PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL ECONOMICS B · 9EB0

# ECONOMICS



## EXAM QUESTION PACK

### 3.6 INEQUALITY AND REDISTRIBUTION

| SCORE | PERCENTAGE |
| --- | --- |
| /260 | % |

STEMUP

# These questions belong to Pearson Edexcel, not to us.

The examination questions and mark schemes in this pack were written and published by Pearson Edexcel. They are past assessment materials, reproduced here so that students can revise from them.

## What we do not own

STEMUP is not affiliated with Pearson Edexcel and does not own, and makes no claim to own, any of the question or mark scheme material in this pack. Pearson has not endorsed, approved or been involved in the production of it. Pearson, Edexcel and the qualification titles used here belong to their respective owners and appear for identification only.

## Where to find the originals

Pearson publishes its past papers and mark schemes free of charge. Always check the current specification at qualifications.pearson.com before you revise, because content and wording can change between series.

If you hold the rights to any material in this pack and would like it amended or removed, contact admin@stemup.co.uk and we will act on it.

# Questions

Q1.

**Turkey – an emerging economy**

**Figure 1: Turkey's central bank lending rate, percent, 2013–2018**

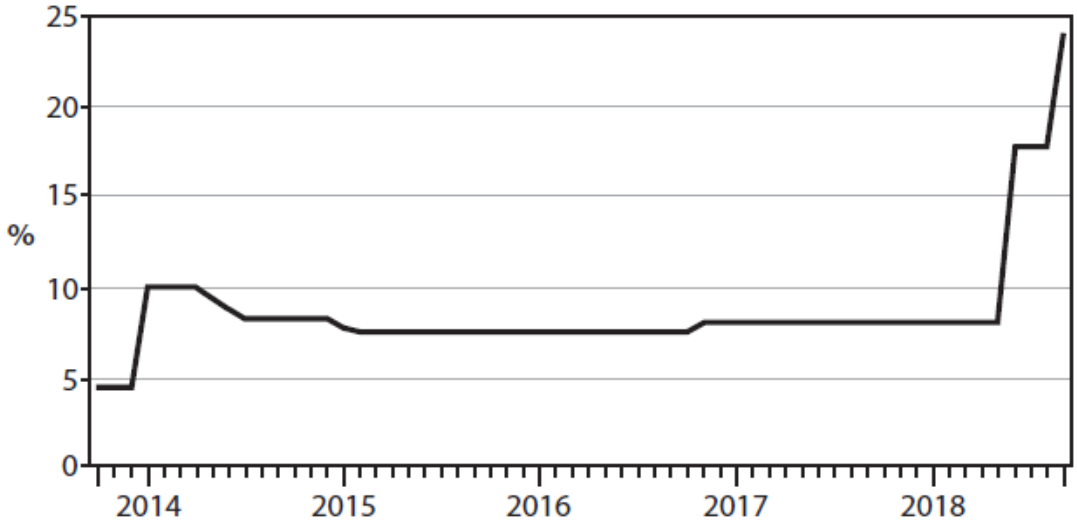
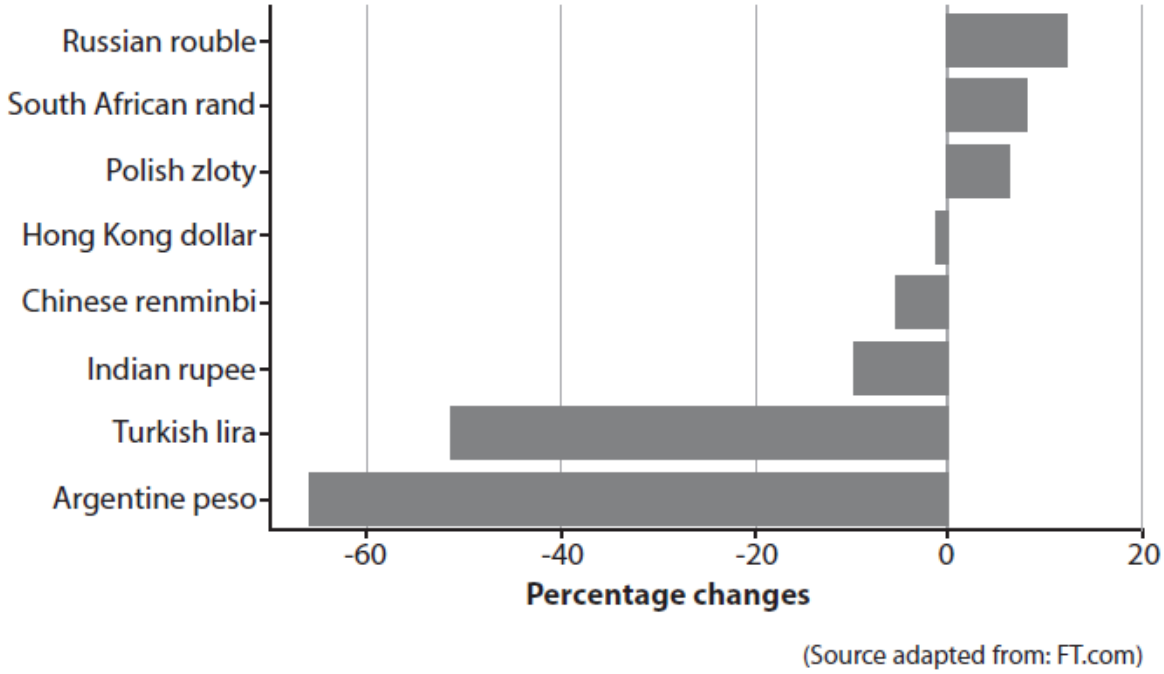



**Figure 2: Selected emerging economy exchange rates, percentage change against the US dollar: January 2018 compared to January 2016.**




(Source adapted from: FT.com)

**Extract A**

**Can Turkey's central bank avoid another rate rise?**

At an annual rate of 25%, Turkey's inflation is alarming. However, it may have peaked. This may be a turning point for the economically struggling country, whose currency (the Turkish lira) has lost nearly a third of its value against the US dollar in 2018. The central bank may be able to avoid tightening monetary policy further, as a severe economic adjustment is already well under way. Turkey is highly indebted in foreign currency. The Turkish government takes measures against excessive appreciation or depreciation of the Turkish lira to reduce financial stability risks. The financial market faces difficulties in trying to restore foreign investors' confidence.

Consumer prices increased by 2.7% in October 2018, a much lower rate than the 6.3% recorded in September 2018. The lira has stabilised, having risen 16% since the central bank raised interest rates by 6.25 percentage points. However, the government wants lower borrowing costs to fuel credit growth and economic expansion. Timothy Ash at a London investment bank says at this point it's "illogical" to raise interest rates again in Turkey. That's because Turkey's economy is already experiencing a severe slowdown.

In the long term Turkey's economic growth is expected to be above that of other emerging markets such as Brazil, Russia and China. Turkey's private sector is resilient. Between 2018–50 we expect Turkey to grow by an annual average of 3.1%. Brazil is expected to grow by an annual average of 2.1%, Russia by 1.6% and China by 2.8%. GDP growth will nevertheless be well below that recorded in 2004–07 and 2010–15. Average growth in GDP per head will be substantially lower, mainly reflecting the expected rise in the total population.

(Source adapted from: https://ftalphaville.ft.com/2018/11/06/1541508141000/Can-Turkey-s-central-bank-avoid-another-rate-hike-/. 6 Nov 2018 Colby Smith
and one sentence The president wants lower borrowing costs to fuel credit growth and economic expansion from https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/aug/07/turkey-urged-to-announce-emergency-interest-rate-hike Larry Elliott 7/8/18 and
http://country.eiu.com/article.aspx?articleid=157174199&Country=Turkey&topic=Economy&subtopic=Long-term+outlook&subsubtopic=Summary)

## Extract B

## Turkey aims to bin the plastic bag

You get a free plastic bag whenever you go to a shop, even if it is just to buy a loaf of bread or a chocolate bar. In Turkey, plastic bags are everywhere, with millions being thrown away, and their use is causing a growing environmental problem.

In Istanbul, the country's biggest city with about 12 million people, around 10 000 tonnes of waste are being collected every day. Plastic bags and other plastic waste make up 950 tonnes, or almost 10%, of the total waste.

The Turkish government said it was looking at ways to discourage the consumption of single-use plastic bags. One possible step currently under review is a ban of the black bags that are said to contain carcinogens. Another is that the state may raise taxes on plastic products, which could lead to supermarkets charging consumers for the bags. In Corlu, a town north-west of Istanbul, a local environmental group distributed 20 000 canvas bags to shoppers in one month. In some parts of Turkey, plastic bags are completely banned, with heavy fines for both firms and consumers who use them.

(Source adapted from: tseibert@thenational.ae
https://www.thenational.ae/world/europe/turkey-aims-to-bin-the-plastic-bag-1.530059 accessed 11/11/18)

## Extract C

## Istanbul's third airport set to be the busiest in the world

Istanbul's third airport is being constructed over an area of 76.5 million square metres, to the north of Istanbul. When complete, the new airport will have six runways and have an annual passenger capacity of up to 200 million people, making it potentially the world's busiest airport. "This airport is going to be the most important hub between Asia and Europe," said one business leader.

The airport design includes high vaulted ceilings and spacious, modern and efficient design – and its tulip-shaped air traffic control tower won the 2016 International Architecture Award. It uses mobile applications and artificial intelligence for customers, is energy efficient and has a high-tech security system. The site employs 36000 people and is estimated to cost the equivalent of £10 billion. However, the rush to meet the deadline set by the Turkish government is a major cause of accidents on the construction site, according to the construction workers' union.

(Source adapted from: https://www.lonelyplanet.com/news/2018/08/08/istanbuls-huge-new-airport/ and https://www.voanews.com/a/istanbul-to-unveil-new-airport-seeks-to-be-world-s-biggest/4632308.html)

(a) Explain how the Turkish central bank intervenes in the currency market to prevent 'excessive appreciation or depreciation of the Turkish lira' (Extract A, lines 7–8).

**(5)**

(b) Examine **two** reasons why the Turkish government may want to avoid a significant fall in the exchange rate of the Turkish lira.

**(8)**

(c) Discuss the likely success of policies to reduce the consumption of single-use plastic bags in cities such as Istanbul.

**(12)**

**EITHER**

(d) Evaluate the likely microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of a rise in interest rates in Turkey.

**(25)**

**OR**

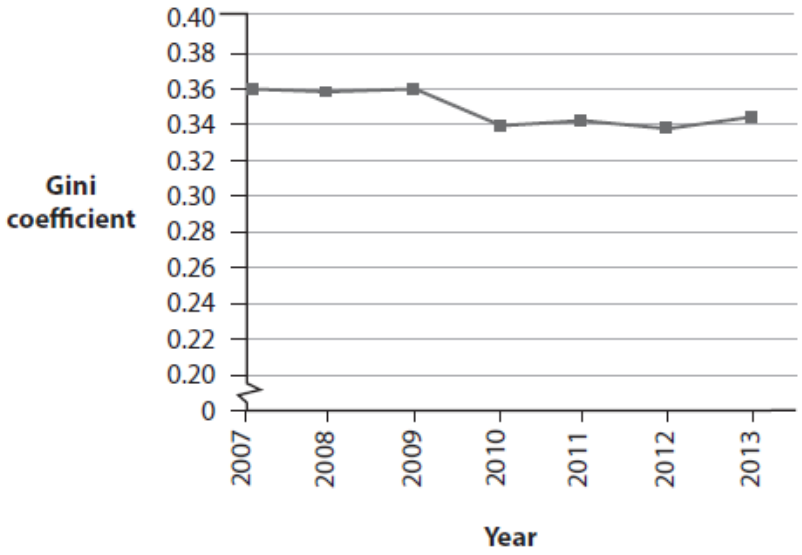
(e) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic impact of large infrastructure projects such as the building of a third airport in Istanbul.

**(25)**

**(Total for question = 50 marks)**

Q2.

The chart below shows the UK Gini coefficient of incomes, 2007 to 2013.




(Source: adapted from https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/how-has-inequality-changed)

(a) Explain **one** likely reason for the change in UK income inequality since 2007.

**(4)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Which **one** of the following values for the Gini coefficient is correct if there is perfect income equality?

**(1)**

☒ **A** 0

☒ **B** 0.5

☒ **C** 1

☒ **D** 50:50

**(Total for question = 5 marks)**

Q3.

Over the past 25 years, income inequality has been increasing in many developed countries. For example, from 2007 to 2011 Spain's Gini coefficient rose by 6.0 percentage points, and Ireland's by 6.6 percentage points.

Evaluate the factors which may have caused this **increase** in income inequality. Refer to a developed economy of your choice in your answer.

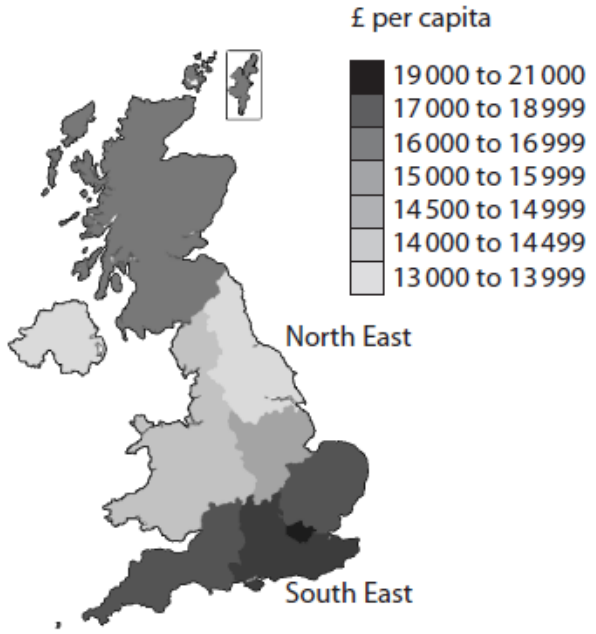
**(Total for question = 25 marks)**

Q4.

**Read Figures 1 and 2 and the following extracts (A to C) before answering this question.**

**UK Government spending and inequality**

**Figure 1: UK regional gross disposable household income per capita, 2018**




(Source: adapted from University of Sheffield/Office for National Statistics: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/news/nr/uk-higher-regional-inequality-large-wealthy-country-1.862262)

**Figure 2: UK subjective happiness by income, April 2021**

Answer to the question: 'On a scale of 1–10, how happy did you feel after yesterday?' (0 = not at all, 10 = completely)

| Less than £10 000 | £10 000–£20 000 | £20 000–£40 000 | More than £40 000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.31 | 7.02 | 7.13 | 7.29 |

(Source: adapted from https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/incomegroupsplitestimatesonpersonalandeconomicwellbeingacrosstime)

## Extract A

### Regional inequality in the UK

Geographically, the UK is highly unequal in incomes. According to research from the University of Sheffield, the estimate of the Gini coefficient is 0.34. There are a number of different reasons for this. First, labour in poor places tend to develop too few skills, with a lack of education holding people back. In Rotherham in the north of England, for example, 21% of disadvantaged 18-year-olds from state schools and colleges go on to higher education compared to 41% in London. Secondly, there is a lack of infrastructure spending in northern cities compared to London. In 2017–18, 28% of public expenditure on transport – and 46% of capital expenditure on railways – was spent in London. The argument for this is that London gets a lot of public money because a lot of people take public transport. This has angered many people in the North.

These problems cannot be solved quickly. They compound each other. Just as people are rarely poor for one reason, regions do not fall behind only because they have poor transport, poor schools or poor policy making, but for all those reasons and more. Ideally, the UK would develop a bold plan for regional development that could be followed by future governments, as Germany did for its eastern part. Tera Allas of McKinsey, a consultancy firm, argues that improving education is crucial, even if the returns are not immediately obvious. It is easier to improve schools than to persuade businesses to move to a poorer part of the country.

(Source: adapted from https://www.economist.com/britain/2020/07/30/why-britain-is-more-geographically-unequal-than-any-other-rich-country)

## Extract B

### Public sector spending on infrastructure

Economic differences across the UK are large and have grown. The government is looking at reducing this inequality partly through spending on transport infrastructure. Public sector capital spending is due to rise from just over 2% of GDP to 3%. That amounts to around £20 billion of additional spending per year on new capital projects. The government is looking to take advantage of current low interest rates to finance the expansion without worsening its fiscal position.

The government is determined to focus this spending on the north of England, Wales and the Midlands. Planned schemes include a new Trafford Park tram line in Manchester and reopening train lines and stations closed back in the 1960s, including stations in Haxby in Yorkshire and Blyth in Northumberland. Progress has already been made in Wales with the reopening of Bow Street station near Aberystwyth. This project has taken 11 years to become a reality and cost £8m. It is estimated that it will generate a boost to the economy of £24m through boosting local trade, creating new jobs in the local area, and easing pressure on congested roads heading into Aberystwyth.

(Source: adapted from https://www.economist.com/britain/2020/01/09/the-coming-splurge-on-northern-infrastructure and https://www.wales247.co.uk/transport-for-wales-delivers-new-bow-street-station)

**Extract C**

**Options for UK tax rises in the future**

There are a number of options for raising additional tax revenue in the future.
These include:

- increasing council tax on houses: this annual charge paid to local government is currently based on estimated house prices in 1991 and so is very out of date. This would negatively affect areas where house prices have risen the most since 1991
- a one-off wealth tax: a 5% tax on property and pension wealth of more than £500 000 would raise £260 billion to help pay for the global health crisis in five years, according to proposals from the Wealth Commission
- increasing corporation tax: at the 2021 Budget the Chancellor announced that the top rate of UK corporation tax would be increased to 25% by 2023. This will remain the lowest rate in the G7 group of the world's largest advanced countries, but will raise £17.2 billion in 2025–26.

(Source: adapted from https://www.telegraph.co.uk/tax/income-tax/five-tax-rises-rishi-sunak-considering-chances-happening-budget/, and https://home.kpmg/uk/en/home/insights/2021/03/tmd-corporation-tax-rate-to-increase-to-25-percent.html)

(a) Using a Lorenz curve diagram, explain how income inequality is measured using the Gini coefficient. Refer to Extract A in your answer.

**(5)**

(b) With reference to Figure 1 and Extract A, examine **two** likely causes of income inequality within the UK.

**(8)**

(c) With reference to Figure 2, assess whether an increase in real income improves subjective happiness within the UK.

**(10)**

(d) With reference to Extract C and your own knowledge, discuss methods the UK government could use to increase tax revenue.

**(12)**

(e) With reference to Extract B, discuss the benefits of an increase in infrastructure spending on the UK economy. Use an aggregate demand and aggregate supply diagram to support your answer.

**(15)**

**(Total for question = 50 marks)**

Q5.

## Markets for food and drinks high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS)

### Figure 1: UK market share of potato crisps, 2017

| Firm | Brand | Size | Market share of firm | Market share of product | Price (£) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Walkers* | All Walkers | | *55.3%* | | |
| | *of which: Regular Standard* | 35 g | | 28.1% | 0.45 |
| | *Regular Max* | 50 g | | 7.4% | 0.63 |
| | *Sensations* | 40 g | | 2.0% | 0.59 |
| | *Doritos* | 40 g | | 4.7% | 0.45 |
| | *Other* | | | 13.1% | |
| *KP* | KP | 50 g | *22.7%* | | 0.52 |
| *Tayto* | Golden Wonder | | *4.2%* | | |
| | | <40g | | 3.1% | 0.38 |
| | | 40g+ | | 1.1% | 0.72 |
| Other | Other | | *17.8%* | | |

(Source: adapted from https://academic.oup.com/restud/article/3108825/The-Effects-of-Banning-Advertising-in-Junk-Food 6 April 2017)

### Extract A

### The effects of a total ban on advertising of HFSS foods

Food and drinks which are high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS) tend to be sold in highly concentrated markets. Tough new rules banning advertisements for HFSS products, such as those for confectionery, fizzy drinks and potato crisps, come into effect in July 2017 as a means to reduce consumption. The rules apply to media targeted at under-16s and will mean a major reduction in the number of advertisements children see for HFSS products in posters near schools, in films targeted at children, on catch-up television and in social media if it is directed at children.

There are three main factors that will determine the effectiveness of the intervention: first, whether advertising acts to expand the market share or steal rivals' market share. Secondly, how firms in the market adapt their behaviour in response to the ban. Thirdly, what substitute products do consumers turn to if they opted out of the targeted market.

Results from a recent survey in the UK suggest that the total quantity of crisps sold would fall by around 15% in the presence of an advertising ban, or by 10% if firms respond with price cuts, since the ban acts to make the market more competitive and firms respond to the ban by, on average, lowering their prices.

The survey showed that following a ban, consumers are more likely to switch to another junk food than to a healthy food, which (in addition to the pricing response of firms) acts to partially offset any health gains from the policy.

(Source: adapted from The Effects of Banning Advertising in Junk Food Markets, Dubois, Pierre; Griffith, Rachel, Review of Economic Studies Copyright © 2017, Oxford University Press https://academic.oup.com/restud/article/3108825/The-Effects-of-Banning-Advertising-in-Junk-Food 6 April 2017 and https://www.asa.org.uk/news/tougher-new-food-and-drink-rules-come-into-effect-in-children-s-media.html 30 June 2017)

## Extract B

### Taxing HFSS foods and subsidising healthy eating widens inequality

Since low-income groups spend a higher proportion of their income on food and tend to eat less healthily, they are the main targets of taxes on products that are high in fat, salt or sugar (HFSS). Subsidies on healthy food are seen as an alternative policy approach to encourage healthy eating. While data on the impact of such policies are scarce, a recent study on the distributional impacts of HFSS taxes and healthy food subsidies found that these actually widened health and fiscal inequalities. The policies tend to be regressive and favour higher-income consumers. Taxes on unhealthy food increase prices which have a greater impact on low income groups rather than higher income groups. Lower income groups prefer to buy HFSS food.

Subsidies encouraged all income groups to buy more fruit and vegetables. However, those on higher incomes proved more responsive and the average share of budget spent on healthy food actually increased for the higher income groups who were more likely to buy the subsidised healthy food and then spend the savings they had enjoyed on yet more healthy food. The diets of the higher income groups before the subsidy tended to be healthier. The choices of the higher income groups are more responsive to price changes. By contrast, lower income groups, if they responded to lower prices, often used the money saved to buy unhealthy items or something else entirely. The long-term benefits of a healthier diet are harder to grasp for consumers when information gaps exist. Often the immediate boost of a tasty treat is more appealing. Taxes and subsidies do not change that. Other strategies are needed to promote healthy eating, especially education.

(Source: adapted from Economist 5 October 2017 https://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21730033-study-suggests-lower-income-families-end-up-paying-more-their-food-taxing-fat and https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3031005 The Economic Journal September 2017 Vol 127 Issue 604)

**Extract C**

**Tax on fatty foods in Denmark is an economic disaster**

Denmark introduced a specific tax on saturated fat in October 2011. Recognised as a world-leading public health policy, it was abandoned just 15 months later having been both an economic and political disaster.

Indirect taxes of this sort are invariably regressive, disproportionately affecting the elderly and the poor. The specific tax led to prices rising on average 15% for highest-fat products, yielding a total decrease of 5% in the intake of saturated fat from products such as minced beef and cream. 80% of Danish consumers did not change their shopping habits at all. The behavioural change was economically damaging as consumers switched to cheaper brands and crossed the border to Sweden and Germany to do their shopping. Danish tax revenue fell as a result.

(Source: adapted from https://iea.org.uk/in-the-media/press-release/evidence-shows-a-fat-tax-would-hit-poorest-the-hardest 25 May 2013 and https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/public-health-nutrition/article/effects-of-the-danish-saturated-fat-tax-on-the-demand-for-meat-and-dairy-products/984CF03634C819D50E66C7B5DC5209DA/core-reader)

(a) With reference to Figure 1 and Extract A, explain what is meant by a 'highly concentrated' market for potato crisps (Extract A, lines 2–3).

**(5)**

(b) Apart from changes in indirect taxes and subsidies, examine **two** causes of income inequality within a developed economy such as the UK.

**(8)**

(c) In Extract A, lines 15–16, it was suggested that some firms may respond to the advertising ban by cutting the prices of their products.

Using game theory and the information provided in Figure 1 and Extract A, discuss the effects **on firms** of cutting prices in an oligopolistic market.

**(12)**

**EITHER**

(d) Evaluate the microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of increased government spending on education to promote healthy eating in the UK.

**(25)**

**OR**

(e) Evaluate the likely microeconomic and macroeconomic effects of imposing a tax on HFSS foods.

**(25)**

**(Total for question = 50 marks)**

Q6.

**Use the data to support your answers where relevant. You may annotate and include diagrams in your answers.**

In terms of income distribution and wealth distribution Brazil is one of the most unequal countries in the world. Its income Gini coefficient is 0.449 and it is ranked number 2 in the world for its wealth inequality.

(Source: https://www.gfmag.com/)

Evaluate possible economic causes of income and wealth inequalities within a country such as Brazil.

**(Total for question = 25 marks)**

Q7.

**Use the data to support your answers where relevant. You may annotate and include diagrams in your answers.**

According to the charity Oxfam, the combined wealth of the 62 richest people in the world is the same as the wealth of the poorest half of the world's population. The value of the combined wealth of the poorest half of the world's population has fallen by 38% between 2010 and 2016.

(Source: adapted from https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2016-01-18/62-people-own-same-half-world-reveals-oxfam-davos-report)

(a) Explain the distinction between income and wealth.

**(2)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** likely reason why global wealth inequality has increased.

**(2)**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Which **one** of the following would be most likely to reduce a country's Gini coefficient?

An increase in:

**(1)**

☒ **A** import tariffs

☒ **B** progressive taxes

☒ **C** regressive taxes

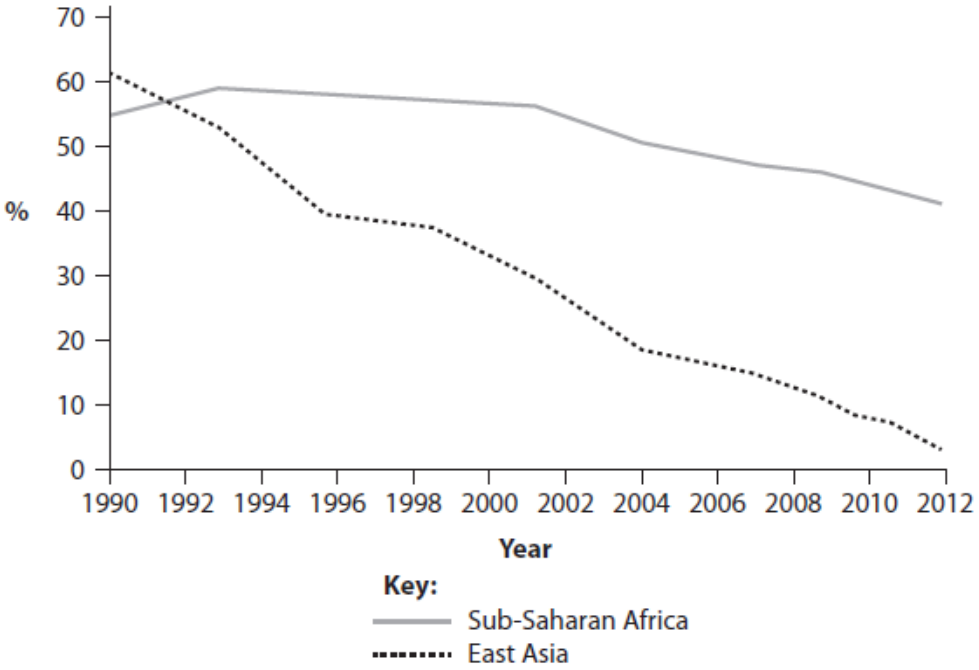
☒ **D** value added tax

**(Total for question = 5 marks)**

Q8.

**Globalisation and Inequality**

**Figure 1: Proportion of population in absolute poverty (US$1.90-a-day 2011 PPP)**




(Source: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25078/9781464809583.pdf)

## Lessons from globalisation

### Extract A

The past 25 years have seen a freeing up of trade. Capital has been free to move around the world. Formerly closed economies in Asia have been opened up and tariffs cut. In emerging economies, a billion people have been taken out of absolute poverty, but relative poverty remains a problem.

In many advanced economies globalisation has come to mean, according to the Governor of the Bank of England, "low wages, insecure employment, stateless corporations and striking inequalities". His solution to these problems is threefold: an acceptance by economists that not everybody has gained from trade and technology; a better mix of monetary policy, fiscal policy and structural reform to boost growth; and more inclusive growth. In essence, this is the same conclusion that was reached in the past when there was a fear that market forces had to be moderated to prevent capitalism from destroying itself.

The good news is that this moderation of capitalism included real policy changes: an extension of the right to vote, the growth of trade unions, the creation of welfare states, a move to more progressive tax policies, nationalisation of key sectors of the economy, and more activist demand management.

The bad news is that this process took about 100 years and was not completed until the end of the Second World War. What's more, protectionism seems to be on the increase as countries seek to protect themselves from inequalities caused by rapid globalisation.

(Source: adapted from https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/dec/05/mark-carney-globalisation-bank-of-england-capitalism)

### Extract B

## Tackling inequality

Despite decades of substantial progress in boosting prosperity and reducing absolute poverty, the world continues to suffer from substantial inequalities. For example, the poorest children are four times less likely than the richest children to be enrolled in primary education across developing countries. Among the estimated 780 million illiterate adults worldwide, nearly two-thirds are women. Poor people face higher risks of malnutrition and death in childhood and lower chances of receiving key healthcare. Such inequalities result in high financial costs, limit economic growth, and generate social and political burdens and barriers.

These consequences highlight the importance of directing attention to the problem of inequality. There are other reasons to tackle inequality. Most economies are struggling to recover from the global financial crisis that started in 2008 and the subsequent slowdown in global growth. The goal of eliminating absolute poverty by 2030 might not be achieved without accelerated economic growth or reductions in inequalities within countries, especially in those with large numbers of poor. Generally speaking, poverty can be reduced through higher average growth, a narrowing in inequality, or a combination of the two. Achieving the same poverty reduction during a slowdown in growth therefore requires a more equal income distribution.

Some level of inequality is desirable to maintain an appropriate incentive structure in the economy or simply because inequality also reflects different levels of talent and effort among individuals. However, the substantial inequality observed in the world today offers great scope for reducing the gap between rich and poor. Policies to redistribute income from higher-income and wealthy households to those on lower incomes can be achieved without compromising growth, if done effectively. A trade-off between efficiency and fairness is not inevitable.

(Source: adapted from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25078/9781464809583.pdf)

(a) With reference to the information provided, explain the distinction between absolute poverty and relative poverty.

**(5)**

(b) With reference to the information provided and your own knowledge, examine **two** factors that might explain the differing rates of decline in absolute poverty in East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

**(8)**

(c) With reference to Extract A, discuss **two** macroeconomic policies, apart from protectionism, that a government could use to reduce the negative effects of globalisation.

**(12)**

(d) Assess the view that 'some level of inequality is desirable to maintain an appropriate incentive structure in the economy' (Extract B, lines 19 and 20).

**(10)**

(e) Discuss the role of the financial sector in the growth and development of developing countries.

**(15)**

**(Total for question = 50 marks)**