

**'Methods and data infrastructure to
measure the quality of life of various
vulnerable groups: extending IPOLIS'**

Budapest
25-27 April 2018

Integrated Poverty and Living Conditions Indicator System (IPOLIS) Database

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Outline of the presentation

- 1. Aim and main characteristics of IPOLIS**
- 2. Conceptual framework**
- 3. The structure of IPOLIS**
- 4. Selection of indicators**
- 5. Data infrastructure**
- 6. Extension of IPOLIS – InGRID2**
- 7. Data visualization**

Part 1

AIM AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF IPOLIS

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The role of IPOLIS within InGRID

- ❑ Outcome of the research activities under the P & LC pillar
- ❑ Aim: to build a **platform** for exploring, monitoring and analysing the situation of the most vulnerable groups
 1. easy-to-reach groups: (a) children (0-17), (b) the youth (15-29), (c) the elderly (65+ years)
 1. hard-to-identify groups: (d) migrants, (e) the Roma, (f) travellers
 2. hard-to-reach groups: (g) institutionalised people, (h) undocumented immigrants and (i) homeless people
- ❑ IPOLIS was set up for the easy-to-identify and easy-to-reach groups
 - ❑ InGRID-2 update – ongoing procedure
 - ❑ IPOLIS is planned to be extended for hard-to-identify groups (migrants, the Roma, disabled people) – InGRID-2
- ❑ IPOLIS is an explorative database, serving as a resource for various user groups to:
 - monitor the situation of vulnerable;
 - observe relationships and to detect cross-country patterns;
 - provide incentives for further investigation.

Main value added of IPOLIS

❑ Comprehensive, multi-source tool for specific groups

- Material and non-material indicators of Quality of Life (QoL) in a single framework for specific vulnerable groups
- QoL ensures coherence, a comprehensive and comparative understanding of the situation of different vulnerable groups in Europe in a single conceptual frame
- Challenge: handling various vulnerable groups within a single frame

❑ Multidimensionality

- Six QoL domains are covered to provide a comprehensive basis for monitoring
- Policy and contextual indicators

❑ Expertise

- Pre-selected indicators and breakdowns
- Overview of existing initiatives and of the literature for a careful selection

❑ Visual analytics

- Providing an easy-to-handle and flexible visualization tool to help users in exploring the database and to detect cross-country and cross-time patterns

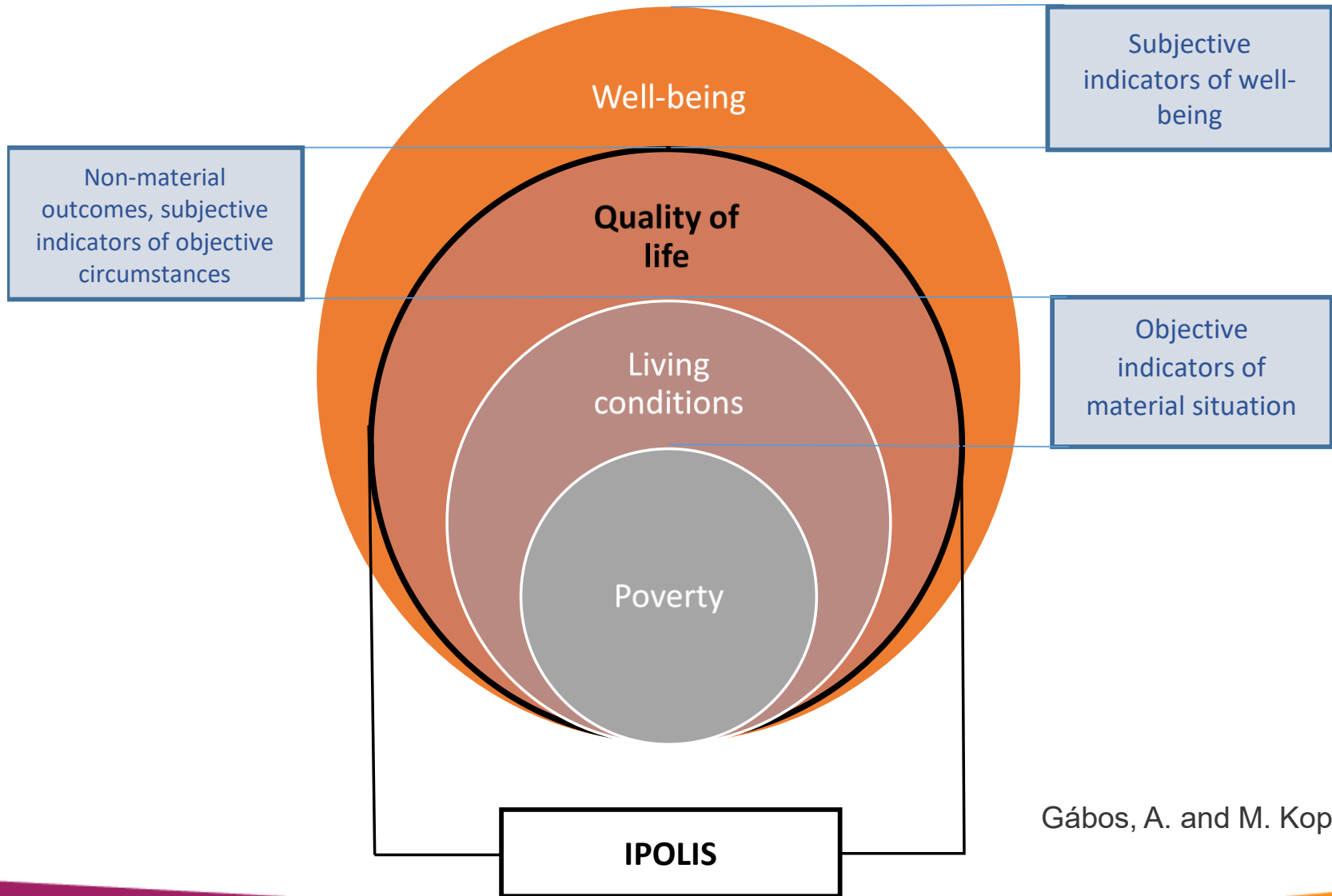
Main characteristics of IPOLIS

- ❑ *Country coverage:* EU-28 + IS, NO, CH and others (US, CA, AU, NZ – where possible)
- ❑ *Time period coverage:* 2004 (major EU enlargement) – 2014/**2016-17** (or latest year available at the time of data upload in the database)
- ❑ *Indicators:* totals
- ❑ *Breakdowns:* e.g. sex, age, hhtype, education
- ❑ *Benchmarks*
 - EU-averages
 - Overall population figures

Part 2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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Gábos, A. and M. Kopasz (2014)

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Part 3

THE STRUCTURE OF IPOLIS

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Prior efforts to monitor well-being

<h2>Children</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social OMC: Social Inclusion and Health Portfolios ▪ SPC Advisory Report to the EC on Tackling Child Poverty and WB (2012) ▪ UNICEF IRC 7 (2007) & IRC 11 (2013) ▪ OECD Doing Better for Children (2009) ▪ Bradshaw and Richardson (2009) ▪ TÁRKI (2011) ▪ Lippman et al. (2009)
<h2>Youth</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social OMC Social Inclusion Portfolio ▪ On EU Indicators in the Field of Youth (2011) ▪ ILO Key Indicators of the Labour Market
<h2>Elderly</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social OMC: Social Inclusion, Pensions and Health Portfolios ▪ European Centre Vienna Active Ageing Index Report (2013) ▪ Stanford Center on Longevity and Population Reference Bureau: SCL/PRB Index Wales: Older People's Well-being Monitor for Wales
<h2>Total Population</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social OMC ▪ Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission (SSFC) Report (2009) ▪ ESS: Measuring Progress, Well-being and Sustainable Development ▪ OECD How's Life (2011) ▪ UK: Opportunity for All

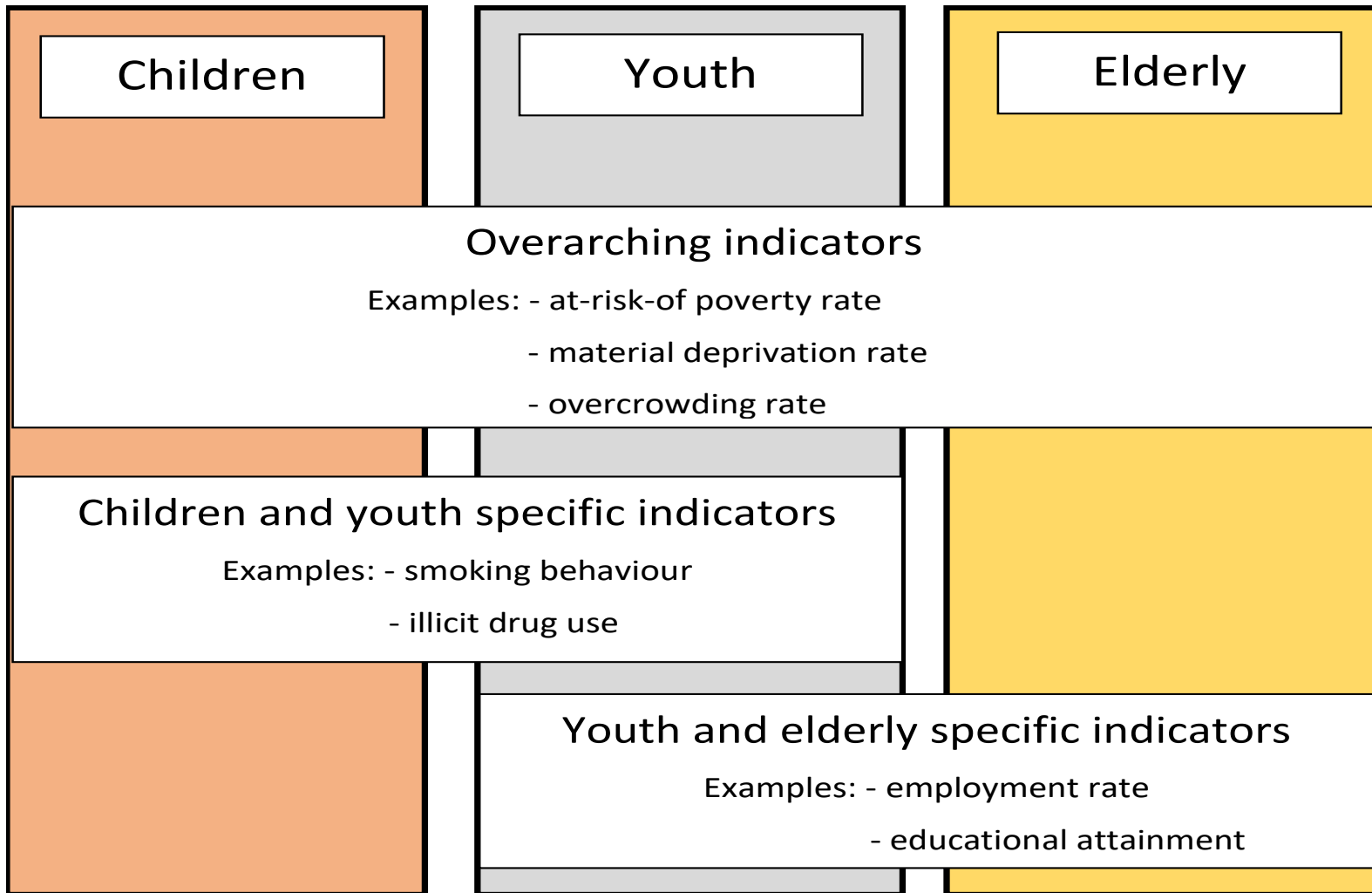
Domains and components

DOMAIN

COMPONENT

1.	Material Well-Being	Income, expenditure Poverty Material deprivation Housing Poverty and social exclusion
2.	Labour Market Attachment and Work-Life Balance	Labour market attachment Work-life balance
3.	Education and Training	Access to and the quality of education Educational achievement
4.	Health and Risk Behaviours	Health status Health behaviour Risk behaviours
5.	Social Connectedness and Civic participation	Family and peer relationships Civic participation
6.	Environmental quality and Physical Safety	Environmental quality Physical safety
7.	Policy Indicators	Adequacy and effectiveness of cash transfers Availability and quality of services Public spending
8.	Context Indicators	Population structure Hh structure and demographic behaviour

Linkage between modules



Part 4

SELECTION OF INDICATORS

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□ Type of indicators

▪ Outcome indicators

- Specific dimension of QoL indicating:
 - individual or family/household level performance;
 - resources to achieve progress in another dimension;
- Motivate policy action

▪ Policy indicators

- Comparative policy context (e.g. macroeconomic indicators, poverty reduction effectiveness of cash transfers)

▪ Context indicators

- National socio-economic context
- Characteristics of the given age group relative to the overall population
- Help evaluating outcomes

□ Reflecting on inequalities

▪ Inequalities in outcomes according to socio-economic status

- Breakdowns

Part 5

DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

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Data infrastructure

	ESS (European Statistical System) status		
	Part of ESS		Not part of ESS
CHILDREN	EU-SILC Eurostat database	-	TIMSS PIRLS PISA HBSC ESPAD
YOUTH		EU-LFS EHIS ICT	EQLS ESS UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat statistics on education OECD
ELDERLY		EU-LFS EHIS ICT	EQLS ESS

Data infrastructure: country and time coverage

Data Source	Data Owner	Time Coverage	Country Coverage
EU-SILC (European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)	Eurostat	2003-2016, yearly	EU-28 + IS, NO, CH BG from 2006, RO from 2007, HR from 2010
EU-LFS (European Labour Force Survey)	Eurostat	1983-2016, yearly	EU-28 + IS, NO, CH
EHIS (European Health Interview Survey)	Eurostat	First wave (pilot): 2006-2009, second: 2014	First wave: EU-17
EQLS (European Quality of Life Survey)	Eurofound	2007, 2012, 2016	EU-28
ESS (European Social Survey, ERIC)	Independent Academics (coord: CIL)	2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015	Varies, EU-28 excepting HR, LV, RO in 2012

Data infrastructure: country and time coverage

Data Source	Data Owner	Time Coverage	Country Coverage
TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study)	IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement)	2007, 2011, 2015	In 2011: 21 out of EU-28 member states + IS, NO, CH
PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy)		2006, 2011	In 2011: 23 out of EU-28 member states.
ICCS (International Civic and Citizenship Education Study)		First wave: 2008/2009 Second wave: 2016	22 out of EU-28 member states.
PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)	OECD	2006, 2009, 2012, 2015 (from 2000)	All EU-28 (except CY) + IS, NO, CH
HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children)	WHO	2006, 2010, 2014	All EU-28 (except CY). Regions for BE, UK + IS, NO, CH, CA, US
ESPAD (The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs)	Independent research team	1995-, every four years	In 2011: 24 out of EU-28 members

Part 6

THE EXTENSION OF IPOLIS

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Extension of IPOLIS

Aim

- to extend and further develop IPOLIS to improve possibilities for analyzing and monitoring the social situation of vulnerable groups by:

- a) **update** time series to strengthen timeliness;
- b) extending data **in space** by involving non-EU countries
 - EEA countries: Iceland, Norway and Switzerland
 - other countries: e.g. Australia, Canada, New-Zeeland, Russia, USA
- c) **adding new vulnerable groups** to the existing ones, by keeping the conceptual frame developed in past InGRID activities
 - migrants
 - disabled persons, and potentially also considering
 - the Roma and
 - institutionalized people.

Underlying work

Gábos, A. and M. Kopasz (2014). Concept paper for an integrated poverty and living conditions indicator system (IPOLIS) database. InGRID Working Paper series. Leuven, InGRID project, D20.1.

Gábos, A. and M. Kopasz (2015). Methodological and data infrastructure report for children. InGRID Working Paper series. Leuven, InGRID project, M20.6.

Schäfer, A., A. Zentarra and O. Groh-Samberg (2015). Methodological and data infrastructure report on youth. Working paper, Leuven, InGRID project, M20.7.

Kopasz, M. (2015). Methodological and data infrastructure report for the elderly. InGRID Working Paper series. Leuven, InGRID project, M20.8.

Limani, D. (2017). Methodological and data infrastructure report for the policy and context indicators (working paper M20.8b). Leuven: InGRID.

Bernát, A., & Messing, V. (2016). Methodological and data infrastructure report on Roma population in the EU (InGRID Working Paper MS20.3). Budapest: TÁRKI, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Related events

Expert workshop on Framework and methods for indicator building for various vulnerable groups organized by TÁRKI (27-29 November 2013, Budapest)

Expert workshop on data visualization and outreach to stakeholders organised by LIS and TÁRKI (16-18 March 2016, Luxembourg)

Expert workshop on Protocol development for hard-to-reach and hard-to-identify groups in living conditions surveys to enhance cross country comparative research organized by U of Bremen (28-30 April 2014, Bremen)

Part 7

DATA VISUALIZATION

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Thank you for your attention!

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Partners

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Central Institute for Labour Protection – CIOP, National Research Institute (PL)

InGRID-2

Integrating Research Infrastructure for
European expertise on Inclusive Growth from
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For further information about the InGRID-2
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