

The Canada We Want in 2020

Reducing Income
Disparities and Polarization

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REDUCING INCOME DISPARITIES AND POLARIZATION





About Canada 2020

- Canada 2020 is a non-partisan, progressive centre working to create an environment of social and economic prosperity for Canada and all Canadians
- Our primary focus is on the role of the federal government





The Canada We Want in 2020

- Launches a debate about the role of the federal government in Canada
- Intended to engage a wide range of interested parties
- Oriented towards policy influence





What are we doing?

- Five inter-related challenges
 - Increasing innovation and productivity
 - Rising to meet the Asia challenge
 - Squaring the carbon circle
 - Reducing income disparities and polarization
 - Securing our health system for the future
- Three stages to the project
 - Initial publication (15 authors): November 2011
 - Panels and discussion: January May 2012
 - Synthesis document: fall 2012





Income inequality: the problem

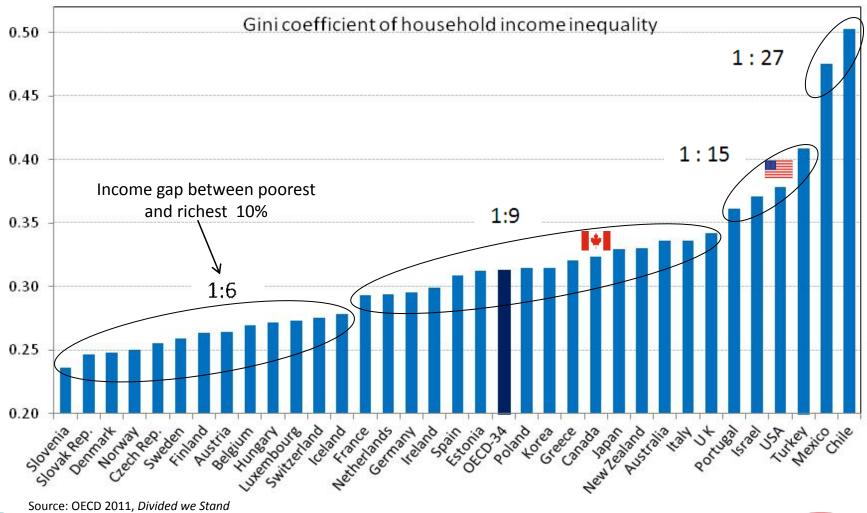
- Globally, income inequality is at a record high: most developed and middle income countries seeing increases
 - Largely a factor of increasing wage disparities
 - Partly due to globalization and the technology revolution
 - Policy decisions also important
 - Deregulation
 - Taxes structures flattening in most countries
- Growing sense of economic unfairness and feeling that society is weakening as a consequence
 - Inequality as a major risk
 - Heightened awareness of losers and gainers from the economic crisis
 - Before the crisis, inequality masked by credit bubble
 - In the US inequality has moved ahead of race as the most divisive issue
 - Similar findings in Canada (Ekos poll)

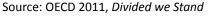




Income inequality in Canada

Canada is near the middle of the OECD pack in terms of overall income inequality







Income inequality in Canada

- Inequality in Canada growing faster than in the US
 - Still not as unequal in absolute terms
- Concentration of income at the very top
 - Third in OECD in concentration of income by top 1%
- Top 1% of Canadians account for nearly 10% of overall income
 - In 2009 top 1% accounted for 12.3% of pre-tax and 9.9% of post-tax income
 - After tax income share of top 1% up from 6.9% in 1982
 - Key driver of overall increase in inequality
- However, shared institutions (e.g. healthcare and education) remain important in Canada
 - Less sense that the rich are opting out of society





Key questions

- What are the main drivers of income inequality?
 - How amenable are they to policy solutions?
- What are the effects of income inequality?
 - Social
 - Economic
- How can income inequality be reduced?
 - Which solutions will work best for Canada?





Section authors

- Mark Cameron
 - Former policy adviser to Prime Minister Harper
- Andrew Sharpe
 - Centre for the Study of Living Standards
- Sherri Torjman and Ken Battle
 - Caledon Institute of Social Policy
- Additional presenter at Canada 2020 panel:
 Alessandro Goglio from the OECD





Authors: Mark Cameron

- Income inequality should matter to those on the right of the political spectrum
 - Extreme inequality undermines the social cohesion required for democracy
 - Inequality leads to social unrest and an expanded role for the state
 - Also leads people to question capitalism, globalization and key tenets of the free-market economic system
- Major changes to Canada's taxation structure unlikely in current economic climate





Mark Cameron Proposes

- Build on existing tools to limit inequality
 - Increased Working Income Tax Benefit should be the main tool in the fight against inequality
 - Canada Child Tax Benefit also important
- Nurture institutions that foster civic equality
 - Ensure that the rich still have a stake in society
 - Recognize that cutting expenditures on health and education could have unintended negative consequences





Authors: Andrew Sharpe

- Decline in unionization, deregulation and privatization have tended to increase inequality
 - Also faulty corporate governance
- Notes the importance of health and education spending in reducing inequality





Andrew Sharpe Proposes

- Put in place measures to promote 'equality of opportunity'
 - Make the starting point more equal, as opposed to just using transfers to reduce final inequality
- Invest more in post-secondary education, especially for disadvantaged groups
- Implement an inheritance tax





Authors: Torjman and Battle

- Poverty affects one in ten Canadians
 - Strong knock-on effects on health status
- Inequality is different from poverty but equally important
 - Unequal societies are more dysfunctional and violent
- Problems of the working poor and `bad jobs'
 - Nearly half low-income families have one member that is working.
- Federal government holds the key levers to address this problem





Torjman and Battle Propose

- Focus on better jobs, better training, equal pay for women
- Build on existing (almost universal) measures
 - Canada Child Tax Benefit should be the main tool
 - Increase to a max. of \$5,000 per child (from around \$3,500)
 - Eliminate Universal Childcare Benefit, reallocate money to CCTB
 - Make Working Income Tax Benefit more generous
- Invest in social infrastructure as well as individual transfers
- Put in place new federal disability benefit





OECD View

- Inequality is not inevitable
- Policy choices make a real difference
 - Investment choices, regulation, institutions
- Three main pillars required to address inequality:
 - More intensive investment in human capital
 - Promotion of inclusive employment
 - Need more and better jobs
 - Well-designed tax/transfer policies





What you can do

- Our goal in this project is to increase debate
- We actively encourage feedback on our work
 - Submit comments or opinion pieces through our website www.canada2020.ca
 - Contact us directly info@canada2020.ca
- Use our materials to host your own events and discussions

Thank you for your interest



