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# The Effects of Rising Prices on Dutch Households: A Microsimulation Study

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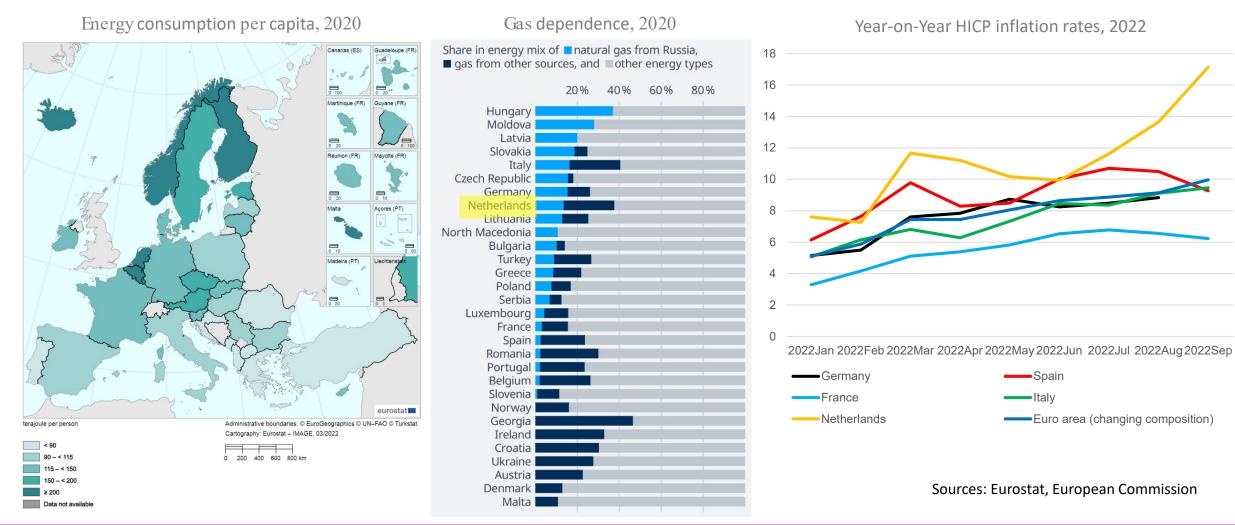
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# **TENTS**858692698699987878**TENTS** 0485756401 993440374200

- Price developments in the Netherlands
- A 'stress test' for Dutch households
- Effects of recently announced policy measures



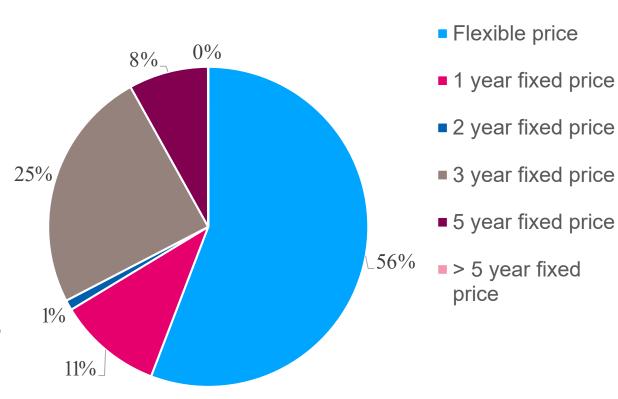
# Dutch inflation record high in 2022





# How many households at risk of financial distress?

- Financial distress =
   monthly compulsory and basic needs
   expenditures > monthly net disposable
   income
- If in financial distress, which households have sufficient liquid wealth to finance their budget deficit?
   For how long?



Energy contract types, July 2022

Source: ACM (Authority for Consumers and Markets)

# A Microsimulation 'stress test' study

- Microsimulation model of Dutch tax and benefits system:
  - simulates gross-net disposable income trajectory
  - Past and future fiscal years
  - Includes macro forecast
- Micro data on
  - Income and (liquid) wealth
  - Socio-economic characteristics
  - Monthly compulsory and basic needs expenditures
- No behavioral response → 'stress test' of short-term financial consequences for Dutch households



# Monthly expenditures on basic needs

### We include microdata on

- Energy use
- Rent/mortgage payments
- Health care costs

### We impute

- Personal vehicle/public transport use
- Various subscription plans (internet, phone, etc)
- Minimum expenditures on basic needs: i.e. food, personal care (e.g. toothpase, shampoo), clothing...
  - based on Dutch poverty threshold definition by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP)

We exclude: all non-necessary and non-compulsory expenditures: e.g. entertainment, holidays, restaurants...



# Scenarios for 2023

Price shocks for key expenditures\*

	Natural gas**	Electricity**	Petrol**	Food**	Contract wages **
	$m^3$	kWh	ltr	index	index
Price level january 2021	€ 0.22	€ 0.06	€ 0.52	100	100
Increase wrt January 2021					
Small shock scenario	200%	200%	50%	10%	9%
Large shock scenario	600%	600%	100%	25%	8%

<sup>\*</sup> All other expenditures were shocked with our forecast of core inflation (small shock) and core inflation \*1.5

Forecast for 2023 ≈ 'large shock'-scenario

<sup>\*\*</sup>Prices exclude taxes



## Number of households at risk of financial distress

- Before price increases: already ±0.5 mln households at risk
  - Close to estimate of poverty rate in the Netherlands
- Large shock scenario: 1.2 mln households at risk
- 85% of households have sufficient income to cover compulsory and basic needs expenditures

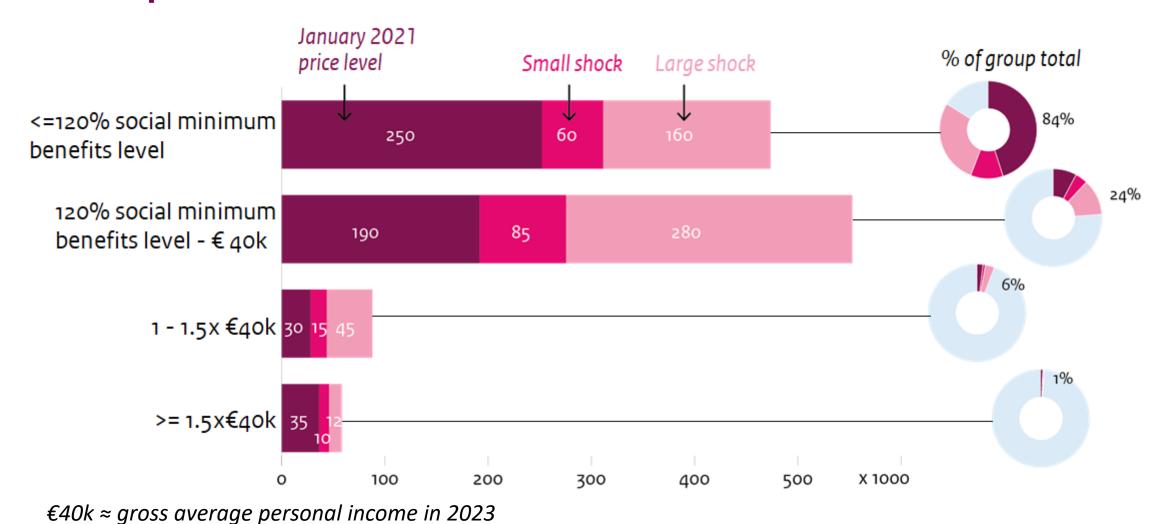
### Households in financial distress

	mln	Share o
January 2021 price level Scenarios	0.50	7%
Small shock	0.67	9%
Large shock	1.17	15%

<sup>\*</sup>totalnumbeofhouseholds 7mln

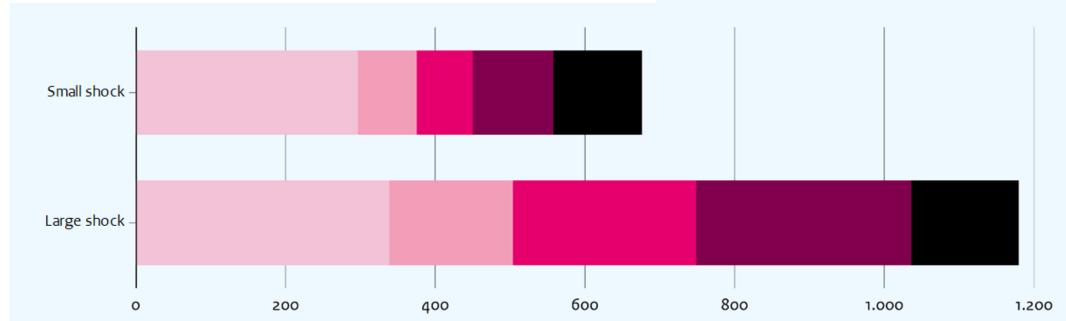


# Groups at risk of financial distress



# Household budget deficits





- Median deficit is €75 (small shock) to €130 (large shock)
- ± 50% have sufficient liquid wealth to finance their deficit for a year or more
- ± 30% have used up their liquid wealth within 3 months



# 2022 policy analysis

- 'Temporary' measures in 2022
  - Energy subsidy for incomes <=120%</li>
     minimum social benefits level
  - Decrease in energy and fuel taxes
- Not very effective
  - Not enough for those in financial distress
  - Not necessary for higher incomes

# of households in financial distress in large shock scenario without temporary policy measures 600 with temporary policy measures 500 400 -300 -200 -100 -<=120% 120% min- 1-1.5x40k 1.5-2x40k >2x40k soc. min. 40k

# 2023 forecast and 'larger' shock scenario

Price shocks for key expenditures\*

	Natural gas	Electricity	Petrol	Food	Contract wages
	$m^3$	kWh	ltr	index	index
Price level january 2021	€ 0,22	€ 0,06	€ 0,52	100	100
Scenarios wrt January 2021 price level					
Small shock	200%	200%	50%	10%	9%
Large schok	600%	600%	100%	25%	8%
2023 forecast	527%	533%	108%	18%	9%
2023 forecast + larger gas price shock***	950%	950%	108%	18%	9%

<sup>\*</sup> All other expenditures were shocked with our forecast of core inflation (small shock) and core inflation \*1.5

Larger gas price shock based on august peak in TTF gas futures

<sup>\*\*</sup>Prices exclude taxes

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Larger price shock is based on gas price of maximum of 300 €/MWh

# Policy measures for 2023

- Policy package of ±15 billion euros
  - ≈1.5% of GDP
- Includes (among others)
  - 2022 energy subsidy prolonged and increased
  - 2022 decreases in energy and fuel taxes prolonged
  - Increase in minimum wage, benefits and state pensions
  - Tax reductions and subsidy increases (rent, health care premium) for lower incomes
- Government budget deficit increases: from -1.1% in 2022 to -2.5% in 2023



# Effects of 2023 policy package

- Number of households in financial distress in 2023 decreases from ± 1 mln to 0.54 mln households
- If natural gas prices increase to 950% of January 2021 level...
  - Increase to ±0.86 mln households
- Low income households less at risk
- ...but high usage households still vulnerable

### Households in financial distress

			Share of total*	
2023 forecast				
without 2023 policy				
package		0.99	13%	
with 2023 policy package		0.54	7%	
2023 forecast + larger gas				
shock		0.86	11%	

<sup>\*</sup>total number of households ≈ 7.6 mln

# Conclusions

- Targeted policies most effective
- Temporary policy measures risky
- Structural problems
  - Poverty
  - High gas dependence
- To be continued: gas price cap

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