



Non-income dimensions in SILC

Discussion

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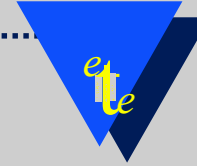


Non-income dimensions in SILC

Discussion of the 4 papers

- ◆ Contribution to the objectives of the conference
- ◆ Gender dimension
- ◆ Questions
- ◆ Suggestions for SILC improvement



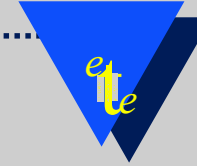


1.Objectives

- ◆ Conference presentation
 - reviewing SILC instrument in all its dimension
 - Identifying domains for improvement
 - Promoting exchange of best practices
 - Improving the monitoring of social situation in EU

- ◆ And the importance of simultaneously measuring poverty in multiple dimension

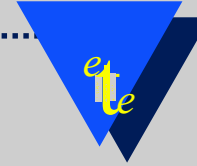




1. Objectives

Health variables <i>Koolman</i> .	Material deprivation, poor housing <i>Guio, Macquet</i>	Social class in Europe <i>Watson</i>	Differential access to employment and income <i>Ward</i>
-inequity in unmet need -decomposition into reasons	-comparison income at risk poverty and deprivation items: methodological options -focus on child poverty	-comparison income at risk poverty and deprivation items +social class	-Critical use of child care information, consumer based -division of paid employment and income

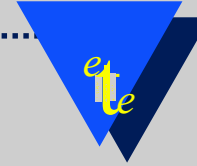




2. Gender dimension

- ◆ Gender equality : an EU objective
- ◆ Household as a black box : limited insight into male and female poverty separately
- ◆ “Opening up” the household, sharing rules
- ◆ To link family expenditure patterns to the gender composition of the household
- ◆ To collect data on consumption by individual household members

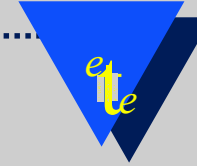




2. Gender dimension

- ◆ SILC:
 - Personal data: education, employment, income, health
 - Household data: housing, deprivation (cars, telephone, washing machine, eating meat, holidays...cannot be allocated to individuals)
- ◆ Better: a household questionnaire plus a serie of individual questionnaires where each adult is asked to report a subset of expenditures

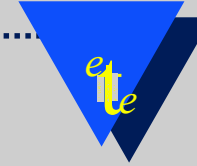




2. Gender dimension

Health variables <i>Koolman</i> .	Material deprivation, poor housing <i>Guio, Macquet</i>	Social class in Europe <i>Watson</i>	Differential access to employment and income <i>Ward</i>
-no -explanatory variables, individual or household ?	-no -Address the question of equal sharing from the point of view of children	-no -household classification-dominance rule=Rebuilding the black box and losing the rich individual information on employment	-Yes -Address the question of equal sharing: less income, less consumption?

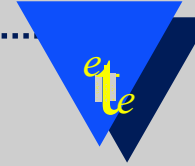




3. questions

Health variables <i>Koolman</i> .	Material deprivation, poor housing <i>Guio, Macquet</i>	Social class in Europe Watson	Differential access to employment and income <i>Ward</i>
-significativity of the results sample dimension ? -Colinearity?	-weighting of the deprivation items	-use of the rich information on employment using other methods : waste of information	- systematic gender gap calculation -confrontation with other data sources

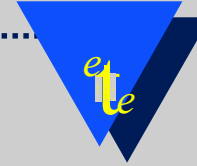




4. Suggestions SILC

Health variables <i>Koolman</i> .	Material deprivation, poor housing <i>Guio, Macquet</i>	Social class in Europe Watson	Differential access to employment and income <i>Ward</i>
no	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-countries comparability-Adequacy, list of items-Euro barometer-children specific items-focus on poor housing-regular assesment	no	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-child care-monitoring division of employment-monitoring relative contribution to household income





Suggestion

- ◆ Interviewing individuals about their own consumption at least for some items would improve the accuracy of the household consumption totals that are of interest for poverty measurement.

Such information will encourage the development of methods for examining intrahousehold allocation

- ◆ Use all the detailed information on:
 - Household (de)composition
 - Employment history
 - incomes

