

Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

- ▶ Eurostat co-ordination role of statistical activities
- ▶ [Regulation N°223/2009 on European statistics](#) (the so-called 'Statistical Law') provides that Eurostat is the statistical authority of the Union. Like national statistical institutes at national level, Eurostat co-ordinates statistical activities at Union level and more particularly inside the Commission.
- ▶ At Union level, Eurostat ensures the production of European statistics according to established rules and statistical principles, notably those laid down in the European statistics Code of Practice. Eurostat coordinates the statistical activities of the institutions and bodies of the Union, in particular with a view to ensuring consistency and quality of the data and minimising reporting burden
- ▶ As one of the Directorates-General of the European Commission, Eurostat is headed by a Director General and a Deputy Director General. The seven Directorates responsible for different sectors of Eurostat activities are organised as below:
 - ▶ Cooperation in the European Statistical System; international cooperation; resources
 - ▶ Methodology; corporate statistical and IT services
 - ▶ National accounts, prices and key Indicators
 - ▶ Government finance statistics (GFS) and quality
 - ▶ Sectoral and regional statistics
 - ▶ Social statistics
 - ▶ Global business statistics

European Statistical System (ESS)

- ▶ European Statistical System (ESS) was built up with the objective of providing comparable statistics at EU level
- ▶ The ESS functions as a network in which Eurostat's role is fundamental to lead the way in the harmonization of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities.
- ▶ Eurostat is responsible for development, production and dissemination of European statistics.



- ▶ The ESS also coordinates its work with other Commission services, agencies, the ECB (European Central Bank) and international organizations such as OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), the UN, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- ▶ OECD <https://data.oecd.org/>

EUROPEAN UNION STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (EU-SILC) I

- ▶ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions>
- ▶ The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. This instrument is anchored in the European Statistical System (ESS).

The EU-SILC project was launched in 2003 on the basis of a "gentlemen's agreement" in six Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Austria) and Norway. The start of the EU-SILC instrument was in 2004 for the EU-15 (except Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom) and Estonia, Norway and Iceland.



EUROPEAN UNION STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (EU-SILC)II

- ▶ **The EU-SILC instrument provides two types of data:**
- ▶ Cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions
- ▶ Longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four-year period.
- ▶ Social exclusion and housing condition information is collected mainly at household level while labour, education and health information is obtained for persons aged 16 and over. The core of the instrument, income at very detailed component level, is mainly collected at personal level.



EU-SILC based data

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/overview>

- ▶ The EU-SILC has been used to provide data on the structural indicators of social cohesion (at-risk-of poverty rate, S80/S20) and in the context of the two Open Methods of Coordination in the field of social inclusion and pensions.
- ▶ Since 2010, the outset of the Europe 2020 strategy, EU-SILC data is being used for monitoring the poverty and social inclusion in the EU. A headline poverty target on reducing by 20 million in 2020 the number of people under poverty and social exclusion has been defined based on the EU-SILC instrument. In the same political context a broader portfolio of indicators, including plenty of numerous EU-SILC based data, constitutes the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) of the EU2020 strategy.
- ▶ All datasets under the Income and Living conditions (ILC) domain contain EU-SILC data.

EU SILC Primary variables I

- ▶ EU-SILC does not rely on a common questionnaire or a survey but on the idea of a "framework". The latter defines the harmonised lists of target primary (annual) and secondary (every four years or less frequently) variables to be transmitted to Eurostat; common guidelines and procedures; common concepts (household and income) and classifications aimed at maximising comparability of the information produced.
- ▶ **Target population**
- ▶ The reference population in EU-SILC includes all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the countries at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. Some small parts of the national territory amounting to no more than 2% of the national population and the national territories listed below may be excluded from EU-SILC. All household members are surveyed, but only those aged 16 and more are interviewed.



EU SILC Primary variables II

- ▶ The primary variables are collected every year. These variables refer either to household or to individual (for person aged 16 and more) information and are regrouped into domains:
- ▶ At household level, four domains are covered: (1) basic data, (2) housing, (3) material deprivation and (4) income.
- ▶ The personal level is regrouped into five domains: (1) basic/demographic data, (2) education, (3) health, (4) labour and (5) income.

EU SILC Primary variables III

Household register ([list](#))

Household data ([list](#))

[Basic data](#)

[Housing](#)

[Material deprivation](#)

[Income](#)

Personal register ([list](#))

Personal data ([list](#))

[Basic data](#)

[Child care](#)

[Basic data](#)

[Education](#)

[Health](#)

[Labour](#)

[Income](#)

EU SILC Primary variables IV

2016 module: Access to Services ([list](#))

2015 module: Social and cultural participation and Material deprivation ([list](#))

2014 module: Material deprivation ([list](#))

2013 module: Well-being ([list](#))

2012 module: Housing conditions ([list](#))

2011 module: Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages ([list](#))

2010 module: Intra-household sharing of resources ([list](#))

2009 module: Material deprivation ([list](#))

2008 module: Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion ([list](#))

2007 module: Housing conditions ([list](#))

2006 module: Social participation ([list](#))

2005 module: Intergenerational transmission of poverty ([list](#))



EU SILC Secondary variables V

- ▶ Secondary variables are collected every five years or less frequently in the so-called ad-hoc modules. They include information either at household or personal level about specific topics.
 - ▶ Over time, several topics have been addressed
- 



REGULATION (EC) No 543/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics

Article 5

Precision requirements

1. Member States conducting sample surveys in order to obtain statistics shall take all necessary steps to ensure that Table 1 data meet the following precision requirements: the coefficient of variation of the data to be provided by 30 September of the year $n + 1$ shall not exceed, at national level, 3 % for the area under cultivation for each of the following groups of main crops: cereals for the production of grain (including seed), dried pulses and protein crops for the production of grain (including seed and mixtures of cereals and pulses), root crops, industrial crops and plants harvested green.
2. A Member State which decides to use sources of statistical information other than statistical surveys shall ensure that information obtained from such sources is of at least equal quality to information obtained from statistical surveys.
3. A Member State which decides to use an administrative source shall inform the Commission in advance and shall provide details concerning the method to be used and the quality of the data from that administrative source.



Quality of statistical output is in the European Statistical System

- ▶ Described with five main components:
 - ▶ Relevance;
 - ▶ Accuracy and reliability;
 - ▶ Timeliness and punctuality;
 - ▶ Coherence and comparability;
 - ▶ Accessibility and clarity