#24 – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): EUROSTAT

Issues: The European statistics on **income, social inclusion** and **living conditions** cover objective and subjective aspects in monetary and non-monetary terms for households and individuals.

Time span: From the 80' until now, depending on countries and the indicator. Eurostat uses several sources of data. On income and living conditions Eurostat carried out periodically survey.

Geographical coverage: Europe as a whole and individual European countries

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions and https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database?node_code=livcon .
Use this link to download the data:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/all_themes?lang=en&display=list&sort=category
A general presentation is provided here: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions

Note/Interpretations

The database on "Income and living conditions" is a collection of statistical indicators based on the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The domain covers the following topics: persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, inequality, income distribution and monetary poverty, living conditions, and material deprivation, and EU-SILC ad-hoc modules, which are structured into collections of indicators on specific topics.

- "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" includes the indicator on risk of poverty or social inclusion, AROPE, which is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion. The collection also includes the three components of AROPE, namely the at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) indicator, persons living in households with very low work intensity (LWI) indicator, and the severe material and social deprivation rate (SMSD).
- "The intersections between sub-populations of indicators included in the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion".
- "Inequality" includes indicators on income quintile share ratios for disposable income and the Gini coefficient of the equivalised disposable income.
- "Income distribution and monetary poverty" hosts collections of indicators relating to monetary poverty, monetary poverty for elderly people, in-work poverty, and distribution of income.
- "Living conditions" hosts indicators relating to characteristics and living conditions of households, characteristics of the population according to different breakdowns, health and labour conditions, housing conditions as well as childcare related indicators.
- "Material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing deprivation and environment of the dwelling.
- "EU-SILC ad-hoc modules" gathers collections of indicators on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages; personal well-being; health, including children health; access to services; social and cultural participation; material deprivation; and housing conditions.

The main source for the compilation of statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions is the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) instrument. EU-SILC is a household and individual data collection which output is harmonised as it is regulated by legislations. Around 90% of the data collection is made up of annual variables. EU-SILC provides two types of data:

- Cross-sectional data over a given time or a certain period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion, and other living conditions
- Longitudinal data on individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a 4-year period.

Information on social exclusion and housing conditions is collected mainly at the household level. Labour, education, and health information is obtained from individuals aged 16 and over. Income variables at the detailed component level are also mainly collected from individuals.

EU-SILC scientific use files (SUFs) contain partially anonymised microdata: cross-sectional and longitudinal. Methodological guidelines describe EU-SILC variables are also provided. Data can be found in the online database under the folder Living conditions and welfare.

EU-SILC data are used to monitor poverty and social inclusion as part of the European Semester, which is the framework for coordinating economic policies across the EU. A broader set of indicators, which also build on numerous EU-SILC data, make up the joint assessment framework. EU-SILC data also provide quantitative evidence for monitoring the implementation of the social protection and inclusion dimension of the European pillar of social rights, provide data for the social protection performance monitor and are used in the context of the open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection.

Apart from EU-SILC, the rest of data are collected either by modules that are collected every three or six years or modules conducted ad-hoc to reply to policy needs. Data about individuals and households are send to Eurostat by the participating countries respecting legal deadlines and agreed guidelines and procedures.