

Personal Cheat Sheet by bobbey via cheatography.com/197967/cs/41831/

Policy Functions

Elig Function to determine eligibility for receiving benefits

ArithOp Simple calculator for common

arithmetic operations

BenCalc Used for modelling policy

instruments with various

components

DefConst Define constants

SchedCalc Allows for the implementation

of the most common (tax)

schedules

ArithOp and Interaction

ArithOp	01	1	Made-up example: pension contributions
formula	ye	m*0.08	8% of earnings (yem) for Old-age Pension Fund
output_	var ts	ceepi_s	result saved in the variable tsceepi_s (t: tax, sc: social contributions, ee: employee, pi: pension insurance, _s: simulated)
TAX_UN	IT tu	_individual_uk	assessment unit used for the calculations

ArithOp allows for simple calculations. It requires three compulsory parameters: formula contains the calculations to perform; output_var indicates the variable where results are stored; and TAX_UNIT indicates the assessment unit for the calculations performed.

Elig

Eli	g	on	Made-up example: condition to pay employee NI contributions	
	elig_cond	!IsCivilServant	not a civil servant (!lsCivilServant)	
	TAX UNIT	tu individual uk	assessment unit used for the calculations	

Elig determines the eligibility for of a unit according to a specific condition. It requires two parameters: elig_cond that determines the condition, and TAX_UNIT that determines the assessment unit.

Elig + ArithOp

Policy	System Name	Comment
Elig	on	Made-up example: condition to pay employee NI contributions
elig_cond	!IsCivilServant	not a civil servant (!IsCivilServant)
TAX_UNIT	tu_individual_uk	assessment unit used for the calculations
ArithOp	on	Made-up example: pension contributions
Who Must Be Elig	one	calculations carried out if at least one member of assessment unit fulfills condition from last Elig function
formula	yem*0.08	8% of earnings (yem) for Old-age Pension Fund
output_var	tsceepi_s	result saved in the variable tsceepi_s (t: tax, sc: social contributions, ee: employee, pi: pension insurance, _s: simulated)
TAX UNIT	tu individual uk	assessment unit used for the calculations

Elig and ArithOp can be combined via the parameter Who_Must_Be_Elig. Depending on the selection, this parameter ensures that calculations of the ArithOp are carried out if, one, one_adult, all, all_adults or nobody in the assessment unit fill the conditions defined defined in Elig.

BenCalc

olicy	Grp/No	System Name	Comment
enCalc		on	Made-up example: child benefit
Comp_Cond	1	nDepChildrenInTu>=1 & IsDepChild	If at least one dependent child in the assessment unit
Comp_perElig	1	20#w	benefit amount is €20 per week per child
Comp_Cond	2	IsDepChild & IsDisabled	If a child with a disability in the assessmen unit
Comp_perElig	2	10#w	€10 per week for each child with a disability
Comp_Cond	3	IsLoneParentOfDepChild	if a lone parent in the assessment unit
Comp_perTU	3	5lfw	€5 per week for the assessment unit
output_var		bch_s	
TAX_UNIT		tu_bu_uk	assessment unit used for the calculations

BenCalc is a powerful function typically used to implement means-tested benefits that consist of several components. It combines the functionalities of Elig and ArithOp and has 4 compulsory parameters: Comp_cond defines a condtion; Comp_perXX calculates a formula an applies it the assessment unit; Grp/No groups together condition and formula; outputvar and TAX_UNIT.

SchedCalc

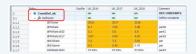


SchedCalc is used in progressive taxes to define a tax schedule. It has various parameters that can be used, such as: tax bands (Band_UpLim / Band_LowLim), tax rates (Band_Rate) and tax base (Base). These parameters are grouped together via Grp/No. To split the base and apply the schedule separately the parameter Quotient can be used.

System functions

Uprate	Uprating of monetary dataset variables
SetDefault	Definition of income lists
DefTU	Definition of assessment units
DefOutput	Definition of model output
DefVar &	Definition of intermediate
DefConst	variables and constants

DefConst



DefConst allows to define tax-benefit policy parameters as constants (e.g. monthly amounts, income thresholds, maximum amounts, etc.). For notation purposes, constants are notated with a \$ prefix.

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Special Functions	
Loop & UnitLoop	Repeat part (or all) tax-benefit calculations
Store & Restore	Store and restore variables to their previous values
Change- Param	Change value parameters
Totals	Calculate aggregates of variables or incomelists over the whole population or a subset
DropUnit & KeepUnit	Drop (or keep) individuals, families or households with special characteristics
ILVarOp	Operations on the variables of an incomelist
RandSeed	Generate a series of pseudo- random numbers
CallPr- ogramme	Call external application
DefInput	Read values for one or more variables from a text file



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