

The Economics of Taxation

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General description.

This series of lectures covers the (micro) economic theory of taxation with applications to the analysis of real scenarios.

It starts with a description of the French system and discusses aspects of some current fiscal reforms in an international perspective.

It then covers both the basic theoretical topics in the area, such as:

- direct taxation
- indirect taxation and
- fiscal reforms;

and more specialized ones, for instance:

- the taxation of saving and capital;
- income tax compliance and
- the welfare systems with an emphasis on low-incomes support policies.

Textbooks:

- Salanie B. "The Economics of Taxation", MIT Press, 2003.
- Atkinson A.B. - Stiglitz J. "Lectures on Public Economics" McGraw-Hill 1980
- Myles G. "Public Economics" Cambridge University Press, 1995

Lectures

Each lecture is related to a series of articles that should be read. They can be found at the personal web pages of each professor.

1) October 20, 2009 (14h00). Amedeo Spadaro.

Introductory lecture: "The architecture of the redistribution system. A portrait of the French scenario in an international perspective"

2) October 27, 2009 (14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

"The theory of the fiscal incidence. Distortions and deadweight losses"

3) November 3, 2009 (14h00). Amedeo Spadaro.

"Simulation models and the analysis of redistribution systems"

4) November 10, 2009 14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

"Optimal Indirect taxation"

5) November 17, 2009 (14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

"Optimal direct linear taxation"

6) November 24, 2009 (14h00). Amedeo Spadaro.

"Optimal non linear labour income taxation: the Mirrlees model"

7) December 1, 2009 (14h00). Amedeo Spadaro.

"Applied Optimal Taxation and the Analysis of Fiscal Reforms"

8) December 8, 2009 (14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

"The design of tax structure: direct versus indirect taxation"

9) December 15, 2009 (14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

"Optimal capital taxation"

10) January 5, 2009 (14h00) Stéphane Gauthier.

“Welfare schemes and work incentives: RSA”

11) January 12, 2009 (14h00). Amedeo Spadaro.

“Ex ante evaluation: RSA and recent reforms of French Redistribution System”

12) January 19, 2009 (14h00). Stéphane Gauthier.

“Tax Evasion”

Main objective:

Analysing, understanding, modelling the *equity–efficiency* trade off of taxation and redistribution

Relevant introductory questions.

Thinking about the role of the government:

- market failures (internalizing externalities, providing public goods, etc.)
- macroeconomic fluctuations (stabilizing economy)
- covering risks
- **redistribution**
 - What is the meaning of the word “redistribution” (how we measure it)?
 - Why government want to (re)distribute resources in a different way the market do?
 - Why an *equity–efficiency* trade off? The cake story.
 - Why not lump sum resources reallocation? (First best vs second best taxation)

Introduction to modelling:

- normative vs positive approaches.
- The social objective
- the constraints (financial + informational frictions)
- the rationality: resources vs results = efficiency

Theory + applications oriented to the analysis of real scenarios = good job!

The instruments: Taxes, Social contributions, Means tested benefits, Non means tested benefits.

Taking a look in France and Europe:

Summary of the French tax system

Social Contributions

Total Cost of Labour – Employers Social Contribution = **Gross Wages**

Gross Wages – Employees Social Contributions & Special Contributions = **Net Wages**

Other types of incomes (Self-employment, Pensions, Unemployment benefits, Other Incomes, Capital Incomes) + Net Wages - Social Contributions & Special Contributions = **Net Incomes**

Net Wages + Net Self-employment + Net Pensions + Net Unemployment benefits + Net Other Incomes + Net Capital Income = **Total Net Income**

Tax and Benefits

Net Wages + Net Self-employment + Net Pensions + Net Unemployment benefits + Net Capital Income + Other Taxable Incomes (+ Non-Deductible Special Contributions) = **Revenus Catégoriels**

Revenus Catégoriels - Deductions (*Abattements*) on Wages and Replacement Incomes (Pensions and Unemployment Benefits) = **Revenus Catégoriels Nets**

Revenus Catégoriels Nets - Attributable deficits - Special Charges - Special Deductions = **Net Taxable Income** (basis for *Quotient Familial* and Income Taxation)

Gross Income Tax - Credits = **Net Income tax** (IR)

Total Net Income - Net Income tax = **Income After Tax**

Income After Tax + Family Benefits + Social Assistance = **Disposable Income**

Family benefits in France (2006)

France is one of the European countries spending more for welfare state (28.7 % of GDP according to OECD in 2003). Various insurance instruments are available for people needing to cope with negative economic shocks: unemployment, health status, invalidity, etc.

Allocations familiales (AF): people who have at least 2 dependent children (it's not a means-tested program)

Complément familial (CFAM). Beneficiaries are households or individuals having the responsibility for at least 3 children, with more than 3 years and less than 21 years (DOM: between 1 and 5 years old). Monthly amount of CF for households with 3 or more children with more than 3 years: 41,65 % de la base des AF after CRDS, 150,51€ till 31-12-2005 –

Allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé (AEEH). Beneficiaries are people affected by disability with less than 20 years - Two categories: 1) 80% of disability 2) 50% of disability (Details will be given in the text)

Allocation aux adultes handicapés (AAH). Beneficiaries are people more than 20 years old, with at least 80% level of invalidity (or 50% if the impossibility of working is recognized by Cotorep)-

Allocation parentale d'éducation (APE) – Beneficiaries are all people having in charge children between 1 and 3 years old; having stopped working or working part-time

Allocation de parent isolé (API) – Beneficiaries are all people having in charge at least one child (for less than 18 months) or pregnant women

Allocation de rentrée scolaire (ARS) – Beneficiaries are all people who have sons between 6 and 18 years old who go to school (if they work, they must earn less than 55% of SMIC)-

Allocation de soutien familial (ASF). – Beneficiaries are people who do not take alimentary pensions (after divorce, for instance) anymore (or if they have in charge an orphan or a child who has not been recognized by one of the parents)

Allocation journalier de Presence Parentale (APP) – Beneficiaries are people who have children with less than 20 years who are affected by chronic illness and disability and have stopped working for this reason –

Prime de déménagement: allowance for households who move in a flat to ameliorate their living standard. Families must have at least 3 children and the moving must take place between the 3 last three months of pregnancy and the 2nd birthday of the last baby

Housing benefits

There are 2 main types of Housing Benefits:

Aide personnalisée au logement (APL)

Allocation de logement (AL), divided into Allocation de logement familiale (ALF) and Allocation de logement sociale (ALS)

Minimum vieillesse

provides a minimum pension to all those who are aged 65 and over or older than 60 but incapable to work (or if they reside in a department d'outre-mer).

Scheme of social contributions, revenues

	Plafond per month 2005	Rate 2005	Plafond per month 2005	Rate 2005
Securité sociale	Employees		Employers	
Assurance maladie	Whole gross income	0,75%*Y	Whole gross income	12,8%*Y
Solidarité autonomie	none	none	Whole gross income	0,3%*Y
Assurance vieillesse plafonnée	Up to 1P	6,55%*Y	Up to 1P	8,2%*Y
	Above 1P	6,55% * 1P	Above 1P	8,2% *1 P
Assurance vieillesse déplafonné	Whole gross income	0,1%*Y	Whole gross income	1,6%*Y
Accidents du travail			Whole gross income	variable tax rate
Allocations familiales	none	none	Whole gross income	5,4%*Y
Cotisations logement				
Tous employers			Up to 1P	0,1%*Y
			Above 1P	0,1% *1 P
Employers with > 9 employees			whole gross income	0,4%*Y
Contribution Sociale Generalisée	Whole gross income minus 3%	7,5%*Y		
CRDS	Whole gross income minus 3%	0,5%*Y		
Unemployment	Up to 4P	2,4%*Y	Up to 4P	2,4%*Y
	Above 4P	2,4% * 4P	Above 4P	2,4% * 4P
Complementary pensions				
Non cadres	Up to 1P	3%*Y	Up to 1P	4,5%*Y
	From 1P to 3P	8% (3P-1P)	From 1P to 3P	12% * (3P-1P)
	Above 3P	3%(1P)+8%(3P-1P)	Above 3P	4,5%P+12% *(3P-1P)
Cadres	Up to 1P	3%*Y	Up to 1P	4,5%*Y
	From 1P to 4P	7,5% (4P-1P)	From 1P to 4P	12,5% * (4P-1P)
	From 4P to 8P	7,5% (8P-4P)	From 4P to 8P	12,5% (8P-4P)
	Above 8P	P+7,5%(4P-1P)+7,5%(8P-4P)	Above 8P	6P+12,5%(4P-1P)+12,5%(8P-4P)
Cotisations AGFF				
Cadres	Up to 1P	0,8%*Y	Up to 1P	1,2%*Y
	From 1P to 3P	0,9% (3P-1P)	From 1P to 3P	1,3%(3P-1P)
	Above 3P	0,8%*P+0,9% *(3P-1P)	Above 3P	1,2%*P+1,3%*(3P-1P)
Non white collars	Up to 1P	0,8%*Y	Up to 1P	1,2%*Y
	From 1P to 3P	0,9% (3P-1P)	From 1P to 3P	1,3%(3P-1P)
	Above 3P	0,8%*P+0,9% *(3P-1P)	Above 3P	1,2%*P+1,3%*(3P-1P)
Prevoyance white collars (assurance décès)			Up to 1P	1,5%*Y
			Above 1P	1,5% *1P
Versement transport*				
Paris+Hauts de Seine			Whole gross income	2,6%*Y
Seine-St-Denis et Val-			Whole gross income	1,7%*Y

Impôt sur la fortune

It's a yearly tax imposable on people whose *patrimoine*, on the 1st January 2006, is greater than 750000 €. The *patrimoine* is composed of durable and durable goods, property rights and shares.

Table 22: Tax rates for ISF

Fraction of net value of <i>patrimoine</i>		Tax rate
Below	750 000 €	0 %
Between	750 000 € et 1 200 000 €	0,55 %
	1 200 000 € et 2 380 000 €	0,75 %
	2 380 000 € et 3 730 000 €	1 %
	3 730 000 € et 7 140 000 €	1,3 %
	7 140 000 € et 15 530 000 €	1,65 %
Above	15 530 000 €	1,80 %

TVA rates

Rate	Typology of goods
19.60%	General rate to be applied in selling the majority of goods and services
5.50%	The majority of food products (apart from alcool), the generality of agricultural products, events and spectacles, transport, press and books, works in the home of first residence
.10%	medicaments refundable by securité sociale, selling of living animals at the butcher shop, TV license fee, publications approved by the Commission paritaire des publications et agences de presse

Excises

Transport: here it is worth mentioning TIPP (*Taxe intérieure sur les produits pétroliers*), a tax on consumption of gasoline which is applied on the volume and not on the selling price of the gasoline itself (0,5892 euro per one litre of clean petrol in 2006). Its level is fixed in the Finance Law by the government. TVA and TIPP sum up to 75% of the selling price of gasoline.

TIPP rates in 2006:

- 0,5892 € / l for petrol without lead
- 0,4169 €/l for gazole – diesel
- 0,0566 €/l for fioul domestique
- 1;0760 €/l for GPL
- 0,6396 €/l for supercarburant

Tobacco: in addition to TVA, a set of excises is based on consumption.

Normal rates are fixed as follows:

- *Cigarettes*: 64%
- *Cigares*: 27,57%
- *Tabacs fine coupe destines à rouler les cigarettes*: 58,57%
- *Autres tabacs à fumer*: 52,42%
- *Tabacs à priser*: 45;57 %
- *Tabacs à macher*: 32 ;17%

Alcool: a system of excises exists for alcohol drinks. Tarifs are fixed per hectolitre. Here it follows the scheme of tarifs (€/l):

- 0;54€/l for VDN (*vins doux naturels*) and VDL (*vins de liqueur*)
- 2;14€/l for *produits intermediaires*
- 8,35 €/l for rhum
- 14,5€/l for all the other products

For beer and non alcohol drinks; the tariffs are the following:

- 1,30 € /hl for degree *alcoometrique* for beers below 2,8%
- 2,60 €/hl for degree *alcoometrique* for other beers
- 0,54 €/hl for all the other drinks (*eaux minerals* and colas)

Gold and Jewellery:

- 8 € for each jewel in gold or platinum
- 4 € for each silver jewel

2008

1-Definitions and basic elements of French fiscal legislation

BMAF: Base Mensuelle d'Allocations Familiales

The evolution of BMAF in the most recent years is the following:

- 2007: 374,12 €
- 2008: 377,86 €

Plafond de la Sécurité Sociale

In the following table, we summarize the values of this plafond:

Table 40: Plafond de la Sécurité Sociale

Reference period	Plafond in Euros for 2008	Plafond in Euros for 2007
Yearly	33276	32184
Quarter	8319	8046
Month	2773	2682
Two weeks	1387	1341
Week	640	619
Day	153	148
Hour	21	20

SMIC: Salaire Mensuelle Interprofessionnelle de Croissance

The hourly rate in 2008 was 8,63€ and 8,44€ in 2007.

Here it follows a table summarizing the values of SMIC in France from 2005 to 2008:

Table 41: Amounts of SMIC 2005-2008

Year	Gross hourly Smic	Monthly gross Smic in euros	Monthly gross Smic in euros
	euros	for 151,67h of work	for 169h of work
2008	8,63	1308,88	//
2007	8,44	1 280,07	//
2006	8,27	1 254,28	//
2005	8,03	1 217,88	1 357,07

2- Prestations familiales in France¹

Allocation familial

The *allocation familial* is a benefit (not means-tested) for parents in charge of at least two dependent children with less than 20 years old.

A reform has been approved so that, from May 2008, the additional allowance is provided only for people who have children being more than 14 years old, with two conditions to be accomplished:

- 1) Households with 2 children have not any entitlement to get the increasing allowance
- 2) Households with 3 children have right to the increasing amount for each of the child more than 14 yrs old.

In the following tables, we will briefly summarize the values of the AF, showing the amount of the benefit for each child and the total amount available for the household (which results from the sum of the relative values):

Table 42: Allocations familiales (AF), revenus 2007

Nr of children in charge	BARÈME ^{1er} January 2008 (revenues 2007)					
	Per child			Per household		
	%	euros (monthly)	euros (yearly)	%	euros	euros (yearly)
	of BMAF			of BMAF		
2	32	120,32	1443,84	32	120,32	1443,84
3	41	154,15	1849,8	73	274,47	3293,64
4	41	154,15	1849,8	114	428,62	5143,44
5	41	154,15	1849,8			
Each more child	41	154,15	1849,8	-	-	

¹ Sources: www.caf.fr and <http://vosdroits.service-public.fr>

Table 43: Increasing monthly amount (increasing with age)

Age of the child	Euros (monthly)	Euros (yearly)
> 14 yrs old	60,16	721,92

An *allocation forfaitaire* is provided then for household having 3 children in charge, of which at least one is 20 yrs old. It lasts for one year.

In the following table, the amount of the allowance is showed:

Table 44:: Allowance forfaitaire (monthly)

	% of BMAF	Euros (monthly)	Euros (yearly)
Forfait of allocations familiales	20,234	76,08	912,96

PAJE (Prestation d'accueil de jeune enfant) for children born after 1st January 2004

PAJE is made up of four distinct prestations:

- ***Prime a la naissance ou a l'adoption***
- ***Allocation de base***
- ***Complement de libre choix d'activité***
- ***Pajemploi***

Plafond of resources 2008 for *revenus catégoriels* 2007

It is established for *prime à la naissance*, *prime à l'adoption*, *allocation de base* and *complément de libre choix d'activité* (for people who are eligible for *allocation de base*). Only *foyers fiscaux* below this level can be eligible for the allowance. The plafonds for *Pajemploi* are defined as percentages of these values.

The amount must be intended as the *revenu net imposable*².

Table 45: Plafond of resources PAJE (Revenus nets catégoriels 2007)

² *Revenu net catégoriel*: it comprises all the income from work, indemnités journalières (*maladie, accident du travail, maladie professionnelle* and *maternité*). Caf makes fiscal deductions and applies the *abattement* of 10%

one child	32 328 €
two children	38794 €
three children	46 553 €
each more child	7759 €
increasing amount for bi- active couples or single parents	10 394 €

For the *Pajemploi*, as we have already mentioned, plafonds are computed as a percentage of the ones valid for the other components of PAJE. A further difference in the amounts regards the age of the child and it will be showed in a specific table:

Table 46: Plafond of resources Pajemploi 2008

Nr of children	Revenus net catégoriels 2007		
	Less than	Not more than	More than
1	19225	42722	42722
2	22135	49188	49188
3	25626	56947	56947
4	29118	64706	64706

In the following tables, we will list the amounts of *prestations familiales* of PAJE in 2008

PAJE: components and amounts for 2008

Here we present the components of Paje and the amount of each benefit for 2008:

Table 47: Components of PAJE 2008- 1

Components of PAJE	% BMAF	Euros (monthly)	Euros (yearly)
Prime à la naissance	229,75	863,79	
Prime à l'adoption	459,50	1727,59	
Allocation de base	45,95	172,77	2073,24
Complément de libre choix d'activité			
1. If not receiving allocation de base			
Unemployed	142,57	536,03	6432,36
Part time	108,41	407,6	4891,2
Full time	81,98	308,23	3698,76
2. If receiving allocation de base			
Unemployed	96,62	363,27	4359,24
Part time	62,46	234,83	2817,96
Full time	36,03	135,46	1625,52

With regards to Pajemploi, a distinction must be made between direct employment and employment through an association or an enterprise. The following tables sum up the different amounts for each of the transfers:

Table 48: Amounts of Pajemploi 2008, direct hiring

Age of the child	Monthly amount		
Less than 3 yrs	428,76	270,37	162,2
From 3 to 6 yrs	214,39	135,21	81,1

Table 49: Amounts of Pajemploi 2008, Assistante maternelle

Age of the child	Monthly amount		
Less than 3 yrs	648,81	540,69	432,56
From 3 to 6 yrs	324,41	270,35	216,69

Table 50: Amounts of Pajemploi 2008, Garde à domicile

Age of the child	Monthly amount		
Less than 3 yrs	784,02	675,85	567,72
From 3 to 6 yrs	392,02	337,93	283,87

Old legislation (children born before 1st January 2004) –

For children born before the 1st of January of 2004, the old legislation is still in force. It comprises different *prestations* and requires for different plafonds.

Allocation parentale d'éducation

It requires, as we said for 2005, at least two³ dependent children.

It is not means-tested.

The amount is also different according to the occupational status of the beneficiary.

The three considered status are, as for CLCA:

- Unemployed
- Part-time worker (with nr hours of work less than 50% the legal duration)
- Full-time worker (with nr hours of work between 50% and 80% of legal duration)

The amount for 2008 is summarized in the next table:

Table 51: APE, amounts (in euros and in % of the BMAF)

ALLOCATION PARENTALE D'ÉDUCATION	% BMAF	Euros (monthly)	Euros (Yearly)
Unemployed	142,57	536,03	6432,36
Part-time	94,27	354,43	4253,16
Full-time	71,29	268,04	3216,48

APE can't be cumulated with: *pensions de retraite, pensions d'invalidité, allocation chômage, indemnités journalières de maladie, d'accident du travail, de maternité.*

Majoration de l'aide à la famille pour l'emploi d'une assistante maternelle agréée (AFEAMA) and Allocation garde d'enfant à domicile (AGED)

The two transfers correspond to Pajemploi in PAJE.

The *plafonds* are summarized in the following tables. As usual, reference revenues are *revenus nets catégoriels*:

³ On Service Publiques France it is written that APE is given to parents with at least 3 children

Table 52: Plafonds AFEAMA 2008

Nr of children	Revenus net categoriels 2007		
	Less than	Not more	More than
1	17593	24190	24190
2	21653	29773	29773
for each child more	4060	5583	5583

Table 53: Amounts of AFEAMA 2008

Age of the child	Monthly amount		
Less than 3 yrs	110,43	87,31	72,34

AGED is a benefit provided to households hiring a *garde à domicile* for the first child. To get the transfer, the *revenu net categoriel* of both husband and wife must be greater than the level of BMAF.

The amount of AGED is fixed as a reimbursement of 50% of the employer social contributions.

For 2008, the limit is fixed at 562 €. To be entitled to ask for it, people must earn 1133,58€.

Other prestations

Complement familial: this *prestation* is an allowance provided for households having in charge at least 3 children who are 3yrs old or more (but below 21 yrs old).

It is a means tested program and the *plafond de ressources* is the same of that for APJE considering therefore the *revenu net categoriel*:

Table 54: Plafond of resources Complement Familial (CF) 2008

Nr of children	Couples with one income	Single parents or bi-active couples
3 children	33 981 €	41 569 €
Each more child	5 663 €	5 663 €

Allocation de parent isolé: it is an allowance provided to single parents (or divorced, or *veufs*) who have in charge one or more children. It is a means tested program and the mechanism of computation of its amount is similar to that of RMI. API is calculated as the difference between a maximum level of transfer and personal resources, specified later. In 2009 it will be substituted by Revenu de Solidarité Active, a public transfer which we are going to describe in details later.

Table 55: Plafond of resources API

Children	Max amount	Amount forfait logement
Waiting for the first	566,79	53,75
1 child	755,72	107,5
Each more child	188,93	133,03

The resources taken into consideration for the computation of API are:

- *Pensions alimentaires*
- *Prestations familiales*
- Income from work
- Housing benefits

The resources not to be taken into consideration are:

- PAJE (prime à la naissance ou à l'adoption, allocation de base till the child has 3 months, pajemploi)
- Allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé
- Allocation rentrée scolaire
- Prestations en nature linked to *assurance maladie-maternité, invalidité or accident du travail*

The computation of resources is based also on the occupational status of the beneficiaries: if the woman works more than 78 hours per month, all resources are considered in the algorithm. If the woman works less than 78 hours per month, only 50% of resources are taken into consideration.

If the beneficiary gets an aide au logement, there are variable reductions according to household's size, defined as *forfait logement*.

Allocation de rentrée scolaire: it is a means tested allowance and the *plafonds de ressources*, which again are computed on the basis of *revenue net catégoriel* are the following:

Table 56: Plafond of resources ARS 2008

Plafond de ressources 2008
21991
5075 per each dependent child

Prime du déménagement: there are just maximum values for the amounts which are reported in table 19

Table 57: Amount of prestations 2008

2008			
PRESTATIONS	POURCENTAGE de la BMAF	Euros (monthly)	Euros (yearly)
1. Complément familial	41,65	156,6	1879,2
2. Allocation de soutien familial			
Taux plein	30	112,8	1353,6
Taux partiel	22,5	84,6	1015,2
3. Allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé			
Allocation de base	32	120,92	1451,04
Complément 1 ^{re} catégorie	24	90,69	1088,28
Complément 2 ^e catégorie	65	245,61	2947,32
Majoration spécifique pour parent isolé (2 ^e catégorie)	13	49,12	589,44
Complément 3 ^e catégorie	92	347,63	4171,56
Majoration spécifique pour parent isolé (3 ^e catégorie)	18	68,01	816,12
Complément 4 ^e catégorie	142,57	538,72	6464,64
Majoration spécifique pour parent isolé (4 ^e catégorie)	57	215,38	2584,56
Complément 5 ^e catégorie	182,21	688,5	8262
Majoration spécifique pour parent isolé (5 ^e catégorie)	73	275,84	3310,08
Complément 6 ^e catégorie	-	1010,82	12129,84
Majoration spécifique pour parent isolé (6 ^e catégorie)	107	404,31	4851,72
4. Allocation de parent isolé			
Parent	150	566,79	6801,48
Par enfant	50	188,93	2267,16
Forfait logement API			
Femme enceinte	13,68	53,75	645
Un enfant	27,35	107,5	1290
Deux enfants ou plus	33,85	133,03	1596,36
5. Allocation de présence parentale (APP)			
Couples			
Taux plein	234,01	1199,1	14389,2
Personnes seules			
Taux plein	277,89	1424,7	17096,4
Complément de ressources		101,23	1214,76
6. Prime de déménagement (maximum)	240	906,86	906,86
+ 20 % par enfant au-delà du troisième	20	75,57	
7. Allocation de rentrée scolaire	73,22	272,57	272,57

Housing benefits

In this paragraph we just report the updated valued of parameters described and defined for 2005.

The amount of L is *plafonné* by law as follows:

Table 58: Plafonds for different zones (location)

CATEGORY	ZONE 1 (euros)	ZONE 2 (euros)	ZONE 3 (euros)
Single without dependent persons	270,09 (202,57)	235,39 (176,54)	220,62 (165,47)
Couple without dependent persons	325,75 (244,31)	288,12 (216,09)	267,46 (200,60)
Single or couple with one dependent person	368,17 (276,13)	324,21 (243,16)	299,87 (224,90)
For each more person	53,39 (40,04)	47,18 (35,39)	42,98 (32,24)

In brackets the values for the colocataire, which are fixed at 75% of the original value

The different geographic areas are defined as follows:

ZONE 1: Paris

ZONE 2: Cities with more than 100,000 people

ZONE 3: All the other areas

Pp: Personal participation

There is a specific formula to compute this parameter, which is the following:

$$Pp = P0 + Tp * Rp$$

Where

- P0 is the minimal participation, the greatest value between these two following: 8,5% of *plafonnée logement* (L + C) and 31 euros
- Tp is the rate of participation in percentage and it is explained below
- Rp is the difference between the resources of the beneficiary⁴ and the *forfataire* amount R0. Rp can't be less than 0

⁴ Revenus nets catégoriels of the recipient

R0

The computation of this parameter is done through the formula:

$$R0 = R1 - R2$$

Where:

- R1 is the percentage of RMI⁵ fixed by law
- R2 is a percentage of BMAF fixed by law

In the following table, we summarize these values:

Table 59: Values of R1 and R2

Beneficiaries	R1 in % of RMI	R2 in % of BMAF
Single	88%	
Couple without children	126%	
1 child or 1 dependent person	150,3%	
2 children or 2 dependent persons	180,3%	32%
Extra-amount for each additional person	40%	41%

Tp (*Taux de participation*)

For the computation of Tp, the following formula will be used:

$$Tp = TF + TL$$

TF is a rate which is function of the size of the ménage and its values are the following:

Table 60: Values of TF

Beneficiaries	From 1/07/2008
Single	2,83%
Couple without children	3,15%

⁵ RMI is treated as a salary and therefore the maximum value is subject to the *abattements fiscaux* of 10% and 20%

1 child or 1 person	2,70%
2 children or 2 persons	2,38%
3 children or 3 persons	2,01%
4 children or 4 persons	1,85%
5 children or 5 persons	1,79%
6 children or 6 persons	1,73%
Extra amount for each more person	-0,06%

TL

For the computation of TL, the reference rent is set equal to the plafond for rents in area 2 (*location*).

Firstly, it is necessary to compute RL:

$RL = L / \text{reference rent}$

If RL is lower than 45%, the rate applied is 0. If RL is > 45%, TL will be set as the sum of the application of two different rates, which is fixed at:

- 0,45% for the tranche of RL comprised between 45% and 75%
- 0,68% for the tranche of RL above 75%

Table 61: Values of TL

If RI is < 45%	0
If RI is > 45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0,56% for the tranche of RI comprised between 45% and 75% - 0,85% for the tranche of RI above 75%

Lump-sum charges (C)

It's a monthly incremental (lump-sum) charge systematically added to L, even when L reaches its own ceiling.

The amount of lump-sum charges depends on the number of dependent persons:

- Single with no dependent person: 24,56
- Single or couple with 1 dependent person: 35,68
- Couple without persons in charge: 49,14
- Couple with one person in charge: 60,26
- Per additional dependent person: 11,12

Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées

From 1st January 2006 Minimum Vieillesse and related transfers have been replaced by *Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées*, which is a unique instrument substituting:

- *allocation aux vieux travailleurs salariés (AVTS),*
- *allocation aux vieux travailleurs non salariés,*
- *allocation aux mères de familles,*
- *allocation spéciale de vieillesse,*
- *allocation supplémentaire de vieillesse,*
- *allocation de vieillesse agricole,*
- *secours viager,*
- *majoration versée pour porter le montant d'une pension de vieillesse au niveau de l'AVTS,*
- *allocation viagère aux rapatriés âgés.*

Beneficiaries of ASPA are people more than 65 yrs old (or less than 60 yrs old if a particular degree of invalidity is recognized by a specific commission).

The plafonds of resources are based on yearly amounts and different from singles and couples:

- Singles: 7719,52 €
- Couples: 13521,27

The maximum amount of ASPA is different for singles and couples:

- 7537,3 € for single persons
- 13521,27 € for couples

The resources taken into consideration are total household's resources.
Excluded from the computation are:

- *Prestations familiales*
- *Allocation logement sociale*
- *Retraite ancien combattent*
- The value of the house occupied as home by the beneficiary
- Majoration pour tierce personne

ASPA is not subject to IR, CSG, CRDS.

People can still get the old benefit and the amounts and plafonds are specified in the following table:

Table 62: Basic elements of Vieillesse

TYPE	Yearly (in euros)
AVTS or allocation de base	3097,312
Allocation supplémentaire (isolé)	4439,98
Allocation supplémentaire (ménage)	7326,61
Plafond of resources (isolé)	7719,52
Plafond of resources (ménage)	13521,27

Revenu minimum d'insertion

Plafonds of RMI for 2008 are the following:

Table 63: Plafond of resources for Revenu Minimum d'Insertion

Family size	Plafond de ressources 2008
Celibataires	447,91 €
Second person in the foyer	Majoration of 50%
Each additional person	Majoration of 30%
After the 3 rd son	Majoration of 40%

The amount is determined as the difference between the *plafonds de ressources* defined above and the income of the requiring person (*Revenus Catégoriels Nets* are considered).

The resources taken into consideration for the computation of RMI are:

- *Indemnités journalières (maladie, accidents de travail)*
- *Allocations de chômage*
- Pensions of each type
- *Prestations familiales*
- *Allocation aux adultes handicapés*
- Revenues from real estate and from capital
- Income from work
- *Aide aux logement* (reduced by a forfait according to the household's size⁶)

The resources which are not taken into consideration are:

⁶ A reduction of 53,75€ is applied for singles; 107,5€ for couples and 133,03 for households with more than 2 children)

- APJE (*Allocation pour jeune enfant*) for the period of pregnancy till the first month after child's birth
- *Allocation rentrée scolaire* and *Allocation Education Speciale*
- Scholarships
- *Indemnités en nature (maladie, accident du travail)*
- Increasing amounts provided for *Allocation Familial*
- *Prime de retour a l'emploi*

After 2005, a reform has been approved which has slightly changed the mechanism of computation.

For part-time workers (people who work less than 78 hours per month), the rule is the same as before, that is to say:

- For the first 3 months, RMI is cumulated with income at a 100% level
- from the 4th month to the 11th, RMI is computed curtailing 50% of the *Revenus Catégoriels Nets* of the individual
- after 12 months, 100% of revenues is curtailed

For full-time employees, instead, the rule is the following:

- For the first 3 months, RMI is computed as usual (RAP cumulated with 100% RMI)
- From the 4th month to the 12th, RMI is substituted by a monthly *forfait* (150 euros for a single and 225 for 2 persons or more)

In both cases, for persons finding a job, a *prime de retour a l'emploi* of 1000€ is given to people working more than 78 hours per month (full-time workers).

The *revenu minimum d'insertion* lasts for a maximum period of 1 year.

Revenu de solidarité active

RSA, Revenu de Solidarité Active, is a household's benefit which is going to be introduced at the national level from July, 1st 2009⁷ in order to simplify the actual system of social minima, which is composed of: RMI (*Revenu Minimum d'Insertion* with the integration of *Prime de Retour a l'Emploi*), API (*Allocation Parent Isolé*) and PPE (*Prime Pour l'Emploi*).

Therefore, RSA is a sort of mixed instrument, which constitutes both a source of minimum income for people without resources and a complement for people who already have a job but earn a low income. This is in line with the vision of an active welfare state (Spadaro, 2008).

Basically, the idea of RSA is to unify the two pre-existing benefits in a unique public transfer which will provide beneficiaries with a minimum guaranteed income and which is supposed to provide more incentives for people exiting unemployment or finding a new job.

The level of RSA is function of different parameters:

- Family composition
- Minimum guaranteed income (*revenu garanti*)
- Level of income from work

Today RMI accounts for 5,5 blns €, *prime de retour a l'emploi* for 0,5 blns €, API for 1 bln €, PPE for 4,5 blns €. The all instruments together sum up to 11,5 blns of €.

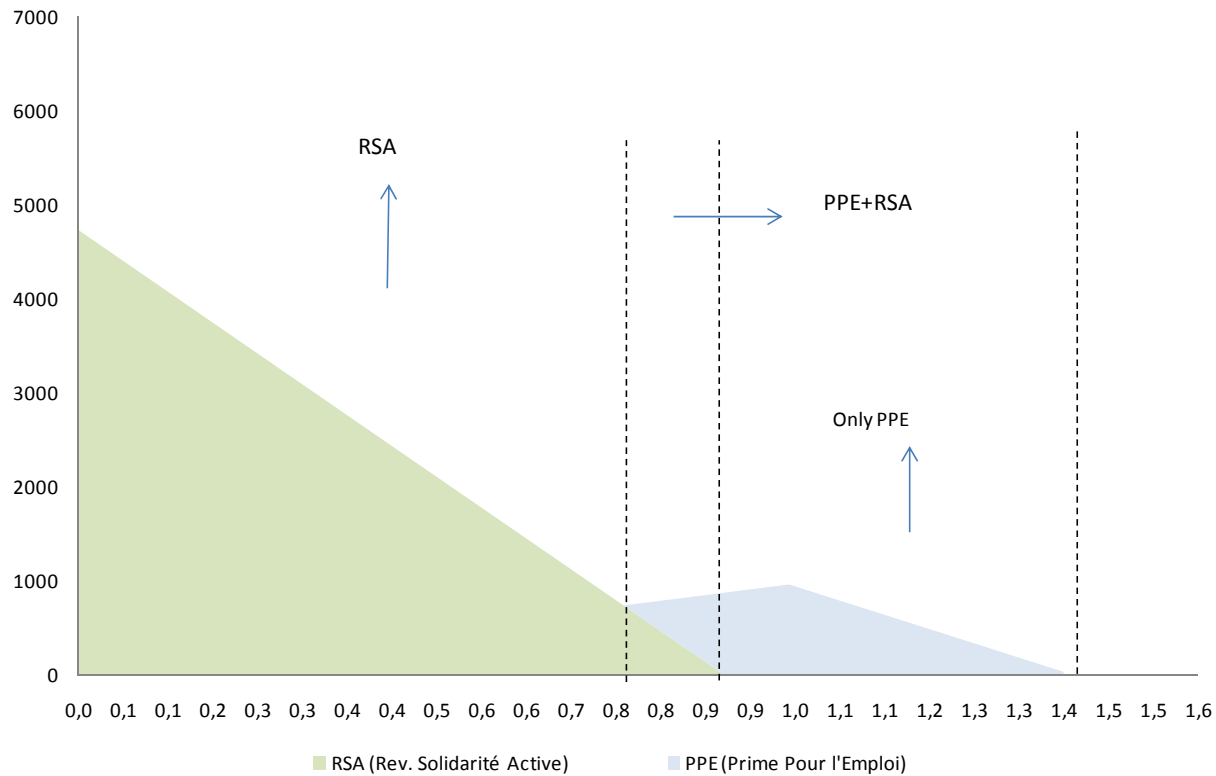
Because RSA is aimed at reducing distortions generated by the fact that, till now, PPE is not given to some low-income workers, the extra-cost of including them in a new instrument is estimated in 1,5 blns €⁸, for a total budget of RSA equal to 13 blns €.

Interaction with PPE is showed in the next figure:

⁷ <http://www.toutsurlersa.fr/documents/projetdeloi.pdf>

⁸ http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/information/questions_reponses_484/est_revenu_solidarite_active_56861.html

Figure 5: Interaction between PPE and RSA



Yearly amount of PPE and RSA is plotted in function of SMIC level. Basically, there are three possibilities:

- People are eligible only to RSA if they were before entitled to ask for PPE but RSA level is higher than it
- People are entitled to ask both RSA and PPE. RSA works as a complement of the tax credit in this case
- People are entitled to ask only PPE

Algorithm to compute RSA

RSA is computed as the difference between a R_g (*revenu garanti*) and a determined amount of resources (*prestations familiales, allocations logement, revenus d'activités professionnelles*).

To put in formulas, the mechanism is the following:

$$RSA = R_g - R_a - R_0 \quad (1)$$

Where

R_g is revenu garanti

R_a is revenu d'activités professionnelles

R_0 is other resources

An important difference with RMI is the elimination of *dispositif d'interressement* and of the limit of 12 months of entitlement.

The new system provides a fix withdrawal rate of 0.38. This means that, if a person exits unemployment, for each earned euro from work, she can save 0.62 € of RSA.

Therefore, *revenu de solidarité active* works directly as an income complement.

The amount of RSA varies in time, according to the occupational status of the beneficiary.

The formula to compute RSA is the following:

$$RSA = (RSA)_{\max} - 0,38 \times R_a \quad (2)$$

Example

Situation: single woman with one child, getting API (Allocation Parent Isolé) and ASF (Allocation Soutien Familial) for 83 € monthly.

The maximum amount of API in this case is 642 € (748 € - 106 € of forfait logement). She gets a new job which is paid at SMIC level (25% of full-time) for 246 € monthly.

The amount of resources considered for the computation of R_g is:

$$642 + 0,7 \times 246 = 814 \text{ €}$$

The amount of API perceived is: 642 € - 83€ - 246€ = 313 €

Finally, the amount of RSA is the following:

$$814 - (83\text{€} - 313\text{€} - 246\text{€}) = 172\text{€}$$

Social contribution: General scheme

Table 64: Scheme of social contributions, *revenus* 2008

	Employees		Employers	
	Plafond per month 2008	Rate 2008	Plafond per month 2008	Rate 2008
Securité sociale				
Assurance maladie	Whole gross income	0,75%*Y	Whole gross income	12,8%*Y
Solidarité autonomie	none	none	Whole gross income	0,3%*Y
Assurance vieillesse plafonnée	Up to 1P	6,65%*Y	Up to 1P	8,3%*Y
	Above 1P	6,65% * 1P	Above 1P	8,3% *1 P
Assurance vieillesse déplafonné	Whole gross income	0,1%*Y	Whole gross income	1,6%*Y
Accidents du travail			Whole gross income	variable tax rate
Allocations familiales	none	none	Whole gross income	5,4%*Y
Contribution Sociale Generalisé	Whole gross income minus 3%	7,5%*Y		
CRDS	Whole gross income minus 3%	0,5%*Y		
Unemployment	Up to 4P	2,4%*Y	Up to 4P	4%*Y
	Above 4P	2,4% * 4P	Above 4P	4% * 4P
Retraites complementaires				
Non cadres	Up to 1P	3%*Y	Up to 1P	4,5%*Y
	From 1P to 3P	8% (3P-1P)	From 1P to 3P	12% * (3P-1P)
	Above 3P	3%(1P)+8%(3P-1P)	Above 3P	4,5%P+12% *(3P-1P)
Cadres	Up to 1P	3%*Y	Up to 1P	4,5%*Y
	From 1P to 4P	7,7% (4P-1P)	From 1P to 4P	12,6% * (4P-1P)
	From 4P to 8P	7,7% (8P-4P)	From 4P to 8P	12,6% (8P-4P)
	Above 8P	3%P+7,7%(4P-1P)+7,7%(8P-4P)	Above 8P	4,5%P+12,6%(4P-1P)+12,6%(8P-4P)

Impot sur la fortune

In 2008, it regards people whose *patrimoine* is greater than 770000 €.

The *patrimoine* is composed of durable goods, property rights and shares.

Table 65: Tax rates for ISF

Fraction of net value of <i>patrimoine</i>		Tax rate
Below	770.000 €	0%
Between	770 000 € et 1 240 000 €	0,55%
	1 240 000 € et 2 450 000 €	0,75%
	2 450 000 € et 3 850 000 €	1%
	3 850 000 € et 7 360 000 €	1,30%
	7 360 000 € et 16020 000 €	1,65%
Above	16.020.000 €	1,80%

Direct taxation

Here again we describe the functioning of French fiscal system updating plafonds and values presented for 2005.

Usual deductions

For 3 of the "*revenus catégoriels*" (earned income, unemployment benefits and pensions), it is possible to apply some deductions before the computation of the ***Impot sur le revenu***.

Deductions of 10% for professional expenditures

Workers have the choice between a deduction of their real job expenditures and a deduction of 10% of their earned incomes (and unemployment benefits). This individual deduction has to respect a maximum of 13501 € and a minimum of 401 €.

Deductions of 10% on pensions

Beneficiaries of pensions (including *vieillesse*, *retraites* and *pensions alimentaires*) are not entitled to the *abattement* of 10% for *frais réels*, but have right to an *abattement spécifique* of 10% of the total amount of pensions received.

There is a minimum deduction of 357 € to apply. The maximum level deductible for each foyer fiscal is 3491€.

Décote

In 2008, all contributors for whom gross income tax (income tax before deductions) is lower than 862 €, benefit of a reduction, which is computed as follows:

$$Dec = 431\text{€} - \left(\frac{G.I.T}{2} \right)$$

Where *Dec* is the amount of *décote* and G.I.T. is gross income tax

Deductions from the revenu global

Pensions alimentaires

Some specific deductions are provided for expenditures regarding childcare and assistance to elderly people.

In the first case, some deductions are available for expenditures regarding children (or adults) that are not taken into consideration for the computation of *quotient familial*.

In other words, for children (or adults) who live outside the *foyer fiscal* (for example, after a divorce or a separation between the spouses).

In terms of amount, for children below 18 yrs old, there is not any limit; above 18 yrs old, the maximum amount of deduction is 5568 € (the plafond is increased at 11136 € if the parent is alone in taking care of the son).

With regards to the elderly people, there is another deduction available for *foyer fiscaux* hosting in the house a person older than 75 yrs old.

The conditions to respect are the following:

- The hosted person must be > 75 yrs old
- Income of the hosted person must respect the plafonds established for benefits provided by *Fonds de solidarité vieillesse* and *Fonds special d'invalidité* (7635,53€ for a single person and 13374,16€ for couples married or pacsé)

The amount of deduction available is 3203 € for elderly people.

Capital losses

Pertes en capital subies pas les créateurs d'entreprises: they are deductible with different ceilings depending on the time of the investment (15250€ for singles and 30500€ for couples if the investment has been done before 2003; 30000€ for singles and 60000€ for couples if it has been done later)

Cotisations sociales

Contribution for retirement funds and saving schemes, contributions to plan d'épargne retraite populaire (PERP) or to plan d'épargne retraite d'entreprise (PERE) and regimes of complementary pensions PREFON, COREM et C.G.O.S. : deduction of 10% of net professional incomes.

The maximum level of deduction is fixed with a specific criterion: it's the greater value between 10% of RAP up to 8P and 10% of the yearly plafond of social security of the year before the one considered.

Therefore the maximum deduction available is 24854€ € in the first case and 3107€ e in the second.

We have not enough information to take into consideration specific deductions available for people buying fishing boats in DOM-TOM.

Fiscal reductions

- Contributions to no profit associations (Red Cross, Secours catholique, Secours populaire): there is tax reduction of 66% of the fraction, with a ceiling of 20% of income

- Childcare (*frais de garde des jeunes enfants*) for children less than 7 yrs old: tax reduction of 50% of expenditures up to a limit of 2300 € per child (beneficiaries of PAJE must deduce its amount from the computation of the tax credit)
- Expenditures for hiring a housekeeper (*emploi d'un salarié à domicile*) or a salaried worker (part-time or full-time): tax reduction of 50% of expenditures. The limits are fixed as follows: 12000 € (max reduction: 6000€) increased of 1500 € for each child in charge (with a maximum of 15000€); 20000 € (max reduction: 10000 €) for tax payers who are invalid themselves and need the assistance of a third person
- Expenditures for elderly people being hosted in rest homes (*frais d'hospitalisation des personnes dépendantes*): tax reduction of 25% of expenditures with a ceiling of 10000 € for each person
- In case of divorce (prestations compensatoires), tax reduction of 25% of once-instalment payments (ceiling of yearly 30500 €)
- Contribution to unions for workers and retired: tax reduction of 66% of the contributions
- Insurance against death and disability: tax reduction of 25% of the risk premium (with a ceiling of 1525 € with an addition of 300 € per child)
- Interventions in the house of first residence due to introduction of green technologies: different rates⁹
- *Credit d'impôts* of 2000 € for people buying or renting not polluting vehicles
- *Credit d'impôts* of 2000€ for people living 200 km far from the place where they do their job (*aide a la mobilité*). The condition is to have started job between 1st January 2005 and 31st December 2007
- *Credit d'impôts* for investing money to help disadvantaged people (disabled, people perceiving the RMI) to start an activity or a business
- Expenditures for depending children attending professional secondary courses (frais de scolarisation): 61€ for premier cycle, 153 € for second cycle and 183€ for *formation d'enseignement superiour*
- Investments in small/medium enterprises: tax reduction of 25% of investments with a ceiling of 20000 € for a single person and 40000€ for a couple
- Investments in FCPI (*Fonds Commun de Placement dans l'Innovation*): tax reduction of 25% of investments with a ceiling of 12000 € for singles and 24000 for couples
- Investments in FIP (*Fonds d'Investments de Proximité*) :tax reduction of 25% of investments with a ceiling of 12000 € for singles and 24000 for couples

⁹ http://doc.impots.gouv.fr/aida2008/brochures_ir2008/lienBrochure.html?ud_059.html#dgibro.ir2008.ud59.236.1

- Loan interests (the loan is used to buy an enterprise): tax reduction of 25% of loans with a ceiling of 10000€ for singles and 20000 e for couples
- Membership of a *centre de gestion*: maximum reduction of 915 €
- Investments in the DOM-TOM: different rates according to date of investments¹⁰
- *Acquisition de biens culturelles*: tax reduction of 40% of expenditures
- Investments in renting for tourism purposes (buying a house, ameliorating or reorganising existing houses): different rates of reduction depending on the date of the investment (10%, 25% or 40%)
- Small investments abroad (buying land or a buying into a company): tax reduction of 25% of the investment with a ceiling of 5700 € for singles and 11400 e for couples
- Subscriptions or investments in favour of SOFICA (*Sociétés de Financement d'Ouvres Cinématographiques ou Audiovisuelles*): tax reduction of 40% of the subscriptions

Bouclier fiscal

The *bouclier fiscal* is a *plafonnement* of direct taxes.

For 2008, the principle of this instrument is rather simple and is defined in art.1 of *code general des impots*: “*Les impots directs payés par un contribuable ne peuvent etre supérieurs à 50% de ses revenus*¹¹”.

What exceeds 50% gives entitlement to restitution 2 years after the year of reference of revenues.

Taxes taken into consideration for this measure are: income tax, social contributions on income from *patrimoine*, work and pensions; CSG; CRDS; *taxe d’habitation*, *taxe foncière bati* and *non bati* for the principal residence.

Prime pour l’emploi

For *revenus nets catégoriels* 2007, the resources to take into consideration are the following:

- The *revenu fiscal* of the requiring household must be below 16251 € for singles, widows and divorced and below 32498 € for couples and PACSé. The limits are increased by 4490 € for each 0,5 part more (in terms of quotient familial)

¹⁰http://www.impots.gouv.fr/portal/dgi/public/particuliers.impot;jsessionid=1EAGYCI4SHU4XQFIEMQCFE4AVARW4IV1?paf_dm=popup&paf_gm=content&pageId=part_impot_revenu&espId=1&typePage=cpr02&paf_gear_id=500018&docOid=documentstandard_2825

¹¹ Direct taxes paid by a contributor can’t be more than 50% of all his/her revenues

- In terms of *revenus d'activité professionnelle*, the *plafonds de ressources* must respect the following thresholds: from 3743 € to 17451 € for singles, divorced or widows without dependent children (or for bi-active couples); up to 26572 € for singles, divorced or widows growing up alone their children (or for mono-active couples).

Amount of PPE is computed as follows: 7.7% of the amount of *revenus d'activité professionnelle* up to 12475 €; 19.3% times the difference between 17451 € and the amount of RAP above 12475 €; 5,1% times the difference between 26572 € and the RAP above 24950 €.

A set of increasing majorations is provided for specific cases: 36 € for each *charge de famille*; 83 € (mono-active couples with RAP lower than 16659 €).

In the following table, we summarize the mechanism for the computation of PPE:

Table 66: Computation of PPE

Single, widowed, divorced	$3743 \leq R \leq 12475$	$R \times 7,7\%$
or couple bi-active		
or person in charge of the foyer and earning in terms of RAP at least 3570 €	$12475 < R \leq 17451$	$(17451 - R) \times 19,3\%$
Couple mono-active	$3743 \leq R \leq 12475$	$(R \times 7,7\%) + 83 \text{ €}$
	$12475 < R \leq 17451$	$(17451 - R) \times 19,3\% + 83 \text{ €}$
	$17451 < R \leq 24950$	83 €
	$24950 < R \leq 26572$	$(26572 - R) \times 5,1\%$

If PPE due is lower than 30 €, it is not given.

If the individual is a taxpayer, the amount of PPE is deduced from the tax amount.

If PPE is greater than the tax due, the individual gets the difference through a cheque.

If the individual has not to pay any taxes, the PPE is paid to him through a *cheque*.

Computation of Income Tax

Dividing the total net taxable income (after deductions) of a Tax Group by its QF (*Quotient Familial*) gives the net taxable income per part of QF, which is in fact the equivalised net taxable income of the Tax Group according to the IR equivalence scale.

This amount is subject to tax rates according to the income brackets given in the following table:

Table 67: Income brackets in France, revenues 2007

Income tax 2008	
Brackets in euros	Tax rate
Up to 5687	0 %
From 5687 to 11344	5.5 %
From 11344 to 25195	14 %
From 25195 to 67546	30 %
More than 67546	40%

5- Local taxation

Local taxes in France are 4:

- *Taxe d'habitation*
- *Taxe foncière* (bati and non bati)
- *Taxe professionnelle*

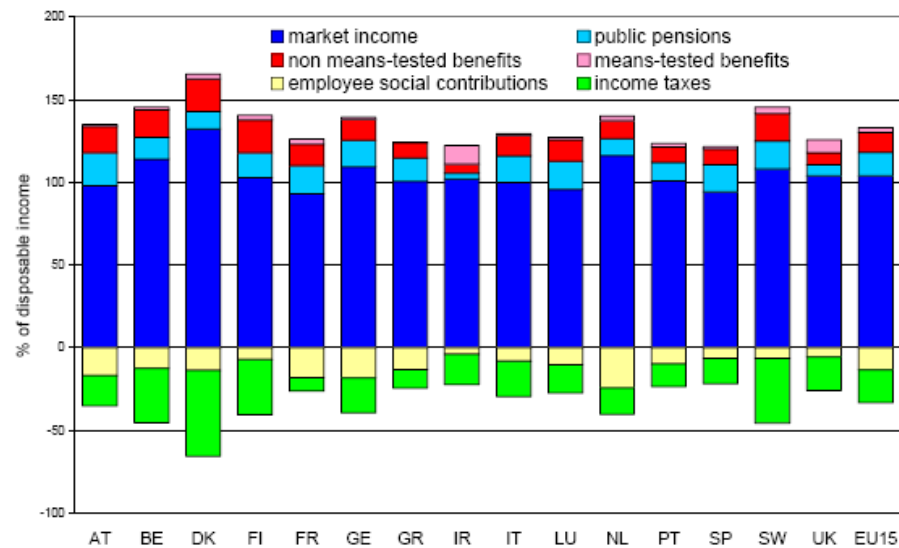
The fiscal base upon which they are computed is the *valeur locative cadastrale*: it is fixed at the municipality level on the basis of the average yearly rent rate which would prevail in the market if the house was rented.

The imposable base for *taxe professionnelle* is made of a few components:

- *Valeur cadastrale des locaux passibles d'une taxe foncière: valeur locative foncière*, which is the valeur cadastrale not revalorised; *Valeur cadastrale des locaux non passibles d'une taxe foncière*: 16% of price of bien immobilière
- *Valeur locative des équipements et biens mobiliers* only if the turnover is lower than 152500 € (industrials and commercials) or 61000 (service providers) € – 80% of the total revenues
- 6% of revenues of professionals employing at least 5 people – (3,2% of the total revenues)

Market Income, Taxes, Benefits and Replacement Incomes, as a proportion of disposable incomes

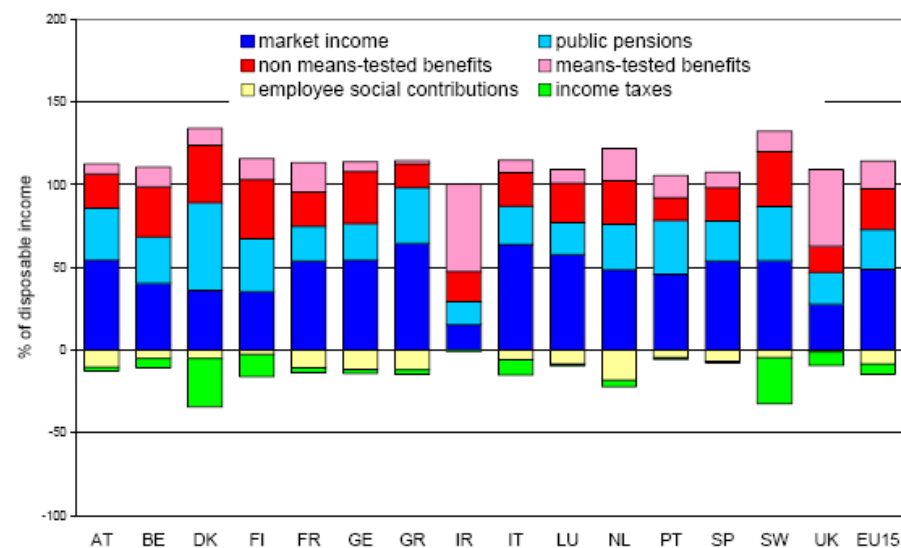
All households



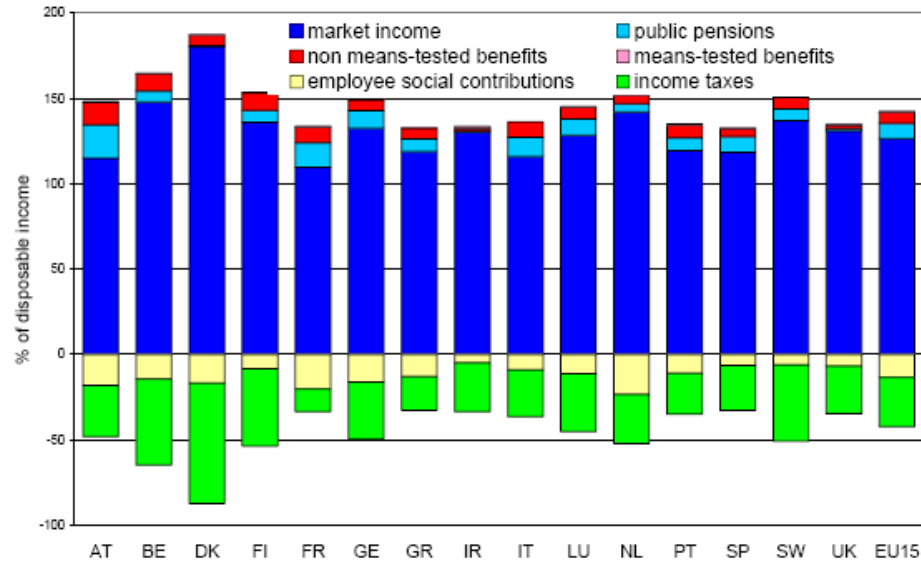
Source: EUROMOD (See <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/emodstats/index.php>)

Top decile

Bottom decile



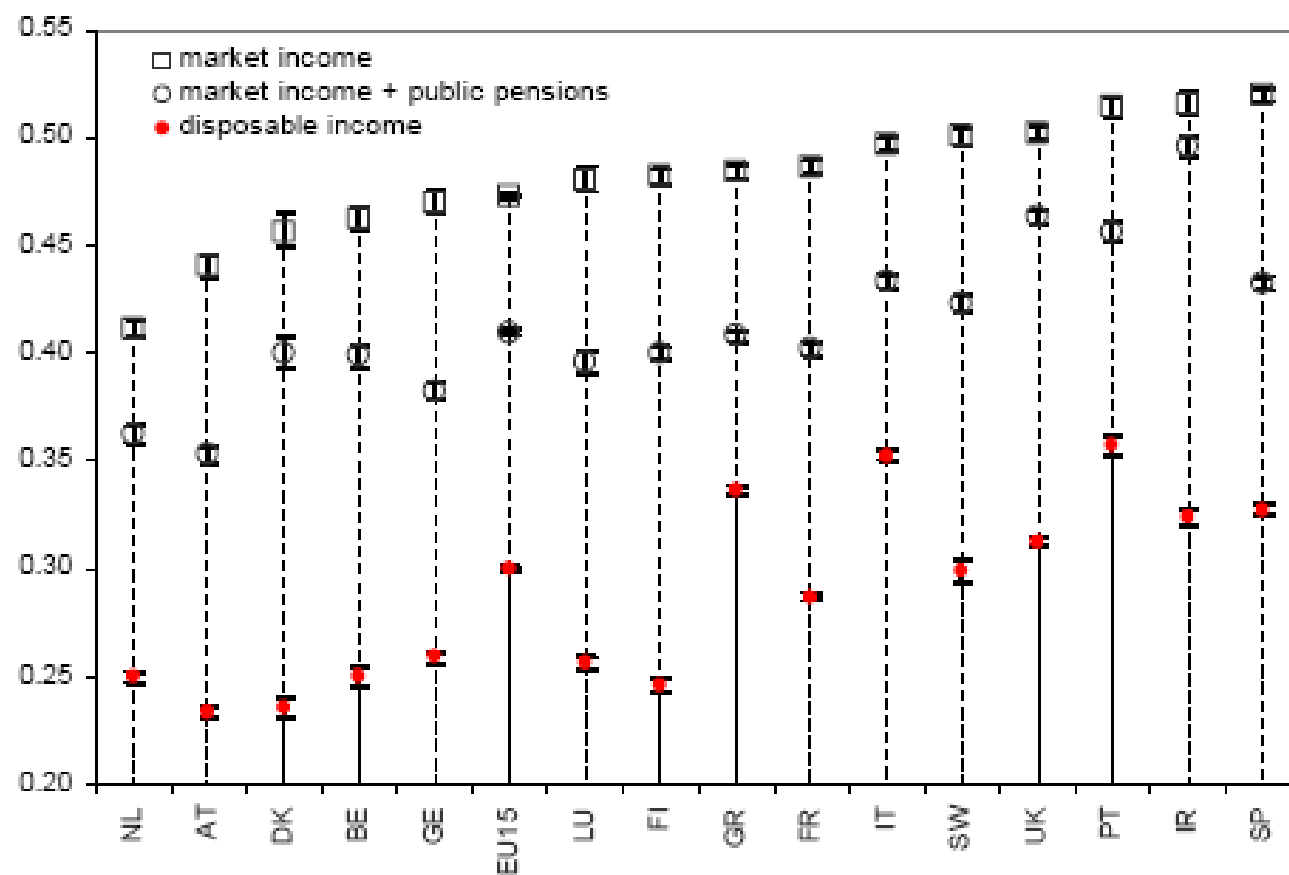
Source: EUROMOD (See <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/emodstats/index.php>)



Source: EUROMOD (See <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/emodstats/index.php>)

$$\text{Generalized GINI Index: } G(v) = -\frac{v}{\mu} \text{cov}(y, [1 - F(y)]^{v-1})$$

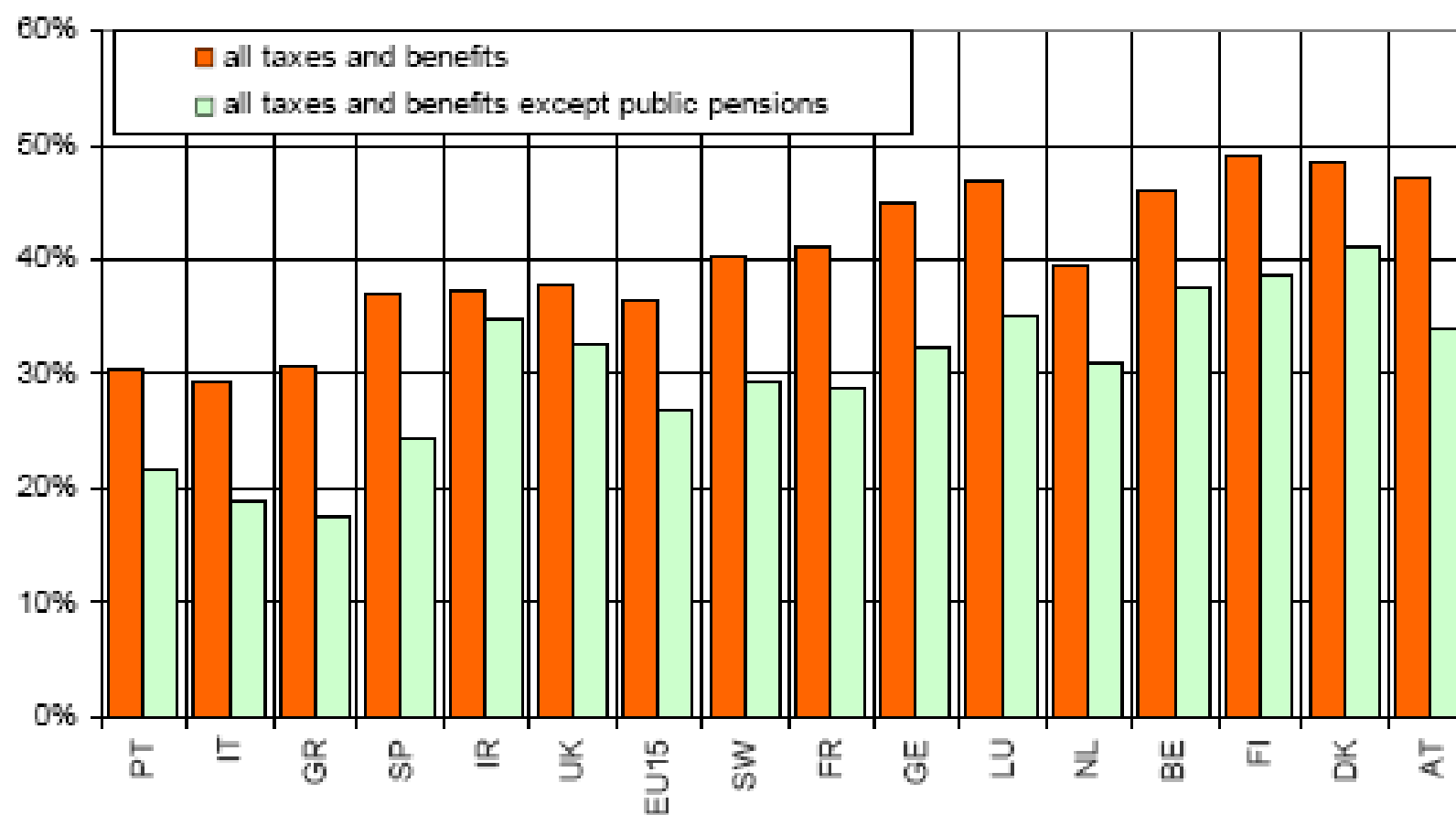
Figure 4: Income inequality 1998 (Gini coefficient)



Source: EUROMOD Countries are ranked by market income inequality

Note: The statistical reliability of the estimates is shown using confidence intervals that have been constructed to be significant at the 5% level: i.e. $\pm 1.96 \times$ estimated standard error.

Figure 5: Redistributive effect of tax-benefit systems 1998 (% change in Gini)



Source: EUROMOD

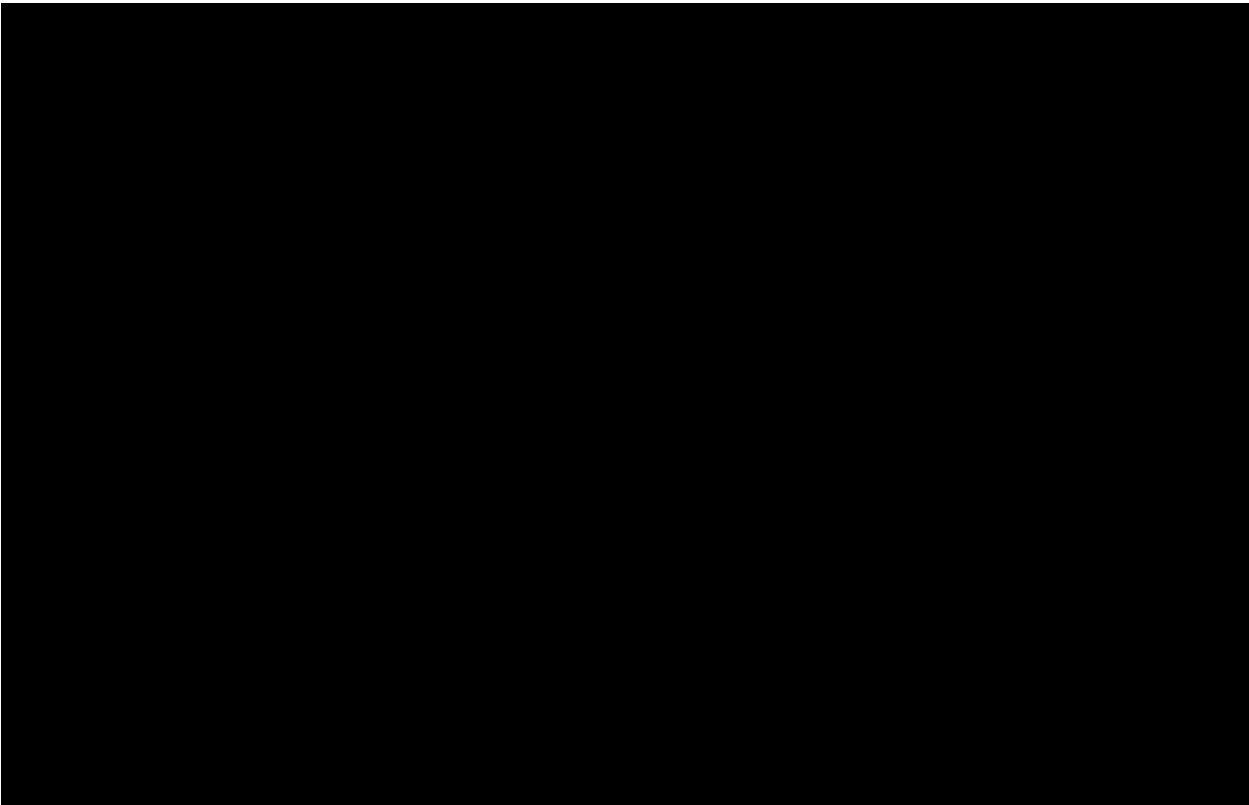
Countries are ranked in descending order of inequality of disposable income

Annex A: EUROMOD source data.

Country	Base Dataset for EUROMOD	Date of collection	Reference time period for incomes
Austria	Austrian version of European Community Household Panel	1998+1999	annual 1998
Belgium	Panel Survey on Belgian Households	1999	annual 1998
Denmark	European Community Household Panel	1995	annual 1994
Finland	Income distribution survey	1998	annual 1998
France	Budget de Famille	1994/5	annual 1993/4
Germany	German Socio-Economic Panel	1998	annual 1997
Greece	European Community Household Panel	1995	annual 1994
Ireland	Living in Ireland Survey	1994	month in 1994
Italy	Survey of Households Income and Wealth	1996	annual 1995
Luxembourg	PSELL-2	1999	annual 1998
Netherlands	Sociaal-economisch panelonderzoek	1996	annual 1995
Portugal	European Community Household Panel	1996	annual 1995
Spain	European Community Household Panel	1996	annual 1995
Sweden	Income distribution survey	1997	annual 1997
UK	Family Expenditure Survey	1995/6	month in 1995/6

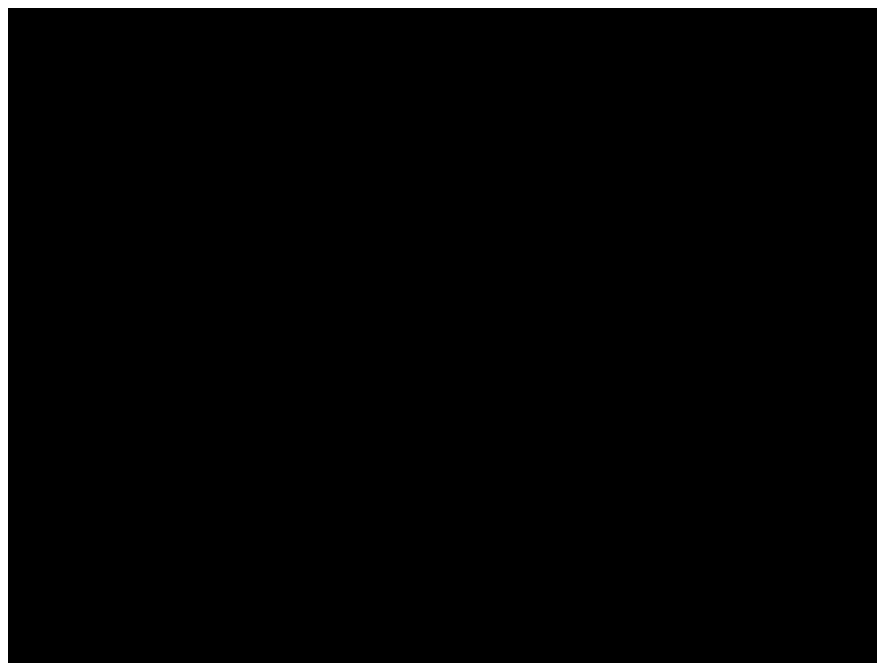
PROTECTION SOCIALE EN FRANCE 2005

Tableau 1 Structure des prélèvements obligatoires 2005

The content of this table is completely redacted with a solid black box.The content of this table is completely redacted with a solid black box.

Source : « Le comptes de la protection sociale 2005 », DREES

Tableau 2: Comptes résumés de la protection sociale

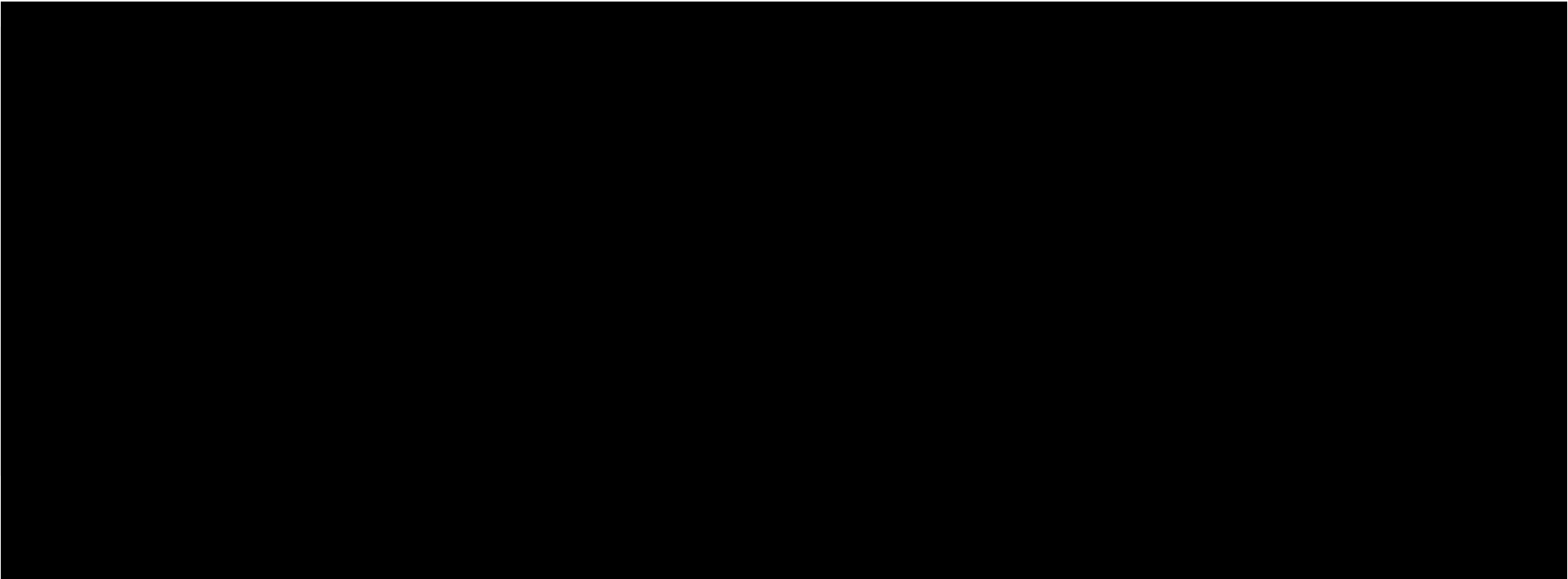


Source : ministère de la Santé et des Solidarités, Drees, comptes de la protection sociale (base 2000).

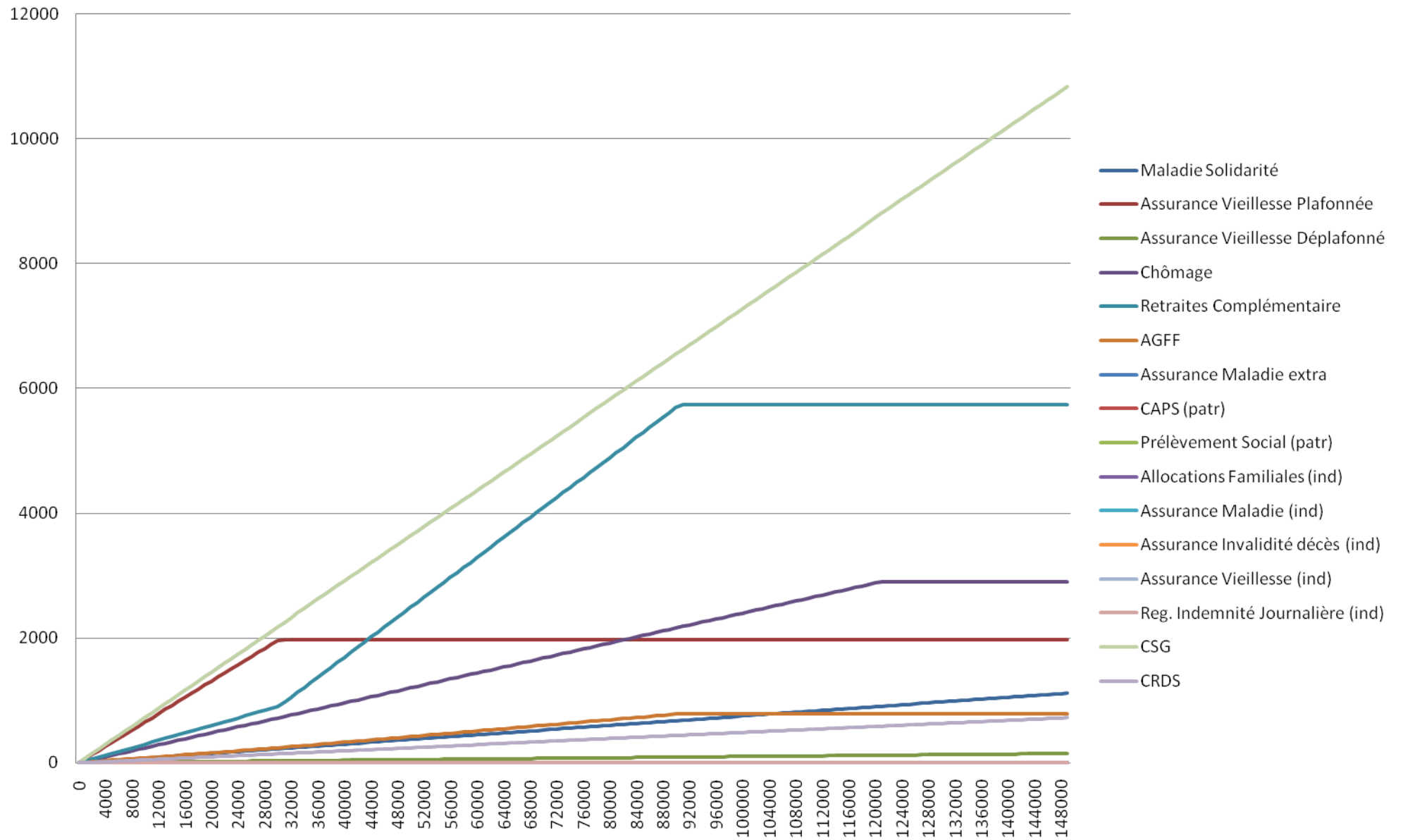
Tableau 3: Prestations de protection sociale 2005 – 1

	2005	% PIB
Santé	178.403	10.4%
Maladie	144.811	8.4%
Invalidité	25.335	1.5%
Accidents du travail	8.257	0.5%
Vieillesse-survie	222.678	13.0%
Vieillesse	189.3	11.0%
Survie	33.378	1.9%
Maternité-famille	45.439	2.6%
Maternité	5.856	0.3%
Famille	39.583	2.3%
Emploi	37.327	2.2%
Insertion et réinsertion professionnelle	2.452	0.1%
Chomage	34.875	2.0%
Logement	13.877	0.8%
Pauvreté-Exclusion	7.752	0.5%
Revenu Minimum Insertion (RMI)	6.083	0.4%
Total des prestations	505.476	29.5%

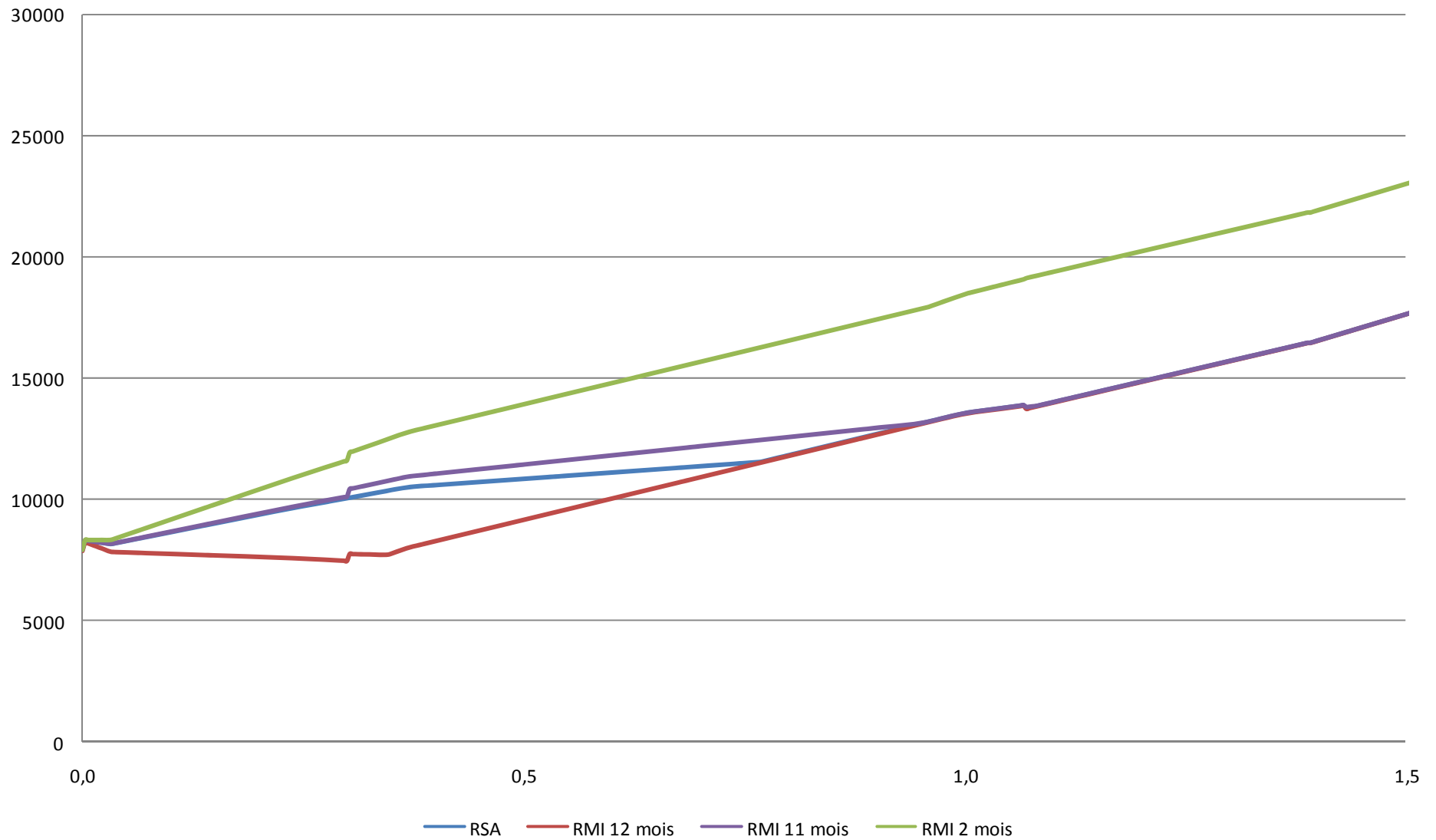
Tableau 4: Dépenses et recettes des administrations publiques 2005 (milliards euros)

A large black rectangular area representing a redacted table. The table is not visible due to the redaction.

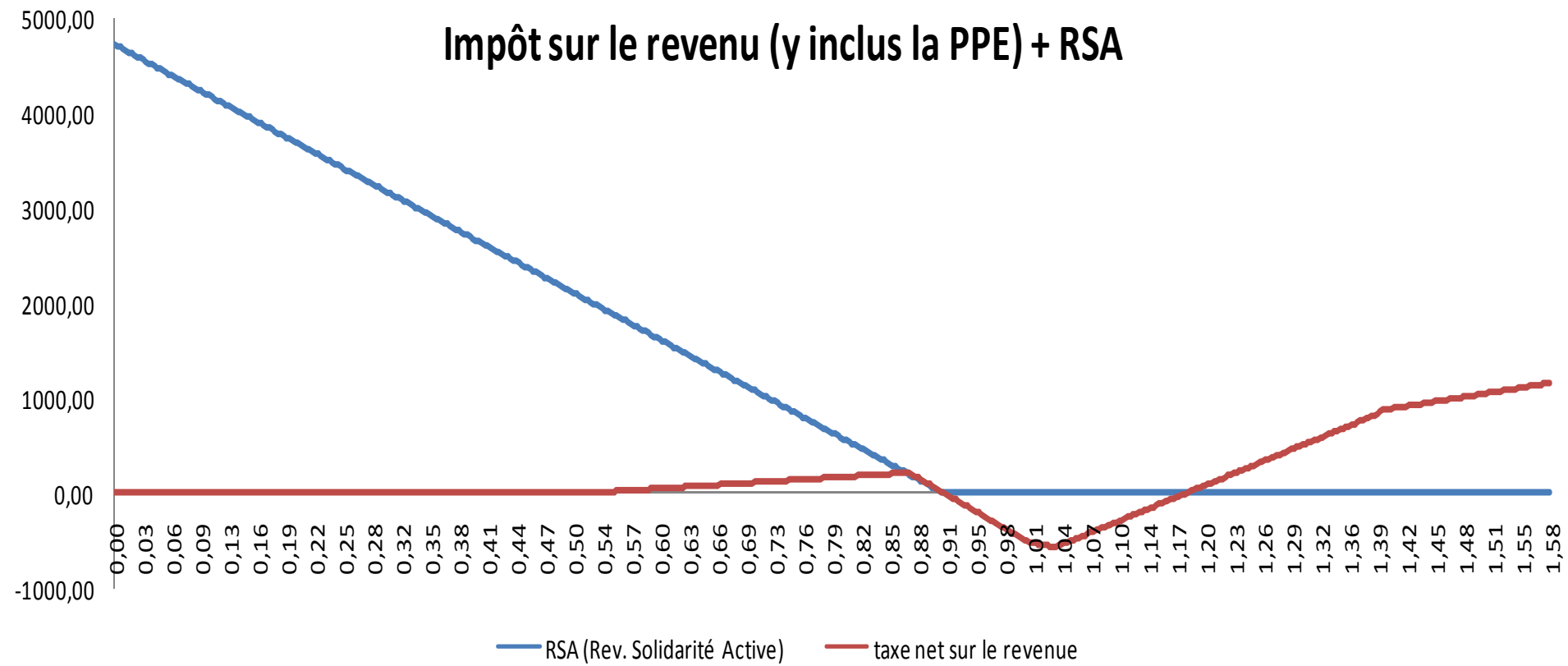
Cotisations Sociales



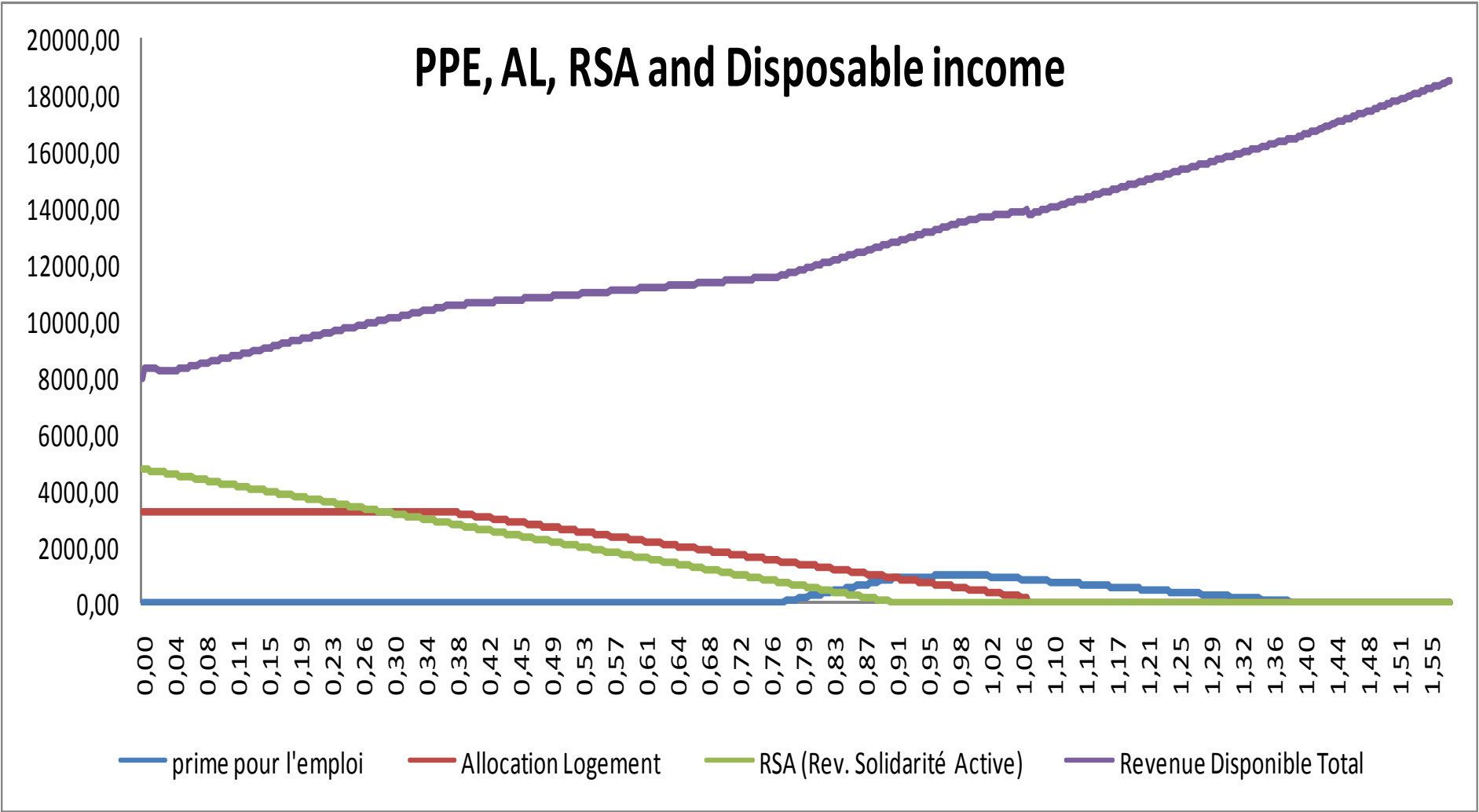
RSA vs RMI (avec Aide Logement)



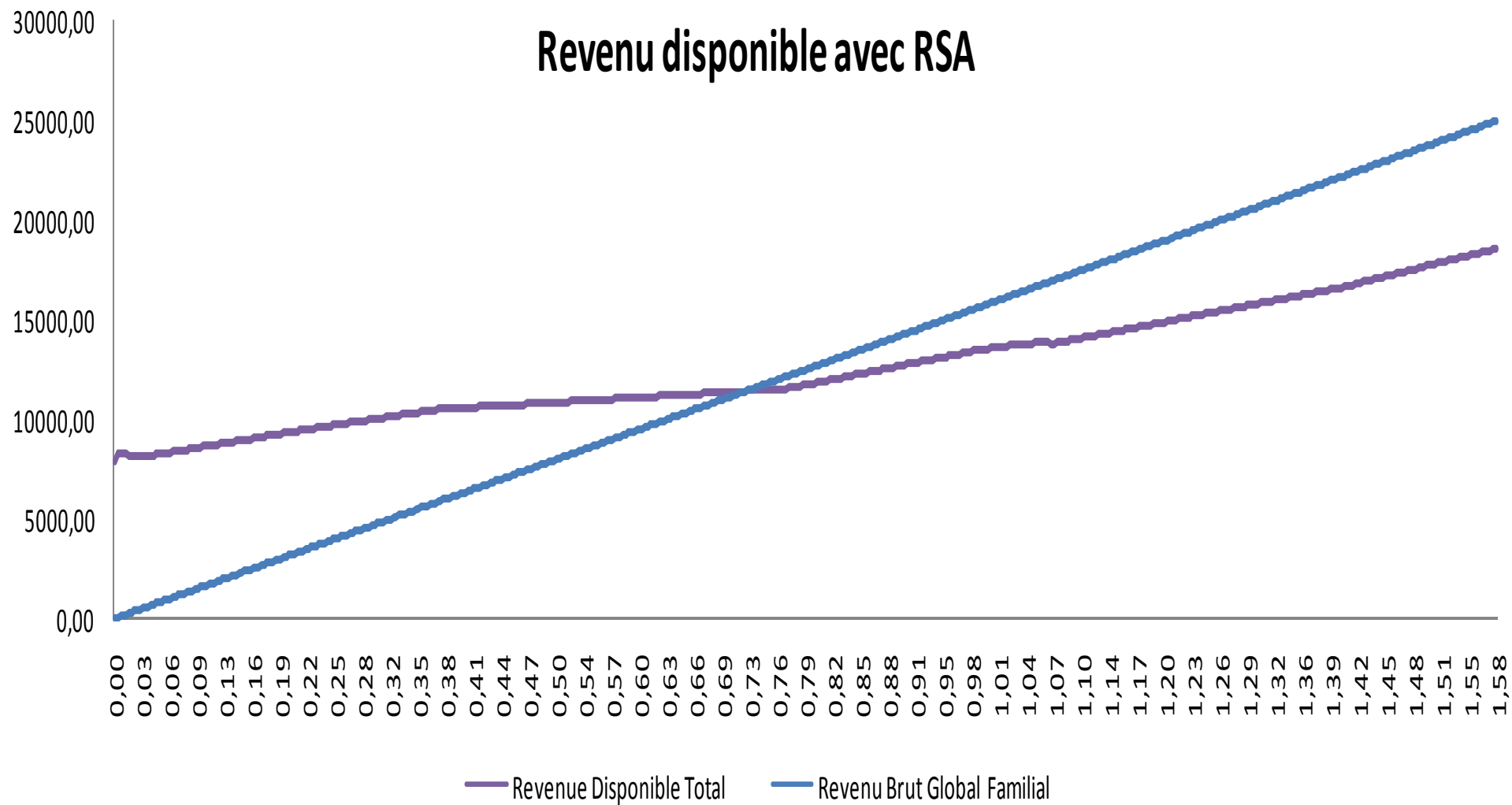
Impôt sur le revenu (y inclus la PPE) + RSA



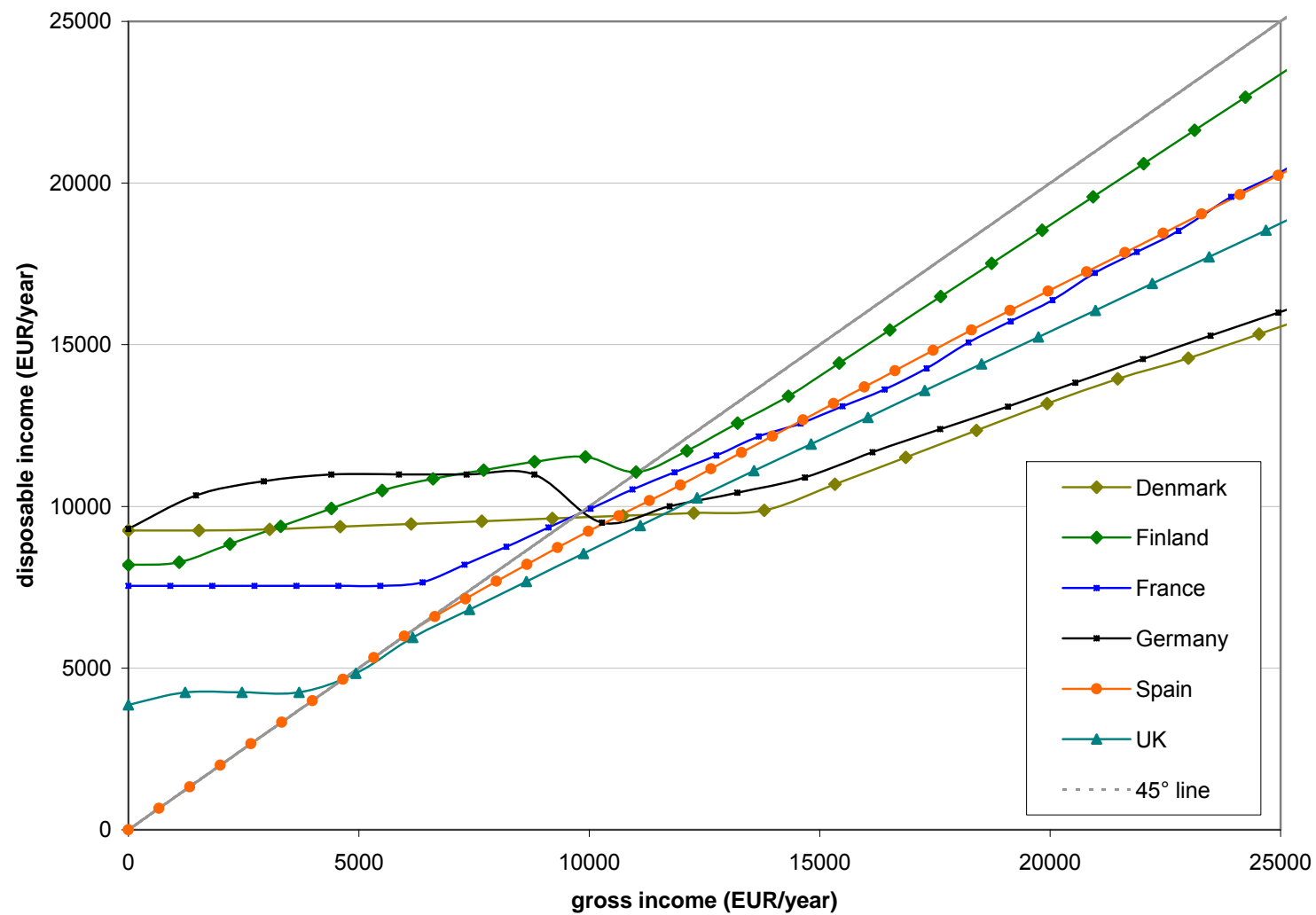
PPE, AL, RSA and Disposable income

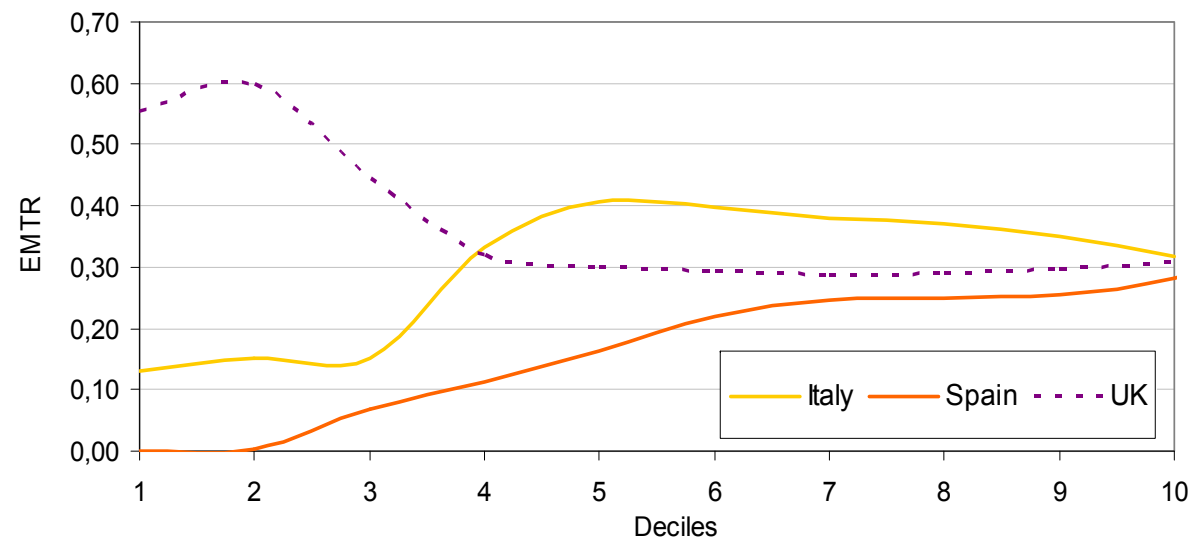
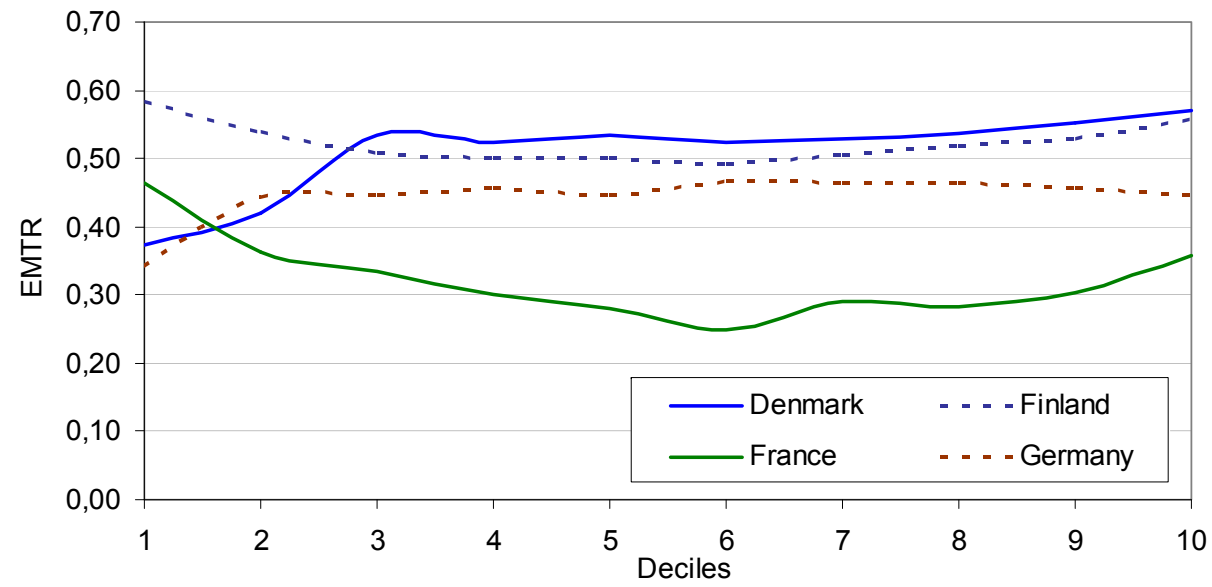


Revenu disponible avec RSA



Single individual





Singles no children

