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"DRAFT JOINT INCLUSION REPORT"

Statistical Annex

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Statistical Annex to the Draft Joint Inclusion Report

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1. THE COMMONLY AGREED INDICATORS OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION: BACKGROUND, DEFINITIONS, METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1.1. 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.

Many of these indicators are based on a concept of relative poverty, referring to individuals living in households where equivalised income is below the threshold of 60% of the national equivalised median income. Given the conventional nature of the retained threshold, and the fact that having an income below this threshold is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition of being in a state of poverty, this indicator is referred to as a **measure of poverty risk**.

After the Laeken European Council, the Indicators Sub-Group has continued working with a view to refining and consolidating the original list of indicators. The list of commonly agreed 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**".

1.2. Data sources for the construction of the indicators

In order to improve the cross-country comparability of the EU commonly agreed indicators, the Laeken European Council agreed upon common definitions as well as common data sources for their calculation.

The *EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS)* has been explicitly recognised as the data source for the construction of all the employment-related commonly agreed indicators, while income-based indicators are to be calculated on the basis of the *European Community Household Panel (ECHP)*.

The EU LFS is a quarterly household survey which provides data on population (persons living in private households) and the labour force. Its main emphasis is on employment, unemployment and inactivity. A detailed description of this survey and the definitions used is presented in the publication *Labour Force Survey – Methods and definitions, 2001* and *Labour Force Survey in central and eastern European countries – Methods and definitions, 2000*.

The ECHP is a household panel survey with a focus on income and living conditions. 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. The ECHP is the only common source of comparable data on income and living conditions currently available for EU Member States. Further information on the characteristics of the survey and availability of data issued from it can be found at the following address: <http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/echpanel/info/data/information.html>.

The ECHP is to be replaced by the *EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)*, which will become the EU reference source for income and social exclusion statistics, and for the social cohesion commonly agreed indicators in particular.¹

The income-based indicators that are presented in this report are calculated on the basis of data from the ECHP up to its last 2001 wave (with income data referring to 2000) for all countries except Denmark and Sweden. For Denmark, data are drawn from the Law Model's database. The Law Model's database contains a large number of register-based information for each individual in a 3.3 percent random sample of the Danish population. For Sweden, data are drawn from the Income Distribution Survey (HEK). This is an annual cross-sectional survey based on a national sample of adults. Data are collected from a person/household survey and are then linked to a file of administrative data. The main aim of the survey is to obtain data on income distribution.

1.3. Income-based indicators: methodology and limitations

Income measurement

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: $1.0+0.5+(2*0.3) = 2.1$.

In this report, income data for Denmark and Sweden have been provided using the same income definition as described above.

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. Similarly, in the Danish Law Model Database, household composition and age relate to the situation on January 1st, 2001, whereas income information relate to the year 2000. For Sweden, 2001 data for all the variables refer to 2000.

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, raise some concerns of data quality. This is particularly the case for information on income at the two extremes of the income distribution. It is also the case for some income sources, namely income from self-employment and capital income.

1 The EU SILC is based on the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) N° 1177/2003 of 16 June 2003.

Furthermore, ECHP income data do not capture several major determinants of living standards, namely: receipts in kind, transfers paid to other households, negative capital income (i.e., interests paid) and imputed rent – i.e., the money that one saves on full (market) rent by living in one's own accommodation or in accommodation rented at a price that is lower than the market rent. The inclusion of this component of income could have a significant impact for certain countries or certain groups of the population within countries (i.e., the elderly).²

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

In order to ensure cross-country comparability, data for Denmark and Sweden have been provided with the same limitations noted above and without taking account of persons living in collective households. Information on income, however, is taken from national administrative files.

1.4. Breakdowns of the commonly agreed indicators by age, gender and other relevant characteristics

As far as possible, *children* and the *elderly population* must be given a special focus within 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.

Two columns in the table below indicate when the age and gender breakdowns have been recommended for the analysis of the situation of poverty and social exclusion. Unless otherwise specified, it is recommended to apply a breakdown by broad age groups, mainly distinguishing between children, the working age population and the elderly population.

As for other relevant dimensions along which the indicators should be examined, they are specified in the definitions below. Clearly, for a good understanding of poverty and social exclusion, these dimensions need to be analysed both in terms of incidence measures – i.e., share of the population in each group who are at risk of poverty – and distribution measures – e.g., distribution of the population at risk of poverty by household type. Both types of measures are closely inter-related and, particularly the latter, require accurate information on the composition of the total population by relevant socio-economic characteristics.

2 For example, as indicated by the case of Denmark, including negative capital income and imputed rent gives rise to different results, which would significantly improve the figures for the group of people aged 65 years and over.

1.5. Definitions: the primary indicators

NB: The detailed methodology for the calculation of the indicators is available on the Eurostat CIRCA website or from Eurostat on request.

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
1	At-risk-of poverty rate	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of 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/EU SILC
1a	Poverty risk by household type	Poverty risk for the total population in the following household types: <u>Households with no dependent children:</u> - Single person, under 65 years old - 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/EU SILC
1b new	Poverty risk by the work intensity of households	Poverty risk for the total population in different work intensity categories and broad household types. The work intensity of the household refers to the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year as a proportion of the total number of months that could theoretically be worked within the household. Individuals are classified into work intensity categories that range from WI=0 (jobless household) to WI=1 (full work intensity).	No	No	ECHP/EU SILC
1c*	Poverty risk by most frequent activity status	Poverty risk for the adult population (aged 16 years and over) in the following most frequent activity status groups: employment (broken down by wage and salary employment and self-employment); unemployment; retirement; other inactivity. 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.	Yes	Yes	ECHP/EU SILC

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
1d	Poverty risk by accommodation tenure status	Poverty risk for the total population in the following accommodation tenure categories: - Owner-occupied or rent free - Rented	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP/EU SILC
2	At-risk-of-poverty 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/EU SILC
3	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.	No	No	ECHP/EU SILC
4	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/EU SILC
5	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/EU SILC
6	Regional cohesion	Coefficient of variation of employment rates at NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) level 2. Employment rates are calculated as the share of the population (aged 15 years or more) who are in employment (ILO definition).	No	Yes	EU LFS
7	Long term unemployment rate	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population aged 15 years or more.	Yes	Yes	EU LFS
8a*	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
8b*	Population living in jobless households: prime-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 neither numerator nor denominator.	No	Yes	EU LFS

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
9	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 0, 1 or 2 according to the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 97) and have not received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.	No	Yes	EU LFS
10	Life expectancy	Number of years a person aged 0, 1 and 60 may be expected to live.	No	Yes	Eurostat demographic stat.
11	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/EU SILC

Definitions: the Secondary Indicators

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
12	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/EU SILC
13	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 (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP/EU SILC
14	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 (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP/EU SILC
15	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).	No	No	ECHP/EU SILC

	Indicator	Definition	Age breakdown	Gender breakdown	Data source
16	Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (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 (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP/EU SILC
17 new	In-work poverty risk	Individuals who are classified as employed (distinguishing between wage and salary employment and self-employment) according to the definition of most frequent activity status (indicator 1a) and who are at risk of poverty. This indicator needs to be analysed according to personal, job and household characteristics.	Yes	Yes (applying to people aged 16 years and over).	ECHP/EU SILC
18	Long-term unemployment share	Total long-term unemployed population (≥ 12 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of the total unemployed population aged 15 years and over.	Yes	Yes	EU LFS
19	Very long term unemployment rate	Total very long-term unemployed population (≥ 24 months; ILO definition) as a proportion of total active population aged 15 years and over.	Yes	Yes	EU LFS
20	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; 25-64; 65 years and over.	Yes	EU LFS

2. THE COMMONLY AGREED 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 gender, selected years (%)

		All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over			All age groups	0-15 years	16 years and over				
				Total	Women	Men			Total	Women	Men		
B	1995	16	16	16	17	15	L	1995	12	16	11	12	10
	1997	14	14	14	15	13		1997	11	16	10	11	9
	1999	13	12	13	14	12		1999	13	19	11	12	11
	2001	13	12	14	15	12		2001	12	18	11	11	11
DK	1995	10	6	11	11	10	NL	1995	11	13	11	12	10
	1997	10	6	10	11	10		1997	10	13	10	10	10
	1999	10	7	11	12	10		1999	11	14	10	10	9
	2001	10	7	11	12	11		2001	11	16	10	10	10
D	1995	15	18	14	16	12	A	1995	13	16	13	15	11
	1997	12	15	11	13	10		1997	13	15	13	14	11
	1999	11	13	10	11	9		1999	12	14	12	14	9
	2001	11	14	11	12	9		2001	12	13	12	15	9
EL	1995	22	18	22	23	21	P	1995	23	26	22	24	20
	1997	21	18	22	23	21		1997	22	25	21	23	19
	1999	21	17	21	22	20		1999	21	26	19	21	17
	2001	20	18	21	22	19		2001	20	27	18	19	18
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	18	17		1999	11	7	11	13	10
	2001	19	26	18	19	16		2001	11	6	13	15	10
F	1995	15	16	15	16	14	S	1995	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	15	16	15	15	14		1997	8	7	8	8	7
	1999	15	17	15	15	14		1999	8	7	9	9	8
	2001	15	18	15	16	14		2001	9	7	10	11	9
IRL	1995	19	26	16	18	14	UK	1995	20	28	18	20	16
	1997	19	25	17	19	16		1997	18	27	15	18	13
	1999	19	21	18	20	16		1999	19	29	17	19	15
	2001	21	26	20	22	18		2001	17	24	15	18	13
I	1995	20	24	20	21	18	EU15¹	1995	17	21	17	18	15
	1997	19	23	19	20	18		1997	16	19	15	16	14
	1999	18	22	17	18	16		1999	15	19	15	16	13
	2001	19	25	18	19	17		2001	15	19	15	16	13

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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
Total	Total	14	11	11	21	18	15	20	18	11	10	12	18	13	10	15	15
	Women	15	12	12	22	19	16	22	19	11	10	15	19	15	11	18	16
	Men	12	11	9	19	16	14	18	17	11	10	9	18	10	9	13	13
16 - 64 years	Total	10	8	10	17	16	14	16	18	12	11	9	16	10	11	13	14
	Women	12	9	11	18	18	14	16	19	12	11	10	15	11	10	15	14
	Men	9	8	9	16	15	13	15	18	12	11	8	17	10	11	11	13
16 - 24 years	Total	12	21	16	19	20	21	12	25	20	22	11	18	23	18	20	19
	Women	12	24	15	21	21	21	15	25	17	21	14	15	28	20	21	20
	Men	11	18	17	18	19	21	10	25	22	24	7	21	19	16	18	19
25 - 49 years	Total	10	7	9	14	15	12	17	18	11	10	8	15	7	7	12	12
	Women	11	7	11	15	16	13	18	19	11	10	9	15	7	7	14	14
	Men	8	7	7	14	14	11	17	17	10	10	7	15	8	8	10	11
50-64 years	Total	12	5	10	21	17	13	16	16	9	7	9	16	9	5	11	12
	Women	13	5	9	22	18	13	14	16	10	7	11	16	10	5	12	13
	Men	10	5	10	19	15	12	18	15	9	6	8	15	7	5	10	12
65 years and over	Total	26	24	12	33	22	19	44	17	7	4	24	30	23	16	24	19
	Women	26	25	14	35	24	21	51	19	8	3	30	31	31	20	28	21
	Men	24	23	9	30	20	17	35	16	7	5	14	28	12	10	19	16

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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
Total		7	6	6	14	10	9	13	13	9	5	7	15	6	:	10	9
0-15 years		6	3	7	10	16	10	15	18	13	9	7	22	1	:	16	12
16 - 64 years	Total	5	4	6	11	9	7	10	12	8	5	5	11	5	:	7	8
	Women	6	3	6	12	10	7	10	13	8	5	5	10	5	:	8	8
	Men	4	4	6	10	9	7	9	11	9	5	4	12	4	:	5	7
65 years and over	Total	17	18	7	26	11	14	31	10	5	0	18	24	16	:	15	12
	Women	17	19	9	28	10	15	40	12	6	1	24	25	21	:	17	14
	Men	17	17	5	24	11	13	19	8	5	0	10	22	7	:	12	10

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. For Denmark, national submission based on the Law Model database.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Total		15	13	19	28	24	19	24	28	17	20	19	22	17	17	23	22
0-15 years		16	13	13	25	29	18	25	33	16	18	18	22	13	14	24	21
16 - 64 years	Total	15	20	22	27	28	20	28	29	18	21	20	22	22	17 ¹	26	24
	Women	15	20	22	29	30	21	28	29	17	19	20	22	20	16 ¹	25	24
	Men	15	20	22	27	26	20	29	29	19	24	19	22	23	19 ¹	26	24
65 years and over	Total	15	10	16	30	18	18	19	21	15*	19	15	22	12	(¹)	18	18
	Women	15	10	15	30	15	18	22	21	18*	19*	12	22	13	(¹)	19	18
	Men	15	9	21	28	22	17	17	21	18*	28*	25	22	10*	(¹)	17	20

* Small sample size or many missing observations.

Notes:

1) Data for the age group 65 years and over are included in data for the age group 16 to 64 years.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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	9747	9492	5443	6527	8765	7934	7044	14376	8309	9468	4967	7680	8502	8984	8253
Two adults with two children	PPS ¹	19501	20469	19933	11431	13706	18407	16662	14793	30190	17449	19883	10431	16128	17854	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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S ²	UK	EU15 ³
1995 ¹	4.5	2.9	4.6	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	4.3	4.2	4	7.4	3	:	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	3.0	4.7	4.7
1999	4.2	3.0	3.6	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	6.4	3.4	3.1	5.2	4.6
2001	4	3.0	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, EU15 average excludes Finland and Sweden.

2) 1996 instead of 1997 data for Sweden.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

Table 7: Gini coefficient, selected years (%)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S²	UK	EU15³
1995 ¹	29	20	29	35	34	29	33	33	29	29	27	37	22	:	32	31
1997	27	20	25	35	35	29	33	31	25	26	25	36	22	21	30	29
1999	29	21	25	34	33	29	32	30	27	26	26	36	24	22	32	29
2001	28	22	25	33	33	27	29	29	27	26	24	37	24	24	31	28

Notes:

1) Finland: 1996, EU15 average for 1995 excludes Finland and Sweden.

2) 1996, 1999 and 2000 data for Sweden.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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	EU15²
40%	2	2	3	8	7	4	5	8	3	4	3	6	2	2	5	5
50%	6	4	6	14	13	9	15	13	6	6	6	13	6	5	11	9
60%	13	10	11	20	19	15	21	19	12	11	12	20	11	9	17	15
70%	21	19	19	28	27	23	29	27	21	19	19	28	20	17	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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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	14	10	24	15	15	24	16	7	7	13	18	17	12	15	14
- Households with children	11	6	12	17	22	16	20	23	19	15	10	22	6	7	19	17
- Single adults, no children, of which :	21	24	19	32	31	22	57	24	9	12	23	39	35	21	29	25
- Under 65 years	15	23	18	19	20	18	35	16	10	17	13	22	31	:	22	19
- 65 years and over	27	28	19	38	43	27	79	29	7	3	35	46	45	27	35	29
- Single women	26	26	20	39	38	25	66	27	12	9	30	43	40	24	33	28
- Single men	12	22	16	16	18	17	47	17	5	15	9	28	28	17	21	18
- Single adults, with children	25	12	36	37	42	35	42*	23	35*	45	23	39	11	13	50	35
- 2 adults, at least one aged 65+, no children	26	20	7	36	24	16	37	14	8	5	18	32	8	6	17	16
- 2 adults below 65 years, no children	8	4	8	17	14	11	14	12	6	4	10	13	5	4	9	10
- 2 adults, 1 child	7	3	9	8	18	10	17	13	13	10	7	9	5	5	8	10
- 2 adults, 2 children	11	3	7	14	23	12	17	21	15	9	7	15	5	4	12	13
- 2 adults, 3 or more children	7	13	21	26	34	24	37	37	23	17	23	49	5	8	30	27
- 3 or more adults, with children	15	3	11	23	18	14	10	24	26	18	9	23	7	6	13	16

* Small sample size or many missing observations

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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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	7	7	21	18	12	17	17	8	7	12	19	8	5	12	12
Rented	28	17	16	15	23	25	44	30	24	20	12	25	23	13	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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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	39	37	93	90	53	66	73	50	37	72	72	56	26	55	58
Rented	40	61	63	7	10	47	34	27	50	63	28	28	44	74	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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
1998	14	10	11	21	18	15	19	18	12	10	13	21	9	8	19	15
2001	11	9	9	17	12	13	13	15	10	10	10	16	9	6	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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

Table 12: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (including and excluding pensions) and after social transfers, by broad age group and gender, 2001 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Before social transfers, including pensions																	
All age groups		38	36	39	39	37	40	36	42	40	36	38	37	30	34	40	39
0 - 15 years		26	27	31	24	33	32	36	30	38	28	35	39	18	22	40	32
16 - 64 years	Total	28	28	28	29	29	30	29	34	31	27	28	28	21	37 ¹	41	41
	Women	31	30	30	32	31	31	30	36	33	29	31	29	23	41 ¹	45	44
	Men	25	26	25	27	27	29	28	32	29	25	26	27	20	33 ¹	36	37
65 years and over	Total	91	87	86	81	71	93	77	81	88	94	84	74	87	(¹)	89	85
	Women	92	89	88	83	71	93	80	82	87	95	85	74	90	(¹)	91	87
	Men	91	84	82	79	71	92	73	79	88	93	82	75	83	(¹)	86	83
Before social transfers, excluding pensions																	
All age groups		23	29	21	23	23	24	30	22	23	21	22	24	19	17	29	24
0 - 15 years		26	26	31	21	30	32	36	27	36	27	31	31	17	20	39	31
16 - 64 years	Total	21	23	20	19	21	22	25	21	22	22	18	21	18	17 ¹	22	21
	Women	23	26	22	20	22	22	26	22	22	23	20	20	19	19 ¹	25	23
	Men	18	21	19	18	20	21	24	20	23	21	16	22	17	14 ¹	20	20
65 years and over	Total	29	55	16	35	26	23	48	22	10	6	29	33	22	(¹)	40	25
	Women	30	56	18	37	28	25	54	23	11	5	34	33	26	(¹)	45	27
	Men	28	52	13	33	23	20	40	19	10	9	20	32	15	(¹)	33	21
After social transfers																	
All age groups		13	10	11	20	19	15	21	19	12	11	12	20	11	9	17	15
0 - 15 years		12	7	14	18	26	18	26	25	18	16	13	27	6	7	24	19
16 - 64 years	Total	10	8	10	17	16	14	16	18	12	11	9	16	10	10 ¹	13	14
	Women	12	9	11	18	18	14	16	19	12	11	10	15	11	11 ¹	15	14
	Men	9	8	9	16	15	13	15	18	12	11	8	17	10	9 ¹	11	13
65 years and over	Total	26	24	12	33	22	19	44	17	7	4	24	30	23	(¹)	24	19
	Women	26	25	14	35	24	21	51	19	8	3	30	31	31	(¹)	28	21
	Men	24	23	9	30	20	17	35	16	7	5	14	28	12	(¹)	19	16

Notes:

1) Data for the age group 65 years and over are included in data for the age group 16 to 64 years.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL ¹	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Employed	Total	4	3	4	13	10	8	7	10	8	8	6	12	6	5	6	7
	Women	4	2	6	12	8	7	4	6	8	7	6	11	6	4	7	7
	Men	4	3	4	13	10	9	9	13	8	8	6	13	5	5	6	8
Of which: dependent employees	Total	3	1	4	5	7	6	6	7	8	:	3	7	4	4	5	6
	Women	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	8	:	3	4	5	4	6	5
	Men	3	1	4	5	7	7	7	10	8	:	3	9	3	3	4	6
Of which: Self- employed	Total	10	15	5	25	20	25	16	18	2	:	24	28	17	24	14	16
	Women	8	15	6	26	20	26	12	13	0*	:	23	32	20	24	15	16
	Men	11	15	4	25	21	24	17	19	3	:	25	24	15	25	14	16
Non employed	Total	22	22	16	28	24	22	35	24	13	13	19	27	21	19	28	22
	Women	22	21	16	27	24	23	35	25	13	13	21	27	23	20	29	23
	Men	21	24	17	29	24	20	36	23	13	13	15	28	17	16	25	21
Of which: Unemployed	Total	32	23	34	39	37	30	54	51	48*	23	23	38	21	19	49	38
	Women	27	17	26	32	30	26	34*	46	:	24	23*	30	17	13	34	30
	Men	40	32	41	46	45	34	61	54	54*	18	22*	49	26	24	59	44
Of which: Retired	Total	21	23	13	32	18	17	39	13	8	3	16	25	20	16	24	17
	Women	20	24	14	35	10	18	52	13	8	0*	19	26	26	20	27	17
	Men	22	23	12	29	22	16	35	14	7	4	13	25	11	10	20	16
Of which: Other inactive	Total	21	22	18	23	24	26	33	28	16	12	22	28	22	22	30	25
	Women	24	21	18	24	25	26	34	29	14	11	22	27	20	22	30	25
	Men	13	22	18	20	20	25	29	24	23	14	20	29	25	22	27	23

* Small sample size or many missing observations

Notes:

1) For the Netherlands, the data are compiled on the basis of the current activity status, since there is no calendar of activities in the national questionnaire. No distinction can be made, therefore, between wage and salary employees and self-employed workers.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

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

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL ¹	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Employed	Total	15	13	24	27	24	29	19	25	41	46	27	40	25	29	24	26
	Women	7	5	12	9	7	11	5	5	16	18	12	16	13	13	12	11
	Men	8	7	12	18	17	18	15	19	25	29	16	24	12	15	12	16
<i>Of which: dependent employees</i>	Total	11	6	21	6	13	20	13	13	41	0	12	17	16	21	18	16
	Women	6	3	11	2	4	8	4	3	16	0	6	5	10	11	10	7
	Men	5	3	10	4	9	12	9	10	24	0	7	12	6	10	7	9
<i>Of which: Self- employed</i>	Total	5	6	3	21	11	9	7	11	1	0	15	23	9	8	6	8
	Women	1	2	1	7	3	3	1	2	0	0	6	11	4	2	2	2
	Men	3	5	2	14	8	6	6	9	1	0	9	12	6	6	4	5
Non employed	Total	84	87	75	73	76	71	81	76	59	54	73	60	75	71	76	74
	Women	54	49	46	47	49	45	52	50	38	36	53	37	50	44	51	47
	Men	32	38	30	26	27	26	28	26	20	19	20	23	26	27	25	26
<i>Of which: Unemployed</i>	Total	11	14	14	7	12	8	9	17	4	10	3	6	9	4	6	11
	Women	6	7	5	3	5	4	2	7	2	9	1	3	4	2	2	5
	Men	6	8	10	4	7	4	7	10	2	2	2	3	5	3	4	6
<i>Of which: Retired</i>	Total	37	40	36	34	12	29	16	17	15	1	28	24	41	32	33	27
	Women	18	24	22	16	2	16	5	8	7	0	16	14	32	24	21	15
	Men	20	16	14	18	10	13	11	9	8	1	12	10	10	8	12	12
<i>Of which: Other inactive</i>	Total	36	33	25	32	52	34	56	42	40	43	42	30	25	35	37	36
	Women	30	19	19	28	42	25	45	35	29	27	36	20	14	19	28	27
	Men	6	14	6	4	10	9	10	7	10	16	6	10	11	16	9	8

Notes:

1) For the Netherlands, the data are compiled on the basis of the current activity status, since there is no calendar of activities in the national questionnaire. No distinction can be made, therefore, between wage and salary employees and self-employed workers.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

Table 14: In- work poverty risk by main characteristics of the employed population, 2001 (%)

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

* Small sample size or many missing observations

Notes:

1) For the Netherlands, 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. For Denmark and Sweden, national submissions based on the Law Model database and the Income Distribution Survey (HEK) respectively.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

Table 15: At-risk-of poverty rate by the work intensity¹ of households²

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15
Households with no dependent children²																
WI ¹ = 0	26	22	26	39	37	28	69	34	15	:	23	39	24	:	29	30
0 < WI ¹ < 1	7	6	6	15	8	11	5	13	6	:	8	9	14	:	10	10
WI ¹ = 1	3	0	4	10	3	6	5	4	4	:	5	9	7	:	4	5
Households with dependent children²																
WI ¹ = 0	73	33	55	31	67	69	82	:	58	:	33	75	51	:	72	63
0 < WI ¹ < 0.5	36	11	33	38	41	43	39	51	38	:	22	64	14	:	36	40
0.5 <= WI ¹ < 1	7	2	12	20	20	22	16	26	18	:	10	23	4	:	14	17
WI ¹ = 1	3	0	4	9	5	6	4	4	9	:	8	14	5	:	8	5

Notes:

1) The work intensity of the household is calculated by dividing the sum of all the months actually worked by the working age members of the household by the sum of the workable months in the household – i.e., the number of months spent in any activity status by working age members of the household.

2) Only households with at least one working age person are included in the calculations. Households composed solely of students are excluded. A working age person is defined as a person aged 16-64 years, not being a dependent child. Dependent children are individuals aged 0 to 15 years or 16 to 24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.

Source: Eurostat, ECHP UDB version November 2003. For Denmark, national submission based on the Law Model database.

N.B. For the interpretation of these results, see section 1.3 above on "Income based indicators: methodology and limitations".

Table 16: 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) EU15 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 the 1996 and 1998 figures.

Table 17: People living in jobless households: children and prime-age women and men, selected years (%)

		Children (0-17 years)			Prime-age adults (18-59 years)					Children (0-17 years)			Prime-age adults (18-59 years)				
		Total	W	M	Total	W	M			Total	W	M	Total	W	M		
B^{2,3}	1995	12.3	14.1	16.2	12.1	L³	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	13.8	14.2	16.6	11.9		2003	2.8	6.3	7	5.6		2003	7.2	8.1	9.5	6.9
DK¹	1995	:	:	:	:	A³	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	4.4	7.5	8.7	6.3		2003	5.1	5.3	6	4.6
D³	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	9.3	10	10.7	9.4		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	EU15³	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		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		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		2003	7	9.7	11.3	8.2
F^{2,3}	1995	9.2	11	12.1	9.9	IRL³	1995	17	13.5	14.6	12.5	I	1995	8.4	12.5	14.6	10.4
	1999	9.9	11.3	12.5	10.1		1999	11.7	9.8	11.1	8.5		1999	8.3	11.7	13.5	9.8
	2002	9.6	10.4	11.8	9.1		2002	10.8	8.5	9.8	7.3		2002	7.2	10.2	11.8	8.6
	2003	9.3	10.4	11.4	9.3		2003	10.8	8.5	9.8	7.3		2003	7	9.7	11.3	8.2

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: B(1999), EL(2003), F(2003), P(1999).

3) Provisional data for 2003 for B, D, F, IRL, L, A and EU15.

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data.

Table 17bis: Prime-age adults living in jobless households¹ and prime-age adults without employment², by gender, 2003 (%)

	Prime-age adults living in jobless households (%) ¹			Prime-age adults without employment (%) ²		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
B ³	14.2	16.6	11.9	32.8	42.0	23.8
DK ⁴	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ³	10	10.7	9.4	25.8	32.4	19.4
EL	9	11.4	6.4	35.7	50.8	19.9
E	7.2	7.8	6.5	35.2	49.5	21.0
F ³	10.4	11.4	9.3	29.6	36.3	22.9
IRL ³	8.5	9.8	7.3	28.9	39.1	18.7
I	9.7	11.3	8.2	37.4	51.5	23.4
L ³	6.3	7	5.6	29.2	42.4	16.4
NL	8.1	9.5	6.9	21.0	29.1	13.1
A ³	7.5	8.7	6.3	23.7	30.8	16.5
P	5.3	6	4.6	26.5	33.3	19.5
FIN ⁴	:	:	:	:	:	:
S ⁴	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	10.9	12.9	8.9	22.7	29.0	16.5
EU15 ³	9.6	10.9	8.4	29.2	38.3	20.1

Notes:

1) Prime age adults living in jobless households are defined as in Table 17: the proportion of all people aged 18-59 years who live in a jobless household as a share of all people in the same age group. Students aged 18-24 years who live in households composed solely of students are not included in the calculations.

2) Share of prime-age adults (aged 18 to 59 years) who are non-employed – i.e., either inactive or unemployed. Students aged 18-24 years who live in households composed solely of students are not included in the calculations.

3) Provisional data for 2003 for B, D, F, IRL, L, A and EU15.

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

Explanatory note: The figures clearly show that patterns of non-employment differ depending on whether the perspective is that of the individual or the household. The countries with the highest proportion of jobless individuals do not display the highest proportion of people living in jobless households, and vice-versa. The share of people living in jobless households is the combined result of the mix of household types, the distribution of employment across households as well as the non-employment rate at the level of individuals.

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data.

Table 18: 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	:	:	:	A	1990	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:
	1995	10.5	16.8	6.6		1995	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:	EU15	1990	:	:	:
	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 19: Long-term unemployment share by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men	
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	:	:	:	A	1990	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:
	1995	55.9	66.4	44.5		1995	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:	EU15	1990	:	:	:
	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 20: Very long-term unemployment rate by gender, selected years (%)

		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men
B	1995	3.8	5.1	2.8	L	1995	0.3	0.4
	1998	3.9	4.9	3.3		1998	0.3	0.4
	2001	2.2	2.5	2		2001	0.2	0.2
	2002	2.4	2.8	2		2002	0.3	0.4
DK	1995	0.8	1	0.7	NL	1995	2.1	2.1
	1998	0.6	0.8	0.4		1998	1	1.1
	2001	0.3	0.3	0.3		2001	0.3	0.4
	2002	0.3	0.4	0.3		2002	0.3	0.4
D	1995	2.2	2.9	1.7	A	1995	0.6	0.7
	1998	2.9	3.3	2.5		1998	0.7	0.8
	2001	2.5	2.7	2.3		2001	0.4	0.5
	2002	2.5	2.7	2.4		2002	0.3	0.3
EL	1995	2.6	4.6	1.3	P	1995	1.6	1.8
	1998	3.7	6.5	1.8		1998	1.3	1.6
	2001	3.1	5.1	1.7		2001	0.8	1.1
	2002	3	5	1.7		2002	0.9	1.1
E	1995	7	11.5	4.3	FIN	1995	:	:
	1998	5.1	8.6	3		1998	2.2	2.1
	2001	2.3	3.9	1.3		2001	1.4	1.1
	2002	2.2	3.7	1.2		2002	1.2	0.9
F	1995	2.3	2.9	1.9	S	1995	0	0
	1998	2.6	3.1	2.1		1998	0	0
	2001	1.7	2.1	1.4		2001	0	0
	2002	1.4	1.8	1.1		2002	0	0
IRL	1995	5.2	3.8	6	UK	1995	2.3	1.1
	1998	2.9	1.7	3.6		1998	1.2	0.6
	2001	0.7	0.4	1		2001	0.7	0.4
	2002	0.7	0.3	1		2002	0.6	0.4
I	1995	4.9	7	3.7	EU15	1995	3	3.7
	1998	4.8	6.5	3.8		1998	2.8	3.4
	2001	4.3	5.9	3.3		2001	2	2.4
	2002	3.8	5.2	3		2002	1.8	2.2

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

Table 21: 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	L^{1,2}	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	12.4	9.9	14.9		2003	17.0	19.6	14.4
DK¹	1995	6.1	6.9	5.2	NL²	1995	:	:	:
	1999	11.5	9.1	14.2		1999	16.2	14.9	17.5
	2002	8.4	6.6	10.3		2002	15.0	14.3	15.7
	2003	10.0	9.6	10.3		2003	15.0	14.3	15.7
D²	1995	:	:	:	A²	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	12.6	12.6	12.6		2003	9.5	10.3	8.8
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	FIN²	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	9.9	7.3	12.6
F^{1,2}	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	13.3	11.6	15.0		2003	9.0	8.2	9.8
IRL¹	1995	21.4	17.1	25.7	UK²	1995	:	:	:
	1999	:	:	:		1999	19.7	19.3	20.1
	2002	14.7	10.8	18.5		2002	17.7	16.6	18.8
	2003	12.1	9.2	14.9		2003	16.7	16.4	17.0
I	1995	32.4	29.1	35.8	EU15²	1995	:	:	:
	1999	27.2	24.2	30.3		1999	20.5	18.4	22.6
	2002	24.3	20.7	27.9		2002	18.5	16.1	20.9
	2003	24.6	21.3	27.9		2003	18.1	15.9	20.3

Notes:

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

3) Provisional data for 2003 in B, D, F, L, NL, A, FIN and for all years for the UK and EU15.

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data.

Table 22: Persons with low educational attainment by age and gender, 2003¹ (%)

Age		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
25-34 years	T	23.9	13.5	15.1	24.5	40.1	20.6	21.2	38.4	31.6	22.7	14.8	63.4	12.4	8.7	:	27.0
	W	20.9	12.6	16.7	21.3	36.3	19.5	18.1	35.6	30.8	21.0	18.2	58.3	8.9	8.5	:	25.6
	M	26.7	14.3	13.5	27.5	43.8	21.6	24.2	41.1	32.3	24.3	11.4	68.4	15.7	8.8	:	28.4
35-44 years	T	34.7	16.8	14.4	37.0	52.2	31.6	32.9	48.7	35.6	28.1	17.2	78.5	15.6	12.3	:	32.9
	W	34.0	15.6	17.0	37.7	51.4	33.0	29.4	47.1	39.6	29.4	22.0	75.8	13.2	10.2	:	33.6
	M	35.4	18.0	12.0	36.2	53.0	30.2	36.5	50.3	31.7	26.8	12.6	81.4	17.9	14.3	:	32.3
45-54 years	T	46.1	16.5	16.1	52.9	67.2	41.5	48.3	57.3	41.7	37.2	25.4	84.0	28.2	20.5	:	41.0
	W	47.4	18.1	20.5	56.0	70.7	45.5	46.1	59.8	47.9	43.3	32.8	84.1	25.9	17.2	:	44.5
	M	44.7	14.9	11.6	49.6	63.7	37.4	50.6	54.8	35.8	31.1	18.0	83.9	30.5	23.7	:	37.6
55-64 years	T	59.4	26.2	23.2	69.8	81.2	53.3	62.2	73.6	49.2	45.9	33.1	90.6	47.2	31.1	:	51.8
	W	63.1	31.4	32.0	75.1	85.7	58.4	61.1	77.9	60.8	56.5	42.2	92.0	47.6	29.8	:	57.9
	M	55.5	21.1	14.5	64.3	76.4	47.9	63.4	68.9	37.8	35.5	23.6	89.0	46.7	32.4	:	45.5
Total 25-64 years	T	75.1	58.5	39.4	84.7	91.6	76.2	77.7	87.5	68.8	61.7	49.7	95.4	72.2	48.8	:	70.3
	W	79.0	66.1	53.7	89.1	94.7	80.4	77.7	90.2	81.0	71.2	59.7	96.2	75.2	47.4	:	76.8
	M	69.5	48.2	18.8	79.3	87.3	70.2	77.8	83.5	51.9	48.8	34.1	94.2	67.5	50.3	:	61.3
65 years and over	T	39.7	18.1	17.0	45.9	57.3	35.6	38.3	53.1	38.4	32.4	21.8	78.0	25.3	18.0	:	37.3
	W	40.0	19.1	21.3	47.7	57.8	37.9	35.6	53.6	42.9	35.9	27.7	76.4	23.5	16.3	:	39.4
	M	39.4	17.0	12.8	44.1	56.7	33.2	40.9	52.6	33.9	28.9	15.8	79.7	27.1	19.6	:	35.3

Notes:

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

Source: Eurostat, LFS, Spring data.

Table 23: Life expectancy by gender, 1990 and 2000 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ¹
Life expectancy at birth																	
1990	Total ¹	76.1	74.9	75.3	77.1	76.9	77	74.9	76.9	75.5	77.4	76.1	74	75	77.6	75.8	76.2
	W	79.4	77.7	78.4	79.5	80.3	80.9	77.6	80.1	78.5	80.9	79.3	77.4	78.9	80.4	78.5	79.5
	M	72.7	72	72	74.6	73.3	72.8	72.1	73.6	72.3	73.8	72.7	70.4	70.9	74.8	72.9	72.8
2001	Total ¹	78.1	77	78.5	78.1	79.3	79.3	77.2	79.8	78	78.3	78.6	77.0	78.1	79.9	79.4	79.0
	W	81.1	79.3	81.3	80.7	82.9	82.9	79.7	82.8	80.7	80.7	81.5	80.3	81.5	82.1	80.4	81.7
	M	74.9	74.7	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.5	74.7	76.7	75.2	75.8	75.6	73.5	74.6	77.6	78.3	76.1
Life expectancy at age 1																	
1990	Total ¹	75.6	74.4	74.8	76.8	76.5	76.5	74.5	76.6	75.1	76.5	75.7	73.8	74.4	77.1	75.4	75.8
	W	78.8	77.2	77.9	79.2	79.9	80.4	77.2	79.7	78.1	79.6	78.8	77.1	78.3	79.8	78.1	79
	M	72.3	71.6	71.5	74.4	72.9	72.4	71.7	73.3	71.9	73.4	72.4	70.3	70.3	74.3	72.6	72.5
2001 ²	Total ¹	77.4	76.4	77.8	:	78.5	78.7	76.7	78.9	77.4	77.7	78	76.4	77.3	79.1	77.3	78.0
	W	80.4	78.7	80.6	:	81.9	82.2	79.1	81.8	80.1	80.1	80.8	79.7	80.6	81.3	79.6	80.9
	M	74.3	74.1	74.8	:	75	74.9	74.2	75.9	74.7	75.2	75.1	72.9	73.9	76.9	74.9	75.0
Life expectancy at age 60																	
1990	Total ¹	20.4	19.5	19.6	20.9	21.2	21.6	18.8	20.9	20.1	20.6	20.4	19.5	19.6	21.2	19.7	20.4
	W	22.7	21.6	21.7	22.3	23.3	24.1	20.9	23	22.4	23.1	22.7	21.3	21.9	23.2	21.8	22.6
	M	17.9	17.4	17.4	19.4	19.1	19	16.7	18.6	17.8	18.1	17.9	17.5	17.1	19.1	17.5	18.2
2001 ²	Total ¹	21.8	20.7	21.9	:	22.6	23.2	20.7	22.7	21.7	21.5	22.2	21.3	21.7	22.6	21.3	22.2
	W	24	22.4	23.9	:	24.9	25.7	22.5	24.8	23.7	23.5	24.1	23.2	23.9	24.3	23	24.2
	M	19.6	19	19.8	:	20.3	20.6	18.9	20.4	19.7	19.4	20.1	19.3	19.4	20.9	19.5	20.0

Notes:

1) Estimations.

2) For Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom, data for 2000 instead of 2001.

Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics.

Table 24: Self defined health status by income quintile¹ and by broad age group, 2001 (%)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU15 ²
Q1 (bottom quintile)	Total	9	12	27	13	15	13	7	14	:	7	13	31	13	11	16	16
	16-64 years	6	5	23	6	9	10	5	7	:	6	7	19	6	8	14	13
	65 years and over	13	21	37	25	33	20	12	40	:	16	26	60	25	19	20	29
Q5 (top quintile)	Total	3	1	16	2	3	5	1	8	:	3	3	8	3	3	5	7
	16-64 years	2	1	11	1	2	3	1	4	:	2	1	6	2	3	5	5
	65 years and over	8	4	38	9	11	14	2	29	:	6	16	30	9	2	6	19

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 November 2003.

Context information: population

1 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
1.1.2003, revised after 2001 census round	379 484	10 356	5 384	82 537	11 018	40 683	59 630	3 964	57 321	448	16 193	8 067	10 407	5 206	8 941	59 329
1.1.2004, first estimate	380 759	10 397	5 398	82 545	11 047	40 978	59 896	4 025	57 482	451	16 258	8 092	10 480	5 220	8 975	59 518

Population growth rates (per 1000 population), 2002

Total increase	4.1*	4.5	2.8	1.2	2.8*	6.8	4.9	15.8*	5.7*	9.4	5.4	3.5	6.9	2.2	3.6	3.2*
Natural increase	0.8*	0.5	1.0	-1.5	-0.2*	1.2	3.7	7.9*	-0.4*	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.1*
Net migration	3.3*	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.9*	5.5	1.2	7.9*	6.1*	5.8	1.7	3.2	6.1	1.0	3.5	2.1*

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), 2003

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-19	22.4*	23.2	24.1	20.7	20.5*	20.2*	25.1	28.8	19.3	24.5	24.5	22.5	21.9	24.0	24.0	25.9*
20-59	55.4*	55.0	55.7	54.9	55.9*	58.0*	54.2	56.1	56.0	56.9	57.0	55.9	56.3	55.5	53.5	54.7*
60-79	18.1*	17.8	16.1	20.3	19.8*	17.8*	16.4	12.5	20.2	15.6	15.1	17.7	18.2	16.9	17.2	16.3*
80 and over	4.1*	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8*	4.1*	4.2	2.6	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	5.3	4.1*

Source: Eurostat - Demographic statistics.

Number of households (thousands), 2001

	155842	4114	2444	38244	4046	13713	24728	1326	22196	173	6863	3347	3547	2373	4566	26167
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
2002	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.3

Source: Eurostat - Censuses of Population (1981/82). European Union Labour Force Survey (1991 and 2002). DK, FIN, S: data from national sources (for 1991) and from the ECHP for 2001 (instead of 2002).

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Population living in private households by household type, 2002																
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 adult without dependent children																
... aged under 30	12	9	21	17	9	5	13	8	10	12	14	14	5	18	21	13
... aged 30-64	2	1	5	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	4	5	2
... aged 65 or more	5	6	9	8	3	2	6	3	4	5	7	7	2	8	9	6
... Male	5	2	7	6	5	3	6	4	6	5	5	5	3	6	6	6
... Female	5	5	10	7	3	2	5	3	4	6	6	5	2	7	10	6
... Female	7	5	11	10	6	3	8	4	6	6	8	8	3	11	11	7
2 adults without dependent children																
... both younger 65	24	26	28	29	24	17	26	16	18	21	28	23	17	23	27	27
... at least one aged 65 or more	14	13	19	17	10	7	15	10	8	14	19	14	8	14	16	17
... at least one aged 65 or more	11	13	9	12	14	9	11	6	10	8	9	9	10	9	11	10
3 or more adults without dependent children																
... dependent children	13	12	4	10	21	23	7	18	21	9	12	15	20	8	0	11
1 adult with dependent children																
... dependent children	4	6	6	4	2	2	5	5	2	2	3	4	3	3	8	8
2 adults with dependent children																
... 1 child	35	38	39	33	33	35	41	37	35	43	35	32	34	41	44	32
... 2 children	11	11	11	12	10	12	13	8	13	14	10	10	14	10	11	9
... 3 or more children	17	16	19	15	18	18	17	14	18	19	17	15	16	17	20	15
... 3 or more children	8	11	9	7	5	5	11	15	5	10	9	6	4	14	13	8
3 or more adults with dependent children																
... dependent children	10	8	3	7	12	18	7	17	13	12	9	14	21	7	0	8

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 2002. DK: Law Model's database; FIN, S: European Community Household Panel, UDB November 2003.

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	3.10	2.72	2.20	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
2000	1.48	1.66	1.77	1.36	1.29	1.23	1.88	1.89	1.24	1.78	1.72	1.34	1.52	1.73	1.54	1.64
2002	1.50*	1.62	1.72	1.31	1.25*	1.25*	1.89*	1.97	1.26*	1.63	1.73	1.40	1.47	1.72	1.65	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																
1992	27.7	27.7	30.3	27.6	21.2	22.4	29.3	20.3	26.2	22.5	31.9	27.8	18.4	33.6	37.1	27.9
1995	28.2	28.1	32.2	28.9	22.3	22.1	30.7	18.9	24.8	23.7	30.9	29.8	22.1	31.7	34.6	28.2
1998	27.5	27.6	30.2	29.3	24.2	20.6	30.5	15.4	25.0	21.7	28.4	28.3	22.1	27.2	32.2	26.9
2001	27.5	27.5	29.5	29.8	27.2	20.1	30.0	14.6	25.6	21.2	27.6	28.4	23.9	25.8	31.3	27.2
Expenditure on social protection in PPS per head of population, 2001																
Total	6405	6888	7805	7329	3971	3867	7266	3875	6186	10559	7392	7464	3644	5622	7065	6181
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
1998	105	104	101	105	120	104	104	110	108	109	101	101	115	100	100	107
2000	110	107	102	109	142	110	108	122	113	119	105	107	129	100	104	115
2001	113	109	104	110	153	113	110	133	117	124	106	107	136	102	106	119
Social benefits by group of functions (as a percentage of total social benefits)																
<u>Old age and survivors benefits</u>																
1992	44.3	41.6	35.4	41.3	52.5	40.7	43.0	28.5	60.4	47.0	37.3	47.8	40.7	32.1	:	43.3
2001	46.1	43.7	38.0	42.5	51.3	45.3	43.7	24.8	62.3	39.4	41.8	49.5	45.7	36.6	39.0	46.5
<u>Sickness, health care</u>																
1992	28.1	27.8	19.6	31.8	25.8	29.6	28.5	34.2	26.4	25.9	29.4	27.9	34.2	23.4	:	24.7
2001	28.2	25.0	20.3	28.8	25.8	30.0	29.2	43.4	26.1	25.4	30.4	24.7	31.3	24.5	29.2	28.1
<u>Disability</u>																
1992	7.8	6.8	9.9	6.3	5.7	7.3	6.0	4.4	6.8	12.6	16.2	6.8	14.5	15.1	:	9.3
2001	8.0	9.0	12.5	7.7	5.0	7.6	6.0	5.2	5.7	14.2	11.6	8.1	12.3	13.7	12.4	9.4
<u>Unemployment</u>																
1992	9.0	12.7	16.8	9.7	4.5	19.7	8.9	16.6	3.0	2.6	8.4	5	4	13.2	:	7.3
2001	6.2	11.7	10.0	8.2	6.0	12.9	7.1	8.3	1.6	2.5	5.0	5.0	3.6	9.8	5.6	2.9
<u>Family and children</u>																
1992	7.7	8.7	11.8	8.2	8.0	1.9	9.7	11.3	3.3	10.8	5	10.8	6.2	12.9	:	8.7
2001	8.0	8.9	13.3	10.4	6.9	2.6	9.5	12.5	4.0	16.8	4.4	10.6	5.6	12.1	9.6	6.8
<u>Housing and social exclusion n.e.c.</u>																
1992	3.2	2.3	6.6	2.6	3.5	0.8	4.0	4.9	0.1	1.2	3.8	1.7	0.5	3.4	:	6.8
2001	3.6	1.6	6.0	2.5	5.1	1.7	4.5	5.7	0.3	1.7	6.7	2.2	1.3	3.3	4.3	6.3

Note: The data on social protection expenditure presented here are gross of taxes and social contributions paid on benefits and do not include social benefits provided in the form of tax rebates or tax reductions.

Source: Eurostat, ESSPROS