

# At risk of poverty rates and poverty alleviation via T/B-systems in 49 LIS-countries 1967-2016

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- ✓ **Leiden, Netherlands (October 2017)**
- ✓ **Milan, Italy (September 2017)**
- ✓ **Sigtuna, Sweden (June, 2018)**
- ✓ **World (2019)**



**WE CAN**  
**END POVERTY**  
**2015** MILLENNIUM  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



**1**



**ERADICATE EXTREME  
POVERTY AND HUNGER**

**2**



**ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION**

**3**



**PROMOTE GENDER  
EQUALITY AND  
EMPOWER WOMEN**

**4**



**REDUCE  
CHILD MORTALITY**

**5**



**IMPROVE MATERNAL  
HEALTH**

**6**



**COMBAT HIV/AIDS,  
MALARIA AND OTHER  
DISEASES**

**7**



**ENSURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SUSTAINABILITY**

**8**



**GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR  
DEVELOPMENT**

# Why (income) inequality and (income) poverty matter?

- A perfectly equal society is not desirable; no incentives
- However, high inequality and poverty may undermine social stability
- It deprives people of educational opportunities, human and physical capital accumulation
- It may harm labour supply and productivity
- Research shows that high and rising inequality is detrimental to economic growth and development

## **Must read (based on massive data collection)**

- ❖ Thomas Piketty (2014), Capital in the Twenty-First Century
- ❖ Anthony Atkinson (2015), Inequality; What can be done?
- ❖ Joseph Stiglitz (2015), Rewriting the Rules of the American Economy. An Agenda for Growth and Shared Prosperity
- ❖ Angus Deaton (2013), The Great Escape
- ❖ OECD (2008), Growing Unequal?
- ❖ OECD (2011), Divided We Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising
- ❖ OECD (2015), In It Together: Why Less Inequality Benefits All highlights

# Measuring monetary poverty in international perspective

No agreed-upon definition of (income) poverty

## Poverty lines

- World Bank: \$ 1 dollar a day (\$1.90)
- USA: Absolute – Orshansky (basket)
- EU: Relative → poverty line (PL) 60 percent of median income (AROP)

International comparative research → apply poverty lines – % median income

# Poverty alleviation in LIS countries

Lift out of poverty = Poverty primary income -/- Poverty disposable income

= Fiscal redistribution social benefits and income taxes = Lift out of poverty by T/B-system

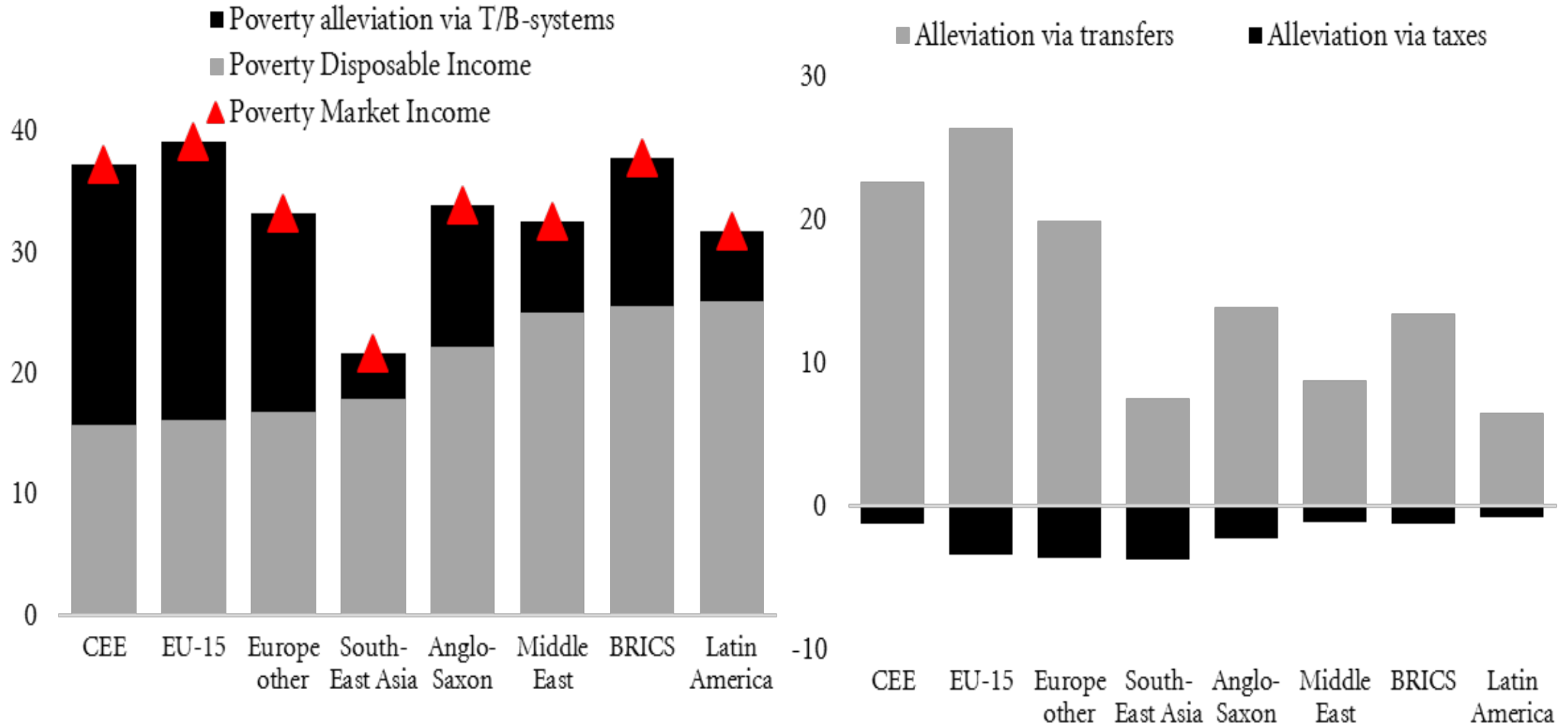
	China 2013	India 2011	USA 2016	Netherlands 2013	Mean 49 countries
Poverty pri	36%	31%	34%	32%	35%
Poverty dpi	27%	27%	24%	12%	20%
Reduction	9%-p	4%-p	10%-p	20%-p	15%-p
<i>Partial effects</i>					
Social benefits	-	4.3	12.6	25.5	17.3
Income taxes	-	-	-3.0	-6.1	-2.1

# Poverty alleviation in LIS countries

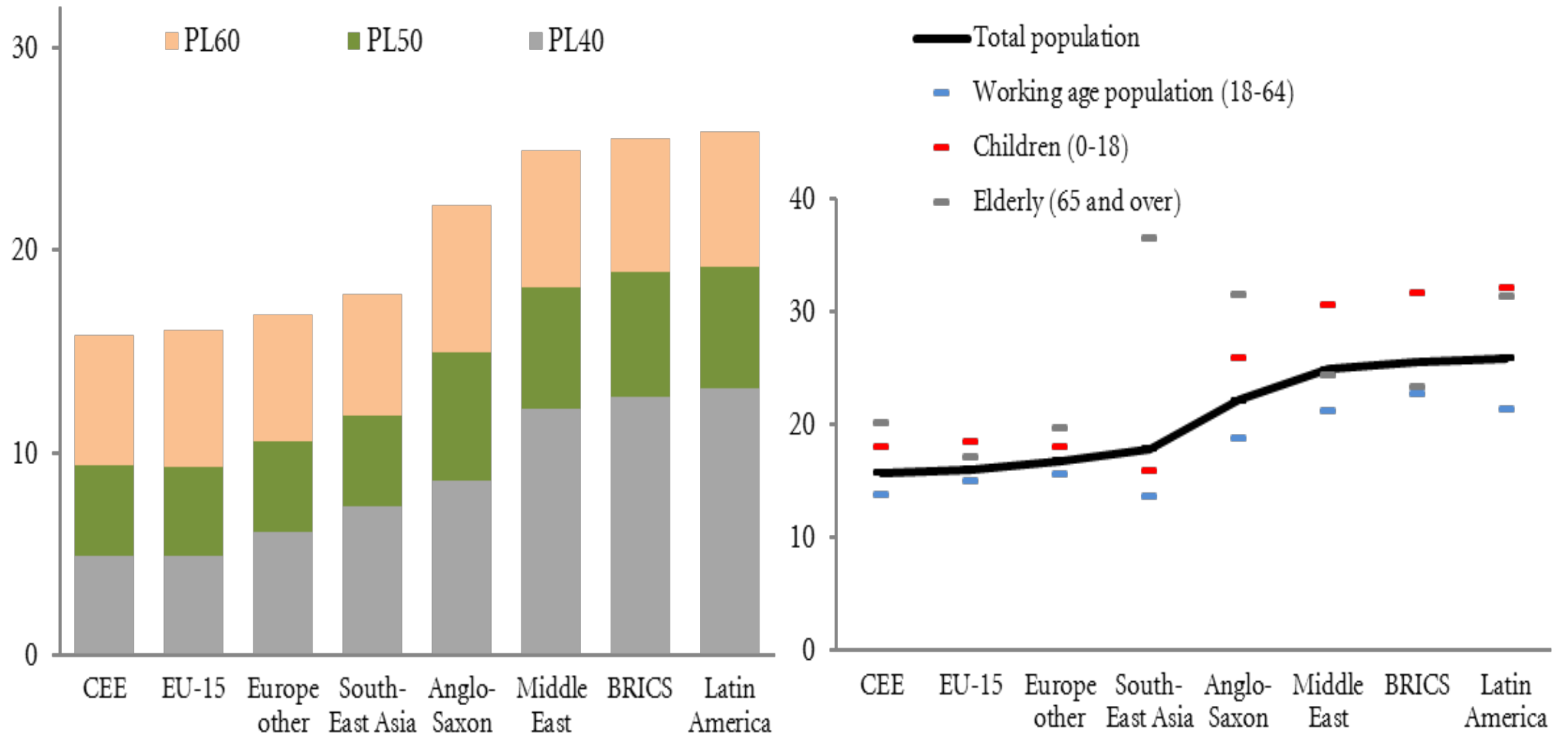
Lift out of poverty by T/B-system

	<b>China 2013</b>	<b>India 2011</b>	<b>USA 2016</b>	<b>Netherlands 2013</b>	<b>Mean 49 countries</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>WA population</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Elderly</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>48%</b>

# Poverty rates and poverty alleviation via social transfers and income taxes across regions (most recent data year)



# Poverty rates for three poverty lines and for different age-groups across regions (most recent data year)





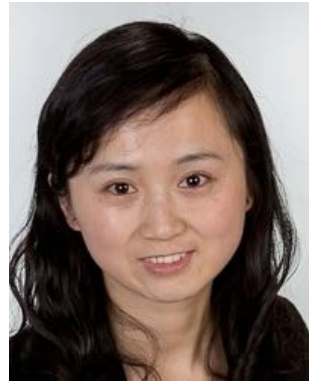
## Poverty of primary income and disposable income and poverty alleviation, before and after the Great Recession (mean 23 countries)

	Total population			Working-age			Children			Elderly		
	around 2007	around 2013	change	around 2007	around 2013	change	around 2007	around 2013	change	around 2007	around 2013	change
Poverty pri	32.0	33.7	1.6	23.2	24.4	1.2	27.0	27.9	1.1	75.5	74.9	-0.6
Poverty dpi	19.1	18.8	-0.4	15.7	16.4	0.7	22.2	22.1	-0.2	26.8	22.1	-4.7
<i>Lifted out of poverty</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Social benefits			1.8			0.5			0.9			3.1
Income taxes			0.2			0.0			0.2			0.9

# Researchteam and Data



Koen Caminada  
(project leader)



Jinxian Wang



Kees Goudswaard



Chen Wang

Assembled Datasets (URL: [www.economie.leidenuniv.nl](http://www.economie.leidenuniv.nl))

- [Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Dataset on Income Inequality \(2017\)](#)
- [Idem, on Relative Income Poverty Rates \(2019\)](#)
- [Social Assistance and Replacement Rates Dataset](#)
- [Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Dataset \(2011\)](#)
- [Unemployment Replacement Rates Dataset](#)
- [Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset](#)



# Leiden LIS Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Dataset

LIS information is still expanding!

- Countries: 49
- Time-series: 1967-2016
- We provide data and codebook on:
  - o Poverty rates (by age groups; thresholds PL60, PL50, PL40; gender)
  - o Poverty alleviation (via social benefits + income taxes and social contributions)
  - o Budget size and target efficiency (decomposition social transfers and income taxes)



# Overview micro-data: 49 countries - 1967-2016

	Gross incomes		Mixed		Net incomes		Total	
	# obs	# datasets	# obs	# datasets	# obs	# datasets	# obs	# datasets
Anglo-Saxon	1,169,111	35	-	-	-	-	1,169,111	35
EU15	1,483,386	92	108,439	9	226,025	37	1,817,850	138
Europe - other	792,132	20	-	-	30,946	7	823,078	27
BRICS	490,020	8	17,112	1	104,349	7	611,481	16
Latin America	185,378	12	53,205	4	1,086,663	34	1,325,246	50
CEE	215,795	20	250,184	8	71,692	17	537,671	45
Middle East	68,219	11	-	-	11,849	1	80,068	12
South-East Asia	223,886	16	-	-	-	-	223,886	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,627,927</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>428,940</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,531,524</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6,588,391</b>	<b>339</b>

# Data and method relative income poverty rates

- **Poverty rates**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Relative poverty rate primary income} = \text{Pov}(\text{pri}) \\ \text{Relative poverty rate disposable income} = \text{Pov}(\text{dhi}) \end{array} \right.$
- **Redistribution = % of people lifted out of poverty**
  - Overall redistribution =  $\text{Pov}(\text{pri}) - \text{Pov}(\text{dhi})$
  - Decomposition redistribution by social benefits and income taxes.
  - Decomposition redistribution by social programs: old-age benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits, sickness benefits, family/children benefits, education benefits, unemployment benefits, housing benefits, other benefits and income taxes and social security contributions.
- **Equivalence scale LIS**
- **LIS Top-and-Bottom-coding**
- **Target groups:** total population, working-age population, children & elderly

# Data and method budget size and target efficiency

- **Budget size and target efficiency:**
  - The average size of social transfers as a proportion of households' pre-tax income, and a summary index of the degree to which transfers are targeted toward low-income groups.
- **Decomposition:**
  - Budget size: social transfers and taxes
  - Efficiency: social transfers and taxes
- **Equivalence scale LIS**
- **LIS Top-and-Bottom-coding**
- **Thresholds:** PL60 (EU-agreed upon), PL50 and PL40



# Budget incidence approach

- Redistribution: pre-transfer-pre-tax inequality is compared to the post-transfer-post-tax inequality *keeping all other things equal*.
- Assumptions: unchanged household and labor market structures, disregarding any possible behavioral changes that the situation of absence of social transfers would involve.
- Despite this problem, analyses on statutory and budget incidence can be found for decades in literature.

# Decomposition technique: 'sequential'

## Poverty and fiscal redistribution accounting framework

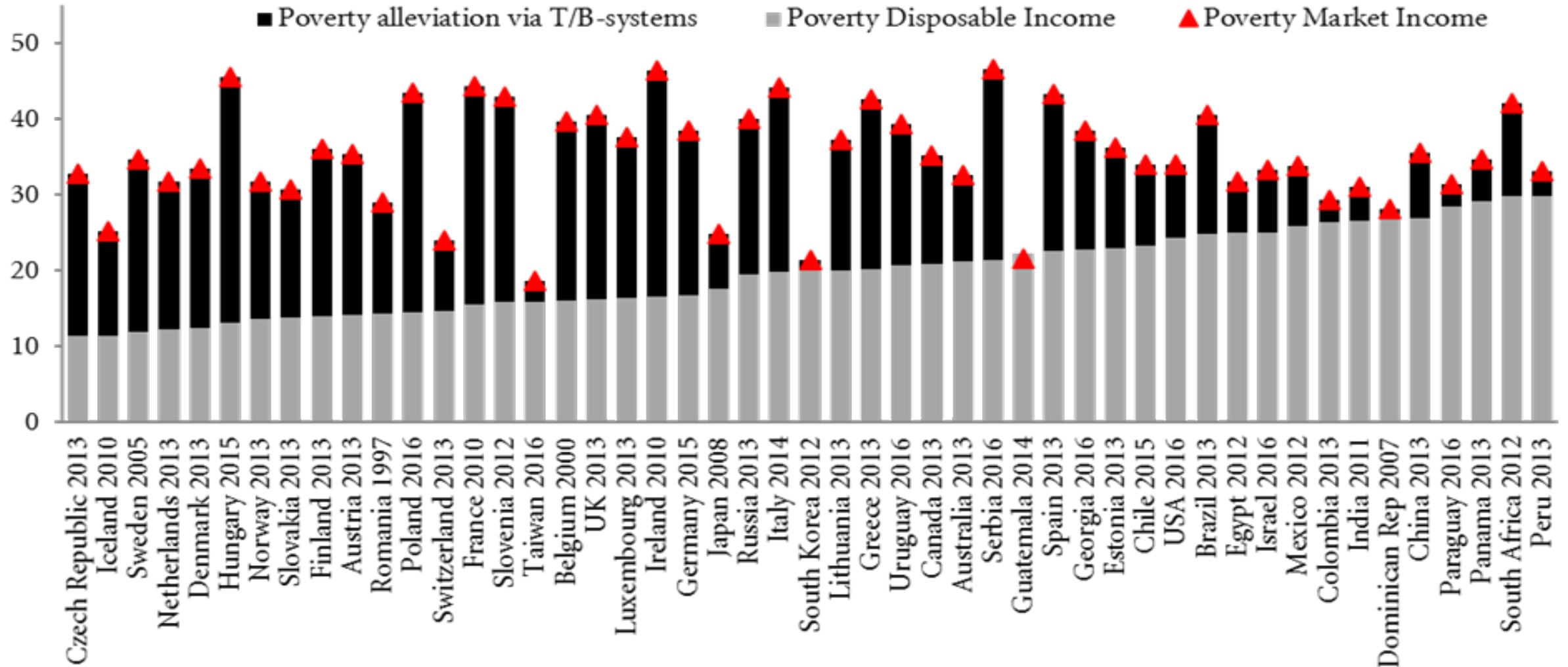
Income components	Poverty and redistributive effect
Labor income + capital income + private transfers = <b>Primary income</b> (= Market income)	<b>Poverty rate before social transfers and taxes</b>
+ Social security transfers	-/- Redistributive effect of social transfers
= <b>Gross income</b>	= <b>Poverty rate before taxes</b>
-/- Income taxes and social security contributions	-/- Redistributive effect of taxes
= <b>Disposable income</b>	= <b>Poverty rate after social transfers and taxes</b>



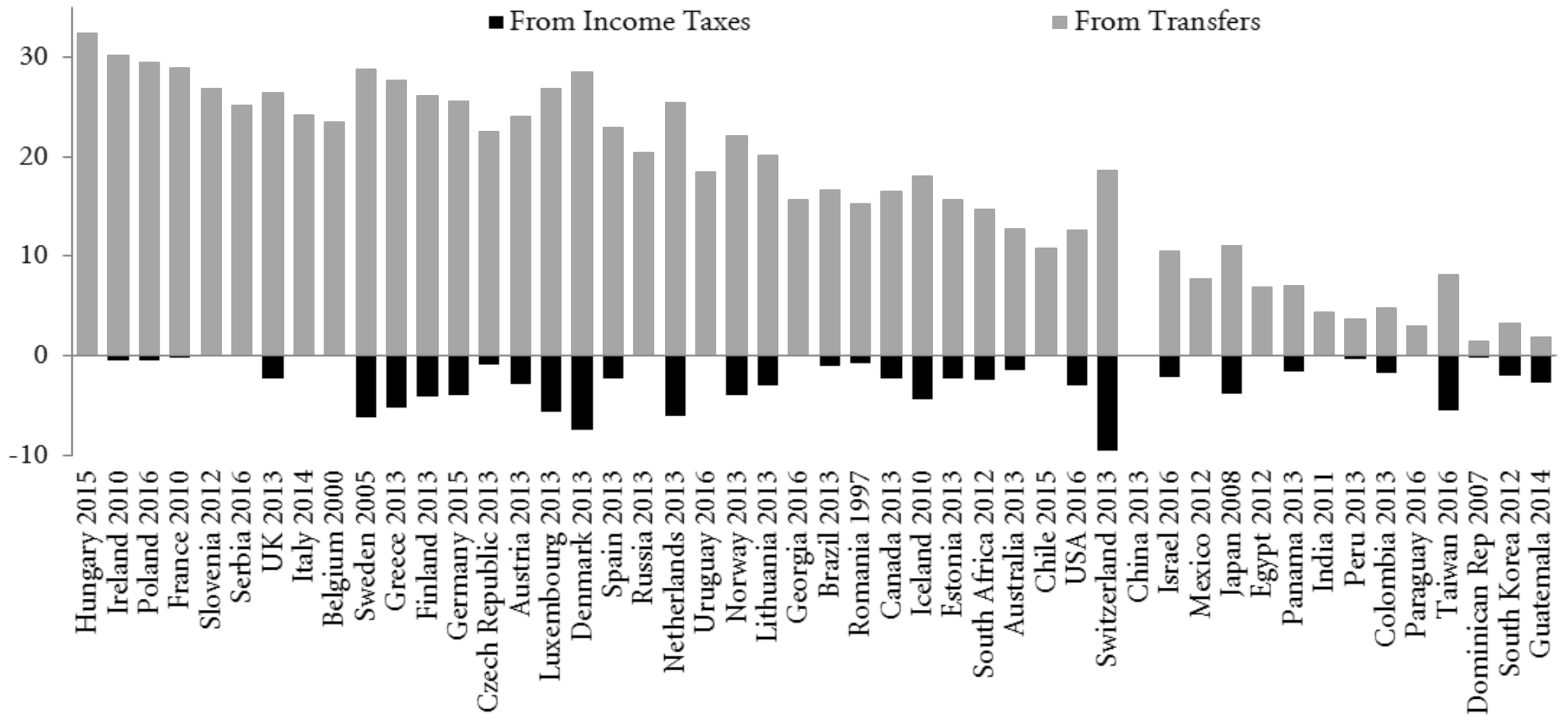
# **Part 1:**

## **Levels and trends in poverty rates and poverty alleviation**

# Disposable and primary income poverty rates (PL60) across LIS countries (most recent data year)

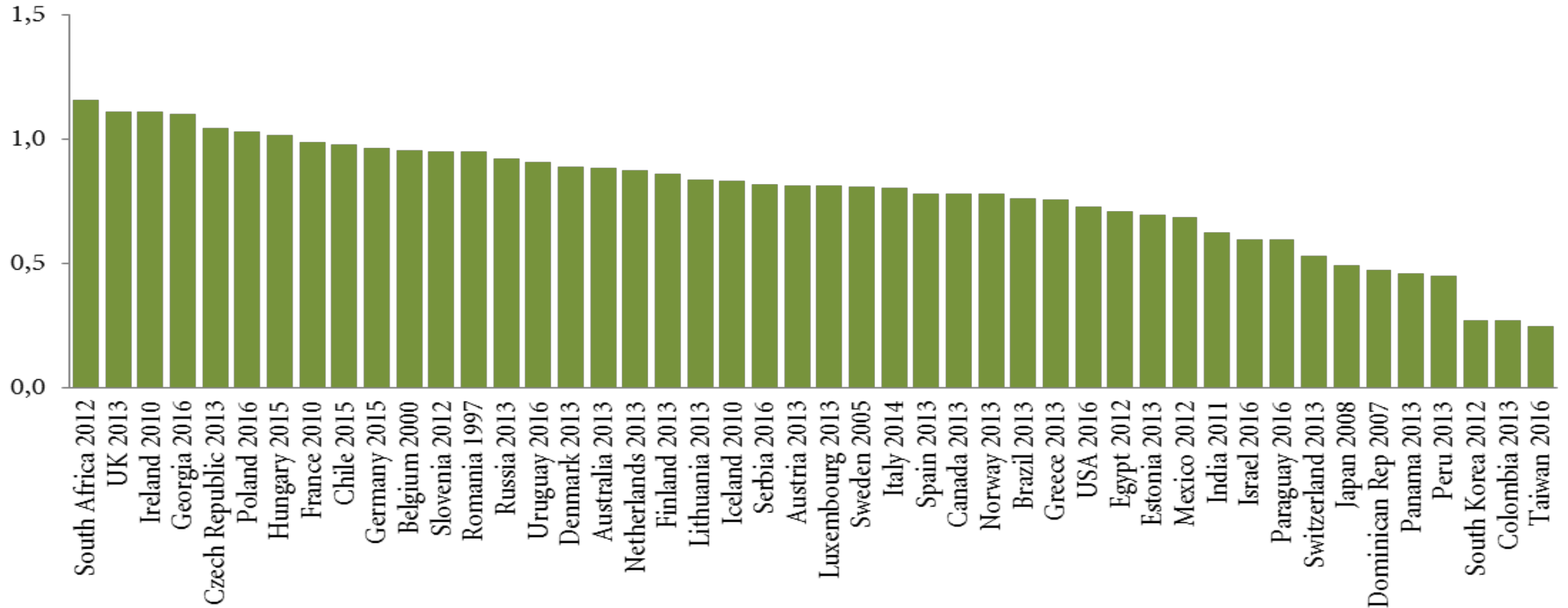


# Poverty alleviation across LIS countries (most recent data year)

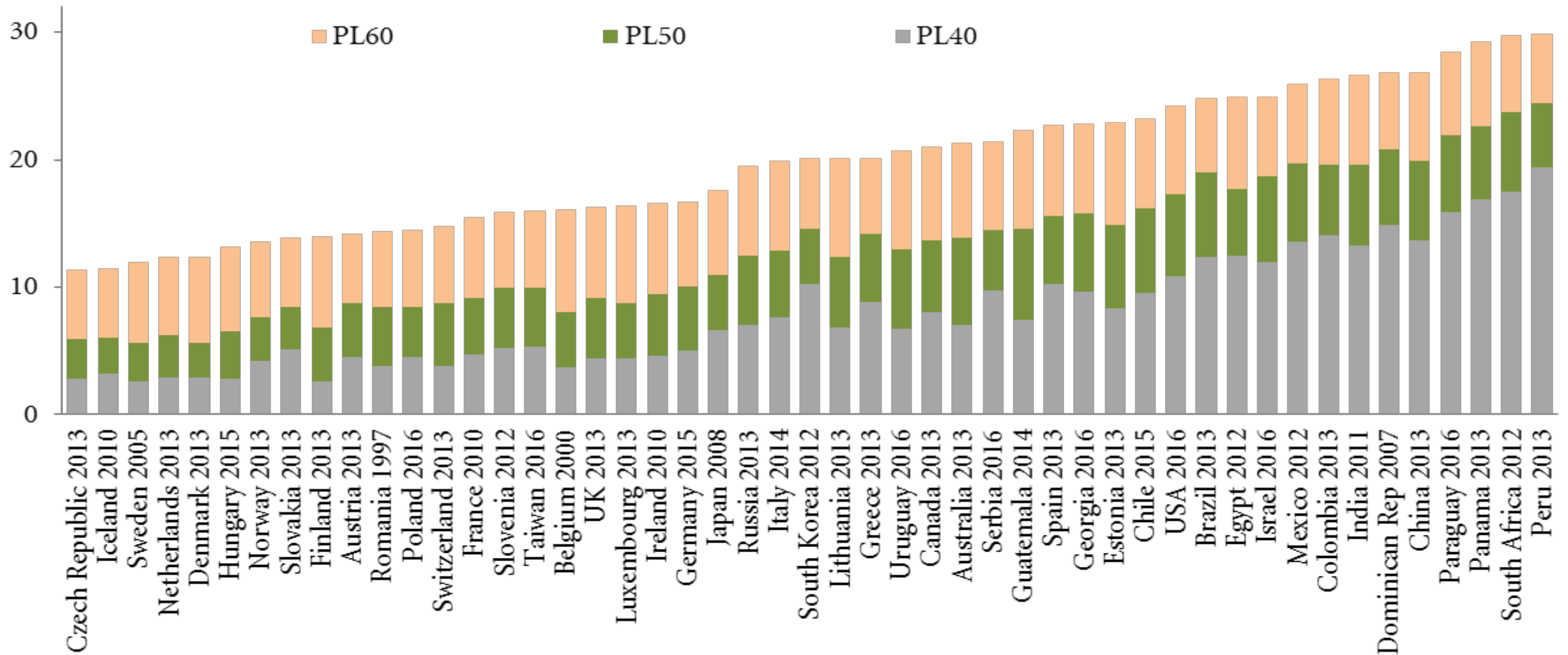


# And the winner is ...?

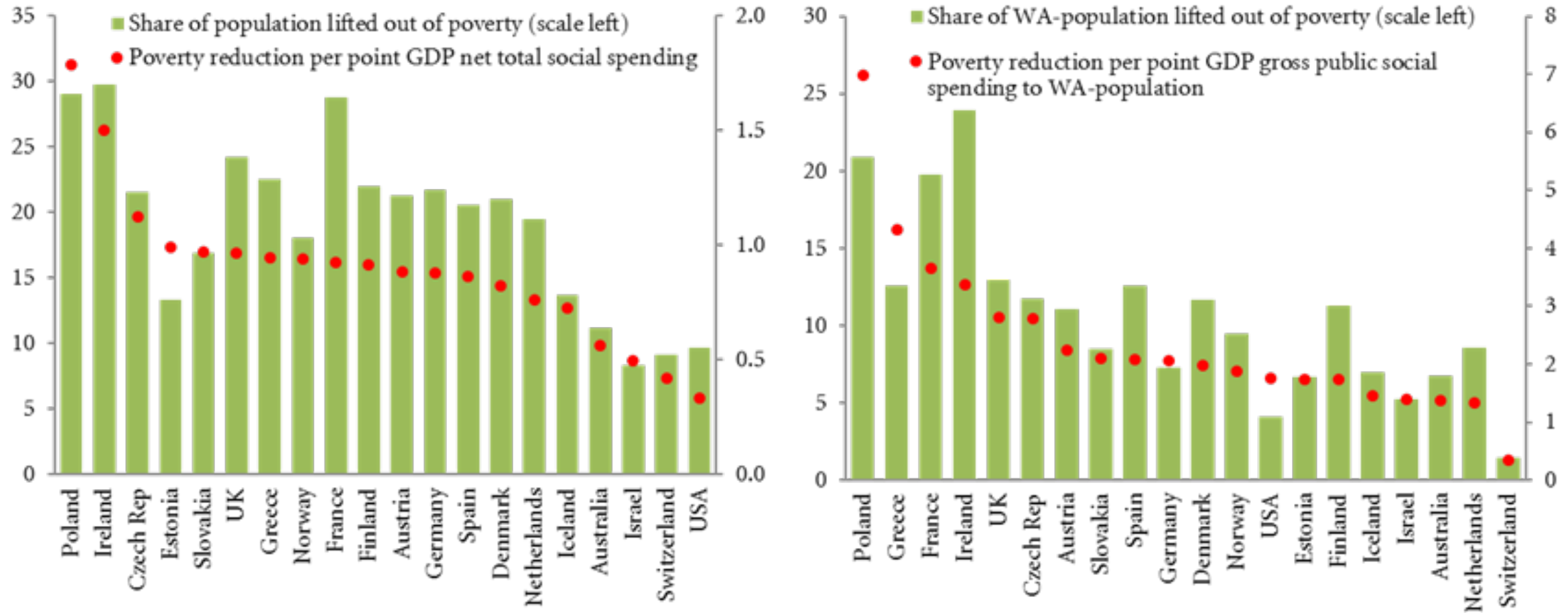
Indicator of Public Policy Effectiveness on Poverty Alleviation: poverty reduction per percentage point social spending of gross income



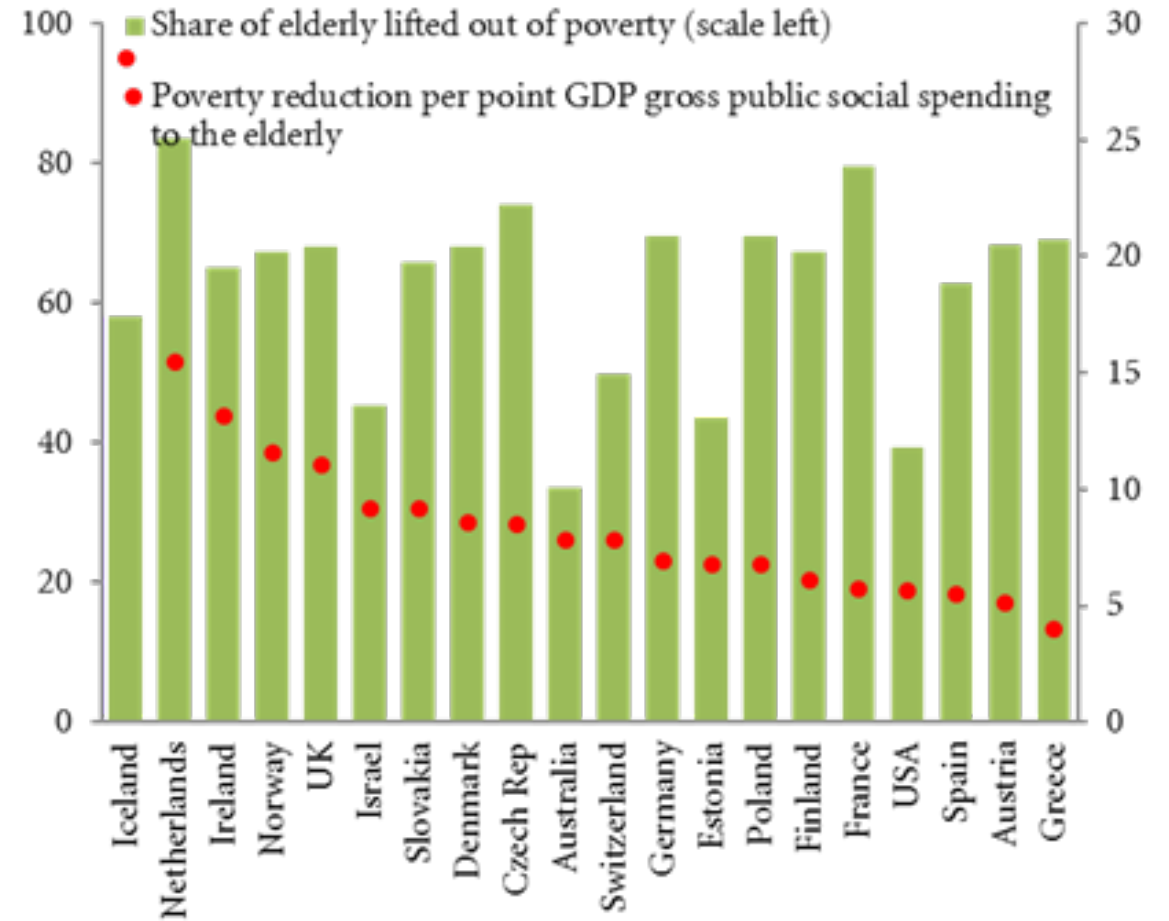
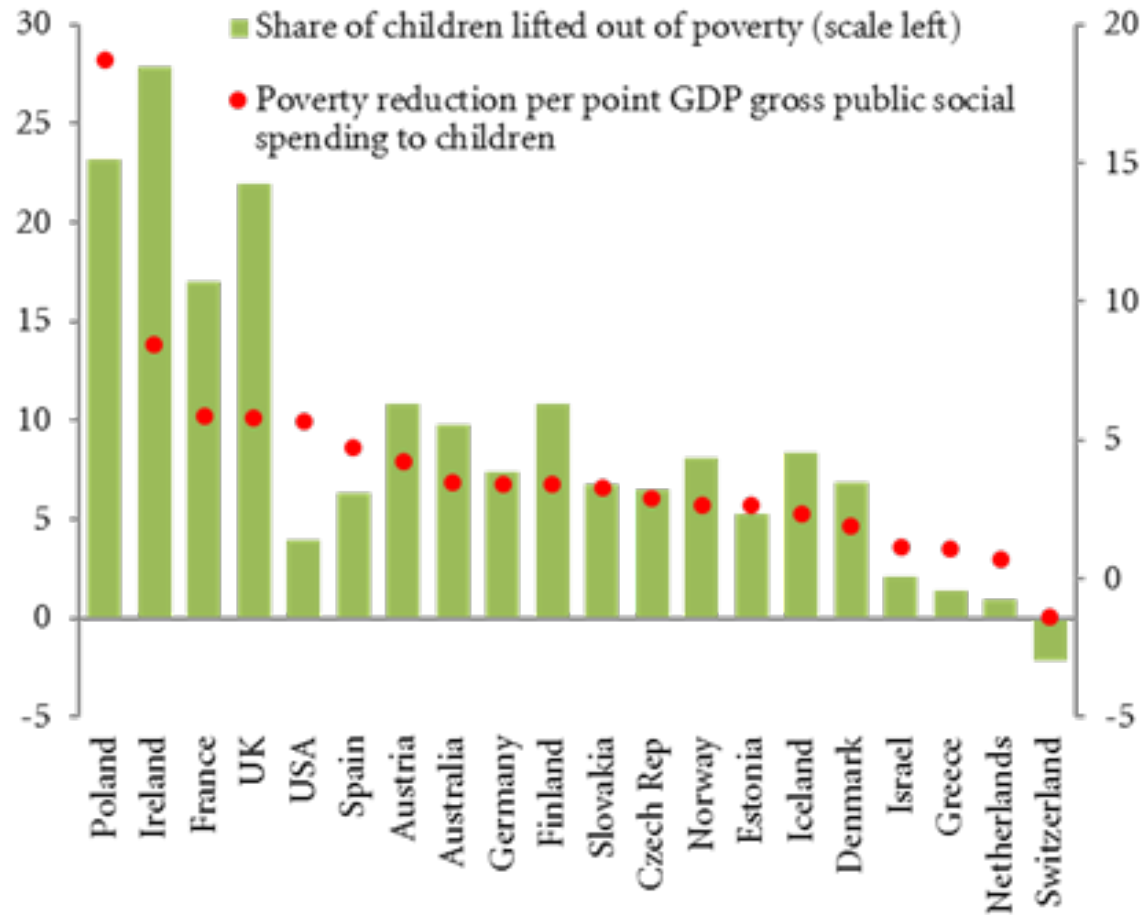
# Disposable income poverty across 47 LIS countries: applying different thresholds (PL40, PL50 and PL60)



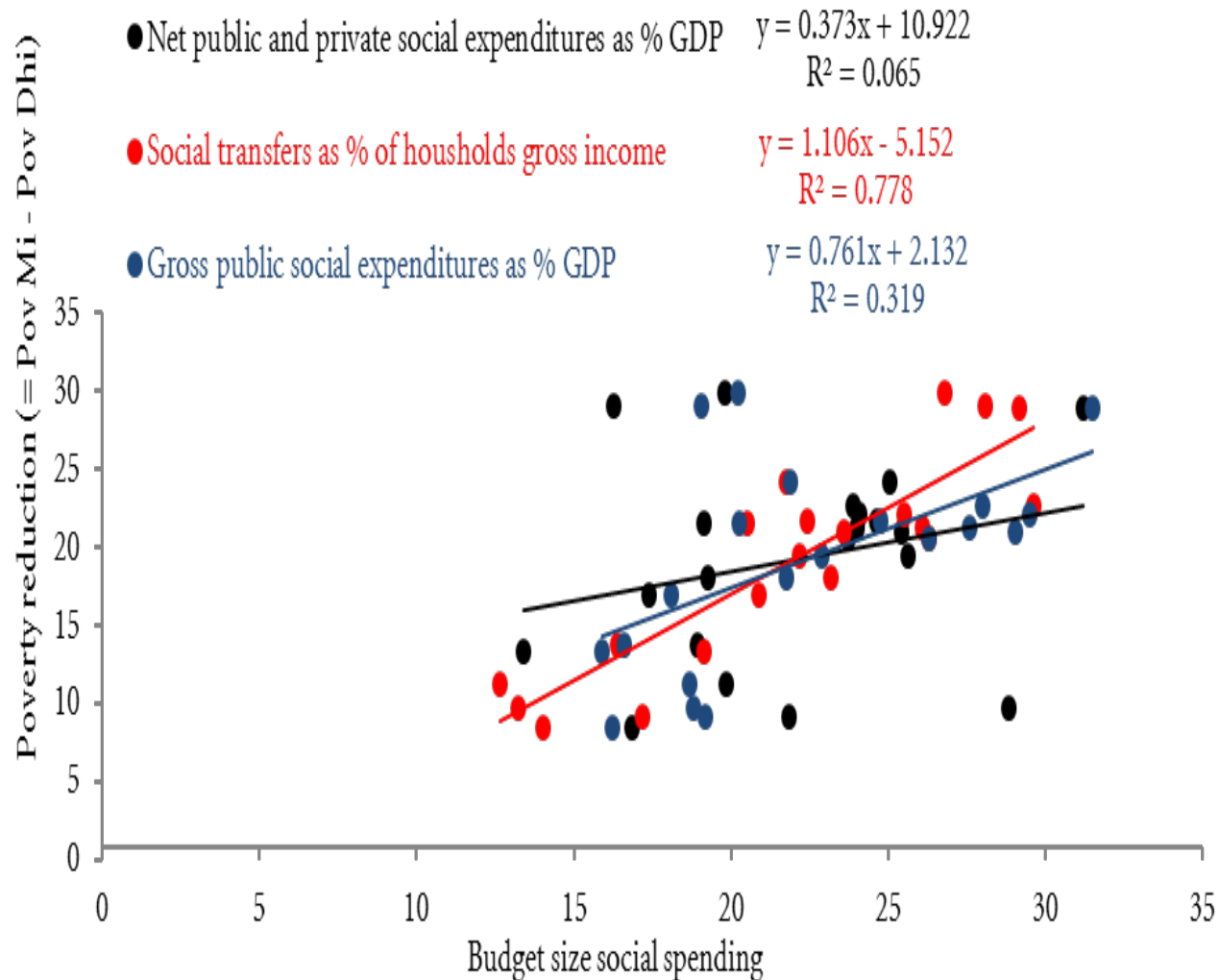
# Poverty alleviation via T/B-systems and social spending across 21 LIS/OECD-countries around 2013



# Poverty alleviation via T/B-systems and social spending across 21 LIS/OECD-countries around 2013



# Welfare state generosity: linkage poverty reduction and budget size across 21 countries around 2013



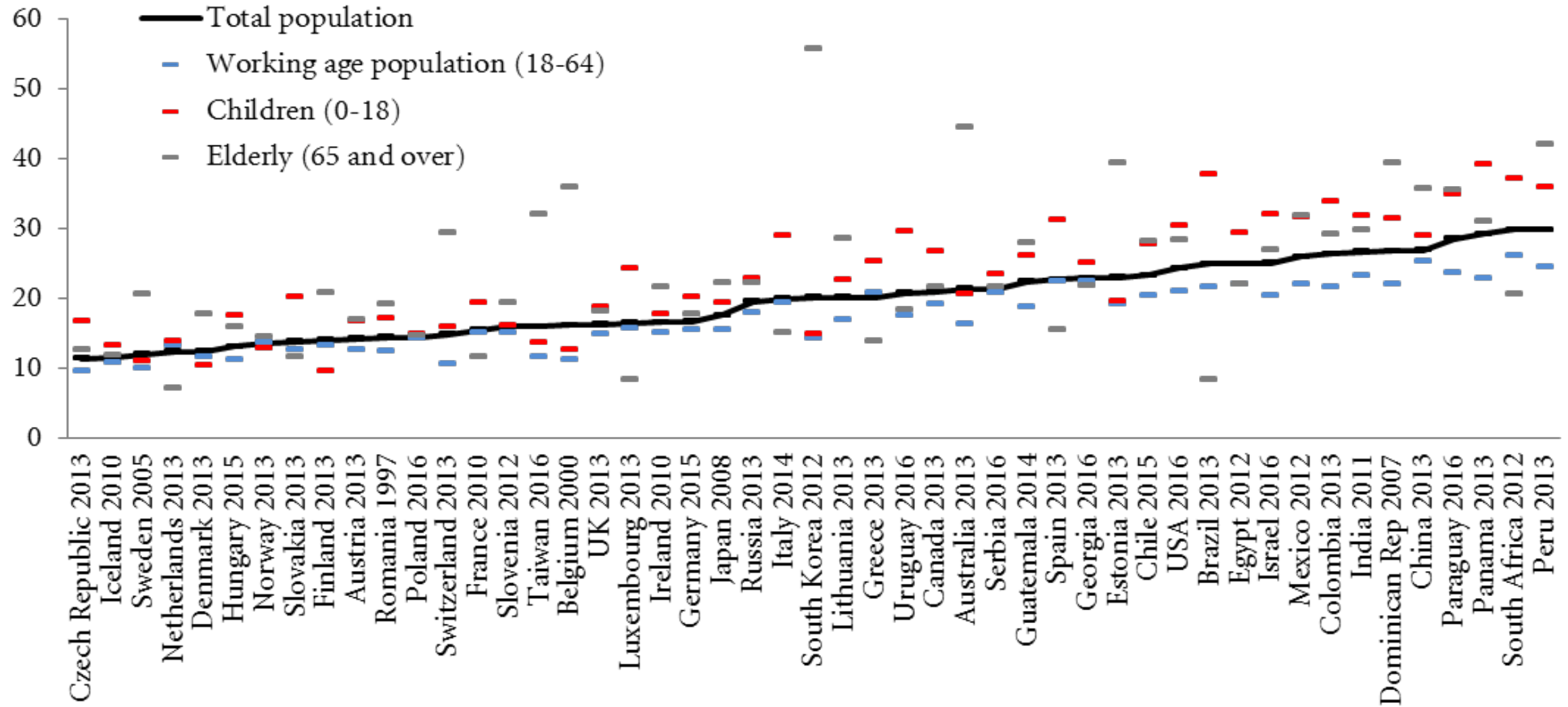
To what extent does the size of social spending matter for poverty reduction?

Answer depends on indicator used for budget size of social transfers.

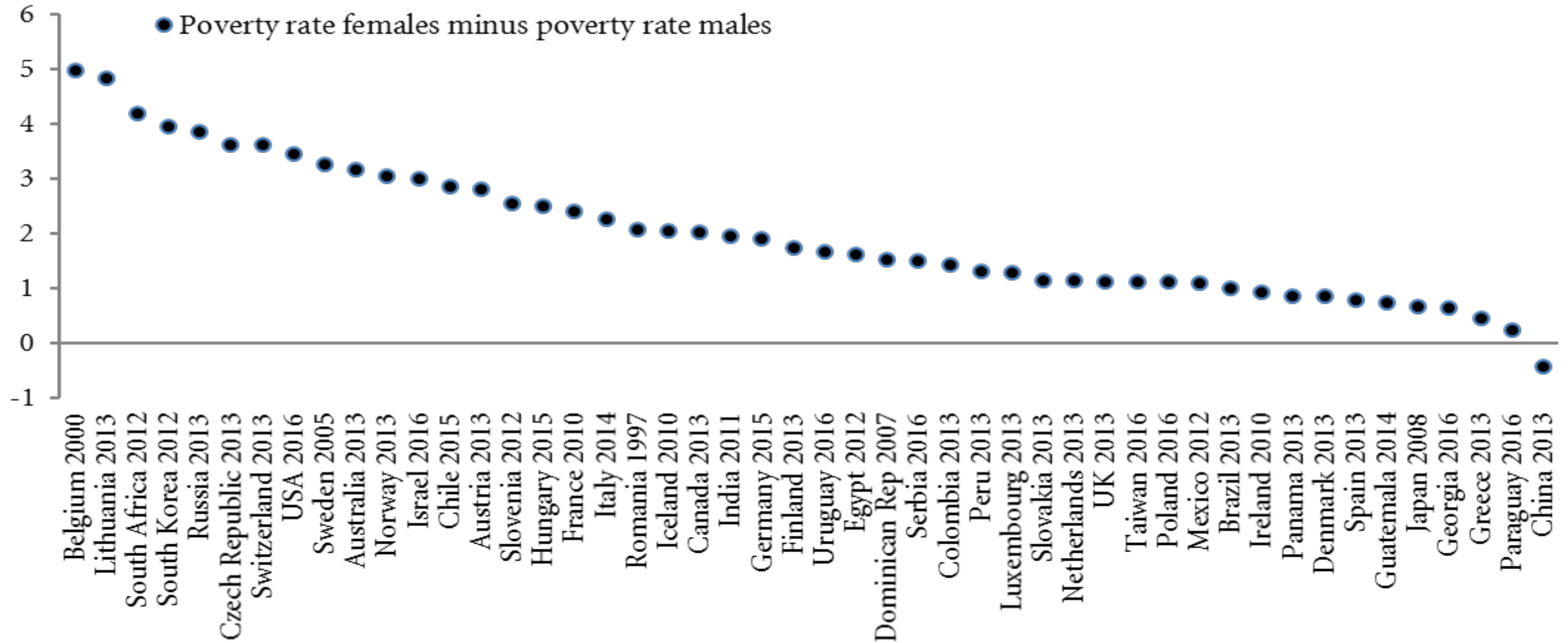
- Net public and private social expenditures % GDP: hardly explanatory value
- Gross public social expenditures % GDP: significant positive relationship between poverty reduction via T/B-systems and social spending



# Disposable income poverty (PL60) across 49 LIS countries among different age groups (most recent data year)

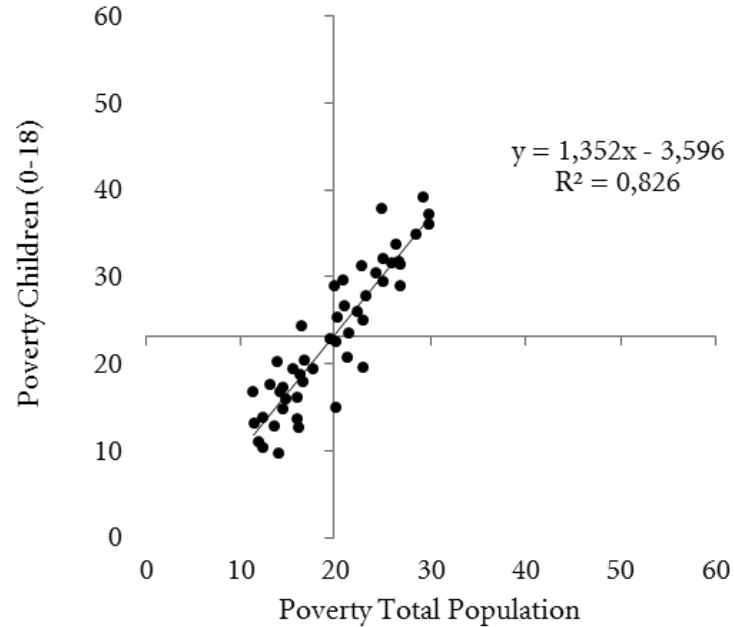


# Higher relative poverty rates (PL60) of disposable income among females across 49 LIS countries (most recent data year)

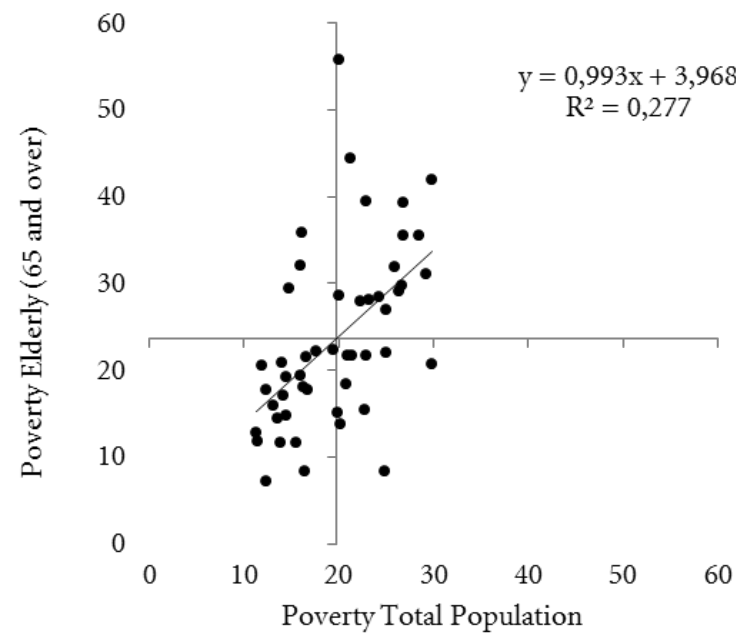


# Linkage relative disposable income poverty (PL 60) of age groups across 49 LIS countries (most recent data year)

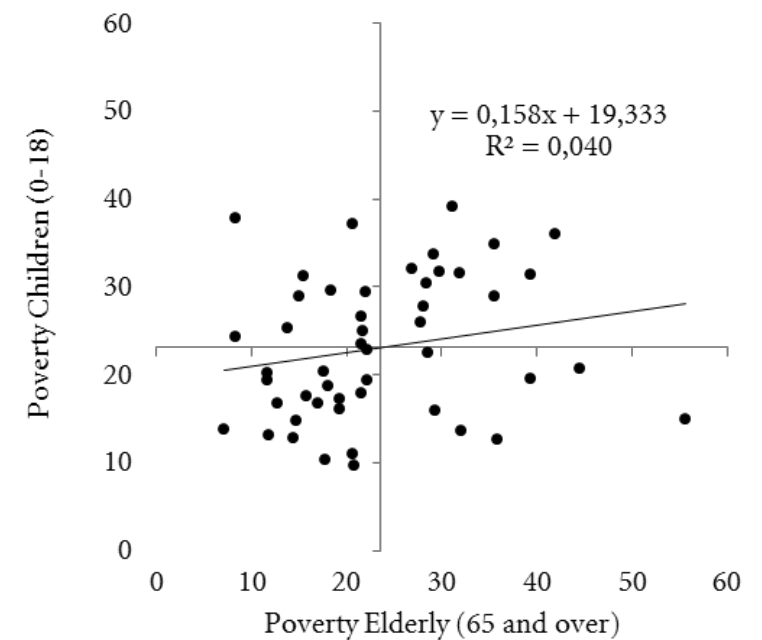
(a) Children / Total population



(b) Elderly / Total population

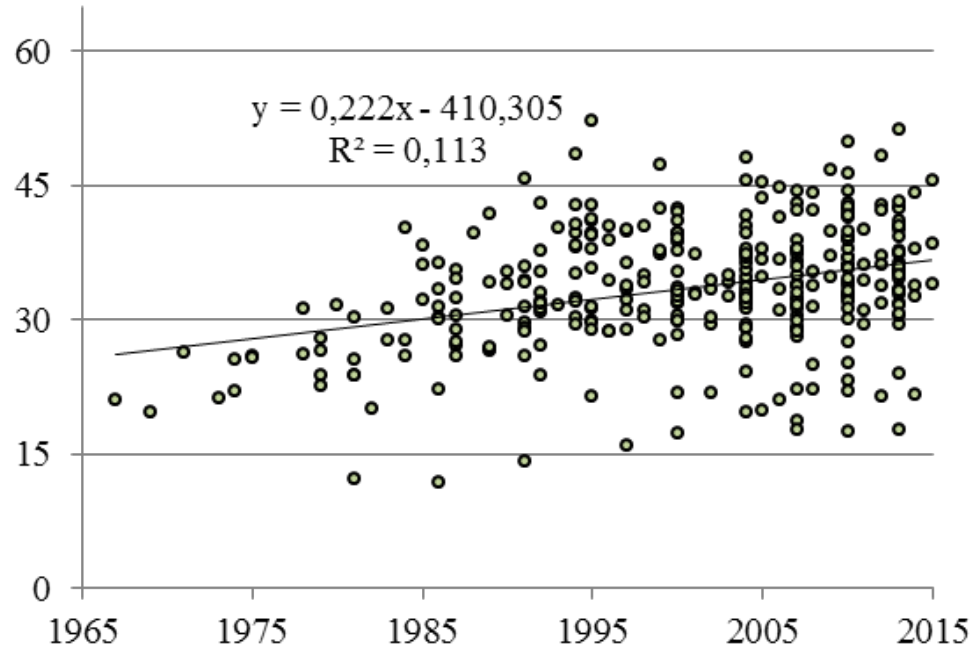


(c) Children / Elderly

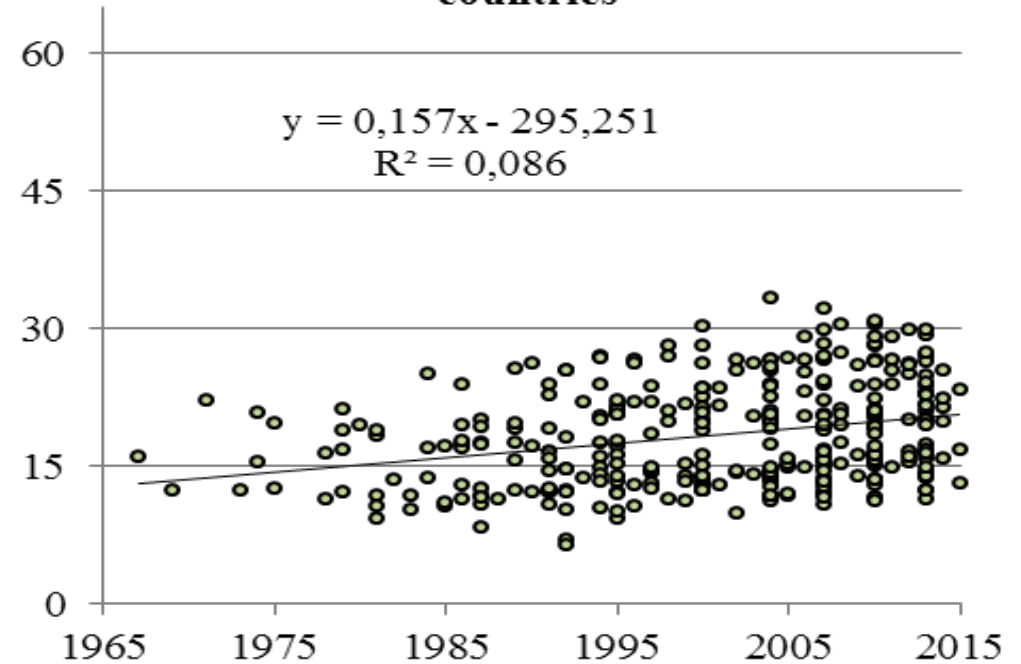


# Across time and space (PL60)

Trend poverty primary income LIS-countries



Trend poverty disposable income LIS-countries



- Primary income poverty (endowments) rose
- Disposable income poverty rose, although at a lower rate
- Poverty alleviation via T/B-systems: no significant change (N\*T = 339)

# Trend poverty alleviation among working-age and total population in 15 countries

	Total population			Working-age population		
	Poverty Pri	Poverty Dhi	Reduction	Poverty Pri	Poverty Dhi	Reduction
Around 1985	28.5	15.7	12.7	20.7	12.7	8.0
Around 2013	34.3	16.8	17.5	24.3	14.8	9.6
Change 1985-2013	5.8	1.0	4.8	3.6	2.0	1.6
	<i>Share rise poverty offset by Fiscal Red</i>			<i>Share rise poverty offset by Fiscal Red</i>		
1985-2013	82%			44%		

Tax-benefit systems *increasingly effective at reducing income poverty over time*. Share of the rise in primary income poverty *offset* by fiscal redistribution *rather high*.

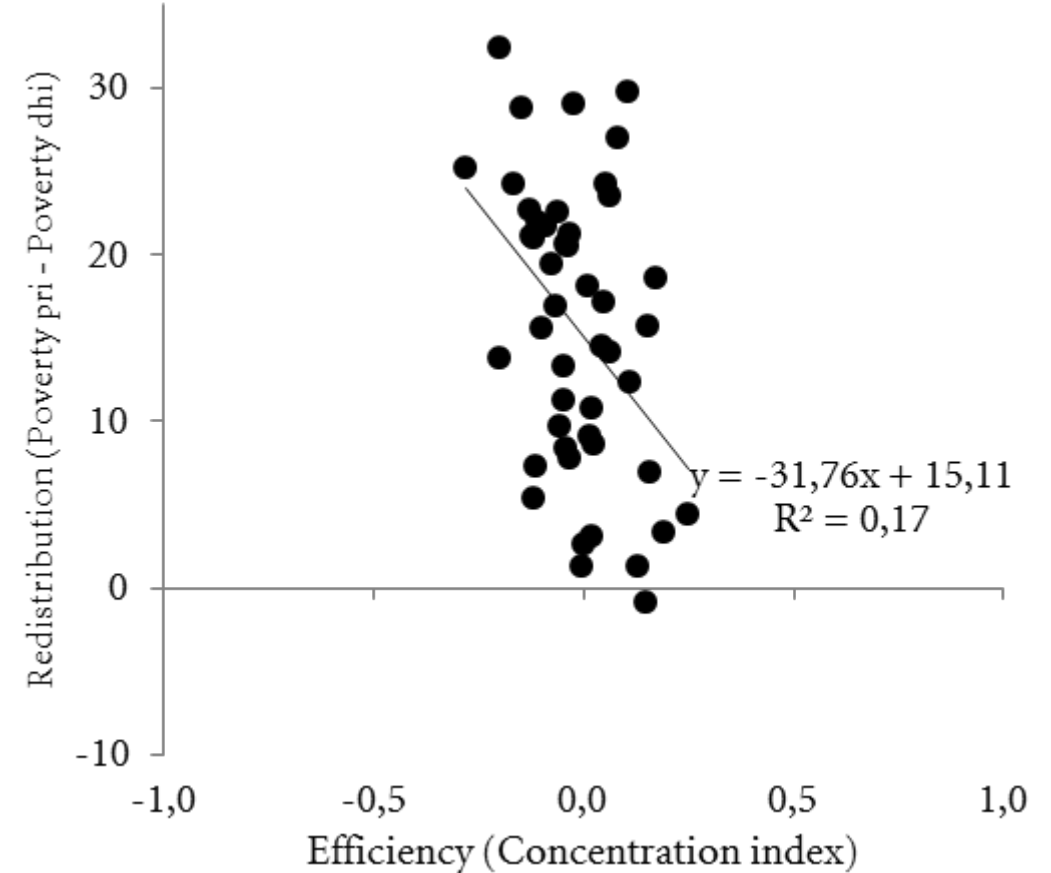
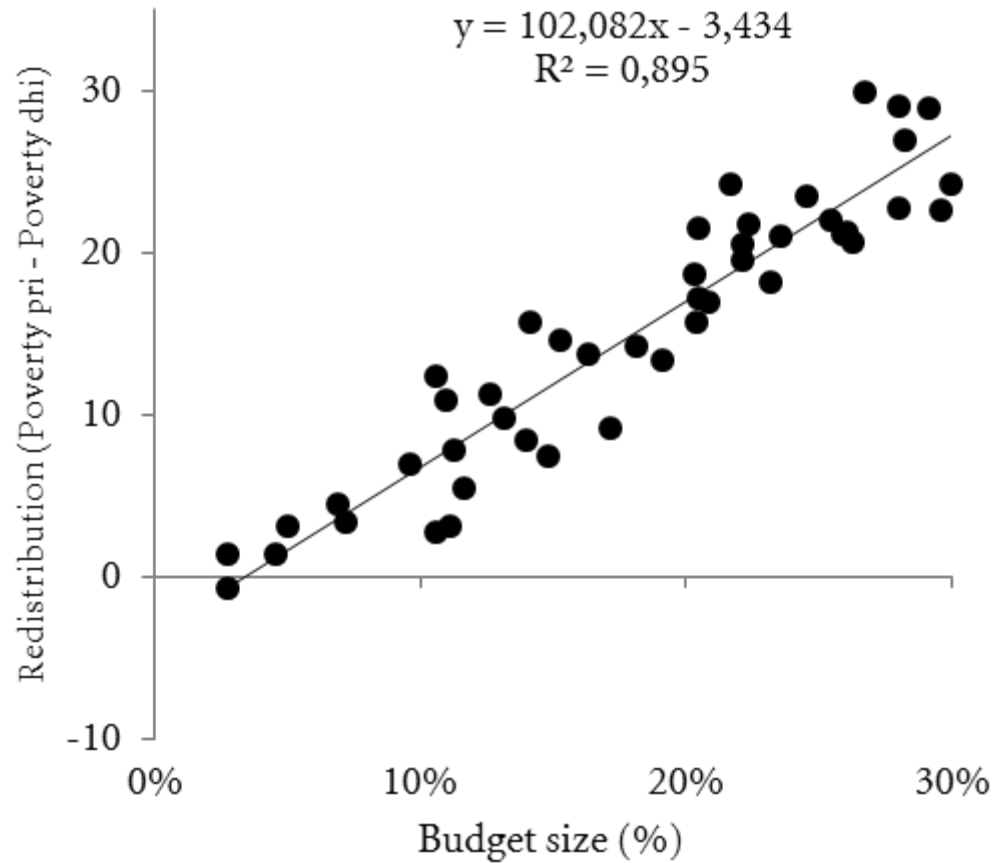
## Poverty of primary income and disposable income (PL60) and poverty alleviation, before and after the Great Recession (mean 23 countries)

	Total population			Working-age population			Children			Elderly		
	Pov Pri	Pov Dhi	Allevia tion	Pov Pri	Pov Dhi	Allevia tion	Pov Pri	Pov Dhi	Allevia tion	Pov Pri	Pov Dhi	Allevia tion
Around 2007	32.0	19.1	12.9	23.2	15.7	7.5	27.0	22.2	4.8	75.5	26.8	48.7
Around 2013	33.7	18.8	14.9	24.4	16.4	8.0	27.9	22.1	5.8	74.9	22.1	52.8
Change	1.6	-0.4	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.1	-0.6	-4.7	4.1
- from social transfers			1.8			0.5			0.9			3.1
- from income taxes			0.2			0.0			0.2			0.9

## **Part 2:**

**Poverty alleviation, budget size and targeting: Is redistribution associated with transfers' overall size or with their target efficiency?**

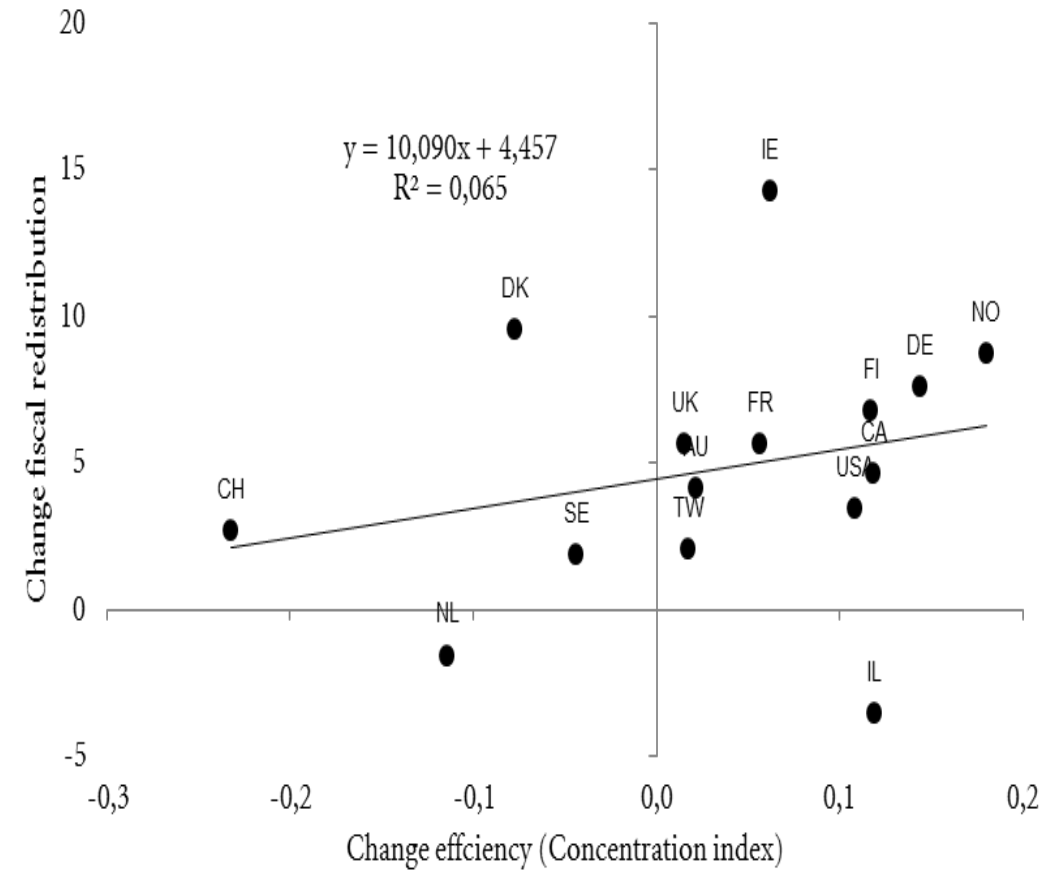
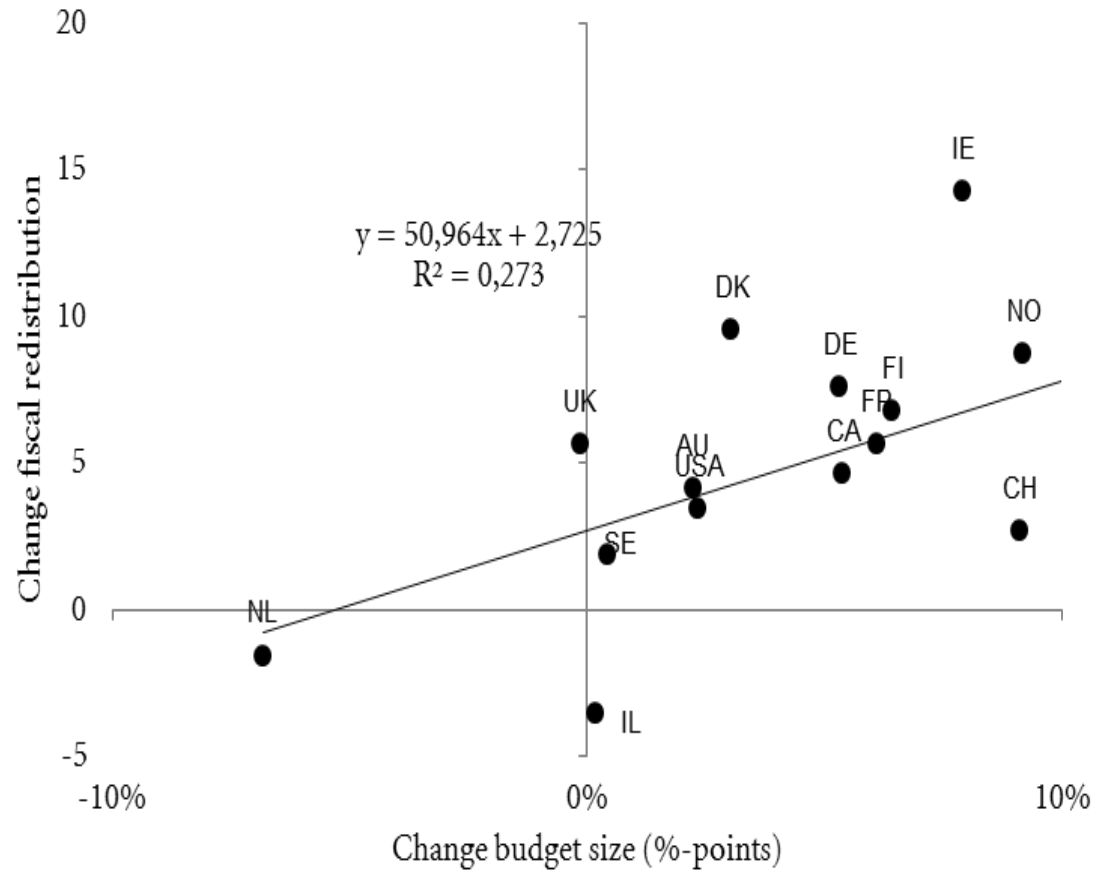
# Poverty alleviation, budget size and targeting across 49 LIS countries around 2011-2013 (most recent data year)



Budget size transfers plays an important role on overall poverty alleviation, while target efficiency is less strongly (insignificant) and negatively with redistribution.



# Changes in poverty alleviation, budget size and targeting 15 countries, 1983-2013



Changes poverty alleviation are statistically significant related with changes in the budget size ( $p < 0.07$ ), but not with changes in targeting of T/B systems.

## **Part 3:**

### **Decomposition of disposable income poverty**

# Further decomposition poverty alleviation

## +/+ Transfers

- Old-age/disability/survivor transfers
- Sickness transfers
- Family/children transfers
- Education transfers
- Unemployment transfers
- Housing transfers
- General/food/medical assistance transfers
- Other transfers

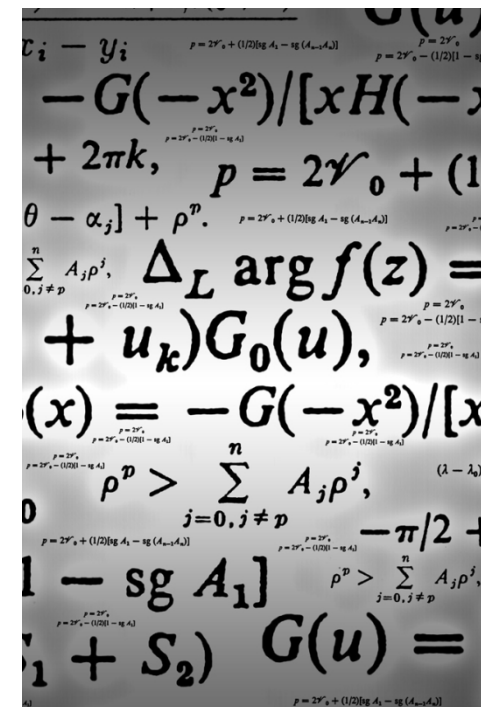
$$G = 2 \int_0^1 [x - L(x)] dx$$

## -/-Taxes

- Income taxes and social security contributions

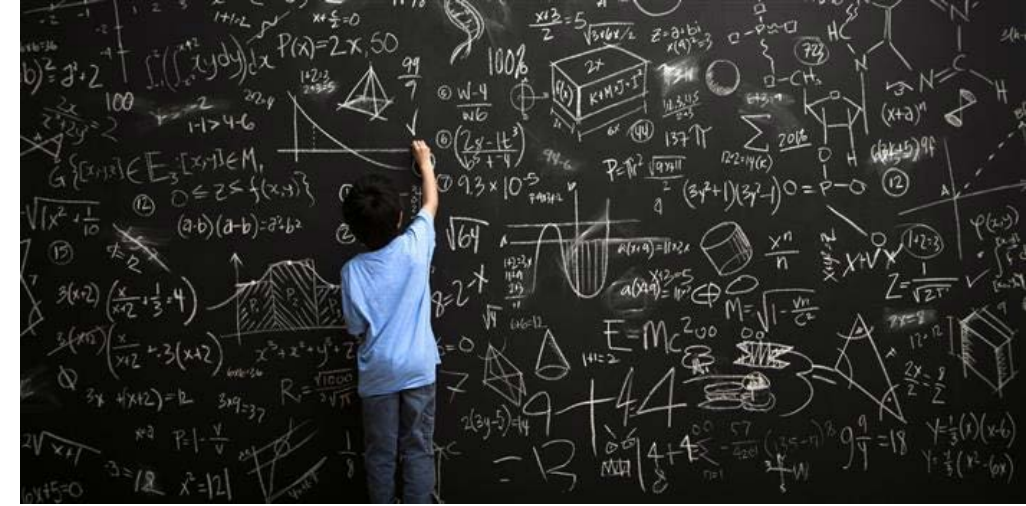
## Database:

- 49 countries
- 10 waves: 1967-2016
- 339 datasets



# Disentangling approach

## Sequential accounting decomposition



- Total poverty alleviation can be disentangled in several partial effects:

$$L_{Bk} = pov_{pri} - pov_{pri+B_k} \quad L_{Tl} = pov_{pri+B} - pov_{pri+B-T_l}$$

- $L_{Bk}$ : partial redistributive effect of transfer  $B_k$
- $L_{Tl}$ : partial redistributive effect of tax  $T_l$ .
- Transfers are by far the most important contributors to income poverty reduction (across time and space).

# Partial effects of social programs in reducing income poverty rates

Order: It should be noted that the results to be obtained will be affected by the ordering effect. For example, the partial redistributive effect of a specific social transfer will **not** be the same when computed as the first (last) social program.

We first consider every specific social transfer as the **first** program to be added to primary income and then the **last** program following all other transfer programs. Consequently, we can get two poverty rates. The redistributive effect of specific transfer programs can be presented as:

$$LG_{BK} = ((\text{Pov}_{pri} - \text{Pov}_{pri+Bk}) + (\text{Pov}_{gross-Bk} - \text{Pov}_{gross}))/2$$

Residual is rather small in most cases (<2%)

# Decomposition fiscal redistribution around 2013 (country-average-26)

	Poverty (PL60)	Share
(a) Poverty primary income	35.7	
(b) Poverty disposable income	18.8	
Overall poverty alleviation (a-b)	16.9 (=47%)	100%
<i>Transfers</i>	19.8	117%
Old-age/Disability/Survivor transfers	13.6	81%
Sickness transfers	0.3	2%
Family/Children transfers	2.4	14%
Education transfers	0.3	2%
Unemployment transfers	1.4	9%
Housing transfers	0.6	3%
General/food/medical assistance transfers	0.7	4%
Other transfers	0.5	3%
Income taxes and social security contributions	-2.9	-17%
Residual	0.0	0%

# Decomposition of poverty and poverty alleviation of social transfers and income taxes (around 2013)

LIS Dataset	Gross / net	Poverty rates (PL60)			Redistribution		Absolute Fiscal Redistribution via Programs									
		Primary income (a)	Gross income (b)	Disposable income (c)	Absolute (a-c)	Relative (a-c)/a*100	Old-age/ Disability/ Survivor	Sickness	Family/ Children	Education	Unemployment	Housing	General/food/ medical assistance	Other transfers	Income taxes	Residual
<b>panel a: LIS English speaking countries</b>																
Australia 2016	Gross	32,5	19,8	21,3	11,2	34%	6,9	0,0	4,1	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,3	-1,5	0,1
Ireland 2010	Gross	46,4	16,1	16,6	29,8	64%	11,9	1,0	6,5	0,3	7,5	1,5	0,4	0,8	-0,4	0,4
United Kingdom 2013	Gross	40,5	14,0	16,3	24,2	60%	14,8	0,0	5,5	0,1	0,4	3,1	1,6	1,3	-2,3	-0,4
United States 2016	Gross	33,9	21,3	24,3	9,7	28%	9,6	0,1	1,8	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,6	-0,3	-3,0	0,0
<b>panel b: LIS Continental European countries</b>																
Austria 2013	Gross	35,4	11,4	14,2	21,2	60%	18,6	0,4	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	-2,8	-0,2
France 2010	Mix	44,3	15,3	15,5	28,8	65%	20,4		3,6	0,0	2,6	1,8		0,6	-0,2	0,0
Germany 2015	Gross	38,4	12,7	16,7	21,7	57%	20,7		2,2	0,2	2,1	0,2	0,2	0,0	-4,0	0,0
Luxembourg 2013	Gross	37,6	10,7	16,4	21,1	56%	17,8	0,1	5,8	0,2	1,5	0,2	0,6	0,4	-5,7	0,3
Switzerland 2013	Gross	23,9	5,3	14,8	9,1	38%	15,0	0,0	1,0		0,8	0,1		1,8	-9,5	0,0
<b>panel c: LIS Nordic countries</b>																
Denmark 2013	Gross	33,4	4,9	12,4	21,0	63%	20,7		0,9	1,6	1,3	0,6	2,6	0,7	-7,5	0,2
Finland 2013	Gross	36,0	9,9	14,0	22,0	61%	17,8	0,0	2,0	0,7	3,0	1,2	0,5	1,0	-4,1	0,0
Iceland 2010	Gross	25,2	7,1	11,5	13,7	54%	12,2	0,1	2,1	0,0	2,1	1,4	0,1	0,0	-4,4	0,1
Netherlands 2013	Gross	31,8	6,3	12,4	19,5	61%	19,0	0,4	1,0	0,5	1,7	1,2	1,7	0,7	-6,1	-0,7
Norway 2013	Gross	31,7	9,6	13,6	18,1	57%	17,1	1,3	1,6	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,3	0,6	-4,0	-0,1
<b>panel d: LIS Southern European countries</b>																
Greece 2013	Gross	42,7	14,9	20,1	22,5	53%	25,5	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,7	0,0		0,3	-5,2	0,1
Spain 2013	Gross	43,3	20,3	22,7	20,6	48%	17,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	4,7	0,0		0,3	-2,4	0,0

# Decomposition of poverty and poverty alleviation of social transfers and income taxes (around 2013)

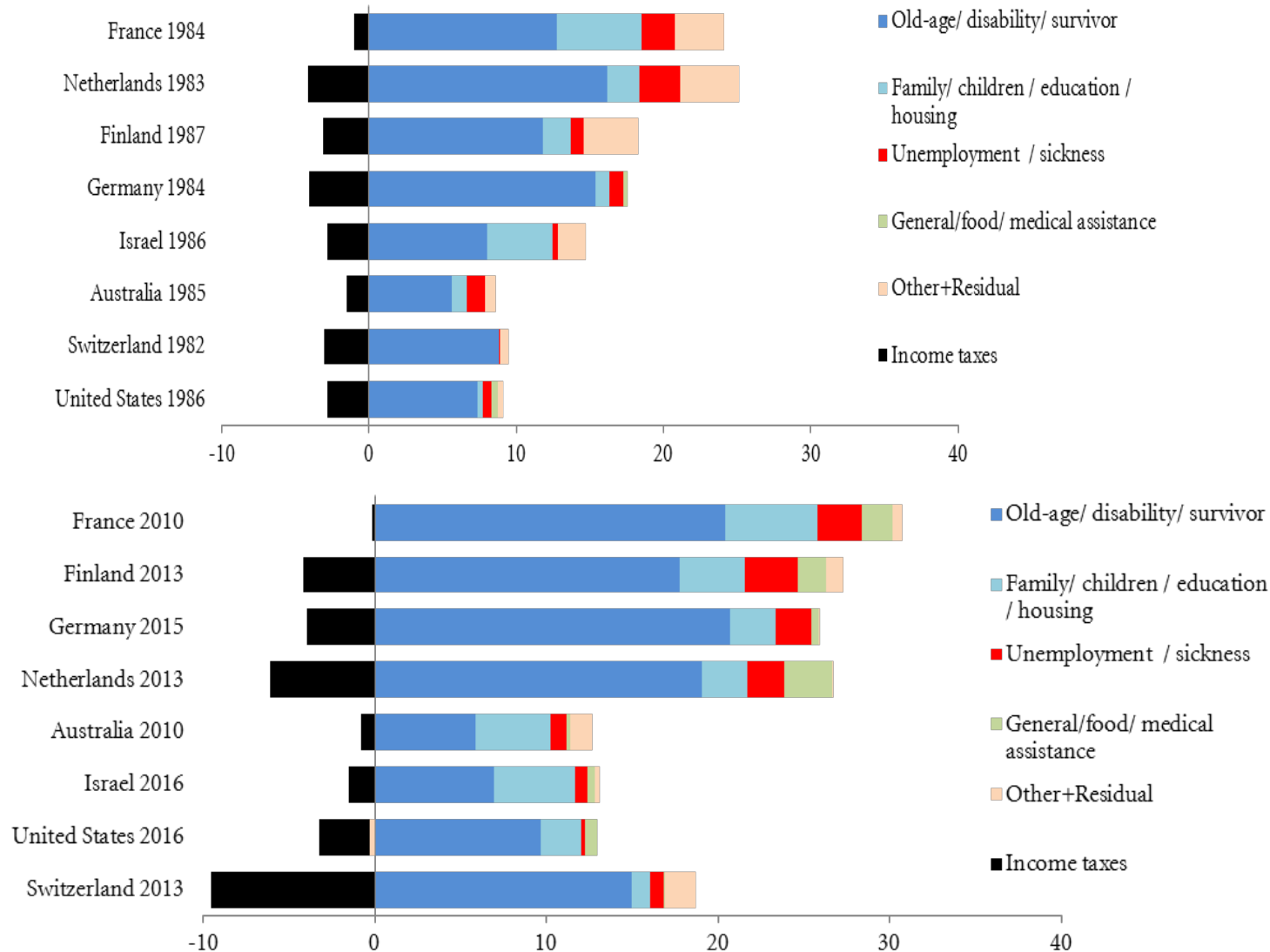
LIS Dataset	Gross / net	Poverty rates (PL60)			Redistribution		Absolute Fiscal Redistribution via Programs									
		Primary income (a)	Gross income (b)	Disposable income (c)	Absolute (a-c)	Relative (a-c)/a*100	Old-age/ Disability/ Survivor	Sickness	Family/ Children	Education	Unemployment	Housing	General/food/ medical assistance	Other transfers	Income taxes	Residual
<b>panel e: LIS Central Eastern European countries</b>																
Czech Republic 2013	Gross	32,9	10,4	11,3	21,5	65%	19,6		1,4		0,3	0,3	0,2	0,8	-1,0	-0,1
Lithuania 2013	Gross	37,3	17,1	20,1	17,2	46%	16,0	0,3	1,8	0,1	0,8	0,0		1,2	-3,0	-0,1
Estonia 2013	Gross	36,3	20,6	23,0	13,3	37%	13,1	0,2	1,6	0,1	0,5		0,0	0,0	-2,4	0,1
Poland 2016	Mix	43,5	14,0	14,5	29,0	67%	21,5		6,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,8	0,6	-0,5	0,1
Slovakia 2013	Gross	30,7	11,5	13,8	16,9	55%	15,8	0,2	2,3	0,0	0,2			0,7	-2,3	0,1
<b>panel f: LIS BRICS</b>																
Brazil 2013	Gross	40,5	23,8	24,9	15,6	39%	13,9				0,7		1,6	0,5	-1,1	0,0
South Africa 2012	Gross	42,1	27,4	29,8	12,3	29%	8,1		6,4					0,2	-2,5	0,0
<b>panel g: Latin America</b>																
Guatemala 2014	Gross	21,5	19,6	22,3	-0,8	-4%	0,6			0,0			0,6	0,6	-2,7	0,0
Panama 2013	Gross	34,6	27,6	29,2	5,4	16%	4,3		0,3	1,9		0,0	0,5	0,0	-1,6	0,0
Peru 2013	Gross	33,2	29,5	29,9	3,3	10%	1,8		0,3	0,1		0,0	1,3	0,0	-0,4	0,0
<b>panel g: LIS others</b>																
Israel 2016	Gross	33,4	22,8	25,0	8,4	25%	8,2		0,8		0,3		0,2	1,1	-2,2	0,0
Mean (rescaling)		35,7	15,7	18,8	16,9	47%	13,6	0,3	2,4	0,3	1,4	0,6	0,7	0,5	-2,9	0,0



# Decomposition of disposable income poverty (PL60) for 8 countries 1985-2013 (averages by periods)

	Poverty 1985	Poverty 1995	Poverty 2013	Change 1985-2013
(a) Poverty primary income	29.1	31.9	34.2	5.1
(b) Poverty disposable income	16.1	15.7	17.5	1.4
Overall poverty alleviation (a-b)	13.1 <b>(45%)</b>	16.1	16.7 <b>(51%)</b>	3.6
<i>Transfers</i>	15.6	19.5	20.4	4.8
Old-age/Disability/Survivor transfers	9.9	13.0	14.3	4.3
Sickness transfers	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Family/Children transfers	1.9	2.3	2.4	0.5
Education transfers	0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3
Unemployment transfers	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.5
Housing transfers	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
General/food/medical assistance transfers	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other transfers	1.6	0.6	0.7	-0.9
Income taxes and social security contributions	-2.6	-3.4	-3.6	-1.0
Residual	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2

# Decomposition of anti-poverty effect T/B-systems for 8 countries around 1985 and around 2013



# Related work - further reading via

[www.economie.leidenuniv.nl](http://www.economie.leidenuniv.nl)

- Data Open Access at [Leiden Law School / Economics / Data](#)
- Caminada, Goudswaard, Wang & Wang (2019), Has the distributive power of social transfers changed over time?, *International Social Security Review* (forthcoming).
- Caminada, Goudswaard, Wang & Wang (2018), Income inequality and fiscal redistribution in 31 countries after the crisis, *Journal of Comparative Economic Studies* (published online: 16 November)
- Wang, Caminada & Goudswaard (2014), Income redistribution in 20 countries over time, *International Journal of Social Welfare* 23(3): 262-275 ([download](#)) + LIS WP 581 ([download](#))
- Wang, Caminada & Goudswaard (2012), The redistributive effect of social transfer programs and taxes: a decomposition across countries, *International Social Security Review* 65(3): 27-48 ([download](#)) + LIS WP 567 ([download](#))
- Caminada, Wang, Goudswaard & Wang (2017), Income inequality and fiscal redistribution in 47 LIS-countries, 1967-2014, *LIS Working Paper Series* 724 ([download](#)) + Dataset and codebook ([download](#))
- Caminada, Wang, Goudswaard & Wang (forthcoming), Relative income poverty rates and poverty alleviation via T/B-systems in 49 LIS-countries, 1967-2016, *LIS Working Paper Series*.

# Database and codebook

1. [Leiden LIS Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Dataset on Income Inequality \(2017\)](#)
2. [Idem, on Relative Income Poverty Rates \(2019\)](#)
3. [Social Assistance and Minimum Income Levels and Replacement Rates Dataset](#)
4. [Budget Incidence Fiscal Redistribution Database \(2011\)](#)
5. [Unemployment Replacement Rates Dataset](#)
6. [Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset](#)

Website: [Leiden Law School / Economics / Data](#)

