

**IPPR Commission on Economic Justice**

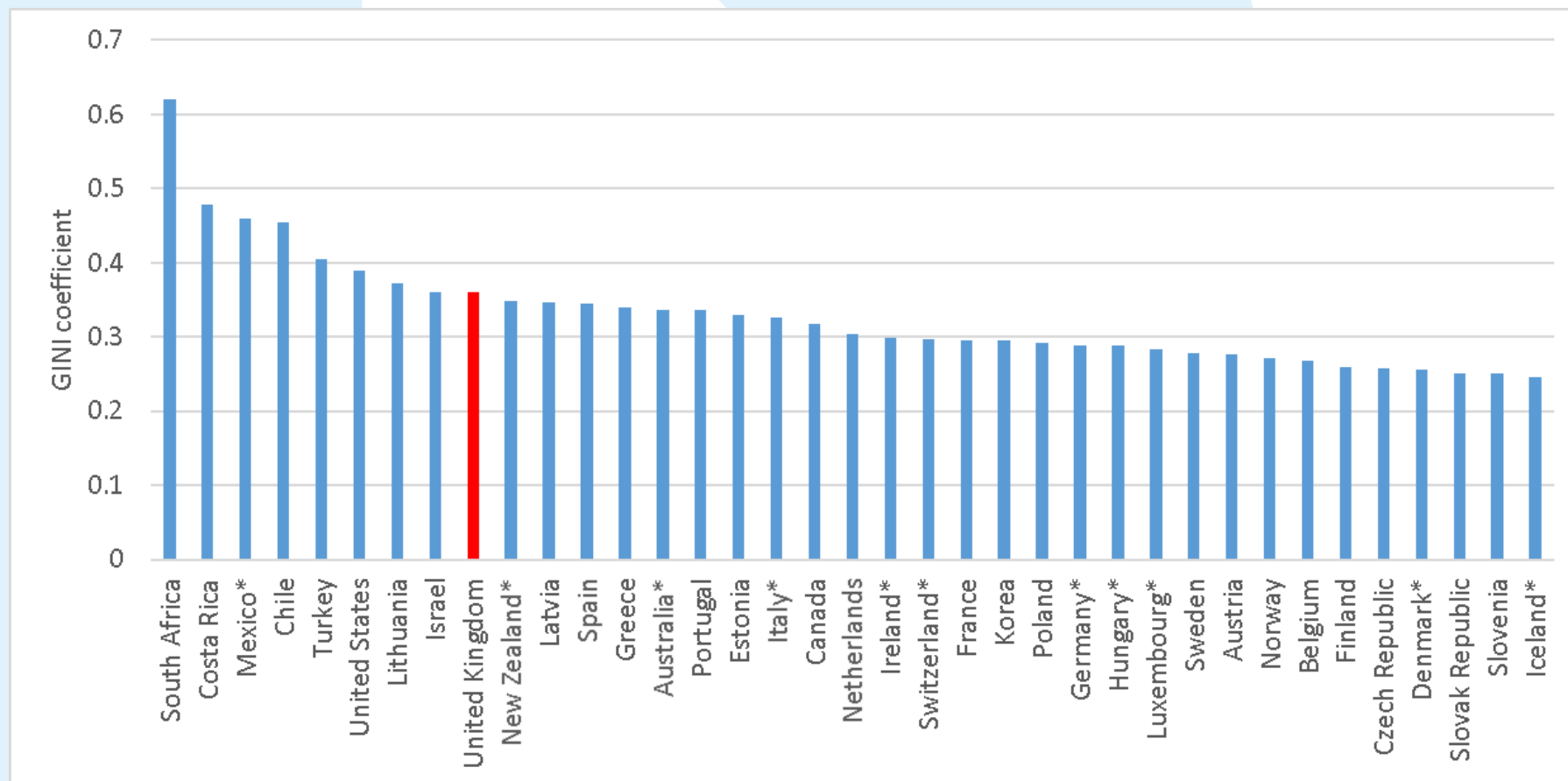
**IPPR**

**Inequality  
and Power**

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19 May 2018

# UK inequality is high relative to other OECD countries

*GINI coefficients, OECD countries (disposable income, post taxes and transfers, 2015)*

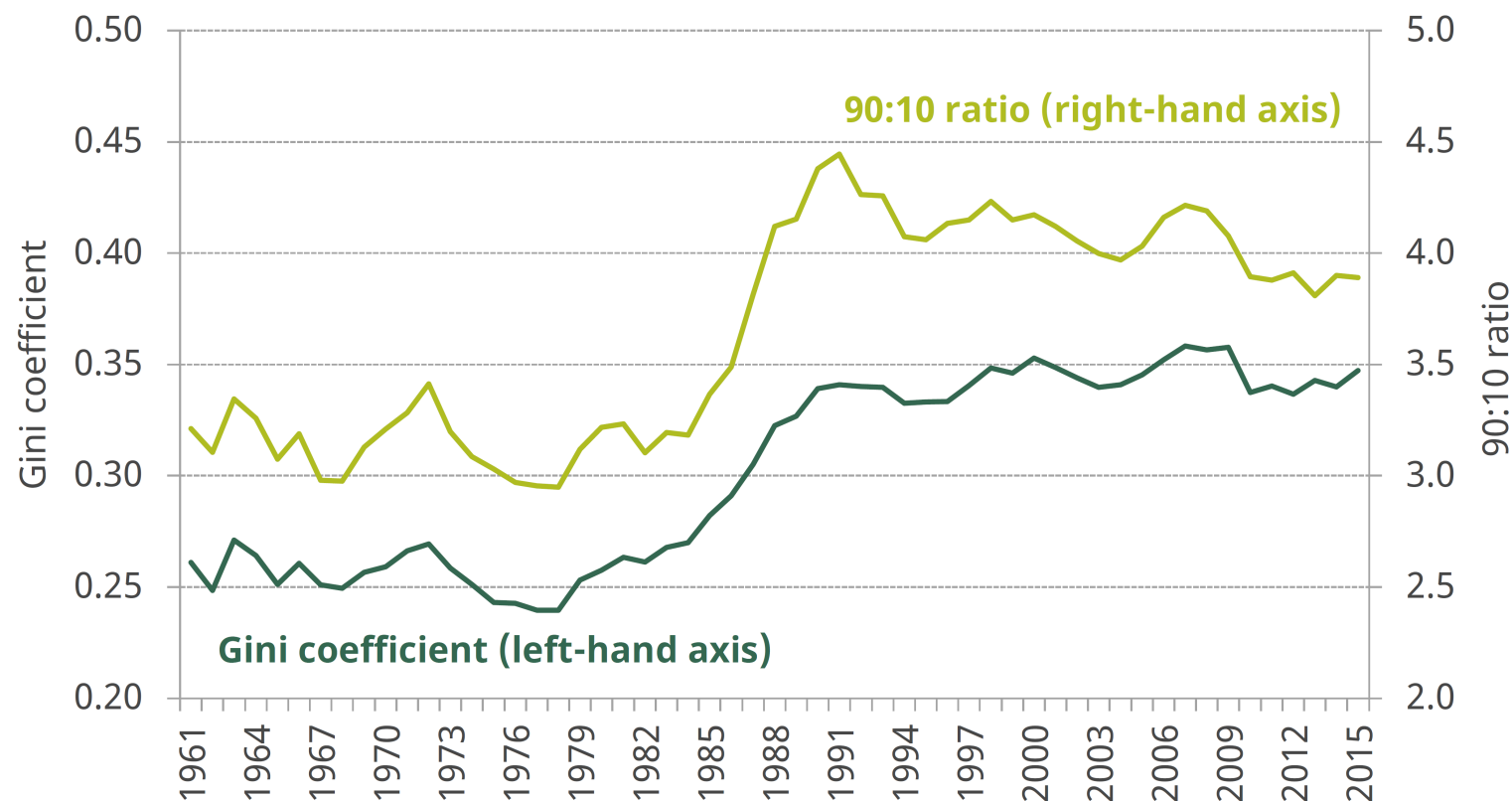


Notes: Data for countries marked \* is from 2014.

Source: OECD.Stat

# Inequality rose in the 1980s, and has stayed high

*The GINI coefficient and 90:10 ratio (GB, Before Housing Costs)*

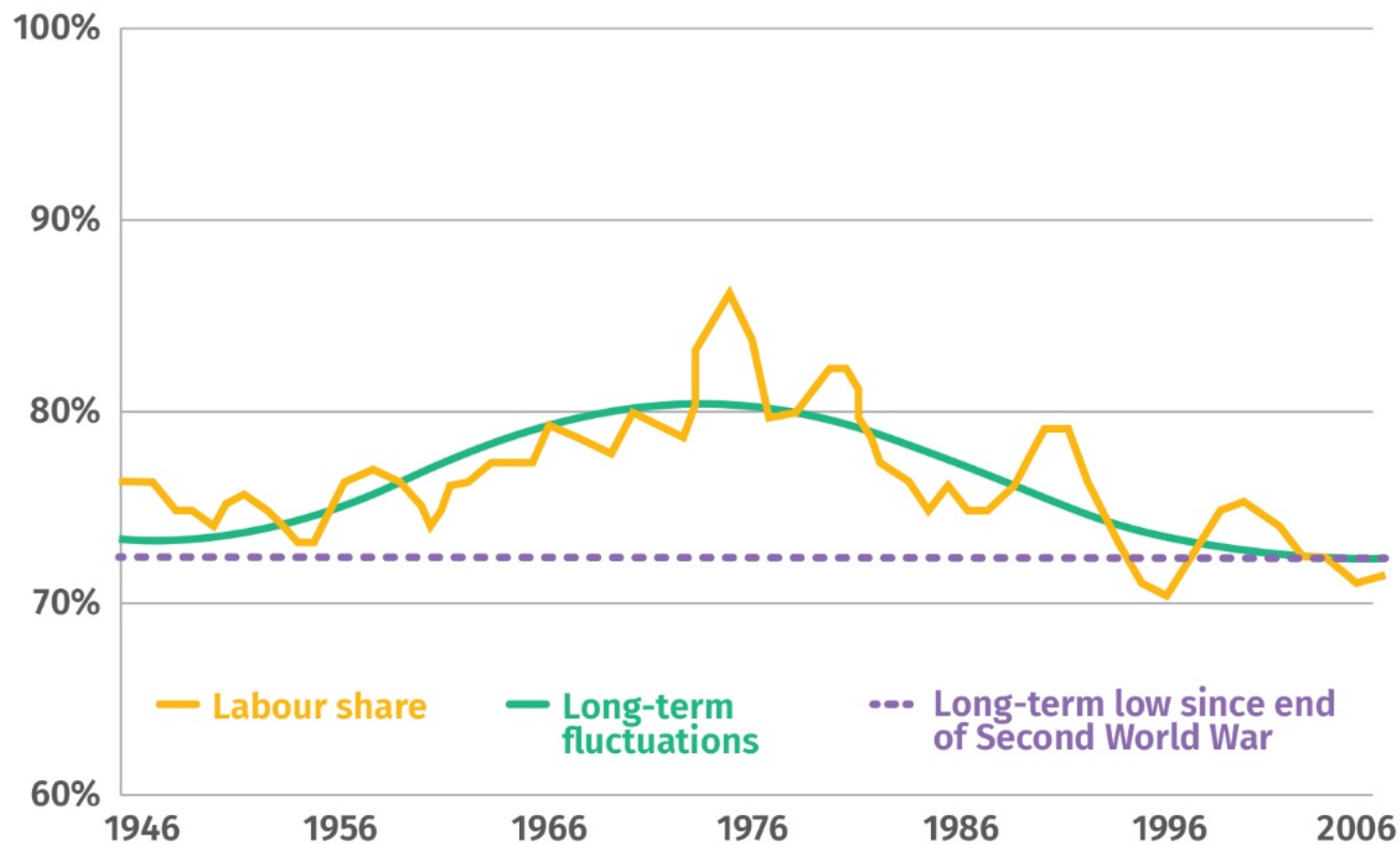


Note: Incomes have been measured net of taxes and benefits but before housing costs have been deducted. Years refer to calendar years up to and including 1992 and to financial years from 1993–94 onwards.

Source: IFS (2017) *Living standards, poverty and inequality in the UK: 2017*

# Neoliberalism has reversed the gains of the post-war settlement

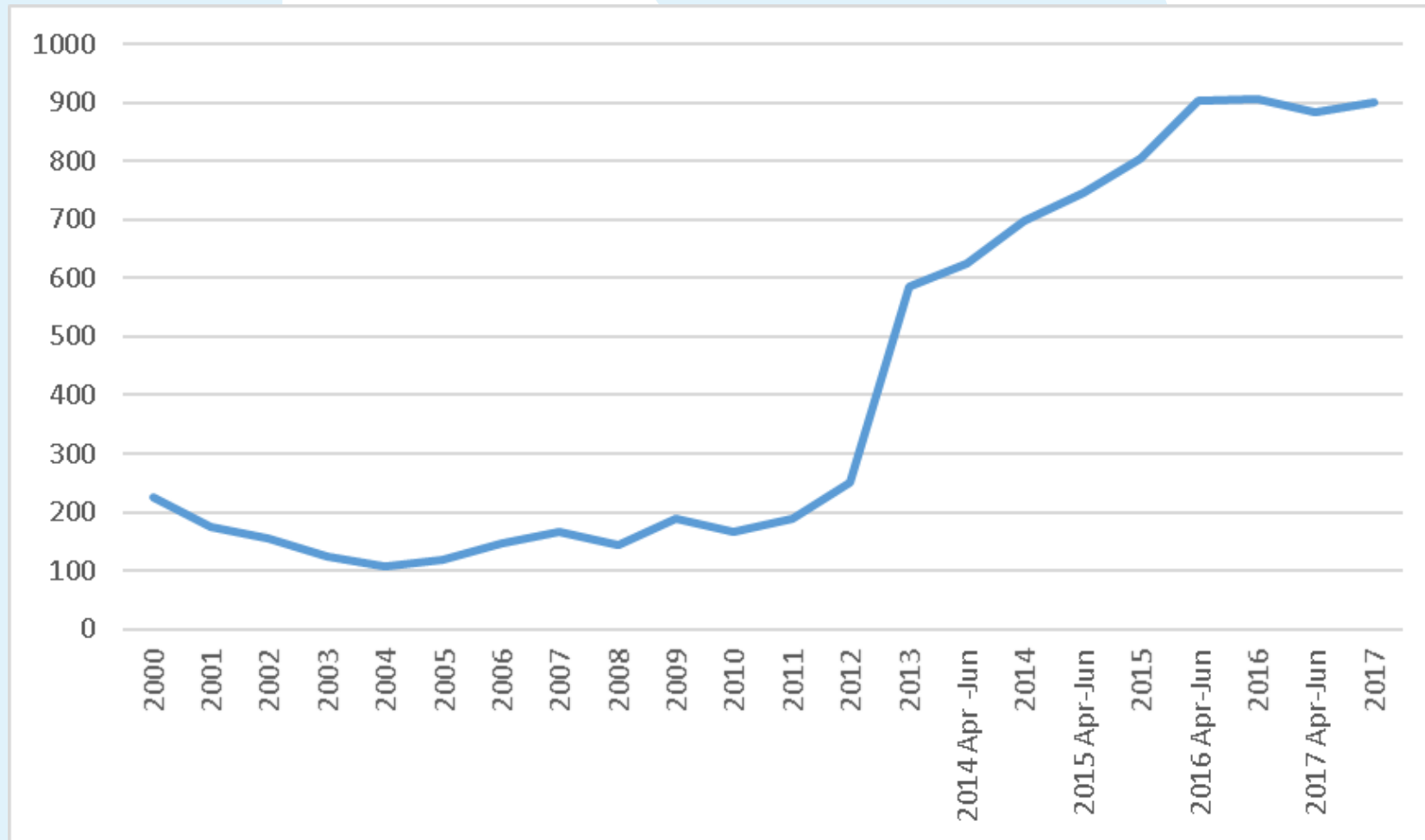
*Total wages in the economy as a proportion of GDP, actual and long-term fluctuations, 1946-2008*



Source: OECD 2015

# Massive increase in insecure work in the past decade

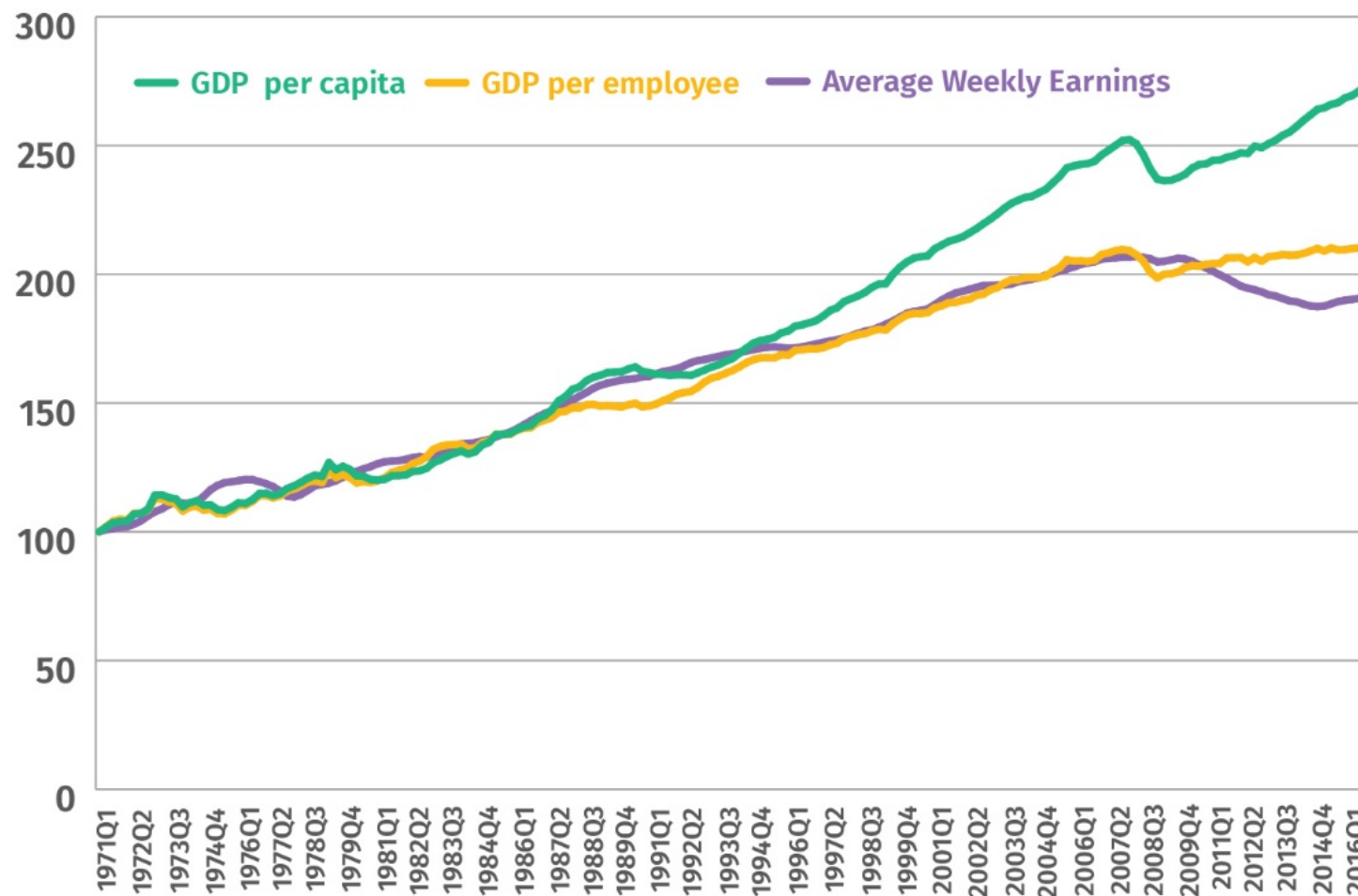
*Number (thousands) of people in employment reporting they are on a zero-hours contract*



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS), Office for National Statistics

# GDP growth no longer means higher real earnings

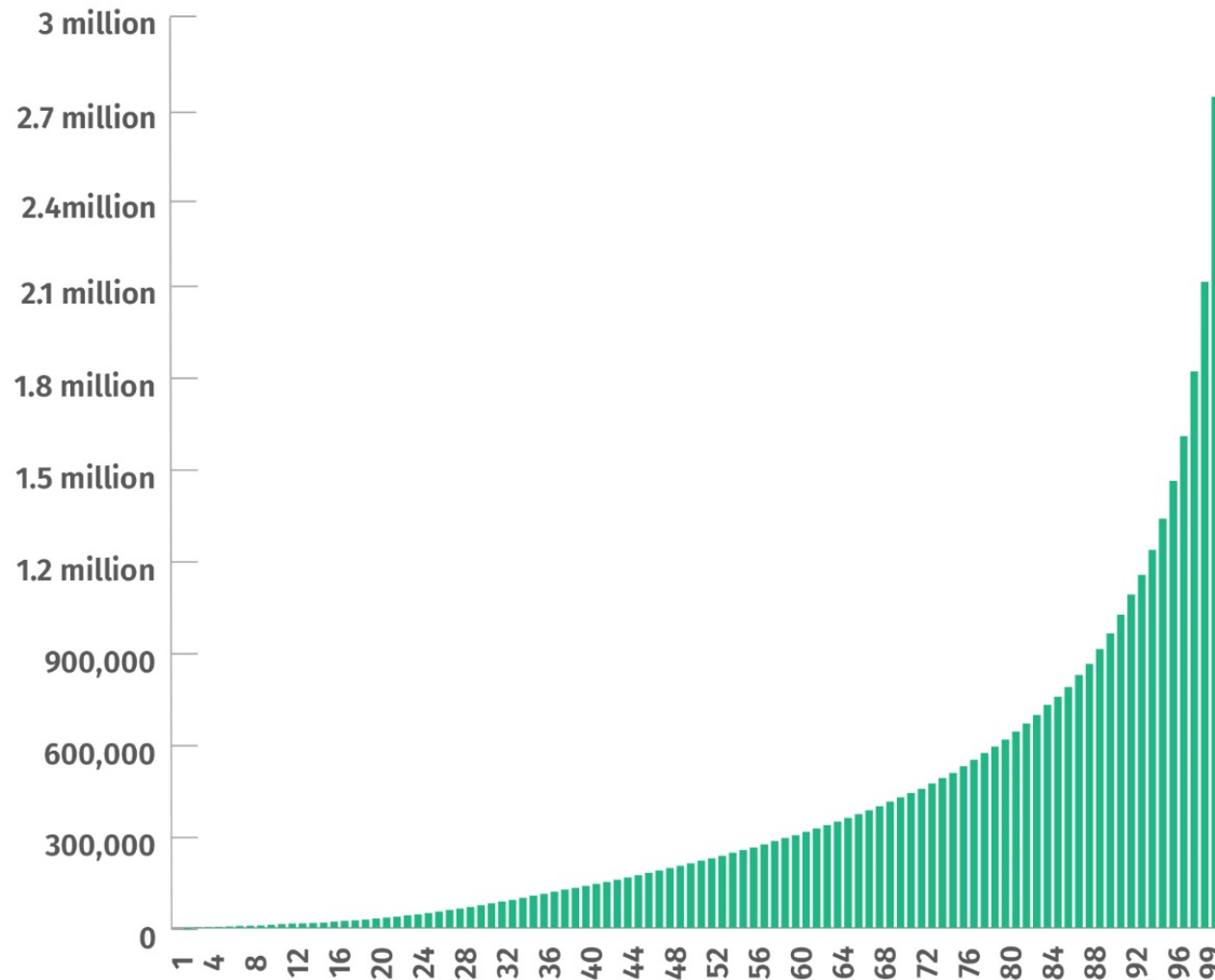
*Real GDP per capita, real GDP per employee and real average weekly earnings  
Q1 1971 to Q3 2016, 100 = 1971 Q1*



Source: IPPR calculations using various Office for National Statistics (ONS) data series

# Wealth inequality even more stark than income

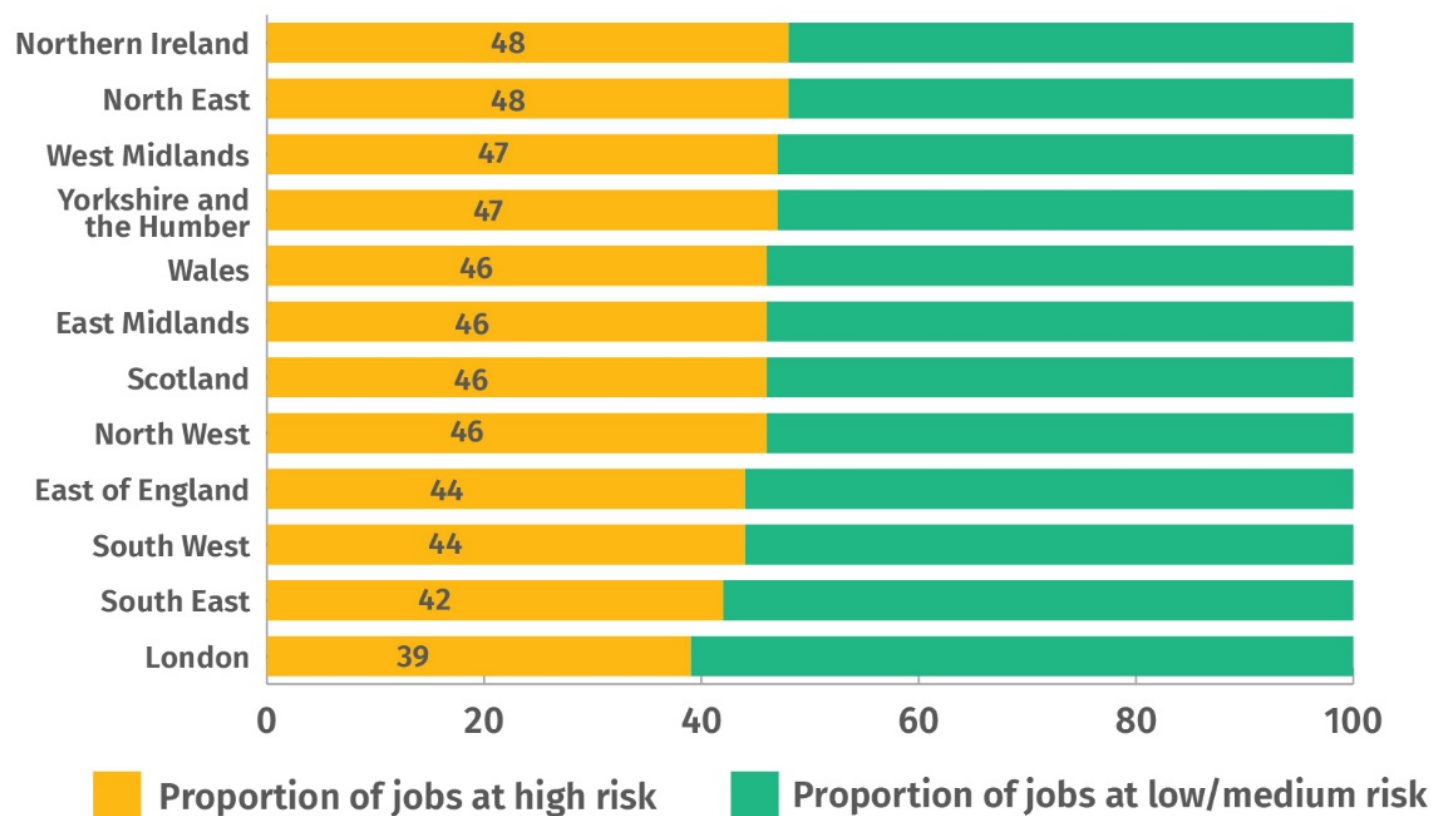
*Distribution of household wealth (£), by percentile: Great Britain, July 2012 to June 2014*



Source: ONS 2015

# Automation likely to exacerbate regional, income and wealth inequality

*Proportion of jobs with the highest and medium to lowest technical potential for automation (probability >0.7)*



Source: IPPR analysis using Quarterly Labour Force Survey (ONS 2017, 2015-16 data) and Frey and Osborne's probabilities of computerisation (2013)