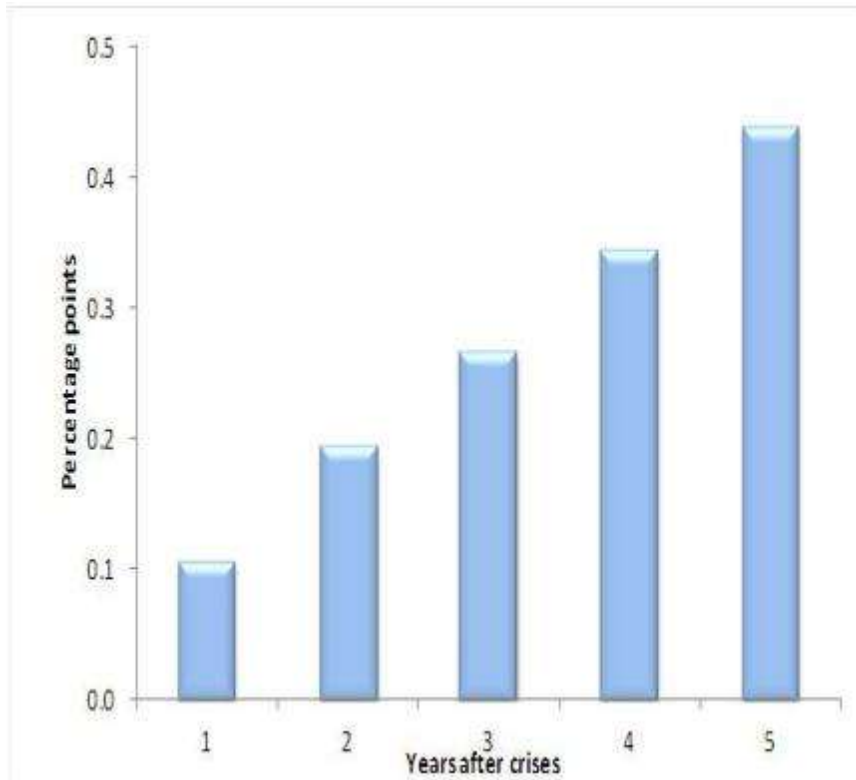
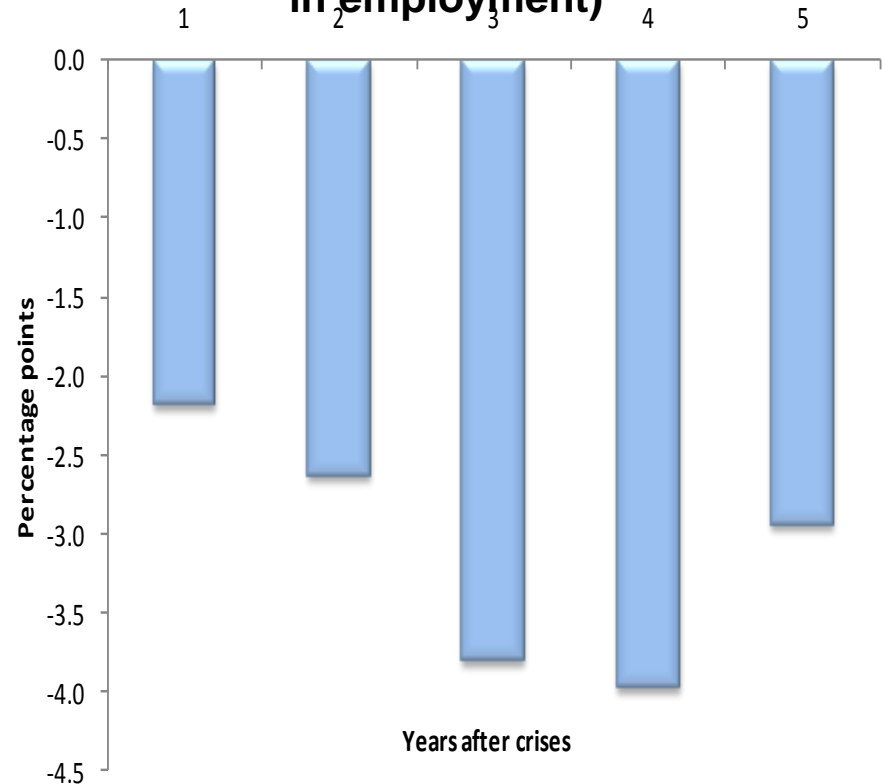


Income inequality and the crisis (1)

A. Average increase in poverty rates following financial crises



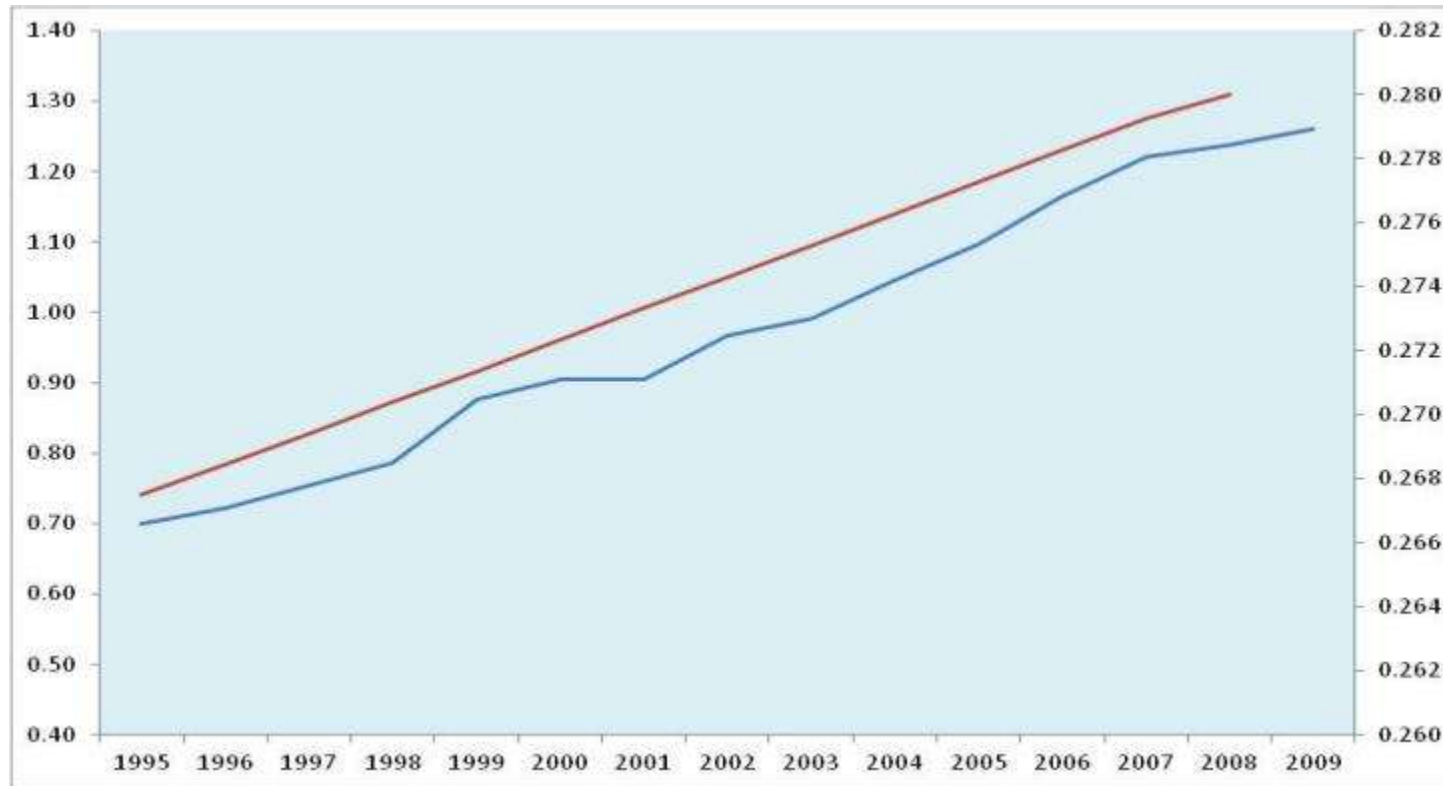
B. Decline in youth employment following financial crises (gap with overall change in employment)



Income inequality and the crisis (2)

Indebtedness of households as a ratio of gross disposable income

Gini coefficient

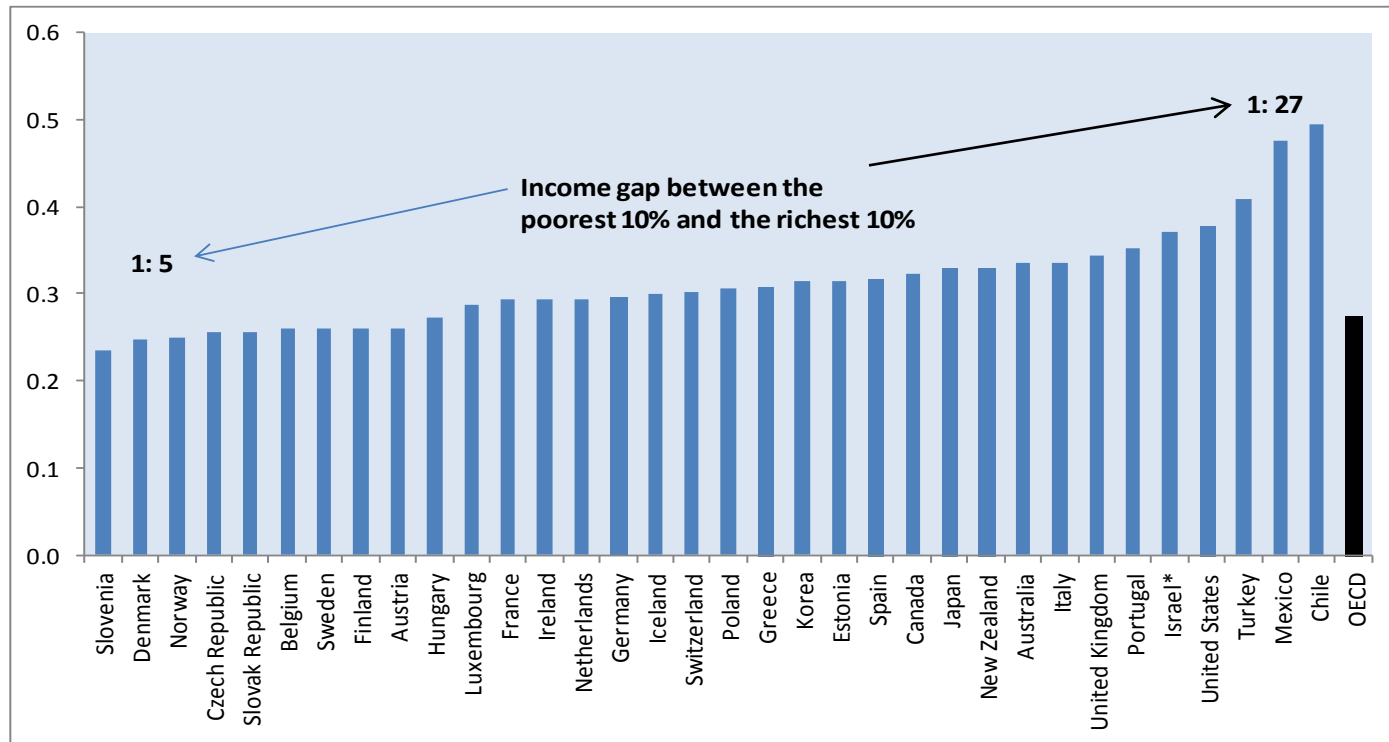


Why measure income inequality?

- Going beyond the average to get an accurate picture of people's material resources
- Understanding what drives well-being achievement *at individual level*
- Understanding what drives well-being *at society level*

Going beyond the average

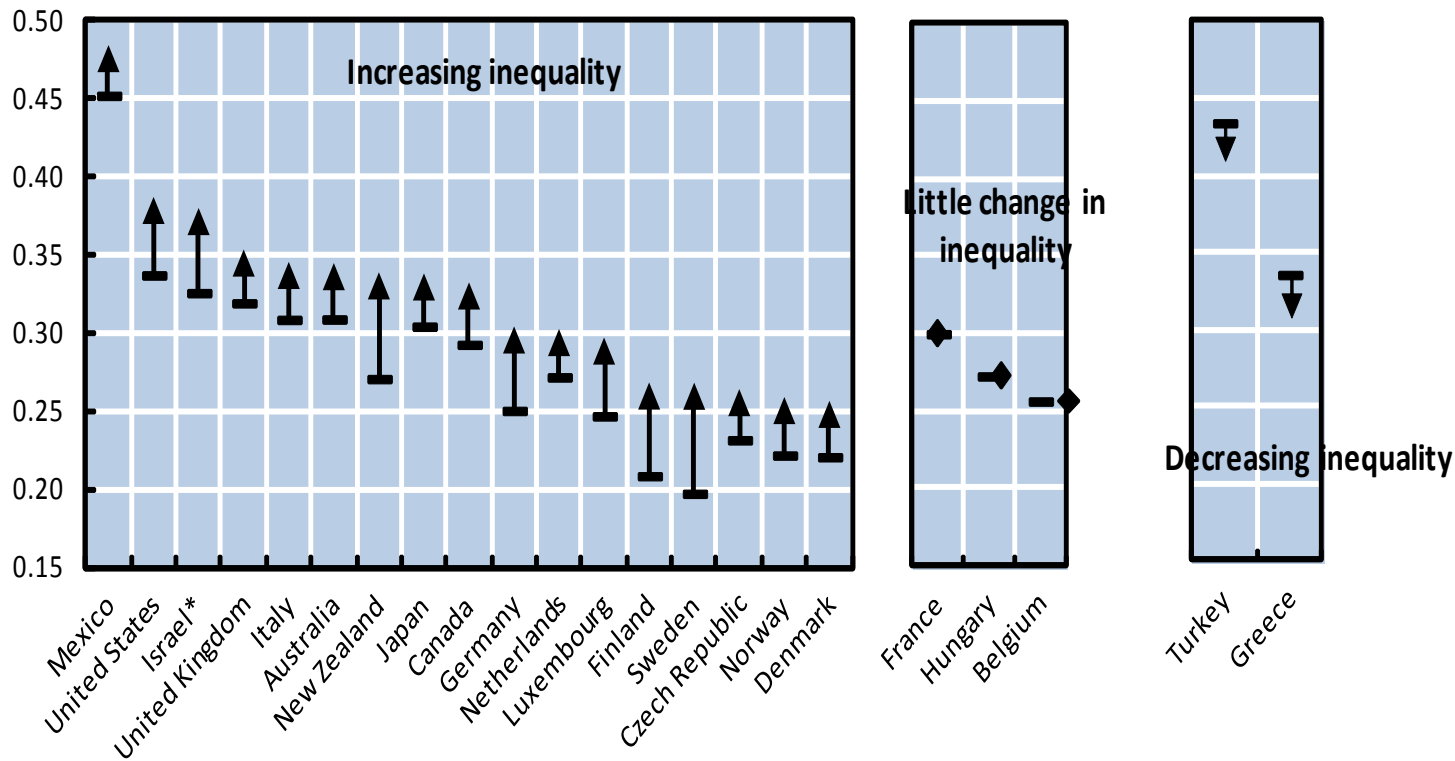
Gini coefficient of disposable household income, end 2000



Source: OECD 2011, Divided We Stand

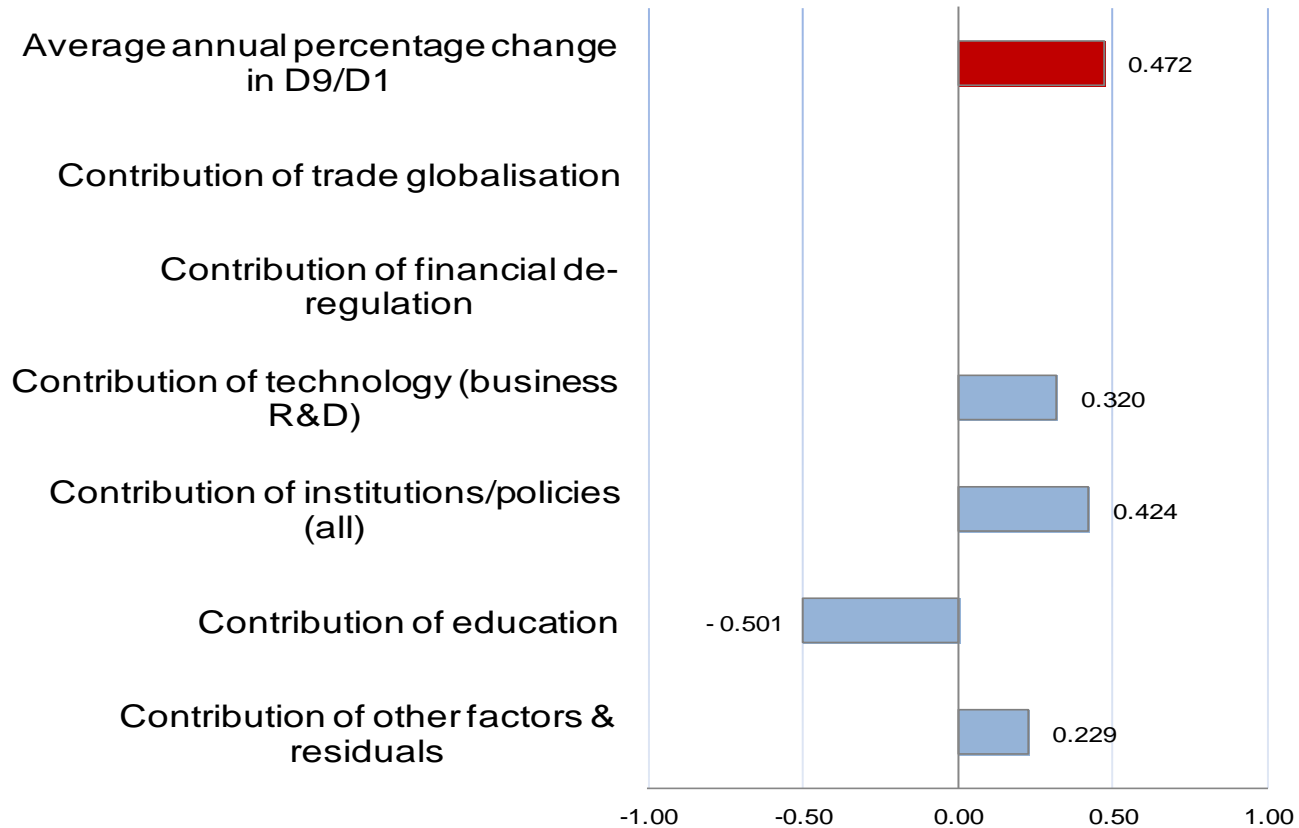
A substantial rise in inequalities

Gini coefficients of income inequality, mid-1980s and late 2000s



Source: OECD 2011, Divided We Stand

The drivers of rising wages inequalities



Source: OECD 2011, Divided We Stand