



PUBLIC GOOD OR PRIVATE WEALTH?

Universal health, education and other public services reduce the gap between rich and poor, and between women and men. Fairer taxation of the wealthiest can help pay for them.

Our economy is broken, with hundreds of millions of people living in extreme poverty while huge rewards go to those at the very top.

The number of billionaires has doubled since the financial crisis and their fortunes grow by \$2.5bn a day, yet the super-rich and corporations are paying lower rates of tax than they have in decades. The human costs – children without teachers, clinics without medicines – are huge. Piecemeal private services punish poor people and privilege elites. Women suffer the most, and are left to fill the gaps in public services with many hours of unpaid care.

We need to transform our economies to deliver universal health, education and other public services. To make this possible, the richest people and corporations should pay their fair share of tax. This will drive a dramatic reduction in the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.

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For further information on the issues raised in this paper please email advocacy@oxfaminternational.org

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Cover photo: Judith teaches at a school in Equateur province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The school director died of the Ebola virus and Judith was quarantined for 21 days as a precaution. At the end of her isolation period, Oxfam helped her to reintegrate into her community. Oxfam has also supported the school with handwashing facilities, health promotion to dispel misinformation, and a rest area for students and staff who feel unwell. Photo: Alain Nking/Oxfam.

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FOREWORDS

Nellie Kumambala, secondary school teacher, Lumbadzi, Malawi



I have always wanted to be a teacher. My father, who passed away in 2015, was a mathematics teacher all his life. He was the one who gave me the inspiration and wish to be a teacher. I have now been teaching for 19 years. My sisters are also teaching. We are a family of teachers!

I teach at the local community secondary school for my area. Children in my school come from very poor families. Many walk a long distance as there is not a nearby school. Many come to school with an empty stomach, which is a challenge to learning. In our school, we have a problem of too few textbooks, dilapidated classroom blocks and teaching materials. We have been sharing.

Over these years, I have seen so many clever girls and boys who score highly despite coming from poor backgrounds. I remember Chimwemwe Gabisa – she was brilliant at mathematics, the best I have taught. She finished secondary school but could not proceed to college for lack of funds.

I have seen the expensive private schools in the city, where the children of rich families can go – they have very good facilities. It does not seem right to me that it is so much harder for children in a government school to be educated. There is so little assistance to help them with their education.

This report from Oxfam has shown me just how big the gap between the rich and the poor is in this world. How very few people have so much, while so many have so little. How can God allow such a thing? I pay tax every month on my little salary that I get. I don't understand why the people that have everything are failing to pay their taxes, to help fund development.

With more money, a lot could be done at our school. We could provide students with breakfast. We could provide every student with textbooks. We could support them with the basic necessities like buying them school uniforms and other things like exercise books. At least this would give them a better chance in life. It would be wonderful if we were able to do this.

Nick Hanauer, entrepreneur and venture capitalist



I am a practitioner of capitalism. I have started or funded 37 companies and was the first outside investor in Amazon. The most important lesson I have learned from these decades of experience with market capitalism is that morality and justice are the fundamental prerequisites for prosperity and economic growth. Greed is not good.

The problem is that almost every authority figure – from economists to politicians to the media – tells us otherwise. Our current crisis of inequality is the direct result of this moral failure. This exclusive, highly unequal society based on extreme

wealth for the few may seem sturdy and inevitable right now, but eventually it will collapse. Eventually the pitchforks will come out, and the ensuing chaos will not benefit anyone – not wealthy people like me, and not the poorest people who have already been left behind.

To avert this existential crisis, we must drive a stake through the heart of the neoliberal religion that instantly rewards greed at the expense of our future. We must replace it with a new economic framework – what Oxfam has called a more ‘Human Economy’, which recognizes that justice and inclusion are not the result of economic prosperity, but rather the cause of economic prosperity.

Only a society that seeks to include all its people in the economy can succeed in the long term. To build such a society, the wealthiest should pay their fair share of tax – and as this year’s Oxfam report demonstrates, right now they are doing the opposite. Top rates of tax on the wealthiest people and corporations are lower than they have been for decades. Unprecedented levels of tax avoidance and evasion ensure that the super-rich pay even less.

There can be no moral justification for this behaviour beyond the discredited neoliberal dogma that if everyone maximizes their selfishness, the world will somehow be a better place. It has no economic justification, either. In fact, it is economically self-defeating, as the ordinary people who drive a prosperous economy are instead impoverished in favour of the bank accounts of billionaires. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the richest in our society can and should pay a lot more tax to help build a more equal society and prosperous economy.

If our governments could tax wealth fairly, as the Oxfam report shows, we could ensure that every child gets a chance at a future. We could ensure that no person lives in fear of getting sick because they cannot afford their medical bills – whether in India or in my own nation, the

United States. We could – and we should – use this wealth to build better, more equal economies and societies.

Today's neoliberal orthodoxy teaches us that inclusion and justice are luxuries. That health and education should be left to the mercy of the free market, available only to those who have the money to pay for them. That ever-lower taxation on the richest will only benefit economic growth. But this view is wrong and backward.

Ultimately it is our humanity, not the absence of it, that is the true source of economic growth and a flourishing civilization. This is not just an imperative for activists and academics but for all of us – including every billionaire. It is not a question of whether we can afford to do this. Rather, we cannot afford not to.

Gro Harlem Brundtland, founding member of The Elders, Director-General of the World Health Organization 1998–2003, and first female Prime Minister of Norway



As Oxfam has been highlighting over the past five years, the level of economic inequality we are witnessing today is nothing short of a calamity. According to Oxfam's analysis, last year 26 people owned the same wealth as the 3.8 billion people who make up the poorest half of humanity,

down from 43 people the year before. Although we have seen a growing political consensus to tackle extreme inequality, including a specific sustainable development goal on this issue, it is high time that we saw real action.

Oxfam's excellent report, *Public Good or Private Wealth?* recommends a practical way all countries can reduce inequality: by providing universal free public services. It focuses on the unparalleled power that public services, like education and health, play in tackling poverty, reducing inequality and fighting gender injustice. From my experience as Prime Minister of Norway and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, I thoroughly support this message.

In many countries, while those with money are able to access good healthcare and education, hundreds of millions of ordinary people are denied life-saving health services or are plunged into poverty because they are forced to pay unaffordable fees for their care. The burden is particularly felt by women and children, who have high needs for services but the least access to financial resources. In some countries, poor women and their babies are even imprisoned in hospitals because they can't pay their medical bills after giving birth.

The solution to this problem is simple: universal public services provided free at the point of delivery. Unfortunately, powerful political interests often oppose this proven way to reduce inequalities.

Overcoming this opposition and launching equitable public services requires a large investment of public financing and political capital by governments and political leaders. As well as improving social indicators, accelerating economic growth and reducing inequalities, this is also a smart political choice that can strengthen social cohesion and provide an enduring legacy.

The first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'. Seven decades on from the adoption of that landmark text, this Oxfam report is a powerful reminder of this principle, but also of the huge challenge that remains in turning these fine words into reality.

Fighting inequality remains one of the world's most testing issues. Delivering universal public services is a tried and tested way to tackle it. We must now take action against extreme inequality to achieve a fairer, healthier and happier future for all, not just the few.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PUBLIC GOOD OR PRIVATE WEALTH?

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD'S BILLIONAIRES INCREASED \$900 BILLION IN THE LAST YEAR, WHICH IS:

\$2.5 BILLION A DAY



EXTREME POVERTY IS INCREASING IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

This new evidence also shows that **3.4 billion people** (almost half of humanity) have barely escaped extreme poverty and are living on less than

\$5.50 A DAY



MEN OWN 50% MORE OF THE TOTAL WEALTH THAN WOMEN.



A recent study of 13 developing countries found that:


SPENDING ON EDUCATION AND HEALTH ACCOUNTED FOR 69% OF THE TOTAL REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY.



GETTING THE RICHEST 1% TO PAY JUST 0.5% EXTRA TAX ON THEIR WEALTH WOULD RAISE MORE MONEY THAN IT WOULD COST TO:


Educate all the
262 MILLION
children out of school...




...and provide healthcare that would save the lives of
3.3 MILLION
people.

Sources:

Forbes. (2018); Methodology Note.¹

World Bank. (2018a).²

A. Shorrocks, J. Davies and R. Lluberas. (2018). World Wealth Report 2018.³

N. Lustig. (2015).⁴

Methodology Note, op cit.⁵

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Governments should listen to ordinary citizens and take meaningful action to reduce inequality. All governments should **set concrete, timebound targets and action plans to reduce inequality as part of their commitments under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 on inequality**. These plans should include action in the following three areas:

1. **Deliver universal free health care, education and other public services that also work for women and girls.** Stop supporting privatization of public services. Provide pensions, child benefits and other social protection for all. Design all services to ensure they also deliver for women and girls.
2. **Free up women's time by easing the millions of unpaid hours they spend every day caring for their families and homes.** Let those who do this essential work have a say in budget decisions and make freeing up women's time a key objective of government spending. Invest in public services including water, electricity and childcare that reduce the time needed to do this unpaid work. Design all public services in a way that works for those with little time to spare.
3. **End the under-taxation of rich individuals and corporations.** Tax wealth and capital at fairer levels. Stop the race to the bottom on personal income and corporate taxes. Eliminate tax avoidance and evasion by corporates and the super-rich. Agree a new set of global rules and institutions to fundamentally redesign the tax system to make it fair, with developing countries having an equal seat at the table.

Mukesh Ambani ranks 19th in the Forbes 2018 billionaire list and is the richest Indian. His residence in Mumbai, a towering 570-foot building, is worth \$1bn and is the most expensive private house in the world.⁶

Pratima, who lives in a slum in Patna, eastern India, lost both her twins due to delays and scarce resources in her nearest clinic. Poor women like Pratima have to give birth without proper maternal healthcare, leaving them vulnerable to complications, neglect and stillbirth as a result.

Jeff Bezos, the founder of Amazon, is the richest man in the world, with a fortune of \$112bn on the 2018 Forbes list. Just 1% of his total wealth is the equivalent of almost the whole health budget of Ethiopia, a country of 105 million people. He recently said that he has decided to invest his fortune in space travel, as he can't think of anything else to spend his money on.⁷

Zay is a shrimp processing worker in Thailand. The shrimp Zay peels is supplied to large retailers like Whole Foods supermarkets, now owned by parent company, Amazon. At the end of a shift, the exhaustion Zay feels after peeling shrimp for 12 or 13 hours can leave him almost immobile. 'They are using the workers,' says Zay. Zay is lucky if he earns more than \$15 in a day.

PUBLIC GOOD, NOT PRIVATE WEALTH



The chaos, noise, and density of the Kibera slum is neatly juxtaposed with the orderly calm green of the Royal Nairobi Golf Club, which opened in 1906. Photo: Johnny Miller.

The gap between rich and poor is pulling us apart. It stops us from beating poverty and achieving equality between women and men. Yet most of our political leaders are failing to reduce this dangerous divide. It does not have to be this way. Inequality is not inevitable – it is a political choice.⁸ Concrete steps can be taken to reduce it.

This report focuses on the unparalleled power of universal public services like education and health in tackling poverty and reducing inequality.⁹ Universal public services are the foundation of free and fair societies. If they choose to do so, governments can deliver life-saving public services for all their citizens.

There is a growing consensus¹⁰ that the wealth of individuals and corporations is not being adequately taxed, and instead taxes are falling disproportionately on working people. For every dollar of tax revenue, on average just 4 cents are made up of revenue from wealth taxes.¹¹

The fortunes of the world's super-rich have grown to record levels.¹² By taxing wealth more fairly, enough money could be raised globally to ensure that every child goes to school and no one is bankrupted by the cost of medical treatment for their families. In doing this, it is possible to build a more Human Economy— one that is more equal and values what truly matters.

Progress in fighting poverty slows dramatically

One of the great achievements in recent decades has been the huge reduction in the numbers of people living in extreme poverty, defined by the World Bank as \$1.90 per person per day. Yet new evidence from the World Bank shows that the rate of poverty reduction has halved since 2013.¹³ Extreme poverty is actually increasing in sub-Saharan Africa. This new evidence also shows that much of humanity has barely escaped poverty, with just under half the world's population – 3.4 billion people – subsisting on less than \$5.50 a day, which is the World Bank's new poverty line for extreme poverty in upper-middle-income countries.¹⁴ The Bank finds that women are more often among the poorest people, particularly during their reproductive years, because of the level of unpaid care work they are expected to do.¹⁵

This is a direct result of inequality,¹⁷ and of prosperity accruing disproportionately to those at the top for decades. The World Inequality Report 2018 showed that between 1980 and 2016 the poorest 50% of humanity only captured 12 cents in every dollar of global income growth. By contrast, the top 1% captured 27 cents of every dollar.¹⁸ The lesson is clear: to beat poverty, we must fight inequality.

The human cost of inequality is devastating. Today:

- 262 million children will not be allowed to go to school.¹⁹
- Almost 10,000 people will die because they cannot access healthcare.²⁰
- 16.4 billion hours of unpaid care work will be done, the majority by women in poverty.²¹

Governments face a stark choice today – a choice between a life of dignity for all their citizens or continued extreme wealth for a tiny few.

'In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness... to reach a higher moral ground. A time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other. That time is now.'
– Dr Wangari Maathai, founder of the Green Belt Movement, 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

'If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.'
– John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1961.

Roberta is a police officer. She gave birth to twins in Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi. Sadly, there were many complications and both babies died. Unable to pay the bill, Roberta was held captive in the hospital and the authorities refused to release her babies' bodies until the bill was settled.¹⁶

Boomtime for the world's billionaires

It is 10 years since the financial crisis that shook our world and caused enormous suffering. In that time, the fortunes of the richest have risen dramatically:

- In the 10 years since the financial crisis, the number of billionaires has nearly doubled.²²
- The wealth of the world's billionaires increased by \$900bn in the last year alone, or \$2.5bn a day. Meanwhile the wealth of the poorest half of humanity, 3.8 billion people, fell by 11%.²³
- Billionaires now have more wealth than ever before. Between 2017 and 2018, a new billionaire was created every two days.²⁴
- Wealth is becoming even more concentrated – last year 26 people owned the same as the 3.8 billion people who make up the poorest half of humanity, down from 43 people the year before.²⁵
- The world's richest man, Jeff Bezos, owner of Amazon, saw his fortune increase to \$112bn. Just 1% of his fortune is the equivalent to the whole health budget for Ethiopia, a country of 105 million people.²⁶
- If all the unpaid care work done by women across the globe was carried out by a single company, it would have an annual turnover of \$10 trillion²⁷ – 43 times that of Apple.²⁸



Source: World Bank (2018a)²⁹ and methodology note.³⁰ Photo: A private jet in the resort town of St Moritz, Switzerland. Credit: Pixabay.

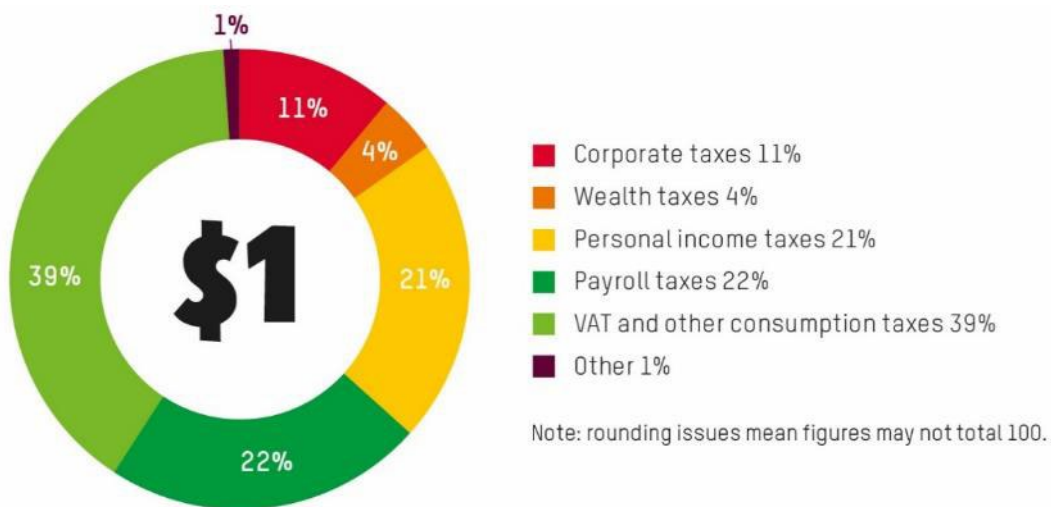
While the richest continue to enjoy booming fortunes, they are also enjoying some of the lowest levels of tax in decades – as are the corporations that they own:

- Wealth is particularly undertaxed. Only 4 cents in every dollar of tax revenue comes from taxes on wealth.
- In rich countries, the average top rate of personal income tax fell from 62% in 1970 to 38% in 2013.³¹ In developing countries, the average top rate of personal income tax is 28%.³²
- In some countries like Brazil³³ and the UK,³⁴ the poorest 10% are now paying a higher proportion of their incomes in tax than the richest 10%.
- Governments should focus their efforts on raising more from the very wealthy to help fight inequality. For example, getting the richest to pay just 0.5% extra tax on their wealth could raise more money than it would cost to educate all 262 million children out of school and provide healthcare that would save the lives of 3.3 million people.³⁵
- The super-rich are hiding \$7.6 trillion from the tax authorities.³⁶ Corporates also hide large amounts offshore. Together this deprives developing countries of \$170bn a year.³⁷

'Financing the education of the poorest children is saving lives and it is constructing the future of the world.'
 – Iliassou Boubagar, ROTAB Alliance for Budget Transparency, Niger

'Education is not a way to escape poverty. It is a way to fight it.'
 – Julius Nyerere, founding President of Tanzania

Figure 1: The breakdown of tax revenues



Source: Oxfam calculations based on OECD data available for 35 OECD and 43 non-OECD countries for 2015.³⁸



Source: G. Zucman. (2015). and the methodology note for Oxfam's 2018 Davos report.³⁹

THE DIVIDE THAT THREATENS TO TEAR US APART

Respected voices have warned that across the world, from the US to Brazil, from Europe to the Philippines, inequality is contributing to a poisoning of our politics. In recent years, we have seen crackdowns on freedom of speech and democracy by governments worldwide.⁴¹ The Council on Foreign Relations has highlighted the evidence that the gap between rich and poor is helping to fuel authoritarianism.⁴² Rather than working to heal the divide between rich and poor, some leaders are instead seeking to vilify immigrants, other ethnic groups, other nations, women and people in poverty. In more unequal countries, trust⁴³ is lower and crime higher.⁴⁴ Unequal societies are more stressed, less happy and have higher levels of mental illness.⁴⁵

'I recently visited a very rich person in Brazil. They lived in a beautiful apartment, with floor to ceiling windows and incredible views. But we had to go through three security checks to get into the building. The windows were covered in bars. I am sure they pay very low taxes, but they have to live in a cage. I could never live like that. I may pay more tax in Denmark, but all I have outside my door in Copenhagen is flowers.'

– Djaffar Shalchi, Danish multimillionaire and founder of The Human Act Foundation, who launched the Move Humanity campaign⁴⁰

IN THE US, SINGLE
WHITE MEN OWN
**100
TIMES
MORE**
WEALTH THAN SINGLE
HISPANIC WOMEN



Source: M. Chang. (2015).⁴⁶

Inequality is sexist

This economic divide both drives the gap between women and men and is driven by it. Economically unequal countries are countries where women and men are more unequal too. Societies in which the gap between rich and poor is much lower are those in which women are treated more as equals.⁴⁷ Gender inequality is neither an accident nor something new. Our economic rules have been written by rich and powerful men in their own interests. The neo-liberal economic model of today has made this worse – cuts to public services, cuts to taxes for the richest individuals and corporations, and a race to the bottom on wages have all hurt women more than men.

Most of the world's richest people are men.⁴⁸ Globally, women earn 23% less than men⁴⁹ and men own 50% more of the total wealth than women.⁵⁰

Most profoundly, our economic prosperity is dependent on the huge but unrecognized contribution made by women through unpaid care work.

Box 1: Unpaid care and inequality

Our economies are built on millions of hours of unpaid labour carried out every day. Because of unjust social attitudes, this unpaid care work is overwhelmingly done by women and girls – time spent caring for children, the elderly and the sick; cooking, cleaning, and collecting water and firewood. If all the unpaid care work done by women across the globe was carried out by a single company, it would have an annual turnover of \$10 trillion⁵¹ – 43 times that of Apple.⁵² Women’s unpaid contribution to the health sector alone is estimated to be worth approximately 3% of GDP in low-income countries.⁵³

This work steals time from women, contributes to poor health and leaves them unable to take advantage of educational, political and economic opportunities. Poor women have the highest burden of unpaid work. Until we do something about it, neither economic nor gender equality is possible.

Inequality also has profound implications for the future of our children and the opportunities they will have to live a better and longer life.



Figure calculated based on Apple’s reported annual revenue in 2017 (\$229.3bn); see endnote for source.⁵⁴ Photo: Rosalyn Martinez collects water from a water pump in the GMA Resettlement Area, North Tacloban, Philippines. The site was built to relocate families after Typhoon Haiyan, but many residents say they are in an even more vulnerable situation now and lack basic services such as reliable and clean water. Credit: Aurelie Marrier d’Unienville/Oxfam.

Talent is everywhere, opportunity isn't

The opportunity for every child to learn and to make the most of their talents is at the heart of a fairer society. Yet in country after country it is wealth, not talent, that dictates a child's educational destiny. In Kenya, a boy from a rich family has a one in three chance of continuing his studies beyond secondary school. A girl from a poor family has a one in 250 chance of doing so.⁵⁵ On average in Kenya, a child from a rich family will have double the amount of education compared to a child from a poor family.⁵⁶ In the U.S, the American Dream has become a myth, with social mobility lower today than it has been in decades.⁵⁷

This reality is failing individual children, each of whom has a right to education. It is also failing society, as a generation of talented poor girls and boys cannot fulfil their promise and contribute fully to human progress. Brilliant doctors, teachers or entrepreneurs are instead herding goats or collecting water. Humanity faces unprecedented challenges. Yet instead of utilizing the talents of all of people, inequality means we are squandering this potential.

IN NEPAL, A CHILD FROM A POOR FAMILY IS

THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY TO DIE BEFORE THEY ARE FIVE



Source: Nepal Ministry of Health.⁵⁸

Denied a longer life

In most countries – both developed and developing – having money is a passport to better health and a longer life, while being poor all too often means more sickness and an earlier grave. In Nepal, a child from a poor family is three times more likely to die before they are five than a child from a rich family.⁵⁹

In India, a so-called low-caste woman can expect to live almost 15 years less than a so-called upper-caste woman.⁶¹ Life expectancy in one of the poorest parts of London is six years less than it is in one of the capital's richest neighbourhoods, just a few miles away.⁶² Life expectancy in the richest parts of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is 79 years. In one of the poorest areas of the city it is 54 years.⁶³

*'Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and inhuman.'*⁶⁰
– Martin Luther King

It is hard to think of a greater injustice than living over twenty-five years less, simply because you are poor.

It doesn't have to be this way

Inequality is not inevitable. There is no law of economics that says the richest should grow ever richer while people in poverty die for lack of medicine. It makes no sense to have so much wealth in so few hands, when those resources could be used to help all of humanity. Inequality is a political and a policy choice.⁶⁴

This paper focuses on one of the most powerful things a government can do to reduce the gap between the super-rich and ordinary people: provide universal public services and social protection, paid for by fair taxation.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC SERVICES TO FIGHT INEQUALITY

Classrooms with teachers. Clinics with nurses and doctors. Working taps and clean toilets. A basic pension at the end of a hard-working life. Education, health, water, pensions, child benefits that are available to all people regardless of gender, caste, ethnicity or disability. Public services and social protection benefits such as these can be engines of equality, working to transform people's lives and unlock potential, pull societies together and close the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.

Public services can bring true freedom: freedom from fear of ill health without care; freedom from illiteracy, which prevents so many from actively participating and progressing in their daily lives; and the freedom of knowing that you and your family will be supported if you fall on hard times.

IN POOR COUNTRIES DOING THE MOST TO STOP POOR WOMEN DYING IN CHILD BIRTH:



Source: Oxfam calculations.⁶⁵ Note: figure does not include 'at home' and 'other' as places of delivery, which comprise the final 2%. For more details, see methodology note.

Public services and social protection reduce poverty and inequality. Evidence from 150 countries spanning a period of over 30 years⁶⁶ shows that, overall, investment in health, education and social protection reduces the gap between rich and poor. One recent review of 13 developing countries found that spending on education and health accounted for 69% of total reduction of inequality.⁶⁷ If all children left

school with basic reading skills, 171 million people could be lifted out of extreme poverty.⁶⁸ The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has identified public spending on health, education and social protection as among the most important tools available to governments to reduce inequality and poverty.⁶⁹ Everyone in society stands to benefit, with less crime, more trust,⁷⁰ better health and longer, happier lives.⁷¹

Public services can be great equalizers, giving everyone, regardless of wealth or income, a fair shot at a decent life. Schools can be places where the children of rich and poor families become friends and the barriers of inequality are broken down. Clinics can be places where poor and rich alike know they will receive the best care available, regardless of their ability to pay.

Public services can also reduce the gap between women and men. Education can increase women's self-confidence, economic opportunities and decision-making power.⁷² Good-quality, free healthcare is essential for women and girls to be able to make decisions about their own lives, to increase their prospects of escaping poverty and reduce their chances of dying from preventable illness.⁷³ Cleaned piped water saves women many hours spent collecting it and protects from disease.⁷⁴ Conversely, underfunded and low-quality public services that are blind to the needs of women and girls can widen the gender gap.

The status quo: progress, but too slow and very unequal

Box 2: Healthcare in India

In India, the highest-quality medical care is only available to those who have the money to pay for it.⁷⁵ The country is a top destination for medical tourism.⁷⁶ At the same time, levels of public spending on health are some of the lowest in the world. The poorest Indian states have infant mortality rates higher than those in sub-Saharan Africa.⁷⁷

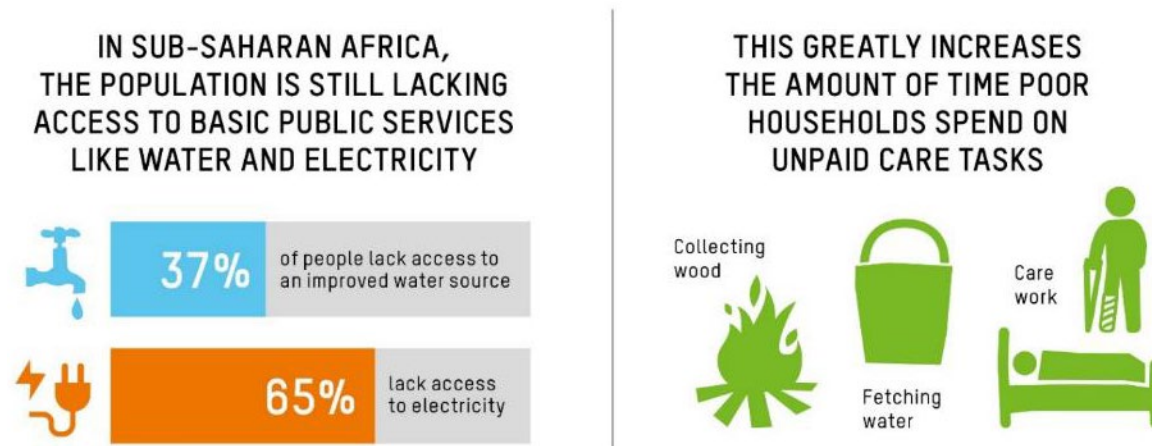
The way services like health and education are delivered and the way in which pensions and other welfare payments are organized is critical to how much they reduce the gap between rich and poor.

In recent decades, public services, especially in developing countries, have delivered some remarkable results. Since 1990, 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water.⁷⁸ Primary school enrolment is now almost universal in most countries, with as many girls enrolling as boys.⁷⁹ Since 1990, the number of children dying before their fifth birthday has halved.⁸⁰

Yet despite these important strides there is still a huge way to go, and progress has been very unequal. In developing countries, children from the richest families are 32% more likely to complete primary school than children from the poorest families.⁸¹ Across low- and middle-income countries, it is estimated that 3.6 million deaths each year can be attributed to lack of access to healthcare.⁸² Evidence from 137

developing countries shows that a child from a poor family is on average twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday than a child from a rich family.⁸³

In many countries, public schools and clinics are often poorly staffed, underfunded and of very low quality. They are kept afloat by committed teachers, doctors and nurses. Social protection is often miserly and excludes many who need it. Too often, services ignore the specific needs of women. Such low-quality public services end up reinforcing and increasing inequality.



Source: V. Esquivel and A. Kaufmann. (2017).⁸⁴

For some time, the view of institutions like the World Bank was that public services should be rationed and minimal, and that the private sector is often a better provider. It was argued that individuals should pay for their schools and hospitals, market mechanisms should be used to organize services, and that social protection should be very limited and targeted only at the very poorest people.⁸⁵ While some of the rhetoric, programming and advice has changed, including notably from the IMF,⁸⁶ change in practice has been slower. This trend is too often compounded by the influence of elites over politics and governments, skewing public spending in the wrong direction and ensuring that it benefits the already wealthy rather than those who need it most.⁸⁷

The goal: free, quality public services for all

It is time to focus on what works. To most effectively reduce the gap between rich and poor, public services need to be universal, free, public, accountable and to work for women.

Universal

Costa Rica, Thailand, Sri Lanka and others have shown that universal public services can be affordable for developing nations.⁸⁸ Universal social protection and public services played a pivotal role in state- and nation-building in Western Europe.⁸⁹ Trying to target the poorest people often has the opposite effect, with many of those who should benefit being left out. For example, Indonesia's targeted social protection scheme excludes 93% of those who should qualify for it.⁹⁰

'It only takes such a small amount to save so many lives. If they (the wealthiest) pay their taxes it doesn't just benefit the poor person, it helps the family and the economy. For example, if a poor child with an eye problem gets the health care they can need, he or she can continue going to school, learn more, get a higher education and a better future.'
 – Dr Lê thị Cẩm Thanh, Vice Director of the Government Eye Hospital of Can Tho province, Vietnam.

'It is my aspiration that health finally will be seen not as a blessing to be wished for, but as a human right to be fought for.'
 – Kofi Annan

Free at the point of use

User fees for healthcare can be a life-or-death issue. Each year, many die or suffer unnecessarily because they cannot afford healthcare, and 100 million people are forced into extreme poverty by healthcare costs.⁹¹ In countries like Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and India, at times some poor people are held prisoner in hospital until they can pay; sometimes they are even chained.⁹² In one study in the DRC, over a six-week period in 2016, 54% of women who had given birth were detained for the non-payment of user fees. In many cases, women and babies are held for months and are denied ongoing healthcare until their bills can be settled.⁹³ Similarly, with education, school fees can stop children going to school, and especially girls.⁹⁴ Women and girls lose out the most when fees are charged for public services: in many societies, their low social status and lack of control over finances means they are last in line to benefit from education or medical care.⁹⁵

'Deficiencies in basic education [in India] cannot be met by the expansion of private schools, which have not been able to play that role anywhere else.'
– Amartya Sen, Nobel Prize Winning Economist

Public, not private

To succeed, countries need to scale up the public delivery of services. When publicly delivered services are made to work, the scale and speed of their impact on poverty reduction cannot be matched.⁹⁶ Successful developing countries have demonstrated the potential and ability of publicly delivered services to be both universal and pro-poor. In the poor countries that are doing the most to stop poor women dying in childbirth, 90% of care is provided by the public sector.⁹⁷

Box 3: Thailand's progress on universal healthcare

Thailand introduced universal health coverage in 2002 for its population of 65 million people, with a per capita income similar to that of the US in 1930.⁹⁸ The Thai government employs 180,000 nurses⁹⁹ and 50,000 doctors.¹⁰⁰ Over 80% of all care is delivered by the state. Funded by progressive taxation, quality health services are available free to everyone, and benefit the poorest people most.¹⁰¹ The World Bank and some donor governments are upbeat about the possibility of public-private partnerships (PPPs)¹⁰² and private provision as alternatives to government-funded services. Yet research by Oxfam¹⁰³ and other NGOs¹⁰⁴ has shown clearly that education, health and other public services delivered privately and funded through PPPs are not a viable alternative to government delivery of services. Instead they can drive up inequality and drain government revenues. Even the IMF is now warning of the sizeable fiscal risks of pursuing PPP approaches.¹⁰⁵

Working for women

Governments should prioritize services that are most important for women, including those that reduce the burden of unpaid care work. Public services can promote women as workers. They can support women and girls as service users, protecting them from abuse. They should work with women's rights organizations to make sure the services are delivering for women. Well-designed public services can challenge accepted stereotypes about the roles of women and men rather than

reinforce them; education can empower girls to challenge inequality rather than accept it.

Accountable to those they serve

To effectively fight economic inequality, public services need to be accountable and responsive to citizens. In many countries, Oxfam is working with allies to support citizens in demanding better and more accountable services. In Mozambique, since 2011 Oxfam allies have tracked spending on education, health and other public services, leading to improvements in services.¹⁰⁶

Box 4: Education public-private partnerships in Pakistan: a dangerous diversion from public education

Pakistan has 24 million children out of school. Only 15% of poor rural girls finish primary schooling. To tackle this, Punjab state is no longer building any new public schools, but instead investing in a public-private partnership (PPP). The key aim was to get more of the 5.5 million out-of-school children in Punjab into education.¹⁰⁷

Oxfam's research¹⁰⁸ into the education PPP found that only 1.3% of children in the private schools surveyed had previously been out of school. The following are quotes from private school principals interviewed during the research:

'We don't have any [formerly] out-of-school children in this school. The ones in the community don't want to study and can be a waste of our time.'

'The poor go to government schools in the area. They cannot afford any expenditure on education. We as school owners cannot include the poorest of the poor in this school with other kids. It's not like a charity; we have limited funds from the PPP, and I also need to earn a livelihood from this.'

**GOOD
QUALITY
PUBLIC
SERVICES**



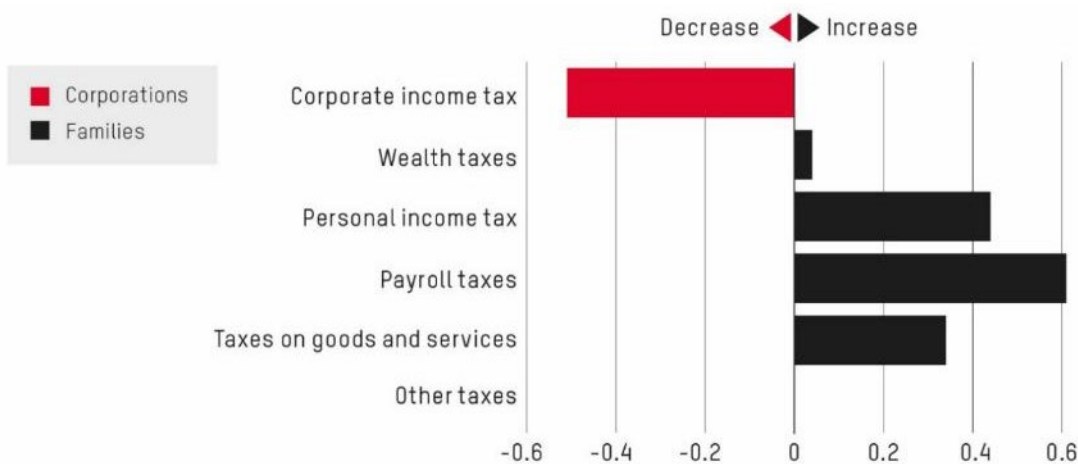
Taxing those who can afford to pay

The richest people and the corporations they own are undertaxed in today's world. The top rates of income tax, and rates of inheritance tax and corporate tax have fallen in many rich countries and remain low in most developing countries.¹¹⁰ If this were reversed, most governments would have enough resources to provide universal public services. Additional tax revenues raised from the richest people in rich countries could be used to support the poorest countries through increases in aid.

Taxes on wealth, like inheritance or capital gains tax, have been reduced and eliminated in many rich countries and are often barely implemented in most developing ones. They are often the target of hostile commentators and politicians,¹¹¹ attacked, despite clear evidence that they primarily impact the richest people and not ordinary citizens.¹¹²

'In general, a lot of taxes are too low in my view. For example, estate tax (inheritance tax) – I am a huge fan of that because it creates a certain dynamism, where you don't just get an aristocratic type view.'
– Bill Gates¹⁰⁹

Figure 2: Tax revenue change 2007–2015 (%GDP)



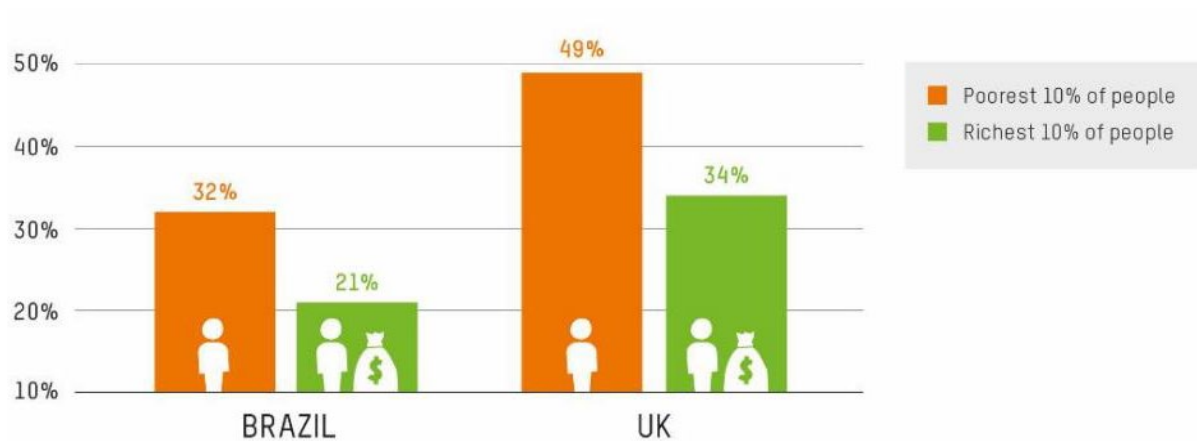
Oxfam calculations based on OECD data available for 35 OECD and 43 non-OECD countries (unweighted averages).¹¹³ Axis figures represent pp – percentage points of GDP.

In addition, governments have been reducing both the top rate of personal income tax and the rate of corporate income tax over the long term. As recently as 1980, the top rate of personal income tax in the US was 70%. Today it is almost half that, at 37%.¹¹⁴ The numerous exemptions and loopholes mean the rates that rich people and corporations actually pay are lower still.

As a result, in some countries the richest people are paying lower rates of tax than they have in a century. In Latin America, for example, the effective tax rate for the top 10% of earners is just 4.8%.¹¹⁵

In some countries, when tax paid on incomes and tax paid on consumption (value-added tax or VAT) are both considered, the richest 10% are paying a lower rate of tax than the poorest 10%.

Figure 3: Effective tax rates



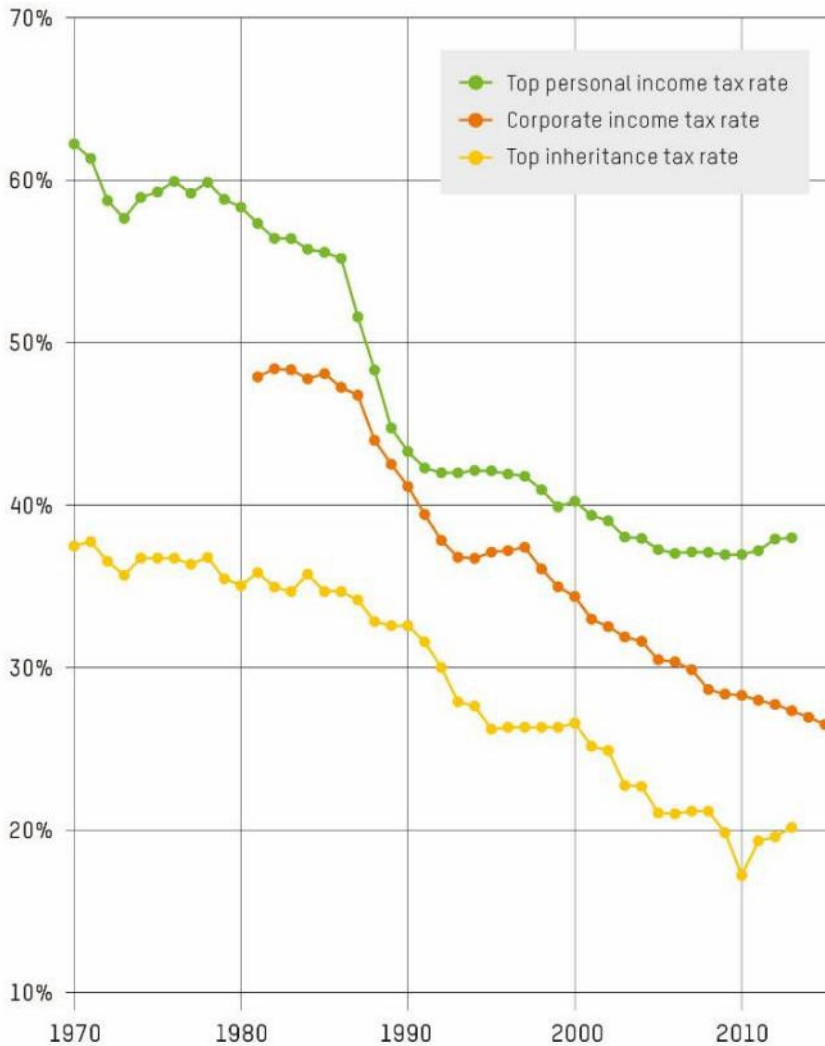
Brazil INESC. (2015). and UK Office for National Statistics. (2018).¹¹⁶

The situation is compounded by industrial levels of tax dodging by the super-rich and corporations. The super-rich are hiding at least \$7.6 trillion from the tax authorities, avoiding an estimated \$200bn in tax revenues.¹¹⁸ While millions of refugees are refused a safe haven, the richest can buy citizenship in any one of a number of countries offering minimal taxes and scrutiny of their wealth.¹¹⁹ For Africa alone, as much as 30% of private wealth may be held offshore, denying African governments an estimated \$15bn in tax revenues.¹²⁰ With armies of tax advisers, multinational companies exploit loopholes in tax codes to shift profits to tax havens and to avoid taxes, costing developing countries an additional estimated \$100bn of lost corporate income tax.¹²¹

The IMF has shown that there is significant potential to raise more revenue from the richest individuals and corporations.¹²² Contrary to common belief, this will not harm the economy,¹²³ and indeed there is growing evidence that failure to redistribute is causing economic harm.¹²⁴ For example, Colombia raises 10% of its tax from taxing wealth.¹²⁵ It introduced a wealth tax in 2015 on all those with wealth over one billion Colombian pesos, or \$315,000.¹²⁶

'I'll probably be the lowest paying taxpayer in the office.'
– Billionaire Warren Buffet points out that he pays a lower effective rate of tax than the rest of the employees in his office, including his secretary.¹¹⁷

Figure 4: Declining taxation of rich individuals and corporations



Sources: Scheve and Stasavage (2016)¹²⁷ for personal income tax and inheritance tax and Tax Foundation for corporate income tax.¹²⁸ Note: Sample of 20 rich countries.

Tax policies have the potential not only to reduce the gap between rich and poor, but also to decrease inequality between women and men. However, the current global tax system, through relying more on taxes like VAT, is shifting the burden to the poorest individuals and households, meaning the majority of those affected are women. This is no coincidence, as it is the poorest women who have least influence over tax decisions and least opportunity to hold government to account.

Without addressing this problem of under-taxation of those most able to pay, the inequality crisis will remain out of control and we will not be able to overcome poverty.



GETTING THE RICHEST 1% TO PAY JUST 0.5% EXTRA TAX ON THEIR WEALTH COULD RAISE MORE MONEY THAN IT WOULD COST TO:

PROVIDE HEALTHCARE THAT WOULD SAVE THE LIVES OF 3.3 MILLION PEOPLE...

AND EDUCATE ALL OF THE 262 MILLION CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL.

Source: Methodology Note.¹²⁹ Photo: Nurse Margaret Nyagwaya, left, takes care of a baby a few minutes after his birth at the maternity ward at Zvamabande hospital in the Shurugwi district of Zimbabwe. She says: 'Women like to come to the clinic and give birth here, they get extra vitamins to get stronger and we take good care of them.' The hospital was supported by partner NGOs during the Zimbabwe Joint Humanitarian Response to the 2015–2016 El Niño crisis. Photo: Ilvy Njiokiktjien/Oxfam Novib.

CHOOSE THE PUBLIC GOOD, NOT PRIVATE WEALTH

Today's levels of inequality and poverty are a choice. We can continue to choose to reward those who are already rich, or we can choose to fight inequality and end poverty. Or we can choose to build a Human Economy instead, where the richest people and corporations pay their fair share of tax, and use those valuable resources to fund public services and social protection for all. We could free billions of people from a life of poverty. Free them from the fear of the cost of falling sick. Allow every child to fulfil their potential and use their talents. This could be a massive step towards equality between women and men, and create safer, more equal and happier societies for our children and grandchildren. The choice is ours.

Governments should listen to ordinary citizens and take meaningful action to reduce inequality. All governments should **set concrete, timebound targets and action plans to reduce inequality as part of their commitments under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 on inequality.**

'The true measure of any society can be found in how it treats its most vulnerable members.'
– Mahatma Gandhi.

These plans should include action in the following three areas:

1. **Deliver universal free health care, education and other public services that also work for women and girls.** Stop supporting privatization of public services. Provide pensions, child benefits and other social protection for all. Design all services to ensure they also deliver for women and girls.
2. **Free up women's time by easing the millions of unpaid hours they spend every day caring for their families and homes.** Let those who do this essential work have a say in budget decisions and make freeing up women's time a key objective of government spending. Invest in public services including water, electricity and childcare that reduce the time needed to do this unpaid work. Design all public services in a way that works for those with little time to spare.
3. **End the under-taxation of rich individuals and corporations.** Tax wealth and capital at fairer levels. Stop the race to the bottom on personal income and corporate taxes. Eliminate tax avoidance and evasion by corporates and the super-rich. Agree a new set of global rules and institutions to fundamentally redesign the tax system to make it fair, with developing countries having an equal seat at the table.

1 INEQUALITY IS OUT OF CONTROL



The Bitexco Financial Tower, framed by high-rise flats and a poor neighbourhood along the Saigon River in Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam. Photo: Eleanor Farmer/Oxfam.

- The wealth of the world's richest has continued to grow rapidly in the last year.
- The rate at which extreme poverty is reducing has halved, and it is increasing in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Inequality between rich and poor translates into inequality in education and health – poor people have far fewer educational opportunities and live much shorter lives.

OUR LEADERS ARE FAILING TO TACKLE THE GROWING GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR

The majority of our political leaders are failing to fight inequality.¹³⁰ While many are paying lip service to the need to address the problem, very few are actually taking steps to curb the crisis. For example, despite professing to be on the side of 'ordinary Americans', the government of US President Donald Trump has given huge tax cuts to the richest people and corporations.¹³¹

'Hapa Kenya kuna kabila mbili, maskini na matajiri (In Kenya there are only two tribes, the poor and the rich).'
– Nyambura Maruga, activist, Kenya Fight Inequality Alliance

This is not true for every government. Oxfam and Development Finance International's Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) index 2018 highlights some governments that are taking steps to reduce inequality.¹³² For example:

- South Korea's government has increased the minimum wage, raised taxes on the richest people and corporations, and introduced universal child support.¹³³
- Indonesia's government has increased the minimum wage and boosted spending on health.¹³⁴
- Sierra Leone's government has made primary and secondary education free and is increasing tax collection from the richest.¹³⁵

Extreme inequality is not inevitable; it is a policy choice.¹³⁶ Such positive steps by some governments highlight the failure of many of our political leaders to do the right thing. It is possible to build a more Human Economy- one that is more equal and values what truly matters.

At the same time, people are demanding change, and political leaders need to start representing the interests of ordinary citizens. In 2017, Oxfam polled 70,000 people across 10 countries representing a quarter of the world's population. Nearly two-thirds thought the gap between rich and poor needs to be addressed urgently.¹³⁷

ANOTHER BUMPER YEAR FOR BILLIONAIRES

It is 10 years since the financial crisis that shook our world and caused enormous suffering. In that time, the fortunes of the richest have risen dramatically:

- In the 10 years since the financial crisis, the number of billionaires has nearly doubled.¹³⁸
- The wealth of the world's billionaires increased by \$900bn in the last year alone, or \$2.5bn a day. Meanwhile the wealth of the poorest half of humanity, 3.8 billion people fell by 11%.¹³⁹
- Billionaires now have more wealth than ever before. Between 2017 and 2018, a new billionaire was created every two days.¹⁴⁰
- Wealth is becoming even more concentrated – last year, 26 people owned the same as the 3.8 billion people who make up the poorest half of humanity, down from 43 people the year before.¹⁴¹
- The world's richest man, Jeff Bezos, owner of Amazon, saw his fortune increase to \$112bn. Just 1% of his fortune is the equivalent to the whole health budget for Ethiopia, a country of 105 million people.¹⁴²
- If all the unpaid care work done by women across the globe was carried out by a single company, it would have an annual turnover of \$10 trillion – 43 times that of Apple.¹⁴³

In many countries, the super-rich live behind security guards and electric fences in their own world. They use helicopters to avoid traffic jams and poorly maintained roads.¹⁴⁴ Their children go to the most expensive schools, often abroad.¹⁴⁵ They have access to world-class health services. While millions of refugees are refused a safe haven, the richest can buy citizenship in any one of a number of countries offering minimal taxes and scrutiny of their wealth.¹⁴⁶

Not paying their fair share of tax

One key way governments can tackle the extreme concentration of wealth is through taxation.¹⁴⁷ Yet instead, the richest individuals and corporations are systematically and structurally undertaxed. In some countries, they are paying rates of tax that are among the lowest in a century.¹⁴⁸ As most of their wealth is in financial assets such as shares,¹⁴⁹ the super-rich are often the main beneficiaries of lower corporate tax bills as well as lower personal ones.¹⁵⁰

At the same time, the super-rich are hiding at least \$7.6 trillion from tax authorities and dodging an estimated \$200bn in annual tax revenues.¹⁵¹ Recent leaks in the EU show the lengths to which some super-rich people will go to avoid tax,¹⁵² as did revelations in *The New York Times* that President Trump's fortune was allegedly built on a foundation of tax dodging.¹⁵³ Many are buying citizenship in other countries with minimal tax rates to cut their tax bills.¹⁵⁴ In Latin America, for example, the effective tax rate for the top 10% of earners is just 4.8%.¹⁵⁵

The push for lower taxation of those at the top has its roots in the idea that if the rich become richer, all of society will benefit.¹⁵⁶ However, this 'trickle-down' orthodoxy has been increasingly questioned. In the face of growing inequality, even the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the UK's *The Economist* magazine are saying that there is ample scope to tax the richest more without hurting economic development,¹⁵⁷ and that such redistribution is required to tackle inequality.¹⁵⁸

A core argument of this paper, outlined in section 4, is that this trend must be reversed, and that it is common sense that the richest individuals and corporations pay their fair share of tax to fund health, education and other public services for all. Governments can use progressive taxation and spending to dramatically reduce the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.¹⁵⁹ If they fail to do this, the inequality crisis will remain out of control.

'Taxing the rich is not a matter of choice. It is a matter of the lives of the poor. If the rich are not going to pay their fair share of tax, the poorest will pay the highest price.'
– Shahzad Khan and Channan Development Associates (CDA)
Pakistan

A POOR YEAR FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

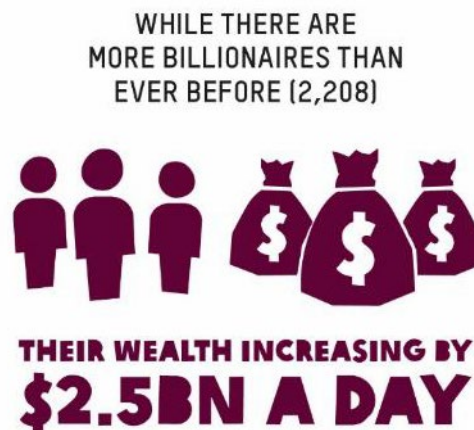
Poverty reduction slows

The good news is that globally the number of people living in extreme poverty (defined by the World Bank as less than \$1.90 a day) has

continued to fall, from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 736 million in 2015.¹⁶⁰ This is testament to the tremendous progress of recent decades. However, the pace of poverty reduction has halved since 2013, and the number of people living in extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa has been increasing.¹⁶¹

Billions of people live just above the extreme poverty line and are only one medical bill or failed harvest away from destitution.¹⁶² The World Bank finds that women are more often among the poorest people, particularly during their reproductive years, because of the level of unpaid care work they are expected to do.¹⁶³

While the extreme poverty threshold is politically important for mobilizing action, \$1.90 is too low a figure to define extreme poverty in many countries, i.e. it does not represent the estimated minimum level of income required to secure the necessities of life.¹⁶⁴ The World Bank has responded to this by introducing poverty lines of \$3.20 and \$5.50 for lower and upper middle-income countries, respectively. The Bank concludes that gains against extreme poverty have not been matched by reductions in the number of people living below these new measures of poverty. Almost half of the world's population – 3.4 billion people – live on less than \$5.50 a day.¹⁶⁵



Source: World Bank (2018a)¹⁶⁶ and methodology note.¹⁶⁷

And as increasing amounts of income and wealth go to those at the very top, it is not just the poorest people who are losing out, but the middle classes too. In rich countries, they are often seeing their incomes stagnate.¹⁶⁸

A core reason for this is inequality. The World Inequality Report 2018 showed that between 1980 and 2016, the poorest 50% of people only received 12 cents in every dollar of global income growth. By contrast, the richest 1% received 27 cents of every dollar.¹⁶⁹ If we are to beat poverty, we must fight inequality.¹⁷⁰

Wealth inequality and the gap between women and men

Most of the world's richest people are men.¹⁷¹ Globally, women earn 23% less than men.¹⁷² This gender pay gap is raising serious concern worldwide.

Less understood but equally alarming is the gender *wealth* gap, which along with earnings includes assets, savings and investments. Credit Suisse has this year estimated women's share of global wealth at 40%,¹⁷³ but with very significant differences regionally and for different groups of women. For example:

- In Africa and in countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, women account for somewhere between 20–30% of wealth.¹⁷⁴
- In the US, unmarried white men own 100 times more wealth than unmarried Hispanic women.¹⁷⁵

Land is a vital source of wealth in many countries, yet it is one denied to many women.¹⁷⁶ Women own as little as 11% of land in Brazil;¹⁷⁷ in Bangladesh, the proportion of men that own land is six times that of women.¹⁷⁸

IN THE US, SINGLE
WHITE MEN OWN
**100
TIMES
MORE**
WEALTH THAN SINGLE
HISPANIC WOMEN



Source: M. Chang. (2015).¹⁷⁹

Having less wealth means that women have fewer resources to cope with family crises such as ill health – especially given that they have disproportionate care responsibility for young, sick and elderly family members. Women have less bargaining power and are more likely to live in poverty in older age.¹⁸⁰

Gender wealth gaps are caused by the cumulative effect of a range of structural inequalities. Women and girls have more unpaid care work than men and boys owing to restrictive social attitudes that consider care to be 'women's work', and limited access to quality public services that could reduce their care workload. As a result, over their lifetimes women have less opportunity than men to engage in paid work, they earn less and are less able to invest in assets. When women are engaged in paid work, it is often precarious or poorly paid.¹⁸¹ Women almost always have less access to and control over productive assets (such as land, credit, insurance and skills).¹⁸²

Societies in which the gap between rich and poor is much lower are those in which women are treated more as equals.¹⁸³ Therefore, ensuring equal rights to inheritance and asset ownership, decent jobs for women, greater representation of women in leadership positions, and challenging barriers to women's wealth accumulation (such as harmful social attitudes and poor public services) are important steps to close the gender wealth gap and create fairer societies for all.

WHY DOES THE GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR MATTER?

The continued accumulation of wealth by the very richest in our societies, while most of humanity subsists on barely anything, is extremely detrimental.

Inequality makes the fight to end poverty much harder. Unless growth benefits the poorest people more between now and 2030, the World Bank forecasts that the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) – to eliminate extreme poverty – will be missed.¹⁸⁴

Inequality is destabilizing. For instance, in recent years we have seen a rise in authoritarianism by governments worldwide, with crackdowns on freedom of speech and democracy. We have also seen a rise in popularity for right-wing, racist, sexist views and authoritarian politicians who support them. Many have pointed to the link between this global trend and high levels of inequality.¹⁸⁵

Inequality undermines our societies. It is bad for everyone, not just the poorest people. In more unequal countries, trust¹⁸⁶ is lower and crime higher.¹⁸⁷ Unequal societies are more stressed, less happy and have poorer mental health.¹⁸⁸

Inequality makes the fight to save our planet from climate breakdown even harder. Oxfam has shown that the average carbon footprint of the richest 1% globally could be as much as 175 times higher than that of the bottom 10%.¹⁸⁹ To get us to a situation where everyone on earth is living on more than \$5 a day with current levels of inequality would require the global economy to be 175 times bigger than it is today, which would destroy our planet.¹⁹⁰ The only way we can beat poverty while saving our planet is to tackle inequality.

Inequality also has profound implications for the future of our children and the opportunities they will have to live a better life. And perhaps the most powerful, uncomfortable and undeniable outcome of inequality is its impact on how long we can expect to live.

Talent is everywhere, opportunity isn't

The opportunity for every child to learn and to make the most of their talents is at the heart of a fairer society. Education is core to social mobility, which in turn is central to fighting inequality, reducing poverty

and growing economies.¹⁹¹ Unfortunately, the World Bank has found that social mobility is not improving in much of the world. Half of people born in an average developing economy in the 1980s have received more education than their parents; this proportion has not changed since the 1960s.¹⁹² Only 12% of adults born in the 1980s in sub-Saharan Africa have received more education than their parents.¹⁹³

Oxfam's research on social mobility in Vietnam found that mobility between generations has slowed in recent years.¹⁹⁴ In Latin America, intergenerational mobility is very low because the quality of education differs greatly between social classes.¹⁹⁵ Gender inequality interacts with economic inequality to lower the social mobility of women and girls in particular. In Mexico, girls born in the poorest 20% of the population have twice the probability of remaining poor than their male counterparts. They have just a quarter of the chance of an equally poor boy to become one of the richest 20% of the population.¹⁹⁶ In Kenya, a girl from a poor family has a one in 250 chance of pursuing her studies beyond secondary school, compared to a one in three chance for a boy from a rich family.¹⁹⁷ On average in Kenya, a child from a rich family will have double the amount of education compared to a child from a poor family.¹⁹⁸

Every child has the right to an education. Yet as section 3 shows, in many places a good education is often available only to children from rich families. They can be sent to expensive private schools, while children from poor families attend underfunded and under-resourced public schools. Further privatization of schooling is being promoted by the World Bank and others, despite evidence that it increases inequality.¹⁹⁹ This is failing these individual children, who have as much right to good-quality education as children from rich families. It is also failing society, as a generation of talented poor girls and boys cannot fulfil their promise and contribute fully to human progress. Brilliant doctors, teachers or entrepreneurs are instead herding goats or collecting water. Humanity faces unprecedented challenges. Yet instead of mobilizing the talents of all of people, inequality means we are squandering this potential.

Buying a longer life

Across the world, it is the poorest children who are most likely to die. The average number of children dying before they are five has decreased in almost every country in recent years, which is a great achievement. But looking behind the averages, the gap between rich and poor is still unacceptable. A child from a poor family in Nepal is three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than a child from a rich family.²⁰⁰ Economic inequality in turn interacts with other inequalities, such as race. In the US, a black child is twice as likely to die in their first year than a white child.²⁰¹ In fact, black children in the US are more likely to die before their first birthday than children in Libya.²⁰²

Inequality is not just bad for the health of the poorest people. It is bad for all of society. Data from 103 developing countries shows that inequality is associated with higher death rates for the whole of society, rich and poor.²⁰³

Nevertheless, poorer people, and especially women and girls, feel the effects of inequality far more than others. People from rich families can access high-end private health services that are unavailable to the poorest families, who are left to cope with underfunded public clinics, less-qualified doctors and unregulated pharmacies.²⁰⁴ In countries across the world, being rich is a passport to better health and a longer life, while all too often being poor means more sickness and an earlier grave.

This is reflected in life expectancy figures, where wealth translates to many more years of life. In India, a woman from the so-called lowest caste can expect to live almost 15 years less than a high-caste woman.²⁰⁵

Life expectancy in one of the poorest parts of London is six years less than it is in one of the capital's richest neighbourhoods, just a few miles away.²⁰⁶ Life expectancy in Pinheiros, one of the richest parts of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is 79 years. In one of the poorest suburbs, Cidade Tiradentes, it is 54 years.²⁰⁷

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN
THE RICHEST PARTS OF
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, IS
79 YEARS

IN ONE OF THE POOREST
AREAS OF THE CITY IT IS
54 YEARS



It is hard to think of a greater injustice than living 25 years less, simply because you are poor.

To change this, and to fight inequality, we need to radically rethink what we value in our economies. In our previous papers, Oxfam has introduced the concept of a Human Economy²⁰⁸ – an economy that rejects the broken economics of recent decades and instead designs a fairer, more inclusive and sustainable world. A key part of a Human Economy is a state that taxes fairly and provides universal public services for all. This is the focus of this report.

'My father passed away and I dropped out of school. He was sick and died. I was doing well in school but my mother wasn't able to help me continue my education. I wanted to become a journalist; to expose crime, and problems in a girl child's education. Now I work as a cleaner but I still dream of being a journalist.'
– Matilda, Ghana

2 ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND GENDER INEQUALITY



Elizabeth Gabrinao cooks rice in her kitchen in the GMA Resettlement Area, Tacloban, the Philippines, where her family relocated after Typhoon Haiyan devastated their home in 2013. One day is not enough for all the care work Elizabeth does, and feeding her family is a struggle on her husband's small salary. Photo: Aurelie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam.

- Economically more equal societies are also societies where women and men are more equal.
- Government economic decisions, especially on taxation on spending have a big impact on gender inequality
- The unpaid time women spend cooking, cleaning and caring has to be addressed urgently

Closing the gap between rich and poor is impossible without ensuring equality between women and men. Economically more equal societies cannot be built on a foundation of oppressing half of humanity.

Societies where the gap between rich and poor is much lower are societies where women are treated more as equals.²⁰⁹ Involving women on an equal footing to men in the economy helps build more equal and resilient economies.²¹⁰ However, as outlined in section 1, the economic inequality crisis is continuing, concentrating wealth with the very few – the vast majority of whom are white men. An economic model that fails to raise public revenue progressively and does not invest in public services

is not compatible with equality between women and men, and will most disadvantage women living in poverty.²¹¹

Economic policies, and specifically the way that governments raise and spend money, can play a key role in changing this. In a Human Economy, women and men would have the same opportunities and access to resources and would be compensated equally. Everyone would receive the care they need, and the work that is done to care for others – paid or unpaid – would be valued and considered an equal responsibility between the state, women and men. When designing policies and deciding how to invest public resources, governments would prioritize closing gaps between rich and poor, women and men, and between racial and ethnic groups.

In this section, we look at the links between economic and gender inequality. In particular, we will focus on inequalities in the time spent working in the home caring for children, partners and older people, and what government spending can do to address this.

ECONOMIC POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON WOMEN AND MEN

A government's economic decisions can have very different impacts on women and men. These can be positive: policies like increased minimum wages, or free healthcare and investments in water infrastructure can benefit poor women the most. However, all too often policies widen the gap between women and men.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the impacts of austerity. Women are especially affected because embedded sexist social attitudes mean that they tend to have greater responsibility for unpaid care, earn less, own less and are more likely to be living in poverty. When a crisis hits, women are the economic shock absorbers – filling the gaps when services are cut, at considerable personal cost. As a result of austerity policies in Mexico and Argentina since the 1990s, women from poorer households with low levels of education and high unpaid care responsibilities were forced to take up poorly paid and precarious work to survive.²¹² A study on the effects of austerity in Europe following the 2008 financial crash found that it reduced public spending on care-supporting services and social protection measures such as paternity leave, the costs of which have been largely picked up by women. For example, Portugal closed a number of public kindergartens and Romania, Macedonia and Slovenia all reduced maternity or parental leave benefits.²¹³

Globally, teachers and health workers tend to be the majority of public sector workers,²¹⁴ and women predominate in these professions.²¹⁵ This means that cuts to public services often impact women the most. Women and children, particularly those from black and minority ethnic groups and poor households, disproportionately rely on welfare benefits like child

'Women are half of the working class, we are the majority of the teachers and nurses, we have the majority of the precarious jobs, and we perform the overwhelming majority of reproductive work at home. This is why a basic right such as the freedom to decide about one's own body, to decide on motherhood, is a right for which the entire working class has to fight. Similarly, that's why... the precariousness of work, the lack of funds for health and education, the extension of the working day (which makes the double burden of housework and paid work unbearable), all these attacks on the working class have to be demands of the feminist movement.'
– Paula Varela, feminist activist, Argentina

support grants because of their lower incomes and care responsibilities, so any reductions in these hurt women more.

Public spending and women

Public spending is a powerful tool that governments can use to close the gap between women and men. Research has shown how good-quality universal public services and infrastructure, especially in areas such as health, education and water – as well as social protections like pensions and child support grants – can have multiplier effects on reducing gender inequalities.²¹⁶ Public services can be designed in ways that recognize the different needs of women and men, while challenging the social stereotypes that assume that women should be responsible for more care work than men. They can seek to transform gender relations rather than accept them, for example ensuring that education empowers girls to challenge the status quo.

Conversely, underfunded and low-quality public services that are blind to the needs of women and girls can increase the gender gap. Instead of challenging outdated social attitudes about the roles of women, they can reinforce them. The role that public services can play in promoting equality between men and women is addressed in more depth in section 3.

Taxes and women

Taxation policy can also have a different impact on women and on men because of differences in their economic positions, caring responsibilities and decision-making power. Cuts to wealth taxes, taxes on top incomes and corporate taxes disproportionately benefit men, as they are the top earners and the primary owners of wealth. Conversely, increases in taxes like value-added tax (VAT), which have a disproportionate impact on poorer people, impact women most as they are often poorer.²¹⁷

Well-designed tax systems can instead challenge gender inequality and promote greater equality between women and men. The relationship between taxation and gender inequality is addressed in more depth in section 4.

UNPAID CARE AND INEQUALITY

Our economies are built on hundreds of millions of hours of free labour: caring for children, the elderly and the sick; washing, cleaning, cooking, and fetching water and firewood. The clear majority of this free labour is provided by women and girls – a result of unfair social attitudes that make it their responsibility. If all the unpaid care work done by women across the globe was carried out by a single company, it would have an annual turnover of \$10 trillion²¹⁹ – 43 times that of Apple.²²⁰ Until we recognize this injustice and do something about it, neither economic nor gender equality is achievable.

*‘The problem with gender is that it prescribes how we should be rather than recognizing how we are.’
– Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie in We Should All Be Feminists²¹⁸*



Figure calculated based on Apple's reported annual revenue in 2017 (\$229.3bn); see endnote for source.²²¹ Photo: Rosalyn Martinez collects water from a water pump in the GMA Resettlement Area, North Tacloban, Philippines. The site was built to relocate families after Typhoon Haiyan, but many residents say they are in an even more vulnerable situation now and lack basic services such as reliable and clean water. Credit: Aurelie Marrier d'Unienville/Oxfam.

Oxfam research in rural communities in Colombia, the Philippines, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zimbabwe showed that women have an average 14 hours a day with some care responsibility.²²² Another study found that poor rural women typically do five times more care work than men.²²³ This heavy, unpaid care workload leaves them disadvantaged in many ways:

- The long hours and stress adversely affect their health.
- It limits their ability to get decent paid work.
- It means they are less able to improve their skills and take up leadership positions.
- It undermines their ability to participate in politics and civic life, which in turn means that the needs of women are less likely to be addressed by politicians.
- Girls' education suffers when they are taken out of school to help in the home, while their brothers continue their studies.
- Although on average women do more unpaid care work than men, the situation is a lot worse for poor women. Poorer women are less likely to have access to piped clean water and public services for health and childcare. In Tunisia, three- and four-year-old children from the poorest families are six times less likely than those from the richest families to be in pre-school childcare.²²⁴ Poor families are less likely to own labour-saving devices like washing machines, or to be able to afford domestic workers. Domestic workers are themselves

overwhelmingly poor women who have to juggle many hours of low-paid domestic work with their own care work at home. Unpaid care work amplifies economic inequality, because those with the least wealth also have the least time to earn an income and accumulate wealth over their lifetimes.

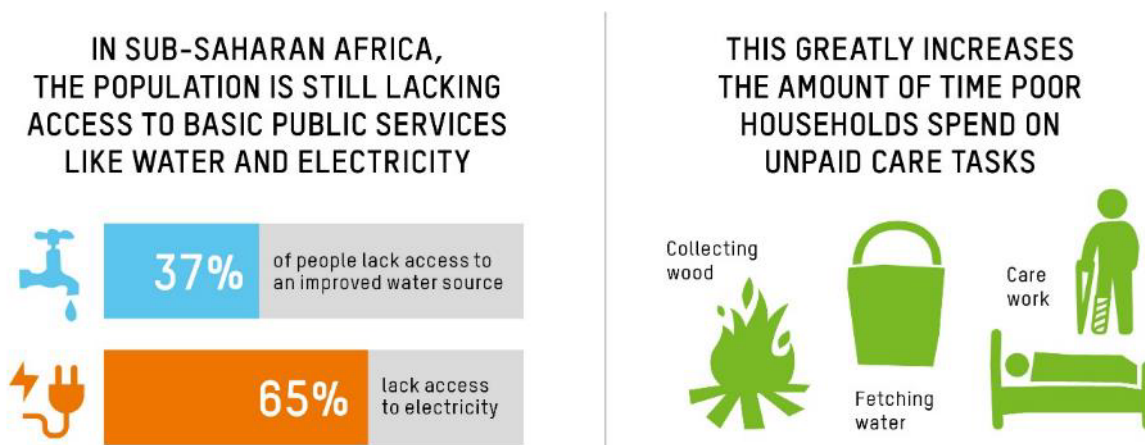
Unpaid care is a huge hidden subsidy to the economy, which is ignored by standard economic analysis. If governments incorporated an analysis of unpaid care into their economic policies and took greater responsibility for meeting the care needs of their populations, it would go a long way towards tackling economic and gender inequality.

For example, in response to the excessive workloads of women and the need to end precarious and poorly paid caring jobs, in 2015 the Government of Uruguay established the National Integrated Care System. All children are entitled to the right to care, and the work of caregivers is recognized and valued with training and support programmes.²²⁵

Governments must confront outdated social attitudes that see women as the primary caregivers, and which are often reflected in sexist policies such as maternity rather than parental leave. They should also invest more money in relevant public services that can significantly reduce women's care workload, including domestic water and electricity supplies, childcare, elder care, healthcare and public transport.

Unpaid care and public services

In reality, for too many people these vital public services remain badly underfunded. In sub-Saharan Africa, 65% of the population still have no access to electricity, while 37% continue to lack access to an improved water source.²²⁶ Inadequate access to basic public services greatly increases the amount of time poor households spend on unpaid care tasks such as fetching water, collecting wood, and caring for the sick in the absence of good medical care near to their homes. Women's unpaid contribution to the health sector alone is estimated to be worth approximately 3% of GDP in low-income countries.²²⁷



Conversely, investment in universal, free, care-supporting public services can bring about substantial improvements in poor women's lives.

In parts of Zimbabwe, providing access to an improved water source could reduce women's average unpaid care workload by four hours a day²²⁸ – the equivalent of two months a year. Access to free public childcare in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil increased low-income mothers' employment rates by 27%, and nearly doubled the employment of low-income mothers who had previously not been in paid work.²²⁹

Rather than being a drain on government budgets, investments in such services deliver economic returns. Investing in care services creates jobs: recent research in six middle-income countries showed that investing 2% of GDP in strengthening health and care services could generate between 1–3% growth in overall employment, with 24 million new jobs in China alone. This is 13% more jobs than if the same sum was invested in the construction industry.²³⁰ The cost to governments of such investments is comparatively low: a recent study in Turkey shows that investment in pre-school childcare and education has a higher return in terms of increased income tax and other revenues compared to an equivalent investment in the construction sector.²³¹

More investment in public services is vital, but so is careful design and management to minimize the time it takes for women to access these services. Long travel and waiting times, restricted or unreliable opening hours, and the opportunity cost of lost income affect women more due to their considerable unpaid care responsibilities and greater time poverty.²³² One study in rural Egypt showed that difficulty in paying for health services was reported by 42% of women as a barrier to access, while long distances and travel times were reported by 30% of women as a barrier to using health services.²³³ This illustrates the importance of investing in and building good free public clinics close to women's homes and places of work.

To make public services responsive to the needs of poor women, governments must provide genuine opportunities for poor women to have a say in key budget, design and management decisions.

Economic and gender inequality are closely intertwined, and the decisions that governments make over how to raise revenue and spend it can have either a powerful effect at reducing or increasing these inequalities. When governments make choices to cut taxes on the rich, or to cut services or make them available only to the privileged few, it denies opportunities to poor people, ignores the importance of care work to society, and leaves the poorest women and girls to fill in the gaps. It also concentrates excessive wealth in the hands of an elite, the majority of whom are men. The gendered nature of economic inequality reinforces inequality in all areas of women's lives, denying them the power to challenge systems of discrimination. This is not inevitable and women all over the world are mobilizing for and proposing alternatives. Instead, public services and taxation can be powerful tools to help governments tackle the interlinked challenges of gender inequality and economic inequality. The next two sections will explore how the power of public services to close the gap.

3 HOW PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION CAN FIGHT INEQUALITY



A doctor holding a baby in the maternity centre at the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan, which hosts around 80,000 Syrians fleeing the war. Photo: Tom White/PA.

- Public services like health and education, as well as child benefits, pensions and other social protection have huge power to reduce inequality.
- To do this they must be high quality, universal, public and free, and promote gender equality.

DELIVERING AN EVERYDAY MIRACLE

Classrooms with teachers. Clinics with nurses and doctors. Working taps and clean toilets. A basic pension at the end of a hard-working life. Education, health, water, pensions, child benefits that are available to all people regardless of gender, caste, ethnicity or disability. Public services and social protection benefits such as these can be engines of equality, working to transform people's lives and unlock potential, pull societies together and close the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.

Public services are one of humanity's greatest inventions. No country has developed without investing in them. In rich countries in the 19th century, schooling and healthcare were almost entirely in private hands and out of reach for most people,²³⁴ who suffered as a result. Public services in those same countries today are the most powerful equalizers, reducing income inequality by an average of 20%.²³⁵

Public services and social protection play a fundamental role in meeting the needs and human rights of people the world over. They also have a very powerful role in reducing both inequality and poverty.²³⁶ Evidence from more than 150 countries, rich and poor alike, spanning a period of more than 30 years,²³⁷ shows that investment in health, education and social protection reduces the gap between rich and poor. One recent review of 13 developing countries found that spending on education and health accounted for 69% of the total reduction of inequality.²³⁸

Universal and free public services meet essential needs, save people from paying out of pocket, and offer an escape route out of poverty for hundreds of millions of people. If all children left school with basic reading skills, 171 million people could be lifted out of extreme poverty.²³⁹ One hundred million people would be prevented from falling into extreme poverty each year if universal healthcare was publicly funded and free of charge to patients.²⁴⁰ A further 800 million people would no longer have to forego other basic necessities, like food, as a result of paying for healthcare.²⁴¹

Each day people – mostly women and girls – spend 125 million hours collecting water.²⁴² An estimated 443 million school days are lost each year due to water-related illness²⁴³ and about half of the developing world's hospital beds are occupied by people suffering the same.²⁴⁴ With access to clean water, these lost hours could instead be spent learning and earning for a better future.

The IMF has identified public spending on health, education and social protection as among the most important tools available to governments to reduce inequality and poverty, and stated that they are crucial to promote economic development.²⁴⁵

Box 5: Public service successes in developing countries

Many developing countries today operate public services on a scale impossible to conceive of in the history of rich nations when they had comparable income levels.

For example, Thailand introduced universal health coverage in 2002 for its population of 69 million people, with a per capita income similar to that of the US in 1930.²⁴⁶ The Thai government employs 180,000 nurses²⁴⁷ and 50,000 doctors²⁴⁸ countrywide. Over 80% of all care is delivered by the state. Funded by progressive taxation, quality health services are available free to everyone, rich and poor.²⁴⁹ They help to reduce inequality in Thailand by benefitting poor people more than the rich.²⁵⁰

Ethiopia is a poor country, with around the same per capita income as Canada in 1840.²⁵¹ However, it is the fifth-largest spender on education in the world as a proportion of its budget:

- It employs over 400,000 primary school teachers.²⁵²
- Between 2005 and 2015, it has brought an additional 15 million children into school, from 10 million to 25 million.²⁵³

Ethiopia still faces serious challenges with learning outcomes and improving the quality of education,²⁵⁴ but the scale of its commitment and effort to educate its girls and boys is dramatic.

Through concerted government action and public delivery, working with communities, the Government of Paraguay increased the percentage of the rural population accessing clean water from 50% to 95% in just 15 years (2000–2015), ensuring that every citizen can drink clean water.²⁵⁵

PROGRESS, BUT PATCHY AND UNEQUAL

In recent decades, public services, especially in developing countries, have delivered some remarkable results. Since 1990, 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water.²⁵⁶ Primary school enrolment is now almost universal, with as many girls enrolling as boys.²⁵⁷ Since 1990, the number of children dying before their fifth birthday has halved.²⁵⁸ Globally, new HIV infections declined by 38% between 2001 and 2013.²⁵⁹

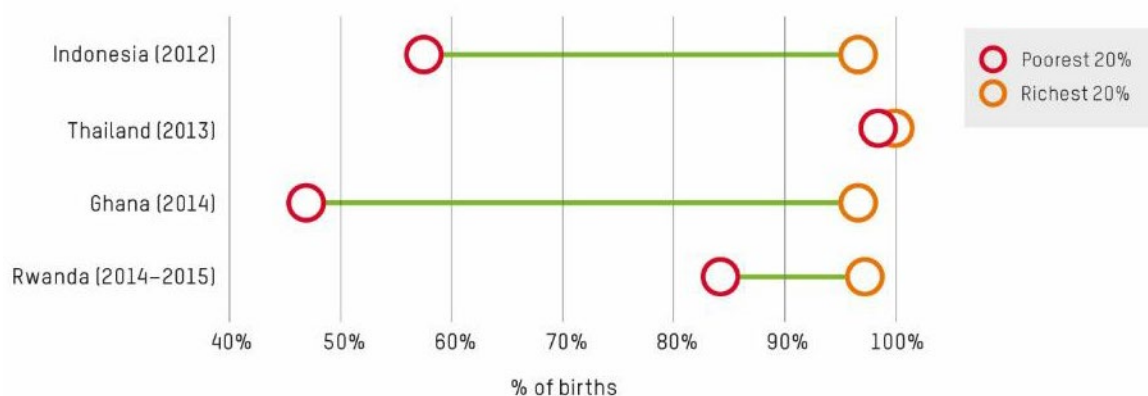
Unfortunately, progress in meeting other essential needs has been unacceptably slow or has even reversed. At least half the world's 7.6 billion people do not receive the essential healthcare they need.²⁶⁰ In 2015, there were 262 million primary and secondary age children still out of school.²⁶¹ Of those in primary school, more than half do not reach even a basic level of reading.²⁶² And 844 million people still lack even a basic drinking water service.²⁶³

Global aggregates also mask huge differences in progress between and within countries, between rich and poor, and between women and men. In developing countries, children from the richest families are 32% more likely to complete primary school than children from the poorest families.²⁶⁴ Evidence from 137 developing countries shows that a child

from a poor family is on average twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday than a child from a rich family.²⁶⁵

For an expectant mother giving birth, the presence of a midwife or other health professional will dramatically improve her chances of survival if something goes wrong. For poor expectant mothers, it matters hugely which country they are giving birth in, as Figure 5 shows. In Thailand and Rwanda, poor mothers are almost as likely as rich mothers to give birth with the help of a medical professional, whereas in Indonesia and Ghana they are much more likely to have to give birth without any professional help, putting their lives and the lives of their babies at risk.

Figure 5: Percentage of births with assistance of midwife or other skilled medical professional – poorest 20% and richest 20%



Source: Health Equity Assessment Toolkit (HEAT).²⁶⁶

POOR-QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES DRIVE INEQUALITY IN MANY COUNTRIES

The power of public services and social protection to reduce inequality depends on how well they are funded, how they are delivered and their level of quality.

In too many countries, public services face a quality crisis. Schools and clinics are poorly staffed, underfunded and of very low quality. Social protection is miserly and excludes many who need it. Services ignore the specific needs of women. In such situations, public services can fail to serve citizens and end up reinforcing and increasing inequality.

Across low- and middle-income countries, it is estimated that 3.6 million deaths each year can be attributed to the lack of access to healthcare.²⁶⁷

Box 6: Failing the poorest people – private healthcare in India

In India, government neglect of public healthcare means the private sector dominates.²⁶⁸ The highest-quality private medical care is only available to those who have the money to pay for it.²⁶⁹ The country is a top destination for medical tourism, with some of the best-quality care in the world available to those who can afford it.²⁷⁰ At the same time, levels of public spending on health are some of the lowest in the world. In South Asia, including India, poor-quality care kills more people than lack of access to treatment and care.²⁷¹ The poorest patients either have to cope with very poor public providers or take their chances with an array of unregulated quacks and other private providers, often bankrupting themselves in the process.²⁷²

Powerful private health corporations have escalated the cost of government-paid health insurance premiums three and a half times in some states, and threaten to withdraw services if governments do not comply.²⁷³ In major cities like Delhi, many private hospital corporations have received free or heavily subsidized land from the government in return for providing free care for poor patients, which they consistently fail to deliver.²⁷⁴ A number of these same hospital corporations have received substantial financial backing from the private sector investment arm of the World Bank.²⁷⁵

Eighty percent of payments to the government health insurance scheme go to private providers. Evidence across different states confirms unethical and corrupt practices by private providers, include charging the government for bogus patients, refusing free treatment to poor patients, and delivering unnecessary interventions and medication.²⁷⁶ Perhaps the most horrific example of the latter is that thousands of young Indian women have their uteruses needlessly removed by private healthcare providers because hysterectomies are among the most profitable procedures.²⁷⁷

Millions more children, most of them girls, now get to go to school because of the expansion in access to education in many poor countries. Yet in too many countries, this historic increase in access for poor children has not been met with the investments also needed to ensure that the education they receive is of good quality. As a result, many countries face a learning crisis, where children are failing to secure even the most basic skills.²⁷⁸

Failing public water provision means that poor families are forced to buy water from private vendors, often for much higher prices than those paid by the better-off who have access to public water supply. In Nairobi, for instance, slum dwellers can end up paying up to 40 times more for their water than those in wealthier areas of the city.²⁷⁹

Public services in too many developing countries are piecemeal, privatized and privilege the rich. While some countries buck the trend, in most health and education spending is far too low.²⁸⁰ For many years, the main economic view from institutions like the World Bank was that public services and social protection should be rationed and minimal; that the private sector is better at providing support; that individuals should pay for their schools and hospitals; that market mechanisms should be used in public services; and that social protection should be very limited

and targeted only at the very poorest people.²⁸¹ While some of the rhetoric, programming and advice has changed, including notably from the IMF,²⁸² change in practice has been slower. Austerity in rich and poor countries alike following the global financial crisis of 2008 has overwhelmingly protected the interests of the rich while cutting back the public services and social protection upon which the poorest and most vulnerable people depend.²⁸³

This trend is often compounded by the influence of elites over politics and governments, skewing public spending in favour of corporate interest (see Box 6).²⁸⁴ Similarly, pharmaceutical companies use their lobbying power to insist on exceptionally high prices that are beyond the reach of ministries of health.²⁸⁵ For example, a new medicine to treat drug-resistant TB was priced by Janssen, a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson in South Africa, at \$400 for a six-month course, when researchers estimate that a generic version could be made for only \$48.²⁸⁶

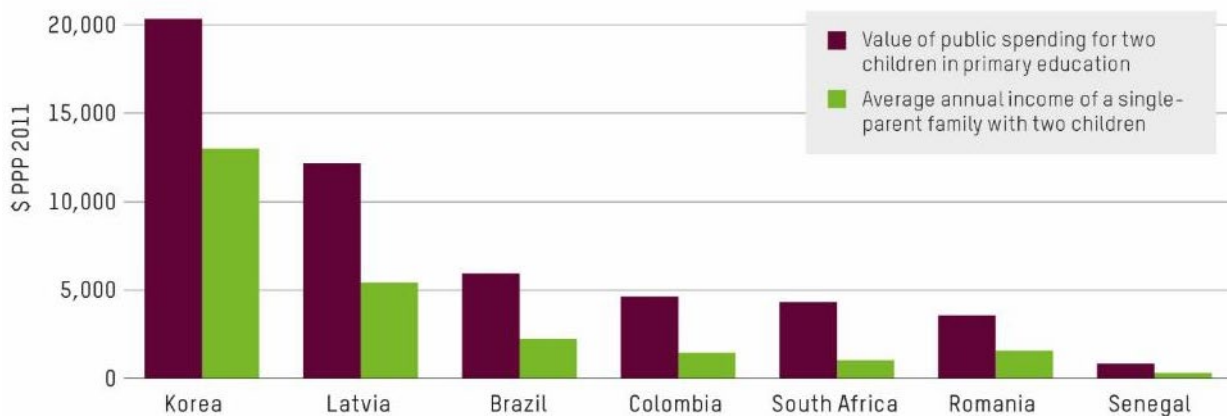
HOW CAN PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION REDUCE INEQUALITY?

Reducing poor people's expenses

When a government provides free universal public services like education or health, it benefits everyone. In income terms though, it benefits the poorest women and men the most because they don't have to use their very low earnings to pay for these services. Spending by government in this way can be seen as a significant *virtual*²⁸⁷ boost to the incomes of households. For the poorest people this boost can be worth as much, if not more, than their regular earnings.²⁸⁸

To find out more about these positive effects, Oxfam has looked at available public spending data for primary education across 78 low-, middle- and high-income countries.²⁸⁹ Our calculations find that in 90% of the countries, the amount the government spends per child in primary school each year is worth more than the income of the poorest 10% of the population.²⁹⁰ The scale of the benefit for poor families will depend on their size and how many children they have in school. This boost to family income can be true in rich and poor countries alike. For a single mother with two children both in primary school, for example, public spending on her children's schooling exceeds her family income by three times in Colombia, and more than doubles it in countries as diverse as Brazil, Latvia, Senegal and Romania (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Public spending on primary education compared to income of the poorest families in various countries



Source: Oxfam calculations. See methodology note.²⁹¹

The disproportionate income benefit to poor people is also true for the provision of other free or heavily subsidized public services. People in poverty often spend a significant proportion of their income on water, with the cost of water in Papua New Guinea being as much as 54% of a poor person's daily wage.²⁹² Reducing the cost of water saves poor families a lot of money, reducing both poverty and inequality.²⁹³ On average, in rich countries, public services are worth the equivalent of 76% of the disposable income of the poorest people, and just 14% of that of the richest.²⁹⁴

In addition to these freely provided services, social protection schemes like child benefit and pensions mostly provide additional cash income. These too can have a major impact on reducing inequality. Evidence from Latin America shows that the introduction and expansion of social protection was one of the key drivers of inequality reduction in the region during the 2000s.²⁹⁵

Beyond the direct impact of government spending on redistributing incomes, when delivered well, public services and social protection can reduce inequality in other important ways.

Impact on women

Women and girls living in poverty stand to gain most from high-quality, universal and equitable public services and social protection.²⁹⁶ These should not only be designed to meet the needs of women. They should also challenge wherever possible the traditionally perceived roles of women and men, for example policies to ensure fathers and mothers share parental leave rather than only giving maternity leave to mothers.

Globally, women with secondary education earn twice as much as women with no education.²⁹⁷ Education therefore narrows women's pay gap with men; it also increases their decision-making power in the household. In Pakistan, for example, women with only a primary education earn around half of men's wages, while women with a

secondary education earn around 70% – still an unacceptable gap, but a far narrower one.²⁹⁸

UNESCO estimates that if all girls were to receive a secondary education, there would be a 64% reduction in early and forced child marriages.²⁹⁹ Such marriages greatly increase the risk of death in childbirth.³⁰⁰ If all girls completed even a primary education, an estimated 189,000 maternal deaths would be avoided annually – a reduction of two-thirds.³⁰¹ Public education can be truly transformative for girls and women if schools are used as spaces to challenge the attitudes of parents and communities that act as barriers to gender equality.

Around the world, universal social protection transfers, like pensions and child benefits, narrow the income gap between women and men.³⁰² In South Africa, for example, women's income is worth 48% of men's before these transfers, and 57% after. Universal social protection is usually better at contributing to gender equality than social protection schemes that are based on individual contributions. Contributory schemes are less accessible for women, because women often work informally and precariously, so do not qualify for the benefits.³⁰³ Even when women do contribute, their benefits tend to be lower because of their lower earnings and longer periods without paid employment due to caring responsibilities.³⁰⁴

Good-quality, free healthcare is essential for women and girls to be able to make decisions about their own lives and be active and productive members of their families and communities. It increases their chances of escaping poverty and reduces their chances of dying from preventable causes, such as childbirth. Access to sexual and reproductive health services is essential for women to enjoy autonomy and make choices about whether and when to have children. This in turn has profound impacts on women's economic opportunities.³⁰⁵

Conversely, fees for healthcare can widen inequality between women and men. In Mali, one in-depth study found that user fees 'trap women and their families in cycles of poverty, disease and powerlessness'. Women on low incomes had to wait for their husbands to decide whether to pay for needed care or not.³⁰⁶

Boosting social cohesion

Public schools, public hospitals, public housing and, public water supply. Universal benefits, for all mothers, for all children and older people. These actions by governments can have a powerful equalizing impact on society. Good-quality public schools can be beacons of equality, where the children of rich and poor families learn together and can become friends. People from all classes and backgrounds can meet at the local public park or health clinic. All mothers can receive support from the government, regardless of their level of income. These are everyday examples of how society can be designed to pool risks, to enable people to help each other stay healthy and cope with risks they could not manage on their own.³⁰⁷

In the immediate post-independence period of many countries, the expansion of universal public services was integral to the nation-building project.³⁰⁸ A number of countries explicitly use social protection and public services as a tool to strengthen citizen-state relations and promote unity.³⁰⁹ A study of universal cash transfers in a district of Nepal found that they led to perceptions of equality among the beneficiaries, thereby promoting social inclusion.³¹⁰ In India, traditionally those from so called high-caste backgrounds are not supposed to use the same eating utensils as those from so called low-caste backgrounds. While prejudice still continues to exist, there is some evidence that school feeding programmes in public schools have contributed to breaking down this practice, as positive instances have been observed where all children eat together.³¹¹

However, when services or grants are targeted they can foster divisions and conflicts. In several Latin American countries, poverty targeting was found to weaken social engagement in poor communities.³¹² Studies of Nicaragua's social protection scheme *Red de Protección Social* revealed growing divisions between recipients and non-recipients, who refused to take part in community activities.³¹³

When public services fail, rich people can use their money to opt out. They may in turn have less interest in or support for public services, and be less willing to pay taxes to fund them.³¹⁴ Low-quality, underfunded education, health and other public services become the preserve of the poorest people,³¹⁵ and social cohesion, trust and solidarity are undermined.³¹⁶

Powering social mobility

As described in section 1, social mobility, or the ability to move up the income ladder, is central to reducing inequality and fighting poverty. Good public services and social protection have significant potential to increase social mobility.

This is particularly true of education: if a good education is available to all, then the opportunity for all children to fully realize their potential and make the most of their abilities is clear.³¹⁷ Conversely, if a good education is only available to those with money, talent is stifled and the richest people can hoard opportunities.

Liberation and freedom

Public services and social protection can tackle inequality by providing freedom conviction most famously held by Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen.³¹⁸ While nominally free, most of humanity remains imprisoned by poverty, illness and ignorance. Freedom from these is, for Sen, a core measure of human progress.

Good-quality education can transform lives. It can have a profound impact on people's self-awareness, self-confidence, critical thinking and understanding of the world. It can give them the power to challenge their leaders and demand a fairer world.³¹⁹ It can help fight plutocracy and

build democracy. Extensive research in OECD countries, dating back to the 1970s, shows that increased education leads to greater political and civic engagement.³²⁰

Women and girls living in poverty, who are currently losing out the most, stand to gain most opportunities to increase control over their lives through education³²¹ and access to health services. Provision of quality childcare facilities or piped clean water can free them from hundreds of hours currently spent looking after children or collecting water, giving them time for leisure, learning, activism or paid work.

WHAT KIND OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION MAXIMIZE THE REDUCTION IN INEQUALITY?

The way that public services like health and education are delivered, and the way in which social protection benefits like pensions and other welfare payments are organized, is critical to how much they reduce the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.

Successful governments have achieved results by providing universal public services and social protection that work for women and girls; abolishing fees in health and education; scaling up public delivery of services, including training and recruiting nurses and teachers; and ensuring that services are accountable and responsive. Above all, they have delivered quality services for all – not just for those who can afford them.



Universal

Public services and social protection work better at reducing inequality if they are universal and the right of all citizens.

After World War Two, the first full welfare states were built on the idea of universalism. This was bound by a clear political logic – that good

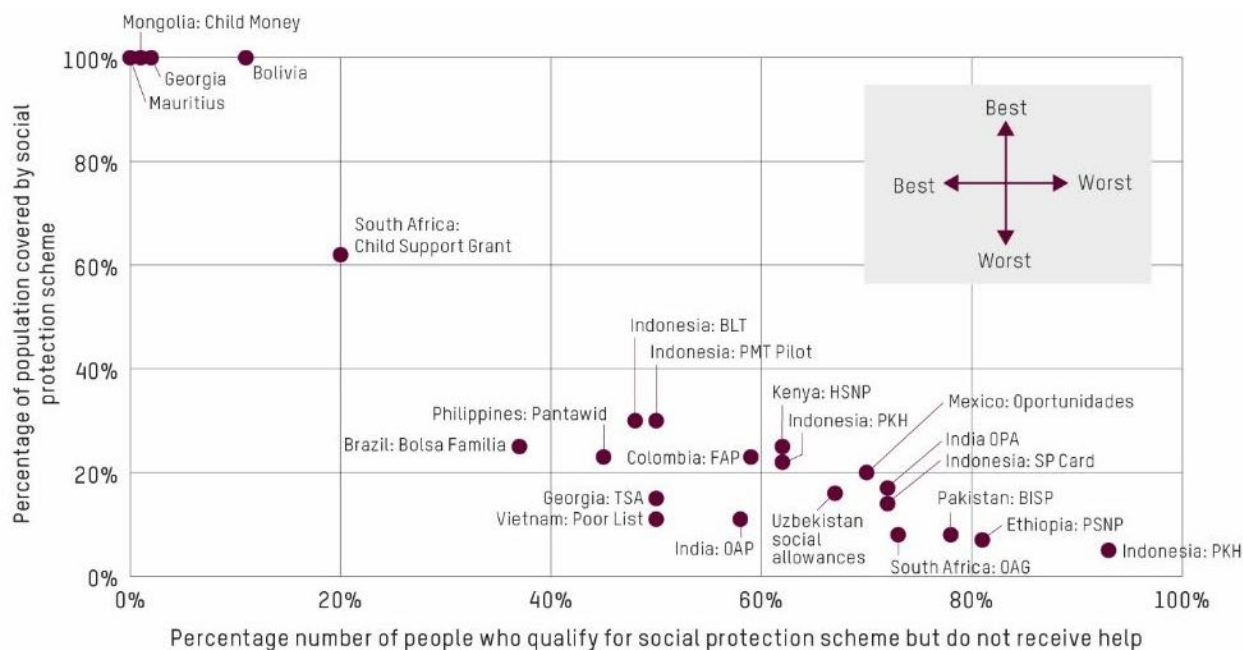
universal public services and social protection benefits, available to all citizens, were popular with rich and poor alike. They bound society together and generated a willingness among all to pay adequate taxation towards them.³²²

In the 1960s and 1970s, universal approaches to public services and social protection prevailed in both rich and poor countries.³²³ Since the 1980s however, with a global debt crisis and the rise in neo-liberal economics,³²⁴ influential institutions like the World Bank increasingly promoted the targeting of social benefits to specific identified groups.³²⁵ The Bank contends that while we should aim for universal social protection, it is unaffordable for most countries³²⁶ and should therefore only be targeted at the poorest people. In promoting this approach, the IMF, World Bank and international aid donors have been accused of ignoring post-war history and exporting 19th century style 'poor relief' to developing countries.³²⁷

Many countries have shown that universal public services are affordable.³²⁸ Even Nepal, one of the poorest countries, is showing the way through its universal old-age and disability benefits. Costs in healthcare can be kept down by focusing on primary care, so many health conditions can be treated before they become more serious and more expensive to manage.³²⁹

Targeting benefits at the poorest families and individuals can seem to make sense, but in fact is often unworkable. Poverty targeting systems are often ineffective, expensive and plagued with errors in both directions: leaving out those they are intended to benefit, and giving benefits to those not deemed to be in need.³³⁰ Figure 7 shows that the stronger the poverty targeting, the more those who should qualify are left out. Indonesia's PKH scheme is the most extreme example of this; it excludes 93% of those who should qualify for the benefits. Despite the evidence the IMF and World Bank have undermined universal schemes by proposing that governments introduce poverty targeting, including pushing Mongolia to target its universal Child Money scheme.³³¹

Figure 7: Relationship between % of population covered by social protection scheme and % of qualified beneficiaries left out³³²



Source: Kidd, S.W, Gelders, B and Kidd, S.D. (forthcoming). *Building a better future: a child-sensitive social protection system for Uzbekistan*. Briefing paper to be published by UNICEF Uzbekistan.

Targeted schemes designed to advantage people living in poverty have frequently backfired because they can erode political support for income redistribution.³³³ As such, targeting is often followed by a reduction in benefits.³³⁴ Middle-class buy-in to universal public services and social protection is also important to keep pressure on governments to maintain and drive up quality for all.³³⁵ A study by UNICEF found that over the last 50 years, for the developing countries that have made most progress in providing widespread access to social services, universal access and provision was the guiding principle.³³⁶

Public services should be free

When health, education and other public services are not free, it is the poorest people who suffer most. It is hard to imagine a greater vulnerability than being seriously sick or injured with no means or power to get the healthcare you need. Yet that is the reality for the majority of people in the world. User fees are a life-or-death issue for too many citizens. In countries around the world, after controlling for other factors, the higher the share of health spending coming direct from people's pockets, the higher the rate of premature deaths.³³⁷

Each year, 100 million people are forced into extreme poverty and 800 million more face severe financial difficulties due to paying for their healthcare.³³⁸ This number is increasing. The fastest increase is in Africa,³³⁹ where two-thirds of countries still charge user fees for all levels of care.³⁴⁰ India is home to the largest number of people pushed into poverty by health expenses; paying for medicines is the chief cause.³⁴¹ Medical bills are also one of the leading causes of personal bankruptcy in the US.³⁴²

Box 7: When hospital becomes a prison

In countries like Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi and India, at times poor people are held prisoner in hospital until they can pay; sometimes they are even chained.³⁴³ In one study of a health facility in the DRC over a six-week period in 2016, 54% of women who had given birth and were eligible for discharge were detained for the non-payment of user fees.³⁴⁴ In many cases, women and babies are held for months and are denied ongoing healthcare until their bills can be settled.³⁴⁵ Dead bodies are not released for burial until bills are paid.³⁴⁶

The World Bank is an important player in global health, but its support for removing healthcare user fees is limited.³⁴⁷ Instead, it increasingly supports health insurance and other targeted schemes as an alternative.³⁴⁸ But health insurance can exacerbate inequality by directing public spending to those who are most able to pay for insurance, excluding many of the poorest and most vulnerable citizens.³⁴⁹ Health insurance is especially likely to exacerbate inequality in countries with large informal economies, where premiums cannot be automatically deducted from salaries, meaning payment is de facto voluntary.³⁵⁰ In Ghana, for example, the government health insurance scheme is predominantly accessed by better-off households and has a national coverage rate of just 40%, despite having been in place for 15 years.³⁵¹ The majority of the poorest people are not covered.³⁵² In Germany, it took 127 years to achieve universal coverage through scaling up insurance.³⁵³ Insistence on insurance is likely to delay universal health coverage by decades, at huge human cost. Using general tax revenues is by far the quickest and most effective way to finance health for all.

More than a quarter of countries do not provide any free secondary education.³⁵⁴ Even when school is ostensibly 'free', formal and informal fees such as those for tuition, uniforms, food, transport and books can impose a severe financial barrier. Collectively, these fees and additional charges mean families bear 34% of total education expenditure in middle-income countries, rising to 49% in low-income countries. This hits poor families hardest.³⁵⁵

In Ghana, after fees for senior high school (upper secondary) were dropped in September 2017, 90,000 more students walked through the school doors at the start of the new academic year.³⁵⁶

With water services, unlike health and education, some fees are needed to encourage sustainable use of finite resources. It is critical however, that tariffs are structured to ensure that a minimum daily amount of water is provided free to support the poorest people. In South Africa, for example, the first 25 litres of water per person per day are free.³⁵⁷

Public, not private

When publicly delivered, services are made to work, the scale and speed of their impact on poverty reduction cannot be matched.³⁵⁸ This happens even in some of the poorest countries, as shown in Figure 8 below.

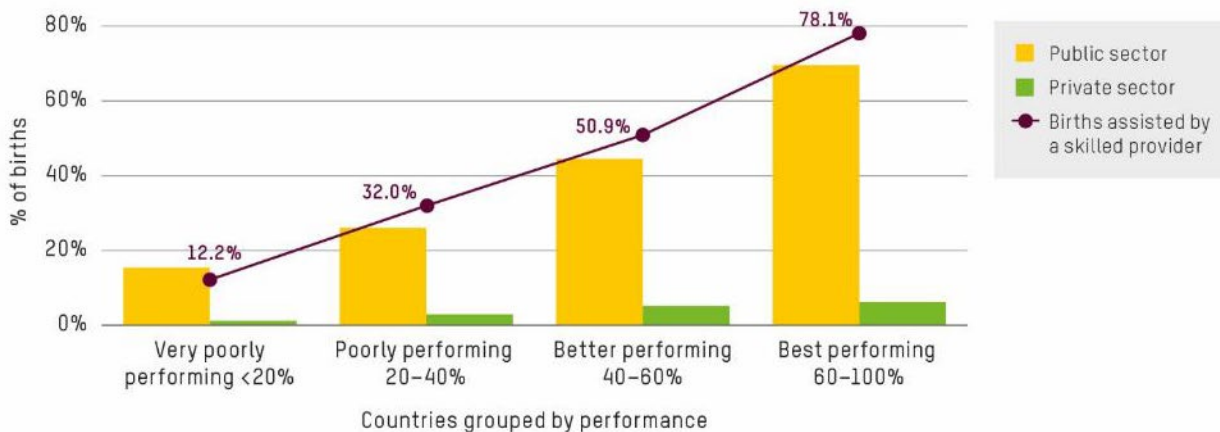
The World Bank has noted that the rapid expansion of government-delivered education in many developing countries has greatly outpaced the historic performance of today's rich countries. In the US, it took 40 years to increase girls' enrolment from 57% to 88% in 1910. Morocco achieved the same in just 11 years.³⁵⁹ When pro-poor policy changes are made in public education systems, the impact is felt nationwide. The introduction of free universal primary schooling in Uganda increased enrolment by over 60%.³⁶⁰

'The erosion of public health and education and the push to privatize them is driving up inequality across Latin America. What remains are good services for the rich and empty promises for the poor.'

– *Coordinadora Regional FRESCE/Coordinadora de Desarrollo Institucional de la CLADE, Brazil*

One of the best ways to stop expectant mothers dying is to make sure that midwives or other skilled health professionals are there when they give birth. Our estimates, based on DHS data, suggest that in developing countries more successful at making sure the majority of poor women give birth with the support of a health professional, this has been achieved overwhelmingly by public sector provision of care. In these developing countries doing the most to stop poor women dying in childbirth, 90% of the care that is provided comes from the public sector, and 8% comes from the private sector. (see Figure 8).³⁶¹

Figure 8: Percentage of live births delivered by a doctor or midwife in public and private institutions by women in the poorest 20% – evidence from 61 low- and middle-income countries



Source: P. Espinoza Revollo et al. (2019). *Public Good or Private Wealth? Methodology Note*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.21201/2019.3651>

But in too many countries, people are suffering for lack of good-quality and accessible public services.³⁶² Rather than putting all efforts into addressing the many structural causes of such failings, influential institutions like the World Bank instead look to services delivered by the private sector as a solution.³⁶³

The market on its own will not deliver healthcare, education and other public services for poor people. The pursuit of profit means private providers have no incentive to serve those who are unable to pay.³⁶⁴

In recent years, donors like the World Bank have increasingly supported so-called 'low-cost' private schooling as an alternative to government provision.³⁶⁵ In education, poverty is a decisive factor in excluding children from private provision. It is rare for the poorest children to enroll in private schools, and when they do, their families have to make unacceptable sacrifices.³⁶⁶ One study in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh found that even low-cost private schools are unaffordable for the poorest 40% of families, with girls and children from lower castes or religious minorities less likely to attend.³⁶⁷

A related approach promoted by some donors is to form public-private partnerships (PPPs).³⁶⁸ The theory is that the negative impacts of for-profit service delivery can be avoided, and the private sector can be harnessed by governments for the public good. Yet research shows³⁶⁹ that education, health and other public services delivered by for-profit providers and funded through PPPs come with significant risks, especially in terms of increasing inequality and cost escalation for governments. Even the IMF is now warning of the sizeable fiscal risks of pursuing PPP approaches.³⁷⁰

The water system of Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, was privatized in 1997 as part of a PPP. Twenty years later, most of the city still has no access to clean piped water, and the government has sustained huge losses which have been picked up by the taxpayer. Surabaya, Indonesia's second-largest city, has a public water supply that covered 95.5% of the population by 2016. This is twice as much coverage as Jakarta Water, and the water is much cheaper.³⁷¹

An Oxfam study revealed how a World Bank Group-advised new PPP hospital in Lesotho ended up consuming as much as 51% of the total health budget in 2014.³⁷² Recent data suggests that the PPP hospital bill amounts to double the 'affordability threshold' set by the government and the World Bank before the PPP was signed.³⁷³

Box 8: Education public-private partnerships in Pakistan – a dangerous diversion from public education

Pakistan has 24 million children out of school.³⁷⁴ Only 15% of poor rural girls finish primary school.³⁷⁵ Public spending on education is among the lowest in the world. Rather than build and improve the public education system, Pakistan is attempting to find solutions through partnerships with the private sector. Punjab state is leading the way. It announced in 2016 that no new public schools would be built. Instead, government funds would go to support private schools, and 10,000 government schools would be handed over to the private sector to manage. A key aim of this vast public-private partnership (PPP) was to get more of the 5.5 million out-of-school children in Punjab into education.³⁷⁶

Oxfam's research³⁷⁷ into the education PPP in Punjab and interviews with private school principals found that:

- Only 1.3% of children in the private schools surveyed had previously been out of school.

'We don't have any [formerly] out-of-school children in this school. The ones in the community don't want to study and can be a waste of our time.'

- A large majority of schools had enrolled more boys than girls, and drop-out rates for girls were reported to be higher. In the face of non-fee expenditures like uniforms, many families choose to educate only their male children.

'Preference is always given to boys when it comes to private schools. Ours is a non-fee school, but still boys are given preference. This is because of various non-fee expenditures.'

- Non-fee expenditures per child in the schools surveyed represented 40% of the household income of the poorest households.

'The poor go to government schools in the area. They cannot afford any expenditure on education. We as school owners cannot include the poorest of the poor in this school with other kids. It's not like a charity; we have limited funds from the PPP, and I also need to earn a livelihood from this.'

- Teachers in the PPP are poorly paid and this also exploits gender inequality. Nine out of ten teachers in the schools surveyed were female. The average wage was one-fifth that of a public school teacher, and at \$52 was less than half the minimum wage for Pakistan.

'In the PPP it is the teachers who suffer the most. I cannot pay a decent salary to my teachers. I cannot hire male teachers, as they demand a higher salary. Females have fewer options for work.'

Countries that are failing to deliver public services are also unlikely to be able to regulate commercial providers (see Box 8).

Civil society actors like NGOs, churches and mosques often plug the gaps where the state is failing to deliver. They can be a lifeline for the poorest people. But their services are piecemeal and vary significantly in their affordability and quality.³⁷⁸ The result is a lottery for citizens, depending on where they live and what they can afford. Successful governments have consolidated this patchwork of provision into one public system, to complement public schools and hospitals rather than compete with them. In Kerala state, the government funds the running costs of church schools and regularly inspects them to maintain standards.³⁷⁹

Accountable

To effectively fight economic inequality, public services and social protection need to be accountable and responsive to citizens. In many countries, Oxfam and allies are working to support citizens in demanding better and more accountable services. In Mozambique, since 2011 Oxfam allies have tracked allocations from the national budget to district budgets for education, health and other public services. They found that significant amounts of money had not arrived at the district level. These findings have been widely publicized and led to the government adopting national tools in 2016 to improve disbursements.³⁸⁰ In Vietnam, engagement with budget processes at local level by women's networks, supported by Oxfam, improved spending and public services.³⁸¹

Since 2001, civil society groups, including patients' groups, successfully campaigned to decrease the price of HIV treatments, resulting in over 21 million people currently being treated.³⁸² Action is now targeted at the high prices set for pharmaceutical companies' cancer medicines that are depriving people of life-saving treatments.³⁸³

Responsive to the different needs of women and men

Public services and social protection must be designed with an understanding that gender and other inequalities will affect how women and men will access them differently. Governments can ensure this happens by:

- Carrying out gender-based assessments of services to understand what might be holding women or men back from accessing them.
- Consulting with women's rights organizations and those representing marginalized groups, including LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex) populations.
- Prioritizing the types of services that would reduce inequality, including those that reduce and redistribute care work.
- Promoting women as workers in public services.

Well-designed public services and social protection must also work to challenge rather than reinforce accepted stereotypes about the roles of women and men, and push for greater equality. For example, in Rwanda, healthcare workers have engaged men during their partners' pregnancies, which has encouraged greater sharing of care roles.³⁸⁴

Employing enough teachers, doctors and nurses

Ensuring there are enough teachers, doctors and nurses is absolutely pivotal to the quality of public education and healthcare services. In many countries, where there is a lack of government cash or commitment, public services are kept afloat by a skeleton staff of overworked and underpaid teachers, doctors, nurses and other workers. Under appalling

conditions, some do not do their jobs well or simply do not turn up. However, many more are deeply committed to their work, putting in long hours with few resources and little pay. For health workers, these conditions can be life-threatening, as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014 demonstrated, when large numbers of health workers gave their lives in the fight against the disease.³⁸⁵

Box 9: Public sector heroes

Vietnam: Lê thị Cẩm Thanh, Vice Director of the eye hospital in Can Tho province



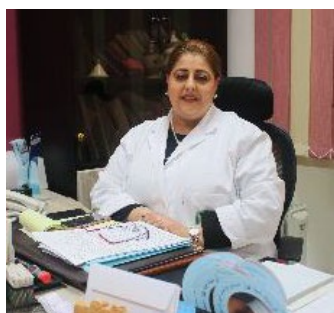
'I like my job. I spend most of my time working in communities where we can detect eye problems early and stop them getting more serious. When patients come to me, I have no profits, no money, but I feel happy to see the happiness of the patient who gets better. I want to use my knowledge to contribute to the care of people in the community. That's why I will be a doctor forever!'

Bolivia: Betty Carrillo Yujra, teacher



'I was the only one in my family who was able to finish school and study at university. I dreamt of being a teacher ever since I was a child. I get up every day at five in the morning, cook food for my two children and travel 40km to the community where I work. I want to help create equality between children studying in the city and the children in my rural school, there should be no difference.'

Tunisia: Dr Dorra Bousnina Lassoued



'My mother was a paediatrician, my father a cardiologist. Both were champions of the public health sector. Like my parents, I followed a public health career and I never thought of working in private health to enrich myself and enjoy life's goods. I chose instead to work in one of the most disadvantaged and dangerous neighbourhoods of Tunis.'

Ghana: Sulemana Shukara, teacher



'When I came to this community as a teacher, I realized parents don't want to bring their children – especially the girls – to school. They believe that a girl belongs in the kitchen. So I took the role as a school guidance and counselling teacher. To counsel the parents. The girls, their place is not in the kitchen. One of my girls has now completed university of science and technology. I still want to see more results. So I am still working hard to achieve more.'

Photo credits, from top: Mr. Tran Loc; Alexandre Laprise; Slim Boussoffara; Jacob Stærk.

To deliver health and education for all, the world needs an additional 17 million health workers³⁸⁶ and 69 million teachers.³⁸⁷ In Senegal, there is

one doctor per 14,000 people, compared to the one per every 1,000 recommended by the World Health Organization.³⁸⁸ Women are the majority of the world's teachers and nurses – around 143 million women are employed in health and education worldwide.³⁸⁹ Work in the public sector is often one of the few sources of formal employment for women.³⁹⁰ When women are at the front line of delivering services, their presence encourages other women and girls to use those services, and women workers act as important role models to other women and girls.

Universal public services and social protection are at the heart of reducing the gap between rich and poor and fulfilling the needs and rights of every person on the planet. They have the power to transform equality between women and men. They are within the reach of every government that has the will to reduce inequality.

The next section examines how, with progressive taxation and other actions, such services are affordable.

4 PAYING FOR UNIVERSAL PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION



Celestina, 16, lost her father when she was in her early teens. A place at the Oxfam supported Girls Model School was her way out of poverty. 'If I hadn't gone to the Girls Model School my life would have been very miserable because I come from a poor home. But due to Girls Model School I am okay.' Celestina is currently studying at the senior high School in Tamale, and aspires to be a journalist: 'I want to reduce the rate of bribery and corruption in Ghana. It is a very big problem which has become rampant in Ghana.' Photo: Jacob Stærk.

- We can afford universal public services and social protection for everyone.
- To help pay for this, the richest individuals and corporations should pay their fair share of tax. They are currently failing to do this.
- Cracking down on corruption, tackling growing government debt and increasing high-quality aid are also essential to making this happen.

All governments have signed up to reducing inequality under SDG 10 where they commit to 'adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality'.³⁹¹ The UN has estimated that it would cost a total of \$1.4 trillion a year to meet the SDGs in the poorest countries, which would include providing health, education, clean water and social protection.³⁹²

This section will show ways in which governments can help pay for this by:

- Raising revenues by making sure rich individuals and corporations pay their fair share of tax.
- Cracking down on corruption.
- Ensuring that international aid continues to play its vital role supporting the governments of poor countries.
- Tackling the growing threat of government debt undermining funding for universal public services.

It isn't a case of whether we can afford to do this We cannot afford not to.

RICH PEOPLE AND CORPORATIONS MUST PAY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF TAX

One way to fill the financing gap for delivering the SDGs is to raise more tax revenue from those most able to pay. The richest people and the corporations they own are undertaxed. As Figure 9 shows, governments in developed countries have been reducing both the top rate of personal income tax and the rate of corporate income tax over the long term. The top rate of personal income tax in the US was 94% in 1945, and as recently as 1980 it was 70%. Today it is almost half that, at 37%.³⁹³ In developing countries, the average top rate of personal income tax is even lower, at 28%, and for corporate tax it is 25%.³⁹⁴

Making use of exemptions and loopholes, the effective tax rates that rich people and corporations pay are lower still.³⁹⁵ Large companies are still paying less than 10 years ago. The effective rate of tax they pay has fallen by 9% since the financial crisis. 'This is in spite of a concerted political effort to tackle aggressive tax avoidance'.³⁹⁶ As most of their wealth is in financial assets such as shares,³⁹⁷ the super-rich are among the main beneficiaries of lower corporate tax bills as well as lower personal ones. Taxes on wealth, like inheritance taxes, have been cut by many countries in recent decades or are simply not being implemented.³⁹⁸ There is considerable scope for almost all countries to raise more tax from those most able to pay.³⁹⁹

Figure 9: Declining rates of taxation of rich individuals and corporations



Sources: Scheve and Stasavage (2016)⁴⁰⁰ for personal income tax and inheritance tax and Tax Foundation for corporate income tax.⁴⁰¹ Note: Sample of 20 rich countries.

The failure to tax rich people and corporations more fairly is not only a missed opportunity to reduce inequality – it actually worsens it, as governments must resort to taxing the rest of society more, or cut spending on health, education and other public services and social protection that reduce inequality. Our analysis in Figure 10 shows that since the financial crisis of 2008, the burden of taxation has shifted from corporations to families, and all the net increase in tax revenue is accounted for by payroll and consumption taxes like VAT. These taxes are often regressive because poor people pay a larger share of their income, so consumption taxes increase inequality (Box 10) (Box 10).⁴⁰² This has contributed to the fact that in some developing countries, the government system of taxing and spending increases poverty rather than reduces it. In Chile in 2013 for example, the numbers of people living in poverty was increased by 222,000 because of government fiscal policy.⁴⁰³

Box 10: A taxonomy of taxes

Corporation tax

A tax levied on corporations and businesses. Generally progressive, in that its impacts fall more on the richest in society as they are the owners of corporations. Widespread tax dodging and poor collection undermine this impact.⁴⁰⁴

Personal income tax

A tax levied on incomes. Generally progressive, with the rich paying higher rates, although widespread tax dodging and poor collection undermine this impact.⁴⁰⁵

VAT and other sales and consumption taxes

A tax levied every time someone purchases or *consumes* goods and services. Generally *regressive*, in that the poorest individuals pay the same rate of tax as the richest when purchasing something, and poor people also spend more of their money on consumption whereas the rich save a large proportion of their incomes.

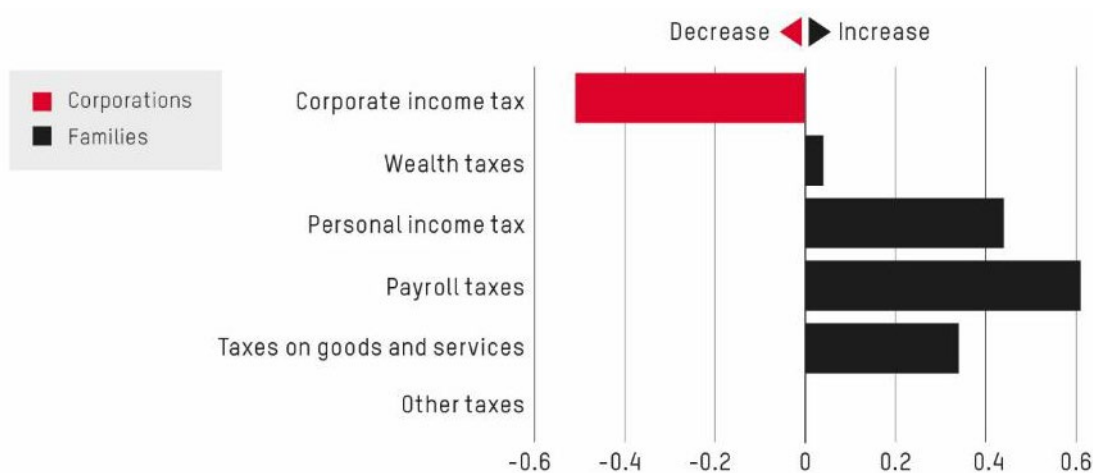
Payroll taxes

Payroll taxes are taxes on salaries and wages. They mainly include social security contributions.

Wealth taxes

A tax levied on wealth directly or on the transfer of wealth. This includes a wide range of taxes: inheritance; property; taxes on financial transactions. It also includes taxes that are a simple percentage of the total wealth of individuals, called 'net wealth taxes'. These taxes are generally very progressive, impacting much more on the richest citizens.

Figure 10: Tax revenue change 2007–2015 (% GDP)

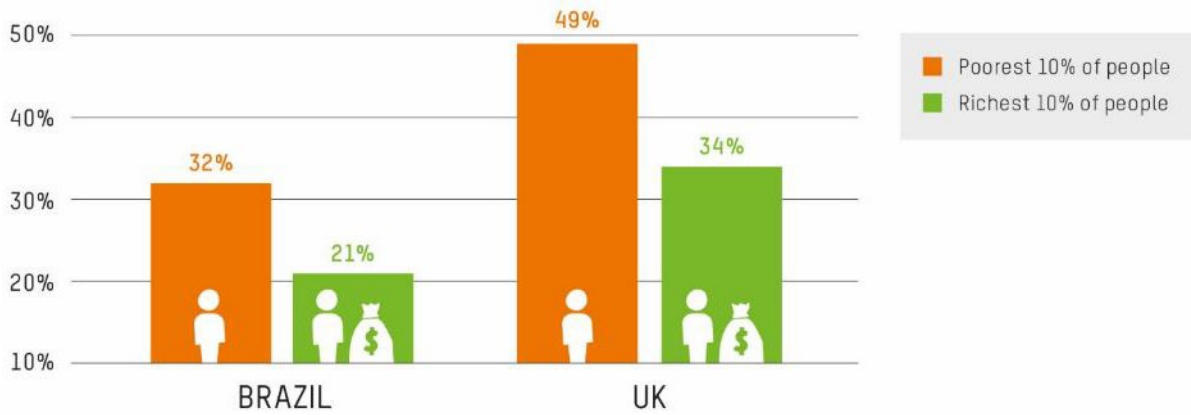


Source: Oxfam calculations based on OECD data available for 35 OECD and 43 non-OECD countries (unweighted averages).⁴⁰⁶ Axis figures represent pp – percentage points of GDP. Note: Payroll taxes include social security contributions and other taxes on salaries and wages. Taxes on goods and services include sales taxes and VAT.

While income inequality has increased in many countries⁴⁰⁷ since the 1980s, taxes have failed to redistribute more income.⁴⁰⁸ Indeed, billionaire Warren Buffett reminds us that he pays a lower tax rate than

his secretary.⁴⁰⁹ His case is not exceptional. In some countries, when tax paid on incomes and tax paid on consumption (value-added tax or VAT) are both considered, the richest 10% are actually paying a lower rate of tax than the poorest 10%.

Figure 11: Effective tax rate for bottom 10% and top 10% in Brazil and UK



Source: INESC 2015 and UK Office for National Statistics 2018.⁴¹⁰

Returns to the owners of wealth are also outstripping returns to workers in many countries.⁴¹¹ Automation is likely to increase this trend further.⁴¹² This disparity has been identified by many as one of the driving forces behind growing inequality.⁴¹³ It has also meant that many commentators including the IMF,⁴¹⁴ World Bank,⁴¹⁵ Bill Gates⁴¹⁶ and *The Economist* magazine⁴¹⁷ have been calling for increased taxation of wealth to help contribute to a rebalancing of our economies.

As wealth begets power, a vicious circle can allow the rich to drive public policy such that they get even richer.⁴¹⁸ A recently published study by Oxfam and CLACSO in Latin America documented 13 cases where the richest had used their power and influence to secure preferential tax rules.⁴¹⁹

Taxing wealth

In addition to progressively increasing rates and tightening collection of personal and corporate income taxes, governments should pay more attention to taxing wealth itself. Wealth inequality is significantly higher than income inequality,⁴²⁰ so taxing wealth can make an important contribution to reducing economic inequality.⁴²¹ It can also raise significant revenues for governments. Sadly, many countries have either reduced or failed to implement taxes on wealth.⁴²² Even those wealth taxes that do exist are typically plagued with exemptions. For example, in Bangladesh, property taxes are based on the amount originally paid for the property and are not updated, meaning that minimal taxes are paid on large houses bought a long time ago in comparison to smaller houses bought more recently.⁴²³ In India, there were so many exemptions to the tax on net wealth that a typical individual was paying over eight times less than they should have been.⁴²⁴ In 2016, instead of addressing the exemptions, the government abolished the tax.⁴²⁵

Governments should focus their efforts on raising more from the very wealthy to help fight inequality. For example, getting the richest to pay just 0.5% extra tax on their wealth could raise more money than it would cost to educate all 262 million children out of school and provide healthcare that would save the lives of 3.3 million people.⁴²⁶

The *Move Humanity* campaign has estimated that if the wealth of the world's billionaires were to be taxed an additional 1%, this could raise \$100bn dollars annually.⁴²⁷

Although some of this revenue would be raised in poor countries, much of it would be raised in rich nations, where most of the world's wealth is. A share of these revenues should be redistributed from the rich in the rich world to the poor in the poor world, by increasing aid (see 'The role of international aid', below).

Do higher taxes on the richest harm growth?

For a long time, the orthodox economic view has been that imposing more taxes on the rich will harm everybody by stunting economic growth.

This 'trickle-down' orthodoxy is now being challenged. Research by the IMF shows that redistribution is generally benign for economic growth, and that many countries have considerable room to raise taxes on the richest without harming their economies.⁴²⁸ Economist Thomas Piketty argues that the optimal top rate of personal income tax could be as high as 83%.⁴²⁹ Currently, the world's average top rate of personal income tax is 31%.⁴³⁰

Inheritance taxes and to a large extent property taxes reflect unearned income, and therefore have little effect on growth.⁴³¹ Inheritance taxes are central to promoting equality of opportunity and reducing the power of inherited wealth and privilege.⁴³² They have long been a favourite target of attacks⁴³³ often based on misinformation, which has contributed to a dramatic decline in the amounts collected.⁴³⁴ Oxfam research showed how in Ecuador, opposition politicians and business people mounted a fierce campaign of misinformation against the proposed inheritance tax to mislead the public and generate opposition to this progressive move.⁴³⁵ Many people believe these taxes will negatively affect them, when in fact they are generally only levied on the very richest in society.⁴³⁶

Fighting tax evasion and avoidance

RICH PEOPLE ARE HIDING WEALTH OFFSHORE IN THE REGION OF

\$7.6 TRILLION



Source: G. Zucman. (2015). and the methodology note for Oxfam's 2018 Davos report ⁴³⁷

Other barriers to ensuring that the rich pay their fair share are tax evasion, tax avoidance and tax competition. Capital can move across borders in search of secrecy and lower tax rates. The super-rich are hiding at least \$7.6 trillion from tax authorities and dodging an estimated \$200bn in tax revenues.⁴³⁸ For Africa alone, as much as 30% of private wealth may be held offshore, denying governments \$15bn in tax revenues.⁴³⁹ Multinational companies exploit loopholes in tax codes to shift profits to tax havens, costing developing countries an estimated \$100bn in lost corporate income tax.⁴⁴⁰

Governments' efforts thus far to curb corporate tax dodging have been welcome, but half-hearted.⁴⁴¹ A much more ambitious set of global reforms of corporate tax is urgently required. There is some indication that that a new process will begin at the G20 in 2019, which would be welcome. But any new process must seek genuinely fundamental reforms that reverse the race to the bottom on corporate tax rather than simply ratify the status quo. It must involve the governments of developing countries from the beginning.

Currently many governments work against their country's overall interests by lowering tax rates and granting tax exemptions in a battle to attract capital. This ends up harming all nations except for a few tax havens, effectively leaving billions of public wealth in private hands.⁴⁴² Developing country governments lose a lot of money to unnecessary tax exemptions given to corporations.⁴⁴³

Governments are doing relatively better at fighting tax dodging by individuals. They have started to cooperate with each other against bank secrecy and anonymous shell companies. Most tax authorities now automatically exchange bank account data with each other. An increasing number of countries collect the names of the physical persons owning corporations ('beneficial owners'); such information will be made public in the EU, and the UK Parliament has passed legislation requiring its Overseas Territories – including well-known tax havens such as Bermuda and the British Virgin Islands – to implement public registers of beneficial ownership. However, scandals like the Panama Papers and Paradise Papers show the scale of the problem and how far it is from

'My message is for tax avoiders... if they don't pay taxes, how will the public sector be run? Who will pay for those who are poorer? If they have money to go to private clinics and doctors, saying that public sector services are bad, it is because they contributed to ruining it.
– Dr Dorra Bousnina Lassoued, Head of Department of Preventive and Social Medicine and National Coordinator of Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health since March 2015 at the Ministry of Health, Tunisia

being fixed. A lot of cracks remain in the system: there is still little transparency around corporate tax dodging, tax planners are inventing new ways to hide personal wealth, and tax dodgers have little to fear from those governments that are either unwilling or lack the capacity to prosecute them. Despite this, recent progress shows that where there is a will, there is a way.

How tax policies can reduce gender inequality

Tax policies have the potential not only to reduce the gap between rich and poor, but also to decrease inequality between women and men. Yet the current global tax system is shifting the burden to the poorest individuals and households. The majority of those affected are women, who have very little opportunity to influence tax policy or hold government to account.

Cuts to taxes for corporations, high earners and the wealthy disproportionately benefit men, as they dominate the corporate world. Men control over 86% of all companies in the world;⁴⁴⁴ hold more resources than women, are more likely to be at the top of the income ladder, and own more wealth than women.

These tax cuts have been accompanied by tax policies that often have a greater negative impact on poor women. VAT takes a larger proportion of income from those who are least able to pay – often women and female-headed households – especially in countries where basic food items are not exempted.⁴⁴⁵ Sanitary products are a necessity for women and girls, so VAT and import taxes on them can force the poorest women and girls to go without, undermining their education and employment opportunities and adding to stigma around menstruation.

Governments can budget to counter these issues, by considering:

- How revenues are raised and spent.
- Who takes on the financial burden of taxation.
- How taxes are affecting social attitudes about the roles of men and women.
- How taxes are affecting people's lives; they can explore this by consulting poor citizens and women's rights organizations.⁴⁴⁶

Since 1995, because of gender-budgeting efforts, South Africa has reformed income taxes to reduce the higher tax rates on married women. VAT on kerosene was reduced to protect poor, particularly female-headed, households, who rely on it as an important source of fuel. However, in the last year overall VAT has been raised by 1%, which will affect women the most.⁴⁴⁷ As a result of national campaigning efforts by tax justice activists, the government has now effectively eliminated VAT on sanitary products.⁴⁴⁸

CRACKING DOWN ON CORRUPTION

Tackling corruption is central to achieving universal public services and social protection.

Corruption itself impacts on inequality in different ways. At the most basic level, the poorest people are more likely to have to pay bribes.⁴⁴⁹ One study in Mexico found that the police are more likely to demand bribes from poor people, because the richest people are more willing and able to retaliate.⁴⁵⁰ Bribes represent a much higher proportion of the incomes of the poorest households, which means they contribute to increasing income inequality.⁴⁵¹

Women can often have less power and voice to demand accountability, making them easier targets for corruption. Women are more likely than men to identify corruption as having a negative impact on their daily lives.⁴⁵² Women are more likely to be users of public services and social protection, because of social attitudes that see them as the primary caretakers of their families, meaning they are often more exposed to corruption in service delivery.⁴⁵³

Arguably the greatest adverse impact on inequality and poverty is made by ‘grand corruption’ – the large-scale looting of state resources and organized influence on state actions by elites. This affects inequality directly by enabling the richest to pay less tax than they should, and indirectly by reducing government revenue and spending which could be used to tackle inequality.

Corruption is also a global phenomenon, often fuelled by the failure of rich nations to regulate their financial sectors adequately.⁴⁵⁴ The global system of tax havens facilitates this on an industrial scale. For example, the intergovernmental Financial Action Task Force found that tax havens were strongly involved in facilitating corruption.⁴⁵⁵ Ordinary citizens are less likely to want to pay their taxes if they feel that those at the top do not pay their fair share, and that the tax money they pay will not be well spent.⁴⁵⁶

The illegal depletion of state resources through corruption means there is less money available for education, health and other public services and social protection. In the Dominican Republic in 2017, for example, Oxfam has shown that corruption was depriving the state of enough revenues to double health spending.⁴⁵⁷

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL AID

Even if they grow strongly and improve tax collection, 48 countries still lack the domestic resources to fund universal health, education and social protection, and would need an extra \$150bn to meet these needs.⁴⁵⁸ These countries simply cannot afford to eradicate poverty, even when equipped with progressive policies.

Tackling extreme poverty in these countries will rely not only on domestic taxes, but also on development aid.⁴⁵⁹ Aid can support underfunded health, education and social protection systems without increasing recipients' fiscal deficits. In a world of plenty, in which OECD countries boast per capita income that is 52 times higher than in low-income countries,⁴⁶⁰ aid serves as an immediate redistribution of resources from richer to poorer countries. Aid is not charity; it is a matter of justice, since the wealth of the richest countries is borne of historical⁴⁶¹ and ongoing exploitation of the developing world.⁴⁶² It is also an expression of solidarity that transcends borders.

Aid has enormous potential to reduce inequality both *between* and *within* countries – but only if it is scaled up and given the right way.⁴⁶³

On average, OECD donor countries provide 0.31% of their gross national income (GNI) to poor countries (\$147bn in 2017), far short of the 0.7% promise they made nearly 50 years ago.⁴⁶⁴ Only five countries are living up to this promise.⁴⁶⁵ If the other OECD donor countries followed through on their commitment, an extra \$1.5 trillion could be raised by 2030.⁴⁶⁶ Rich countries should not only give more aid, they should also better target it to countries with the least resources to tackle extreme poverty.⁴⁶⁷

Box 11: Aid for education

Since the Dakar World Education Forum in 2000, at which donors committed to increase aid to achieve basic quality education for all, 34 million more children have attended school in low- and middle-income countries.⁴⁶⁸ Thanks to multilateral funding through the Global Partnership for Education, 238,000 teachers were trained in 2016, up from around 98,000 in 2014.⁴⁶⁹ Together these investments have made significant strides in getting more girls into school,⁴⁷⁰ tackling gender inequality as well as poverty.

Unfortunately, in recent years, aid to health and education has been stagnating: aid spending on health (\$21bn in 2016) has stalled since 2013 (after a 250% increase between 2002 and 2013), and aid spending on education (\$12bn in 2016) has also remained fairly static, only rising by 6% in real terms between 2010 and 2016.⁴⁷¹ Aid is also being used to support discredited PPPs, as described in section 3. Aid devoted to social protection is very small, at \$2.3bn.⁴⁷²

Aid can also reduce inequality by supporting governments to collect more taxes – and to collect them more equitably. This is key to charting a path towards a future in which aid is no longer needed. An increase in taxation and other domestic revenues of an extra 2% of GDP by 2020 would add \$144bn more to low-income and lower-middle-income countries' coffers – the equivalent of total aid in 2017. Unfortunately, aid targeted at helping governments raise more domestic revenue is just 0.18% of total aid, and donors are not on track to meet their commitments to double this amount by 2020 under the Addis Tax Initiative.⁴⁷³

Aid can also play a key role supporting citizens to hold governments to account, and particularly aid to women's rights organizations.⁴⁷⁴ This

support remains very inadequate. In 2015–16, only \$225m on average per year was committed to non-governmental women's organizations – and only \$38m of that went directly to organizations based in developing countries.⁴⁷⁵

THE THREAT OF DEBT

More and more governments are facing rapid increases in their levels of debt, especially in Africa. Faced with essential development needs and insufficient aid and domestic revenues, many developing country governments have borrowed to fund their development.⁴⁷⁶ Kenya, for example, is now spending almost 50% of its revenues on debt repayments.⁴⁷⁷ Over the past six years, sub-Saharan governments have issued \$81bn in dollar bonds to investors looking for high yields.⁴⁷⁸

On top of this are more opaque loans from bilateral governments such as China and India, as well as OECD-based commercial lenders.⁴⁷⁹ The large amount of private and short-term debt makes these countries vulnerable to changing financial conditions. According to the IMF, 23 countries are either in debt distress or at high risk of suffering a debt crisis – most of them are in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴⁸⁰ In 2012, Zambia was borrowing at lower interest than Spain; it is now paying 16% interest.⁴⁸¹

Many developing countries are now facing major problems servicing their debts and are having to make tough choices about revenues and spending, often under pressure from the IMF.⁴⁸² In such cases, making decisions about which taxes to raise and what spending to cut, and the impact that this will have on rich and poor people and on men and women, is critical. The IMF has committed to supporting countries to tackle inequality, which is very positive, but Oxfam's research shows that so far there has been little evidence of this happening.⁴⁸³ There is also virtually no effort being made to reduce debt burdens through restructuring and cancellation, and thereby to cut the amount of funds that are being diverted away from social spending. A new wave of IMF bailouts will be an opportunity for the IMF to put its words into action and support countries to make the economic choices that reduce inequality. Too many countries are continuing to balance their books at the expense of poor women and men.⁴⁸⁴ This undermines countries' capacity to tackle inequality. History shows that without a new approach that centres on taxing those most able to pay, these economic programmes will hit the poorest women and men hardest.⁴⁸⁵

Government borrowing is of course not all bad, and if it is sustainable and invested well it can reduce inequality, not increase it. But often much of this lending is for projects of dubious value, the costs of which are often heavily inflated, fuelling corruption and capital flight.⁴⁸⁶ Much of this debt is linked to poorly conceived PPPs.⁴⁸⁷

Rapid global action is required to tackle this problem before it spirals out of control. A combination of financing, rescheduling and debt cancellation will have to be put in place so that reckless creditors take their share of the burden. Choices around fiscal austerity must focus on raising taxes

from the richest individuals and corporations as well as cutting down on corruption and waste, not on raising taxes and cutting services to poor people. An independent debt restructuring and arbitration mechanism should be created to provide a safe and neutral negotiation space that protects debtor countries' poor citizens. This should be combined with a major increase in foreign aid so that countries are able to invest in fighting inequality without borrowing from future generations.

5 FIGHTING FOR A FAIRER WORLD



Sarah, a refugee from South Sudan living in Uganda, calls for women to join her handicrafts group in Bidibidi Settlement. With the help of Oxfam and partner CEFORD, the group was established to enable women to earn an income and socialize. Sarah had a jewellery business back home in South Sudan, but she fled the country after her husband was killed in the street in front of her. The group has given her the opportunity to earn money, but also to share her experiences with other women in the settlement. Photo: Kieran Doherty/Oxfam.

- Only people power can force our leaders to reduce the gap between rich and poor.
- A growing global movement, the Fight Inequality Alliance, is joining up struggles around the world against inequality.

The policies needed to reduce inequality are clear, including the provision of universal public services and social protection, paid for by taxation of the richest people and corporations. In too many countries, the reason these policies are not being implemented is because political leaders listen to elites and not to the demands of ordinary people. The more organized and vocal ordinary citizens are, the greater the opportunity to change this. In the 2000s, Latin America saw a dramatic decline in the level of income inequality, with governments raising taxes on the richest, increasing minimum wages, and investing in health, education and other public services. A major driving factor behind this was the power of ordinary people coming together to demand change.⁴⁸⁸

Box 12: Occupy playground



AP Photo/Brian Inganga.

In 2015, schoolchildren from Langata Road Primary School in Nairobi, Kenya faced down tear gas and armed police to defend their public playground, which had been 'grabbed' by private developers to be turned into a car park for the hotel next door.⁴⁸⁹

In a movement that soon garnered global support through the hashtag #OccupyPlayground, the schoolchildren managed to stop the land grab. The case led to a national outcry over public land being seized by politically connected private developers, and many more instances of land grabbing were stopped. This action, along with countless others, demonstrates how ordinary people are changing the course of politics on inequality and reducing the gap between rich and poor.

This trend of increasing activism is reflected in a growing women's movement as seen in #metoo and the Women's March. In Latin America, this has inspired thousands of women to act, especially through *Ni Una Menos* ('Not One Less').⁴⁹⁰ Born in Argentina in 2015 as a national campaign to combat the murder of women, it has become a movement across the whole region. Through collective action, *Ni Una Menos* has transformed national debate and catalysed change globally, as seen with the campaign's leadership of the 2018 Women's Strike.⁴⁹¹

The emergence of the Fight Inequality Alliance,⁴⁹² which brings together national struggles for greater equality, is central to building a global movement of ordinary people determined to fight together for a fairer world. In the same way that the civil rights movement disturbed the sediment of established norms 50 years ago, this generation is proving that it has the power to determine how governments act, and is calling on them to put an end to poverty and inequality.

'Fighting inequality is a must for being human.'
– Lamees Farraj, AMAN: Coalition for Integrity and Accountability, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)

Governments must act to fight inequality

Governments must listen to ordinary citizens and take meaningful action to reduce inequality. All governments must: **set concrete, timebound targets and action plans to reduce inequality as part of their commitments under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 on inequality.** These plans should include action in the following three areas:

1. **Deliver universal free health care, education and other public services that also work for women and girls.** Stop supporting privatization of public services. Provide pensions, child benefits and other social protection for all. Design all services to ensure they also deliver for women and girls.
2. **Free up women's time by easing the millions of unpaid hours they spend every day caring for their families and homes.** Let those who do this essential work have a say in budget decisions and make freeing up women's time a key objective of government spending. Invest in public services including water, electricity and childcare that reduce the time needed to do this unpaid work. Design all public services in a way that works for those with little time to spare.
3. **End the under taxation of rich individuals and corporations.** Tax wealth and capital at fairer levels. Stop the race to the bottom on personal income and corporate taxes. Eliminate tax avoidance and evasion by corporates and the super-rich. Agree a new set of global rules and institutions to fundamentally redesign the tax system to make it fair, with developing countries having an equal seat at the table.

NOTES

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OXFAM

Oxfam is an international confederation of 19 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty. Please write to any of the agencies for further information, or visit www.oxfam.org

Oxfam America (www.oxfamamerica.org)

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Oxfam France (www.oxfamfrance.org)

Oxfam Germany (www.oxfam.de)

Oxfam GB (www.oxfam.org.uk)

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Oxfam India (www.oxfamindia.org)

Oxfam Intermón (Spain) (www.oxfamintermon.org)

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PUBLIC GOOD OR PRIVATE WEALTH?

Methodology note

1 INTRODUCTION

This methodology note accompanies the 2019 Oxfam report *Public Good or Private Wealth?* It documents and describes the in-house estimations carried out for the report in the following four areas:

1. Wealth and inequality trends
2. Unpaid care work
3. Public services
4. Taxes

For each of these areas, we document sources and methods of estimation.

Icons used



Most of the information Oxfam uses in the calculations are open data. We point to the sources where data can be accessed and downloaded.



Important reminders and caveats.

2 WEALTH AND INEQUALITY TRENDS

2.1 BILLIONAIRES AND EXTREME WEALTH

Data source

Forbes publishes a ranked list of billionaires' net worth both annually and daily on their Real Time Ranking of billionaires. For the present analysis, Oxfam used the annual list published in March 2018 combined with historical data available from 2000 (when *Forbes* started this list). This allowed an examination of changes in the wealth of billionaires over time, as well as the number of people joining (or leaving) the list each year.

Wealth data is presented in billions of dollars for the day/month the information is captured.



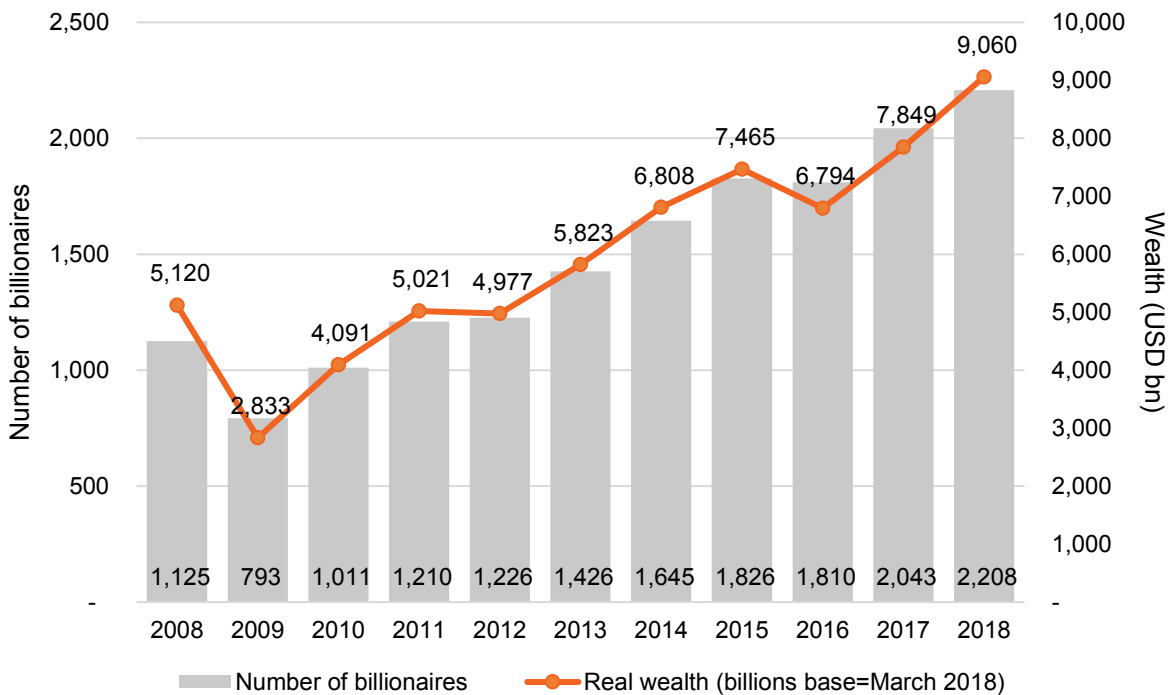
Forbes 2018 Billionaires List <https://www.forbes.com/>

Oxfam's calculations

Changes in the number of billionaires and their wealth since the financial crisis

- Reference period: March 2008 to March 2018
- Adjustment: Value of wealth adjusted to be expressed in March 2018 prices
- Deflator: US Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the US Labour Bureau of Statistics (data in **Annex 1**)

Figure 1: Number of billionaires and value of their wealth since 2008



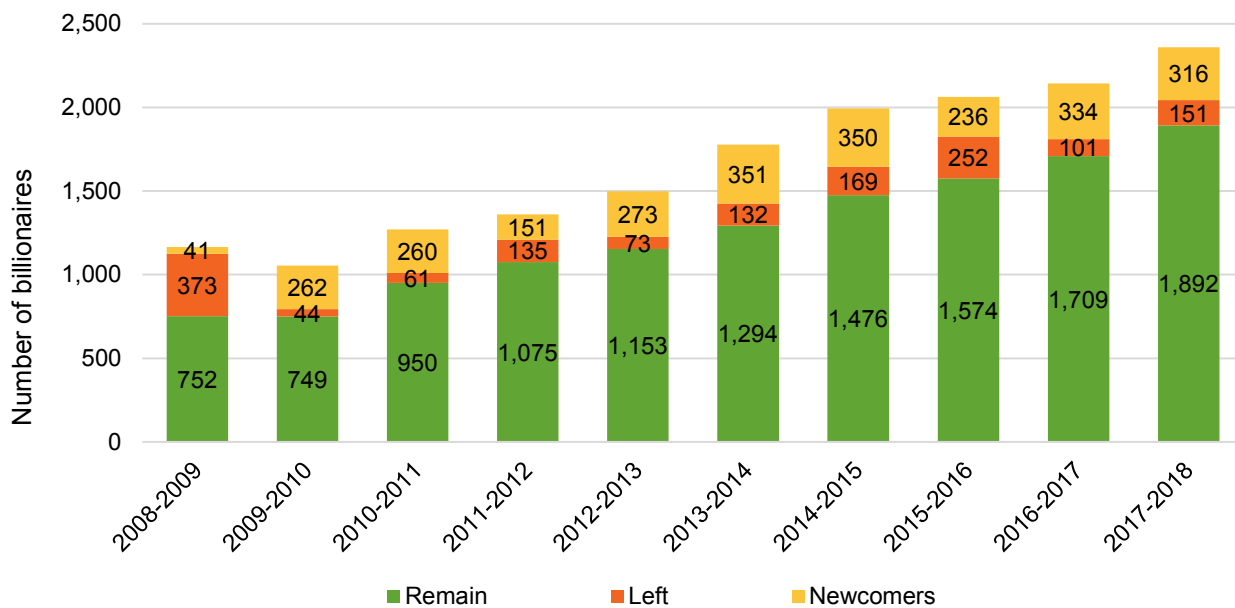
Highlight: Since 2008, the year of the financial crisis, the number of billionaires and the wealth they hold has nearly doubled.

Oxfam has also examined the number of billionaires joining and leaving the *Forbes* list since 2008. This was estimated by simply counting the number of unique names in the list in each year for two consecutive years and grouping them in three categories:

1. remain;
2. left; and
3. newcomer.

Counting unique names means that whenever a stock of wealth was transferred from one person to another – even if they are related – it was recorded as one person leaving the list, and a new one joining; for example, Liliane and Francoise Bettencourt were counted as one exit and one entrance. Between 2017 and 2018, 1,892 billionaires remained in the list, 316 were newcomers, and 151 left (see **Figure 2**).

Figure 2: Number of billionaires joining, leaving and remaining in the *Forbes* list since 2008



Highlight: The net increase in the number of billionaires between 2017 and 2018 was 165. This is equivalent to almost one billionaire every two days.

Changes in the wealth of billionaires in the last year

- Reference period: March 2017 to March 2018
- Adjustment: Value of wealth adjusted to be expressed in March 2018 prices
- Deflator: US CPI from the US Labour Bureau of Statistics (data in **Annex 1**)

The increase in the net wealth of billionaires is partly accounted for by the increase in the number of billionaires included in the cohort. For this reason, to calculate the accumulation of wealth, Oxfam considered the wealth of 1,892 billionaires who were listed in both 2017 and 2018 (see **Table 1**).

Table 1: Increase in wealth of billionaires between 2017 and 2018

No. billionaires in both years	Real wealth 2017 (USD bn)	Real wealth 2018 (USD bn)	Mean increase in wealth 2017–18 (USD bn)	% increase in wealth	Mean increase in wealth 2017–18 per billionaire (USD bn)	Mean increase in wealth 2017–18 per day (USD bn)
1,892	7,502	8,436	934	12%	0.5	2.5

Highlight: The wealth held by these 1,892 billionaires increased by about \$900bn (12%) between 2017 and 2018. This is equivalent to an increase in total wealth of \$2.5bn per day.

The magnitude of the wealth held by the wealthiest billionaire in 2018

In March 2018, Jeff Bezos’s wealth was estimated by *Forbes* to be \$112bn (current prices of March 2018). His fortune increased by \$39bn from March 2017 to March 2018, placing him top in the list and, thus, the richest man in the world.

According to Government Spending Watch, Ethiopia’s planned health budget in 2017 was \$1.235bn (current prices of 2017). Adjusting for average US inflation between 2017 and 2018 prices using Calculator.net’s Inflation Calculator,¹ this corresponds to approximately \$1.26bn in 2018 dollars.



Government Spending Watch – Spending on Health in Ethiopia 2017

<http://www.governmentspendingwatch.org> (accessed in November 2018)

Highlight: One percent of the total wealth of the world’s richest person in 2018 (\$1.1bn) is equivalent to almost the whole health budget of Ethiopia in 2017, a country of 105 million people.

2.2 GLOBAL WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

Data sources

Every year, Credit Suisse publishes their *Global Wealth Report* and an accompanying *Global Wealth Databook*. These contain estimates of the wealth holdings of households around the world since 2000. Estimates are provided for more than 200 countries in the world; however, as no country has a single comprehensive source of information on personal wealth, and some others have few records of any kind, different methods are employed to estimate wealth figures when missing. As a result, wealth estimates show different quality levels. Despite this shortcoming, Credit Suisse’s *Global Wealth Data* is the most comprehensive reference allowing for an in-depth, long-term overview on how household wealth is distributed within and across nations.

In the latest edition, data are available from 2000 to 2018. As new data on wealth are made available each year, wealth estimates from previous years have been revised. This means that previous figures used and reported in the new Oxfam report may not match those published in previous years.



Credit Suisse *Global Wealth Report* and *Global Wealth Databook*. Available at:

<https://www.credit-suisse.com/corporate/en/research/research-institute/global-wealth-report.html>

Wealth data are presented in nominal terms. For the period 2000–17, the data refer to the amount of wealth accumulated until the fourth quarter (Q4) of each year. For 2018, data refer to the second quarter (Q2). This information is also available for the year 2017. Oxfam has adjusted the figures on the basis of these different reference periods to transform the value of wealth from nominal to real terms.

Oxfam’s calculations

Changes in wealth between 2017 and 2018

- Reference period: 2017 Q2 to 2018 Q2
- Adjustment: Value of wealth adjusted to be expressed in June 2018 prices
- Deflator: US CPI from the US Labour Bureau of Statistics (data in **Annex 1**)

Table 2: Changes in wealth, 2017–18

	Wealth (USD bn, base=June 2018)		
	Total	Top 1%	Bottom 50%
<i>2017 Q2</i>	311,831	147,118	1,541
<i>2018 Q2</i>	317,084	149,514	1,370
<i>Change</i>	5,254	2,396	-172
<i>% change</i>	1.7%	1.6%	-11.1%

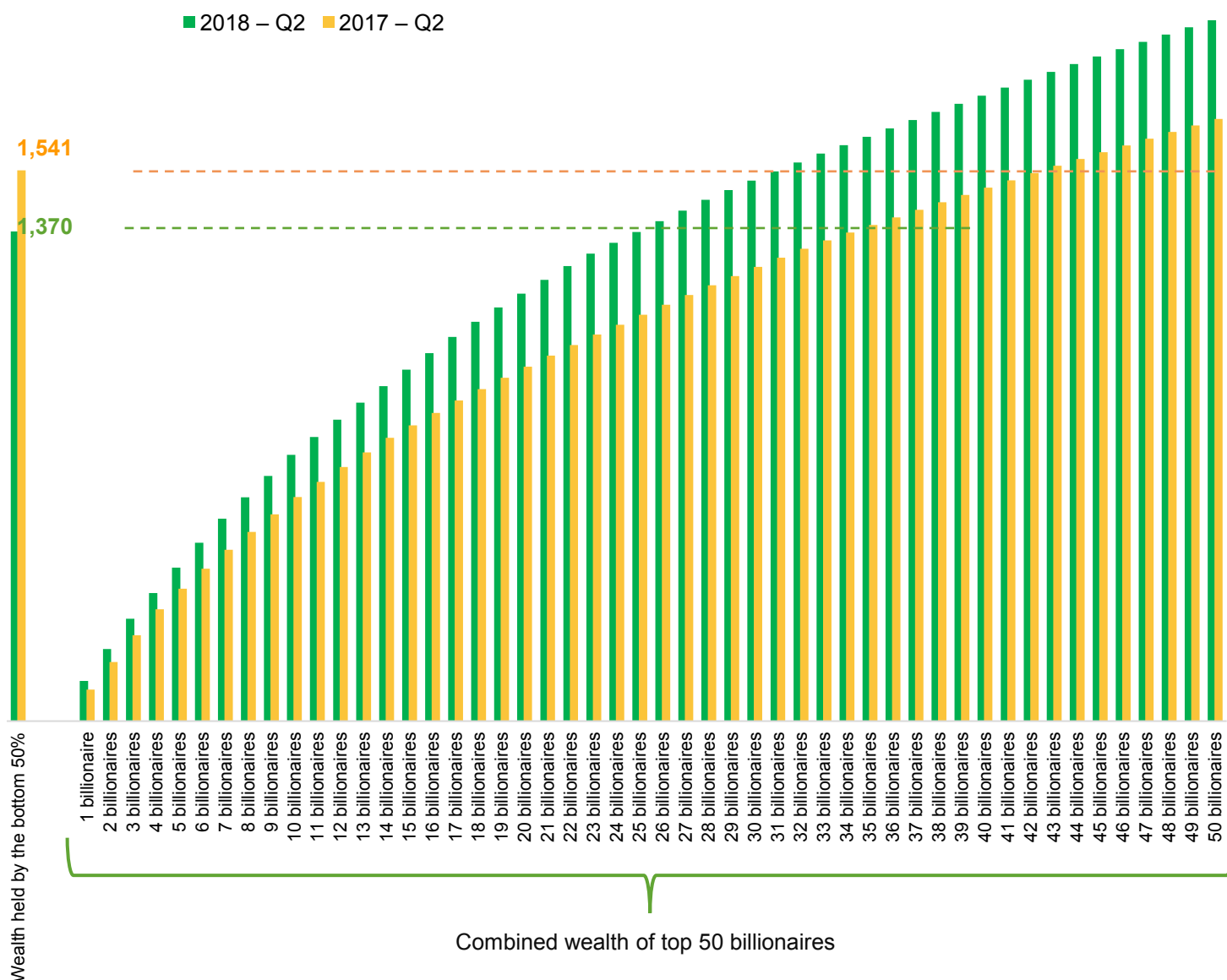
Highlight: The wealth of the bottom 50% of the distribution declined by 11 percentage points since the second quarter of 2017.

Billionaires’ wealth vs the wealth of the bottom 50%

- Reference period: 2017 Q2 and 2018 Q2
- Adjustment: Value of wealth adjusted to be expressed in June 2018 prices, value of billionaires’ wealth adjusted to be expressed in March 2018 prices.
- Deflator: US CPI from the US Labour Bureau of Statistics (data in **Annex 1**)

Oxfam has compared the wealth of the billionaires on the *Forbes* list with the wealth of the bottom 50%, as presented in the Credit Suisse data. **Figure 3** shows the total wealth in real terms of the bottom 50% in 2018 and 2017. The figure also shows the number of billionaires who together (accumulated wealth sorted in descending order of wealth) add up to that figure.

Figure 3: Wealth of the bottom 50% of global population and the accumulated wealth of top 50 billionaires, 2017 and 2018



Highlight: Wealth is becoming increasingly concentrated: in 2017, 43 billionaires held as much wealth as the bottom 50% of the world population; in 2018, this figure decreased to 26 billionaires.



1. These results should not be compared like-for-like against the comparisons made in previous Oxfam reports. As mentioned earlier, every year Credit Suisse revises past wealth data, reflecting changes in the availability and quality of household wealth data, rather than changes in wealth year to year.
2. Wealth information from both sources are for two different months: March for *Forbes* and June and December for Credit Suisse in 2018 and 2017, respectively. Strictly speaking, this means that 26 (43) billionaires had as much wealth in March 2018 (2017) as half the population did in June 2018 (2017).

3 UNPAID CARE WORK

The McKinsey Global Institute estimated that unpaid care work – defined as all unpaid services provided within the household for its members, including caring, housework and voluntary community work – could be valued at \$10 trillion per year. This figure was estimated by applying a minimum wage rate to the total hours spent in unpaid care work, so is a conservative estimate.

According to Apple’s consolidated statement of operations, the company’s annual net sales by September 2017 was \$229.2bn.

Data sources



McKinsey’s report *The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women’s Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion to Global Growth*. <https://mck.co/2K9L1mf>



Apple’s consolidated statement of operations. <https://apple.co/2jwkRvD>

Highlight: The annual value of all unpaid care work done by women is equivalent to 43 times the annual sales of Apple in 2017.

4 PUBLIC SERVICES

4.1 COMPARING GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SPENDING TO INCOME IN THE POOREST DECILE

Data sources

Education spending data are taken from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (known as 'UIS.Stat'). The variable used is 'initial government funding per primary student', which includes all forms of primary level education spending – local, regional and national, current and capital – but excludes donor funding to education, whether project-based or education budget support. Data are for the most recent year available of either 2014 or 2015.



UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS.Stat) <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx> (accessed in November 2018)

Income data is from the Global Consumption and Income Project, a dataset of income and consumption for more than 160 countries between 1960 and 2015 (disaggregated by quintiles), built on a variety of household surveys by a team of international academics.² This source was chosen because it offers more comprehensive coverage of income distribution data than other more commonly used datasets, such as Povcal. In this instance, Oxfam used income rather than consumption data in order to avoid the risk of double counting spending on education. The variable adopted is 'mean monthly per capita income for the poorest decile of population', at 2005 US dollars PPP, for the most recent year available of either 2014 or 2015.



Global Consumption and Income Project (GCIP). <http://gcip.info/> (accessed in November 2018)

Oxfam's calculations

Data adjustment

Both the education spending and income data series were rebased as 2011 US dollars PPP to make them directly comparable. Rebasing of education spending data takes advantage of the fact that the UIS.Stat database provides all spending series expressed at both constant and current US dollars PPP, from which the conversion factor for 2011 PPP is obtained. Rebasing of income data used a ratio between mean income at 2005 PPP and mean income at 2011 PPP, both series being available in the GCIP dataset for all countries.

The rebasing exercise restricts the sample to those countries with data for both 2011 and either 2014 or 2015, making a total of 78 countries (full list in **Annex 2**).

Calculations

As a first step, government funding for primary education is compared with the mean annual income of a person in the poorest decile. Oxfam found that government funding per primary student is a multiple of per

capita income of people in the poorest quintile for the majority (70 out of 78) of countries; more detailed results can be seen in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Ratio between government funding of primary education per pupil and annual income per capita for different-sized families in the poorest quintile in 78 selected countries

No. of countries with a ratio:	Ratio between primary spending per pupil and annual income per capita of the poorest quintile	Ratio between primary spending for three pupils and annual income of a family of five in the poorest quintile	Ratio between primary spending for two pupils and annual income of a family of three in the poorest quintile
>1:1	70	48	54
>2:1	36	15	16
>3:1	16	6	8
>4:1	9	4	5

Table 4 shows that these results hold for countries at all income levels; for instance, spending per student is more than double the income of the poorest quintile in 15 high-income countries and in 13 upper middle-income countries.

To obtain a more realistic assessment of the scale of the benefit provided by public spending in primary education for poor households, we simulated two cases:

1. a family in the poorest decile composed of two adults and three children in primary school; and
2. a family in the poorest decile composed of a single parent with two children in primary school.

In both cases, household income is estimated by multiplying income per capita for the number of family members; the benefit accruing from public education spending is given by multiplying spending per primary pupil by the number of children in primary school. The results are summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Ratio between government funding of primary education per pupil and annual income per capita of the poorest quintile by countries' income level in 78 selected countries

No. of countries with a ratio:	High-income	Upper middle-income	Lower middle-income	Low-income	Total
>1:1	34	17	11	8	70
>2:1	15	13	5	3	36
>3:1	3	9	3	1	16
>4:1	1	6	1	1	9

4.2 DEMAND FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES BY THE BOTTOM QUINTILE

Data sources

Data for this exercise come from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which collects, analyses and disseminates representative data on population, health, nutrition and HIV in more than 90 countries through more than 300 surveys. DHS are carried out in less-developed countries only, or those which receive (or have received) US foreign aid. For this exercise, Oxfam has used the DHS STATcompiler, an online tool that allows users to create custom tables with demographic and health indicators.



Demographic and Health Surveys STATcompiler <https://www.statcompiler.com/en/> (accessed in November 2018).

Oxfam's data analysis

For the present analysis, Oxfam used the following DHS indicators on childbirth:

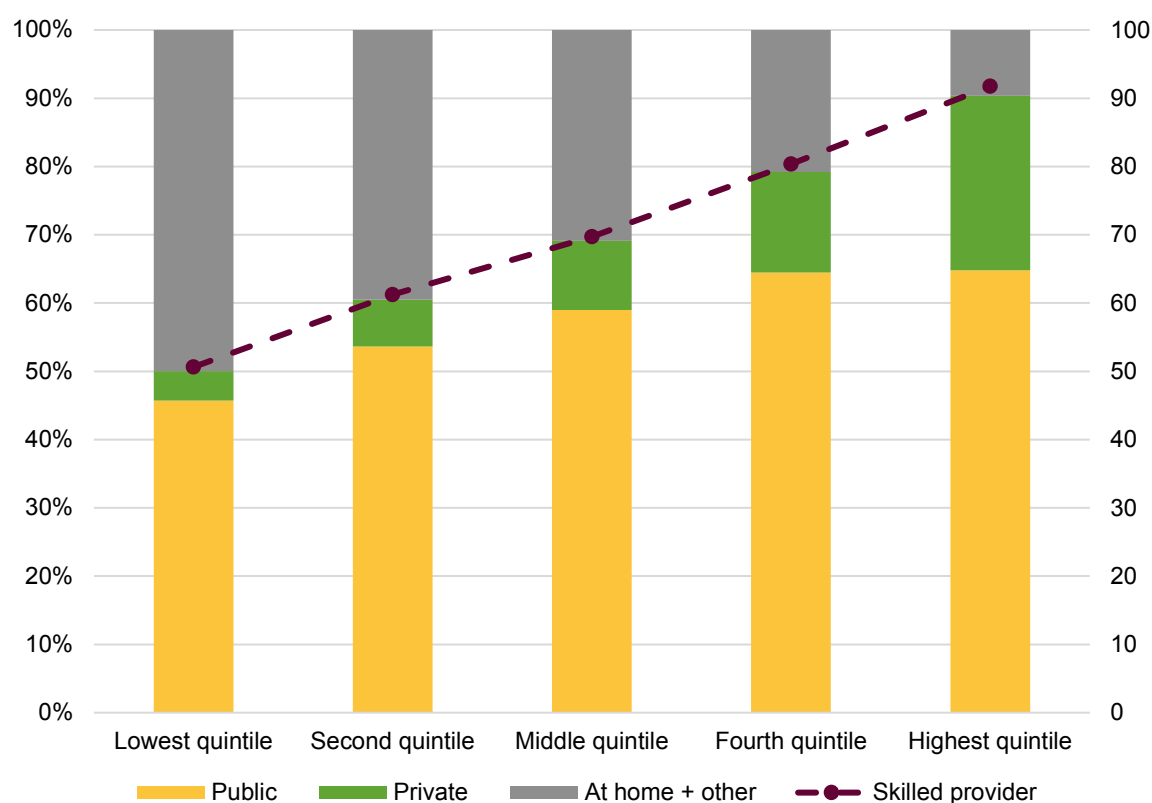
- Assistance during delivery: from a skilled (health) provider, includes doctors, nurses, midwives and auxiliary midwives
- Place of delivery:
 - Public sector, includes giving birth at a government hospital, health centre, health post or other public sector institution
 - Private sector, includes giving birth in a private hospital, clinic or other medical institution
 - At home
 - Other

The data were disaggregated by wealth quintiles. Wealth is constructed by the DHS using household asset data via principal component analysis.³

The analysis considered all countries with a DHS conducted in the last 10 years, giving a sample of 62 countries. In a further step, Liberia was dropped from the analysis, as the DHS does not have information on the first indicator (percentage of live births assisted by a skilled provider). The full list of countries included in this analysis is given in **Annex 3**.

Figure 4 summarizes the information for all wealth quintiles in the public and private sector, as well as births at home and other place for all 61 countries in the exercise. Note that the total share of births assistance by a skilled provider does not necessarily equal the sum of the shares of births delivered in public and private health centres. This is because births could have been assisted by skilled health providers at home or in other places, though these numbers are negligible.

Figure 4: Percentage of live births delivered in public and private institutions, and percentage of births attended by a skilled health provider, by wealth quintile in 61 low- and middle-income countries

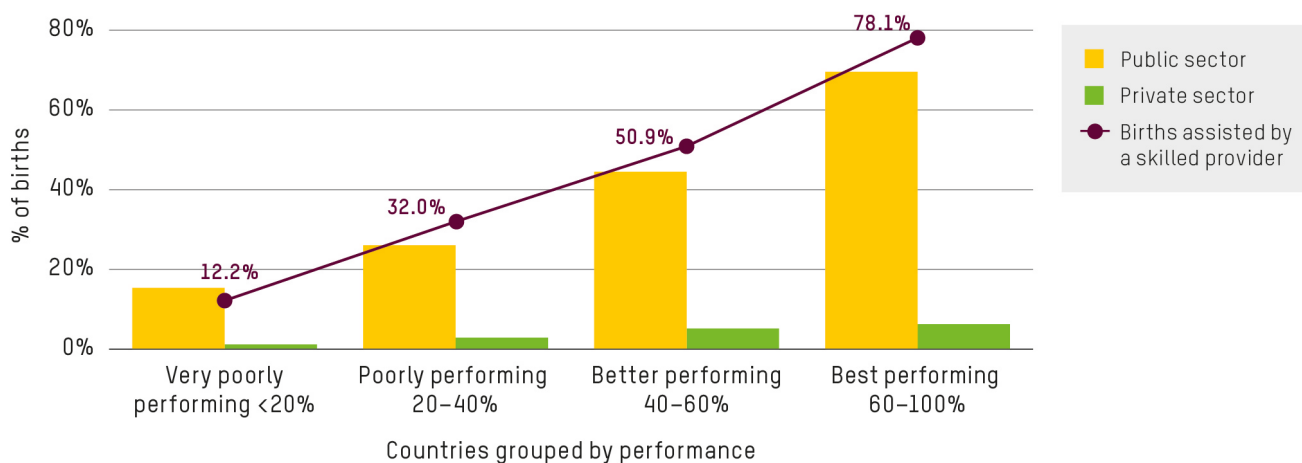


In the next step, we categorize the lowest quintile by the percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled health provider as follows:

- Group 1: <20% of births assisted by a skilled birth provider (very poorly performing)
- Group 2: 20–39% (poorly performing)
- Group 3: 40–59% (better performing)
- Group 4: 60–100% (best performing)

Annex 3 provides a complete list of countries in each one of these groups. For each group, simple averages for the percentages of live births assisted in public and private places are estimated.

Figure 5: Percentage of live births delivered in public and private institutions by women in the lowest wealth quintile, according to level of skilled birth attendance in 61 low- and middle-income countries (listed in Annex 3)



Highlight: Countries in which most women from the poorest households have skilled birth attendants (over 60% of live births) are 10 times more likely to be assisted through the public than the private sector.

5 TAXES

5.1 TAX SHIFTS FROM CORPORATIONS TO HOUSEHOLDS

Data source

The data for this section come from the OECD Global Revenue Statistics Database (OECD.Stat), which includes information for 35 OECD and 43 non-OECD countries (see full list in **Annex 4**).



OECD.Stat – Global Revenue Statistics Database.
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL

Oxfam's calculations

Oxfam estimated annual (unweighted) averages of corporate income taxes (CIT), wealth taxes (including property, inheritance, net wealth, and financial and property transaction taxes), personal income taxes (PIT), payroll taxes (including social security and other payroll taxes), taxes on goods and services, and other taxes from 2007 to 2015 – before the financial crisis until the most recent year with the most complete data for a sample of 78 countries.⁴

Tax shifts are estimated as the difference of tax revenues (as a percentage of GDP) between 2015 and 2007. Positive results point to a higher tax burden in 2015 than in 2007, negative results reflect a higher tax burden in 2007 than in 2015. **Table 5** summarizes the results.

Table 5: Composition and variation in taxes as a percentage of GDP, 2007–15

	2007	2015	Variation 2007–15	2015 % total tax
<i>Corporate income tax</i>	3.6%	3.1%	-0.5%	11.3%
<i>Wealth taxes</i>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	4.5%
<i>Personal income tax</i>	5.4%	5.8%	0.4%	21.2%
<i>Payroll taxes</i>	5.5%	6.1%	0.6%	22.2%
<i>Taxes on goods and services</i>	10.4%	10.8%	0.3%	39.4%
<i>Other taxes</i>	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%
<i>Total</i>	26.4%	27.4%	0.9%	100.0%

Between 2007 and 2015, CIT revenue decreased by 0.5 percentage points of GDP, while revenues on payroll taxes, PIT, and taxes on goods and services increased by 0.6, 0.4 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively. This implies a shift from corporate to household taxes during this period.

Highlight: Wealth is particularly undertaxed: only about 4 cents of every dollar of tax revenue comes from taxes on wealth.

5.2 INCOME TAX PAID BY TOP AND BOTTOM 10%

Data sources

Data to estimate the share of taxes on household' income in the UK in 2016–17 come from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which provides information on average annual households' income and taxes in the UK.



ONS – Effects of taxes and benefits on household income. <https://bit.ly/2FoZbuC> (for Financial year ending 2017)

We compare the share of taxes on household income in the UK to that of Brazil. Information for Brazil was taken from the 2014 Instituto de Estudos Socioeconomicos (INESC) report *As Implicacoes do Sistema Tributario Brasileiro nas Desigualdades de Renda* (see Table 2, page 22 in <https://bit.ly/2GYXCrW>).

Oxfam's calculations

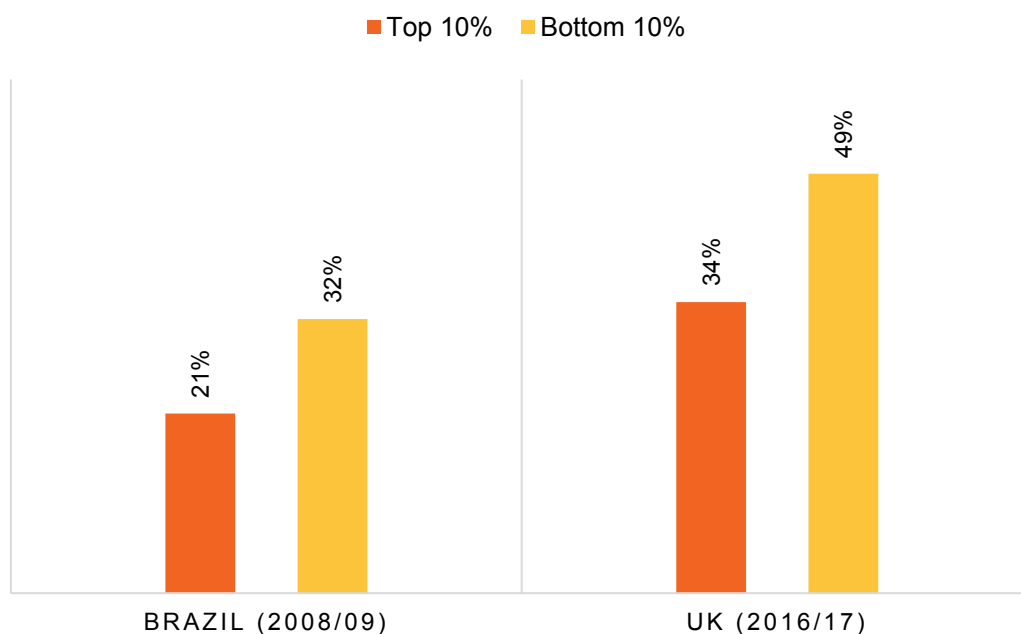
Using data on average incomes, taxes and benefits by decile groups of all households (ranked by unadjusted disposable income) for 2016–17 (Table 14 in the ONS dataset), Oxfam estimated the proportion of household income paid in tax by adding direct and indirect taxes (which include intermediary taxes), and dividing this figure by the total gross household income for each income decile.

Table 6: Proportion of household income paid in tax in the UK for the bottom and top income deciles

	Bottom 10%	Top 10%
<i>Average gross income (£)</i>	9,228	123,637
<i>Direct taxes (£)</i>	1,483	29,688
<i>Indirect and intermediary taxes (£)</i>	2,999	12,682
<i>Total taxes (£)</i>	4,482	42,370
<i>Effective tax rate (%)</i>	49%	34%

INESC's figures for Brazil, based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey for 2008–09, shows that the proportion of household income paid in tax for the bottom 10% is 32%, and for the top 10% is 21%. The methodology for these estimates follows a similar logic that the one for the UK and can be found on page 16 of the *Fiscal Equity in Brazil* report (available at: <https://bit.ly/2BtD6KI>).

Figure 6: Share of taxes on household incomes from the bottom and top income deciles in Brazil and the UK



NOTE: Countries presented together for illustrative purposes only. They are not directly comparable, as tax bases and years are different.

Highlight: In some countries, like Brazil and the UK, the poorest 10% of the population pay a higher proportion of their income in tax than the richest 10%.



Data for both countries are based on official national-level statistics. The precise tax bases of Brazil and the UK are not directly comparable

5.3 RAISING A 0.5% WEALTH TAX FOR THE TOP 1%

Data sources

Data for wealth tax revenues come from two main sources: the OECD's Global Revenue Statistics Database and the IMF's macroeconomic and financial data. The total number of countries covered by both sources is 111: 78 from the OECD and 33 from IMF (list of countries and sources in **Annex 5**). For countries with data in both datasets, the OECD data was chosen. For countries with neither OECD nor IMF data, Oxfam estimated wealth tax revenues by multiplying the effective wealth tax rate of that country's income group by total wealth.



OECD.Stat – Global Revenue Statistics Database.
https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RS_GBL



IMF– Government Finance Statistics: Revenue.

<http://data.imf.org/?sk=388DFA60-1D26-4ADE-B505-A05A558D9A42&slid=1479329334655>

In addition, data for household wealth (net of debt) and wealth distribution were taken from Credit Suisse *Global Wealth Report* and *Global Wealth Databook*.

Oxfam's calculations

In order to estimate what an additional 0.5% tax to the wealthiest 1% individuals in each country would amount to, Oxfam has estimated the following:

Total wealth: Estimate of wealth (net of debt) for all individual residents in a country gathered from Credit Suisse data for the year 2015. While more recent data are available, 2015 was chosen to match the most recent data for wealth tax revenues and social spending.

Wealth tax revenues: Government revenues at all levels (i.e. central, regional and local governments) from all taxes on wealth, including property taxes, inheritance and gift taxes, net wealth taxes, and property and financial transaction taxes (but excluding capital gains taxes that are accounted as income taxes) were gathered from the OECD and IMF. Data for 2015 are used, as this is the latest year with data for most countries (111 countries).

Effective wealth tax rate: Estimated by dividing wealth tax revenues by total wealth.

Wealth of 1% richest: Net wealth of individual residents in a country belonging to the top 1% in the wealth distribution of that country. It is important to note that this is not the top 1% in the world, but the richest 1% in each country. This information was gathered from Credit Suisse.

Costs of reaching specific SDGs: Oxfam has run various simulations of the costs associated with reaching specific health- and education-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on estimates by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNESCO.

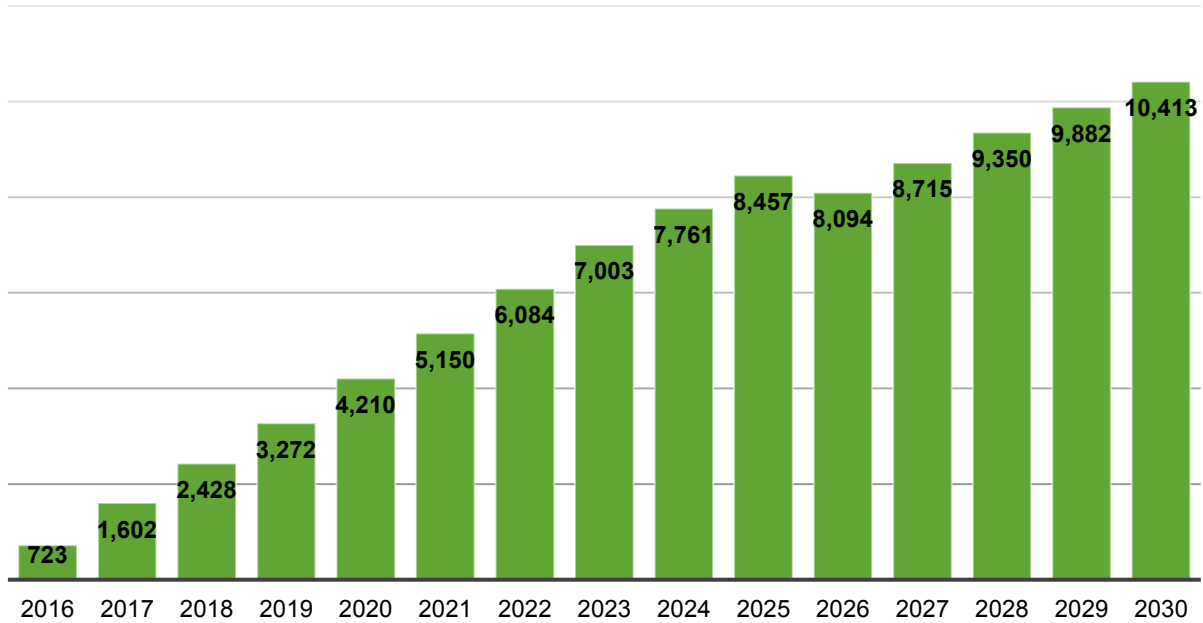
Since costs in each simulation are expressed in different units – either current or constant USD for different years – Oxfam adjusted these costs to make them comparable to the estimated extra tax revenue, which is expressed in 2015 prices. These adjustments should not be taken at face value; rather, they approximate the 'real' cost of each simulation if it were expressed in 2015 USD. Where costs were inflated, the average inflation rate for a given year was used.

It is important to note that in each simulation, the country sample is slightly different – though in every case only low- and lower middle-income countries were considered.

- **Cost of achieving health SDGs**

In the most ambitious scenario to reach SDG health system targets, the *Lancet* estimated that additional investments of \$134bn per year initially, reaching \$371bn for 2026–2030 are required.⁵ Based on WHO's projections, this additional investment could save 100 million lives between 2016 and 2030.

Figure 7: Projected number of lives saved per year in ambitious health financing scenario



Source: Stenberg, K., et al (2017) *Financing transformative health systems towards achievement of the health Sustainable Development Goals*, *Lancet Global Health*, 5: e875-87 (yearly breakdown provided by author in personal communication)

Oxfam adopts the figure for the most cost-intensive period (\$371bn per year) for this exercise. The figure is estimated based on a sample of 67 low- and middle-income countries and is expressed in 2014 prices. Adjusting for inflation, using Calculator.net's Inflation Calculator, the figure expressed in 2015 dollars is \$377bn per year.

- **Cost of achieving education SDGs**

UNESCO's report *Pricing the Right to Education. The Cost of Reaching New Targets by 2030* estimates that \$39bn is needed annually to achieve universal, good quality pre-primary, primary and secondary education in low- and middle-income countries.⁶ This figure is expressed in 2012 constant USD and is estimated on a sample of 82 low- and lower middle-income countries. Adjusting the figure by inflation increases the cost of the simulation to \$41bn per year.

In addition, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) estimates that there are about 262 million children, adolescent and youth (between the ages of 6 and 17) out of school.⁷

Therefore, the amount needed per year to achieve health system targets and universal pre-primary, primary and secondary education until 2030 is \$418bn (in 2015 prices).

Proportion of the wealth of the richest 1% equal to this SDG-funding figure: Estimated by Oxfam by dividing this \$418bn figure by \$84,601bn (the net wealth of the richest 1%), which gives 0.5%

The estimations are presented for all countries grouped by income in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Summary of estimations for an additional 0.5% tax on the wealth of the world's richest 1%

Income group	Total wealth (USD bn, 2015)	Wealth tax revenues (USD bn, 2015)	Wealth tax rate	Wealth of 1% richest (USD bn, 2015)	Potential revenue of 0.5% additional taxes on wealth of richest 1% (USD bn, 2015)
<i>Low-income countries</i>	341	0.6	0.18%	86	0.4
<i>Lower middle-income countries</i>	9,923	25	0.25%	4,450	22
<i>Upper middle-income countries</i>	58,952	265	0.45%	19,687	97
<i>High-income countries</i>	206,291	1,228	0.60%	60,378	298
<i>World</i>	275,507	1,519	0.55%	84,601	418

Highlight: Taxing an additional 0.5% of the wealth of the richest 1% would raise considerably more money per year than the annual cost to educate all 262 million children out of school, and provide healthcare that could prevent 3.3 million deaths in 2019.

Like existing wealth tax revenue, the additional potential revenue could be raised through a variety of wealth taxes, including property, inheritance, net wealth and transaction taxes.

Assuming that the richest 1% face the same effective wealth tax rate as the overall population (0.55% for the world average), an additional burden of 0.5% means almost doubling existing wealth tax collection on the richest 1%. Some countries already achieve effective wealth tax rates of that magnitude or even higher for their whole population.

Table 8: Top three countries by effective wealth tax rate by income group

	Effective wealth tax rate
<i>Top three high-income countries¹</i>	
Luxembourg	1.29%
Uruguay	1.27%
Israel	1.21%
<i>Top three upper middle-income countries²</i>	
Kazakhstan	1.83%
Colombia	1.42%
Russia	1.05%
<i>Top three lower middle-income countries³</i>	
Morocco	1.09%
Uzbekistan	0.83%
Swaziland	0.79%
<i>Top three low income-countries⁴</i>	
Senegal	0.48%
Afghanistan	0.24%
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.10%

Notes:

1. Out of 38 countries with available wealth tax revenue data and satisfactory wealth data.
2. Out of 11 countries with available wealth tax revenue data and satisfactory wealth data.
3. Out of 25 countries with available wealth tax revenue data and wealth data of any quality. These numbers should be used with caution.
4. Out of 7 countries with available wealth tax revenue data and wealth data of any quality. These numbers should be used with caution.

However, the richest 1% may not face the same effective wealth tax rate as the whole population. We cannot estimate the effective wealth tax rate borne by the richest 1%, because there is no data about the distribution of wealth tax revenues. While there are reasons to believe that the richest 1% faces an effective wealth tax rate higher than the average of 0.55% (as there could be some wealth taxes that apply above a certain threshold of wealth),⁸ other factors point to the opposite: that the richest 1% have more opportunities to avoid taxes, and they hold more of their wealth as financial wealth relative to real estate wealth, the latter being usually taxed more.⁹

Low- and lower middle-income countries would raise only 5% of the total needed, such that aid would need to increase to transfer the additional revenue from high- to low-income countries. The main paper addresses the role of increased aid in helping make this happen.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

- Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Series title: All items in US city average, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted
- Seasonality: Not seasonally adjusted
- Survey name: CPI-All Urban Consumers (Current Series)
- Measure data type: US city average
- 1982–84=100
- All items, by month

Table 9: US CPI, Jan 2008– Jun 18

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7	213.2	213.9	215.7	215.4	215.8	216.0	216.2	216.3	215.9
2010	216.7	216.7	217.6	218.0	218.2	218.0	218.0	218.3	218.4	218.7	218.8	219.2
2011	220.2	221.3	223.5	224.9	226.0	225.7	225.9	226.5	226.9	226.4	226.2	225.7
2012	226.7	227.7	229.4	230.1	229.8	229.5	229.1	230.4	231.4	231.3	230.2	229.6
2013	230.3	232.2	232.8	232.5	232.9	233.5	233.6	233.9	234.1	233.5	233.1	233.0
2014	233.9	234.8	236.3	237.1	237.9	238.3	238.3	237.9	238.0	237.4	236.2	234.8
2015	233.7	234.7	236.1	236.6	237.8	238.6	238.7	238.3	237.9	237.8	237.3	236.5
2016	236.9	237.1	238.1	239.3	240.2	241.0	240.6	240.8	241.4	241.7	241.4	241.4
2017	242.8	243.6	243.8	244.5	244.7	245.0	244.8	245.5	246.8	246.7	246.7	246.5
2018	247.9	249.0	250.0	250.5	251.6	252.0						



US Bureau of Labor Statistics: Consumer Price Index.

<https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/supplemental-files/historical-cpi-u-201811.pdf>

ANNEX 2: LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH EDUCATION SPENDING IN BOTH 2011 AND EITHER 2014 AND 2015

1	Afghanistan	30	Hungary	59	Romania
2	Argentina	31	Iceland	60	Rwanda
3	Australia	32	Iran	61	Saint Lucia
4	Austria	33	Ireland	62	Senegal
5	Bhutan	34	Israel	63	Serbia
6	Bolivia	35	Italy	64	Seychelles
7	Brazil	36	Jamaica	65	Slovak Republic
8	Burkina Faso	37	Japan	66	Slovenia
9	Cabo Verde	38	Korea	67	South Africa
10	Cambodia	39	Lao PDR	68	Spain
11	Chile	40	Latvia	69	Sri Lanka
12	Colombia	41	Lithuania	70	Swaziland
13	Comoros	42	Luxembourg	71	Sweden
14	Costa Rica	43	Malawi	72	Switzerland
15	Côte d'Ivoire	44	Malaysia	73	Timor-Leste
16	Cyprus	45	Maldives	74	Togo
17	Czech Republic	46	Mali	75	Uganda
18	Denmark	47	Malta	76	Ukraine
19	Dominican Republic	48	Mauritania	77	United Kingdom
20	Ecuador	49	Mauritius	78	United States
21	Estonia	50	Mexico		
22	Ethiopia	51	Moldova		
23	Finland	52	Mongolia		
24	France	53	Nepal		
25	Germany	54	Niger		
26	Ghana	55	Norway		
27	Guatemala	56	Peru		
28	Guinea	57	Poland		
29	Hong Kong	58	Portugal		

ANNEX 3: COUNTRIES WITH DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS (DHS) IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Table 10: Countries with DHS in the last 10 years, grouped by degree of skilled birth attendance for women in the lowest wealth quintile

Group	Country	DHS year	% of live births assisted by a skilled health provider (lowest quintile)
<i>Group 1: <20%</i>	Nigeria	2013	5.7
	Eritrea	2002	5.8
	Bangladesh	2014	9.4
	Guinea	2012	9.7
	Burkina Faso	2010	10.3
	Togo	2013–14	10.6
	Ethiopia	2016	11.0
	Niger	2012	11.8
	Chad	2014–15	14.1
	Haiti	2016–17	14.2
	Angola	2015–16	17.2
	Cameroon	2011	19.1
	Yemen	2013	19.1
<i>Group 2: 20–39%</i>	Madagascar	2008–09	21.9
	Afghanistan	2015	24.0
	Timor-Leste	2016	26.2
	Pakistan	2012–13	29.8
	Kenya	2014	31.1
	Mozambique	2011	31.5
	Nepal	2016	33.9
	Côte d'Ivoire	2011–12	34.0
	Mali	2012–13	34.6
	Myanmar	2015–16	36.3
	Senegal	2017	36.8
	Guatemala	2014–15	37.4
	Bolivia	2008	38.0
<i>Group 3: 40–59%</i>	Tanzania	2015–16	42.1
	Zambia	2013–14	45.2
	Ghana	2014	46.9
	Gambia	2013	50.5
	Sierra Leone	2013	50.9
	Congo	2011–12	56.4
	Indonesia	2012	57.5
	Honduras	2011–12	57.7

Group	Country	DHS year	% of live births assisted by a skilled health provider (lowest quintile)
<i>Group 4: 60–100%</i>	Lesotho	2014	60.1
	Peru	2012	60.5
	Zimbabwe	2015	61.7
	India	2015–16	64.1
	Uganda	2016	64.3
	Benin	2011–12	64.4
	Philippines	2017	64.5
	Comoros	2012	66.3
	Democratic Republic of Congo	2013–14	66.3
	Gabon	2012	70.5
	Namibia	2013	72.7
	Guyana	2009	72.9
	Tajikistan	2012	73.1
	São Tomé and Príncipe	2008–09	73.6
	Cambodia	2014	75.2
	Burundi	2016–17	77.4
	Egypt	2014	82.4
	Rwanda	2014–15	84.2
	Colombia	2015	86.9
	Malawi	2015–16	87.0
	Maldives	2009	88.6
	Dominican Republic	2013	96.8
	Kazakhstan	1999	98.3
	Albania	2008–09	98.4
Jordan	2012	98.9	
Kyrgyzstan	2012	99.2	
Armenia	2015–16	99.7	

ANNEX 4: COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN TAX SHIFT EXERCISE

Table 11: List of OECD and non-OECD covered by the OECD Global Revenue Statistics Database (OECD.Stat)

OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	Non-OECD countries
1 Australia	1 Argentina	36 South Africa
2 Austria	2 Bahamas	37 Swaziland
3 Belgium	3 Barbados	38 Togo
4 Canada	4 Belize	39 Trinidad and Tobago
5 Chile	5 Bolivia	40 Tunisia
6 Czech Republic	6 Brazil	41 Uganda
7 Denmark	7 Cameroon	42 Uruguay
8 Estonia	8 Cabo Verde	43 Venezuela
9 Finland	9 Colombia	
10 France	10 Costa Rica	
11 Germany	11 Côte d'Ivoire	
12 Greece	12 Cuba	
13 Hungary	13 Democratic Republic of Congo	
14 Iceland	14 Dominican Republic	
15 Ireland	15 Ecuador	
16 Israel	16 El Salvador	
17 Italy	17 Ghana	
18 Japan	18 Guatemala	
19 Korea	19 Honduras	
20 Latvia	20 Indonesia	
21 Luxembourg	21 Jamaica	
22 Mexico	22 Kazakhstan	
23 Netherlands	23 Kenya	
24 New Zealand	24 Malaysia	
25 Norway	25 Mauritius	
26 Poland	26 Morocco	
27 Portugal	27 Nicaragua	
28 Slovakia	28 Niger	
29 Slovenia	29 Panama	
30 Spain	30 Paraguay	
31 Sweden	31 Peru	
32 Switzerland	32 Philippines	
33 Turkey	33 Rwanda	
34 United Kingdom	34 Senegal	
35 United States	35 Singapore	

ANNEX 5: SOURCES OF WEALTH TAX REVENUE BY COUNTRY

Table 12: List of countries and source of wealth tax revenue used in analysis

	Country	Source		Country	Source
1	Afghanistan	IMF	36	Finland	OECD
2	Albania	IMF	37	France	OECD
3	Argentina	OECD	38	Georgia	IMF
4	Armenia	IMF	39	Germany	OECD
5	Australia	OECD	40	Ghana	OECD
6	Austria	OECD	41	Greece	OECD
7	Azerbaijan	IMF	42	Guatemala	OECD
8	Bahamas	OECD	43	Honduras	OECD
9	Barbados	OECD	44	Hong Kong	IMF
10	Belarus	IMF	45	Hungary	OECD
11	Belgium	OECD	46	Iceland	OECD
12	Belize	OECD	47	India	IMF
13	Bhutan	IMF	48	Indonesia	OECD
14	Bolivia	OECD	49	Ireland	OECD
15	Bosnia and Herzegovina	IMF	50	Israel	OECD
16	Brazil	OECD	51	Italy	OECD
17	Bulgaria	IMF	52	Jamaica	OECD
18	Cameroon	OECD	53	Japan	OECD
19	Canada	OECD	54	Kazakhstan	OECD
20	Cape Verde	OECD	55	Kenya	OECD
21	Chile	OECD	56	Kiribati	IMF
22	China	IMF	57	Korea	OECD
23	Colombia	OECD	58	Kosovo	IMF
24	Costa Rica	OECD	59	Latvia	OECD
25	Côte d'Ivoire	OECD	60	Lithuania	IMF
26	Cuba	OECD	61	Luxembourg	OECD
27	Cyprus	IMF	62	Macao	IMF
28	Czech Republic	OECD	63	Macedonia	IMF
29	Dem. Republic of Congo	OECD	64	Malaysia	OECD
30	Denmark	OECD	65	Malta	IMF
31	Dominican Republic	OECD	66	Mauritius	OECD
32	Ecuador	OECD	67	Mexico	OECD
33	Egypt	IMF	68	Moldova	IMF
34	El Salvador	OECD	69	Mongolia	IMF
35	Estonia	OECD	70	Morocco	OECD

Country	Source	Country	Source
71 Myanmar	IMF	106 United Arab Emirates	IMF
72 Netherlands	OECD	107 United Kingdom	OECD
73 New Zealand	OECD	108 United States	OECD
74 Nicaragua	OECD	109 Uruguay	OECD
75 Niger	OECD	110 Uzbekistan	IMF
76 Norway	OECD	111 Venezuela	OECD
77 Panama	OECD		
78 Paraguay	OECD		
79 Peru	OECD		
80 Philippines	OECD		
81 Poland	OECD		
82 Portugal	OECD		
83 Romania	IMF		
84 Russian Federation	IMF		
85 Rwanda	OECD		
86 San Marino	IMF		
87 Senegal	OECD		
88 Seychelles	IMF		
89 Singapore	OECD		
90 Slovak Republic	OECD		
91 Slovenia	OECD		
92 South Africa	OECD		
93 Spain	OECD		
94 Swaziland	OECD		
95 Sweden	OECD		
96 Switzerland	OECD		
97 Thailand	IMF		
98 Timor-Leste	IMF		
99 Togo	OECD		
100 Tonga	IMF		
101 Trinidad and Tobago	OECD		
102 Tunisia	OECD		
103 <i>Turkey</i>	OECD		
104 Uganda	OECD		
105 Ukraine	IMF		

NOTES

- 1 <https://www.calculator.net/inflation-calculator.html>
- 2 The methodology used to construct the database is available here: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2480636
- 3 For more information, see USAID's Guide to DHS Statistics DHS-7, available at: <https://dhsprogram.com/Data/Guide-to-DHS-Statistics/index.cfm>
- 4 The OECD also has information for the year 2016 but this year includes only half of the countries.
- 5 <https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2214-109X%2817%2930263-2>
- 6 <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000232197>
- 7 <http://uis.unesco.org/en/news/new-education-data-sdg-4-and-more>
- 8 See Development Finance International (2018) "Wealth Taxes: A Huge Opportunity to Reduce Inequality" (unpublished document)
- 9 See Balestra, Carlotta and Richard Tonkin (2018) "Inequalities in household wealth across OECD countries: Evidence from the OECD Wealth Distribution Database", OECD: Working Paper 88. [https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=SDD/DOC\(2018\)1&docLanguage=En;](https://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=SDD/DOC(2018)1&docLanguage=En;) Development Finance International (2018) "Wealth Taxes: A Huge Opportunity to Reduce Inequality" (unpublished document)

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