

CRI 2018

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The financial district of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Despite economic growth, almost 40 million people in Bangladesh still live below the national poverty line. Photo: GMB Akrash/Oxfam

THE COMMITMENT TO REDUCING INEQUALITY INDEX 2018

A global ranking of governments based on what they are doing to tackle the gap between rich and poor

WHAT IS THE CRI AND HOW WAS IT BUILT ?

- Annual index and report, digital data tool (www.inequalityindex.org)
- 157 countries in the current CRI (aiming to increase, but some countries don't publish enough data)
- Produced in partnership with Development Finance International
- More than 8,000 individual data points
- Based on inputs from officials of more than 60 countries on their latest spending, tax and labour policies; from 82 national and regional Oxfam offices; and the most recent global and regional databases
- Advice and peer review of methodology by policy experts of Commitment to Equity Institute, ILO, IMF, ITUC, OECD, World Bank, Tax Justice Network, UNESCO, UN Women

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CRI ?

- Annual Oxfam publication
- Support monitoring of SDG 10
- Raise profile of fighting inequality
- Start race to the top between governments/ shame failure and celebrate success
- Start debate on solutions- inequality not inevitable.
- Provide evidence base to support country campaigning and advocacy

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What is your country doing to #fightinequality?

Take Action

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Overall

Spending

Tax

Labour

Legend

No Data



OVERALL

The overall ranking combines all three core pillars on which the index is based: social spending, progressive taxation policies and labour rights.

Global	North America
Latin America and Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa
Europe & Central Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa
East Asia and Pacific	South Asia

Most committed

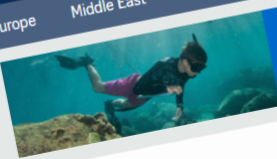
- 1 Denmark (Global Rank #1)
- 2 Germany (Global Rank #2)
- 3 Finland (Global Rank #3)
- 4 Austria (Global Rank #4)
- 5 Norway (Global Rank #5)
- 6 Belgium (Global Rank #6)
- 7 Sweden (Global Rank #7)
- 8 France (Global Rank #8)
- 9 Iceland (Global Rank #9)
- 10 Luxembourg (Global Rank #10)

Figure 1: The CRI 2018 pillars and indicators

SPENDING ON HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	PROGRESSIVITY OF TAX POLICY	LABOUR RIGHTS AND MINIMUM WAGES
<p>1. SOCIAL SPENDING AS % OF TOTAL SPENDING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education spending • Health spending • Social protection spending 	<p>1. PROGRESSIVITY OF TAX STRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal income tax minimum and maximum rates + thresholds • Corporate income tax rate • VAT rate, exemptions + thresholds 	<p>1. WORKERS AND LABOUR UNION RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government efforts to protect workers in law and in practice
<p>2. INCIDENCE OF SPENDING ON INEQUALITY (GINI COEFFICIENT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education spend % GDP* incidence coefficient • Health spend % GDP* incidence coefficient • Social protection % GDP incidence coefficient 	<p>2. INCIDENCE OF TAX ON INEQUALITY (GINI COEFFICIENT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAT Revenue % GDP • CIT Revenue % GDP • PIT Revenue % GDP • Excise Revenue % GDP • Customs Revenue %GDP 	<p>2. WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS AT WORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws on equal pay for equal work • Laws against gender discrimination • Laws against rape • Laws against sexual harassment • Parental leave
	<p>3. TAX COLLECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax productivity: VAT, PIT and CIT revenue compared to rates and GDP or consumption • Tax effort compared with potential 	<p>3. MINIMUM WAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage in local currency • Per capita GDP
	<p>4. HARMFUL TAX PRACTICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful tax practices • Anti-tax avoidance rules • Evidence of negative impact 	

Table 9: Increases and reductions in personal income tax, 2017

BIGGEST INCREASES IN TOP RATE OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX		BIGGEST DECREASES IN TOP RATE OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX	
Mongolia	+15%	Chile	-5%
Guyana	+10%	Republic of Congo	-5%
Uruguay	+6%	Croatia	-3%
Austria	+5%	Egypt	-2%
Central African Republic	+5%		
Bangladesh	+5%		
Jamaica	+5%		
Sierra Leone	+5%		
South Africa	+5%		
Tonga	+5%		
Trinidad and Tobago	+5%		
Greece	+3%		
Malaysia	+3%		
Zambia	+2.5%		
Singapore	+2%		



Growing through hands-on learning

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Oxfam, DFI urge countries to do more to tackle inequality

Oxfam praises Korea's progress in reducing inequality

2018/10/09 14:26

Oxfam señala a Nigeria, India y Singapur por agravar desigualdad económica

Developing nations 'making strides in cutting rich-poor gap'

... isn't

Home / Inequality

India news

Inequality index: India ranks in bottom 15 out of 157 countries on efforts to reduce poverty

Inequality index: India ranks in bottom 15 out of 157 countries on efforts to reduce disparity

ÉCONOMIE

Aux commandes du pays depuis 2017, Emmanuel Macron de la lutte contre les inégalités d'après l'Oxfam

Nouvel indice inquiétant d'Oxfam : la France de Macron en passe d'abandonner la lutte contre les inégalités ?

Contribution to SDG 10

10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

- ***Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers***

CRI can augment indicator 10.4.1- giving data on the policies and spending of 157 countries to tackle inequality.

Not related to the CRI. Oxfam would also like to see the palma ratio / palma premium as an indicator for SDG 10. Comparing the bottom 40 % against the top 10 % instead of just against everyone.

Thank you

Questions and comments
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