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Subject : **Draft Joint Report on Social Inclusion**
- Part III: Annexes

Delegations will find attached the draft text of the Joint Report on Social Inclusion, Part III: Annexes, as it appears following its examination by the Social Protection Committee.

"Part I: the European Union", together with the Executive Summary, is to be found in 15223/ SOC 538 ECOFIN 400 EDUC 161 SAN 167.

"Part II: the Member States" is to be found in 15223/01 SOC 538 ECOFIN 400 EDUC 161 SAN 167 ADD 1.

Translations provided by the Commission services.

Joint Report on Social Inclusion

PART III - ANNEXES

Part III - ANNEXES	
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List of Indicators used in Joint Inclusion Report 2001

	Indicator	Definition	Data sources + years
1.	Index of income inequality S80/S20	Ratio between the income of the top 20% of the income distribution to the bottom 20%.	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
2.	Gini coefficient	The relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of income, to the cumulative share of the total amount received by them (as calculated in Newcronos).	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
3a	Risk of poverty rate after transfers with breakdowns by age and gender	Individuals living in households where the household income is below 60% national equivalised median income. Age groups are: 1. 0-15, 2. 16-24, 3. 25-49, 4. 50-64, 5. 65+. Gender breakdown for all age groups + total	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
3b	Risk of poverty rate after transfers with breakdowns by most frequent activity status	Individuals aged 16+ living in households where the household income is below 60% national equivalised median income. Most frequent activity status: 1.employed, 2.self- employed, 3.unemployed, 4.retired, 5.inactives-other. Gender breakdown for all categories + total	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
3c	Risk of poverty rate after transfers with breakdowns by household type	Individuals aged 16+ living in households where the household income is below 60% national equivalised median income. 1. 1 person household, under 30 yrs old 2. 1 person household, 30-64 3. 1 person household, 65+ 4. 2 adults without dependent child; at least one person 65+ 5. 2 adults without dep. child; both under 65 6. other households without dep. children	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)

		<p>7. single parents, dependent child 1+</p> <p>8. 2 adults, 1 dependent child</p> <p>9. 2 adults, 2 dependent children</p> <p>10. 2 adults, 3+ dependent children</p> <p>11. other households with dependent children</p> <p>12. Total</p>	
4.	Dispersion around the risk of poverty threshold	Persons living in households where the household income was below 40, 50 and 70% median national equivalised income	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
5.	Risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time	<p>1995X: Risk of poverty rate, using 60% of the median of 1995 multiplied by the inflation factor 1994/95</p> <p>1996: Risk of poverty rate, using 60% of the median of 1996</p> <p>1996X Risk of poverty rate, using 60% of the median of 1995 multiplied by the inflation factor of 1994/96</p> <p>1997: Risk of poverty line, using 60% of the median of 1997</p>	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
6.	Risk of poverty rate before transfers	<p>1. Original income</p> <p>2. original income +old age+survivors (=previous definition of 'before transfers').</p> <p>Gender breakdown + total</p>	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
7.	Persistence of poverty risk	Persons living in households where the household income was below 60% median national equivalised income three years in a row. Gender breakdown + total	ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)
8.	Regional cohesion	Coefficient of variation of employment rates at NUTS 2 level.	LFS (1995, 1997, 2000)
9.	Long term unemployment rate	Total long-term unemployed population (>12 mths.; ILO def.) as proportion of total active population; Gender breakdown + total	LFS (1995, 1997, 2000)

10.	Long term unemployment share	Total long-term unemployed population (>12 mths.; ILO def.) as proportion of total unemployed population; Gender breakdown + total	LFS (1995, 1997, 2000)
11.	Very long term unemployment rate	Total very long-term unemployed population (>24 mths.; ILO def.) as proportion of total active population; Gender breakdown + total	LFS (1995, 1997, 2000)
12.	Early school leavers not in education or training	Share of total population of 18-24-year olds having achieved ISCED level 2 or less and not attending education or training.	LFS 2001

1. Share ratio S80/S20

	1995	1996	1997
B	6,4	5,8	5,5
DK	2,9	2,8	2,7
D	5,7	5,3	4,7
EL	6,5	6,4	6,8
E	6,2	7,0	6,7
F	4,8	4,8	5,0
IRL	5,8	5,7	5,4
I	6,1	5,9	6,0
L	4,8	4,6	:
NL	4,7	4,9	4,6
A	4,3	4,1	3,9
P	7,6	7,1	7,4
FIN	:	2,7	3,0
S	:	:	3,4
UK	6,0	6,0	7,4
EU15T	5,7	5,6	5,7

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Note: For UK there is a break in series between 1996 and 1997. Until 1996, ECHP was used for calculations. From 1997 onwards the national panel transformed into the ECHP format is used.

2. Gini-coefficient

	1995	1996	1997
B	37	34	34
DK	22	22	21
D	31	30	29
EL	35	34	35
E	34	35	35
F	30	29	30
IRL	34	34	33
I	33	32	32
L	29	28	:
NL	29	31	28
A	28	26	25
P	38	37	38
FIN	:	22	23
S	:	:	23
UK	34	34	34
EU15T	32	32	31

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

3a. Risk of poverty rate by age-group and gender (60% of median equivalised income)

Gender	Age	B			DK			D			EL			E		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Total	Total	17	16	15	12	10	8	17	16	14	22	21	22	20	19	19
M	Total	17	15	13	11	8	7	15	14	13	21	21	22	20	19	19
F	Total	18	18	16	12	11	9	19	17	15	23	21	22	20	19	19
Total	0 - 15	19	21	15	9	5	3	23	22	24	19	20	21	24	24	25
M	0 - 15	18	21	13	12	4	3	22	22	26	19	21	23	24	22	23
F	0 - 15	20	20	17	6	6	4	23	21	21	19	19	19	25	26	27
Total	16 - 24	24	22	23	20	17	14	20	21	17	23	23	22	23	24	23
M	16 - 24	26	20	20	23	17	15	19	18	15	23	24	25	23	26	22
F	16 - 24	21	24	26	18	17	13	21	23	20	22	23	20	24	22	24
Total	25 - 49	12	12	10	7	6	4	14	13	10	15	15	16	17	17	18
M	25 - 49	10	9	8	6	5	5	12	12	9	14	15	16	17	16	17
F	25 - 49	14	14	12	7	6	4	17	14	11	16	15	16	18	18	18
Total	50 - 64	18	13	14	6	6	5	17	12	13	24	20	24	19	18	17
M	50 - 64	18	13	15	5	5	5	17	11	11	21	18	21	19	18	17
F	50 - 64	17	12	14	7	6	5	17	14	14	26	22	26	19	18	17
Total	65+	24	21	22	27	24	22	17	16	14	36	33	35	15	14	15
M	65+	24	18	22	23	21	19	10	11	8	35	32	34	16	15	15
F	65+	25	24	21	29	26	25	21	19	18	36	35	36	15	14	14

Gender	Age	F			IRL			I			L			NL		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Total	Total	17	17	17	19	19	20	20	20	19	12	12	12	11	12	13
M	Total	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	19	11	12	12	11	12	12
F	Total	17	18	17	20	20	21	20	20	20	13	12	12	12	13	14
Total	0 - 15	20	22	24	27	26	28	24	24	24	16	17	17	13	15	13
M	0 - 15	20	23	27	27	25	28	25	24	25	16	22	22	12	15	13
F	0 - 15	19	21	21	28	28	27	23	23	23	17	12	12	13	15	13
Total	16 - 24	27	28	30	19	19	21	28	28	26	12	18	18	24	27	24
M	16 - 24	24	25	28	17	18	20	27	25	26	11	16	16	21	26	24
F	16 - 24	29	32	32	21	20	22	30	30	27	14	20	20	27	27	24
Total	25 - 49	12	12	11	15	15	15	17	17	18	10	9	9	9	10	9
M	25 - 49	11	12	11	14	14	15	16	16	17	10	8	8	8	9	8
F	25 - 49	12	13	12	16	17	16	18	18	19	11	10	10	10	11	10
Total	50 - 64	14	14	14	14	13	14	18	17	17	11	10	10	8	8	6
M	50 - 64	13	16	16	16	15	15	17	17	17	11	9	9	7	7	5
F	50 - 64	14	13	12	12	12	12	18	18	16	11	11	11	8	8	7
Total	65+	18	17	17	20	21	25	16	17	16	12	9	9	8	8	8
M	65+	17	15	14	13	14	18	14	13	13	9	8	8	8	8	8
F	65+	20	19	19	25	26	30	18	20	17	14	9	9	8	7	7

Gender	Age	A			P			FIN			S			UK		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Total	Total	13	14	13	23	22	23	:	8	9	:	:	12	22	18	22
M	Total	12	12	12	22	21	22	:	8	8	:	:	12	20	16	20
F	Total	15	16	15	25	23	25	:	8	9	:	:	11	23	20	25
Total	0 - 15	16	18	16	26	25	29	:	5	7	:	:	10	31	26	39
M	0 - 15	15	18	15	25	25	29	:	5	6	:	:	10	30	25	37
F	0 - 15	17	19	16	28	26	30	:	5	7	:	:	10	31	28	42
Total	16 - 24	13	14	12	19	18	21	:	19	19	:	:	22	21	19	25
M	16 - 24	11	12	14	18	16	20	:	20	18	:	:	20	21	16	26
F	16 - 24	15	15	10	21	20	22	:	19	19	:	:	24	22	22	25
Total	25 - 49	11	11	10	17	16	17	:	5	7	:	:	12	16	12	14
M	25 - 49	11	10	9	16	15	15	:	5	8	:	:	14	14	11	12
F	25 - 49	12	12	11	17	17	18	:	5	7	:	:	10	18	14	16
Total	50 - 64	10	11	10	24	22	21	:	7	6	:	:	7	14	13	12
M	50 - 64	9	9	8	21	21	19	:	9	5	:	:	7	13	11	13
F	50 - 64	10	13	12	27	23	23	:	5	6	:	:	7	14	15	12
Total	65+	20	21	22	39	37	37	:	12	9	:	:	9	32	25	29
M	65+	15	16	16	38	36	34	:	6	5	:	:	8	28	22	22
F	65+	23	24	25	40	38	39	:	16	12	:	:	10	36	27	34

		EU15T		
Sexe	Age	1995	1996	1997
Total	Total	18	17	18
M	Total	17	16	17
F	Total	19	18	18
Total	0 - 15	23	22	25
M	0 - 15	23	22	25
F	0 - 15	23	22	24
Total	16 - 24	23	23	23
M	16 - 24	22	21	22
F	16 - 24	24	25	24
Total	25 - 49	15	14	13
M	25 - 49	13	13	12
F	25 - 49	16	15	14
Total	50 -64	16	14	14
M	50 -64	15	14	14
F	50 -64	16	15	14
Total	65+	21	19	19
M	65+	17	16	15
F	65+	23	21	22

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Figures showing gender breakdowns for multiple person households are based on the assumption of equal sharing of income within the household.”

* In the age group 18-24 years there is a large number of persons who are in full-time education. Such persons would in some Member States live mainly or partly from income in kind transferred from parents/family. Income in kind are not part of the income concept used in this study and thus the poverty rate for persons in full-time education may be overestimated.

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

3b. Risk of poverty rate by gender and most frequent activity (60% of the median equivalised income)

Most frequent activity	Gender	B			DK			D			EL			E		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
TOTAL	Total	17	15	15	12	10	9	16	14	12	23	21	23	18	18	18
TOTAL	M	16	13	12	11	9	8	13	11	10	22	20	22	18	18	18
TOTAL	F	18	17	16	13	12	10	18	16	15	24	21	24	18	18	18
Employed - not self-employed	Total	4	3	4	4	3	3	8	7	6	10	11	11	7	6	7
Employed - not self-employed	M	4	3	4	3	2	2	7	7	5	8	10	10	8	7	7
Employed - not self-employed	F	4	4	3	5	3	3	8	7	6	12	12	13	5	6	5
Self-employed	Total	17	18	15	20	15	13	10	7	5	24	22	23	23	30	27
Self-employed	M	19	17	16	22	16	18	7	3	4	25	23	24	23	31	28
Self-employed	F	12	19	12	16	12	2u	14	14	8	23	19	18	21	27	24
Unemployed	Total	35	30	29	10	8	4	40	39	35	34	28	38	38	34	36
Unemployed	M	46	39	34	13	12	6	42	45	39	44	37	45	42	39	41
Unemployed	F	27	24	26	9	5	3	37	32	32	28	23	34	34	28	30
Retired	Total	20	17	18	24	21	18	20	17	15	34	31	36	12	11	13
Retired	M	21	15	18	22	19	16	17	13	12	32	29	32	15	14	15
Retired	F	20	19	18	26	22	20	22	19	18	37	36	40	6	6	7
Inactive - other	Total	28	26	24	24	26	21	27	25	23	25	22	24	22	21	21
Inactive - other	M	31	26	21	30	27	24	26	26	24	30	24	29	22	22	21
Inactive - other	F	27	25	25	21	25	19	27	25	22	24	22	23	22	21	21

Most frequent activity	Gender	F			IRL			I			L			NL		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
TOTAL	Total	15	16	16	16	17	18	19	18	18	11	10	:	11	12	13
TOTAL	M	14	15	14	14	15	17	18	17	17	10	9	:	10	11	12
TOTAL	F	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	20	18	12	11	:	12	13	14
Employed - not self-employed	Total	7	7	6	3	4	5	8	8	7	7	5	:	6	6	5
Employed - not self-employed	M	7	7	7	4	5	6	9	9	8	7	6	:	6	6	5
Employed - not self-employed	F	6	6	5	2	3	4	6	5	6	9	5	:	6	7	6
Self-employed	Total	15	16	17	14	13	13	22	19	24	12	12	:	18	18	17
Self-employed	M	15	16	18	14	14	12	23	20	26	13	8	:	20	19	17
Self-employed	F	14	14	16	9	7	15	19	16	17	:	:	:	12	15	16
Unemployed	Total	36	43	38	35	39	44	48	48	47	:	:	:	20	23	19
Unemployed	M	43	52	42	39	42	47	52	54	52	:	:	:	24	29	20
Unemployed	F	31	36	33	21	28	33	43	41	40	:	:	:	19	21	18
Retired	Total	17	17	15	18	17	22	15	13	13	12	11	:	6	:	:
Retired	M	15	15	14	17	16	20	14	14	13	10	10	:	6	:	:
Retired	F	18	18	17	20	19	30	15	13	12	15	12	:	9	:	:
Inactive - other	Total	28	28	31	24	26	27	25	26	24	15	15	:	15	15	21
Inactive - other	M	29	26	28	20	24	29	24	21	21	18	18	:	18	17	23
Inactive - other	F	28	29	32	25	27	27	26	27	24	14	14	:	14	15	19

Most frequent activity	Gender	A			P			FIN			S			UK		
		1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
TOTAL	Total	13	13	13	23	22	22	:	9	8	:	:	:	19	16	17
TOTAL	M	11	11	11	21	20	20	:	8	8	:	:	:	17	14	15
TOTAL	F	15	15	15	25	23	25	:	9	9	:	:	:	21	18	20
Employed - not self-employed	Total	6	6	5	10	10	11	:	2	2	:	:	:	6	6	5
Employed - not self-employed	M	6	6	4	11	10	10	:	2	2	:	:	:	6	4	3
Employed - not self-employed	F	7	6	6	10	10	12	:	2	2	:	:	:	7	8	7
Self-employed	Total	23	20	25	35	34	32	:	15	13	:	:	:	20	14	15
Self-employed	M	26	22	27	30	30	30	:	15	11	:	:	:	20	16	15
Self-employed	F	19	16	22	43	41	36	:	15	15	:	:	:	20	7	14
Unemployed	Total	34	31	31	31	29	34	:	17	19	:	:	:	54	48	49
Unemployed	M	37	34	36	41	29	42	:	20	23	:	:	:	55	50	53
Unemployed	F	29	28	25	23	29	28	:	14	15	:	:	:	50	44	37
Retired	Total	14	16	16	35	32	33	:	10	7	:	:	:	30	24	29
Retired	M	12	14	14	36	33	31	:	6	3	:	:	:	27	21	23
Retired	F	17	19	17	35	32	34	:	13	10	:	:	:	33	26	34
Inactive - other	Total	21	24	21	28	27	28	:	18	18	:	:	:	32	27	31
Inactive - other	M	21	20	21	19	27	23	:	21	22	:	:	:	30	26	34
Inactive - other	F	22	24	21	30	27	30	:	16	15	:	:	:	33	28	29

Most frequent activity	Gender	EU15T		
		1995	1996	1997
TOTAL	Total	17	16	16
TOTAL	M	16	14	14
TOTAL	F	19	17	17
Employed - not self-employed	Total	7	7	6
Employed - not self-employed	M	7	7	6
Employed - not self-employed	F	7	7	6
Self-employed	Total	18	16	17
Self-employed	M	18	16	17
Self-employed	F	18	16	15
Unemployed	Total	40	40	38
Unemployed	M	45	45	43
Unemployed	F	36	34	32
Retired	Total	20	17	18
Retired	M	18	15	15
Retired	F	20	18	19
Inactive - other	Total	26	25	25
Inactive - other	M	26	24	25
Inactive - other	F	26	25	25

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Figures showing gender breakdowns for multiple person households are based on the assumption of equal sharing of income within the household.

The figures cover the population aged 16 or more.

* The variable on most frequent activity status is not available in the Dutch ECHP. The figures provided here are constructed from comparable information.

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

u: unreliable data

3c. Risk of poverty rate by household type (60% of median equivalised income)

		Total	1 person hh, total	1 person hh, male	1 person hh, female	1 person hh, under 30 yrs	1 person hh, 30-64 yrs	1 person hh, over 65 yrs
B	1995	17	23	20	25	33	18	26
	1996	16	21	11	27	26	15	25
	1997	15	20	15	23	27u	15	23
DK	1995	12	27	22	32	43	11	35
	1996	10	25	19	30	42	11	29
	1997	8	24	20	27	47	9	26
D	1995	17	26	21	29	40	19	27
	1996	16	21	17	24	34	15	25
	1997	14	24	19	27	34	20	25
EL	1995	22	32	22	36	25	20	41
	1996	21	25	20	30	24u	13	33
	1997	22	29	18	35	34	15	36
E	1995	20	14	14	14	16u	18	12
	1996	19	11	11	11	21u	16	8
	1997	19	11	11	12	32u	14	8
F	1995	17	24	24	24	40	16	25
	1996	17	24	23	24	41	15	25
	1997	17	20	18	21	32	11	25
IRL	1995	19	36	29	42	16	30	46
	1996	19	37	30	43	21	29	48
	1997	20	43	34	51	17	32	58
I	1995	20	23	15	27	15u	14	29
	1996	20	23	14	27	27u	13	28
	1997	19	21	16	23	26u	16	23
L	1995	12	13	6	18	12u	9	18
	1996	12	12	5	17	13u	11	13
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1995	11	18	18	17	50	7	8
	1996	12	19	20	18	53	8	7
	1997	13	22	22	22	53	5	:
A	1995	13	25	18	29	29	18	30
	1996	14	27	18	31	34	19	31
	1997	13	27	19	31	29	19	33
P	1995	23	49	45	51	:	34	58
	1996	22	47	42	49	:	34	55
	1997	23	43	34	46	18u	29	51
FIN	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	8	23	23	24	48	14	25
	1997	9	20	19	20	43	12	17
S	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	12	23	26	20	46	18	11
UK	1995	22	32	26	36	30	21	40
	1996	18	27	20	31	29	18	33
	1997	22	35	24	41	42	17	47
EU15T	1995	18	25	21	28	30	18	29
	1996	17	23	18	25	31	16	26
	1997	18	24	19	27	34	16	28

		2 adults, without dep. children, (at least one 65+ vrs)	2 adults, without dep. children, (both under 65 vrs)	Other hh without dep. children	Single parent, at least 1 dep. child	2 adults, 1 dep. child	2 adults, 2 dep. children	2 adults, 3 or more dep. children	Other hh with dep. children
B	1995	23	12	8	34	10	14	22	23
	1996	18	8	5	30	9	14	25	24
	1997	20	10	6	30	7	12	18	23
DK	1995	19	4	6	9	4	3	15	19
	1996	19	4	7	7	3	2	13	5
	1997	17	3	3	9	0	3	6	0
D	1995	10	13	11	53	12	14	32	16
	1996	11	9	7	55	13	11	38	12
	1997	8	8	5	48	8	12	.	6
EL	1995	39	17	18	23	12	17	16	26
	1996	35	13	15	26	10	17	20	32
	1997	36	17	16	24	13	14	26	37
E	1995	19	13	13	38	15	18	31	26
	1996	18	15	12	36	14	17	36	24
	1997	18	14	12	30	14	21	33	24
F	1995	16	11	9	29	9	8	28	26
	1996	14	11	8	31	8	9	34	30
	1997	14	10	10	.	7	8	30	28
IRL	1995	8	6	5	52	7	15	34	16
	1996	10	7	4	52	11	16	33	18
	1997	9	7	4	40	14	12	38	20
I	1995	12	8	14	23	14	18	42	31
	1996	13	9	15	19	13	19	40	32
	1997	14	11	14	25	15	21	34	29
L	1995	12	8	5	27u	11	9	30	11
	1996	9	10	2	27u	8	9	23	17
	1997	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NL	1995	8	6	9	30	11	9	16	15
	1996	8	6	7	45	9	9	18	17
	1997	.	6	6	40	7	6	17	16
A	1995	18	7	6	40	12	8	24	13
	1996	15	8	5	32	10	11	31	17
	1997	18	6	6	28	11	9	26	12
P	1995	42	22	15	34	13	17	45	23
	1996	38	18	14	32	16	16	40	21
	1997	40	19	14	40	12	13	58	28
FIN	1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1996	4	5	6	9	3	3	5	11
	1997	4	8	4	9	5	4	9	4
S	1995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1997	4	7	35u	16	6	7	12	44u
UK	1995	28	8	6	59	13	19	38	26
	1996	20	7	5	49	11	16	36	19
	1997	17	7	7	41	12	16	.	16
EU15T	1995	17	11	11	40	12	15	32	23
	1996	15	10	9	38	11	14	35	22
	1997	15	9	9	40	10	14	.	20

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Figures showing gender breakdowns for multiple person households are based on the assumption of equal sharing of income within the household.

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1, u: unreliable data

4. Dispersion around the risk of poverty threshold (40%, 50%, 60% and 70% of the median equivalised income)

		40% of the median	50% of the median	60% of the median	70% of the median
B	1995	6	10	17	26
	1996	6	10	16	24
	1997	6	10	15	23
DK	1995	2	4	12	19
	1996	2	5	10	17
	1997	2	4	8	16
D	1995	8	11	17	24
	1996	6	9	16	22
	1997	4	8	14	21
EL	1995	10	16	22	29
	1996	9	15	21	27
	1997	11	16	22	29
E	1995	8	12	20	27
	1996	9	13	19	25
	1997	9	13	19	25
F	1995	5	9	17	25
	1996	4	10	17	25
	1997	4	11	17	25
IRL	1995	3	8	19	29
	1996	3	8	19	29
	1997	2	10	20	29
I	1995	8	13	20	27
	1996	8	13	20	26
	1997	9	13	19	27
L	1995	4	7	12	21
	1996	3	6	12	20
	1997	:	:	:	:
NL	1995	5	7	11	20
	1996	5	8	12	21
	1997	6	9	13	22
A	1995	4	7	13	21
	1996	4	7	14	22
	1997	4	8	13	21
P	1995	10	17	23	30
	1996	9	15	22	29
	1997	9	15	23	30
FIN	1995	:	:	:	:
	1996	2	4	8	16
	1997	2	3	9	17
S	1995	:	:	:	:
	1996	:	:	:	:
	1997	4	7	12	20
UK	1995	6	13	22	30
	1996	6	12	18	26
	1997	11	16	22	29
EU15T	1995	7	11	18	26
	1996	6	11	17	25
	1997	7	12	18	25

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

5. Risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (%)

	1995	1995x	1996	1996x	1997
B	17	16	16	14	15
DK	12	11	10	8	8
D	17	15	16	13	14
EL	22	21	21	22	22
E	20	20	19	19	19
F	17	17	17	18	17
IRL	19	17	19	14	20
I	20	19	20	20	19
L	:	:	:	:	:
NL	11	12	12	12	13
A	13	14	14	14	13
P	23	22	22	22	23
FIN	:	:	8	:	9
S	:	:	:	:	12
UK	20	23	21	20	22
EU15T	18	17	17	17	18

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

6. Risk of poverty rates before transfers by gender (including and excluding old age pensions) (60% of median equivalised income)

	Excluding old age pensions in social transfers								
	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	total	M	F
B	29	28	30	28	27	29	28	27	29
DK	31	30	33	31	29	32	29	27	31
D	24	22	25	23	22	24	22	21	23
EL	23	22	24	23	22	23	24	23	24
E	27	28	27	26	26	26	28	28	28
F	28	27	28	28	27	29	28	28	28
IRL	34	33	36	33	32	34	34	32	35
I	23	22	23	22	21	23	22	21	22
L	25	25	26	26	25	26	:	:	:
NL	25	24	25	24	24	24	26	25	26
A	25	23	27	25	22	28	25	23	27
P	28	26	30	28	27	29	29	27	30
FIN	:	:	:	32	30	33	34	33	35
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	29	26	30
UK	33	30	36	30	27	33	33	31	36
EU15T	27	25	28	26	25	27	26	25	27

	Including old age pensions in social transfers								
	1995			1996			1997		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
B	45	42	48	46	42	49	46	43	49
DK	40	37	42	40	37	43	38	35	41
D	39	34	43	38	34	42	38	35	42
EL	38	36	40	37	37	37	38	36	39
E	41	39	43	42	40	43	42	41	43
F	40	38	42	41	38	43	41	39	43
IRL	42	40	44	42	40	44	40	39	42
I	40	38	42	41	38	44	42	40	45
L	41	38	43	42	40	44	:	:	:
NL	38	36	41	38	36	41	37	34	40
A	42	37	46	40	36	44	40	36	43
P	38	35	40	38	36	40	39	36	41
FIN	:	:	:	38	36	40	39	38	41
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	41	48
UK	42	38	45	39	35	43	43	39	46
EU15T	40	37	43	40	37	43	41	38	44

Source: Eurostat. ECHP

Figures showing gender breakdowns for multiple person households are based on the assumption of equal sharing of income within the household.

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

7. Persistent risk of poverty for 3 continuous years (1997, 1996, 1995) (60% of median equivalised income)

	Total	Male	Female
B	8	7	9
DK	3	3	3
D	8	7	9
EL	11	10	12
E	8	8	8
F	11	11	10
IRL	11	10	11
I	8	8	9
L	:	:	:
NL	4	4	5
A	5	5	6
P	15	14	16
FIN	:	:	:
S	:	:	:
UK	10	8	11
EU15T	9	8	9

Source: Eurostat, ECHP (1995, 1996, 1997)

Figures showing gender breakdowns for multiple person households are based on the assumption of equal sharing of income within the household.

Note: Break in series for UK see table 1

8. Coefficient of Variation - Employment Rate (in percentage)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	8,1	7,7	7,5	7,5	7,6	8,0
D	5,9	5,8	5,5	5,6	5,8	5,9
EL	9,0	10,1	9,1	7,3	7,3	7,3
EL	10,7	10,6	10,9	11,2	10,9	10,8
F	6,9	7,0	7,1	7,2	7,1	6,9
I	16,3	17,5	17,2	16,5	17,2	17,1
NL	3,1	3,5	3,2	3,1	2,7	2,1
A	3,2	3,2	2,8	2,6	1,7	3,0
P	6,3	8,1	9,6	7,4	7,5	8,2
FIN	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,3	7,5	7,1
S	:	4,3	3,2	4,2	4,4	4,7
UK	5,4	6,5	6,4	7,4	8,0	7,8

9. Long term unemployment rate

	Total long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	5,8	5,8	5,4	5,7	5,2	3,8
DK	2,0	1,8	1,5	1,3	1,0	1,0
D	3,9	4,2	4,9	5,0	4,5	4,0
EL	4,6	5,4	5,3	5,9	6,5	:
E	12,4	11,8	10,8	9,4	7,3	5,9
FR	4,7	4,7	5,0	5,0	4,7	3,8
IRL	7,2	6,9	5,7	:	2,8	1,7
I	7,4	7,9	8,1	7,1	7,1	6,4
L	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6
NL	3,1	3,0	2,5	1,9	1,4	0,8
A	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,0
P	3,4	3,6	3,5	2,1	1,9	1,7
FIN	5,5	5,1	4,4	3,6	2,6	2,8
S	1,8	2,9	3,5	3,3	2,2	1,3
UK	3,8	3,3	2,7	2,0	1,8	1,5
EU-15	5,2	5,2	5,2	:	4,3	3,6

Males	Total long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,5	4,5	3,1
DK	1,8	1,6	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,9
D	3,2	3,6	4,3	4,5	4,2	3,7
EL	2,6	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,7	:
E	8,8	8,1	7,5	6,1	4,4	3,5
FR	3,9	3,8	4,2	4,3	3,9	3,0
IRL	7,8	7,5	6,4	:	3,2	2,1
I	5,7	6,1	6,4	5,6	5,4	4,9
L	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,5
NL	2,9	2,6	1,9	1,5	1,1	0,7
A	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,0
P	3,0	3,1	3,0	1,6	1,6	1,4
FIN	6,3	5,6	4,6	4,2	2,6	2,8
S	2,3	3,5	3,8	3,9	2,7	1,4
UK	5,0	4,4	3,6	2,6	2,3	2,0
EU-15	4,5	4,5	4,5	:	3,6	3,0

Females	Total long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	7,7	7,8	7,1	7,4	6,2	4,8
DK	2,1	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,2	1,2
D	4,9	4,9	5,6	5,7	4,9	4,3
EL	7,9	9,6	9,2	10,1	10,7	:
E	18,2	17,5	16,1	14,4	11,6	9,5
FR	5,8	5,8	5,9	5,9	5,5	4,7
IRL	6,1	5,9	4,6	:	2,1	1,0
I	10,3	11,0	11,0	9,6	9,8	8,8
L	0,9	1,2	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,6
NL	3,4	3,5	3,2	2,3	1,7	1,1
A	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,0
P	4,0	4,3	4,1	2,6	2,2	2,0
FIN	4,6	4,5	4,1	3,1	2,6	2,7
S	1,3	2,2	3,1	2,7	1,6	1,1
UK	2,2	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	0,9
EU-15	6,1	6,2	6,2	:	5,2	4,4

10. Long term unemployment share

	Total long-term unemployed population/ Total unemployed population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	62,4	61,3	60,5	61,7	60,5	54,3
DK	27,9	26,5	27,0	26,7	20,3	21,3
D	48,3	47,2	49,2	51,5	50,8	50,6
EL	50,9	56,3	55,4	54,5	55,3	0,0
E	54,6	52,8	51,7	49,7	46,3	41,8
FR	39,9	38,0	39,2	41,6	38,7	40,0
IRL	60,1	58,6	55,6	:	48,3	40,5
I	62,9	65,1	65,6	58,9	60,6	61,0
L	22,4	27,6	34,6	31,3	32,3	25,0
NL	43,6	46,0	44,9	42,4	37,7	29,6
A	27,0	25,6	28,3	29,2	31,2	27,0
P	48,7	49,9	53,4	44,1	40,9	40,5
FIN	32,3	32,8	29,2	27,6	22,3	28,6
S	20,4	30,0	33,9	37,4	29,1	22,0
UK	43,5	39,8	38,6	32,6	29,6	27,3
EU-15	48,6	47,9	48,5	:	45,6	43,9

11. Very long term unemployment rate

	Total very long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	3,8	3,8	3,7	4,1	3,8	2,7
DK	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,3
D	2,2	2,5	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,6
EL	2,5	3,2	3,1	3,8	3,9	3,6
E	8,1	7,7	7,1	6,2	4,8	3,8
FR	2,4	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,3
IRL	5,1	4,7	3,8	:	1,9	:
I	4,9	5,5	5,6	4,9	5,0	4,8
L	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,2
NL	2,0	1,9	1,5	1,2	0,8	0,5
A	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,8
P	1,4	1,7	1,9	1,2	0,9	0,9
FIN	2,9	2,9	2,6	2,0	1,5	1,3
S	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
UK	2,4	2,1	1,8	1,3	1,1	0,9
EU-15	3,1	3,2	3,2	:	2,7	:

Males	Total very long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	2,7	2,8	2,8	3,2	3,0	2,1
DK	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3
D	1,7	2,1	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,3
EL	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,9	2,1	2,1
E	5,4	5,0	4,6	3,8	2,8	2,2
FR	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,2	1,8
IRL	5,9	5,5	4,5	:	2,3	:
I	3,8	4,3	4,4	3,9	3,9	3,7
L	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1
NL	1,9	1,7	1,2	1,1	0,7	0,4
A	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,9
P	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,0	0,7	0,8
FIN	3,5	3,4	2,8	2,4	1,6	1,5
S	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
UK	3,3	3,0	2,5	1,8	1,5	1,2
EU-15	2,7	2,8	2,7	:	2,3	:

Females	Total very long-term unemployed population/ Total active population.					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	5,3	5,3	4,8	5,3	4,8	3,4
DK	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,4
D	3,0	3,1	3,6	3,6	3,2	2,9
EL	4,4	5,8	5,6	6,7	6,5	5,9
E	12,5	11,9	10,9	10,0	7,9	6,2
FR	2,9	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2	2,8
IRL	3,7	3,6	2,7	:	1,2	:
I	6,8	7,4	7,4	6,4	6,7	6,4
L	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,3
NL	2,1	2,1	1,8	1,3	0,9	0,7
A	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,7
P	1,7	2,1	2,2	1,5	1,2	1,1
FIN	2,3	2,4	2,4	1,5	1,4	1,1
S	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
UK	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,5
EU-15	3,7	3,9	3,8	:	3,3	:

12. Early school leavers rate by gender (age 18-24)

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
B	M	16,6	14,7	14,2	16,7	17,7	14,8
	F	13,5	11,0	11,2	12,3	12,7	10,2
	Total	15,1	12,8	12,7	14,5	15,2	12,5
DK	M	5,2	12,2	11,0	9,5	14,2	13,4
	F	6,9	12,1	10,3	10,0	9,1	9,9
	Total	6,1	12,1	10,7	9,8	11,6	11,7
D	M	9,7	12,5	12,3	:	14,2	14,6
	F	11,4	14,2	13,5	:	15,6	15,2
	Total	10,6	13,3	12,9	:	14,9	14,9
EL	M	26,6	24,2	23,7	24,6	21,2	21,8
	F	18,8	17,8	16,7	15,5	14,8	12,9
	Total	22,7	21,0	20,2	20,1	18,0	17,4
E	M	38,1	36,4	35,0	34,8	34,7	33,7
	F	28,4	25,3	24,5	23,7	23,0	22,4
	Total	33,3	30,9	29,8	29,2	28,9	28,1
F	M	16,8	17,0	15,4	16,2	16,0	14,8
	F	14,2	13,7	13,0	13,7	13,5	11,8
	Total	15,5	15,3	14,2	14,9	14,7	13,3
IRL	M	25,7	23,5	22,6	:	:	:
	F	17,1	14,2	15,1	:	:	:
	Total	21,4	18,8	18,8	:	:	:
I	M	35,8	34,9	33,7	32,3	30,3	32,4
	F	29,1	27,7	26,2	24,5	24,2	25,6
	Total	32,4	31,3	29,9	28,4	27,2	29,0
L	M	32,9	32,8	30,9	:	18,9	15,9
	F	33,9	37,9	30,5	:	19,4	17,6
	Total	33,4	35,3	30,7	:	19,1	16,8
NL	M	:	18,1	16,8	17,0	17,5	17,5
	F	:	17,1	15,2	14,0	14,9	15,9
	Total	:	17,6	16,0	15,5	16,2	16,7
A	M	9,9	9,2	9,0	:	:	:
	F	17,3	14,9	12,5	:	:	:
	Total	13,6	12,0	10,8	:	:	:
PT	M	47,1	45,6	46,8	51,7	51,3	50,6
	F	35,5	34,4	34,4	42,0	39,6	35,6
	Total	41,3	40,0	40,6	46,9	45,5	43,1
FIN	M	15,1	11,4	9,1	8,6	12,0	12,5
	F	10,5	10,8	7,0	7,2	7,9	7,2
	Total	12,8	11,1	8,1	7,9	10,0	9,8
S	M	:	9,0	7,3	:	7,7	9,2
	F	:	6,0	6,2	:	6,1	6,2
	Total	:	7,5	6,7	:	6,9	7,7
UK	M	4,2	4,8	5,5	:	7,3	6,5
	F	5,1	6,4	6,0	:	7,0	7,1
	Total	4,7	5,6	5,8	:	7,1	6,8
EU15T	M	23,2	22,6	21,8	27,0	20,9	20,7
	F	19,4	18,6	17,8	20,2	16,9	16,4
	Total	21,3	20,6	19,8	23,6	18,9	18,5

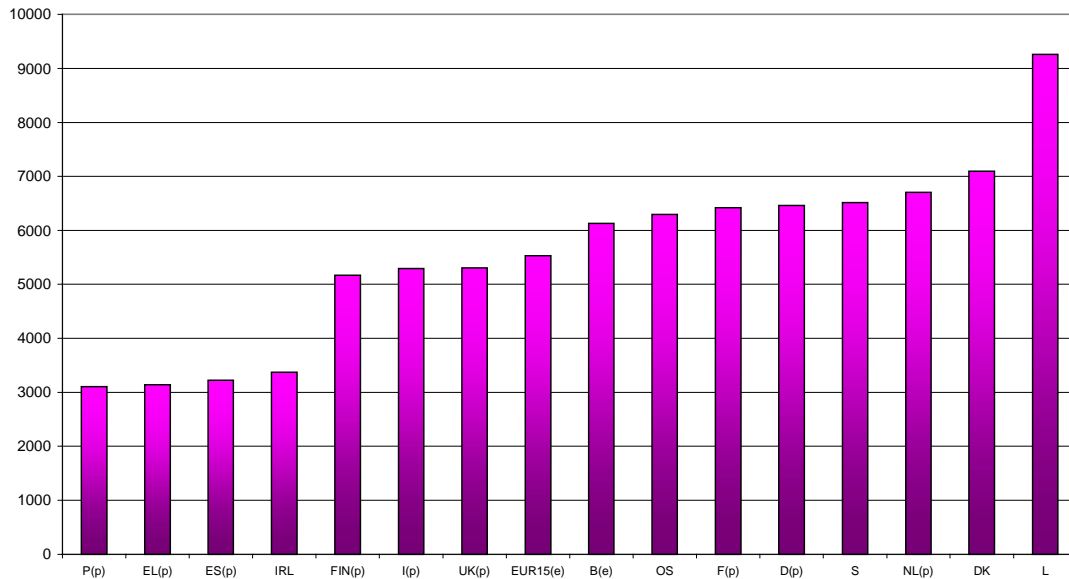
People at risk of poverty 1997 (%)



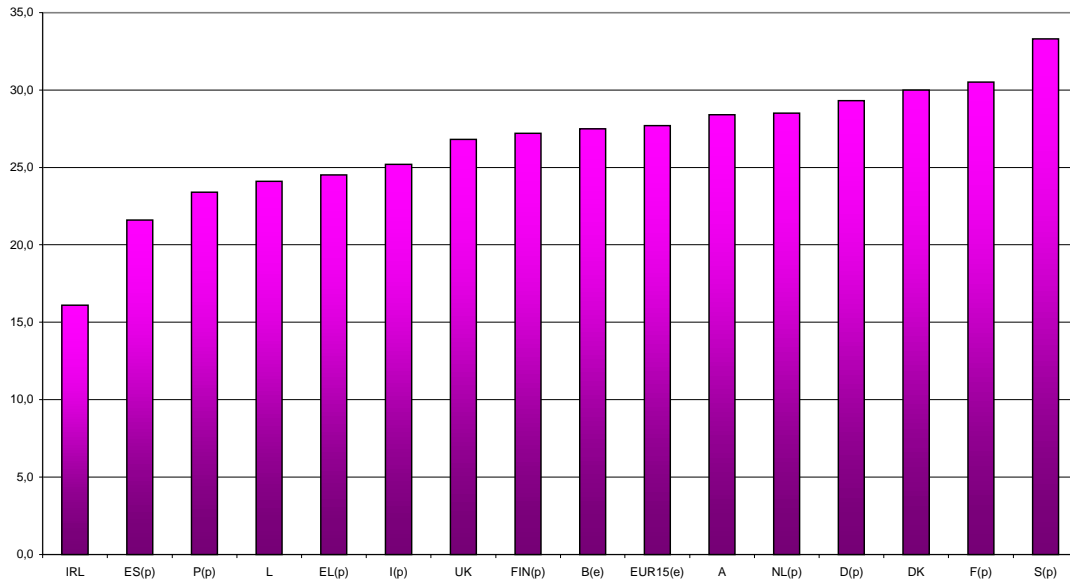
* This data is not strictly comparable with the 1996 data (18%). It is presently under revision in order to improve comparability with data from other Member States.

** All data for Luxembourg refers to 1996.

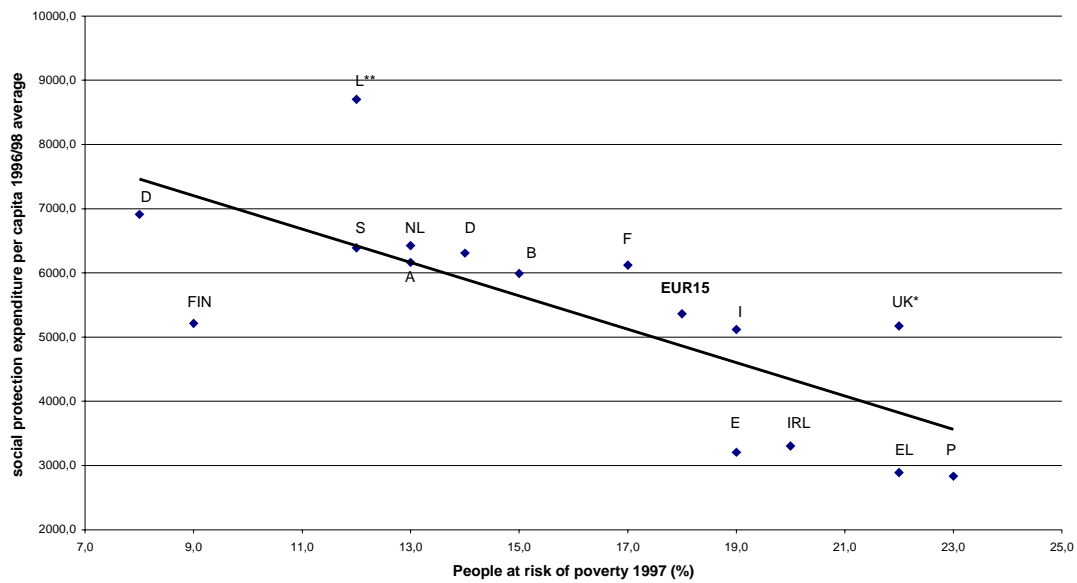
2. Spending on social protection per capita PPS, 1998



3. Percentage of GDP spent on social protection, 1998



Correlation between risk of poverty (1997) and social expenditure per capita (PPS; average 1996/98)



* This data is not strictly comparable with the 1996 data (18%). It is presently under revision in order to improve comparability with data from other Member States.

** All data for Luxembourg refers to 1996

Examples of indicators used in the NAPs/incl:

On employment

- involuntary part-time (F)
- activation rate (EMCO indicator) (F)
- employment rates for women with and without children (I)
- % persons who could not work because of childcare/care for other dependants (SILC) (F)
- % population participating in voluntary work (NL)
- employment rates for disadvantage groups (people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities, 50+) (UK)
- households with two or more unemployed members (I)

On access to minimum resources

- perception of poverty (I, B)
- proportion of persons aged 18-65 who received benefits for at least 6 months in the year (DK)
- proportion of people who for the last 3 years have been at least 80% of the time either unemployed or in activation, or training/educational leave, or cash assistance recipients, or rehabilitees or sickness benefit recipients (DK)

On living conditions

- living condition indicators (cumulative non monetary deprivation) (F)

On Housing

- housing indicators (existence of amenities- all separate) (F)
- overcrowding (F)
- housing costs (F)
- number of homeless /number of people using shelters (F,NL, Fin)

On health

- renouncing medical expense for financial reasons (F, B)
- % people limited in daily activities because of illness/disability (B, F)

- % of disabled people living alone (I)
- Share of disabled 16-64 in employment (I)
- Adult smoking rates (UK)

on education/training

- % functional illiteracy (B)
- % household budget spent on education (B)
- truancy at school (UK, E)
- link between education level of parents/children (B)

On access to services

- % persons who live less than 10 mins walk from public transport (F)

on social/ cultural participation

- % people having seen a show (theatre, cinema) last month (F)
- Cultural participation in last 12 months (F)
- sport undertaken in past 12 months (F)
- % households who can afford a week holiday away from home (F)

on access to new technologies

- proportion of population using PCs by income
- proportion of population using internet, by income

on indebtedness

- % population with (bad) debts (NL, B, Fin)

on children

- % of children living in households below the poverty line (I, PT, UK)
- % of children living in jobless households (B, UK)
- children living in working age jobless households (UK)
- children living in a home that falls below the set standard of decency (UK)

- number of children living in temporary accommodation (UK, Fin)
- % of children institutionalised (F, Fin)

on older people

- % of old people living alone
- % of isolated older people (Percentage of population aged 65 and over living alone without any living children or brothers/sisters) (I)
- % of older people living in households below poverty line (I, UK)
- proportion of older people living in a home that falls below the set standard of decency (UK)
- proportion of population of older people being helped to live independently (UK)
- proportion of older people whose lives are affected by fear of crime (UK)

on specific groups

- prisoners (average on a particular day) (FIN)
- reintegration of prisoners (F, B)
- incidence of alcohol abuse (Fin, E)
- incidence of drug misuse (UK, Fin)
- Rates of domestic burglary (UK)
- Violent crimes (per 100 000) (FIN)
- suicide (Fin)

on territorial disparities

- proportion of students from under-represented, disadvantaged areas in higher education, compared to overall student population in higher education (Scotland)
- The Netherlands have included an example of a package of local indicators and targets for a specific locality (HAARLEM)

ANNEX II

**EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE INDICATED IN THE NATIONAL ACTION
PLANS AGAINST POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

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1. EMPLOYMENT

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
A	1. Supported employment	Project designed to provide the disabled with guidance and help and to offer employers various forms of assistance in order to ensure that disabled workers can fully develop their potential.
BE	1. Le Plan Rosetta	The plan obliges companies to hire a certain percentage of adolescents younger than 25.
DA	1. Methodology Development Programme	Project to be launched late 2001 to develop new and better methods for practical social work, to increase the quality of social work and to ensure increased awareness.
	2. Job types for people with highly individual skills and qualifications	Three-year pilot project to be launched in 2001 to gather and disseminate existing knowledge and ideas that may provide inspiration for local job creation activities.
	3. Increased awareness about local efforts relating to the job market	Major information campaign initiated in collaboration with the Social Council to be launched in 2001.
	4. Effect measuring	Project to enable local monitoring of labour market policy measures.
	5. Youth Project	Model project (1999-2002) for local authorities to support the integration of young people from vulnerable groups in training and education programmes and in the job market.
	6. The On-the Job Rehabilitation Project for Vulnerable Groups	Programme to develop individual projects for people to reintegrate the labour market.
DE	1. "Course Scheme" to fight long-term	Scheme introduced in Brandenburg in 1993 to encourage the long-term

	unemployment - Brandenburg	unemployed to take the initiative in reintegrating themselves back into the labour market.
	2. Temporary employment of social assistance recipients on work benefiting the community - Bavaria	Use of temporary work as a means for social assistance recipients to reintegrate the labour market.
	3. Work has to pay off Supplementary child benefit to avoid reliance on social assistance – Rhineland Palatinate.	Programme launched in May 2000 to determine how the readiness of social welfare recipients with children to take up gainful employment can be increased.
FR	1. Trace - Pathways to Employment	On-going programme to promote tailored and early intervention to help job seekers and prevent youth and adult unemployment.
	2. Aid for unemployed people who start up or rescue businesses	Social and fiscal measures to provide entrepreneurs with guidance and financial aid.
I	1. Moriana – Municipalities of Milan and Turin and the provinces of Naples and Genoa.	New jobs for socially excluded young people. The project aims at the insertion of young people in employment via new economy jobs, also through the creation of centres for aggregation of micro-self-employment
NL	1. Pathways to Employment for minorities	Framework agreement reached in June 2000 between the government and a number of large companies to improve labour market participation and integration of ethnic minorities.
	2. Talent activated	Various local projects aimed at activating people who are far removed from the labour market and who are socially isolated through voluntary work, sheltered employment, vocational training courses and subsidised jobs.
PT	1. Horizons 2000	Programme to provide individual guidance and propose adequate training and jobs for the unemployed.

SV	1. Real opportunities for combining parenting and work	Combined system of family allowances and childcare services to make it easier for both parents to combine parenting and work.
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2. MINIMUM INCOME / SOCIAL SAFETY NET

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
A	1. Integration of atypical workers in the social system	Promotion of social coverage to ensure that all economically active persons have social security or be given the opportunity to join a scheme on favourable terms.
	2. Means-tested minimum pension	Provision for a minimum pension taking the form of compensatory payments to persons who have been insured for a short period or been on low pay.
EL	1. EKAS – Targeted income support for pensioners	Pensioners' social solidarity supplement established in 1996 to provide additional benefits to pensioners in greater need.
I	1. Minimum Income Benefit – 237 municipalities throughout Italy.	Experimentation to introduce a minimum income scheme, targeted at individuals and households under poverty threshold and including activation measures.
PT	1. Guaranteed minimum income	Measure to guarantee a minimum income to all citizens in financial need.

3. HEALTHCARE

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
BE	1. Maximum health cost bill	Reform of the healthcare system to ensure that low-income households do not pay more than an annual health cost ceiling.
DA	1. INTEGRA – The Back to Life Project	Project in partnership between the local authorities of Odense and Frederica

		and the European Commission to develop new human resources and qualifications as a first step toward the functional and social rehabilitation of marginalised groups of drug misusers.
DE	1. Medical care for the homeless – Berlin	Integrated programme aimed at providing outreach services for the homeless. (e.g. mobile surgery and outreach consultation with doctors).
	2. Medical care for migrants – Lower Saxony	Programme to provide health and counselling services geared to the needs of migrants by removing linguistic and cultural barriers.
FR	1. Universal Health Coverage	Reform of the healthcare system brought in 1999 to make it possible for everyone to join the social security system and, for the poorest, to have all their costs paid for over and above those charges already covered by the basic scheme.

4. HOUSING

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
BE	1 Federal law on housing	Federal law adopted in 1997 setting the minimum conditions to which a building for renting purposes has to comply to, such as elementary security requirements, electric installations, running water and housing.
ES	1. Plan for Historical Centrum - Saragossa	Plan to maintain the existing population and attract new habitants into the historical centre of Saragossa.
FR	1. Loca-Pass: Aid to access housing for the youth	Scheme designed for young persons under 30 looking for an accommodation to provide him or her with financial guarantee and advance.
NL	1. "EOS": modernisation of housing benefit	Governmental programme aimed at improving efficiency, customer friendliness of and information on housing benefits.

	2. Social Investment Plan: Overtoomse Veld Noord in Amsterdam	Consultative Platform composed of representatives from the local government, housing associations and local businesses to improve local housing and urban policy..
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5. EDUCATION

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
BE	1. Reducing the cost of education	Various initiatives to increase financial support to the family and children most in need.
DA	1. Language play – the integration of bilingual children in day-care facilities and schools.	Project led by the local authority of Alberstlund focusing on language development both for Danish and bilingual children.
DE	1. "Rath" Model – North Rhine Westphalia	Set of reintegration measures in order to reduce the number of young people dropping out of school.
	2. Integration courses to promote social and linguistic skills – Hamburg	Programme to enable teenagers and young adult migrants to improve their knowledge of German.
I	1. Chance – Municipality of Naples	Aimed at children aged between 13 and 15. Socially reintegrating drop-outs and bringing them back into the education system.
	2. Socialisation and Creativity among Young People – 27 municipalities in the centre/north of Italy	Training for socially excluded young people using socialisation and creativeness, encouraging the creation of cooperatives.
IRL	1. Stepping Stones Project – Watterford Youth Committee	Project aimed at improving personal and educational skills of young unemployed people in order to enhance their prospects of securing employment.

	2. Colaiste ide Open Learning Centre – City of Dublin	Centre established in 1994 to provide quality flexible education to the unemployed, lone-parents, house-parents and those who need flexibility in their education.
	3. Moyross Probation Project (Step by Step)	Project aimed at the development of training for work for young offenders and youth at risk between the ages of 15-25..
NL	1. Tilburg Tuition Fees Foundation	Foundation set up in 1996to give children of less well-off parents an opportunity to take part in normal extra-curricular activities.
	2. Broad School Policy: Open Neighbourhood Schools	Initiatives aiming at putting schools at the heart of a neighbourhood, offering a wide range of activities for children, parents and other local residents.
PT	1. Combat School and Social Exclusion in the frame of primary education	Set of policy measures aiming at reducing school drop-outs by favouring the offer of diversified training and facilitating the transition from school to active life through qualifying education.
	2. National Agency for Education and Training for Adults- ANEFA	Permanent structure in charge of the promotion of lifelong education and training for people with little education and qualifications.

6. JUSTICE

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
EL	1. The Ombudsman: encouraging equal access	Setting up of an autonomous authority operating as an independent extra-judicial mechanism for control and mediation.
DA	1. Legal protection of the most vulnerable groups in society	Project part of the wider "Service and Welfare" project to make an intensive outreaching effort in relation to the most vulnerable groups in society to enable them to use the services offered by public authorities.

FR	1. Access to Justice	Setting up of Houses of Justice together with the increased role for local Ombudsmen to allow people, particularly the excluded, to better know and take up their rights
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7. E-INCLUSION (ICT)

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
DA	1. SOLICOM – IT project for socially excluded people in Vejle	Project launched in 1999 to give socially excluded groups a chance to access information and communication technology.
ES	1. OMNIA – Catalonia	Project initiated in 1999 to set up IT centres in the most deprived areas.
I	1. Sito Word Scuola – Ministry for Education	Learning to use new technologies targeted at students and teachers.
	2. Domus Area, Teledidattica, Relais Service, Teledivisione, Rete Radio-Mobile - Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Health, Municipality of Ferrara, private company	Using new technologies to increase the possibility for elderly and/or disabled to people to stay in their own home and to maintain social contacts for disabled, elderly excluded and socially marginalised people.
NL	1. Internet in combined Housing & Care centres for the elderly	National project to enable older people to become acquainted with computers and the internet through the development of internet cafés.
	2. Knowledge Neighbourhood: ICT in the neighbourhood.	Experimental projects to provide inhabitants mainly from disadvantaged neighbourhoods with access to a range of innovative electronic services via high-quality ICT infrastructure.
	3. Removing thresholds: Internet and the disabled	The intention of this project is to increase access to the Internet for the disabled and to make the functionalities of the Internet and communication

		technology more easily accessible to people with disabilities.
	4. A virtual home for the homeless	Project aimed at giving homeless people the opportunity to become familiar at their own pace with the ICT.
SV	1. ICT for the disabled	Programme designed to test and develop the use of ICT systems for disabled persons during the period 1998-2001.
UK	1. University for Industry – learndirect	Private company funded through a combination of public and commercial sources to stimulate demand for lifelong learning, and in particular ICT training, amongst adults and SMEs.

8. CULTURE, SPORTS, LEISURE

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
FR	1. Solidarity Vacation Voucher	Voucher distributed by local social services to allow families in social difficulties to go on vacation.
IRL	1. CELTTS (Celtic Eco-Leisure Training & Tourism Scheme) – Waterford Youth Comtee.	Project aimed at the delivery of a joined accredited training course for young people working in the outdoor pursuits sector

9. INDEBTEDNESS

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
A	1. Private bankruptcy	Procedure established in 1995 enabling all debtors to discharge their debts under certain precisely defined conditions within a reasonable time (as a rule seven years)..

10. HOMELESSNESS

A	1. Measures against homelessness	Programme set up in Vienna to prevent and combat homelessness through the prevention of eviction, day centres, sheltered accommodation and suitable long-term housing.
DE	1. Avoiding homelessness: securing a permanent place to live – North-Rhine Westphalia.	Programme to help the homeless and to promote integrated strategies at the interfaces between urban development, housing and social policy.
ES	1. Relocation into "normal" housing – IRIS Madrid	Institute settled in Madrid in charge of helping people living in shantytowns to find better accommodation.
	2. IGLOO network	Setting up of national, regional and local networks to provide simultaneous and multidimensional responses to the issue of homelessness.
NL	1. Foundation Voila for the homeless – the homeless working for the homeless in Amsterdam	The aim of the foundation is to ensure that homeless people help each other by developing ideas and initiating projects for and by homeless peoples.
	2. Pension Maaszicht: young homeless people on their way to a new place in the community - Rotterdam	A halfway house in Rotterdam that offers accommodation and guidance to young homeless people in order to make it easier for them to return to "normal" society.

11. TERRITORIAL / REGIONAL DIMENSION

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
DE	1. Social City - Bremen	Programme combining 4 areas of action: stimulation of economic activity, new businesses and services, residential development and rejuvenation of focal points.

	2. Living in neighbourhoods - Bremen	Programme aimed at residential and district development, as well as support for neighbourhoods. .
	3. Promoting improvements in living conditions and community work – Rhineland Palatinate	Measures to improve living conditions in the urban districts and to promote community work.
EL	1. The Response to the Athens Earthquake	Set of coordinated urban and city planning policy measures taken as a response to the Athens earthquake, Sept. 7 th 1999.
ES	1. Confederation of Centres for Rural Development (COCEDER)	Network of centres in charge of the integrated development of rural areas.
PT	1. National programme in the fight against poverty	Nation-wide strategy supported by European structural funds to develop rural and urban zones.
UK	1. Community Regeneration - Wales	Programme aimed at regenerating the most disadvantaged communities in Wales and based on a recent review of best practice.

12. FAMILY SOLIDARITY / CHILDREN

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
A	1. The Carinthia childcare allowance	Childcare allowance paid for children aged three and under.
	2. Prevention of violence in the family	Federal Act empowering the police and constabulary to remove a potentially violent person from the home and to issue an exclusion order.
	3. Advance on child maintenance	Provision that the <i>Bund</i> pays advances for children in the event of default of the person who is legally obliged to pay maintenance.
	4. Nursing care	System of standardised federal nursing care allowance combined with an

		adequate range of social services for persons providing nursing care on a private basis.
DA	1. Children should be seen and heard – a project about children in alcohol misuser families in Randers	Project carried out from 1996 to 1998 to promote child perspectives and parent motivation in alcohol misuser families.
DE	1. Mother and Child Help for single parents – Baden-Württemberg.	Programme to ensure that single parents receive the necessary guidance and financial independence to care for their children
IRL	1. Family Services Project - Waterford	Establishment of a high quality information service regarding both statutory and voluntary support available to the family.
PT	1. Working fathers combining the professional life and family life	Recognition of men's rights being both workers and fathers.
	2. Committee for the protection of children and teenagers in danger	Official institutions established in 1991 in order to promote the rights of children and teenagers by developing preventive and curative measures.
	3. Nursery care 2000	Governmental programme to develop the capacity of the national network of nursery care for children under 3.
	4. To be born citizen	Interministerial project to establish a package of procedures from which it is possible to promote the immediate legal registering of children at the maternity/hospital.
UK	1. Sure Start	Governmental strategy to tackle child poverty and social exclusion through the development of integrated local programme

13. TO HELP THE MOST VULNERABLE

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
DA	1. Equal opportunities for people with disabilities	Amendment to the Housing Act to ensure continued equal opportunities for people with disabilities and in particular unobstructed access to a wide range of premises .
	2. Facilitator scheme for ethnic minorities	Pilot project enabling local authorities and Public Employment Service regions to provide financial support to buy some of the working time of an employee in a private company so that this employee can work as a facilitator for new employees.
	3. Local policy concerning the integration of ethnic minorities.	Cross-sectoral integration plan adopted by the Greve local authority to unite all the initiatives taken by the local authorities.
DE	1. Anti-discrimination Programme Same-sex cohabitation – Schleswig-Holstein	Programme aiming at fighting any discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in various policy domains.
	2. Nursery places for all children with disabilities for the purpose of integration. – Hessen	Framework agreement between the Land and the relevant institutions to ensure that every disabled child has an entitlement to a place in a day-care establishment.
ES	1. Commune Metisse - Asturia	Various initiatives at local level to favour the integration of immigrants
	2. CANDELITA - Madrid	Programme in place since 1996 to provide various vulnerable groups with specific local services and benefits.
	3. "La Huertecica" – action against addiction and social marginalisation	NGO-led project aimed at setting up integrated centres to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable.

I	1. Arcobaleno – private company	Integration of young disabled in an ICT company, also through training of the employers and intervention on the enterprise culture.
	2. Oltre la Strada – Emilia Romagna region	Project aimed at combating trafficking and sexual exploitation of foreign women and children and at reintegrating the victims.
	3. Quality of Home Help – Municipality of Reggio Emilia	Restructuring of the service for home care for dependent elderly people focusing on the quality of services
NL	1. Information at home – Heeveren	Project to inform older people at home about provisions and schemes relating to housing, care, and welfare, which are currently not being take up and to enable them to play an active part in the community.
	2. Handholds for recovery – Eindhoven	The project is a collaborative "chain" whose links are made up of night shelters, day centres, clinical and peripatetic care facilities, the criminal justice system, care facilities, and other support for around 300 long-term drug addicts.
PT	1. Integrated help to older people - PAII	Programme aimed at the promotion of the autonomy of elder people at home by improving the quality, mobility and access to services.
	2. Principle of Positive Discrimination	System by which families or individuals receive specific benefits or services according to their particular needs.
UK	1. The Disability Rights Commission (DRC)	Independent body set up by the Government to help secure civil rights for the disabled.

14. MOBILISING STAKEHOLDERS

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Title of Measure</i>	<i>Summary</i>
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DA	1. The Social Index and the Socio-Ethical Accounts	The Social Index was introduced in 2000 by the Ministry of Social Affairs as an instrument for the companies to benchmark their social responsibility.
DE	1. Social Service Agencies – North Rhine-Westphalia	Programme to develop "one-stop shops" to improve working procedures, quality and delivery of social services.
	2. "JobPlan" pilot project - Hamburg	Pilot project to improve cooperation between employment services and social welfare organisations (MoZArt).
	3. Social Information System - Bavaria	Setting up of a new regionally-organised social information system providing details of virtually all service providers in order to compare benefits and services.
ES	1. Plan to combat Social Exclusion in Navarra	Integrated regional action plan to fight social exclusion across various policy fields
	2. Network for socio-professional integration - Madrid	Global plan led by the Association RAIS to fight against social exclusion across education and work.
FR	1. PLIE (Local Plans for Inclusion and Employment)	Plans gathering local actors to coordinate their action in the fight against inclusion and in the promotion of local employment.
IRL	1. Area based partnership companies and funded community groups	Local partnerships gathering representatives from community and voluntary sector, state agencies, the social partners at local level and elected public representatives.
I	1. Territorial Pact for Social Issues – Province of Savona	Territorial pact aimed at socially excluded people, elaborated through a partnership between the regional, provincial and local authorities, other public and non- public bodies, social partners, representatives of the third sector.
NL	1. Neighbourhood social activation in Klazienaveen, Hengelo and Rotterdam	Project aimed at promoting social activation through support to formal and informal organisations contributing to the participation of local residents.

	Noord	
	2. LETS (Local Economic Transaction Systems) Swap Shops	LETS is an amenity at district level which facilitates and encourages the exchange of goods and services between private individuals.
	3. Social Axis Desk: Integrated service-provision	Governmental plan to ascertain how and with what resources local health care, income support and housing services can be offered in a more integrated way.
PT	1. Social Network	Integrated programme to encourage the networking of local stakeholders and to better coordinate the delivery of services.
	2. Solidarity and Social Security Centres	Project aimed at improving the quality of reception of beneficiaries in social services.
	3. Book 2000 – From declaration to action	Book inspired by the lists of grievances of the French Revolution to promote self-expression of socially excluded people.
SV	1. Personal representatives for more persons with intellectual disabilities	Governmental grants to local authorities to cover the cost of 300 new posts for independent representatives of those with the severest intellectual disabilities.

