



INEQUALITY AND GLOBAL TURBULENCES

Panel Discussion

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Eurostat

Geneva, 8th – 9th of December 2022

Background

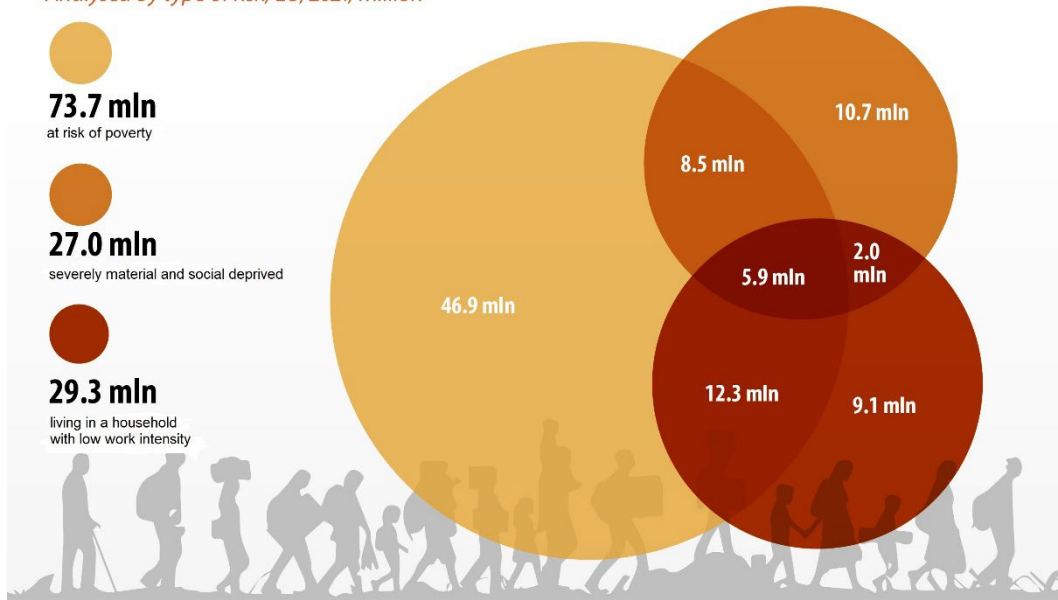
- Europe is experiencing multiple turbulences that have impact on different socioeconomic conditions:
 - COVID-19 pandemic;
 - Russian aggression against Ukraine;
 - increase of inflation;
 - high energy prices,...

AROEPE 2021

In 2021, 95.4 million people in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion; this was equivalent to 21.7% of the EU population

Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Analysed by type of risk, EU, 2021, million



Note: estimates.
Due to rounding, the sum of the data for the seven intersecting groups may differ slightly from the totals published elsewhere.

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU Member States

(% of total population, 2021)

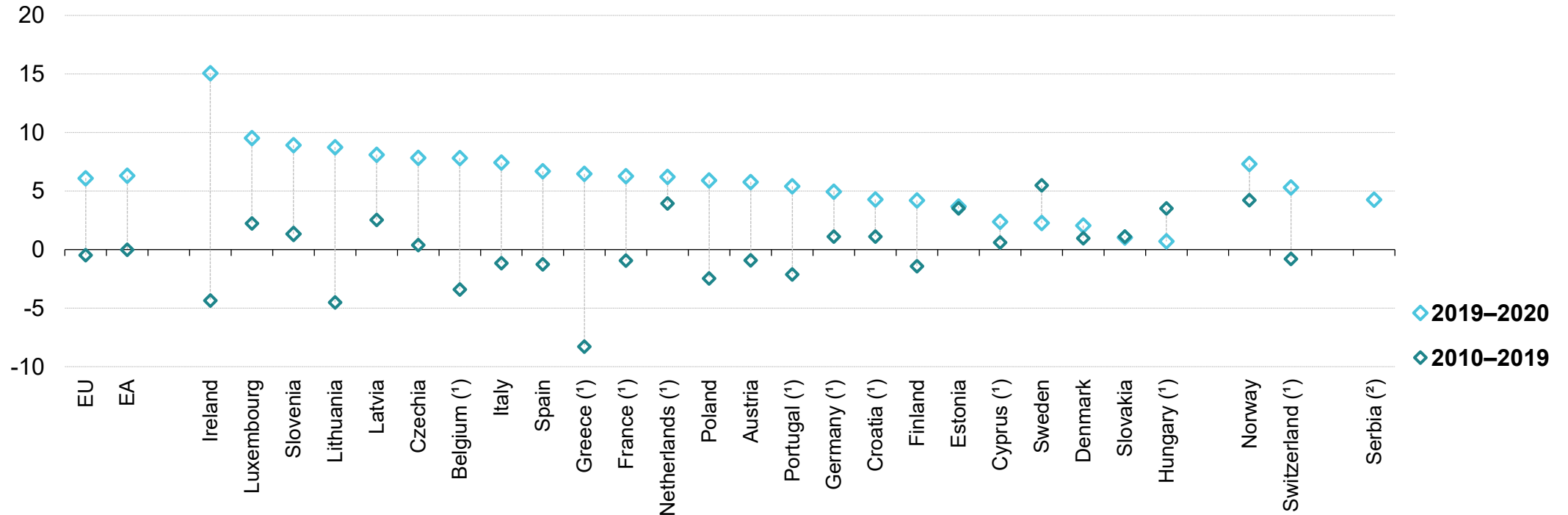


* Estimates. ** Provisional.

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

According to National Accounts data, saving rates increased in 2020

Changes in gross household saving rate, 2010–2019 and 2019–2020
(percentage points, based on ratio of gross saving to gross disposable income)



Note: gross disposable income is adjusted for changes in net equity of households in pension fund reserves. The difference in percentage points is calculated as the rate for the later period minus the rate for the earlier period. Bulgaria, Malta and Romania: not available.

(¹) 2015–2020: provisional.

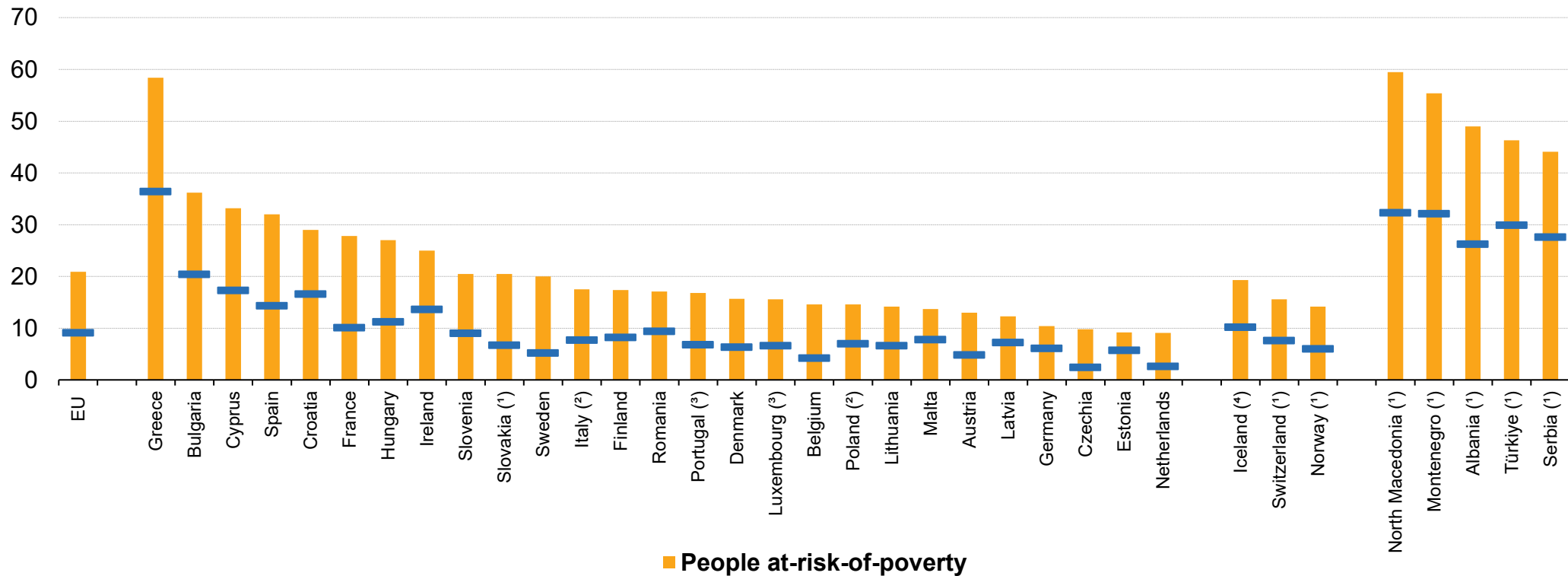
(²) Provisional. 2010–2015: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nasa_10_ki)

More than 9.0 % of the whole EU population and more than one in five people at risk of poverty were living in households with arrears

Share of the population living in households with arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase), 2021

(%)



Note: the threshold for at risk of poverty is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

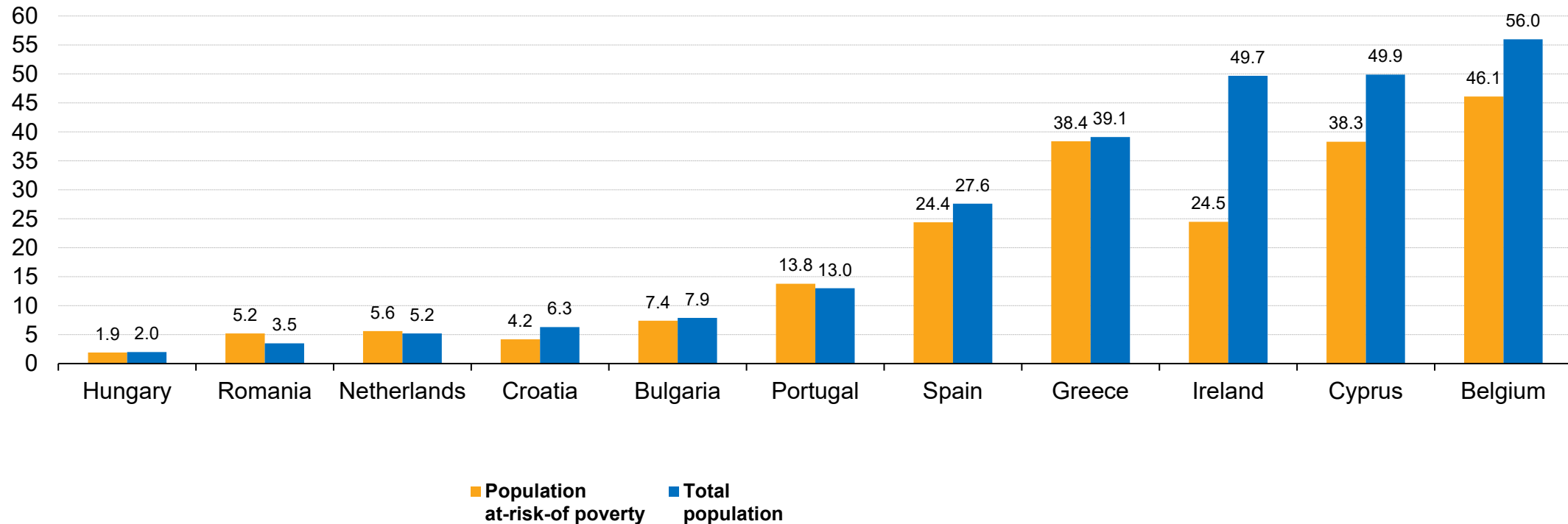
(1) 2020; (2) Provisional; (3) Break in time series; (4) 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data code ilc_mdcs05)

Government funded COVID-19 financial support was high in many EU Member States

Share of population that received government funded financial support from COVID-19 support schemes, 2021 (%)

(% of total population or population at-risk-of-poverty)

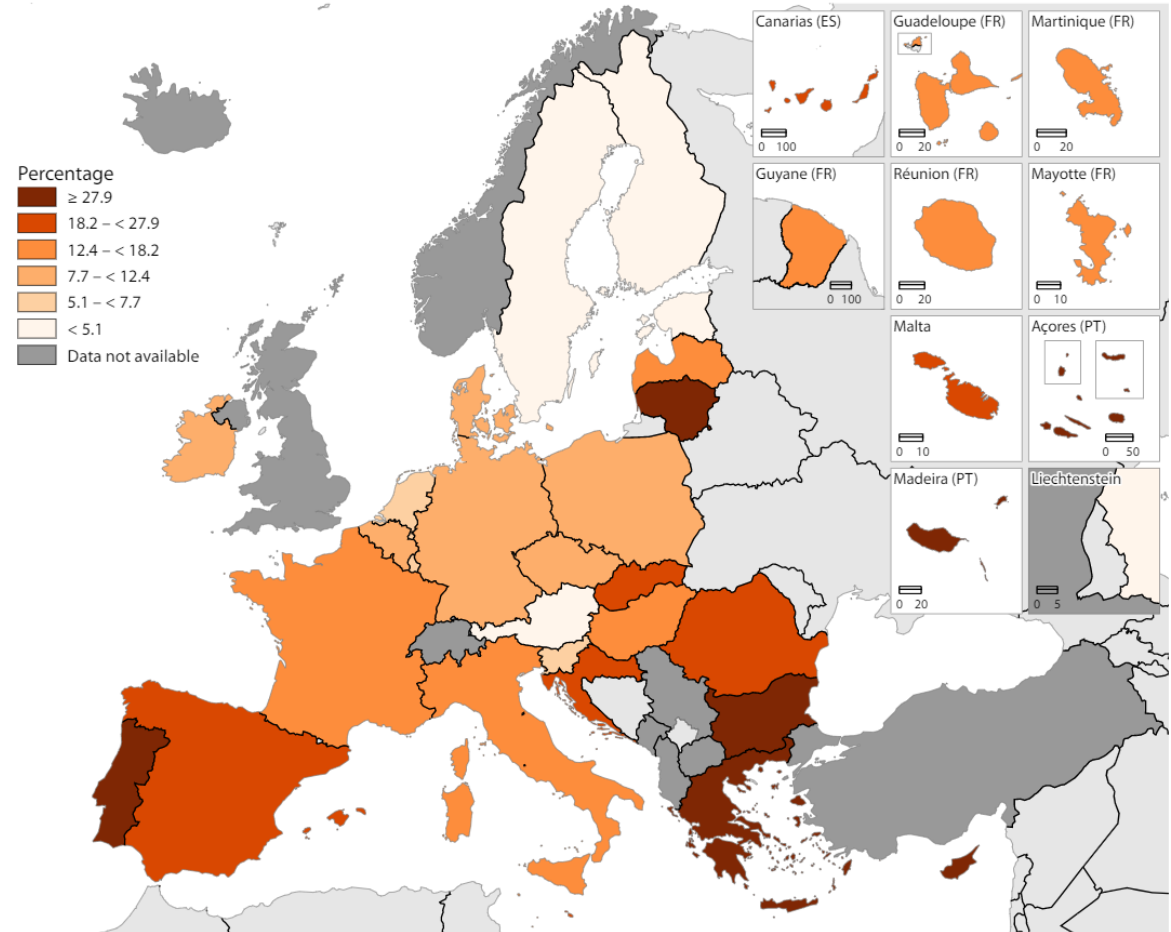


Note: ranked by percentage of total population that received financial support

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC 2021

16.4% of EU population AROP unable to keep home adequately warm

Inability to keep home adequately warm - EU-SILC survey (2021)
People at risk of poverty

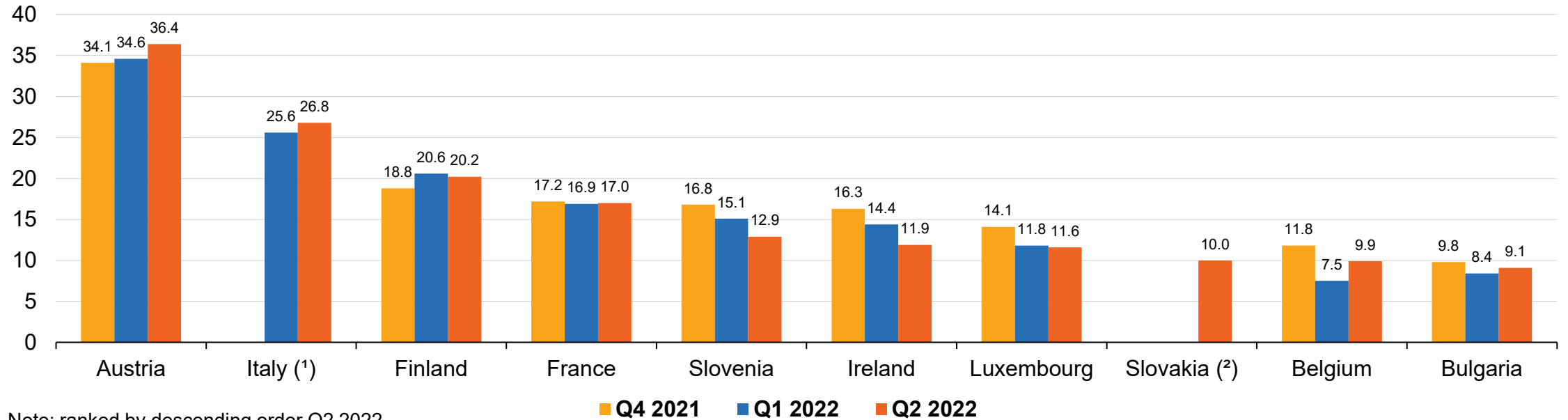


Below 60% of median equivalised income
Source: Eurostat (dataset code ilc_mdcs01)

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat - IMAGE, 12/2022

QLC-Majority of population has stable income

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

(¹) No data for Q4 2021

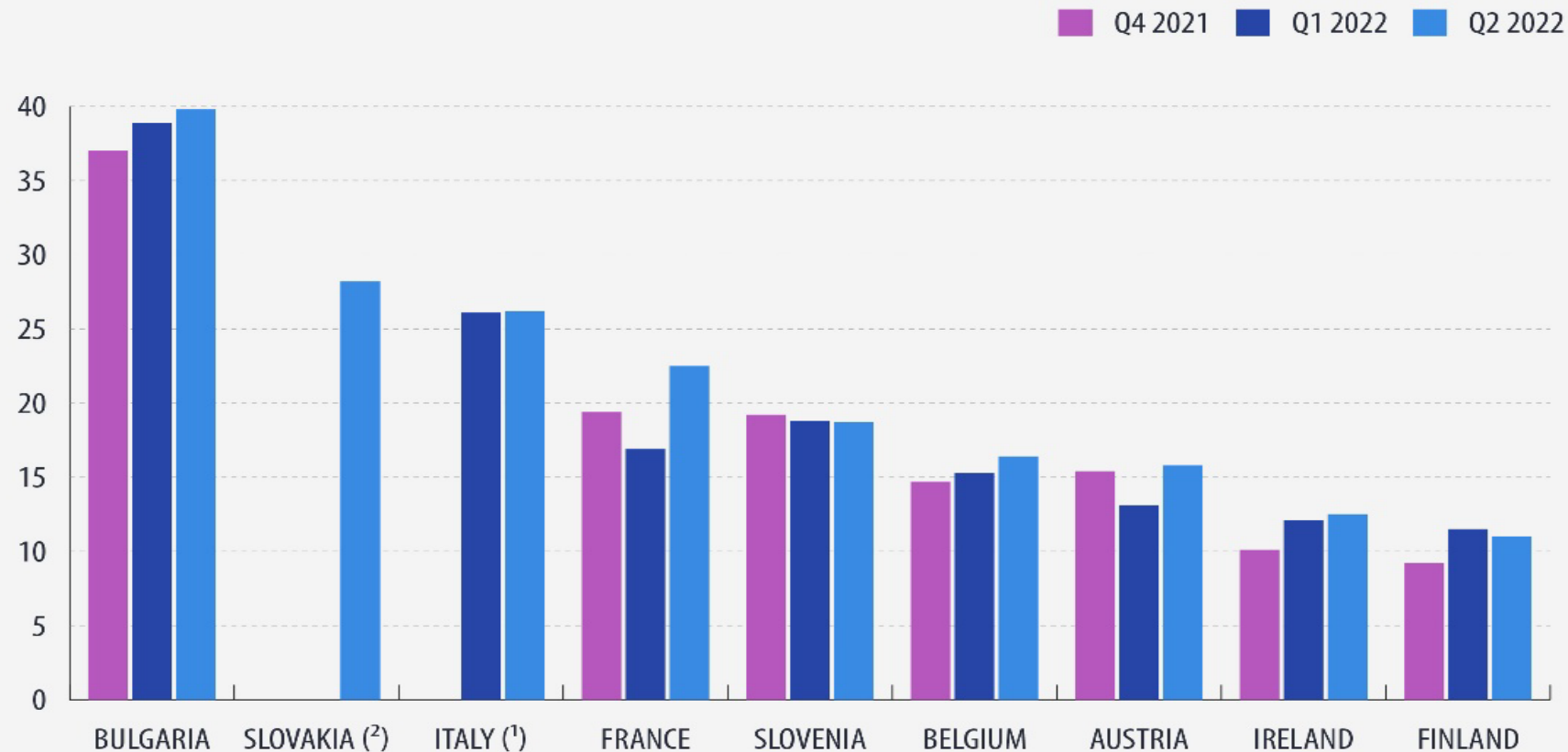
(²) No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022

Source: Eurostat, QLC Q4 2021, Q1 2022, Q2 2022

QLC-Ability to make ends meet becoming harder

Ability to make ends meet “with great difficulty or with difficulty”

(% of specified population)



Note: ranked by Q2 2022 / ¹ No data for Q4 2021 / ² No data for Q4 2021 and Q1 2022

Discussion (1)

- What statistical indicators are the most relevant in the current unstable situation?

Discussion (2)

- **Energy poverty and climate change:** what indicators could be useful for the analysis of each of the phenomena and their synergies?

Discussion (3)

- What are the statistical challenges in collecting information on public support for the current shocks in a harmonised way across the countries?
- Experiences and lessons learned from 2020/2021 (COVID-19 pandemic)

Thank you



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