The literature on fiscal policy is progressing towards an understanding that a single fiscal multiplier is inappropriate when assessing the impact of changes in government spending and taxes. Indeed, it appears that fiscal multipliers are dependent on agent, and country characteristics, as well as, dependent on the state of the economy. One such characteristic worth exploring is the distribution of wealth within a country. In the presence of borrowing constraints, wealth poor households are less likely to be able to smooth their consumption over time and are thus more sensitive to changes in their income. In the face of benefit and wage cuts, as well as, rising taxes, European countries looking to control their primary deficits may meet varying success, depending on the mass of households living hand-to-mouth. Does cross-country heterogeneity in wealth distributions imply significantly different fiscal multipliers?