

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

Working Party No. 1 on Macroeconomic and Structural Policy Analysis

INCOME REDISTRIBUTION THROUGH TAXES AND TRANSFERS ACROSS OECD COUNTRIES -
ANNEX 1

12-13 October 2017

This annex to the main paper "Income Redistribution through Taxes and Transfers across OECD Countries" contains additional Figures with more country-specific results.

The annex and the main paper have been prepared by the Inclusive Growth and Well Being Workstream in the context of the project on the redistributive impact of tax and transfers systems, pursued in collaboration with the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELS).

Please note that the Annex is available in PDF only.

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Mikkel Hermansen, Tel: +33(0)1 45 24 81 00; E-mail: mikkel.hermansen@oecd.org

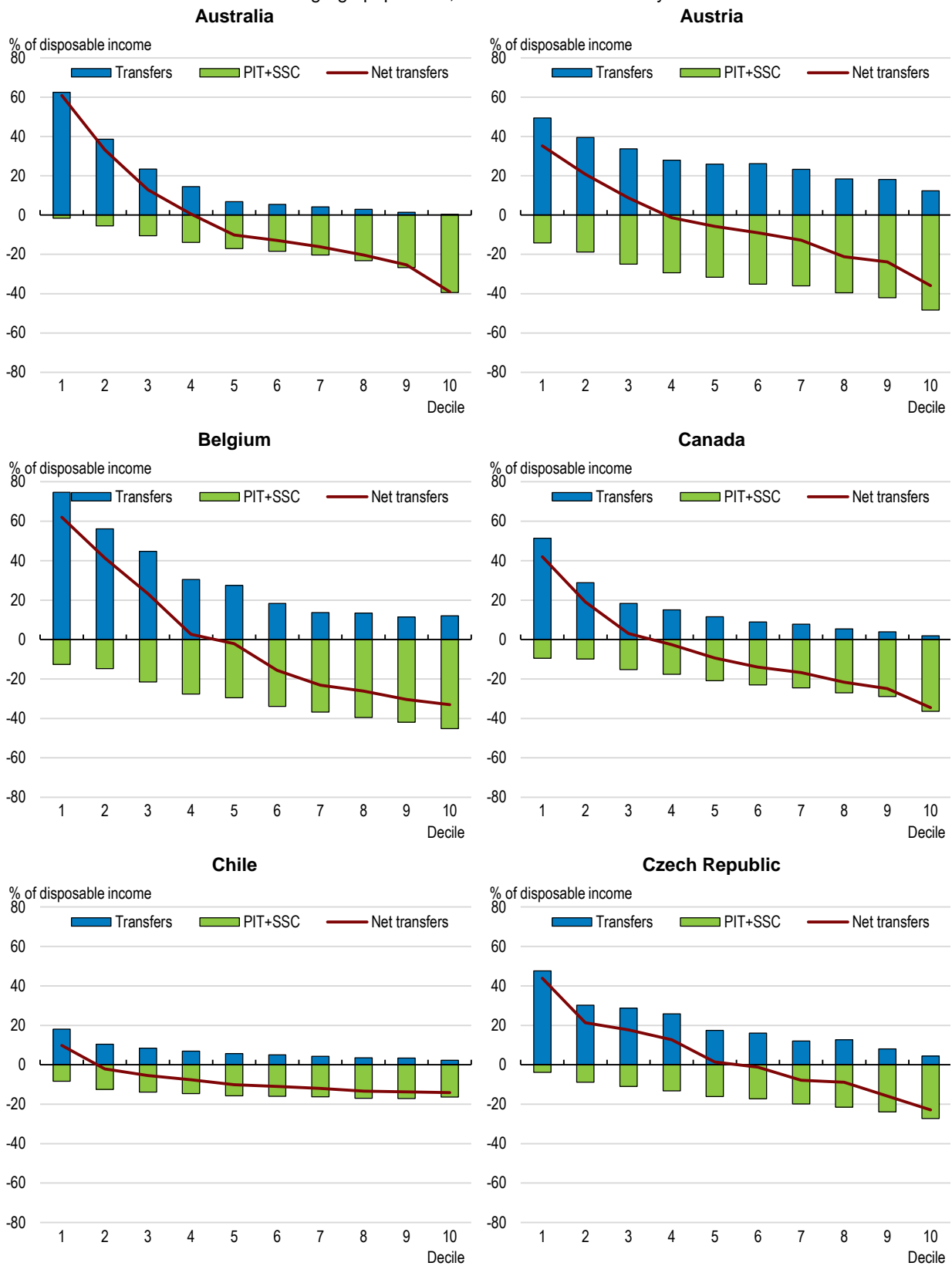
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Figure A1.1. Transfers received relative to taxes paid across deciles of the household income distribution: detailed results by country

Working-age population, 2014 or latest available year



Note: Based on average equivalised household disposable income components by decile. Working-age populations include all individuals aged 18-65. Data refer to 2012 for Japan; 2015 for Chile, Finland, Israel, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; and 2014 for the rest.

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database.

Figure A1.1. (cont.)

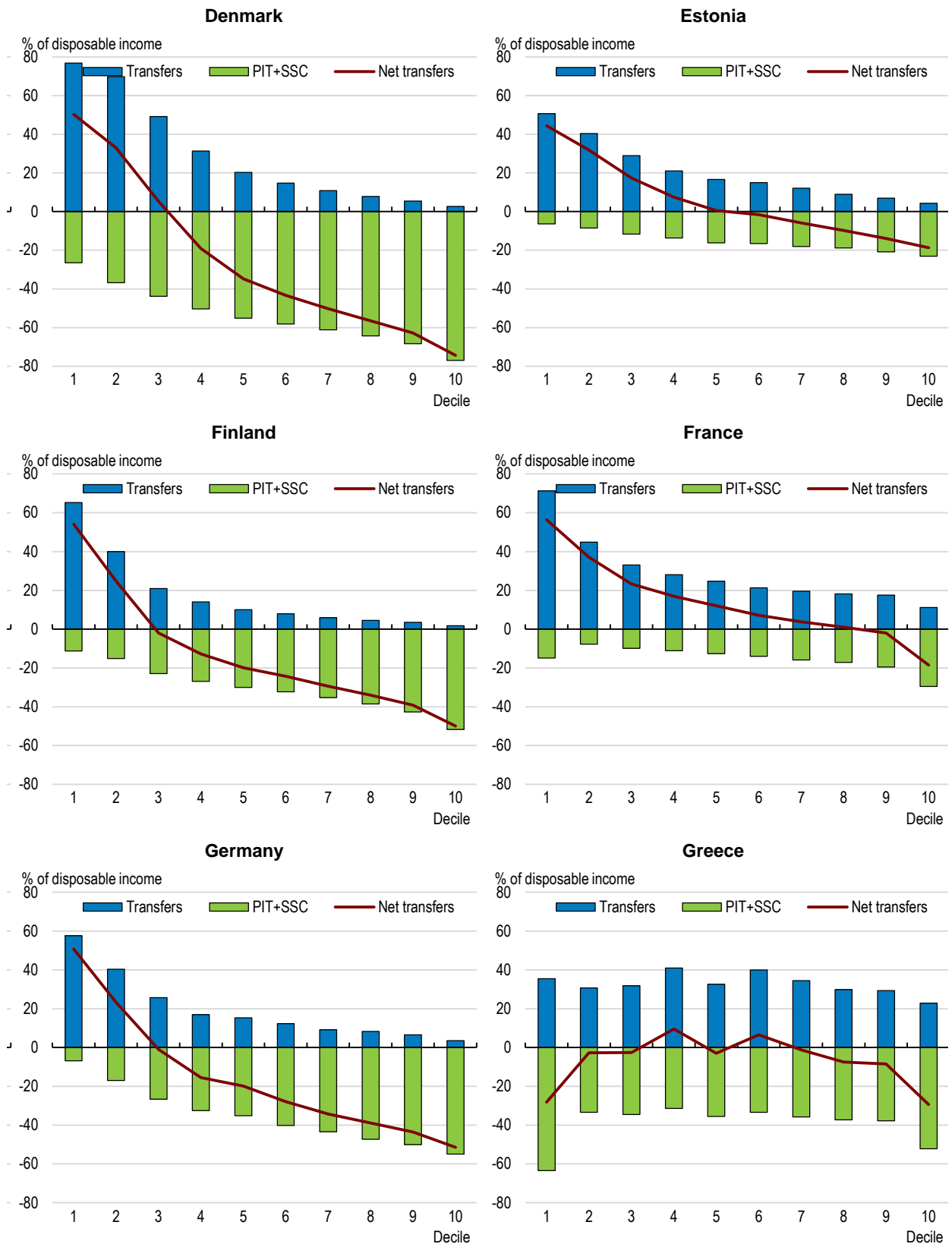


Figure A1.1. (cont.)

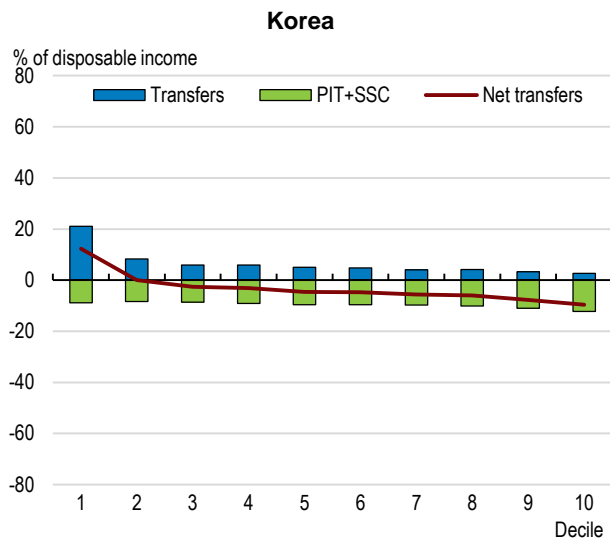
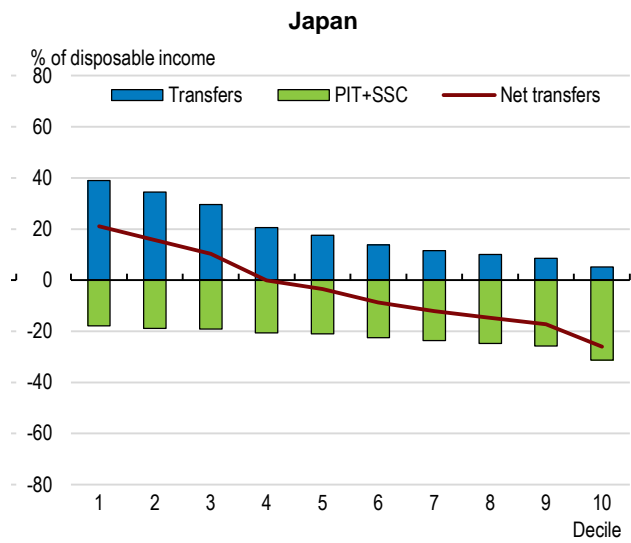
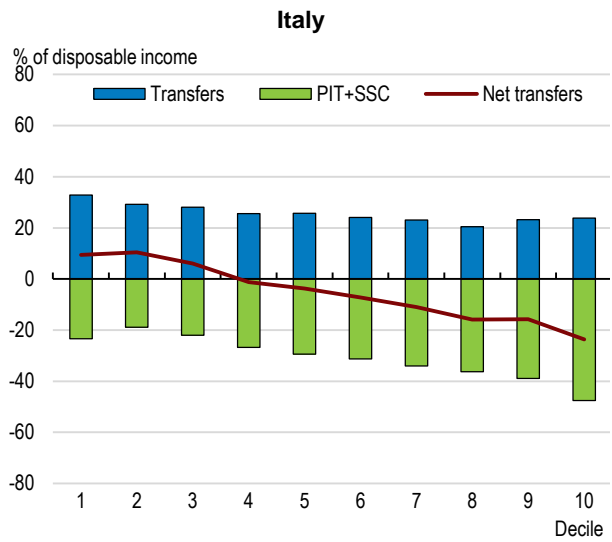
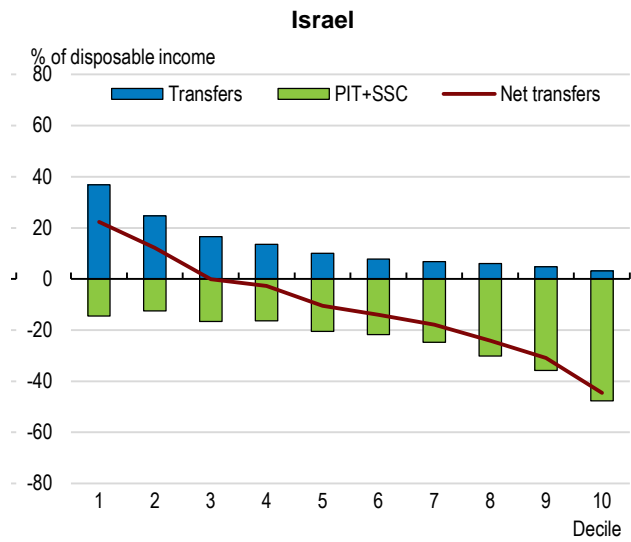
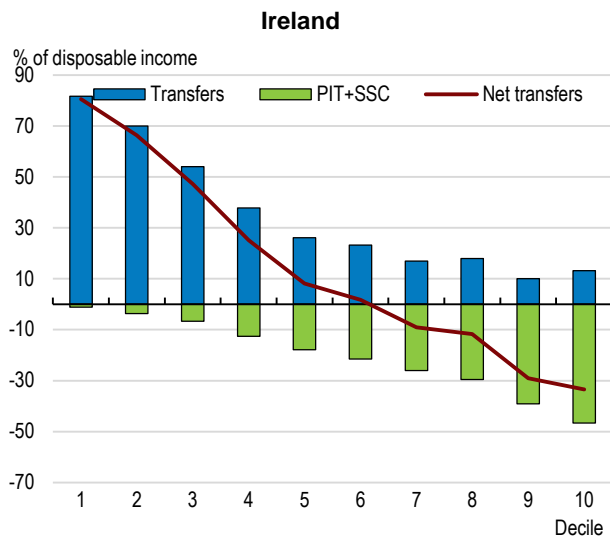
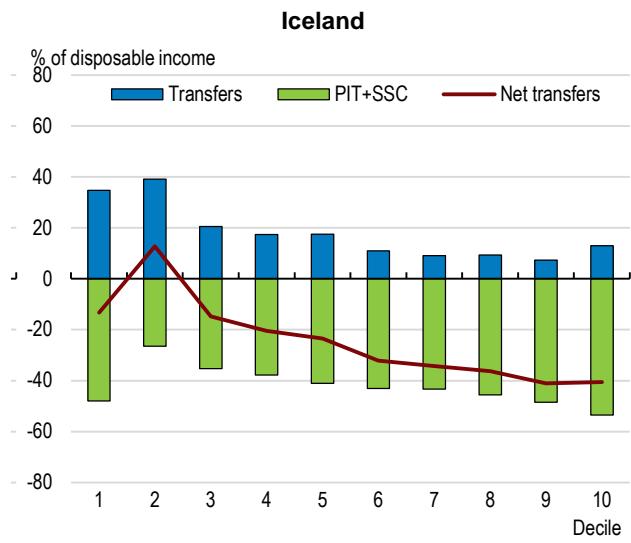
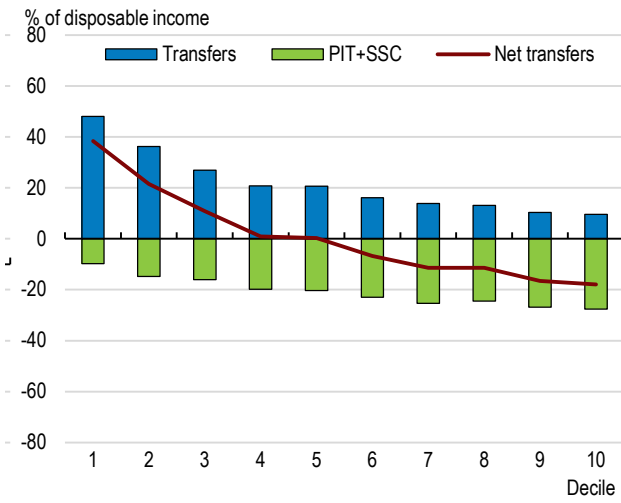
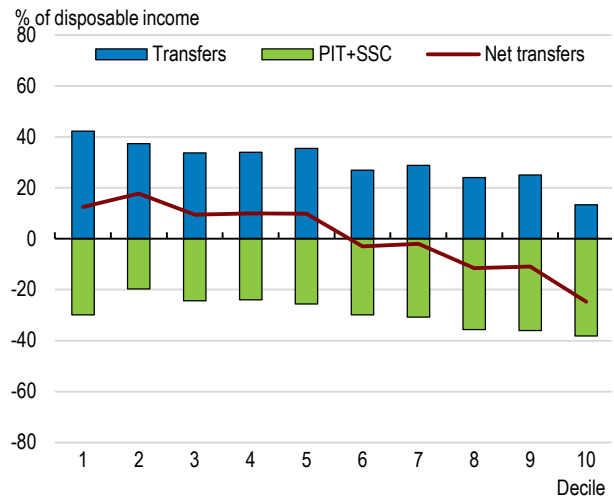


Figure A1.1. (cont.)

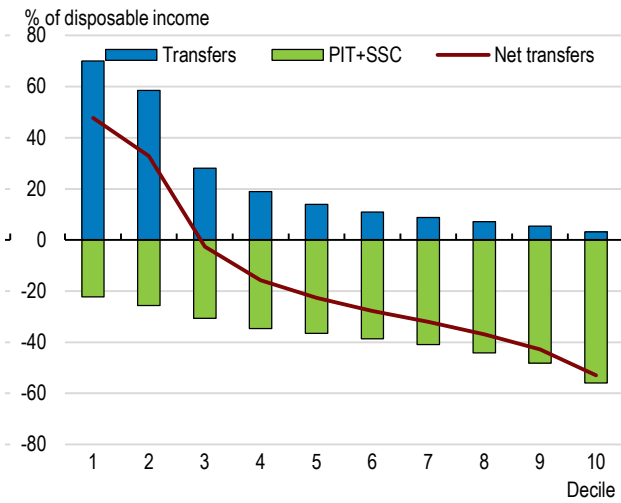
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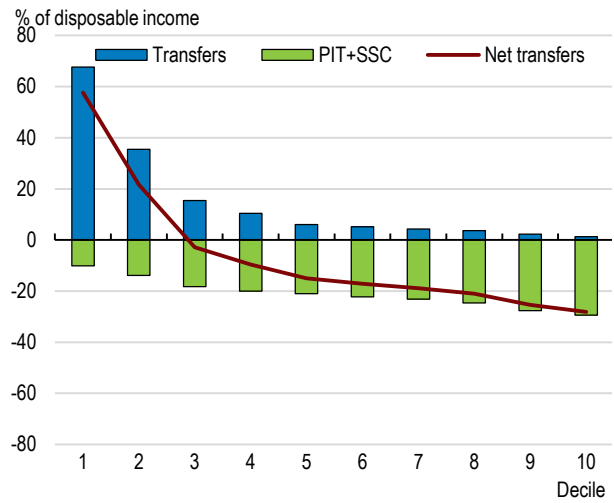
Luxembourg



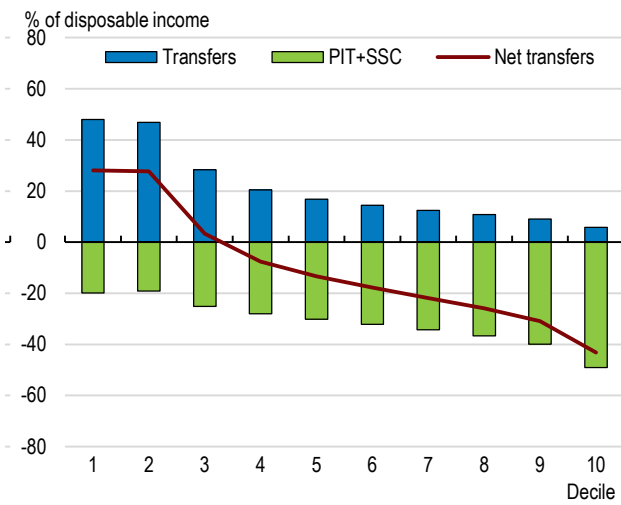
Netherlands



New Zealand



Norway



Poland

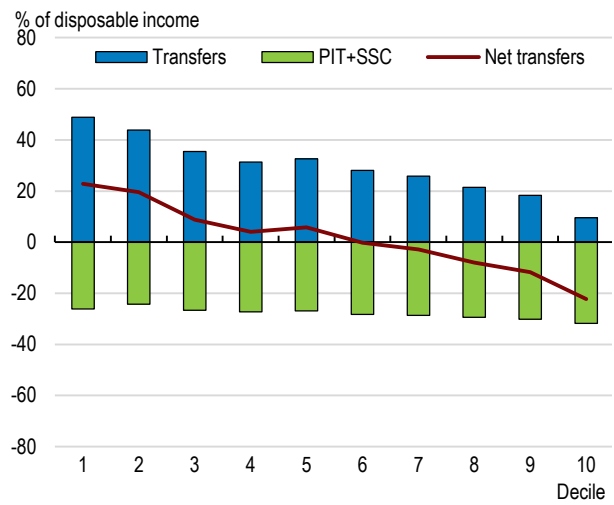
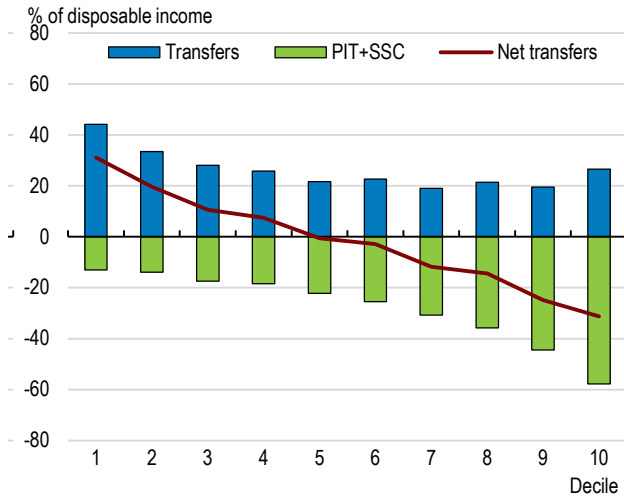
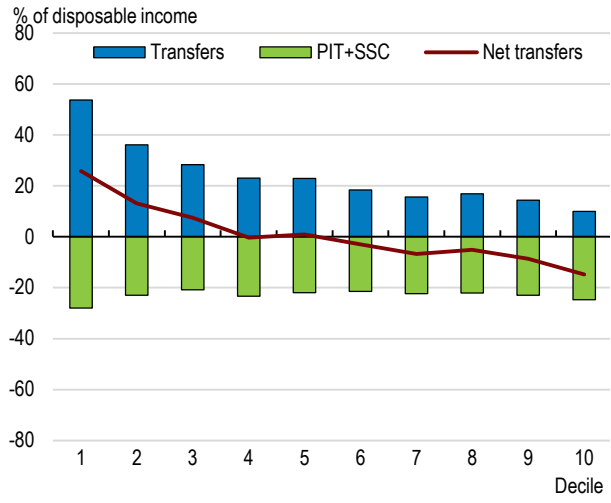


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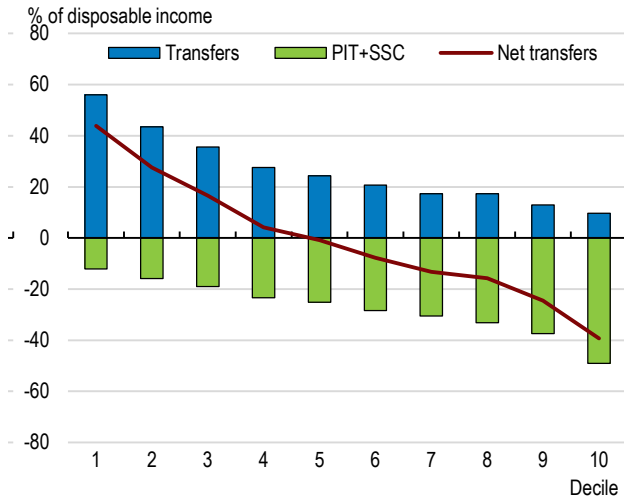
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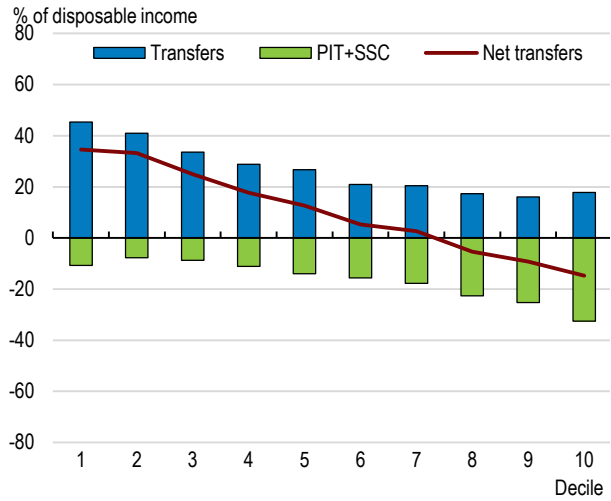
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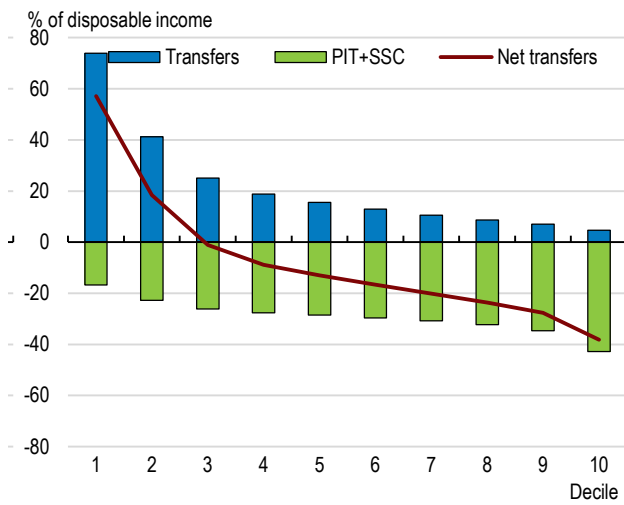
Slovenia



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland

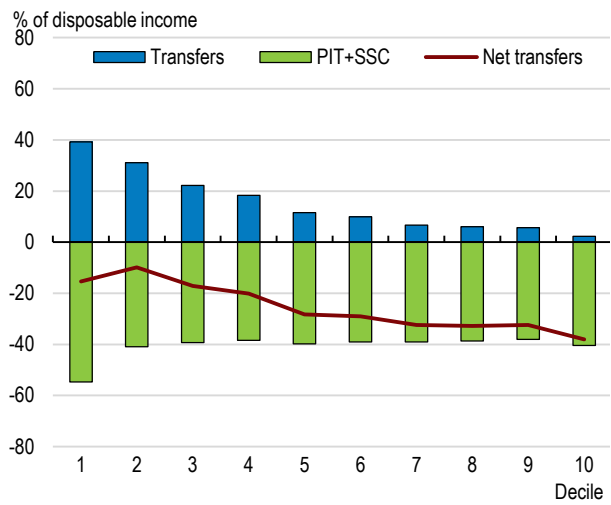
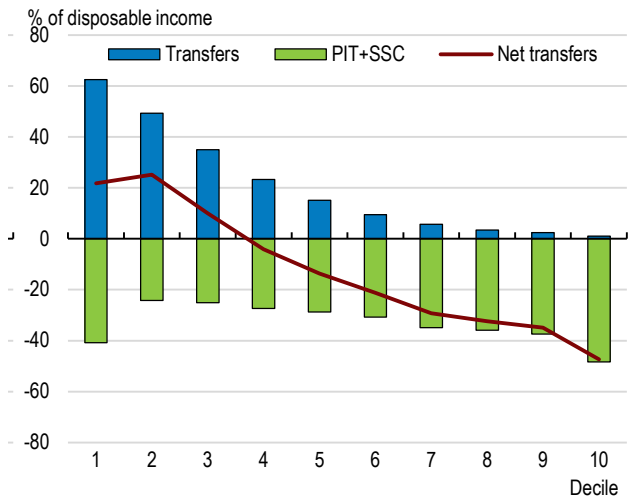
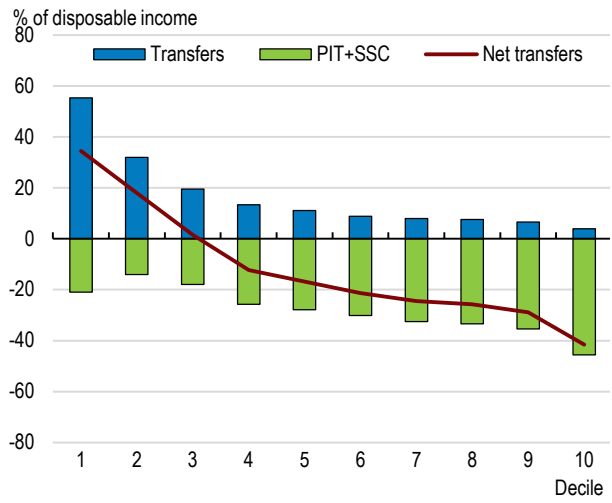


Figure A1.1. (cont.)

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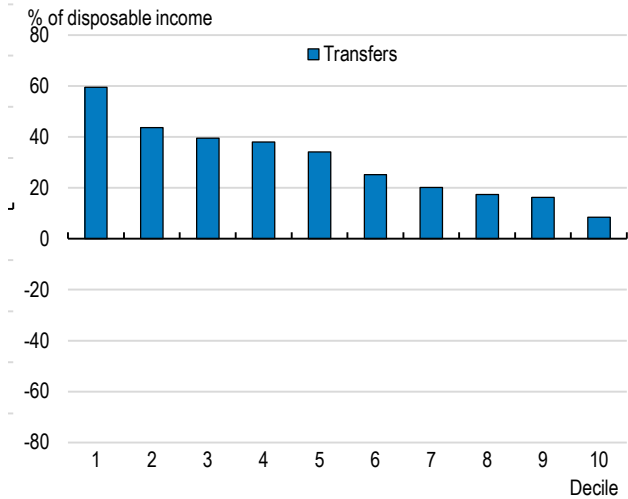


United States

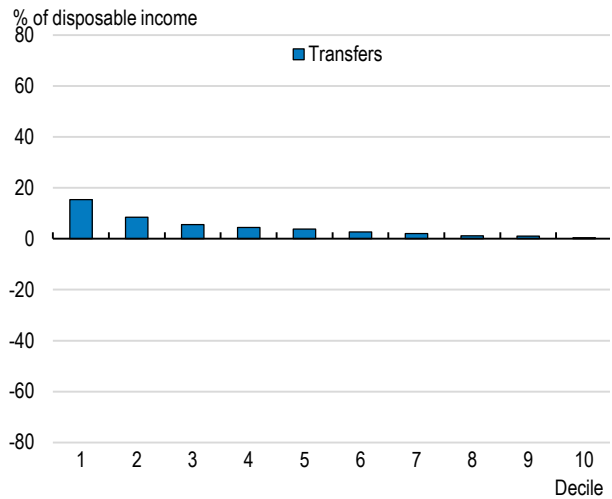


Countries with information on transfers only

Hungary



Mexico



Turkey

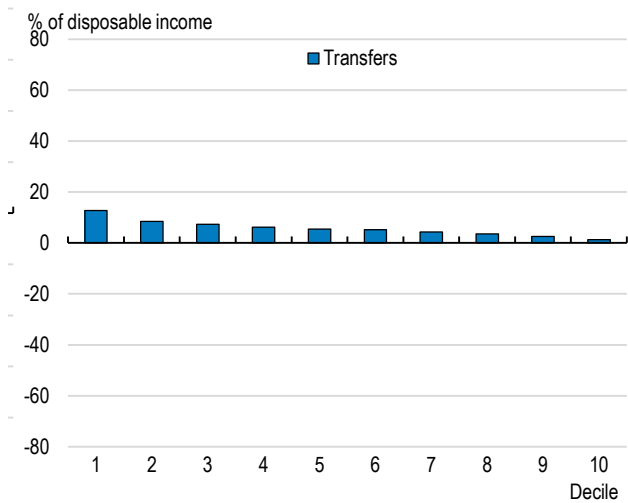
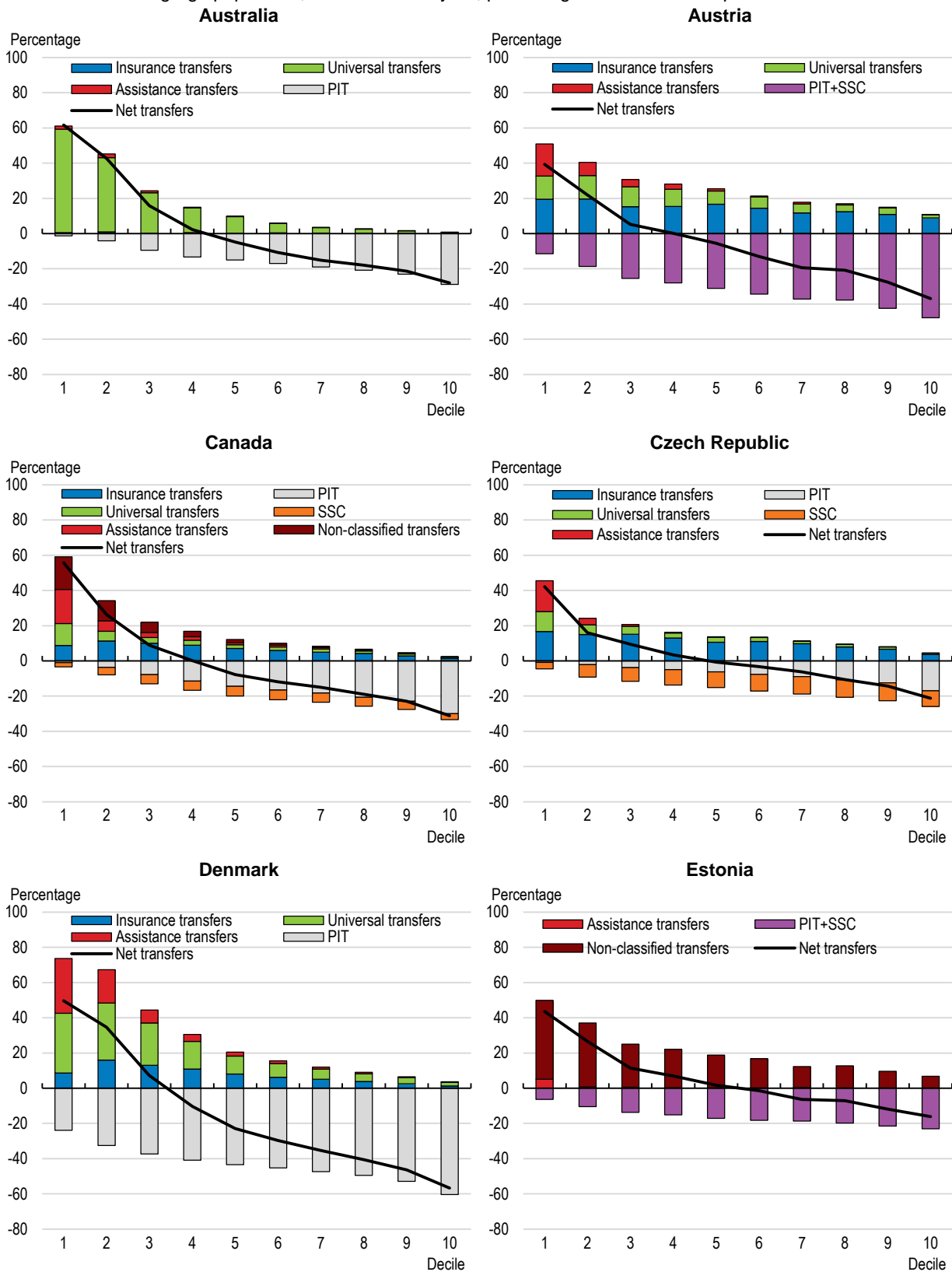


Figure A1.2. Composition of transfers received relative to taxes paid across deciles of the household income distribution: detailed results by country

Working-age population, latest available year, percentage of household disposable income



Note: Transfers are classified according to the LIS database and denoted by non-classified transfers if only total public transfers are available. For some countries only the total amount of taxes and social security contributions are reported, while for others the split is available in LIS. Data refer to 2000 for Belgium; 2005 for Sweden; 2008 for Japan; 2010 for Australia, Canada, France, Iceland and Ireland; 2012 for Hungary, Israel, Korea, Mexico and Slovenia; 2014 for Italy; and 2013 for the rest. For Italy taxes and social security contributions are based on imputed values (see LIS documentation), while transfers are reported net of taxes.

Source: OECD staff calculations based on Luxembourg Income Study.

Figure A1.2. (cont.)

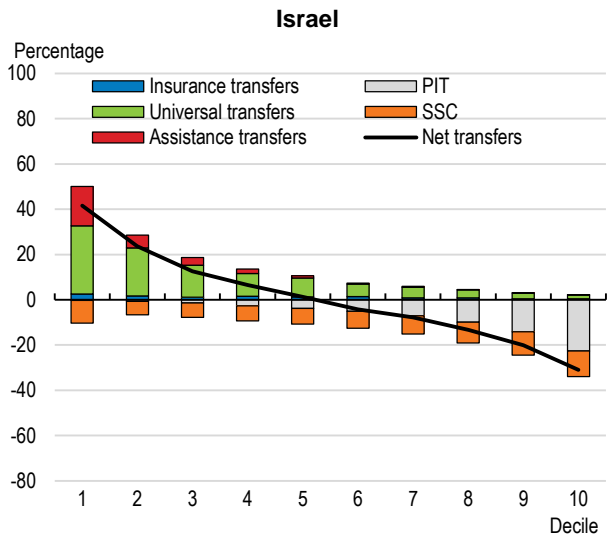
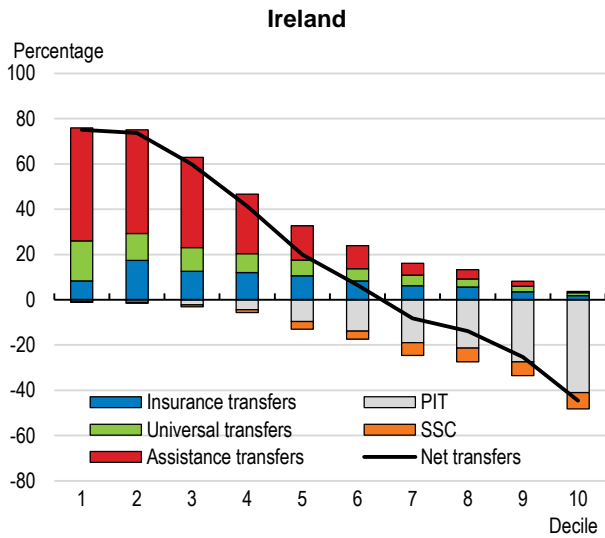
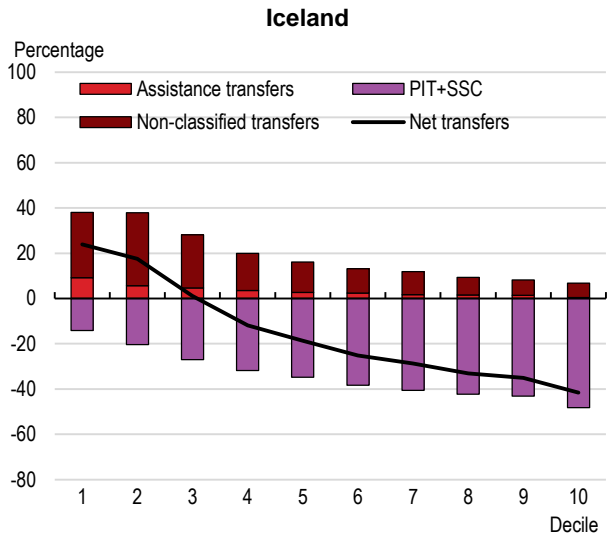
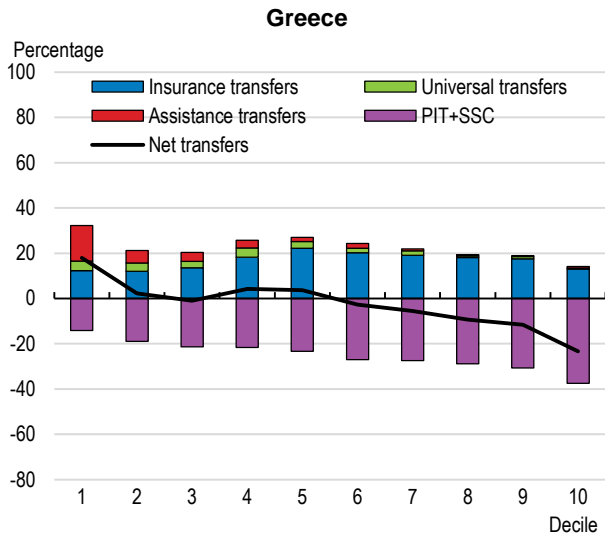
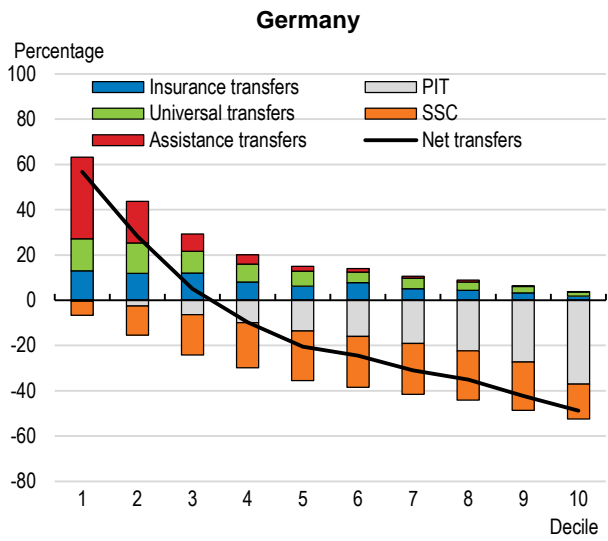
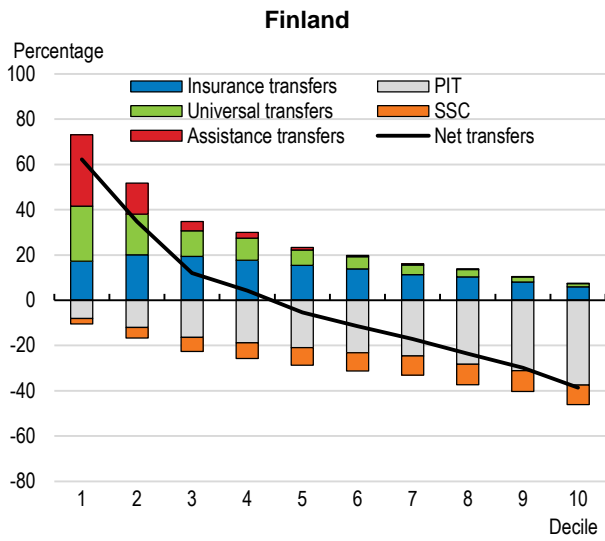


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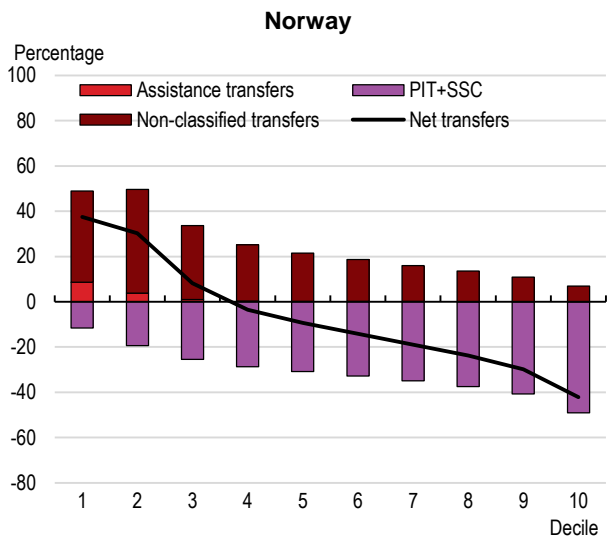
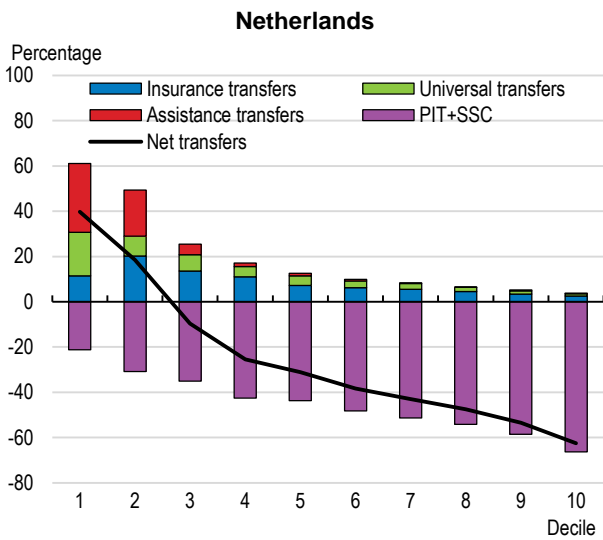
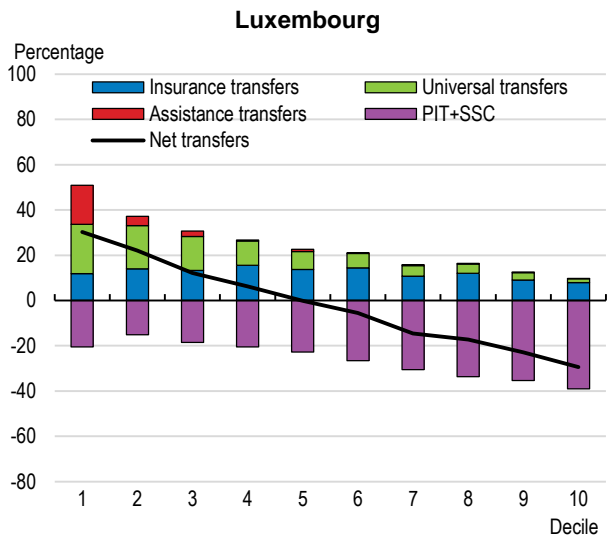
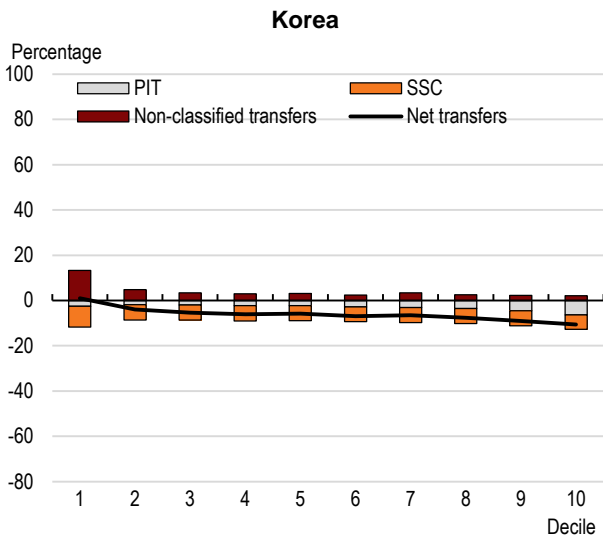
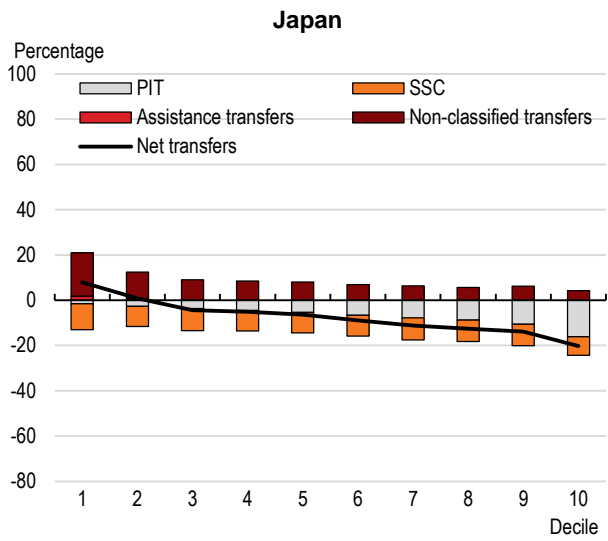
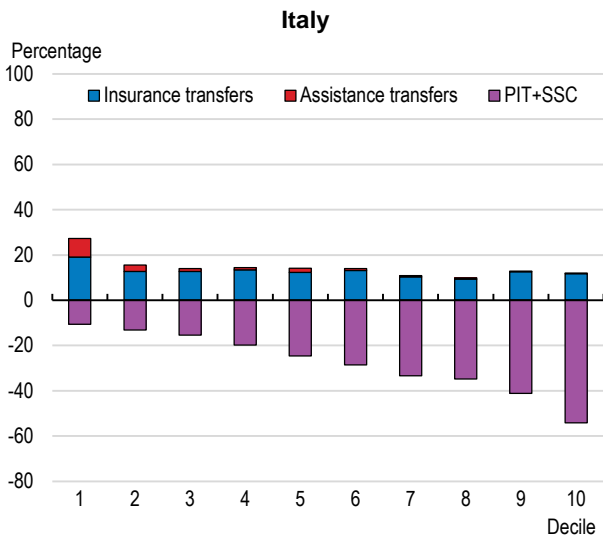
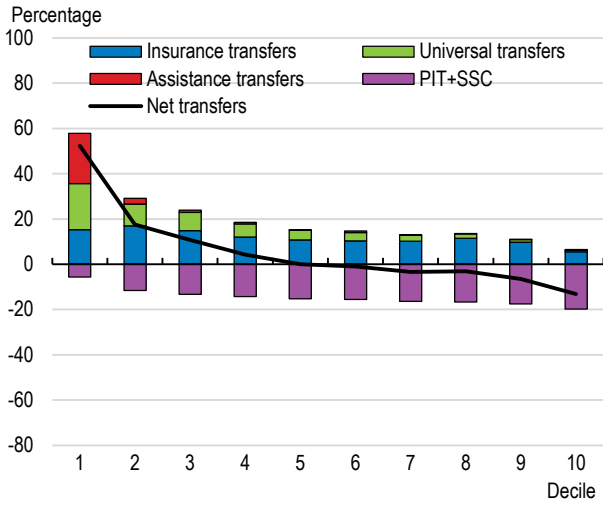
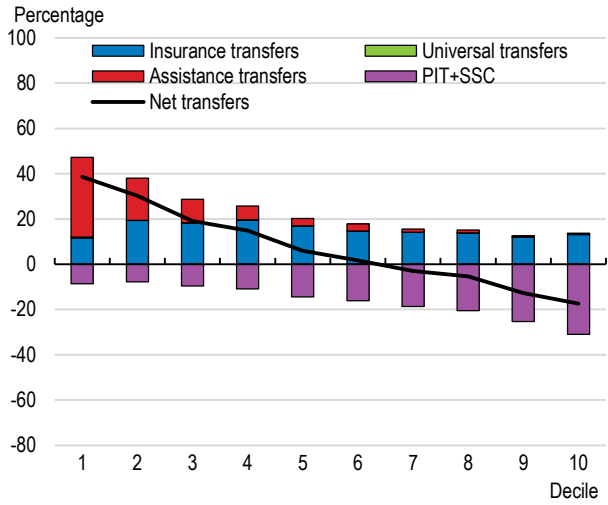


Figure A1.2. (cont.)

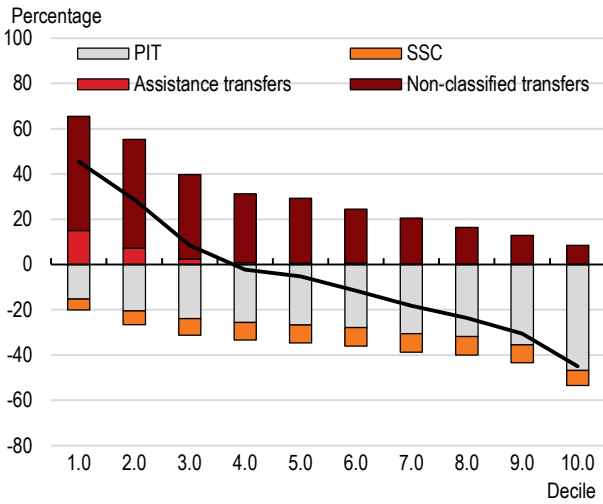
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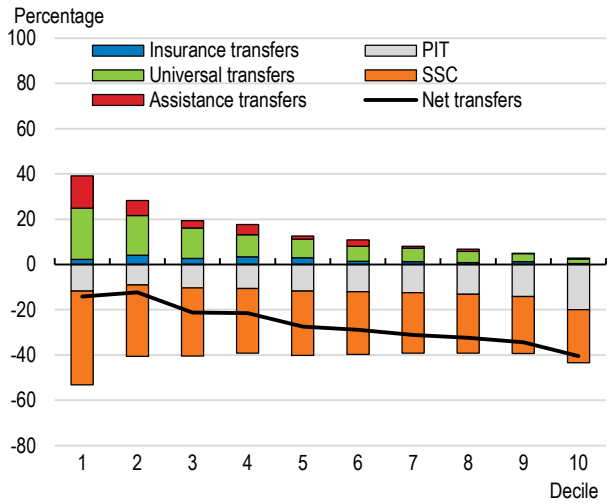
Spain



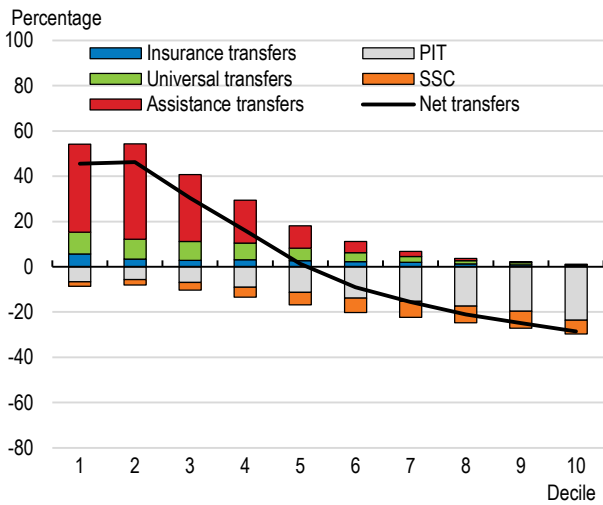
Sweden



Switzerland



United Kingdom



United States

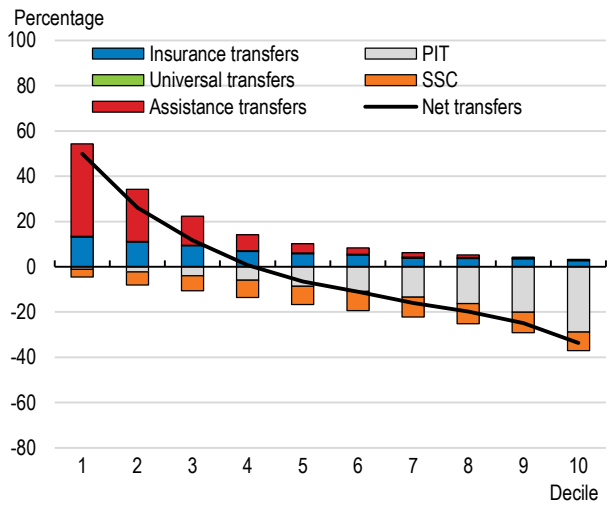
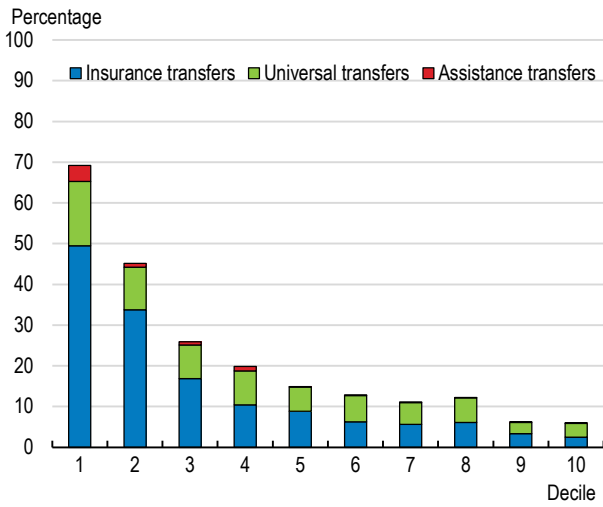


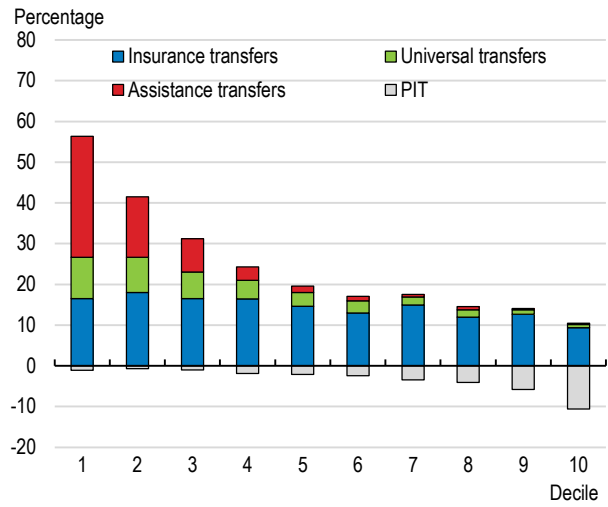
Figure A1.2. (cont.)

Countries with missing or incomplete information on taxes and social security contributions

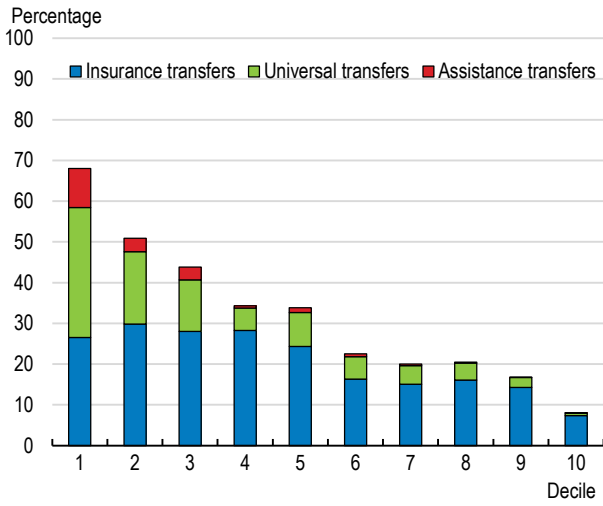
Belgium



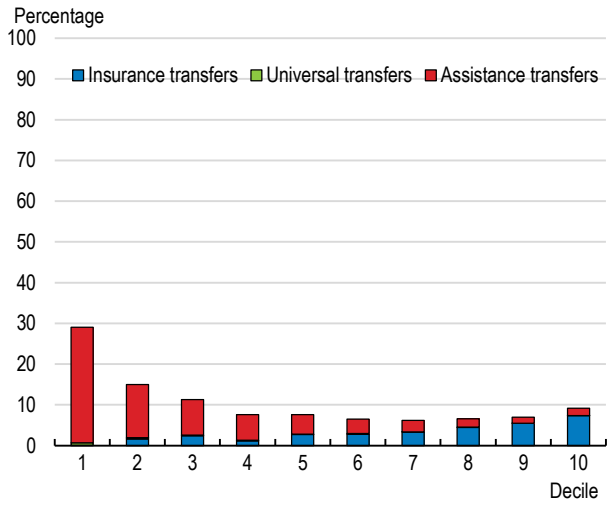
France



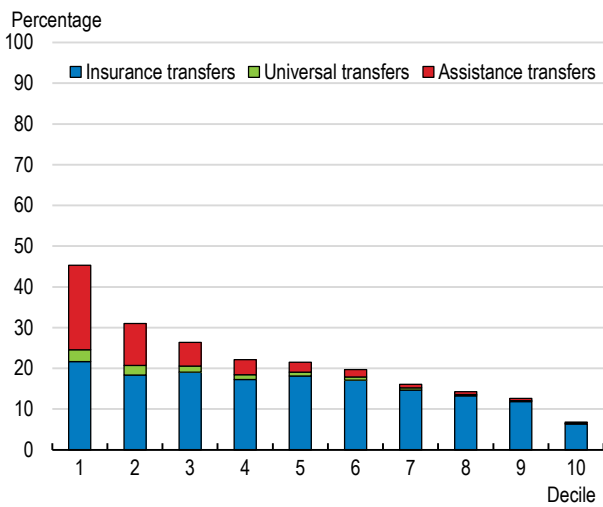
Hungary



Mexico



Poland



Slovenia

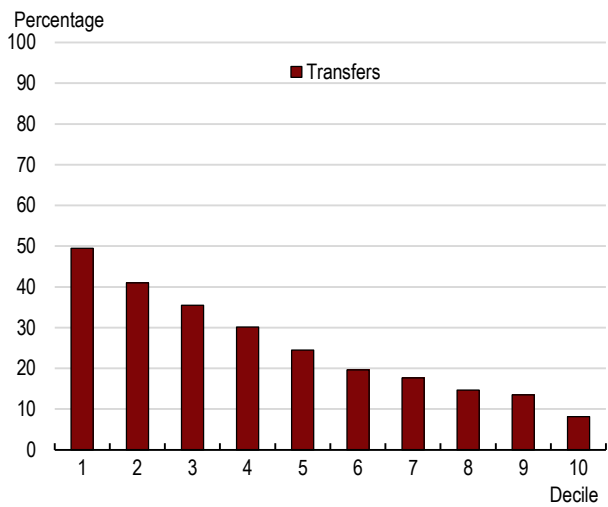
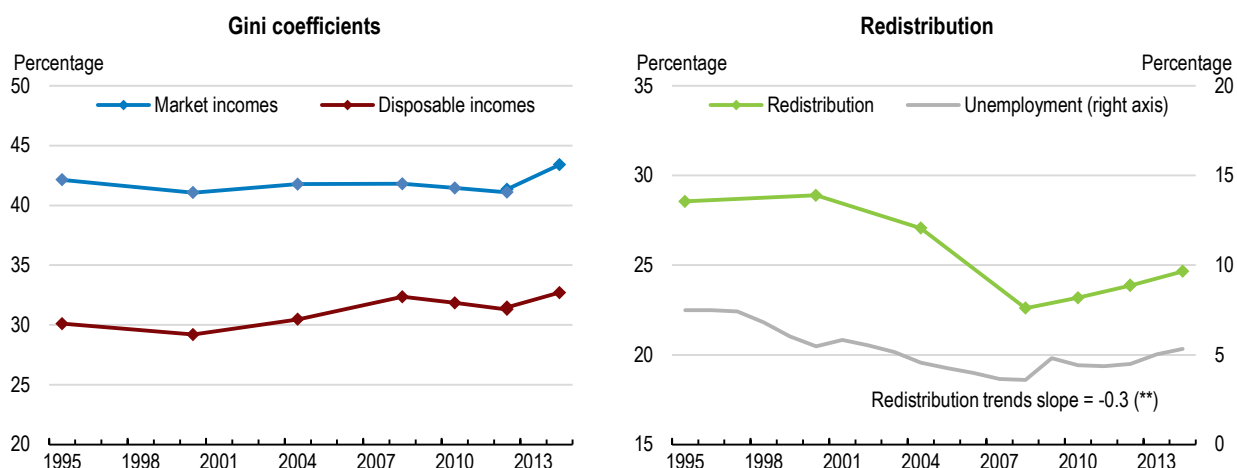


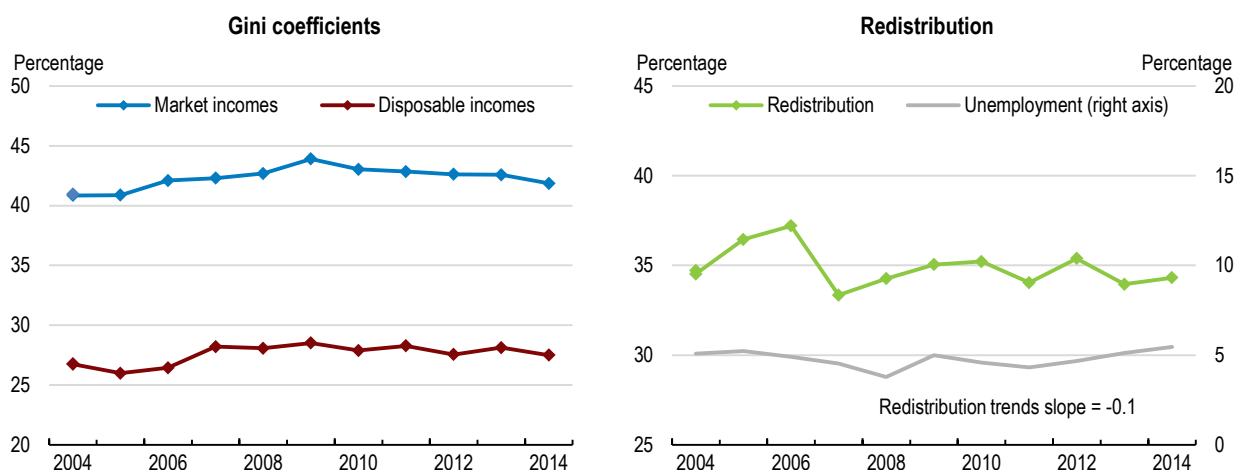
Figure A1.3. The redistributive effects of taxes and transfers: country profiles

Working-age population, development since mid-1990s or earliest available year

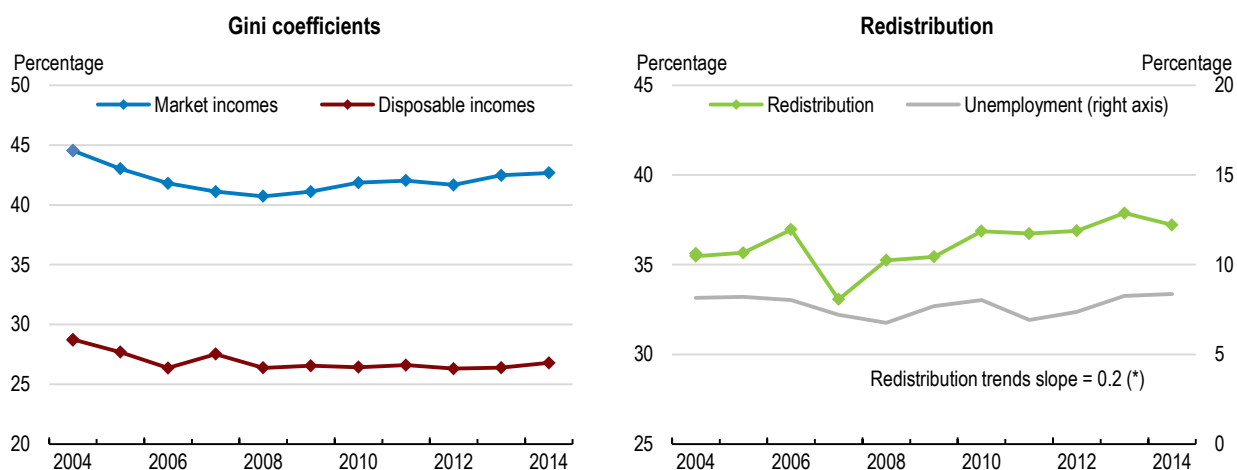
Australia



Austria



Belgium



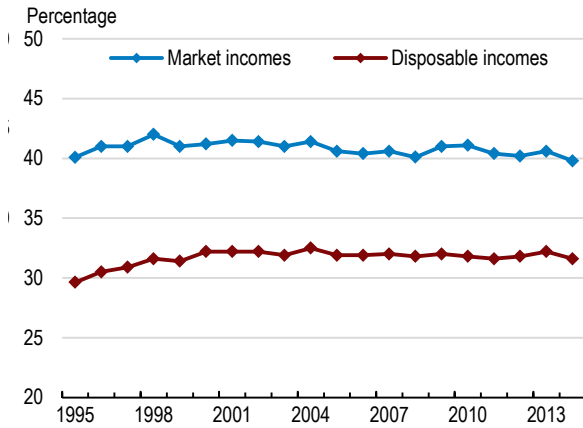
Note: See note to Figure 10 for details on the Gini index and redistribution measure. A change in the income definition implies a break in the series around 2011 for some countries. The reported redistribution trend slope is the coefficient from regressing redistribution on a linear time trend, applying a spliced redistribution series for countries with a break in the series. ***, **, * refer to the statistical significance of the estimated coefficient at the 1%, 5% and 10% respectively. Unemployment is measured as the number of unemployed in per cent of the labour force among 20-64 year olds.

Source: OECD Income Distribution Database; OECD Labour Force Statistics.

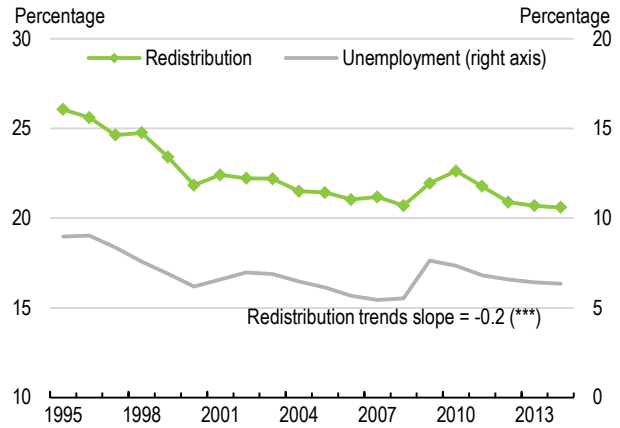
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Canada

Gini coefficients

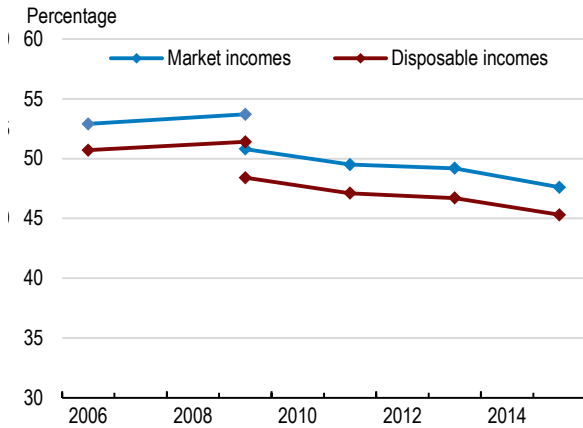


Redistribution

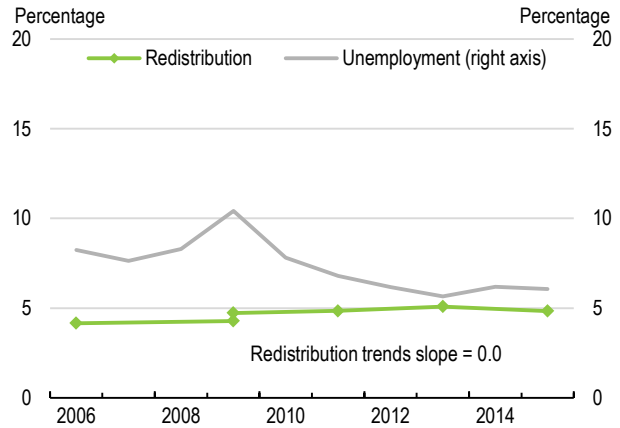


Chile

Gini coefficients

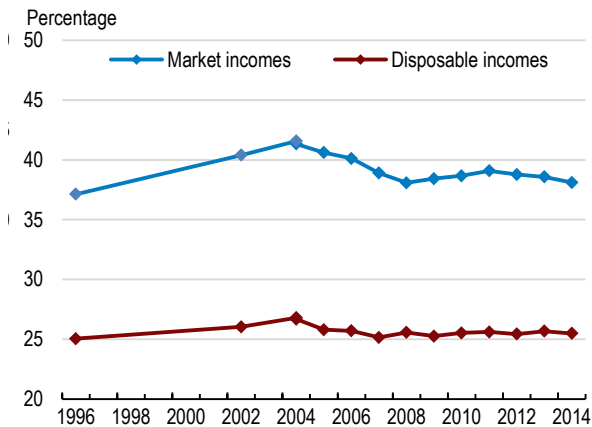


Redistribution



Czech Republic

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

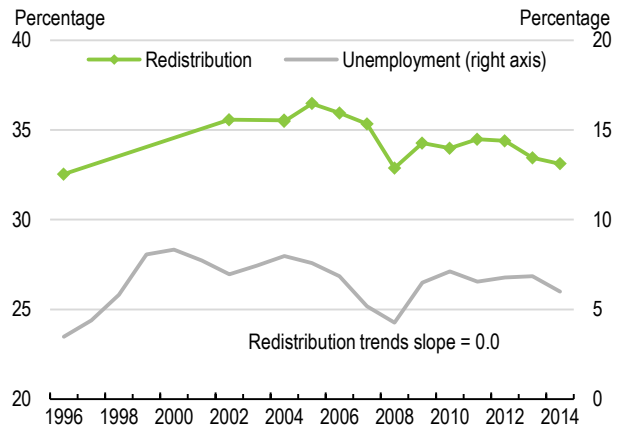
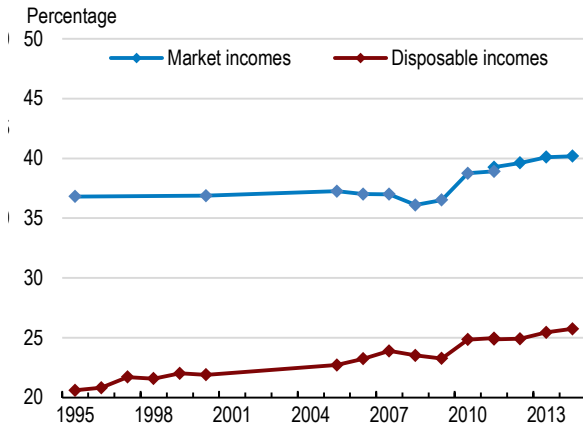


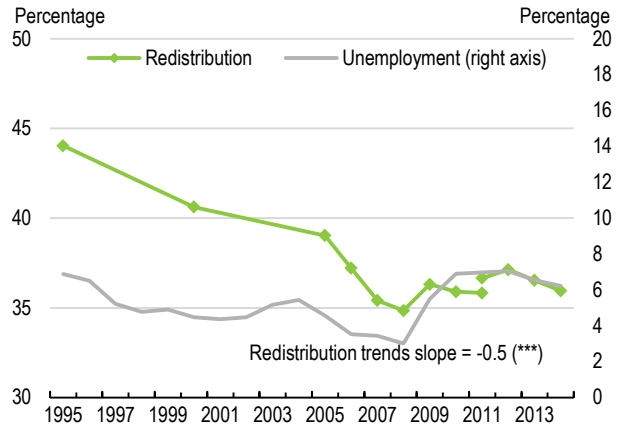
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Denmark

Gini coefficients

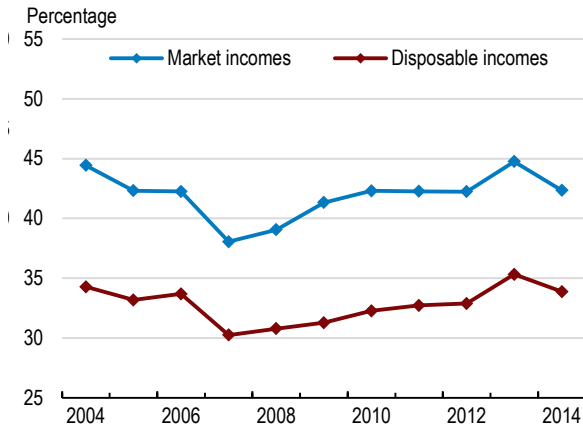


Redistribution

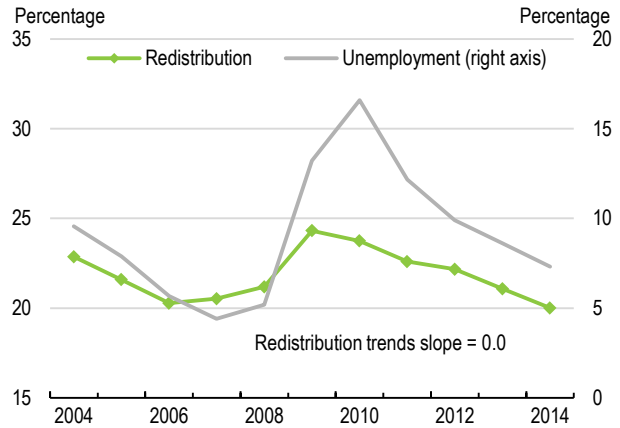


Estonia

Gini coefficients

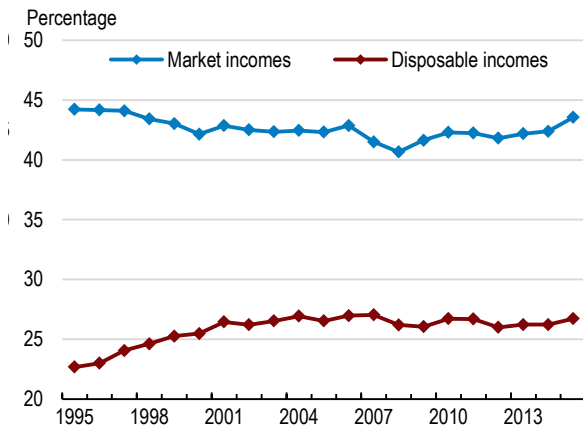


Redistribution



Finland

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

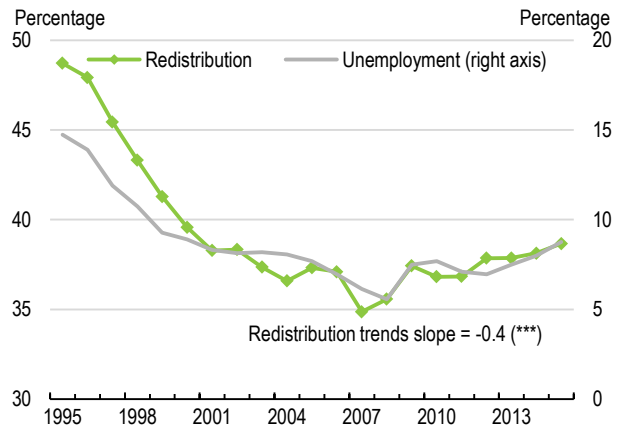
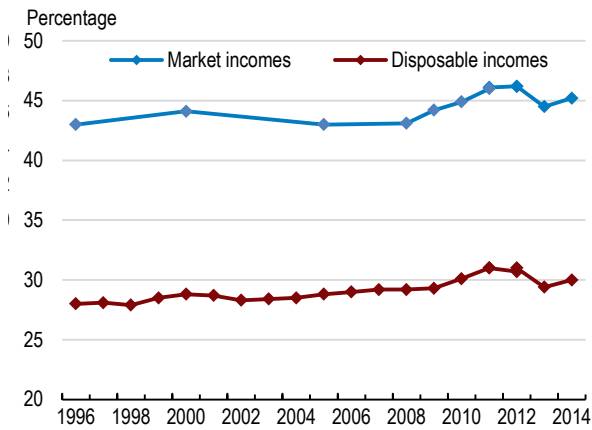


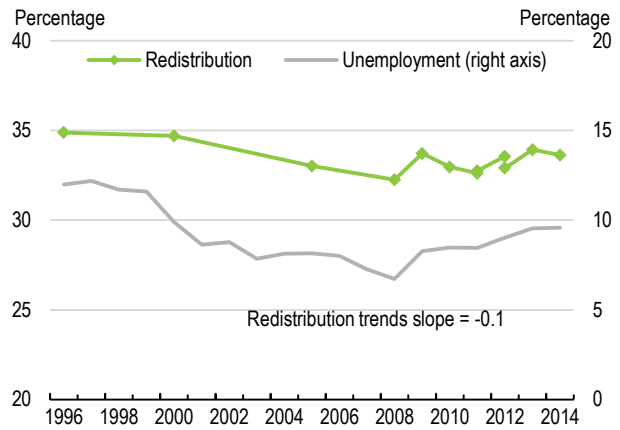
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

France

Gini coefficients

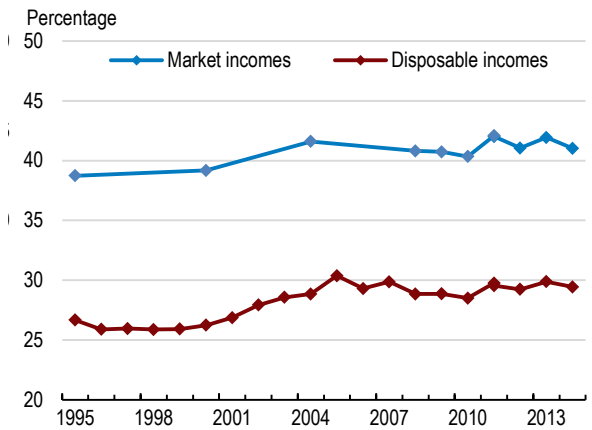


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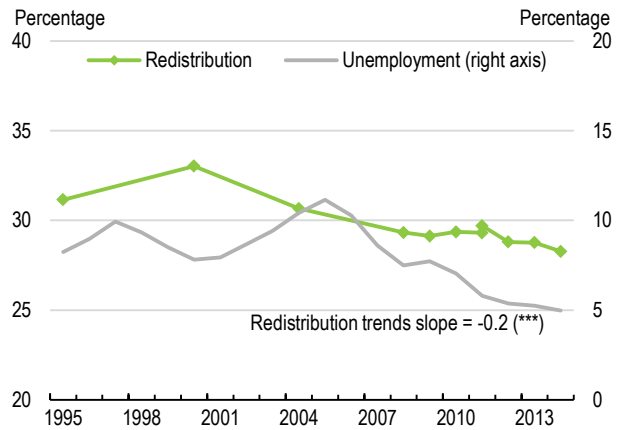


Germany

Gini coefficients

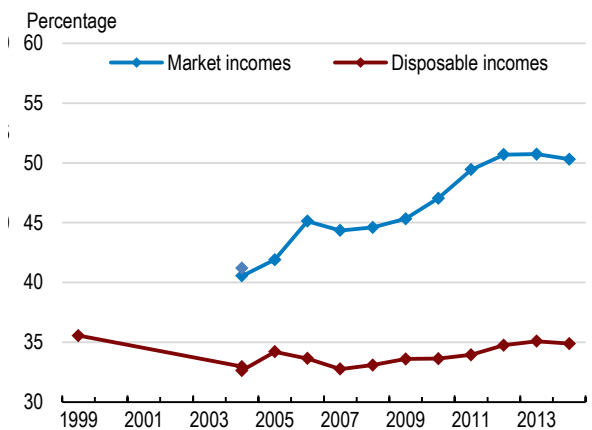


Redistribution



Greece

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

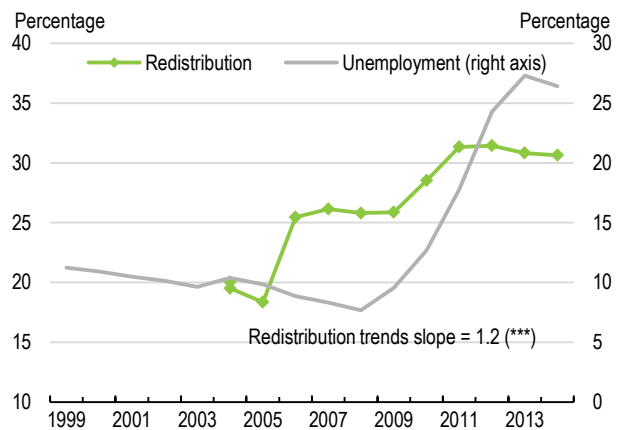
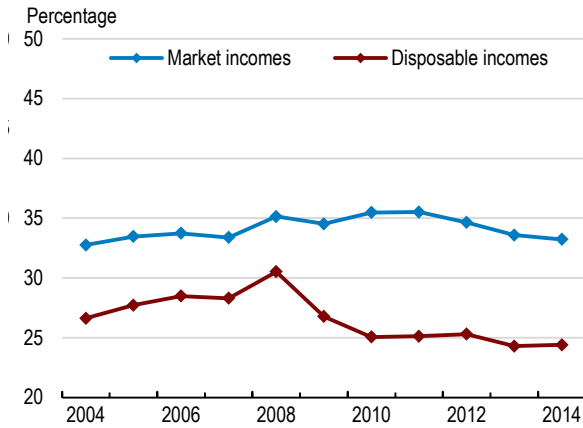


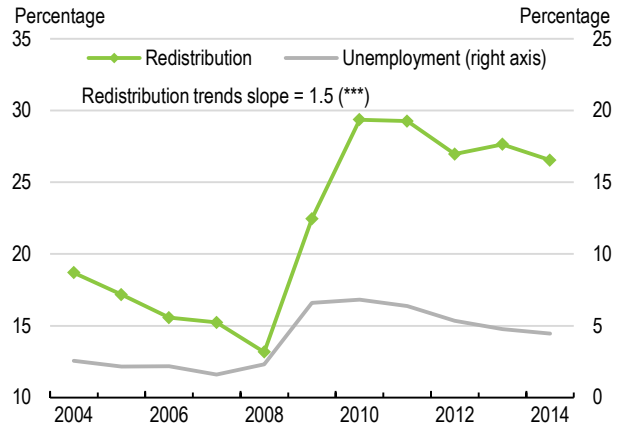
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Iceland

Gini coefficients

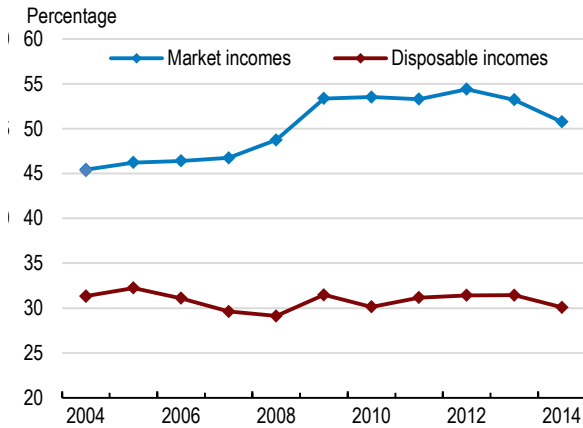


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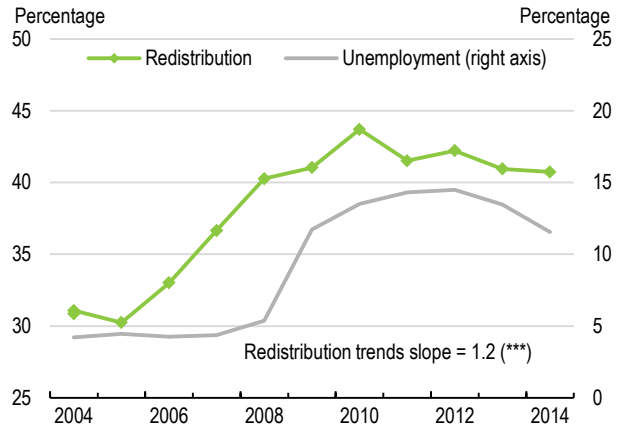


Ireland

Gini coefficients

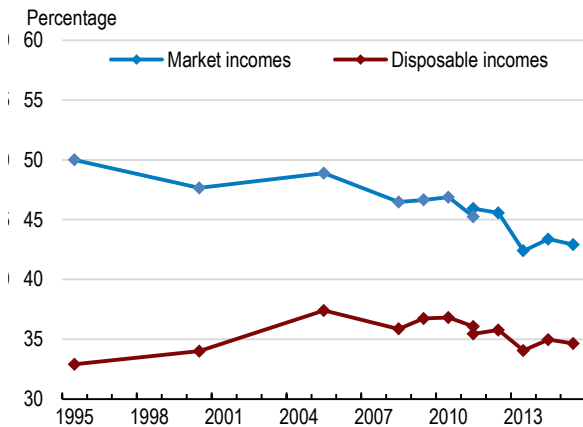


Redistribution



Israel

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

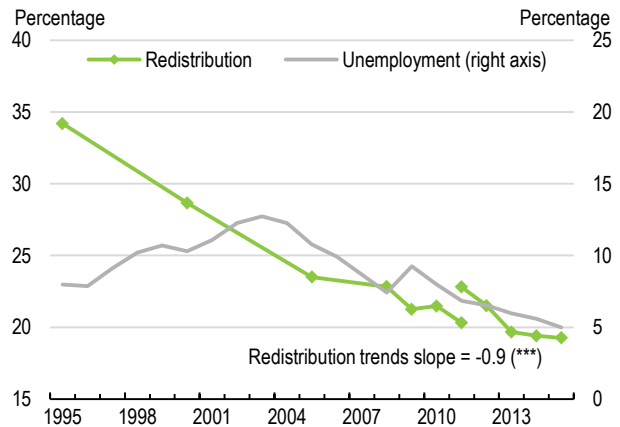
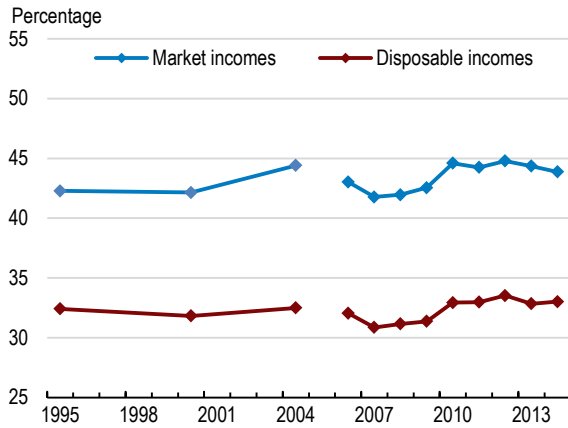


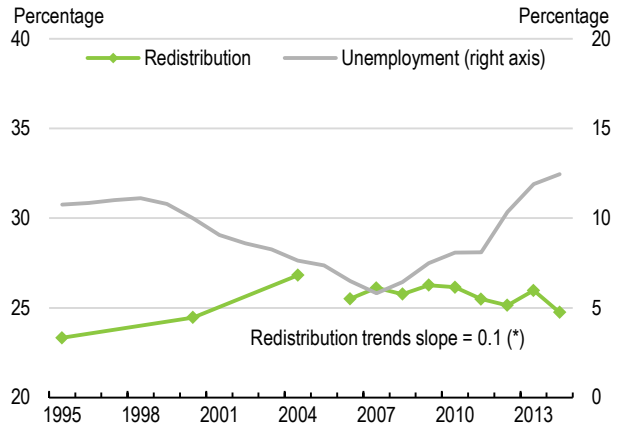
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Italy

Gini coefficients

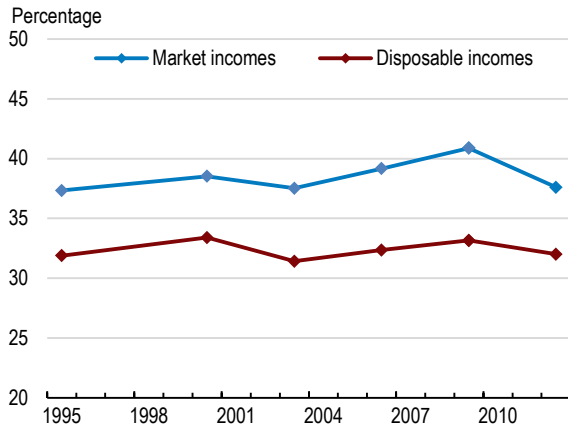


Redistribution

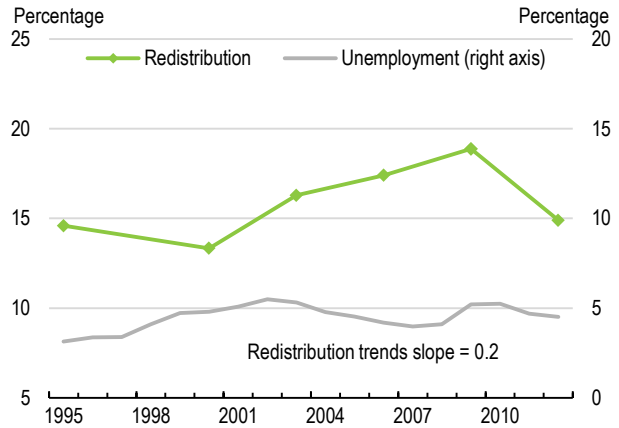


Japan

Gini coefficients

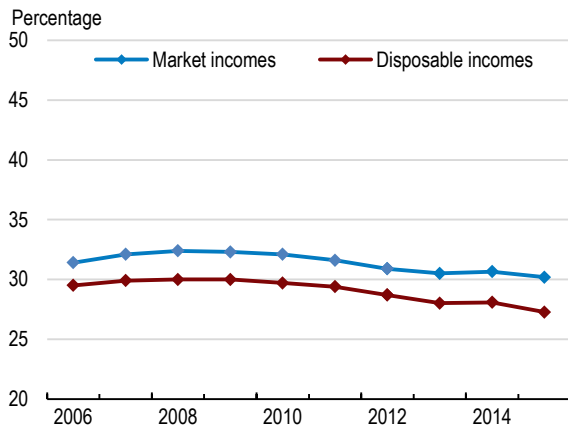


Redistribution



Korea

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

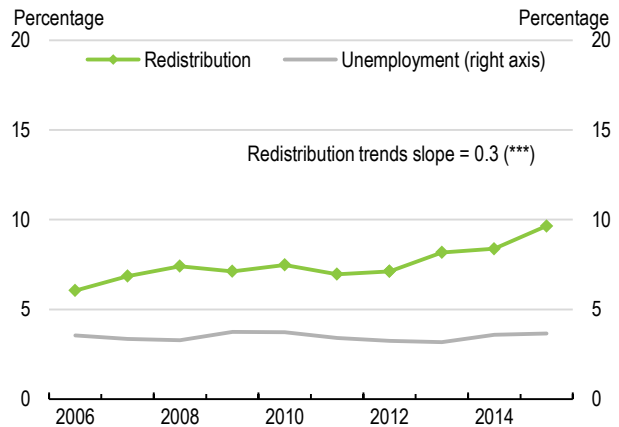
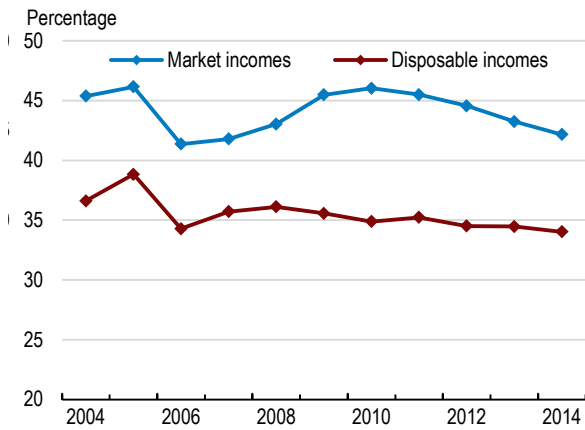


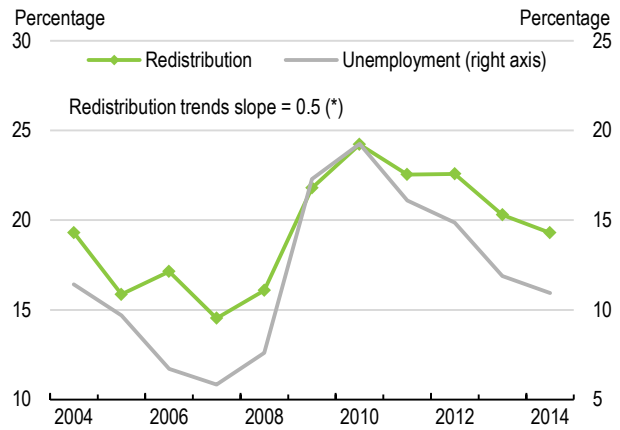
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Latvia

Gini coefficients

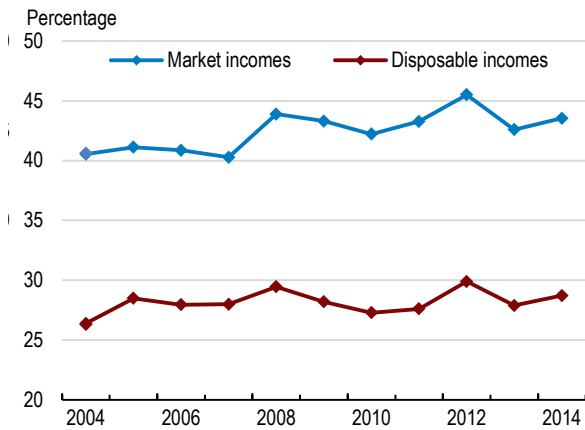


Redistribution

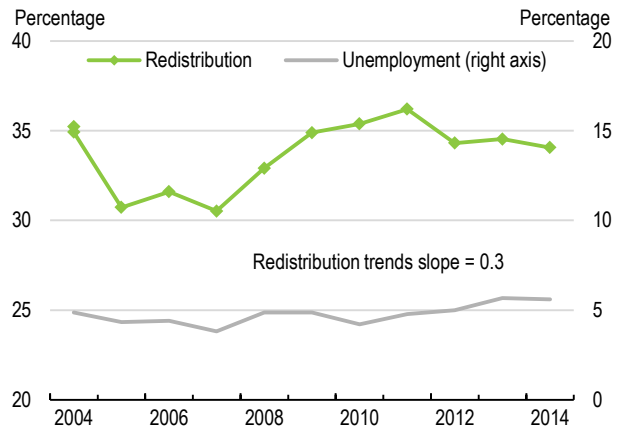


Luxembourg

Gini coefficients

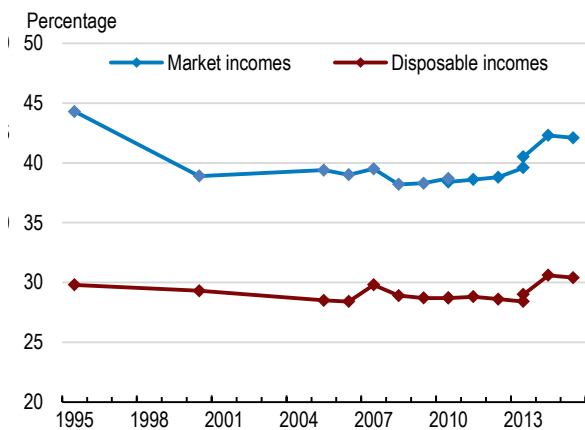


Redistribution



Netherlands

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

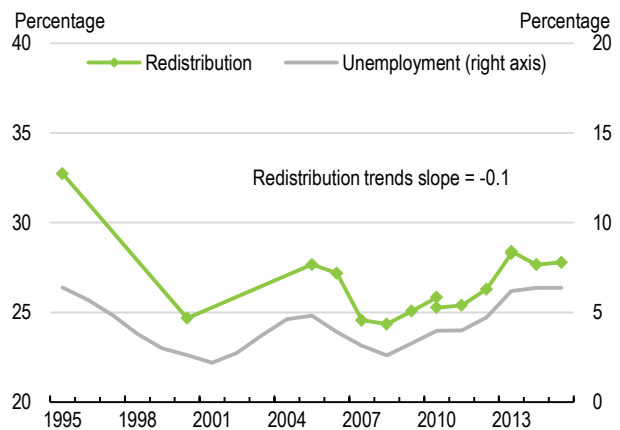
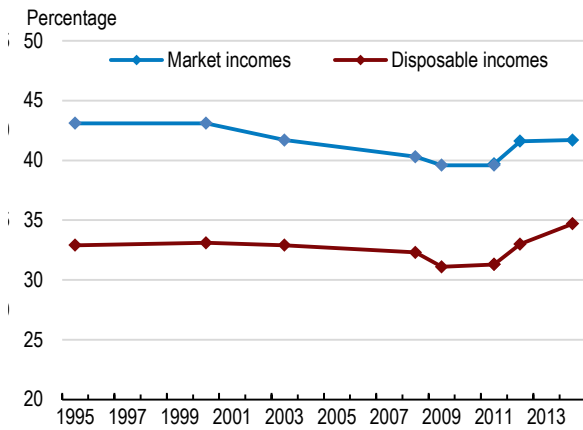


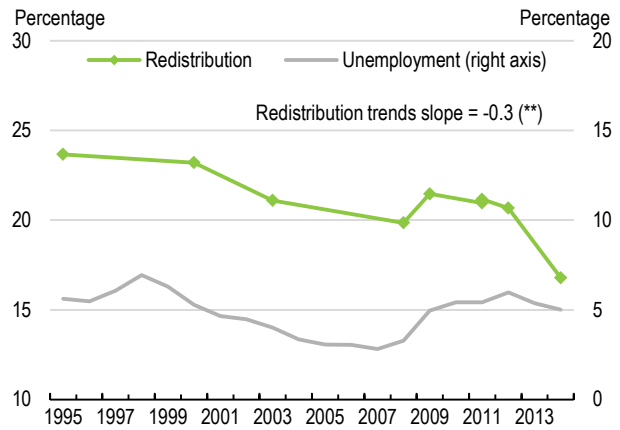
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

New Zealand

Gini coefficients

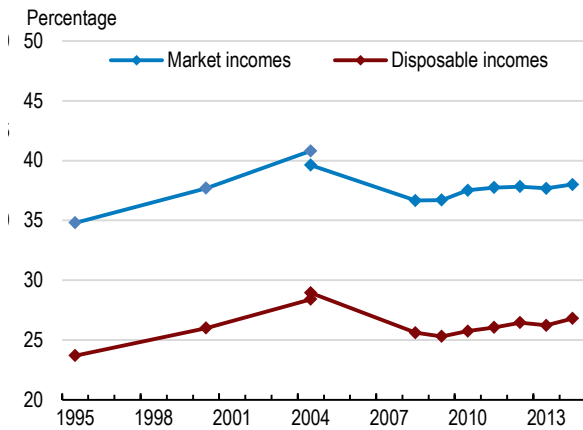


Redistribution

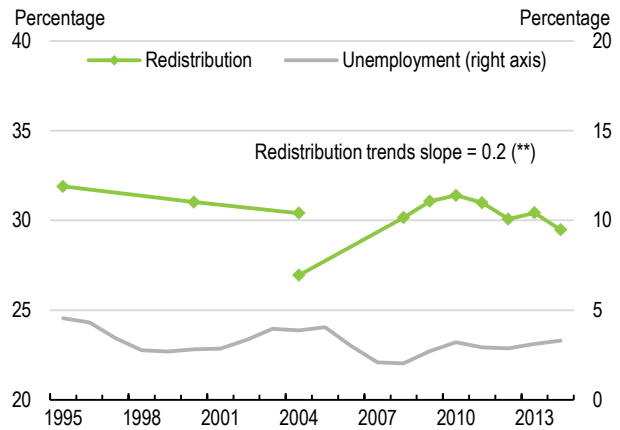


Norway

Gini coefficients

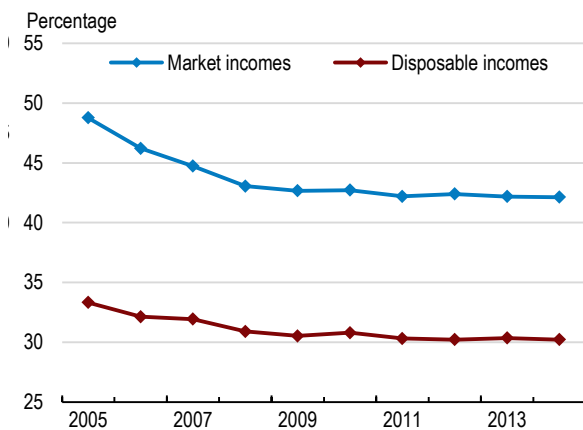


Redistribution



Poland

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

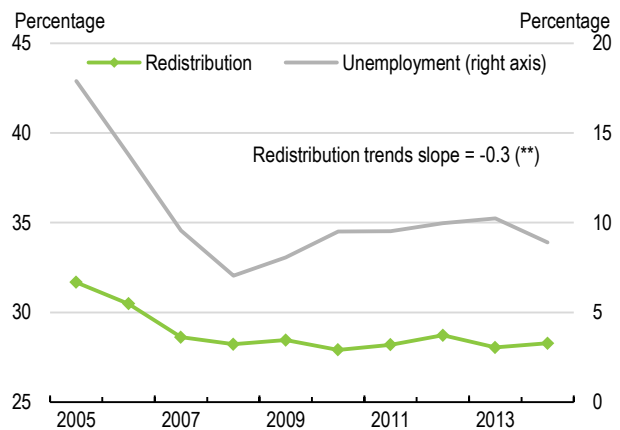
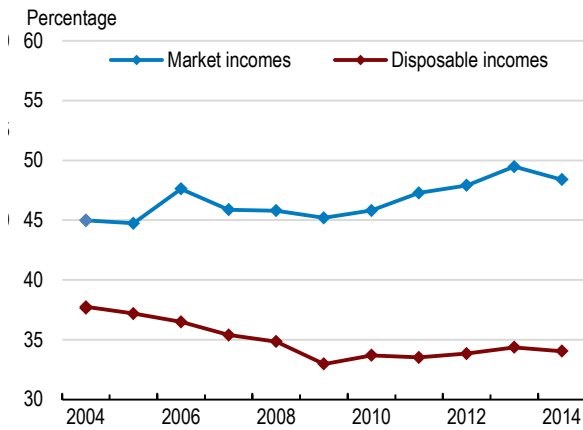


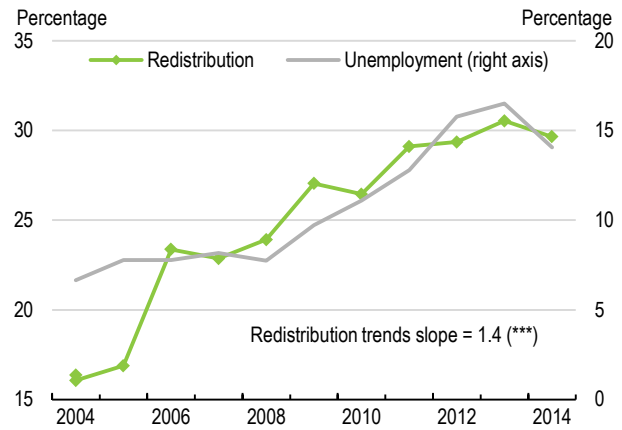
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Portugal

Gini coefficients

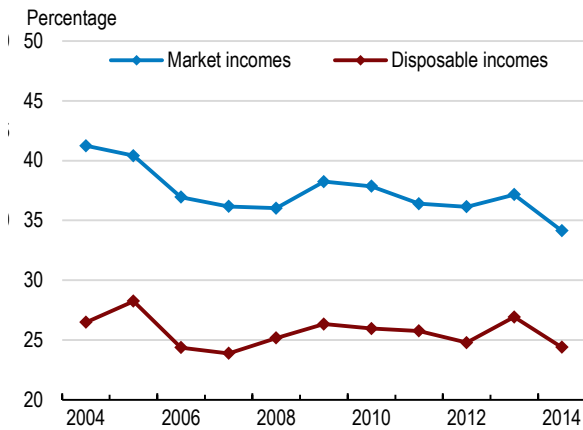


Redistribution

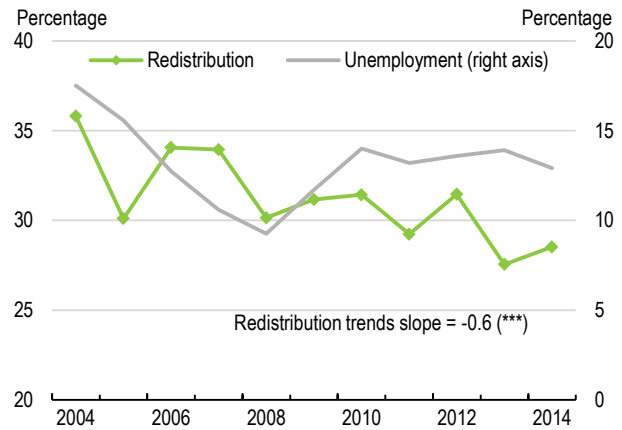


Slovak Republic

Gini coefficients

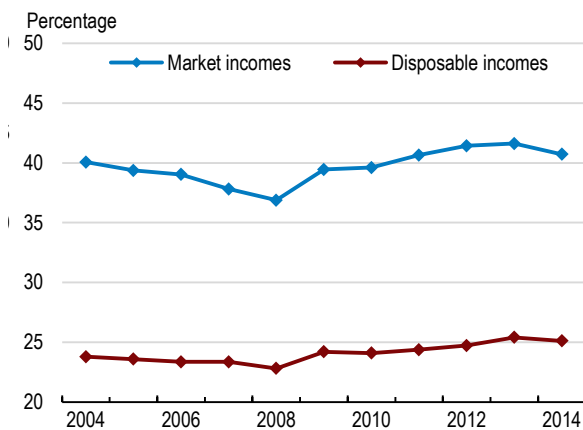


Redistribution



Slovenia

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

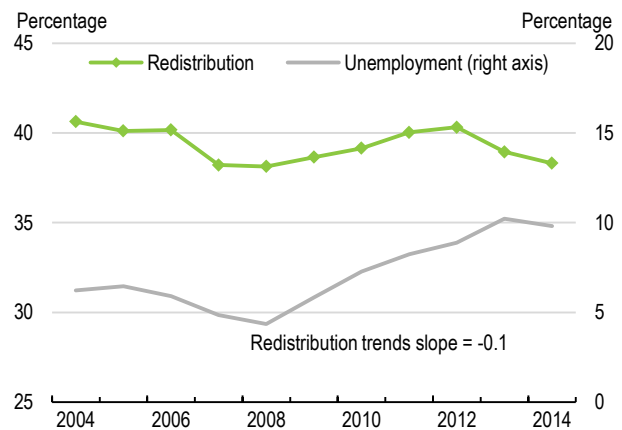
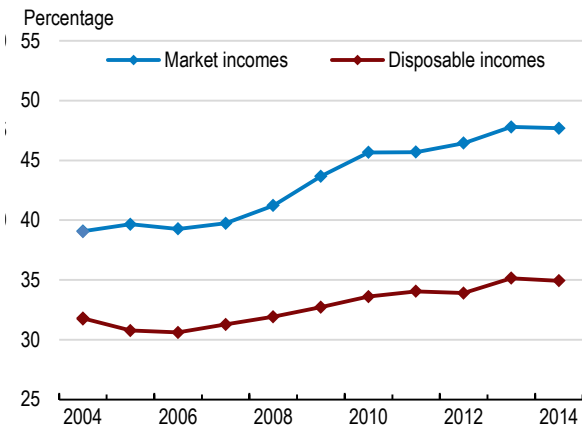


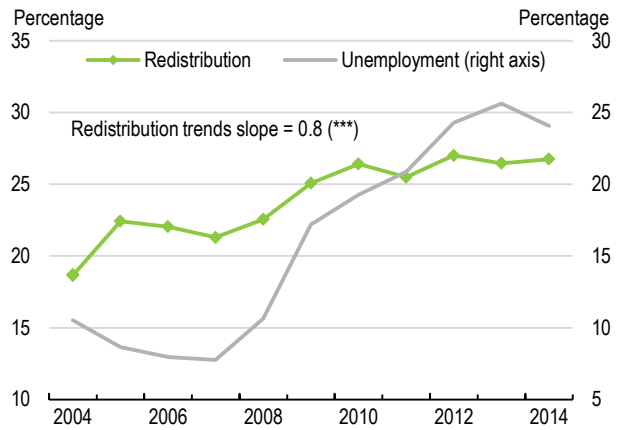
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

Spain

Gini coefficients

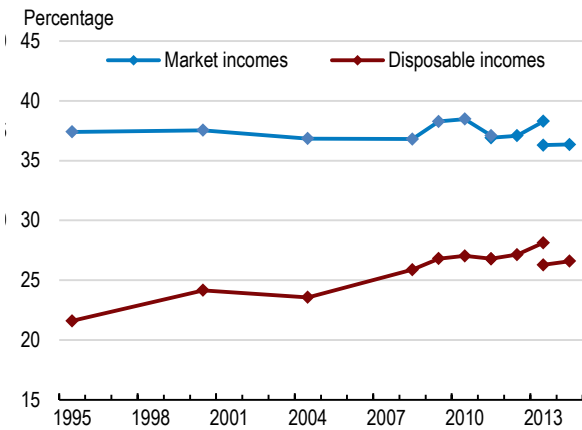


Redistribution

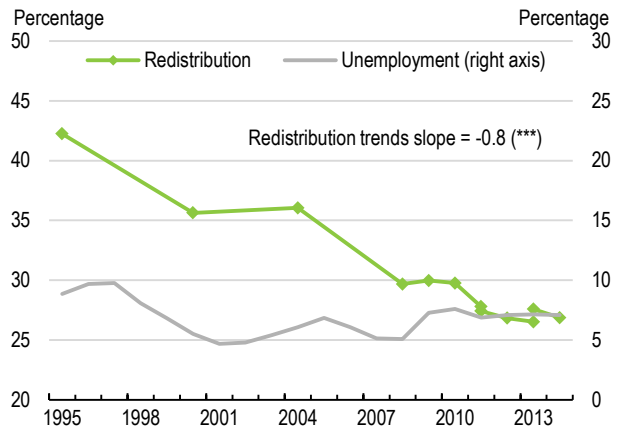


Sweden

Gini coefficients

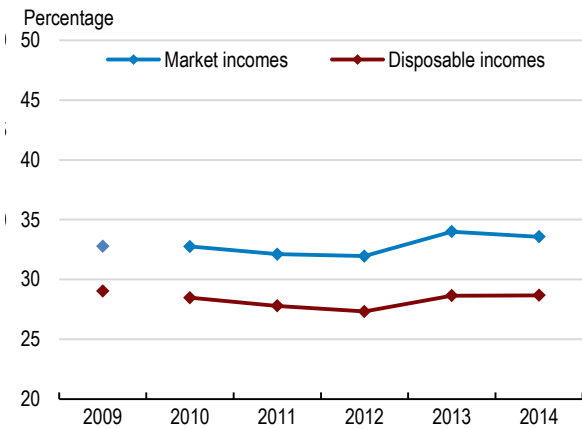


Redistribution



Switzerland

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

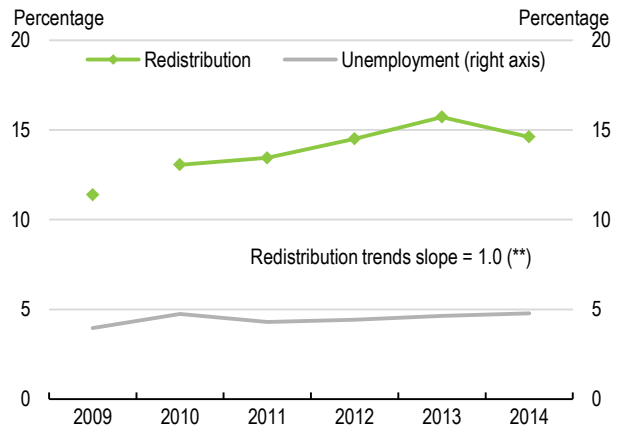
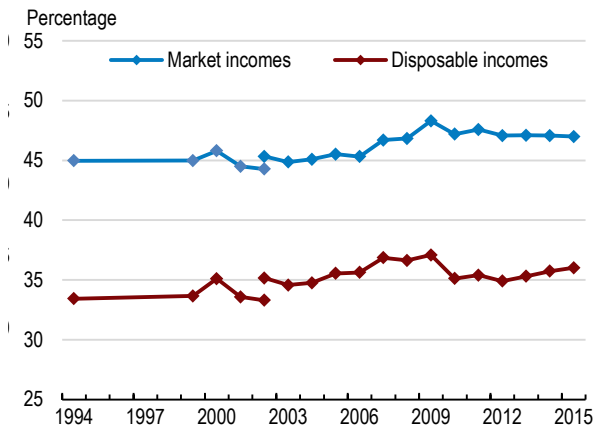


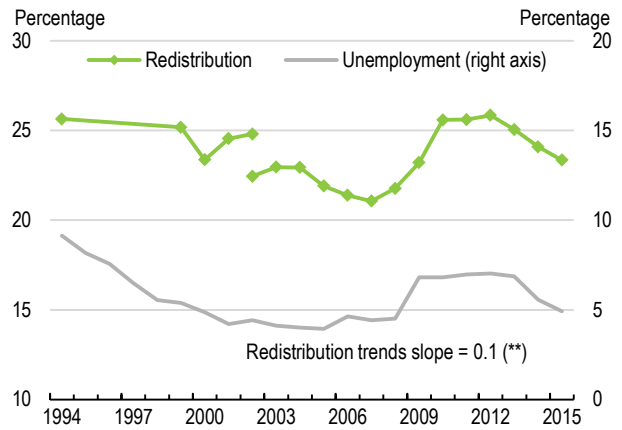
Figure A1.3. (cont.)

United Kingdom

Gini coefficients

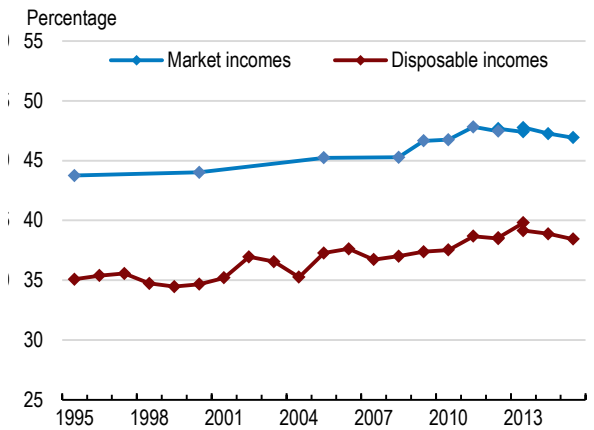


Redistribution



United States

Gini coefficients



Redistribution

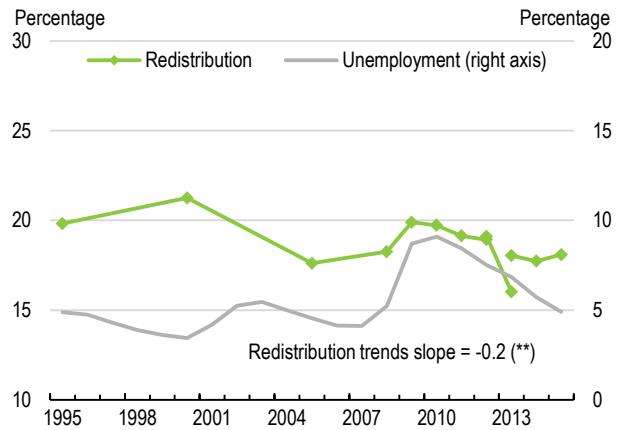
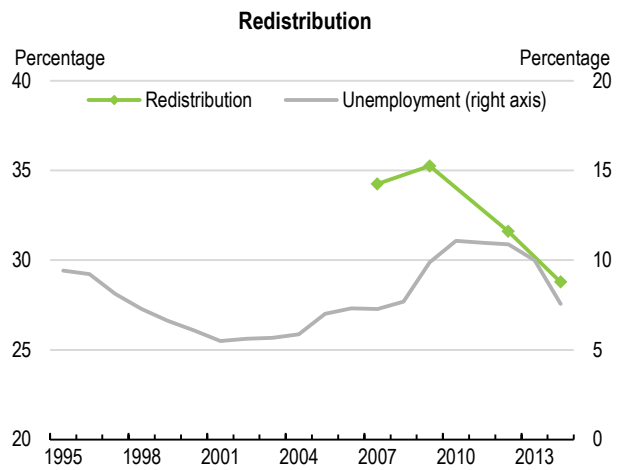
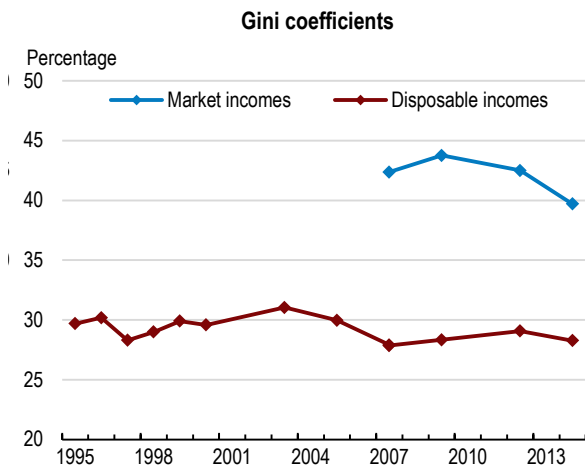
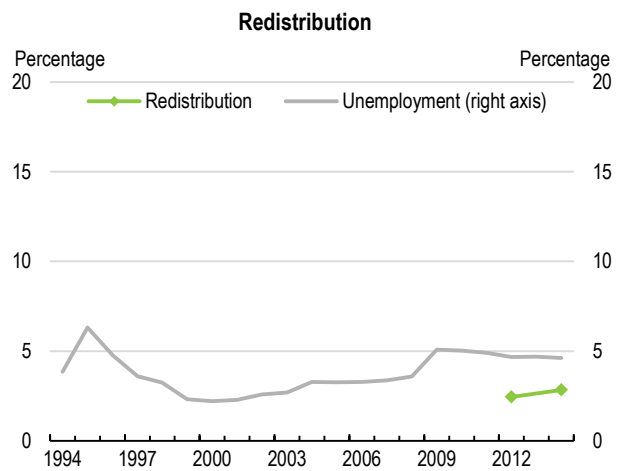
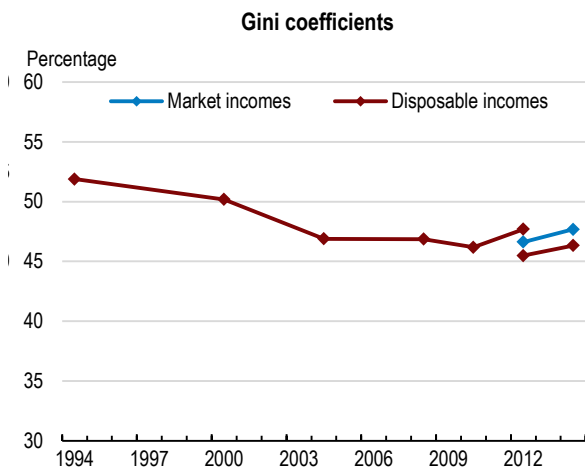


Figure A1.3. (cont.)
 Countries with information on transfers only
Hungary



Mexico



Turkey

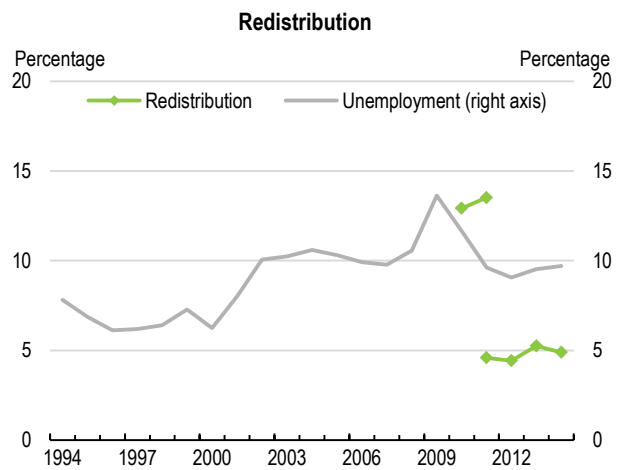
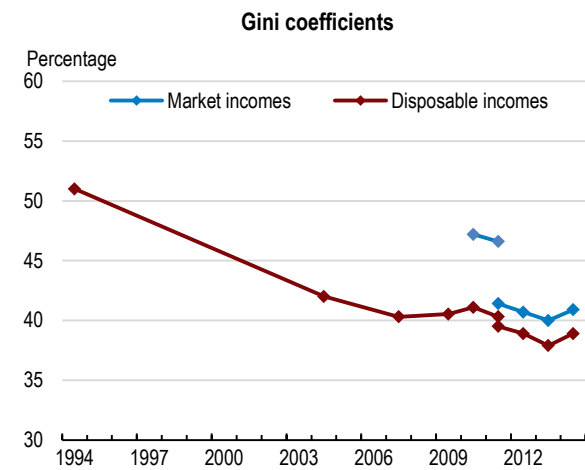
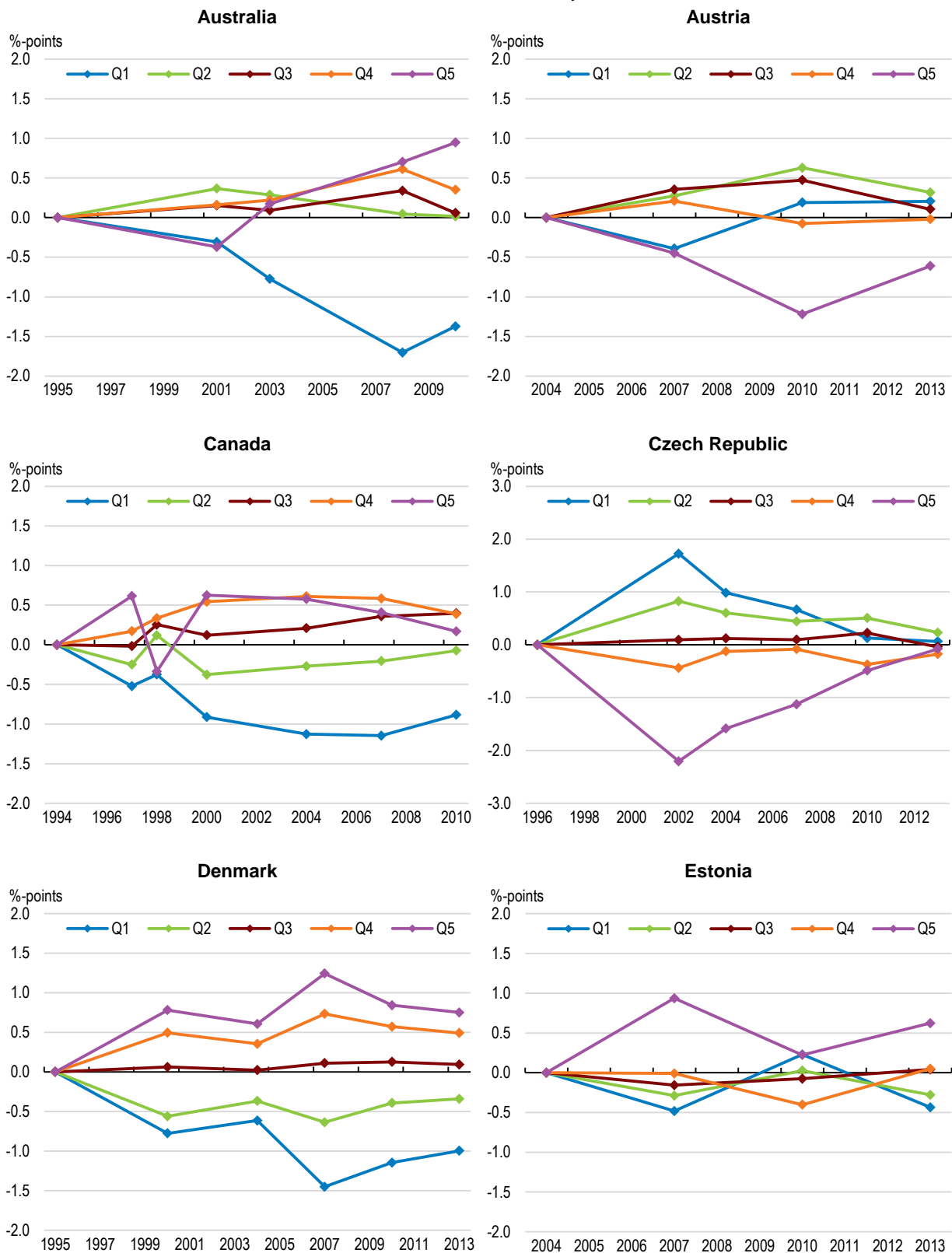


Figure A1.4. Changes in income shares pre and post taxes and transfers: country profiles

Change in household disposable income share less market income share for the working-age population since mid-1990s or earliest available year



Note: An increase (decrease) for a particular quintile implies an increase (decrease) in redistribution to the quintile in the sense that the share of total disposable income accruing to the quintile increases relative to the share of total market income accruing to the quintile. For each year, changes across quintiles sum to zero. Income shares are calculated for equivalised household market and disposable incomes, with individuals ranked by the respective distribution.

Source: OECD staff calculations based on Luxembourg Income Study.

Figure A1.4. (cont.)

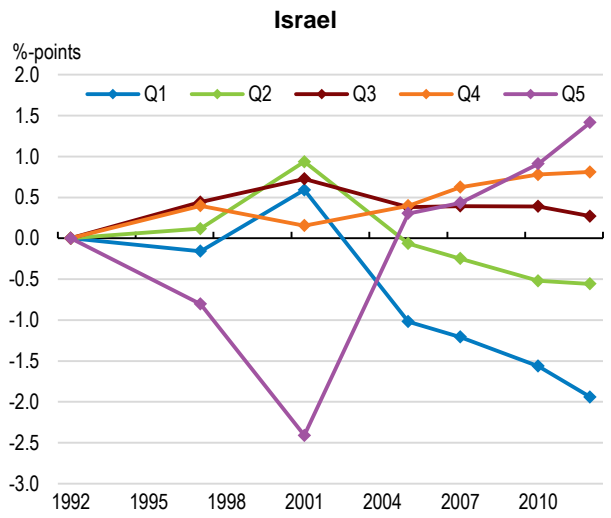
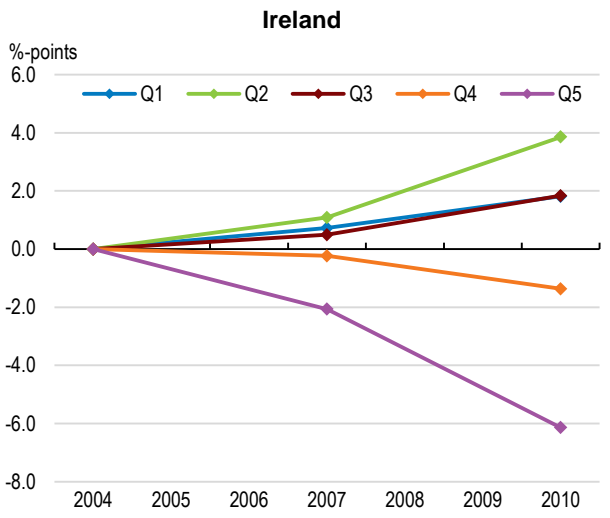
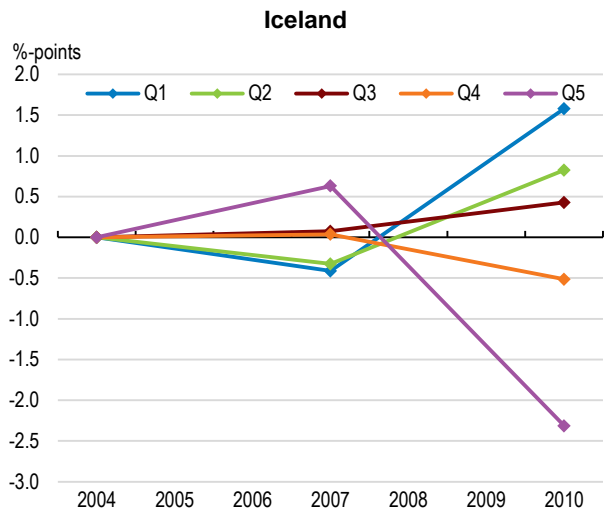
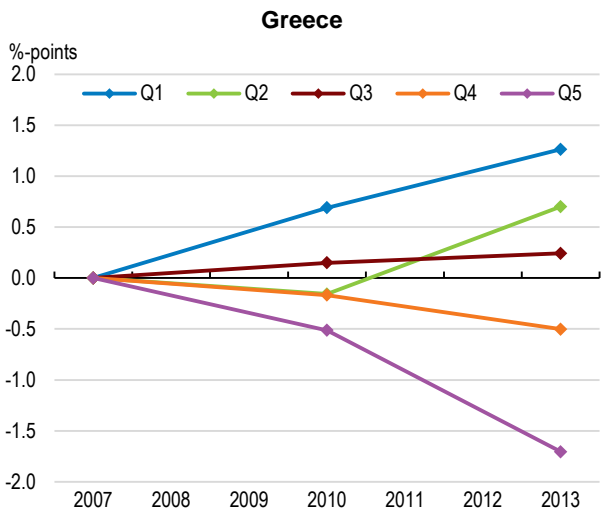
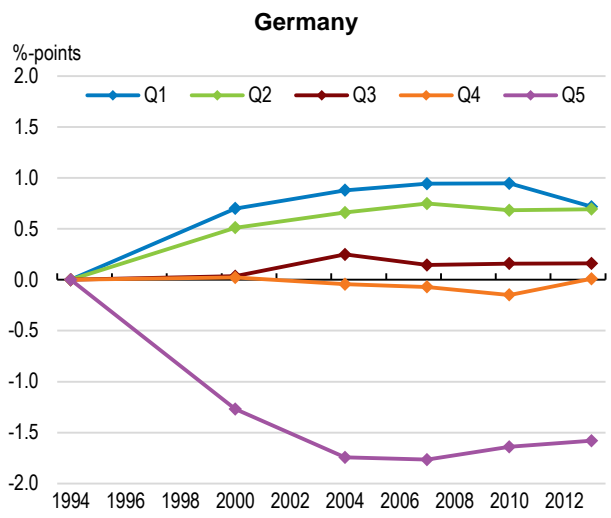
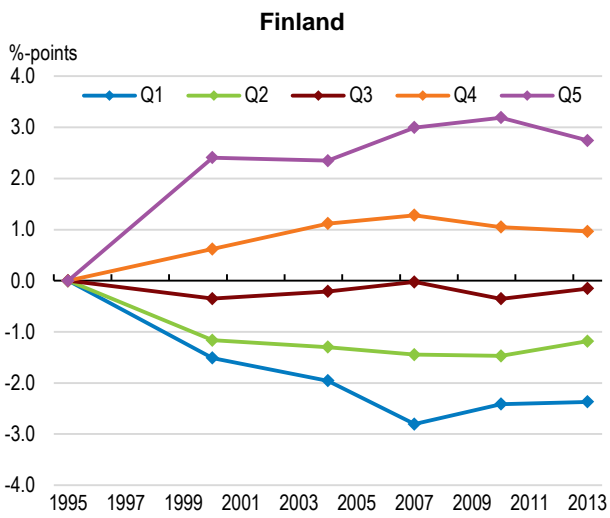


Figure A1.4. (cont.)

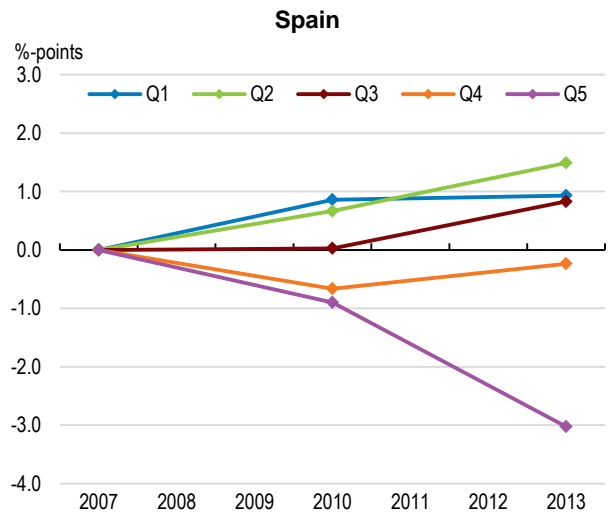
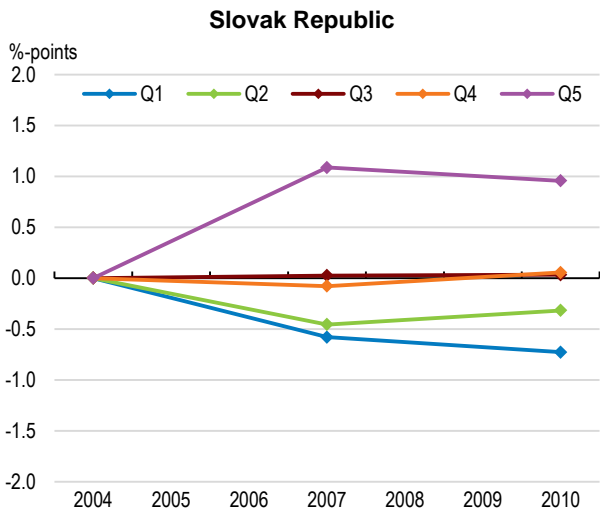
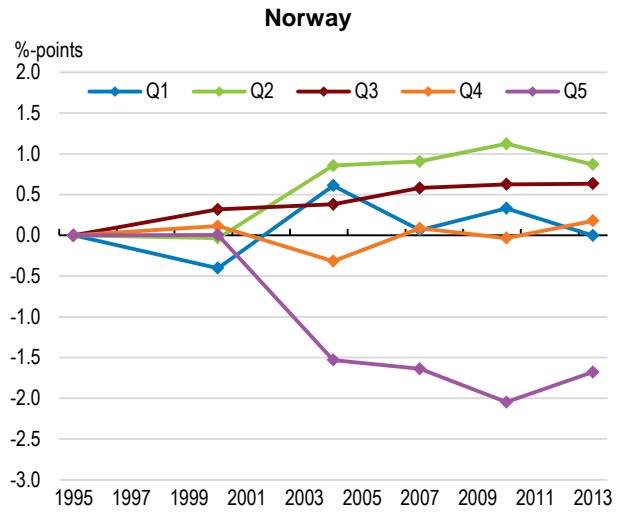
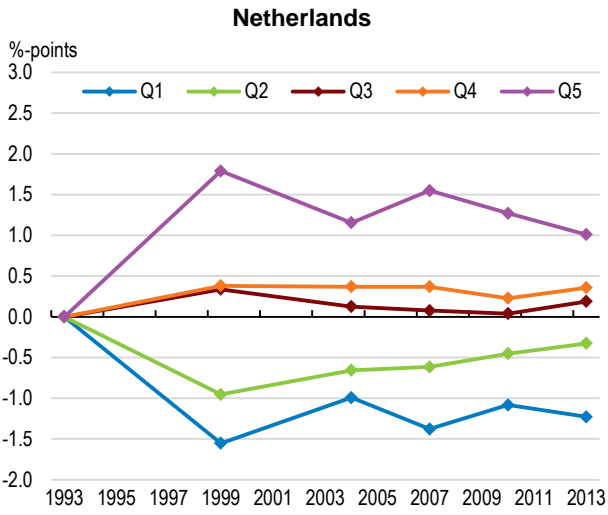
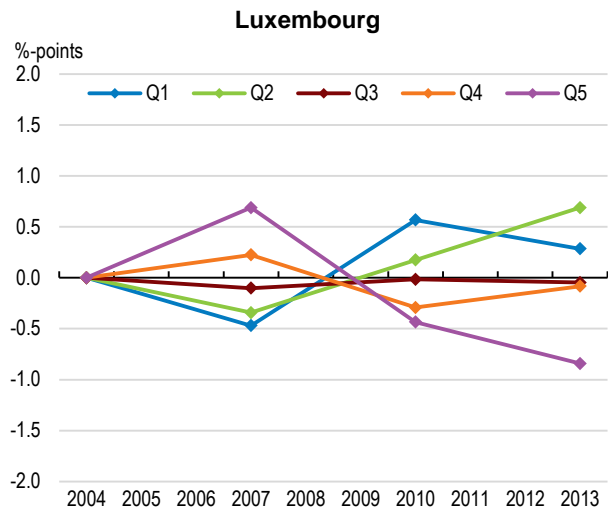
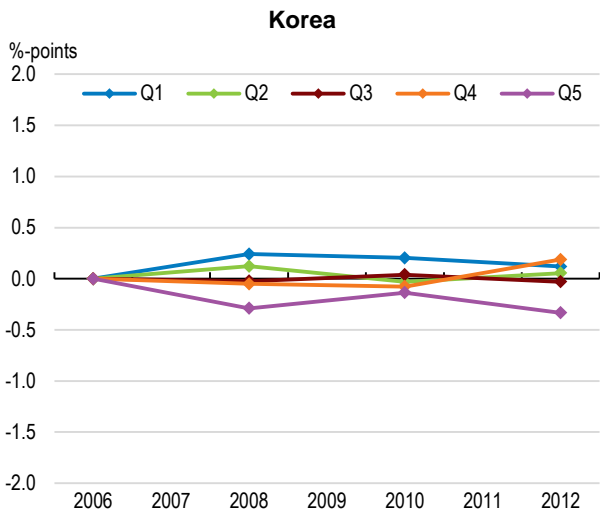


Figure A1.4. (cont.)

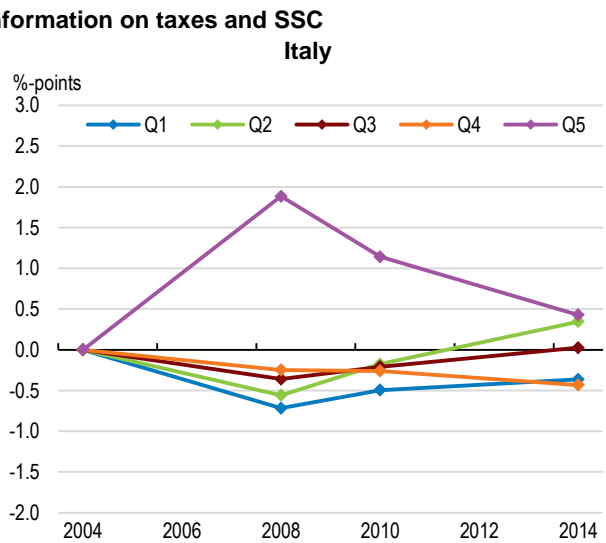
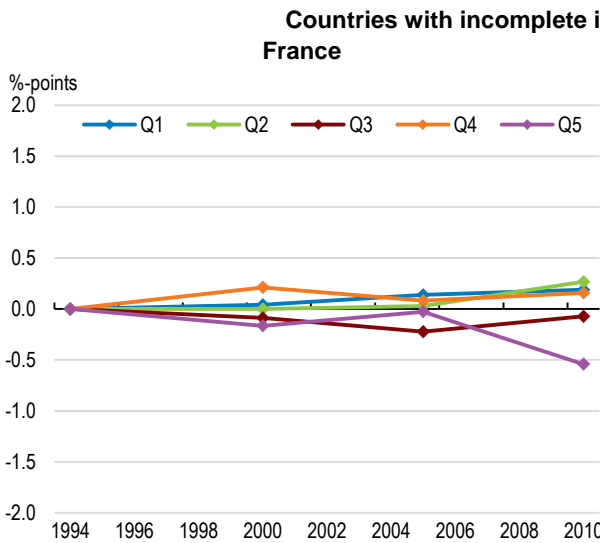
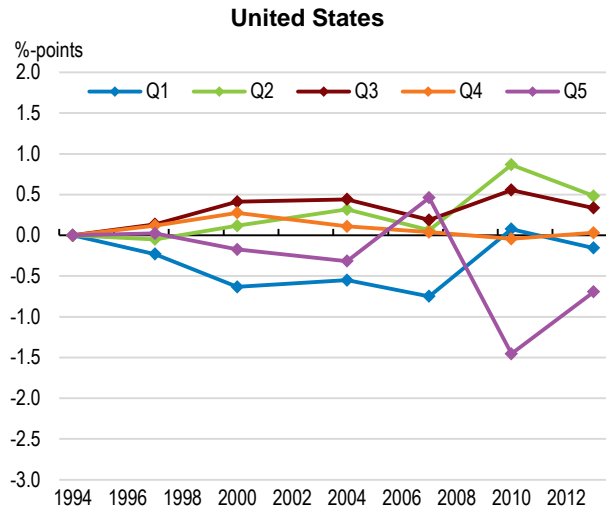
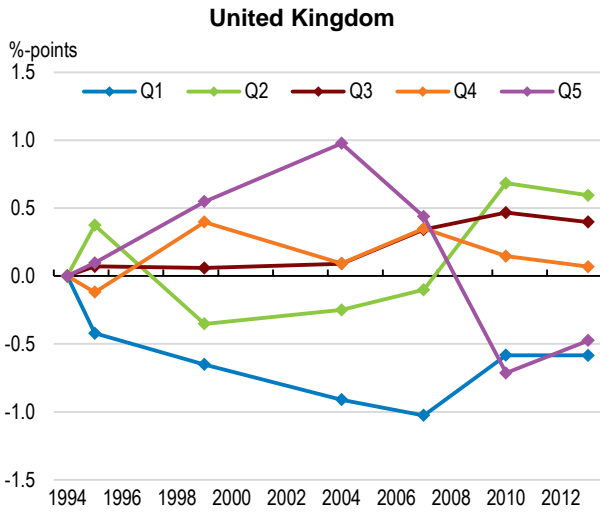
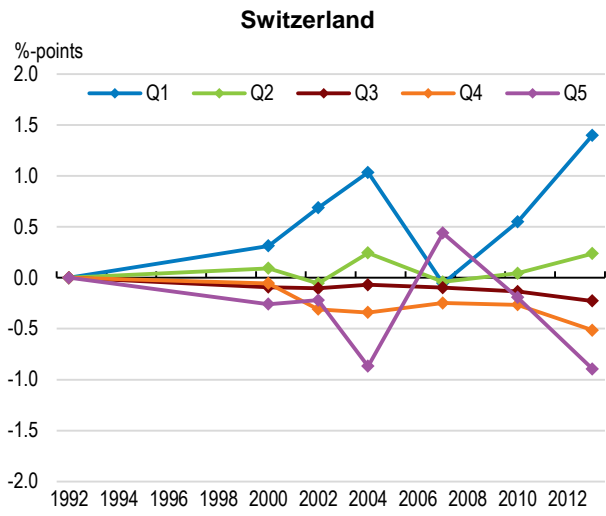
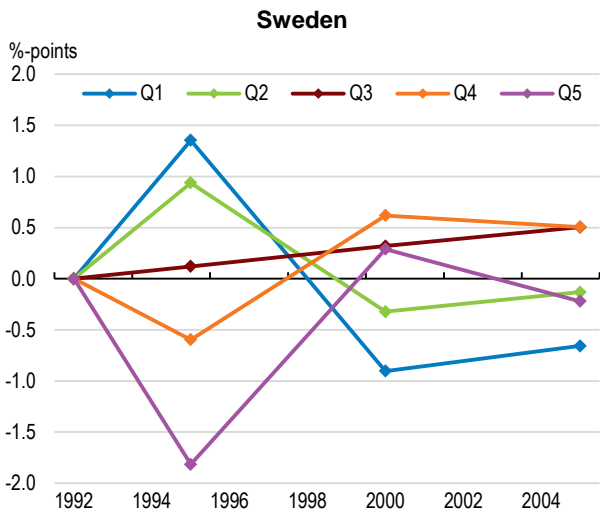
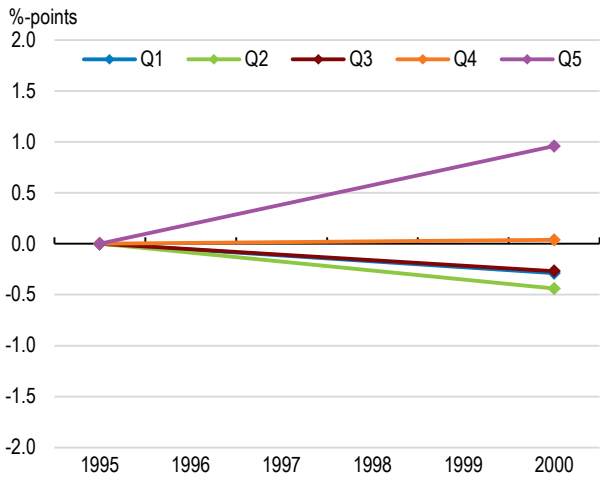


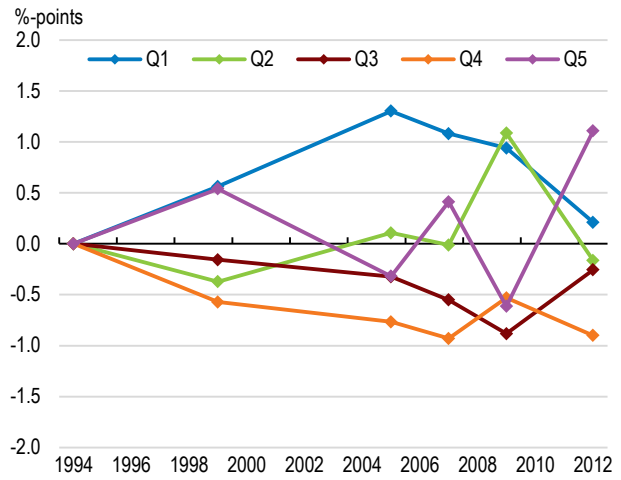
Figure A1.4. (cont.)

Countries with information on transfers only

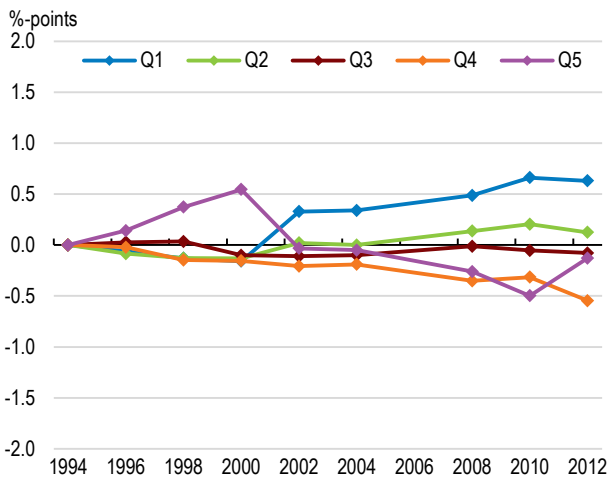
Belgium



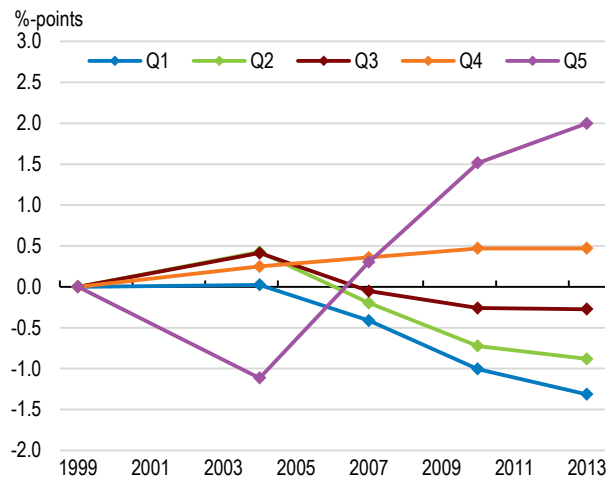
Hungary



Mexico



Poland



Slovenia

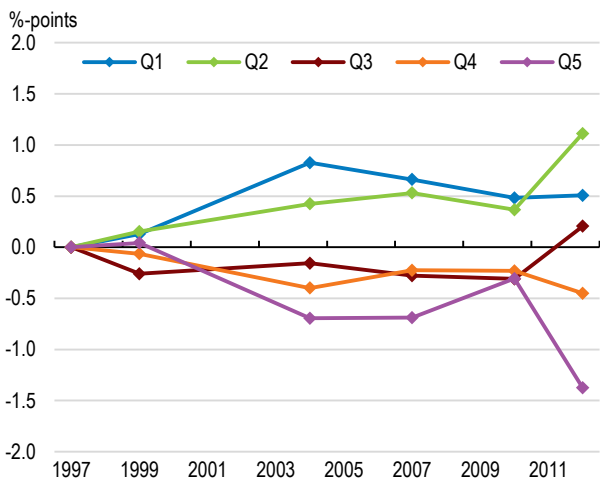
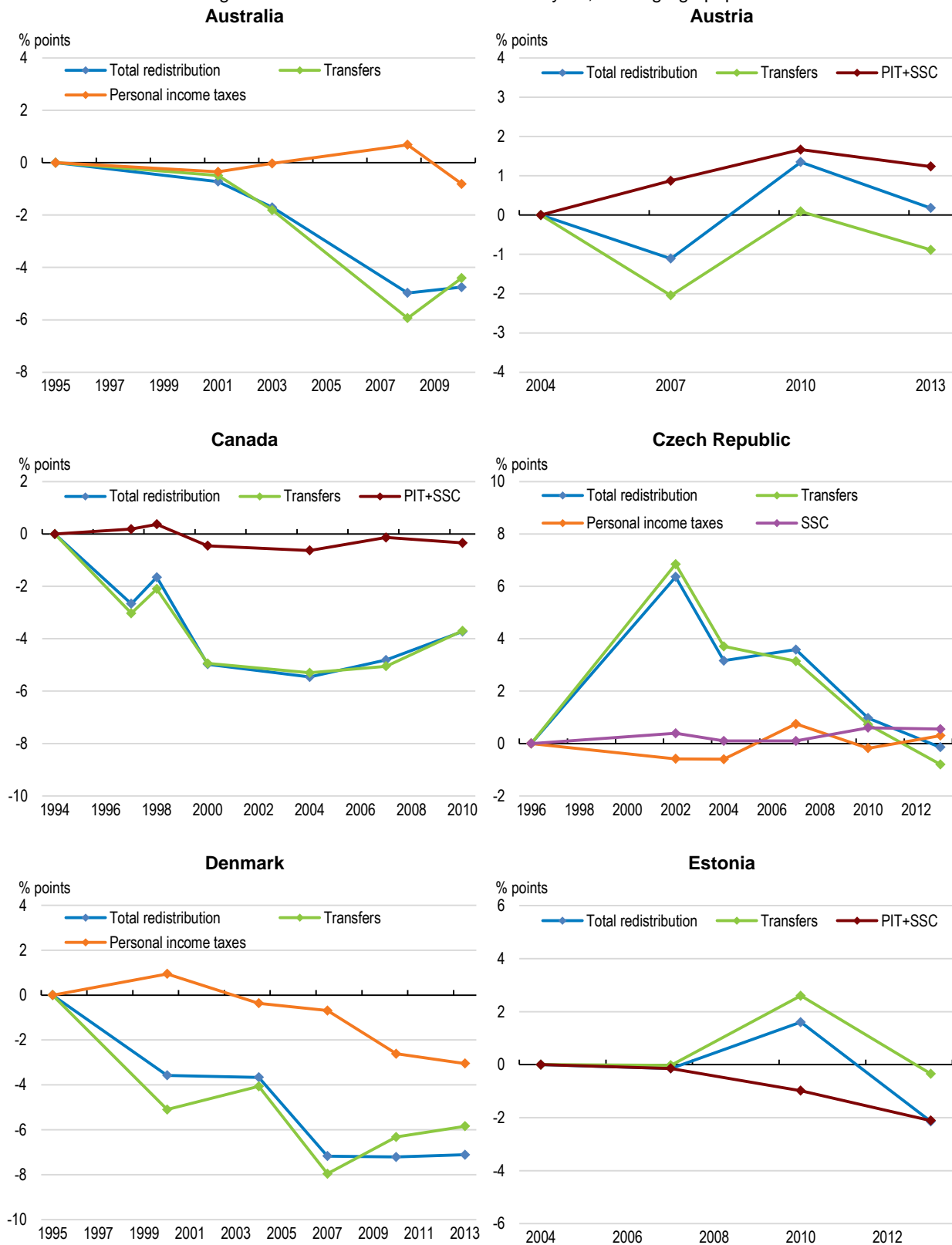


Figure A1.5. Redistribution achieved by taxes and transfers: country trends

Change since mid-1990s or earliest available year, working-age population



Note: See Box 4 for the approach to assess the redistributive impact of individual parts of the tax and transfer systems. For some countries only the total amount of taxes and social security contributions are reported, while for others the split is available in LIS.

Source: OECD staff calculations based on the Luxembourg Income Study.

Figure A1.5. (cont.)

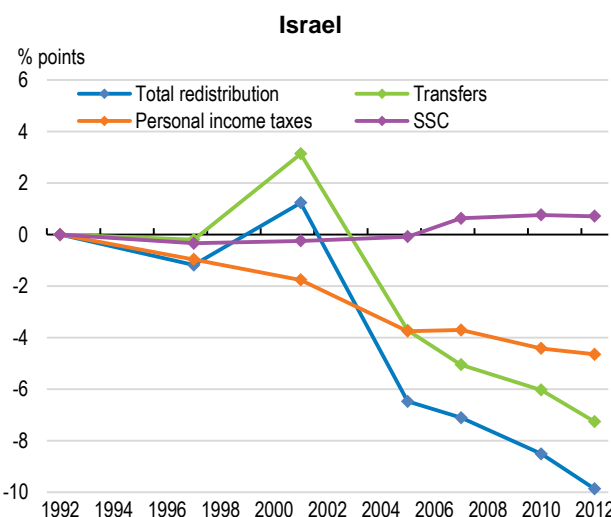
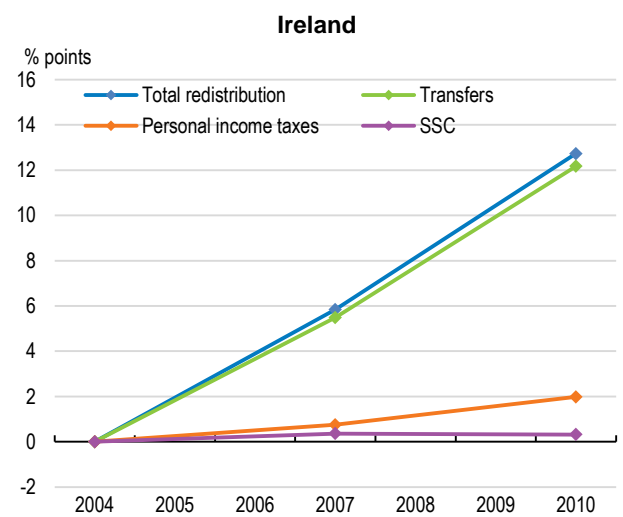
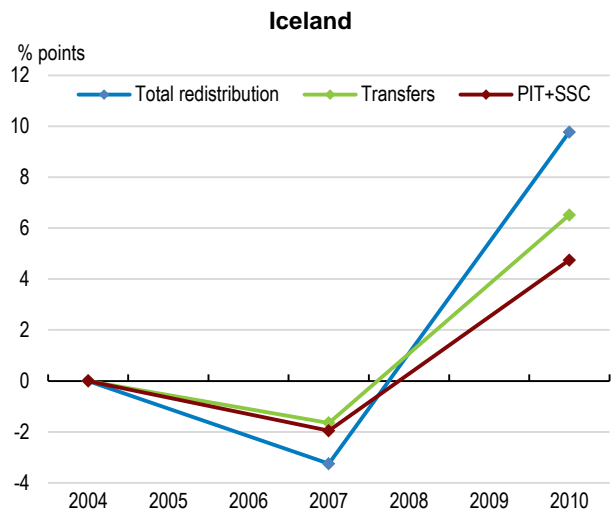
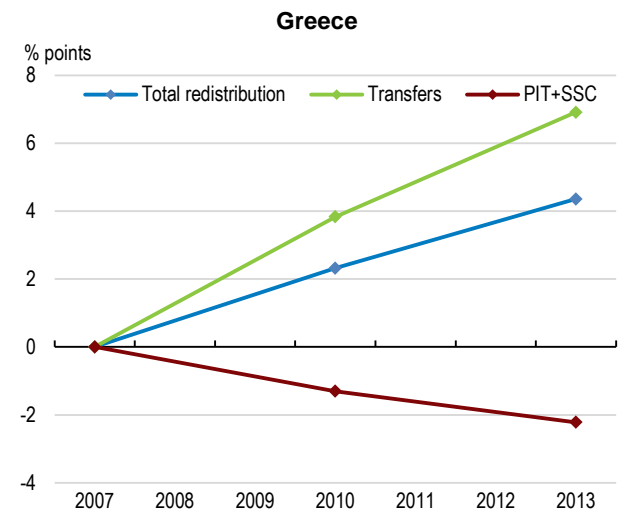
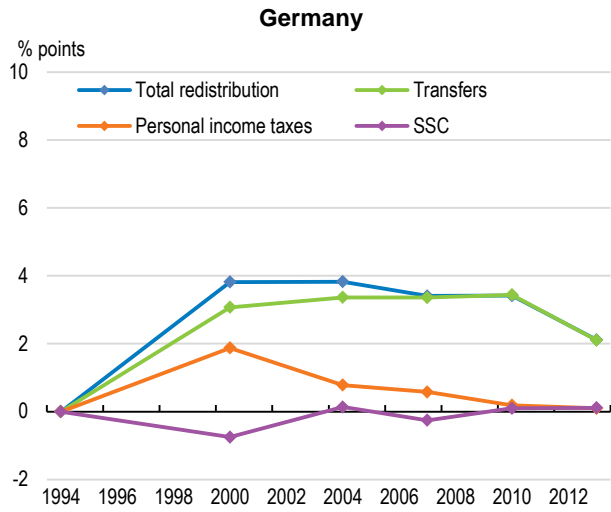
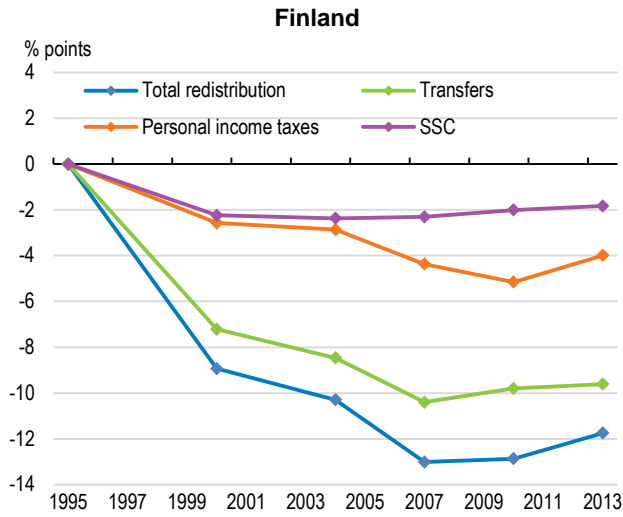


Figure A1.5. (cont.)

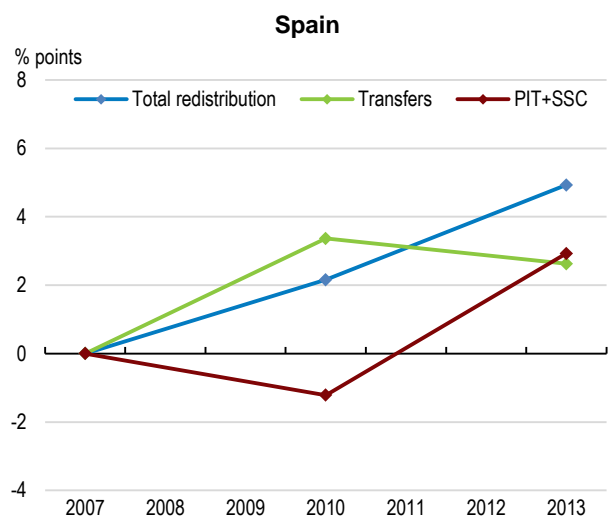
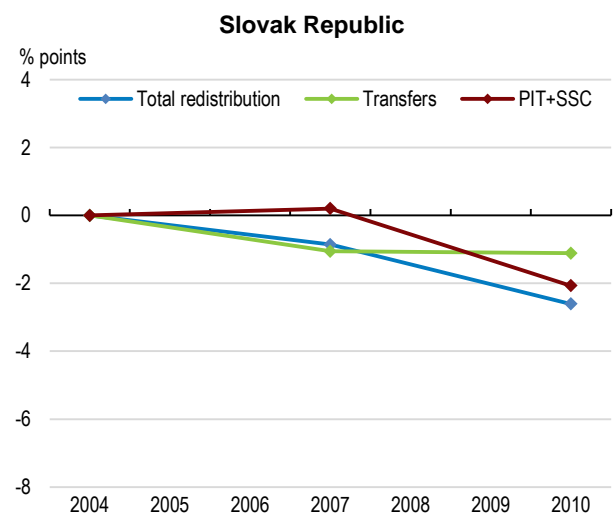
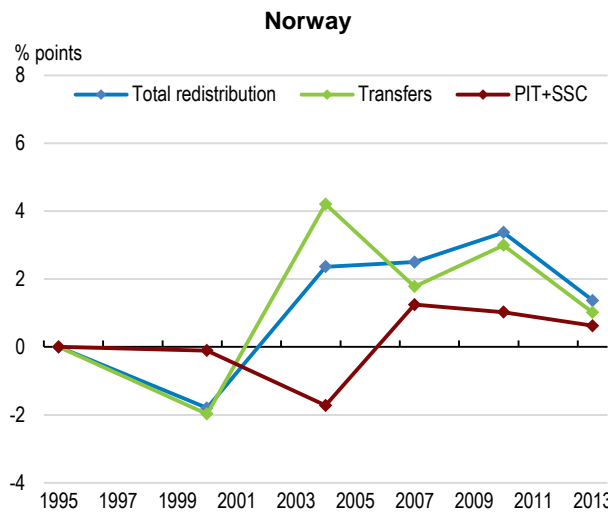
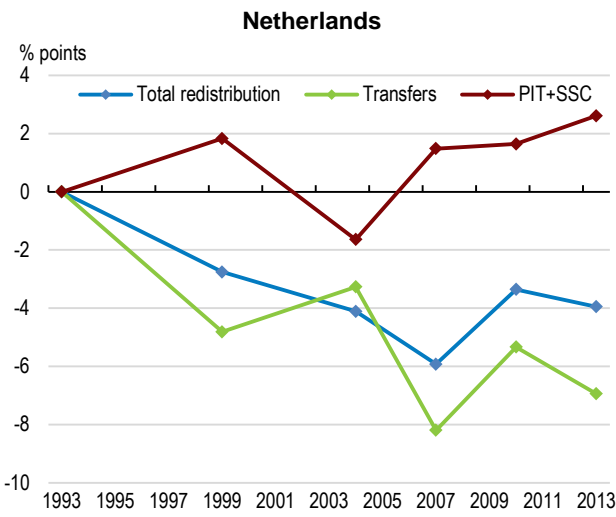
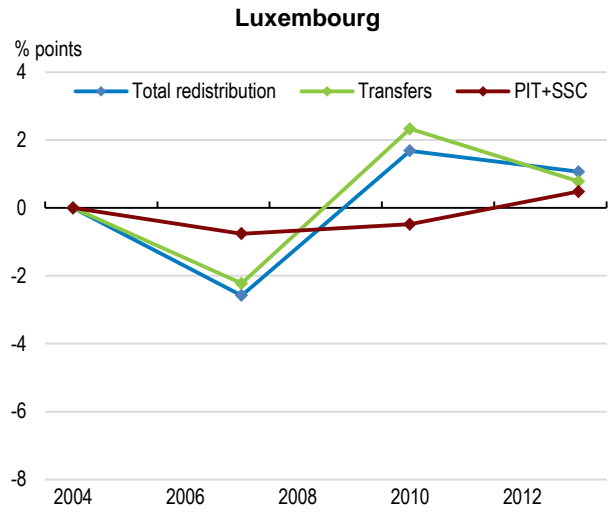
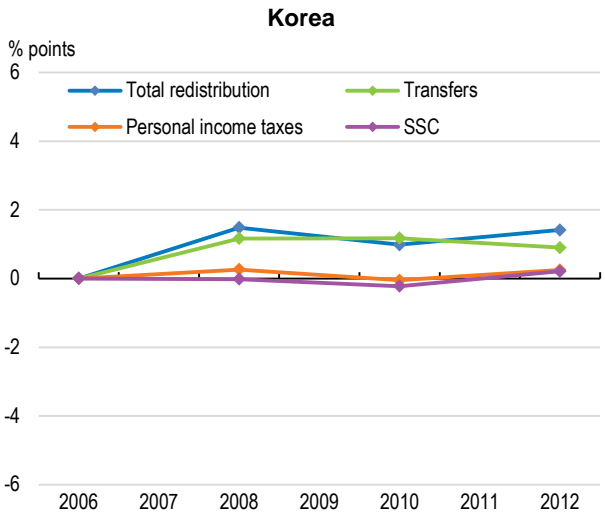
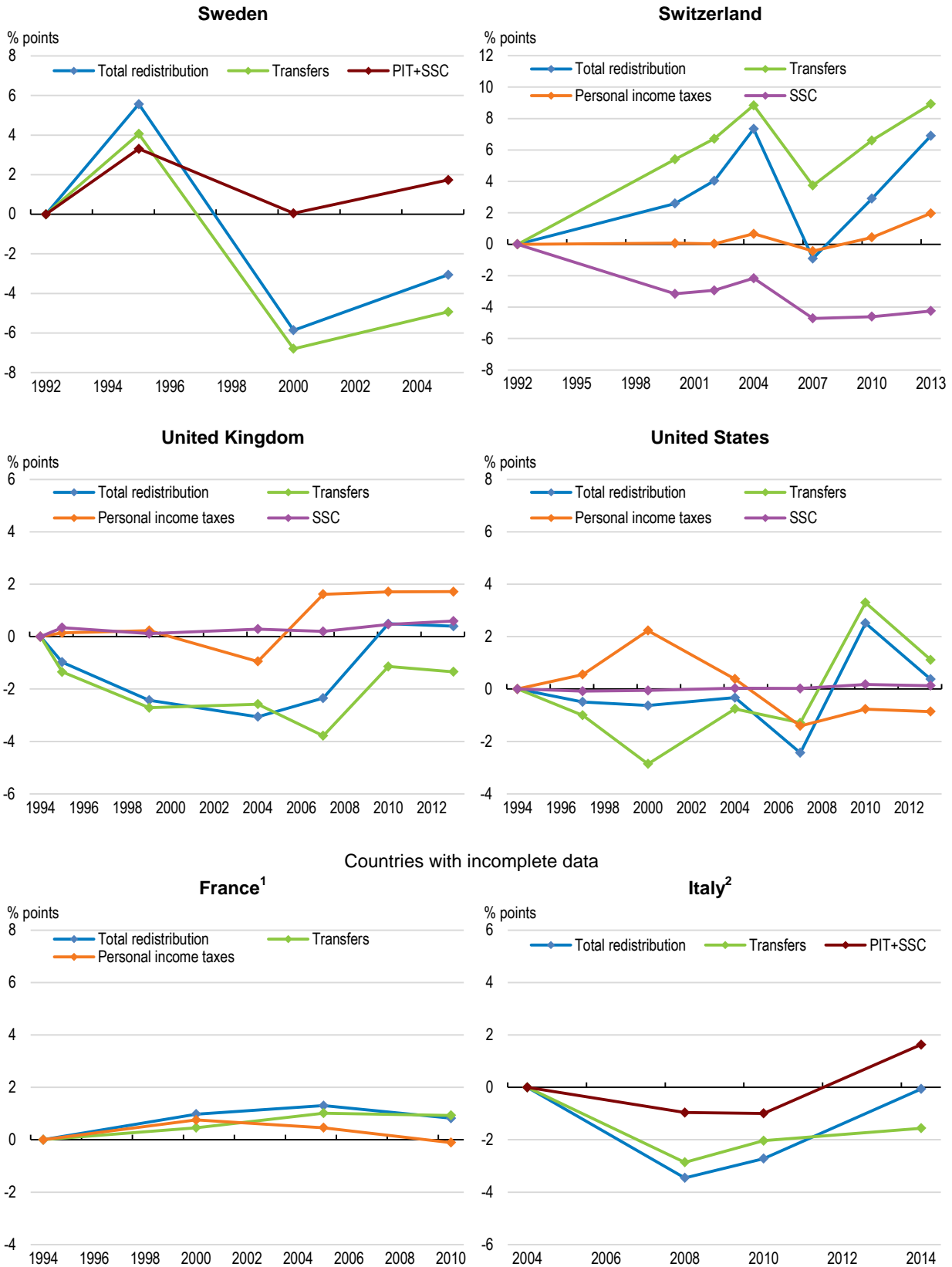


Figure A1.5. (cont.)

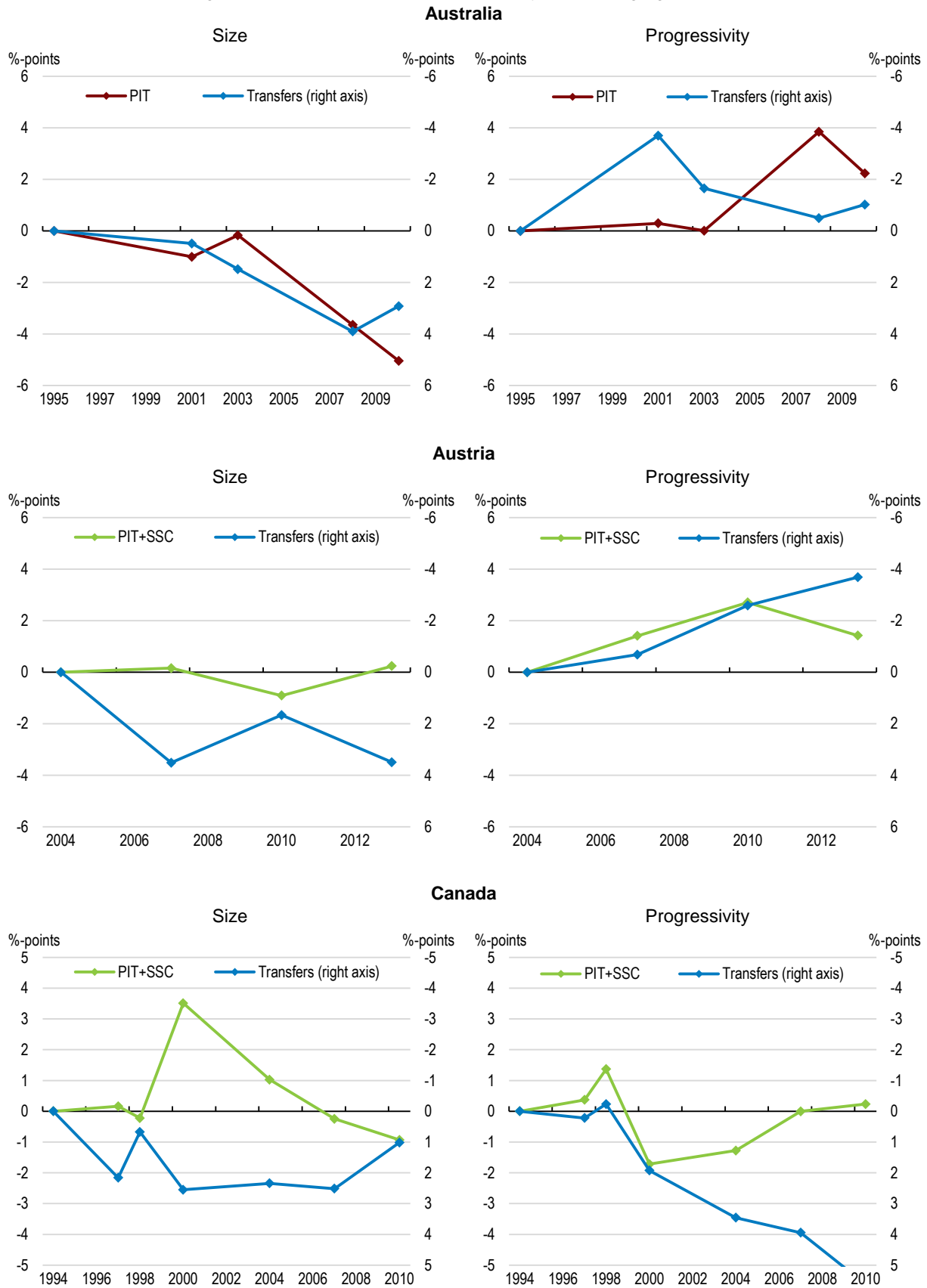


1. SSC not available for France in the LIS database.

2. Total taxes and SSC have been imputed for Italy. Transfers measured net of taxes.

Figure A1.6. Trends in size and progressivity of taxes and transfers: country profiles

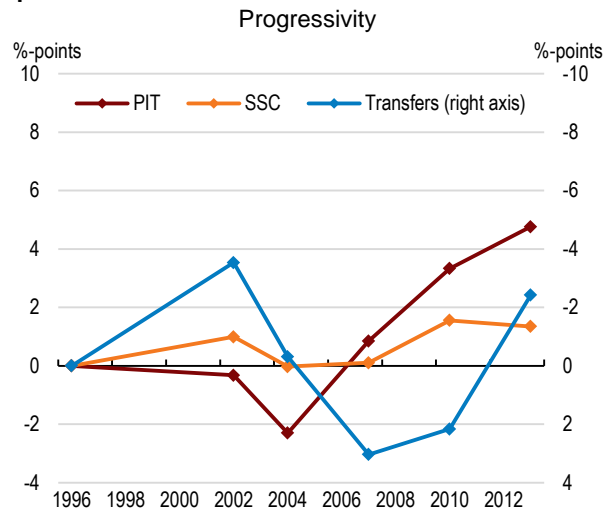
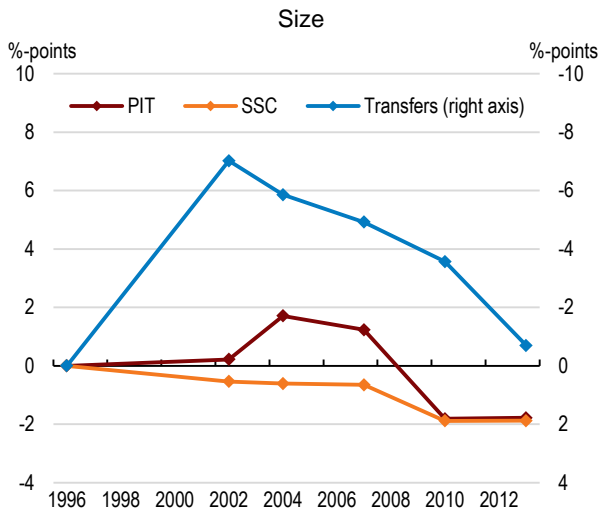
Change since mid-1990s or earliest available year, working-age population



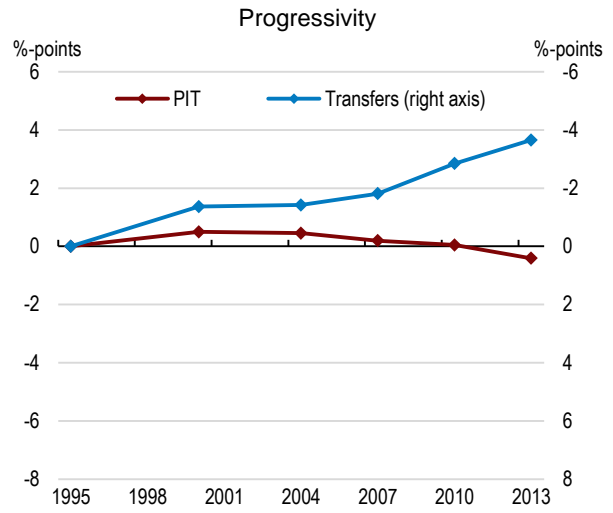
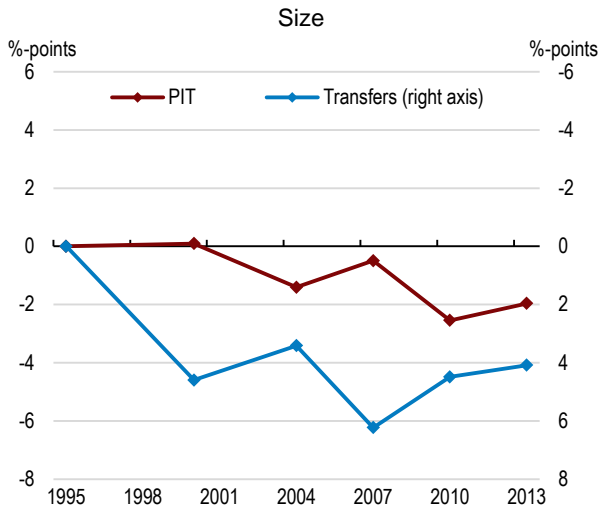
Note: See Box 4 for the approach to assess the redistributive impact of individual parts of the tax and transfer systems.

Source: OECD staff calculations based on the Luxembourg Income Study.

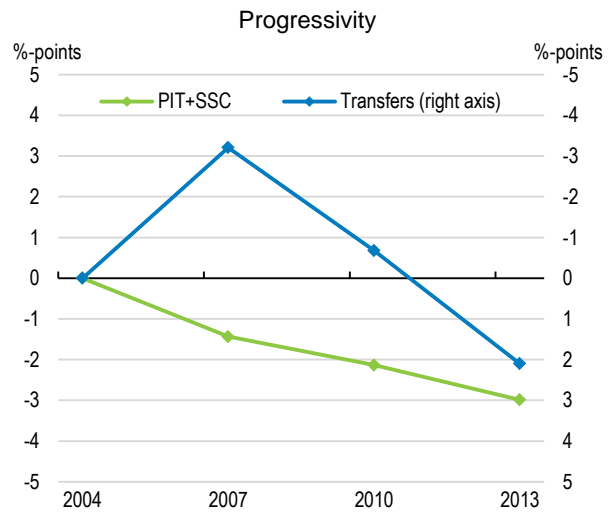
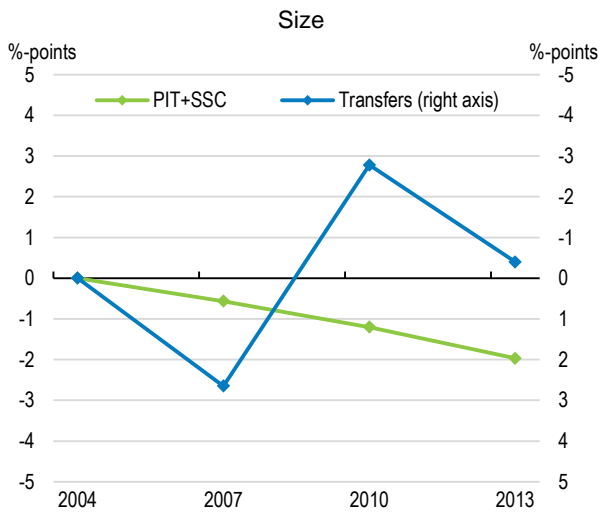
Czech Republic



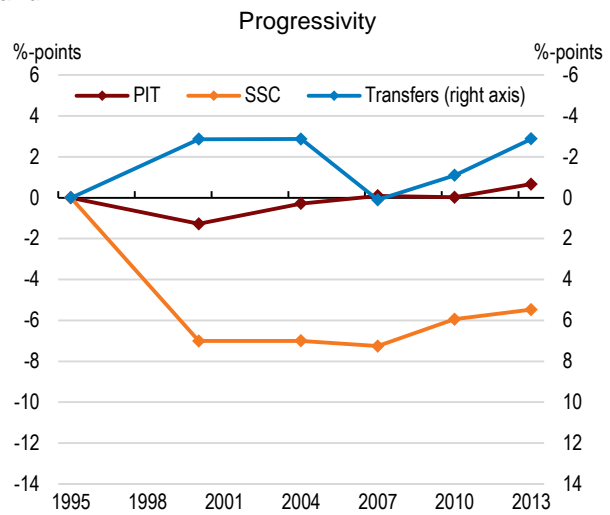
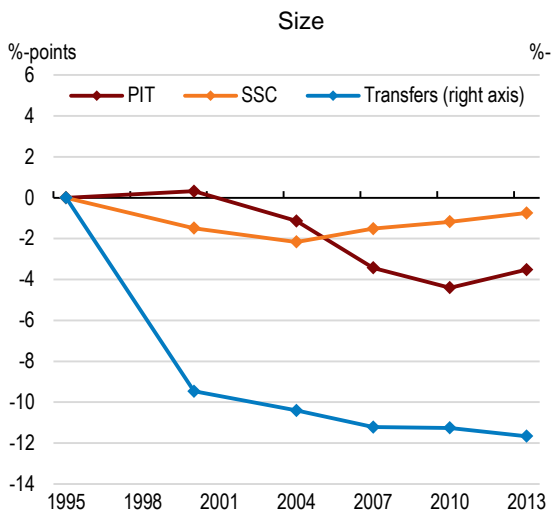
Denmark



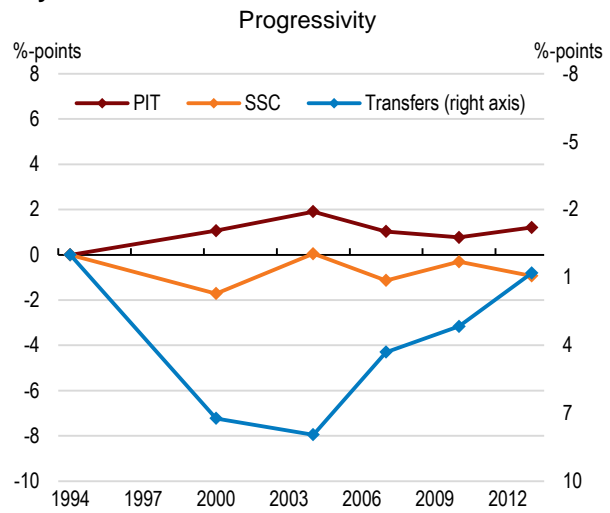
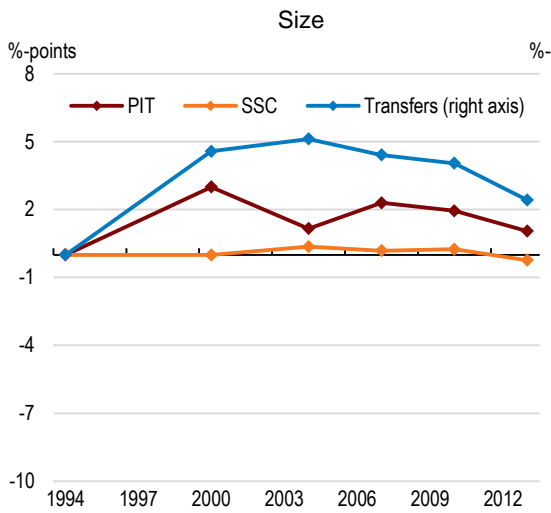
Estonia



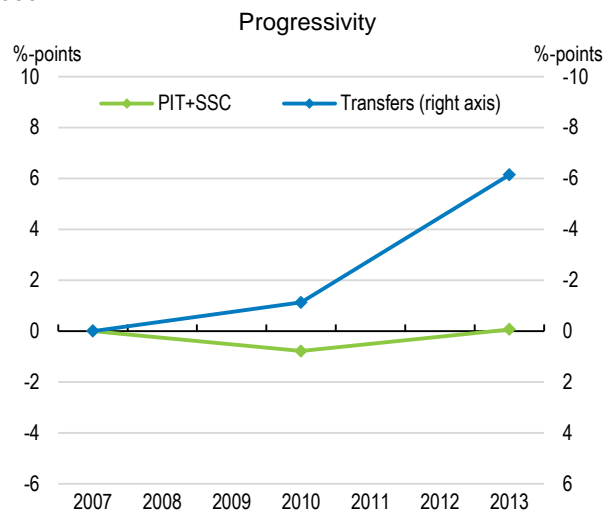
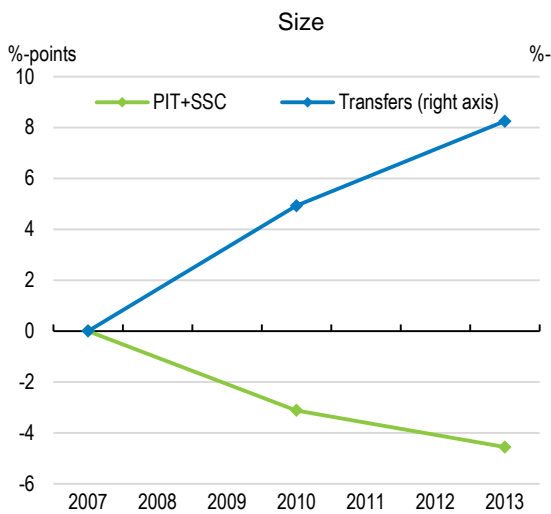
Finland



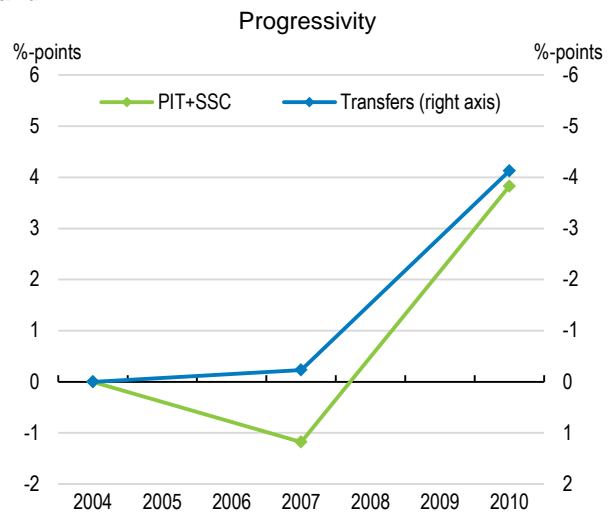
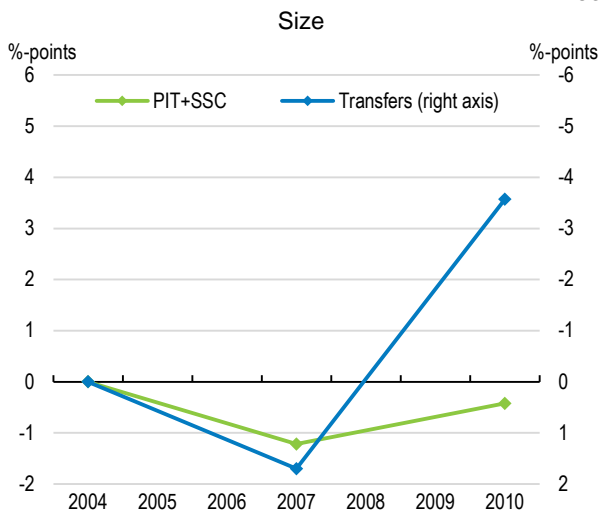
Germany



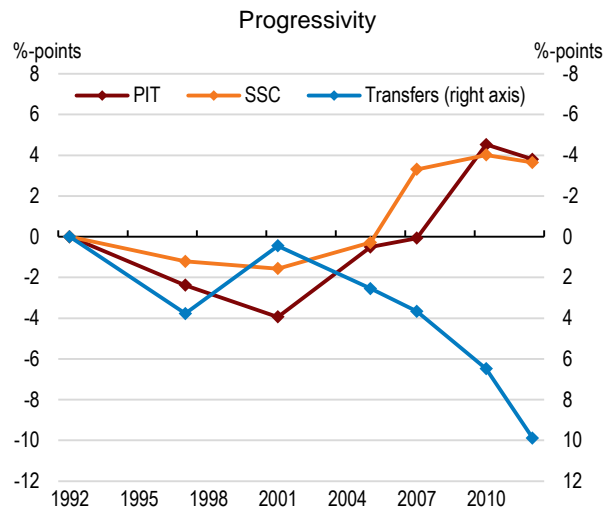
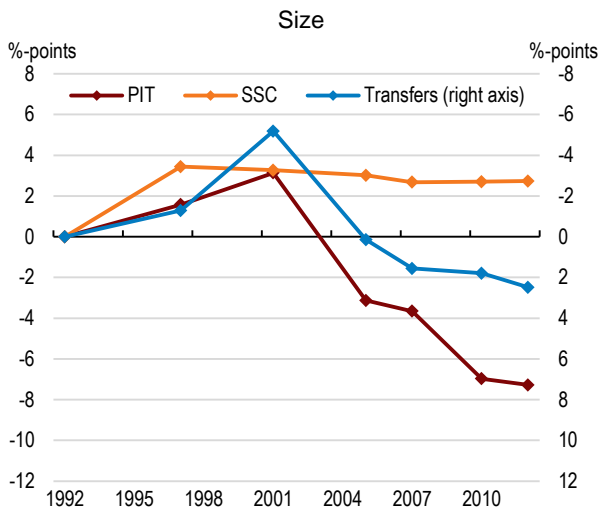
Greece



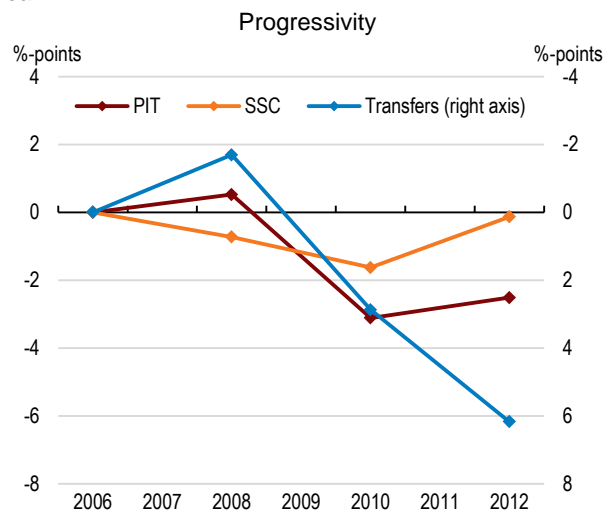
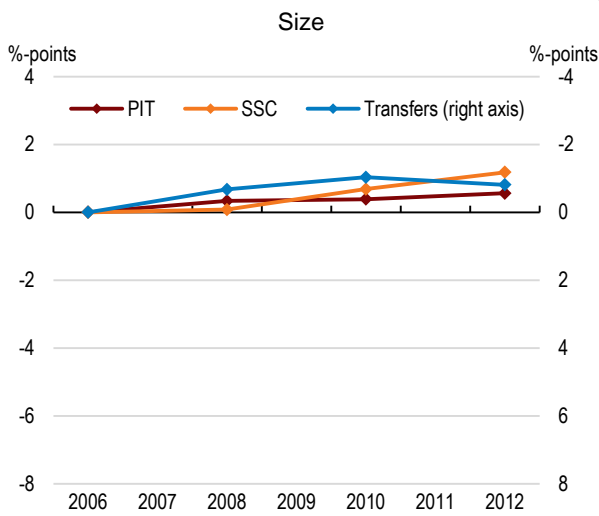
Iceland



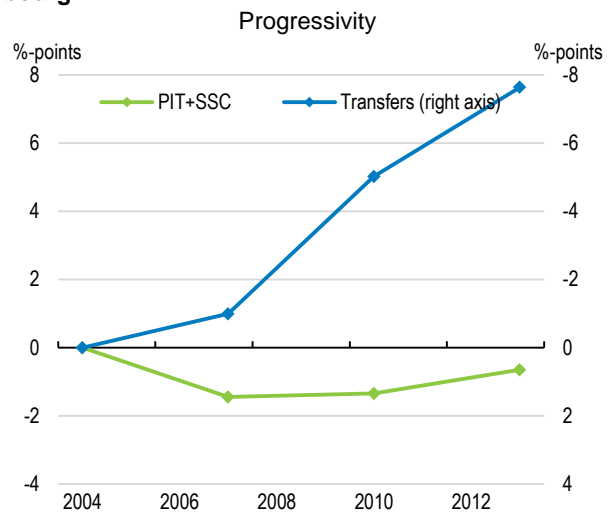
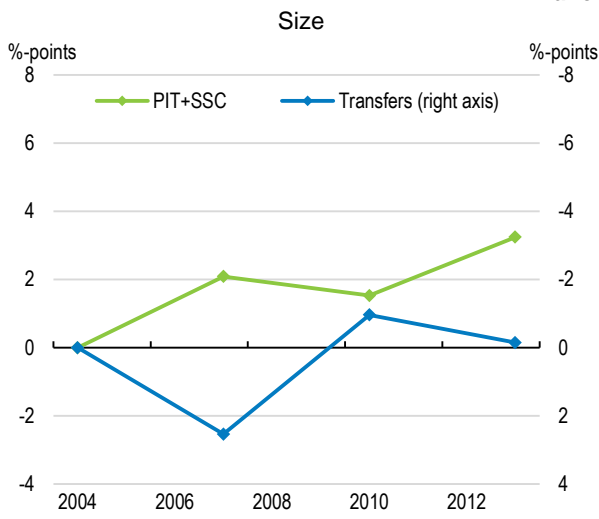
Israel



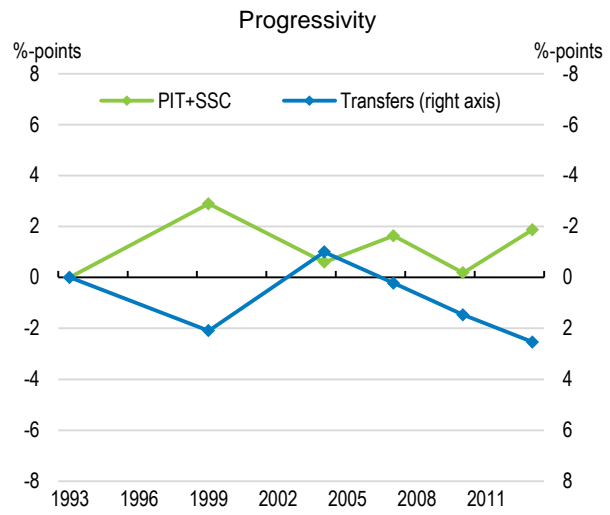
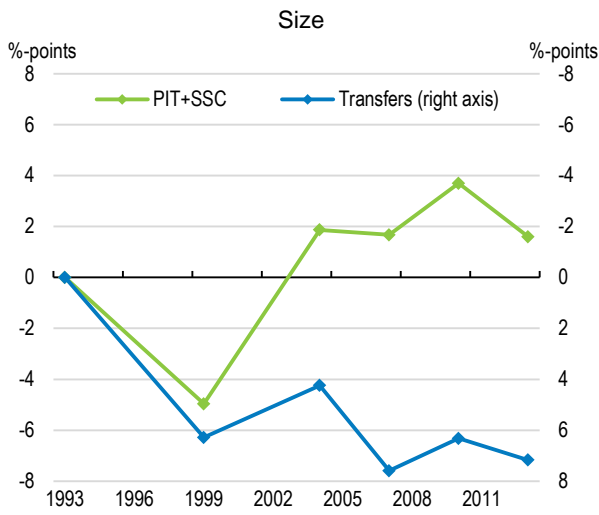
Korea



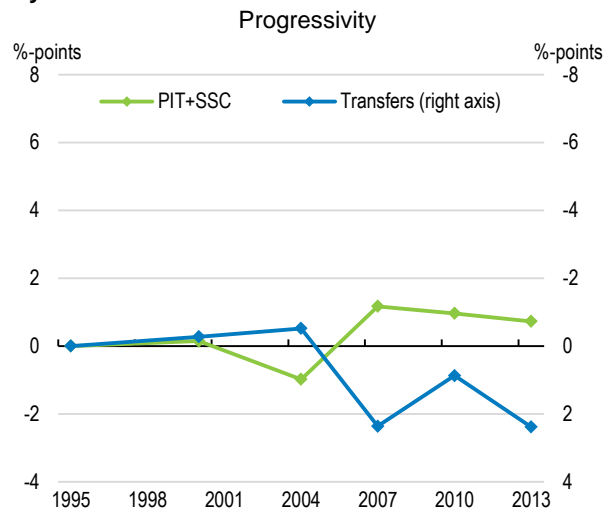
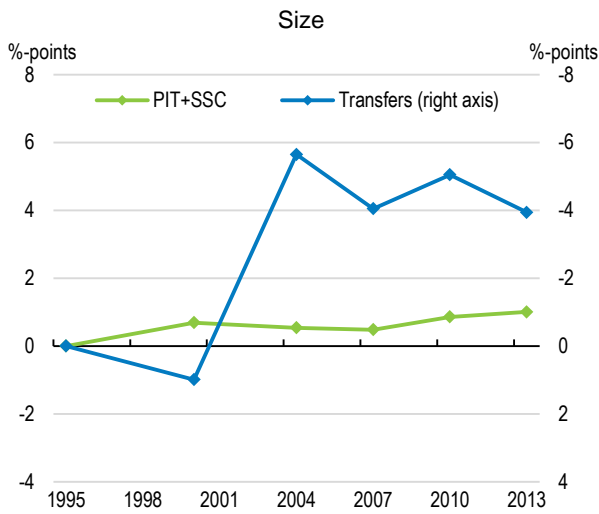
Luxembourg



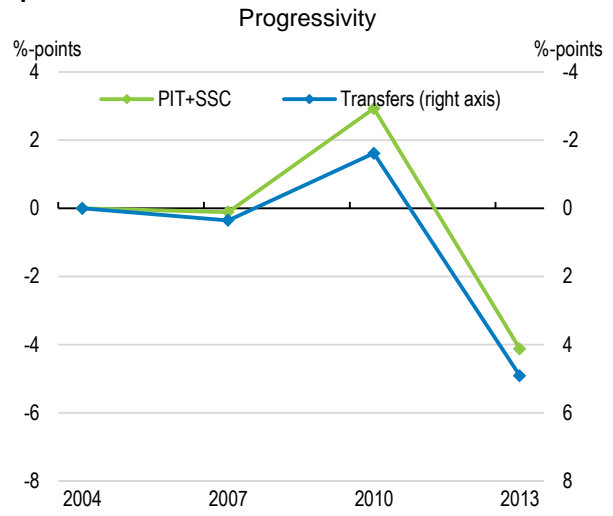
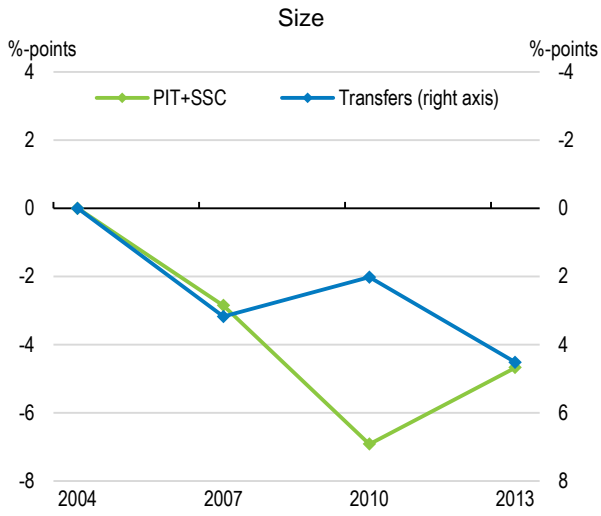
Netherlands



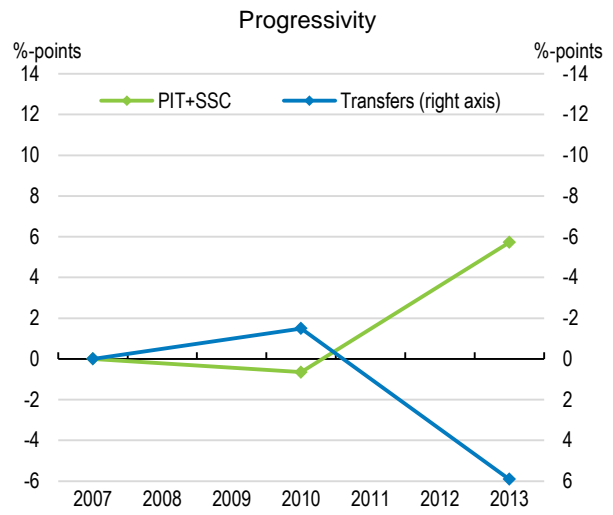
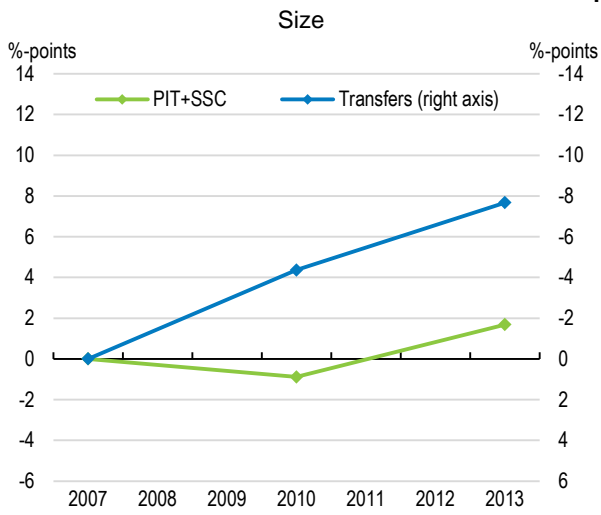
Norway



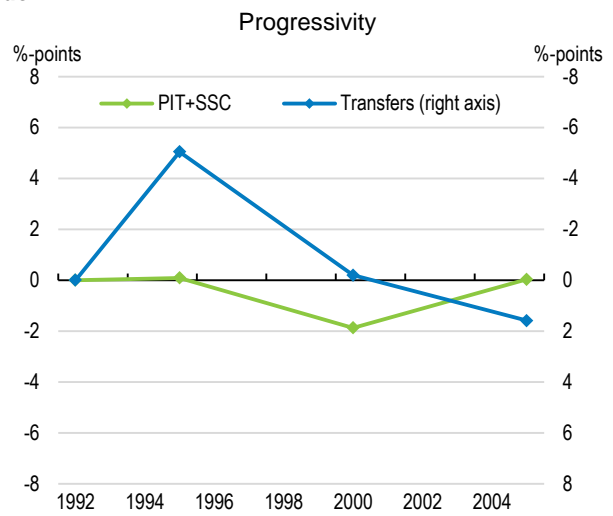
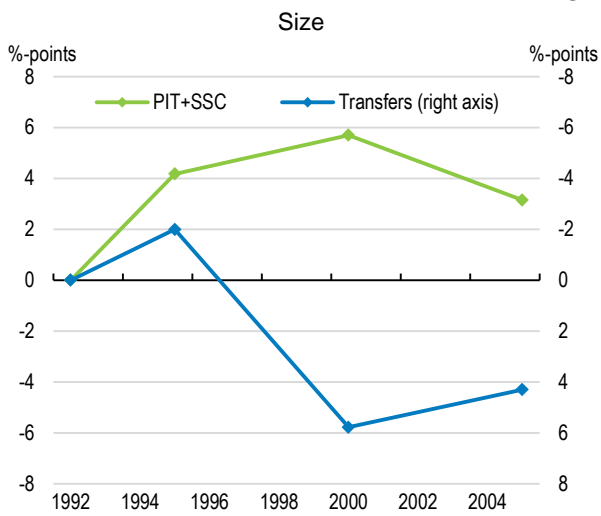
Slovak Republic



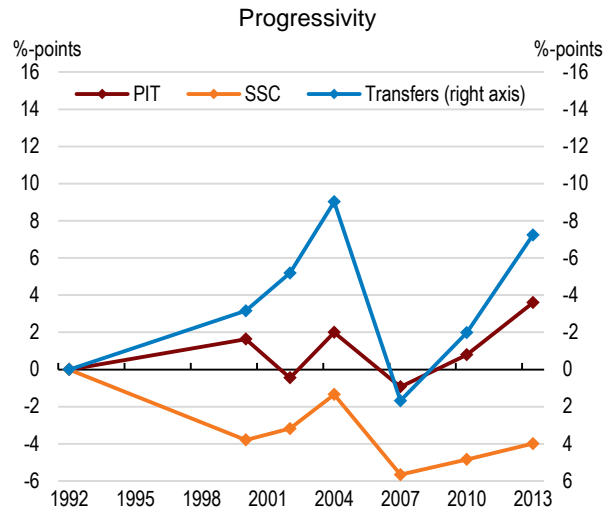
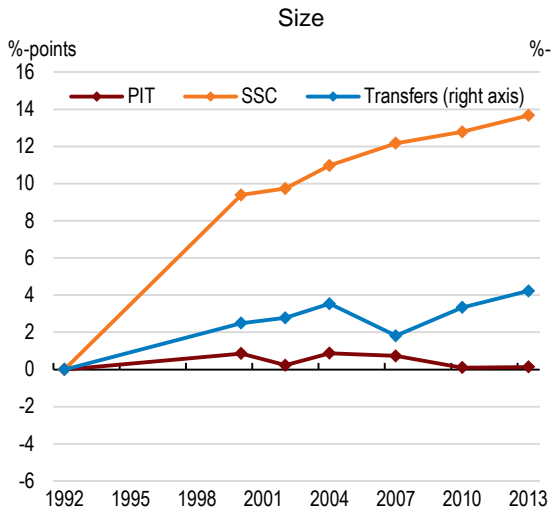
Spain



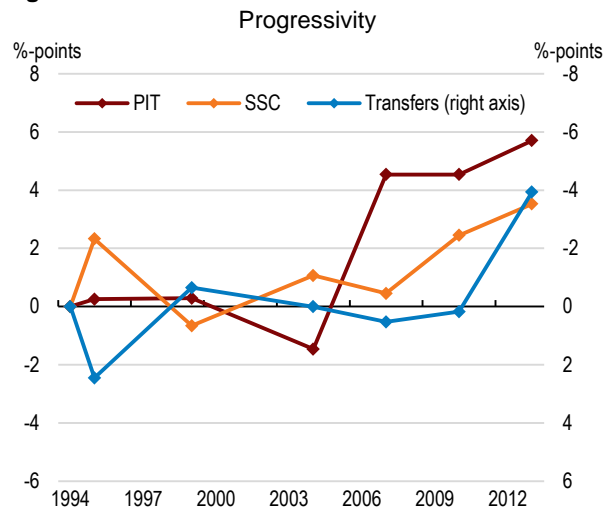
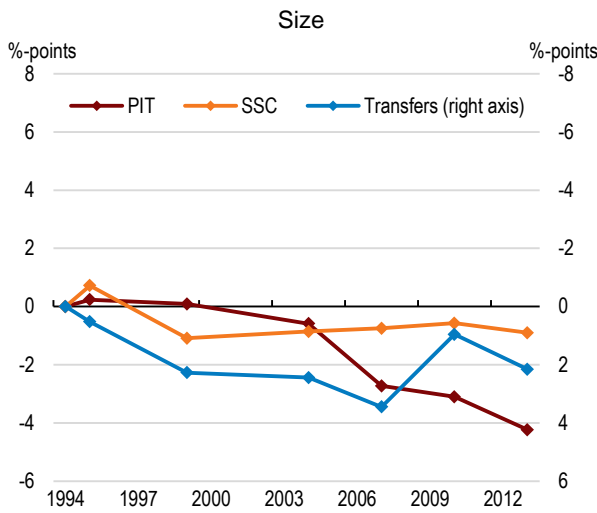
Sweden



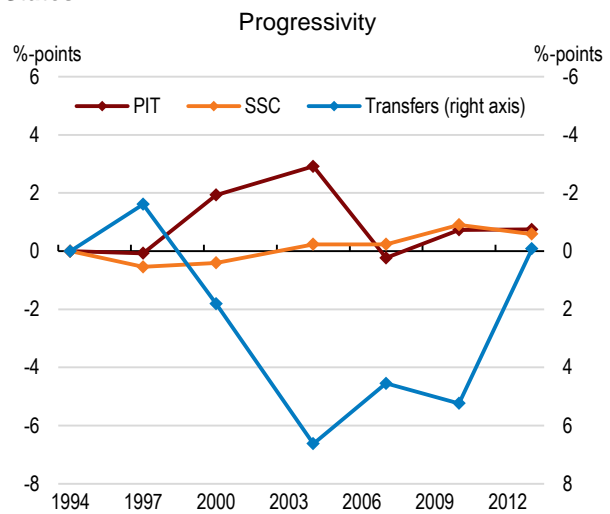
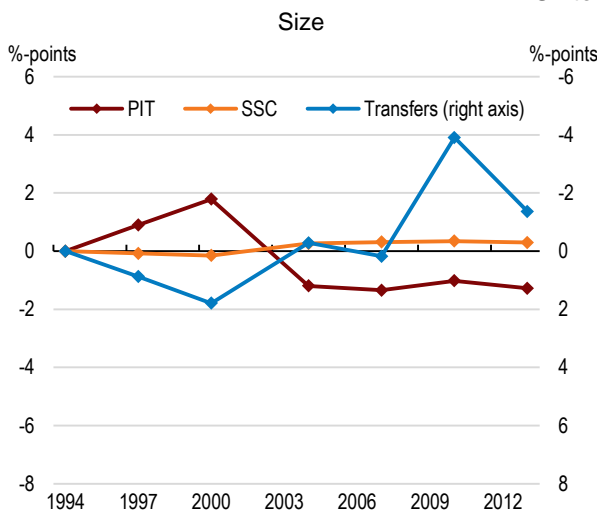
Switzerland



United Kingdom

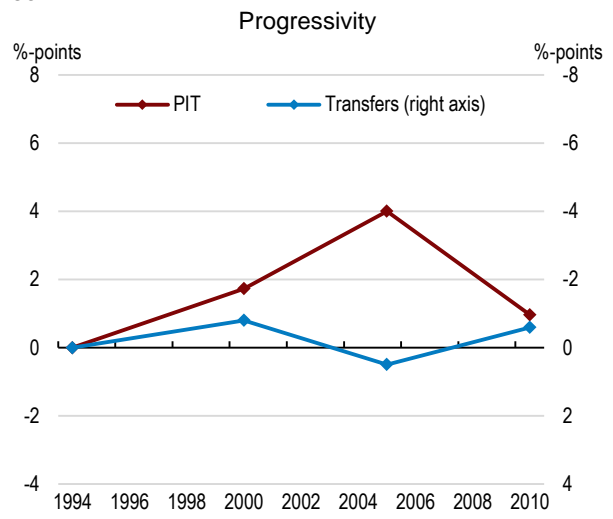
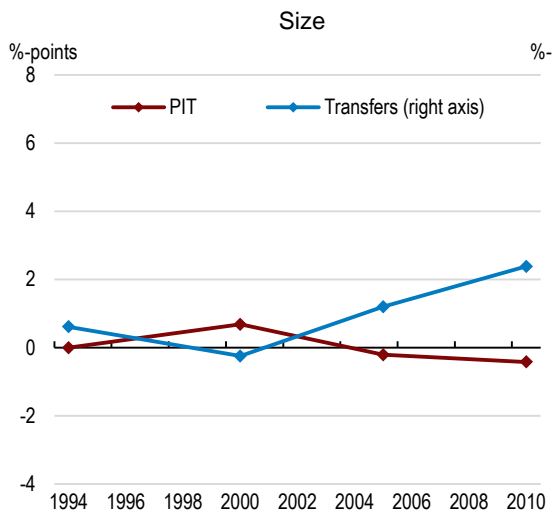


United States

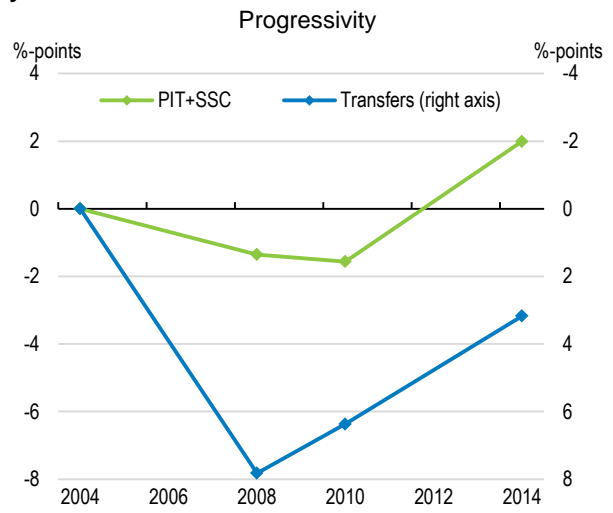
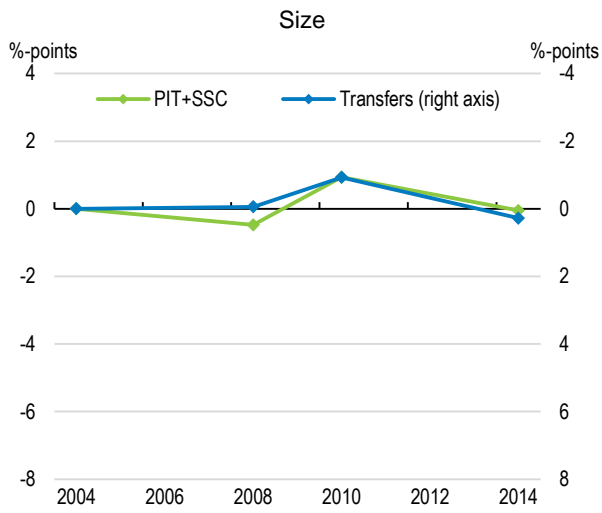


Countries with incomplete information

France



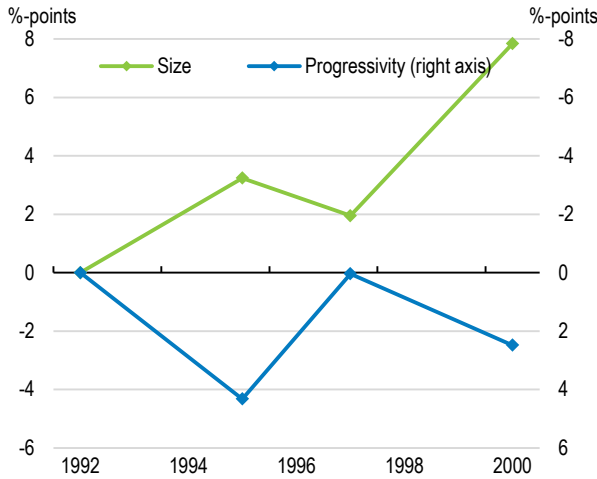
Italy



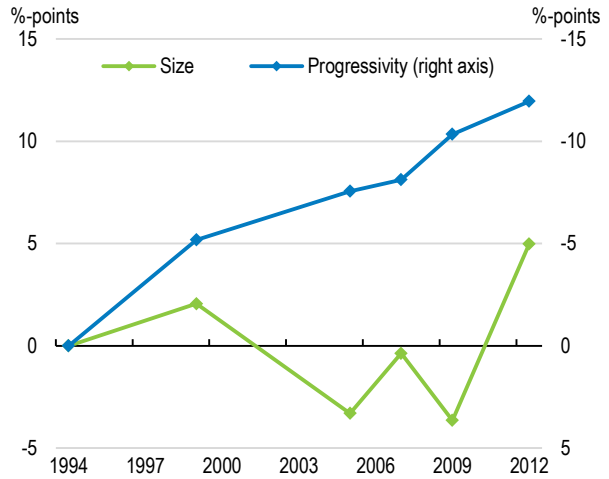
Countries with information on transfers only

Size and progressivity of transfers

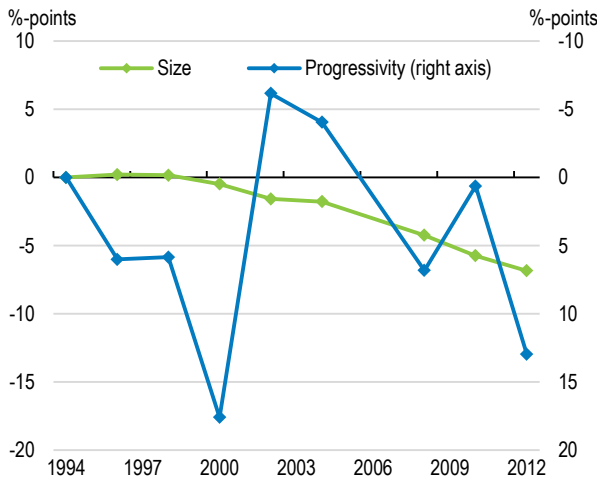
Belgium



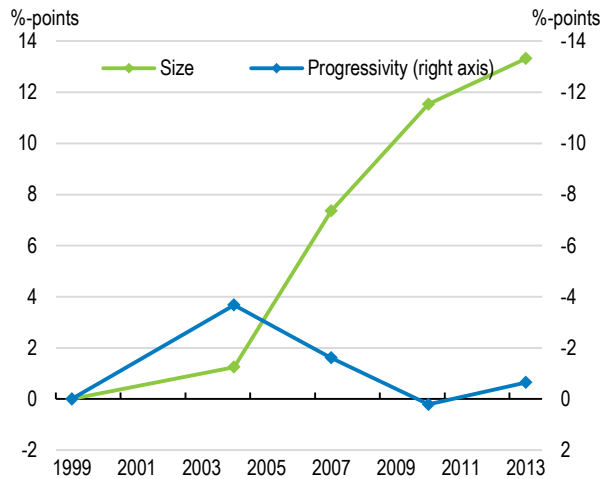
Hungary



Mexico



Poland



Slovenia

