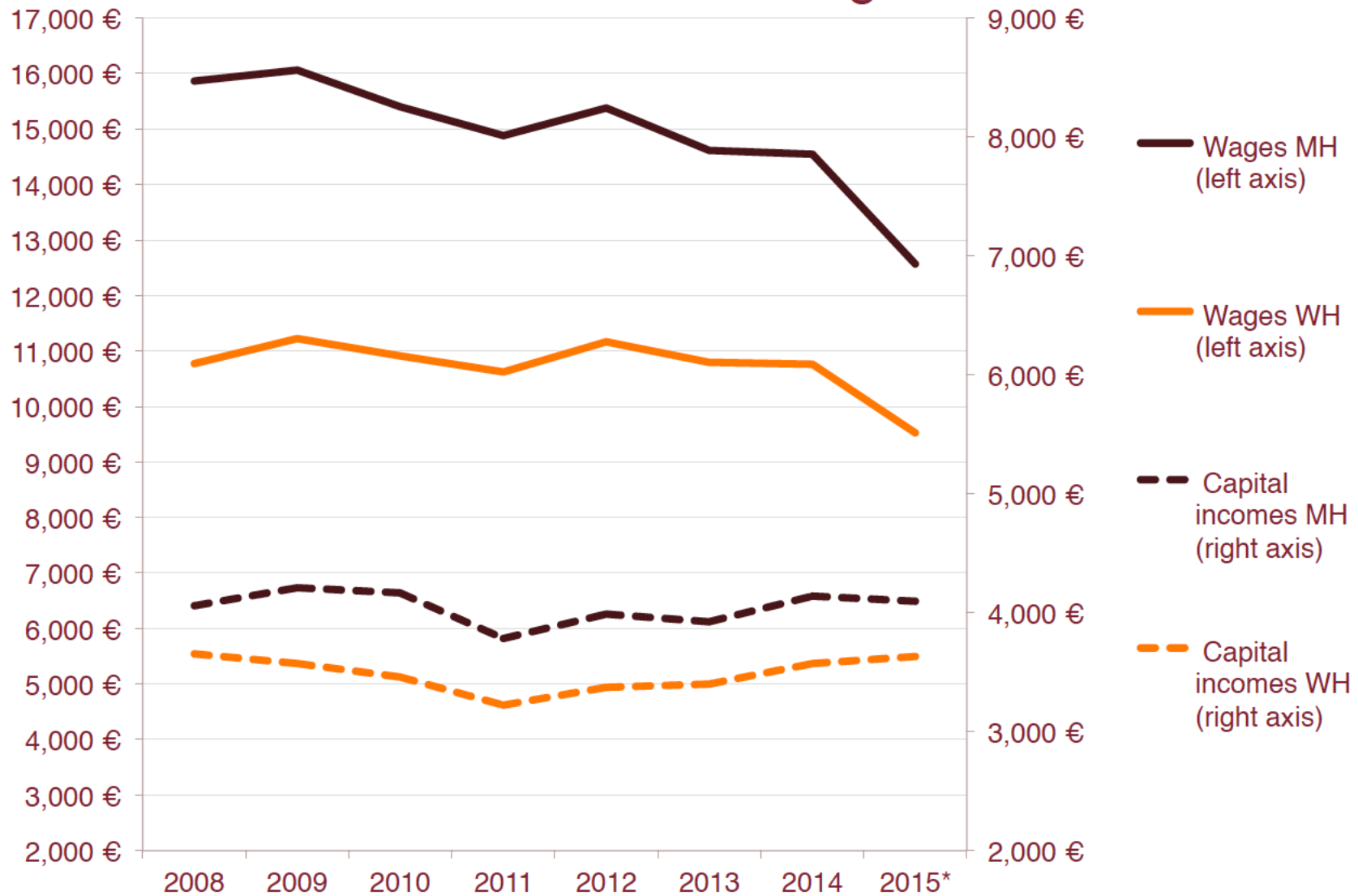
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (*)
MH households	61.83%	62.36%	61.59%	61.39%	61.10%	60.79%	60.49%	60.06%
WH households	38.17%	37.64%	38.41%	38.61%	38.90%	39.21%	39.51%	39.94%

**1,700,415 households in 31 European countries compose the final database for eight years (2008-2015).**

**Men-headed (MH) households:** those in which a man declares earning the highest income;

**Women-headed (WH) households:** those in which it is a woman to earn most.

# Household incomes during the crisis



## Income gaps (*MH* – *WH*) by sources of income (euro)

	Wage	Labour income	Capital	State transfer
<b>2008</b>	5,082.71	6,261.95	406.70	548.70
<b>2009</b>	4,836.52	5,974.96	634.71	1,111.05
<b>2010</b>	4,494.06	5,496.89	707.83	1,393.65
<b>2011</b>	4,259.02	5,236.85	559.43	1,535.88
<b>2012</b>	4,200.57	5,229.97	614.47	1,471.00
<b>2013</b>	3,820.72	4,751.01	524.72	1,510.76
<b>2014</b>	3,781.67	4,746.36	566.36	1,570.18
<b>2015 (*)</b>	3,041.54	3,935.17	461.50	1,190.55

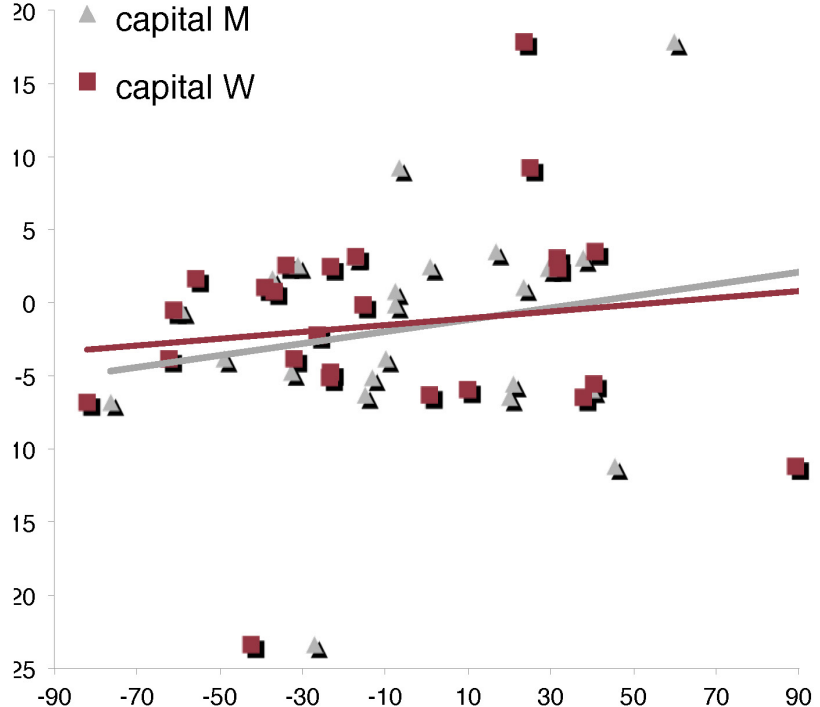
(\*) excluding Germany and Switzerland

# Impact of the recession (cumulative GDP change 2008-2014)

### % change in labour incomes



### % change in capital incomes

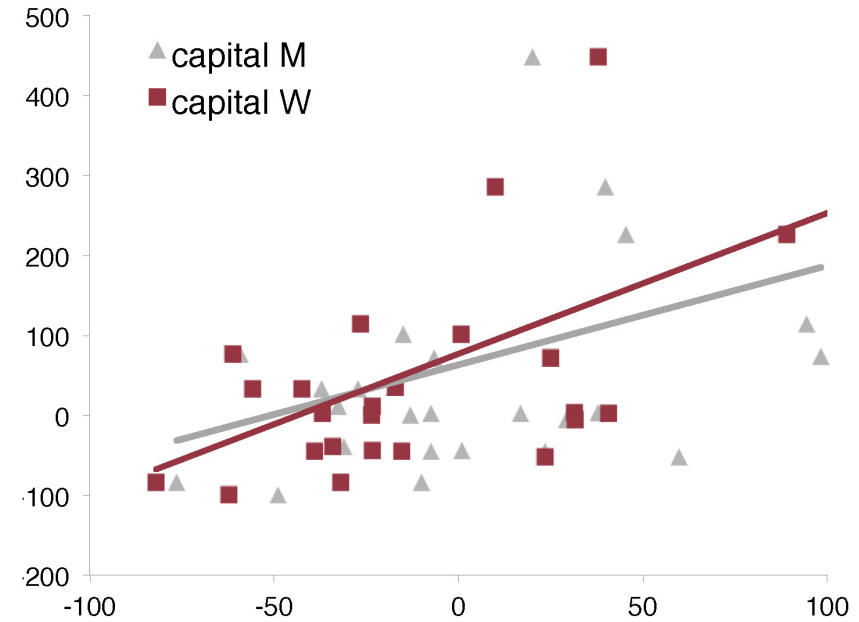


# Impact of fiscal consolidation (av. yearly change %: deficit 2014-2008)

## % change in labour incomes



## % change in capital incomes





## To know more

Cirillo, V., Corsi, M. and C. D'Ippoliti (2017), “European households’ incomes since the crisis”, *Investigación Económica*, LXXVI (301): 57-85.

Cirillo, V., Corsi, M. and C. D'Ippoliti (2016), “Gender, Class and the Crisis” in Fadda, S. and P. Tridico, *Varieties of Economic Inequality*, Routledge.

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<https://dipot.ulb.ac.be/dspace/bitstream/2013/200768/3/wp15026.pdf>

Corsi, M. and C. D'Ippoliti (2013), “Class and Gender in Europe, Before and During the Economic Crisis”, CEB Working Papers, n. 13-027, Université Libre de Bruxelles.  
<https://dipot.ulb.ac.be/dspace/bitstream/2013/144278/1/wp13027.pdf>

**Thank you!**

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