

INVITATION

TÁRKI, as a frequent contributor to various OECD reports, is organizing professional presentations of the current **OECD report for selected international and Hungarian press. We cordially invite you to attend on this occasion.**

	<p>The OECD has recently released its latest report on the evolution of inequalities in OECD countries, <i>In it together: Why Less Inequality Benefits all</i>. This is the third in a series of flagship publications on inequality in the OECD countries. The first report, “<i>Growing Unequal?</i>” (2008) sounded the alarm bells on the long-term rise in income inequality prior to the crisis; the second, “<i>Divided We Stand</i>” provided diagnose of the root causes that lay behind it. This third report highlights the key areas where inequalities originate and proposes concrete policy solutions to promote opportunities for more inclusive growth.</p> <p>The report, press material, and a selection of tables can be found at: http://www.oecd.org/social/in-it-together-why-less-inequality-benefits-all-9789264235120-en.htm</p>
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When 3 November 2015
Time 10:00 to 11:00 (*registration starts at 9:45*)
Where Rózsavölgyi Szalon (1052 Budapest, Szervita tér 5.)

Program

10:00 to 10:05: Welcome István György Tóth (Director, TÁRKI Social Research Institute)

10:05 to 10:25: Michael Förster (Senior Policy Analyst, Social Policy Division, OECD):
In it Together – Why Less Inequality Benefits all

The gap between rich and poor keeps widening. Growth, if any, has disproportionately benefited higher income groups while lower income households have been left behind. This long-run increase in income inequality not only raises social and political concerns, but also economic ones. It tends to drag down GDP growth, due to the rising distance of the lower 40% from the rest of society. Lower income people have been prevented from realising their human capital potential, which is bad for the economy as a whole. This report highlights the key areas where new policies are required, including: the consequences of current consolidation policies; structural labour market changes with rising non-standard work and job polarization; persisting gender gaps; the challenge of high wealth concentration, and the role for redistribution policies.

Dr. Förster is lead author of this OECD report and External Advisor of Tárki Social Research Institute.

10:25 to 10:40: Márton Medgyesi (Senior Researcher, TARKI Social Research Institute):
Income Distribution and Living Difficulties After Crisis in Hungary

The presentation will cover possible effects of the economic crisis on income distribution and on household well-being in Hungary, through the results of the latest wave of the Tárki Household Monitor Survey (conducted in 2014 and released in April 2015). The survey investigates topics of income distribution, poverty, consumption and economic expectations as well as political attitudes. Results show an increase in income inequality between 2009 and 2012 (when the decile share ratio jumped from 7.2 to 9.0) and then seems to have decreased (the ratio of the average incomes in the top decile to the average income of the bottom decile was measured at 8.1 in 2014). Relative income poverty remained at the same level (17 percent of the total population lives from an income less than 60 percent of the population median. (In the previous period the jump of poverty rate from pre-crisis levels of around 10 percent to around 17 percent was very large). However, material deprivation rates declined considerably between 2012 and 2014.

Dr. Medgyesi is the Hungarian correspondent to the OECD for the income distribution studies.

10:40 to 11:00: Questions/Answers

Presenters will be available for interviews after the event. If you would like to attend the event and/or make an interview appointment, please contact Kata Werner (wernerka@tarki.hu) as soon as possible to indicate your preferred time.

Presentations will be in English.