

2018 Net-SILC3 International Conference

Comparative EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Session 4: Exploring new grounds (abstracts of all session papers)

Chair: Eric Marlier (LISER, Luxembourg)

Discussant: Rudi Van Dam (Indicators Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee)

- Matthias Till, Johannes Gussenbauer, Alexander Kowarik and Ilse Tischler (Statistics Austria): Enhancing precision of regional EU-SILC Indicators by Multi-Annual Average Approximation (AAA)
- Tobias Göllner, Johannes Klotz and Matthias Till (Statistics Austria), Rana Charafeddine, Stefaan Demarest and Françoise Renard (Scientific Institute of Public Health, Belgium): *Excess mortality in the Europe 2020 AROPE target group (methodological guidelines)*
- Sigita Grundiza (European Commission, Eurostat) and Pierre Lamarche (Statistics France): *Income, consumption and wealth data integration – a household perspective*

- Matthias Till, Johannes Gussenbauer, Alexander Kowarik and Ilse Tischler (Statistics Austria): Enhancing precision of regional EU-SILC Indicators by Multi-Annual Average Approximation (AAA)

In its Communication on Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion, the European Commission (2013) recognised an increasing importance of EU funds to support social objectives. This may be reflected also in the regional allocation of funds in the EU's post 2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). EU-SILC indicators may help to target investments where they are needed and monitor their effect. The MFF will depend on data which are available by 2018. To support decisions, indicators with a maximum confidence interval of 2-2.5 percentage points may be desirable at NUTS 2 level. While this is not attainable with the given size of regional EU-SILC samples, an Approximation by the Annual Average (AAA) of adjacent years can help to put estimates on more solid ground. If estimates are for example combined over a period three years, standard errors can be reduced by roughly 25 percent compared to a single year estimate. This paper presents an application of R-code which is specifically designed to assess standard errors for estimates which have been cumulated over time. It also presents illustrative findings for a disaggregation by degree of urbanisation within NUTS 2 regions.

- Tobias Göllner, Johannes Klotz and Matthias Till (Statistics Austria), Rana Charafeddine, Stefaan Demarest and Françoise Renard (Scientific Institute of Public Health, Belgium): *Excess mortality in the Europe 2020 AROPE target group (methodological guidelines)*

This paper presents a method to estimate socio-economic differences in mortality based on EU-SILC data. In particular, it estimates the excess mortality of the Europe 2020 “at-risk-of-poverty-or-social-exclusion” (AROPE) target group for two countries: Austria and Belgium. EU-SILC observations from the survey years 2008-2012 are deterministically linked with death records from national mortality registers in 2008-2014, and excess mortality is estimated by Cox regression hazard ratios for survey respondents aged 30-79 years at baseline. Compared to the population not AROPE, those who belong to the target group have a significantly higher mortality risk. The magnitude of excess mortality varies by country and sex and is highest for Austrian males, where the target group has a mortality risk twice as high as the non-AROPE population. The method used in the paper can be developed further by including additional control variables and disaggregating the AROPE indicator into its components.

- Sigita Grundiza (European Commission, Eurostat) and Pierre Lamarche (Statistics France): *Income, consumption and wealth data integration – a household perspective*

The European Commission aims to bring the social indicators on a par with the macroeconomic indicators within the European economic governance framework. This information is crucial to understand the social impacts of economic developments and policies and economic impacts of social developments and policies. An integral part of it is to develop an internationally agreed statistical framework of the multidimensional analysis of households' income, consumption and wealth in cooperation with the Member States, the European Central Bank (ECB) and OECD. Two complementary strands of work are ongoing at Eurostat: the joint distributions of income, consumption and wealth at micro data level based on statistical matching methods and the reconciliation of the national accounts aggregates with the results from micro data analysis. The paper summarises progress made in the methodological work and experimental statistics in the two work strands. Eurostat has published *Experimental Statistics* articles and experimental indicators based on a fused data set for households' income, consumption and wealth, including the estimates of value added tax. Publications for the conceptual and data comparability for the micro- macro links for households' income and consumption are forthcoming.