Quarterly data collection on living conditions in EU

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIAN

Eurostat 8th – 9th of December 2022
Infra-annual data collection on living conditions: background

• The European Statistical Recovery Dashboard: needs of monthly/quarterly indicators to track economic and social developments during recovery

• October 2020: the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) request for infra-annual data on living conditions

• December 2020: Directors of Social Statistics (DSS) agreed to further investigate a survey-based approach

• March 2021: EU survey to collect more precise information on national plans

• April 2021: Decision taken to launch the infra-annual collection
Main features

- Flexible and output harmonised approach:
  - Flexibility in survey instrument
  - Flexibility in number of variables covered
  - Variables can be extracted from different survey instruments

- Legal basis: Regulation 2019/1700 – article 14 (pilot studies to improve data sets and social indicators)

- With co-funding from Eurostat

- Quarterly data collection
Scenarios and variables

**Scenario 1 / 2 / 3**
- V001: Change in household income during the last 12 months
- V002: Reason for increase in income
- V003: Reason for decrease in income
- V004: Ability to make ends meet
- V005: Overall life satisfaction

**Scenario 2 / 3**
- V006: Feeling lonely
- V007: Being happy
- V008: Satisfaction with financial situation
- V009: Satisfaction with personal relationships
- V010: Renting difficulties

**Scenario 2 / 3**
- V011: Difficulties with repaying mortgage
- V012: Difficulties with repaying loans
- V013: Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses
- V014: Main measures taken to cope with reduced income
- V015: Arrears on payments (loan/mortgage/rent/housing costs)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Survey vehicle</th>
<th>Q2, 2021</th>
<th>Q3, 2021</th>
<th>Q4, 2021</th>
<th>Q1, 2022</th>
<th>Q2, 2022</th>
<th>Q3, 2023</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>Tourism survey</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>EU-LFS</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>HBS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>+</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>EU-LFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Other national survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>New survey</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HBS + EU-LFS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>HBS + EU-SILC</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Results – 1

Change in household income during the last 12 months, Q2 2022
(% of specified population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Increased</th>
<th>Remained more or less the same</th>
<th>Decreased</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>23.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ranked by percentage of population received an increase in income
Source: Eurostat, QLC Q2 2022
Results – 2

Percentage of population having increase in income during the last 12 months, Q4 2021, Q1 2022 and Q2 2022
(% of specified population)

Note: ranked by Q2 2022
(*) No data for Q4 2021
(†) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022
Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022
Results – 3

Percentage of population having decrease in income during the last 12 months, Q4 2021, Q1 2022 and Q2 2022 (% of specified population)

Note: ranked by descending order Q2 2022

(*) No data for Q4 2021
(?) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022

Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022
Ability to make ends meet 'easily or very easily'
(% of specified population)

- Bulgaria: 3.6
- Slovakia (*): 7.5
- Italy (*): 8.4
- Slovenia: 20.2
- Belgium: 21.0
- France: 22.7
- Austria: 23.9
- Ireland: 16.7
- Finland: 40.5

Note: ranked by descending order Q2 2022
(*) No data for Q4 2021
(*) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022
Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022
Ability to make ends meet ‘with great difficulty or with difficulty’
(% of specified population)

- Bulgaria
- Slovakia (*)
- Italy (*)
- France
- Slovenia
- Belgium
- Austria
- Ireland
- Finland

Note: ranked by Q2 2022
(*) No data for Q4 2021
(*) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022
Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022
Results - 6

Overall life satisfaction, Q4 2021, Q1 2022 and Q2 2022
(% of specified population)

Note: ranked by Q2 2022
(*) No data for Q4 2021
(†) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022
Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022
So far from QLC

- In Q2 of 2022, the larger part of population declared having a stable level of income or an increase in income awhile reporting at the same time more difficulties to make ends meet, as compared to previous quarters.
- Overall life satisfaction of the population is relatively high.
Next steps

- QLC will continue during 2023
- New variables on context of energy poverty covering winter season
  - Ability to keep home adequately warm
  - Arrears on utility bills
  - Affordability of energy consumption
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Thank you