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Statistical Annex

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Statistical Annex to the Draft Joint Inclusion Report

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THE COMMON INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: BACKGROUND, DEFINITIONS, METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Background

In December 2001, the Laeken European Council endorsed a first set of 18 indicators of social exclusion and poverty, organised in a two-level structure of primary indicators – consisting of 10 lead indicators covering the broad fields that have been considered the most important elements in leading to social exclusion – and 8 secondary indicators – intended to support the lead indicators and describe other dimensions of the problem.

After that date, the Indicators Sub-Group has continued working with a view to refining and consolidating the original list of indicators. The list of common indicators as approved by the Social Protection Committee in July 2003, together with their definition, is included in the table below. Those indicators that have been re-defined can be identified thanks to the * sign that has been added in the first column. Similarly, new indicators can be identified thanks to the mention "**new**" that has been added in this column.

Breakdowns of the common indicators by age and gender

As far as possible, *children* must be given a special focus within the common indicators of social exclusion and poverty. In particular, it is recognised that it is especially important not to base the examination of child poverty and social exclusion on one single at-risk-of-poverty indicator. It is therefore recommended to apply a standard breakdown by broad age groups to all the Laeken indicators, wherever relevant and meaningful. In deciding the degree of disaggregation by age, considerations of statistical robustness must also be taken into account.

Similarly, a *gender breakdown* must be applied to all the indicators, always wherever relevant and meaningful. It should be noted that, in the case of income-based indicators, the gender breakdown is based on the assumption of equal sharing of resources within households. Furthermore, in most instances a gender breakdown is only meaningful when applied to the adult population, as there cannot be any normative interpretation of gender differences in, for example, the poverty risk rate for children.

The columns in the table below indicate when the age and gender breakdowns have been recommended when analysing the situation of poverty and social exclusion.

Definitions: the primary indicators

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
1a	At-risk-of poverty rate	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% the national equivalised median income. Equivalised median income is defined as the household's total disposable income divided by its "equivalent size", to take account of the size and composition of the household, and is attributed to each household member.	Yes. Age groups: 0-15; 16 and over; 16-24; 25-49; 50-64; 65+.	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP
1b	Incidence of poverty risk by most frequent activity status	Share of individuals in each activity status group who are at risk of poverty. The most frequent activity status is defined as the status that individuals declare to have occupied for more than half the number of months in the calendar year. The status categories are: employment (broken down by wage and salary employment and self-employment); unemployment; retirement; other inactivity.	Yes	Yes	ECHP
1c	Incidence of poverty risk by household type	Share of individuals in each household type who are at risk of poverty. <u>Households with no dependent children:</u> - Single person, under 30 years old - Single person, 30-64 years - Single person, 65 years and over - Single women - Single men - Two adults, at least one person 65 years and over - Two adults, both under 65 years - Other households <u>Households with dependent children:</u> - Single parent, 1 or more dependent children - Two adults, one dependent child - Two adults, two dependent children - Two adults, three or more dependent children - Three or more adults with dependent children Dependent children are individuals aged 0 – 15 years and 16 – 24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.	Already specified in the typology of households.	Already specified in the typology of households.	ECHP
1d	Incidence (and distribution) of poverty risk by accommodation tenure status	Share of individuals in each accommodation tenure status who are at risk of poverty (distribution: share of the population at risk of poverty by accommodation tenure status). Accommodation tenure categories: - Owner-occupied or rent free - Rented	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
1e	At-risk-of-poverty rate threshold (illustrative values)	The value of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% median national equivalised income) in PPS, Euro and national currency for two illustrative household types: - Single person household - Household with 2 adults, two children	No	No	ECHP
2.	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	Ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP
3.	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years.	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP
4.	Relative median poverty risk gap	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP
5.	Regional cohesion	Coefficient of variation of employment rates at NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) level 2.	No	Yes	EU-LFS
6.	Long term unemployment rate	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population aged 15 to 64 years.	Yes	Yes	EU-LFS
7a*	Population living in jobless households: children	Proportion of children (aged 0-17 years) living in jobless households, expressed as a share of all children.	No	No	EU-LFS
7b*	Population living in jobless households: working-age adults	Proportion of all people aged 18-59 years who live in a jobless household as a proportion of all people in the same age group. Students aged 18-24 years who live in households composed solely of students are not counted in either numerator nor denominator.	No	Yes	EU-LFS
8.	Early school leavers not in education or training	Share of persons aged 18 to 24 who have only lower secondary education (their highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 97 0, 1 or 2) and have not received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. ISCED 97 is the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education.	No	Yes	EU-LFS

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
9.	Life expectancy at birth	Number of years a person may be expected to live, starting at age 0.	No	Yes	Eurostat Demography Statistics ¹
10.	Self-defined health status by income level.	Proportion of the population aged 16 years and over in the bottom and top quintile of the equivalised income distribution who classify themselves as in a bad or very bad state of health.	Yes	Yes	ECHP

Definitions: the Secondary Indicators

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
11.	Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 40%, 50% and 70% of the national equivalised median income.	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP
12.	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time	In year t , share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in year $t-3$, uprated by inflation over the three years.	Yes	Yes	ECHP
13.	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social cash transfers	Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate where equivalised income is calculated as follows: - excluding all social cash transfers - including retirement and survivors pensions and excluding all other social cash transfers. - including all social cash transfers (= indicator 1) The same at-risk-of-poverty threshold is used for the three statistics, and is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social cash transfers).	Yes	Yes	ECHP
14.	Gini coefficient	Summary measure of the cumulative share of equivalised income accounted for by the cumulative percentages of the number of individuals. Its value ranges from 0% (complete equality) to 100% (complete inequality).	Yes	Yes	ECHP

1 The source of data for this indicator is the periodic census (currently 1991, given that 2001 results are not yet final), which is then adjusted for available information on subsequent births, deaths and migration. Data are collected for males and females; figures for the total population are estimated as a weighted arithmetic mean. The EU-15 estimate is calculated as a population-weighted average of the individual national values.

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
15.	Persistence of at-risk-of-poverty (50% of median equivalised income)	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 50% of the national median equivalised income in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years.	Yes	Yes	ECHP
16. new	Incidence of in-work poverty risk	Individuals who are classified as employed (either in wage and salary employment or self-employment) according to the definition of most frequent activity status (indicator 1b) and who are at risk of poverty. This indicator needs to be analysed according to personal, job and household characteristics.	Yes	Yes	ECHP
17.	Long-term unemployment share	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of the total unemployed population.	Yes	Yes	EU-LFS
18.	Very long term unemployment rate	Total very long-term unemployed population (≥ 24 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population aged 15 to 64 years.	Yes	Yes	EU-LFS
19.	Persons with low educational attainment	Share of the adult population (aged 25 years and over) whose highest level of education or training is ISCED 0, 1 or 2.	Yes. Age groups: 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 years and over.	Yes	EU-LFS

European income data: methodology and limitations

The income-based indicators that are presented in this report are calculated on the basis of data from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). The use of the ECHP as the common source for such indicators was proposed by the Social Protection Committee and formally adopted at the Laeken European Council in 2001.

The ECHP is the only common source of comparable data on income and living conditions currently available for EU Member States. It was developed in association with Member States and publication of results incorporates a comprehensive validation process by both the National Statistical Institutes and Eurostat. Given the sensitivity of the topics covered by this survey, some care is needed when interpreting results.

Characteristics of the survey

The ECHP is a survey based on a standardised questionnaire. It involves annual interviewing of a representative panel of households and individuals, covering a wide range of topics: income, health, education, housing, demographics and employment characteristics. The

longitudinal structure of the ECHP makes it possible to follow up and interview the same households and individuals over eight consecutive years.

The first wave of the ECHP was conducted in 1994 in the then twelve EU Member States, on a total sample of some 60,500 households. Austria joined the project in 1995 and Finland in 1996. Even though Sweden is not taking part in the ECHP, comparable micro-data from the Swedish Survey on Living Conditions are included in the ECHP user's database from 1997 onwards. In the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and Germany, the ECHP survey was stopped in 1997 and data from an existing national panel survey (i.e. BHPS, PSELL and SOEP respectively) were harmonised to the ECHP format to provide data for all subsequent waves.

Since the release of December 2002, ECHP UDBs differ from previous versions in some aspects: in addition to the updating of income data by some countries, two methodological aspects have been substantially revised:

- an improved weighting procedure is applied in order to avoid extreme weights;
- a new method to adjust for 'within-household non-response' is used.

The impact of these two substantial modifications in the production of the ECHP UDB is twofold. Firstly, the micro-data contain now less extreme weights and better income information. Second, the current changes in methodology are accompanied by sometimes large changes in the estimates of some important indicators based on the ECHP. This newly adopted methodology can be regarded as a major revision and an improvement in the accuracy of ECHP estimates.

Income measurement

Data on income from the ECHP relate to the year immediately preceding the survey (e.g. 2000 for wave 8 conducted in 2001), whereas the household composition and the socio-demographic characteristics of household members are those registered at the moment of the survey.

Household's total disposable income is taken to be total net monetary income received by the household and its members, including all income from work (wages and salaries and self-employment earnings), private income from investment and property, plus all social cash transfers received including old-age pensions, net of any taxes and social contributions paid (with France and Finland representing a partial exception to this latter rule).

In order to reflect differences in household size and composition, the income figures are given per equivalent adult. This means that the total household income is divided by its equivalent size using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to any other household member aged 14 and over and 0.3 to each child below age 14. The resulting figure is attributed to each member of the household, whether adult or children. The equivalent size of a household that consists of 2 adults and 2 children below the age of 14 is therefore: $1.0+0.5+(2*0.3) = 2.1$.

Limitations

Given the sensitivity of the topics covered by the ECHP, care is needed when interpreting results. The limited sample size and the fact that data on disposable income are based on information provided by respondents, rather than from administrative registers or other

sources, raises some concerns of data quality. This is particularly the case for those at the two extremes of the income distribution.

ECHP income data do not capture several major determinants of living standards, namely: receipts in kind, transfers paid to other households, loan interest payments and imputed rent for owner-occupied accommodation. The last component in particular can have a significant impact for certain countries or certain groups of the population within countries (i.e., the elderly).

Furthermore, the ECHP, like most other households surveys, does not cover persons living in collective households, homeless persons or other difficult-to-reach groups.

THE COMMON INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: STATISTICAL TABLES

NB: the full set of indicators and their breakdowns are available for download from the Eurostat New Cronos website, Theme 3, Domain ILC.

Table 1: At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad age group and gender¹, selected years (%)

		All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over					All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over		
				Total	Men	Women					Total	Men	Women
B	1995	16	16	16	15	17	L	1995	12	16	11	10	12
	1997	14	14	14	13	15		1997	11	16	10	9	11
	1999	13	12	13	12	14		1999	13	19	11	11	12
	2001	13	12	14	12	15		2001	12	18	11	11	11
DK	1995	10	5	11	10	13	NL	1995	11	13	11	10	12
	1997	9	5	10	9	12		1997	10	13	10	10	10
	1999	11	6	12	10	15		1999	11	14	10	9	10
	2001	11	5	12	10	14		2001	11	16	10	10	10
D	1995	15	18	14	12	16	A	1995	13	16	13	11	15
	1997	12	15	11	10	13		1997	13	15	13	11	14
	1999	11	13	10	9	11		1999	12	14	12	9	14
	2001	11	14	11	9	12		2001	12	13	12	9	15
EL	1995	22	18	22	21	23	P	1995	23	26	22	20	24
	1997	21	18	22	21	23		1997	22	25	21	19	23
	1999	21	17	21	20	22		1999	21	26	19	17	21
	2001	20	18	21	19	22		2001	20	27	18	18	19
E	1995	19	24	18	18	18	FIN	1995	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	20	26	19	19	19		1997	8	5	9	9	9
	1999	19	25	18	17	18		1999	11	7	11	10	13
	2001	19	26	18	16	19		2001	11	6	13	10	15
F	1995	15	16	15	14	16	S	1995	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	15	16	15	14	15		1997	9	8	9	9	9
	1999	15	17	15	14	15		1999	9	10	9	9	10
	2001	15	18	15	14	16		2001	10	10	11	10	11
IRL	1995	19	26	16	14	18	UK	1995	20	28	18	16	20
	1997	19	25	17	16	19		1997	18	27	15	13	18
	1999	19	21	18	16	20		1999	19	29	17	15	19
	2001	21	26	20	18	22		2001	17	24	15	13	18
I	1995	20	24	20	18	21	EU15²	1995	17	21	17	15	18
	1997	19	23	19	18	20		1997	16	19	15	14	16
	1999	18	22	17	16	18		1999	15	19	15	13	16
	2001	19	25	18	17	19		2001	15	19	15	13	16

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 2: At-risk-of-poverty rate for individuals aged 16 years and over by age group and gender¹, 2001 (%)

	Total			16-24 years			25-49 years			50-64 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
B	14	12	15	12	11	12	10	8	11	12	10	13	26	24	26
DK	12	10	14	20	16	25	7	7	6	5	4	5	29	25	33
D	11	9	12	16	17	15	9	7	11	10	10	9	12	9	14
EL	21	19	22	19	18	21	14	14	15	21	19	22	33	30	35
E	18	16	19	20	19	21	15	14	16	17	15	18	22	20	24
F	15	14	16	21	21	21	12	11	13	13	12	13	19	17	21
IRL	20	18	22	12	10	15	17	17	18	16	18	14	44	35	51
I	18	17	19	25	25	25	18	17	19	16	15	16	17	16	19
L	11	11	11	20	22	17	11	10	11	9	9	10	7	7	8
NL	10	10	10	22	24	21	10	10	10	7	6	7	4	5	3
A	12	9	15	11	7	14	8	7	9	9	8	11	24	14	30
P	18	18	19	18	21	15	15	15	15	16	15	16	30	28	31
FIN	13	10	15	23	19	28	7	8	7	9	7	10	23	12	31
S	11	10	11	23	22	24	10	11	10	5	6	4	9	5	12
UK	15	13	18	20	18	21	12	10	14	11	10	12	24	19	28
EU15²	15	13	16	19	19	20	12	11	14	12	12	13	19	16	21

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 3: Persistent risk of poverty by broad age group and gender¹, 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15²	
Total	7	5	6	14	10	9	13	13	9	5	7	15	6	:	10	9	
0-15 years	6	0	7	10	16	10	15	18	13	9	7	22	1	:	16	12	
16 years and over	Total	8	6	6	15	9	9	13	12	8	4	7	13	7	:	9	9
	Men	7	5	6	14	9	8	11	11	8	5	5	13	5	:	7	8
	Women	9	8	7	16	10	9	15	12	8	4	9	13	9	:	10	9

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 4: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by age group and gender¹, 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15²
Total	15	19	19	28	24	19	24	28	17	20	19	22	17	20	23	22
0-15 years	16	23*	13	25	29	18	25	33	16	18	18	22	13	13	24	21
16 years and over	Total	15	19	20	28	24	19	24	26	18	21	22	18	22	23	22
	Men	15	19	22	27	24	19	24	27	19	24	22	19	25	22	22
	Women	15	20	19	30	23	20	24	26	17	19	18	22	18	19	23

* Small sample size.

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 5: At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values in PPS¹), 2001

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Single person	PPS ¹	9286	10197	9492	5443	6527	8765	7934	7044	14376	8309	9468	4967	7680	7679	8984	8253
Two adults with two children	PPS ¹	19501	21413	19933	11431	13706	18407	16662	14793	30190	17449	19883	10431	16128	16126	18866	17332

Notes:

1) PPS: Purchasing Power Standards

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 6: Income quintile ratio (S80/S20), selected years (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
1995 ¹	4.5	3.1	4.6	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	4.3	4.2	4	7.4	3	3.1	5.2	5.1
1997	4	2.9	3.7	6.6	6.5	4.4	5	5.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.7	3	3.1	4.7	4.7
1999	4.2	3	3.6	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	6.4	3.4	3.2	5.2	4.6
2001	4	3.1	3.6	5.7	5.5	4	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	6.5	3.5	3.4	4.9	4.4

Notes:

1) Finland: 1996, Sweden: 1997; EU15 average excludes Finland, Sweden.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 7: Gini coefficient, selected years (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
1995 ¹	29	22	29	35	34	29	33	33	29	29	27	37	22	22	32	31
1997	27	20	25	35	35	29	33	31	25	26	25	36	22	22	30	29
1999	29	22	25	34	33	29	32	30	27	26	26	36	24	23	32	29
2001	28	22	25	33	33	27	29	29	27	26	24	37	24	24	31	28

Notes:

1) Finland: 1996, Sweden: 1997; EU15 average excludes Finland, Sweden.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 8: Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold¹, 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
40%	2	2	3	8	7	4	5	8	3	4	3	6	2	3	5	5
50%	6	7	6	14	13	9	15	13	6	6	6	13	6	6	11	9
60%	13	11	11	20	19	15	21	19	12	11	12	20	11	10	17	15
70%	21	19	19	28	27	23	29	27	21	19	19	28	20	18	26	23

Notes:

1) At-risk-of-poverty rate using thresholds set at different percentages of median equivalised income

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 9: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type,¹ 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
- Households without children	16	16	10	24	15	15	24	16	7	7	13	18	17	12	15	14
- Households with children	11	5	12	17	22	16	20	23	19	15	10	22	6	9	19	17
- Single adults, no children, of which :	21	36	19	32	31	22	57	24	9	12	23	39	35	22	29	25
- Under 30 years	21*	61	42	37*	27	31	21*	19*	11	49	17	1*	52	46	37	32
- 30-64 years	13	9	13	15	18	11	37	16	10	6	12	28	20	12	18	15
- 65 years and over	27	40	19	38	43	27	79	29	7	3	35	46	45	17	35	29
- Single women	26	42	20	39	38	25	66	27	12	9	30	43	40	23	33	28
- Single men	12	28	16	16	18	17	47	17	5	15	9	28	28	21	21	18
- Single adults, with children	25	10	36	37	42	35	42*	23	35*	45	23	39	11	16	50	35
- 2 adults, at least one aged 65+, no children	26	22	7	36	24	16	37	14	8	5	18	32	8	4	17	16
- 2 adults below 65 years, no children	8	5	8	17	14	11	14	12	6	4	10	13	5	5	9	10
- 2 adults, 1 child	7	10	9	8	18	10	17	13	13	10	7	9	5	5	8	10
- 2 adults, 2 children	11	2	7	14	23	12	17	21	15	9	7	15	5	6	12	13
- 2 adults, 3 or more children	7	4	21	26	34	24	37	37	23	17	23	49	5	11	30	27
- 3 or more adults, with children	15	4	11	23	18	14	10	24	26	18	9	23	7	:	13	16

* Small sample size

Notes:

1) In this typology, children are defined as dependent children, that is, people aged 0 to 15 years or 16 to 24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 10: At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status, 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
Owner-occupied and rent-free	10	6	7	21	18	12	17	17	8	7	12	19	8	6	12	12
Rented	28	24	16	15	23	25	44	30	24	20	12	25	23	18	32	24

Notes:

1) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 10bis: Distribution of the population at risk of poverty by accommodation tenure status, 2001 (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
Owner-occupied and rent-free	60	45	37	93	90	53	66	73	50	37	72	72	56	41	55	58
Rented	40	55	63	7	10	47	34	27	50	63	28	28	44	59	45	42

Notes:

1) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 11: At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at one moment in time (1998), 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001
B	14	13	11	11
DK	12	10	11	10
D	11	10	9	9
EL	21	20	18	17
E	18	16	12	12
F	15	15	15	13
IRL	19	16	15	13
I	18	17	15	15
L	12	12	11	10
NL	10	9	9	10
A	13	12	10	10
P	21	19	17	16
FIN	9	10	9	9
S	10	9	10	8
UK	19	20	16	13
EU15¹	15	15	13	12

Notes:

1) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 12: At-risk-of-poverty rate after and before social cash transfers, by broad age group and gender¹, 2001 (%)

	After transfers					Before transfers excluding pensions					Before transfers including pensions				
	All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over			All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over			All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over		
			Total	Men	Women			Total	Men	Women			Total	Men	Women
B	13	12	14	12	15	23	26	22	20	25	38	26	41	36	45
DK	11	5	12	10	14	21	18	22	19	24	31	18	34	30	37
D	11	14	11	9	12	21	31	19	18	21	39	31	40	35	45
EL	20	18	21	19	22	23	21	23	21	24	39	24	42	38	44
E	19	26	18	16	19	23	30	22	21	24	37	33	38	35	40
F	15	18	15	14	16	24	32	22	21	23	40	32	42	40	45
IRL	21	26	20	18	22	30	36	28	26	31	36	36	36	34	38
I	19	25	18	17	19	22	27	21	20	22	42	30	44	41	46
L	12	18	11	11	11	23	36	20	21	20	40	38	41	38	44
NL	11	16	10	10	10	21	27	19	19	20	36	28	38	34	41
A	12	13	12	9	15	22	31	20	17	23	38	35	39	34	43
P	20	27	18	18	19	24	31	23	23	23	37	39	36	34	38
FIN	11	6	13	10	15	19	17	19	17	21	30	18	34	30	37
S	10	10	11	10	11	27	39	24	21	27	43	40	44	40	48
UK	17	24	15	13	18	29	39	26	22	30	40	40	41	36	45
EU15²	15	19	15	13	16	24	31	22	20	24	39	32	41	37	44

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 13: At-risk-of-poverty rate by gender¹ and most frequent activity status, 2001 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL²	A	P	FIN	S²	UK	EU15³
Employed	Total	4	4	4	13	10	8	7	10	8	8	6	12	6	7	6	7
	Men	4	3	4	13	10	9	9	13	8	8	6	13	5	7	6	8
	Women	4	4	6	12	8	7	4	6	8	7	6	11	6	6	7	7
<i>Of which:</i> dependent employees	Total	3	3	4	5	7	6	6	7	8	:	3	7	4	:	5	6
	Men	3	3	4	5	7	7	7	10	8	:	3	9	3	:	4	6
	Women	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	8	:	3	4	5	:	6	5
<i>Of which:</i> Self-employed	Total	10	6	5	25	20	25	16	18	2	:	24	28	17	:	14	16
	Men	11	7	4	25	21	24	17	19	3	:	25	24	15	:	14	16
	Women	8	5*	6	26	20	26	12	13	0*	:	23	32	20	:	15	16
Non employed	Total	22	27	16	28	24	22	35	24	13	13	19	27	21	18*	28	22
	Men	21	27	17	29	24	20	36	23	13	13	15	28	17	18*	25	21
	Women	22	27	16	27	24	23	35	25	13	13	21	27	23	18*	29	23
<i>Of which:</i> Unemployed	Total	32	13	34	39	37	30	54	51	48*	23	23	38	21	26*	49	38
	Men	40	17*	41	46	45	34	61	54	54*	18	22*	49	26	36*	59	44
	Women	27	10	26	32	30	26	34*	46	:	24	23*	30	17	15*	34	30
<i>Of which:</i> Retired	Total	21	26	13	32	18	17	39	13	8	3	16	25	20	9	24	17
	Men	22	23	12	29	22	16	35	14	7	4	13	25	11	5	20	16
	Women	20	27	14	35	10	18	52	13	8	0*	19	26	26	11	27	17
<i>Of which:</i> Other inactive	Total	21	32	18	23	24	26	33	28	16	12	22	28	22	:	30	25
	Men	13	37	18	20	20	25	29	24	23	14	20	29	25	:	27	23
	Women	24	30	18	24	25	26	34	29	14	11	22	27	20	:	30	25

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) For the Netherlands and Sweden, the data are compiled on the basis of the current activity status, since there is no calendar of activities in the national questionnaire. The variable "number of months worked", therefore, cannot be filled in.

3) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 13bis: Distribution of the adult population (aged 16 years and over) at risk of poverty by gender¹ and most frequent activity status, 2001 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL ²	A	P	FIN	S ²	UK	EU15 ³
Employed	Total	15	20	24	27	24	29	19	25	41	46	27	40	25	39	24	26
	Men	8	10	12	18	17	18	15	19	25	29	16	24	12	22	12	16
	Women	7	10	12	9	7	11	5	5	16	18	12	16	13	17	12	11
Of which: dependent employees	Total	11	17	21	6	13	20	13	13	41	0	12	17	16	0	18	16
	Men	5	8	10	4	9	12	9	10	24	0	7	12	6	0	7	9
	Women	6	9	11	2	4	8	4	3	16	0	6	5	10	0	10	7
Of which: Self-employed	Total	5	2	3	21	11	9	7	11	1	0	15	23	9	0	6	8
	Men	3	2	2	14	8	6	6	9	1	0	9	12	6	0	4	5
	Women	1	0	1	7	3	3	1	2	0	0	6	11	4	0	2	2
Non employed	Total	84	80	75	73	76	71	81	76	59	54	73	60	75	61	76	74
	Men	32	31	30	26	27	26	28	26	20	19	20	23	26	26	25	26
	Women	54	50	46	47	49	45	52	50	38	36	53	37	50	35	51	47
Of which: Unemployed	Total	11	2	14	7	12	8	9	17	4	10	3	6	9	11	6	11
	Men	6	1	10	4	7	4	7	10	2	2	2	3	5	8	4	6
	Women	6	1	5	3	5	4	2	7	2	9	1	3	4	3	2	5
Of which: Retired	Total	37	50	36	34	12	29	16	17	15	1	28	24	41	21	33	27
	Men	20	18	14	18	10	13	11	9	8	1	12	10	10	6	12	12
	Women	18	33	22	16	2	16	5	8	7	0	16	14	32	15	21	15
Of which: Other inactive	Total	36	28	25	32	52	34	56	42	40	43	42	30	25	29	37	36
	Men	6	12	6	4	10	9	10	7	10	16	6	10	11	12	9	8
	Women	30	16	19	28	42	25	45	35	29	27	36	20	14	17	28	27

Notes:

1) Gender breakdown is based on assumption of equal sharing of resources within household.

2) For the Netherlands and Sweden, the data are compiled on the basis of the current activity status, since there is no calendar of activities in the national questionnaire. The variable "number of months worked", therefore, cannot be filled in.

3) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 14: In- work poverty risk by main characteristics of the employed population

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL ¹	A	P	FIN	S ¹	UK	EU15 ⁶	
Total	4	4	4	13	10	8	7	10	8	8	6	12	6	7	6	7	
Dependent employees	3	3	4	5	7	6	6	7	8	:	3	7	4	:	5	6	
Self-employed workers	10	6	5	25	20	25	16	18	2	:	24	28	17	:	14	16	
Personal characteristics																	
Men	4	3	4	13	10	9	9	13	8	8	6	13	5	7	6	8	
Women	4	4	6	12	8	7	4	6	8	7	6	11	6	6	7	7	
By age:																	
16 to 24 years	8	18	10	13	6	10	2	9	16	20	5	10	15	:	11	10	
25 to 54 years	4	3	4	11	10	8	7	10	8	7	6	11	5	6	6	7	
55 years and over	5	1	5	21	10	8	13	14	5	3	8	21	7	4	7	9	
By level of education ² :																	
Low	6	4	9	23	16	11	12	16	16	8	8	16	8	8*	10	12	
Medium	5	4	4	9	6	6	6	5	5	:	5	3	7	6	7	5	
High	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	5	1	6	7	1	3	7	4	3	
Household characteristics³																	
- Living alone, no children	9	15	7	12	6	6	11	4	7	12	4	19	7	13	9	8	
- Living alone, 1 or more children	11	7	31	3*	34	15	9*	17	22	22	11	25	5	10	28	22	
- Living with other adults not at work, no children	8	9	8	17	6	13	12	9	3	6	9	16	7	9	7	9	
- Living with other adults not at work, 1 or more children	14	8	9	20	24	26	24	32	16	13	13	35	8	18	19	20	
- Living with other adults, some or a	2	1	1	11	2	5	2	3	1	3	4	9	5	3	1	3	
- Living with other adults, some or a	4	4	3	11	4	5	2	6	9	6	6	15	3	6	4	5	
Job characteristics of wage and salary employees only																	
By number of months worked ⁴																	
Less than full year	8	15	10	7	12	12	11	19	12	:	4	13	11	:	13	12	
Full year	3	2	4	5	6	6	5	7	8	:	3	7	3	:	5	5	
By number of weekly hours worked																	
<= 30 hours	7	8	9	16	11	6	12	9	:	:	3	20	18	:	11	10	
> 30 hours	3	2	3	5	6	5	4	7	8	:	3	6	3	:	3	5	
By type of contract ⁵																	
Permanent contract	3	2	3	4	5	5	4	6	8	:	3	6	3	:	4	4	
Temporary contract	7	9	8	10	9	9	8	18	7	:	3	12	8	:	8	10	

Notes:

1) For the Netherlands and Sweden, the data are compiled on the basis of the current activity status, since there is no calendar of activities in the national questionnaire. The variable "number of months worked", therefore, cannot be filled in.

2) Low = ISCED 0-2; Medium=ISCED 3; High= ISCED 4 and more.

3) Work for the other members of the household is defined in the same way as for the observation unit: that is, are considered workers only those who declare to have worked for more than half the total number of months for which they have been able to provide information on their activity status in the calendar year - i.e., normally, for at least 7 out of 12 months. Children are defined as dependent children, that is, individuals aged 0-15 and 16-24 if still inactive and living with at least one parent.

4) "Full year" corresponds to work over the total number of months for which information on the activity status has been provided. "Less than full year" corresponds to work for more than half, but less than all, the number of months for which information on activity status is provided.

5) "Temporary contract" includes "fixed-term or short-term contracts", "casual work with no contract" and "some other working arrangement".

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003.

Table 15: Dispersion of regional employment rates¹, selected years (%)

	B	DK ²	D	EL	E	F	IRL ²	I	L ²	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ³
1996	7.8	:	5.6	7.3	10.5	7	:	17.4	:	3.3	3.3	4.7	7.4	4.5	7.4	15.5
1998	7.6	:	5.4	5.6	11.7	7.2	:	16.6	:	3	2.7	4.3	7.4	4.4	7.5	15.7
1999	8.0	:	5.5	5.2	10.7	7.1	:	17.1	:	2.3	2.3	3.6	7.6	5.0	7.1	14.0
2000	7.9	:	5.7	5.1	10.5	6.9	:	17.5	:	2.2	2.5	4.2	8.0	4.9	7.0	13.4
2001	8	:	6.1	4.6	9.9	6.4	:	17.1	:	2.3	2.6	3.6	8.2	4.2	6.8	13.2
2002	8.0	:	5.9	4.2	9.2	6.2	:	16.6	:	2.2	2.4	3.9	7.8	4.6	6.6	12.6

Notes:

1) Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions at NUTS2 level.

2) Not applicable for Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg as NUTS2 corresponds to the national level.

3) EU average is calculated as the coefficient of variation across all NUTS2 regions in the EU, including Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey – annual averages. Spring data for 1996 and 1998.

Table 16: People living in jobless households: children and working-age women and men, selected years (%)

		Children (0-17 years)			Working-age adults (18-59 years)					Children (0-17 years)			Working-age adults (18-59 years)				
		Total	W	M	Total	W	M			Total	W	M	Total	W	M		
B²	1995	12.3	14.1	16.2	12.1	L	1995	3.7	6.5	8.1	5	NL	1995	9.7	11	12.5	9.5
	1999	11.3	13	14.8	11.2		1999	4	6.7	8.4	5.1		1999	6.9	7.8	9.4	6.3
	2002	13.8	14.2	16.6	11.9		2002	2.8	6.3	7	5.6		2002	6	6.7	8.1	5.3
	2003	:	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:	:		2003	7.2	8.1	9.5	6.9
DK¹	1995	:	:	:	:	A	1995	3.7	7	8.4	5.6	P²	1995	5.1	5.9	6.8	5
	1999	:	:	:	:		1999	4.2	8.2	9.8	6.5		1999	4.5	4.7	5.3	4
	2002	:	:	:	:		2002	4.4	7.5	8.7	6.3		2002	4.4	4.5	5.2	3.7
	2003	:	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:	:		2003	5.1	5.3	6	4.6
D	1995	8.3	10.6	11.7	9.5	FIN¹	1995	:	:	:	:	S¹	1995	:	:	:	:
	1999	9.5	10.5	11.4	9.5		1999	:	:	:	:		1999	:	:	:	:
	2002	9.3	10	10.7	9.4		2002	:	:	:	:		2002	:	:	:	:
	2003	:	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:	:
EL²	1995	6	10.3	12.9	7.5	UK	1995	20.4	13.7	15.7	11.8	EU15³	1995	11	11.6	13	10.2
	1999	5.3	9.9	12.4	7.2		1999	18.4	11.7	13.9	9.5		1999	10.4	10.5	11.9	9
	2002	5.1	9.3	11.7	6.8		2002	17.4	11.2	13.3	9.1		2002	9.9	9.7	11	8.4
	2003	4.5	9	11.4	6.4		2003	17	10.9	12.9	8.9		2003	9.8	9.6	10.9	8.4
E	1995	11.5	12.5	13.2	11.9	I	1995	8.4	12.5	14.6	10.4						
	1999	7.4	8.4	9.3	7.6		1999	8.3	11.7	13.5	9.8						
	2002	6.6	7.2	7.9	6.5		2002	7.2	10.2	11.8	8.6						
	2003	6.1	7.2	7.8	6.5		2003	7	9.7	11.3	8.2						
F²	1995	9.2	11	12.1	9.9	IRL	1995	17	13.5	14.6	12.5						
	1999	9.9	11.3	12.5	10.1		1999	11.6	9.8	11	8.5						
	2002	9.6	10.4	11.8	9.1		2002	10.8	8.5	9.8	7.3						
	2003	9.2	10.4	11.5	9.3		2003	:	:	:	:						

Notes:

1) No household-based data are available from the Labour Force Surveys in Denmark, Finland and Sweden

2) Break in the series: changes in the sample design or definition: P(1999), B(1999), GR(2003), F(2003)

3) Excluding DK, FIN and S. For the other missing countries, the closest available year is used to estimate EU data.

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data. 2003: provisional data

Table 17: Long-term unemployment rate by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men	
B	1990	4.3	6.9	2.5	L	1990	0.6	0.7	0.5
	1995	5.8	7.7	4.5		1995	0.7	1	0.6
	1998	5.5	7	4.5		1998	0.9	1.1	0.7
	2001	3.2	3.6	3		2001	0.6	0.7	0.5
	2002	3.5	4.1	3.1		2002	0.8	1	0.6
DK	1990	2.2	2.6	1.8	NL	1990	2.7	3.4	2.2
	1995	2	2.2	1.8		1995	3.1	3.3	2.9
	1998	1.3	1.8	0.9		1998	1.5	1.8	1.3
	2001	0.8	1	0.7		2001	0.6	0.8	0.5
	2002	0.9	0.9	0.8		2002	0.7	0.8	0.6
D	1990	NA	NA	NA	A	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	3.9	4.8	3.2		1995	1	1.5	0.7
	1998	4.7	5.3	4.2		1998	1.3	1.8	1
	2001	3.8	4.1	3.7		2001	0.9	1.1	0.7
	2002	4	4.1	3.9		2002	0.8	1.1	0.6
EL	1990	3	5.9	1.4	P	1990	2.3	2.7	2
	1995	4.7	8.1	2.5		1995	3.3	3.4	3.3
	1998	5.8	9.9	3.1		1998	2.2	2.7	1.9
	2001	5.4	8.6	3.1		2001	1.5	1.9	1.2
	2002	5.1	8.3	3		2002	1.8	2.2	1.4
E	1990	7.9	15.2	4	FIN	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	10.5	16.8	6.6		1995	NA	NA	NA
	1998	7.6	12.4	4.8		1998	4.1	4	4.3
	2001	3.9	6.3	2.3		2001	2.5	2.3	2.7
	2002	3.9	6.3	2.3		2002	2.3	2	2.5
F	1990	3.4	4.7	2.4	S	1990	0.1	0	0.2
	1995	4.5	5.5	3.6		1995	2.3	1	3.6
	1998	4.6	5.5	3.9		1998	2.6	1.8	3.2
	2001	3	3.7	2.4		2001	1	0.8	1.2
	2002	2.8	3.3	2.2		2002	1	0.8	1.2
IRL	1990	9.1	8.9	9.2	UK	1990	2.2	1.4	2.8
	1995	8	7.3	8.5		1995	3.6	2	4.8
	1998	3.9	2.8	4.6		1998	1.9	1.2	2.5
	2001	1.2	0.8	1.6		2001	1.3	0.8	1.7
	2002	1.3	0.7	1.7		2002	1.1	0.7	1.4
I	1990	NA	NA	NA	EU15	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	7.3	10.5	5.4		1995	4.9	5.9	4.2
	1998	7	9.5	5.4		1998	4.4	5.4	3.7
	2001	5.8	8	4.5		2001	3.1	3.7	2.7
	2002	5.3	7.2	4.1		2002	3	3.6	2.6

Source: : Eurostat, Annual average estimates based on LFS.

Table 18: Long-term unemployment share by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Men	Women			Total	Men	Women
B	1990	64.7	66	62.3	L	1990	33.1	27	39.4
	1995	60.1	61	58.9		1995	24.6	22.1	27.6
	1998	59.6	60.8	58.2		1998	31.6	27	37.8
	2001	48.4	47.1	49.6		2001	27.8	24.1	31.5
	2002	48.6	49.9	47.3		2002	27.4	26.7	28.3
DK	1990	30.1	33.6	26.7	NL	1990	45.8	40.3	52.5
	1995	29.3	27.7	31.3		1995	47.1	41	53.6
	1998	26.6	29.3	23.4		1998	40	36.6	44.4
	2001	19.6	20.4	18.6		2001	25.8	26.5	25.2
	2002	19	20.7	17.3		2002	25.7	26.8	24.6
D	1990	NA	NA	NA	A	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	48.2	51.1	45.3		1995	26.8	29.9	24
	1998	51.3	54.2	48.8		1998	29.8	33.4	27
	2001	49.1	51.7	47.1		2001	23.6	25.8	22
	2002	46.7	49.3	44.8		2002	18.7	23.6	15.3
EL	1990	47.4	54.2	36.8	P	1990	47.7	39.9	59.6
	1995	50.7	57.6	40.9		1995	45.2	41.1	50.6
	1998	53.2	59.4	43.6		1998	43.8	42.6	45.2
	2001	51.6	55.7	45.5		2001	37.7	37.9	37.3
	2002	51.2	55	45.3		2002	34.4	35.4	33.2
E	1990	60.5	76.8	41.2	FIN	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	55.9	66.4	44.5		1995	NA	NA	NA
	1998	50.2	56.8	42.6		1998	36.4	33	39.6
	2001	36.7	41	31		2001	27.2	23.6	30.8
	2002	34.2	38.2	28.8		2002	24.7	21.6	27.7
F	1990	39.3	41.6	36.4	S	1990	5.2	1.1	9.3
	1995	39.4	40.6	38		1995	25.9	12.7	36.6
	1998	40.6	41.1	40		1998	31.4	22.3	38.4
	2001	35.3	35.9	34.5		2001	20.9	18.4	22.8
	2002	31.3	33.4	29.1		2002	19.9	16.9	22.2
IRL	1990	67.6	60.6	71.6	UK	1990	32.4	22.1	39.4
	1995	65.3	58.7	69.4		1995	41.9	30.2	48.1
	1998	52.1	38.8	60.4		1998	30.3	21.7	35.7
	2001	32	19.9	40.1		2001	25.3	17.3	30.3
	2002	29.8	18.5	36.9		2002	21.9	16.1	25.6
I	1990	NA	NA	NA	EU15	1990	NA	NA	NA
	1995	63.4	65	61.7		1995	49	50.8	47
	1998	59.4	59.3	59.6		1998	47	48.4	45.6
	2001	61.6	62	61.2		2001	42.5	43.6	41.4
	2002	59.1	59.4	58.8		2002	39.3	41.1	37.7

Source: : Eurostat, Annual average estimates based on LFS.

Table 19: Very long-term unemployment rate by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
B	1995	3.8	2.8	5.1	L	1995	0.3	0.2	0.4
	1998	4	3.3	4.9		1998	0.3	0.3	0.4
	2001	2.2	2	2.5		2001	0.2	0.2	0.2
	2002	2.4	2.1	2.8		2002	0.3	0.2	0.4
DK	1995	0.8	0.7	1	NL	1995	2.1	2	2.1
	1998	0.6	0.4	0.8		1998	1	1	1.1
	2001	0.3	0.3	0.3		2001	0.3	0.3	0.4
	2002	0.3	0.3	0.4		2002	0.4	0.3	0.4
D	1995	2.2	1.7	2.9	A	1995	0.6	0.5	0.7
	1998	2.9	2.5	3.3		1998	0.7	0.6	0.9
	2001	2.5	2.3	2.7		2001	0.4	0.4	0.5
	2002	2.5	2.4	2.7		2002	0.3	0.3	0.3
EL	1995	2.6	1.3	4.7	P	1995	1.6	1.4	1.8
	1998	3.7	1.8	6.5		1998	1.3	1.1	1.6
	2001	3.1	1.7	5.1		2001	0.8	0.5	1.1
	2002	3	1.7	5		2002	0.9	0.7	1.1
E	1995	7	4.3	11.5	FIN	1995	:	:	:
	1998	5.1	3	8.6		1998	2.2	2.3	2.1
	2001	2.3	1.3	3.9		2001	1.4	1.6	1.1
	2002	2.2	1.2	3.7		2002	1.2	1.4	0.9
F	1995	2.3	1.9	2.9	S	1995	0	0	0
	1998	2.6	2.1	3.1		1998	0	0	0
	2001	1.7	1.4	2.1		2001	0	0	0
	2002	1.4	1.1	1.8		2002	0	0	0
IRL	1995	5.2	6	3.8	UK	1995	2.3	3.2	1.1
	1998	2.9	3.6	1.7		1998	1.2	1.7	0.6
	2001	0.7	1	0.4		2001	0.7	1	0.4
	2002	0.7	1	0.3		2002	0.6	0.8	0.4
I	1995	4.9	3.7	7	EU15	1995	3	2.6	3.7
	1998	4.9	3.8	6.5		1998	2.8	2.3	3.4
	2001	4.3	3.3	5.9		2001	2	1.7	2.4
	2002	3.8	3	5.2		2002	1.8	1.6	2.2

Source: : Eurostat, Annual average estimates based on LFS.

Table 20: Early school leavers not in education or training, by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men	
B¹	1995	15.1	13.5	16.6	L¹	1995	33.4	33.9	32.9
	1999	15.2	12.7	17.7		1999	19.1	19.4	18.9
	2002	12.4	9.9	14.9		2002	17.0	19.6	14.4
	2003	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:
DK¹	1995	6.1	6.9	5.2	NL	1995	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	11.5	9.1	14.2		1999	16.2	14.9	17.5
	2002	15.4	17.0	13.8		2002	15.0	14.3	15.7
	2003	10.0	9.6	10.3		2003	:	:	:
D	1995	:	:	:	A	1995	13.6	17.3	9.9
	1999	14.9	15.6	14.2		1999	10.7	11.9	9.6
	2002	12.6	12.6	12.6		2002	9.5	10.3	8.8
	2003	:	:	:		2003	:	:	:
EL¹	1995	22.4	18.8	26.6	P¹	1995	41.4	35.5	47.1
	1999	17.8	14.8	21.2		1999	44.8	38.8	50.7
	2002	16.1	12.3	20.1		2002	45.5	38.1	52.9
	2003	15.3	11.0	19.6		2003	41.1	33.8	48.3
E	1995	33.8	29.2	38.4	FIN	1995	:	:	:
	1999	29.5	23.6	35.4		1999	9.9	7.9	12.0
	2002	29.0	22.3	35.4		2002	9.9	7.3	12.6
	2003	29.8	23.4	36.1		2003	:	:	:
F¹	1995	15.4	14.2	16.7	S¹	1995	:	:	:
	1999	14.7	13.4	16.0		1999	6.9	6.1	7.7
	2002	13.4	11.9	14.9		2002	10.4	9.3	11.4
	2003	13.8	12.1	15.5		2003	:	:	:
IRL¹	1995	21.4	17.1	25.7	UK²	1995	:	:	:
	1999	14.7	10.8	18.5		1999	:	:	:
	2002	14.7	10.8	18.5		2002	:	:	:
	2003	12.1	9.2	14.9		2003	:	:	:
I	1995	32.4	29.1	35.8	EU15³	1995	:	:	:
	1999	27.2	24.2	30.3		1999	20.6	18.3	23.0
	2002	24.3	20.7	27.9		2002	18.8	16.2	21.4
	2003	24.6	21.3	27.9		2003	18.5	16.0	21.0

Notes:

1) Break in the series: changes in the sample design or definition: B(1999), IRL(1999), L (1999), P(1999, 2002), S(2002), DK(2003), GR(2003), F(2003)

2) Agreement has not yet been reached with the UK on the definition of upper secondary attainment. Comparable data are therefore not currently available for this country.

3) Excluding UK. For the other missing countries, the closest available year is used to estimate EU data

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data. 2003: provisional data

Table 21: Persons with low educational attainment by age and gender, 2003 (%)

Age		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
25-34 years	M	26.7	14.3	13.5	27.5	43.8	21.5	24.2	41.1	32.3	24.3	11.7	68.4	15.7	8.9	:	28.4
	W	20.9	12.6	16.7	21.3	36.3	19.5	18.1	35.6	30.8	21.0	18.7	58.3	8.9	8.0	:	25.6
	T	23.9	13.5	15.1	24.5	40.1	20.5	21.2	38.4	31.6	22.7	15.2	63.4	12.4	8.5	:	27.0
35-44 years	M	35.4	18.0	12.0	36.2	53.0	30.1	36.5	50.3	31.7	26.8	12.5	81.4	17.9	15.1	:	32.3
	W	34.0	15.6	17.0	37.7	51.4	33.1	29.4	47.1	39.6	29.4	22.7	75.8	13.2	10.6	:	33.6
	T	34.7	16.8	14.4	37.0	52.2	31.6	32.9	48.7	35.6	28.1	17.5	78.5	15.6	12.9	:	33.0
45-54 years	M	44.7	14.9	11.6	49.6	63.7	37.3	50.6	54.8	35.8	31.1	18.3	83.9	30.5	24.5	:	37.6
	W	47.4	18.1	20.5	56.0	70.7	45.6	46.1	59.8	47.9	43.3	33.4	84.1	25.9	17.6	:	44.5
	T	46.1	16.5	16.1	52.9	67.2	41.5	48.3	57.3	41.7	37.2	25.8	84.0	28.2	21.1	:	41.1
55-64 years	M	55.5	21.1	14.5	64.3	76.4	48.0	63.4	68.9	37.8	35.5	24.3	89.0	46.7	34.8	:	45.6
	W	63.1	31.4	32.0	75.1	85.7	58.5	61.1	77.9	60.8	56.5	42.5	92.0	47.6	31.6	:	58.0
	T	59.4	26.2	23.2	69.8	81.2	53.3	62.2	73.6	49.2	45.9	33.6	90.6	47.2	33.2	:	51.9
65 years and over	M	69.5	48.2	18.8	79.3	87.3	70.1	77.8	83.5	51.9	48.8	35.9	94.2	67.5	48.1	:	61.3
	W	79.0	66.1	53.7	89.1	94.7	80.4	77.7	90.2	81.0	71.2	62.2	96.2	75.2	47.6	:	76.8
	T	75.1	58.5	39.4	84.7	91.6	76.2	77.7	87.5	68.8	61.7	51.9	95.4	72.2	47.8	:	70.4

Notes:

1) Excluding UK. 2002 data for B, D, L, NL, A, S and FIN. EU15 data based on 2002 data for these countries

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data. Provisional data

Table 22: Life expectancy at birth by gender, 1990 and 2000 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
1990	Total ¹	76	74.8	75.1	77	76.7	76.8	74.8	76.8	75.3	77.3	75.6	73.8	74.8	77.5	75.6	76
	M	72.7	72	72	74.6	73.3	72.8	72.1	73.6	72.3	73.8	72.4	70.4	70.9	74.8	72.9	72.8
	W	79.4	77.7	78.4	79.5	80.3	80.9	77.6	80.1	78.5	80.9	78.9	77.4	78.9	80.4	78.5	79.4
2000	Total ¹	77.6	76.8	78.1	78	79.2	78.9	76.8	79.3	78	77.9	78.2	76.7	77.5	79.6	77.9	78.4
	M	74.6	74.5	75	75.5	75.7	75.2	74.3	76.3	74.8	75.5	75.4	73.2	74.2	77.4	75.5	75.3
	W	80.8	79.3	81	80.6	82.5	82.7	79.2	82.4	81.1	80.5	81.2	80	81	82	80.2	81.4

Notes:

1) Estimations by Eurostat.

Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics.

Table 23: Self defined health status by income quintile¹, 2000 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Q1 (low)		9	11	24	15	16	12	5	14	:	9	13	31	12	9	15	16
Q5 (high)		2	2	14	3	4	4	1	7	:	3	3	8	5	3	5	7

Notes:

1) Proportion of the population aged 16 years and over in the bottom (Q1) and top (Q5) quintile of the income distribution who classify themselves as in a bad or very bad state of health.

2) The EU-15 average is calculated as a population-weighted average of the available national values.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version December 2002.

Context information: population

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total population (1000)																
1.1.1960	314 826	9 129	4 565	72 543	8 300	30 327	45 465	2 836	50 026	313	11 417	7 030	8 826	4 413	7 471	52 164
1.1.1980	354 572	9 855	5 122	78 180	9 588	37 242	53 731	3 393	56 388	363	14 091	7 546	9 714	4 771	8 303	56 285
1.1.2000	375 974	10 239	5 330	82 163	10 543	39 442	58 744	3 777	57 680	436	15 864	8 103	9 998	5 171	8 861	59 623
1.1.2001, revised estimate	377 988	10 263	5 349	82 260	10 565	40 122	59 040	3 826	57 844	441	15 987	8 121	10 243	5 181	8 883	59 863
1.1.2002, first estimate	379 449	10 292	5 367	82 360	10 596	40 428	59 344	3 874	58 018	447	16 101	8 140	10 303	5 195	8 910	60 075
2010, baseline scenario, revision 1999	383 397	10 352	5 476	83 435	10 768	39 857	61 369	4 141	57 277	471	16 690	8 149	10 309	5 267	8 951	60 885
2015, baseline scenario, revision 1999	385 186	10 419	5 514	83 477	10 817	39 824	62 192	4 295	56 761	485	16 993	8 163	10 437	5 295	9 017	61 495
2020, baseline scenario, revision 1999	385 984	10 483	5 554	83 295	10 806	39 528	62 840	4 427	55 985	500	17 270	8 170	10 526	5 314	9 115	62 173
2050, baseline scenario, revision 1999	364 485	10 104	5 555	76 006	10 231	35 145	62 153	4 757	48 072	559	17 679	7 612	10 669	4 951	9 197	61 793

The new estimates for 1.1.2001 and 1.1.2002 could not be incorporated into the portrait "2. Demography, households and families" in Section 3.

Population growth rates (per 1000 population), 2000

Total increase	2.8	2.3	3.6	0.4	2.1	1.2	5.0	11.4	2.8	12.8	7.5	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.5
Natural increase	1.0	1.1	1.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.7	4.1	6.1	-0.3	4.5	4.1	0.2	1.4	1.4	-0.3	1.2
Net migration	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.9	5.3	3.1	8.3	3.3	2.1	1.1	0.5	2.7	2.3

The increase in total population is made up of the natural increase (live births less deaths) and net migration. Net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase (corrected net migration).

Population structure (percentage of total), 2000

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-19	23.0	23.6	23.7	21.3	21.8	21.7	25.6	30.8	19.8	24.4	24.4	22.8	23.5	24.7	24.2	25.3
20-59	55.4	54.5	56.6	55.7	55.1	56.7	53.9	54.1	56.3	56.5	57.5	56.8	55.9	55.5	53.6	54.3
60-79	18.0	18.4	15.8	19.4	19.6	17.9	16.9	12.6	20.0	16.0	15.0	16.9	17.8	16.5	17.2	16.5
80 and over	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.3	4.9	4.0

Source: Eurostat - Demographic statistics.

Number of households (thousands), 2001

	155 842	4 294	2 457	37 853	3 993	13 184	24 477	1 291	21 968	172	6 850	3 298	3 410	2 382	4 394	25 820
Average number of persons per household																
1981/82	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.7
1991	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.5
2001	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.3

DK: 2000, S: 1990 and 2000. DK, IRL (2001), FIN, S: data from national sources. Source: Eurostat - Censuses of Population (1981/82). European Union Labour Force

Population living in private households by household type, 2000

Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 adult without dependent children																
children	12	12	17	16	8	5	13	7	9	10	14	12	5	17	20	13
... aged under 30	2	1	4	3	1	0	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	4	5	2
... aged 30-64	5	5	7	7	3	2	5	3	3	5	6	6	1	8	9	6
... aged 65 or more	5	6	6	6	4	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	3	6	6	6
... Male	5	5	8	7	3	2	5	4	3	4	6	5	1	7	10	6
... Female	7	8	9	9	5	3	8	4	6	5	8	8	3	10	10	7
2 adults without dependent children																
children	24	25	28	29	22	17	25	14	18	19	29	23	16	26	25	27
... both younger 65	14	14	19	18	9	7	15	8	8	12	20	14	8	16	15	17
... at least one aged 65 or	10	11	9	11	13	10	10	6	10	7	9	9	9	9	10	10
3 or more adults without dependent children																
children	14	11	8	10	21	23	8	13	21	12	10	15	18	5	1	11
1 adult with dependent children																
children	4	5	3	4	2	2	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	7	8
2 adults with dependent children																
children	35	40	35	33	34	34	42	39	36	44	35	33	38	41	45	32
... 1 child	11	12	11	12	10	11	12	8	13	14	9	11	16	13	12	9
... 2 children	17	17	15	15	18	18	18	15	18	19	17	16	17	17	20	15
... 3 or more children	8	11	9	6	5	5	12	17	5	11	8	6	5	11	13	9
3 or more adults with dependent children																
children	11	7	10	7	13	20	8	24	13	12	9	14	20	6	1	8

Note: Dependent children include all children younger than 15 years plus all those persons aged 15-24 who are economically inactive (mainly in education) and who are living with at least one of their parents.

Source: Eurostat - European Labour Force Survey 2000. DK, IRL, FIN, S: European Community Household Panel, UDB September 2001.

Total fertility rate

1960	2.59	2.56	2.57	2.37	2.28	2.86	2.73	3.76	2.41	2.28	3.12	2.69	3.1	2.72	2.2	2.72
1980	1.82	1.68	1.55	1.56	2.21	2.20	1.95	3.23	1.64	1.49	1.60	1.65	2.18	1.63	1.68	1.90
1990	1.57	1.62	1.67	1.45	1.39	1.36	1.78	2.11	1.33	1.61	1.62	1.45	1.57	1.78	2.13	1.83
2000	1.53	1.65	1.76	1.34	1.30	1.22	1.89	1.89	1.25	1.78	1.72	1.32	1.54	1.73	1.54	1.64

The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if current fertility rates were to continue.

Context information: social protection expenditure

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP																
1991	26.4	27.1	29.7	26.1	21.6	21.2	28.4	19.6	25.2	22.5	32.6	27.0	17.2	29.8	34.3	25.7
1996	28.4	28.6	31.4	29.9	22.9	21.9	31.0	17.8	24.8	24.0	30.1	29.5	21.2	31.6	34.7	28.1
1999	27.5	27.4	29.8	29.6	25.5	20.2	30.2	14.8	25.3	21.8	28.0	28.8	22.6	26.7	32.9	26.5
2000	27.3	26.7	28.8	29.5	26.4	20.1	29.7	14.1	25.2	21.0	27.4	28.7	22.7	25.2	32.3	26.8
Expenditure on social protection in PPS per head of population, 2000																
Total	6 155	6 458	7 754	7 025	4 032	3 713	6 748	4 748	5 943	9 235	7 004	7 396	3 675	5 925	7 367	6 048
Expenditure on social protection per head of population at constant prices (Index 1995 = 100)																
1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	102	102	100	104	105	102	101	101	102	104	100	101	99	102	99	103
1997	103	103	99	103	111	102	102	107	108	107	101	102	105	101	99	105
1998	104	105	100	105	120	104	104	110	108	109	101	104	115	100	101	106
1999	107	107	102	108	132	107	106	117	111	116	102	109	123	100	104	108
2000	109	107	102	108	143	110	107	121	113	118	105	111	127	100	105	114
Social benefits by group of functions (as a percentage of total social benefits)																
<u>Old age and survivors benefits</u>																
1991	44.6	41.8	35.8	42.9	52.9	41.4	42.8	29.6	58.7	47.5	37.3	49.9	40.8	32.8	:	43.7
2000	46.6	44.3	38.1	42.2	49.7	46.2	43.9	25.4	63.2	39.9	42.4	49.1	44.7	35.8	39.6	48.8
<u>Sickness, health care</u>																
1991	28.1	26.5	20.0	31.5	24.3	29.1	28.3	33.9	27.9	24.9	28.5	25.9	33.5	26.7	:	25.2
2000	27.3	24.2	20.2	28.4	26.5	29.7	28.9	41.2	25.1	25.4	29.3	24.7	32.0	23.8	27.9	25.5
<u>Disability</u>																
1991	7.9	7.4	9.9	6.1	6.2	7.7	6.2	4.5	6.9	13.1	16.5	7.0	15.1	15.3	:	9.3
2000	8.1	9.3	12.0	7.8	4.8	7.8	5.9	5.3	6.0	13.4	11.8	8.4	12.7	13.9	12.2	9.4
<u>Unemployment</u>																
1991	8.6	13.4	16.0	8.7	4.8	19.4	8.9	15.7	2.8	2.6	8.3	5.1	3.4	8.8	:	7.4
2000	6.3	11.7	10.5	8.4	6.2	12.1	7.1	9.7	1.7	3.2	5.1	5.0	3.7	10.5	6.5	3.0
<u>Family and children</u>																
1991	7.8	8.9	11.7	8.4	8.2	1.5	10.0	11.3	3.6	10.7	5.4	10.3	6.7	13.3	:	8.6
2000	8.1	9.0	13.1	10.5	7.4	2.5	9.7	13.0	3.8	16.6	4.6	10.8	5.4	12.5	9.3	6.9
<u>Housing and social exclusion n.e.c.</u>																
1991	3.0	2.0	6.5	2.4	3.5	0.9	3.8	5.0	0.1	1.2	3.9	1.7	0.5	3.1	:	5.9
2000	3.6	1.6	6.1	2.6	5.4	1.7	4.5	5.5	0.2	1.5	6.8	2.0	1.5	3.5	4.5	6.4