

Future challenges

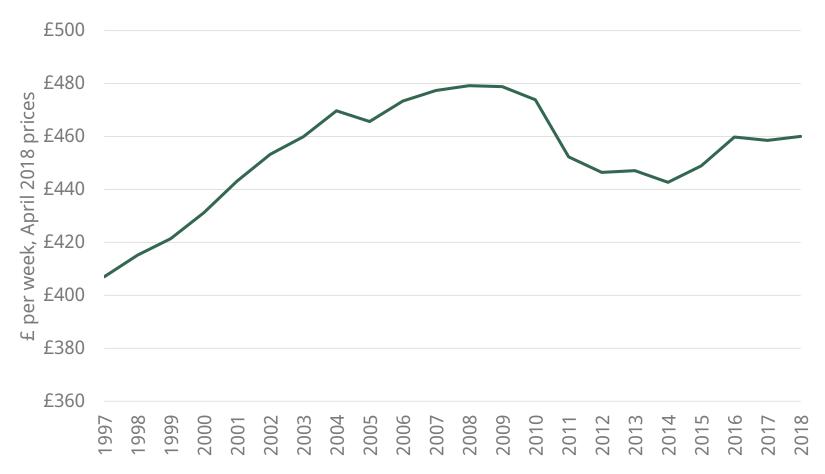
Paul Johnson

14 March 2019

Low pay and welfare

Real median weekly employee earnings since 1997

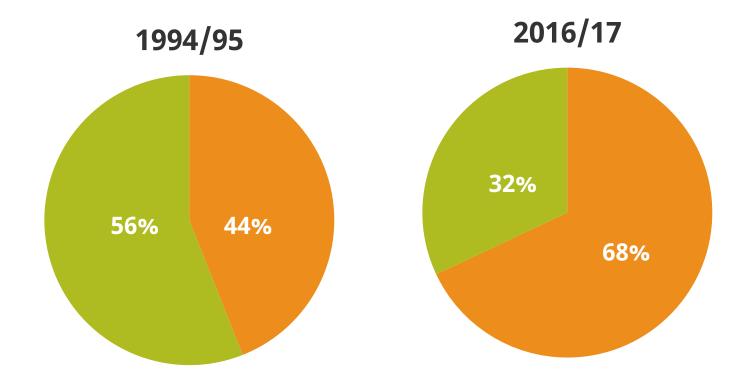




Source: Annual survey of hours and earnings, deflated using CPIH measure of inflation

Those in working households now make up two thirds of working age poor



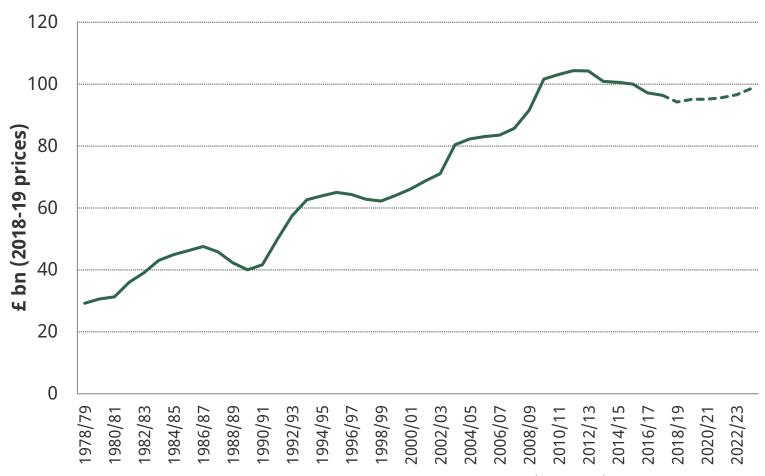


In a workless household

Someone in household in paid work

Working age benefit spending has (only) been stabilised

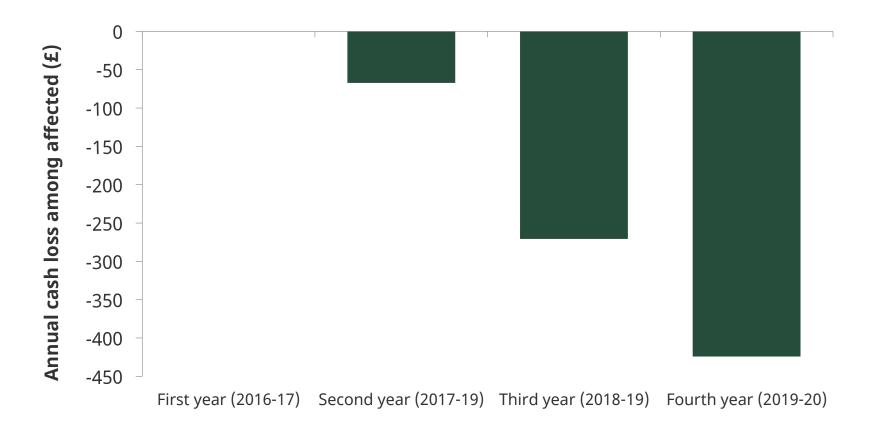




Sources: Benefit expenditure and caseload tables 2018, GDP at Market Prices and Money GDP (BKTL series), Budget 2001 Notes: 1948-1954 GDP based on calendar years. Includes cost of Children's Tax Credit in 2001/02-2002/03, based on forecasts in Budget 2001

Despite four years of freezes leaving 10 million households on average £420 worse off



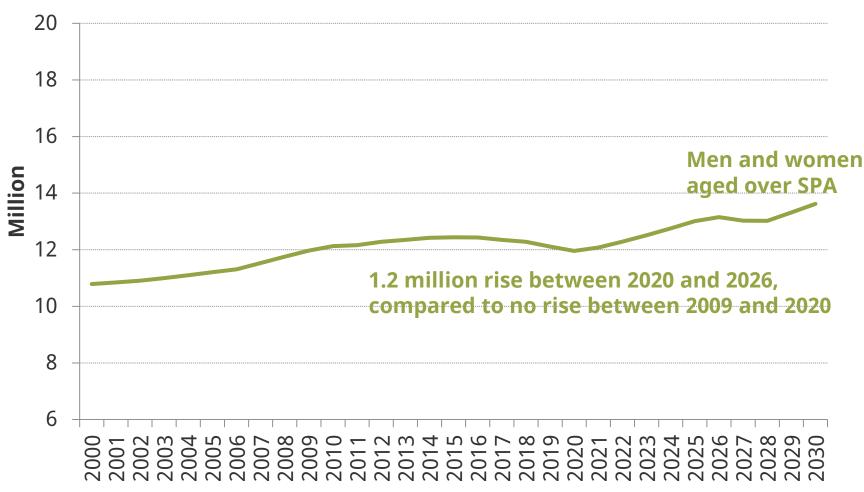


Notes: Average effect of the policy across all affected by the reform. Assumes full take-up of means-tested benefits and tax credits, with all claimants unaffected by the changes made in April 2017 for new benefit claimants.

Ageing and future of the state

Meanwhile number of pensioners starts to grow from 2020

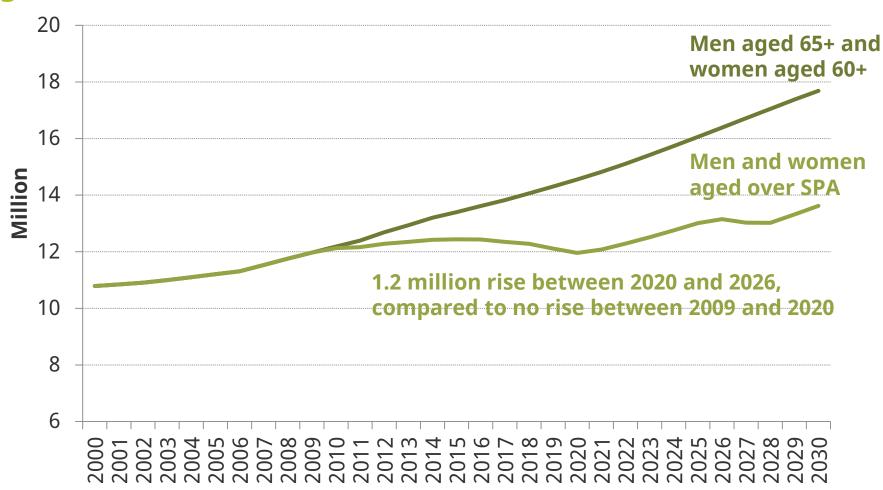




Source: Author's calculations using data from the Office for National Statistics.

Meanwhile number of pensioners starts to grow from 2020

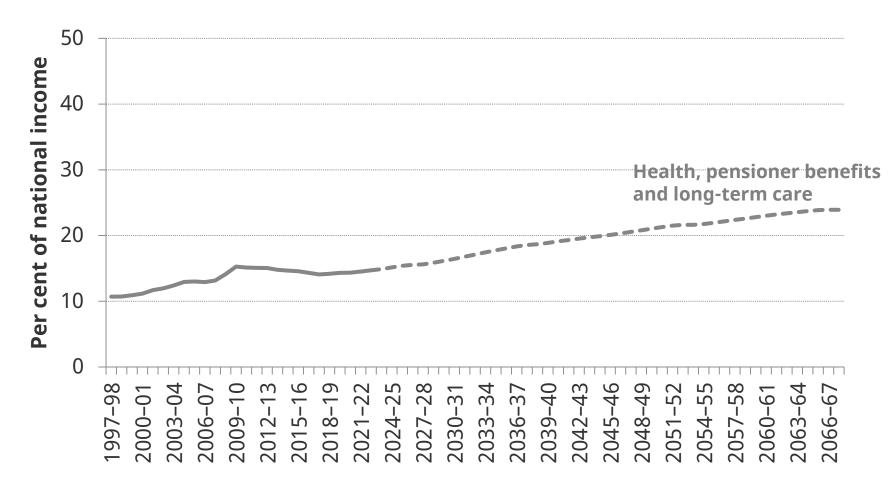




Source: Author's calculations using data from the Office for National Statistics.

Ageing and health costs change shape of state

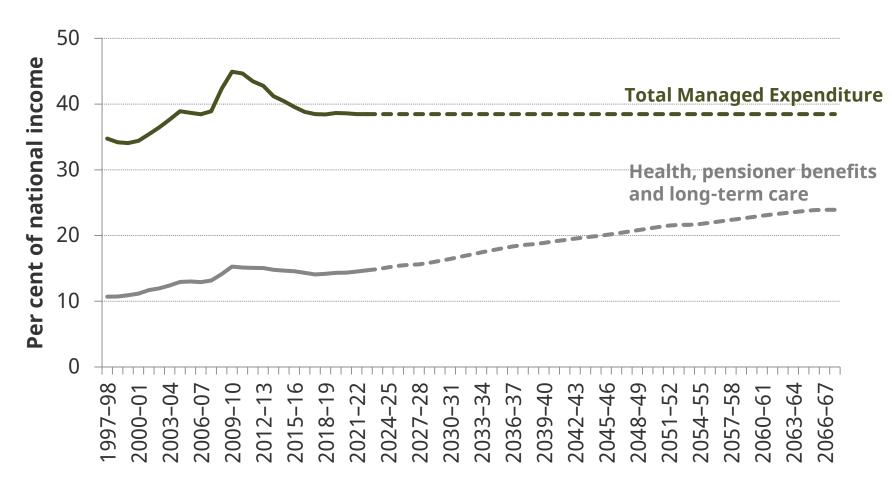




Source: Author's calculations using data from Office for Budget Responsibility, *Fiscal Sustainability Report: July 2018* (https://obr.uk/fsr/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2018/).

Ageing and health costs change shape of state

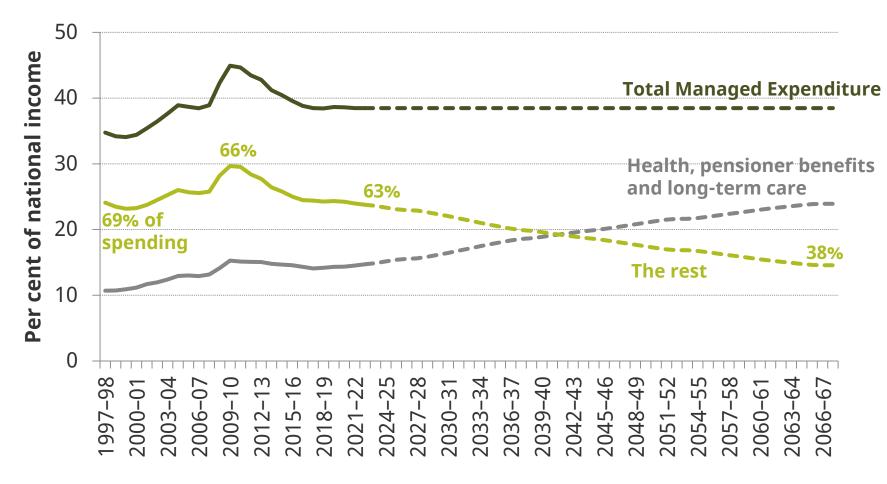




Source: Author's calculations using data from Office for Budget Responsibility, *Fiscal Sustainability Report: July 2018* (https://obr.uk/fsr/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2018/).

Ageing and health costs change shape of state





Source: Author's calculations using data from Office for Budget Responsibility, *Fiscal Sustainability Report: July 2018* (https://obr.uk/fsr/fiscal-sustainability-report-july-2018/).

Scope for big reductions in other spending?



Prisons

- spending cut by £3bn, or 16%, between 2009–10 and 2017–18
- since 2010 increases in: prisoner deaths (69%), self-harm (64%), assaults on prisoners (86%), assaults on staff (188%)

Police

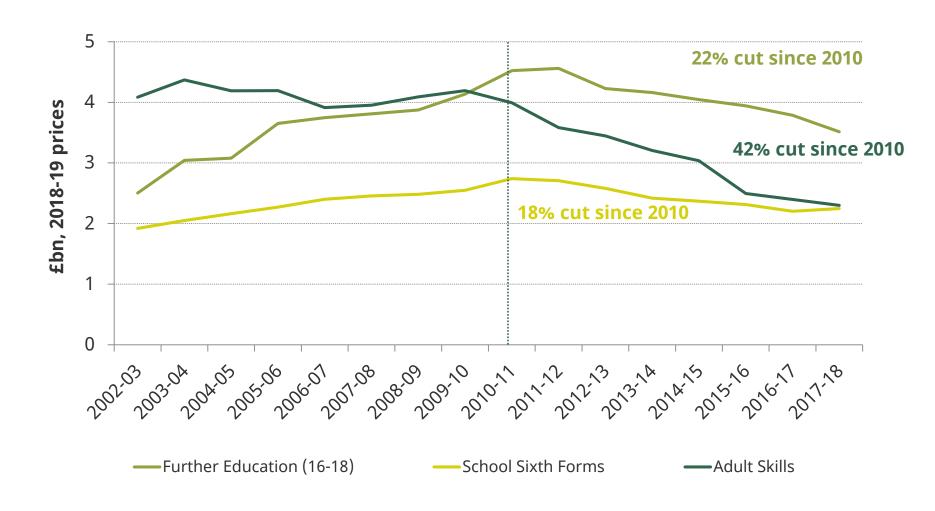
- 19% reduction in total funding in England and Wales since 2010–11
- Number of police officers fell by 15% over same period

Schools

8% cut in per-pupil spending since 2009–10

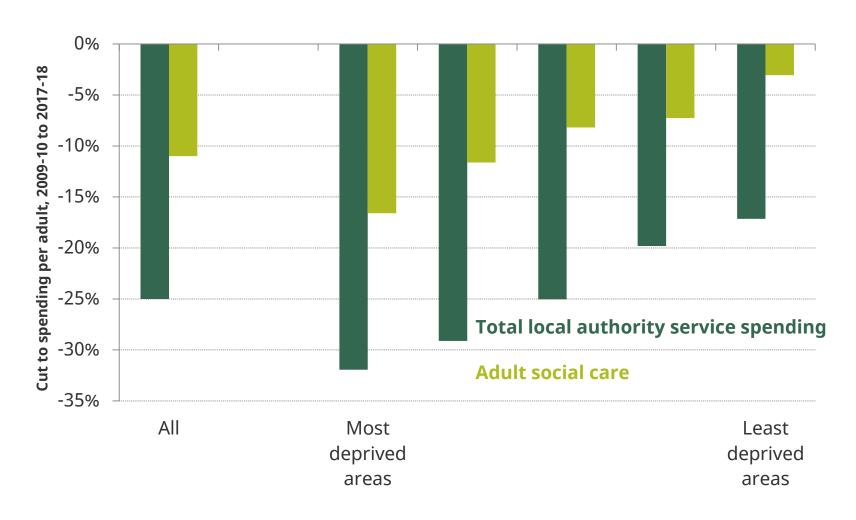
FE and Sixth Form spending





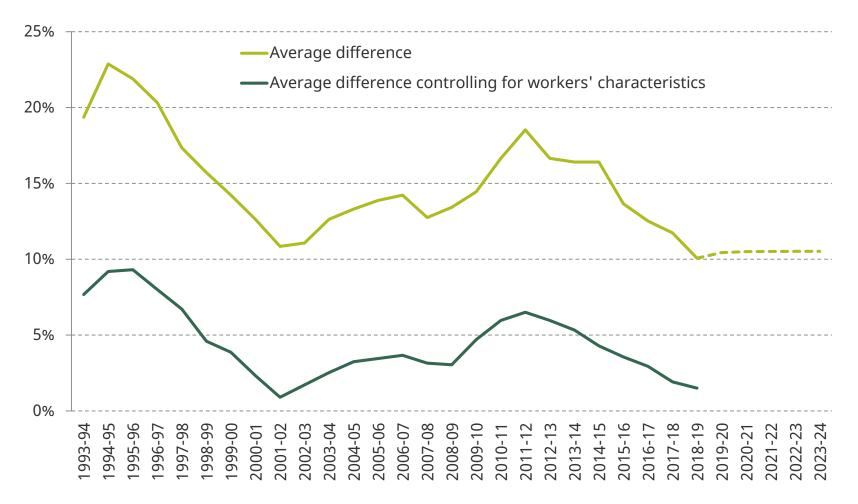
Per capita cuts in local government spending





Public pay now at historically low level relative to private sector



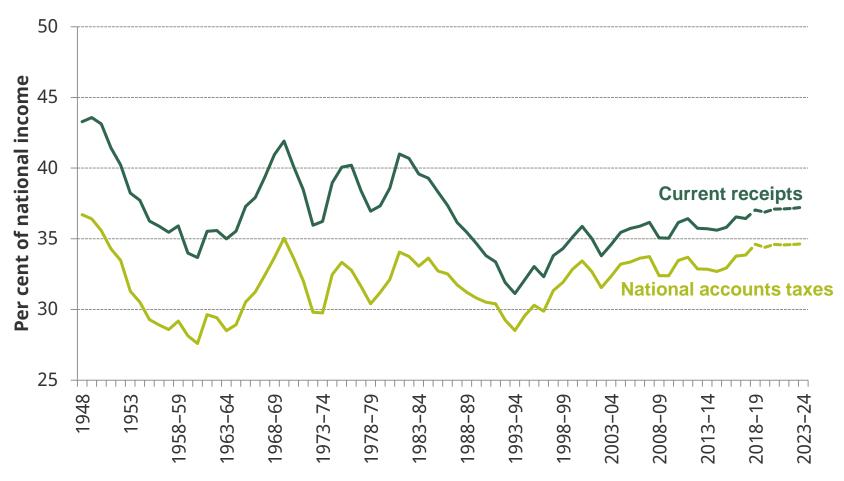


Note: A positive difference means that public sector pay is higher than private sector pay on average. Difference controlling for workers' characteristics controls for differences in age, sex, education, experience and region.

Tax

Tax at historically high levels





Source: OBR Databank, March 2019

Challenges even to maintain revenues



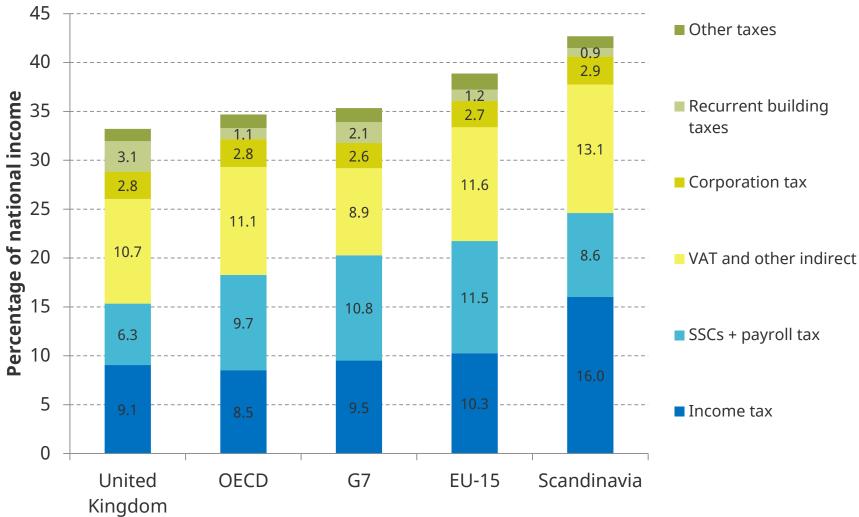
Growth of company owner managers

Failure to index fuel duty

Taxing multinationals and digital companies

Of course we can decide to tax more





Composition of tax receipts Source: OECD

And we need to sort out the tax system



Stamp Duty

CGT at death and entrepreneurs relief

Council tax

Taxation of pensions

NICs and self employment

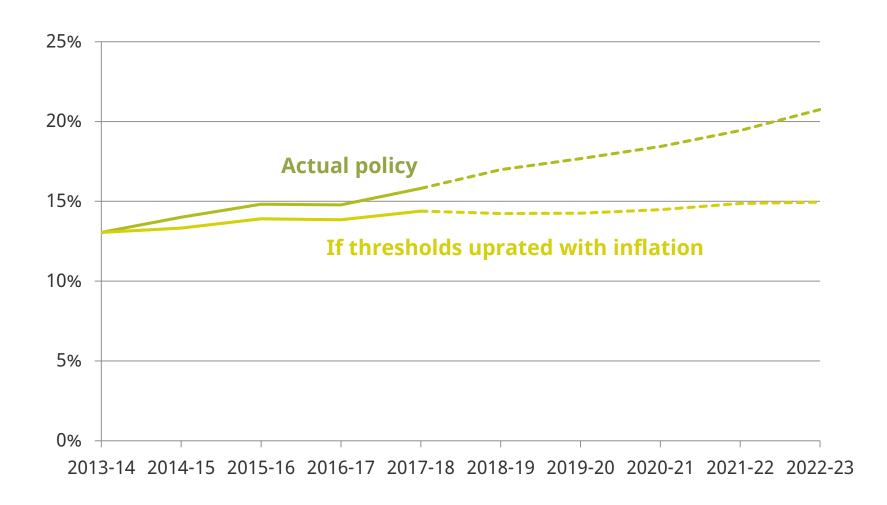
VAT base

Big elements of income tax system not indexed

Dragging people in



Share of families with children not entitled to full child benefit



Don't forget...



Median pay is still below its 2008 level

"Absolute" poverty rates are barely shifting

Huge challenges for working age welfare

Unfinished business on social care, local government, FE and more

Costs of an ageing population are well and truly upon us

And our tax system is not set up to deal with this



Future challenges

Paul Johnson

14 March 2019