

## Income Inequality Trends

**TABLE 3**  
**REGRESSION MODELS OF INCOME INEQUALITY (GINI × 100): GENERALIZED LINEAR**  
**MODEL ESTIMATES FOR 16 OECD NATIONS, 1967–92**

VARIABLE	MODEL			
	5	6	7	8
Sector dualism <sup>a</sup> .....	2.439** (1.660)	1.245 (.846)	2.784** (1.949)	2.392* (1.414)
%labor force in agriculture <sup>a</sup> ...	3.920 (1.249)	6.137*** (2.316)	4.479* (1.588)	4.546* (1.597)
Natural rate of population increase .....	.326* (1.400)	.204 (.997)	.278 (1.202)	.225 (1.001)
Secondary school enrollment ratio .....	-.059** (-1.762)	-.029 (-1.009)	-.056** (-1.714)	-.030 (-.934)
Net migration rate .....	.015 (.168)			
Union density .....		-.084*** (-2.439)		
Wage setting coordination .....			-.486** (-2.663)	
Decommodification .....				-.146** (-2.211)
1973–81 period indicator .....	2.129** (2.316)	1.762** (1.884)	2.110** (2.387)	1.936** (2.170)
1982–92 period indicator .....	3.873*** (4.030)	3.361*** (3.481)	3.551*** (4.068)	3.516*** (3.942)
Constant .....	29.162*** (6.203)	30.758*** (7.754)	30.223*** (6.783)	30.745*** (6.301)
R <sup>2</sup> .....	.341	.365	.377	.498
ρ .....	.556	.552	.551	.523

NOTE.—Numbers in parentheses are *t*-values. *N* = 187.

<sup>a</sup> Log base 10.

\* *P* < .10, one-tailed test.

\*\* *P* < .05.

\*\*\* *P* < .01.

effect of comparatively low inequality within the agricultural sector. As one can note from the results of model 2, only the first prediction is supported. While the coefficient of sector dualism is correctly signed and significant, the coefficient of %labor force in agriculture is nonsignificant and positive. We conclude that while sector dualism continues to affect inequality in the advanced industrial societies, inequality within the agricultural sector is no longer significantly lower than in the nonagricultural sector.

The natural rate of population increase is expected to affect inequality directly by affecting the age distribution of the labor force—and thus the