

Uruguay NTA by subgroups

Methodologic aspects

- Estimation for group g :
 - Age profile of each group g
 - Aggregate value:

$$\bar{x}_{g,a} = \frac{\sum_{i \in g} x_{i,a}}{n_g} * P_g$$

x_s : smooth value in microdata

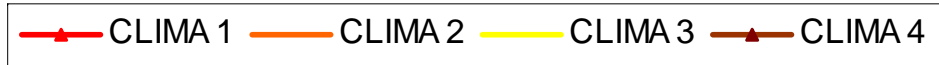
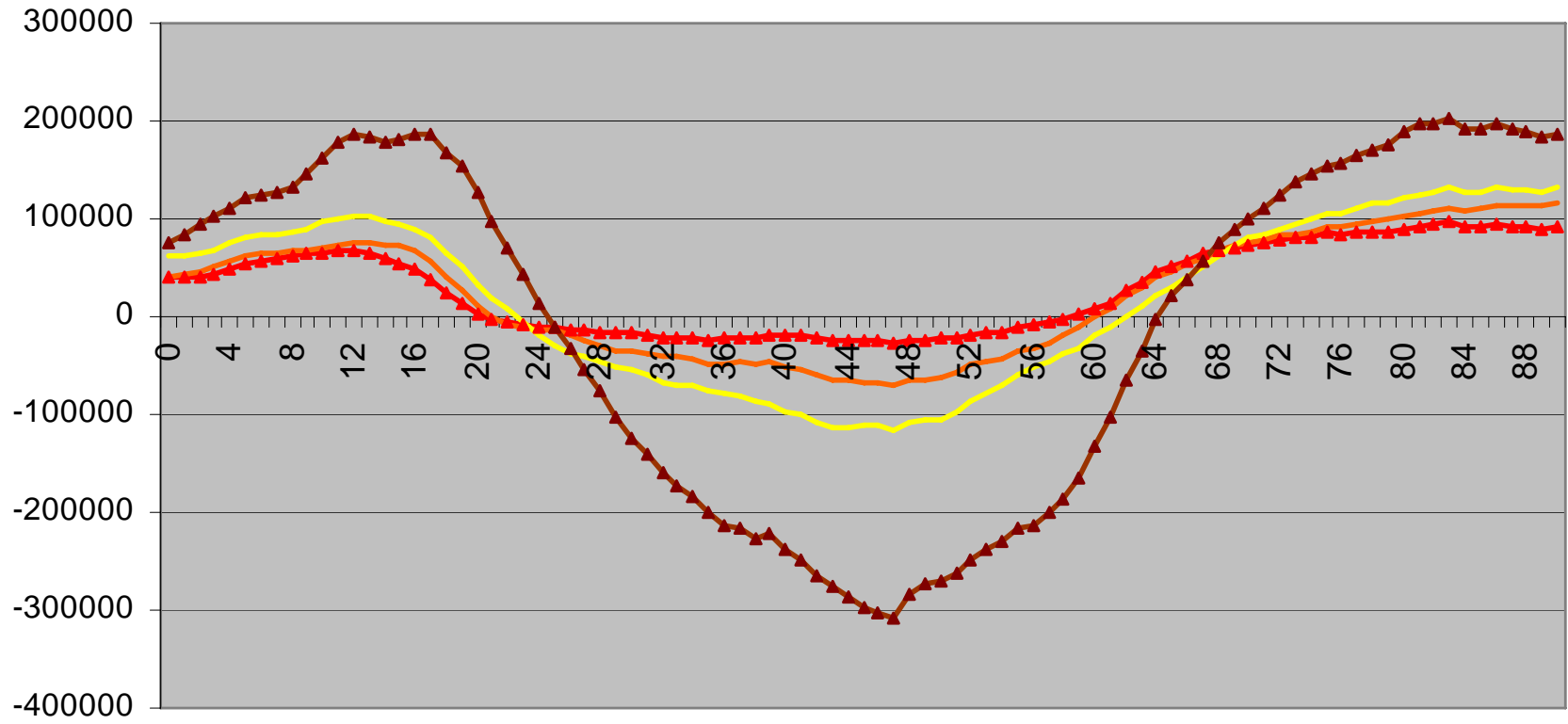
a : age

P : population

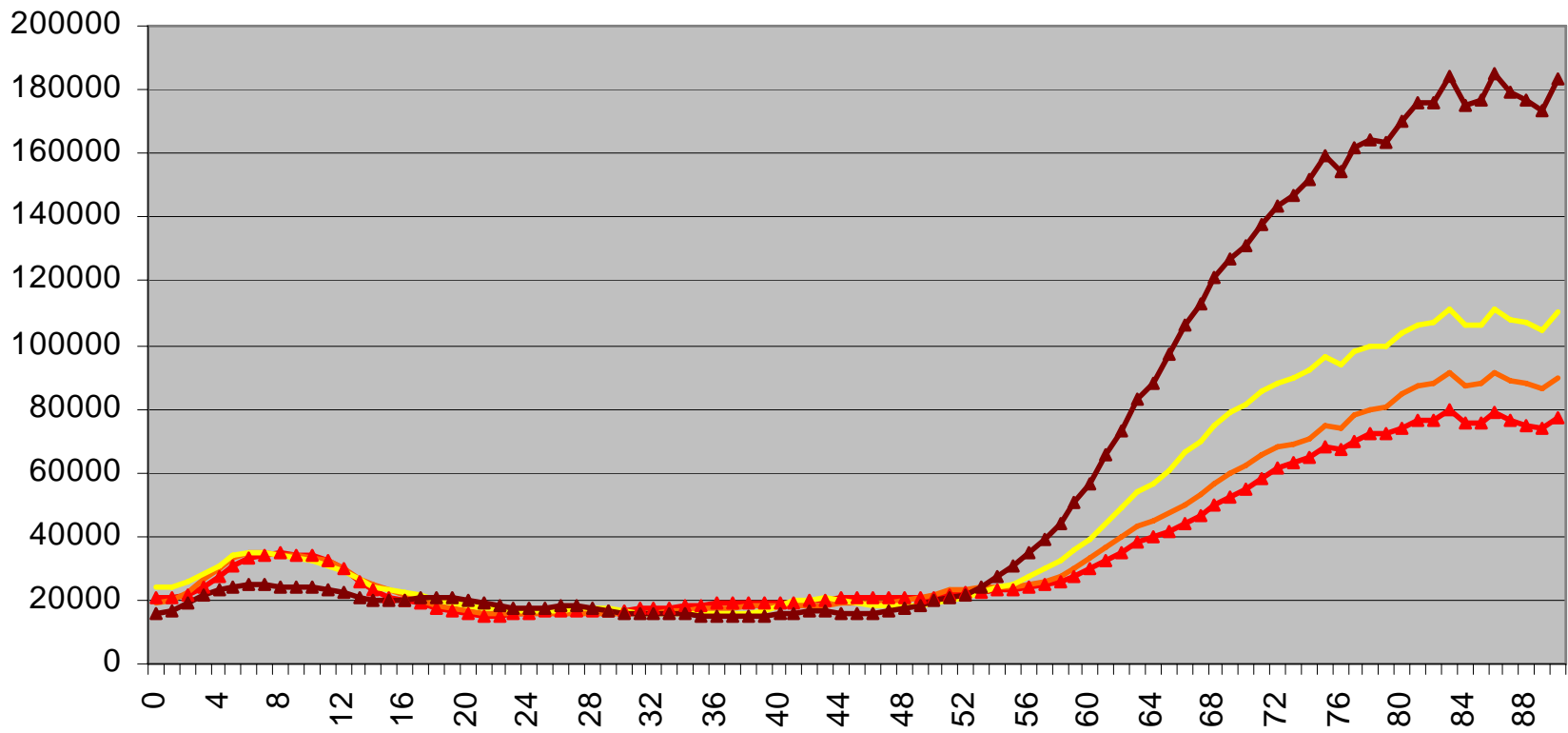
Methodologic aspects

- Individual education: 4 groups
Individuals less than 19 years old: group of the hh
0-5 (14%) ; 6-8 (37%); 9-11 (25%) ; 12 + (24%)
- Education of the adults of the hh: 4 groups
Average schooling of members more than 24 years old
0-5 (31%) ; 6-8 (25%); 9-11 (24%) ; 12 + (20%)
- Income level: 5 groups
Per capita income of the hh ; Income = earnings + self-employment + capital income
Each group: 20%

LCD

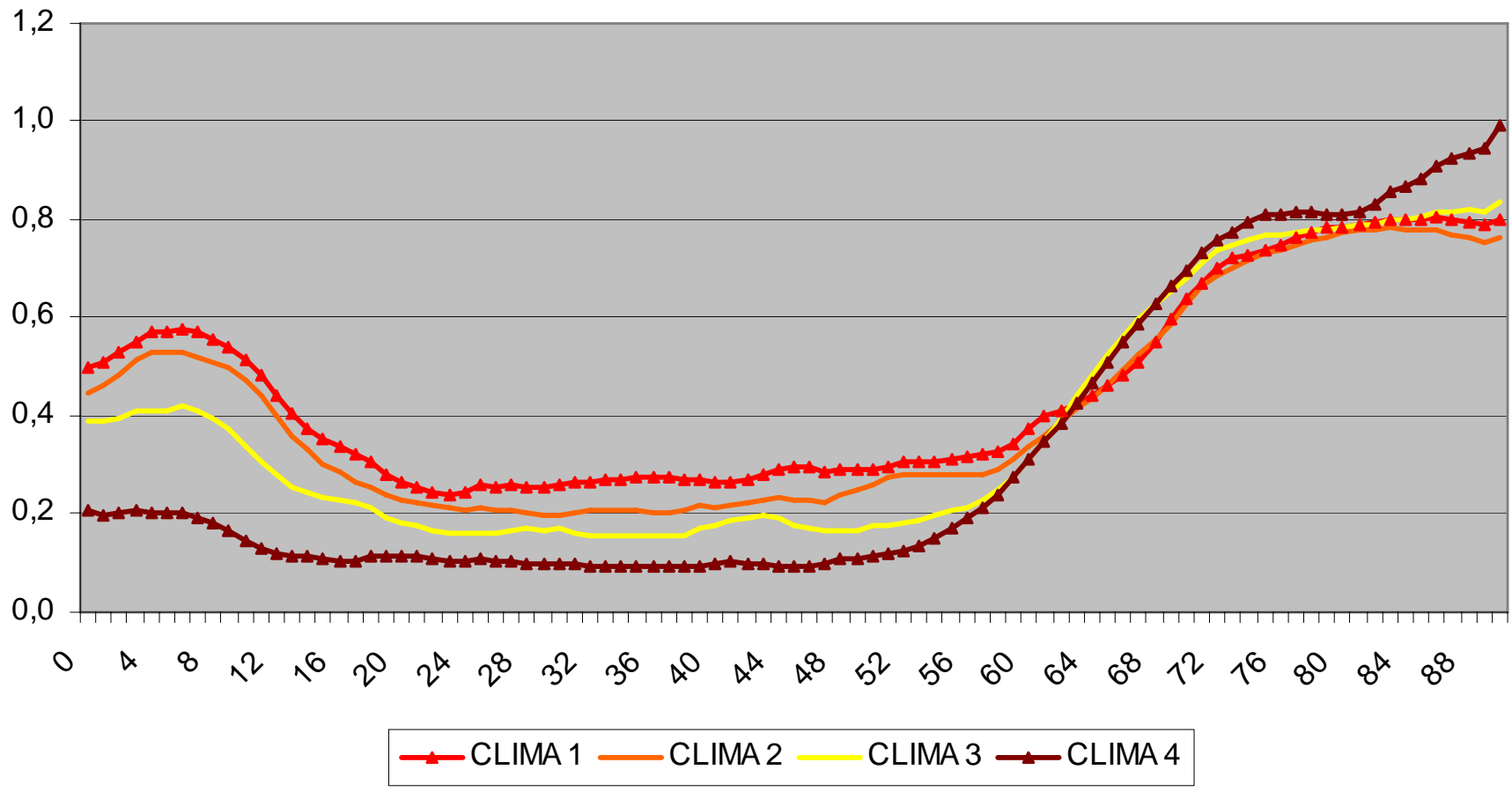


PUBLIC TRANSFERS INFLOWS

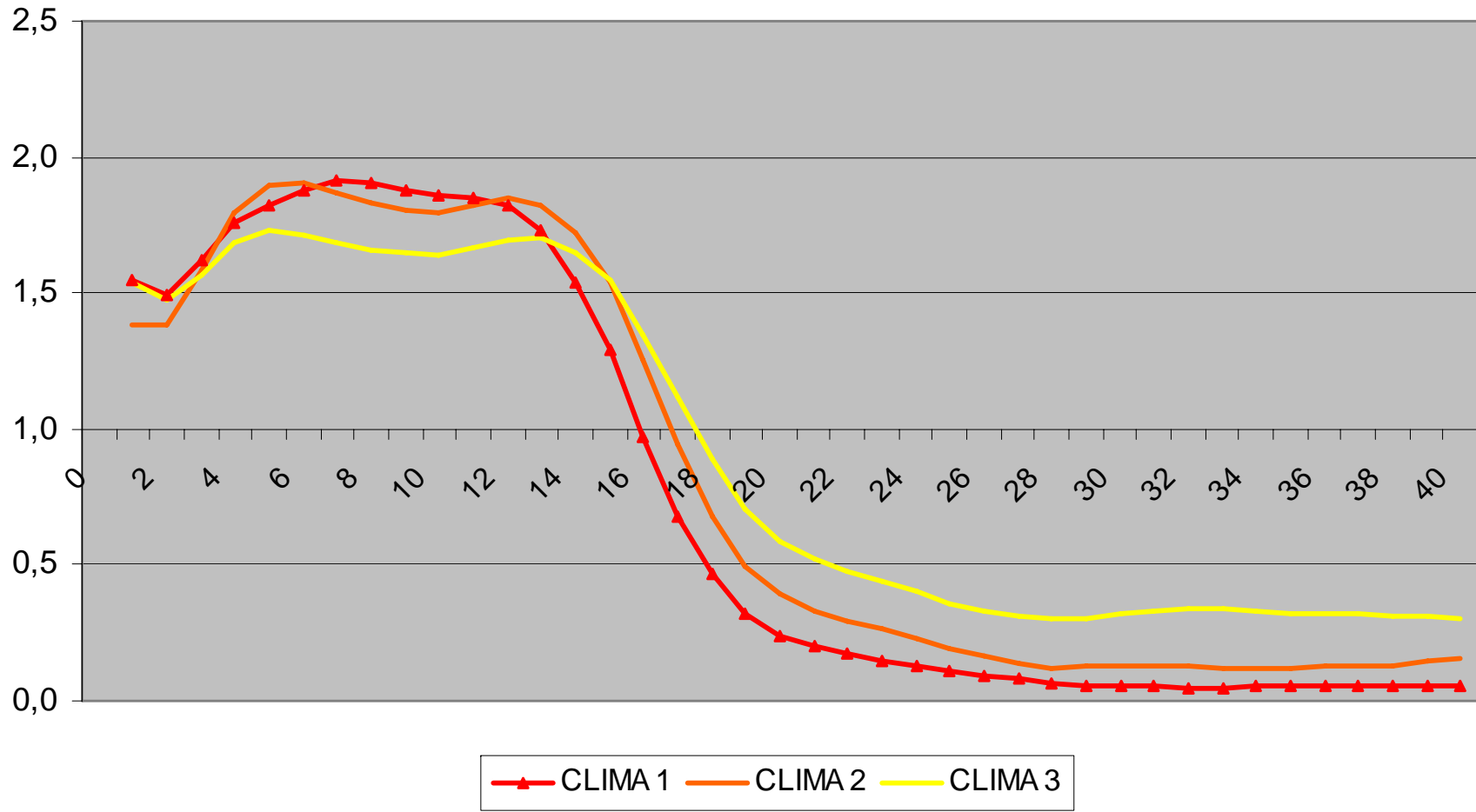


CLIMA 1 CLIMA 2 CLIMA 3 CLIMA 4

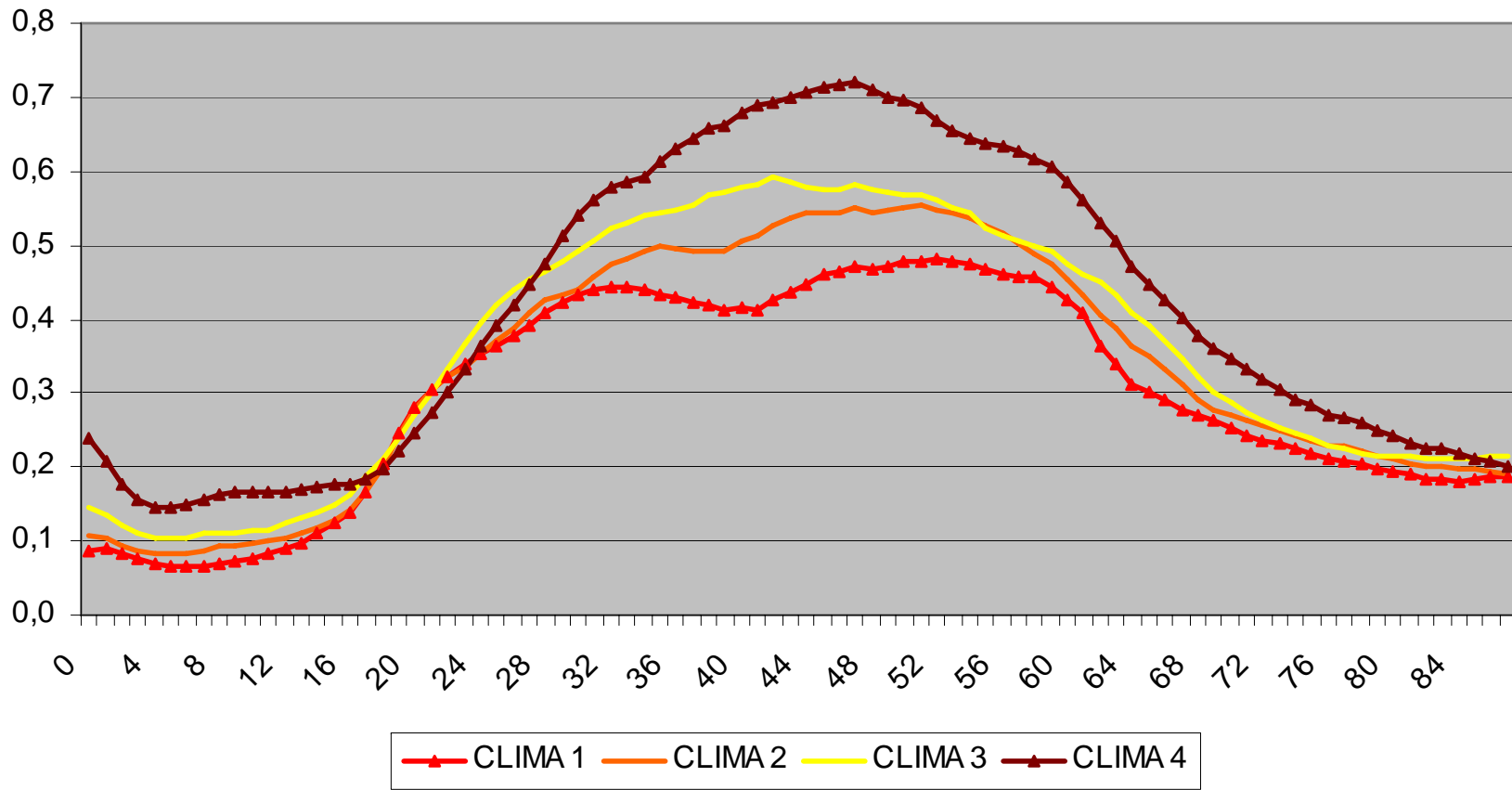
PUBLIC TRANSFERS INFLOWS AS A SHARE OF CONSUMPTION



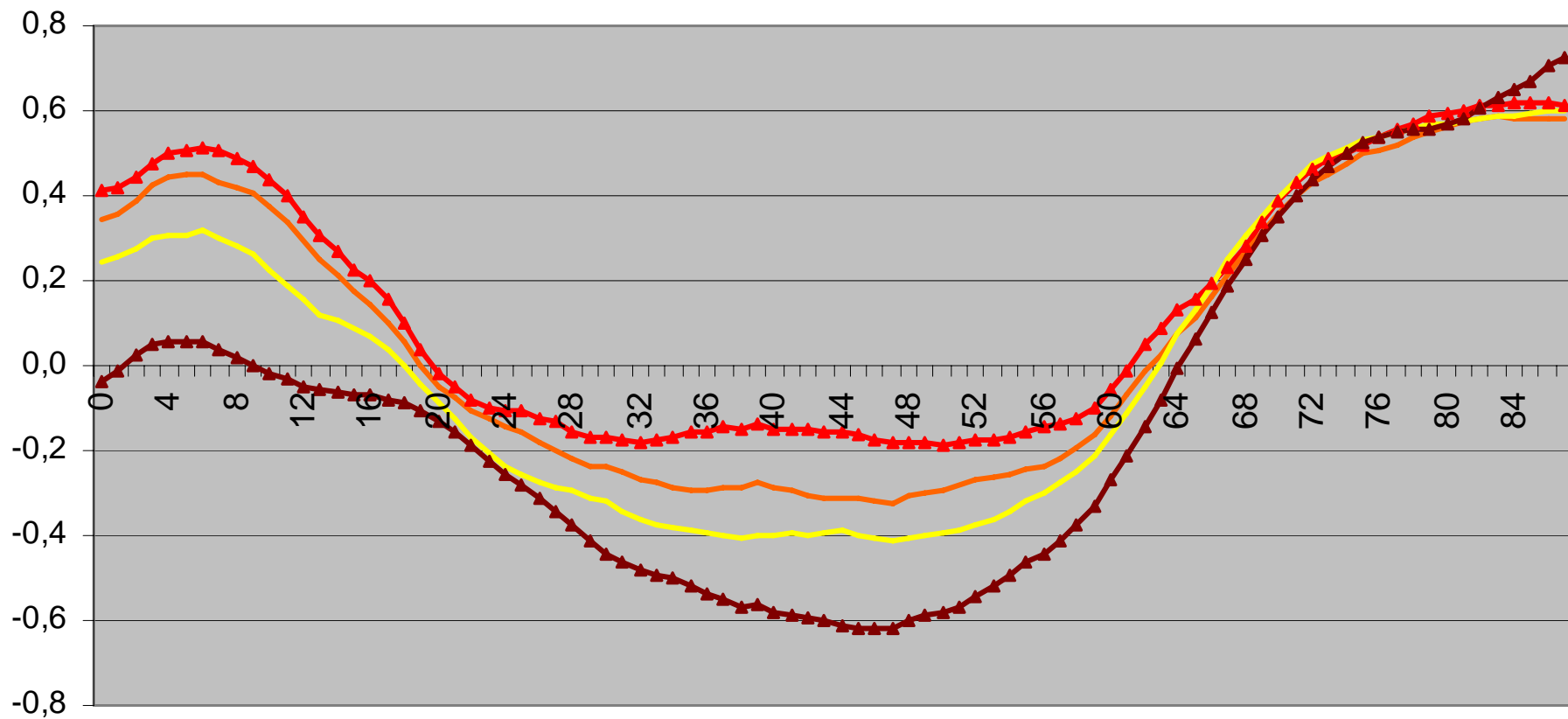
PUBLIC EDUCATION (related to CLIMA 5)



PUBLIC TRANSFERS OUTFLOWS AS A SHARE OF CONSUMPTION



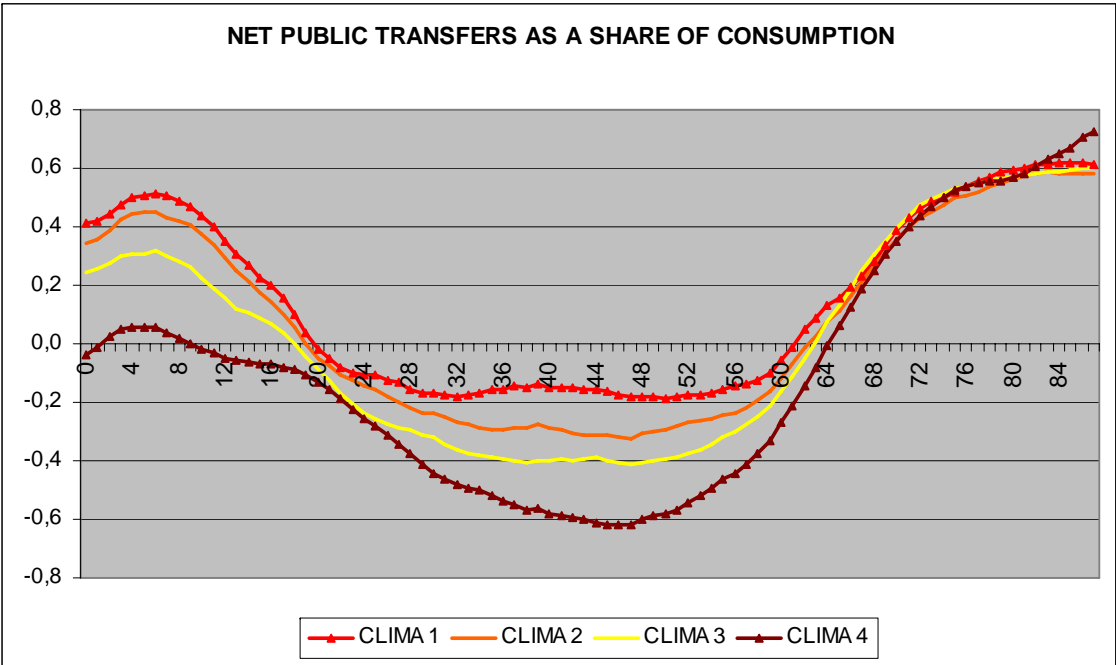
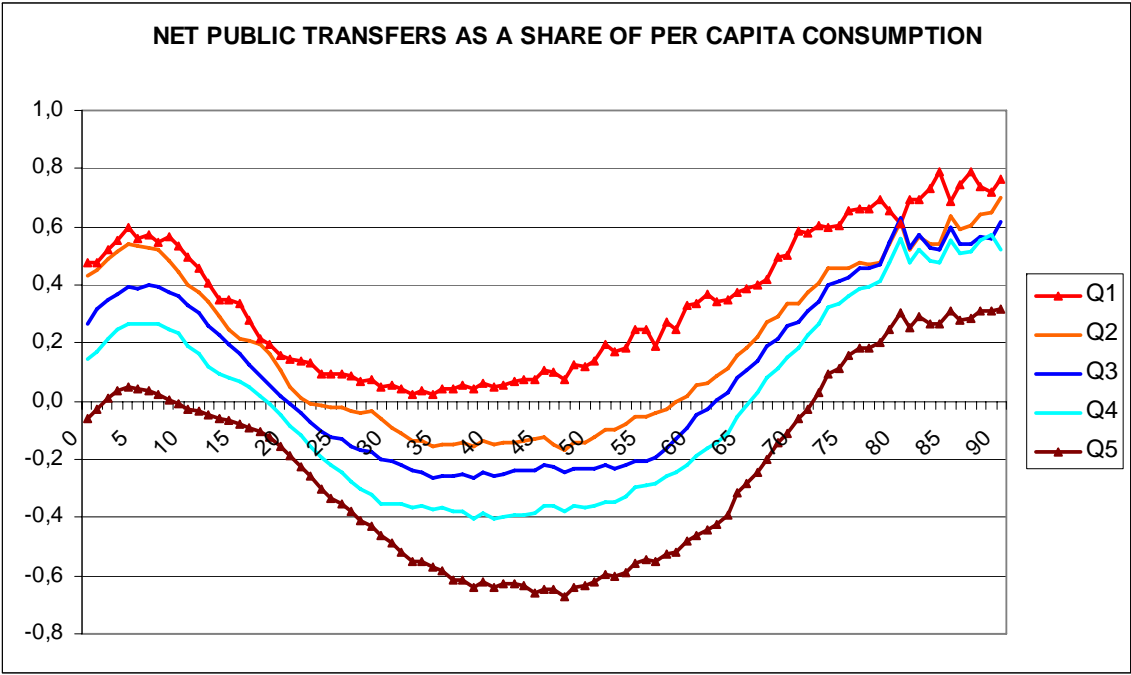
NET PUBLIC TRANSFERS AS A SHARE OF CONSUMPTION



CLIMA 1 CLIMA 2 CLIMA 3 CLIMA 4

Groups by income quintiles

- The overall description about children is similar:
 - Public inflows (and net public transfers) are negatively correlated with Q
- For other ages, net public transfers look different



¿Are these graphics usefull for a regressivity/progressivity analysis of taxes and public benefits?

