

Session C:

EU Indicators for Poverty and Social Exclusion

Some basic requirements to deliver “High Quality Statistics”

- Enhance the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical authorities: The “Code of Practice”.
- Provide sufficient resources to build a sound European Statistical System: the EU-SILC reference source.
- Achieve transparency for the users on the advantages and the limits of the different indicators.
 - ➔ Support for the international scientific conference on “Transition from ECHP to EU-SILC” (recommendation 5.1/1)
 - ➔ Would it not be better to make a distinction between annual and multi-annual indicators ?

Refining and extending indicators

- Agreement about:
 - the need for some methodological improvements mentioned in the report: Income of self employed, Equivalence scales...
 - the removals proposed: Regional dispersion in employment rates, long term unemployment share, Very long term unemployment rate...
 - the development of new indicators, especially “enforced material deprivation”.

- But some new proposed indicators will be difficult and costly to achieve: Literacy, Homelessness, Ethnic minorities...

- Preference for “educational performance” for the “child focused indicator”.

Beyond indicators...

- Allow access for researchers to anonymised micro-data:
 - to produce economic studies aimed at understanding the factors underlying of poverty and social exclusion.
 - to improve data quality.

- Try to extend some indicators (or even questionnaires) to other developed countries outside Europe.

- Develop a better understanding of the links between outcomes indicators (like poverty) and the different sector-based public policies (education, housing, labour market...). For example, use of micro simulation models ...