



What does the European Commission expect from modern social statistics?

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in the context of rapidly changing societies"

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Europeans are concerned about the social situation



More than 8 in 10 Europeans consider **unemployment, social inequalities** and migration as the top three challenges for the Union. They expect a **free market economy** to go hand in hand with high levels of **social protection**



7 in 10 Europeans consider employment and social policies **poorly managed and favour decision-making at both national and EU levels**



More than **half of Europeans** consider that **not everyone** has a chance to succeed and that life will be **more difficult for the next generation**

Source: European Commission and Eurobarometer, 2017

What does the European Commission expect from modern social statistics?

Outline

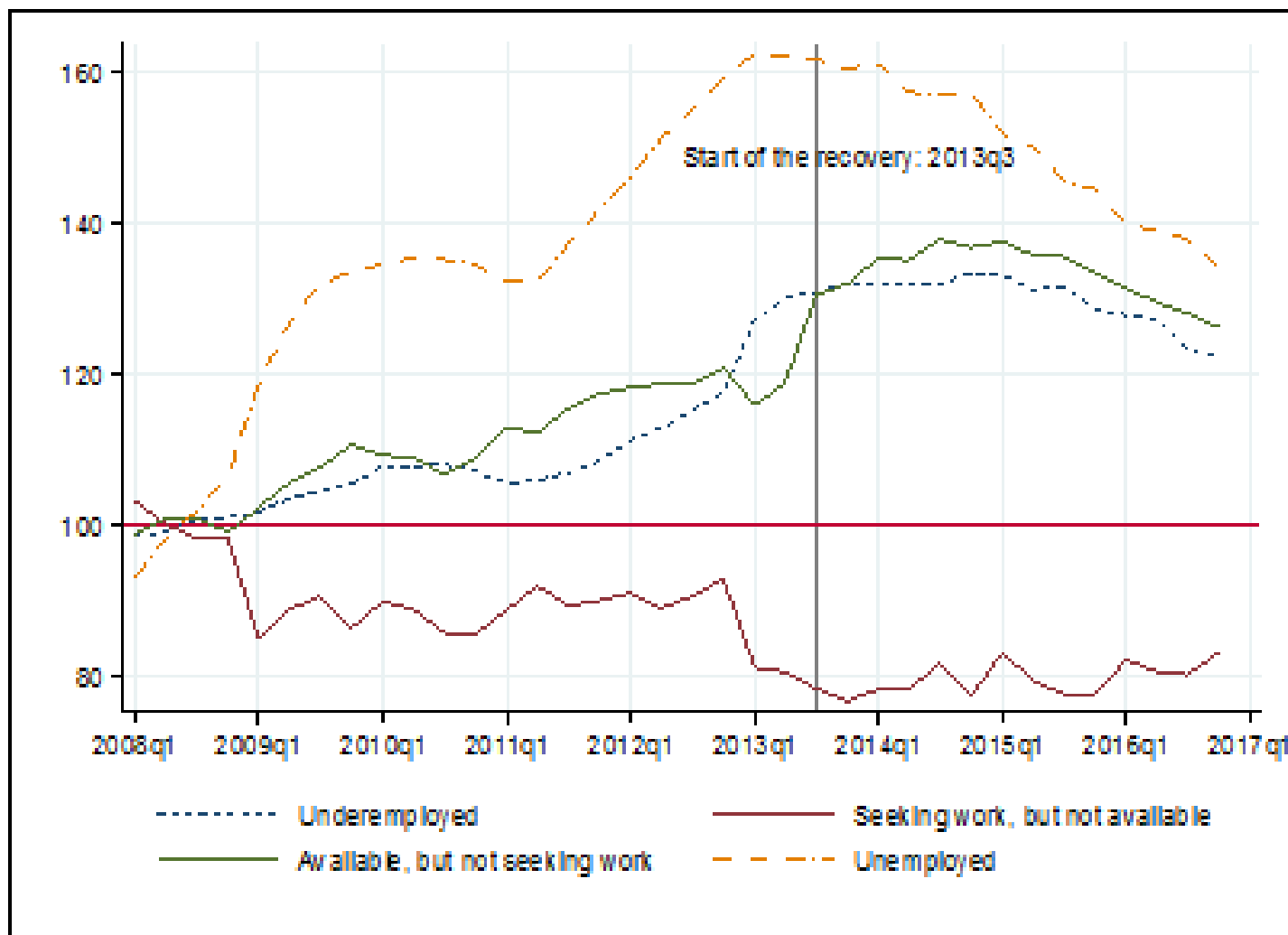
1. *Current use of data*

- i. Analytical reports*
- ii. European Semester*
- iii. European Pillar of Social Rights and Social Scoreboard*

2. *Challenges*

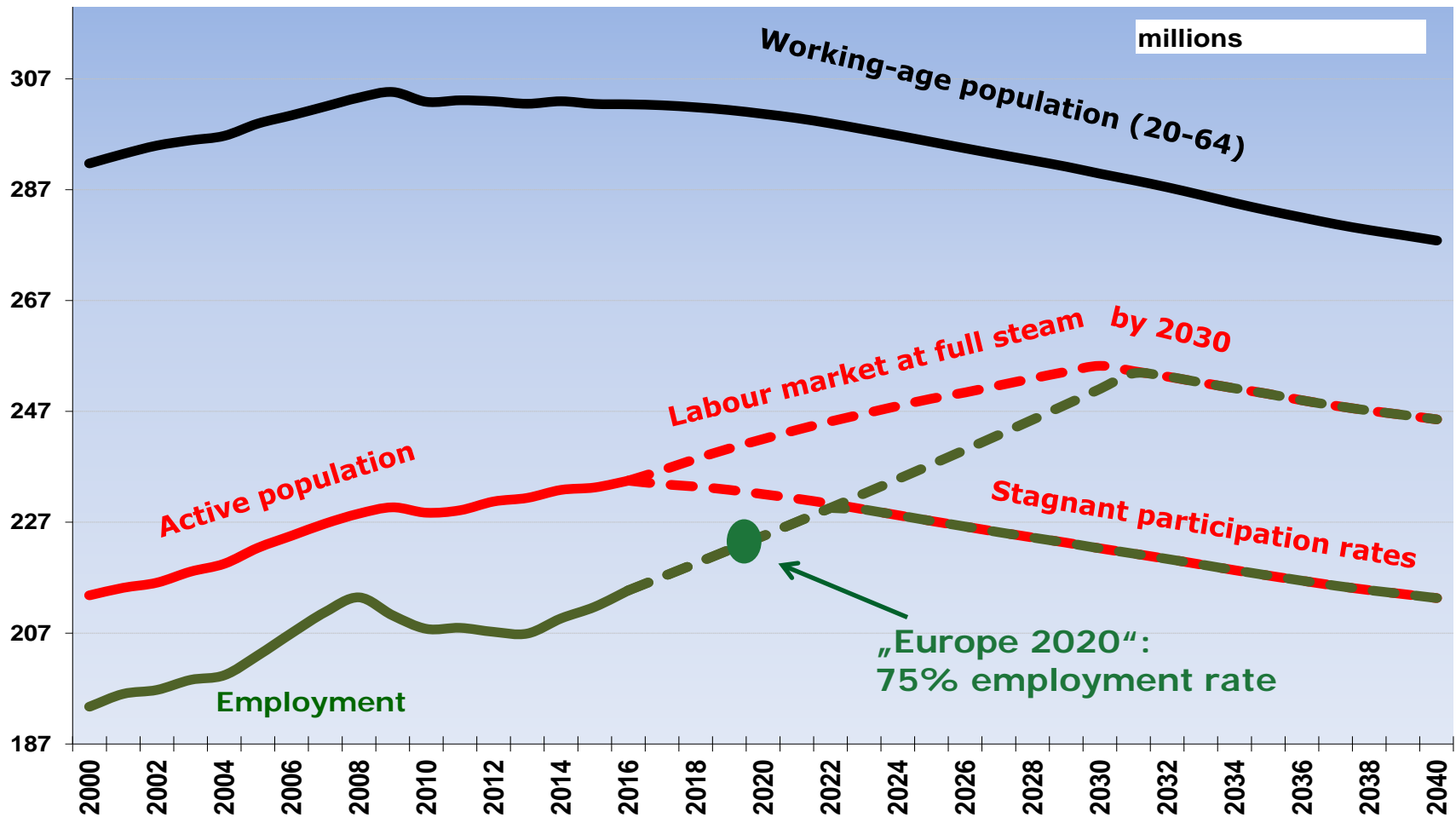
3. *Current and future needs*

Labour Market and Wage Developments review





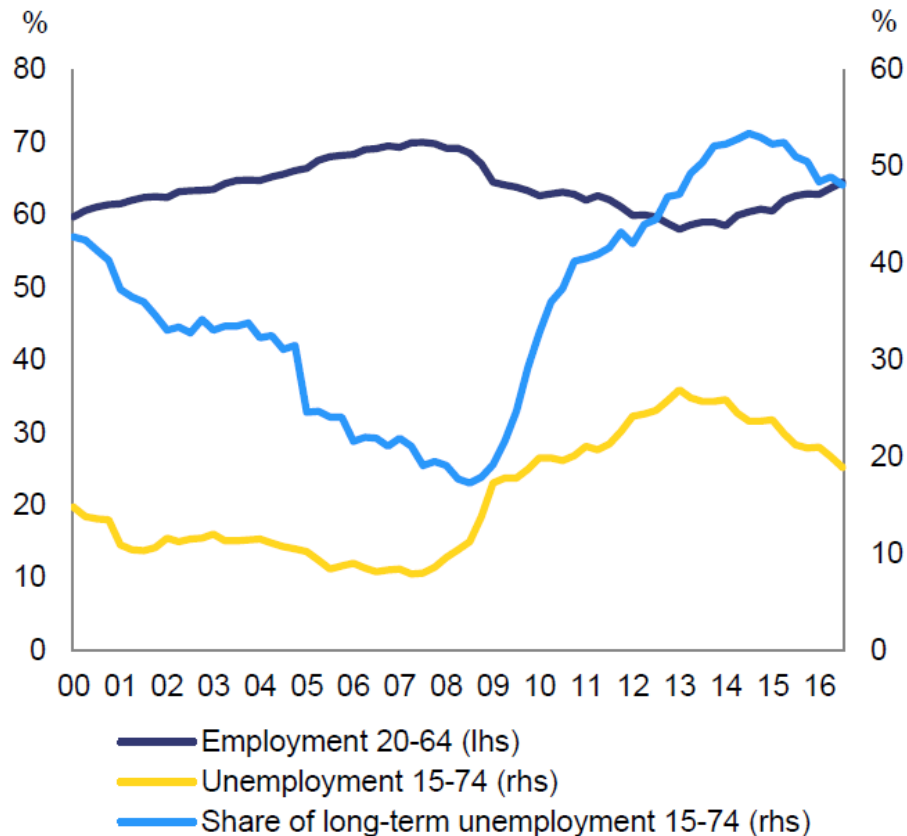
Employment and Social Developments in Europe report (2017)





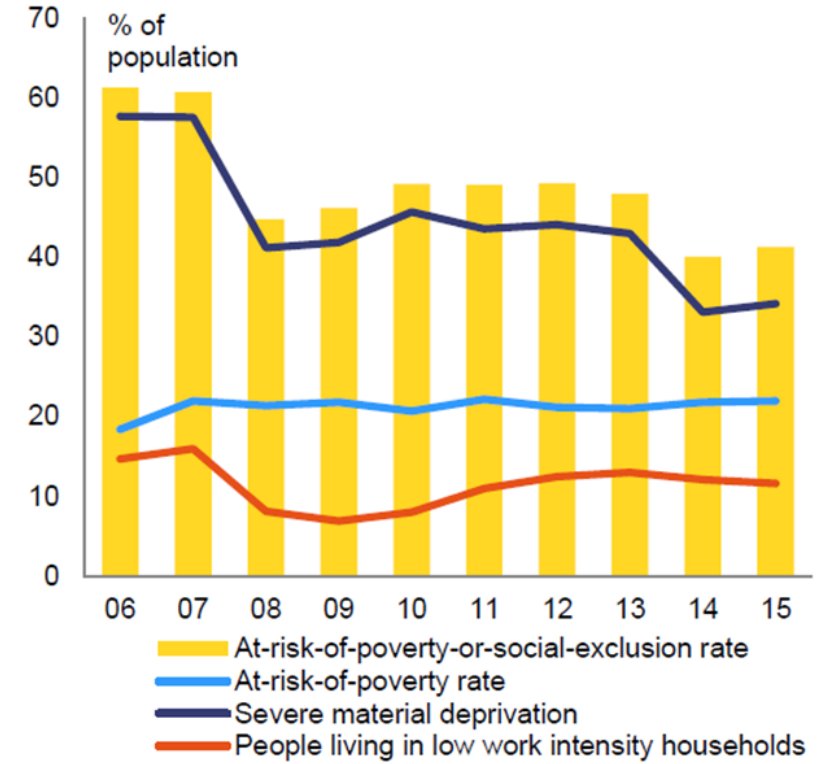
European Semester analysis - examples

Employment, unemployment and long-term unemployment in Spain



Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Eurostat

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate and its components (AROP, SMD, LWI) in Bulgaria

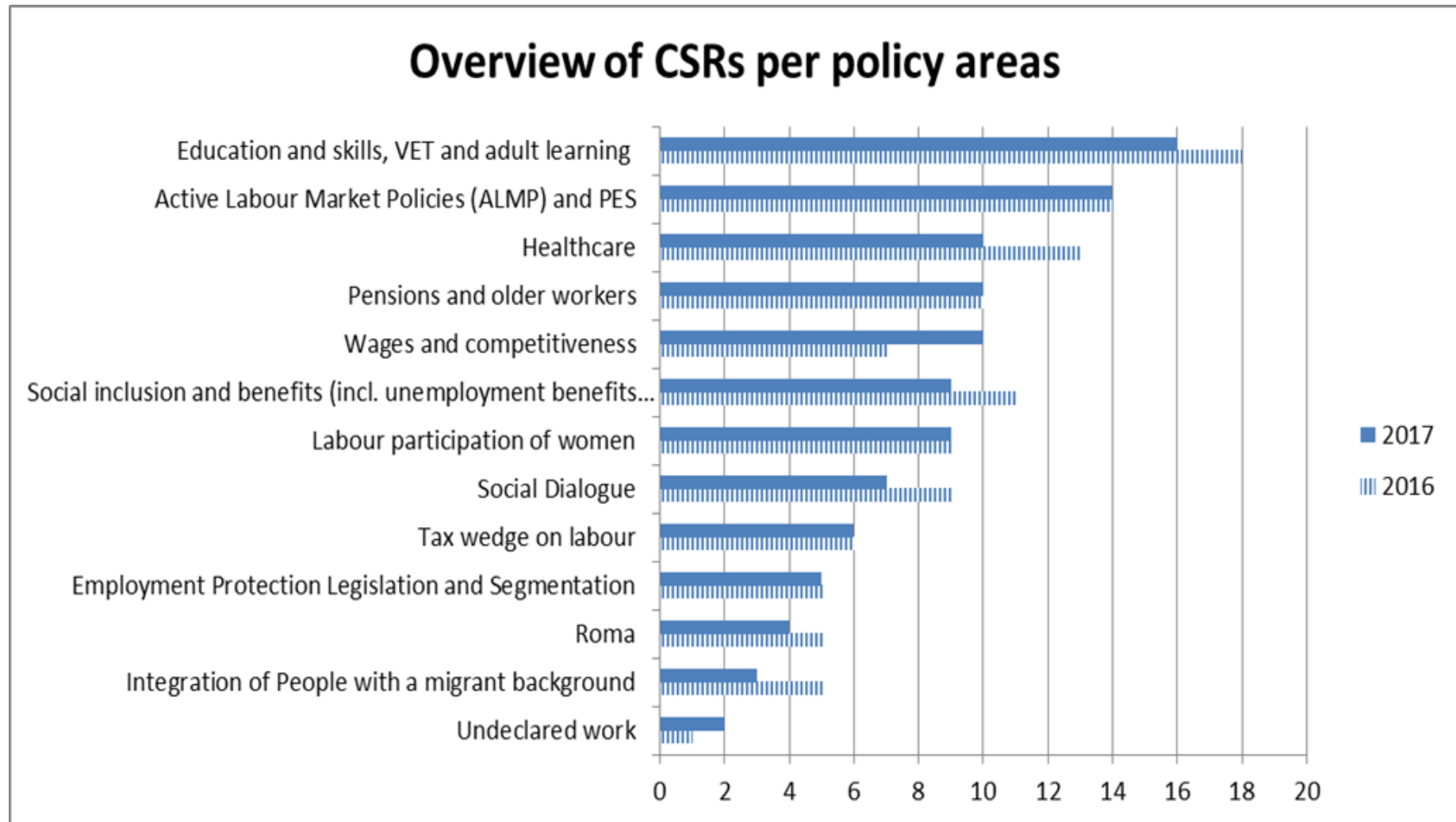


Source: European Commission, 2017 Country Report for BG



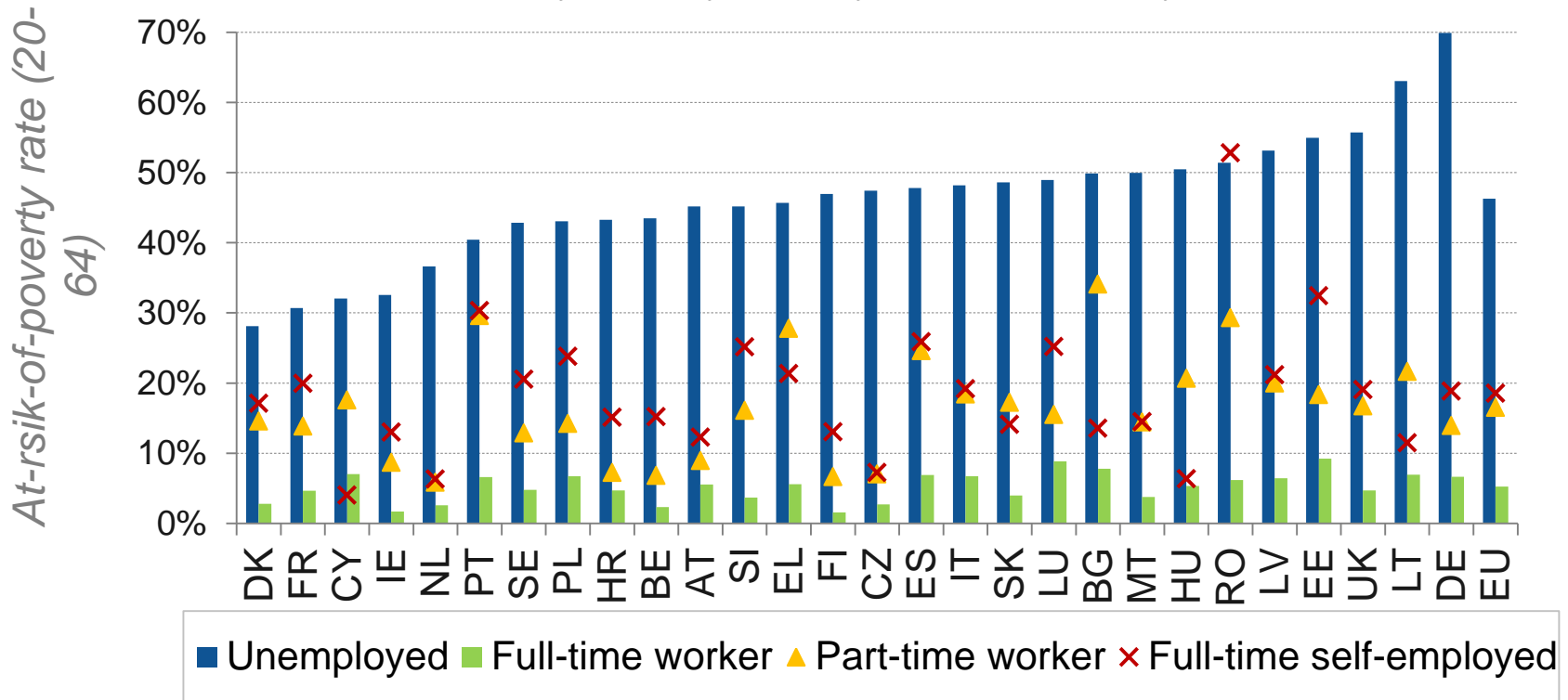
Selected 2017 CSRs

Overview of CSRs per policy areas



Full-time work protects relatively well against poverty

At-risk-of-poverty rate by activity status (20-64 years old)



Source: EU-SILC cross-sectional data 2014 (UDB)

European Pillar of Social Rights



What is the European Pillar of Social Rights?

20 principles and rights

Equal opportunities and access to the labour market

- Education, training and life-long learning
- Gender equality
- Equal opportunities
- Active support to employment
- Secure and adaptable employment

Fair working conditions

- Wages
- Information about employment conditions and protection in case of dismissals
- Social dialogue and involvement of workers
- Work-life balance
- Healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment

Adequate and sustainable social protection

- Childcare and support to children
- Social Protection
- Unemployment benefits
- Minimum income
- Old age income and pensions
- Health care
- Inclusion of people with disabilities
- Long-term care
- Housing and assistance for the homeless
- Access to essential services

Social Scoreboard



Social Scoreboard

Equal opportunities and access to the labour market

Early leavers from education and training (18-24 years)

Gender employment gap

Income inequality, measured as quintile share ratio (S80/S20)

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (AROPE)

Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (15 -24 years)

Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions

Employment rate (20-64 years)

Unemployment rate (15-74 years)

Participation in activation labour market policies

Adjusted gross disposable income of households in real terms PPS per capita (Index 2008=100)

Compensation of employees per hour worked

Public support / Social protection and inclusion

Impact of social transfers (excluding pensions) on poverty reduction

Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare

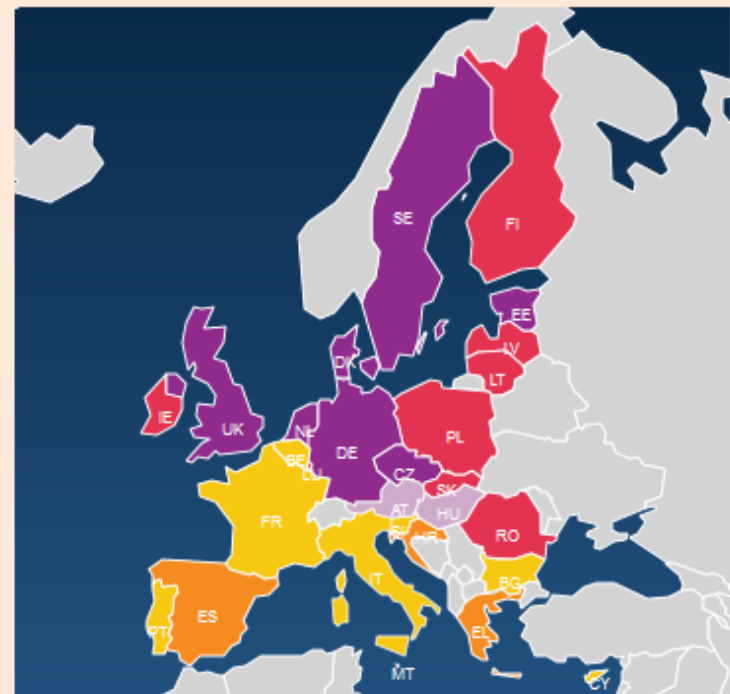
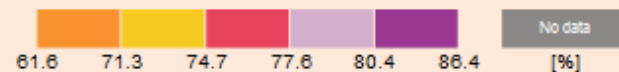
Self-reported unmet need for medical care

Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills

Employment rate (% of males aged 20-64)

Dimension II > Area 6 > Indicator 1

2016 map





Scoreboards and assessment frameworks

Europe 2020

7 headline indicators
+6 Key employment
and social indicators

Social Scoreboard

14 (+21) indicators

EU Sustainable Development Goals

34 indicators

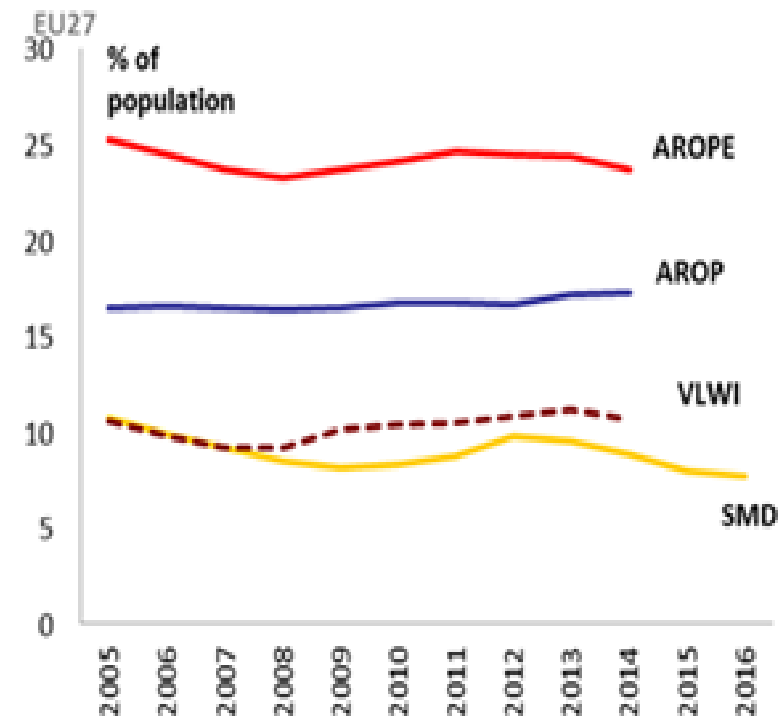
Joint Assessment Framework

~200 indicators
(~500 with breakdowns)

Timeliness and complexity of indicators

- Delay in SILC: 2-year after survey year
- Income data refers to previous year, hence: 3-year delay

Lag in AROPE, AROP and VLWI compared to SMD



Challenges



Data gaps: Sometimes difficult to draw conclusions on specific groups

Unemployment rates 15-24, non-EU28 citizens									
	2013	2014	2015	2016		2013	2014	2015	2016
EU 28	37.1	34.1	32.2	29.7	Latvia	:	:	:	:
EA 19	37.9	35.0	33.1	30.8	Lithuania	:	:	:	:
Belgium	42.3	43.0	32.6	37.2	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	Hungary	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	Malta	:	:	:	:
Denmark	23.8	21.3	18.5	23.4	Netherlands	25.8	23.4	23.6	18.6
Germany	16.2	14.6	16.9	18.6	Austria	21.6	21.2	18.5	26.8
Estonia	23.5	:	:	:	Poland	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	23.2	:	:	Portugal	44.9	:	45.8	:
Greece	65.1	56.1	48.0	45.2	Romania	:	:	:	:
Spain	60.4	57.7	51.8	46.1	Slovenia	44.9	45.4	38.3	24.5
France	40.8	35.7	31.0	32.9	Slovakia	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	Finland	:	:	:	:
Italy	40.3	43.8	43.0	38.0	Sweden	46.8	53.7	49.9	41.9
Cyprus	20.6	:	:	19.8	United Kingdom	32.9	27.3	23.0	20.1



Limited information on employment transitions and their social impact

		Status in t (2010/2011/2012)				Share of group in t-1
		Unemployed/ inactive poor	Unemployed/ inactive non-poor	Employed poor	Employed non-poor	
Status in t-1 (2009/2010/2011)	Unemployed/ inactive poor	62.8%	22.8%	7.3%	7.1%	9%
	Unemployed/ inactive non-poor	9.3%	70.9%	1.5%	18.2%	20%
	Employed poor	10.2%	4.5%	49.9%	35.3%	6%
	Employed non-poor	0.9%	4.7%	3.3%	91.1%	64%

Source: DG EMPL calculation based on EU-SILC pooled panel data 2011, 2012 and 2013 (UDB)

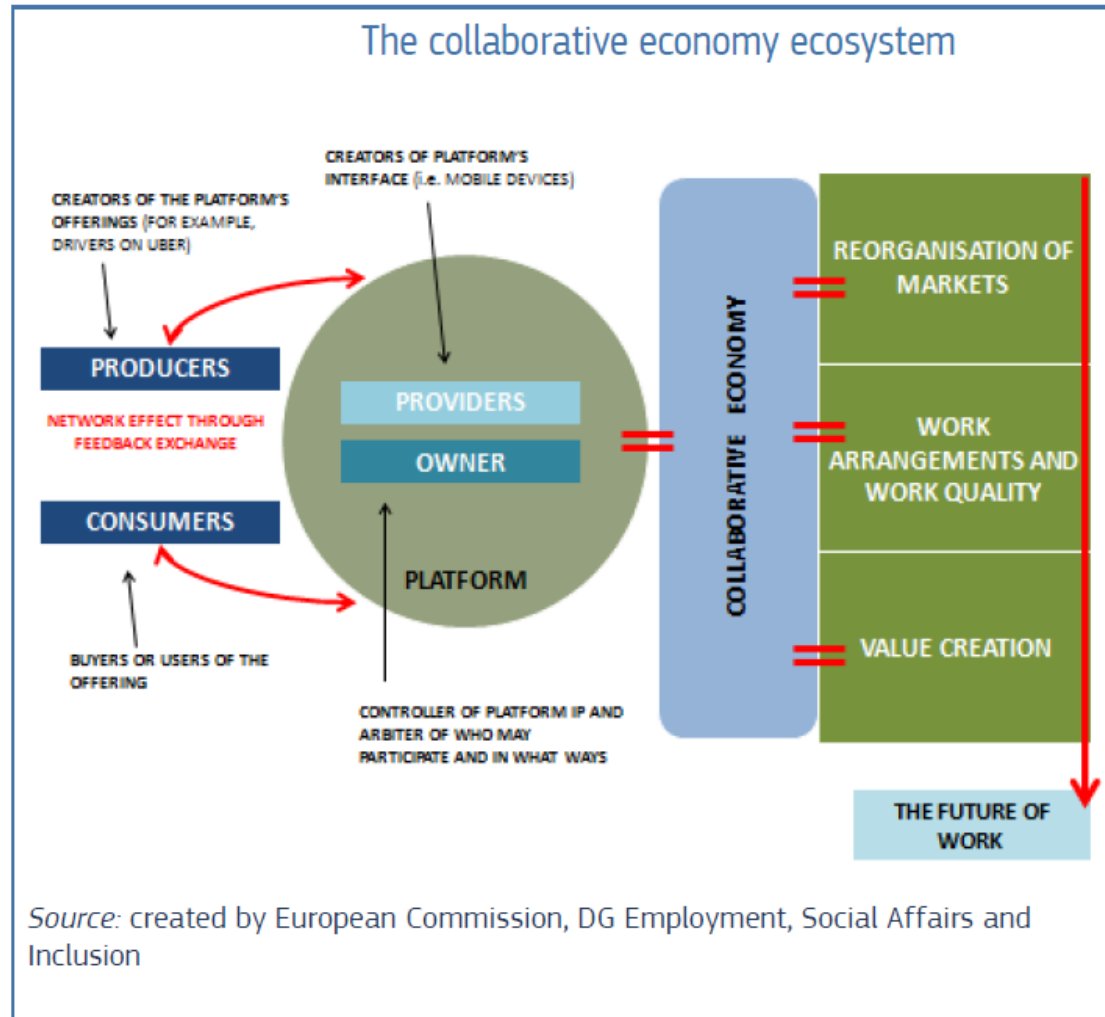
Challenges



Future of work, new types of activity, new policy responses (social security protection)

will produce rich data (administrative data, big data, platform data...)

requires management of these data





Recent projects

New experimental statistics

- Labour market dynamics
- Skills mismatches
- Flash estimates

Reconcile data sources

- Income Consumption and Wealth
- Satellite accounts on skills
- ESSPROS and national accounts

Address emerging needs

- Ad-hoc policy questions (LFS, SILC)
- Future of work, collaborative economy

Flash estimates

Chart 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP), 2012-2015 (SILC + confidence intervals) + 2016 (MDS)

PL

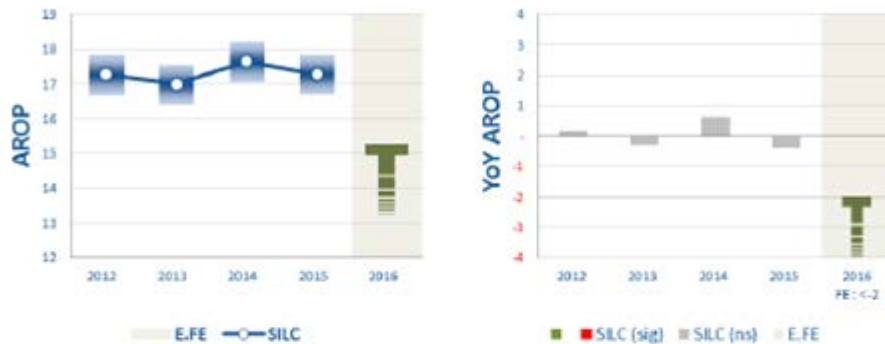


Chart 2. Quintile Share Ratio (QSR), 2012-2015 (SILC + confidence intervals) + 2016 (MDS)

PL



Poverty and inequality

- slow yearly movements
- changes estimated
 - PL ↓↓↓ on both
 - IE ↓↓ on inequality,
 - PT, SI, UK, DE ↓ on poverty
 - RO ↑ on poverty
 - BE ↑ on inequality

Income ↑↑

- in all income groups
- in most countries

Current and future needs



Continue using existing data and improve its quality (timeliness, less gaps, 6-year panel data)

Have new insights into existing official collections, surveys (more research, estimates)

Employment and social issues are central:

Statistics are important

Use more administrative and innovative collections and turn into official European sources

Cooperate at all levels, also for modernising EU statistics and making the IESS FR a success