



WP/18/57

IMF Working Paper

The Distributional Effects of Government Spending Shocks in Developing Economies

by Davide Furceri, Jun Ge, Prakash Loungani, and Giovanni Melina

***IMF Working Papers* describe research in progress by the author(s) and are published to elicit comments and to encourage debate.** The views expressed in IMF Working Papers are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the IMF, its Executive Board, or IMF management.

I N T E R N A T I O N A L M O N E T A R Y F U N D

IMF Working Paper

Research Department

The Distributional Effects of Government Spending Shocks in Developing Economies

Prepared by Davide Furceri, Jun Ge, Prakash Loungani, and Giovanni Melina*

Authorized for distribution by Chris Papageorgiou

March 2018

This Working Paper should not be reported as representing the views of the IMF.

The views expressed in this Working Paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the IMF, IMF policy, or of DFID. Working Papers describe research in progress by the author(s) and are published to elicit comments and to further debate.

Abstract

We construct unanticipated government spending shocks for 103 developing countries from 1990 to 2015 and study their effects on income distribution. We find that unanticipated fiscal consolidations lead to a long-lasting increase in income inequality, while fiscal expansions lower inequality. The results are robust to several measures of income distribution and size of the fiscal shocks, to an alternative identification strategy, across expansions and recessions and across country groups (low-income countries versus emerging markets). An additional contribution of the paper is the computation of the medium-term *inequality multiplier*. This is on average about 1 in our sample, meaning that a cumulative decrease in government spending of 1 percent of GDP over 5 years is associated with a cumulative increase in the Gini coefficient over the same period of about 1 percentage point. The multiplier is larger for total government expenditure than for public investment and consumption (with the former having larger effect), likely due to the redistributive role of transfers. Finally, we find that (unanticipated) fiscal consolidations lead to an increase in poverty.

JEL Classification Numbers: E32, D84, F02, Q41, Q43, Q48

Keywords: Fiscal policy, Fiscal shocks, Inequality, Income distribution.

Author's E-Mail Address: dfurceri@imf.org, jge@imf.org, ploungani@imf.org, gmelina@imf.org

* We are grateful to Andy Berg, Lukas Freund, Chris Papageorgiou, Delphine Prady, and seminar participants at the IMF and the G24 meeting on macroeconomic policy and income inequality for comments and suggestions. This working paper is part of a research project on macroeconomic policy in low-income countries supported by U.K.'s Department for International Development.