

Tom Waters

The Budget and household finances

@TheIFS

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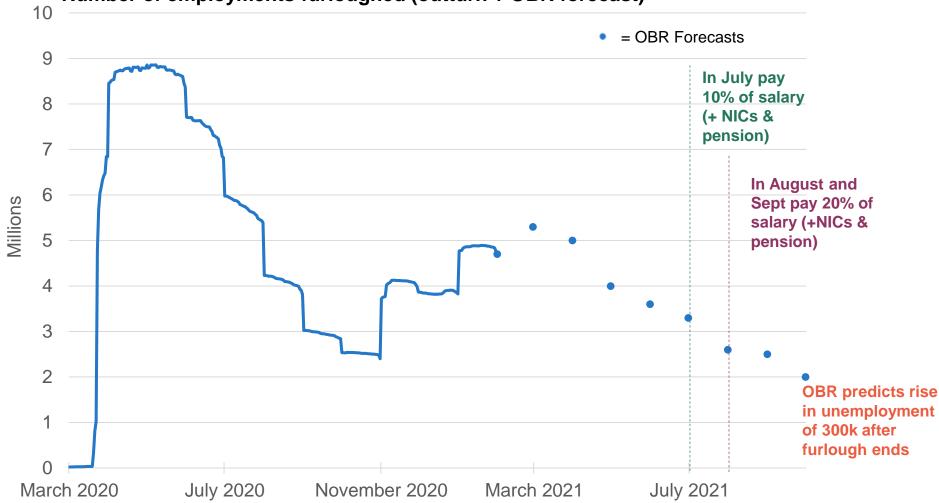


- Policies to support household incomes
 - Furlough
 - Self-employed income support scheme (SEISS)
 - Universal Credit
- Tax changes
 - Income tax threshold freezes
 - Freezes to rates/thresholds of other taxes

Furlough scheme extension







Source: HMRC CJRS statistics February 2021, Forecasts from OBR EFO March 2021

SEISS extension

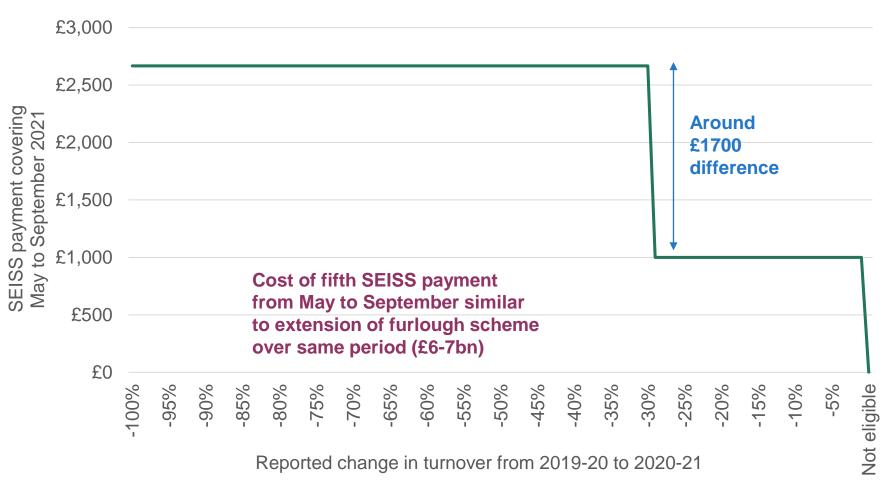


- Fifth SEISS payment will cover May-September
 - Concentrated on those reporting higher falls in turnover during pandemic

SEISS extension



SEISS payment for a self-employed person with pre-pandemic profits of £8,000 per year



Note: Self-employed are eligible if they report profits being "significantly" affected by the pandemic. £8,000 was median profits of self employed sole traders in 2015-16 (Cribb, Miller and Pope 2020).

SEISS extension



- Fifth SEISS payment will cover May-September
 - Concentrated on those reporting higher falls in turnover during pandemic
- HMRC will now use 2019-20 tax returns to include more people in SEISS for fourth & fifth payment
 - Most notably around 200k "newly self employed"
 - Plus some who are now eligible based on 2019-20 tax return
 - Still choosing to not include around 1.3 million people earning over £50k or <50% income from self-employment

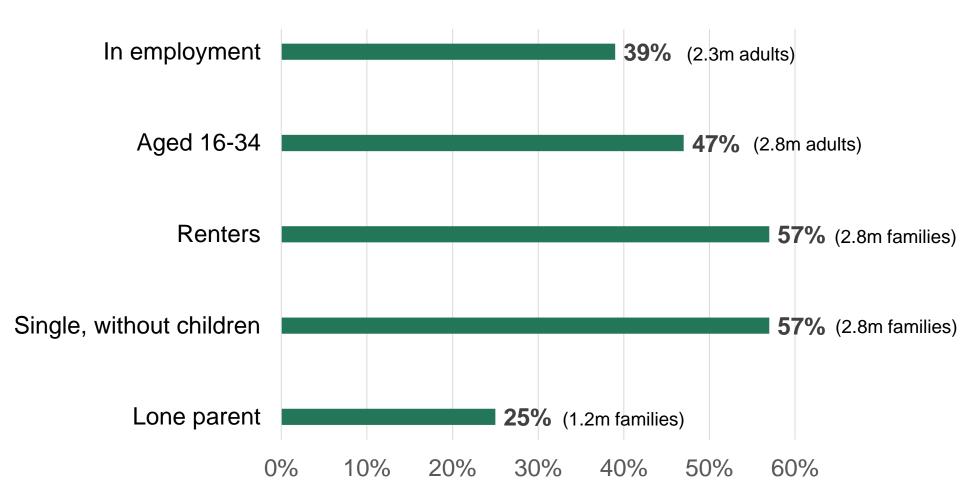
Universal Credit



- Government extended the UC uplift of £20 per week for another 6 months. Now due to expire at the end of September.
 - Also extended uplift for those on Working Tax Credit, paid in lump sum of £500 (for administrative reasons)
 - Together affect 6m families almost a quarter of working age
 - 2.5 million on out-of-work pre-UC benefits not seen increases in benefits during pandemic (mostly out of work for health reasons)

Characteristics of UC claimants





Source: DWP Stat-Xplore. "In employment" includes people on furlough

Universal Credit



- Government extended the UC uplift of £20 per week for another 6 months. Now due to expire at the end of September.
 - Also extended uplift for those on Working Tax Credit, paid in lump sum of £500 (for administrative reasons)
 - 2.5 million on out-of-work pre-UC benefits not seen increases in benefits during pandemic (mostly out of work for health reasons)
- No gradual removal of uplift. Expiry at end of Sept means:
 - Monthly income fall by £80 for 4½ million low-income families
 - Further extensions would not be a complete surprise

Change in earnings



Real average earnings, change since 2008Q1



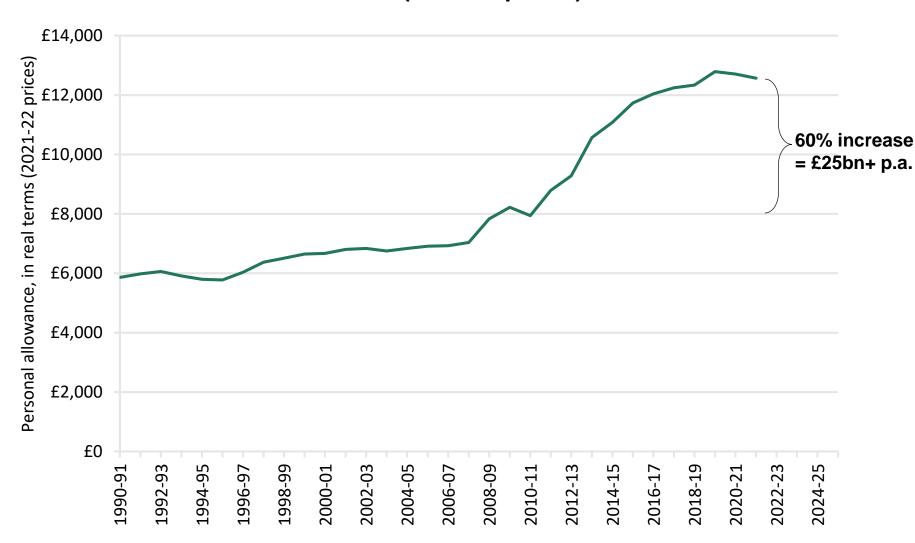
Note: Inflation measured using CPI index. IFS calculations using OBR's EFO March 2021 Dotted line is forecast.



- Personal allowance and higher rate threshold frozen for four years
- Implying a 7% real cut

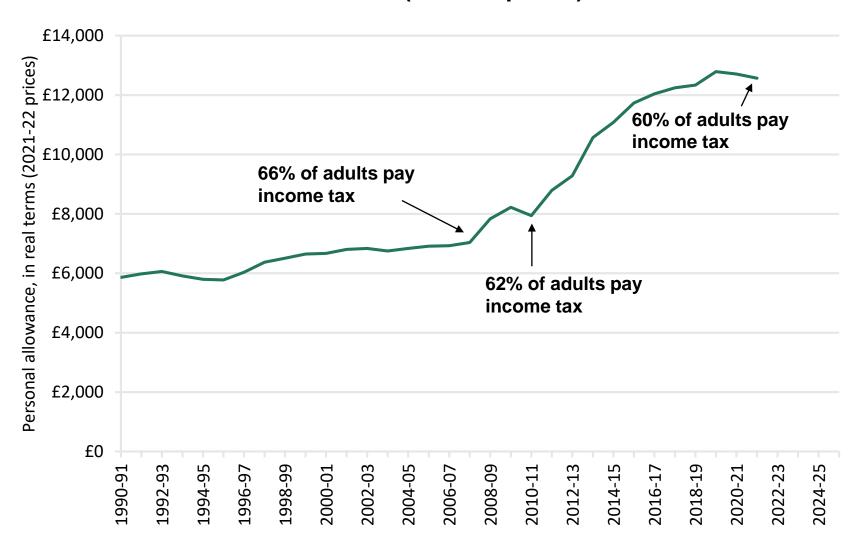


Personal allowance in real terms (2021-22 prices)



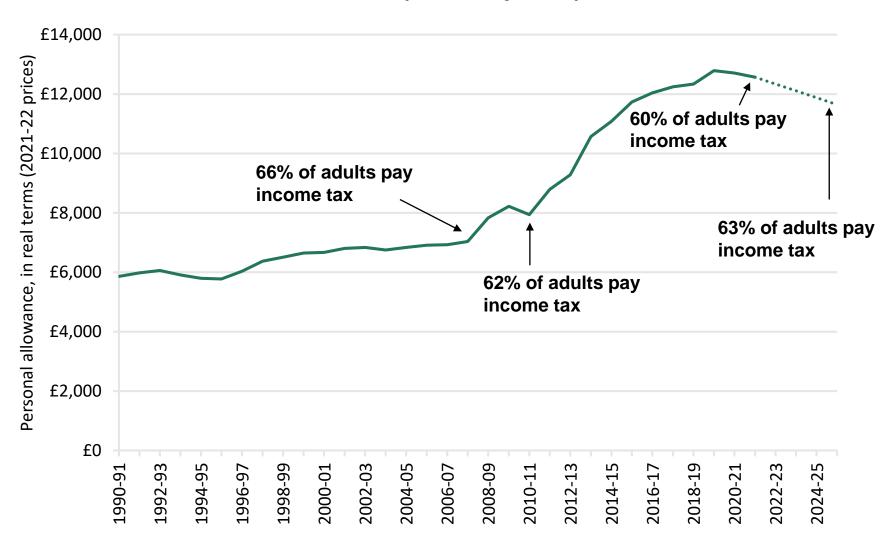


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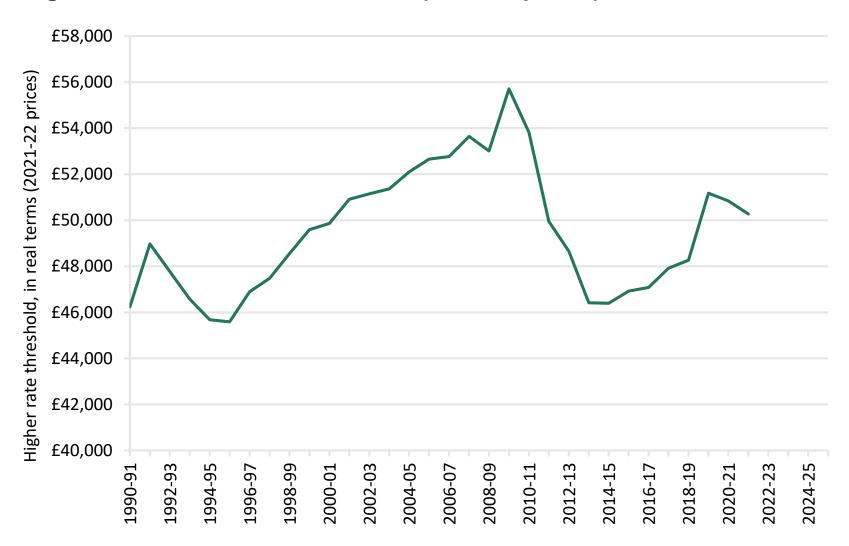




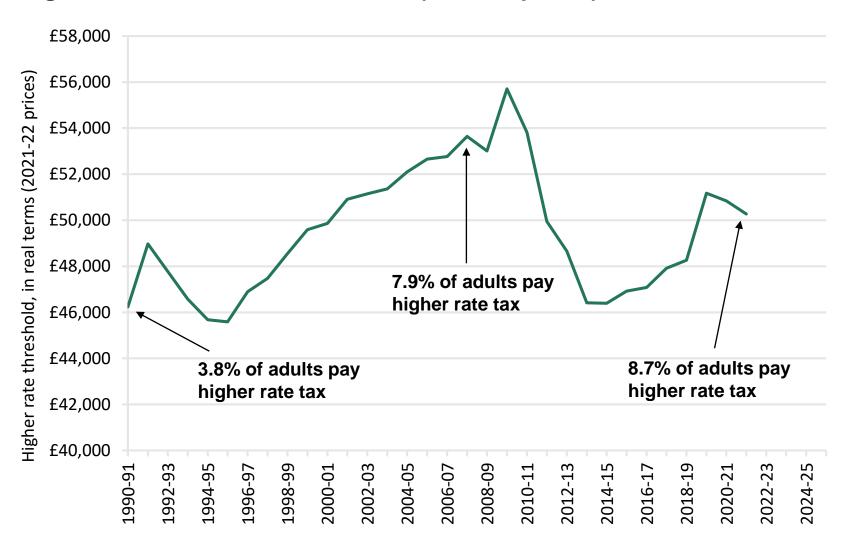
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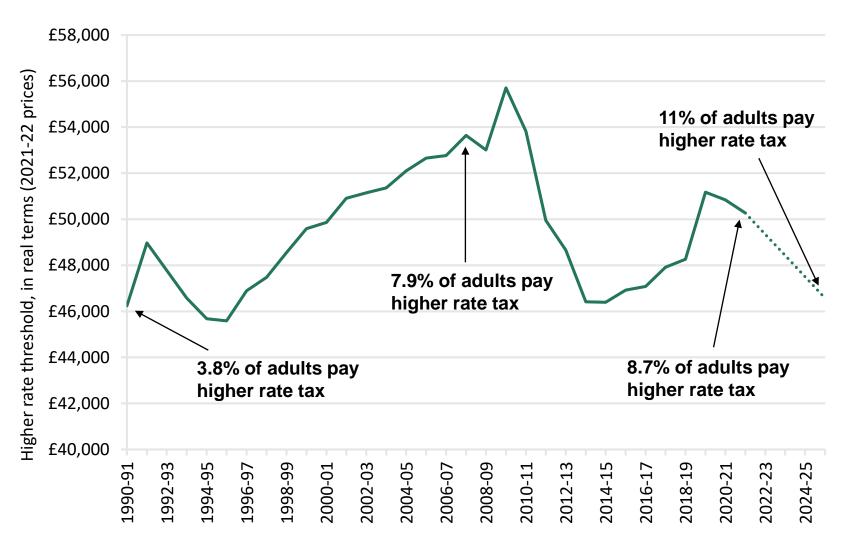




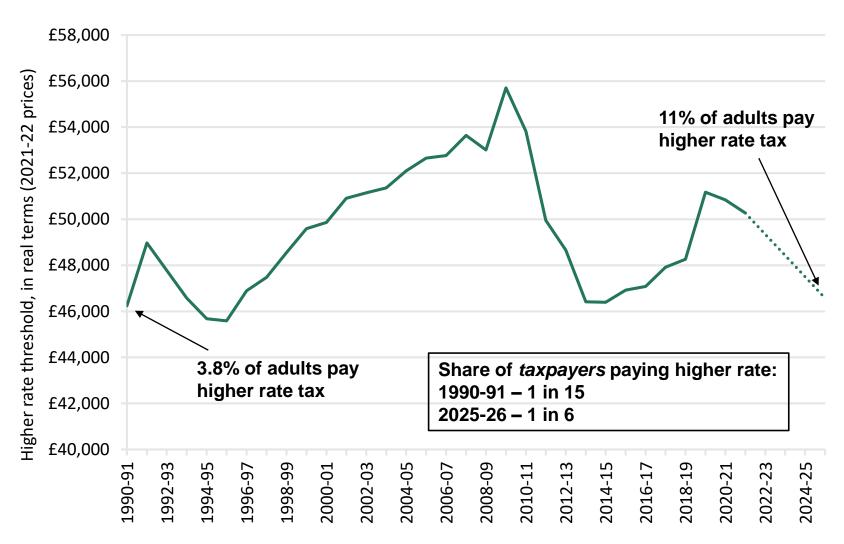




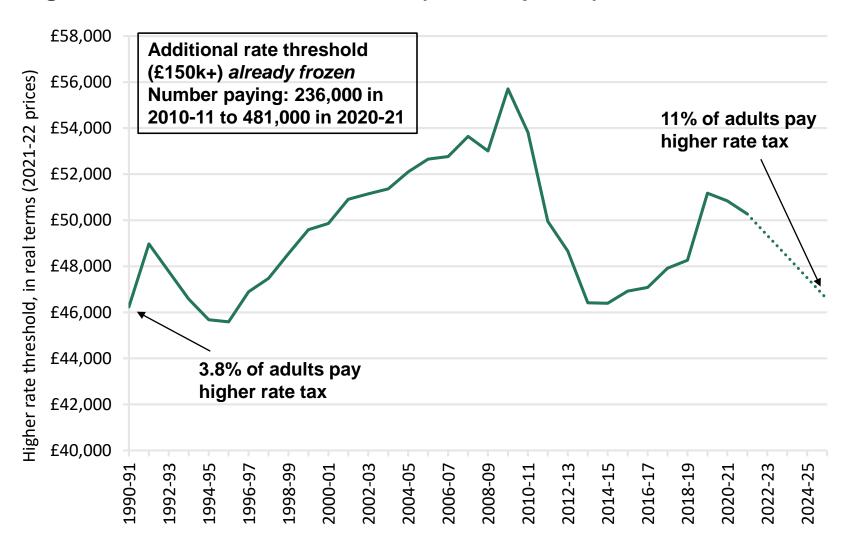






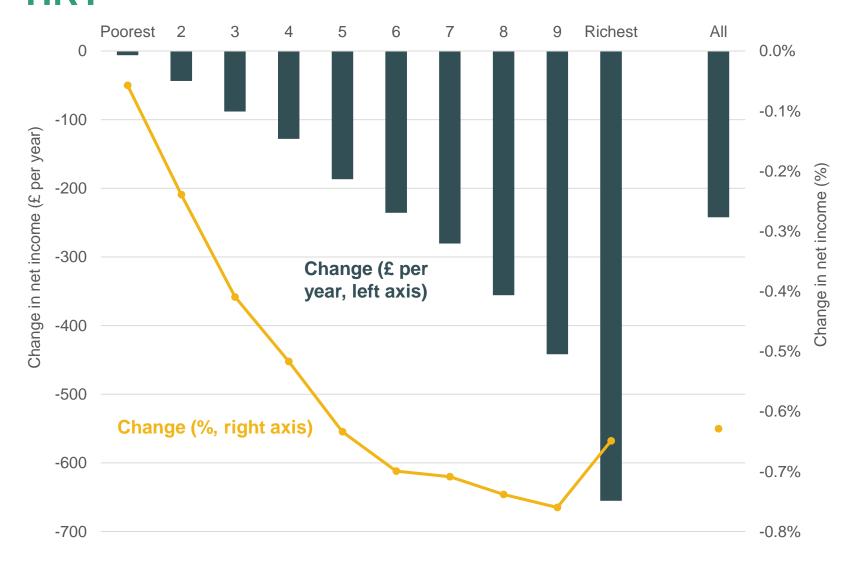






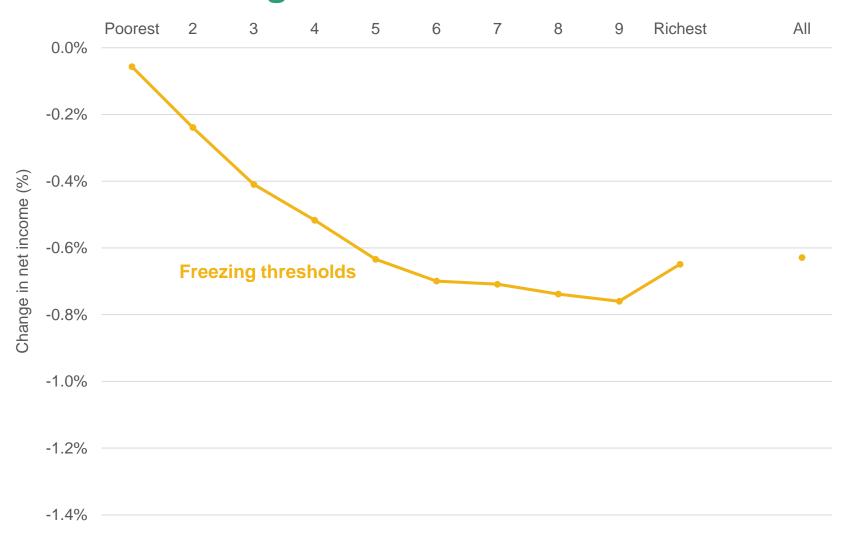
Distributional impact of freezing PA & HRT





Distributional impact of freezing PA & HRT vs. raising rates





Distributional impact of freezing PA & HRT vs. raising rates





Many other taxes/thresholds frozen



Some are giveaways... (£1bn)

- Fuel duty 11th year, now costing £12bn p.a.
 - But, again, promise to increase next year!
- Alcohol duties

Others are takeaways... (£1bn)

- Pensions lifetime allowance since 2008 changes to taxation of pensions contributions at least every other year
- Inheritance tax thresholds
- Capital gains tax allowance
- VAT registration threshold

Conclusion



- Extensions to support schemes makes sense when much of the economy locked down, as does phasing out SEISS & furlough
 - Though many self-emp remain ineligible
 - UC uplift extended but with no gradual removal important to communicate plans to claimants – but govt may (again) struggle to fulfil commitment to end it

- Real cuts to personal allowance represent big reversal but only undoes a fraction of increases in the past decade
 - More and more getting pulled into higher rate tax