

Gendered CEQ: A Conceptual Framework

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Workshop

Commitment to Equity: Fiscal Policy and Income Redistribution in Latin America
Session: Studies in-progress: Gender-aware Fiscal Incidence and Political Economy

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Main Questions for a Gender-Sensitive Fiscal Incidence Analysis

- Who bears the burden of taxation and receives the benefits from government spending? A gender-sensitive comparison
- How equitable is access to government services in education, health and other basic services between genders at the aggregate level and by income (regional, racial, age) categories?
- What is the impact of taxes and government transfers on inequality and poverty by gender?

Main Questions for a Gender-Sensitive Fiscal Incidence Analysis

- How is 'gender-biased' defined?
 - Incidence of taxes is higher for women than men everything else equal
 - Women have less access to services than men
 - Poverty rates among female-headed HH is higher
- Is gender bias the result of statutory characteristics of the tax and benefits system?
- Or, is it the result of the characteristics labor force participation and employment patterns by gender?
- Or, is it the result of the fact that women are more likely to operate in the informal economy?
- Or, is it a result of gender-biased behavior within HH?

Gendered Fiscal Incidence Analysis: A Literature Review

- by Samantha Greenspun and Nora Lustig
- Commissioned by the World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network (PREM) Gender and Development Group (PRMGE)
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Literature Review

- 13 papers
- 28 countries, of which 10 are for high income OECD
- 8 are on tax incidence (5 of which both direct and indirect); 3 on benefit incidence (access to services in particular); 2 on taxes and benefits
- Almost all rely on microdata from HH surveys
- Most are comparing incidence by gender; some compare access to services; only one estimates effect on inequality and poverty
- Studies are not comprehensive and methods are heterogeneous

A Literature Review

RESULTS

- In Vietnam, VAT burden is higher for female-owned enterprises because they are more likely to be in the informal sector and cannot use the benefit of exemptions
- In Ghana, no gender-bias of direct tax system in general; however, low-income women were disproportionately pushed into higher tax brackets due to the lack of adjustment of brackets to inflation and the fact that among low-earners women are disproportionately present

A Literature Review

RESULTS

- In India, tax system is broadly gender-blind but women are allowed a higher exemption
- In Kenya, no gender-bias in terms of access to education

A Literature Review

RESULTS

- In 9 developing and transition countries:
 - Primary education is more closely balanced while secondary education has significant gender differences that favor males in all quintiles.
 - Over time, changes in gender gaps for schooling favor girls but almost none of the cases are statistically significant, which could indicate that change is not as rapid as expected.
 - Health care consultations favor women in all quintiles unless the age range is limited and does not include reproductive health, then there are not significant changes over time.
 - Vaccination rates were almost always similar for boys and girls.
 - In regards to the demand analysis that was completed, there are not gender differences in the effects of the range of provider cost and quality-related indicators.
 - Distance to facilities did emerge as a deterrent to use the services, but there is no significant gender gap.
 - There is no gender difference in impacts of direct (monetary) costs of services.

How should these standard indicators look if we introduce gender?

- What is the impact of taxes and government transfers on inequality and poverty?
 - Inequality Indicators
 - Poverty Rates
- Who bears the burden of taxation and receives the benefits from government spending?
 - Incidence
 - Horizontal Inequality Measures
 - Fiscal Mobility
- How equitable is access to cash and food transfers as well as government services in education, health, and/or other basic services?
 - Concentration shares and coefficients
 - Coverage of transfers of programs

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GENDER-SENSITIVE CATEGORIES FOR DIRECT TAXES AND TRANSFERS (INCLUDING SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS)

- Sociodemographic HH and Individual Characteristics
 - Dual with Single Breadwinner
 - Dual Earner
 - Single
 - Single parent
 - No Adults Participating in Labor Force
 - Unemployed
 - Disability
 - Retired
 - Divorced/Separated
 - Custodian of Children
 - Male Custodian of Children
 - Female Custodian of Children Surviving Spouse
 - Surviving spouse/partner
 - Surviving Children

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GENDER-SENSITIVE CATEGORIES FOR PAYROLL AND CORPORATE TAXES; INDIRECT PRODUCTION TAXES AND SUBSIDIES

- Employment Status
 - Wage-earners in Paid Employment
 - Formal Sector
 - Domestic Servants
 - Informal Sector
 - Domestic Servants
 - Self-employed
 - Own-business

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GENDER-SENSITIVE CATEGORIES FOR INDIRECT TAXES AND SUBSIDIES AND IN-KIND TRANSFERS

- Consumption of and Access to Goods & Services/
Recipient of Benefits
 - Consumer of Private Goods and Services
 - Household Level
 - Socioeconomic Level
 - Per Capita Level
 - Male/Female
 - » Age Groups
 - » Socioeconomic Level
 - Consumer of Public Goods and Services
 - (with same sub-categories as Private Goods/Services)

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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- DIRECT TAXES ON INCOME
 - Social Security Contributions
 - Personal Income Taxes
 - Corporate Income Taxes
- DIRECT TAXES ON WEALTH
 - Inheritance/Estate Taxes
 - Property Taxes
 - Capital Gains Taxes

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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

– Indirect Consumption Taxes

- VAT (Value Added Tax)
- Excise
- Fuel
- International Trade Taxes

– Indirect Production Taxes

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GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- BENEFITS
 - Direct Transfers
 - Tax Credits
 - Cash Transfers
 - Food Transfers
 - Indirect Consumption Subsidies
 - Indirect Production Subsidies
 - Tax Expenditures (Exemptions)
 - In-Kind Transfers
 - Education
 - Health
 - Housing
 - Daycare

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APPLICATION



- Apply Gendered CEQ to Brazil
- Data for Taxes and Transfers:
 - Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares (Family Expenditure Survey, POF), 2008-2009
 - 56,091 households surveyed (Higgins & Pereira 2013)
- Data for Public Health Services:
 - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (National Household Sample Survey, PNAD), 2008
 - 1118,138 households surveyed (Higgins & Pereira 2013)

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