

Inequality and Poverty in LA A 30-year Bird's Eye View

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Sol Linowitz Forum

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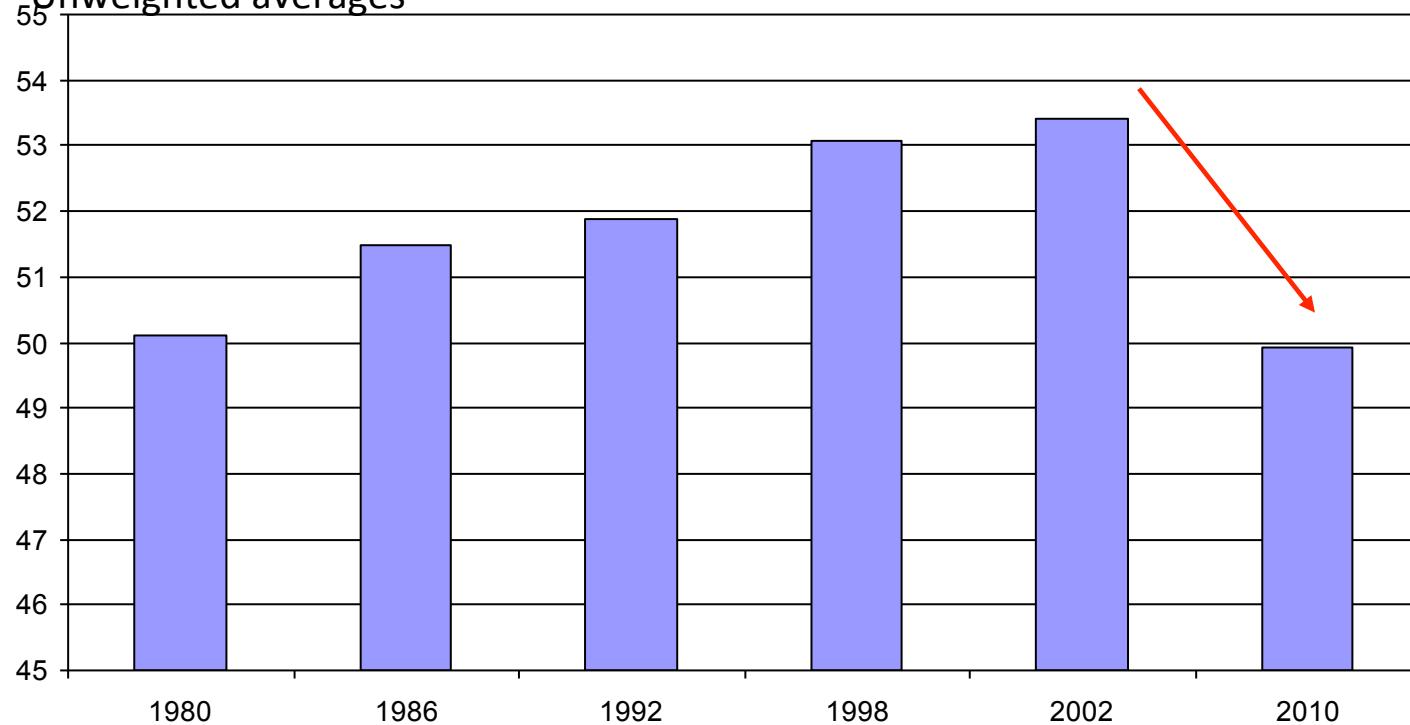
Inequality in 30 Years

- Inequality and poverty rose in the lost decade of the 1980s
- Inequality rose and poverty stagnated during market-oriented reforms of the 1990s
- Inequality and poverty declined in the 2000s throughout the region

Inequality in 30 Years

Gini coefficient – Household per capita income

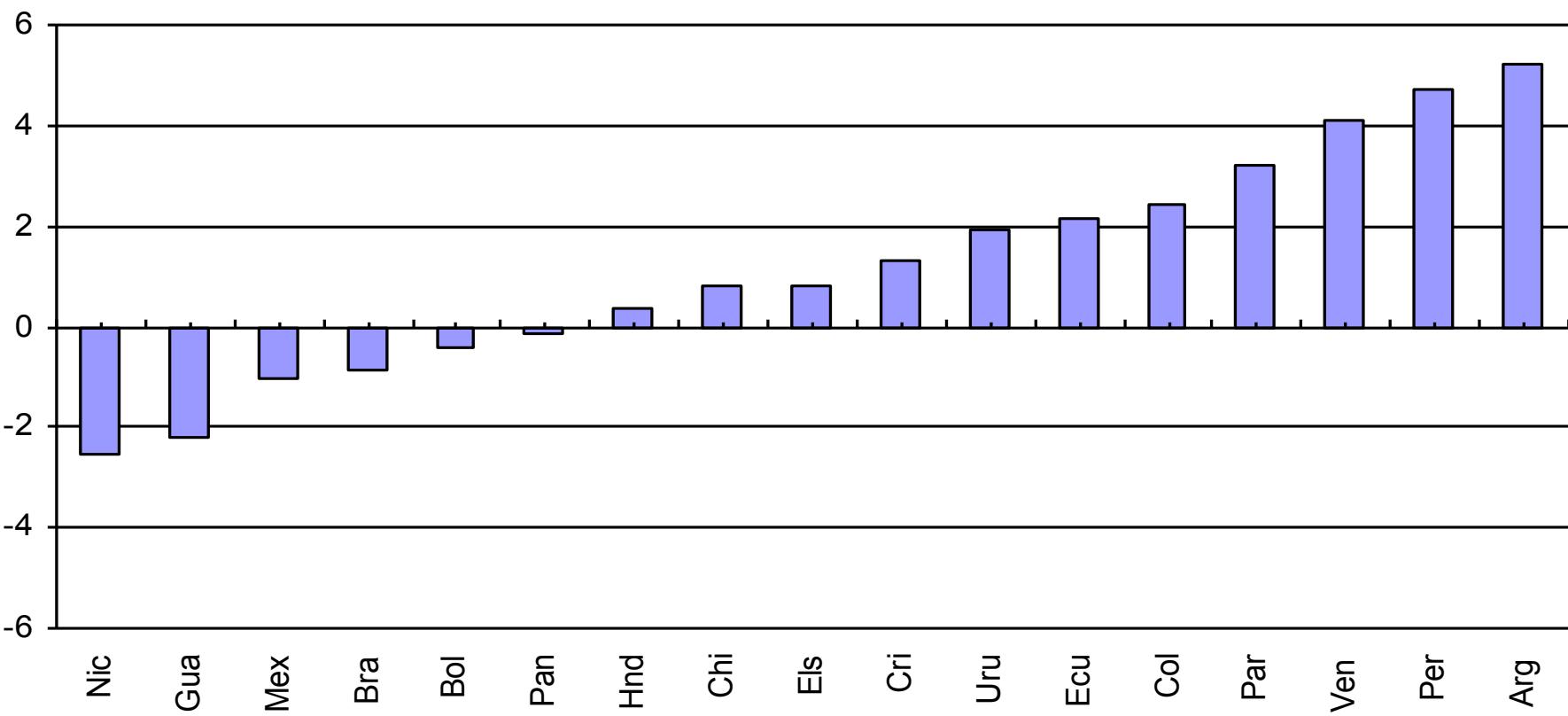
Unweighted averages



Source: own estimates based on SEDLAC (CEDLAS and World Bank).

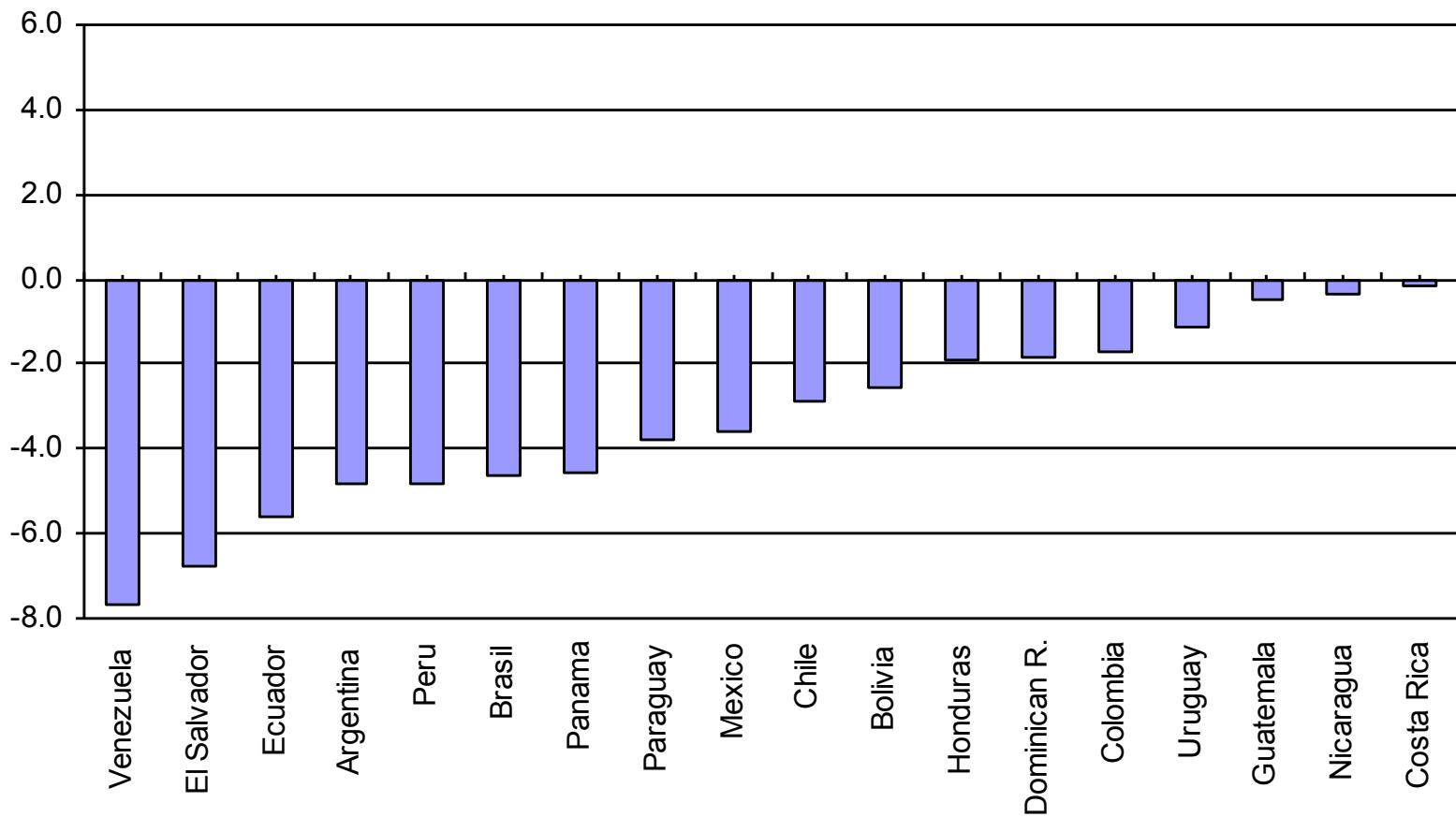
Inequality in the 1990s

Change in Gini coefficient

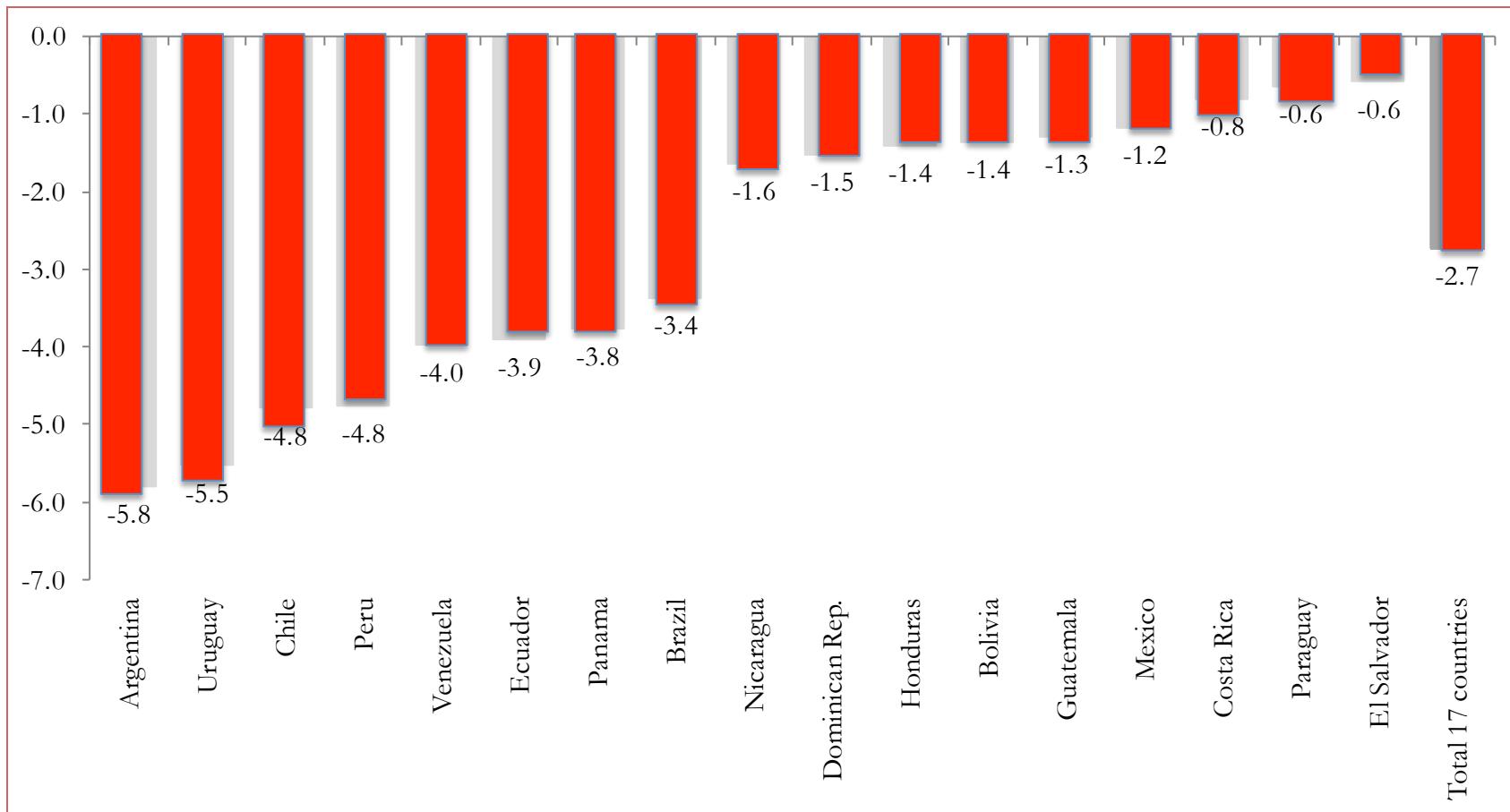


Inequality in the 2000s

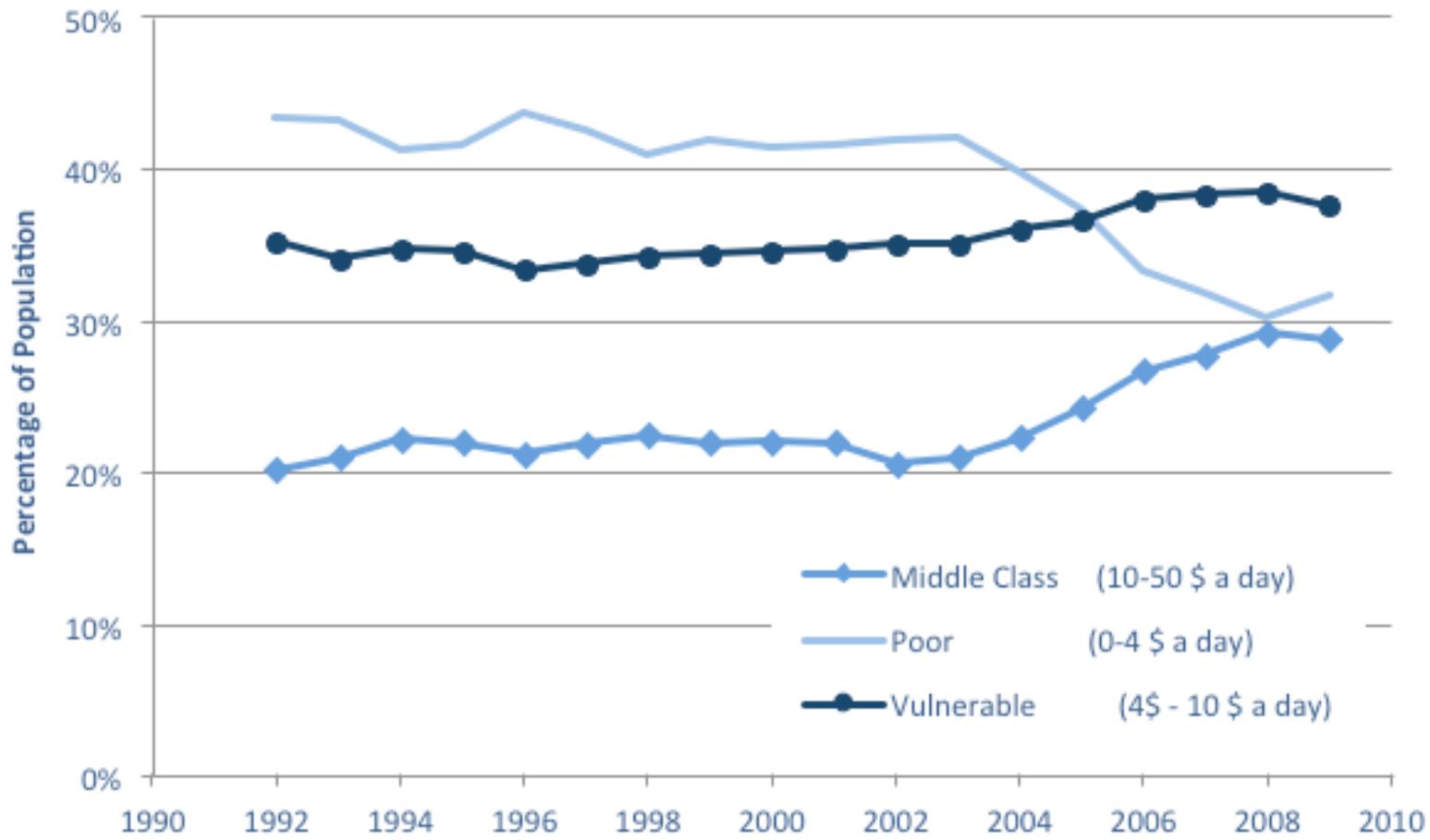
Change in Gini coefficient



Extreme Poverty in the 2000s

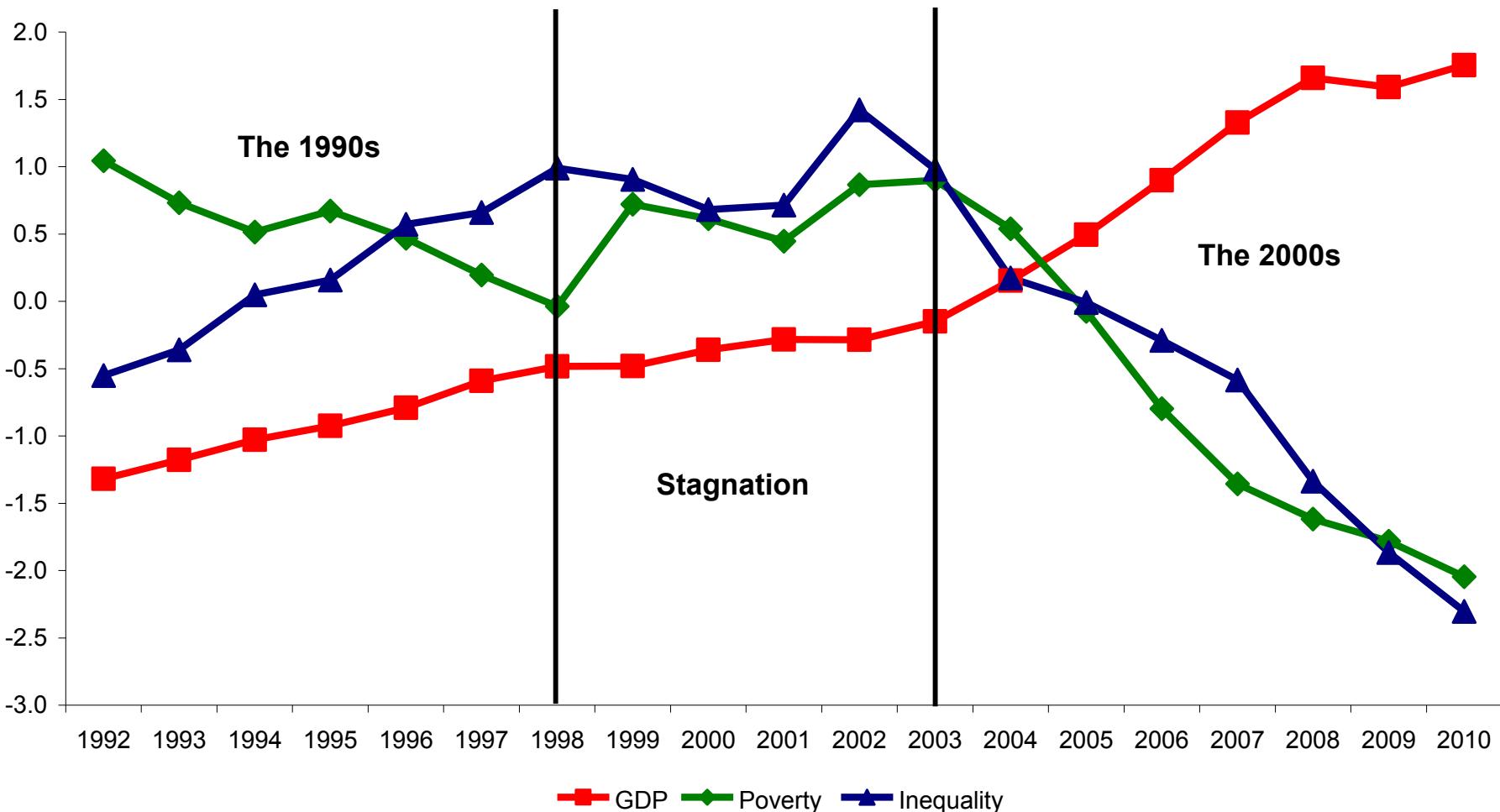


Poor, Vulnerable Groups and the Middle Class



Poverty, growth and inequality

Latin America, 4 USD PPP international poverty line



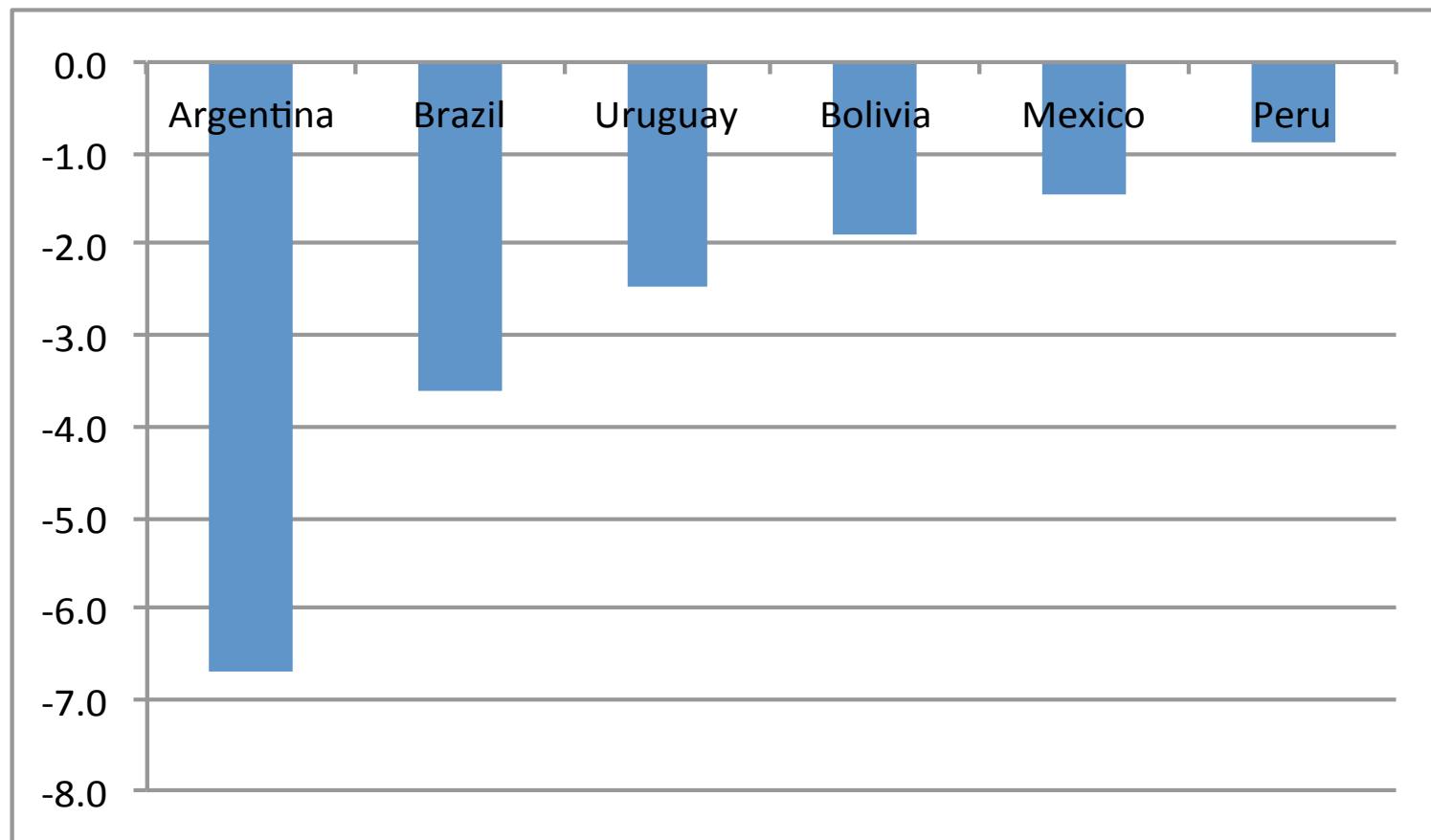
Source: own estimates based on SEDLAC (CEDLAS and World Bank).

Why did inequality fall in the 2000s?

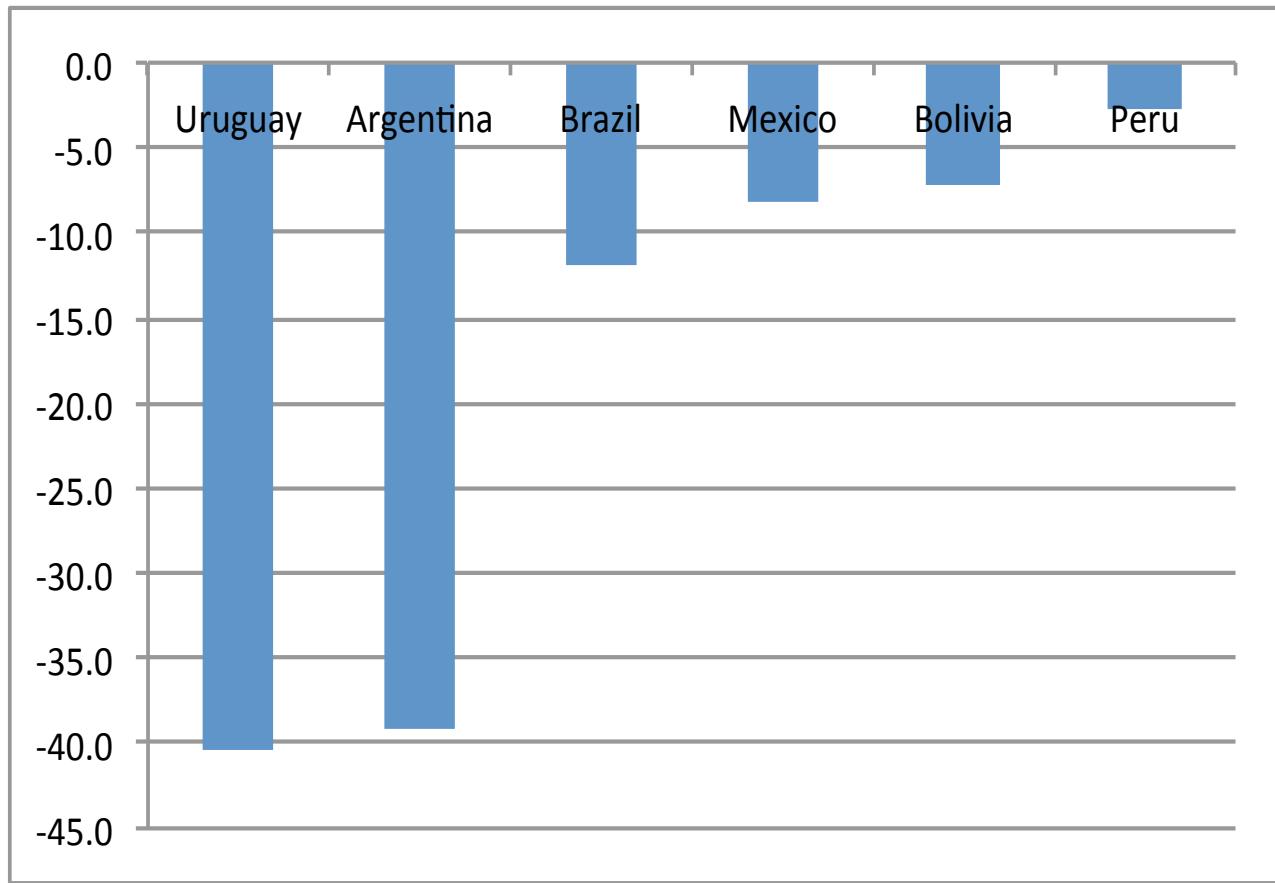
- Demographic factors
- Fall in wage gap
 - Higher demand for low-skilled workers
 - Increase in minimum wages
- Higher employment
- Increase in government transfers targeted to the poor
 - The CCT “revolution”

Decline in Inequality and Poverty due to Direct Taxes and Transfers

Decline in Inequality (Gini coefficient; in %)

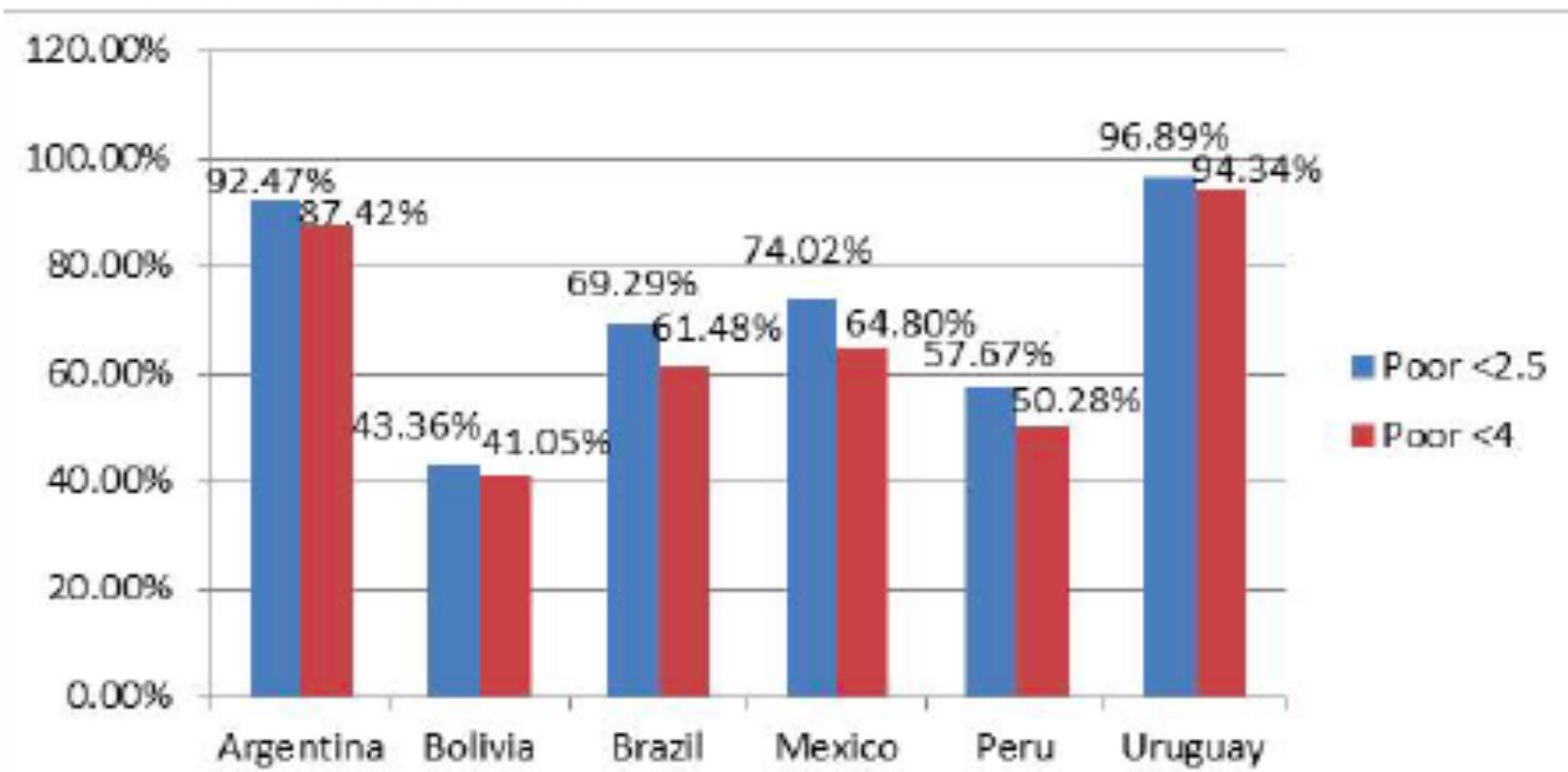


Decline in Poverty (Headcount Ratio with US\$2.50 a day poverty line; in %)



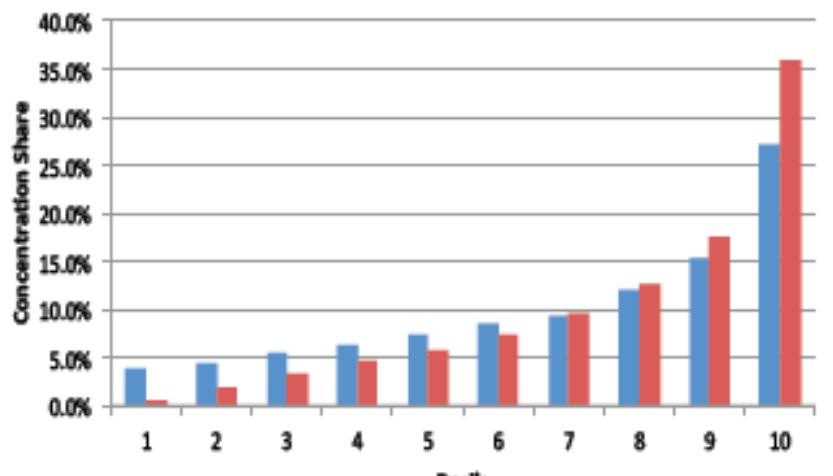
Excluded (from gov. transfers) Poor

Percent of Poor who are Beneficiaries

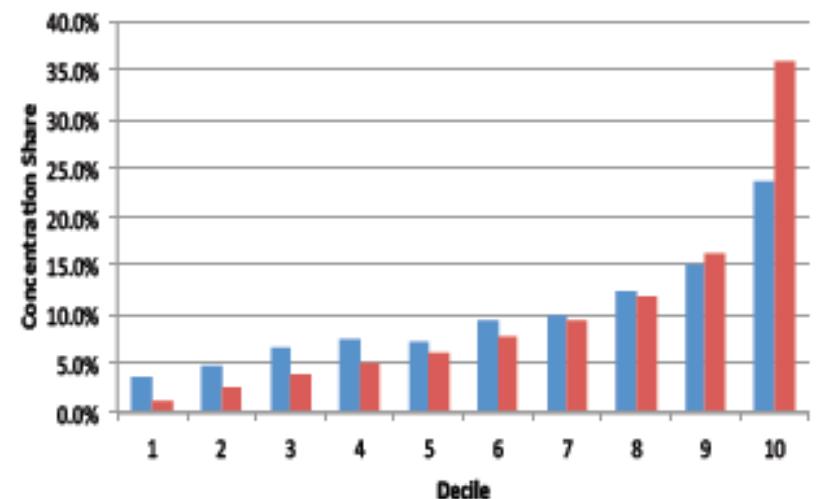


Indirect Taxes are Regressive

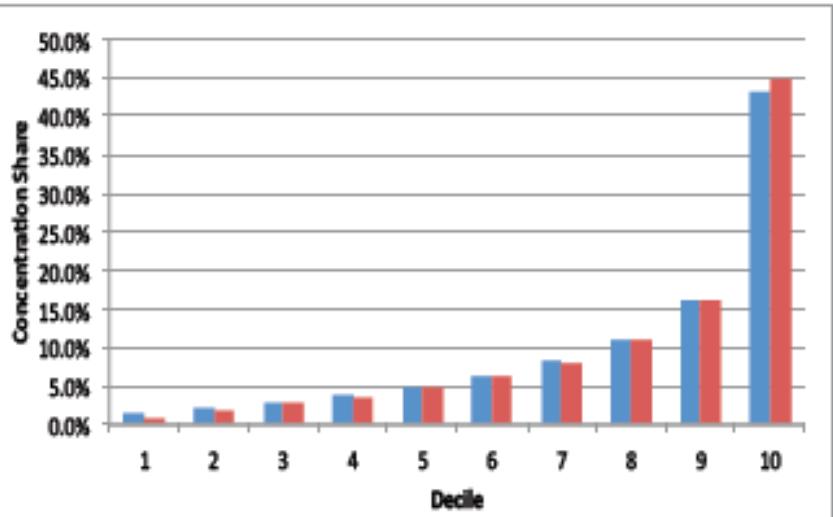
Argentina



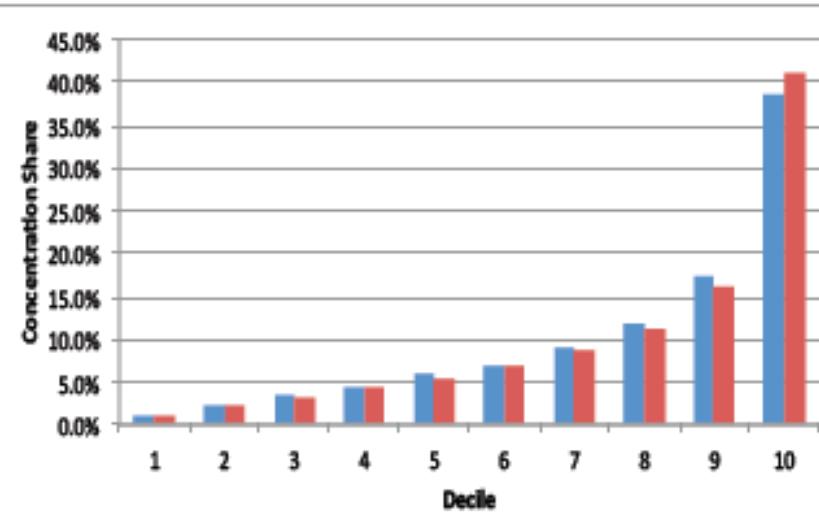
Bolivia



Brazil

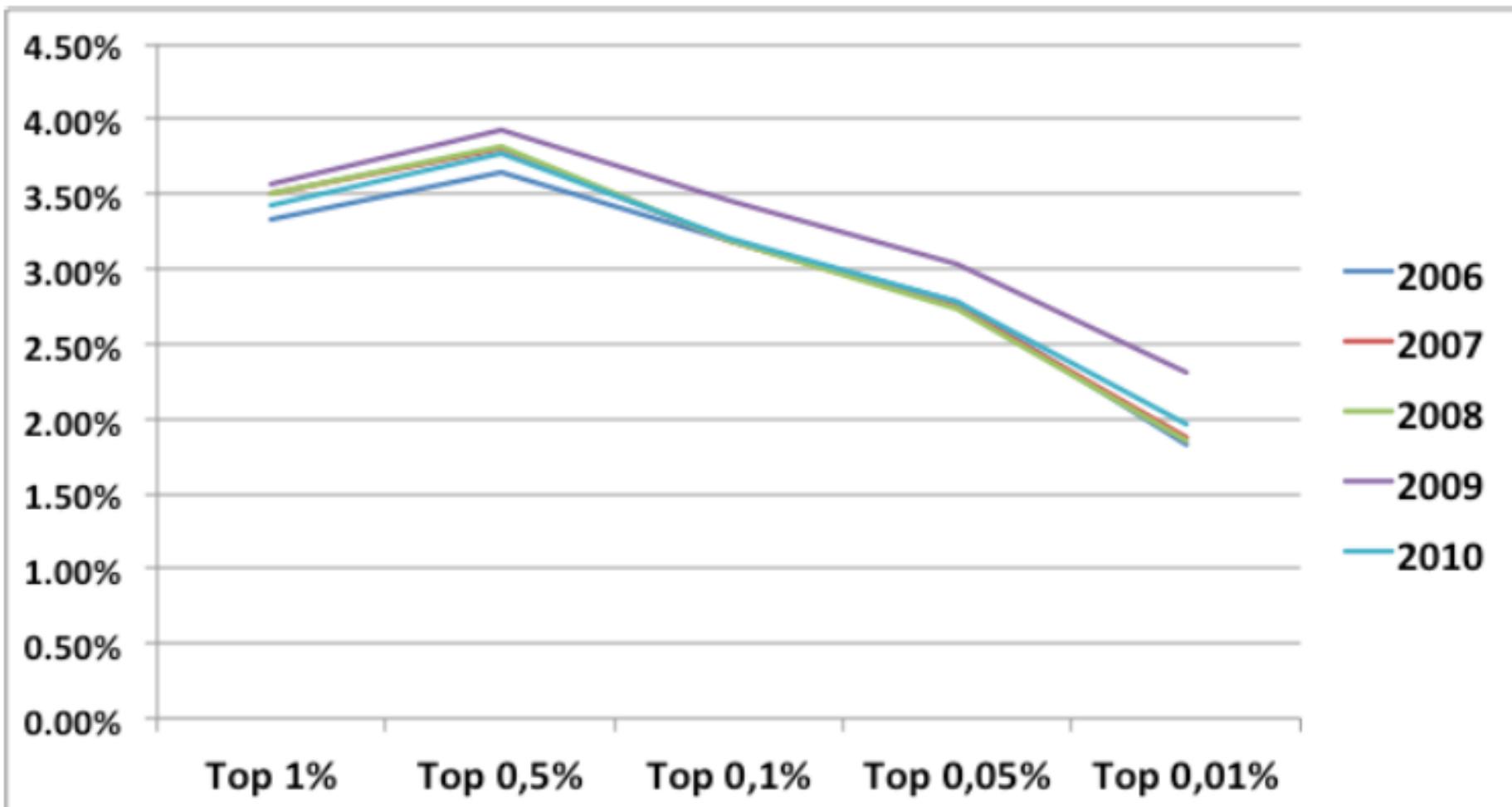


Mexico



Income Taxes on the very Rich are Low

Colombia: Effective Income Tax Rates at the Top



Challenges

Markets

- Global slowdown => commodity boom fizzles, fiscal space vanishes
- Quality of education => wage gap starts to increase again

State

- Taxing the rich
- Safety nets and safety ropes for the excluded poor