

A. Social policies, social transfers, and data - Discussion

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS Group of Experts
on Measuring Poverty and Inequality
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Social policies, social transfers, and data

Three presentations - Much in common, some specifics

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Data used	EU-SILC 2018-2022	LIS 1960ies/2000/2014-2020	INEGI (ENIGH) 2022 and 2016-2022
Perspective	Comparative for EU+	Comparative global perspective	Mexico
How to achieve comparability?	Countries have different social systems – this is accounted for by output harmonization.		-
Key message 1	Social transfers affect the distribution of income (but differently for countries/years), they need to be considered!		
What is considered as social transfers?	Monetary transfers	Monetary transfers + STIKs	Monetary transfers + STIKs
Key message 2	It needs more than one indicator to tell the story!		
Indicators, analysis	AROP before/after social transfers AROP anchored 2019 Median equiv. hh income in PPS + share of social transfers AROPE	AROP before family transfers/ before all social transfers/ after social transfers different thresholds (40, 50, 60% of median equiv. hh inc.) and absolute threshold (less than \$ 6.85 per day) single parent households	Income sources Gini coefficient before/ after social transfers Expenditure groups

Further discussions

- Social policies in the national perspective
 - Evaluation of specific social transfers
 - Effect on poverty reduction (in total/ for target groups)
Which data and methods to use?
- Social policies in a multi-national perspective
 - How to compare social systems
 - Social transfers: advantages of combining / keeping separate
monetary and in-kind transfers
pensions and social transfers other than pensions
 - Analysing social transfers by function