Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181 of 16 December 2019 specifying technical characteristics as regards items common to several datasets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2181

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC) No 808/2004, (EC) No 452/2008 and (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98[(1)], and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Certain statistical items are common to several datasets across all seven domains set out in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700. In the interest of comparability and to ensure their uniform interpretation and application throughout the Union, it is necessary to specify the technical characteristics listed in Article 7(2) of that Regulation and they should apply to all domains.

(2) Statistics are needed at both national and regional level. Member States should transmit statistics to the Commission broken down by territorial units. To establish comparable regional statistics, data on territorial units should therefore be provided in accordance with the NUTS classification.

(3) Statistics on education, occupation and economic sectors should be comparable internationally, and therefore the Member States and the Union institutions should use statistical classifications that are compatible with the ISCED[(2)], ISCO[(3)] and NACE[(4)] classifications.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down the technical characteristics of the statistical populations and observation units, as well as descriptions of variables and of the statistical classifications, for items common to several data sets covered by Regulation (EU) 2019/1700.

Article 2

Definitions used for specifying the technical characteristics of the datasets

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(1) ‘dwelling’ or ‘housing unit’ means a building, part thereof, other premises or living quarters used for human habitation and includes ‘conventional dwellings’ and ‘other housing units’ as defined in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009[(5)];

(2) ‘one-person private household’ means a private household where a person usually resides alone in a separate housing unit or occupies, as a lodger, a separate room or rooms of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form a multi-person household;

(3) ‘multi-person private household’ means a private household where a group of two or more persons usually reside together in a housing unit or part of a housing unit and share income or household expenses with the other household members;

(4) ‘household member’ means the usual resident of a private household;

(5) ‘family home’ means a housing unit occupied by the members of a multi-person household, as well as by a person who spends some time elsewhere but retains close ties with the members of the multi-person private household, especially through family relationships or regular stays;

(6) ‘sharing household income’ means contributing to the private household income or benefitting from the private household income, or both;

(7) ‘household expenses’ means expenses incurred by private household members in relation to providing themselves with the essentials of living. They include house-related expenses (namely rent, house or apartment charges and housing insurance) as well as other expenses related to daily life, encompassing needs such as food, clothes, sanitary products, furniture, equipment and utensils, commuting and other transport, medical care and insurance, education and training, leisure and sports activities and holidays;

(8) ‘institution’ means a legal body or establishment providing a group of people with long-term housing and the amenities and services needed for daily life. The majority of institutions fall under the following categories:

— hospitals, hospices, convalescent homes, establishments for people with disabilities, psychiatric institutions, old people’s homes and nursing homes;

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— assisted living facilities and social welfare institutions, including those for the homeless, asylum seekers or refugees;
— military camps and barracks;
— correctional and penal institutions, retention and remand centres, prisons;
— religious institutions;
— tertiary student dormitories (depending on specific arrangements).

Article 3

Technical characteristics of the statistical populations and of the observation units

1 The observation units shall be private households or private household members.

2 Where a person regularly lives in more than one dwelling, the dwelling where that person spends the greater part of the year shall be taken to be his or her place of usual residence, regardless of whether it is located elsewhere within the country or abroad.

3 In applying the statistical concept of usual residence the particular cases shall be treated as provided for in Article 4.

4 Persons living as usual residents in hotels shall, in principle, be excluded from the private household population. However, they may be considered as belonging to that population if that is how their situation is defined in their country of residence, in which case it shall be clearly described in the quality report referred to in Regulation (EU) 2019/1700.

5 Private households may exclude persons whose need for shelter and subsistence is met by an institution and who, on the reference date (as defined for a specific data collection), have spent, or are likely to spend, 12 months or more living there.

6 Persons performing compulsory military service (conscripts) are included in the private household population if their service lasts less than 12 months or if they spend significant amounts of time in the family home and are dependent on their parents, legal guardians, or other family members while performing compulsory military service. By derogation, for the purposes of data collection in the labour force domain, all conscripts shall be excluded from the private household population.

7 All people who are usually resident, irrespective of whether or not they are related to other members of the private household, shall be considered to be members of a multi-person private household if they share household income or household expenses with other household members. Flatmates or housemates occupying a housing unit on a house-sharing basis and sharing only house-related expenses, but not sharing household income, shall not be considered a part of a multi-person private household occupying this housing unit, even if they share some other subsidiary household expenses.

8 Where it is not feasible to establish whether the criteria for one-person or multi-person private households are met, the interviewee’s views on his or her situation vis-à-vis the other persons residing in the dwelling shall be taken into consideration.

9 Where multiple private households exist within a single dwelling, Member States shall aim to record data for all the households within a given dwelling.

10 Member States shall make every effort to avoid recording the same persons twice.

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Article 4

Particular cases in application of the concept of usual residence

1 Person who works away from the family home during the week and who usually returns to the family home at the weekends, shall consider the family home to be his or her place of usual residence, regardless of whether his or her place of work is elsewhere in the country or abroad.

2 Primary and secondary school pupils who are away from the family home during the school term shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad.

3 In case of a dependent child alternating between two places of residence, the place where the child spends most of his or her time shall be considered as his or her usual residence.

Where the child spends an equal amount of time with both legal guardians or parents, the place of usual residence of that child shall be the place of residence of the legal guardian or the parent who receives the child benefits, or, the place of residence of the legal guardian or the parent who contributes more towards the child-related costs.

In case none of the above applies, the place where the child is found at the reference date (as defined for a specific data collection) shall be considered as his or her usual residence.

In case of longitudinal data collections, the children alternating between two places of residence shall be considered at the same place of residence over different data collection waves, unless there was a change in life situation.

4 For data collections organised in the income and living conditions and the consumption domains the following additional specific rules shall apply:

a persons who live outside their family home for an extended period of time for the purpose of work, regardless of whether elsewhere in the country or abroad, shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence in case they significantly contribute to the household income and are not usual residents of another private household;

b tertiary students who are away from family home while at college or university, regardless of whether elsewhere in the country or abroad, shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence in case they benefit from the household income and are not usual residents of another private household.

In duly justified cases, Member States may decide not to apply the rules set out in this paragraph. In those cases, Member States shall describe in their quality reports the criteria applied and shall ensure the appropriate reporting of data on the inter-household transfers, including payments on behalf of the student.

The rules set out in this paragraph may also apply for the other domains in which case their application shall be described in the quality reports.

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Article 5

Description of variables and statistical classifications

Annex to this Regulation sets out descriptions and classifications for the variables common to several data sets.

Article 6

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 December 2019.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN