Top Incomes during Wars, Communism and Capitalism: Poland 1892-2015

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23.10.2017, IBS

This Paper

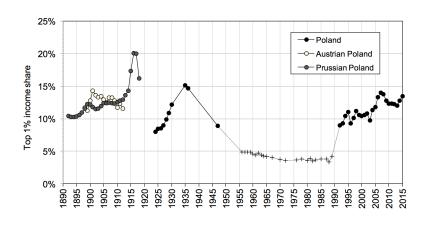
- Charting inequality using the tax data.
 - Homogeneous series spanning over the century.
 - Comparable across countries.
- ► A long-run perspective critical for understanding the dynamics of the income distribution.
- ► This influences the choice of policies, institutions, etc.

This Paper

- ▶ Top income shares for Poland.
- ► Chronology
 - ► The Partitions of Poland, 1892-1914 (Prussia and Austria)
 - ► World War I, 1914-1918 (Prussia)
 - ► Inter-war Poland, 1924-1936
 - ▶ World War II and Early Communism, 1947-49
 - ► Communism, 1956-1989
 - ► The Third Republic, 1992-2015

Main Conclusions

- U-shaped evolution of the top income shares.
- ► Steady rise after 1989 (especially post 2004)
 - Poland at the level of Germany or UK.
 - Synchronization with the German series
- The prominent role of capital (especially before 1939 and after 2000)
 - Globalization and technological progress.
 - ► Shocks to capital (wars, communism).



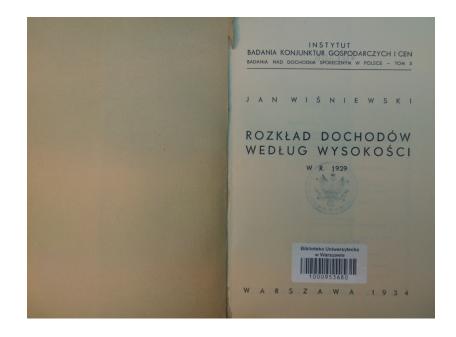
Top 1 per cent Income Shares in Poland

What We Know - Development and Inequalities

- Optimistic: the Kuznets' curve (1953, 1955): inequality rises in early phases of economic development but falls as the growth advances.
- 'Explained' using the demand and supply framework; the "race between technology and education" (Tinbergen 1974, Goldin and Katz 2008)
- Pessimistic: Piketty (2001, 2014) no spontaneous fall in inequality - "the Great Leveling" of the 20th century was a unique episode

What We Know - Poland

▶ Derengowski (1930); Landau (1933); Wisniewski (1934); Kalecki (1964); Kordos (1968); Brus (1974); Landau and Tomaszewski (1985); Flakierski (1986); Atkinson and Micklewright (1992); Milanovic (1999); Rutkowski (2001); Keane and Prasad (2002; 2006); Grosfeld and Senik (2008); Leszczynska and Lisiecka (2008); Kosny (2012); Brzezinski, Jancewicz, Letki (2014); Jedrzejczak and Kubacki (2017); Malinowski and van Zanden (2017); Brzezinski...



Introduction

Methodology

Results

Recent Rise

Conclusions

Top Shares

- Connecting tax data with external controls of income total and population total (Kuznets 1953; Piketty 2001).
 - "Top-bottom" take aggregate total and exclude non-taxable income.
 - We interpolate by assuming the Pareto distribution for top incomes.
- 'Income' = gross income, before all personal deductions and taxes.
- ► 'Individuals'=tax units, psychical persons.
- Merging income taxed using the progressive and flat schedule.

Data

- ► 1892-1919 : yearbooks and tax tabulations from the Austrian and Prussian sources.
- 1924-1936: tax tabulations from Ministerstwo Skarbu; censuses; yearbooks; Statystyka Pracy; Statystyka Cen, surveys.
- ► 1947-49 : unearned income tax data from yearbooks; enterprise wage surveys.
- ► 1956-1990 : enterprise wage surveys; yearbooks; HBS.
- ► 1992-2015 : annual income tax reported from *Ministerstwo Finansów*; NA; EU-SILC; LIS.

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208 54 103 60 101 162	7 751 2 538 4 996 3 300 5 412 10 299	359 196 81 147 72 133	11 798 9 212 4 209 8 349 4 460 9 264		2 192 3 622 3 011	390 48 49 56 62 52	2 370	399 137 114 85 76 59	4 735	241 77 94 62 102 93	9 351 3 619 4 608 3 434 5 493 5 934	41 51 55 75 42 65		27 38 73 75 57 70	1 188 1 786 3 628 3 945 2 984 4 201	58	2 624 2 162 2 843 2 213 3 645 4 713	4 5 6 7 8 9
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Przedziały o w z		Liczba podatników	Struktura %				
1		2	3				
do	85 528	23 879 889	97,11				
powyżej	85 528	710 471	2,89				
Ogółem		24 590 360	100,00				

Informacja dotycząca rozliczenia... 2015

Introduction

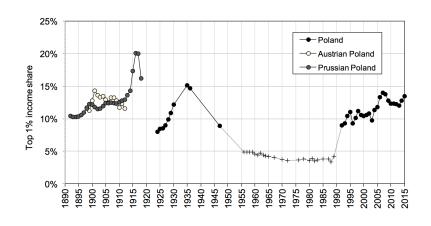
Methodology

Results

Recent Rise

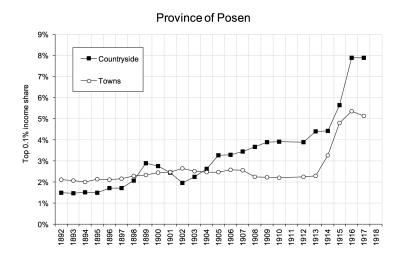
Conclusions

► U-shaped evolution of top income shares throughout the 20th century:



Top 1 per cent Income Shares in Poland

- ► The Partition of Poland and Kuznets' story
 - ► Prussia growing; rural; agrarian capitalism.
 - Austria stagnating; urban; malaise industrialization.

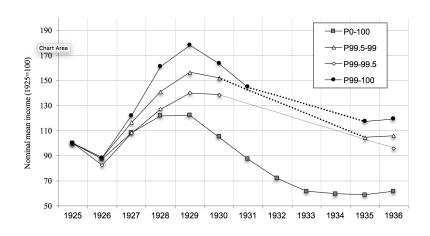


The Province of Posen – decomposition of the top 0.1 percentile

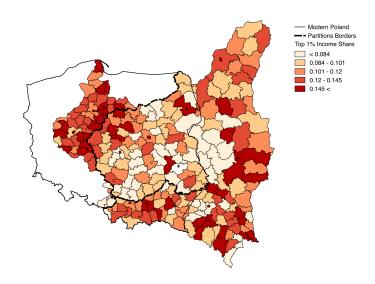
- ► The Partition of Poland and Kuznets' story
 - Prussia growing; rural; agrarian capitalism.
 - Austria stagnating; urban; malaise industrialization.

► The Interwar Poland

- ► Large shocks to capital income concentration. Yet, capital income still dominant at the top.
- The Great Depression saw proportionally greater shock to the bottom
- ► Interesting regional differences.



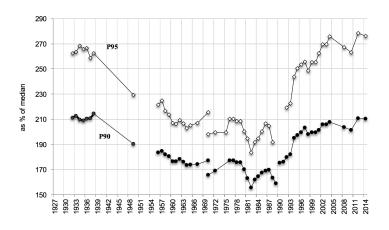
Evolution of average income of groups within the top percentile



Top 1% Income Shares in 1927

▶ Communism

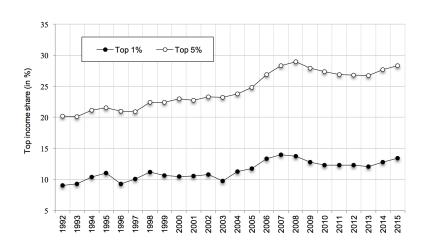
- Shock to capital WWII (but less than WWI).
- Shock to capital nationalization, land reforms.
- Wage compression.
- ► Wage inequality as a political tool.



The upper part of earnings distribution in Poland

Top shares from 1989 until today

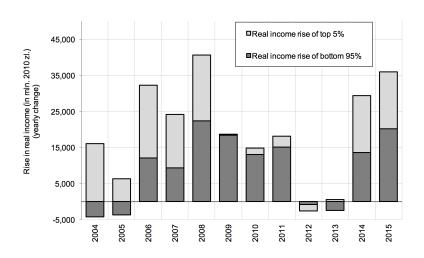
- ► An immediate upward adjustment and a steady rise after the fall of socialism.
- A strong increase after Poland joined the EU



Top 1 and 5 per cent Income Shares in Poland

Top shares from 1989 until today

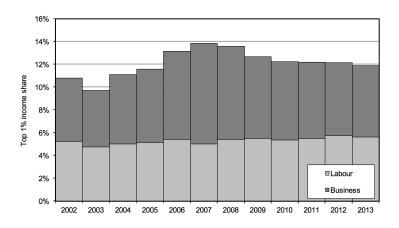
- ➤ An immediate upward adjustment and a steady rise after the fall of socialism.
- A strong increase after Poland joined the EU
- ▶ Top income groups have been main beneficiaries of the strong Polish growth in the 2000



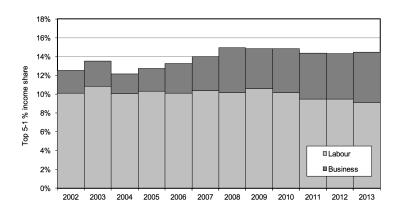
Rise in real income by income groups

Top shares from 1989 until today

- An immediate upward adjustment and a steady rise after the fall of socialism.
- A strong increase after Poland joined the EU
- Top income groups have been main beneficiaries of the strong Polish growth in the 2000
- Composition
 - Capital dominates at the top 1%.
 - ▶ Labour dominates at the top 5-1%.

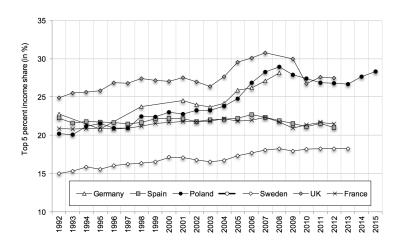


Decomposition of the top 1% income share.



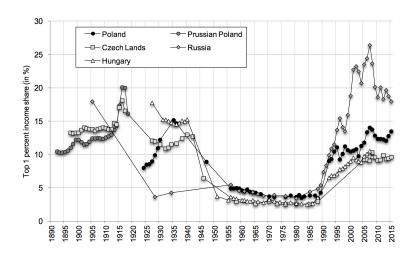
Decomposition of the top 5-1% income share.

- ▶ The Polish inequalities at the level of Germany or UK.
- ► Synchronization of the Polish and German series.



Top 1 per cent in Poland, France, Germany, Spain and Sweden

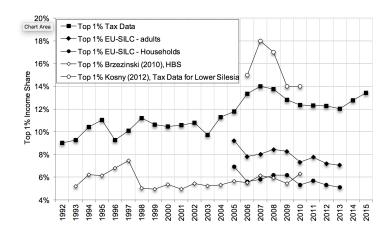
- The Polish inequalities at the level of Germany or UK.
- Synchronization of the Polish and German series.
- More unequal than most of the CEE countries, but way below Russia.



Top 1 per cent in Poland, Czech Rep., Hungary and Russia

Comparison across Studies and Data

- Quite consistent for the period before 2000.
- Differences for the post-2000 due to the under-coverage of wealthy?



Top 1 per cent in Poland across different studies and data

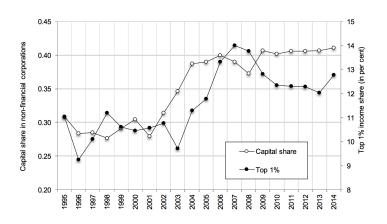
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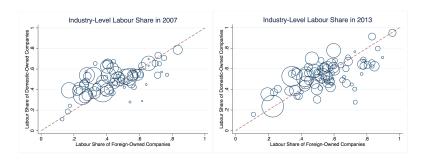
Conclusions



Capital share and the top 1% income share

Hypotheses

- ► Globalisation and Technological Progress
 - lacktriangle EU ightarrow FDI ightarrow K-biased Tech. ightarrow Spillovers ightarrow K income



The Industry-level labour share

Hypotheses

- Globalisation and Technological Progress
 - ▶ $EU \rightarrow FDI \rightarrow K$ -biased Tech. $\rightarrow Spillovers \rightarrow K$ income
 - ► ... → Skill-Biased Tech → Increasing returns to skills
- Globalisation and Trade
 - ► WTO China → Off-shoring L-intensive activities / Shift towards K-intensive sectors
- Migration
 - ► Higher wages of low-skill workers → K-biased Tech.
 - ▶ if $\sigma > 1$ → Higher Wages → Lower L-share
 - but no evidence on the wage rise for low-skill (Dustmann et al. 2009)
- ▶ Institutions?
- ► Tax reforms?

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Conclusions

- U-shaped evolution of inequality over the 20th century in Poland
- ► The importance of capital income
- ► Complexities in the dynamics of inequalities