Child poverty and child-well being in the European Union

Report

for

the European Commission

DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
Unit E.2

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CONTRACTOR: TÁRKI SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BUDAPEST

RESPONSIBLE: ISTVÁN GYÖRGY TÓTH (TÁRKI)

CO-DIRECTORS: ISTVÁN GYÖRGY TÓTH (TÁRKI) AND TERRY WARD (APPLICA)

PROJECT COORDINATOR: ANDRÁS GÁBOS (TÁRKI)

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CORRESPONDENCE: TOTH@TARKI.HU, GABOS@TARKI.HU

TÁRKI Social Research Institute Inc.
H-1112 Budapest, Budaörsi út 45., Hungary
Tel.: +36-1-309 7676, Fax: +36-1-309 7666
E-mail: tarki@tarki.hu
Internet: www.tarki.hu

Annex 3.5. An integrated list and evaluation of the suggested indicators and indicator breakdowns[1]

This annex contains a detailed list of indicators of child poverty and child well-being suggested for consideration in this report. The list of indicators corresponds to Table 3.1 and Table 3.2 and also to Annex 3.1. and Annex 3.2. For the portfolio of Social OMC indicators, which have already been agreed, a list and a short presentational/interpretation of each indicator is shown. For new breakdowns of the already agreed indicators suggested, a statistical validation procedure has been undertaken, the results of which are briefly discussed. For each new indicator suggested, a completed fiche is provided, including basic information, an evaluation of data limitations and a suggestion of how the indicator might be taken into account for monitoring child poverty and well-being in the EU. In the following presentations we choose to present data in all cases for the EU-27.For those indicators for which data are only available for some countries, all the others countries are shown as well to highlight the data gaps.

[1] Prepared by TÁRKI team (Orsolya Mihály, András Gábos, István György Tóth) with important contributions from Marianna Kopasz and Annamária Gáti. The validation procedure for new breakdowns of material indicators has been completed by Orsolya Lelkes (Eurocentre, Vienna). Work intensity breakdowns have been validated, child care indicators have been prepared by the Applica team, Nirina Rabemiafara and Terry Ward.

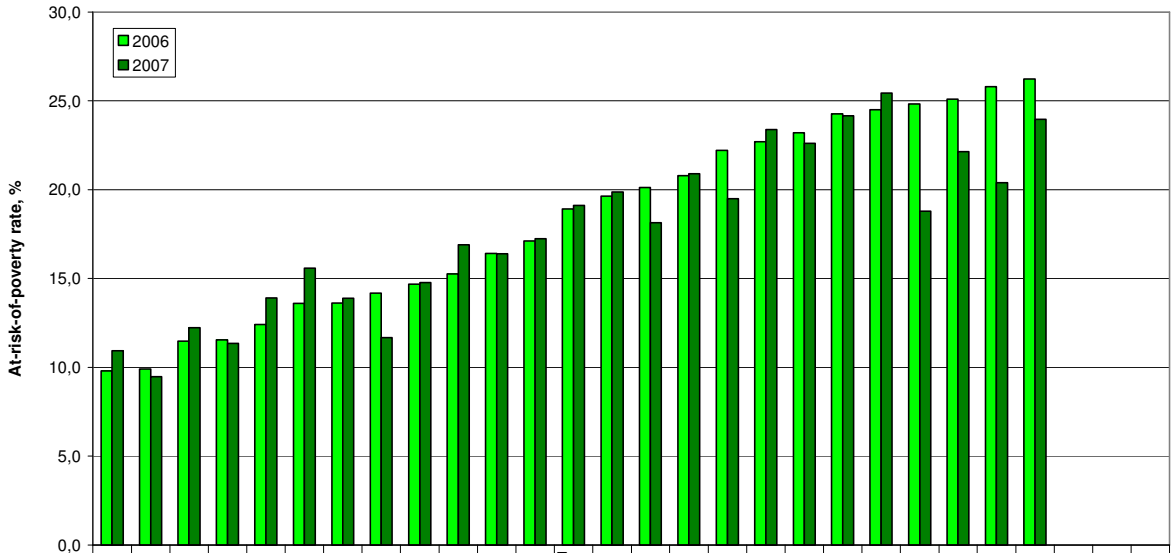
A. Material well-being

A1. Income-based indicators

A1.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers

Name	**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children**
Definition	The share of children (aged 0 to 17) with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU Member States
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from the public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	Over time variance in certain countries (HU, PT) requires further investigation of data quality.
Proposal	Already agreed. Breakdowns by age of child, household type, work intensity and migrant status are suggested (Indicator suggestions: A1.1a-d).

A1.1 Figure At-risk-of-poverty rate of children



	FI	DK	CY	SI	DE	FR	NL	SE	AT	BE	CZ	SK	Total	LU	EE	PT	IE	EL	UK	ES	IT	HU	LT	LV	PL	BG	MT	RO
2006	9,8	9,9	11,5	11,5	12,4	13,6	13,6	14,2	14,7	15,3	16,4	17,1	18,9	19,6	20,1	20,8	22,2	22,7	23,2	24,3	24,5	24,8	25,1	25,8	26,2			
2007	10,9	9,5	12,2	11,3	13,9	15,6	13,9	11,7	14,8	16,9	16,4	17,2	19,1	19,9	18,1	20,9	19,5	23,4	22,6	24,2	25,4	18,8	22,1	20,4	24,0			

A1.1 Table At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children (aged 0-17) (% and number of observations)

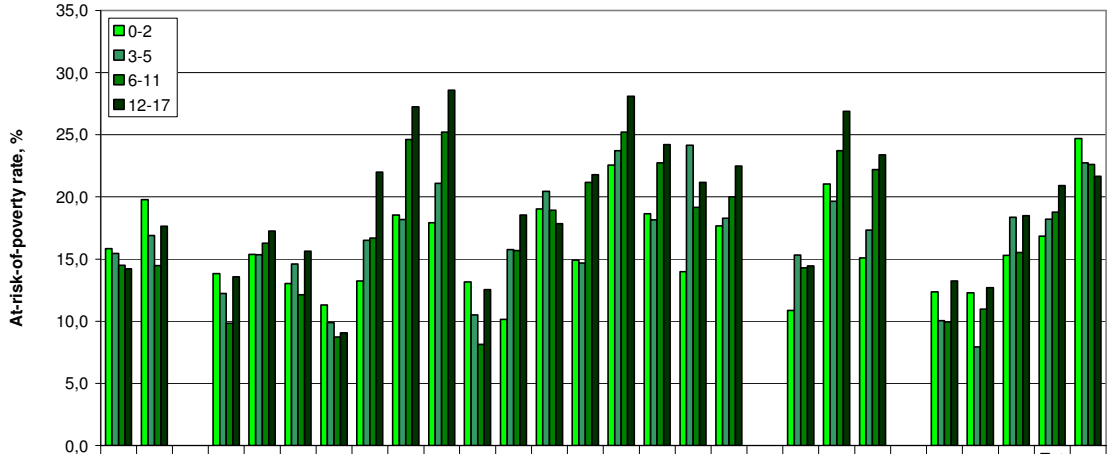
	Poverty rate		N	
	2006	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**
BE	15.3	16.9	559	639
CZ	16.4	16.4	539	600
DK	9.9	9.5	224	185
DE	12.4	13.9	650	829
EE	20.1	18.1	825	683
IE	22.2	19.5	791	609
EL	22.7	23.4	748	657
ES	24.3	24.2	1.805	1.786
FR	13.6	15.6	963	958
IT	24.5	25.4	2.058	2.008
CY	11.5	12.2	346	327
LV	25.8	20.4	610	531
LT	25.1	22.1	545	502
LU	19.6	19.9	855	827
HU	24.8	18.8	1.024	886
NL	13.6	13.9	378	417
AT	14.7	14.8	438	521
PL	26.2	24.0	2.863	2.442
PT	20.8	20.9	504	461
SI	11.5	11.3	576	497
SK	17.1	17.2	520	485
FI	9.8	10.9	766	786
SE	14.2	11.7	534	517
UK	23.2	22.6	1.173	1.032
Total	18.9	19.1	20.294	19.185

Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007.

A1.1a At-risk-of-poverty rate by age of child

Name	**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by age groups**
Definition	The share of children with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).
Suggested breakdown	Age groups of children (yrs): 0-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	The estimated extent of child poverty varies substantially by age groups in some of the countries, confirming the need for an age breakdown among children. The use of sampling design weights significantly affects the estimates in some countries, including DK, LU, LV and NL, where there is a difference of 5 percentage points (pp) or greater between estimates with and without the use of sampling weights. The difference reaches 14 pp in the case of Luxembourg and 9 pp in the Netherlands. The issue affects all age groups of children, not any particular one especially. Cell sizes are lowest among pre-school aged children (0-2 and 3-5), but never go below 240 observations. (Countries with the lowest number of observations: LV, LT, PT, SK) The confidence interval of the estimates is larger than 5 pp in 15 out of the 24 countries, and is larger than 9 pp in LT, LV, PT, SK (both in the 0-2 and 3-5 yrs age groups) and in LU (in the 3-5 yrs age group). This calls for caution when evaluating country differences or trends over time, and the need to present confidence intervals together with the point estimates.
Proposal	Following children during the main stages of their childhood in several dimensions is of major policy relevance. We propose to complement the current indicator of at-risk-of-poverty of children (aged 0-17) with a more detailed age breakdown. A four-categories (0-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-17) age breakdown would be the most preferable in terms of policy relevance. Due to small sample sizes and seeming problems in sample design in some countries, the point estimates need always to be complemented with the confidence intervals. A long-term solution could be to increase sample size in these countries. Alternatively, the use of the 0-5 breakdown would make the estimates more robust, although some of the policy-relevant information may be lost.

A1.1a Figure At-risk-of-poverty rate by age of child, 2007



	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Total	UK
0-2	15,8	19,8		13,8	15,4	13,0	11,3	13,2	18,5	17,9	13,2	10,1	19,0	14,9	22,6	18,7	14,0	17,7		10,9	21,0	15,1		12,4	12,3	15,3	16,8	24,7
3-5	15,4	16,9		12,2	15,3	14,6	9,9	16,5	18,2	21,1	10,5	15,8	20,4	14,7	23,7	18,1	24,2	18,3		15,3	19,6	17,3		10,0	7,9	18,4	18,2	22,7
6-11	14,5	14,5		9,8	16,3	12,1	8,7	16,7	24,6	25,2	8,2	15,7	18,9	21,2	25,2	22,7	19,2	20,0		14,3	23,7	22,2		9,9	11,0	15,5	18,8	22,6
12-17	14,2	17,6		13,6	17,3	15,6	9,1	22,0	27,3	28,6	12,5	18,6	17,8	21,8	28,1	24,2	21,2	22,5		14,4	26,9	23,4		13,2	12,7	18,5	20,9	21,7

Source: EU-SILC 2007.
Note. Ranked by at-risk-of-poverty rate among children aged 0-17.

A1.1a Table At-risk-of-poverty rate by age of child, 2006-2007

	2006					2007				
	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17
BE	16.2	12.4	14.6	15.2	16.0	19.8	16.9	18.4	14.5	17.6
CZ	15.2	15.7	15.4	16.2	17.3	15.4	15.3	15.4	16.3	17.3
DK	11.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	8.9	11.3	9.9	10.6	8.7	9.1
DE	11.0	13.7	12.4	11.9	12.8	13.0	14.6	13.9	12.1	15.6
EE	18.0	21.9	19.8	20.1	20.3	13.2	16.5	14.8	16.7	22.0
IE	19.4	16.3	17.8	24.2	24.2	14.9	14.7	14.8	21.2	21.8
EL	23.5	20.3	21.8	20.6	25.4	18.5	18.2	18.4	24.6	27.3
ES	18.9	22.4	20.5	24.9	27.8	17.9	21.1	19.4	25.2	28.6
FR	12.0	13.3	12.6	13.8	14.7	10.1	15.8	12.8	15.7	18.6
IT	20.6	23.4	21.9	24.6	27.3	22.6	23.7	23.1	25.2	28.1
CY	10.9	10.5	10.7	9.2	14.2	13.8	12.2	13.0	9.8	13.6
LV	23.0	24.9	23.9	26.6	26.5	17.7	18.3	18.0	20.0	22.5
LT	21.7	19.6	20.7	23.0	29.5	18.7	18.1	18.4	22.7	24.2
LU	17.9	23.2	20.3	18.1	20.7	14.0	24.2	19.4	19.2	21.2
HU	27.2	24.5	25.8	25.1	23.7	19.0	20.4	19.8	18.9	17.8
NL	13.8	12.1	13.0	15.4	12.4	10.9	15.3	13.0	14.3	14.4
AT	16.7	15.3	16.0	13.9	14.2	15.8	15.4	15.6	14.5	14.2
PL	25.0	23.3	24.2	26.3	27.7	21.0	19.6	20.4	23.7	26.9
PT	15.9	16.4	16.2	20.4	25.5	15.1	17.3	16.2	22.2	23.4
SI	10.1	11.1	10.6	11.9	11.9	12.3	7.9	10.1	11.0	12.7
SK	15.7	19.7	17.6	14.9	18.4	15.3	18.4	16.9	15.5	18.5
FI	14.0	9.6	11.9	6.7	10.7	13.2	10.5	11.9	8.2	12.5
SE	13.7	14.9	14.2	12.2	15.7	12.4	10.0	11.4	9.9	13.2
UK	24.0	26.6	25.4	24.3	20.2	24.7	22.7	23.6	22.6	21.7
Total	17.3	18.6	17.9	19.1	19.6	16.8	18.2	17.5	18.8	20.9

Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007.

A1.1a Table At-risk-of-poverty by age of child, 2006-2007 – number of observations

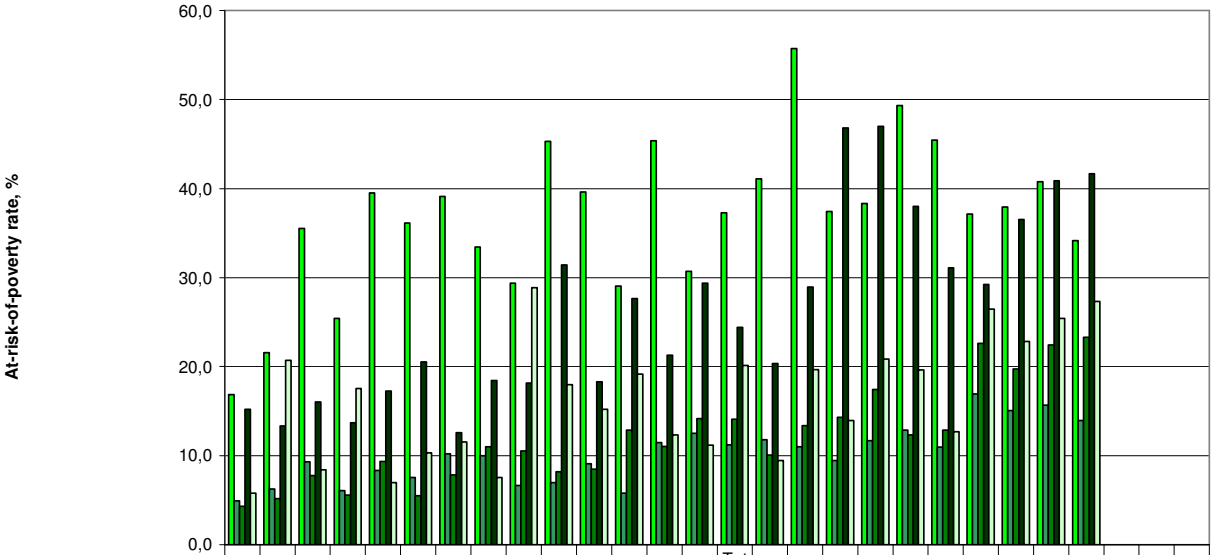
	2006					2007				
	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17
BE	618	501	1.119	1.078	1.196	624	554	1.178	1.159	1.277
CZ	535	507	1.042	1.057	1.335	670	627	1.297	1.278	1.704
DK	538	558	1.096	1.314	1.443	528	552	1.080	1.268	1.507
DE	749	974	1.723	2.220	2.654	724	944	1.668	2.124	2.389
EE	444	397	841	847	1.749	413	389	802	791	1.498
IE	427	564	991	1.235	1.359	462	486	948	1.143	1.186
EL	462	466	928	901	1.016	426	449	875	881	962
ES	1.136	1.024	2.160	2.119	2.350	1.058	1.065	2.123	2.184	2.277
FR	1.011	1.011	2.022	1.997	2.111	985	1.024	2.009	2.093	2.196
IT	1.791	1.474	3.265	3.085	3.293	1.706	1.387	3.093	2.974	3.180
CY	361	356	717	918	1.026	313	348	661	810	1.007
LV	308	250	558	558	1.018	317	279	596	581	970
LT	254	253	507	682	1.164	249	254	503	686	1.101
LU	594	475	1.069	832	737	588	495	1.083	898	756
HU	563	582	1.145	1.256	1.466	629	639	1.268	1.427	1.711
NL	1.161	1.066	2.227	2.120	1.939	1.216	1.213	2.429	2.339	2.178
AT	493	483	976	1.090	1.193	577	577	1.154	1.233	1.332
PL	1.356	1.284	2.640	3.203	4.015	1.339	1.159	2.498	2.870	3.764
PT	272	308	580	721	857	242	258	500	684	834
SI	667	703	1.370	1.555	2.326	678	657	1.335	1.395	1.980
SK	364	334	698	841	1.373	275	307	582	766	1.301
FI	896	960	1.856	2.191	2.965	921	886	1.807	2.071	2.967
SE	816	571	1.387	1.253	1.992	841	610	1.451	1.223	2.098
UK	689	837	1.526	1.790	1.797	618	760	1.378	1.671	1.731
Total	16.505	15.938	32.443	34.863	42.374	16.399	15.919	32.318	34.549	41.906

Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007.

A1.1b At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

Name	**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by household type**
Definition	Poverty risk for the population aged 0-17 by household types (see below)
Suggested breakdown	Households with dependent children: - 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 all individuals aged 0-17 years as well as individuals aged 18-24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.
Data source	EU-SILC
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU Member States. BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	The estimated extent of child poverty varies substantially by household type across countries, confirming the added value of the breakdown by household type. Cell sizes are lowest among single parent households with children, but never go below 110 observations. (Countries with the lowest number of observations, between 114 and 132 in 2006 and 2007: EL, CY, PT, SK.) PL, SI, SK: the share of people living in "other households with dependent children" is particularly high, reaching 25-27% of the total population. This is not a coding error, but related to the relatively large number of children who are no longer dependent (aged 18+ and economically active) who still live with their parents as well as to several generations living together in the households concerned. - Robustness of estimates: the standard error is the highest for single parents with dependent child(ren) and 2 adults with 3 or more dependent children. The poverty rate of single parent households is estimated with a relatively high standard error in nearly all of the countries (except: DE, FR, IT, NL, UK), and in particular in EE, EL, ES, CY, LT, LV, LU, PT, SK, where the spread of the confidence interval is 10% points or over. (This means that e.g. estimated poverty rates (around the unweighted mean) are in the range of 33-50% in CY, 29-47% in EL, 21-38%, 34-52% in PT and 21-38% in SK with a 95% probability.) This calls for caution when comparing across countries or estimating trends over time, where point estimates need to be complemented with confidence intervals in order to identify statistically significant changes. - 2 adults and 3+ children: the estimates are least robust for EL, LV, LT, PT and SK, and in particular for LV and PT, where the range of estimates of poverty rates is 41-52% and 37-49%, respectively. - 2 adults with 1 child: the confidence interval is 7-8% in 8 countries (EE, IE, EL, CY, LV, LT, LU, PT), which implies e.g. an estimated range of poverty 5-12% in CY, 8-16% in IE. - Other households with children: estimates for BE, EL, FR, LU are the least robust, with ranges of 14-24%, 23-32%, 22-31% and 23-34%, respectively.
Proposal	Given the lack of robustness of poverty rates relating to single-parent households and to households with 1 child or those with 3 or more children, these point estimates need to be complemented by confidence intervals. A long-term solution could be to increase the sample size for most countries.

A1.1b Figure At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type (households with children), 2007



	DK	FI	SI	SE	CY	NL	DE	AT	FR	CZ	BE	SK	EE	HU	Total	IE	LU	LV	PT	LT	UK	EL	PL	ES	IT	BG	MT	RO
Single parent, 1+ child	16,8	21,6	35,5	25,4	39,5	36,1	39,1	33,4	29,4	45,3	39,6	29,1	45,4	30,7	37,3	41,1	55,7	37,4	38,3	49,3	45,4	37,1	37,9	40,8	34,2			
2 adults, 1 child	4,9	6,3	9,3	6,1	8,3	7,6	10,2	10,0	6,6	7,0	9,1	5,8	11,5	12,5	11,2	11,8	11,0	9,5	11,7	12,9	11,0	16,9	15,1	15,7	13,9			
2 adults, 2 children	4,3	5,2	7,7	5,6	9,4	5,5	7,8	11,0	10,5	8,2	8,5	12,9	11,0	14,2	14,1	10,0	13,4	14,3	17,4	12,3	12,9	22,6	19,7	22,4	23,3			
2 adults, 3+ children	15,2	13,3	16,0	13,7	17,2	20,6	12,6	18,4	18,2	31,4	18,3	27,6	21,3	29,4	24,4	20,4	28,9	46,8	47,0	38,0	31,1	29,2	36,5	40,9	41,7			
Other hh with children	5,8	20,7	8,4	17,6	7,0	10,3	11,5	7,5	28,9	18,0	15,2	19,2	12,3	11,2	20,1	9,4	19,7	14,0	20,8	19,6	12,7	26,4	22,8	25,4	27,3			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by poverty rate among children aged 0-17

A1.1b Table At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by household type

	2006					2007				
	Single parent, 1+ child	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**	**Single parent, 1+ child**	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**
BE	36.8	8.6	7.6	14.8	21.0	39.6	9.1	8.5	18.3	15.2
CZ	46.7	8.6	10.5	30.1	10.5	45.3	7.0	8.2	31.4	18.0
DK	21.4	4.3	4.2	13.1	17.0	16.8	4.9	4.3	15.2	5.8
DE	26.9	7.5	9.0	13.4	10.4	39.1	10.2	7.8	12.6	11.5
EE	43.1	14.2	12.4	24.0	15.4	45.4	11.5	11.0	21.3	12.3
IE	50.3	9.4	12.8	23.6	15.1	41.1	11.8	10.0	20.4	9.4
EL	27.2	12.8	20.3	39.8	35.6	37.1	16.9	22.6	29.2	26.4
ES	39.2	14.6	22.0	45.0	25.7	40.8	15.7	22.4	40.9	25.4
FR	30.2	10.1	8.6	18.9	22.0	29.4	6.6	10.5	18.2	28.9
IT	33.7	16.7	21.8	40.1	25.6	34.2	13.9	23.3	41.7	27.3
CY	41.5	8.6	8.6	13.7	10.0	39.5	8.3	9.4	17.2	7.0
LV	41.9	12.8	21.2	53.9	18.9	37.4	9.5	14.3	46.8	14.0
LT	53.8	15.1	15.3	41.6	16.5	49.3	12.9	12.3	38.0	19.6
LU	57.0	11.8	13.3	25.1	26.0	55.7	11.0	13.4	28.9	19.7
HU	44.4	15.6	18.9	34.9	16.7	30.7	12.5	14.2	29.4	11.2
NL	38.0	6.2	8.2	16.9	8.7	36.1	7.6	5.5	20.6	10.3
AT	31.8	9.6	11.0	20.7	7.7	33.4	10.0	11.0	18.4	7.5
PL	37.1	15.4	21.2	39.2	26.6	37.9	15.1	19.7	36.5	22.8
PT	47.9	12.2	17.7	37.9	20.0	38.3	11.7	17.4	47.0	20.8
SI	28.2	8.8	9.0	16.6	9.2	35.5	9.3	7.7	16.0	8.4
SK	32.3	8.6	14.3	25.7	15.7	29.1	5.8	12.9	27.6	19.2
FI	18.6	5.1	5.4	12.9	11.1	21.6	6.3	5.2	13.3	20.7
SE	33.2	6.2	5.9	13.0	27.6	25.4	6.1	5.6	13.7	17.6
UK	43.7	14.4	13.0	26.2	20.7	45.4	11.0	12.9	31.1	12.7
Total	35.5	11.8	14.0	24.6	20.9	37.3	11.2	14.1	24.4	20.1

A1.1b Table At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by household type - number of observations

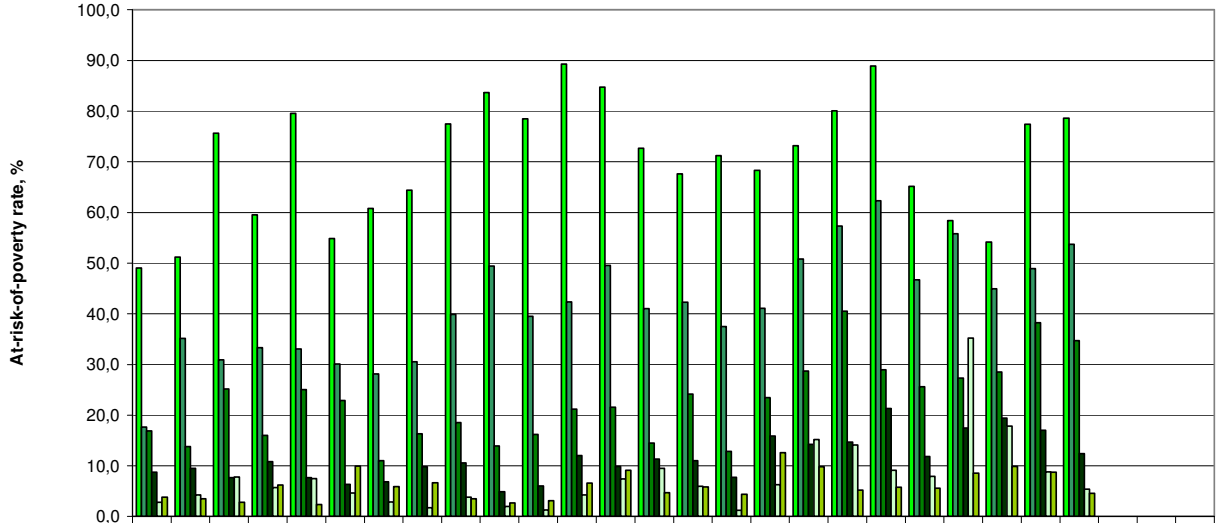
	2006					2007				
	Single parent, 1+ child	2 adults, 1 child	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3+ children	Other hh with children	Single parent, 1+ child	2 adults, 1 child	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3+ children	Other hh with children
BE	525	423	1.196	961	288	592	431	1.341	993	257
CZ	438	518	1.568	568	342	534	678	1.930	702	435
DK	366	525	1.673	1.080	209	312	502	1.704	1.112	225
DE	1.241	1.007	2.593	1.330	426	1.051	974	2.535	1.289	332
EE	408	485	928	763	853	334	435	866	728	728
IE	545	329	941	1.324	446	556	279	874	1.190	378
EL	126	448	1.232	587	452	124	447	1.224	515	408
ES	387	1.150	2.975	901	1.216	381	1.138	2.915	931	1.219
FR	720	761	2.296	2.000	353	773	789	2.321	2.026	389
IT	683	1.852	4.316	1.451	1.341	676	1.786	3.971	1.528	1.286
CY	133	240	928	916	444	132	220	817	894	415
LV	333	373	565	273	590	340	368	517	293	629
LT	263	375	769	446	500	232	404	723	411	520
LU	275	439	923	760	241	280	468	993	763	233
HU	421	523	1.229	954	740	431	660	1.454	1.088	773
NL	476	696	2.893	2.012	209	555	774	3.231	2.145	241
AT	354	480	1.128	820	477	478	523	1.313	906	499
PL	628	1.286	2.780	2.152	3.012	612	1.178	2.617	1.885	2.840
PT	132	425	749	300	552	116	434	705	244	519
SI	233	561	1.979	823	1.655	208	482	1.797	765	1.458
SK	149	332	983	537	911	114	292	837	507	899
FI	556	925	2.316	2.699	516	521	909	2.269	2.662	484
SE	554	630	1.736	1.309	403	513	668	1.805	1.376	410
UK	1.077	674	1.810	1.183	369	907	638	1.762	1.107	366
Total	11.023	15.457	40.506	26.149	16.545	10.772	15.477	40.521	26.060	15.943

A1.1c At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of household

Name	**At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by work intensity**
Definition	Poverty risk for the population aged 0-17 in different work intensity categories. 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=0.01 (jobless household) to WI=1 (full work intensity). The proportion of children aged 0-17 living in households where no member (aged 18-64) is working (work-intensity = 0). In the standard EUROSTAT measurement of work intensity, allowance is made for the number of months during the previous year (i.e. the year to which income relates) that working-age members of the household spent not working, but no allowance is made for part-time working. In order to address this gap, a new index has been constructed which: - incorporates part-time working in the definition of work intensity - includes months spent in full-time education in the denominator (these are excluded in the EUROSTAT calculation) and - proposes a slightly different, and more informative, grouping of the estimated work-intensity values (see below).
Suggested breakdown	WI = 0 WI = 0.01 - 0.49 WI = 0.50 WI = 0.51 - 0.99 (WI = 0.51 – 080 and WI= 0.81 - 0.99 as an option) WI = 1
Data source	EU-SILC 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT

Comment	Cell sizes are at times fall below 100 in the 0.00 category. The lowest cell sizes refers to CY, LT, PT in the category of 0.00 with observations between 66 and 97, which poses a problem due to high standard error. - WI=0.00 The robustness of the estimates is the weakest in the WI=0.00 category, showing that households' exposure to the risk of poverty varies to a large extent in this group. The range of the confidence interval of the estimates is over 7% in all of the countries for this category. DK, EL, CY stand out, where the poverty rates are in the ranges of 35-54%, 53-72%, 69-89% around the unweighted (!) mean (an 19-20% points spread), with a 95% probability. - WI=0.01-0.49 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or larger in all the countries, and is 10% or more in 13 out of the 24 countries. The estimates are the least robust for EL (55-66%), CY (28-40%), LV (46-61%), LT (54-66%), and PT (48-62%). - WI=0.50 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or more in 17 countries. Estimates with the highest standard error relate to LV, LT and PT, where the estimates of poverty rates have a confidence interval with a width of 9-11%. -WI=0.51-0-80 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or more in 7 countries. The least robust estimates refer to EL (14-21%), LV (14-21%), LT (15-22%), LU (25-32%), PT (11-19%). - WI= 0.81-0.99 The width of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or more in 12 countries. The estimates are the least robust in EL (23-38%), LV (10-24%), LT (8-20%), and PT (14-27%). - WI=1.00 The estimates are fairly robust. The outlier is LU, where the range of estimates is between 11% and 17%. In the other countries, the width of the confidence interval is below 5%.
Proposal	Labour market attachment of the household is a major determinant of child poverty, for which work intensity measure is a concise proxy. It captures both joblessness and in-work poverty, We propose to complement the current indicator of at-risk-of-poverty of children by a new version of work intensity of households (0.00; 0.01-0.49; 0.50; 0.51 -0.99; 1.00). However, the breakdown of child poverty by the new work intensity variable is often affected by high standard errors, especially in the low WI categories (first of all in the WI=0.00 category). Here, the estimated confidence intervals highlight that this indicator in its current form is not robust enough for policy analysis, as it is unlikely that trends can be established. Alternatively, WI<0.50 can be used to capture joblessness, albeit this solution is far from perfect, since would mix two groups with different characteristics and both (jobless and those with weak LM attachment) being important for policy reasons.

A1.1c Figure At-risk-of-poverty by work intensity of households, 2007 (new WI breakdown)



	DK	FI	SI	SE	CY	NL	DE	AT	FR	CZ	BE	SK	EE	HU	Total	IE	LU	LV	PT	LT	UK	EL	PL	ES	IT	BG	MT	RO
0.00	49,0	51,1	75,6	59,6	79,5	54,9	60,8	64,4	77,5	83,7	78,5	89,3	84,7	72,7	67,6	71,2	68,3	73,2	80,1	88,9	65,1	58,4	54,2	77,4	78,6			
0.01-0.50	17,6	35,2	30,9	33,3	33,1	30,1	28,1	30,6	39,9	49,4	39,5	42,4	49,6	41,0	42,3	37,5	41,1	50,8	57,3	62,3	46,7	55,8	44,9	48,9	53,7			
0.50	16,9	13,8	25,2	16,0	25,0	22,9	11,0	16,4	18,5	13,9	16,2	21,2	21,5	14,5	24,2	12,8	23,4	28,7	40,5	29,0	25,6	27,3	28,5	38,2	34,7			
0.51-0.80	8,8	9,5	7,7	10,8	7,6	6,4	6,9	9,8	10,6	4,9	6,0	12,1	9,9	11,3	11,0	7,8	15,9	14,3	14,7	21,4	11,8	17,5	19,4	17,0	12,4			
0.81-0.99	2,8	4,3	7,8	5,7	7,5	4,6	2,9	1,7	3,9	2,0	1,3	4,3	7,4	9,5	6,0	1,2	6,3	15,2	14,1	9,2	7,9	35,2	17,8	8,8	5,4			
1.00	3,8	3,5	2,8	6,2	2,4	9,9	5,9	6,7	3,5	2,7	3,1	6,6	9,1	4,7	5,8	4,4	12,6	9,8	5,2	5,8	5,6	8,6	9,9	8,8	4,6			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by poverty rate among children aged 0-17

A1.1c Table At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by work intensity of households

	2006						2007					
	0.00	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**
BE	74.3	30.5	10.3	4.9	2.1	3.9	78.5	39.5	16.2	6.0	1.3	3.1
CZ	84.7	40.5	16.0	3.8	3.5	5.2	83.7	49.4	13.9	4.9	2.0	2.7
DK	45.4	36.6	11.5	5.1	5.6	4.7	49.0	17.6	16.9	8.8	2.8	3.8
DE	49.4	21.9	10.0	5.6	3.2	3.9	60.8	28.1	11.0	6.9	2.9	5.9
EE	88.1	54.3	22.8	13.0	7.4	9.0	84.7	49.6	21.5	9.9	7.4	9.1
IE	73.8	40.9	13.4	10.3	0.8	4.4	71.2	37.5	12.8	7.8	1.2	4.4
EL	66.9	49.9	27.8	19.9	23.8	9.1	58.4	55.8	27.3	17.5	35.2	8.6
ES	76.7	48.1	38.0	14.9	5.4	8.3	77.4	48.9	38.2	17.0	8.8	8.8
FR	73.7	39.9	15.0	9.1	1.8	3.9	77.5	39.9	18.5	10.6	3.9	3.5
IT	77.1	56.9	32.4	11.0	4.0	4.4	78.6	53.7	34.7	12.4	5.4	4.6
CY	57.6	32.4	21.9	11.1	2.8	2.2	79.5	33.1	25.0	7.6	7.5	2.4
LV	84.9	53.6	37.2	16.9	13.2	11.9	73.2	50.8	28.7	14.3	15.2	9.8
LT	83.2	57.3	39.9	14.9	15.1	11.1	88.9	62.3	29.0	21.4	9.2	5.8
LU	65.3	42.6	21.5	18.5	9.1	11.0	68.3	41.1	23.4	15.9	6.3	12.6
HU	80.3	51.8	20.2	10.6	3.4	6.9	72.7	41.0	14.5	11.3	9.5	4.7
NL	59.3	30.2	18.1	5.5	3.7	8.1	54.9	30.1	22.9	6.4	4.6	9.9
AT	59.0	32.0	16.8	7.1	4.8	5.6	64.4	30.6	16.4	9.8	1.7	6.7
PL	60.8	48.5	26.0	22.2	13.5	11.2	54.2	44.9	28.5	19.4	17.8	9.9
PT	83.7	48.3	37.5	15.5	17.5	7.6	80.1	57.3	40.5	14.7	14.1	5.2
SI	80.4	38.1	20.9	10.1	12.3	2.7	75.6	30.9	25.2	7.7	7.8	2.8
SK	79.0	34.3	26.3	14.5	9.6	5.6	89.3	42.4	21.2	12.1	4.3	6.6
FI	53.7	34.2	11.5	5.7	5.3	2.0	51.1	35.2	13.8	9.5	4.3	3.5
SE	60.6	28.9	17.8	17.9	5.6	8.3	59.6	33.3	16.0	10.8	5.7	6.2
UK	63.9	40.4	19.9	15.8	6.8	7.4	65.1	46.7	25.6	11.8	7.9	5.6
Total	64.8	40.1	22.2	10.9	4.9	6.4	67.6	42.3	24.2	11.0	6.0	5.8

Source: EU-SILC 2007

A1.1c Table At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers among children by work intensity of households - number of observations

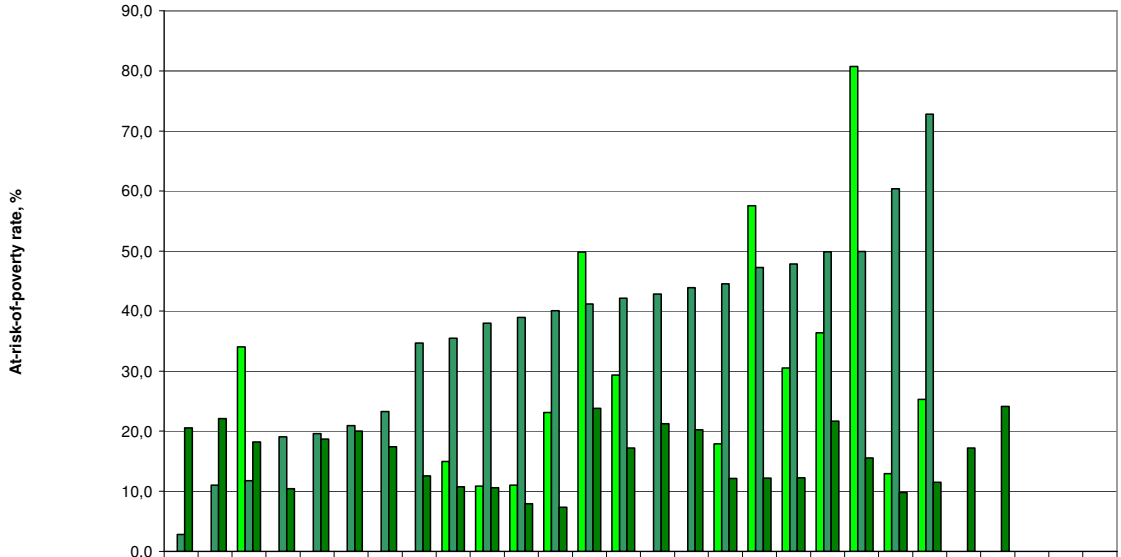
	2006						2007					
	0.00	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**
BE	403	355	476	621	548	984	381	376	479	745	673	955
CZ	241	233	910	519	250	1.277	290	286	1.144	695	265	1.595
DK	111	119	402	566	739	1.905	114	105	415	493	718	2.009
DE	575	684	1.588	2.414	660	671	476	582	1.398	1.940	777	959
EE	188	387	590	754	263	1.231	122	352	573	675	237	1.116
IE	518	480	801	919	217	645	411	410	664	858	272	643
EL	103	290	874	455	151	963	103	278	836	379	143	966
ES	276	754	1.903	1.408	433	1.834	259	763	1.672	1.430	500	1.947
FR	405	694	1.122	1.130	1.040	1.733	386	683	1.137	1.204	1.023	1.862
IT	464	1.146	2.990	1.582	879	2.566	467	1.029	2.856	1.421	925	2.539
CY	64	274	493	571	240	1.018	66	264	443	540	246	919
LV	151	195	389	367	124	882	119	177	364	460	112	894
LT	156	247	313	523	87	1.005	97	238	315	524	137	958
LU	163	308	758	624	265	520	166	307	725	665	316	558
HU	488	645	900	604	215	1.010	405	670	1.080	759	241	1.248
NL	189	423	1.038	2.549	1.720	338	157	587	944	2.878	1.925	454
AT	155	295	869	875	416	646	158	372	921	1.021	535	705
PL	855	1.632	1.956	1.948	622	2.806	683	1.419	1.757	1.738	618	2.856
PT	93	227	354	385	162	932	87	216	338	340	147	882
SI	127	564	692	1.231	242	2.395	146	442	586	1.148	225	2.163
SK	126	316	483	671	173	1.138	130	298	406	594	138	1.080
FI	208	496	994	1.633	866	2.793	179	549	883	1.670	821	2.730
SE	171	240	428	719	988	2.044	163	264	421	705	1.154	2.042
UK	779	465	688	1.200	708	1.244	682	369	599	1.137	732	1.245
Total	7.009	11.469	22.011	24.268	12.008	32.580	6.247	11.036	20.956	24.019	12.880	33.325

Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

A1.1d At-risk-of-poverty rate by migrant status of parents

Name	**At-risk-of-poverty of children (aged 0-17) rate after social transfers by migrant status of parents**
Definition	Poverty risk for the population aged 0-17 by migrant status of parents
Suggested breakdown	Migrant status of parents: - born in an EU country (other than the country of residence) - born in a non-EU country - none of these Thus, a household is classified as a migrant household if both parents (or the lonely parent) are "migrants" (were born either in another EU country or outside the EU, both coming from the same region (EU or non-EU))
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	Problem of small cell sizes: the majority of the data referring to "born within EU - other country" have very small sizes (below 50, or even 20). Exceptions are BE, IE, FR, LU and SE. LU has a particularly high number of observations in this category, over 1000, both in 2006 and 2007. - Born outside EU: the number of observations fall below 20 in PL, PT (in 2006) and SK, and fall between 20-49 in CZ, LT, HU and PT (in 2007). – Robustness of estimates: - "Born in the EU": the only country where estimates appear to be robust is LU, where the estimated confidence interval is 32-37%. In other countries, the range of the confidence interval is too large (14-44% - even after omitting countries where the number of observations is below 20). - "Born outside the EU": only 6 countries have relatively (although still rather little) robust estimates, including ES (48-57%), FR (41-49%), IT (35-44%), AT (30-39%), SI (11-20%) and SE (33-42%). In these countries, cell sizes vary between 266 and 585. Note, however, that relatively large cell sizes do not necessary produce "robust" estimates: e.g. in BE, with 332 observations, the range of the estimate is between 42% and 53% , or in the UK, where N=347, the confidence interval is 37-48%. - Overall, the robustness of the indicator is very weak. - The indicator, however, is of major social (and thus policy) interest: in 12 countries poverty rates of children living in with "non-EU-born" parents surpass 30%, and in ES, IT and LU the rate is over 50%.
Proposal	The presented poverty rates by migrant status refer to a major shortfall of social integration. On the other hand, the lack of robustness of most indicators undermine their policy relevance, as they are little likely to respond to policy interventions. An EU-wide monitoring of the material deprivation of migrant children calls for a new data source. EU-SILC might be used as a source in order to produce illustrative values in selected countries, e.g. in case of LU, where cell sizes are very high (for both groups of migrants), or in case of IT and ES. In the latter two countries, the number of observations is relatively high in case of "non-EU migrants" (457 vs 575), and the high poverty rate of these groups (higher than 50%) calls for monitoring.

A1.1d Figure At-risk-of-poverty rate of children by migrant status of parents, 2007



	PT	LT	IE	SI	HU	LV	EE	DE	AT	CY	SE	DK	IT	Total	EL	UK	FR	NL	BE	ES	CZ	FI	LU	SK	PL	BG	MT	RO
born within eu			34,1						15,0	10,9	11,0	23,1	49,8	29,4			17,9	57,6	30,5	36,4	80,8	12,9	25,3					
born outside eu	2,8	11,0	11,8	19,1	19,6	20,9	23,3	34,7	35,5	38,0	39,0	40,1	41,2	42,1	42,8	43,9	44,6	47,3	47,8	49,9	50,0	60,4	72,8					
other	20,6	22,1	18,2	10,4	18,7	20,0	17,4	12,6	10,8	10,6	8,0	7,3	23,8	17,2	21,3	20,2	12,1	12,2	12,3	21,7	15,5	9,8	11,5	17,2	24,1			

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Note: sorted byborn outside EU,estimates based on cell sizes below 20 have been omitted

A1.1.d Table At-risk-of-poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents

	2006			2007		
	Born within EU - other country	**Born outside EU**	**Other**	**Born within EU - other country**	**Born outside EU**	**Other**
BE	24.2	46.4	11.1	30.5	47.8	12.3
CZ		**31.1***	16.2	**80.8***	**50.0***	15.5
DK		27.3	8.6	**23.1***	40.1	7.3
DE		22.4	11.8		34.7	12.6
EE		26.2	19.4		23.3	17.4
IE	29.5	25.0	21.4	34.1	11.8	18.2
EL		41.0	21.3		42.8	21.3
ES	**41.3***	53.6	21.8	**36.4***	49.9	21.7
FR	24.0	41.0	10.7	17.9	44.6	12.1
IT	**70.1***	33.1	23.6	**49.8***	41.2	23.8
CY	**18.0***	34.2	10.0	**10.9***	38.0	10.6
LV		31.6	24.5		20.9	20.0
LT		28.2	24.8		**11.0***	22.1
LU	30.0	63.9	11.0	25.3	72.8	11.5
HU		23.4	24.7		**19.6***	18.7
NL	**47.0***	50.3	11.1	**57.6***	47.3	12.2
AT	**16.8***	28.0	11.9	15.0	35.5	10.8
PL			26.4			24.1
PT			20.1		**2.8***	20.6
SI		13.4	10.8		19.1	10.4
SK			17.2			17.2
FI	**38.0***	54.8	8.4	**12.9***	60.4	9.8
SE	50.1	44.9	8.4	11.0	39.0	8.0
UK		39.1	21.0		43.9	20.2
Total	32.7	37.7	17.4	29.4	42.1	17.2

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007.
Note. estimates based on cell sizes below 20 have been omitted. * Refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations.

A1.1.d Table At-risk-of-poverty rate of children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents – number of observations

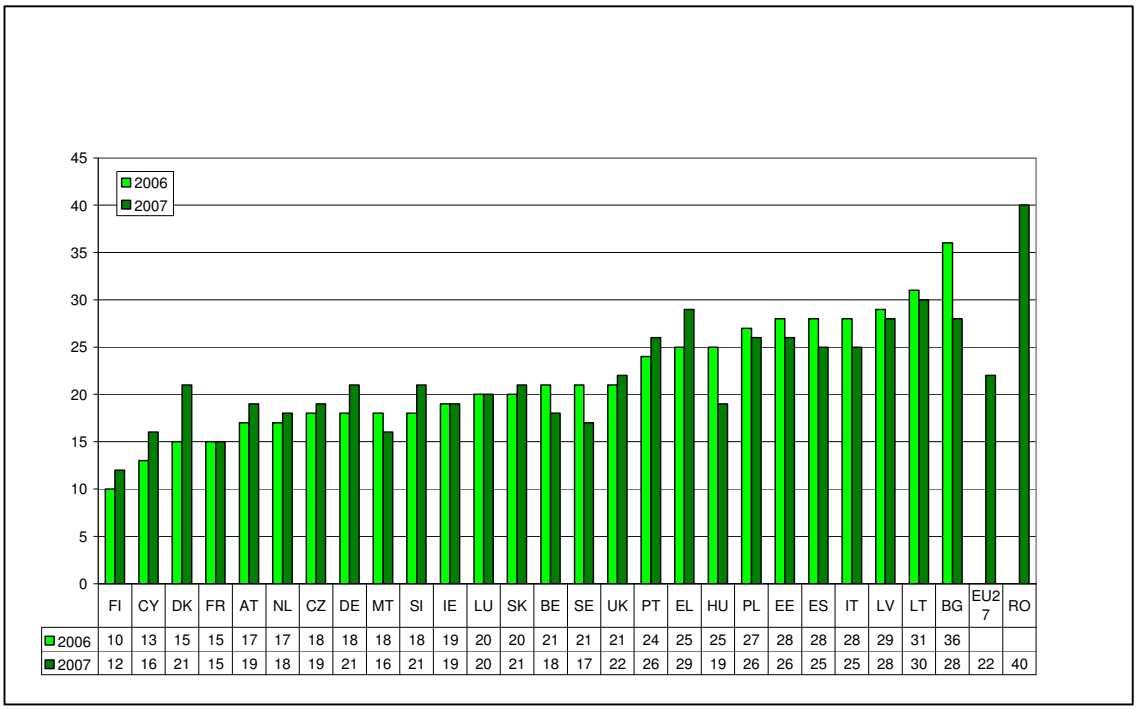
	2006			2007		
	Born within EU- other country	Born outside EU	Other	Born within EU- other country	Born outside EU	Other
BE	129	363	2.833	121	332	3.029
CZ	13	31	3.357	20	33	4.192
DK	17	133	3.658	24	140	3.647
DE		244	6.324		273	5.829
EE		154	3.217		134	2.895
IE	158	131	3.245	143	108	2.976
EL	18	182	2.621	14	201	2.476
ES	23	445	6.009	35	575	5.865
FR	76	575	5.419	80	585	5.587
IT	37	429	9.107	39	457	8.667
CY	38	109	2.504	29	107	2.323
LV		107	1.926		75	1.972
LT	1	54	2.232	1	44	2.173
LU	1.127	221	1.281	1.279	232	1.223
HU		58	3.775	2	42	4.322
NL	24	180	6.032	24	154	6.733
AT	42	402	2.795	61	447	3.143
PL	1	6	9.655	1	6	8.893
PT	7	16	2.060	9	23	1.906
SI		314	4.864		266	4.386
SK	11	3	2.860	12	3	2.605
FI	30	105	6.793	43	106	6.634
SE	74	462	4.019	72	494	4.141
UK	17	443	4.602	10	347	4.372
Total	1.843	5.167	101.188	2.019	5.184	99.989

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

A1.2 Relative median poverty risk gap

Name	Relative median poverty risk gap
Definition	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons aged 0-17 below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold.
Suggested breakdown	By age of child. See under A1.2a.
Data source	EU SILC 03.09.2009. 10:35 http://epp.EUROSTAT.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/living_conditions_and_social_protection/data/database
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006 and 2007. Data available for all Member States.
Data limitations	EU-27 and RO: data missing for 2006. Provisional values are BG, EU-27, PT for 2007and PT for 2006.
Comment	This indicators shows variance of the depth of poverty across European countries. New Member States and Mediterranean countries (except CY) show large poverty gaps while in FI, CY, DK and FR the value of the poverty gap is much lower.
Proposal	

A1.2 Figure Relative median poverty risk gap

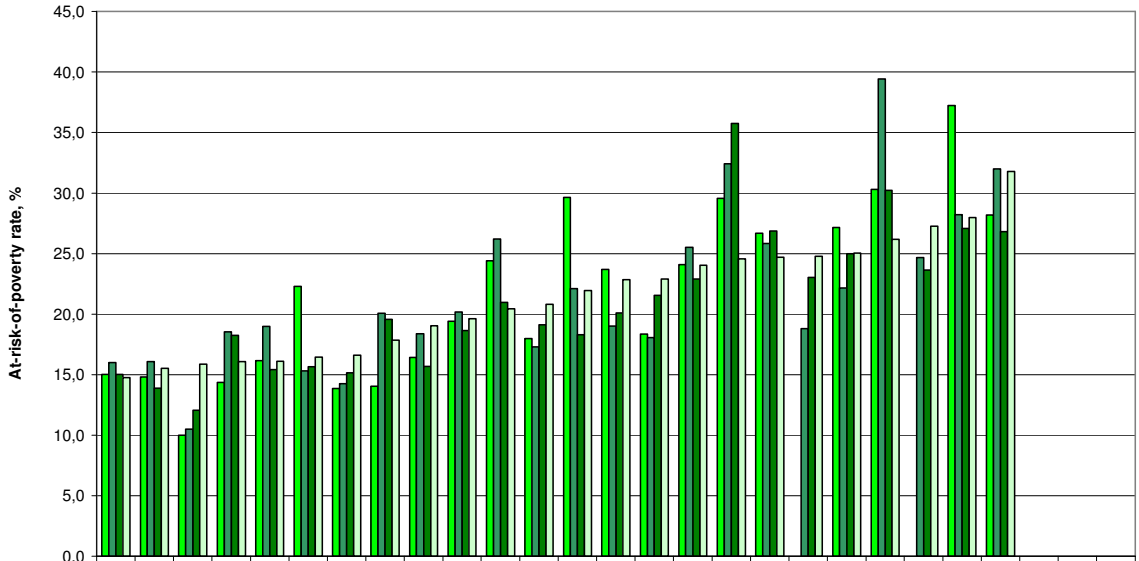


	FI	CY	DK	FR	AT	NL	CZ	DE	MT	SI	IE	LU	SK	BE	SE	UK	PT	EL	HU	PL	EE	ES	IT	LV	LT	BG	EU27	RO
2006	10	13	15	15	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	24	25	25	27	28	28	28	29	31	36		
2007	12	16	21	15	19	18	19	21	16	21	19	20	21	18	17	22	26	29	19	26	26	25	25	28	30	28	22	40

A1.2a Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap among children by age of child

Name	**Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap among children by age groups - %**
Definition	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons aged 0-17 (or alternatively: 0-2 or 3-5 or 6-11 or 12-17) below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold.
Suggested breakdown	Age groups of children (yrs): 0-2, 3-5 (0-5), 6-11, 12-17, 0-17
Data source	EU-SILC 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	Cell sizes are particularly small in the 0-2 and the 3-5 categories. - 0-2: 11 out of 24 countries have observations below 50. Out of these, DK and PT have observations less than 20. - 3-5: 4 countries have observations below 50, but a number of others are just slightly over 50. 0-5: merging these two age categories eliminates most of the small cell size problem, as observations in all countries rise above 50 (an exception is DK, with 41 observations). - 6-11 and 12-17: DK is the country with the lowest number of observations in these two categories (with 58 and 77 observations, respectively). - The variation in the estimated indicator is large between the 0-2 and 3-5 age groups. The difference is particularly large in DE, LT, EL (8-9% points), but also in SI, BE (6-7% points). The small number of observations, however, calls for caution: in LT and SI in particular (below 50) but also in DE, EL (55, 58 respectively). The UK appears to be the country where there is evidence for a major difference between the 0-2 and 3-5% age groups (5% points) and the sample sizes (117 vs 162) render the estimates robust.
Proposal	Due to the problem of small cell sizes, we propose to use the 0-5 age category instead of a more detailed breakdown into 0-2 and 3-5 age groups. At the same time, however, there is some evidence that there may be statistically and socially significant differences across these age groups. Currently, however, the robust assessment of these differences would be possible for the minority of the countries. A European-level indicator with such breakdown would require substantial increase of the sample size. - On the other hand, the "more conservative" breakdown into age groups of 0-5, 6-11, 12-17 appears to be robust and produces significant outcomes for policy purposes.

A1.2a Figure Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap among children by age group, 2007



	NL	CY	FI	CZ	SE	BE	FR	SI	AT	HU	SK	IE	DE	UK	LU	EE	LV	PL	DK	IT	EL	PT	LT	ES	BG	MT	RO
0-2	15,0	14,8	10,0	14,4	16,1	22,3	13,9	14,0	16,4	19,4	24,4	18,0	29,6	23,7	18,4	24,1	29,6	26,7		27,2	30,3		37,2	28,2			
3-5	16,0	16,1	10,5	18,6	19,0	15,3	14,3	20,1	18,4	20,2	26,2	17,3	22,1	19,0	18,1	25,5	32,4	25,8	18,8	22,2	39,4	24,7	28,2	32,0			
6-11	15,0	13,9	12,1	18,2	15,4	15,7	15,2	19,6	15,7	18,6	21,0	19,1	18,3	20,1	21,6	22,9	35,7	26,9	23,0	25,0	30,2	23,6	27,1	26,8			
12-17	14,8	15,5	15,9	16,1	16,1	16,5	16,6	17,8	19,0	19,6	20,5	20,8	22,0	22,8	22,9	24,0	24,6	24,7	24,8	25,0	26,2	27,3	28,0	31,8			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by the at-risk-of-poverty gap among children aged 12-17, estimates based on cell sizes below 20 have been omitted

A1.2a-a. Table Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap among children by age group- %, 2007

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	22.3	15.3	18.5	15.7	16.5	**16.6**
CZ	14.4	18.6	16.5	18.2	16.1	**17.5**
DK	:	18.8*	17.6	23.0	24.8	**23.0**
DE	29.6	22.1	24.3	18.3	22.0	**21.3**
EE	24.1*	25.5	25.0	22.9	24.0	**24.0**
IE	18.0*	17.3	17.6	19.1	20.8	**19.3**
EL	30.3	39.4	36.0	30.2	26.2	**30.3**
ES	28.2	32.0	30.7	26.8	31.8	**30.4**
FR	13.9	14.3	14.2	15.2	16.6	**15.5**
IT	27.2	22.2	24.2	25.0	25.0	**24.9**
CY	14.8*	16.1*	15.6	13.9	15.5	**15.0**
LV	29.6*	32.4	31.3	35.7	24.6	**28.3**
LT	37.2*	28.2*	32.4	27.1	28.0	**28.1**
LU	18.4	18.1	18.2	21.6	22.9	**20.6**
HU	19.4	20.2	19.9	18.6	19.6	**19.4**
NL	15.0	16.0	15.7	15.0	14.8	**15.1**
AT	16.4*	18.4	17.7	15.7	19.0	**17.5**
PL	26.7	25.8	26.2	26.9	24.7	**25.8**
PT	:	24.7*	25.0	23.6	27.3	**25.1**
SI	14.0*	20.1	17.3	19.6	17.8	**18.8**
SK	24.4*	26.2	25.5	21.0	20.5	**20.8**
FI	10.0	10.5	10.3	12.1	15.9	**13.5**
SE	16.1	19.0	17.7	15.4	16.1	**16.2**
UK	23.7	19.0	21.0	20.1	22.8	**21.7**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007
Note: estimates based on cell sizes below 20 have been omitted,
* refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

A1.2a-b Table Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap among children – number of observations

	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	79	96	175	232	**582**
CZ	77	83	183	227	**570**
DK	*18*	**23**	58	77	**176**
DE	55	135	244	361	**795**
EE	**41**	72	161	379	**653**
IE	**42**	65	214	272	**593**
EL	58	96	215	258	**627**
ES	136	266	597	695	**1.694**
FR	60	153	303	392	**908**
IT	175	262	618	791	**1.846**
CY	**27**	**42**	95	144	**308**
LV	**36**	58	146	261	**501**
LT	**37**	**43**	144	265	**489**
LU	108	147	294	224	**773**
HU	77	140	287	340	**844**
NL	**37**	79	139	138	**393**
AT	**45**	85	173	179	**482**
PL	196	267	746	1.114	**2.323**
PT	*18*	**49**	163	209	**439**
SI	**43**	52	151	219	**465**
SK	**34**	58	128	254	**474**
FI	74	105	202	360	**741**
SE	50	61	119	241	**471**
UK	117	162	354	374	**1.007**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007.

A1.3 Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (0-17)

	The persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is a commonly agreed primary indicator (S1-P2) in the social inclusion portfolio of indicators.
Data source	EU-SILC
Definition	The proportion of people (0-17) with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least 2 of the preceding 3 years.
Breakdowns	The base already agreed indicator is broken down by age (total, 0-17, 18-64 and 65+) and sex (except for the 0-17 age group). The age is considered at time T (i.e. the latest available year). The results for children aged 0-17 can therefore be used in the context of the child poverty indicators.
Data limitation	The indicator became available in Summer 2009, when 4 years of longitudinal data (2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007) were made available for the 13 EU countries that launched EU-SILC in 2004 (BE, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE). It will be available for the EU-25 Member States as from 2010.
Example	Only persons present in all 4 waves are to be taken into account. Children aged 0-17 in year T who are concerned by one of the following 4 cases have to be taken into account in this indicator:
Comments	The results can only be presented for 10 countries instead of 13 because of acknowledged weighting problems for DK, IE and EL (which were excluded from the overall longitudinal dataset for all years). These results should however be interpreted with caution because some problems persist in a few other Member States. For instance, there is an obvious problem with the longitudinal weights at present given for France, which imply a much larger total population, while for Belgium, the annual at-risk-of-poverty rate calculated from the cross-sectional data is significantly higher than that obtained from the longitudinal dataset. It also should be stressed that in BE, AT and SE, the data may not be fully reliable because of the small sample size.
Proposal	This indicator is crucial to identify children who are particularly disadvantaged, as well as to throw light on the extent to which the annual risk of poverty indicator reflects a long-term as opposed to a short-term risk. For the time being, no further step is proposed in relation to this indicator.

A1.3a Table Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate* among children aged 0-17 in 2007

BE	**7.6**
EE	12.7
ES	14.5
FR	8.2
IT	20.9
LU	15.0
AT	**4.1**
PT	16.5
FI	6.2
SE	**5.0**

Source: EU-SILC (longitudinal data which database).
Note. Estimates based on cell sizes between 20 and 49 are marked in bold.
* Proportion of children aged 0-17 in 2007 with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in 2007 and in at least 2 of the preceding 3 years.

A1.3b Table Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate* among children aged 0-17 in 2007 – number of observations

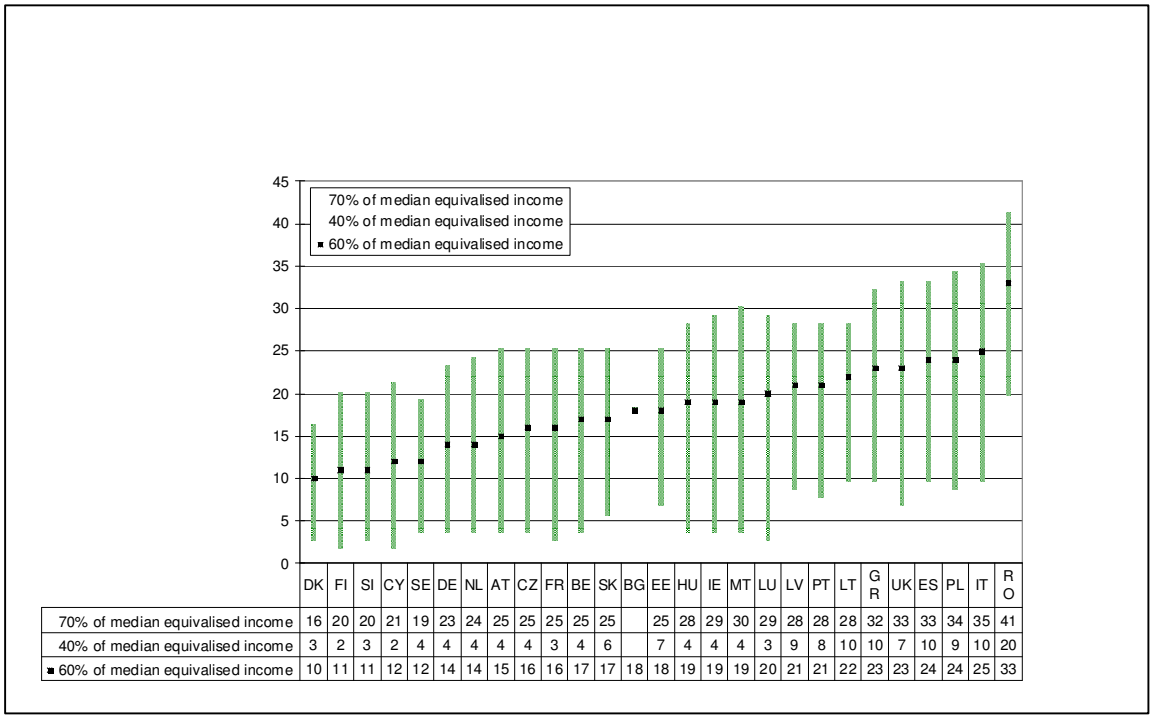
BE	33
EE	92
ES	187
FR	211
IT	242
LU	211
AT	26
PT	76
FI	62
SE	26

Source: EU-SILC (longitudinal data).

A1.4 Dispersion around the poverty threshold

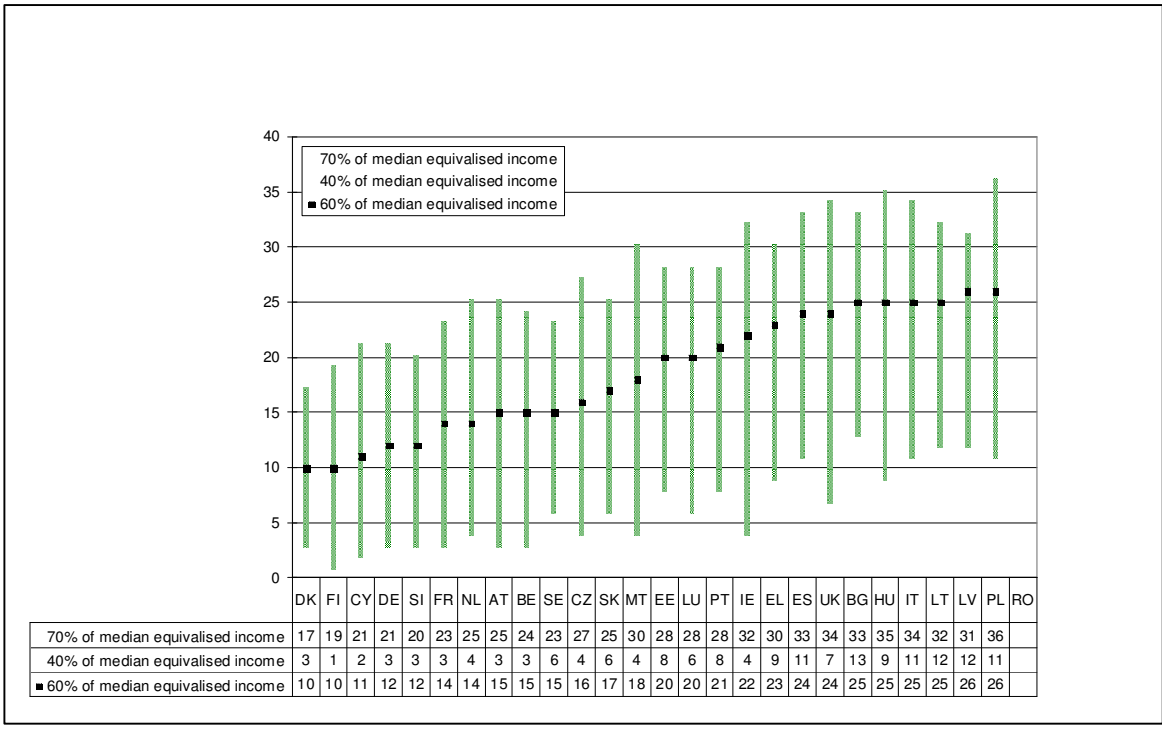
Name	Dispersion around the poverty threshold
Definition	Share of persons aged 0-17 with an equivalised disposable income below 40%, 50% and 70% of the national equivalised median income.
Suggested breakdown	No further breakdown suggested.
Data source	EU SILC 03.09.2009. 10:35 http://epp.EUROSTAT.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/living_conditions_and_social_protection/data/database
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006 and 2007. Data available for all Member States.
Data limitations	Data missing: RO for 2006 and BG 2007 for 70% and 40% median. Provisional values are PT 2006 for 40%, 60% and 70% median and BG 2007 for 60% median.
Comment	The differences in magnitude of the at-risk-of-poverty rates at alternative thresholds varies greatly across countries. While, for example, DK rates are the lowest, independent of the threshold chosen, the rank of some countries (like HU, IE, MT or LU) belongs to different ranges for the 40% threshold than for the 70% threshold.
Proposal	This indicator proves to be very useful. No further suggestions.

A1.4 Figure-Dispersion around the at risk of poverty threshold, 2006



	DK	FI	SI	CY	SE	DE	NL	AT	CZ	FR	BE	SK	BG	EE	HU	IE	MT	LU	LV	PT	LT	GR	UK	ES	PL	IT	RO
70% of median equivalised income	16	20	20	21	19	23	24	25	25	25	25	25		25	28	29	30	29	28	28	28	32	33	33	34	35	41
40% of median equivalised income	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	6		7	4	4	4	3	9	8	10	10	7	10	9	10	20
60% of median equivalised income	10	11	11	12	12	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	24	25	33

A1.4 Figure Dispersion around the at risk of poverty threshold, 2007



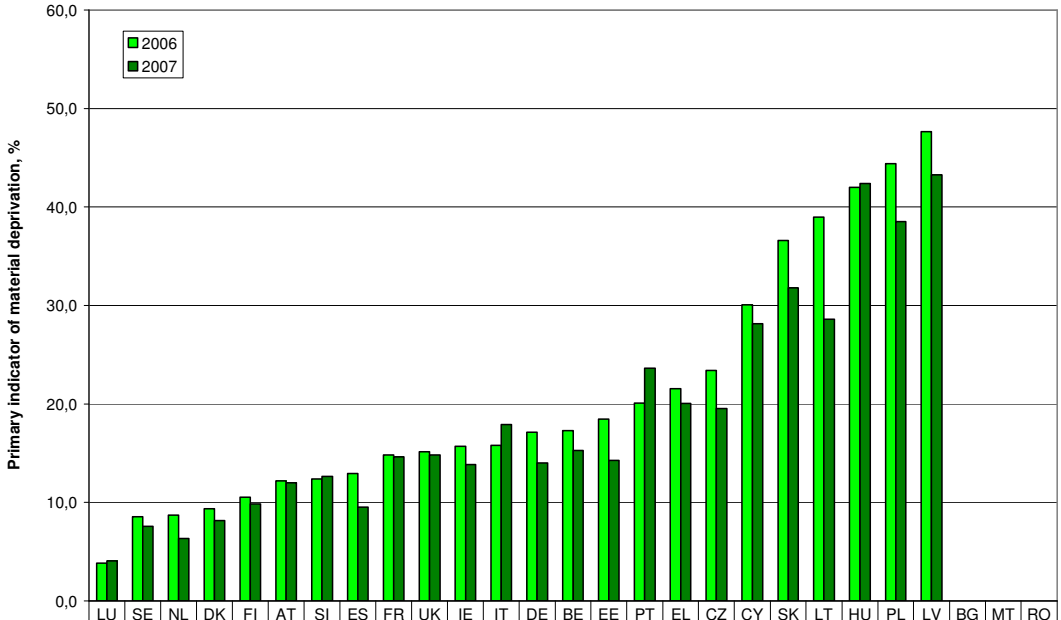
	DK	FI	CY	DE	SI	FR	NL	AT	BE	SE	CZ	SK	MT	EE	LU	PT	IE	EL	ES	UK	BG	HU	IT	LT	LV	PL	RO
70% of median equivalised income	17	19	21	21	20	23	25	25	24	23	27	25	30	28	28	28	32	30	33	34	33	35	34	32	31	36	
40% of median equivalised income	3	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	6	4	6	4	8	6	8	4	9	11	7	13	9	11	12	12	11	
60% of median equivalised income	10	10	11	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	16	17	18	20	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	26	26	

A2. Material deprivation

A2.1 Primary indicator of material deprivation (for 0-17 children)

Name	**Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17)**
Definition	The nine items considered are 1) arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; 2) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home; 3) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; 4) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses [set amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year]; 5) household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone); 6) household cannot afford a colour TV; 7) household cannot afford a washing machine; 8) household cannot afford a car and 9) ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm. Although the material deprivation information refers to the household level, this indicator is defined at individual level; i.e. has to be calculated by individual and not by household. A person is deprived if at least three items are missing out of the nine listed above.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	The indicator shows a considerable variation across countries. The estimates are robust. The least robust estimates refer to CY, LV, LT, PT, and SK, where the range of the confidence interval is 4%.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of the indicator for children. It highlights considerable variation across countries based on statistically robust estimates.

A2.1 Figure- Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (0-17)

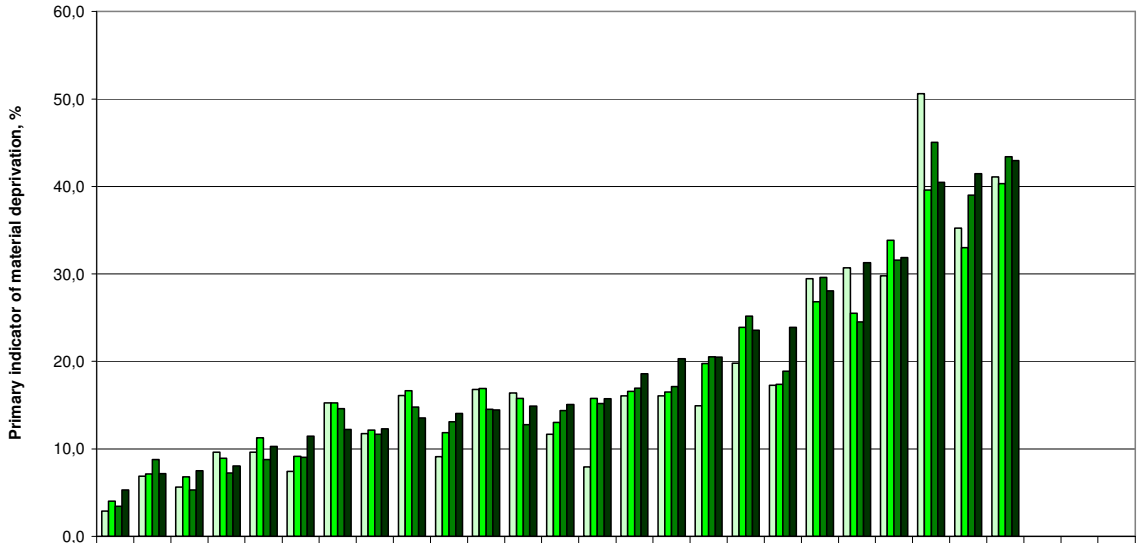


	LU	SE	NL	DK	FI	AT	SI	ES	FR	UK	IE	IT	DE	BE	EE	PT	EL	CZ	CY	SK	LT	HU	PL	LV	BG	MT	RO
2006	3,8	8,5	8,7	9,3	10,5	12,2	12,4	12,9	14,8	15,1	15,7	15,8	17,1	17,3	18,5	20,1	21,6	23,4	30,1	36,6	39,0	42,0	44,4	47,7			
2007	4,0	7,6	6,3	8,2	9,8	12,0	12,7	9,5	14,6	14,8	13,8	17,9	14,0	15,3	14,3	23,6	20,0	19,5	28,1	31,8	28,6	42,4	38,5	43,2			

A2.1a Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age of child

Name	**Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age groups - %**
Definition	The nine items considered are 1) arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; 2) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home; 3) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; 4) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses [set amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year]; 5) household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone); 6) household cannot afford a colour TV; 7) household cannot afford a washing machine; 8) household cannot afford a car and 9) ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm. Although the material deprivation information refers to the household level, this indicator is defined at individual level; i.e. has to be calculated by individual and not by household.
Suggested breakdown	Age groups of children (yrs): 0-5 (0-2, 3-5), 6-11, 12-17
Data source	EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	The index shows a considerable variation across countries and age groups. - Although small cell sizes are not a problem (the total number of children falling into each category is relatively high), due to the small number of cases of deprived children in some cases, the robustness of the indicators can be rather weak. - 0-2: CY, LV, LT, PT, SK: the range of the confidence interval is 10% or greater in 5 countries, resulting estimates between 26-36'% in CY, 45-56% in LV, 24-25% in LT, 15-25% in PT and 24-35% in SK. - 3-5: similarly, the range of confidence interval is 9% or greater in these five countries (CY, LV, LT, PT and SK). - 0-5: when the 0-2 and 3-5 age groups are merged, the estimates become relatively more robust, although the range of the confidence interval is still 7-8% in CY, LV, LT, PT, SK and 5% in EE, EL and HU. - 6-11 and 12-17: the estimates are more robust than in the 0-2 and 3-5 categories, although they remain the weakest in the above-mentioned 5 countries, with confidence intervals ranging between 6% and 8%.
Proposal	Suggested breakdown: 0-5, 6-11, 12-17 age groups (as estimates for the 0-2 and 3-5 groups are not statistically robust for several countries). Complement the point estimates of the indicator with those of confidence intervals in order to identify changes which are statistically significant. - Explore potential data problems behind the data from CY, LV, LT, PT, SK, where estimates are the least robust for all age groups.

A2.1a Figure Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by child age groups



	LU	SE	NL	DK	FI	ES	IE	AT	UK	SI	BE	FR	DE	EE	Total	IT	CZ	PT	EL	LT	CY	SK	LV	PL	HU	BG	MT	RO
0-2	2,9	6,9	5,6	9,6	9,6	7,4	15,3	11,8	16,1	9,1	16,8	16,4	11,7	7,9	16,0	16,1	14,9	19,8	17,3	29,5	30,7	29,8	50,6	35,2	41,1			
3-5	4,0	7,1	6,8	8,9	11,3	9,2	15,3	12,1	16,6	11,9	16,9	15,8	13,0	15,8	16,6	16,5	19,8	23,9	17,4	26,8	25,5	33,8	39,6	33,0	40,3			
6-11	3,4	8,8	5,3	7,3	8,8	9,0	14,6	11,7	14,8	13,1	14,5	12,8	14,4	15,2	16,9	17,1	20,5	25,2	18,9	29,6	24,5	31,6	45,0	39,0	43,4			
12-17	5,3	7,2	7,5	8,0	10,3	11,4	12,2	12,3	13,5	14,0	14,5	14,9	15,1	15,7	18,6	20,3	20,5	23,6	23,9	28,1	31,3	31,9	40,5	41,5	43,0			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by the material deprivation among children aged 12-17

A2.1a–a Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age groups - %, 2006

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	16.3	17.2	16.7	19.2	16.2	**17.3**
CZ	20.6	22.7	21.7	22.6	25.3	**23.4**
DK	9.4	6.5	7.9	9.9	10.1	**9.3**
DE	15.2	16.6	15.9	17.1	18.1	**17.1**
EE	12.2	15.5	13.7	21.3	20.1	**18.5**
IE	15.7	17.7	16.7	16.1	14.6	**15.7**
EL	23.2	18.9	20.9	21.1	22.6	**21.6**
ES	11.4	10.7	11.1	12.8	15.1	**12.9**
FR	15.3	16.1	15.6	14.8	13.7	**14.8**
IT	14.1	16.1	15.0	15.9	16.6	**15.8**
CY	25.9	27.9	26.8	30.3	32.7	**30.1**
LV	47.7	46.2	47.0	44.5	49.9	**47.7**
LT	39.4	36.3	38.0	36.3	41.5	**39.0**
LU	3.8	2.8	3.4	3.5	4.8	**3.8**
HU	37.9	42.4	40.2	42.0	43.5	**42.0**
NL	9.6	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.3	**8.7**
AT	15.7	10.2	13.1	10.7	12.6	**12.2**
PL	39.6	39.9	39.7	44.7	47.6	**44.4**
PT	16.7	22.8	19.8	20.6	19.9	**20.1**
SI	10.3	10.5	10.4	11.8	14.3	**12.4**
SK	37.9	36.1	37.0	36.5	36.4	**36.6**
FI	10.0	12.4	11.2	10.2	10.3	**10.5**
SE	7.0	7.2	7.1	8.1	10.2	**8.5**
UK	16.1	16.9	16.5	15.3	13.8	**15.1**
Total	**17.3**	**18.3**	**17.7**	**19.0**	**20.0**	**18.9**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006

A2.1a-b Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age groups, 2006 – N

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	618	501	1.119	1.078	1.196	**3.393**
CZ	535	507	1.042	1.057	1.335	**3.434**
DK	538	558	1.096	1.314	1.443	**3.853**
DE	749	974	1.723	2.219	2.654	**6.596**
EE	444	397	841	847	1.749	**3.437**
IE	427	564	991	1.235	1.359	**3.585**
EL	462	466	928	901	1.016	**2.845**
ES	1.136	1.024	2.160	2.119	2.350	**6.629**
FR	1.011	1.011	2.022	1.997	2.111	**6.130**
IT	1.791	1.474	3.265	3.085	3.293	**9.643**
CY	361	356	717	918	1.026	**2.661**
LV	308	250	558	558	1.018	**2.134**
LT	254	253	507	682	1.164	**2.353**
LU	594	475	1.069	832	737	**2.638**
HU	563	582	1.145	1.256	1.466	**3.867**
NL	1.161	1.066	2.227	2.120	1.939	**6.286**
AT	493	483	976	1.090	1.193	**3.259**
PL	1.356	1.284	2.640	3.203	4.015	**9.858**
PT	272	308	580	721	857	**2.158**
SI	667	703	1.370	1.555	2.326	**5.251**
SK	364	334	698	841	1.373	**2.912**
FI	895	958	1.853	2.189	2.961	**7.003**
SE	816	571	1.387	1.253	1.992	**4.632**
UK	689	837	1.526	1.790	1.797	**5.113**
Total	**16.504**	**15.936**	**32.440**	**34.860**	**42.370**	**109.670**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006

A2.1a-c Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age groups - %, 2007

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	16.8	16.9	16.8	14.5	14.5	**15.3**
CZ	14.9	19.8	17.3	20.5	20.5	**19.5**
DK	9.6	8.9	9.3	7.3	8.0	**8.2**
DE	11.7	13.0	12.4	14.4	15.1	**14.0**
EE	7.9	15.8	11.8	15.2	15.7	**14.3**
IE	15.3	15.3	15.3	14.6	12.2	**13.8**
EL	17.3	17.4	17.3	18.9	23.9	**20.0**
ES	7.4	9.2	8.2	9.0	11.4	**9.5**
FR	16.4	15.8	16.1	12.8	14.9	**14.6**
IT	16.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	20.3	**17.9**
CY	30.7	25.5	28.1	24.5	31.3	**28.1**
LV	50.6	39.6	45.3	45.0	40.5	**43.2**
LT	29.5	26.8	28.2	29.6	28.1	**28.6**
LU	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.4	5.3	**4.0**
HU	41.1	40.3	40.7	43.4	43.0	**42.4**
NL	5.6	6.8	6.2	5.3	7.5	**6.3**
AT	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.7	12.3	**12.0**
PL	35.2	33.0	34.2	39.0	41.5	**38.5**
PT	19.8	23.9	21.8	25.2	23.6	**23.6**
SI	9.1	11.9	10.5	13.1	14.0	**12.7**
SK	29.8	33.8	31.9	31.6	31.9	**31.8**
FI	9.6	11.3	10.4	8.8	10.3	**9.8**
SE	6.9	7.1	7.0	8.8	7.2	**7.6**
UK	16.1	16.6	16.4	14.8	13.5	**14.8**
Total	**16.0**	**16.6**	**16.3**	**16.9**	**18.6**	**17.3**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007

A2.1a-d Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by age groups, 2007 – N

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	624	554	1.178	1.159	1.277	**3.614**
CZ	670	627	1.297	1.278	1.704	**4.279**
DK	528	552	1.080	1.268	1.507	**3.855**
DE	724	944	1.668	2.124	2.389	**6.181**
EE	413	389	802	791	1.498	**3.091**
IE	462	486	948	1.143	1.186	**3.277**
EL	426	449	875	881	962	**2.718**
ES	1.058	1.065	2.123	2.184	2.277	**6.584**
FR	985	1.024	2.009	2.093	2.196	**6.298**
IT	1.706	1.387	3.093	2.974	3.180	**9.247**
CY	313	348	661	810	1.007	**2.478**
LV	317	279	596	581	970	**2.147**
LT	249	254	503	686	1.101	**2.290**
LU	588	495	1.083	898	756	**2.737**
HU	629	639	1.268	1.427	1.711	**4.406**
NL	1.216	1.213	2.429	2.339	2.178	**6.946**
AT	577	577	1.154	1.233	1.332	**3.719**
PL	1.339	1.159	2.498	2.870	3.764	**9.132**
PT	242	258	500	684	834	**2.018**
SI	678	657	1.335	1.395	1.980	**4.710**
SK	275	307	582	766	1.301	**2.649**
FI	920	886	1.806	2.070	2.967	**6.843**
SE	841	610	1.451	1.223	2.098	**4.772**
UK	618	760	1.378	1.671	1.731	**4.780**
Total	**16.398**	**15.919**	**32.317**	**34.548**	**41.906**	**108.771**

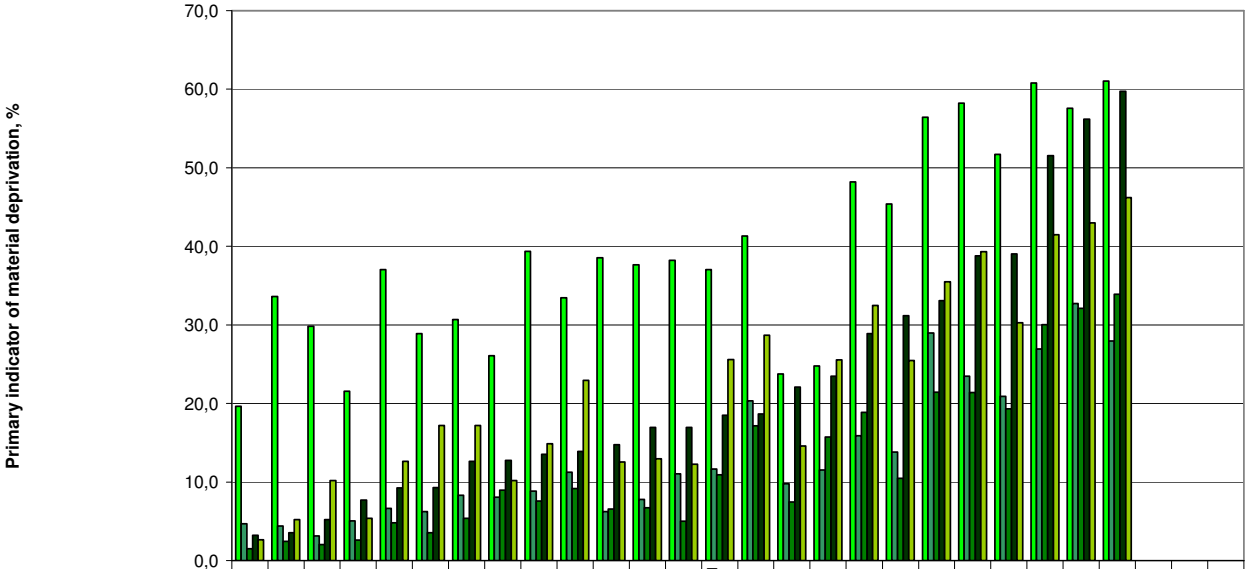
Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007

A2.1b Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by household type

Name	**Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by household type %**
Definition	Material deprivation for the total population aged 0-17 in different household types. The nine items considered are 1) arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; 2) capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home; 3) capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; 4) capacity to face unexpected financial expenses [set amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year]; 5) household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone); 6) household cannot afford a colour TV; 7) household cannot afford a washing machine; 8) household cannot afford a car and 9) ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm. Although the material deprivation information refers to the household level, this indicator is defined at individual level; i.e. has to be calculated by individual and not by household.
Suggested breakdown	Households with dependent children: - 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 all individuals aged 0-17 years as well as individuals aged 18-24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent.
Data source	EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	Deprivation is the highest among single-parent households: in 6 countries (CY, LV, LT, HU, PL, SK) the deprivation rate is over 50% in both 2006 and 2007. Cell sizes are not particularly low, never fall below 50 in any of the categories. The lowest number of observations affect single-parent households, with observations between 100 and 150 in EL, CY, PT and SK. The robustness of the estimates is weakest among single-parent households. The width of the confidence interval is 6% or over in all the countries (6% in Germany and the UK, the two countries with observations over 1000), and reaches as high as 17-18% in EL, CY, PT and SK. The estimated deprivation rate among single-parent households thus: 33-50% in EL, 48-65% in CY, 39-57% in PT and 49-67% in SK. - 2 adults, 1 child households: the estimates are the least robust in CY (23-35%), LV (23-33%) and SK (18-28%), followed by LT (17-25%), EL (17-24%), HU (29-36%) and PT (12-19%). - 2 adults, 2 children households: the estimates are the least robust in LV (30-38%), LT (16-22%), PT (16-22%), CY (19-24%), and SK (19-24%). - 2 adults, 3+ children households: the estimates are the least robust in LV (54-65%), and PT (23-35%), followed by LT (34-44%), and SK (35-43%). - Other households with dependent children: the width of the confidence interval is 6% or over in 14 countries (out of 24), with the greatest uncertainty of the estimates in BE, CZ, DE, EL, FR, CY, LV, LT, PT (8-9% width).
Proposal	There is significant variation in the extent of deprivation by household type, which highlights the policy importance of the indicator. The robustness of the estimates, however, is often rather weak, especially referring to single parent households. Some countries are repeatedly affected by the problem of low robustness of the estimates, first of all EL, CY, LV, LT, PT, and SK. Some of these have the lowest sample sizes in EU comparison, ranging between 10000 and 13000 persons in CY, LV, LT, and PT. Note, however, that total national sample size per se is not the only determinant: EE and DK, with a sample size of about 14000 does not have the same reliability problems as other countries with

	similar sample size. This calls for an in-depth exploration of sampling design and data quality issues in some of the countries highlighted above.

A2.1b Figure Primary indicator of material deprivation among children by household type



	LU	NL	DK	SE	IE	FI	ES	AT	DE	FR	UK	BE	EE	Total	EL	SI	IT	PT	CZ	CY	SK	LT	PL	HU	LV	BG	MT	RO
Single parent, 1+ child	19,7	33,6	29,8	21,5	37,1	28,9	30,7	26,1	39,4	33,4	38,5	37,7	38,2	37,1	41,3	23,8	24,8	48,2	45,4	56,4	58,2	51,7	60,8	57,6	61,1			
2 adults, 1 child	4,7	4,4	3,1	5,0	6,7	6,2	8,3	8,1	8,8	11,3	6,2	7,8	11,0	11,7	20,3	9,8	11,5	15,9	13,8	29,0	23,5	20,9	26,9	32,7	28,0			
2 adults, 2 children	1,5	2,4	2,0	2,6	4,8	3,5	5,4	8,9	7,6	9,2	6,6	6,7	5,0	11,0	17,2	7,5	15,7	18,9	10,5	21,4	21,4	19,3	30,0	32,1	33,9			
2 adults, 3+ children	3,2	3,6	5,2	7,7	9,2	9,3	12,6	12,8	13,5	13,9	14,8	17,0	17,0	18,5	18,6	22,1	23,5	28,9	31,2	33,1	38,8	39,1	51,5	56,2	59,7			
Other hh with children	2,7	5,2	10,2	5,4	12,7	17,2	17,2	10,2	14,9	22,9	12,5	13,0	12,3	25,6	28,7	14,6	25,6	32,5	25,5	35,5	39,3	30,3	41,5	43,0	46,2			

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by deprivation rate among children in households with 2 adults 3+ children

A2.1b-a Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by household type, %

	2006					2007				
	Single parent, 1+ child	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**	**Single parent, 1+ child**	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**
BE	44.0	8.2	7.8	18.1	21.2	37.7	7.8	6.7	17.0	13.0
CZ	53.2	16.4	15.9	35.4	25.0	45.4	13.8	10.5	31.2	25.5
DK	35.8	2.8	1.7	6.5	13.3	29.8	3.1	2.0	5.2	10.2
DE	35.2	12.7	10.4	19.5	19.1	39.4	8.8	7.6	13.5	14.9
EE	47.1	13.2	9.3	16.9	15.9	38.2	11.0	5.0	17.0	12.3
IE	49.0	10.6	8.5	10.9	6.5	37.1	6.7	4.8	9.2	12.7
EL	47.7	18.9	19.0	24.9	27.8	41.3	20.3	17.2	18.6	28.7
ES	34.6	10.1	7.8	24.5	19.4	30.7	8.3	5.4	12.6	17.2
FR	40.5	12.8	8.9	16.2	22.7	33.4	11.3	9.2	13.9	22.9
IT	22.4	10.8	13.7	20.8	22.7	24.8	11.5	15.7	23.5	25.6
CY	55.5	26.4	23.2	35.0	41.0	56.4	29.0	21.4	33.1	35.5
LV	69.5	38.2	39.0	56.9	48.5	61.1	28.0	33.9	59.7	46.2
LT	72.6	37.2	24.0	44.6	39.8	51.7	20.9	19.3	39.1	30.3
LU	16.3	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.9	19.7	4.7	1.5	3.2	2.7
HU	56.7	32.5	31.4	54.4	43.7	57.6	32.7	32.1	56.2	43.0
NL	36.7	5.2	3.3	9.0	5.3	33.6	4.4	2.4	3.6	5.2
AT	33.7	8.6	8.3	11.4	11.0	26.1	8.1	8.9	12.8	10.2
PL	67.3	31.4	35.0	54.5	50.2	60.8	26.9	30.0	51.5	41.5
PT	32.9	15.2	16.2	33.2	22.9	48.2	15.9	18.9	28.9	32.5
SI	24.7	9.6	7.5	20.1	14.4	23.8	9.8	7.5	22.1	14.6
SK	66.9	29.7	29.5	35.5	43.6	58.2	23.5	21.4	38.8	39.3
FI	32.4	6.8	6.4	8.2	9.7	28.9	6.2	3.5	9.3	17.2
SE	23.5	4.7	3.3	7.3	8.4	21.5	5.0	2.6	7.7	5.4
UK	39.0	7.7	6.0	11.8	13.3	38.5	6.2	6.6	14.8	12.5
Total	**38.9**	**13.5**	**12.0**	**21.2**	**27.6**	**37.1**	**11.7**	**11.0**	**18.5**	**25.6**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

A2.1b-b Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by household type, number of observations

	2006					2007				
	Single parent, 1+ child	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**	**Single parent, 1+ child**	**2 adults, 1 child**	**2 adults, 2 children**	**2 adults, 3+ children**	**Other hh with children**
BE	525	423	1.196	961	288	592	431	1.341	993	257
CZ	438	518	1.568	568	342	534	678	1.930	702	435
DK	366	525	1.673	1.080	209	312	502	1.704	1.112	225
DE	1.240	1.007	2.593	1.330	426	1.051	974	2.535	1.289	332
EE	408	485	928	763	853	334	435	866	728	728
IE	545	329	941	1.324	446	556	279	874	1.190	378
EL	126	448	1.232	587	452	124	447	1.224	515	408
ES	387	1.150	2.975	901	1.216	381	1.138	2.915	931	1.219
FR	720	761	2.296	2.000	353	773	789	2.321	2.026	389
IT	683	1.852	4.316	1.451	1.341	676	1.786	3.971	1.528	1.286
CY	133	240	928	916	444	132	220	817	894	415
LV	333	373	565	273	590	340	368	517	293	629
LT	263	375	769	446	500	232	404	723	411	520
LU	275	439	923	760	241	280	468	993	763	233
HU	421	523	1.229	954	740	431	660	1.454	1.088	773
NL	476	696	2.893	2.012	209	555	774	3.231	2.145	241
AT	354	480	1.128	820	477	478	523	1.313	906	499
PL	628	1.286	2.780	2.152	3.012	612	1.178	2.617	1.885	2.840
PT	132	425	749	300	552	116	434	705	244	519
SI	233	561	1.979	823	1.655	208	482	1.797	765	1.458
SK	149	332	983	537	911	114	292	837	507	899
FI	556	925	2.314	2.692	516	521	907	2.269	2.662	484
SE	554	630	1.736	1.309	403	513	668	1.805	1.376	410
UK	1.077	674	1.810	1.183	369	907	638	1.762	1.107	366
Total	**11.022**	**15.457**	**40.504**	**26.142**	**16.545**	**10.772**	**15.475**	**40.521**	**26.060**	**15.943**

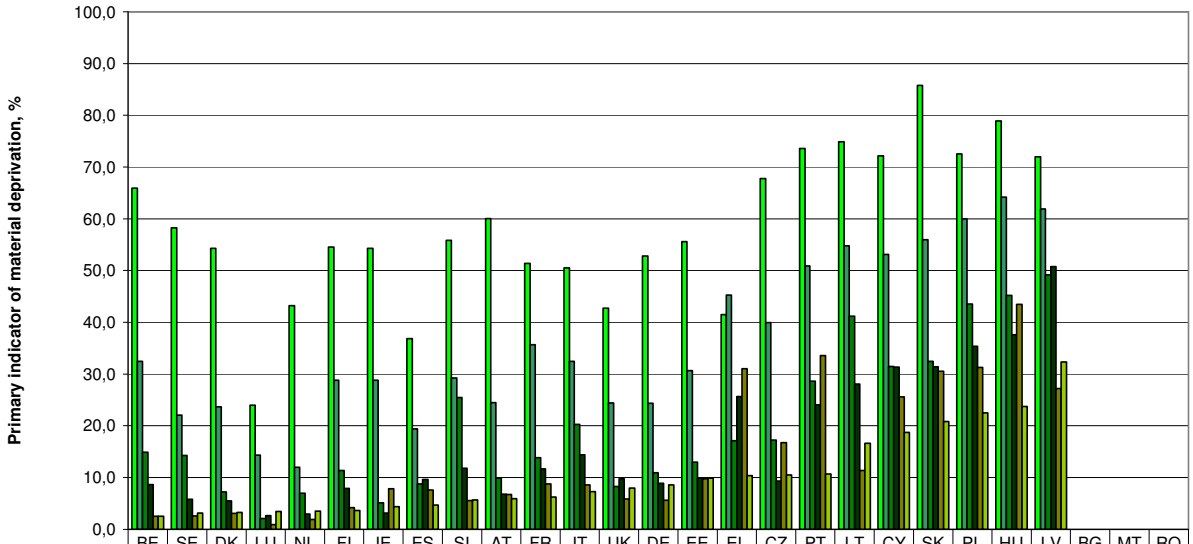
Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

A2.1c Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by work intensity of household

Name	**Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by work intensity, %**
Definition	Material deprivation for the total population aged 0-17 in different work intensity categories. 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). The proportion of children aged 0-17 living in households where no member (aged 18-64) is working (work-intensity = 0). In the standard EUROSTAT measurement of work intensity, allowance is made for the number of months during the previous year (i.e. the year to which income relates) working-age members of the household spent not working, but no allowance is made for part-time working. In order to address this gap, a new index has been constructed which: - incorporates part-time working in the definition of work intensity - includes months spent in full-time education in the denominator (these are excluded in the EUROSTAT calculation) and - proposes a slightly different, and more informative, grouping of the estimated work-intensity values (see below).
Suggested breakdown	WI = 0 WI = 0.01 - 0.49 WI = 0.50 WI = 0.51 - 0.80 WI = 0.81 - 0.99 and WI = 1
Data source	EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	Deprivation is the highest among children living in households with work intensity of 0, as expected. In this category, the deprivation rate exceeds 50% in 19 out of 24 countries. Cell sizes are at times fall below 100 (in the 0-81-0.99 category in 2006 and in the 0.00 category in 2007), and in one case even below 50 (LT, 2006, WI=0.81-0.99, where N=42). In 2006, the lowest cell sizes occur in the 0-81-0.99 category, with observations between 42 and 87 in LT, PT and EL. In 2007, the lowest cell sizes refer to CY, LT, PT in the category of 0.00 with observations between 66 and 97, which poses a problem due to high standard errors. - WI=0.00 The robustness of the estimates is the weakest in the WI=0.00 category, showing that children's exposure to deprivation varies to a large extent in this group. The range of the confidence interval of the estimates is 7% or higher in all of the countries for this category. The least robust estimates stand for DK (45-64%), EL (32-51%), CY (61-83%), LT (65-84%) and PT (64-83%) (19-22% point- spread of the confidence interval, with a 95% probability). - WI=0.01-0.49 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or larger in all the countries (except NL), and is 10% or more in 11 out of the 24 countries. The estimates are the least robust for DK (16-31%), LV (55-69%), LT (48-61%), EL (39-51%), PT (44-58%), and CY (47-59%). - WI=0.50 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or more in 11 countries. Estimates with the highest standard error refer to LV, LT and PT, where the estimates of poverty rates have a confidence interval with a width of 10-11%. -WI=0.51-0-80 The range of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is

	5% or more in 7 countries. The least robust estimates refer to EL (21-30%), CY (27-35%), LV (46-55%), LT (24-32%), and PT (19-29%), followed by HU (34-41%) and SK (28-35%). - WI= 0.81-0.99 The width of the confidence interval of the point estimates of poverty is 5% or more in 12 countries. The estimates are the least robust in EL (24-39%), LV (18-36%), LT (5-18%), HU (37-50%), PT (26-41%), SK (23-38%). - WI=1.00 The estimates are fairly robust. Only CY and LV have confidence intervals of 5% or over, with estimates ranging between 16-21% for CY and 29-36% for LV. In the other countries, the width of the confidence interval is below 5%. In sum, estimates referring to EL, CY, LV, LT, PT tend to be the least robust in all the categories.
Proposal	In contrast to the total population, where the validation results showed that the estimates for the new categories of WI (part-time work) are robust, the breakdown of child deprivation (among all children aged 0-17) by WI is often affected by high standard errors, especially in the low WI categories (first of all in the WI=0.00 category). Here, the estimated confidence intervals highlight that this indicator in its current form is not robust enough for policy analysis, as it is unlikely that trends can be established.

A2.1c Figure Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by work intensity of household



	BE	SE	DK	LU	NL	FI	IE	ES	SI	AT	FR	IT	UK	DE	EE	EL	CZ	PT	LT	CY	SK	PL	HU	LV	BG	MT	RO
0.00	65,9	58,2	54,3	23,9	43,2	54,5	54,3	36,9	55,8	60,1	51,4	50,5	42,7	52,8	55,6	41,5	67,8	73,6	74,9	72,2	85,8	72,6	78,9	72,0			
0.01-0.50	32,5	22,0	23,6	14,3	12,0	28,8	28,8	19,4	29,3	24,5	35,6	32,5	24,4	24,4	30,7	45,3	39,9	50,9	54,8	53,1	55,9	59,9	64,2	61,9			
0.50	14,8	14,3	7,2	2,1	7,0	11,3	5,1	8,7	25,5	9,9	13,8	20,2	8,3	10,9	13,0	17,1	17,3	28,6	41,2	31,5	32,4	43,5	45,2	49,1			
0.51-0.80	8,6	5,8	5,5	2,6	2,9	7,9	3,1	9,6	11,8	6,8	11,6	14,4	9,7	8,8	9,9	25,7	9,3	24,0	28,0	31,3	31,4	35,3	37,6	50,8			
0.81-0.99	2,5	2,6	3,1	0,9	1,9	4,2	7,8	7,6	5,6	6,7	8,8	8,6	5,8	5,6	9,8	31,0	16,7	33,6	11,3	25,6	30,5	31,3	43,5	27,2			
1.00	2,5	3,1	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,6	4,4	4,7	5,7	5,9	6,2	7,3	8,0	8,6	9,9	10,4	10,5	10,7	16,6	18,7	20,8	22,5	23,7	32,4			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by deprivation rate among children in households with work intensity of 1.00

A2.1c-a Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by work intensity, %

	2006						2007					
	0.00	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**
BE	70.4	29.3	16.9	8.8	5.3	5.7	65.9	32.5	14.8	8.6	2.5	2.5
CZ	74.6	43.7	22.0	15.6	15.5	14.2	67.8	39.9	17.3	9.3	16.7	10.5
DK	58.2	29.4	9.6	4.7	1.9	4.1	54.3	23.6	7.2	5.5	3.1	3.3
DE	52.3	26.7	14.2	10.1	9.4	11.2	52.8	24.4	10.9	8.8	5.6	8.6
EE	53.2	34.2	15.4	13.9	11.6	15.2	55.6	30.7	13.0	9.9	9.8	9.9
IE	59.8	26.3	6.7	6.2	5.4	2.9	54.3	28.8	5.1	3.1	7.8	4.4
EL	48.1	39.5	22.4	25.4	29.7	11.0	41.5	45.3	17.1	25.7	31.0	10.4
ES	34.3	24.3	15.1	14.4	6.8	6.1	36.9	19.4	8.7	9.6	7.6	4.7
FR	56.9	34.5	17.1	10.8	7.7	6.7	51.4	35.6	13.8	11.6	8.8	6.2
IT	46.0	28.4	19.7	12.0	5.8	5.0	50.5	32.5	20.2	14.4	8.6	7.3
CY	62.6	50.6	35.7	35.4	32.5	18.5	72.2	53.1	31.5	31.3	25.6	18.7
LV	84.3	69.4	52.4	45.7	42.8	37.4	72.0	61.9	49.1	50.8	27.2	32.4
LT	80.4	65.3	50.3	32.4	44.0	26.9	74.9	54.8	41.2	28.0	11.3	16.6
LU	12.6	8.7	3.0	3.8	0.2	4.6	23.9	14.3	2.1	2.6	0.9	3.4
HU	84.2	67.3	39.6	34.0	27.0	23.0	78.9	64.2	45.2	37.6	43.5	23.7
NL	55.7	24.2	4.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	43.2	12.0	7.0	2.9	1.9	3.5
AT	55.3	26.7	8.3	7.2	4.5	8.7	60.1	24.5	9.9	6.8	6.7	5.9
PL	77.7	70.3	47.7	39.3	36.7	24.9	72.6	59.9	43.5	35.3	31.3	22.5
PT	63.5	43.0	30.2	20.6	15.0	9.9	73.6	50.9	28.6	24.0	33.6	10.7
SI	48.5	36.5	17.9	10.1	14.5	6.5	55.8	29.3	25.5	11.8	5.6	5.7
SK	86.6	52.8	38.4	39.2	37.3	25.5	85.8	55.9	32.4	31.4	30.5	20.8
FI	49.8	27.8	10.8	6.5	10.4	3.9	54.5	28.8	11.3	7.9	4.2	3.6
SE	46.2	23.8	10.8	7.7	2.6	5.5	58.2	22.0	14.3	5.8	2.6	3.1
UK	48.8	28.5	8.0	11.4	7.4	7.0	42.7	24.4	8.3	9.7	5.8	8.0
Total	**55.9**	**36.1**	**19.1**	**13.9**	**9.2**	**10.1**	**52.5**	**33.7**	**17.2**	**12.8**	**8.6**	**9.3**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

Note: * refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

A2.1c-b Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by work intensity, number of observations

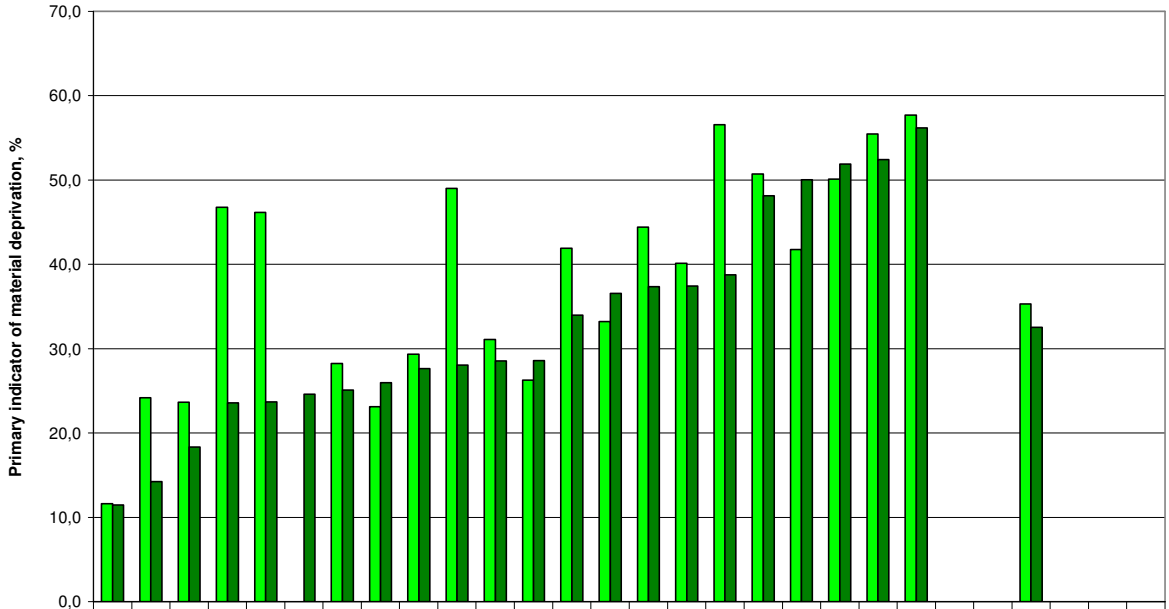
	2006						2007					
	0.00	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.01-0.50**	**0.50**	**0.51-0.80**	**0.81-0.99**	**1.00**
BE	403	355	476	621	548	984	381	376	479	745	673	955
CZ	241	233	910	519	250	1.277	290	286	1.144	695	265	1.595
DK	111	119	402	566	739	1.905	114	105	415	493	718	2.009
DE	575	684	1.588	2.414	660	670	476	582	1.398	1.940	777	959
EE	188	387	590	754	263	1.231	122	352	573	675	237	1.116
IE	518	480	801	919	217	645	411	410	664	858	272	643
EL	103	290	874	455	151	963	103	278	836	379	143	966
ES	276	754	1.903	1.408	433	1.834	259	763	1.672	1.430	500	1.947
FR	405	694	1.122	1.130	1.040	1.733	386	683	1.137	1.204	1.023	1.862
IT	464	1.146	2.990	1.582	879	2.566	467	1.029	2.856	1.421	925	2.539
CY	64	274	493	571	240	1.018	66	264	443	540	246	919
LV	151	195	389	367	124	882	119	177	364	460	112	894
LT	156	247	313	523	87	1.005	97	238	315	524	137	958
LU	163	308	758	624	265	520	166	307	725	665	316	558
HU	488	645	900	604	215	1.010	405	670	1.080	759	241	1.248
NL	189	423	1.038	2.549	1.720	338	157	587	944	2.878	1.925	454
AT	155	295	869	875	416	646	158	372	921	1.021	535	705
PL	855	1.632	1.956	1.948	622	2.806	683	1.419	1.757	1.738	618	2.856
PT	93	227	354	385	162	932	87	216	338	340	147	882
SI	127	564	692	1.231	242	2.395	146	442	586	1.148	225	2.163
SK	126	316	483	671	173	1.138	130	298	406	594	138	1.080
FI	208	496	992	1.633	866	2.786	177	549	883	1.670	821	2.730
SE	171	240	428	719	988	2.044	163	264	421	705	1.154	2.042
UK	779	465	688	1.200	708	1.244	682	369	599	1.137	732	1.245
Total	**7.009**	**11.469**	**22.009**	**24.268**	**12.008**	**32.572**	**6.245**	**11.036**	**20.956**	**24.019**	**12.880**	**33.325**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

A2.1d Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents

Name	**Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents, %**
Definition	Poverty risk for the population aged 0-17 by migrant status of parents
Suggested breakdown	Migrant status of parents: - born in an EU country (other than the country of residence) - born in a non-EU country - none of these Thus, a household is classified as a migrant household if both parents are "migrants" (were born either in another EU country or outside the EU, both coming from the same region (EU or non-EU))
Data source	EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	27 EU countries
Data limitations	BG, MT and RO are missing from public UDB (latest release Aug 2009), but available for EUROSTAT
Comment	Problem of small cell sizes: the majority of the data referring to "born within EU - other country" have very small sizes (below 50, or even 20). Exceptions are BE, IE, FR, LU and SE. LU has a particularly high number of observations in this category, over 1000, both in 2006 and 2007. - Born outside EU: the number of observations fall below 20 in PT (2006), PL, and SK (both 2006 and 2007), and fall between 20-49 in CZ (both 2006 and 2007), LT, HU and PT (in 2007). Robustness of estimates: - "Born within EU": the only country where estimates appear to be robust is LU, where the estimated rate of deprivation ranges between 4% and 7%. With respect to other countries where observations were over 50 in this category the estimated range of deprivation rates are as follows: BE 12-26%, FR 2-11%, IE 22-36%, AT 24-45%, SE 1-12%. In other countries, with observations between 20 and 49, the range of the confidence interval is even larger (29-48%, in the latter case producing estimates between 12 and 60% in CZ). There were less than 20 observations for 7 countries (EL, LT, HU, PL, PT, SK, UK), thus these had to be omitted. - "Born outside the EU": only 7 countries have relatively “robust” estimates, including ES (24-32%), FR (34-41%), IT (32-41%), AT (22-30%), SI (13-23%), SE (21-29%), and the UK (23-32%). In these countries, cell sizes vary between 266 and 585. Note, however, that relatively large cell sizes do not necessary produce "robust" estimates: e.g. in BE, with 332 observations, the range of the estimate is between 43% and 53%. - “Other”: estimates in this category are robust, but this category has limited or no policy relevance. - Overall, the robustness of the indicator is very weak. - The indicator, however, is of major social (and thus policy) interest: in 10 countries poverty rates of children living in with "non-EU-born" parents surpass 30%, and in EL, CY, LV and HU the rate is 50% or over.
Proposal	The presented deprivation rates refer to a major shortfall of social integration. On the other hand, the lack of robustness of the breakdown by migrant status (region of origin) challenge their policy relevance, as they are not likely to respond to policy interventions. An EU-wide monitoring of the material deprivation of migrant children calls for a new data source. EU-SILC might be used as a source in order to produce illustrative values in selected countries, e.g. in case of LU, where cell sizes are very high (for both groups of migrants), or in case of FR, IT, ES, or SE. In the latter countries, the number of observations is relatively high in case of "non-EU migrants" (457 vs. 575). In addition, we suggest further work on analysing correlates of this indicator with at risk of poverty of children.

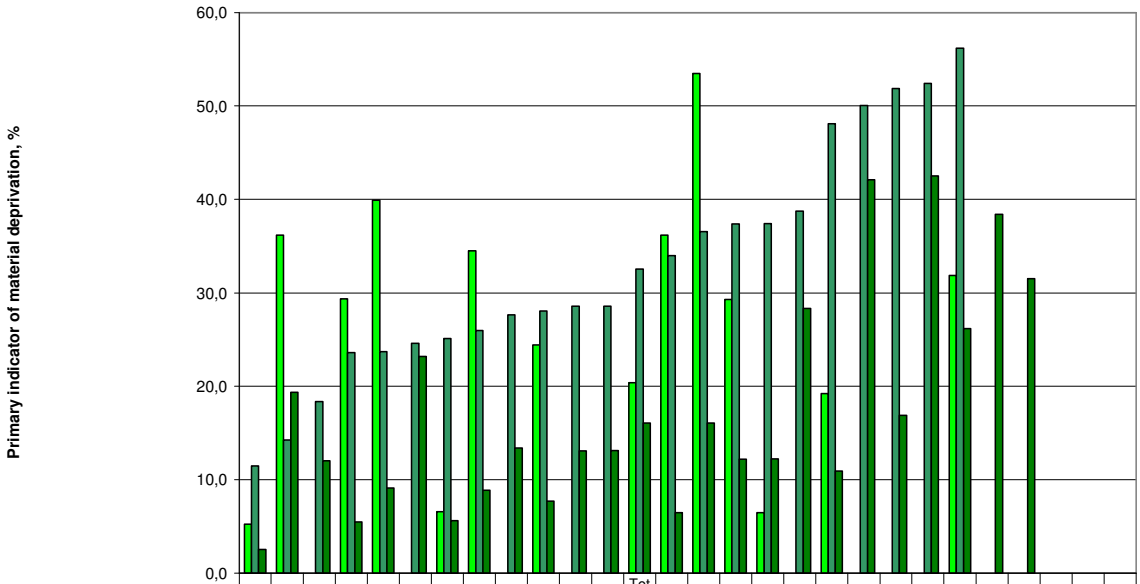
A2.1d Figure Primary indicator of material deprivation among children whose parents were born outside the EU, 2006–2007



	LU	CZ	SI	NL	FI	PT	SE	AT	UK	ES	EE	DE	DK	IT	IE	FR	LT	BE	HU	EL	LV	CY	PL	SK	Total	BG	MT	RO
2006	11,6	24,2	23,7	46,8	46,1		28,2	23,1	29,4	49,0	31,1	26,3	41,9	33,2	44,4	40,1	56,6	50,7	41,8	50,1	55,4	57,7			35,3			
2007	11,5	14,2	18,3	23,6	23,7	24,6	25,1	26,0	27,6	28,1	28,6	28,6	34,0	36,5	37,4	37,4	38,8	48,1	50,0	51,9	52,4	56,2			32,5			

Source: EU-SILC 2006 and 2007
Note: sorted by deprivation rate among children where both parents were born outside the EU

A2.1d Figure Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents



	LU	CZ	SI	NL	FI	PT	SE	AT	UK	ES	EE	DE	Total	DK	IT	IE	FR	LT	BE	HU	EL	LV	CY	PL	SK	BG	MT	RO
born within EU- other country	5,2	36,2		29,4	39,9		6,6	34,5		24,4			20,4	36,2	53,5	29,3	6,5		19,2				31,8					
born outside EU	11,5	14,2	18,3	23,6	23,7	24,6	25,1	26,0	27,6	28,1	28,6	28,6	32,5	34,0	36,5	37,4	37,4	38,8	48,1	50,0	51,9	52,4	56,2					
other	2,5	19,3	12,0	5,5	9,1	23,2	5,6	8,9	13,4	7,7	13,1	13,1	16,1	6,5	16,1	12,2	12,2	28,3	10,9	42,1	16,9	42,5	26,2	38,4	31,5			

Source: EU-SILC 2007
Note: sorted by deprivation rate among children where both parents were born outside the EU

A2.1d-a Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents, %

	2006			2007		
	born within EU- other country	**born outside EU**	**other**	**born within EU- other country**	**born outside EU**	**other**
BE	21.1	50.7	13.3	19.2	48.1	10.9
CZ		*24.2**	23.2	*36.2**	14.2	19.3
DK		41.9	7.0	*36.2**	34.0	6.5
DE		26.3	16.6		28.6	13.1
EE		31.1	17.3		28.6	13.1
IE	32.0	44.4	13.6	29.3	37.4	12.2
EL		50.1	19.1		51.9	16.9
ES	*1.9**	49.0	10.1	*24.4**	28.1	7.7
FR	10.8	40.1	12.5	6.5	37.4	12.2
IT	*23.2**	33.2	14.5	*53.5**	36.5	16.1
CY	*36.8**	57.7	28.1	*31.8**	56.2	26.2
LV		55.4	46.9		52.4	42.5
LT		56.6	38.3		*38.8**	28.3
LU	6.3	11.6	1.9	5.2	11.5	2.5
HU		41.8	41.9		*50.0**	42.1
NL	*42.4**	46.8	6.2	*29.4**	23.6	5.5
AT	*16.8**	23.1	9.9	34.5	26.0	8.9
PL			44.3			38.4
PT			19.6		*24.6**	23.2
SI		23.7	11.4		18.3	12.0
SK			36.4			31.5
FI	*18.7**	46.1	9.5	*39.9**	23.7	9.1
SE	5.0	28.2	6.2	6.6	25.1	5.6
UK		29.4	13.2		27.6	13.4
Total	**18.8**	**35.3**	**17.7**	**20.4**	**32.5**	**16.1**

Source: Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007

Note: estimates based on cell sizes below 20 have been omitted,

* refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

A2.1d-b Table Primary indicator of material deprivation among children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents, number of observations

	2006			2007		
	Born within EU- other country	**Born outside EU**	**Other**	**Born within EU- other country**	**Born outside EU**	**Other**
BE	129	363	2.833	121	332	3.029
CZ	**13**	*31*	3.357	*20*	*33*	4.192
DK	**17**	133	3.658	*24*	140	3.647
DE		244	6.323		273	5.829
EE		154	3.217		134	2.895
IE	158	131	3.245	143	108	2.976
EL	**18**	182	2.621	**14**	201	2.476
ES	*23*	445	6.009	*35*	575	5.865
FR	76	575	5.419	80	585	5.587
IT	*37*	429	9.107	*39*	457	8.667
CY	*38*	109	2.504	*29*	107	2.323
LV		107	1.926		75	1.972
LT	**1**	54	2.232	**1**	*44*	2.173
LU	1.127	221	1.281	1.279	232	1.223
HU		58	3.775	**2**	*42*	4.322
NL	*24*	180	6.032	*24*	154	6.733
AT	*42*	402	2.795	61	447	3.143
PL	**1**	**6**	9.655	**1**	**6**	8.893
PT	**7**	**16**	2.060	**9**	*23*	1.906
SI		314	4.864		266	4.386
SK	**11**	**3**	2.860	**12**	**3**	2.605
FI	*30*	105	6.784	*43*	105	6.633
SE	74	462	4.019	72	494	4.141
UK	**17**	443	4.602	**10**	347	4.372
Total	**1.843**	**5.167**	**101.178**	**2.019**	**5.183**	**99.988**

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC 2006 and 2007.

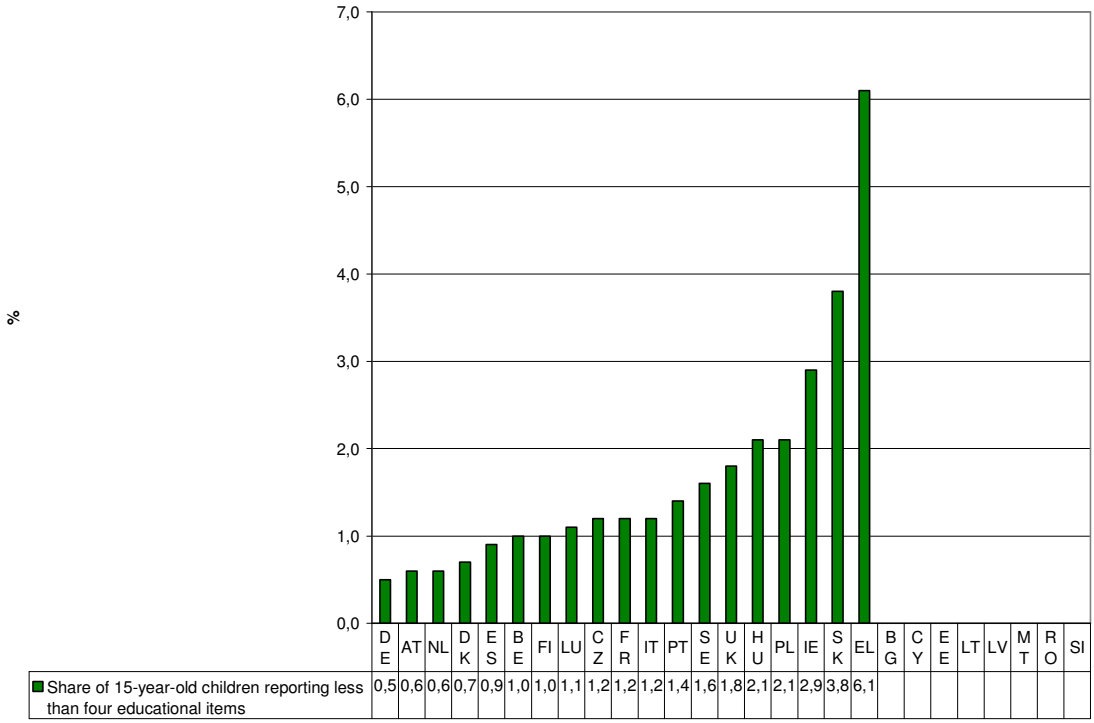
Note. Estimates based on cell sizes below 20 are marked with bold, estimates based on 20-49 sample observations are marked with italics

A2.2 Educational deprivation

A2.2a Educational deprivation

Name	**Educational deprivation**
Definition	Share of 15-year-old children reporting less than four educational items (from eight items: desk to study, a quiet place to work, a computer for schoolwork, educational software, an internet connection, a calculator, a dictionary, school textbook) among 15-year-olds in the school population.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	OECD PISA 2006
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006. Data available for 30 OECD countries.
Data limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries: BG, CY, EE, LT, LV, MT, RO, SI.
Comment	The share of those deprived varies widely between less than one percent in DE, AT, NL, DK and ES to over 6 percent in EL. Some of the differences might be due to higher rate of general deprivation, but also institutional settings might also cause cross-country differences.
Proposal	Lessons learned from the analysis of this index could be used to develop a more comprehensive index of educational deprivation. Elements could be put forward in EU-SILC to achieve a better coverage of European countries. Methodological development seems to be necessary to reach a more relaxed definition to have more robust rates.

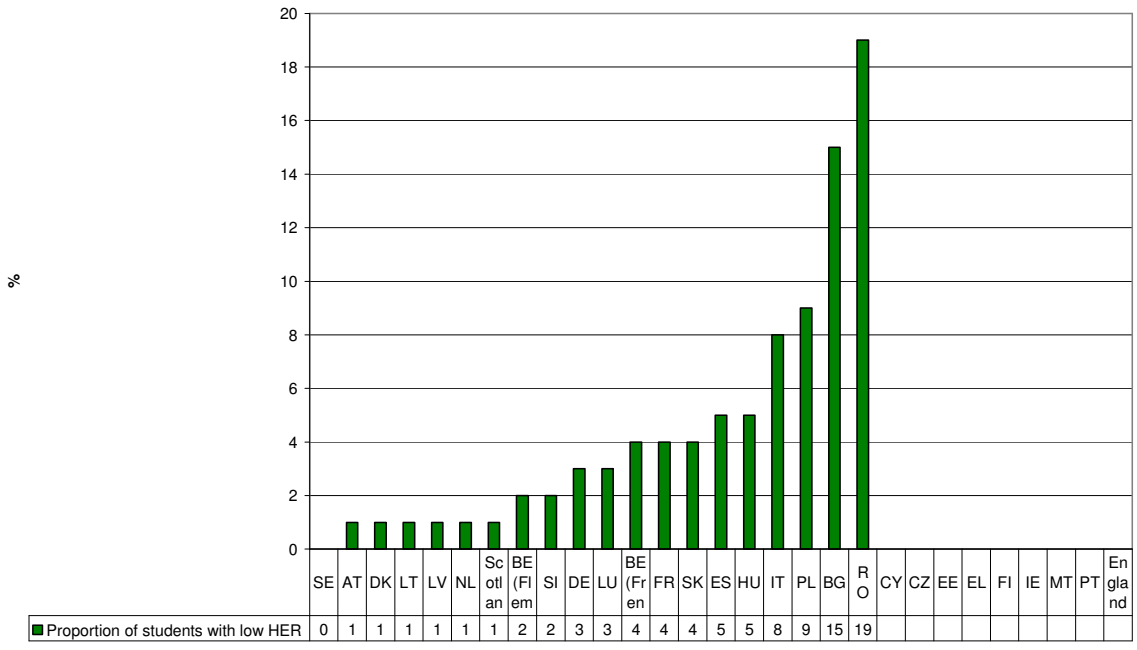
A2.2a Figure Share of those reporting educational deprivation



A2.2b Index of Home Educational Resources

Name	**Index of Home Educational Resources (HER)**
Definition	This index contains the number of books, the number of children's books, and the presence of four educational aids (computer, study desk for own use, books of their own, and access to a daily newspaper) in the home and parents' education. It is categorized into high, medium and low level. The low level means students who have 25 or fewer books in the home, 25 or fewer children's books, no more than two of the four educational aids, and parents that had not completed secondary education.
Suggested breakdown	None.
Data source	PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study)
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006. Data are available 20 countries outside EU.
Data limitations	Data missing for CY, CZ, EE, EL, FI, IE, MT, PT. England: data are available for less than 50% of the students.
Comment	The value of the index varies widely from virtually null in SE and AT. Relatively high levels in RO and BG.
Proposal	Lessons learned from the analysis of this index could be used to develop a more comprehensive index of educational deprivation. Elements could be put forward in EU-SILC to achieve a better coverage of European countries. The composition (elements) of this indicator seems to produce more robust results than that achieved from the PISA-based index of educational deprivation.

A2.2b Figure Share of those with "low" level of the Index of Home Educational Resources



A3. Housing

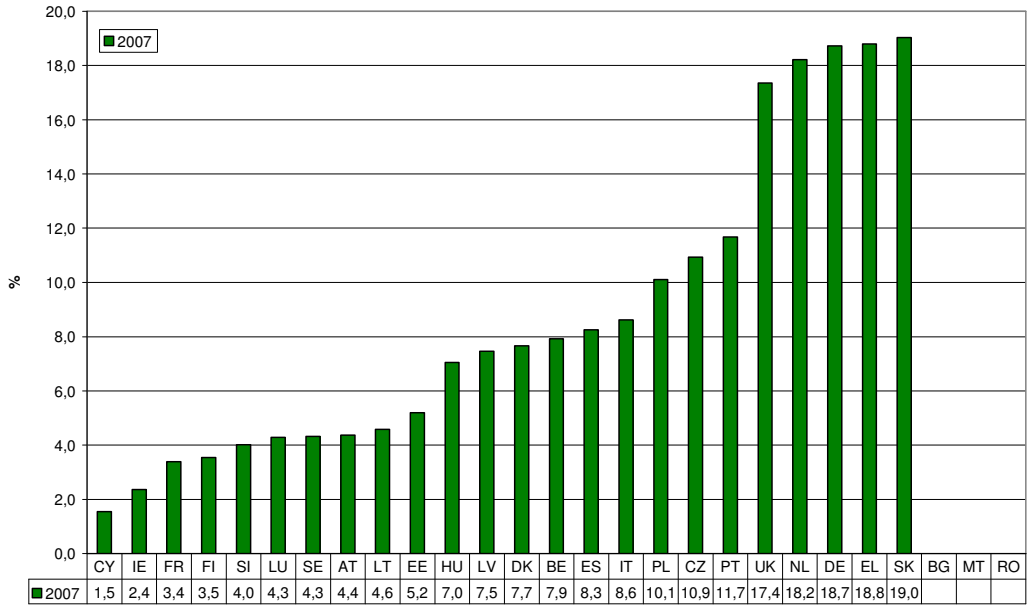
A3.1 Housing costs

Name	**Housing costs overburden rate among children (aged 0-17)**
Definition	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Housing costs include mortgage interest payments (net of any tax relief) for owners and rent payments, gross of housing benefits for renters, housing benefits for rent free households. They also include structural insurance, mandatory services and charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, etc.), regular maintenance and repairs, taxes, and the cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas and heating). They do not include capital repayment for mortgage holders. Housing allowances include rent benefits[2] and benefits to owner-occupiers[3]
Suggested breakdown	By age of child (0-5, 6-11, 12-17) see A3.1.a.
Data source	EU-SILC 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	Missing: 5,984 (1.2% of total) Zero: 2,336 (0.5% of total) The indicator shows a considerable variation across countries. The estimates are robust, with a confidence interval ranging from 1% to 3%.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of the indicator for children. It highlights considerable variation across countries based on statistically robust estimates. In addition, we suggest further work on analysing correlates of this indicator with at risk of poverty of children.

[2] Rent benefit: a current means-tested transfer granted by public authority to tenants, temporarily or on a long-term basis, to help them with rent costs.

[3] Benefit to owner occupier: a means-tested transfer by public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs; in practice, often help with mortgage reimbursements.

A3.1 Figure Housing costs overburden rate among children (aged 0-17), 2007



	CY	IE	FR	FI	SI	LU	SE	AT	LT	EE	HU	LV	DK	BE	ES	IT	PL	CZ	PT	UK	NL	DE	EL	SK	BG	MT	RO
2007	1,5	2,4	3,4	3,5	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,6	5,2	7,0	7,5	7,7	7,9	8,3	8,6	10,1	10,9	11,7	17,4	18,2	18,7	18,8	19,0			

A3.1 Table Housing costs overburden rate among children (aged 0-17), 2007

	%	N
BE	7.9	3.365
CZ	10.9	4.046
DK	7.7	3.697
DE	18.7	5.934
EE	5.2	2.927
IE	2.4	3.124
EL	18.8	2.559
ES	8.3	6.183
FR	3.4	5.915
IT	8.6	8.463
CY	1.5	2.365
LV	7.5	2.014
LT	4.6	2.196
LU	4.3	2.526
HU	7.0	4.179
NL	18.2	6.484
AT	4.4	3.492
PL	10.1	8.569
PT	11.7	1.919
SI	4.0	4.464
SK	19.0	2.575
FI	3.5	6.562
SE	4.3	4.343
UK	17.4	4.657

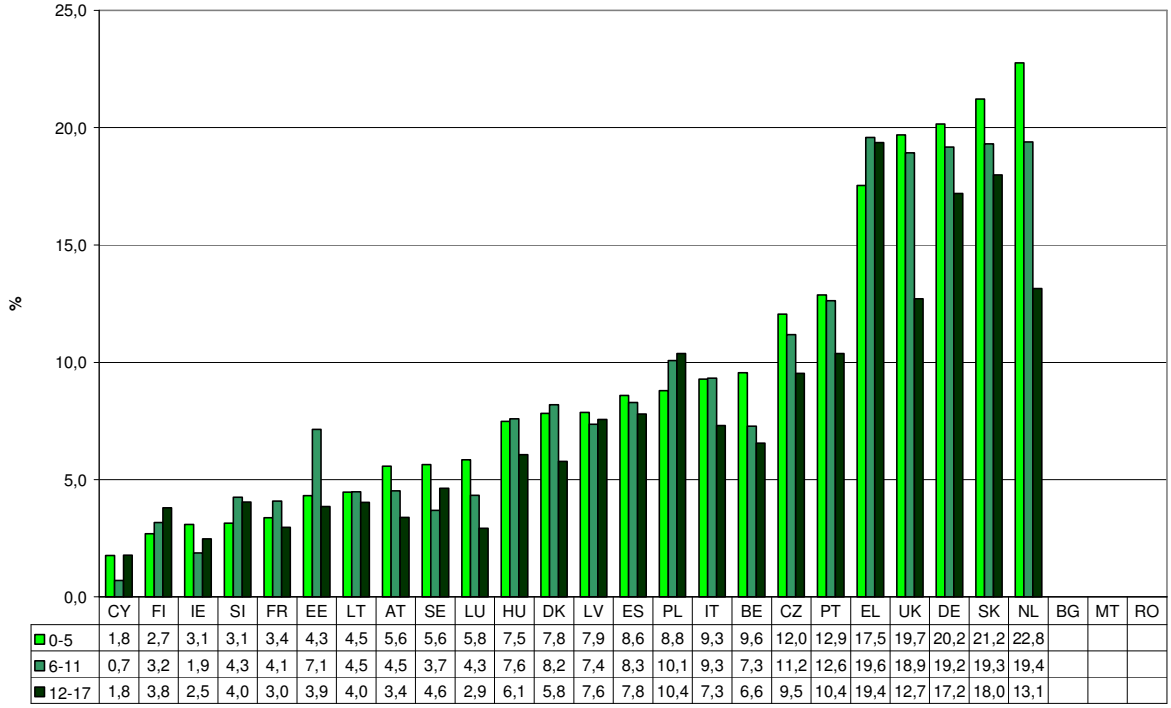
A3.1a Housing costs by age of child

Name	**Housing costs overburden rate among children by age group**
Definition	Percentage of the population living in a household where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). Housing costs include mortgage interest payments (net of any tax relief) for owners and rent payments, gross of housing benefits for renters, housing benefits for rent free households. They also include structural insurance, mandatory services and charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, etc.), regular maintenance and repairs, taxes, and the cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas and heating). They do not include capital repayment for mortgage holders. Housing allowances include rent benefits[4] and benefits to owner-occupiers[5]
Suggested breakdown	Age groups of children (yrs): 0-5 (0-2, 3-5), 6-11, 12-17
Data source	EU-SILC 2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	Number of observations: 0-2 and 3-5 age groups: the number of observations are between 100 and 300 in a number of countries (EE, EL, CY, LT, LV, PT, SK). Other age groups: cell sizes are 400 or over Robustness: 0-2: in 8 countries the range of the confidence interval is 7% or over 3-5: in EL, LV, PT, and SK the range of the confidence interval is 7% or more. This implies e.g. that the indicator is estimated to range between 14-21% in EL and 16-25% in SK. 0-5: the estimates are more robust than in case of the more detailed breakdown, although some countries call for caution: EL (15-20%), LV (5-10%), PT (10-16%), SK (18-25%), UK (17-22%). 6-11: in EL, LV, PT, SK the range of the confidence interval is 5-6% 12-17: the estimates referring to this age groups are the most robust among all age categories. In EL the range of the confidence interval is 5%, in other countries it is below. The indicator shows a considerable variation across countries and categories. The estimates are robust, with a confidence interval ranging from 1% to 3%.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of the indicator for children. It highlights considerable variation across countries based on statistically robust estimates. Suggested breakdown: 0-5, 6-11, 12-17 age groups (as estimates for the 0-2 and 3-5 groups are not statistically robust for several countries). - Explore potential data problems behind the data from CY, LV, LT, PT, SK, where estimates are the least robust for all age groups.

[4] Rent benefit: a current means-tested transfer granted by public authority to tenants, temporarily or on a long-term basis, to help them with rent costs.

[5] Benefit to owner occupier: a means-tested transfer by public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs; in practice, often help with mortgage reimbursements.

A3.1a Figure Housing costs overburden rate among children by age group, 2007



	CY	FI	IE	SI	FR	EE	LT	AT	SE	LU	HU	DK	LV	ES	PL	IT	BE	CZ	PT	EL	UK	DE	SK	NL	BG	MT	RO
0-5	1,8	2,7	3,1	3,1	3,4	4,3	4,5	5,6	5,6	5,8	7,5	7,8	7,9	8,6	8,8	9,3	9,6	12,0	12,9	17,5	19,7	20,2	21,2	22,8			
6-11	0,7	3,2	1,9	4,3	4,1	7,1	4,5	4,5	3,7	4,3	7,6	8,2	7,4	8,3	10,1	9,3	7,3	11,2	12,6	19,6	18,9	19,2	19,3	19,4			
12-17	1,8	3,8	2,5	4,0	3,0	3,9	4,0	3,4	4,6	2,9	6,1	5,8	7,6	7,8	10,4	7,3	6,6	9,5	10,4	19,4	12,7	17,2	18,0	13,1			

Note: Sorted by the housing costs overburden rate among children aged 0-5

A3.1a Table Housing costs overburden rate among children by age group, 2007 (%)

	0-2	**3-5**	**0-5**	**6-11**	**12-17**
BE	12.4	10.7	9.6	7.3	6.6
CZ	14.3	13.0	12.0	11.2	9.5
DK	10.9	9.0	7.8	8.2	5.8
DE	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.2	17.2
EE	6.2	5.1	4.3	7.1	3.9
IE	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.5
EL	16.7	17.2	17.5	19.6	19.4
ES	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.8
FR	2.6	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.0
IT	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	7.3
CY	2.9	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.8
LV	6.7	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.6
LT	7.3	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.0
LU	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.3	2.9
HU	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.6	6.1
NL	23.3	23.0	22.8	19.4	13.1
AT	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.5	3.4
PL	11.2	9.7	8.8	10.1	10.4
PT	11.0	12.2	12.9	12.6	10.4
SI	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.3	4.0
SK	20.6	21.0	21.2	19.3	18.0
FI	5.0	3.7	2.7	3.2	3.8
SE	3.0	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.6
UK	23.9	21.4	19.7	18.9	12.7

A3.1a Table Housing costs overburden rate among children by age group, 2007 – number of observations

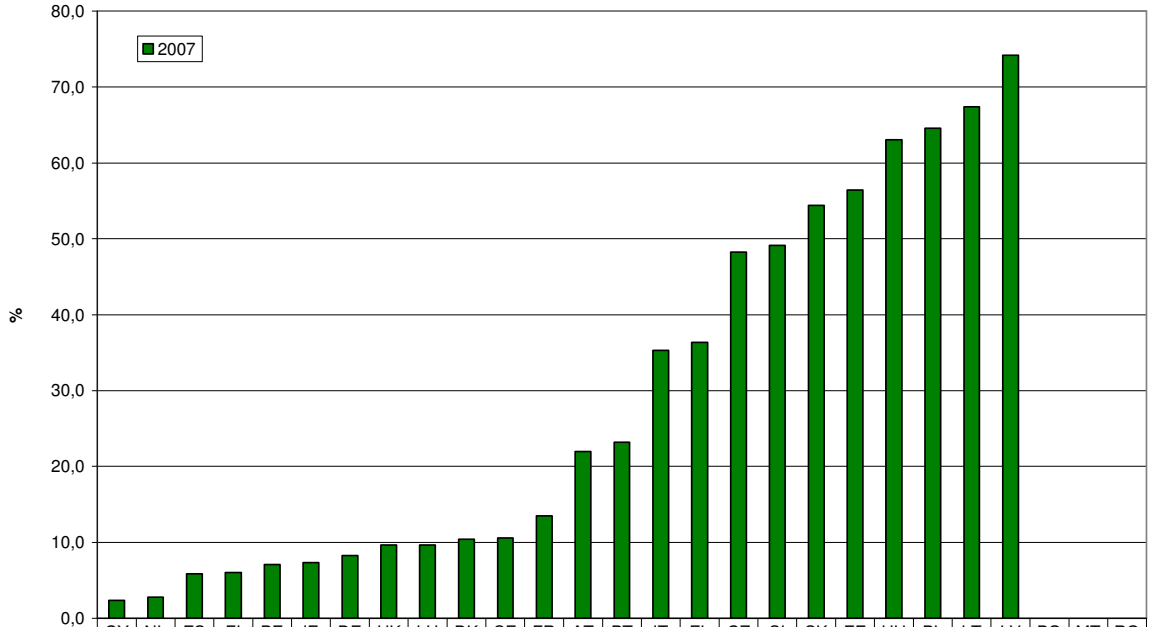
	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17
BE	375	554	929	1.159	1.277
CZ	435	627	1.062	1.278	1.706
DK	369	552	921	1.268	1.508
DE	475	944	1.419	2.124	2.391
EE	245	389	634	791	1.502
IE	306	486	792	1.143	1.189
EL	267	449	716	881	962
ES	654	1.065	1.719	2.184	2.280
FR	600	1.024	1.624	2.093	2.198
IT	920	1.387	2.307	2.974	3.182
CY	200	348	548	810	1.007
LV	179	279	458	581	975
LT	155	254	409	686	1.101
LU	374	495	869	898	759
HU	400	639	1.039	1.427	1.713
NL	754	1.213	1.967	2.339	2.178
AT	348	577	925	1.233	1.334
PL	770	1.159	1.929	2.870	3.770
PT	139	258	397	684	838
SI	432	657	1.089	1.395	1.980
SK	201	307	508	766	1.301
FI	638	886	1.524	2.071	2.967
SE	410	610	1.020	1.223	2.100
UK	490	760	1.250	1.671	1.736

Source:

A3.2 Overcrowding

Name	**Overcrowding rate among children (aged 0-17)**
Definition	Percentage of children living in an overcrowded household - All households with dependent children. The dwelling is considered overcrowded if one the criteria mentioned below is not fulfilled: - one room for the household; - one room for each couple; - one room for each single person aged 18+; - one room - for two single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age; - one room - for each single person of different sex between 12 and 17 years of age; - one room - for two people under 12 years of age.
Suggested breakdown	By age of child. See A3.2.a.
Data source	EU-SILC 2007 (variable name: hh070)
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	The indicator shows a considerable variation across countries. The estimates are robust. The width of the confidence interval is between 3% and 4% in CZ, EE, EL, LV, LT, PT, SK. In other countries, it is smaller.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of the indicator for children. It highlights considerable variation across countries based on statistically robust estimates. In addition, we suggest further work on analysing correlates of this indicator with at risk of poverty of children.

A3.2 Figure Overcrowding rate among children (aged 0-17), 2007



	CY	NL	ES	FI	BE	IE	DE	UK	LU	DK	SE	FR	AT	PT	IT	EL	CZ	SI	SK	EE	HU	PL	LT	LV	BG	MT	RO
2007	2,3	2,8	5,9	6,0	7,1	7,3	8,2	9,6	9,7	10,4	10,6	13,5	22,0	23,2	35,3	36,4	48,2	49,1	54,4	56,4	63,0	64,6	67,4	74,2			

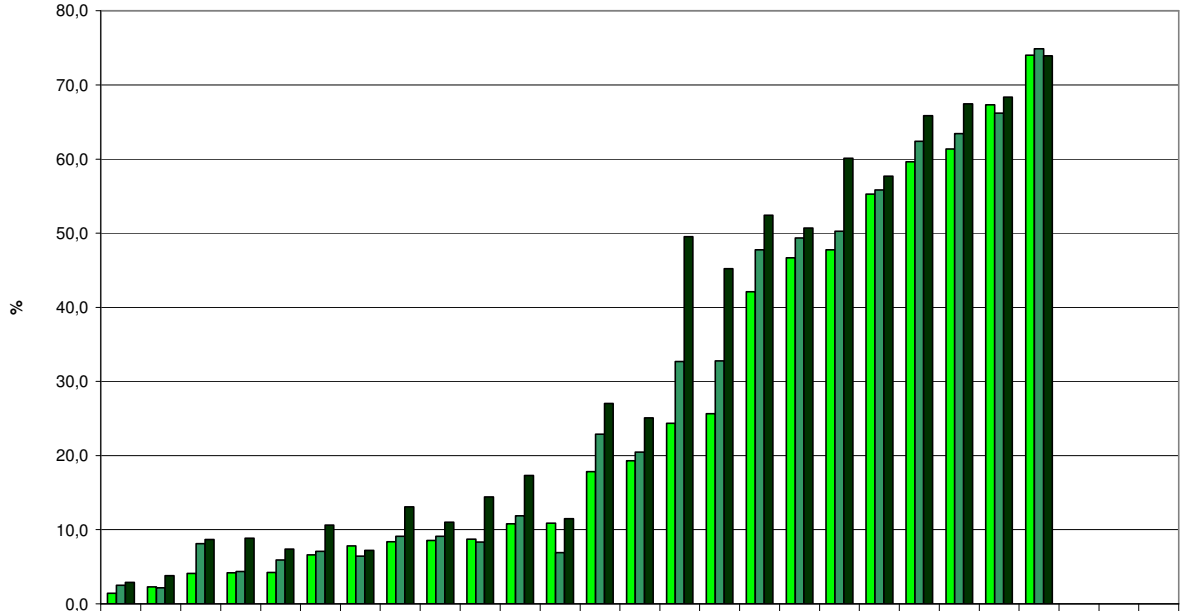
A3.2 Table Overcrowding rate among children (0-17), 2007 (%)

	%	N
BE	7.1	3.265
CZ	48.2	4.046
DK	10.4	3.669
DE	8.2	5.926
EE	56.4	2.927
IE	7.3	3.124
EL	36.4	2.559
ES	5.9	6.183
FR	13.5	5.914
IT	35.3	8.463
CY	2.3	2.365
LV	74.2	2.014
LT	67.4	2.196
LU	9.7	2.514
HU	63.0	4.158
NL	2.8	6.484
AT	22.0	3.492
PL	64.6	8.566
PT	23.2	1.919
SI	49.1	4.464
SK	54.4	2.567
FI	6.0	6.562
SE	10.6	4.338
UK	9.6	4.657

A3.2a Overcrowding by age of child

Name	**Overcrowding rate among children by age group**
Definition	Percentage of children living in an overcrowded household - All households with dependent children. The dwelling is considered overcrowded if one the criteria mentioned below is not fulfilled: - one room for the household; - one room for each couple; - one room for each single person aged 18+; - one room - for two single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age; - one room - for each single person of different sex between 12 and 17 years of age; - one room - for two people under 12 years of age.
Suggested breakdown	Age groups of children (yrs): 0-5 (0-2, 3-5), 6-11, 12-17
Data source	EU-SILC 2007 (variable name: hh070)
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	The indicator shows a considerable variation across countries. Number of observations: 0-2 and 3-5 age groups: the number of observations is between 100 and 300 in a number of countries (EE, EL, CY, LT, LV, PT, SK). Other age groups: cell sizes are 400 or over Robustness of estimates: 0-2: in 6 countries the range of the confidence interval is 10% or over (11-15%): EE, EL, LT, LV, PT, SK 3-5: in EE, LV, LT, PT, and SK the range of the confidence interval is 10% or more. This implies e.g. that the indicator is estimated to range between 65-76% in LT and 15-26% in SK. 0-5: the estimates are more robust than in case of the more detailed breakdown, although in some countries the confidence interval is 7-9%: EE (51-59%), EL (21-28%), LV (70-78%), LT (63-72%), HU (57-63%), PT (14-22%), SK (43-52%). 6-11: in CZ, EE, EL, LU, LV, LT, HU, PT, SI, SK the range of the confidence interval is 5-7%. 12-17: the estimates referring to this age groups are the most robust among all age categories. In 7 countries the range of the confidence interval is 5-6%, in other countries it is below.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of the indicator for children. It highlights considerable variation across countries based on statistically robust estimates. Suggested breakdown: 0-5, 6-11, 12-17 age groups (as estimates for the 0-2 and 3-5 groups are not statistically robust for several countries). The robustness of the estimates tends to be systematically weakest in all age categories in EE, EL, LT, LV, PT, SK. This calls for an exploration of sample design and data quality issues in these countries.

A3.2a Figure Overcrowding rate among children by age group, 2007



	CY	NL	IE	ES	FI	DE	BE	SE	UK	DK	FR	LU	PT	AT	EL	IT	CZ	SI	SK	EE	HU	PL	LT	LV	BG	MT	RO
0-5	1,4	2,3	4,1	4,2	4,2	6,6	7,8	8,4	8,6	8,7	10,8	10,9	17,8	19,3	24,4	25,6	42,1	46,6	47,8	55,3	59,6	61,4	67,3	74,0			
6-11	2,5	2,1	8,1	4,4	5,9	7,1	6,4	9,1	9,1	8,3	11,9	6,9	22,9	20,5	32,7	32,8	47,8	49,3	50,2	55,8	62,4	63,4	66,2	74,9			
12-17	2,9	3,8	8,7	8,8	7,4	10,6	7,2	13,1	11,0	14,4	17,3	11,5	27,0	25,1	49,5	45,2	52,4	50,7	60,1	57,7	65,9	67,4	68,4	73,9			

Note: Sorted by the overcrowding rate among children aged 0-5

A3.2a Table Overcrowding rate among children by age group, 2007

	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17
BE	6.9	8.5	7.8	6.4	7.2
CZ	42.6	41.7	42.1	47.8	52.4
DK	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.3	14.4
DE	5.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	10.6
EE	51.1	58.0	55.3	55.8	57.7
IE	5.3	3.2	4.1	8.1	8.7
EL	23.3	25.0	24.4	32.7	49.5
ES	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	8.8
FR	12.5	9.7	10.8	11.9	17.3
IT	23.6	27.0	25.6	32.8	45.2
CY	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.9
LV	77.4	71.7	74.0	74.9	73.9
LT	63.6	70.2	67.3	66.2	68.4
LU	10.2	11.2	10.9	6.9	11.5
HU	58.6	60.1	59.6	62.4	65.9
NL	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	3.8
AT	21.1	18.2	19.3	20.5	25.1
PL	64.3	59.4	61.4	63.4	67.4
PT	12.7	20.6	17.8	22.9	27.0
SI	47.7	46.0	46.6	49.3	50.7
SK	48.5	47.3	47.8	50.2	60.1
FI	4.6	3.9	4.2	5.9	7.4
SE	6.3	9.8	8.4	9.1	13.1
UK	10.7	7.1	8.6	9.1	11.0

A3.2a Table Overcrowding rate among children by age group, 2007 - N

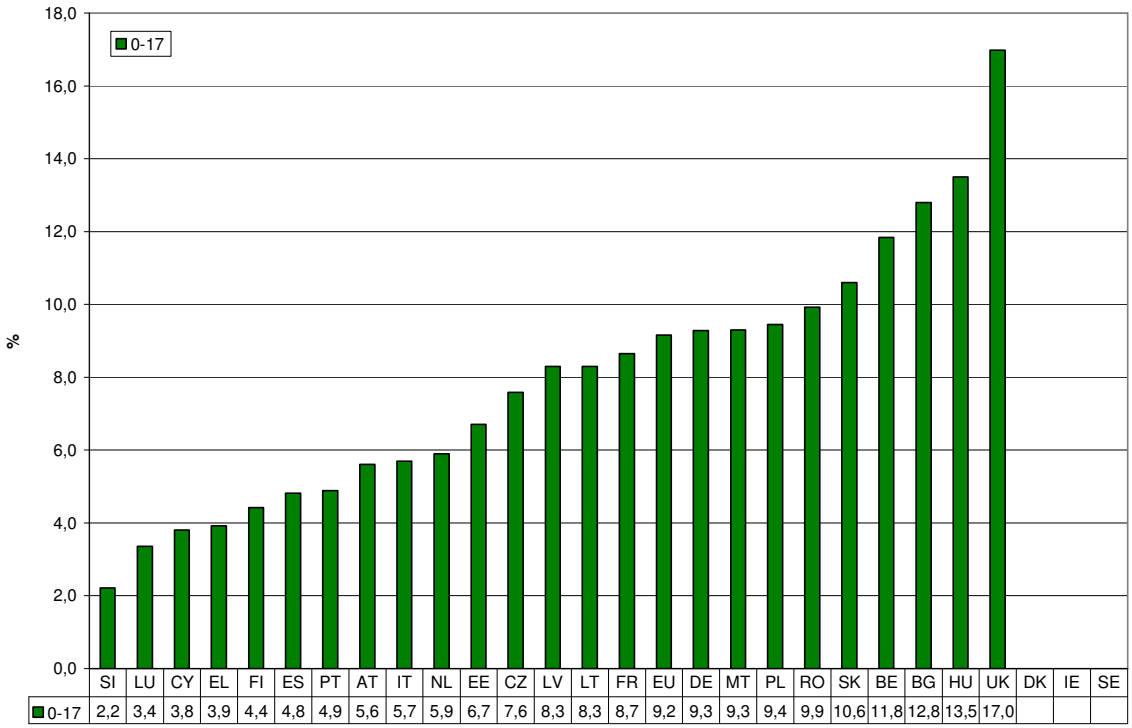
	0-2	3-5	0-5	6-11	12-17
BE	367	537	904	1.120	1.241
CZ	435	627	1.062	1.278	1.706
DK	364	547	911	1.260	1.498
DE	474	943	1.417	2.124	2.385
EE	245	389	634	791	1.502
IE	306	486	792	1.143	1.189
EL	267	449	716	881	962
ES	654	1.065	1.719	2.184	2.280
FR	599	1.024	1.623	2.093	2.198
IT	920	1.387	2.307	2.974	3.182
CY	200	348	548	810	1.007
LV	179	279	458	581	975
LT	155	254	409	686	1.101
LU	372	492	864	894	756
HU	399	636	1.035	1.419	1.704
NL	754	1.213	1.967	2.339	2.178
AT	348	577	925	1.233	1.334
PL	770	1.159	1.929	2.867	3.770
PT	139	258	397	684	838
SI	432	657	1.089	1.395	1.980
SK	199	307	506	764	1.297
FI	638	886	1.524	2.071	2.967
SE	410	610	1.020	1.222	2.096
UK	490	760	1.250	1.671	1.736

A4. Employment of parents

A4.1 Children living in jobless households – LFS

Name	**The population living in jobless households is a commonly agreed primary indicator (S1-P5) in the social inclusion portfolio of indicators.**
Data source	LFS
Definition	The proportion of people living in jobless households (no one has worked over the past 4 weeks), expressed as a percentage of all people in the same age group. Students aged 18-24 years who live in households composed solely of students are counted neither in the numerator nor in the denominator.
Breakdowns	The indicator is broken down by 2 age groups: 0-17 and 18-59. The results for children aged 0-17 can therefore be used in the context of the child poverty indicators.
Comments	Estimates for the broad age group 0-17 are reliable for all Member States. As far as the detailed age groups are concerned however, the results should not be published for LU and MT for the youngest age groups (0-2 and 3-5). Moreover, in 5 other countries, the results may not be reliable enough and they should therefore be interpreted with caution (EE, EL, CY, LT and SI).
Proposal	The current indicator only proposes a broad age group to cover all children (0-17). It would be useful to breakdown the results according to more detailed age groups, for instance: - 0-2 - 3 to 5 - 6 to 11 and - 12 to 17.

A4.1 Figure Share of children 0-17 living in jobless households, 2007 (%)



	SI	LU	CY	EL	FI	ES	PT	AT	IT	NL	EE	CZ	LV	LT	FR	EU	DE	MT	PL	RO	SK	BE	BG	HU	UK	DK	IE	SE
0-17	2,2	3,4	3,8	3,9	4,4	4,8	4,9	5,6	5,7	5,9	6,7	7,6	8,3	8,3	8,7	9,2	9,3	9,3	9,4	9,9	10,6	11,8	12,8	13,5	17,0			

Source: LFS
Note. For DK, IE and SE data are not available.

A4.1 Table Share of children living in jobless household by age group, 2007

	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.4	11.8
BG	15.7	15.1	13.7	11.0	12.8
CZ	11.1	8.7	8.1	5.6	7.6
DE	12.1	11.0	8.8	7.9	9.3
EE	10.7	**6.0**	6.5	5.6	6.7
EL	**1.9**	2.5	3.8	5.3	3.9
ES	3.7	3.3	5.2	5.8	4.8
FR	10.7	9.0	7.7	8.4	8.7
IT	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.6	5.7
CY	**2.9**	**4.4**	3.6	4.1	3.8
LV	14.0	8.0	9.0	6.3	8.3
LT	**8.5**	11.0	9.1	6.9	8.3
LU			**3.1**	4.4	3.4
HU	17.3	15.0	14.4	11.0	13.5
MT			9.7	9.3	9.3
NL	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.9
AT	6.2	5.8	5.9	4.9	5.6
PL	9.0	8.8	9.9	9.5	9.4
PT	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
RO	7.9	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9
SI	**2.0**	**2.4**	**1.9**	**2.5**	2.2
SK	15.7	13.9	11.5	7.3	10.6
FI	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.4
UK	18.7	18.8	17.3	14.9	17.0
EU	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.2

Source: EU-LFS

DK, IE and SE: data not available.

Figures in bold may not be fully reliable because of the sample size.

A4.1 Table Children living in jobless household by age group – number of observations (in thousands), 2007

	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	0-17
BE	41	42	82	91	256
BG	20	20	55	63	158
CZ	30	23	43	43	140
DE	240	230	383	377	1.229
EE	4	2	5	6	17
EL	4	7	23	39	73
ES	48	45	125	150	368
FR	243	199	324	356	1.121
IT	82	89	167	229	567
CY	1	1	2	3	6
LV	7	4	9	11	31
LT	6	9	16	18	49
LU	0	0	1	2	3
HU	44	40	84	83	250
MT	1	1	3	3	8
NL	38	42	85	87	252
AT	14	14	30	24	82
PL	90	88	217	305	701
PT	15	16	30	34	94
RO	36	63	139	172	409
SI	1	1	2	3	8
SK	22	19	37	33	111
FI	8	8	14	18	47
UK	388	384	696	598	2.065
EU	1381	1348	2570	2747	8.046

Source: EU-LFS.

A4.1.a Jobless households by main household types (SI-C7)

Name	**Jobless households by main household types (SI-C7)**
Data source	LFS
Definition	The proportion of people living in jobless households, expressed as a proportion of all people in the same age group by household type
Breakdowns	Households with no dependent children: - 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 Households with dependent children: - 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 all individuals aged 0-17 years as well as individuals aged 18-24 years if inactive and living with at least one parent. Students aged 18-24 years who live in households composed solely of students are counted neither in the numerator nor in the denominator.
Proposal	In the context of child poverty analysis, it is preferable to focus on the number of children living in such households. The definition of the indicator can therefore be: "The proportion of children aged 0-17 living in jobless households, expressed as a proportion of all children in the same age group, by household type".

A4.2 Child care (as enabling service)

Name	**There are 9 indicators currently identified by the European Commission on the use of childcare services in the Member States:** **a.) Formal childcare by age group and duration (indicator 18.M3 of the EMCO group)** **b.) Average number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with or without formal care)** **c.)Average number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with at least 1 hour of formal care)** **d.)Median number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with at least 1 hour of formal care)** **e.)Other types of childcare by age and duration (% children in each age group)** **f.)Average number of weekly hours of other types of care by age (children with or without other types of care)** **g.)Average number of weekly hours of other types of care by age (children with at least 1 hour of other types of care)** **h.)Median number of weekly hours of other types of care by age (children with at least 1 hour of other types of care)** **i.)Children cared only by their parents by age (% over the population of each age group)**
Data source	EU-SILC
Formal versus non-formal care	Formal arrangements refer to: - preschool or equivalent (kindergarten, nursery school etc), - compulsory education, - centre-based services outside school hours (before/after) and - day-care centres (organised/controlled by a public/private structure).
	Other forms of childcare cover care provided by: - a professional child-minder (at child's home or at child-minder's home) - by grand-parents, others household members (outside parents), other relatives, friends or neighbours. This concept refers to direct arrangements between the carer and the parents (under which parents pay the carer directly) and to unpaid care (free or informal arrangements such as exchange of services).
	Care provided by childminders without any structure between the carer and the parents are therefore excluded from "formal childcare". In France for instance, care provided by "*assistantes maternelles*", which the parents directly pay without any organised structure between them, is not considered as formal care, which might be considered an anomaly.
Age breakdown	- 0-2 years - 3 to mandatory school age - mandatory school age to 12. (Only the first two groups are covered for the last indicator on children cared only by their parents).
	Compulsory primary school varies across Member States: - 4 in LU - 5 in LV, MT, NL and the UK - 6 in AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EL, ES, FR, HU, IE, IT, PL, PT, SI and SK - 7 in BG, DK, EE, FI, LT, RO and SE.
Breakdown by duration	- 0 hour - 1 to 29 hours - 30 hours or more a usual week.

Data coverage	3 years available: 2005, 2006 and 2007 for all Member States (except LT - last year missing, RO - 2005 and 2006 missing and BG: data not available for any of the year). DE: data missing for age group 0-2 in 2007. Data referring to 2007 are still provisional. Some data are also available for 2004 (these are not published on the EUROSTAT online database) but are missing for most countries. For some others, a distinction by hours is not possible since only data on care for more than 1 hour is available (BE, FR, NL, PL, SE and the UK).
	Children only cared by their parents: LT and DE - data for 2007 is missing. Data unreliable/uncertain in some cases.
Data limitations	IE 2005: For the age group 3 to compulsory school age, 1-29 hours is overestimated and 30+ hours is underestimated due to measurement error. SK 2005: Measurement error for the age group mandatory school to 12, leading to a high proportion of children without school hours. PT 2005: High number of missing values for the age group 3 to compulsory school.
Comment	Below a certain age, some children do not use childcare services because their parents are on parental leave (older siblings can also benefit from the presence of their parents at home because of a younger child). The analysis therefore needs to be complemented with information on maternity/paternity/parental leave (duration and amount of benefit). Data shown in the tables below have been extracted from the EUROSTAT online database.
Proposal	All these indicators are expressed in terms of children, implicitly highlighting the importance of early care for the development and socialisation of the child. There is a case, however, for redefining these indicators from the perspective of the parents or the household in order to take the employment dimension explicitly into account, in the sense that the use of childcare is often essential for parents to be able to be employed, and the availability of childcare for at least 8 hours a day is usually necessary for them to be employed full-time. Although the way the indicator is defined at present may give an approximate measure of the extent to which parents are able to pursue a working career, it can be misleading insofar as it takes no account of the household distribution of the children cared for. They might therefore, for example, be relatively concentrated in large households as compared with children as a whole, which would mean that it overstates the extent to which parents are free to take up employment. An alternative, or additional, measure would be to take the proportion of parents, or households, whose youngest child is in receipt of care, since this is almost certainly the key constraint on their ability to take up employment. The indicator would, therefore, measure the number of parents whose youngest child is 0-2 (or 3 to compulsory school age or compulsory school age to 11), and who are using care facilities for that child as a percentage of all parents with children aged 0-2 (or who are in the other two age groups).

A4.2a Table Formal childcare by age group and duration (% over the population of each age group), 2007

Age	0-2			3 - CSA			CSA - 12		
Hours	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**
BE	56	21	23	**0**	35	65	**0**	27	73
CZ	98	**2**	**0**	32	31	38	**1**	67	31
DK	30	**7**	63	**3**	15	82	**2**	32	65
DE				**4**	65	31	**1**	63	36
EE	85	**1**	**14**	14	**5**	81	**1**	52	47
GR	91	**4**	**6**	35	37	28	**1**	53	46
ES	59	24	16	8	49	43	**2**	48	50
FR	72	13	15	7	51	42	**0**	45	54
IE	77	13	**11**	14	71	15	**0**	59	41
IT	76	10	15	10	23	67		15	85
CY	81	**6**	**12**	**13**	43	44		70	30
LV	83	**2**	**14**	48	**6**	46	9	25	65
LT									
LU	75	11	14	34	43	**23**	**1**	72	27
HU	92	**2**	**6**	16	21	63	13	29	57
MT	87	**10**	**3**	36	38	27	**2**	21	77
NL	58	39	**4**	9	80	11		85	15
AT	92	**7**	**1**	30	52	18	**1**	65	34
PL	97	**0**	**2**	69	8	23	6	54	40
PT	73	**2**	**25**	26	**14**	61	**3**	13	84
RO	94	**3**	**3**	38	46	16	10	88	**3**
SI	70	**3**	27	16	15	69	**2**	37	61
SK	98	**1**	**1**	24	**6**	69	6	41	54
FI	74	6	20	24	21	55	**0**	83	17
SE	53	20	27	9	30	61		**0**	100
UK	62	34	**4**	16	63	21	23	13	64

Source: EU-SILC

CSA: compulsory school age.

Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2b Table Average number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with or without formal care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	12.9	31.8	32.1
CZ	0.3	19.8	25.7
DK	24.3	32.6	31.8
DE		22.3	25.8
EE	5.6	34.2	28.5
GR	2.9	18	27.8
ES	10.7	26.7	29.4
FR	7.9	26.3	30.7
IE	5.9	18.9	28.2
IT	7.2	29.1	33.1
CY	5.9	26.1	29.4
LV	6.5	20.4	29.7
LT			
LU	7.4	17.2	28
HU	2.3	27.6	28.7
MT	2.7	16.8	29.6
NL	6.9	17.4	26.7
AT	1.8	17.1	26.7
PL	1	10.8	26.7
PT	11.4	27.3	35.7
RO	3.5	17.1	19.6
SI	17.8	30.6	30.6
SK	0.5	27.6	28.7
FI	8.9	25.1	25.2
SE	13.5	28.9	35.6
UK	4.8	15.5	22.4

Source: EU-SILC

CSA: compulsory school age.

A4.2c Table Average number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with at least 1 hour of formal care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	29.5	31.8	32.2
CZ		29	26.1
DK	34.6	33.6	32.6
DE		23.3	26
EE	**37.9**	39.7	28.8
GR	**31.2**	27.5	28.2
ES	26.3	29.1	29.9
FR	27.9	28.4	30.8
IE	25.4	22	28.3
IT	29.3	32.2	33.1
CY	**31.5**	30.1	29.4
LV	**39.2**	39.2	32.8
LT			
LU	29.7	26	28.3
HU	30.4	32.9	33.2
MT	**20.7**	26	30.2
NL	16.3	19.1	26.7
AT	21.8	24.3	27
PL	**37.1**	34.5	28.3
PT	**42.3**	36.7	36.7
RO		24.1	21
SI	36.1	33.7	30.8
SK		36.5	30.4
FI	34.2	33	25.2
SE	29	31.6	35.6
UK	12.7	18.5	29

Source: EU-SILC. CSA: compulsory school age. Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2d Table Median number of weekly hours of formal care by age group (children with at least 1 hour of formal care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	30	32	32
CZ		30	25
DK	35	35	32
DE		23	26
EE	**40**	40	29
GR	**30**	25	28
ES	25	27	30
FR	30	28	30
IE	25	23	28
IT	30	34	31
CY	**30**	30	28
LV	**40**	40	30
LT			
LU	33	25	26
HU	**35**	40	35
MT	**15**	26	30
NL	16	23	26
AT	**20**	22	25
PL	**40**	35	28
PT	**40**	36	35
RO		20	20
SI	40	35	30
SK		40	30
FI	40	35	25
SE	30	31	30
UK	8	15	30

Source: EU-SILC. CSA: compulsory school age.
Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2e Table Other types of childcare by age group and duration (% over the population of each age group), 2007

Age	0-2			3 - CSA			CSA - 12		
Hours	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**	**0**	**1-29**	**30+**
BE	74	17	**9**	69	30	**2**	78	21	**0**
CZ	70	28	**3**	71	26	**4**	80	19	**1**
DK	99		**1**	100		**0**	100		
DE									
EE	65	30	**5**	72	25	**3**	85	13	**2**
GR	55	16	29	67	22	11	82	14	**4**
ES	73	17	11	82	16	**2**	86	12	**1**
FR	69	15	15	72	24	**3**	84	16	**0**
IE	74	16	**10**	71	23	**6**	82	18	**1**
IT	68	20	11	63	32	5	70	27	3
CY	44	**13**	43	58	35	**7**	65	33	**1**
LV	82	**9**	**8**	90	**6**	**4**	92	**6**	**3**
LT									
LU	59	34	**6**	56	**26**	**18**	67	31	**2**
HU	63	33	**4**	58	39	**3**	73	25	**2**
MT	81	**11**	**8**	83	**13**	**3**	90	9	**1**
NL	38	59	**4**	42	55	**2**	62	37	**1**
AT	72	26	**2**	65	32	**3**	78	20	**1**
PL	67	15	18	68	17	15	79	17	4
PT	57	**9**	34	67	**16**	**17**	86	12	**2**
RO	55	26	19	51	31	17	59	33	9
SI	52	30	18	49	43	8	63	35	**2**
SK	79	**13**	**7**	75	18	**7**	77	22	**1**
FI	95	**3**	**2**	94	5	**2**	97	3	**0**
SE	96	**2**	**2**	96	**2**	**2**	98	**2**	**0**
UK	59	34	7	53	40	**7**	66	33	**2**

Source: EU-SILC. CSA: compulsory school age. Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2f Table Average number of weekly hours of other types of care, by age group (children with or without other types of care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	6.1	3.5	1.9
CZ	3.4	4.1	2.2
DK	0.4	0.1	0
DE			
EE	4.7	3.3	1.9
GR	14.7	7.7	3.3
ES	6.3	2.6	1.8
FR	8.3	4	1.8
IE	6.7	5.1	2
IT	7.6	5.6	4
CY	20	7.6	4.5
LV	5.1	3.2	2
LT			
LU	6.7	13.6	3.3
HU	5	5.3	3.5
MT	4.8	2.7	1.1
NL	7.7	5.7	2.5
AT	3	4.2	2.2
PL	9.7	9	3.8
PT	17	10	2.2
RO	23.6	13.4	8.8
SI	17.2	7.8	3.6
SK	4.8	4.6	2.9
FI	1.3	1	0.4
SE	0.8	1.1	0.2
UK	6.8	6.6	3.2

Source: EU-SILC

CSA: compulsory school age.

A4.2g Table Average number of weekly hours of other types of care by age group (children with at least one hour of other types of care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	23.6	11.2	8.7
CZ	11.1	13.9	11.3
DK			
DE			
EE	13.5	11.7	12.6
GR	32.8	23.7	18.8
ES	23.3	14.7	13.5
FR	27	14.5	11.1
IE	25.2	17.7	11
IT	24	15.1	13.5
CY	36	17.9	13.1
LV	**28.7**		**24**
LT			
LU	16.6	31.1	10.2
HU	13.3	12.7	13
MT	**24.6**	**16.6**	11.2
NL	12.3	9.9	6.4
AT	10.8	11.9	10.1
PL	29.2	27.8	18.1
PT	39.8	30.1	15.4
RO	26.3	24	20.6
SI	22.2	14.2	9.7
SK	**23.2**	18.2	12.8
FI	25.2	16.2	12.8
SE	**22.4**	**27.1**	**11.8**
UK	16.6	13.9	9.2

Source: EU-SILC
CSA: compulsory school age.
Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2h Table Median number of weekly hours of other types of care by age group (children with at least one hour of other types of care), 2007

Age	0-2	3 - CSA	CSA - 12
BE	20	8	7
CZ	8	10	10
DK			
DE			
EE	6	8	10
GR	30	20	15
ES	20	10	10
FR	29	12	10
IE	24	15	10
IT	20	10	10
CY	40	15	12
LV	**25**		**21**
LT			
LU	10	25	7
HU	10	10	10
MT	**20**	**12**	10
NL	10	8	4
AT	10	10	8
PL	30	25	15
PT	40	30	15
RO	20	20	20
SI	20	10	8
SK	**15**	10	10
FI	28	10	10
SE	**25**	**30**	**10**
UK	13	10	6

Source: EU-SILC. CSA: compulsory school age. Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

A4.2i Table Children cared only by their parents by age group (% over the population of each age group), 2007

Age	**0-2**	**3 - CSA**
BE	40	
CZ	68	20
DK	29	**3**
DE		
EE	53	9
GR	49	23
ES	41	6
FR	50	**5**
IE	55	11
IT	54	7
CY	31	**8**
LV	68	43
LT		
LU	45	**13**
HU	59	10
MT	72	31
NL	22	**4**
AT	66	20
PL	65	45
PT	37	**11**
RO	50	13
SI	38	7
SK	78	19
FI	70	21
SE	50	**6**
UK	38	**8**

Source: EU-SILC
CSA: compulsory school age.
Figures flagged in bold are not reliable.

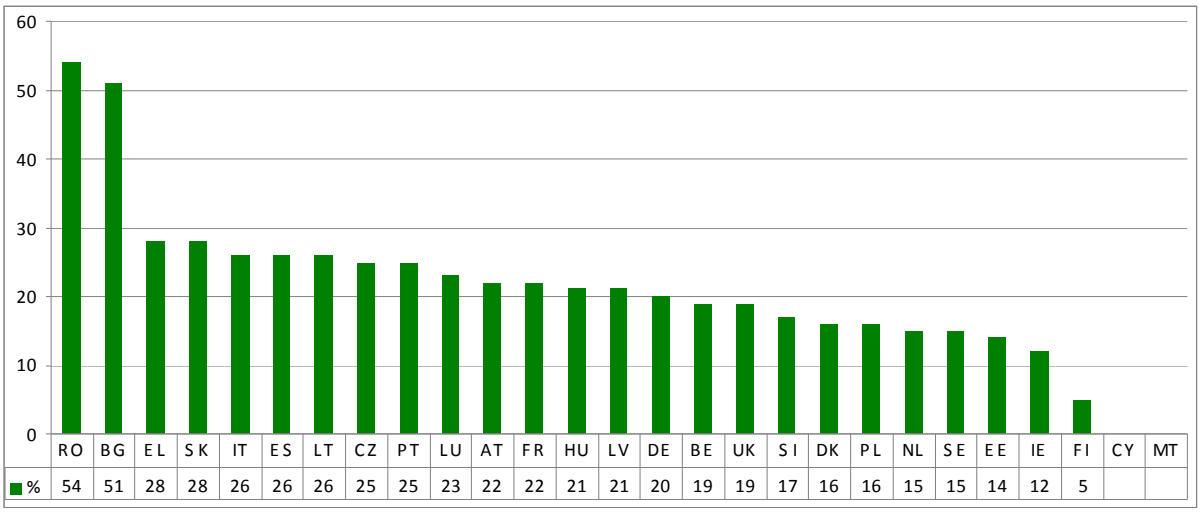
B. Non material aspects of child well-being

B1. Education (cognitive performance)

B1.1 Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15

Name	**Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 (12-17)**			
Definition	Share of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined reading literacy scale			
Suggested Breakdownss	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries			
Comment	Reading comprehension is essential in the development of the key competencies which not only prepare the members of the society to be part of the workforce but also help to integrate them. The range of low performers in reading spreads between 5 and 54 percent in the member states. The lowest rate is observed in FI while the highest in RO and BG where the share of low achievers is more than 10 times more than it is in FI. In the majority of the states the share of low performers is between 10 and 30 percent. 20-30 percent of such pupils is observed in the Mediterranean countries, in most of the Continental states and in numerous Post-Socialist countries.			
Proposal	This is a key child outcome indicator of educational performance, especially from an efficiency point of view. For equity concerns to be taken into account, breakdown by parental education of the reading literacy performance is recommended. See suggestions B1.1a-b. Also, breakdown by migrant status would be policy relevant. See suggestion B1.1c			

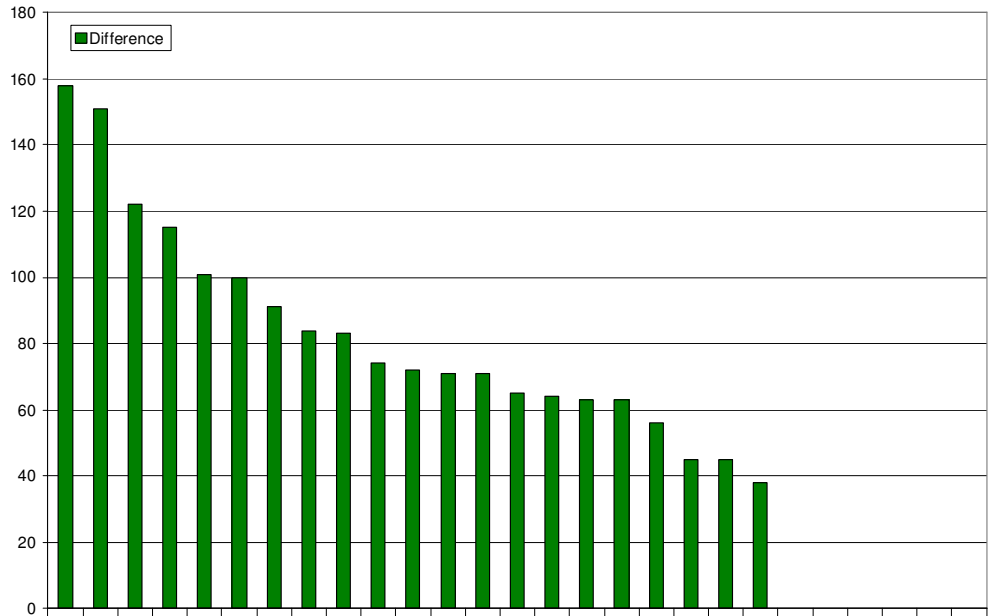
B1.1 Figure Percentage of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined reading literacy scale (2006)



B1.1a Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents

Name	**Difference in low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by highest level of education of either parent**			
Definition	Difference in average reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 whose either parent has completed tertiary education and pupils whose either parent has lower secondary education or below			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries. Data on parents' level of education was provided by the students. In Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3 % of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).			
Comment	In every country, children whose either parent has low level of education score significantly lower compared to their peers whose either parent is highly educated. The greatest differences were observed in some of the post-socialist countries (e.g. SK, BG, PL, HU) and the lowest differences in FI, ES, IT and SE. In 13 countries the difference makes up close to 1 or more proficiency levels (72,71 points). For four countries, the low cell counts lead to unreliable results – these are omitted.			
Proposal	We propose that this indicator is to become part of the potential portfolio of child related monitoring tools. This breakdown is important to reflect equity aspects. Steps to increase country coverage could be necessary to fill in data gaps. Data is available in three years intervals. Attempts to increase sample size for the currently omitted countries are to be attempted to increase country coverage in comparative statistical tables.			

B1.1a Figure Difference in average reading literacy between pupils whose either parent has completed tertiary education and pupils whose either parent has lower secondary education or below



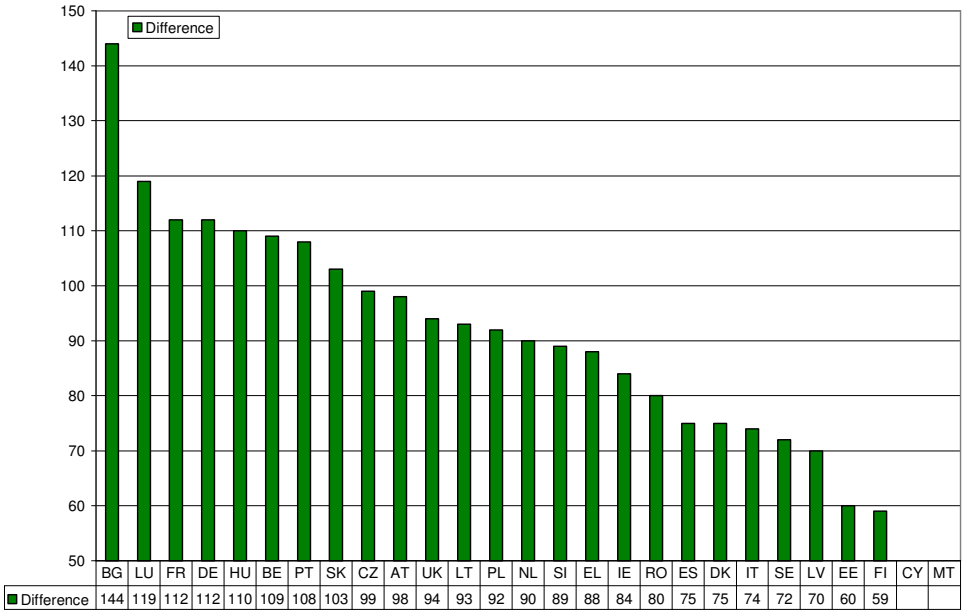
	SK	BG	PL	HU	DE	BE	SI	LU	AT	DK	UK	FR	EL	PT	NL	IE	RO	SE	IT	ES	FI	CZ	EE	LV	LT	CY	MT
Difference	158	151	122	115	101	100	91	84	83	74	72	71	71	65	64	63	63	56	45	45	38						

Source: PISA 2006.
Note. CZ, EE, LV, LT: missing data due to low cell's size.

B1.1b Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by socio-economic status

Name	**Difference in reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by quarters of the ESCS index**			
Definition	Difference in average reading literacy performance of pupils with a more advantaged econ., soc. and cult. status (top quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status) and pupils with a less advantaged econ., soc. and cult. status (bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status)			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries.			
Comment	In every country, children with less advantaged socio economical background score lower compared to their peers with more advantaged background. The differences spread between 59 and 144 points across the states. The greatest differences were observed in BG and many of the Continental states while the smallest differences occurred in FI, EE, LV and SE. Excepting 3 states, in every country the difference makes up close to 1 or more proficiency levels (72,71 points). In BG children with less advantaged socio economic background are almost 2 proficiency levels away from the kids with more advantaged socio economic background.			
Proposal	We propose this breakdown to be part of the portfolio of child related monitoring indicators. Broad non-EU coverage makes it possible to use the indicator for non-EU benchmarking as well.			

B1.1b Figure Difference in average reading literacy performance of pupils with a more advantaged economic, social and cultural status (top quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status) and pupils with a less advantaged economic, social and cultural status (bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status)

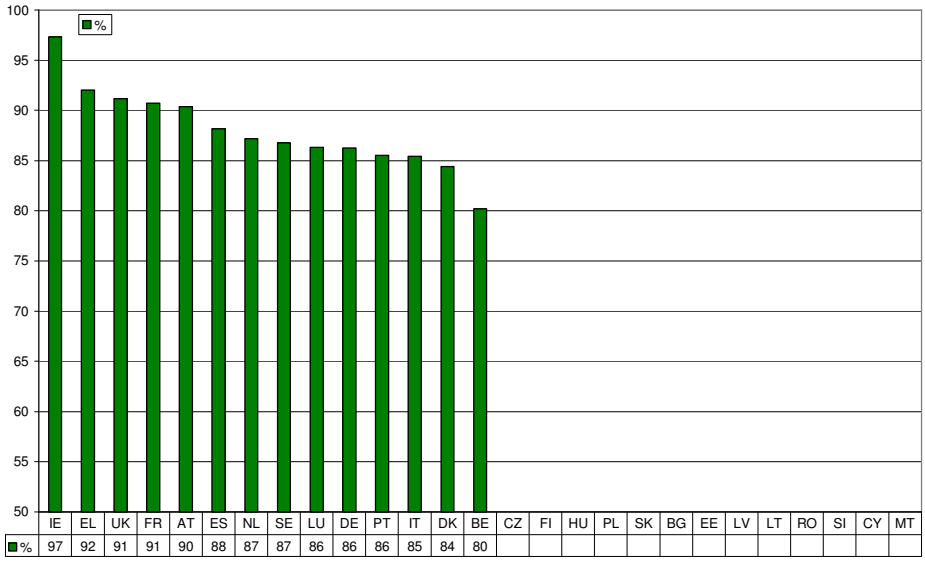


	BG	LU	FR	DE	HU	BE	PT	SK	CZ	AT	UK	LT	PL	NL	SI	EL	IE	RO	ES	DK	IT	SE	LV	EE	FI	CY	MT
Difference	144	119	112	112	110	109	108	103	99	98	94	93	92	90	89	88	84	80	75	75	74	72	70	60	59		

B1.1c Performance of immigrant pupils aged 15 on the PISA combined reading literacy scale

Name	**Performance of immigrant pupils aged 15 on the PISA combined reading literacy scale**			
Definition	Performance of first-generation immigrant students on the PISA combined reading literacy scale as percentage of the performance of native students			
Suggested Breakdowns	Native students: students who had at least one parent born in the country First-generation students: students born outside the country of assessment and whose parents were also born in another country.			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some EU countries CZ, FI, HU, PL, SK, BG, EE, LV, LT, RO, SI: There are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3 % of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).			
Comment	With the exception of Ireland, in every country where data is available, first-generation immigrant students score significantly lower on the reading scale than their native peers. The average performance of immigrant students is 80-92 percent of the achievement of native students. The largest differences occur in Belgium.			
Proposal	This indicator may be important for measuring both the social inclusion in the member states and the educational component of child well-being. However, to have this indicator integrated in the child related portfolio, further steps to increase country coverage would be necessary. Also it needs to be taken into account that definitions of migrant status are different between PISA and EU-SILC.			

B1.1c Figure Performance of first-generation immigrant students on the PISA combined reading literacy scale as percentage of the performance of native students



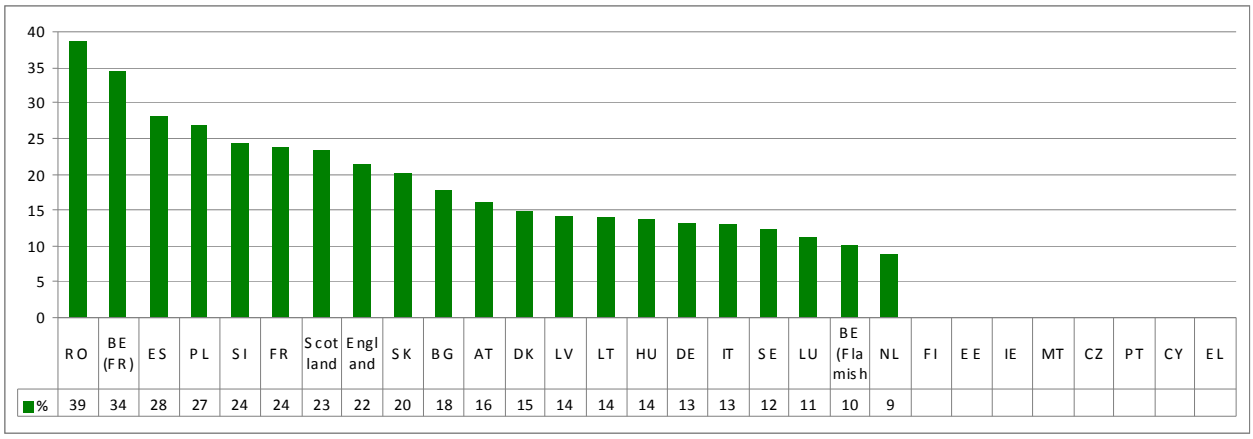
	IE	EL	UK	FR	AT	ES	NL	SE	LU	DE	PT	IT	DK	BE	CZ	FI	HU	PL	SK	BG	EE	LV	LT	RO	SI	CY	MT
%	97	92	91	91	90	88	87	87	86	86	86	85	84	80													

Note: CZ, FI, HU, PL, SK, BG, EE, LV, LT, RO, SI: missing data due to low cell size.

B1.2 Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 10

Name	**Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 9-10**	
Definition	Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in reading	
Suggested Breakdowns	By education of parents. See B1.2.a.	
Data Source	PIRLS	
Data Coverage: time and countries	2001: EU: 16 (AT, BE, DK, EE, ES FI, IE, LU, MT, PL and PT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 11	2006: EU: 19 (CY, CZ, EE, FI, EL, IE, MT, PT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 14
Data Limitations		
Comment	The share of low achievers spreads between 9 and 39 percent across the EU states. In the majority of the observed countries less than 20 percent of the pupils perform at or below the low benchmark. The highest rates are observed in Romania and French Belgium, the lowest in the Netherlands and Flemish Belgium where 4 times less pupils belong to the low achievers than in Romania.	
Proposal	There are good reasons for monitoring educational outcomes at on early stage (10 years rather than 15 years of age). However, the country coverage of PISA is broader, this indicator from PIRLS can be taken as a supplement to the key PISA indicators to monitor competence development at an early stage.	

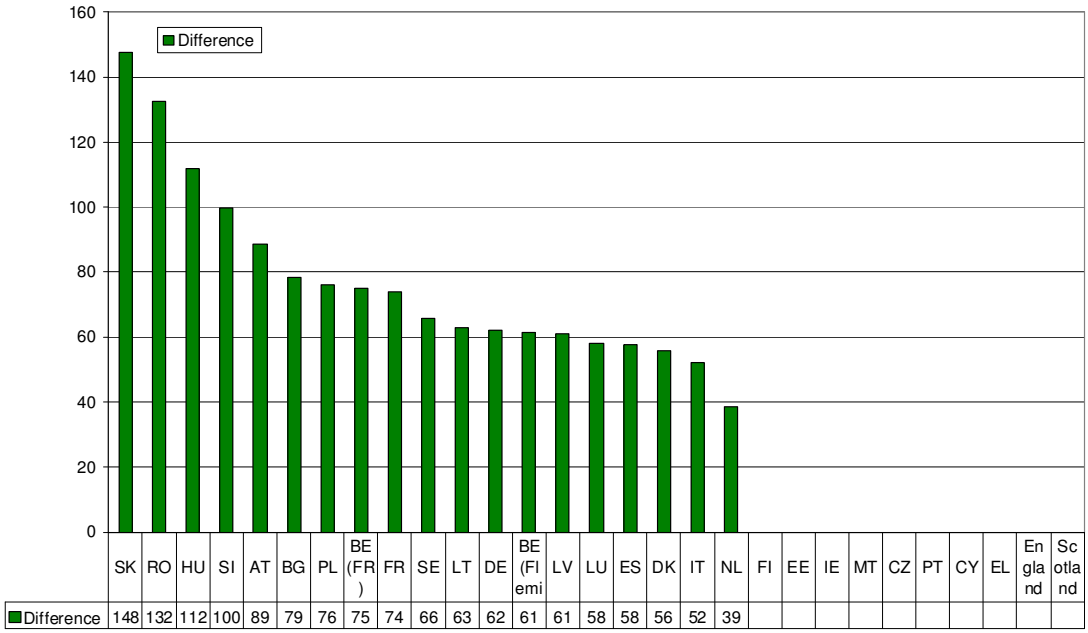
B1.2 Figure Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in reading (2006)



B1.2a Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 10 by education of parents

Name	**Difference in reading literacy performance of pupils aged 9-10 by highest level of education of either parent**	
Definition	Difference in average reading literacy performance of pupils aged 9-10 whose parents have completed tertiary education and pupils whose parents have lower secondary education or below	
Suggested Breakdowns	-	
Data Source	PIRLS	
Data Coverage: time and countries	2001: EU: 16 (AT, BE, DK, EE, ES FI, IE, LU, MT, PL and PT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 11	2006: EU: 19 (CY, CZ, EE, FI, EL, IE, MT, PT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 14
Data Limitations	For England and Scotland data is available for less than 50 percent of the students BE, FR, SE, DE, LU, DK: data is available for 70-84 percent of the students. ES, NL: data is available for 50-69 percent of the students.	
Comment	Data on parental education is provided by the parents. In every country, children of parents with higher education score higher compared to those students whose parents have low level of education. The difference is largest in some of the Post-Socialist countries such as SK, RO, HU, and the smallest (three times less than in SK) in NL.	
Proposal	The breakdown by parental education background contributes well to the understanding of social inclusion processes in the schooling systems. To have it for the 10 year old pupils is important. The partial country coverage of PIRLS, however is a constraint, which makes it a substitute to PISA within our indicator list.	

B1.2a Figure Difference in average reading literacy between pupils whose parents have completed tertiary education and pupils whose parents have lower secondary education or below (PIRLS 2006)

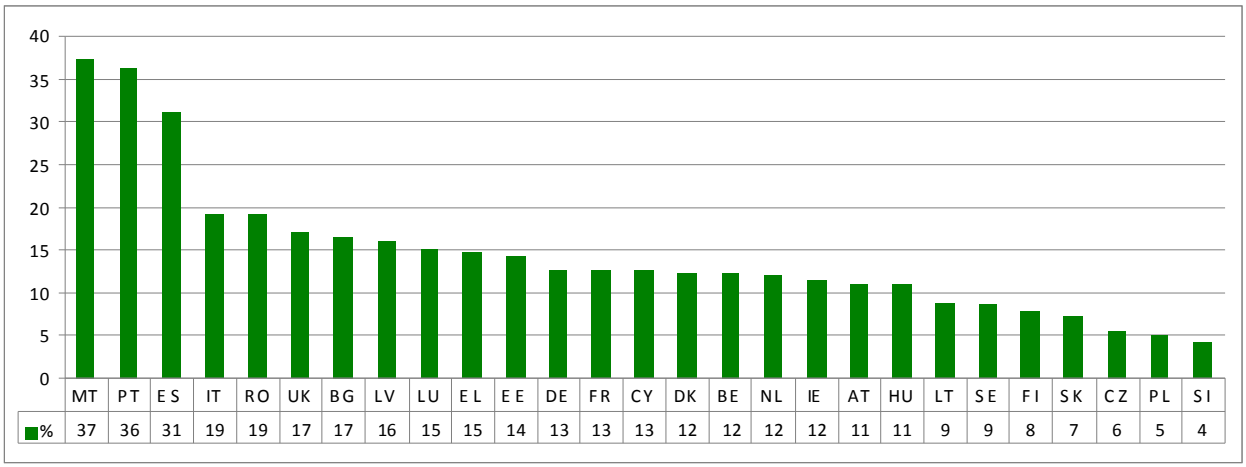


	SK	RO	HU	SI	AT	BG	PL	BE (FR)	FR	SE	LT	DE	BE (Flemi	LV	LU	ES	DK	IT	NL	FI	EE	IE	MT	CZ	PT	CY	EL	England	Scotland
Difference	148	132	112	100	89	79	76	75	74	66	63	62	61	61	58	58	56	52	39										

B1.3 Early school-leavers

Name	**Early school leavers: share of persons aged 18-24 who have only lower secondary education**
Definition	Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey (source of the definition: EUROSTAT)
Suggested Breakdowns	-
Data Source	EUROSTAT / LFS
DataCountry Coverage: time and countries	All Member States are covered. In addition, data for 5 European and 3 non-European countries is available. Data is available since 1992 yearly, but there are breaks in the series for several countries.
Data Limitations	PT, LV: provisional data CZ: data from 2006 SI: extremely unreliable data
Comment	The majority of the member states manage to get the share of early school leavers under 15 percent. While the lowest rates are observed in some of the Post-Socialist states and two of the Nordic countries (less than 10 percent), in three of the Mediterranean countries more than 30 percent of the age group in interest is considered to be early school leaver.
Proposal	The share of early school leavers (depending on labour market circumstances of the given countries) is an important indication of the performance of the school systems (and of child outcomes). The 18–24 age, however may be a little “late” to identify deficiencies. We suggest therefore to further search indicators on early school leaves at an earlier age.

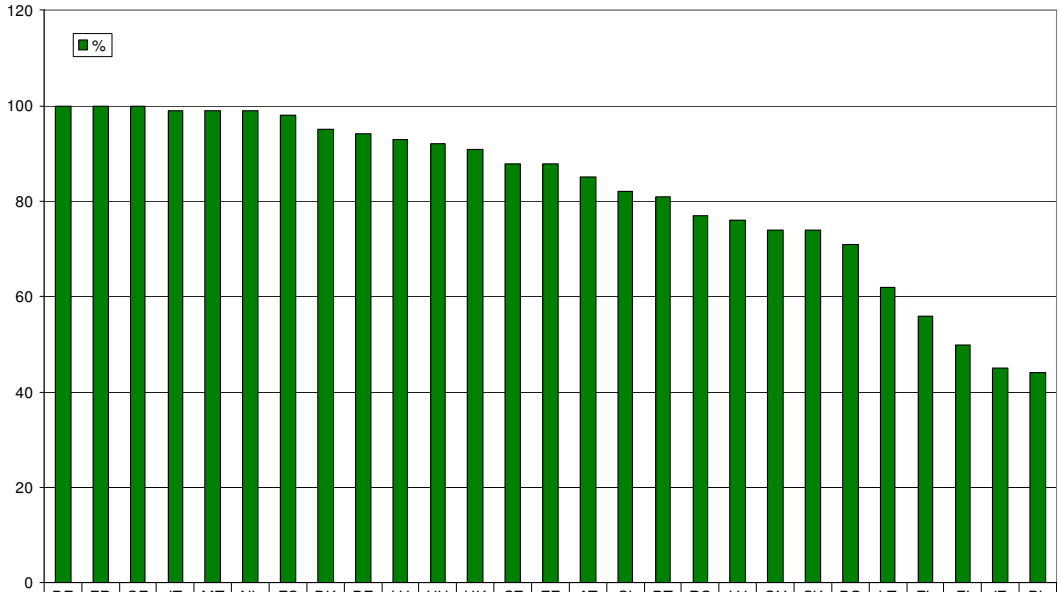
B1.3 Figure Percentage of people aged 18–24 with only lower secondary education not in education (2007)



B1.4 Participation of children in pre-primary education

Name	**Participation rate of 4 year-olds in education**
Definition	Percentage of 4 year olds who are enrolled in education-oriented pre-primary institutions. These institutions can either be schools or non-school settings, which generally come under authorities or ministries other than those responsible for education. They must recruit staff with specialised qualifications in education. Day nurseries, playgroups and day care centres, where the staff are not required to hold a qualification in education, are not included.
Suggested Breakdowns	-
Data Source	EUROSTAT / LFS
Data Coverage: time and countries	All Member States are covered. In addition, data for 5 European and 3 non-European countries is available. Data is available since 1998 yearly, but there are breaks in the series for several countries.
Data Limitations	BE: data exclude independent private institutions IE: There is no official provision of ISCED level 0 education. Many children attend some form of ISCED 0 education but data are for the most part missing.
Comment	It is visible that in some countries (BE, FR, SE, IT, MT, NL, ES, DK) the total or almost the total population of children under 4 receive professional child-care. In the majority of the countries the percentage of children under 4 receiving professional child-care is above 80 percent. In the rest of the states where more than fifth of these children (in IE and PL more than half of them) does not receive professional care. As early human development plays essential role in later stages of life, and has influence on domains such as educational achievement, the provision of good quality child care has central importance.
Proposal	Due to the lack of national level and cross-country comparable child outcome indicators at this stage of childhood this indicator measuring participation is proposed to be an important indicator of the child poverty and well-being monitoring portfolio.

B.1.4 Figure Percentage of 4 year olds who are enrolled in education oriented pre-primary institutions (2007)



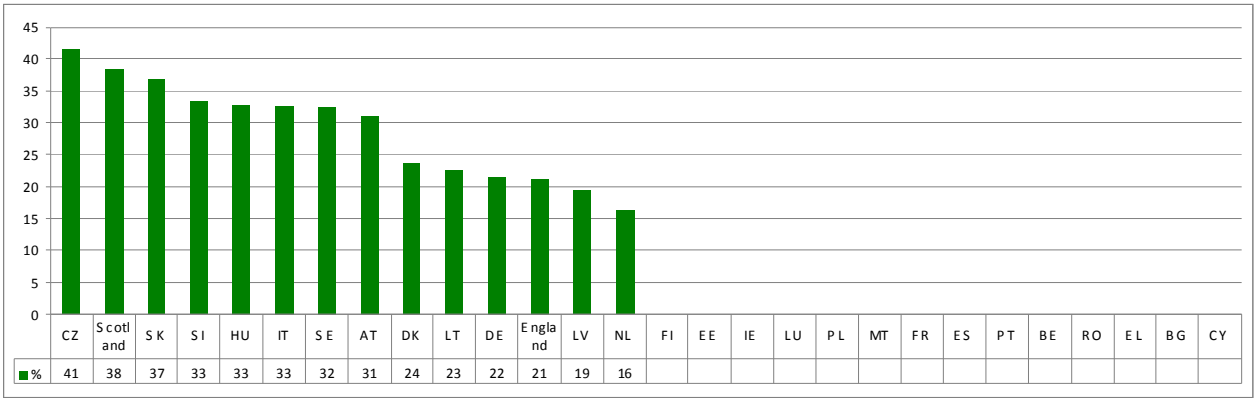
	BE	FR	SE	IT	MT	NL	ES	DK	DE	LU	HU	UK	CZ	EE	AT	SI	PT	RO	LV	CY	SK	BG	LT	EL	FI	IE	PL
%	100	100	100	99	99	99	98	95	94	93	92	91	88	88	85	82	81	77	76	74	74	71	62	56	50	45	44

(B1) Other possible indicators to complement/balance the core education indicators

B1.5 Low mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 10

Name	**Low math literacy performance of pupils aged 9-10**				
Definition	Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in math				
Suggested Breakdowns	-				
Data Source	TIMSS				
Data Coverage: time and countries	1995 <u>Grade 4</u> EU: 9 Non-EU, EUR: 1 Non-EUR: 12 <u>Grade 8</u> EU: 16 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 13	1999 <u>Grade 8</u> EU: 12 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 17	2003 <u>Grade 4</u> EU: 8 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 13 <u>Grade 8</u> EU: 13* Non-EU, EUR: 3 Non-EUR: 25	2007 <u>Grade 4</u> EU: 13 Non-EU, EUR: 4 Non-EUR: 13 <u>Grade 8</u> EU: 11* Non-EU, EUR: 8 Non-EUR: 33	2008 Not available
Data Limitations	LT; LV: National Target Population does not include all of the International Target Population defined by TIMSS DK, Scotland: Met guidelines for sample participation rates only after replacement schools were included NL: Nearly satisfied guidelines for sample participation rates only after replacement schools were included				
Comment	The share of low achievers spreads between 16 and 41 percent across the EU states. The highest rates are observed in the majority of the Post-Socialist states such as CZ, SK, and Scotland's results are similar as well. The lowest share occurs in NL where the percentage of low achievers is almost 3 times less than that is in CZ.				
Proposal	-				

B1.5 Figure Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in math (TIMSS 2007)

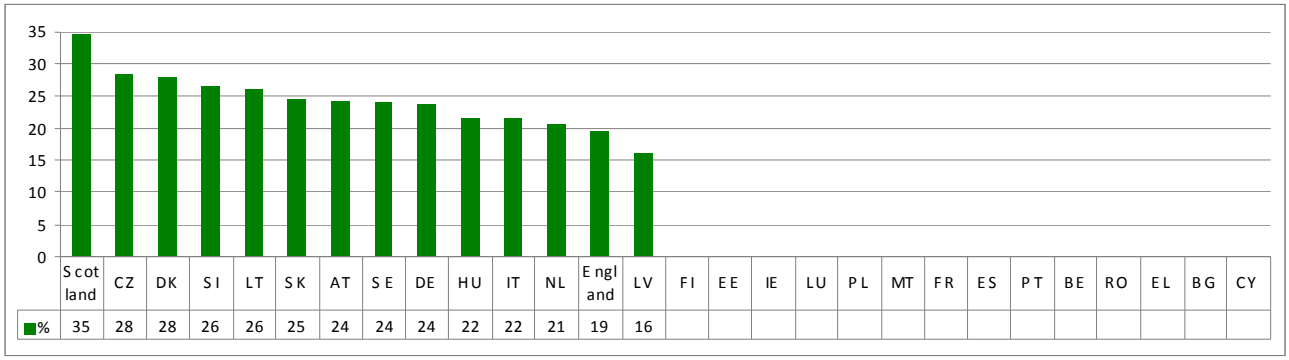


B1.6 Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 10

Name	**Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 9-10**				
Definition	Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in science				
Suggested Breakdowns	-				
Data Source	TIMSS				
Data Coverage: time and countries	1995 Grade 4 EU: 9 Non-EU, EUR: 1 Non-EUR: 12 Grade 8 EU: 16 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 13	1999 Grade 8 EU: 12 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 17	2003 Grade 4 EU: 8 Non-EU, EUR: 2 Non-EUR: 13 Grade 8 EU: 13* Non-EU, EUR: 3 Non-EUR: 25	2007 Grade 4 EU: 13 Non-EU, EUR: 4 Non-EUR: 13 Grade 8 EU: 11* Non-EU, EUR: 8 Non-EUR: 33	2008 Not available
Data Limitations	LT; LV: National Target Population does not include all of the International Target Population defined by TIMSS DK, Scotland: Met guidelines for sample participation rates only after replacement schools were included NL: Nearly satisfied guidelines for sample participation rates only after replacement schools were included				
Comment	The share of low achievers spreads between 16 and 28 percent across the EU states. The highest rates are observed in Scotland, DK and in the majority of the Post-Socialist states such as CZ, SI. The lowest share occurs in LV where the percentage of low achievers is almost half than that observed in CZ.				
Proposal					

* Only Basque Country participated from Spain

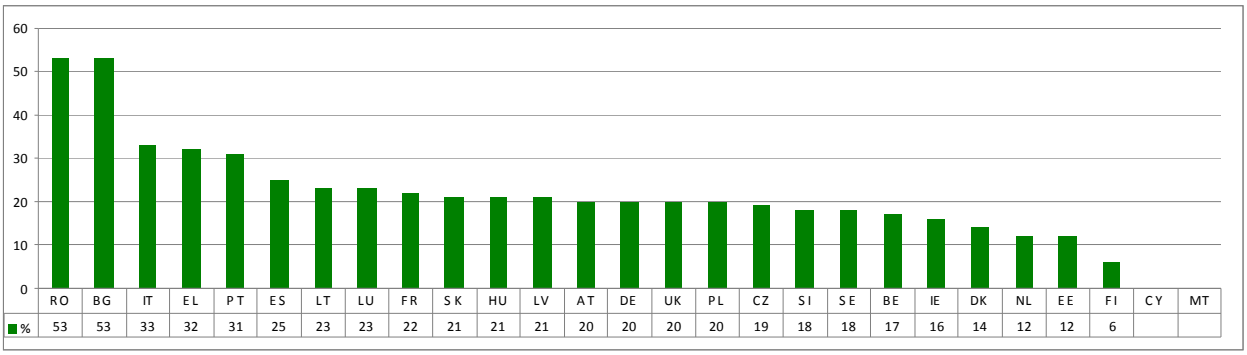
B1.6 Figure Percentage of students at or below the Low International Benchmark in science (TIMSS 2007)



B1.7 Low mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 15

Name	**Low mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 15**			
Definition	Share of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined math literacy scale			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some EU countries			
Comment	The share of low achievers in math spreads between 6 and 53 percentages across the countries. The trend is similar to that observed in the case of reading. The rate of low achievers is the highest in RO and BG, and the lowest in FI. In the majority of the countries the share of students performing at the bottom is between 10 and 30 percent.			
Proposal	-			

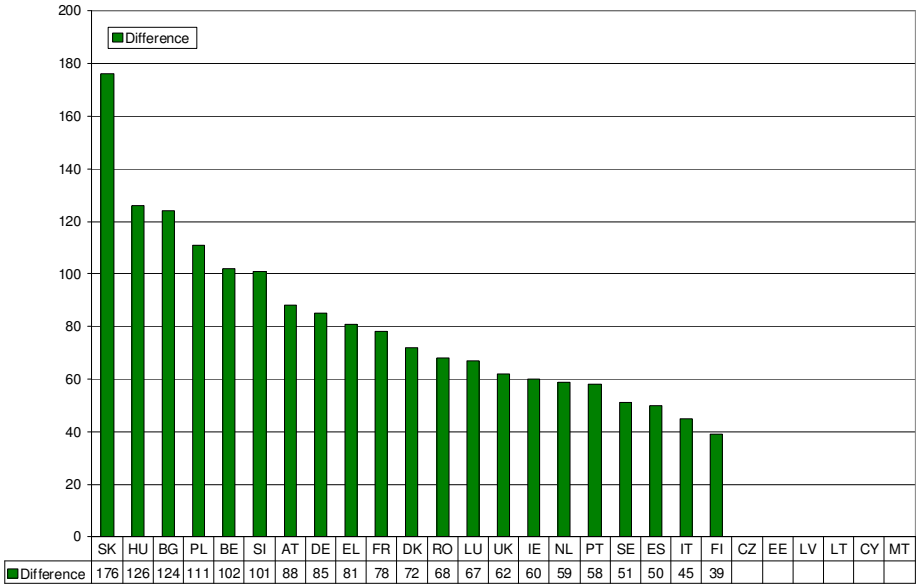
B1.7 Figure Percentage of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined math literacy scale (2006)



B1.7a Mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents

Name	**Difference in math literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by highest level of education of either parent**			
Definition	Difference in average math literacy performance of pupils aged 15 whose either parent has completed tertiary education and pupils whose either parent has lower secondary education or below			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries. Data on parents' level of education was provided by the students. In Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3 % of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).			
Comment	In every country, children whose either parent has low level of education score significantly lower compared to their peers whose either parent is highly educated. Just like in the case of the reading performance, the greatest differences were observed in some of the post-socialist countries (e.g. SK, HU, BG, PL) and the lowest differences in FI, IT, ES and SE. In 14 countries the difference makes up close to 1 or more proficiency levels (62,31 points). In SK the children of parents with high levels of education are almost 3, in HU and BG almost 2 proficiency levels away from the kids of parents with low levels of education.			
Proposal	-			

B1.7a Figure Difference in average math literacy between pupils whose parents have completed tertiary education and pupils whose parents have lower secondary education or below (PISA 2006)



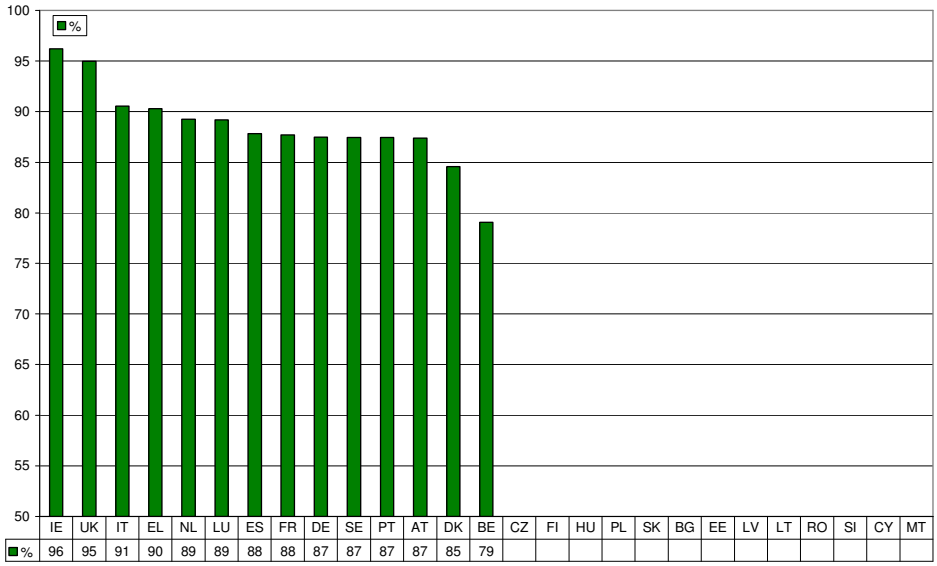
	SK	HU	BG	PL	BE	SI	AT	DE	EL	FR	DK	RO	LU	UK	IE	NL	PT	SE	ES	IT	FI	CZ	EE	LV	LT	CY	MT
Difference	176	126	124	111	102	101	88	85	81	78	72	68	67	62	60	59	58	51	50	45	39						

Note: CZ, EE, LV, LT: missing data due to low cell's size.

B1.7b Performance of immigrant pupils aged 15 on the PISA combined math literacy scale

Name	**Performance of immigrant pupils aged 15 on the PISA combined math literacy scale**			
Definition	Performance of first-generation immigrant students on the PISA combined math literacy scale as percentage of the performance of native students			
Suggested Breakdowns	Native students: students who had at least one parent born in the country First-generation students: students born outside the country of assessment and whose parents were also born in another country.			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some EU countries CZ, FI, HU, PL, SK, BG, EE, LV, LT, RO, SI: there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3 % of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).			
Comment	Similarly to the trends in reading, with the exception of Ireland, in every country where data is available, first-generation immigrant students score lower on the math scale than their native peers. The average performance of immigrant students is 79-95 percent of the achievement of native students. The largest differences occur again in Belgium. In 2003 a separate set of analysis was devoted to the performance of immigrant students. When controlling for parents' education in several regression models the performance gap for immigrant students decreased considerably in the majority of the countries.[6]			
Proposal	-			

B1.7b Figure Performance of first-generation immigrant students on the PISA combined math literacy scale as percentage of the performance of native students



Note: CZ, FI, HU, PL, SK, BG, EE, LV, LT, RO, SI: missing data due to low cell's size.

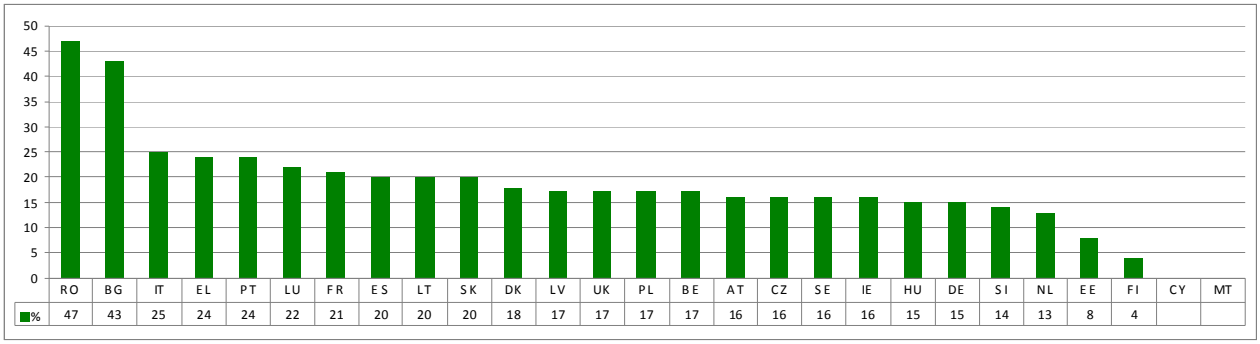
B1.8 Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 15

[6] Where Immigrant Students Succeed – A Comparative Review of Performance and Engagement in PISA 2003, OECD PUBLICATIONS, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16, PRINTED IN FRANCE

(98 2006 02 1 P) ISBN 92-64-02360-7 No. 55063 2006

Name	**Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 15**			
Definition	Share of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined science literacy scale			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some EU countries			
Comment	The share of low achievers in science spreads between 4 and 47 percentages across the countries. The trend is similar to that observed in the case of reading and math. The rate of low achievers is the highest in RO and BG, and the lowest in FI. In the majority of the countries the share of students performing at the bottom is between 10 and 30 percent.			
Proposal	-			

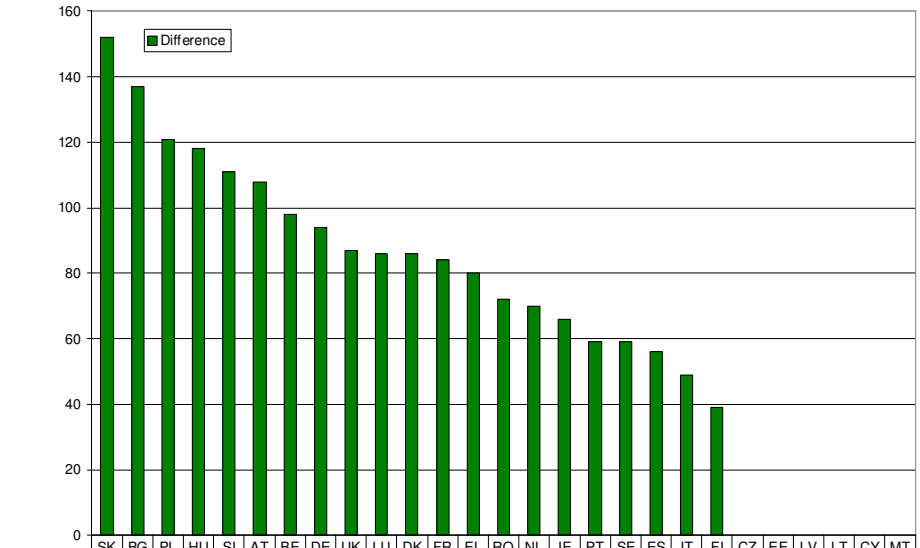
B1.8 Figure Percentage of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined science literacy scale (2006)



B1.8a Science literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents

Name	**Difference in science literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by highest level of education of either parent**			
Definition	Difference in average science literacy performance of pupils aged 15 whose either parent has completed tertiary education and pupils whose either parent has lower secondary education or below			
Suggested Breakdowns	-			
Data Source	OECD / PISA			
Data Coverage: time and countries	2000: EU: 21 (CY, EE, LT, MT, SI, SK are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 6 Non-EUR: 19	2003: EU: 20 (BG, CY, EE, LT, MT, RO, SI are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 7 Non-EUR: 14	2006: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 9 Non-EUR: 23	2009: EU: 25 (CY, MT are missing) Non-EU, EUR: 11 Non-EUR: 31
Data Limitations	Data is missing for some of the EU countries. Data on parents' level of education was provided by the students. In Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates (*i.e.* there are fewer than 30 students or less than 3 % of students for this cell or too few schools for valid inferences).			
Comment	In every country, children whose either parent has low level of education score significantly lower compared to their peers whose either parent is highly educated. Just like in the case of the reading and math performance, the greatest differences were observed in some of the post-socialist countries (e.g. SK, HU, BG, PL) and the lowest differences in FI, IT, ES and SE. In 13 countries the difference makes up more than 1 proficiency levels (74,6 points). In SK the children of parents with high levels of education are more than 2 proficiency levels away from the kids of parents with low levels of education.			
Proposal	-			

B1.8a Figure Difference in average science literacy between pupils whose parents have completed tertiary education and pupils whose parents have lower secondary education or below (PISA 2006)



	SK	BG	PL	HU	SI	AT	BE	DE	UK	LU	DK	FR	EL	RO	NL	IE	PT	SE	ES	IT	FI	CZ	EE	LV	LT	CY	MT
Difference	152	137	121	118	111	108	98	94	87	86	86	84	80	72	70	66	59	59	56	49	39						

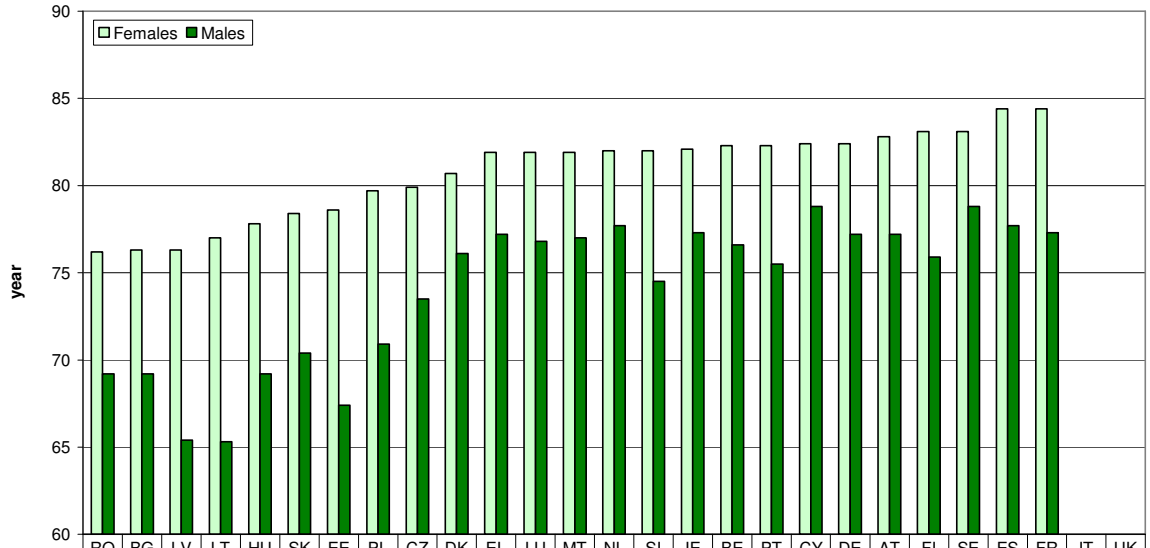
Note: CZ, EE, LV, LT: missing data due to low cell size.

B2. Health (physical performance)

B2.1 Life expectancy at birth

Name	Life expectancy in absolute value at birth
Definition	The mean number of years that a newborn child (or that of a specific age) can expect to live if subjected throughout life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).
Suggested breakdown	For 2008 life expectancy by socio-economic status is to be reported using national data sources when available until EU comparable breakdown data becomes available.
Data source	EUROSTAT, 10:12 17.08.2009 http://epp.EUROSTAT.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/public_health/database
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006
Data limitations	IT and UK: data missing for females and males.
Comment	While life expectancy at birth provides a very important indicator of life chances of children, this variable is very "noisy" from a child well-being perspective (the actual value of it is heavily influenced by differential mortality rates of the current older generations).
Proposal	No new proposal. Breakdown by socio-economic status will be very important when available.

B2.1 Figure Life expectancy at birth, EU-27, 2006

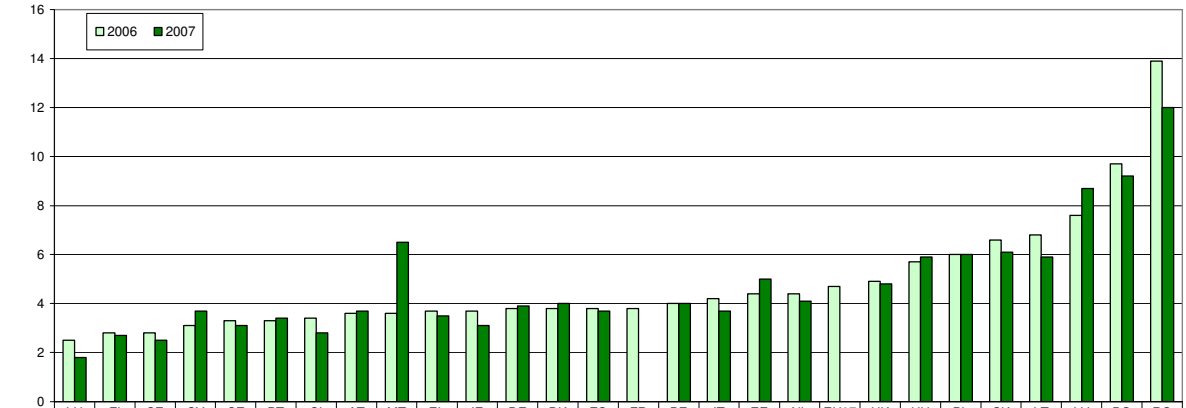


	RO	BG	LV	LT	HU	SK	EE	PL	CZ	DK	EL	LU	MT	NL	SI	IE	BE	PT	CY	DE	AT	FI	SE	ES	FR	IT	UK
Females	76,2	76,3	76,3	77,0	77,8	78,4	78,6	79,7	79,9	80,7	81,9	81,9	81,9	82,0	82,0	82,1	82,3	82,3	82,4	82,4	82,8	83,1	83,1	84,4	84,4		
Males	69,2	69,2	65,4	65,3	69,2	70,4	67,4	70,9	73,5	76,1	77,2	76,8	77	77,7	74,5	77,3	76,6	75,5	78,8	77,2	77,2	75,9	78,8	77,7	77,3		

B2.2 Infant mortality rate

Name	**Infant mortality rate**
Definition	The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.
Suggested breakdown	Infant mortality, breakdown by socio-economic status is part of health portfolio. For 2008 infant mortality by socio-economic status of parents is to be reported using national data sources when available until EU comparable breakdown data becomes available.
Data source	Data are collected by EUROSTAT from the National Statistical Offices. http://epp.EUROSTAT.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database 11:30 17.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006 and 2007. Available data for all Member States.
Data limitations	FR and EU-27: data missing for 2007. Data for MT needs to be checked.
Comment	Paradoxically, infant mortality rate provides a better proxi for the health component of child well-being than, for example, life expectancy. Infant mortality reflects parental risk behaviour and the efficiency of health care systems, in addition to the general level of economic development.
Proposal	No new proposal. Breakdown by socio-economic status will be very important when becomes available.

B2.2 Figure Infant mortality rate, EU-27, 2006 and 2007

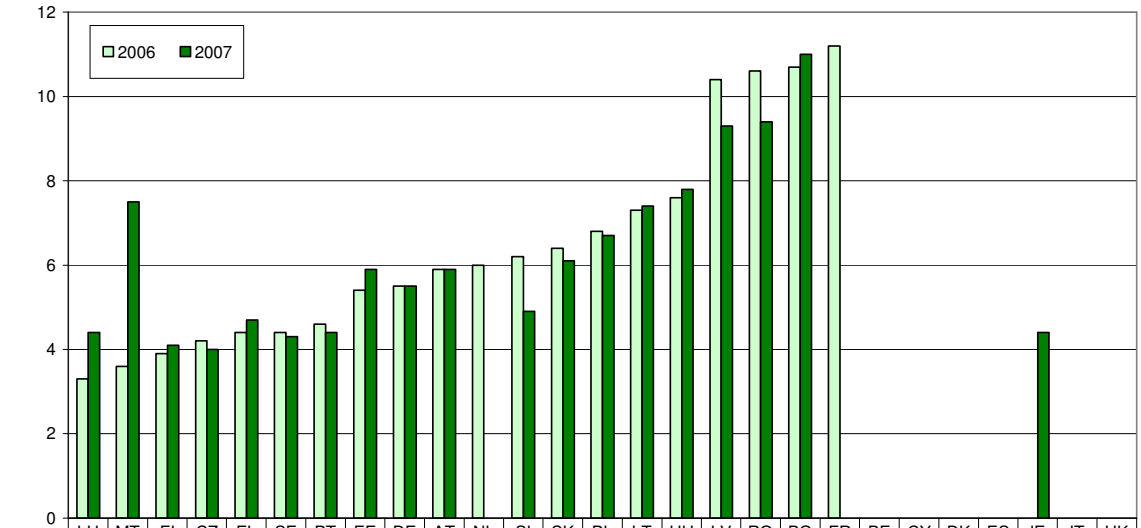


	LU	FI	SE	CY	CZ	PT	SI	AT	MT	EL	IE	DE	DK	ES	FR	BE	IT	EE	NL	EU27	UK	HU	PL	SK	LT	LV	BG	RO
2006	2,5	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	4	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,7	4,9	5,7	6	6,6	6,8	7,6	9,7	13,9
2007	1,8	2,7	2,5	3,7	3,1	3,4	2,8	3,7	6,5	3,5	3,1	3,9	4	3,7		4	3,7	5	4,1		4,8	5,9	6	6,1	5,9	8,7	9,2	12

B2.3 Perinatal mortality

Name	**Perinatal mortality rate**
Definition	The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one week and the stillbirths during the year, to the number of births in that year (including stillbirths). The value is expressed per 1000 births.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	Data are collected by EUROSTAT from the National Statistical Offices. http://epp.EUROSTAT.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database 11:30 17.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006 and 2007.
Data limitations	BE, CY, DK, ES, IT, UK: data missing for 2006 and 2007; FR and NL: data missing for 2007; IE: data missing for 2006.
Comment	
Proposal	This indicator is part of the already agreed health indicator portfolio and can serve as a supplement to the infant mortality indicator to measure the health component of child well-being.

B2.3 Figure Perinatal mortality rate, EU-27, 2006 and 2007

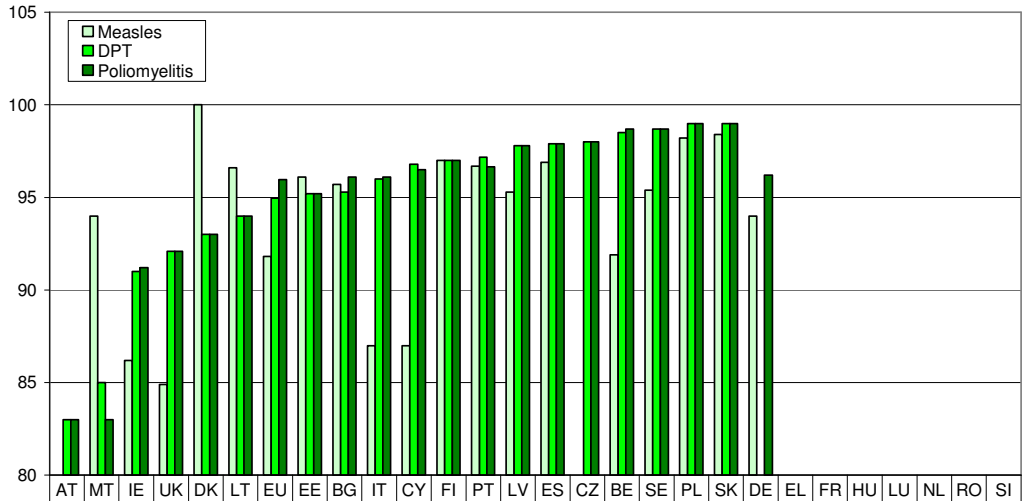


	LU	MT	FI	CZ	EL	SE	PT	EE	DE	AT	NL	SI	SK	PL	LT	HU	LV	RO	BG	FR	BE	CY	DK	ES	IE	IT	UK
2006	3,3	3,6	3,9	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,6	5,4	5,5	5,9	6	6,2	6,4	6,8	7,3	7,6	10,4	10,6	10,7	11,2							
2007	4,4	7,5	4,1	4	4,7	4,3	4,4	5,9	5,5	5,9		4,9	6,1	6,7	7,4	7,8	9,3	9,4	11						4,4		

B2.4 Vaccination coverage in children

Name	Vaccination coverage in children
Definition	Percentage of infants reaching their 1st birthday in the given calendar year who have been fully vaccinated against pertussis (whooping cough), diphtheria, tetanus (DPT) and poliomyelititis. And percentage of infants reaching their 2nd birthday in the given calendar year who have been fully vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella (MMR).
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	WHO-Health for All Database. See details Social Protection Social Inclusion/ Indicators http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/common_indicators_en.htm
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2006. See details Social Protection Social Inclusion/ Indicators http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/common_indicators_en.htm
Data limitations	Poliomyelititis : Data are available for all Member States except EL, FR, HU, LU, NL, RO and SI in 2006. Pertussis, Diphtheria and Tetanus: Data are available for all EU-27 member states except DE, EL, FR, HU, LU, NL, RO, SI in 2006. Measles: Data are available for all Member States except CZ, EL, FR, HU, LU, NL, RO and SI in 2006. Mumps: Data are not available for all Member States from 2004 to 2006. Rubella: Data are missing for all Member States for 2006.
Comment	
Proposal	No proposal.

B2.4 Figure Vaccination in children, EU-27, 2006

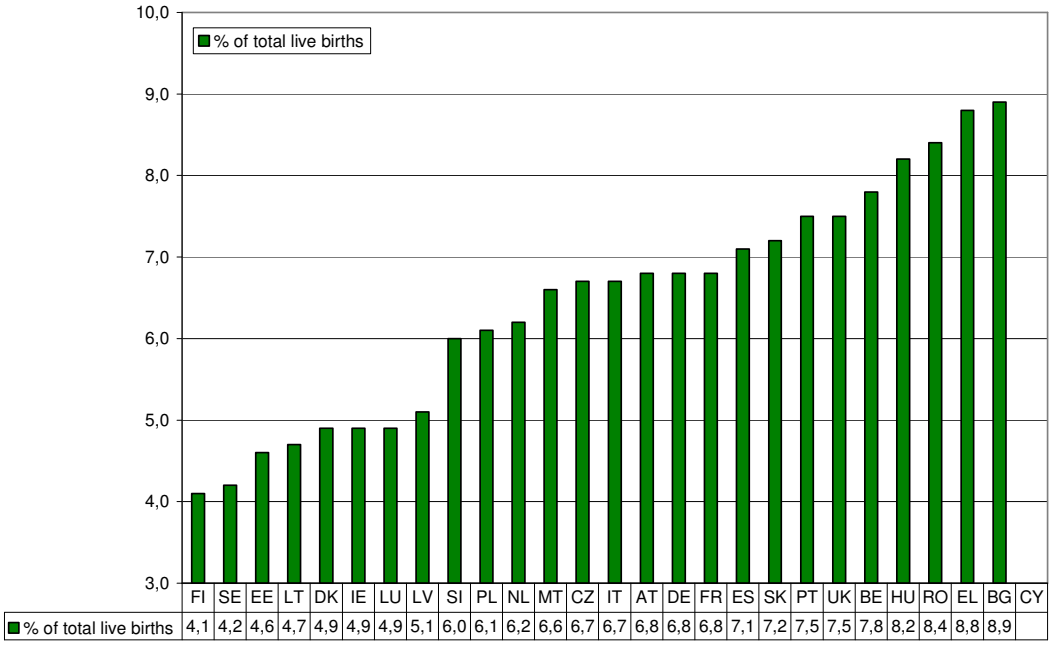


	AT	MT	IE	UK	DK	LT	EU	EE	BG	IT	CY	FI	PT	LV	ES	CZ	BE	SE	PL	SK	DE	EL	FR	HU	LU	NL	RO	SI
Measles	80	94	86	85	100	97	92	96	96	87	87	97	97	95	97	0	92	95	98	98	94							
DPT	83	85	91	92	93	94	95	95	95	96	97	97	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	0							
Poliomyelitis	83	83	91	92	93	94	96	95	96	96	97	97	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	96							

B2.5 Low birth weight

Name	Low birth weight
Definition	As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), an infant is considered to be of low birth weight if his/her weight at birth is less than 2 500 grams (5.5 pounds) irrespective of the gestational age of the infant.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	OECD Family database, based on OECD Health Data 2007 and World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (Health for all database) http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34819_37836996_1_1_1_1,00.html 13.08.2009 13:26 Source non-OECD countries http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_information/dissemination/echi/echi_10_en.pdf
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2005, except for Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden (2004) and Luxembourg (2003).
Data limitations	Data missing for CY.
Comment	Share of newborns with low birth weight varies considerably across the EU, being highest in BG, EL, RO and HU, while being lowest in FI and SE.
Proposal	We confirm the usefulness of this indicator and suggest including it into the health-related part of the child well-being monitoring tools.

B2.5 Figure Low birth weight, EU-27, 2005

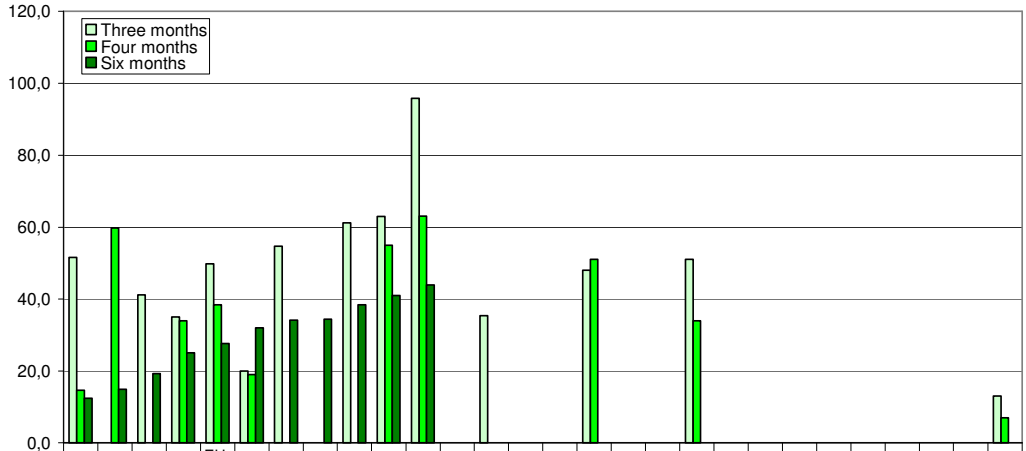


	FI	SE	EE	LT	DK	IE	LU	LV	SI	PL	NL	MT	CZ	IT	AT	DE	FR	ES	SK	PT	UK	BE	HU	RO	EL	BG	CY
% of total live births	4,1	4,2	4,6	4,7	4,9	4,9	4,9	5,1	6,0	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,8	6,8	6,8	7,1	7,2	7,5	7,5	7,8	8,2	8,4	8,8	8,9	

B2.6 Breastfeeding

Name	**Proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed at three / four / six months**
Definition	It concerns infants who have only received breast milk during a specified period of time. The cut-off points regarding the duration of exclusive-breastfeeding – 3, 4 and 6 months – are in line with past and current WHO guidelines.
Suggested breakdown	No breakdown suggested.
Data source	OECD Family database, collected from national surveys, 11.08.2009 13:58 http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34819_37836996_1_1_1_1,00.html
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 1999/2001 for DK; 2003 for PT; 2005 for FI, IT, NL, RO, UK; 2006 for CY, Es, SE; 2007 for CZ, HU, SK.
Data limitations	BE: data missing for year BE: data missing for four months, six months CZ: data missing for four months DK: data missing for six months ES: data missing for four months FI: data missing for six months PT: data missing for four months RO: data missing for three and four months SE: data missing for three months UK: data missing for six months The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.
Comment	No data for all Member States. Available data concern different years. Nowadays, the WHO recommends an exclusive breastfeeding period for the first six months of life, with the introduction of solid foods thereafter and continued breastfeeding until age two or more.
Proposal	Though the indicator could be very valuable for using to monitor child well-being at the early age, the data availability is very weak. Before proposing, a considerable investment into better quality data in a broader set of countries would be necessary.

B2.6 Figure Breastfeeding, EU-27, proportion of children who were exclusively breastfed at various ages

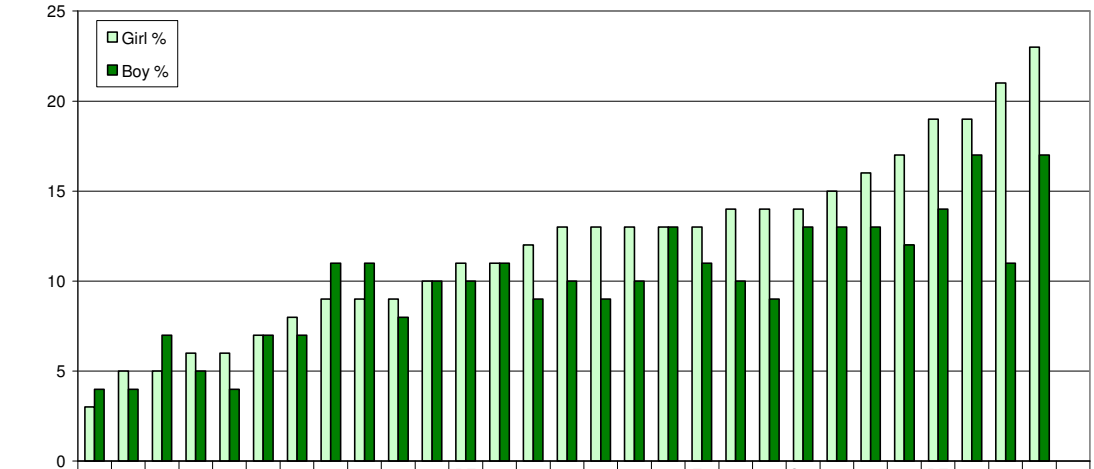


	CY	SE	ES	NL	EU-average	IT	PT	RO	CZ	SK	HU	AT	BE	BG	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	IE	LT	LU	LV	MT	PL	SI	UK
Three months	51,6		41,2	35,0	49,8	20,0	54,7		61,2	63,0	95,8		35,4			48,0			51,0									13
Four months	14,6	59,8		34,0	38,4	19,0				55,0	63,1					51,0			34,0									7
Six months	12,4	14,9	19,3	25,0	27,7	32,0	34,1	34,4	38,4	41,0	43,9																	

B2.7 Self-perceived general health

Name	Self-rated health
Definition	The question: "Would you say your health is …?" The response options: "excellent", "good", "fair", "poor". The findings presented here show the proportions that reported their health as either "fair" or "poor".
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	This subjective indicator of general health status is a good predictor of objective health outcomes in adults. The prevalence of reported fair or poor health varies between countries, though responses may be heavily influenced by cultural factors and by a differential meaning of "health" across countries. If any, the 15 years of age seems adequate for monitoring purposes. (Currie et al, 2008, pp 59)[7] Data missing for children without gender breakdown.
Proposal	We propose the subjective health of the 15 year olds to become and indicator which could be part of the child health related monitoring indicator pool.

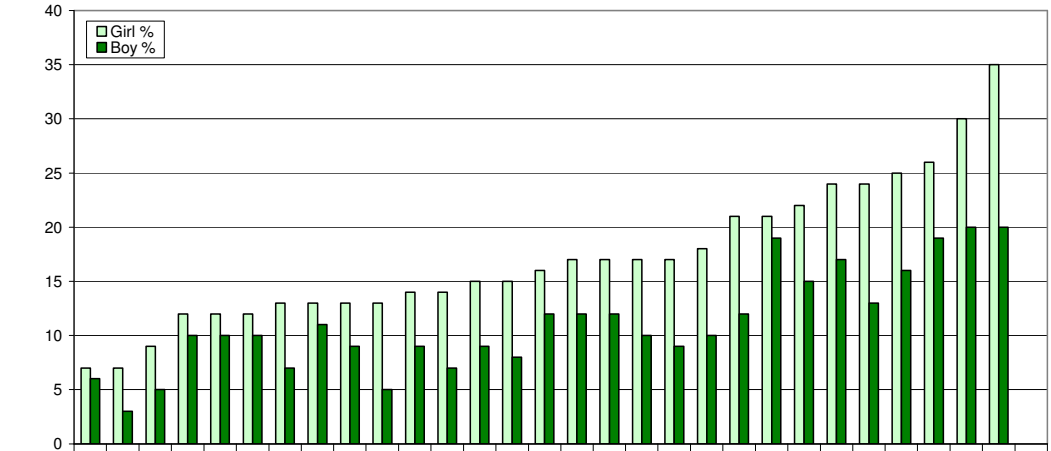
B2.7 Figure 11-year-olds who rate their health as fair or poor, EU-27, 2005/2006



	EL	ES	IT	IE	SK	AT	FI	BG	EE	SE	SI	BE (Flemis	DE	DK	FR	LU	PL	PT	England	CZ	NL	Scotland	LT	LV	RO	BE (Fr enc	HU	MT	Wales	CY
Girl %	3	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	19	19	21	23	
Boy %	4	4	7	5	4	7	7	11	11	8	10	10	11	9	10	9	10	13	11	10	9	13	13	13	12	14	17	11	17	

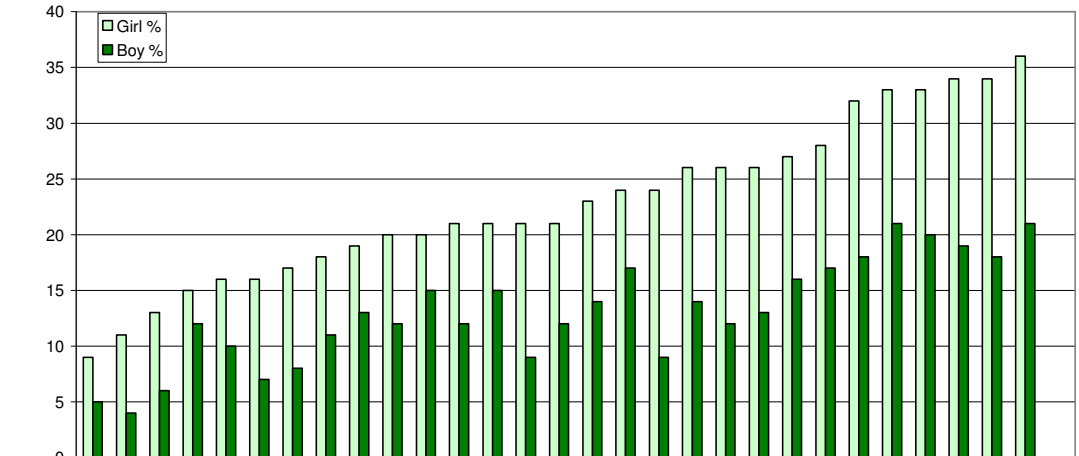
[7] Candace Currie, Saoirse Nic Gabhainn, Emmanuelle Godeau, Chris Roberts, Rebecca Smith, Dorothy Currie, Will Picket, Matthias Richter, Antony Morgan and Vivian Barnekow (2008): Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC International Report from the 2005/2006 survey.

B2.7 Figure 13-year-olds who rate their health as fair or poor, EU-27, 2005/2006



	EL	SK	ES	AT	IE	PT	BG	EE	FI	IT	CZ	SE	FR	SI	PL	DE	DK	NL	RO	LU	BE (Flemis	England	LT	BE (Frenc	LV	Scotland	HU	Wales	MT	CY
Girl %	7	7	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	18	21	21	22	24	24	25	26	30	35	
Boy %	6	3	5	10	10	10	7	11	9	5	9	7	9	8	12	12	12	10	9	10	12	19	15	17	13	16	19	20	20	

B2.7 Figure 15-year-olds who rate their health as fair or poor, EU-27, 2005/2006

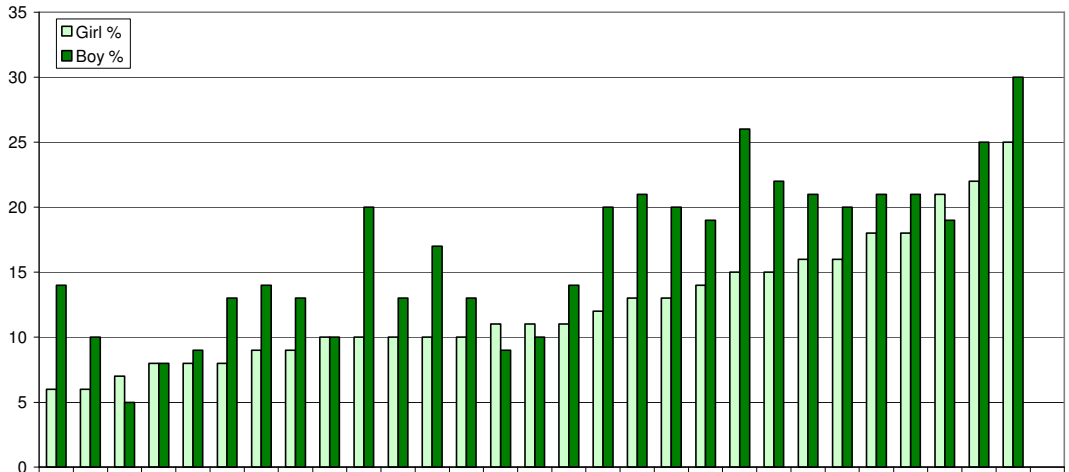


	SK	EL	ES	FI	CZ	IT	BG	SI	SE	DE	IE	AT	EE	FR	PL	DK	BE (Flemis	PT	LU	NL	RO	LV	LT	England	HU	Wales	BE (Frenc	Scotland	MT	CY
Girl %	9	11	13	15	16	16	17	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	23	24	24	26	26	26	27	28	32	33	33	34	34	36	
Boy %	5	4	6	12	10	7	8	11	13	12	15	12	15	9	12	14	17	9	14	12	13	16	17	18	21	20	19	18	21	

B2.8 Overweight

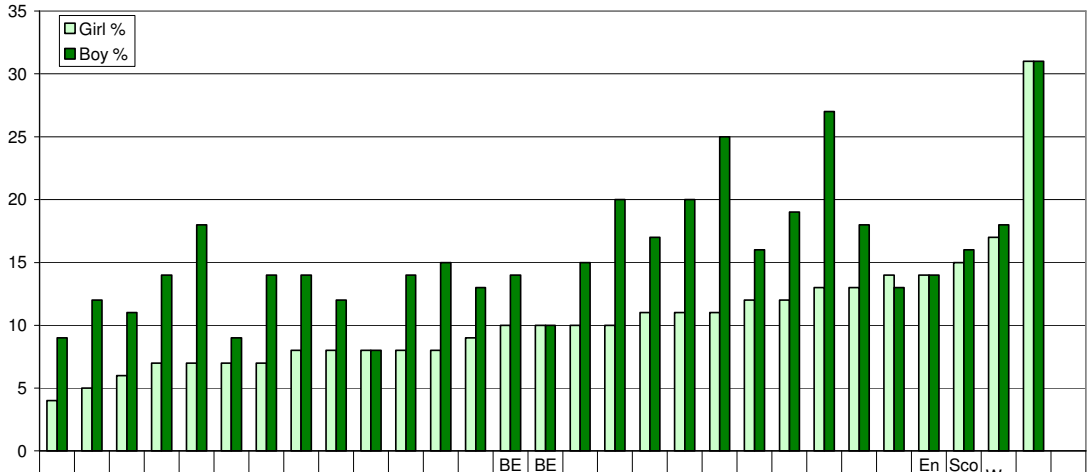
Name	**Overweight or obese according to Body Mass Index (BMI)**
Definition	Young people were asked to give their height (without shoes) and weight (without clothes). BMI was calculated from this information and cut-offs for overweight and obesity allocated as indicated above. (between 25 and less than 30: overweight; equal or greater than 30: obese)
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	Indicates 30 % or more missing data for: LT, Scotland among 11-year-olds; BE (French), IE, LT, MT, Wales, England and Scotland among 13-year-olds; IE and England among 15-year-olds
Comment	BMI is the most commonly employed index of adiposity status among children and adolescents. It is associated with direct measures of fatness, cardiovascular risk factors, social and psychological problems and with general health-related quality of life. A high BMI during childhood and adolescence is associated with an increased risk of adult obesity and premature mortality. HBSC has adopted the international BMI standards for young people, based on the work of Cole et al. that are recommended by the International Obesity Task Force (IOTF). These cut-offs used with self-reported BMI may lead to underestimation of overweight and obesity, a warning by HBSC research reports. (Currie et al, 2008, pp 75) Data missing for children without gender breakdown.
Proposal	A decision on the relevant age category should be made. Given that cross country rankings are similar for 11, 13 and 15 years, the use of the earliest available age (for the 11 year olds) could be considered.

B2.8a Figure 11-year-olds who report that they are overweight or obese according to BMI, EU-27, 2005/2006



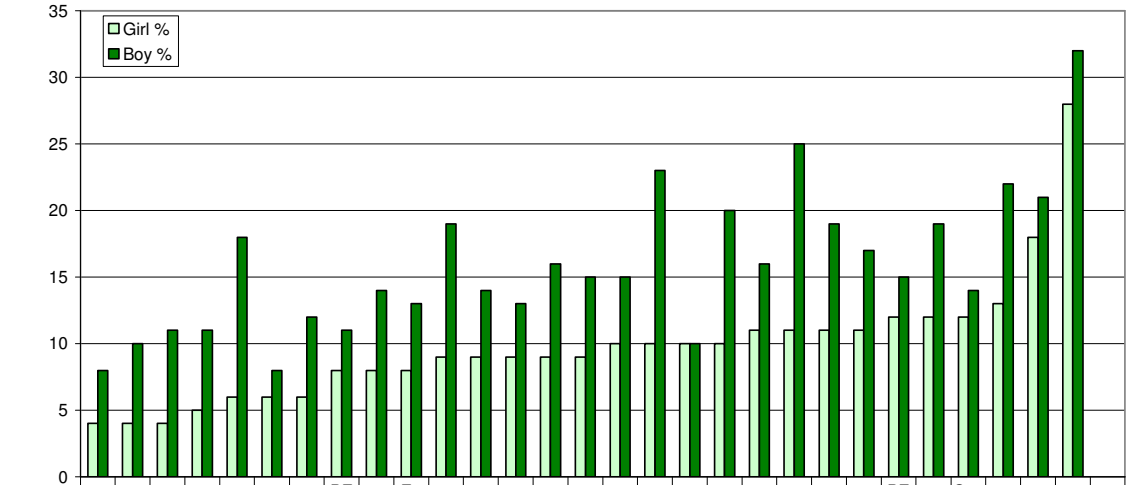
	LT	LV	NL	BE (Flemis	SE	SK	AT	EE	BE (Frenc	BG	DE	PL	England	DK	FR	LU	SI	HU	IE	RO	IT	Scotland	EL	FI	CZ	ES	Wales	PT	MT	CY
Girl %	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	18	18	21	22	25	
Boy %	14	10	5	8	9	13	14	13	10	20	13	17	13	9	10	14	20	21	20	19	26	22	21	20	21	21	19	25	30	

B2.8b Figure 13-year-olds who report that they are overweight or obese according to BMI, EU-27, 2005/2006



	LT	LV	SK	AT	BG	DK	EE	DE	FR	NL	PL	RO	SE	BE (Frenc	BE (Flemis	LU	SI	FI	HU	IT	CZ	ES	EL	PT	IE	England	Scotland	Wales	MT	CY
Girl %	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	15	17	31	
Boy %	9	12	11	14	18	9	14	14	12	8	14	15	13	14	10	15	20	17	20	25	16	19	27	18	13	14	16	18	31	

B.2.8c Figure 15-year-olds who report that they are overweight or obese according to BMI, EU-27, 2005/2006

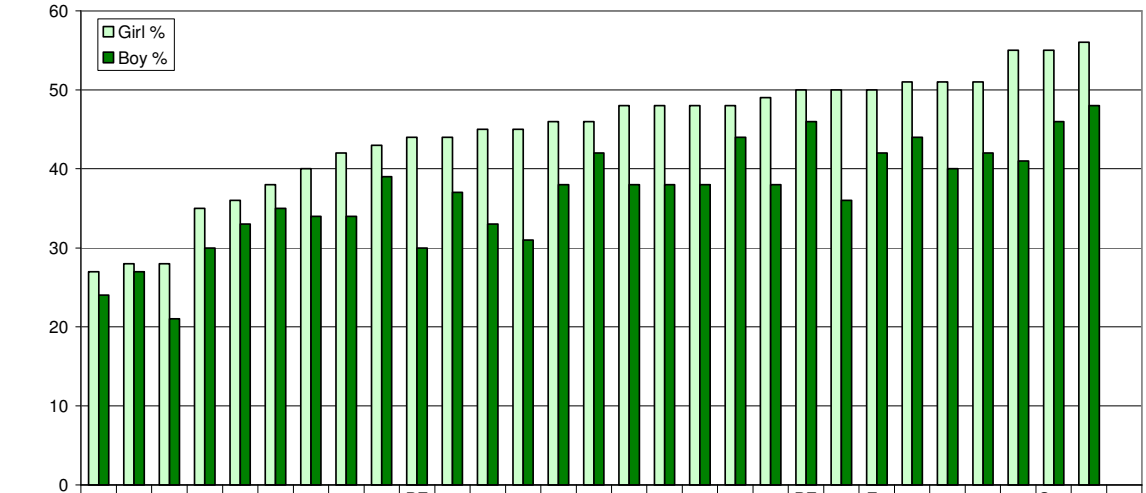


	LT	RO	SK	EE	BG	LV	PL	BE (Flemis	FR	England	AT	CZ	DK	LU	SE	IE	IT	NL	SI	DE	EL	ES	HU	BE (Frenc	FI	Scotland	PT	Wales	MT	CY
Girl %	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	18	28	
Boy %	8	10	11	11	18	8	12	11	14	13	19	14	13	16	15	15	23	10	20	16	25	19	17	15	19	14	22	21	32	

B2.9 Children who eat fruit daily

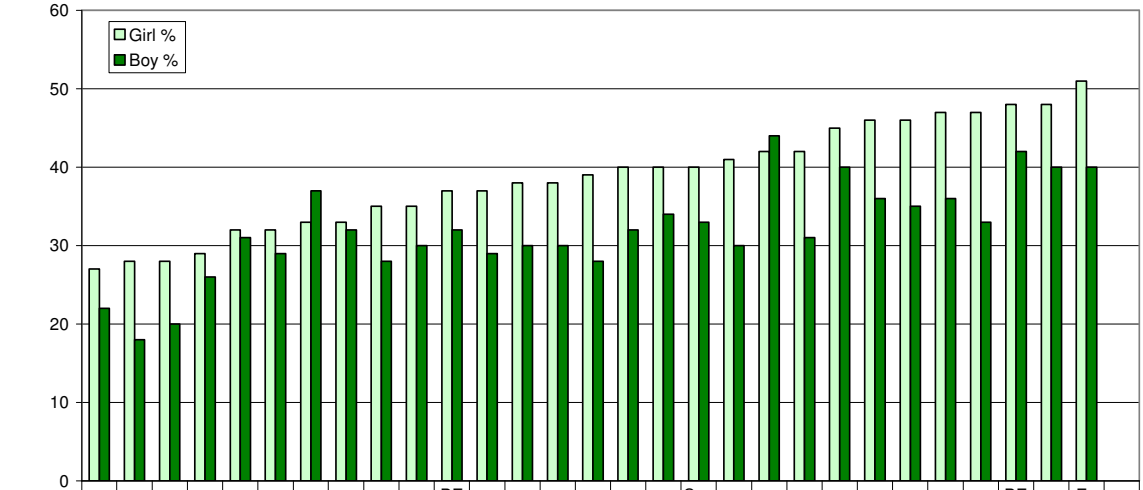
Name	**Children who eat fruit daily**
Definition	Young people were asked how often they eat fruit. Response options ranged from "never" to "more than once a day". The findings presented here are the proportions that reported eating fruit at least every day or more than once a day.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	Fruit and vegetables were selected for inclusion here as indicators of healthy eating because of their high priority for most countries. Continued attention to increasing fruit and vegetable consumption is an important way of optimising nutrition to reduce disease risk and maximize good health. (Currie et al, 2008, pp 89) Data missing for children without gender breakdown. There is a considerable variance in shares of young people eating fruit on a daily basis corresponding only partly to the geographical divisions of Europe.
Proposal	We propose this indicator to become part of the health behaviour monitoring tools of the child related indicator pool. From the three available ages, the 11 years of age is preferred.

B.2.9a Figure 11-year-olds who eat fruit daily, EU-27, 2005/2006



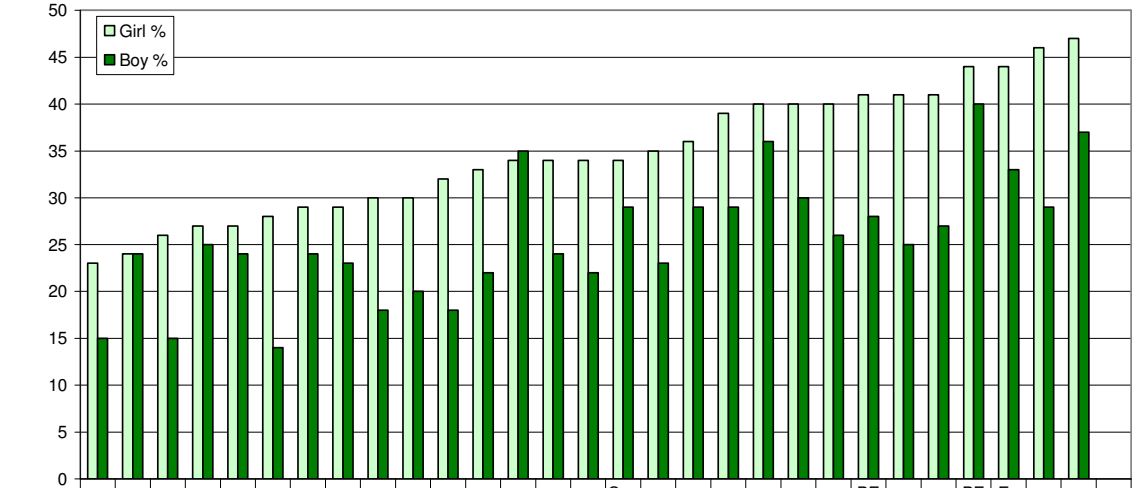
	FI	LT	LV	SK	EE	FR	EL	Wales	ES	BE (Flemis	SE	NL	PL	HU	MT	AT	CZ	IE	IT	LU	BE (Frenc	DE	England	BG	DK	RO	SI	Scotland	PT	CY
Girl %	27	28	28	35	36	38	40	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	48	48	48	48	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	55	55	56	
Boy %	24	27	21	30	33	35	34	34	39	30	37	33	31	38	42	38	38	38	44	38	46	36	42	44	40	42	41	46	48	

B.2.9b Figure 13-year-olds who eat fruit daily, EU-27, 2005/2006



	LT	FI	LV	SE	EL	FR	BG	SK	EE	ES	BE (Flemis	Wales	AT	IE	NL	DE	HU	Scotland	LU	IT	PL	PT	CZ	SI	DK	MT	BE (Frenc	RO	England	CY
Girl %	27	28	28	29	32	32	33	33	35	35	37	37	38	38	39	40	40	40	41	42	42	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	51	
Boy %	22	18	20	26	31	29	37	32	28	30	32	29	30	30	28	32	34	33	30	44	31	40	36	35	36	33	42	40	40	

B.2.9c Figure 15-year-olds who eat fruit daily, EU-27, 2005/2006

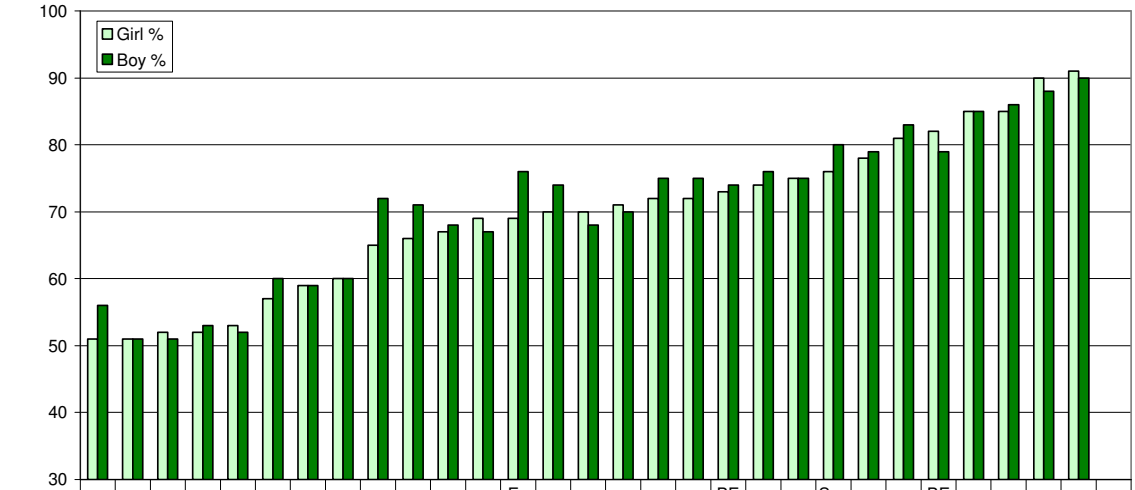


	LT	EL	LV	BG	ES	FI	FR	HU	EE	NL	AT	SK	MT	PL	SE	Scotland	DE	Wales	IE	PT	RO	SI	BE (Flemis	CZ	LU	BE (Frenc	England	DK	IT	CY
Girl %	23	24	26	27	27	28	29	29	30	30	32	33	34	34	34	34	35	36	39	40	40	40	41	41	41	44	44	46	47	
Boy %	15	24	15	25	24	14	24	23	18	20	18	22	35	24	22	29	23	29	29	36	30	26	28	25	27	40	33	29	37	

B2.10 Children who eat breakfast every school day

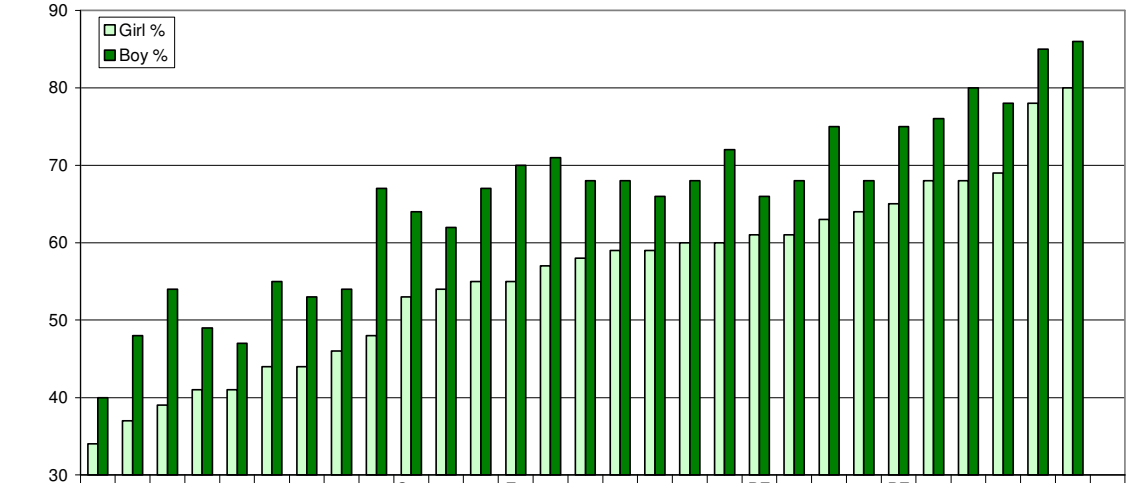
Name	**Children who eat breakfast every school day**
Definition	Young people were asked how often they eat breakfast on school days and at weekends. Breakfast was defined in the question as "more than a glass of milk or fruit juice". The findings presented here are the proportions reporting eating breakfast every school day.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	A regular breakfast is part of a healthy diet, which in turn has traditionally been considered an important factor in a healthy lifestyle. Missing breakfast has been associated with several other health-compromising behaviours, such as higher levels of smoking, alcohol and drug use and more sedentary lifestyles. Breakfast skipping has also been linked with the increased consumption of snacks low in fibre and high in fat later in the day and an increased risk of obesity. (Currie et al, 2008, pp 85) Data missing for children without gender breakdown.
Proposal	We propose the indicator of everyday breakfast eating for the 11 year olds to be monitored.

B.2.10a Figure 11-year-olds who eat breakfast every school day, EU-27, 2005/2006



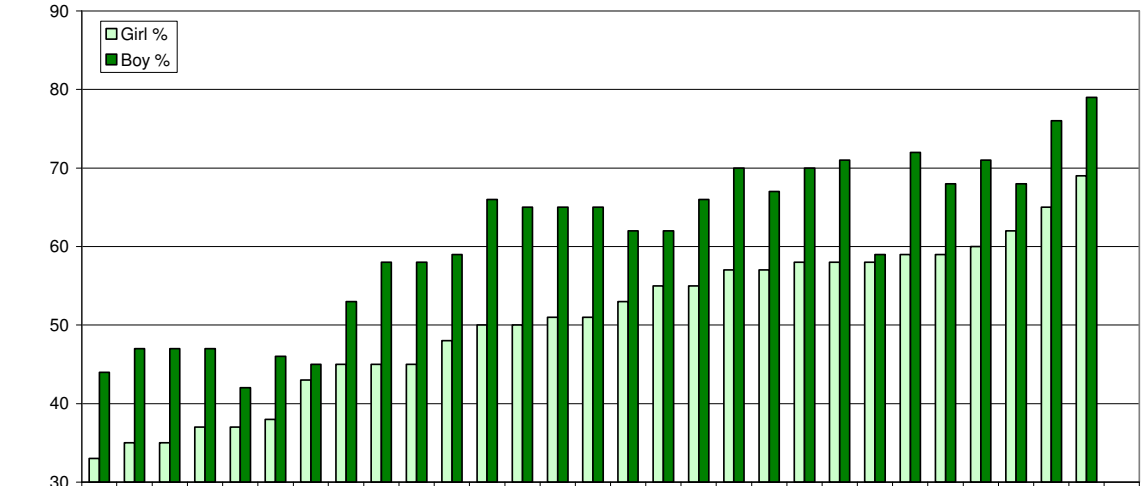
	CZ	SI	EL	MT	RO	SK	HU	AT	Wales	LU	LV	EE	England	IT	LT	PL	BG	FI	BE (Fr enc	DE	FR	Scotland	IE	DK	BE (Flemis	ES	SE	PT	NL	CY
Girl %	51	51	52	52	53	57	59	60	65	66	67	69	69	70	70	71	72	72	73	74	75	76	78	81	82	85	85	90	91	
Boy %	56	51	51	53	52	60	59	60	72	71	68	67	76	74	68	70	75	75	74	76	75	80	79	83	79	85	86	88	90	

B.2.10b Figure 13-year-olds who eat breakfast every school day, EU-27, 2005/2006



	SI	EL	CZ	MT	RO	AT	SK	HU	Wales	Scotland	LU	DE	England	IT	PL	LT	LV	FI	FR	BE (Frenc	EE	IE	BG	BE (Flemis	DK	SE	ES	NL	PT	CY
Girl %	34	37	39	41	41	44	44	46	48	53	54	55	55	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	63	64	65	68	68	69	78	80	
Boy %	40	48	54	49	47	55	53	54	67	64	62	67	70	71	68	68	66	68	72	66	68	75	68	75	76	80	78	85	86	

B.2.10c Figure 15-year-olds who eat breakfast every school day, EU-27, 2005/2006

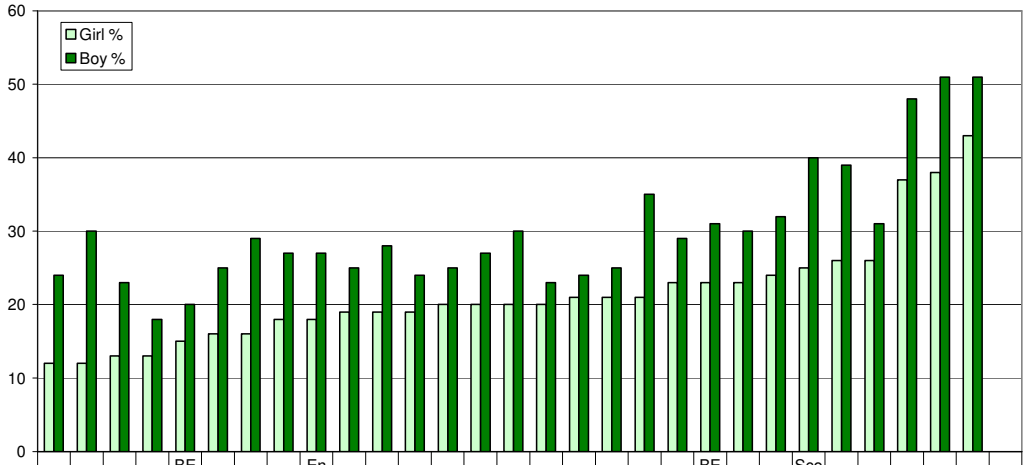


	EL	AT	RO	HU	SI	MT	CZ	SK	Wales	Scotland	LU	BG	England	FR	LT	DE	BE (Frenc	IT	IE	PL	DK	EE	FI	BE (Flemis	LV	ES	SE	NL	PT	CY
Girl %	33	35	35	37	37	38	43	45	45	45	48	50	50	51	51	53	55	55	57	57	58	58	58	59	59	60	62	65	69	
Boy %	44	47	47	47	42	46	45	53	58	58	59	66	65	65	65	62	62	66	70	67	70	71	59	72	68	71	68	76	79	

B2.11 Physical activity

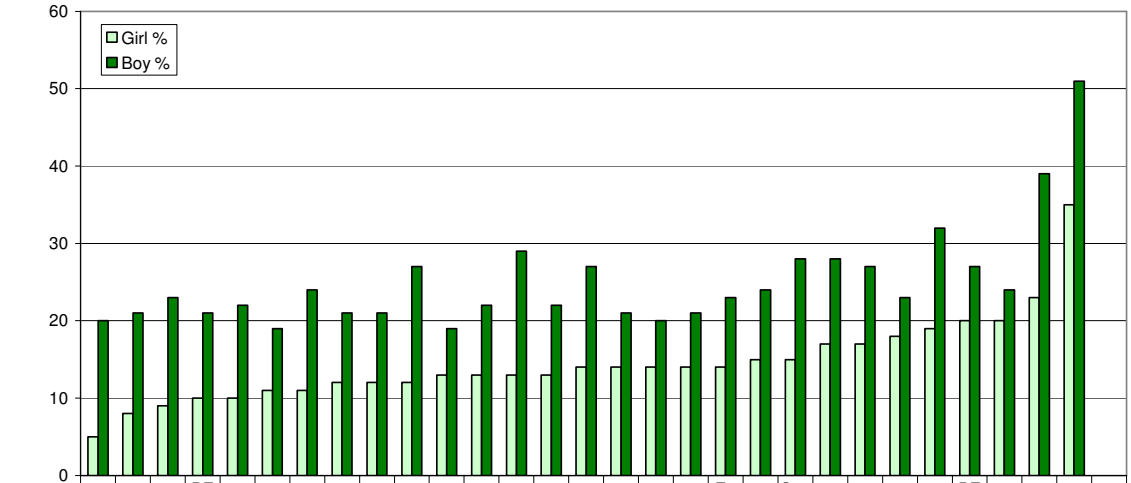
Name	**Physical activity**
Definition	Young people were asked to report the number of days over the past week that they were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day. The question was preceded by explanatory text that defined MVPA as "any activity that increases your heart rate and makes you get out of breath some of the time" and gave some examples of such activities. The findings presented here show the proportions that meet the recommended guidelines of at least 60 minutes physical activity every day over the past week.
Suggested breakdown	No breakdown.
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006 http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	Physical activity can lead to improvements in both long- and short-term physical and mental health and there is increasing evidence that it is also associated with academic and cognitive performance. The primary mechanism for overweight and obesity is an imbalance of energy intake versus energy expenditure. The establishment of healthy patterns of physical activity during childhood and adolescence is important, as physical activity tracks during adolescence and from adolescence to adulthood. It is recommended that children participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) daily. This recommendation has been adopted by governmental and professional organizations. (Currie et al, 2008, pp 105) Data missing for children without gender breakdown.
Proposal	

B.2.11a Figure 11-year-olds who report at least one hour of moderate-to-vigorous activity daily, EU-27, 2005/2006



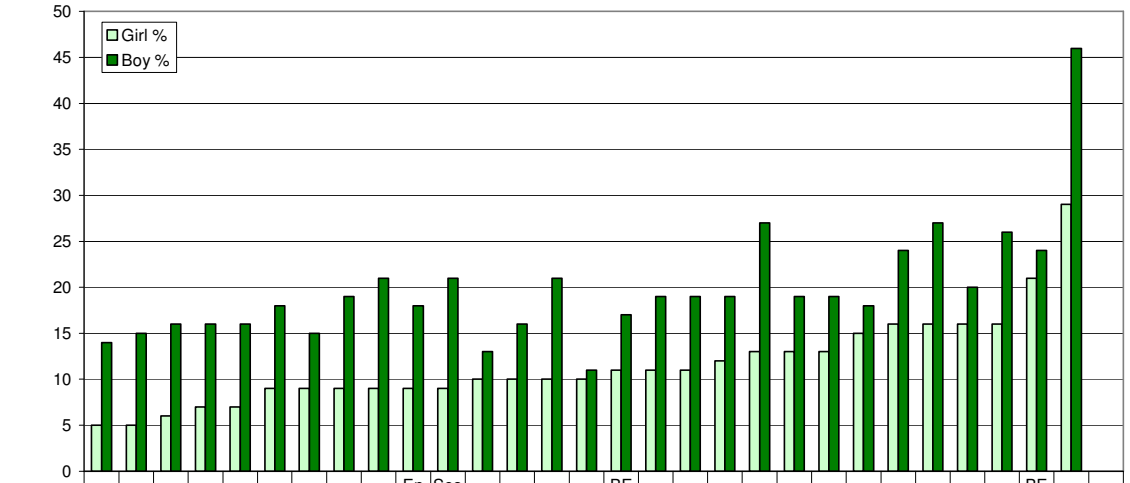
	FR	PT	IT	LU	BE (Flemis	EL	RO	MT	England	CZ	HU	PL	DE	LT	NL	SE	EE	SI	Wales	AT	BE (Frenc	LV	ES	Scotland	BG	DK	FI	IE	SK	CY
Girl %	12	12	13	13	15	16	16	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	37	38	43	
Boy %	24	30	23	18	20	25	29	27	27	25	28	24	25	27	30	23	24	25	35	29	31	30	32	40	39	31	48	51	51	

B.2.11b Figure 13-year-olds who report at least one hour of moderate-to-vigorous activity daily, EU-27, 2005/2006



	FR	PT	IT	BE (Flemis	SI	LU	RO	EL	PL	Wales	DE	EE	HU	LT	AT	ES	MT	SE	England	FI	Scotland	CZ	LV	DK	BG	BE (Frenc	NL	IE	SK	CY
Girl %	5	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	17	17	18	19	20	20	23	35	
Boy %	20	21	23	21	22	19	24	21	21	27	19	22	29	22	27	21	20	21	23	24	28	28	27	23	32	27	24	39	51	

B.2.11c Figure 15-year-olds who report at least one hour of moderate-to-vigorous activity daily, EU-27, 2005/2006



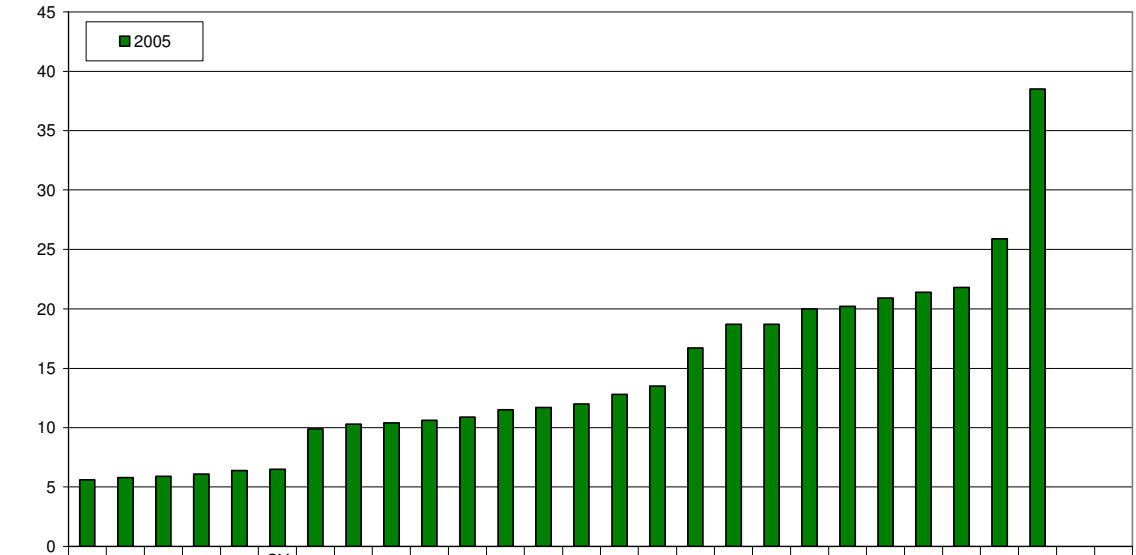
	FR	PT	RO	EL	IT	EE	FI	SI	Wales	England	Scotland	AT	DE	PL	SE	BE (Flemis	HU	LU	ES	IE	LT	MT	NL	BG	CZ	DK	LV	BE (Frenc	SK	CY
Girl %	5	5	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	15	16	16	16	16	21	29	
Boy %	14	15	16	16	16	18	15	19	21	18	21	13	16	21	11	17	19	19	19	27	19	19	18	24	27	20	26	24	46	

B3. Exposure to risk and risk behaviour

B3.1 Teenage births

Name	**Adolescent fertility rate**
Definition	The number of children born alive to women aged 15-19 per 1000 women of this range of age.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	OECD based on EUROSTAT data (EUROSTAT Demographic Data and United Nations Statistical Division), http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34819_37836996_1_1_1_1,00.html
Data coverage: time and countries	Data refer to 2005. Available data for all Member States except RO.
Data limitations	RO: data missing
Comment	In all countries for which data is available the teenage birth rates have decreased over the last twenty-five years. Teenage births are an important indicator of future opportunities for women to pursue education and of career prospects. Young mothers are more likely to drop out of education, work in low-paid jobs and with long-term consequences on family welfare. However, research results also indicate that negative effects of teenage births depend heavily on socio-economic status of parents. Huge differences between various data sources warn for caution.
Proposal	After sorting out reasons for differences between alternative datasets, this indicator could be included as one of the four risk behaviour indicators.

B.3.1 Figure Adolescent fertility rate, EU-27, 2005

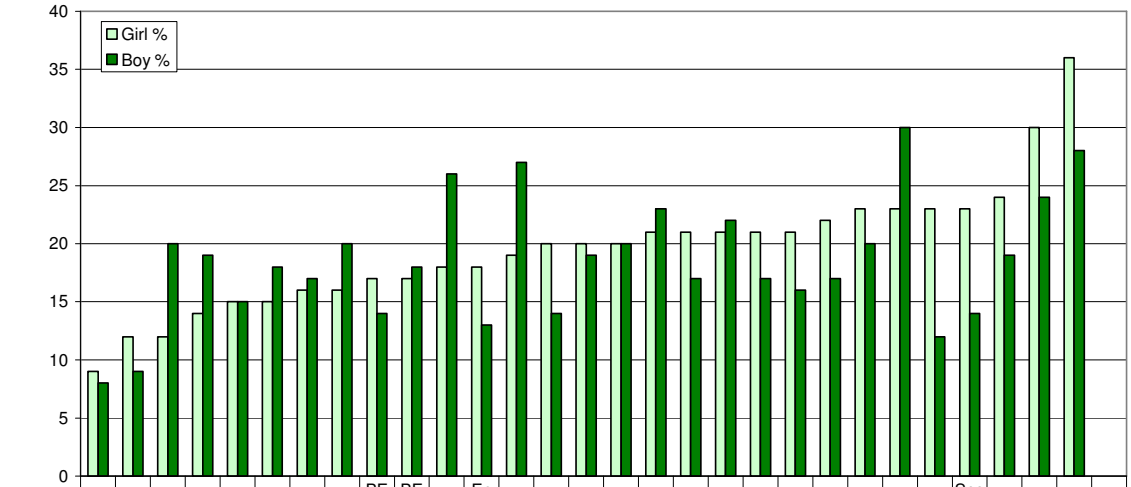


	DK	NL	SE	SI	IT	CY 3	BE	FI	EL	DE	CZ	ES	FR	LU	AT	PL	IE	LT	PT	HU	SK	LV	EE	MT	UK	BG	RO	EU
2005	5,6	5,8	5,9	6,1	6,4	6,5	9,9	10,3	10,4	10,6	10,9	11,5	11,7	12	12,8	13,5	16,7	18,7	18,7	20	20,2	20,9	21,4	21,8	25,9	38,5		

B3.2 Smoking habit

Name	**Children who smoke at least once a week**
Definition	Young people were asked how often they smoke tobacco at present. Response options ranged from "every day" to "I do not smoke". The findings presented here are the proportions that reported smoking at least once a week.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	Smoking has documented short-term effects on young people's health, including decreased lung function, decreased physical fitness, increased asthmatic problems and increased coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Data missing for children without gender breakdown. (Currie et al 2008, pp 119) Data for the same variable is also available in HBSC for the following ages: 11-year-olds, 13-year-olds.
Proposal	Smoking at least once a week of the 15 year olds is proposed to be monitored.

B.3.2 Figure 15-year-olds who smoke at least once a week, EU-27, 2005/2006

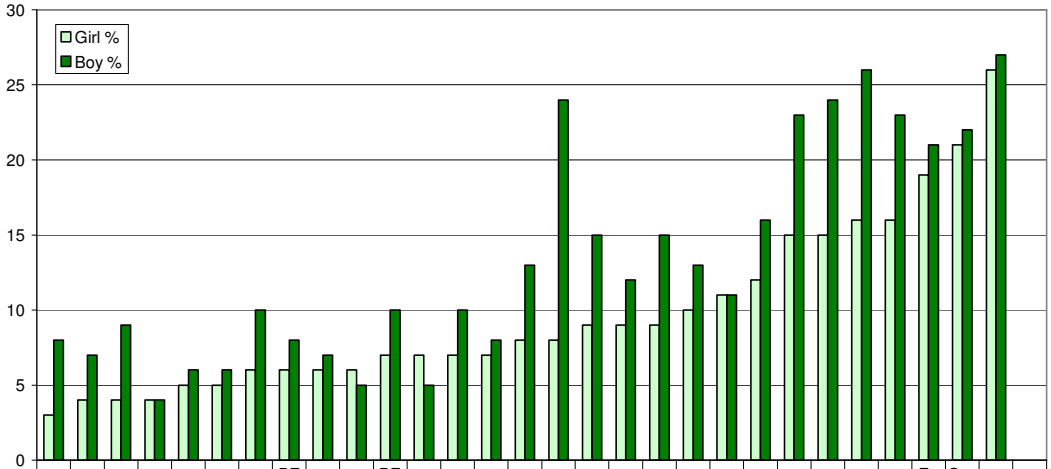


	SE	PT	RO	PL	DK	SK	EL	SI	BE (Frenc	BE (Flemis	LT	England	EE	ES	IE	IT	FI	FR	HU	LU	NL	DE	CZ	LV	Wales	Scotland	MT	AT	BG	CY
Girl %	9	12	12	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	23	24	30	36	
Boy %	8	9	20	19	15	18	17	20	14	18	26	13	27	14	19	20	23	17	22	17	16	17	20	30	12	14	19	24	28	

B3.3 Alcohol consumption

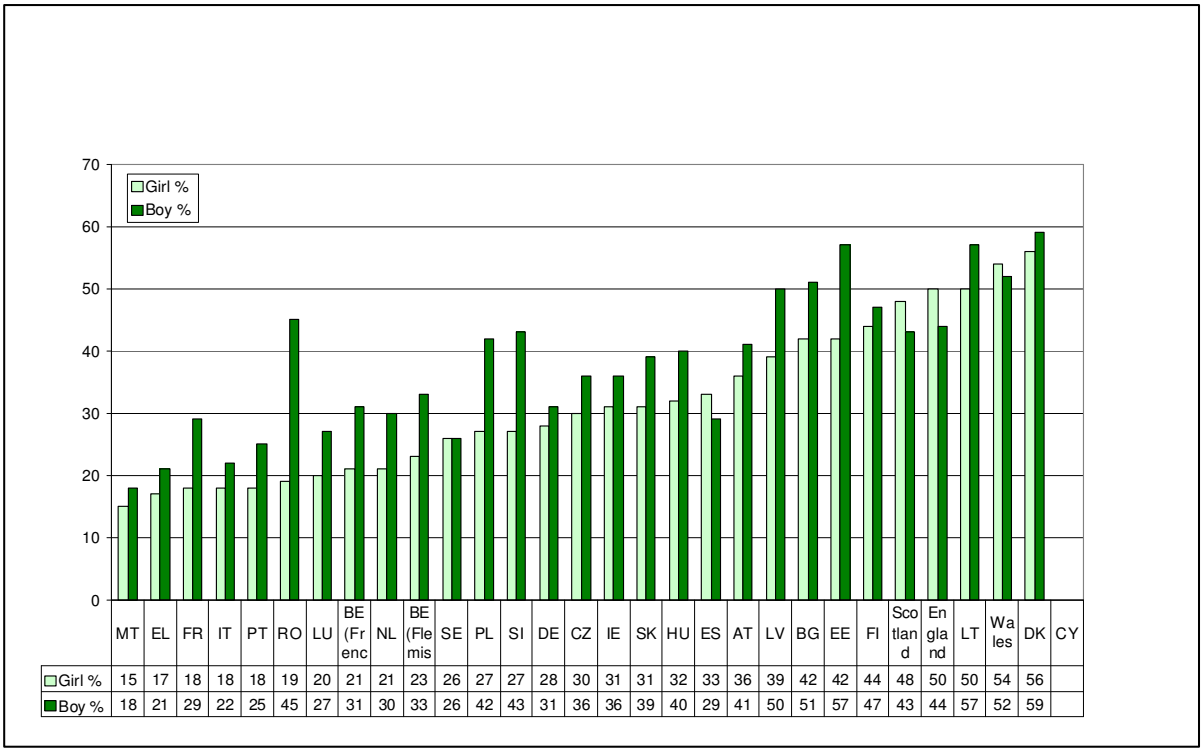
Name	**13 and 15 years olds who have been drunk at least twice**
Definition	Young people were asked whether they had ever had so much alcohol that they were "really drunk". Response options ranged from "no, never" to "yes, more than 10 times". The findings presented here show the proportions that reported having been drunk twice or more.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	A range of negative social consequences such as school truancy, poor school performance and school failure have been associated with high levels of alcohol consumption. Data missing for children without gender breakdown. Validation of these data is not possible without access to the micro survey of HBSC. Though ESPAD does not cover 13 year olds but for a range of countries comparisons have been prepared by ESPAD research team to compare ESPAD and HBSC results. Comparison covers only those countries where the difference in average age of pupils in the two microsurveys does not exceed 0,2 years of age. Results for drunkenness show fairly high differences in most of the countries, for both sexes, but especially for girls. Differences might be result of the frequency (("ever" in ESPAD and 2+times in HBSC) or to cross-cultural differences in the timing of the very first drunkenness. Data for the same variable is also available in HBSC for the following age: 11-year-olds.
Proposal	An indicator to reflect alcohol use is certainly necessary. Further research is needed, however, to find out the definition of a proper measure and the proper dataset to gain robust and policy relevant data.

B.3.3a Figure 13-year-olds who have been drunk at least twice, EU-27, 2005/2006



	IT	EL	MT	SE	LU	NL	AT	BE (Flemis	DE	FR	BE (Frenc	ES	IE	PT	PL	RO	DK	HU	SI	CZ	FI	SK	BG	LT	EE	LV	England	Scotland	Wales	CY
Girl %	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	11	12	15	15	16	16	19	21	26	
Boy %	8	7	9	4	6	6	10	8	7	5	10	5	10	8	13	24	15	12	15	13	11	16	23	24	26	23	21	22	27	

B.3.3b Figure 15-year-olds who have been drunk at least twice, EU-27, 2005/2006



B3.3.bi Table Drunkenness in the ESPAD and HBSC surveys (some EU countries only). Students who have ever been drunk (ESPAD) or have been drunk at least twice (HBSC). Percentages among boys and girls[a)]

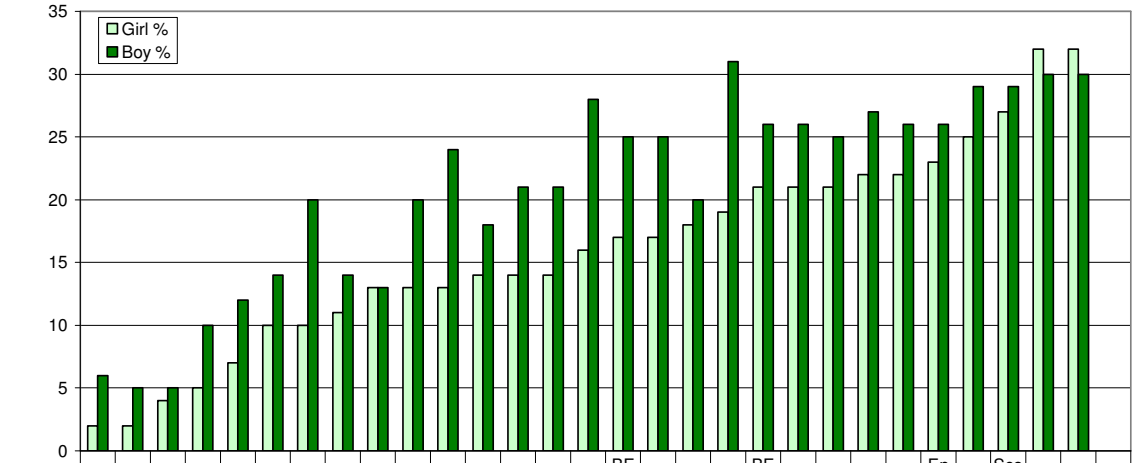
	Boys		Girls	
	ESPAD	HBSC	ESPAD	HBSC
Country	Ever been drunk	Drunk 2+ times	Ever been drunk	Drunk 2+ times
Latvia	70	50	60	39
Lithuania	64	57	61	50
Estonia	57	57	53	42
Slovenia	57	43	53	27
Hungary	55	40	52	32
Finland	48	47	55	44
Poland	48	42	41	27
Malta	46	18	44	15
Sweden	41	26	48	26
Italy	39	22	37	18
Greece	39	21	34	17

a) Percentages are based on students answering respective question.
Source: The 2007 ESPAD Reportp. 54

B3.4 Drug consumption

Name	**15-year-olds who have ever used cannabis in their lifetime**
Definition	Young people (15-year-olds only) were asked whether they had ever taken cannabis in their life. Response options ranged from "never" to "40 times or more". The findings presented here show the proportions that reported using cannabis at least once in their life.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 15:20 04.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	Data missing for children without gender breakdown. Validation of these data is not possible without access to the micro survey of HBSC. However, for a range of countries comparisons have been prepared by ESPAD research team to compare ESPAD and HBSC results. Comparison covers only those countries where the difference in average age of pupils in the two microsurveys does not exceed 0,2 years of age. Results for lifetime cannabis do not seem to differ more than it can be expected from statistical error and non-statistical measurement errors.
Proposal	Lifetime use of cannabis of the 15 year olds is proposed to be measured.

B.3.4 Figure 15-year-olds who have ever used cannabis in their lifetime, EU-27, 2005/2006



	EL	RO	SE	FI	PT	HU	LT	MT	AT	DK	PL	DE	SI	SK	LV	BE (Flemis	IT	BG	EE	BE (Frenc	IE	LU	CZ	NL	England	FR	Scotland	ES	Wales	CY
Girl %	2	2	4	5	7	10	10	11	13	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	18	19	21	21	21	22	22	23	25	27	32	32	
Boy %	6	5	5	10	12	14	20	14	13	20	24	18	21	21	28	25	25	20	31	26	26	25	27	26	26	29	29	30	30	

3.4i Table Lifetime use of cannabis in the ESPAD and HBSC surveys. Percentages among boys and girls[a)]

	Boys		Girls	
Country	**ESPAD**	**HBSC**	**ESPAD**	**HBSC**
Estonia	33	31	19	19
Italy	26	25	21	17
Slovenia	24	21	20	14
Latvia	24	28	13	16
Lithuania	24	20	13	10
Poland	22	24	11	13
Hungary	16	14	11	10
Malta	15	14	11	11
Greece	10	6	3	2
Sweden	9	5	6	4
Finland	8	10	7	5

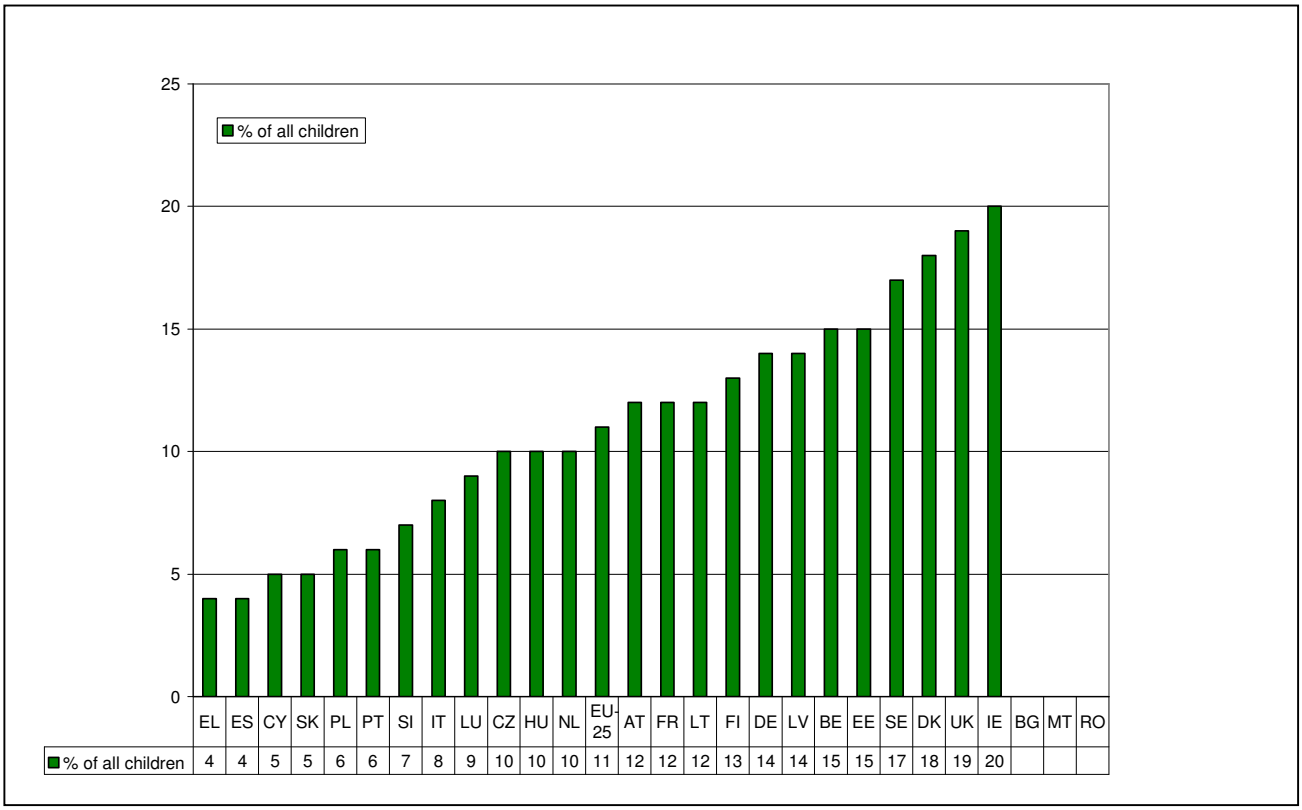
a) Percentages are based on students answering respective question.
Source: The 2007 ESPAD Report

B4. Social participation and family relations

B4.1 Children living in single parent households

Name	**Children living in single parent households**
Definition	Share of children living in single parent households as % of all children
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	The share of children living in single parent households varies very much across the EU. Further research is needed to have a proper interpretation of this fact in terms of quality of family relationships and the separate effect of lone parentship on emotional development of children, however.
Proposal	

B4.1 Figure Share of children living in single parent households

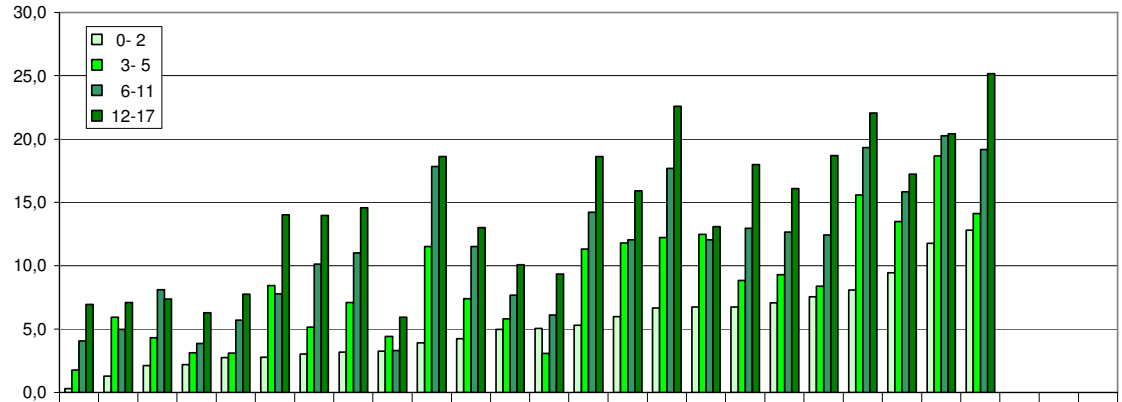


	EL	ES	CY	SK	PL	PT	SI	IT	LU	CZ	HU	NL	EU-25	AT	FR	LT	FI	DE	LV	BE	EE	SE	DK	UK	IE	BG	MT	RO
% of all children	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	14	14	15	15	17	18	19	20			

B4.1a Children living in single parent households by age of child

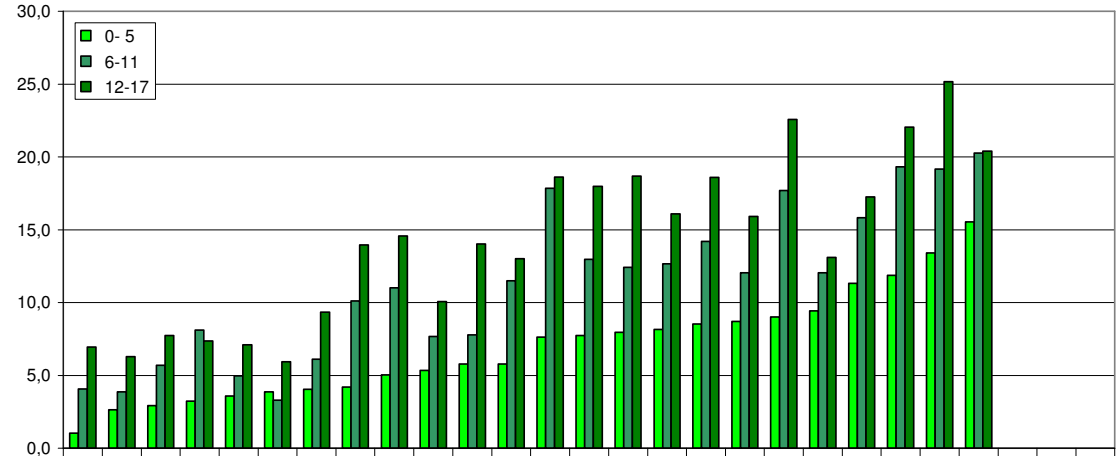
Name	**Children living in single parent households- by age of child**
Definition	Share of children living in single parent households as % of all children
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	
Proposal	

B4.1a.a.Figure Children living in single parent households- by age of child



	EL	CY	PT	ES	PL	LU	HU	NL	SK	EE	CZ	IT	SI	DE	FR	SE	LT	FI	AT	LV	DK	BE	UK	IE	BG	MT	RO
0- 2	0,3	1,3	2,1	2,2	2,8	2,8	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,9	4,2	5,0	5,0	5,3	6,0	6,7	6,7	6,7	7,1	7,6	8,1	9,4	11,8	12,8			
3- 5	1,8	5,9	4,3	3,1	3,1	8,4	5,2	7,1	4,4	11,5	7,4	5,8	3,1	11,3	11,8	12,2	12,5	8,9	9,3	8,4	15,6	13,5	18,6	14,1			
6-11	4,1	5,0	8,1	3,9	5,7	7,8	10,1	11,0	3,3	17,8	11,5	7,7	6,1	14,2	12,0	17,7	12,0	13,0	12,6	12,4	19,3	15,8	20,3	19,2			
12-17	6,9	7,1	7,4	6,3	7,7	14,0	14,0	14,6	5,9	18,6	13,0	10,1	9,3	18,6	15,9	22,6	13,1	18,0	16,1	18,7	22,0	17,2	20,4	25,2			

B4.1a. b. Figure Children living in single parent households -by age of child

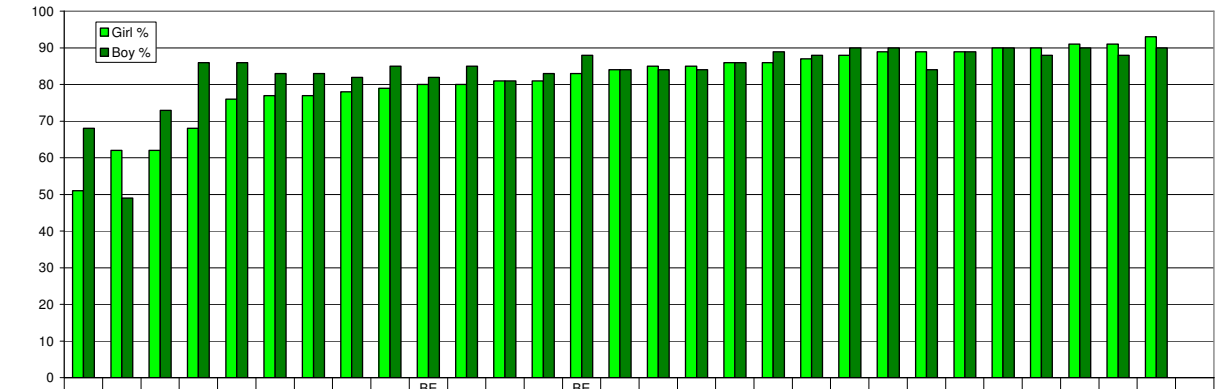


	EL	ES	PL	PT	CY	SK	SI	HU	NL	IT	LU	CZ	EE	FI	LV	AT	DE	FR	SE	LT	BE	DK	IE	UK	BG	MT	RO
0- 5	1,0	2,6	2,9	3,2	3,6	3,9	4,0	4,2	5,0	5,3	5,8	5,8	7,6	7,7	8,0	8,1	8,5	8,7	9,0	9,4	11,3	11,9	13,4	15,5			
6-11	4,1	3,9	5,7	8,1	5,0	3,3	6,1	10,1	11,0	7,7	7,8	11,5	17,8	13,0	12,4	12,6	14,2	12,0	17,7	12,0	15,8	19,3	19,2	20,3			
12-17	6,9	6,3	7,7	7,4	7,1	5,9	9,3	14,0	14,6	10,1	14,0	13,0	18,6	18,0	18,7	16,1	18,6	15,9	22,6	13,1	17,2	22,0	25,2	20,4			

B4.2 Number of friends

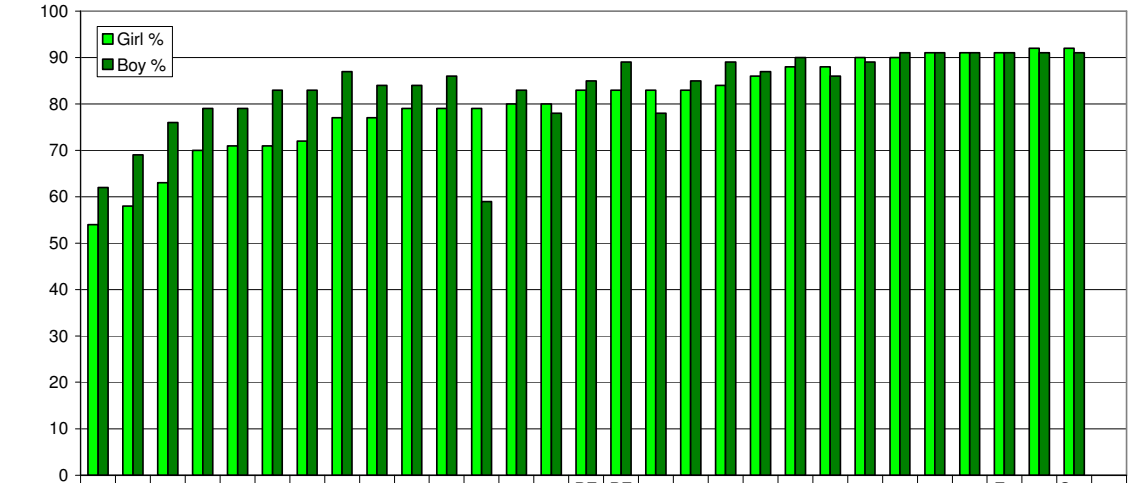
Name	**Number of friends**
Definition	Young people were asked how many close male and female friends they have at present. Response options ranged from "none" to "three or more" and were answered separately for males and females. The findings presented here show the proportions that reported having three or more friends of the same gender.
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	HBSC 2005/2006http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html 14:40 25.08.2009
Data coverage: time and countries	2005/2006: Data available for all Member States except CY.
Data limitations	CY: data missing
Comment	
Proposal	There is a very low cross-country variance of this indicator, which makes it difficult to use as an international benchmarking tool. Also, the count of the absolute number of friends is very much dependent upon self-definitional aspects of "friendship". This holds for all three-age points for which this variable is available.

B4.5a Figure 11-year-olds who have three or more close friends of the same gender



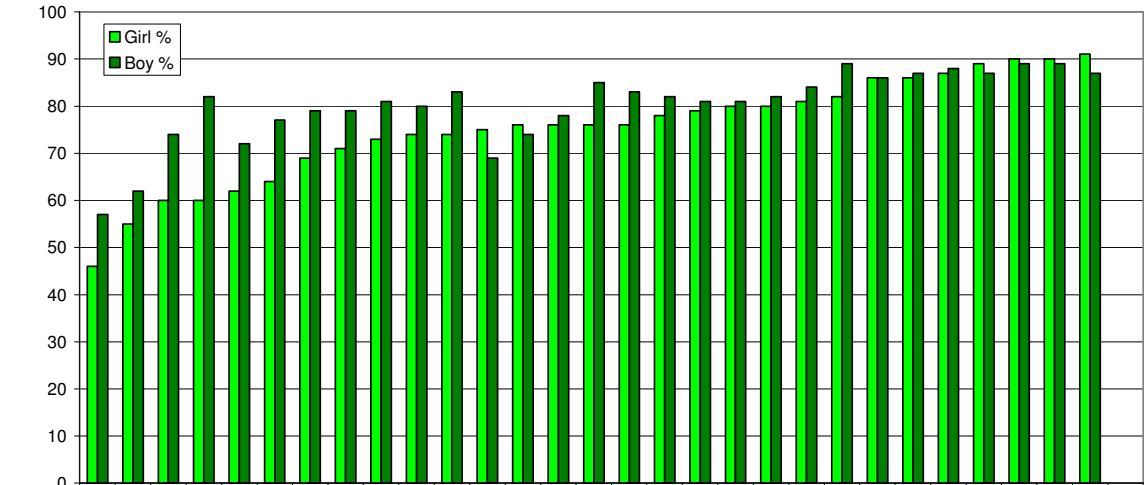
	EL	MT	PL	SI	FR	IT	RO	BG	LV	BE (French)	LU	EE	SK	BE (Flemish)	LT	FI	PT	DE	ES	Scotland	NL	AT	CZ	SE	HU	Wales	DK	IE	England	CY
Girl %	51	62	62	68	76	77	77	78	79	80	80	81	81	83	84	85	85	86	86	87	88	89	89	89	90	90	91	91	93	
Boy %	68	49	73	86	86	83	83	82	85	82	85	81	83	88	84	84	84	86	89	88	90	90	84	89	90	88	90	88	90	

B4.5b Figure 13-year-olds who have three or more close friends of the same gender



	EL	PL	SI	IT	EE	LV	BG	LU	SK	FR	LT	MT	ES	PT	BE (Fr enc	BE (Fle mis	FI	RO	CZ	DE	AT	DK	NL	SE	IE	Wa les	En gla nd	HU	Sco tlan d	CY
Girl %	54	58	63	70	71	71	72	77	77	79	79	79	80	80	83	83	83	83	84	86	88	88	90	90	91	91	91	92	92	
Boy %	62	69	76	79	79	83	83	87	84	84	86	59	83	78	85	89	78	85	89	87	90	86	89	91	91	91	91	91	91	

B.4.5c Figure 15-year-olds who have three or more close friends of the same gender



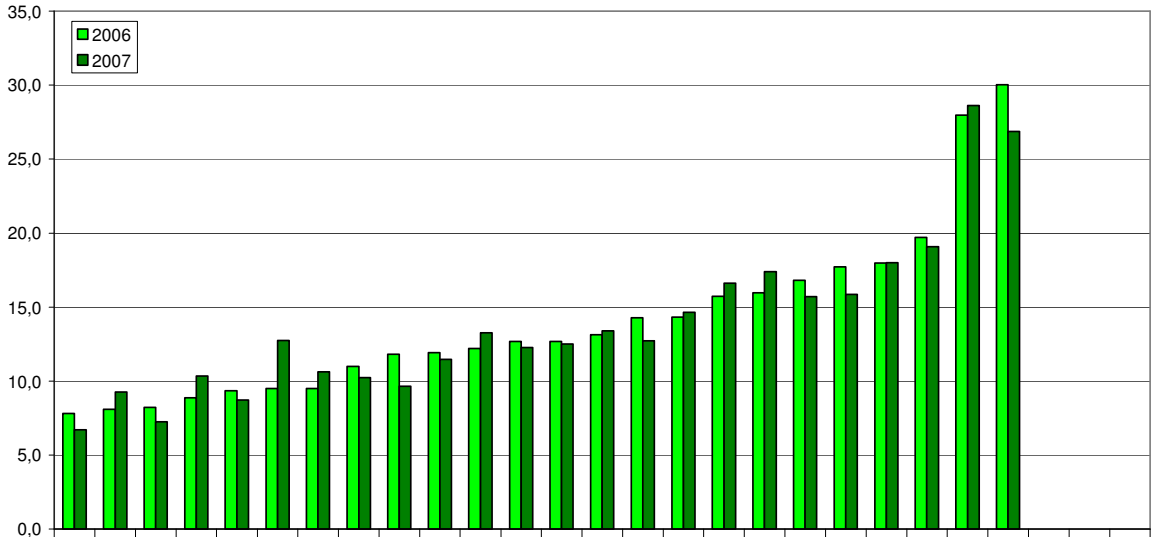
	EL	PL	IT	LV	EE	SI	ES	BG	LU	FR	LT	MT	FI	PT	RO	SK	DE	DK	BE (Fr enc	BE (Fle mis	CZ	NL	AT	SE	Wa les	HU	IE	Sco tlan d	En gla nd	CY
Girl %	46	55	60	60	62	64	69	71	73	74	74	75	76	76	76	76	78	79	80	80	81	82	86	86	87	89	90	90	91	
Boy %	57	62	74	82	72	77	79	79	81	80	83	69	74	78	85	83	82	81	81	82	84	89	86	87	88	87	89	89	87	

B5. Local environment

B5.1 Crime in the area is a problem

Name	**Crime in the area is a problem**
Definition	Share of children living in the area where crime is a problem as % of all children
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	
Proposal	

B5.1 Figure Crime in the area is a problem

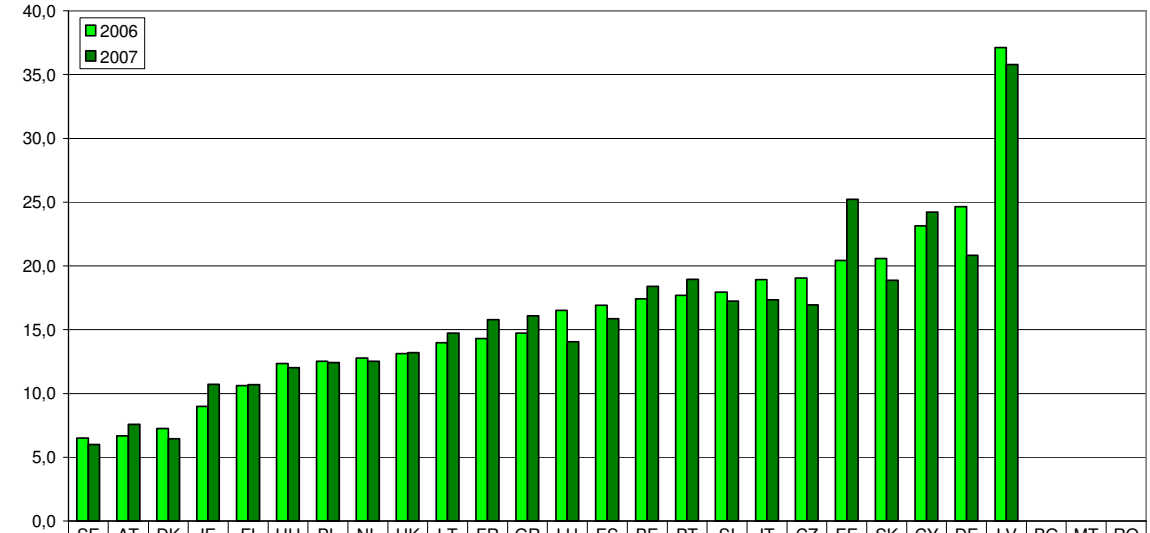


	LT	EL	PL	SI	SK	HU	LU	PT	FI	AT	IT	DK	DE	SE	CZ	CY	NL	EE	FR	ES	IE	BE	UK	LV	BG	MT	RO
2006	7,8	8,1	8,2	8,9	9,3	9,5	9,5	11,0	11,8	11,9	12,2	12,7	12,7	13,1	14,3	14,3	15,7	16,0	16,8	17,7	18,0	19,7	28,0	30,0			
2007	6,7	9,3	7,2	10,4	8,7	12,8	10,6	10,2	9,7	11,5	13,3	12,3	12,5	13,4	12,7	14,6	16,6	17,4	15,7	15,9	18,0	19,1	28,6	26,9			

B5.2 Pollution or dirt is a problem in the area

Name	**Pollution or dirt is a problem in the area**
Definition	Share of children living in the area where pollution or dirt is a problem as % of all children
Suggested breakdown	
Data source	EU-SILC 2006/2007
Data coverage: time and countries	Currently: 24 EU countries
Data limitations	Latest release (Aug 2009): BG, MT and RO are missing
Comment	
Proposal	

B5.2 Figure Pollution or dirt is a problem in the area



	SE	AT	DK	IE	FI	HU	PL	NL	UK	LT	FR	GR	LU	ES	BE	PT	SI	IT	CZ	EE	SK	CY	DE	LV	BG	MT	RO
2006	6,5	6,7	7,3	9,0	10,6	12,4	12,5	12,8	13,1	14,0	14,3	14,7	16,5	16,9	17,4	17,7	18,0	18,9	19,0	20,4	20,6	23,1	24,7	37,1			
2007	6,0	7,6	6,4	10,7	10,7	12,0	12,4	12,5	13,2	14,7	15,8	16,1	14,1	15,9	18,4	18,9	17,2	17,3	16,9	25,2	18,9	24,2	20,8	35,8			

The ’Child poverty and child well-being in the European Union’ report consists of four deliverables:

Volume I: Main report

Volume II: Annexes 1.1-3.4 to the main report

Volume III: Annex 3.5 to the main report

Volume IV: Country case studies