



Comparaisons internationales sur la redistribution

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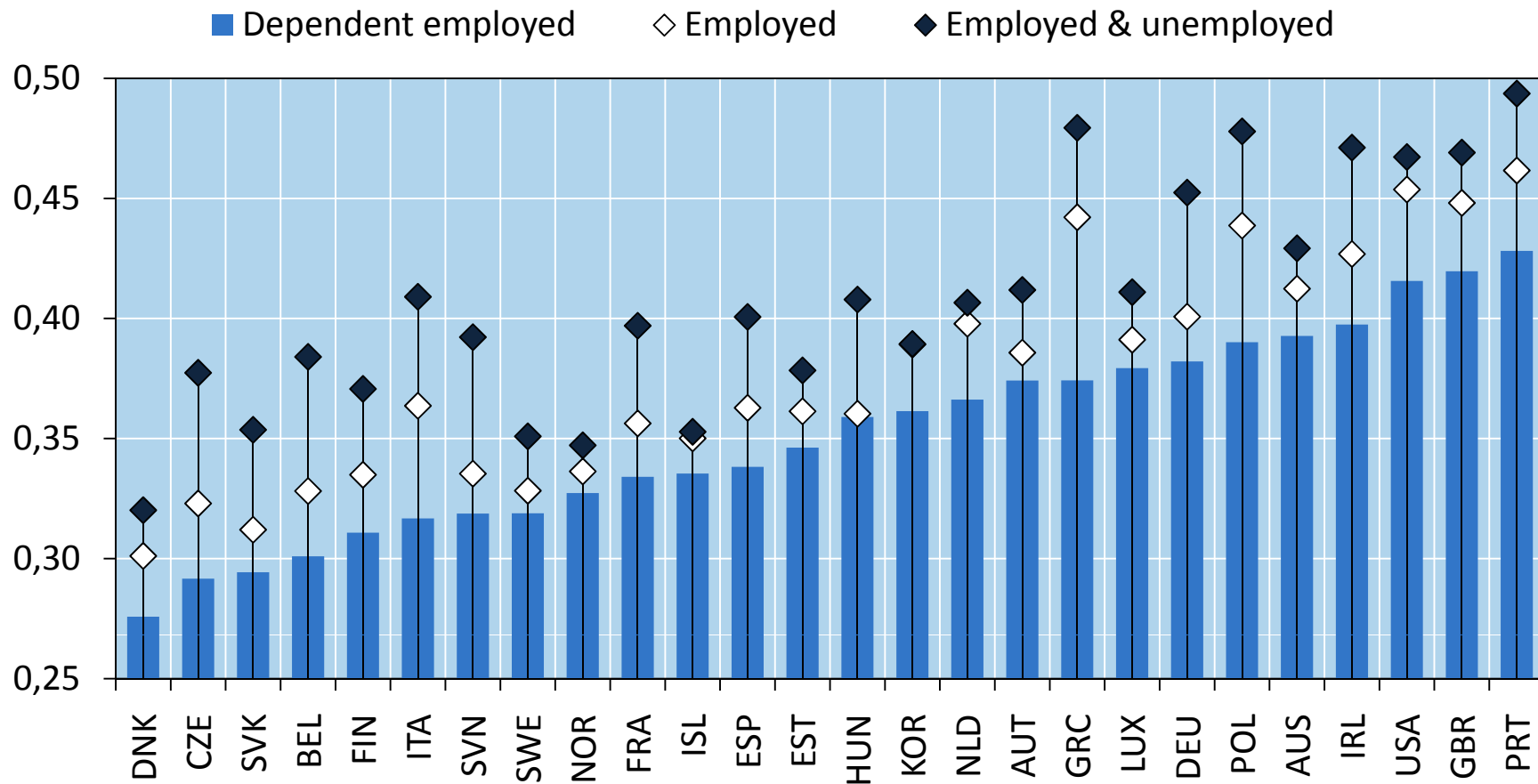


Plan

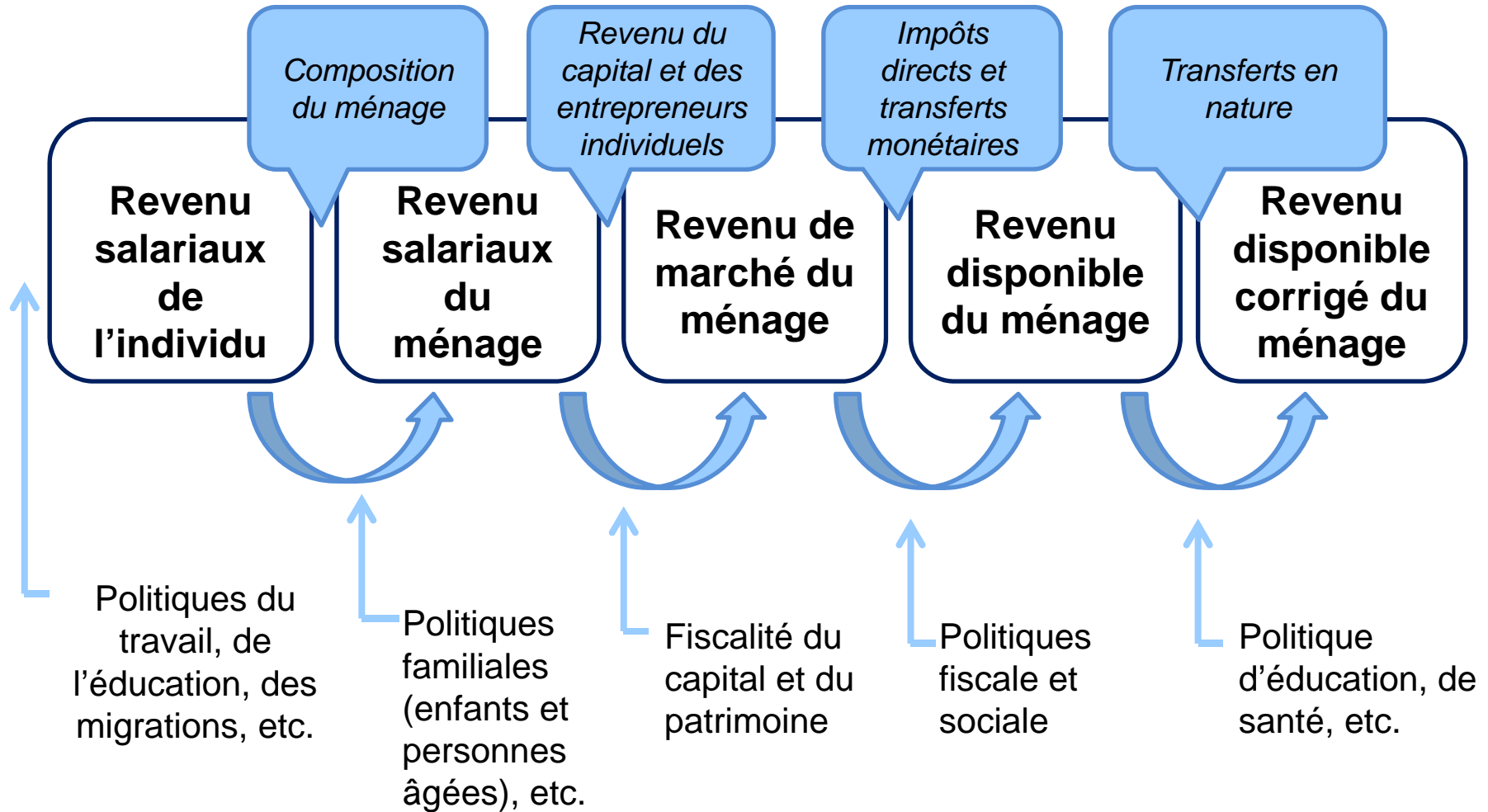
- Introduction et caveats
- Les inégalités dans l'OCDE
- Le rôle des transferts et de la fiscalité
- Evolution récente
- [Tentative de caractérisation de la France]

Diverses mesures

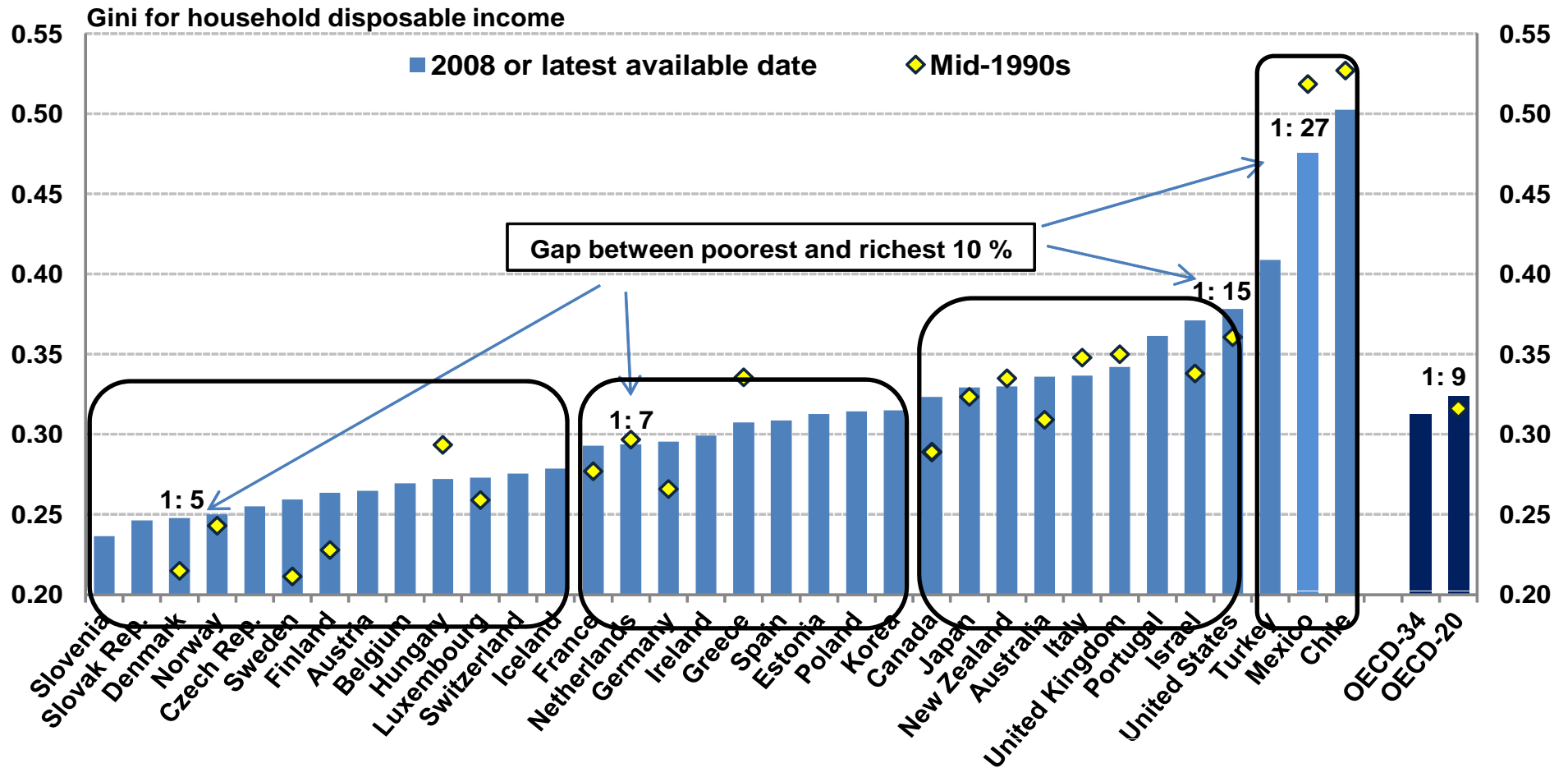
(Indices de Gini: individus)



Les étapes de la formation des revenus

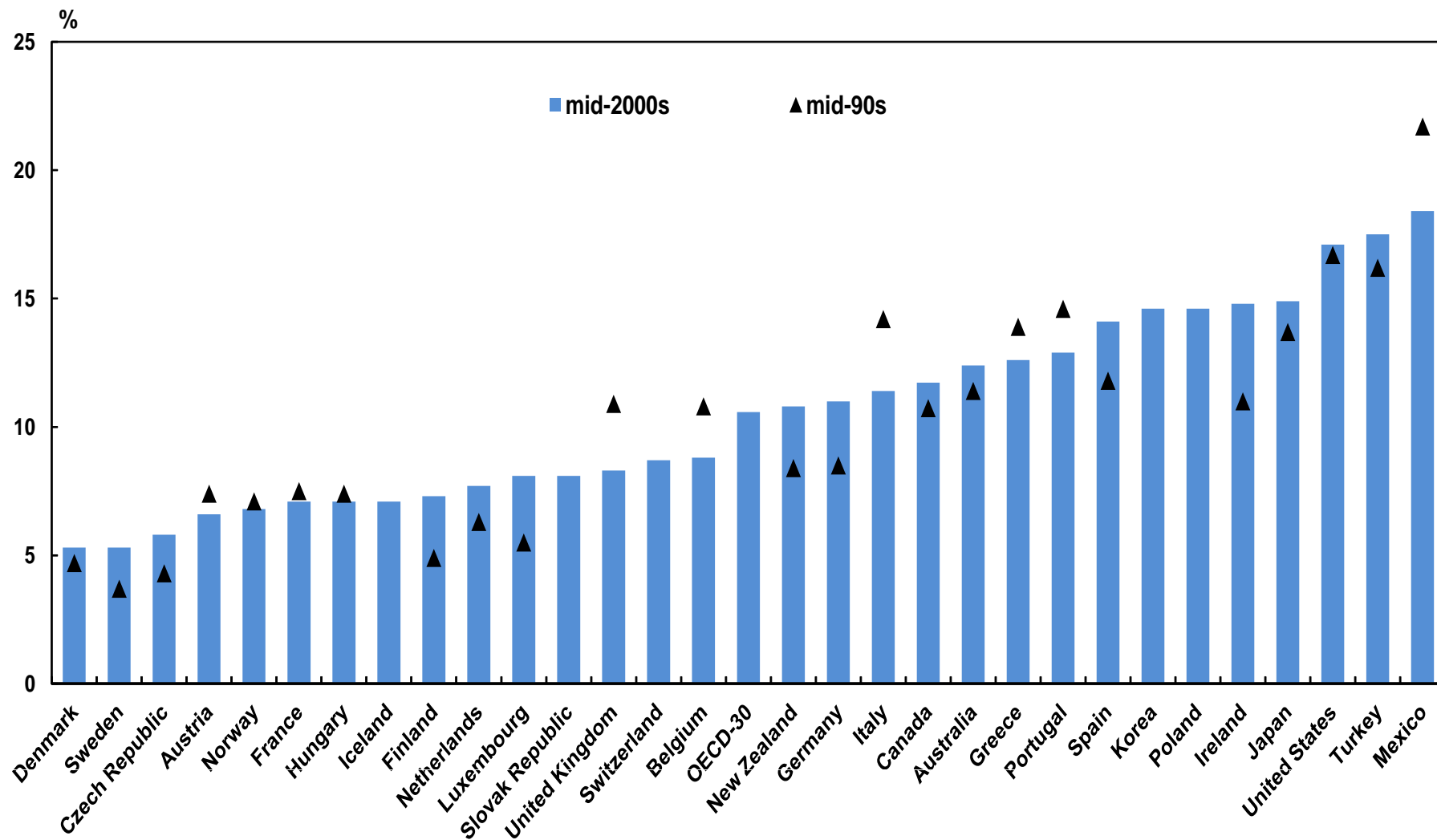


Inégalités des revenus



Taux de pauvreté

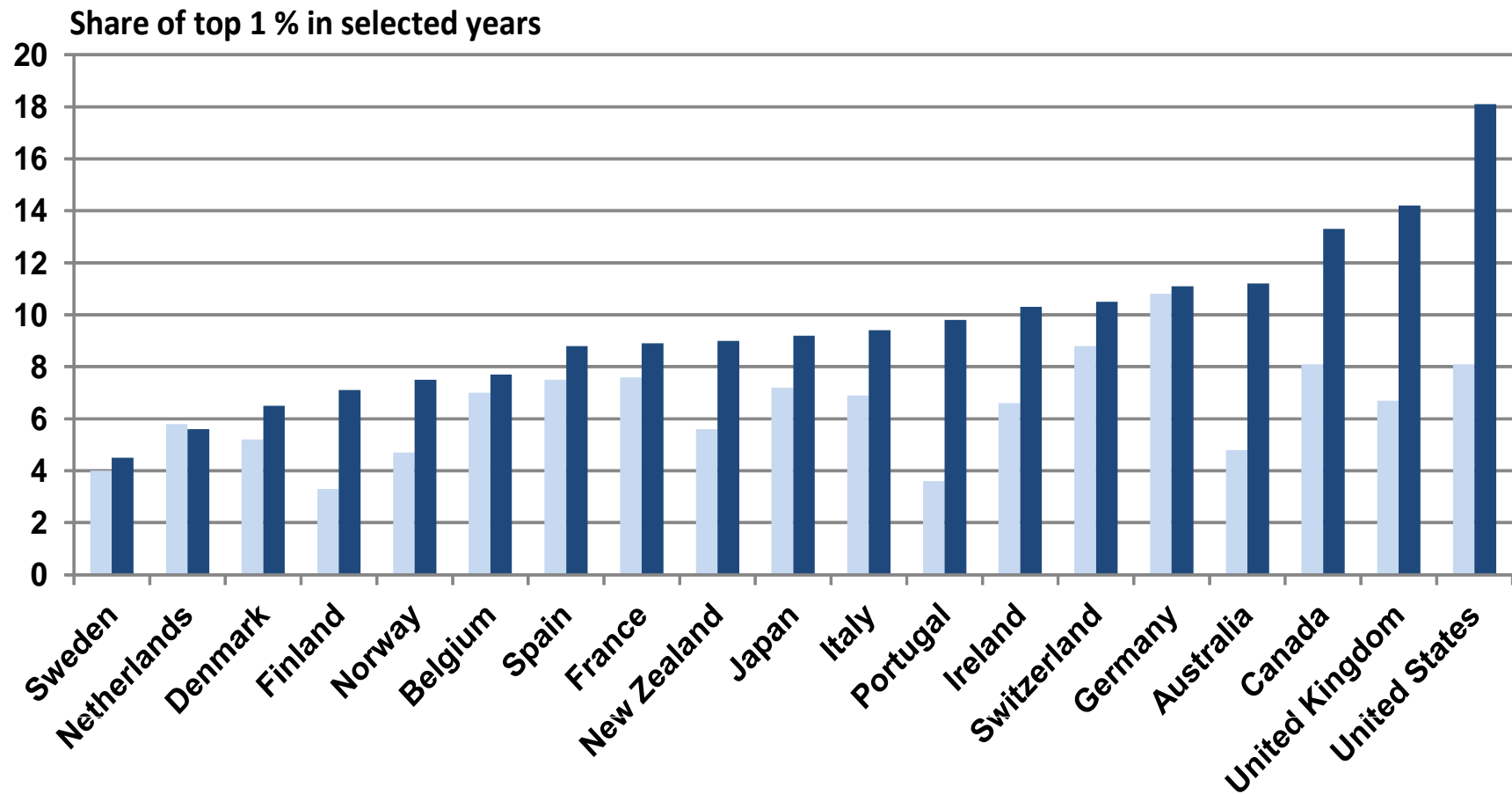
(pourcentage des ménages en dessous de 50% du revenu médian)





Les hauts revenus depuis 30 ans

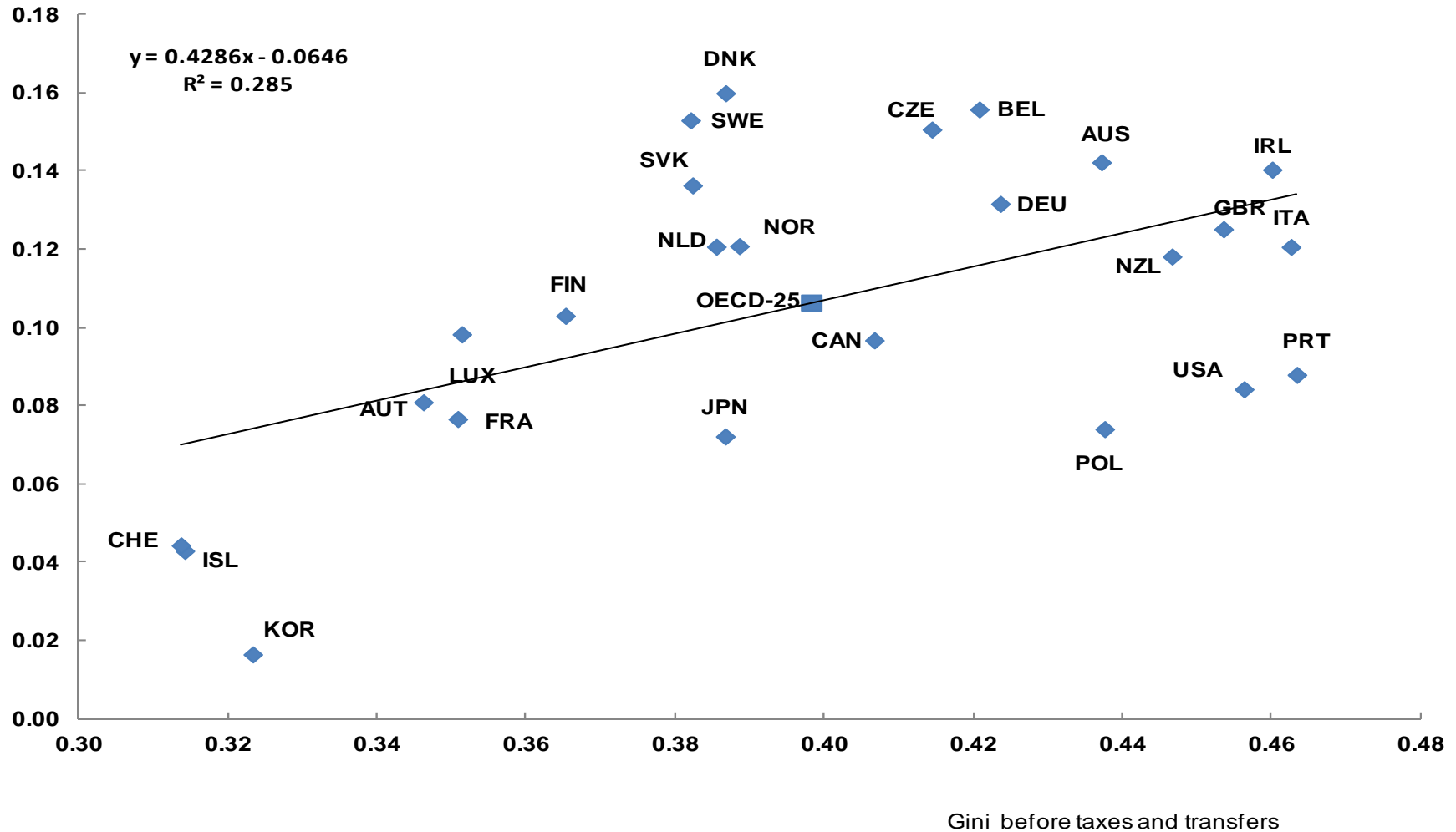
■ 1980 ■ 2008 or latest available year



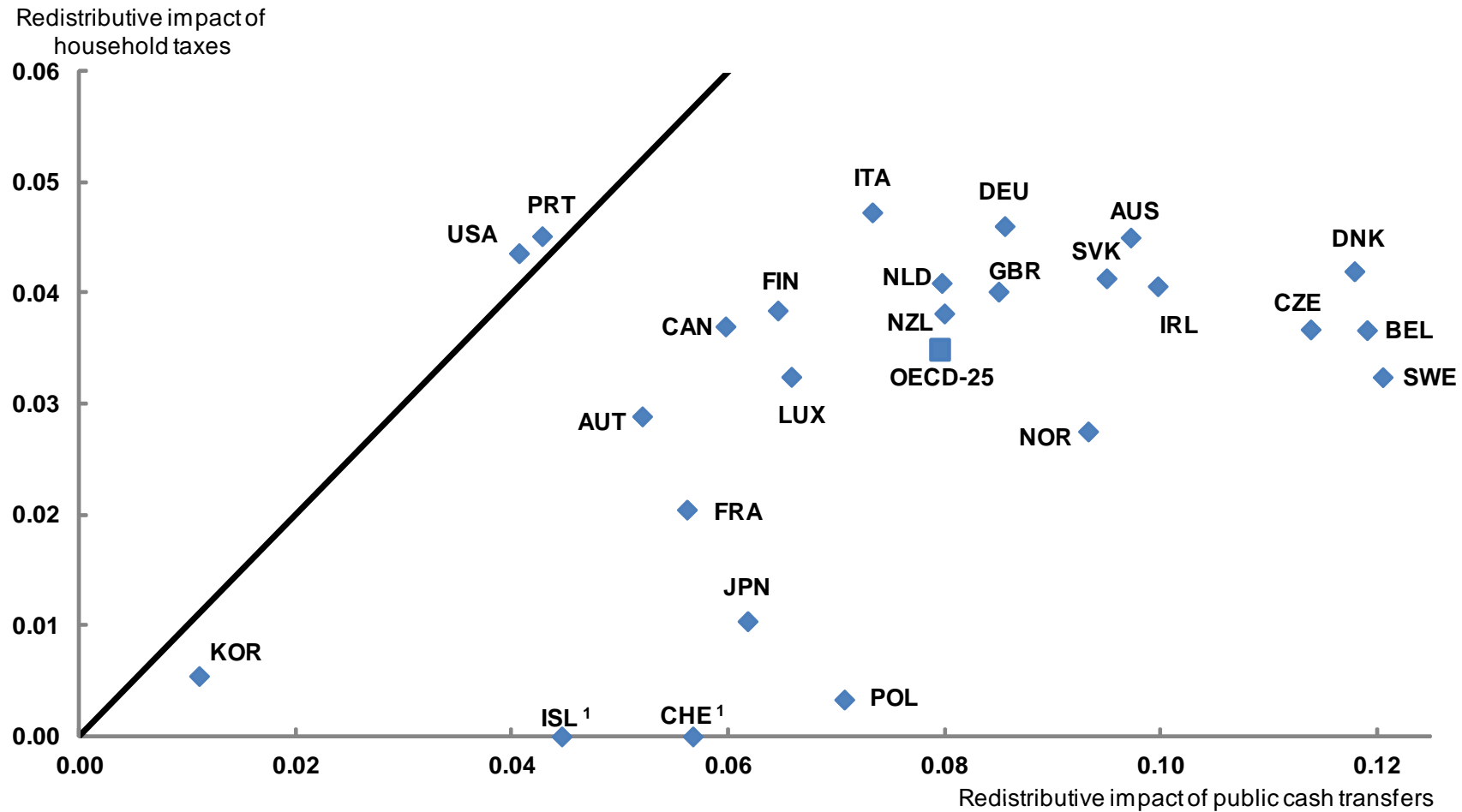


Inégalité et redistribution

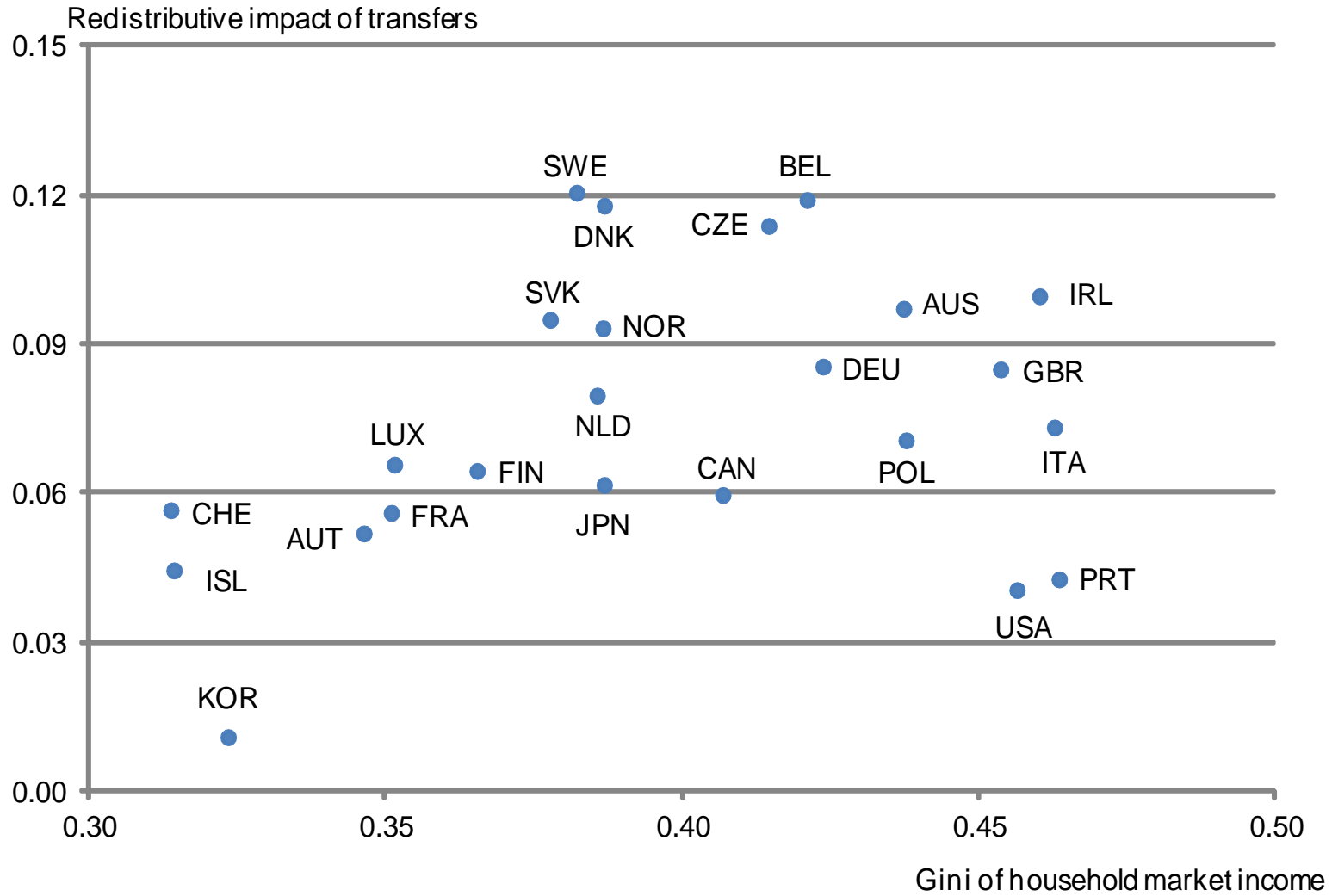
Redistributive impact of household taxes and transfers



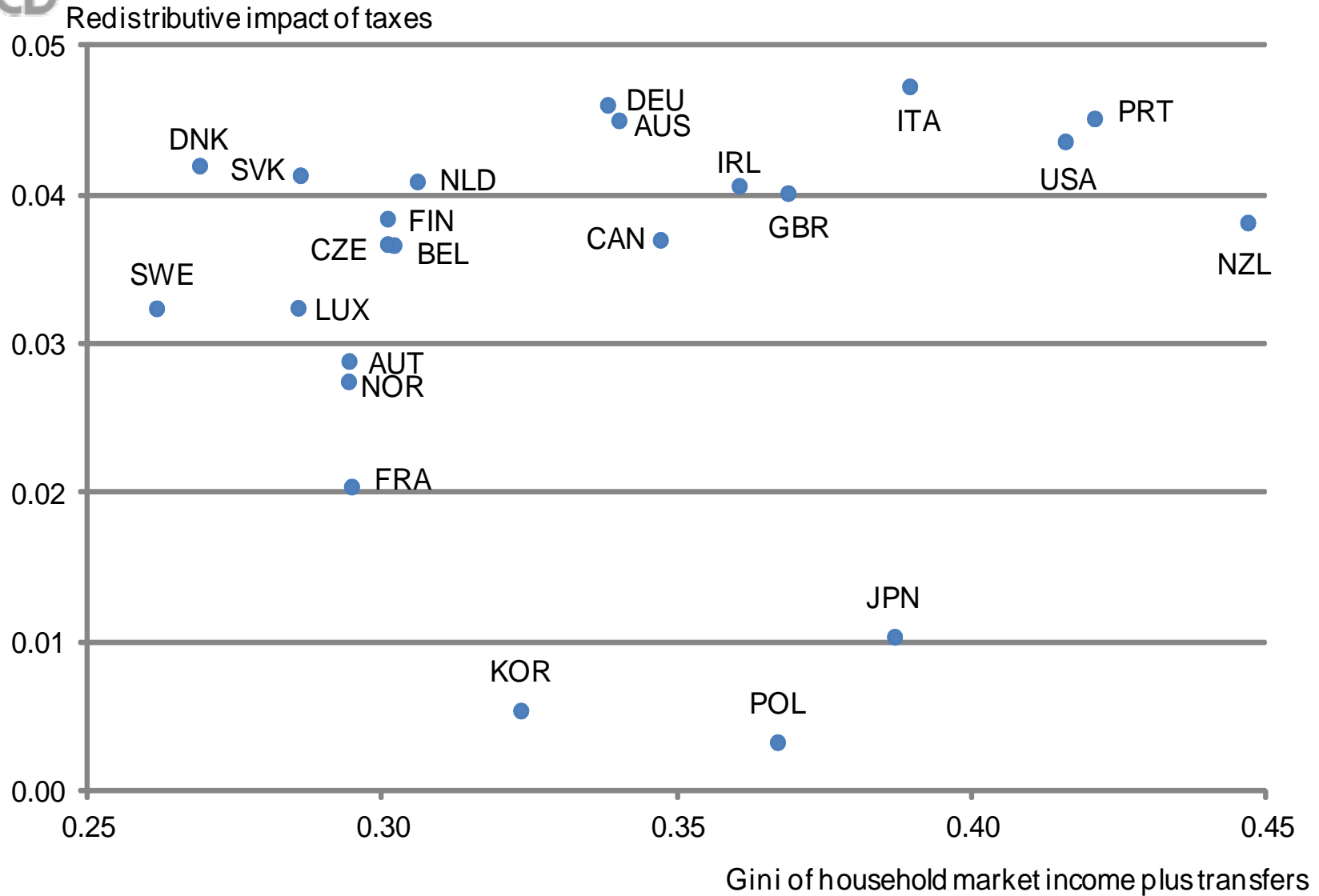
Décomposition des effets redistributifs



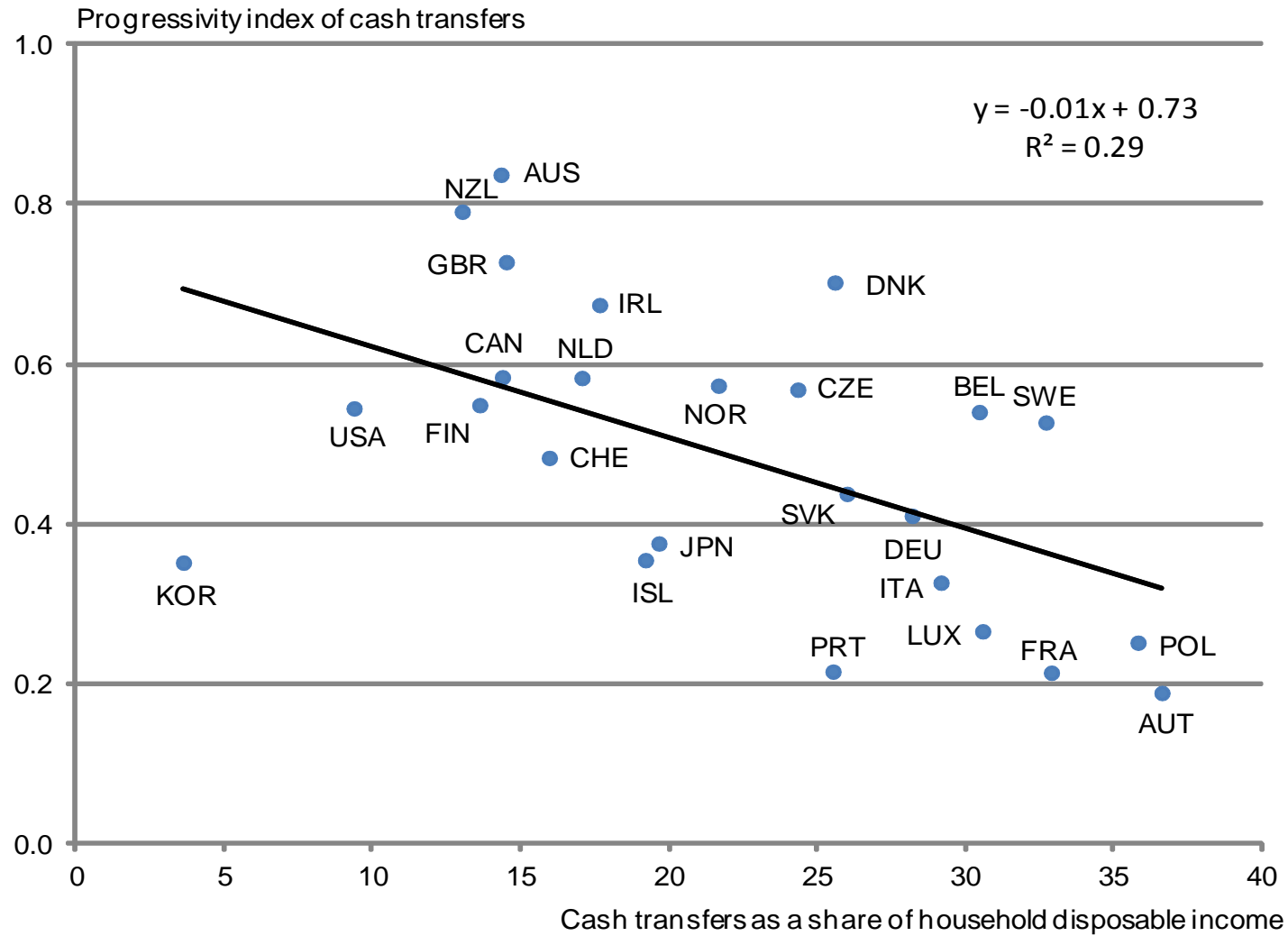
Redistribution et transferts



Redistribution et prélèvements

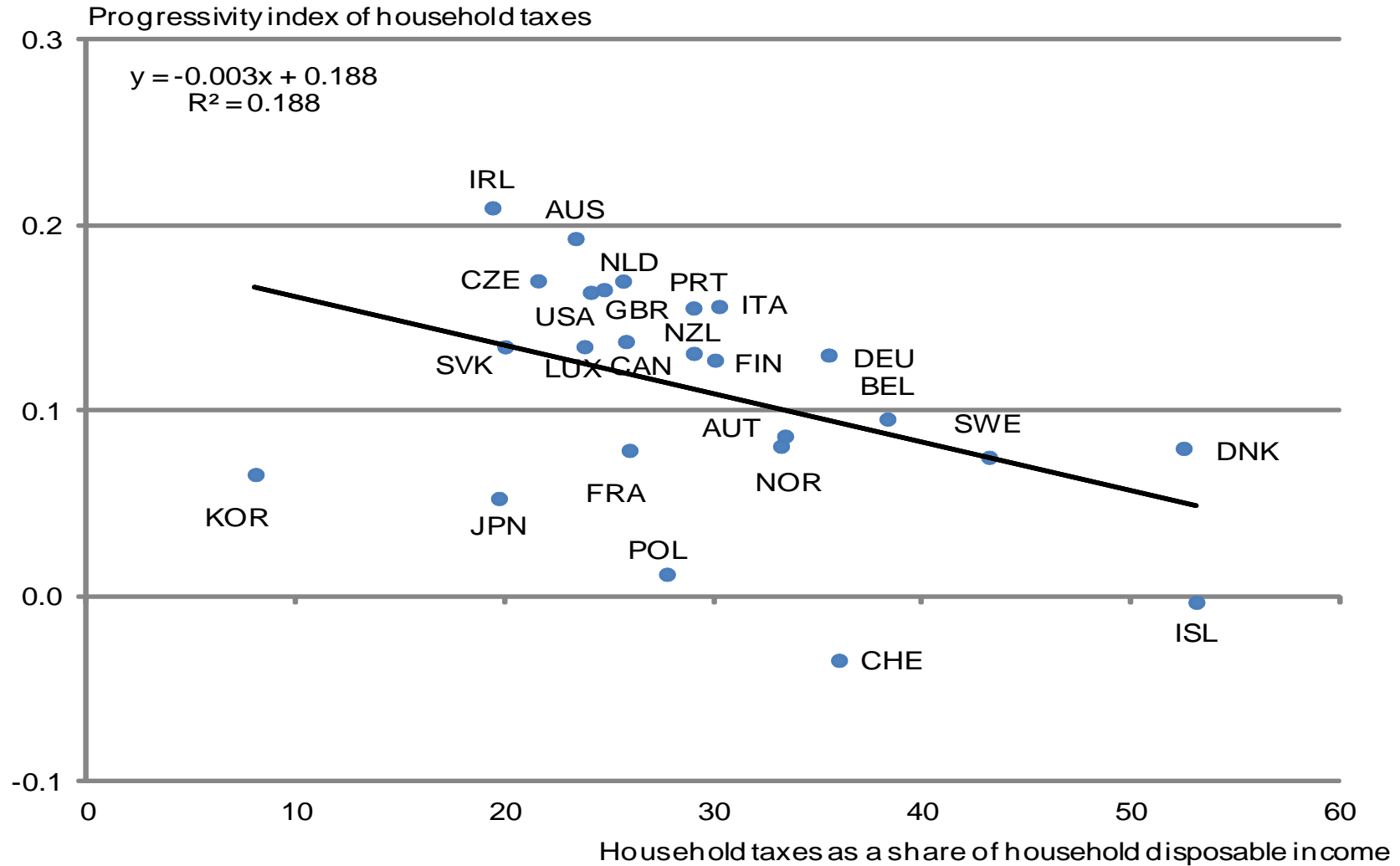


Transferts : niveau et progressivité



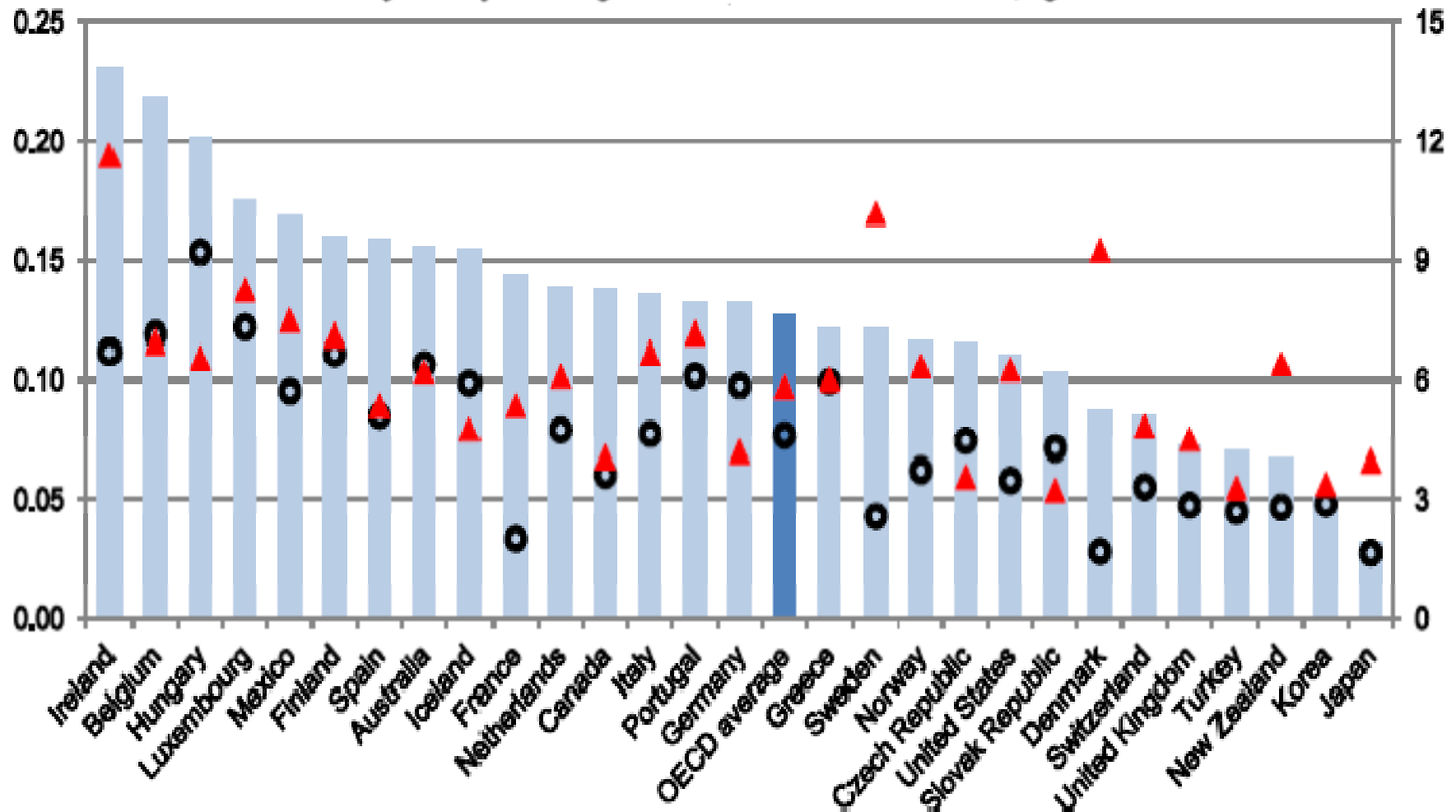


Prélèvements : niveau et progressivité



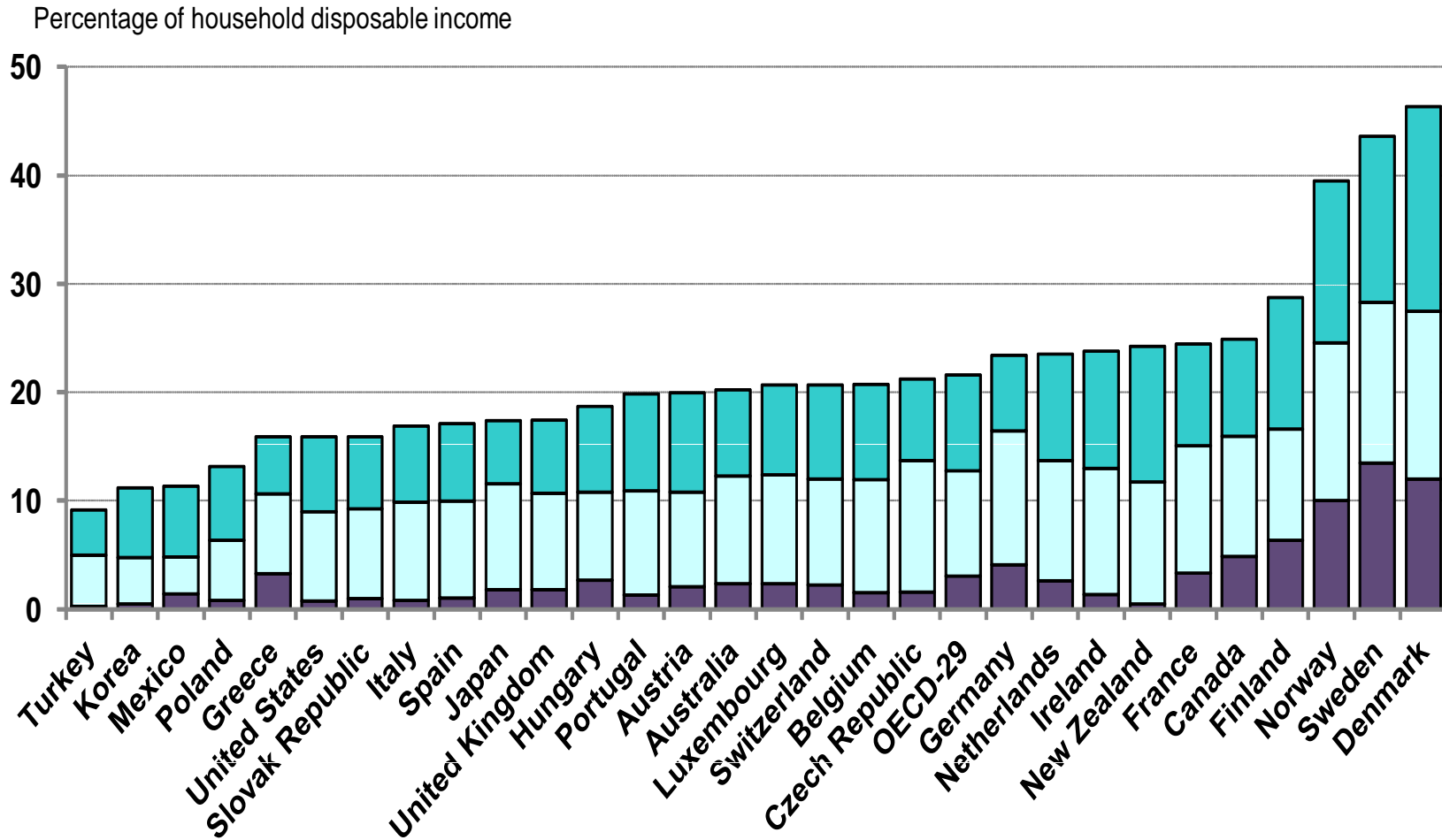
Progressivité des prélèvements par niveau de revenu

- Net personal tax progressivity, synthetic indicator
- Progressivity at the lower end of the income distribution, right scale
- ▲ Progressivity at the higher end of the income distribution, right scale

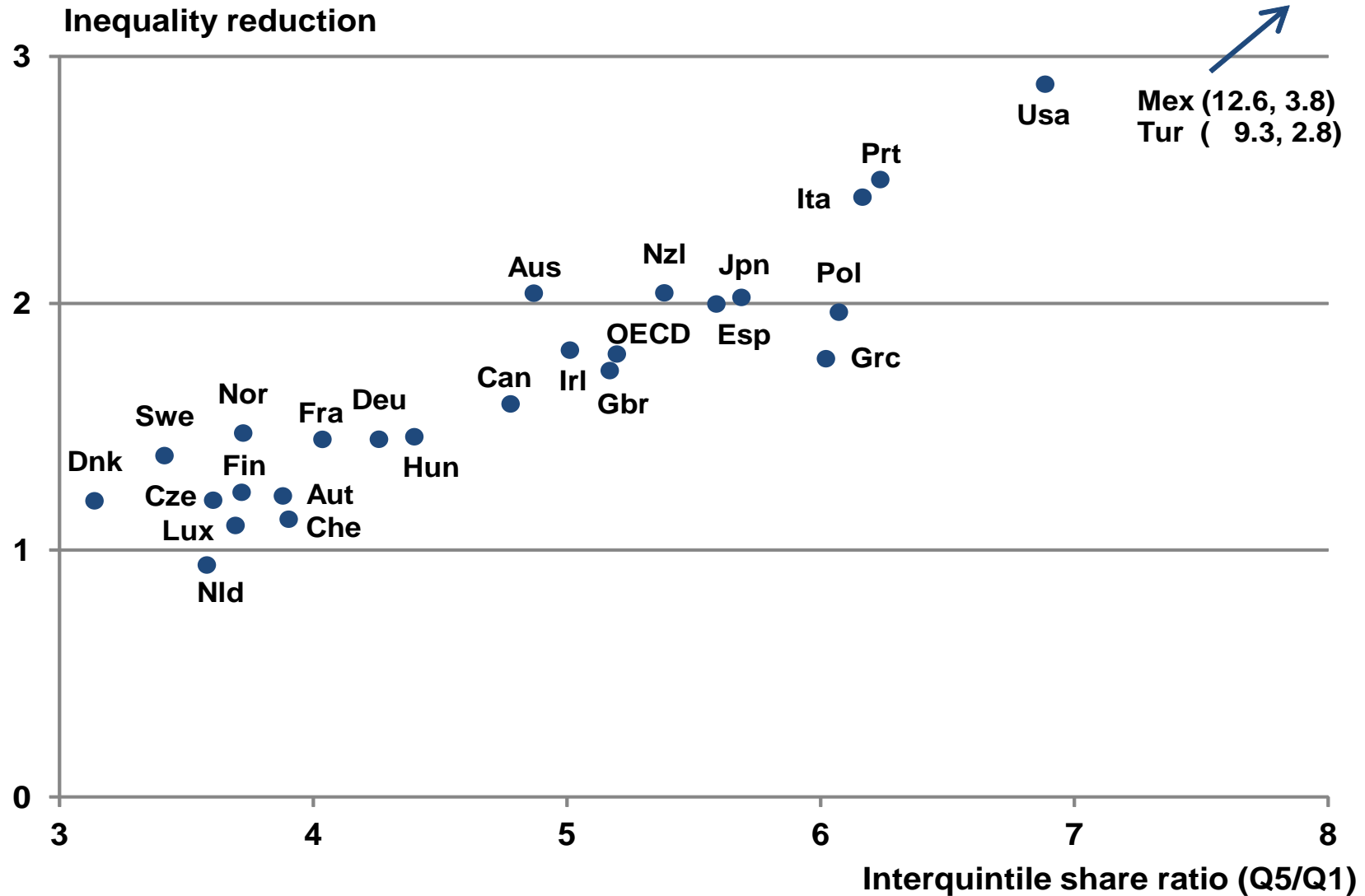


Transferts en nature

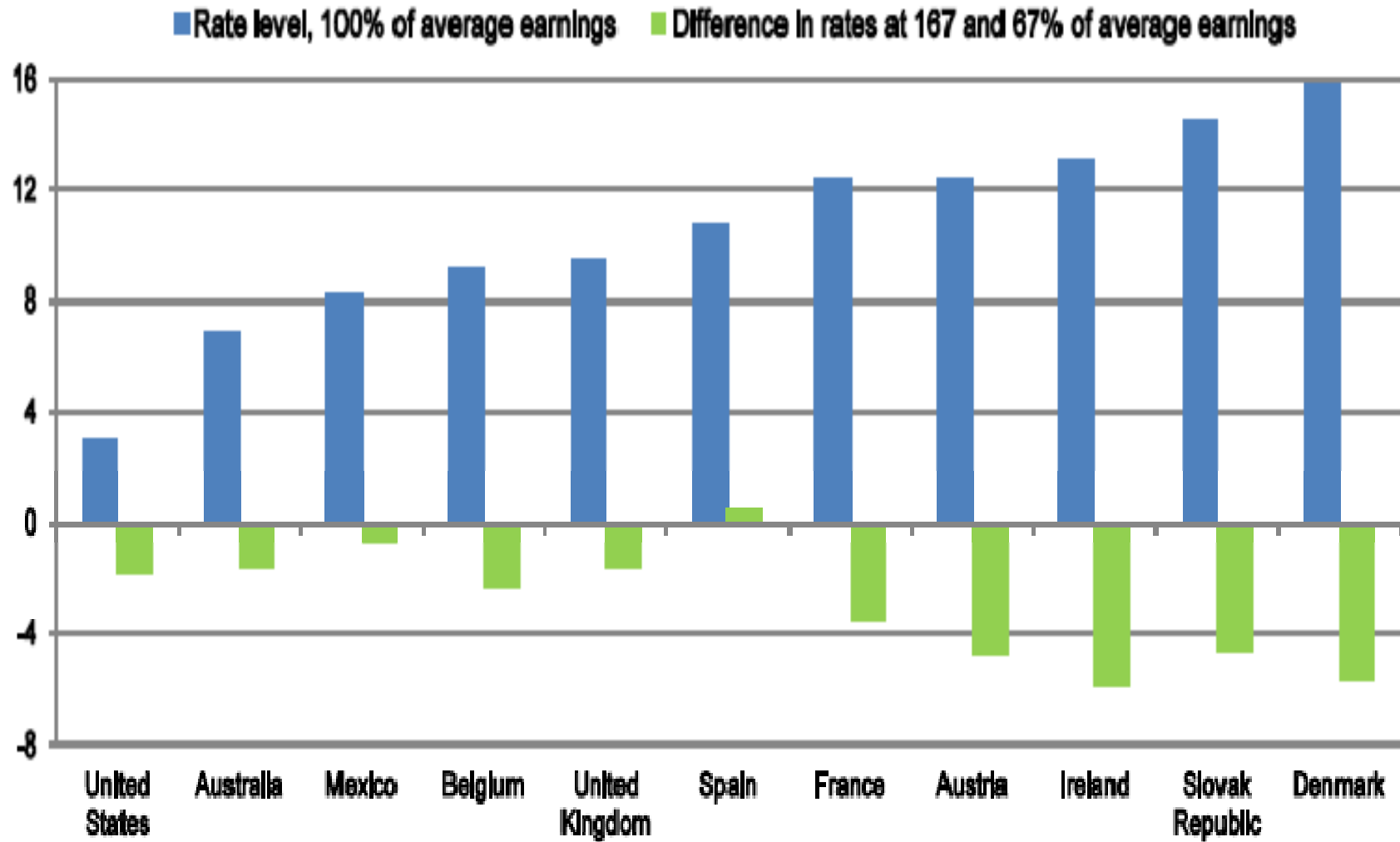
■ Other □ Health ■ Education



Transferts en nature et redistribution



Taxes à la consommation par niveau de revenu





Evolution de la redistribution

Ce qui renforce la progressivité:

- Baisse de la part des taxes à la consommation
- Hausse des impôts sur la propriété
- Développement des primes liées à l'emploi
- Reprofilage des cotisations sociales
- Hausse des prélèvements dans le PIB

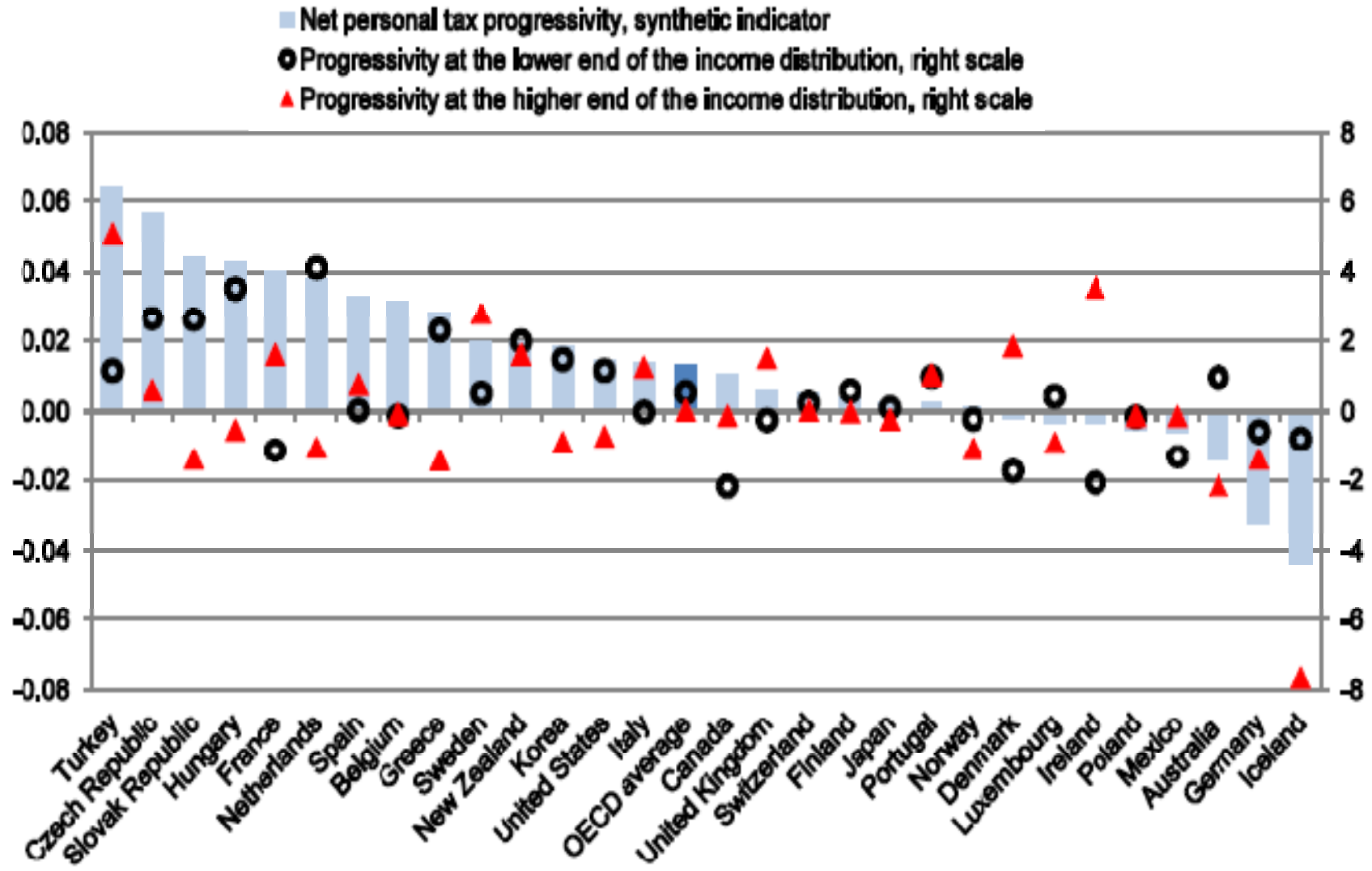


Evolution de la redistribution

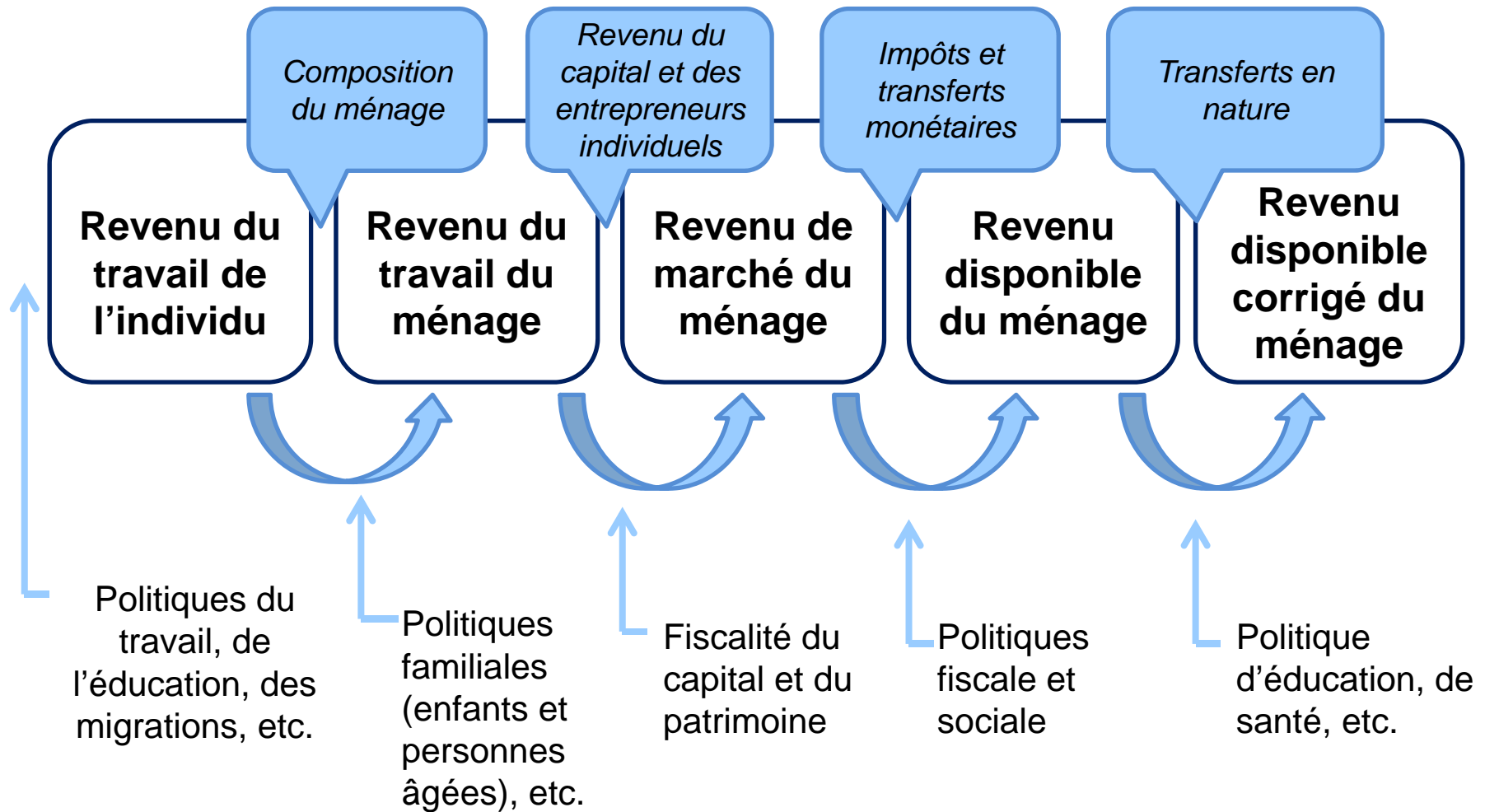
Ce qui réduit la progressivité:

- Hausse des cotisations sociales
- Aplatissement des barêmes d'IR
- Mise en place de système duaux
- Suppression des impôts sur la richesse
- Hausse des dépenses fiscales

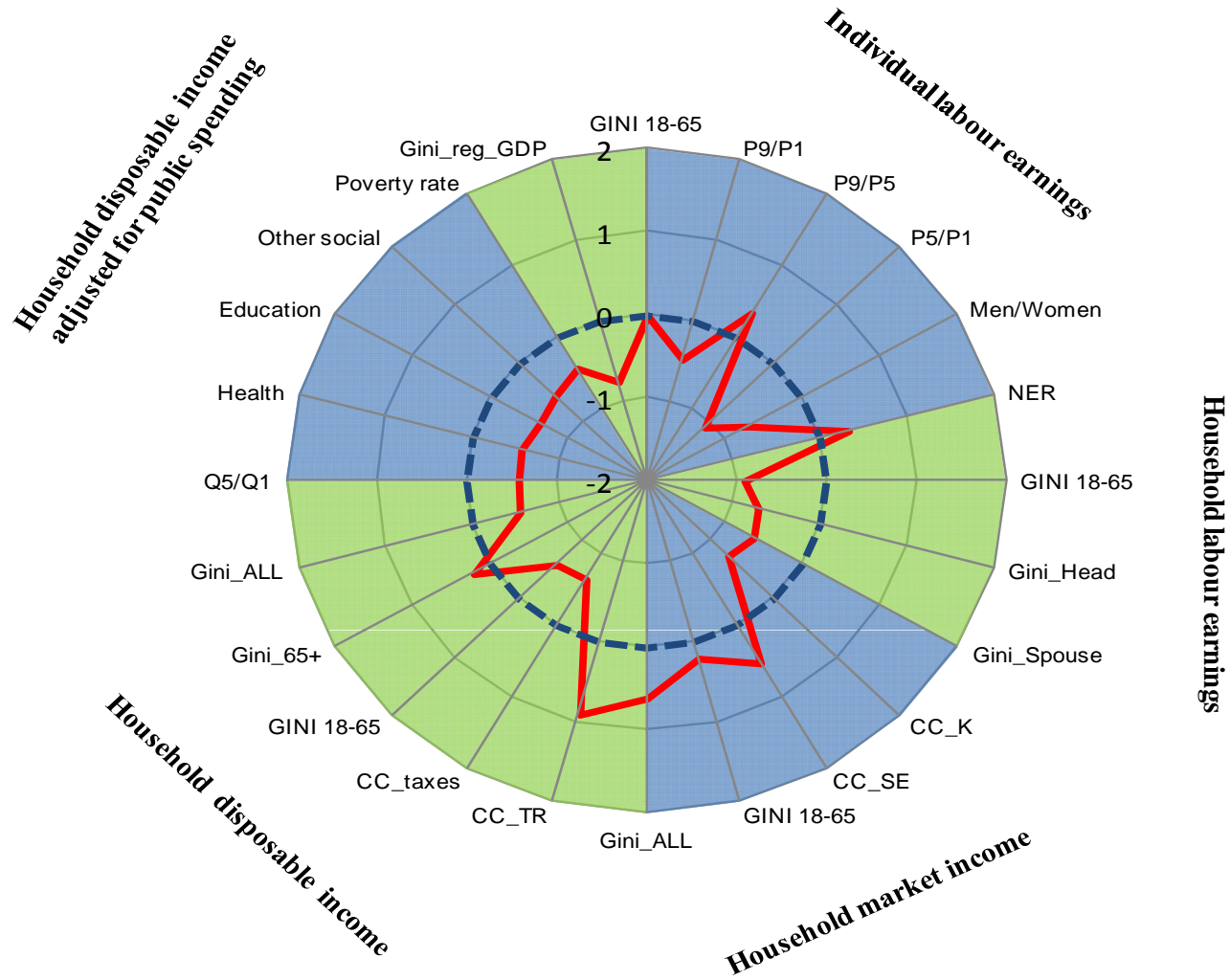
Evolution de la progressivité entre 2000 et 2009



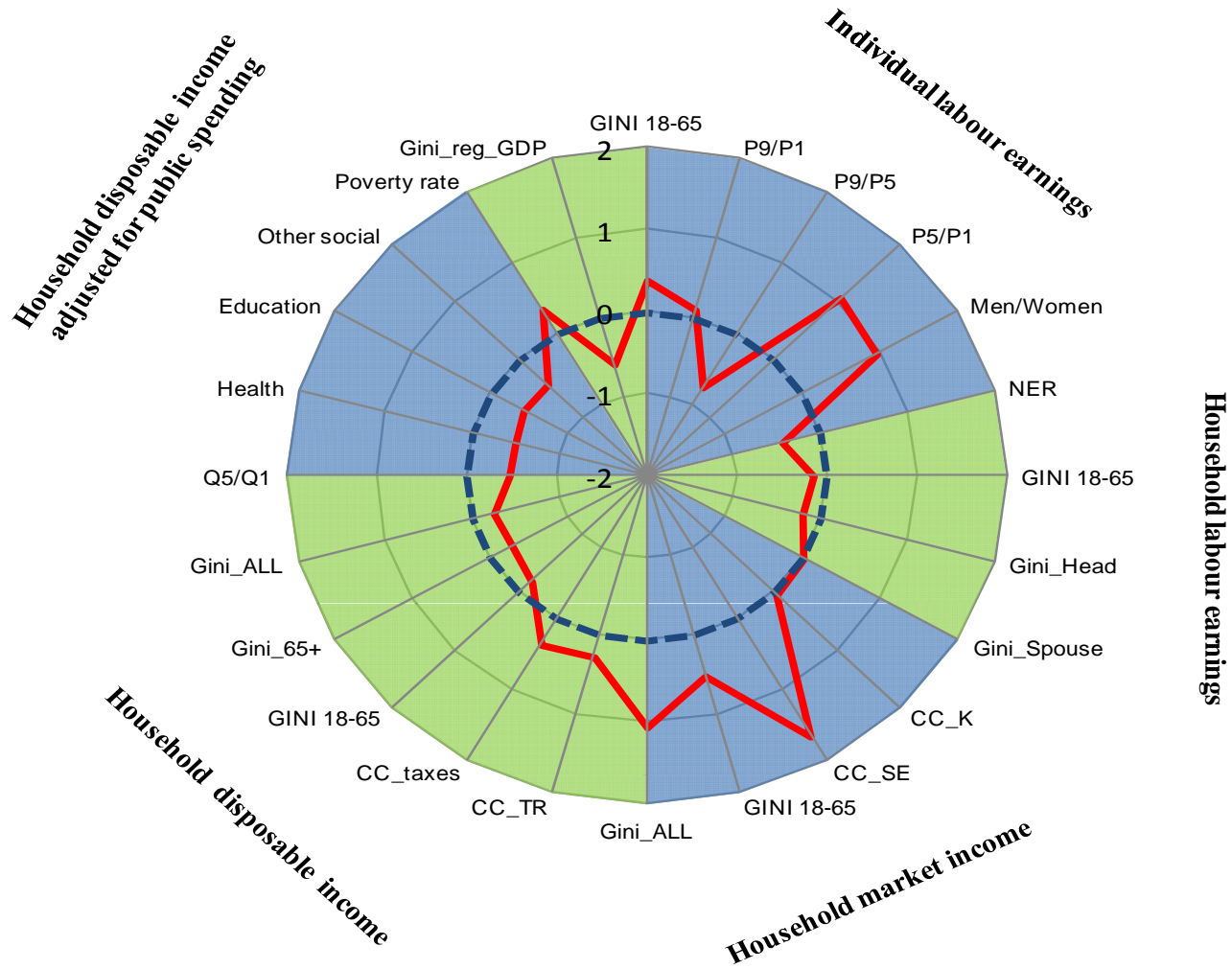
Les étapes de la formation des revenus



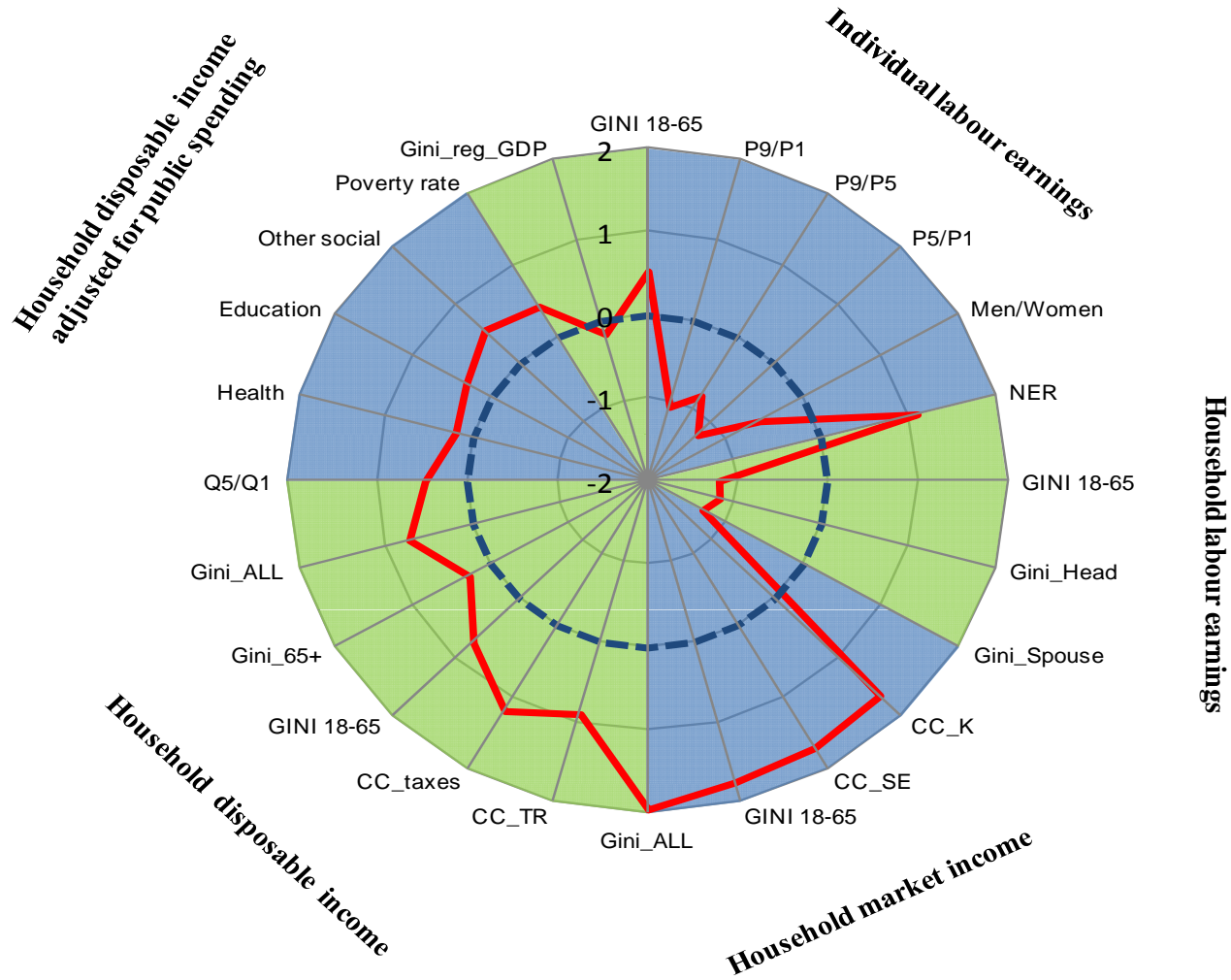
Les inégalités en France



Les inégalités en Allemagne



Les inégalités en Italie





The dotted line represents the OECD average, the solid line represents the country shown. Where the solid line falls inside the OECD average, this implies less inequality than the OECD average. Inversely, where the solid line is outside of the OECD average, inequality is greater. The indicators are presented in units of standard deviation.

Legend:

- Individual labour earnings (ILE)
 - GINI 18-65 = Gini index for working age population
 - P9/P1 = 9th to 1st decile wage earnings
 - P9/P5 = 9th to 5th decile wage earnings
 - P5/P1 = 5th to 1st decile wage earnings
 - Men/Women = Median wage earnings of men to women
 - NER = Non-employment rate

- Household labour earnings (HLE)
 - GINI 18-65 = Gini index for working age population
 - Gini_Head = Gini index for head of household
 - Gini_Spouse = Gini index for spouse

- Household market income (HMI)
 - CC_K = Concentration coefficient for capital income
 - CC_SE = Concentration coefficient for self-employment income
 - GINI 18-65 = Gini index for working age population
 - Gini_ALL = Gini index for total population

- Household disposable income (HDI)
 - CC_TR = Concentration coefficient for cash transfers
 - CC_taxes = Concentration coefficient for household taxes
 - GINI 18-65 = Gini index for working age population
 - Gini_65+ = Gini index for older population
 - Gini_ALL = Gini index for total population
 - Q5/Q1 = Mean HDI of 5th to 1st quintile

- Household disposable income adjusted for public spending on:
 - Health = 5th to 1st quintile HDI adjusted for public health spending
 - Education = 5th to 1st quintile HDI adjusted for education spending
 - Other social = 5th to 1st quintile HDI adjusted for other social spending

- Other
 - Poverty rate = Relative poverty rate
 - Gini_reg_GDP = Gini index for regional GDP



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