

How poverty indicators confound poverty reduction evaluations: The targeting performance of
income transfers in Europe

Online Appendix

Appendix 1: Comparison of income poverty and material deprivation variables

Table 1.1: Cross-national comparability of variables used to construct income poverty and material deprivation proxies

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Source income data ¹	Self-administered questionnaire	Interview	Interview and register	Register	Register	Interview
Reference period income data ¹	2006	2006	12 months prior to interview	2006	2006	12 months prior to interview
Collected income data at component level in gross or net amounts ¹	Gross	Net of social contributions but gross of taxes	Gross and net	Gross	Gross	Gross and net
Comparability of income variables ² :						
- Disposable household income	Fully	Fully	Fully	Largely	Fully	Largely
- All income transfers (except pensions)	Fully	Fully	Fully	Largely	Fully	Fully
- Family / children related allowances	Fully	Fully	Fully	Largely	Fully	Fully
- Social exclusion payments (not elsewhere reported)	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully
- Housing allowances	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully
- Unemployment benefits	Largely	Fully	Fully	Largely	Fully	Fully
- Sickness benefits	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully
- Disability benefits	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully	Fully
Reference period deprivation data ³	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently	Past 12 months (arrears) or currently
Comparability deprivation variables ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sources: ¹ European Commission, 2007 Comparative final quality report, version 2, June 2010. ² European Commission, 2005 Comparative final quality report, version 2, June 2008. ³ By means of comparison of relevant questions in questionnaires of each country.

Appendix 2: Method estimating pre-transfer material deprivation

To assess whether transfers are targeted at poor households, one requires knowing how well-off the household would have been without the transfer (social assistance, housing and family allowances). When income is the poverty indicator, the pre-transfer amount is commonly obtained by subtracting the transfer amount from disposable income. This approach assumes that there are no behavioural effects and that the benefit loss does not trigger any further income adjustments through the tax-benefit system. Similarly, the material deprivation indicator ought to be adjusted for the effect of the transfer on a household's capacity to afford the deprivation items. I am not aware of any studies that do this. This study is the first to apply such an adjustment. Using a multivariate regression method, I first estimate the income elasticity on the number of deprivations using disposable income; then I fit the model to each household to estimate the number of deprivations using pre-transfer and post-transfer income; subsequently I add this estimate of the *change* in deprivations to the actual (post-transfer) number of deprivations reported by the household.^{1 2 3} In addition to requiring the same assumptions as for the income indicator, this method further assumes that all types of income contribute to avoiding material deprivation in the same way i.e. that one Euro family transfer is spent in the same way as one Euro wage income.

Because the dependent variable is a count variable (i.e. the *number* of items that the household lacks) its distribution is more akin to a Poisson type of distribution rather than a normal distribution. This implies that a regression technique such as Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) is not appropriate. Instead I estimate a negative binomial regression model because the dependent variable only has non-negative values and is over dispersed (i.e. the variance that is larger than the mean). This choice is supported by a likelihood-ratio test which tests whether the variance is equal to the mean (LR test of Alpha); as shown by the p-values in Table A2 this hypothesis is rejected implying that there is over dispersion in the data. The regressions are run for each country separately using the household as the unit of analysis.

In addition to disposable income (per equivalent adult, in natural logarithm) I include various control variables. The first set of control variables describes household characteristics, namely:

- the demographic composition of the household (number of children, adults and elderly as well as a range of dummies specifying the household type);
- its (lack of) financial assets (two dummy variables indicating whether the household finds that its debt is somewhat or a heavy financial burden);
- ownership dwelling (a dummy for whether the household is renting their home).

¹ Using the non-linear prediction syntax “nlpredict” in Stata 11. More information can be found in the do-files and log-files which are available upon request by the author.

² I prefer to use the actual distribution plus the simulated income effect (i.e. the change in number of deprivations between pre- and post-transfer income) because the simulated income effect is the best available (but not perfect) estimate of the impact of transfers.

³ I further adjust the pre-transfer deprivation count such that the values fall within the feasible range of 0-9 deprivations as some household's estimated rank changes would be larger than what is actually feasible given that 9 deprivation items are observed.

The second set of control variables reflects various characteristics of the respondent to the household questionnaire, namely:

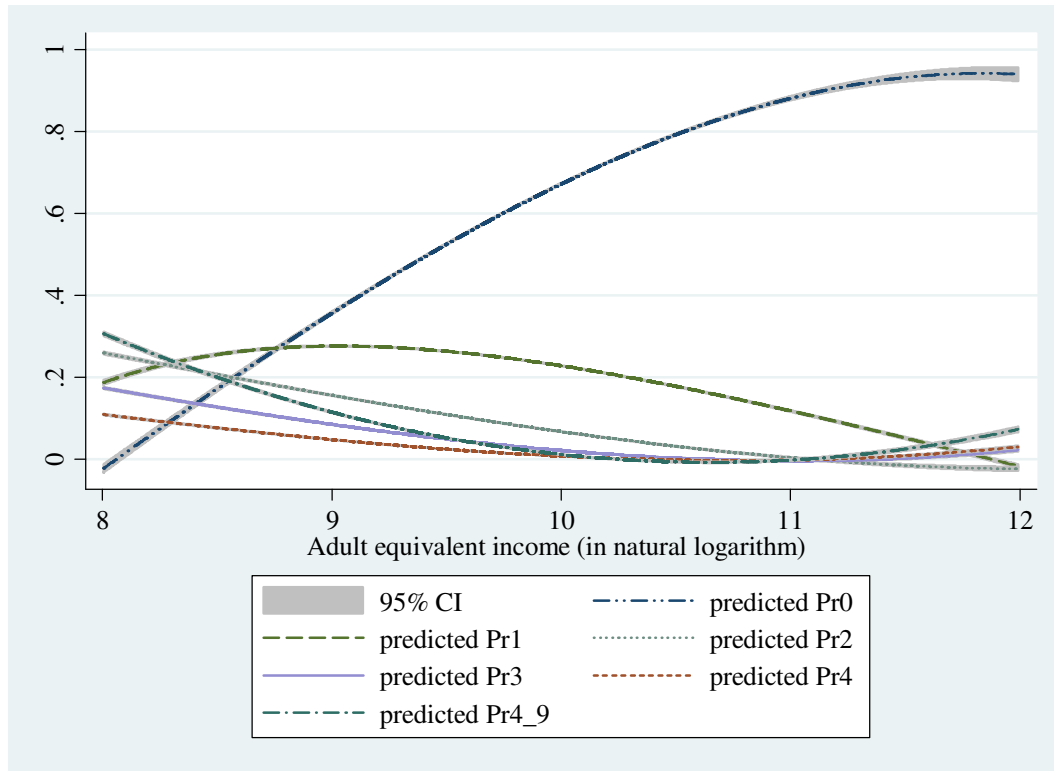
- the respondent's education level (highest level attained);
- the respondent's citizenship (local, EU and Other);
- the respondent's self-reported economic status (working, unemployed, studying, retired, permanently disabled, fulfilling domestic tasks).

Given that the regressions are performed at the household level, this means that I assume that the characteristics of this particular household member (and the capacities associated with them) are representative for those of the household as a whole. This choice is motivated by the EU-SILC data collection protocol stating that "the household respondent will be chosen according to the following priorities: 1) the person responsible for the accommodation and 2) a household member aged 16 and over who is the best placed to give the information (European Commission, 2009, p. 15)". In addition to the above-mentioned variables, there were a number of other variables which I would have liked to include in the model but they were either not available (such as home food production, access to services, food banks) or had many missing observations (such as the household level work intensity variable for Germany, payment of wealth taxes). Finally, because these are cross-section data rather than panel data, the model does not control for household fixed effects such as tastes or individual capacities to do much with few resources.

Even though I estimate the final model for each country separately (thus allowing the income elasticity to differ between countries), I determined the model specification by examining the impact of various model specifications on the pooled data. Starting with a basic model including only the income variable and country dummies, I subsequently added the household level variables, followed by the respondent's variables, and finally a range of specifications testing interaction effects between the income and control variables (household type, ownership dwelling, education, citizenship and self-reported economic status). As control variables are added the parameter of interest (the income elasticity) decreases from -1.15 in the basic model to -0.62 in the model including all control variables but no interaction effects. With the exception of a few dummy variables, all control variables are contributing to the explanatory power of the model. However, adding the, in total, 25 interaction effects (of which 15 are statistically significant from zero) has little effect on the income elasticity (-0.65) I prefer using the model specification without interaction terms.

The regression results are summarized in Table 2.1. Due to the logarithmic transformation of the income variable its parameter can by approximation be interpreted as the percentage change. For instance, a 1% increase in income decreases the number of deprivations by 0.617% in the pooled model. The other parameters have the expected signs and most of them are statistically significant at a 5% level or better. Figure 2.1 illustrates the predictive power of the model by mapping how the probability of experiencing a specific number of deprivations changes in relation to income. As income increases, the probability of not having any deprivations increases (predicted Pr0). At lower annual income levels, roughly from 3,000 (ln 8) to 22,000 (ln 10) Euros, the probability of experiencing one or several deprivations is highest.

Figure 2.1 Predicted probability (by number of deprivation items, pooled model)



Source: EU-SILC (2007)

The estimated income elasticities are subsequently used to estimate the change in deprivations due to transfer income. Taking for example a household experiencing 2 deprivations with an annual pre-transfer income of € 10,000 and receiving € 1,000 in transfers the predicted *change* in deprivations is: $2 - [2 * \exp(-0.617 * (\ln(11,000) - \ln(10,000)))] = 2 - 1.89 = 0.11$ deprivations. Thus, without the transfer one would expect this household to have 2.11 deprivations.

While one would never observe a non-integer value for the number of deprivations, a side effect of non-integer values is that the pre-transfer material deprivation distribution becomes less discrete which in turn facilitates the division of the population in quintiles. For households that do not report receiving any transfers (social assistance, housing and family allowances) the number of deprivations stays the same (i.e. an integer value). Thus while the static simulation transforms the material deprivation distribution from a 10 value discrete distribution into a more continuous distribution there are still high frequency integer values. In a number of cases these values are distributed around the threshold value between two quintiles. To obtain quintiles, I *additionally* sorted households firstly by using the variable “ability to make ends meet” (taking values 1 - very difficult - to 6 - very easy -) and secondly, using pre-transfer income.

The impact of transfers on the material deprivation distribution is modest: the mean number of pre-transfer deprivations is 0.81 compared to a mean of 0.67 for the actual (post-transfer) distribution. The correlation between both distributions is 0.86. Using the unweighted data and rounding the pre-transfer number of deprivations to the nearest integer, Table 2.2 further shows

that the impact of transfers is largest for households reporting 2 to 3 deprivations. For instance, the (unweighted) EU-SILC data show that of the 10.5% of the households reporting two deprivations, only 0.6% is estimated to report 3 deprivations without the transfers. Only for 4.5% of the households the transfer is estimated to have been large enough to reduce the actual number of deprivations by one or more items. The one but last column further shows that some of the most impacted households are estimated to have 9 deprivations prior to receiving the transfers (1.5% of the households with estimated impacts 3 to 6 item reductions). While the above described method yields plausible results overall, these high impact cases suggest that there are specific household contexts in which the regression model does not provide a good fit. These are likely to be households receiving a large amount of transfers relative to their income. In such cases it would also be more likely that the assumptions regarding behavioural and tax-benefit effects are violated. Given the relatively small number of such cases, no further adjustments were made.

Table 2.2: Number of deprivations (in percentage of households)

Actual	Simulated / Pre-transfer (rounded to nearest integer)										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
0	65.0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	65.5
1	0	14.9	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	15.5
2	0	0	9.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	10.5
3	0	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	5.2
4	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	2.4
5	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.8
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65.0	15.2	9.6	4.6	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	100

Notes: This table compares the actual number of deprivations reported by the household with the simulated (pre-transfer) number of deprivations. The simulated number of deprivations is based on the country level regressions. For expositional purposes, the simulated deprivations have been rounded to integers and tabulated in one matrix for all six countries (rather than country specific matrices). No survey weights used.

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 2.1A: Negative binomial regression

	Dependent variable: number of deprivation items that a household cannot afford (0-9 items)						
	Pooled	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Disposable income (per equivalent adult, in logarithms)	-0.617***	-0.557***	-0.863***	-0.394***	-0.722***	-0.621***	-0.463***
Debt is heavy burden (1/0)	0.841***	0.772***	0.744***	0.643***	0.965***	1.359***	0.950***
Debt is somewhat a burden (1/0)	0.379***	0.320***	0.422***	0.267***	0.648***	0.813***	0.368***
Number of children below age 18	0.042*	0.099**	-0.027	0.053	0.076	0.116*	0.002
Number of adults	-0.04	0.013	-0.08	-0.093	0.067	0.08	-0.118*
Number of elderly (age 65 and above)	-0.224***	-0.084	-0.146	-0.252*	-0.561***	-0.151	-0.563***
Tenure status							
- Owned	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)
- Rented	0.699***	0.565***	0.606***	0.789***	0.879***	0.602***	1.013***
Household type							
- One person household	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)
- 2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	-0.342***	-0.310***	-0.352***	0.06	-0.719***	-0.675***	-0.251**
- 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65	-0.255***	-0.446***	-0.245*	0.023	0.061	-0.988***	0.117
- Other households without dependent children	-0.101	-0.106	-0.125	0.087	-0.477	-0.634**	0.003
- Single parent household, one or more dependent children	0.111**	0.06	0.013	0.305*	0.061	-0.109	0.247**
- 2 adults, one dependent child	-0.253***	-0.312***	-0.202*	-0.093	-0.472*	-0.576***	-0.108
- 2 adults, two dependent children	-0.400***	-0.487***	-0.339**	-0.074	-0.789***	-0.795***	-0.141
- 2 adults, three or more dependent children	-0.290***	-0.413*	-0.152	-0.063	-0.937**	-0.719**	0.034
- Other households with dependent children	-0.111	-0.301*	-0.025	0.156	-0.54	-0.905***	0.277
- Other	0.002	0.262	-0.229	na	-22.392***	0.303	0.179
Highest education level attained							
- Pre-primary education	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)
- Primary education	-0.015	na	-0.089	na	0.355	na	na
- Lower secondary	-0.141	-0.097	-0.105	-0.269***	0.106	-0.322**	na
- Upper secondary	-0.296**	-0.273***	-0.276**	-0.495***	-0.019	-0.220*	-0.202***
- Post secondary (non-tertiary)	-0.429***	-0.499***	-25.640***	-0.483***	0.006	-0.295*	-0.05
- First or second stage tertiary	-0.665***	-0.632***	-0.646***	-0.895***	-0.464	-0.578***	-0.568***
Country of citizenship							
- Local	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)
- EU	0.058	na	-0.004	0.116	0.288	-0.005	0.096
- Other	0.316***	0.169*	0.350***	0.031	1.528***	0.299*	0.346***

Notes: * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001; not available (na); estimated in Stata 11 using the “svy: nbreg” command.

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 2.1B: Negative binomial regression (continued)

	Dependent variable: number of deprivation items that a household cannot afford (0-9 items)						
	Pooled	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Self-defined economic status							
- Working full-time	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)	(dropped)
- Working part-time	0.262***	0.215***	0.248***	0.252**	0.179*	0.500***	0.315***
- Unemployed	0.596***	0.671***	0.435***	0.527***	0.680***	0.846***	0.590***
- Pupil, student or otherwise in training	0.233***	0.271***	0.07	0.761***	0.217	0.605***	0.096
- Retired	0.049	0.045	-0.1	0.064	0.111	0.453***	0.229**
- Permanently disabled / unfit for work	0.618***	0.571***	0.331***	0.607***	0.754***	1.053***	0.655***
- In compulsory military / community service	0.235	0.27	na	na	na	0.482*	na
- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	0.282***	0.121*	0.148*	0.303***	0.367***	0.543**	0.422***
- Other inactive person	0.349***	0.424***	0.280*	1.185***	0.366**	0.678***	0.002
Country dummies							
- DE	(dropped)						
- FR	-0.097***						
- IE	-0.089*						
- NL	-0.536***						
- SE	-0.611***						
- UK	-0.252***						
Number of households	54933	14015	9973	5522	10010	6734	8679
LR test of Alpha – P-value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LR Chi 2 – P-value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pseudo R-Squared	0.1540	0.1457	0.1386	0.1853	0.1857	0.1681	0.1752
Notes: * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001; not available (na); estimated in Stata 11 using the “svy: nbreg” command.							
Source: EU-SILC (2007)							

Appendix 3: Characteristics of household level transfers

Table 3.1: Summary family allowances: type of programs

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Universal programs	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>
Income-tested programs	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>
Means-tested programs	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>
Child care programs for very young or sick children	<u>y</u> (<u>stay at home</u> <u>parents</u>)	<u>y</u> (<u>sick</u> <u>children</u>)	<u>y</u> (<u>working</u> <u>parents</u>)	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>
Maternity related programs (contributions related or not)	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>

Shaded cells indicate that transfer is not included in respective EU-SILC transfer variable (HY050G/N).

Table 3.2: Family allowances (in monthly amounts, printed in bold if included in HY050G/N)

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Universal programs	Kindergeld ¹ 184 € (1 st & 2 nd child) 190 € (3 rd child) 215 € (4 th and more)	Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant (PAJE) ³ 374-611 €, supplement for reduced work Allocation familiale ³ 124 € 2 children 283 € 3 children 441 € 4 children 159 € per subsequent child Supplements for children above age 11 Allocation journalière de présence	Child benefit ⁵ 166 € per child Early child care supplement (≤2009) ⁵ 83 € per child	Kinderbijslag ⁶ Amount varies age of child and by number of children 65-128 € per child	Barnbidrag ⁷ Amount varies by number of children 114-227 € per child	Child benefit ⁸ 94 € 1 st child 62 € ≥ 2 nd child

		<p>parentale³ max. 902-1078 €</p> <p>Allocation de Soutien Familial (ASF)⁴ € 85 per child</p>				
Means-tested (MT) / income tested (IT)	<p>Kinderzuschlag (MT)¹ max. 140 € per child</p> <p>Erziehungsgeld (IT) (≤ 2007)² €300 for 24 months / €450 for 12 months</p>	<p>Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant (PAJE) (IT)³ 890 € birth grant, lump sum 178 € base allowance</p> <p>Allocation familiale (IT)^{3 4} 161 €, for 3 or more children</p> <p>Allocation de rentrée scolaire (ARS)³ 281-307 €, depending on age</p> <p>Allocation de parent isolé (API) (MT)⁴ 187 € per child</p>	<p>Qualified child increase⁵ 26 € per child</p> <p>Family income supplement (IT)⁵ 60% between net earnings and net maximum earnings</p> <p>Back to school clothing and footwear allowance (MT)⁵ 200-305 € annually, depending on age</p> <p>One parent family payment (IT)⁵ max. 1600 €</p> <p>Single parent family relief €1,760 tax credit</p> <p>Home carers allowance Up to 770 tax credit</p>	<p>Kinderkorting/kindertoeslag / kindgebonden budget (IT)⁶ 77-152 € depending on program and number of children</p> <p>Alleenstaande ouderkorting (IT)⁶ 79 €</p> <p>Aanvullende alleenstaande ouderkorting (IT)⁶ 4.3% of earned income with max. of 126 €</p> <p>Combinatiekorting / aanvullende combinatiekorting (IT) / inkomensafhankelijke combinatiekorting (IT)⁶</p> <p>Tax allowance for supporting a child under age 30 25-89 € depending on age child and</p>	No child related tax credits	<p>Child tax credit (IT)⁸ Basic family element: 53 € ≥1 child Baby addition: 53 € per child Child element: 222 € per child Disability element: 262 € per child Severe disability element: 106 € per child</p> <p>Maternity grants (IT)⁸ 516 € birth grant</p>

				expenses Kinderopvangtoeslag (IT) Covering 95-50% of child care costs.		
Contributions based	Elterngeld (≥ 2007) ² min. 300 € – max. 1800 €, depending on income				Föräldradighet & temporary parents cash benefit min. 409 € – max. 1,480 €, depending on contributions record	Statutory maternity / paternity / adoption pay ⁸ Up to 90% of gross earnings, up to 39 weeks, employment & earnings history
Other programs	Ehegattensplitting ¹ , Entlastungsbetrag für Alleinerziehende ¹ , contributions for mothers to old age insurance system, other minor transfers, maternity allowance		Early childhood care and education scheme (≥ 2010) ⁵	Bevallingsuitkering ⁶ 100%, up to 16 weeks		Maternity allowance ⁸ Max. € 579, up to 39 weeks, , employment & earnings history Guardians allowance, Child maintenance bonus, Lone parent's benefit run-on, Carer's allowance
<p>Sources Germany:</p> <p>¹ Tarki Social Research Institute (2010): Kindergeld (age 0-17) becomes tax allowance after certain income level resulting in higher benefit levels (own research: this is likely what is called Kinderfreibetrag & Betreuungsfreibetrag which applies for households with an annual income as of 60,000 €); Kinderzuschlag (age 0-17) is part of means-tested unemployment benefit and social assistance and is targeted at households that fall below the needs threshold for means-tested unemployment benefits. (Arbeitslosengeld II); Ehegattensplitting are tax advantages for married couples; Entlastungsbetrag für Alleinerziehende is a tax exemption for single parents.</p> <p>² Anonymized (2013): Elterngeld is for parents who stop working or reduce their work hours because of the birth of a child (up to 14 months), does not apply to parents earning annually more than € 500,000; Erziehungsgeld is a means-tested supplementary allowance for women who stayed home to look after a newborn (up to 24 months).</p> <p>Sources France:</p>						

³ Anonymized (2013): Allocation familiale (age 0-20); Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant (IT, age 0-3), IT is quite generous up to € 33,700-59,400 (varying by number of children & single parent); Allocation journalière de présence parentale is a care allowance for parents with a sick child (up to 12 months); the income-test threshold for the Allocation de rentrée scolaire varies from €27,500-32,600 depending on number of children.

⁴ Tarki Social Research Institute (2010): Allocation familiale (IT) is a supplementary allowance for families with 3 or more children; Allocation de Parent Isolé (API) is MT for income below € 748 per month.

Sources Ireland: Child benefit and qualified child increase (age 0-17, higher if child in education); Early child care supplement (age 0-5).

⁵ Tarki Social Research Institute (2010) & Anonymized (2013): Early childhood care and education scheme provides one free pre-school year of early child care for all children between ages 3-4; to qualify for FIS one of parents must be engaged in insurable employment (max. net earnings for a one child family are €24,960 annually).

Sources Netherlands:

⁶ Anonymized (2013): Kinderbijslag (age 0-17, for children born after 1 Jan 1995 only age is a benefit determinant); Kinderkorting (≤ 2007)/ kindertoeslag (2008)/ kindgebonden budget (≥ 2009) are all income-tested tax benefits (paid monthly & nearly automatic) with full benefits until €28,897 after which a 6.5% claw back applies; Bevallingsuitkering is for unemployed and self-employed women (16 weeks at 100% pay with max. of €190 a workday); As of 2011, Alleenstaande ouderkorting & Aanvullende alleenstaande ouderkorting (IT) are combined; Combinatiekorting & aanvullende combinatiekorting have been replaced by the inkomensafhankelijke combinatiekorting in 2009, the changes also included changes in design (requiring minimum earnings of €4,734 & increase in max. tax credits from 9 to 160 € monthly).

Sources Sweden:

⁷ Anonymized (2013): Barnbidrag (age 0-16 or 20 if full-time student); Föräldradagtid and temporary parents cash benefit (the parental cash benefit is contributions-based but also has a basic amount for parents with low or no income; is part of sickness insurance and thus more likely to be found under sickness benefits).

Sources UK:

⁸ Anonymized (2013): 1£ is €1.16 (31-12-2010), Child benefit (age 0-15 or 19 if in non-advanced education); Child tax credit is IT using several thresholds with different claw back rates ($> € 18,780$, 39%; $> € 58,000$, 6.7%); Maternity allowance is for women who have a work history but do not get statutory maternity pay through their employer; the Maternity Grant is a social fund grant.

Table 3.3: Summary assistance: type of programs

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Income-tested programs	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>
Means-tested programs	<u>y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>

Shaded cells indicate that transfer is not included in respective EU-SILC transfer variable (HY060G/N).

Table 3.4: Social assistance (in monthly amounts, printed in bold if included in HY060G/N)

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Means-tested (MT) / income tested (IT)	Arbeitslosengeld II & Sozialgeld (MT) ¹ 364 € for 1 st adult, 328 € for 2 nd adult, 215-291 € for each child (age dependent)	Insertion minimum income (IT)² €447.91 single person €671.87 two-member household €806.24 three-member household €940.61 couple with two children a supplement of €179.16 is paid for each additional child in a family ≥ 2 children. Unemployment assistance (IT) ² Amounts not clear, as previous?	Supplementary Welfare Allowance (MT)³ €742 single €1236 two adults €1324 two adults and one child	Bijstandsuitkering (MT)⁴ €1319.85, couple €923.90, single parent €659.93, single adult Zorgtoeslag (IT) max. €146 for couple with 2 young children	Försörjningsstöd (MT)⁵ €516, couple €440 and up, single parent €285, single adult Earned income tax credit (IT) max. €99 for a person with average municipal tax rate	Working tax credit (IT)⁶ Basic element: €186 Couples element: €183 Lone parent element: €183 30 hour element: €76 Disability element: €248 Severe disability element: €106 Child care costs (max.): €812 1 child €1,382 ≥ 2 children Income Support (MT)⁶ Single person: €304 Lone parents: €304 Couples: €477 Community Care

						Grant (IT) Discretionary
Other programs						Social fund grants, Other benefit, Grant for funeral expenses
<p>Sources Germany: ¹ Anonymized (2013): Arbeitslosengeld II is a means-tested allowance covering persons who are capable of work, not eligible anymore for the contributions-based unemployment benefit and who are unable to cover their basic needs; Sozialgeld is the allowance for their dependents and also covers the cost of reasonable accommodation and heat, as well as any additional special needs for the household. Qualifiable with income up to 1,200 € (1,500 € if children) and low assets (complex threshold).</p> <p>Sources France: ² Anonymized (2013): Insertion minimum income: The benefit is reduced by the value of any income. If the beneficiary receives the housing allowance (see Family Allowances) or other housing assistance benefits, the insertion minimum income is reduced to a fixed lump sum.</p> <p>Sources Ireland: ³ Anonymized (2013): SWA is subject to income (max. SWA allowance) and asset tests (value of home not included, very lenient i.e. only €1 per €1,000 [between €5,000-15,000] is taken into account).</p> <p>Sources Netherlands: Anonymized (2013): Bijstandsuitkering supplements up to minimum wage including income (minimum wage) and asset (max. € 5,555 (single) – 11,110 (couple)) tests; Zorgtoeslag compensates for out of pocket expenditures in health insurance premiums and has income thresholds for single parents (< €36,022) for couples (< €54,264).</p> <p>Sources Sweden: ⁵ Anonymized (2013): Försörjningsstöd varies with number of household members and age of child; the earned income tax credit was only introduced in 2007 and is thus not included in the EU-SILC income reference year for wave 2007.</p> <p>Sources UK: ⁶ Anonymized (2013): the working tax credit is income tested and two thresholds with claw back rates apply (> € 7,447, 39%; > € 58,000, 6.7%); the Community Care Grants is a social fund grant; Income Support is to help people on low incomes who do not have to be available for employment and have income <€ 7,447 and savings < € 6,960 (also includes claw back for people having savings up to € 18,560).</p>						

Table 3.5: Summary housing allowances: type of programs

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Income-tested programs	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>
Means-tested programs	<u>n</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>y</u>

Table 3.6: Housing allowances (in monthly amounts, printed in bold if included in HY070G/N)

	DE	FR	IE	NL	SE	UK
Means-tested (MT) / income tested (IT)	Wohngeld (IT) Average monthly amount: € 91	Family housing benefit (ALF) Aide personnalisée au logement (APL) Social housing subsidy (ALS) Average monthly amount: € 190 (ALF, APL & ALS combined)	Rent and mortgage supplements (MT) Max. amounts: Single person: €520 Couple: €800 Couple with 2 children: €1,200	Huurtoeslag (MT) i.e. max. €266 for couple with 2 young children with annual income of €17,000	Bostadsbidrag (IT) i.e. max. €1,151 (before income test)	Housing benefit (MT) max. € 348 Council tax benefit (MT) max. € 28
<p>Source Germany: Anonymized (2013): Wohngeld is for anyone with low income or high rent except for recipients of unemployment assistance.</p> <p>Source France: Tarki Social Research Insitute (2010): ALF is for married couples (first 5 years) and families with dependent children; APL is for those renting registered accommodation and new homeowners who have been allocated subsidized loans; ALS is payable to anyone irrespective of age or employment; typically the allowance is a variable monthly amount is paid depending on rent level, income, and the number of children</p> <p>Source Ireland: Anonymized (2013): Rent and mortgage supplements: same income and asset tests as for Supplementary Welfare Allowance.</p> <p>Source Netherlands: Anonymized (2013): Huurtoeslag, the amount depends on composition household, rent amount, income (max. €29,125) and assets (€20,661).</p> <p>Source Sweden: Anonymized (2013): Bostadsbidrag depends on household composition, rent amount and income (max. €12,647 (lone parents) or €6,324 (family with 1 or more child); for social assistance recipients the rent may be fully covered.</p> <p>Source UK: Anonymized (2013): Housing benefit applies the same asset test as Income Support but the income threshold is higher with € 21,474; for the Council tax benefit, which is a tax rebate, the same MT criteria apply as for the housing benefit.</p>						

Appendix 4: Comparison targeting performance estimates – Unit of Analysis: Household

Table 4.1: Coverage (%), by income and material deprivation quintile

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ¹	
	%	ci ²	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE								
Q1 _y	51.6	2.1	20.6	1.7	11.1	1.3	98.4	1.1
Q1 _{md}	65.9	2.0	22.9	1.7	10.2	1.3	98.7	1.0
Q2-5 _y	32.2	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	98.3	0.5
Q2-5 _{md}	28.6	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	98.2	0.5
FR								
Q1 _y	76.3	2.5	19.6	2.1	64.8	2.7	95.7	2.2
Q1 _{md}	82.5	2.6	18.7	2.2	70.8	2.8	92.3	3.2
Q2-5 _y	30.8	1.5	1.3	0.3	14.8	1.0	75.0	2.0
Q2-5 _{md}	29.2	1.4	1.5	0.3	13.3	0.9	75.9	2.0
IE								
Q1 _y	88.7	2.2	12.7	3.1	53.0	5.2	99.8	0.3
Q1 _{md}	92.2	2.2	13.4	2.9	48.9	5.3	99.8	0.3
Q2-5 _y	66.1	2.2	1.8	0.6	25.0	1.8	99.8	0.4
Q2-5 _{md}	65.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	26.1	1.8	99.8	0.4
NL								
Q1 _y	68.6	3.8	38.1	4.2	45.9	4.2	96.8	2.6
Q1 _{md}	73.4	3.1	37.4	4.0	51.9	3.8	95.9	2.7
Q2-5 _y	34.8	1.3	3.5	0.5	7.5	0.9	95.5	1.0
Q2-5 _{md}	33.6	1.3	3.7	0.5	6.0	0.9	95.7	1.0
SE								
Q1 _y	56.4	3.2	12.0	2.0	32.4	3.0	84.1	3.9
Q1 _{md}	62.3	3.1	12.7	2.0	33.4	3.0	84.7	3.6
Q2-5 _y	27.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.8	0.6	84.6	1.7
Q2-5 _{md}	26.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	3.5	0.6	84.4	1.8
UK								
Q1 _y	65.6	2.5	37.6	2.6	46.0	2.7	97.8	1.3
Q1 _{md}	72.8	2.5	37.7	2.7	48.1	2.7	96.2	1.9
Q2-5 _y	33.2	1.2	4.1	0.6	5.4	0.6	93.7	1.2
Q2-5 _{md}	31.4	1.2	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.5	94.1	1.2

¹ Only including households with children under age 18.

² The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.2: Average transfer amounts, by income and material deprivation quintile¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	€	ci ³	€	ci	€	ci	€	ci
DE								
Q1 _y	5,096	351	5,994	708	1,238	151	4,363	233
Q1 _{md}	4,623	279	5,894	644	1,171	160	4,123	216
Q2-5 _y	3,265	71	4,778	570	830	194	3,599	76
Q2-5 _{md}	3,309	79	4,677	706	1,106	198	3,659	80
FR								
Q1 _y	5,802	312	3,662	315	2,839	98	4,940	335
Q1 _{md}	4,880	283	3,608	333	2,541	128	4,387	364
Q2-5 _y	2,980	158	4,059	1,934	1,565	136	3,280	146
Q2-5 _{md}	3,480	177	4,171	1,609	1,818	120	3,467	146
IE								
Q1 _y	9,066	842	758	212	2,110	328	12,348	1,022
Q1 _{md}	8,810	828	649	167	2,339	352	12,306	981
Q2-5 _y	3,806	226	981	608	1,228	93	5,275	302
Q2-5 _{md}	3,824	228	1,241	746	1,155	73	5,287	295
NL								
Q1 _y	7,317	665	9,491	694	1,885	103	2,102	137
Q1 _{md}	6,713	624	9,391	652	1,879	89	1,810	127
Q2-5 _y	1,864	66	2,964	473	1,659	117	1,597	34
Q2-5 _{md}	2,002	115	3,545	891	1,615	152	1,672	38
SE								
Q1 _y	6,543	420	5,218	727	2,517	186	7,445	636
Q1 _{md}	4,795	324	4,745	695	2,258	178	5,082	470
Q2-5 _y	3,668	176	1,782	532	1,349	159	3,972	188
Q2-5 _{md}	4,539	226	2,997	934	1,882	249	4,560	226
UK								
Q1 _y	10,603	569	6,031	363	5,456	421	6,031	433
Q1 _{md}	9,632	548	5,925	351	5,356	414	5,624	461
Q2-5 _y	3,420	167	4,319	443	4,284	333	2,789	126
Q2-5 _{md}	3,572	170	4,556	488	4,404	261	2,902	132

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² Only including households with children under age 18.³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.3: Average income share (%), by income and material deprivation quintile¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	%	ci ³	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE								
Q1 _y	34.9	1.5	42.4	2.4	10.2	1.3	26.3	1.5
Q1 _{md}	27.4	1.3	39.1	2.3	9.7	1.4	22.6	1.5
Q2-5 _y	8.4	0.2	17.1	2.1	3.9	0.8	9.0	0.2
Q2-5 _{md}	9.5	0.3	20.4	3.1	6.9	1.3	9.9	0.3
FR								
Q1 _y	39.9	4.9	40.0	18.2	22.2	1.3	22.6	1.4
Q1 _{md}	33.5	4.6	39.5	19.0	19.0	1.3	19.8	1.6
Q2-5 _y	8.6	0.4	10.3	3.3	6.7	0.5	8.4	0.4
Q2-5 _{md}	11.4	0.6	15.9	3.6	9.1	0.9	9.4	0.4
IE								
Q1 _y	41.9	4.0	4.3	1.5	11.9	1.3	51.3	3.6
Q1 _{md}	36.3	4.3	3.4	1.2	11.1	1.4	47.4	4.2
Q2-5 _y	8.2	0.4	3.1	2.0	5.3	0.3	9.9	0.7
Q2-5 _{md}	9.7	0.8	4.8	2.7	6.0	0.3	10.9	0.9
NL								
Q1 _y	50.6	5.2	67.5	5.8	13.5	0.8	10.3	1.0
Q1 _{md}	46.5	5.0	67.5	5.8	13.0	0.7	8.3	0.9
Q2-5 _y	5.6	0.3	7.6	1.4	9.6	0.8	3.7	0.1
Q2-5 _{md}	6.3	0.4	10.6	2.6	9.9	1.0	4.2	0.2
SE								
Q1 _y	33.1	2.0	35.6	5.6	17.8	1.6	29.4	2.4
Q1 _{md}	24.4	1.9	32.1	5.6	15.0	1.6	20.4	2.3
Q2-5 _y	8.7	0.4	5.9	1.7	5.8	0.7	9.2	0.4
Q2-5 _{md}	12.5	0.7	14.1	4.6	11.7	2.0	11.5	0.6
UK								
Q1 _y	59.8	2.2	32.9	2.0	34.5	1.6	32.7	2.7
Q1 _{md}	51.0	2.4	31.1	2.0	31.7	1.6	28.9	2.9
Q2-5 _y	9.1	0.5	11.1	1.1	18.6	0.9	6.4	0.3
Q2-5 _{md}	11.3	0.7	15.1	2.0	23.9	1.3	7.4	0.4

¹ Averaged over recipients only.

² Only including households with children under age 18.

³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.4: Share of total benefits (%), by income and material deprivation quintile¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	%	ci ³	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE								
Q1 _y	38.5	3.1	77.6	11.2	85.1	14.4	23.3	1.6
Q1 _{md}	44.6	3.0	84.9	11.4	74.0	13.5	22.1	1.5
Q2-5 _y	61.5	2.2	22.4	4.1	14.9	4.8	76.7	2.1
Q2-5 _{md}	55.4	2.1	15.1	3.4	26.0	7.1	77.9	2.2
FR								
Q1 _y	54.7	5.2	76.9	11.9	66.6	8.8	32.5	2.8
Q1 _{md}	49.8	5.2	72.6	11.5	65.1	8.6	27.8	2.8
Q2-5 _y	45.3	3.6	23.1	12.1	33.4	4.7	67.5	4.2
Q2-5 _{md}	50.2	3.7	27.4	12.5	34.9	4.8	72.2	4.2
IE								
Q1 _y	44.5	5.7	58.0	19.9	47.7	9.1	37.0	4.5
Q1 _{md}	45.0	5.9	52.6	17.8	48.8	9.5	36.8	4.9
Q2-5 _y	55.5	4.9	42.0	28.8	52.3	5.7	63.0	5.6
Q2-5 _{md}	55.0	4.9	47.4	30.0	51.2	4.9	63.2	5.4
NL								
Q1 _y	65.9	10.1	89.8	16.7	63.5	8.7	25.0	2.3
Q1 _{md}	64.7	10.2	87.1	16.6	71.7	9.0	21.4	2.4
Q2-5 _y	34.1	2.5	10.2	2.3	36.5	5.8	75.0	4.0
Q2-5 _{md}	35.3	2.9	12.9	3.9	28.3	5.4	78.6	4.2
SE								
Q1 _y	47.4	3.5	90.5	18.0	80.1	9.8	31.8	2.9
Q1 _{md}	38.4	3.0	87.1	17.7	74.0	9.1	21.9	2.2
Q2-5 _y	52.6	3.2	9.5	3.8	19.9	3.7	68.2	3.6
Q2-5 _{md}	61.6	4.0	12.9	5.4	26.0	5.5	78.1	4.3
UK								
Q1 _y	60.5	5.2	76.0	8.1	73.2	8.6	36.1	3.3
Q1 _{md}	61.0	5.2	74.8	8.1	75.1	8.7	33.3	3.2
Q2-5 _y	39.5	2.9	24.0	4.1	26.8	3.9	63.9	3.9
Q2-5 _{md}	39.0	2.8	25.2	4.4	24.9	3.3	66.7	4.2

¹ Averaged over recipients only.

² Only including households with children under age 18.

³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.5: Coverage (%), by overlap groups

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ¹	
	%	ci ²	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE								
Q1 _{y md}	69.6	2.7	33.3	2.7	15.2	2.0	98.7	1.3
Q1 _{y only}	29.2	2.8	4.8	1.3	5.9	1.5	97.9	2.3
Q1 _{md only}	61.3	3.0	10.0	1.8	3.9	1.2	98.6	1.7
NP	28.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	98.3	0.6
FR								
Q1 _{y md}	93.2	2.4	29.9	3.4	83.8	3.0	97.9	1.6
Q1 _{y only}	54.0	4.2	5.9	2.0	39.8	4.3	91.5	5.0
Q1 _{md only}	68.4	5.0	4.0	1.8	53.8	4.9	81.4	8.2
NP	26.3	1.5	1.0	0.3	10.1	0.9	74.4	2.0
IE								
Q1 _{y md}	94.8	2.0	16.8	4.3	53.2	7.7	99.8	0.5
Q1 _{y only}	81.0	4.1	7.3	4.8	52.8	6.6	100.0	0.0
Q1 _{md only}	89.0	4.1	9.1	4.1	43.5	7.0	100.0	0.0
NP	63.2	2.3	0.9	0.3	22.7	1.7	99.8	0.4
NL								
Q1 _{y md}	86.5	4.0	56.6	5.6	65.3	5.4	96.3	3.6
Q1 _{y only}	42.1	5.6	10.7	3.2	17.2	4.5	97.6	3.3
Q1 _{md only}	53.9	4.4	8.9	2.4	32.2	4.2	95.4	3.6
NP	32.7	1.3	2.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	95.5	1.0
SE								
Q1 _{y md}	74.2	4.3	21.4	3.6	53.7	4.6	85.7	4.8
Q1 _{y only}	39.7	4.2	3.1	1.4	12.5	3.0	82.3	6.2
Q1 _{md only}	51.2	4.1	4.5	1.7	14.4	3.0	83.5	5.3
NP	24.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.4	84.7	1.8
UK								
Q1 _{y md}	89.5	2.1	58.4	3.7	71.5	3.3	98.2	1.3
Q1 _{y only}	37.9	3.6	13.5	2.8	16.4	2.7	96.6	3.2
Q1 _{md only}	53.4	4.0	13.5	2.6	20.9	3.2	90.6	6.1
NP	30.6	1.2	2.9	0.5	3.3	0.5	93.9	1.3

¹ Only including households with children under age 18.

² The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.6: Transfer amounts, by overlap groups¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	€	ci ³	€	ci	€	ci	€	ci
DE								
Q1 _{y md}	5,390	448	6,150	776	1,262	185	4,283	284
Q1 _{y only}	4,222	399	4,643	1,174	1,163	229	4,515	403
Q1 _{md only}	3,537	202	4,830	750	732	206	3,821	314
NP	3,192	72	4,700	869	976	370	3,578	77
FR								
Q1 _{y md}	6,195	373	3,832	337	3,007	101	5,052	415
Q1 _{y only}	4,904	424	2,522	773	2,372	226	4,708	568
Q1 _{md only}	2,515	306	1,374	771	1,583	286	2,833	552
NP	3,126	181	5,339	2,712	1,554	123	3,325	150
IE								
Q1 _{y md}	11,316	1,376	699	217	2,773	553	14,469	1,225
Q1 _{y only}	5,730	834	932	591	1,265	159	8,317	1,348
Q1 _{md only}	5,434	771	531	219	1,668	311	8,185	1,299
NP	3,521	222	1,567	1,298	1,123	83	5,001	292
NL								
Q1 _{y md}	8,618	762	10,030	662	1,928	109	1,958	180
Q1 _{y only}	3,369	766	5,296	2,688	1,644	252	2,363	190
Q1 _{md only}	2,193	240	3,414	1,130	1,732	124	1,536	131
NP	1,804	63	2,806	476	1,602	185	1,603	35
SE								
Q1 _{y md}	6,108	502	5,485	791	2,495	207	6,110	742
Q1 _{y only}	7,303	740	3,515	1,532	2,605	423	9,041	1,012
Q1 _{md only}	3,015	288	1,434	580	1,430	248	3,869	484
NP	3,872	210	2,377	948	1,269	200	3,985	203
UK								
Q1 _{y md}	11,870	706	6,138	389	5,578	491	6,117	536
Q1 _{y only}	7,115	705	5,488	952	4,836	506	5,782	721
Q1 _{md only}	5,264	596	4,856	796	4,476	659	4,133	705
NP	2,999	139	3,993	512	4,127	258	2,696	124

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² Only including households with children under age 18.³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.7: Average income share (%), by overlap groups¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	%	ci ³	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE								
Q1 _{y md}	38.6	1.9	44.3	2.6	10.9	1.7	28.0	2.1
Q1 _{y only}	24.0	1.6	26.8	5.7	8.2	1.6	22.9	1.6
Q1 _{md only}	11.5	0.7	17.9	2.8	3.6	0.9	12.4	0.8
NP	7.6	0.2	15.8	3.1	4.2	1.6	8.6	0.2
FR								
Q1 _{y md}	46.7	7.0	43.0	20.9	24.7	1.5	24.5	1.9
Q1 _{y only}	24.2	1.7	20.0	5.9	15.2	2.0	18.5	1.7
Q1 _{md only}	9.6	0.8	4.9	2.3	7.5	0.8	8.6	1.4
NP	8.3	0.4	12.9	4.5	6.1	0.6	8.3	0.4
IE								
Q1 _{y md}	52.9	5.5	4.0	1.7	14.0	2.1	61.2	4.4
Q1 _{y only}	25.5	3.4	5.3	3.5	9.3	0.8	32.5	4.5
Q1 _{md only}	13.8	1.4	2.1	1.0	6.6	0.9	20.9	2.9
NP	7.2	0.4	4.4	4.2	5.0	0.3	8.9	0.6
NL								
Q1 _{y md}	62.1	6.0	73.7	5.8	13.8	0.9	10.3	1.4
Q1 _{y only}	15.7	2.2	19.3	7.5	11.8	1.7	10.5	1.3
Q1 _{md only}	9.5	0.8	9.5	3.5	10.3	0.7	4.6	0.3
NP	4.9	0.3	6.9	1.4	9.1	1.3	3.6	0.1
SE								
Q1 _{y md}	35.7	2.9	38.1	6.3	17.4	1.9	28.1	3.7
Q1 _{y only}	28.6	2.0	20.1	6.8	19.7	3.3	31.0	2.6
Q1 _{md only}	9.1	0.7	5.3	2.0	6.8	1.2	11.2	1.2
NP	8.6	0.4	6.9	3.0	4.9	0.9	9.0	0.4
UK								
Q1 _{y md}	68.8	2.6	34.7	2.3	35.2	1.9	34.5	3.5
Q1 _{y only}	35.2	2.1	23.8	4.0	31.3	2.2	27.5	2.5
Q1 _{md only}	16.2	1.3	13.3	2.0	18.0	1.5	11.9	1.7
NP	7.5	0.4	9.8	1.3	19.1	1.2	6.0	0.3

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² Only including households with children under age 18.³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 4.8: Share of total benefits (%), by overlap groups¹

	Population share	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing		Family ²	
	%	%	ci ³	%	ci	%	ci	%	ci
DE									
Q1 _{y md}	11.1	30.5	3.2	71.4	11.3	66.1	13.3	15.0	1.8
Q1 _{y only}	8.9	8.0	1.1	6.2	2.3	19.0	6.2	8.3	1.4
Q1 _{md only}	8.9	14.1	1.3	13.5	3.3	7.9	3.2	7.1	1.1
NP	71.1	47.4	1.9	8.9	2.6	7.0	3.5	69.6	2.4
FR									
Q1 _{y md}	11.4	40.6	4.9	70.0	11.8	51.9	7.7	22.4	3.1
Q1 _{y only}	8.6	14.1	2.0	6.9	3.3	14.7	2.9	10.0	1.8
Q1 _{md only}	8.6	9.2	1.5	2.5	1.6	13.3	3.0	5.4	1.3
NP	71.4	36.2	3.0	20.6	12.0	20.2	3.1	62.2	4.0
IE									
Q1 _{y md}	11.2	33.2	5.5	39.7	16.1	35.1	9.1	28.4	5.4
Q1 _{y only}	8.8	11.3	2.7	18.3	11.9	12.6	2.6	8.6	2.5
Q1 _{md only}	8.9	11.8	2.8	12.9	8.3	13.7	4.0	8.4	2.6
NP	71.1	43.7	4.2	29.1	27.6	38.6	4.2	54.6	5.2
NL									
Q1 _{y md}	11.9	58.4	10.6	84.1	17.2	55.1	9.2	15.0	2.8
Q1 _{y only}	8.1	7.5	2.1	5.7	3.5	8.4	2.5	10.0	1.9
Q1 _{md only}	8.1	6.3	1.1	3.1	1.5	16.5	3.0	6.3	1.1
NP	71.9	27.8	2.0	7.2	1.7	19.9	4.8	68.6	3.9
SE									
Q1 _{y md}	9.7	28.2	3.3	82.3	18.1	63.6	9.5	14.2	2.5
Q1 _{y only}	10.3	19.3	2.8	8.3	4.6	16.5	5.0	17.6	3.2
Q1 _{md only}	10.3	10.3	1.4	4.8	2.6	10.4	2.8	7.6	1.4
NP	69.7	42.3	3.1	4.7	2.7	9.5	2.3	60.5	3.7
UK									
Q1 _{y md}	10.8	49.7	5.6	64.6	8.3	62.5	8.9	27.2	3.9
Q1 _{y only}	9.2	10.8	1.8	11.4	3.2	10.7	2.3	8.9	2.1
Q1 _{md only}	9.2	11.3	1.9	10.2	2.8	12.6	3.2	6.1	1.6
NP	70.7	28.2	2.1	13.8	3.0	14.2	2.2	57.8	3.8

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² Only including households with children under age 18.³ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Household

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Appendix 5: Comparison targeting performance estimates – Unit of Analysis: Individual

Table 5.1: Coverage (% of individuals), by income and material deprivation quintile

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	%	ci ¹	%	ci	%	ci
DE						
Q1 _y	80.2	1.8	21.1	3.0	12.3	2.5
Q1 _{md}	88.9	1.2	20.5	2.8	8.1	1.6
Q2-5 _y	67.6	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.2
Q2-5 _{md}	65.0	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.5	0.5
FR						
Q1 _y	93.4	1.1	21.6	3.5	77.4	2.9
Q1 _{md}	93.0	1.5	22.5	3.6	74.2	3.2
Q2-5 _y	56.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	17.7	1.5
Q2-5 _{md}	57.5	1.8	1.7	0.4	19.4	1.6
IE						
Q1 _y	96.9	0.9	20.2	6.1	43.6	7.5
Q1 _{md}	97.4	1.3	17.0	4.9	39.4	6.9
Q2-5 _y	81.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	11.6	1.8
Q2-5 _{md}	81.6	2.0	2.3	1.4	12.2	2.1
NL						
Q1 _y	88.1	2.2	38.3	5.4	28.3	5.1
Q1 _{md}	89.3	2.0	38.9	5.2	31.3	4.9
Q2-5 _y	65.6	1.3	7.3	1.1	2.5	0.4
Q2-5 _{md}	65.6	1.4	7.5	1.2	2.0	0.4
SE						
Q1 _y	84.5	2.1	17.5	3.4	33.5	4.1
Q1 _{md}	87.5	1.6	15.5	3.1	29.5	3.7
Q2-5 _y	62.5	1.4	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.6
Q2-5 _{md}	61.3	1.5	1.2	0.4	4.1	0.7
UK						
Q1 _y	84.6	2.9	53.4	4.5	45.0	4.5
Q1 _{md}	88.3	2.0	48.1	4.5	44.5	4.4
Q2-5 _y	61.9	1.6	6.8	1.2	2.9	0.7
Q2-5 _{md}	60.8	1.7	8.1	1.3	2.9	0.6

¹ The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 5.2: Average transfer amounts, by income and material deprivation quintile¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	€	ci ²	€	ci	€	ci
DE						
Q1 _y	7,089	588	6,867	716	1,505	265
Q1 _{md}	5,999	489	6,682	719	1,321	239
Q2-5 _y	3,901	108	4,491	728	1,006	344
Q2-5 _{md}	4,111	148	4,791	763	1,569	441
FR						
Q1 _y	9,176	547	4,355	743	3,407	178
Q1 _{md}	8,295	620	4,360	750	3,367	244
Q2-5 _y	4,028	197	3,944	1,252	1,803	239
Q2-5 _{md}	4,565	217	3,935	1,136	2,014	146
IE						
Q1 _y	13,520	1,574	641	166	2,667	627
Q1 _{md}	12,308	1,105	606	171	2,844	671
Q2-5 _y	5,524	373	670	355	1,437	401
Q2-5 _{md}	5,749	520	730	331	1,327	239
NL						
Q1 _y	5,892	1,040	6,861	1,488	2,099	212
Q1 _{md}	5,394	1,075	6,519	1,516	2,046	207
Q2-5 _y	2,097	74	2,450	387	1,618	132
Q2-5 _{md}	2,294	94	3,011	504	1,709	151
SE						
Q1 _y	9,480	729	6,937	1,322	2,666	244
Q1 _{md}	6,848	641	6,443	1,333	2,528	240
Q2-5 _y	4,566	222	1,860	620	1,440	207
Q2-5 _{md}	5,382	279	4,275	1,690	1,823	283
UK						
Q1 _y	13,930	1,014	6,551	627	6,597	956
Q1 _{md}	12,042	1,036	6,515	659	6,396	945
Q2-5 _y	3,402	227	4,553	597	5,003	1,495
Q2-5 _{md}	3,913	275	4,911	607	5,815	1,503

¹ Averaged over recipients only.

² The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 5.3: Average income share (%), by income and material deprivation quintile¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	%	ci ²	%	ci	%	ci
DE						
Q1 _y	32.9	1.6	32.3	2.7	7.7	1.2
Q1 _{md}	24.3	1.5	29.4	2.6	7.5	1.4
Q2-5 _y	8.7	0.2	12.0	1.9	3.4	1.1
Q2-5 _{md}	10.5	0.5	19.0	3.6	6.2	1.4
FR						
Q1 _y	40.7	2.3	25.7	3.9	16.7	1.1
Q1 _{md}	36.1	2.7	24.4	4.0	16.0	1.1
Q2-5 _y	9.6	0.4	8.2	2.2	5.3	0.5
Q2-5 _{md}	12.5	0.6	13.5	3.6	7.2	0.6
IE						
Q1 _y	46.3	3.3	2.4	0.5	9.6	1.9
Q1 _{md}	37.5	3.5	2.1	0.6	9.0	1.8
Q2-5 _y	9.3	0.6	1.5	0.9	3.7	0.7
Q2-5 _{md}	11.3	1.2	2.4	0.8	4.5	0.9
NL						
Q1 _y	28.3	3.8	34.8	5.5	11.3	0.8
Q1 _{md}	25.3	3.8	33.1	5.4	10.7	0.8
Q2-5 _y	4.7	0.1	5.2	0.7	7.2	0.6
Q2-5 _{md}	5.9	0.3	8.2	1.5	8.8	1.0
SE						
Q1 _y	36.2	2.6	31.0	5.0	12.3	1.2
Q1 _{md}	25.0	2.5	29.5	5.1	11.5	1.1
Q2-5 _y	10.0	0.5	5.0	1.7	4.3	0.6
Q2-5 _{md}	13.2	0.7	13.7	5.2	6.7	1.1
UK						
Q1 _y	60.1	3.5	28.0	2.5	29.0	2.9
Q1 _{md}	48.1	3.6	26.8	2.7	27.5	2.9
Q2-5 _y	6.9	0.5	9.6	1.2	14.6	2.9
Q2-5 _{md}	10.5	1.0	14.3	1.9	20.4	2.9

¹ Averaged over recipients only.

²The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 5.4 Coverage (% of individuals), by overlap groups

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	%	ci ¹	%	ci	%	ci
DE						
Q1 _{y md}	89.8	1.6	32.5	4.7	13.0	2.8
Q1 _{y only}	68.4	3.6	7.2	2.1	11.5	4.2
Q1 _{md only}	88.0	1.8	7.8	2.3	3.0	1.5
NP	64.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
FR						
Q1 _{y md}	98.8	0.5	32.8	5.2	88.6	2.7
Q1 _{y only}	85.6	2.7	5.6	2.2	61.4	5.4
Q1 _{md only}	83.6	3.6	6.0	3.4	50.9	6.0
NP	53.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	13.5	1.4
IE						
Q1 _{y md}	99.1	0.5	23.5	6.9	47.5	9.8
Q1 _{y only}	93.6	2.3	15.3	11.8	37.7	11.7
Q1 _{md only}	95.1	3.0	8.6	6.2	29.0	9.2
NP	80.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	9.3	1.6
NL						
Q1 _{y md}	95.7	1.9	53.1	7.7	47.0	7.8
Q1 _{y only}	79.4	4.2	21.2	6.0	6.9	2.4
Q1 _{md only}	81.4	3.6	21.1	5.2	11.7	2.5
NP	63.7	1.4	5.6	1.0	1.3	0.3
SE						
Q1 _{y md}	92.6	1.9	29.8	6.0	53.1	6.3
Q1 _{y only}	76.8	3.6	5.7	2.5	14.8	4.1
Q1 _{md only}	83.2	2.5	3.7	1.6	10.1	2.7
NP	59.0	1.6	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6
UK						
Q1 _{y md}	96.2	1.7	69.4	5.7	66.9	5.6
Q1 _{y only}	68.7	5.7	31.5	6.3	15.0	4.5
Q1 _{md only}	77.9	4.0	20.1	5.2	15.1	5.3
NP	59.8	1.8	5.0	1.1	1.3	0.3

¹The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 5.5: Transfer amounts, by overlap groups¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	€	ci ²	€	ci	€	ci
DE						
Q1 _{y md}	7,625	809	7,105	789	1,416	269
Q1 _{y only}	6,222	765	5,550	1,301	1,628	492
Q1 _{md only}	4,258	278	4,844	1,176	886	350
NP	3,829	116	4,052	752	1,218	654
FR						
Q1 _{y md}	10,263	750	4,518	817	3,805	199
Q1 _{y only}	7,386	592	2,997	961	2,589	256
Q1 _{md only}	4,551	636	2,955	1,834	2,140	649
NP	3,926	201	4,613	1,844	1,643	162
IE						
Q1 _{y md}	15,251	1,740	668	209	3,145	891
Q1 _{y only}	10,783	3,073	580	231	1,769	522
Q1 _{md only}	8,343	1,168	390	129	2,206	1,102
NP	5,094	364	1,014	774	1,129	246
NL						
Q1 _{y md}	7,392	1,644	7,831	1,816	2,127	233
Q1 _{y only}	3,829	411	4,090	1,217	1,886	279
Q1 _{md only}	2,465	261	2,401	636	1,645	205
NP	2,040	75	2,471	478	1,590	160
SE						
Q1 _{y md}	9,702	1,092	7,150	1,484	2,738	274
Q1 _{y only}	9,225	928	5,879	2,653	2,421	507
Q1 _{md only}	4,248	408	1,816	938	1,630	338
NP	4,644	257	1,910	777	1,309	257
UK						
Q1 _{y md}	15,856	1,277	6,793	757	6,534	1,041
Q1 _{y only}	10,246	1,325	5,822	1,027	6,981	2,352
Q1 _{md only}	5,858	1,070	5,259	1,050	5,592	2,282
NP	2,972	162	4,172	708	4,088	686

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

Table 5.6: Average income share (%), by overlap groups¹

	All transfers		Social assistance		Housing	
	%	ci ²	%	ci	%	ci
DE						
Q1 _{y md}	36.2	2.3	33.2	3.0	8.4	1.6
Q1 _{y only}	27.6	2.0	27.1	6.3	6.6	1.6
Q1 _{md only}	11.5	0.6	12.7	2.9	3.2	1.3
NP	8.2	0.2	11.2	2.2	3.8	1.9
FR						
Q1 _{y md}	48.5	3.2	26.4	4.4	19.3	1.3
Q1 _{y only}	27.9	1.5	19.5	6.6	11.3	1.2
Q1 _{md only}	12.5	1.2	6.9	3.5	6.7	1.1
NP	9.0	0.4	9.1	3.0	4.6	0.4
IE						
Q1 _{y md}	53.3	4.6	2.4	0.8	10.9	2.6
Q1 _{y only}	35.1	5.1	2.5	0.6	7.3	2.2
Q1 _{md only}	16.3	1.9	1.1	0.5	5.1	1.8
NP	8.2	0.6	2.1	1.9	3.2	0.4
NL						
Q1 _{y md}	38.0	5.7	41.8	6.5	11.3	0.9
Q1 _{y only}	14.9	1.5	14.9	4.4	11.5	1.7
Q1 _{md only}	6.7	0.5	5.8	1.4	7.6	0.9
NP	4.4	0.1	4.9	0.8	6.9	0.8
SE						
Q1 _{y md}	40.6	4.1	33.2	5.7	12.9	1.3
Q1 _{y only}	31.2	2.5	19.9	8.1	10.4	2.2
Q1 _{md only}	10.9	0.9	5.4	2.7	5.5	1.1
NP	9.8	0.5	4.5	1.8	3.5	0.6
UK						
Q1 _{y md}	69.5	4.1	30.2	3.1	29.7	3.3
Q1 _{y only}	42.2	5.3	21.4	3.4	24.1	4.1
Q1 _{md only}	13.4	2.0	11.5	2.1	14.4	4.5
NP	5.8	0.3	8.5	1.5	14.8	2.4

¹ Averaged over recipients only.² The 95 % confidence intervals (ci) take survey design into account.

Unit of Analysis: Individual

Source: EU-SILC (2007)

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