

Introduction to EU-SILC*

* **Survey on Income and Living Conditions**

EU-SILC

- General overview of the survey and a few of its indicators
- Administrative and practical issues in using the EU-SILC to produce statistics on Roma

Scope of the SILC Instrument - OVERVIEW

- Annual data: cross-sectional and longitudinal (4 year trajectories)
- Information on both households and individuals (micro level)
 - Income and tax
 - Material deprivation
 - Housing conditions
 - Employment, Childcare
 - Health, Education
- Output harmonization
 - Definition of target concepts/variables to be measured
 - Standardized output (format and content)
 - Common guidelines monitored by Eurostat

Scope of the SILC Instrument - CONTENT

- Participating countries (by first year of implementation)

2003: **BE, DK, EL, IE, LU, AT, NO**

2004: **EU-12 + IS, EE**

2006: **EU-25 + TR, BG**

2007: **EU-27 + CH**

2010: **HR**

2013: **RS**

As of today: **EU28 + CH, IS, MK, NO, RS, TR**

- Reference population:

All private households and their current members

Excluded: people in collective households and institutions

- Sample size

Minimum precision criteria for key indicator, to produce results both at country and EU level (precision of at-risk-of-poverty rate of 1%)

Scope of the SILC Instrument - SPECIFIC TOPICS

- Topics covered in the annual modules
 - 2005: Intergenerational transmission of poverty;
 - 2006: Social participation;
 - 2007: Housing conditions;
 - 2008: Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion;
 - 2009: Material deprivation;
 - 2010: Intra-household sharing of resources;
 - 2011: Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages (~2005);
 - 2012: Housing conditions (~2007);
 - 2013: Well-being;
 - 2014: Material Deprivation
 - 2015: Cultural and social participation
 - 2016: Access to services
- Variables included in the cross-sectional data
- EC-Regulation for each module

Dissemination – EU 2020 target indicator

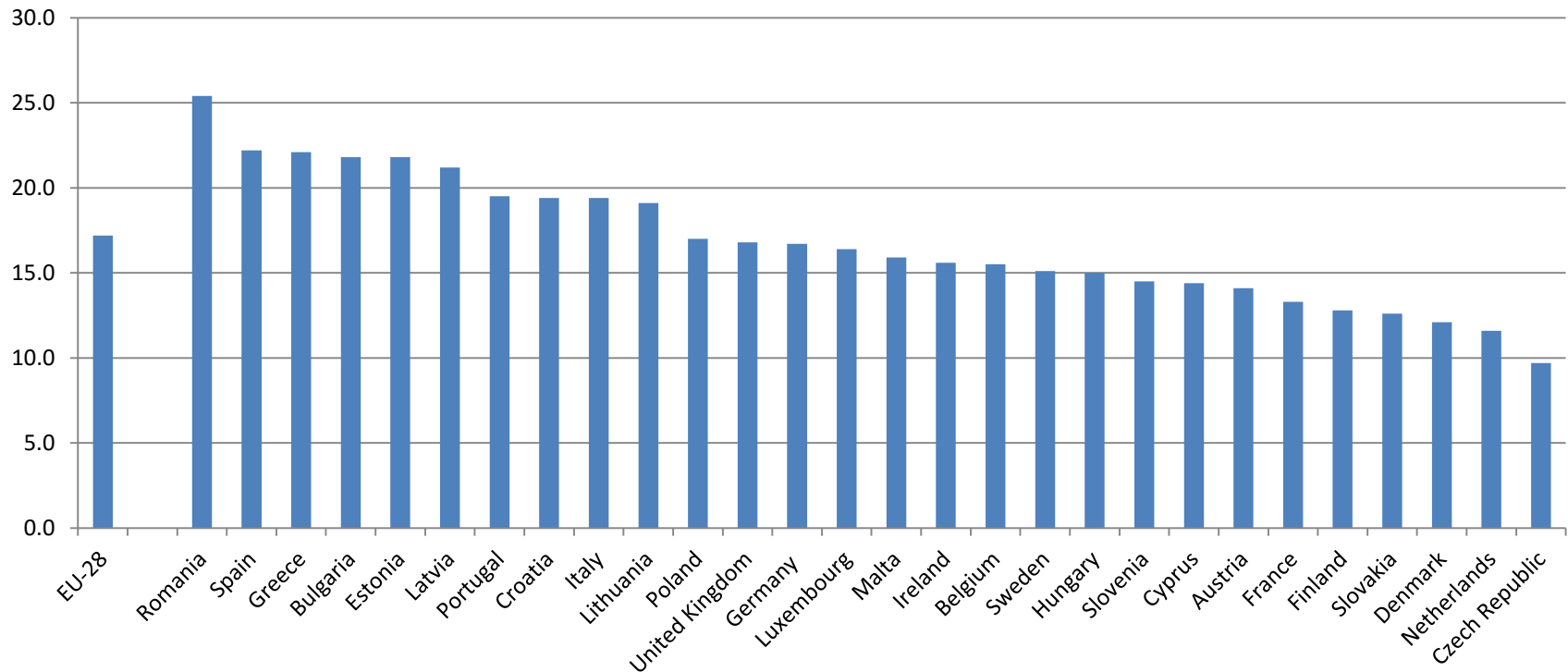
- At least 20 million people should be lifted out of the risk of poverty and exclusion
 - EU-target based on 3 indicators:
 - At risk of poverty rate
 - Severe material deprivation rate (4 items out of 9)
 - People living in very low work intensity households
- ➡ People at risk of poverty & social exclusion (**AROPE**)

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (AROP)

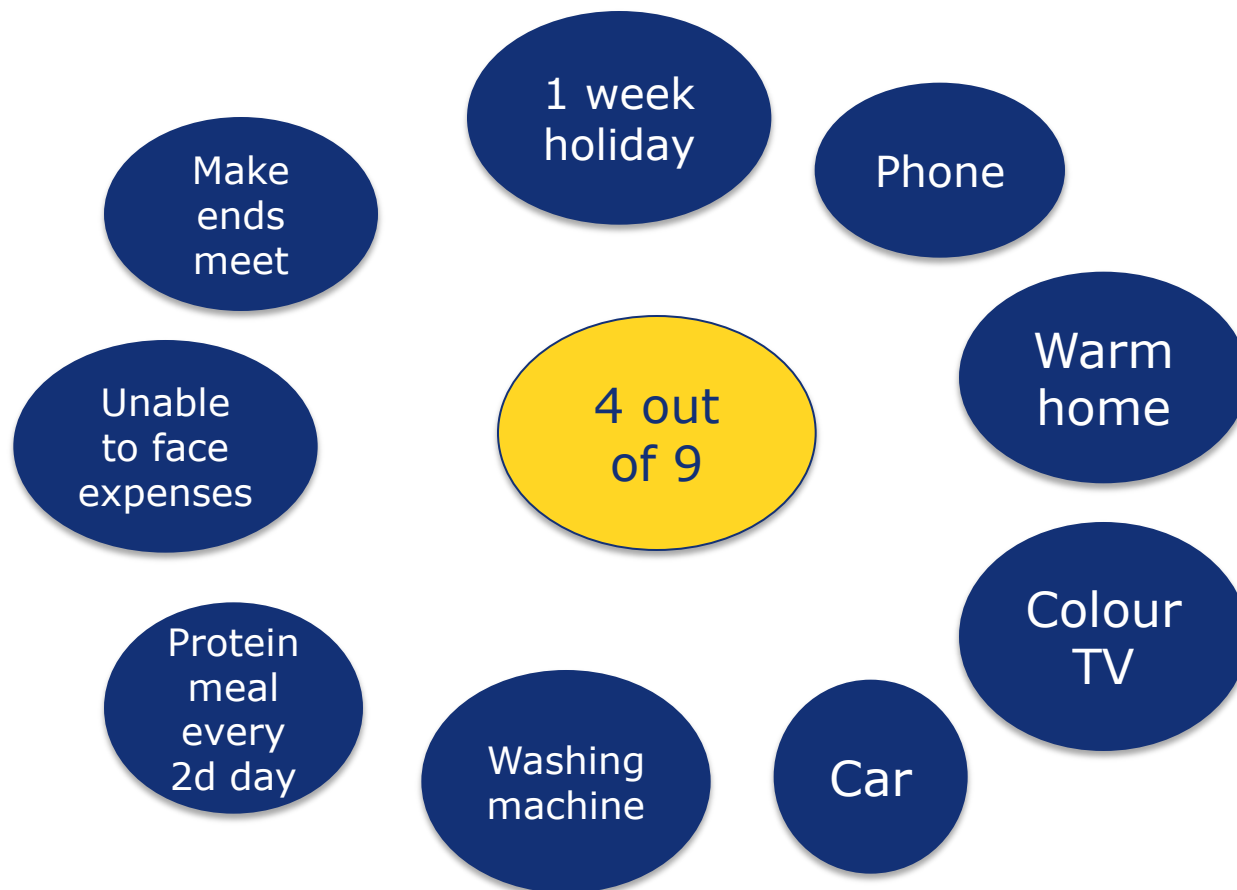
■ Base

- **Total household disposable income**
- **Modified OECD equivalence scale**
- **Threshold = 60% of the median income BY COUNTRY** (Relative measure of poverty)

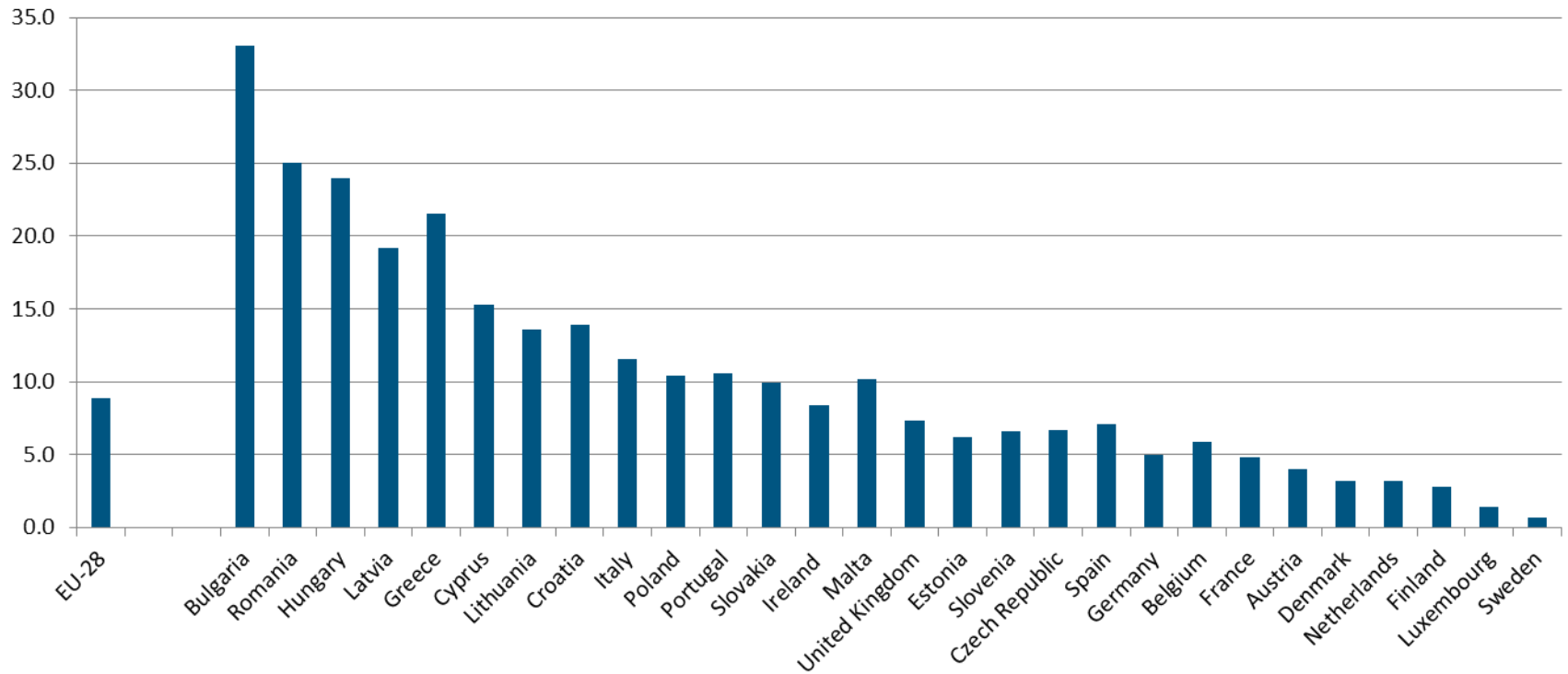
At risk of poverty rate



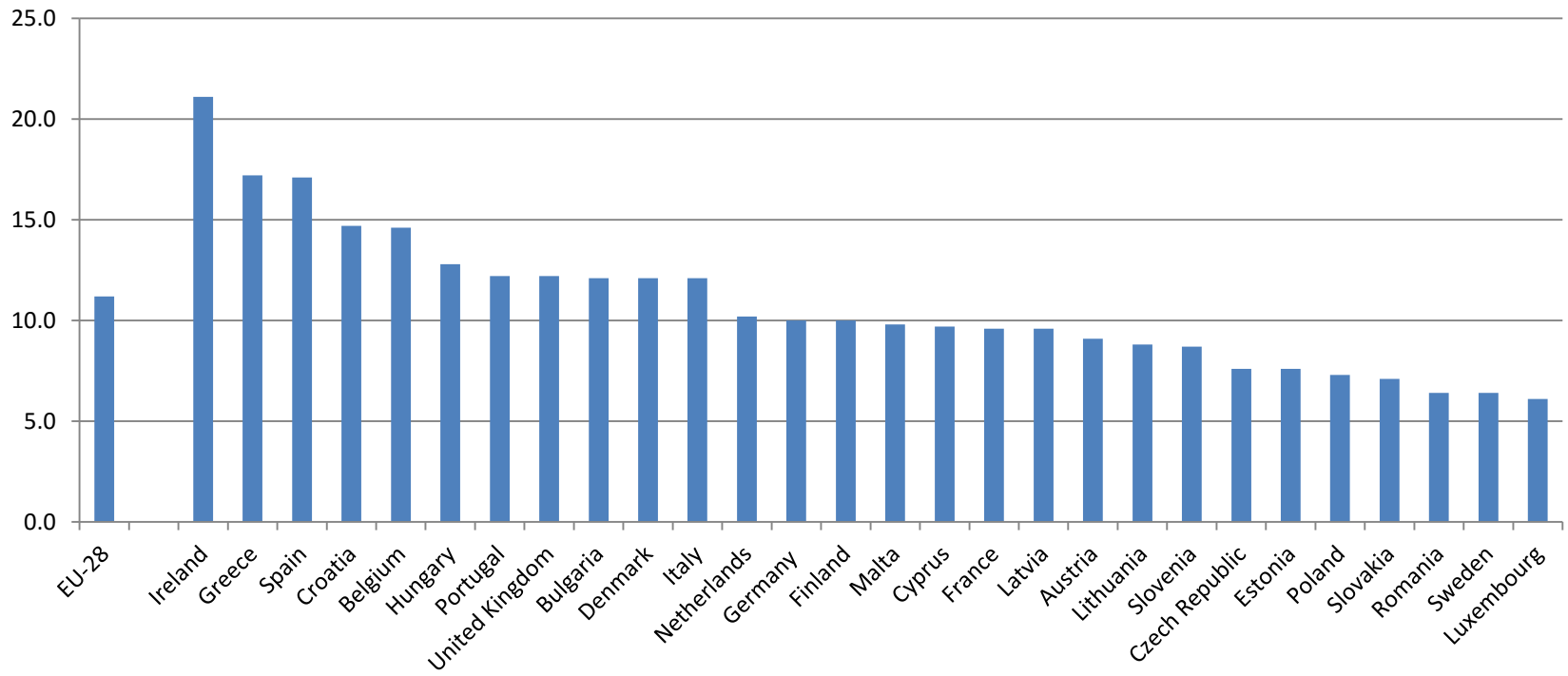
Severe material deprivation rate



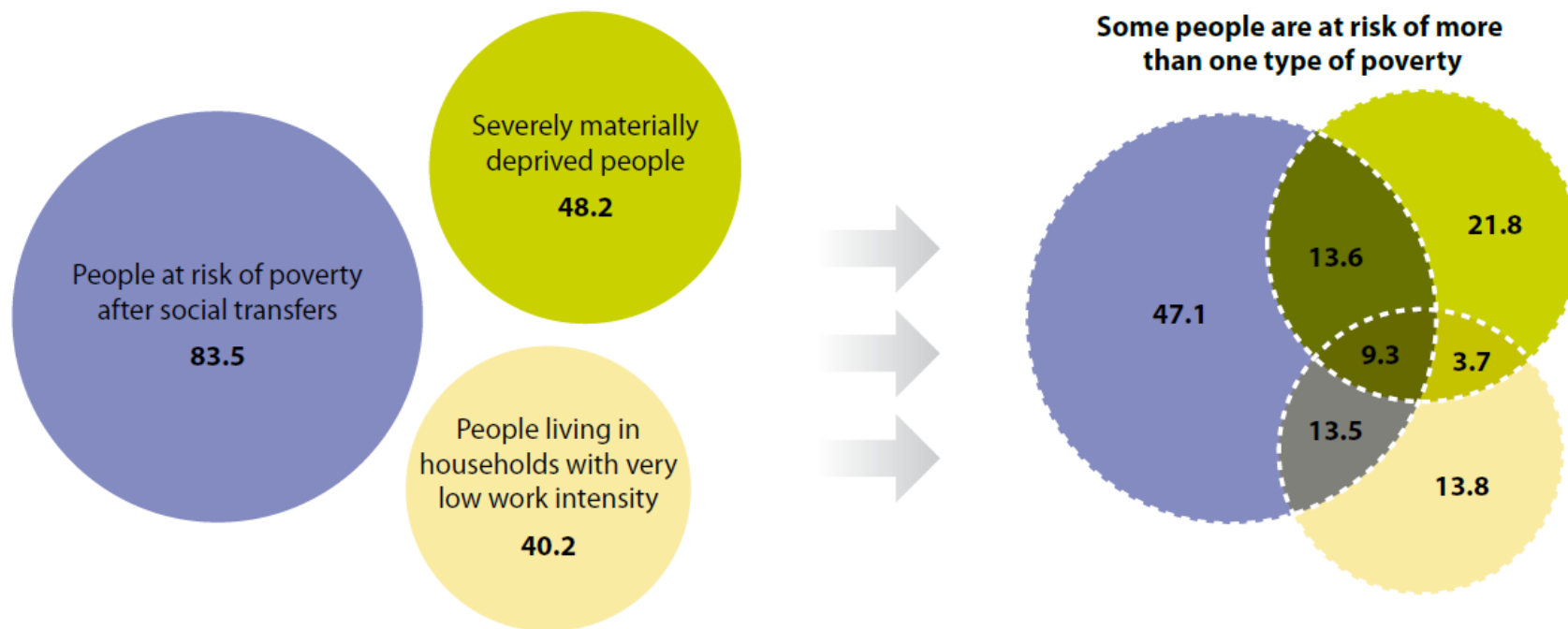
Severe material deprivation EU-28



People living in very low work intensity households

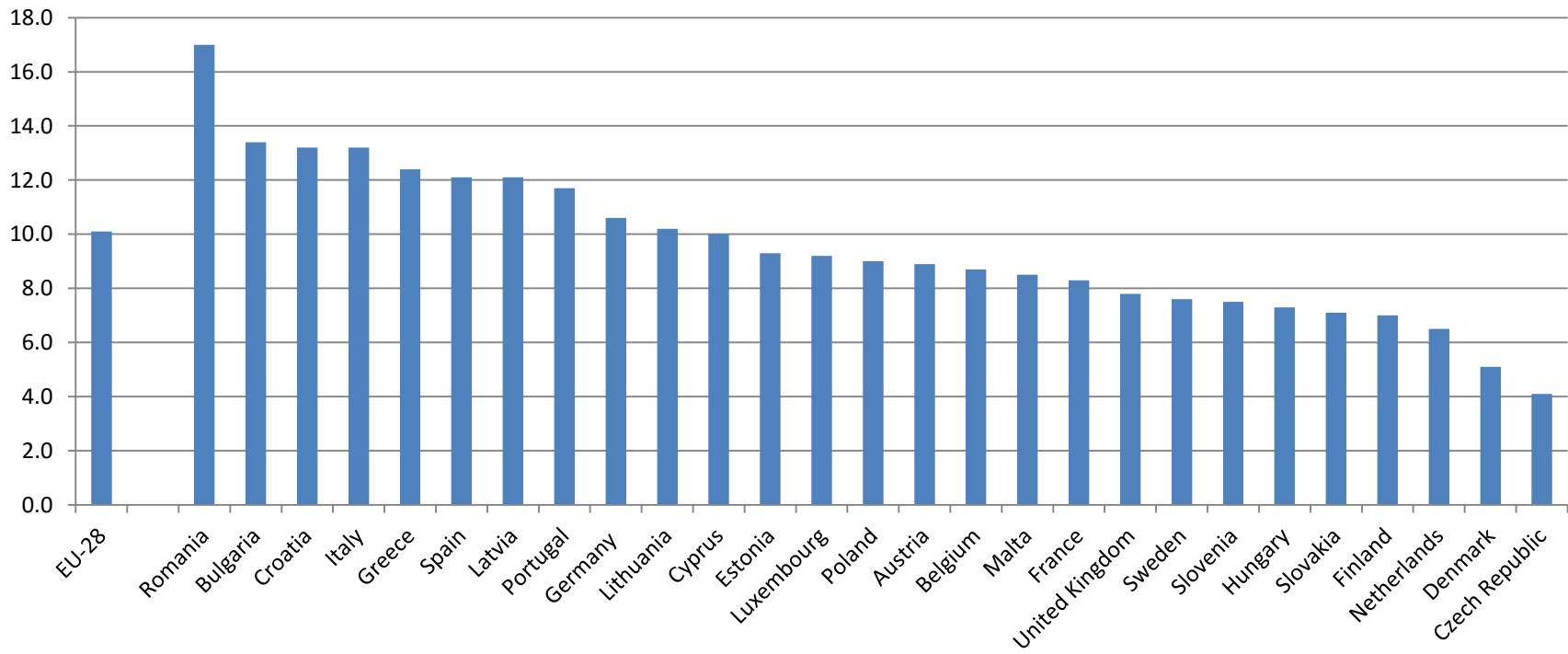


People at risk of poverty & social exclusion (AROPE)



(*) Estimated data.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty



Measuring Roma population

- Currently there is no variable in EU-SILC that helps identify Roma people.
- EU-SILC is a large project which places heavy burden on respondents, constant conflict between adding questions and limiting burden
- Member states carry the cost of the survey
- They are often reluctant to add questions, particularly if they do not see them as relevant
The member states decide decisions what to include

Practical challenges

- Minority group
 - **In most countries very small share of the population and therefore very few responses in a sample survey**
 - **In other countries a reasonable minority group**
 - **Depends on proportion within the nation whether this is possible or sensible**
 - **May be possible at European level or areas within Europe**

Practical challenges

- Sampling frame, household survey
 - **They need to be on the list or the frame the sample is selected from, register, living in the residential homes**
 - **They need to be accessible or reachable, through phone, visits (be at home), mail or whichever data collection method is used in different countries**
 - **There might be language issues**
 - **There might be trust issues or lack of will to provide information to statistical agencies**

Practical challenges

- When these obstacles are added up, it might be hard to collect data from Roma people
- Also, those who do respond might not give a good picture of the group as a whole since they might be more integrated into the society than is typical for this group

- Thank you for your attention
 - **Any questions?**