

Are the Fiscal Responses to the Crisis Increasing Income Inequality and Wealth Disparity?



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Motivation

- Financial and economic crisis had severe impact on labor markets, income distributions and public finances in Europe.
- ► Fiscal policy responses on the national level have varied widely across EU Member States.
- ▶ What are the distributional consequences?
- ▶ Key issue: time lag in availability of micro data.

Introduction

Policy responses

Income inequality

Effects of policy reforms on inequality

Wealth inequality

Conclusions

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Policy responses

Income inequality

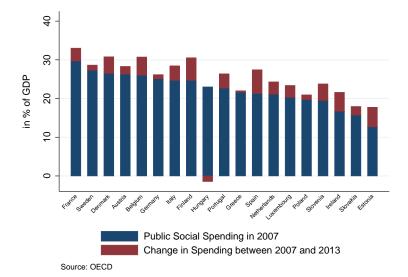
Effects of policy reforms on inequality

Wealth inequality

Conclusions

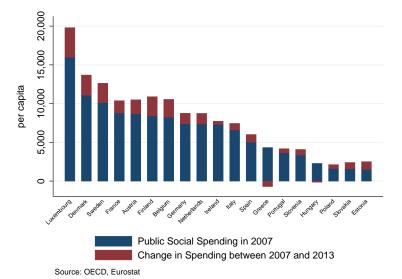
Public social spending/GDP

Change between 2007 and 2013



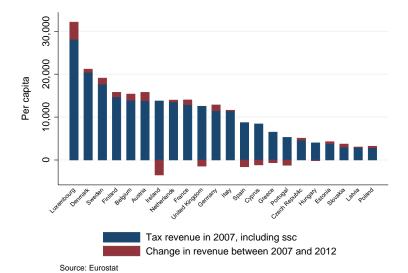
Public social spending per capita

Change between 2007 and 2013



Taxation: Tax per capita

Change between 2007 and 2013, including social security contribution



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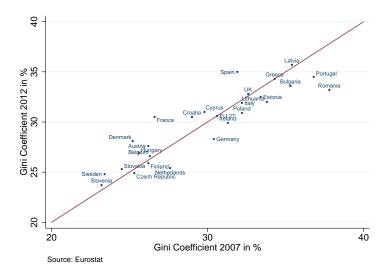
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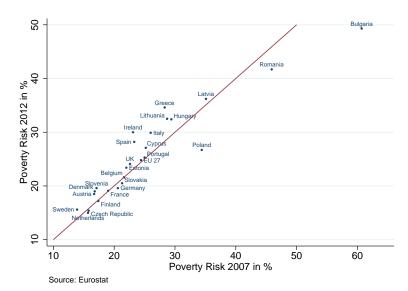


Gini coefficient disposable income, 2007 and 2012





Poverty risk, 2007 and 2012



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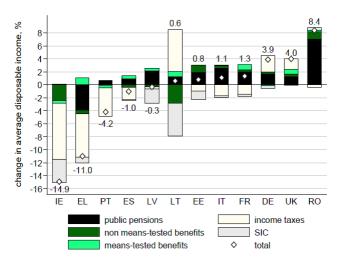
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Average policy effect on dpi 2008 – 2013

Selected EU countries

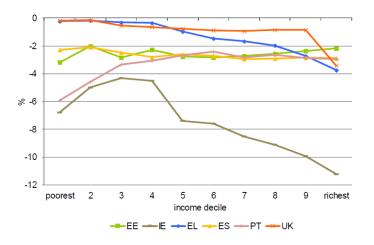


Source: EUROMOD, Sutherland (2014)



Change in household dpi due to austerity measures

Selected EU countries, 2007 - 2011

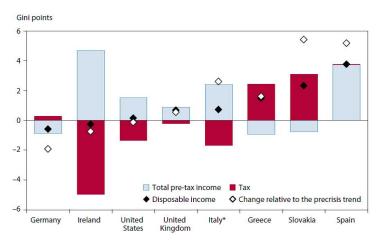


Source: EUROMOD, Callan et al. (2011)



Contributions of total pre-tax income and taxes to change in inequality in disposable income, 2007–10

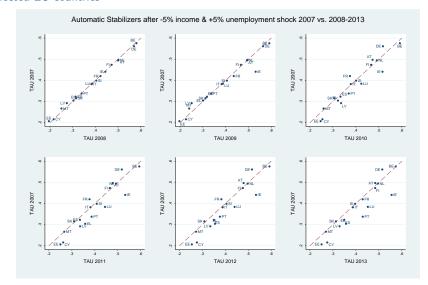
Selected EU countries



Source: LIS, Paulus et al. (2012)



Automatic fiscal stabilizers

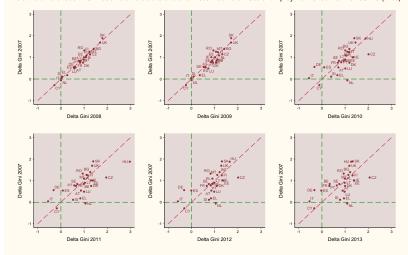




Automatic fiscal stabilizers

Selected EU countries

Relative differences in Gini coefficients before and after -5% income & +5% unemployment shock '07 vs. '08-'13 (in %)



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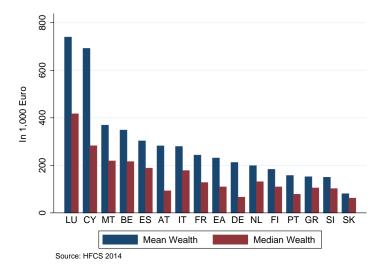
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Mean and median wealth



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Concluding remarks

- ► Welfare states absorbed a substantial share of reduction in market incomes at the consequence of rising debt
- No clear cut picture that reforms were clearly regressive or progressive because of country specific heterogeneity

Policy recommendations

- ► Short-term: create jobs, fight youth unemployment, structural labor market reforms.
- Medium to long run: reform education system (e.g. German vocational training system) in order to improve equality of opportunity.
- ► Adjustments in progressivity: country specific, no "one size fits all" policy



Thank you for your attention! Comments? Questions?

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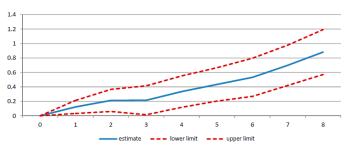


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Effect of fiscal consolidation on inequality

Figure 3. The Effects of Fiscal Consolidation on Inequality

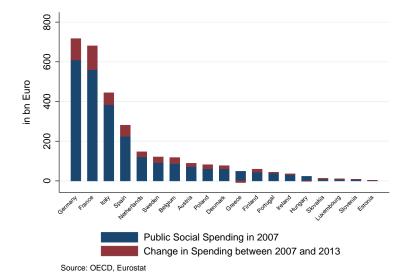


Note: dotted lines equal one standard error bands.

Source: IMF 2013

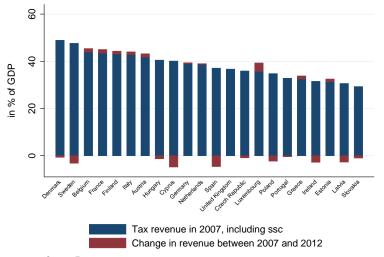
Public social spending

Change between 2007 and 2013



Taxation: Tax/GDP

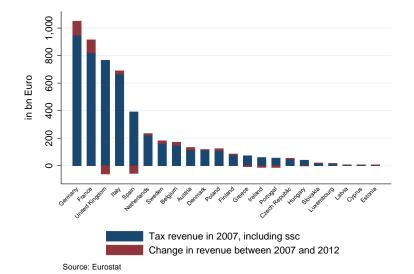
Change between 2007 and 2013, including social security contribution



Source: Eurostat

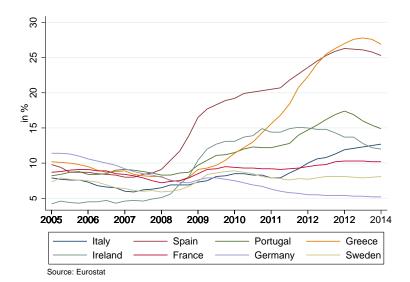
Taxation: Tax

Change between 2007 and 2013, including social security contribution



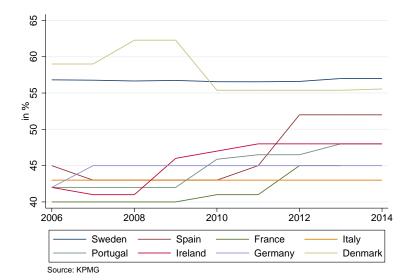


Unemployment, 2005-2014





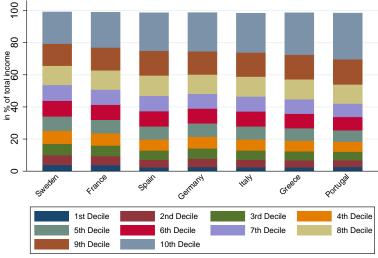
Top Income Tax Rates, 2006-2014





Income Distribution according to Quantiles, 2007

Post Transfers

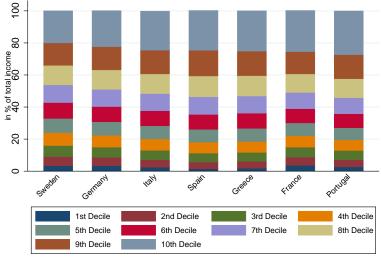


Source: Eurostat



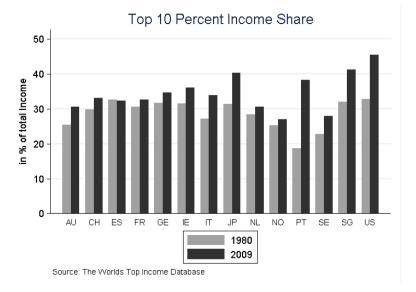
Income Distribution according to Quantiles, 2012

Post Transfers



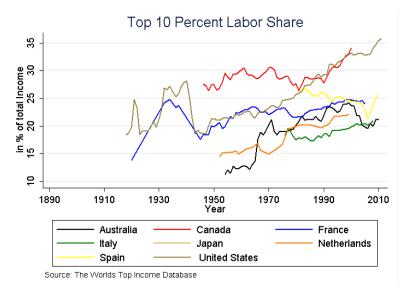
Source: Eurostat

Top Incomes



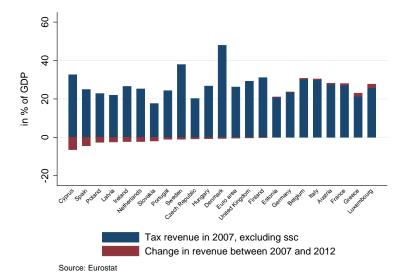


Top Incomes



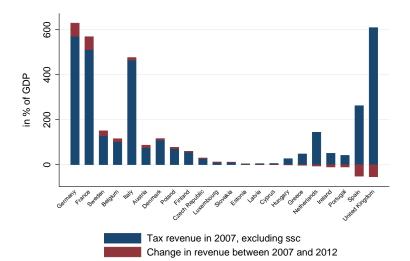
Taxation: Tax/GDP

Change between 2007 and 2013, excluding social security contribution



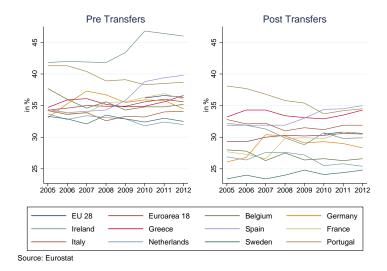
Taxation: Tax

Change between 2007 and 2013, excluding social security contribution



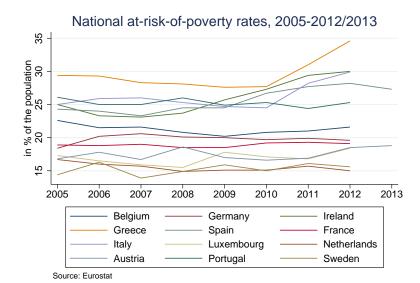
Source: Eurostat

Gini coefficient income, 2005-2012

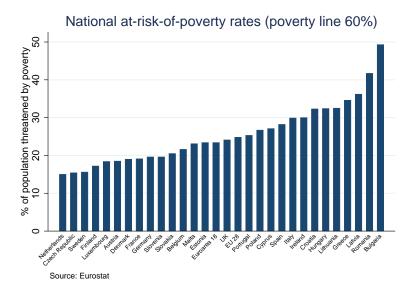




Poverty Risk, 2005-2013

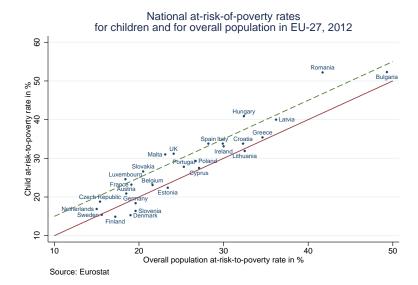


Poverty Risk, 2012



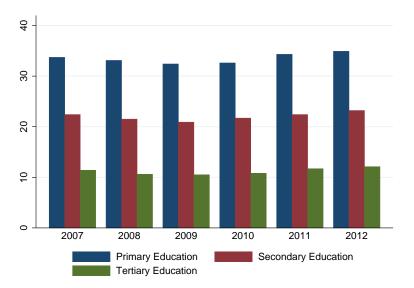


Poverty risk, 2012

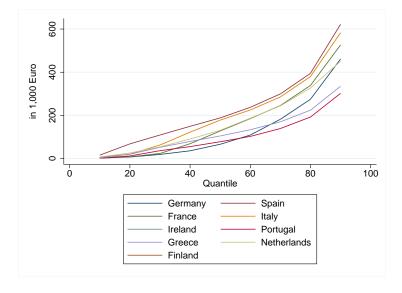




Poverty risk for different Levels of education, 2007-2012 EU 27







Wealth distribution

