

Introduction to EU-SILC

Eurostat F.4
Social Statistics
Income & Living conditions; Quality of Life
June 2019



What is EU-SILC

EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions is

- the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social inclusion in the EU
- > a sample survey conducted in 35 countries

EU-SILC has a cross sectional and a longitudinal component (4 years-

■ Every year more than 200 000 households and 500 000 persons are interviewed for EU-SILC





EU-SILC

- ✓ Common concepts and definitions
- ✓ Definition of variables to be measured
- ✓ Standardized output (format and content)
- ✓ Common guidelines, monitored by Eurostat
 - → data sources, survey design and methods are flexible as long as the output requirements are met
 - Source: survey and/or registers
 - Fieldwork: one-shot (≠ length) or continuous survey
 - Income reference period: fixed or moving 12-months
 - Imputation method for income variables



EU-SILC Scope

Reference population:

All private households and their current members Excluded: people in collective households and institutions

All household members are surveyed, but only those aged 16 and more are interviewed.



EU-SILC – information gathered

Information on both households and individuals (micro level)

- Income and tax (employee, self-employment, property income, imputed rent, social benefits, other parts of income, taxes and contributions)
- Material deprivation
- Housing conditions
- Employment, Childcare
- Health, Education



EU-SILC definitions / concepts / indicators (More on Eurostat web-site)

Example: Concepts of Household Income

- 1. Total gross household income
 - Gross employee income
 - + Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment
 - + Pension from individual private plans
 - + Social benefits
 - + plus gross income components at household level (e.g. property)
- 2. Total disposable household income
 - Total gross household income
 - Regular taxes on wealth
 - Regular inter-household cash transfer paid
 - Tax on income and social insurance contributions



EU-SILC – ad-hoc modules

Specific topics

2005, 2011 and 2019: Intergenerational transmission of poverty/

disadvantages

2006 and 2015: Social participation

2007 and 2012: Housing conditions

2008: Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion

2009, 2014 and 2018: Material deprivation

2010: Intra-household sharing of resources

2013 and 2018: Well-being

2016: Access to services

2017: Health and children health

2018: Housing difficulties

2019: Household composition and evolution of income

Variables included in the cross-sectional data



EU-SILC – Data collection

Annual data: cross-sectional and longitudinal (4 year trajectories)

- Cross-sectional component:
 - pertaining to a given time or a certain time period
 - → Transmission: 12 months after end of data collection
- Longitudinal component:
 - pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a certain period of time (4 year time period for most countries)
 - → Transmission: 18 months after end of data collection

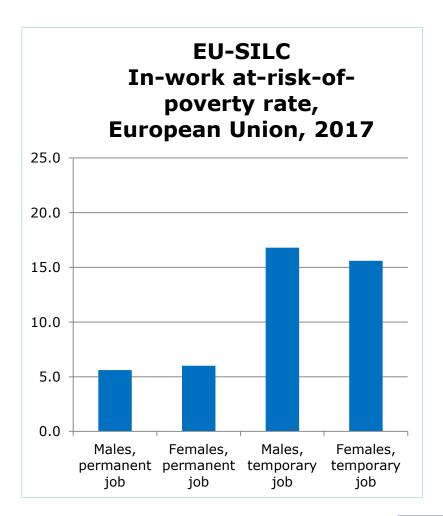


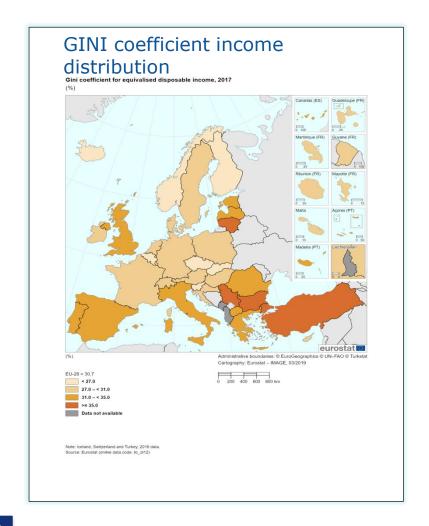
EU-SILC - usage EU 2020 target indicator

- At least 20 million people should be lifted out of the risk of poverty and exclusion
- EU-target based on 3 indicators:
 - At risk of poverty rate
 - Severe material deprivation rate (4 items out of 9)
 - People living in jobless households (work intensity ≤ 20%)



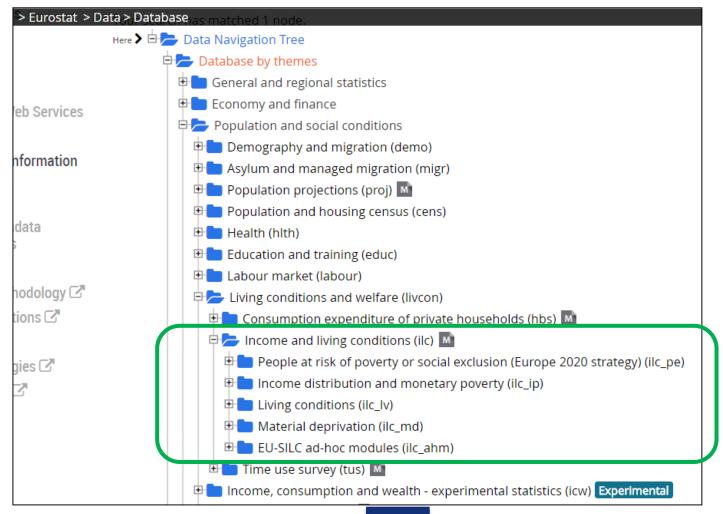
Other indicators







8. EU-SILC on EUROBASE





Thank you for your attention!

For your information needs please contact us under:

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