



INEQUALITIES

AND

PREFERENCE FOR REDISTRIBUTION

March 18th & 19th 2019

Paris School of Economics

Room R2-21, 2nd floor

48 bd Jourdan, 75014 Paris

Registration mandatory at ffj@ehess.fr

Inequalities have increased over the last thirty years. However, this increase has not been the same in every country. Moreover, the perception of these inequalities differs across countries in a paradoxical way: concern about inequality is the largest in Europe, where it has been actually slighter. Differences between actual inequalities and their perception could be explained by a difference of values in the three regions of study, USA, Europe and Japan. Does the perception of inequalities matter more than the objective determinants of inequalities as it leads to different forms of redistribution?

This international workshop, hosted by Paris School of Economics, is organized by the Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS in the framework of the research project "Inequalities and Preference for Redistribution" and is supported by the Toyota Foundation Research Grant Program and the JSPS Kakenhi Program.

PROGRAM

MARCH 18TH

9:00 - Opening remarks by **Romain Huret** (EHESS) and **Sébastien Lechevalier** (EHESS-FFJ)

Session I | Inequalities and Preference for Redistribution: Beyond the Transatlantic Perspective

Chair: **Elvire Guillaud** (Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne)

9:10 - **Ryo Kambayashi** (Hitotsubashi University), **Sébastien Lechevalier** (EHESS) & **Thanasak Jenmana** (Paris School of Economics)

“Revisiting Cross-National Variations in Preference for Redistribution: A Comparison between US, France, and Japan”

Discussant: **Henning Finseraas** (Institute for Social Research)

9:50 - **Henning Finseraas** (Institute for Social Research)

“The Structure of Inequality and Support for Redistribution”

Discussant: **Clara Martinez-Toledano** (Paris School of Economics)

10:30 - **Sayaka Sakoda** (Doshisha University) & **Toshiaki Tachibanaki** (Kyoto Women’s University)

“Attitudes towards Inequality and Re-distribution”

Discussant: **Antoine Bozio** (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

11:10 - General discussion

11:30 - *Coffee break*

11:50 - Keynote Speech: **Alberto Alesina** (Harvard University)

“Intergenerational Mobility and Preferences for Redistribution: A Transatlantic Perspective”

12:50 - *Lunch break*

Session II | Exploring the Determinants of the Preference for Redistribution: Immigration, Fairness Norms and Education

Chair: **Conchita D’Ambrosio** (University of Luxembourg)

14:00 - **Sabina Avdagic** (University of Sussex)

“Negativity Bias: The Impact of Framing of Immigration on Welfare State Support in Germany, Sweden and the UK”

Discussant: **Andrew Clark** (Paris School of Economics)

14:40 - **Soo Kyeong Hwang** (Korea Development Institute)

“Duality of Fairness Norms and Preference for Redistribution in Korea”

Discussant: **Neil Martin** (OECD)

15:20 - **Kunio Urakawa** (Kyushu University)

“Does Learning Opportunity at College Affect Preference for Redistribution? The Case of Japan”

Discussant: **Ryo Kambayashi** (Hitotsubashi University)

16:00 - General discussion

16:20 - *Coffee Break*

16:40 - Keynote Speech: **Thomas Piketty** (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

**“Brahmin Left vs Merchant Right:
Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict”**

17:40 - End of the first day

MARCH 19TH

Session III | Inequalities and Political Cleavages

Chair: **Sébastien Lechevalier** (EHESS)

9:00 - **Andrew Clark** (Paris School of Economics) & **Conchita D’Ambrosio** (University of Luxembourg)

“Economic Insecurity and the Rise of the Right”

Discussant: **Paul Marx** (University of Duisburg Essen)

9:40 - **Paul Marx** (University of Duisburg Essen)

**“Anti-elite Politics and Emotional Reactions to Socio-economic Problems:
Experimental Evidence from France, Germany, and the United States”**

Discussant: **Sabina Avdagic** (University of Sussex)

10:20 - **Amory Gethin** (Paris School of Economics)

“Political Cleavages and Inequality”

Discussant: **Christina Fong** (Carnegie Mellon University)

11:00 - General discussion

11:20 - *Coffee break*

11:40 - Keynote Speech: **Christina Fong** (Carnegie Mellon University)

“Redistributive Politics with Target-Specific Beliefs”

12:40 - *Lunch*

LIST OF COMMUNICATIONS

Session I | Inequalities and Preference for Redistribution: Beyond the Transatlantic Perspective

“Revisiting Cross-National Variations in Preference for Redistribution: A Comparison between US, France, and Japan”

Ryo Kambayashi (Hitotsubashi University), **Sébastien Lechevalier** (EHESS) & **Thanasak Jenmana** (Paris School of Economics)

There are significant differences across countries in terms of redistribution by the government and they may correspond to underlying dissimilarities in preference for redistribution across the population of these countries. In particular, previous literature has compared the US and Europe from this viewpoint, and proposed several explanations of these differences, from aggregation of individual determinants (e.g. one's income) to more holistic ones such as shared values at the national level (Alesina & Giuliano, 2009; Alesina & La Ferrara, 2004; Alesina et al., 2004). The purpose of this paper is to contribute to this literature by analyzing the impact of socio-demographic factors and social beliefs on preference for redistribution and by trying to extend the comparison between Europe and the US by including the case of a developed Asian country, Japan. More precisely, by relying on the 2009 issue of the International Social Survey Program, our aim is to explain different preferences for redistribution across the US, France and Japan. By focusing on the differences and commonalities across the three countries in the answers to two questions – the government role in reducing the difference in income and the way the tax system deals with high income, we are able to get the following results. We first confirm the opposition between Europe and the US regarding redistributive policies and progressive taxation. We second identify a different logic in Japan with general support for welfare policies that would reduce inequalities but distrust in the taxation system.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 18KK0044.

“The Structure of Inequality and Support for Redistribution”

Henning Finseraas (Institute for Social Research)

How do voters perceive the recent increases in income inequality? Do they react differently to increases in the bottom of the income distribution versus increases at the top? And what type of policy responses, if any, do they demand in response to increases in inequality? These questions are important questions in a time of increasing inequality. To answer these questions we conduct a survey experiment where we provide respondents with information about the recent changes in income inequality at the top and at the bottom of the income distribution. Next we ask the respondents to what extent they perceive inequality as an important question, as well as questions on support for income redistribution, tax progressivity, and support for social assistance. Finally, we employ recent advances in machine learning for causal inference to identify subgroups of voters that are more or less responsive to the information treatment. The survey experiment is conducted in both UK and Denmark, which allow us to examine to what extent effects are similar across social models.

“Attitudes towards Inequality and Re-distribution”

Sayaka Sakoda (Doshisha University) & **Toshiaki Tachibanaki** (Kyoto Women's University)

The paper examines the effect of globalism, populism, and self-responsibility on inequality and re-distribution policies. As economists we pay attention to the tradeoff-relationship between efficiency and equity. Although Japan is picked up as a main empirical example, we take into account various circumstances which are observed in the other advanced countries. The study argues whether several findings obtained in the fields of philosophy and psychology are useful to understand the issues of inequality and redistribution. Finally, we are going to present our views to solve the current problems related to inequality in the world.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 18KK0044.

Keynote Speech: “Intergenerational Mobility and Preferences for Redistribution: a Transatlantic Perspective”

Alberto Alesina (Harvard University), co-written with Stefanie Stantcheva (Harvard University) & Edoardo Teso (Harvard University)

Using new cross-country survey and experimental data, we investigate how beliefs about intergenerational mobility affect preferences for redistribution in France, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Americans are more optimistic than Europeans about social mobility. Our randomized treatment shows pessimistic information about mobility and increases support for redistribution, mostly for “equality of opportunity” policies. We find strong political polarization. Left-wing respondents are more pessimistic about mobility: their preferences for redistribution are correlated with their mobility perceptions; and they support more redistribution after seeing pessimistic information. None of this is true for right-wing respondents, possibly because they see the government as a “problem” and not as the “solution”.

Session II | Exploring the Determinants of the Preference for Redistribution: Immigration, Fairness Norms and Education

“Negativity Bias: The Impact of Framing of Immigration on Welfare State Support in Germany, Sweden and the UK”

Sabina Avdagic (University of Sussex), co-written with Lee Savage (King's College, London)

How does media framing of immigration influence support for the welfare state? Drawing on research from psychology, specifically the notion of negativity bias and the sequencing of negative and positive information, we hypothesize that negative immigration frames undermine welfare support, while positive frames have little or no effect. Individuals take less notice of positive frames and the effect of such frames is further undermined by the previous exposure to negative frames, which tend to stick longer in people’s minds. Our findings, based on survey experiments on over 9,000 individuals in Germany, Sweden and the UK, show a strong and pervasive effect of negative framing of immigration on welfare support. Although there is some evidence that this effect is amplified for people who hold anti-immigrant and anti-welfare attitudes or feel insecure about their financial prospects, most models suggest that negative framing is not affecting only particular groups, but applies more generally across the population. As expected, the effect of positive framing is considerably weaker and does not strengthen welfare support in any of our countries.

“Duality of Fairness Norms and Preference for Redistribution in Korea”

Soo Kyeong Hwang (Korea Development Institute)

This paper examines three kinds of perceptions of Koreans: (1) perception of income fairness, (2) awareness of income inequality, and (3) preference for income redistribution. The structural relationship between three perceptions are also investigated. To analyze these topics, the World Values Survey 1981-2014 Longitudinal Aggregate is used. The main finding is that there is a clear idiosyncrasy in the structural relationship between the perception of income fairness and the preference for redistribution of Koreans. In general, if people believe that income acquisition is not fair, their preference for redistribution increases, but in Korea an opposite relationship is observed. Koreans recognize that the process of income and wealth acquisition is relatively fair, and understand the income gap in terms of differential compensation for effort rather than inequality. At the same time, however, demand for government redistribution policies is very high. This paper discusses how the seemingly conflicting perceptions coexist. It can be explained by the hypothesis that there are two different ways of thinking about the distribution of social resources: micro-fairness and macro-justice norms.

“Does Learning Opportunity at College Affect Preference for Redistribution? The Case of Japan”

Kunio Urakawa (Kyushu University)

In recent years, analyses of people’s preferences for redistribution have been conducted actively among various countries and international institutions. Research on preference for redistribution leads to the discovery and reconsideration of people’s traits and behavioral principles that were previously overlooked in society. This study focuses on the relation between learning opportunity and study experience at university and preference for redistribution, using Japanese microdata, reflecting Japan’s recent trend of strict selection of priority universities.

The analytical results found that graduates of National or Public Universities, particularly for those whom major in liberal arts, and graduates of G30 Universities (accepted by the MEXT's Global 30 project), and universities whose learning support levels are high tend to more represent an agreement with redistribution, even after controlling for other covariates such as household types, SESs, and childhood cultural capital. Opportunities for higher benefits through redistribution in the field of higher education might affect the evaluations for current disparity and government redistribution.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 18KK0044.

Keynote Speech: “Brahmin Left vs Merchant Right: Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict”

Thomas Piketty (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

Using post-electoral surveys from France, Britain and the US, this paper documents a striking long-run evolution in the structure of political cleavages. In the 1950s-1960s, the vote for left-wing (socialist-labour-democratic) parties was associated with lower education and lower income voters. It has gradually become associated with higher education voters, giving rise to a “multiple-elite” party system in the 2000s-2010s: high-education elites now vote for the “left”, while highincome/high-wealth elites still vote for the “right” (though less and less so). I argue that this can contribute to explain rising inequality and the lack of democratic response to it, as well as the rise of “populism”. I also discuss the origins of this evolution (rise of globalization/migration cleavage, and/or educational expansion per se) as well as future prospects: “multiple-elite” stabilization; complete realignment of the party system along a “globalists” (high-education, high-income) vs “nativists” (loweducation, low-income) cleavage; return to class-based redistributive conflict (either from an internationalist or nativist perspective). Two main lessons emerge. First, with multi-dimensional inequality, multiple political equilibria and bifurcations can occur. Next, without a strong egalitarian-internationalist platform, it is difficult to unite loweducation, low-income voters from all origins within the same party.

Session III | Inequalities and Political Cleavages

“Economic Insecurity and the Rise of the Right”

Conchita D’Ambrosio (University of Luxembourg) & **Andrew Clark** (CNRS & Paris School of Economics), co-written with Walter Bossert (University of Montreal) & Anthony Lepinteur (University of Luxembourg)

Economic insecurity has attracted growing attention in social, academic and policy circles. However, there is no consensus as to its precise definition. Intuitively, economic insecurity is multifaceted, making any comprehensive formal definition subsuming all possible aspects extremely challenging. We propose simplified a more-simplified model and then characterize a class of individual economic- insecurity measures based on variations over time in economic resources. We then apply our economic-insecurity measure to data on political preferences. In US, UK and German panel data, economic insecurity predicts political participation (the intention to vote) and notably greater support for parties on the right wing of the political spectrum. We in particular find that, conditional on current economic re- sources, economic insecurity predicts greater support for both Donald Trump before the 2016 US presidential election and the UK leaving the European Union in the 2016 Brexit referendum.

“Anti-elite Politics and Emotional Reactions to Socio-economic Problems. Experimental Evidence from France, Germany, and the United States”

Paul Marx (University of Duisburg Essen)

A core assumption of many political economy theories is that individual socio-economic disadvantage creates demand for redistributive policies. The translation of disadvantage into policies presupposes that affected people a) reflect on their socio-structural conditions and the underlying causes; b) link these conditions to social policy supply; c) vote accordingly. In reality, these demanding cognitive processes are heavily influenced by emotional responses to socio-economic disadvantage. As the recent surge in populist mobilization has illustrated, many voters are motivated to express, in particular, their anger at political elites. A large literature in Political Psychology has shown, in turn, that anger is a mobilizing emotion (particularly in contrast with other negative emotions, such as shame or sadness) and that it has a strong potential influence on voting behavior. To understand how socio-economic positions translate into political behavior, it therefore is crucial to know more about the conditions under which citizens become angry about their personal financial situation.

The proposed contribution studies this question in survey experiments conducted in nationally representative samples from three countries: France, Germany, and the United States. Randomly exposing participants to (mildly) populist anti-elite rhetoric causes considerably higher expressed anger about one's financial situation in France and Germany, but less so in the United States where a populist President is in office. The distribution of anger across socio-economic and political groups differs between the countries. Follow-up experiments – that hopefully will have led to presentable results at the time of the workshop - will elucidate how such “pocketbook anger” influences policy preferences and vote intention.

“Political Cleavages and Inequality”

Amory Gethin (Paris School of Economics), co-written with Clara Martinez-Toledano (Paris School of Economics) & Thomas Piketty (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

This paper studies the long-run evolution of political cleavages in old democracies by combining and harmonizing more than one hundred election surveys conducted in twenty countries between 1950 and 2018. In line with Piketty's (2018) findings on France, the United Kingdom and the United States, we document a rise in support for left-wing parties (socialist, social-democratic, communist, green) among voters with higher education in a majority of Western democracies since the 1980s, while top income earners remain significantly more likely to support right-wing parties as in the 1950s-1970s. We interpret these changes as evidence of the emergence of a new cross-cutting dimension of political conflict, partitioning voters on the lines of globalization and new social identities. This transformation in cleavage structures has participated to depoliticizing the class divides which were at the heart of the construction of welfare states in the aftermath of World War II. It can help explain why, in many advanced economies, democratic responses have been insufficient to tackle the rise in income and wealth inequalities.

Keynote Speech: “Redistributive Politics with TargetSpecific Beliefs”

Christina Fong (Carnegie Mellon University), co-written with Panu Poutvaara (University of Munich & ifo Institute)

There is perennial tension between the generosity of means-tested transfers and the work efforts of recipients. Individual support for these policies is associated with beliefs about whether the poor are lazy or industrious. At the same time, support for general redistribution from the rich to the poor is viewed in terms of general beliefs that luck rather than effort determines income (or mobility). This paper takes a first step toward unifying these literatures by incorporating target-specific beliefs about the rich and the poor into a model that broadly follows key insights from the literature on general beliefs and preferences for redistribution. We develop and test a theory about support for redistribution in the presence of target-specific beliefs about the causes of low and high incomes. Our theory predicts that target-specific beliefs about the poor matter most for preferences about transfers to the poor, and target-specific beliefs about the rich matter most for preferences about taxation of the rich. Survey evidence from the United States and from Germany, the latter using survey questions we wrote for a module of the German Socio-Economic Panel, confirms this. We find that 42% of Americans give different answers when asked, respectively, about the reasons for being rich and the reasons for being poor. Experimental evidence on giving money to real welfare recipients provides additional support for our theory.

PRESENTATION OF SPEAKERS



Alberto Alesina (Harvard University)

Alberto Alesina, born in Italy in 1957, is the Nathaniel Ropes Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University. He obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard in 1986. He served as Chairman of the Department of Economics from 2003 - 2006. He is a member of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Center for Economic Policy Research. He is a member of the Econometric Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the director of the political economy program of the NBER since 2006.

He has published extensively in all major academic journals in economics. He has published five books. Amongst those are: *The Future of Europe: Reform or Decline*, published by MIT Press, with Francesco Giavazzi and *Fighting Poverty in the US and Europe: A World of Difference*, published by Oxford University Press, with Edward Glaeser. He has been a Co-editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for six years and Associate Editor of many academic journals. He has published columns in many leading newspapers around the world and has visited several institutions including MIT, Tel Aviv University, University of Stockholm, The World Bank, and the IMF. He holds a visiting position with IGER Bocconi.

His work has covered a variety of topics: political business cycles, the political economy of fiscal policy and budget deficits, the process of European integration, stabilization policies in high inflation countries, the determination of the size of countries, currency unions, the political economic determinants of redistributive policies, differences in the welfare state in the US and Europe and, more generally, differences in the economic system in the US and Europe, the effect of alternative electoral systems on economic policies, and the determination of the choice of different electoral systems, culture and economics, ethnic conflict, inequality and redistributive policies, and the macroeconomic effects of fiscal policy.



Conchita D'Ambrosio (University of Luxembourg)

Conchita D'Ambrosio is Professor of Economics, FNR PEARL Chair, at Université du Luxembourg. She is an economist, with a Ph.D. from New York University (2000). Her research interests have revolved around the study of individual and social wellbeing, its determinants, and the proposal of various measures that are able to capture its different aspects. Before joining the University of Luxembourg in 2013, she was Associate Professor of Economics at the Università di Milano-Bicocca.



Sabina Avdagic (University of Sussex)

Sabina Avdagic is Senior Lecturer in Politics at the University of Sussex. Previously she was a post-doctoral research fellow at the Max Planck Institute in Cologne and a Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence. Her research interests include comparative welfare state and labour market analysis, public opinion and political psychology.



Antoine Bozio (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

Antoine Bozio est directeur de l'Institut des politiques publiques (IPP), maître de conférences à l'EHESS et chercheur associé à PSE-École d'économie de Paris. Il est ancien élève de l'École normale supérieure et titulaire d'un doctorat en sciences économiques de l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS). Après son doctorat, il a travaillé à l'Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) à Londres, de 2006 à 2011, un centre de recherche spécialisé sur l'évaluation des politiques publiques. Il a aussi enseigné l'économie de la fiscalité à University College London (UCL) et été éditeur de la revue à comité de lecture Fiscal Studies. Ses travaux de recherche concernent en particulier le système de retraite, la fiscalité et plus généralement l'évaluation des politiques publiques.



Andrew Clark (Paris School of Economics)

Andrew Clark holds a PhD from the London School of Economics. He is currently a CNRS Research Professor at the Paris School of Economics (PSE), and previously held posts at Dartmouth, Essex, CEPREMAP, DELTA, the OECD and the University of Orléans. His work has largely focused on the interface between psychology, sociology and economics; in particular, using job and life satisfaction scores, and other psychological indices, as proxy measures of utility, and thus to help us to understand the structure of individual preferences and therefore of behaviour. His broad area of study is social interactions and social learning. In addition to his Paris position, he is research associate at Flinders

University, the London School of Economics and IZA (Bonn). He is on the Editorial Board of eight journals, and has acted as referee for over 190 different journals in Economics, Sociology, Psychology and Statistics.



Henning Finseraas (Institute for Social Research)

Henning Finseraas (PhD Political Science) is researcher at the Institute for Social Research, Oslo. His research interests include the political economy of the welfare state, immigration, electoral behaviour, and evaluations of public policy. His work has been published in journals such as American Journal of Political Science, British Journal of Political Science, Quarterly Journal of Political Science, and Journal of Public Economics.



Christina Fong (Carnegie Mellon University)

Christina Fong is Senior Research Scientist in the Department of Social and Decision Sciences at Carnegie Mellon University. She holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Working on public economics, experimental economics, and behavioural economics, much of her research focuses on the role of fairness in redistributive attitudes and behaviour.



Amory Gethin (Paris School of Economics)

Amory Gethin is a research fellow at the World Inequality Lab. He holds a master's degree from the Paris School of Economics and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales. His research focuses on the interplay between economic inequality, political cleavages and electoral behaviours in developed and developing democracies.



Elvire Guillaud (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Elvire Guillaud est maître de conférences en Economie à l'Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, chercheuse au CES et affiliée au LIEPP (Sciences Po). Ses recherches portent sur les préférences pour la redistribution et les politiques sociales, dans une perspective d'économie politique comparée.



Soo Kyeong Hwang (Korea Development Institute)

Soo Kyeong Hwang is a senior research fellow at the Korea Development Institute. She holds a PhD in Economics from the SUNY Binghamton. Her research topics are very broad, including the impact of technology change on the labor market, employment of the socio-economic weak, service economy and growth, and redistribution policy. She has served as the Commissioner of Statistics Korea.



Romain Huret (EHESS)

Historien des Etats-Unis, Romain Huret est directeur d'études depuis 2014. Il s'intéresse principalement aux inégalités économiques et sociales aux Etats-Unis. Ses premiers ouvrages, publiés aux éditions de l'EHESS, ont porté sur la pauvreté aux Etats-Unis. En 2014, il a publié *American Tax Resisters* aux Presses universitaires de Harvard. Il achève actuellement un ouvrage sur le procès d'Andrew W. Mellon pour fraude fiscale dans les années 1930. Il entame également deux enquêtes : l'une sur la pratique de l'héritage aux XIX^e et XX^e siècles; l'autre sur les célibataires de l'époque coloniale à nos jours.



Thanasak Jenmana (Paris School of Economics)

He is a research fellow at the World Inequality Lab (WIL) of the Paris School of Economics. His research interests lie in political economy, economics of inequality, public economics – amongst other things. He holds a master's degree from the PSE, and a bachelor from Thammasat University, Faculty of Economics.



Ryo Kambayashi (Hitotsubashi University)

Ryo Kambayashi is Professor at the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University. His research field is labour economics, law and economics, Japanese economic history and institutional economics. He earned his PhD in economics from the Graduate School of Economics, University of Tokyo and was previously an Associate Professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University, a visiting scholar at the Department of Economics, Stanford University.



Sébastien Lechevalier (EHESS)

An economist by training, Sébastien Lechevalier offers a research program at the crossroads of political economy, socio-economics and economic history. Author of several books on the Japanese economy (*The Great Transformation of Japanese Capitalism*, 2014; *Leçons de l'expérience japonaise. Vers une autre politique économique ?*, 2016), he also edited special issues in several reviews, including «Vers un renouveau de l'Etat développeur en Asie ?» (*Critique Internationale*, 2014) and “Bringing Asia into the Comparative Capitalism Perspective” (*Socio-Economic Review*, 2013). He is also one of the founders of the research network “Asian Capitalisms” within SASE (Society for the Advancement of SocioEconomics). Based on the experience gained in studying the

Japanese case, he wishes to extend his research to other forms of capitalism in Asia while making comparisons with Europe.



Neil Martin (OECD)

Neil Martin is a Policy Analyst at OECD with the Inclusive Growth Unit, where he is in charge of the work on political economy. He received a PhD in Political Science from the IEP de Paris (Sciences Po) in 2009 and has held research positions at the universities of Chicago, Oxford and Strasbourg. His areas of research focus on pluri-disciplinary approaches to strategy, cooperation and social order.



Clara Martinez-Toledano (Paris School of Economics)

She is a Ph.D. Candidate at Paris School of Economics under the supervision of Thomas Piketty and a WID.worldResearch Fellow. She will be visiting UC Berkeley from April to June 2019 under the supervision of Gabriel Zucman. Her main fields are Household and Public Finance, with special focus on housing, taxation and inequality. She is further interested in economic history and policy evaluation.



Paul Marx (University of Duisburg Essen)

Paul Marx is Professor of Political Science and Socio-Economics at University of Duisburg-Essen. In addition, he is affiliated to the Danish Centre for Welfare Studies as a part-time professor and to the IZA Institute of Labor Economics as a research fellow. His research interests are related to social and political inequality, political behaviour, and comparative welfare state and labour market analysis.



Thomas Piketty (EHESS & Paris School of Economics)

Thomas Piketty is Professor at EHESS and at the Paris School of Economics. He is the author of numerous articles published in journals such as the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, the *American Economic Review*, the *Review of Economic Studies*, *Explorations in Economic History*, *Annales: Histoire, Sciences Sociales*, and of a dozen books. He has done major historical and theoretical work on the interplay between economic development, the distribution of income and wealth, and political conflict. In particular, he is the initiator of the recent literature on the long run evolution of top income shares in national income (now available in the World Inequality Database). These works have led to radically question the optimistic relationship between development and inequality posited by Kuznets, and to emphasize the role of political, social and fiscal institutions in the historical evolution of income and wealth distribution. He is also the author of the international best-seller *Capital in the*

21st century.



Sayaka Sakoda (Doshisha University)

Sayaka Sakoda is an Assistant Professor at the faculty of Economics in Doshisha University, Kyoto and obtained her PhD in 2016. She works on topics related to income distribution, family economics and health economics. She was also a visiting scholar at the Fondation France-Japon de l'EHESS Paris dispatched by JSPS project during one year from which currently is an Associate Researcher.



Toshiaki Tachibanaki (Kyoto University)

Currently visiting professor at Kyoto women's university, and emeritus professor at Kyoto university. After receiving Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins university, worked at INSEE and OECD in Paris. Occupied positions at Osaka, Kyoto and Doshisha universities. Published more than 100 books (including edited books), including *Confronting Income Inequality in Japan*, MIT Press, and 200 academic papers in Japanese, English and French. He was the 37th president at Japan Economic Association.



Kunio Urakawa (Kyushu University)

Kunio Urakawa is an Associate Professor of Public Economics and Welfare Policy in the Department of Economic Engineering at Kyushu University, Japan. He gained a Ph.D. in Economics from Kyoto University in 2007. He has conducted empirical studies on income distribution and poverty.