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Title of contribution	<i>Revised National Poverty Threshold in the Netherlands</i>
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Presenter Organization	<i>Statistics Netherlands</i>
Topic	<i>Data sources to complement surveys, assets-based poverty and inequality, energy poverty, communicating statistics on poverty and inequality</i>

Summary:

In October 2024, Statistics Netherlands will present its revised national poverty threshold. The revised national poverty threshold has been developed in association with The Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP) and the National Institute for Family Finance Information (Nibud), the latter of which compiles reference budgets for various types of households, including low-income households. The revised national poverty threshold will be based on these minimum reference budgets, and should therefore reflect an acceptable minimum standard of living in the Netherlands.

The main elements constituting the revised national poverty threshold are the following. First, a comparison is made between households' disposable income (available in the Integral Income and Wealth Statistics) and an (annual) income threshold. A household's income threshold is calculated based on the minimum reference budget for that household, taking into account the number of adults, older children (aged 12 to 18) and younger children (aged 0 to 12) in the household, as well as the number of students living at home.

Secondly, a comparison is made between households' wealth (excluding their primary residence; also available in the Integral Income and Wealth Statistics) and a wealth threshold. The wealth threshold is set equal to the income threshold described above. Households are considered poor if the following two conditions are met: (i) their disposable income is below the income threshold and (ii) their wealth is below the wealth threshold. Note that this implies that if households are able to sustain themselves at the income threshold for at least 12 months, solely drawing on their wealth, they are not considered poor.

Thirdly, households' expenditures on rent (or rental value) and energy are taken into account. These expenditures are available in the "Woonbase", a new database developed in association with the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK). The minimum reference budgets for rent and energy compiled by Nibud are replaced by households' actual expenditures, resulting in a second – more individualized – poverty threshold.

This presentation presents both the methodology of the revised national poverty threshold and a number of results for all persons living in private households with observed income.

Please select your preferred contribution (you may select both options):

- Presentation
- Paper (to be submitted by 18 October)