

# **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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## Annex 1 Annexes to Chapter 1: Main determinants of child poverty, social exclusion and well-being

### Annex 1.1 Tables and figures for Sections 1.1-1.4

Table A1.1.1 At-risk-of-poverty thresholds for a household with 2 adults and 2 children in the European Union, 2007 (Euro, PPS)

	Threshold (60% of national equalised median income)	
	Euro	PPS
BE	22.129	21.075
CZ	6.828	11.231
DK	29.409	21.367
DE	22.310	21.846
EE	5.603	8.524
IE	27.911	22.483
EL	12.852	14.588
ES	15.127	16.394
FR	20.870	19.661
IT	18.907	18.371
CY	20.140	22.970
LV	4.222	7.049
LT	4.128	7.376
LU	37.650	36.908
HU	4.959	8.355
NL	22.941	22.325
AT	22.985	22.960
PL	4.413	7.187
PT	9.542	11.255
SI	12.482	16.756
SK	5.003	8.678
FI	23.565	19.573
SE	23.378	20.120
UK	26.402	23.868
BG	1.865	na
MT	11.498	na
RO	2.089	na

Source: EUROSTAT. Values in PPS are not available for Bulgaria, Malta and Romania.

**Table A1.1.2 At-risk-of-poverty rates by age groups, EU-27, 2007 (%)**

	At risk-of-poverty rate for overall population	At-risk-of-poverty rates by age groups			Relative risk of poverty by age groups		
		0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years	0-17 years	18-64 years	65+ years
BE	15	17	13	23	1.13	0.87	1.53
CZ	10	16	8	5	1.60	0.80	0.50
DK	12	10	11	18	0.83	0.92	1.50
DE	15	14	15	17	0.93	1.00	1.13
EE	19	18	16	33	0.95	0.84	1.74
IE	18	19	15	29	1.06	0.83	1.61
EL	20	23	19	23	1.15	0.95	1.15
ES	20	24	16	28	1.20	0.80	1.40
FR	13	16	12	13	1.23	0.92	1.00
IT	20	25	18	22	1.25	0.90	1.10
CY	16	12	10	51	0.75	0.63	3.19
LV	21	21	18	33	1.00	0.86	1.57
LT	19	22	16	30	1.16	0.84	1.58
LU	14	20	13	7	1.43	0.93	0.50
HU	12	19	12	6	1.58	1.00	0.50
NL	10	14	9	10	1.40	0.90	1.00
AT	12	15	11	14	1.25	0.92	1.17
PL	17	24	17	8	1.41	1.00	0.47
PT	18	21	15	26	1.17	0.83	1.44
SI	12	11	10	19	0.92	0.83	1.58
SK	11	17	9	8	1.55	0.82	0.73
FI	13	11	11	22	0.85	0.85	1.69
SE	11	12	10	11	1.09	0.91	1.00
UK	19	23	15	30	1.21	0.79	1.58
BG	22	30	19	23	1.36	0.86	1.05
MT	14	19	12	21	1.36	0.86	1.50
RO	25	33	21	31	1.32	0.84	1.24
EU-27	17	20	15	20	1.18	0.88	1.18

Source: EUROSTAT.



**Table A1.1.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate at various thresholds in the European Union: overall population and children, 2007 (%)**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate for overall population				At-risk-of-poverty rate for children (0-17 years)			
	40% of nemi	50% of nemi	60 % of nemi	70 % of nemi	40% of nemi	50% of nemi	60 % of nemi	70 % of nemi
BE	4	8	15	23	4	9	17	25
CZ	2	5	10	17	4	9	16	25
DK	3	6	12	19	3	5	10	16
DE	5	10	15	23	4	8	14	23
EE	6	11	19	27	7	12	18	25
IE	4	9	18	26	4	11	19	29
EL	8	13	20	28	10	15	23	32
ES	7	13	20	28	10	16	24	33
FR	3	7	13	21	3	7	16	25
IT	7	12	20	27	10	16	25	35
CY	4	9	16	23	2	6	12	21
LV	8	14	21	30	9	15	21	28
LT	7	12	19	26	10	16	22	28
LU	2	7	14	22	3	11	20	29
HU	3	7	12	20	4	11	19	28
NL	3	5	10	19	4	7	14	24
AT	3	6	12	19	4	8	15	25
PL	6	11	17	25	9	16	24	34
PT	6	12	18	26	8	14	21	28
SI	3	6	12	19	3	6	11	20
SK	3	6	11	18	6	10	17	25
FI	2	5	13	22	2	4	11	20
SE	4	6	11	18	4	6	12	19
UK	6	12	19	27	7	14	23	33
BG	11	16	22	29	18	24	30	37
MT	3	7	14	23	4	9	19	30
RO	13	19	25	32	20	26	33	41
EU-27	6	10	17	24	7	12	20	29

Source: EUROSTAT.

Note. nemi – national equalised median income.

**Table A1.1.4 Relative median poverty gap at various thresholds in the European Union: overall population and children, 2007 (%)**

	Relative median poverty gap for overall population				Relative median poverty gap for children (0-17 years)			
	40% of nemi	50% of nemi	60 % of nemi	70 % of nemi	40% of nemi	50% of nemi	60 % of nemi	70 % of nemi
BE	17	18	18	21	17	17	18	21
CZ	17	19	18	18	15	18	19	23
DK	35	25	17	18	40	45	20	18
DE	30	22	24	24	25	21	21	20
EE	23	23	20	25	23	30	27	27
IE	20	15	18	21	27	12	19	23
EL	25	25	26	27	28	30	30	27
ES	30	24	24	26	32	28	24	27
FR	22	18	17	19	16	17	14	19
IT	32	25	22	26	31	26	25	27
CY	14	16	20	24	14	17	15	18
LV	24	23	25	27	25	28	30	31
LT	30	25	26	28	34	29	29	34
LU	14	13	19	21	11	11	20	22
HU	18	16	20	21	11	14	19	23
NL	39	22	17	16	31	22	18	18
AT	21	23	17	21	30	19	19	18
PL	21	23	24	25	21	23	27	28
PT	22	22	24	26	22	22	25	27
SI	20	17	19	20	18	16	20	18
SK	28	21	19	19	26	25	21	24
FI	19	16	14	18	19	15	12	15
SE	35	25	20	18	20	24	16	20
UK	23	22	23	25	20	21	21	25
BG	37	35	34	33	41	42	45	46
MT	18	18	17	19	9	15	16	18
RO	29	32	35	35	31	35	40	41
EU-27	27	23	23	25	26	24	24	25

Source: EUROSTAT.

Note. nemi – national equalised median income.

**Table A1.1.5 Child poverty risk outcomes for children: at-risk-of-poverty rate and relative median poverty gap in the European Union, 2004-2007 (%)**

	At-risk-of-poverty rate for children				Relative median poverty gap for children			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
BE	16	18	15	17	21	18	21	18
CZ		18	16	16		18	18	19
DK	9	10	10	10	19	18	15	21
DE		12	12	14		17	18	21
EE	23	21	20	18	32	30	28	26
IE	22	23	22	19	24	23	19	19
EL	21	20	23	23	20	23	25	29
ES	24	24	24	24	26	29	28	25
FR	15	14	14	16	19	15	15	15
IT	25	24	25	25	30	28	28	25
CY	0	13	11	12	0	17	13	16
LV		22	26	21		31	29	28
LT		27	25	22		30	31	30
LU	19	20	20	20	15	17	20	20
HU		20	25	19		19	25	19
NL		15	14	14		21	17	18
AT	15	15	15	15	18	14	17	19
PL		29	26	24		33	27	26
PT	25	24	21	21	26	28	24	26
SI		12	12	11		17	18	21
SK		19	17	17		24	20	21
FI	10	10	10	11	15	11	10	12
SE	12	9	15	12	14	17	21	17
UK		22	24	23		21	21	22
BG	22	18	25	30	25	23	36	44
MT		18	18	19		16	18	16
RO				33				40
EU-27				20				24

Source: EUROSTAT.

Note. Break in series: for EE, ES, IT, PT, SE in 2004; for CZ, DE, LT, LV, NL, PL, SI, SK, UK in 2005; for PT in 2006 (only for relative median poverty gap for children) and for BG and RO in 2007.

**Table A1.1.6 Indicators of income poverty for children by the age of the child (four age groups), EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)					B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)					C. Relative risk of poverty					D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)				
	Age of child					Age of child					Age of child					Age of child				
	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	Total	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	Total	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	Total	0-2	3-5	6-11	12-17	Total
BE	17	15	32	36	100	22	17	15	18	1.23	0.98	0.85	1.03	21	15	27	36	100		
CZ	16	15	29	40	100	16	13	14	13	1.14	0.94	1.02	0.95	18	14	31	38	100		
DK	17	17	36	31	100	5#	4#	5	5	1.11	0.87	0.95	1.05	15#	12#	31	41	100		
DE	15	17	34	35	100	12	14	11	15	0.93	1.07	0.86	1.12	11	16	29	43	100		
EE	17	16	28	39	100	17	19	20	25	0.79	0.84	0.92	1.14	11	11	24	55	100		
IE	16	14	29	40	100	13	13	19	23	0.68	0.72	1.01	1.23	10	11	35	45	100		
EL	17	17	31	34	100	21	21	24	27	0.85	0.88	1.01	1.11	13	15	33	39	100		
ES	20	17	32	32	100	22	25	27	30	0.80	0.92	1.01	1.12	13	15	33	39	100		
FR	19	17	32	33	100	11	15	14	18	0.75	0.98	0.95	1.17	12	16	32	41	100		
IT	19	16	32	33	100	20	19	21	25	0.92	0.87	0.96	1.14	17	13	31	39	100		
CY	16	16	32	37	100	15#	12#	12	14	1.11	0.91	0.89	1.08	14#	13#	29	44	100		
LV	16	15	28	41	100	22	21	25	27	0.88	0.84	1.02	1.08	13	11	27	49	100		
LT	15	13	31	41	100	200	17#	21	24	0.92	0.77	0.96	1.10	100	9#	29	53	100		
LU	16	19	34	31	100	28	30	33	29	0.92	0.98	1.08	0.98	20	18	36	27	100		
HU	14	17	31	39	100	19	22	20	20	0.95	1.09	1.00	0.99	14	16	32	38	100		
NL	18	17	32	33	100	5	7	6	6	0.84	1.08	0.99	1.06	15	19	33	33	100		
AT	16	15	31	37	100	15	15	14	13	1.05	1.05	1.00	0.95	16	16	33	34	100		
PL	16	14	32	39	100	24	23	26	29	0.89	0.86	0.97	1.10	13	11	31	45	100		
PT	14	15	36	35	100	17#	19#	24	25	0.74	0.83	1.04	1.09	9#	11#	35	45	100		
SI	15	16	32	37	100	11	8	11	11	1.05	0.75	1.03	1.05	15	10	30	44	100		
SK	11	13	30	47	100	16#	19	17	20	0.89	1.03	0.91	1.07	9#	12	26	52	100		
FI	16	14	32	37	100	13	12	10	12	1.13	1.03	0.85	1.06	15	13	26	46	100		
SE	20	14	28	37	100	12	10	10	11	1.08	0.92	0.90	1.05	19	12	23	46	100		
UK	14	17	33	36	100	23	21	21	21	1.08	0.99	0.98	1.00	14	16	34	36	100		
EU-25*	17	16	32	35	100	16	16	17	19	0.93	0.93	0.97	1.08	14	14	31	42	100		

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.7 Indicators of income poverty for children by the age of father, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)					B. At-risk-of-poverty rate(%)					C. Relative risk of poverty					D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)							
	Age of mother					Age of mother					Age of mother					Age of mother							
	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Overall children	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total
BE	4	16	24	29	26	100	18	9	7	11	21	13	1.42	0.72	0.59	0.86	1.64	6#	11#	14	25	43	100
CZ	9	24	28	25	15	100	12	11	12	9	19	12	1.01	0.88	1.01	0.75	1.58	9#	21	28	18	24	100
DK	5	15	26	28	26	100	13	10	5	10	8	8	1.60	1.18	0.64	1.17	0.96	8##	18##	16#	33#	25#	100
DE	5	14	23	32	26	100	27	13	8	7	9	10	2.76	1.38	0.84	0.71	0.96	14#	19	20	23	25	100
EE	14	20	27	20	18	100	12	6	14	14	17	13	0.91	0.46	1.13	1.13	1.34	13#	9#	30	23	25	100
IE	5	14	19	22	39	100	9	20	9	19	12	14	0.63	1.42	0.63	1.36	0.87	3##	20#	12	30	34	100
EL	3	13	24	29	32	100	46	22	22	17	25	22	2.04	1.00	0.98	0.75	1.13	7#	13	23	22	36	100
ES	4	14	25	29	28	100	28	18	19	28	23	23	1.23	0.80	0.82	1.20	1.01	5	11	21	35	28	100
FR	8	16	23	26	26	100	6	10	10	10	22	13	0.50	0.78	0.79	0.80	1.68	4#	13	19	21	44	100
IT	4	11	23	30	32	100	42	26	26	23	21	24	1.73	1.06	1.09	0.94	0.89	7	12	25	28	28	100
CY	6	16	23	28	26	100	18	8	9	10	10	10	1.81	0.80	0.91	0.99	1.02	12##	13#	21#	27	27	100
LV	13	24	23	22	17	100	10	17	12	17	19	15	0.65	1.12	0.80	1.09	1.25	8#	27	19	24	22	100
LT	10	21	29	24	16	100	14	13	17	19	18	17	0.83	0.80	1.02	1.16	1.11	9##	17#	30	28	17	100
LU	5	14	24	29	28	100	19	21	14	14	16	16	1.18	1.35	0.88	0.91	0.98	6	20	21	26	27	100
HU	9	21	28	22	20	100	29	22	12	16	18	18	1.66	1.22	0.68	0.90	1.03	15	26	19	20	20	100
NL	3	13	24	28	31	100	14	12	10	16	7	11	1.20	1.08	0.86	1.43	0.66	4##	14	21	40	20	100
AT	6	17	23	27	27	100	20	10	10	12	13	12	1.67	0.82	0.85	1.01	1.07	10#	14#	20	28	29	100
PL	10	20	25	23	21	100	24	20	19	24	30	23	1.03	0.87	0.82	1.04	1.28	10	18	21	24	27	100
PT	7	19	28	25	22	100	25	9	23	20	14	18	1.43	0.52	1.28	1.11	0.81	10#	10#	35	28	17	100
SI	5	18	28	29	21	100	12	13	8	7	10	9	1.33	1.46	0.82	0.79	1.07	7#	26	23	23	22	100
SK	7	18	27	26	23	100	21	12	15	15	18	16	1.36	0.77	0.97	0.98	1.14	9#	14#	26	26	26	100
FI	8	13	22	25	33	100	15	5	8	10	9	9	1.64	0.54	0.86	1.11	1.02	13	7#	19	28	33	100
SE	6	16	25	25	28	100	14	8	9	6	10	9	1.62	0.91	1.02	0.71	1.16	10#	15#	25	18	32	100
UK	7	12	23	28	30	100	35	22	16	16	14	18	2.01	1.28	0.89	0.91	0.82	13	16	20	26	24	100
EU-25*	6	15	24	28	27	100	23	16	15	16	17	16	1.41	0.98	0.90	0.95	1.07	9	15	22	26	29	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.8 Indicators of income poverty for children by the age of mother, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)					B. At-risk-of-poverty rate(%)					C. Relative risk of poverty					D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)							
	Age of mother					Age of mother					Age of mother					Age of mother							
	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Overall children	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	<30	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total
BE	11	20	27	28	14	100	25	14	16	14	19	16	1.51	0.84	0.96	0.85	1.17	17	16	26	24	17	100
CZ	16	32	29	16	7	100	19	14	16	18	17#	16	1.17	0.88	0.96	1.12	1.03	19	28	28	18	7#	100
DK	9	20	29	27	15	100	18##	10#	7#	8	6#	9	2.09	1.16	0.80	0.91	0.68	18##	23#	23#	25	10#	100
DE	10	19	28	30	13	100	26	13	12	11	14	14	1.88	0.99	0.88	0.81	1.06	18	19	25	24	14	100
EE	21	25	27	17	10	100	14	14	21	17	24	17	0.80	0.83	1.19	0.97	1.37	17	20	32	17	14	100
IE	12	22	18	22	26	100	22	24	17	17	15	19	1.20	1.27	0.92	0.93	0.80	14	28	17	20	21	100
EL	11	25	30	22	12	100	34	22	19	28	20	23	1.43	0.95	0.80	1.18	0.86	16	24	24	25	10	100
ES	8	21	28	27	16	100	32	21	25	23	23	24	1.35	0.89	1.04	0.95	0.97	11	19	29	26	15	100
FR	13	21	27	24	15	100	15	15	13	15	20	15	0.97	0.97	0.85	0.99	1.33	13	21	23	24	20	100
IT	9	19	29	26	17	100	41	29	24	22	20	25	1.60	1.16	0.95	0.87	0.79	14	22	28	23	13	100
CY	16	24	27	20	13	100	18#	10	13	10	13	12	1.44	0.80	1.03	0.81	1.05	23#	19	28	16	13	100
LV	24	24	26	16	11	100	23	14	23	21	20	20	1.16	0.70	1.12	1.04	0.97	27	17	29	16	11	100
LT	20	24	30	15	11	100	25	18	21	22	24	22	1.17	0.83	0.99	1.01	1.09	24	20	29	15	12	100
LU	10	21	27	25	17	100	42	21	16	14	21	20	2.09	1.03	0.82	0.68	1.05	22	22	22	17	17	100
HU	17	27	29	17	10	100	24	20	15	17	19	19	1.28	1.10	0.80	0.89	1.01	22	30	23	15	10	100
NL	7	17	30	27	18	100	17#	16	18	11	8	14	1.26	1.16	1.27	0.82	0.57	9#	20	38	22	11	100
AT	13	22	28	23	14	100	21	16	16	10	14	15	1.40	1.07	1.05	0.66	0.97	18	24	29	16	13	100
PL	19	25	26	16	13	100	26	21	24	24	27	24	1.10	0.87	0.99	0.99	1.14	21	22	26	16	14	100
PT	14	25	28	22	12	100	27	19	20	18	19	20	1.35	0.92	1.01	0.91	0.93	18	23	28	20	11	100
SI	11	29	30	20	9	100	15	12	8	12	11	11	1.34	1.09	0.75	1.06	1.00	15	32	23	21	9	100
SK	14	25	27	20	13	100	21	15	19	16	15	17	1.21	0.88	1.10	0.94	0.90	17	22	30	19	12	100
FI	11	17	25	27	21	100	16	10	10	10	11	11	1.45	0.94	0.93	0.88	1.05	16	16	23	24	22	100
SE	10	22	27	23	17	100	17	11	9	10	9	11	1.64	1.05	0.83	0.96	0.89	16	23	23	22	15	100
UK	14	17	25	25	19	100	40	25	21	16	17	22	1.79	1.11	0.95	0.71	0.77	25	19	24	18	15	100
EU-25*	12	21	27	25	15	100	27	19	18	16	18	19	1.44	1.00	0.95	0.87	0.95	17	21	26	21	15	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.9 Indicators of income poverty for children by household type, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)						B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)						C. Relative risk of poverty						D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)					
	Household type						Household type						Household type						Household type					
	Single parent hh	2 adults 1 dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other with dep ch	Total	Single parent hh	2 adults 1 dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other with dep ch	Overall children	Single parent hh	2 adults 1 dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other with dep ch	Single parent hh	2 adults 1 dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other with dep ch	Total	
BE	15	13	32	32	8	100	40	9#	8	18	15#	17	2.35	0.54	0.50	1.08	0.90	35	7#	16	35	7#	100	
CZ	10	18	45	15	12	100	45	7#	8	31	18#	16	2.76	0.43	0.50	1.92	1.09	29	8#	22	28	13#	100	
DK	18	14	40	26	3	100	17#	5##	4#	15	11##	10	1.75	0.51	0.45	1.58	1.14	31#	7##	18#	41	4##	100	
DE	14	17	40	23	6	100	39	10	8	13	12#	14	2.81	0.73	0.56	0.90	0.83	39	13	23	21	5#	100	
EE	15	19	33	17	16	100	45	11	11	21	12	18	2.50	0.63	0.61	1.17	0.68	37	12	20	20	11	100	
IE	20	10	25	31	14	100	41	12#	10	20	9#	19	2.10	0.61	0.52	1.05	0.49	42	6#	13	32	7#	100	
EL	4	16	59	10	11	100	37#	17	23	29	26	23	1.59	0.73	0.97	1.25	1.13	6#	12	57	13	12	100	
ES	4	21	50	10	15	100	41	16	22	41	26	24	1.69	0.65	0.93	1.69	1.05	7	13	47	18	15	100	
FR	12	15	38	28	6	100	29	7	11	18	29	16	1.88	0.43	0.67	1.17	1.86	23	6	26	33	12	100	
IT	8	21	45	15	12	100	34	14	23	42	27	25	1.34	0.55	0.92	1.64	1.07	10	11	41	25	13	100	
CY	5	11	51	21	11	100	40	8##	9	17	7#	12	3.23	0.68	0.77	1.41	0.57	17	8##	39	29	6#	100	
LV	14	20	24	12	30	100	38	9	14	47	14	20	1.84	0.46	0.70	2.29	0.68	25	9	17	28	20	100	
LT	12	19	34	15	19	100	49	13	12	38	20	22	2.23	0.58	0.56	1.72	0.89	26	11	19	26	17	100	
LU	9	16	51	17	6	100	55	11	13	29	20	20	2.78	0.55	0.67	1.46	0.99	25	9	34	25	6	100	
HU	10	14	35	24	17	100	31	12	14	29	11	19	1.63	0.66	0.75	1.56	0.60	16	10	26	38	10	100	
NL	10	13	40	32	5	100	36	8#	5	21	10##	14	2.60	0.54	0.39	1.48	0.74	26	7#	16	47	4##	100	
AT	12	16	35	22	15	100	33	10#	11	18	8#	15	2.26	0.68	0.74	1.25	0.51	28	11#	26	28	8#	100	
PL	6	15	31	18	30	100	38	15	20	37	23	24	1.58	0.63	0.82	1.52	0.95	9	10	26	27	28	100	
PT	6	26	38	10	20	100	38	12	18	47	21	21	1.83	0.56	0.84	2.25	0.99	12	15	32	22	19	100	
SI	7	13	45	17	18	100	36	9#	8	16	8	11	3.13	0.82	0.68	1.41	0.74	21	11#	31	24	14	100	
SK	5	13	35	18	30	100	29#	6##	13	28	19	17	1.69	0.34	0.75	1.60	1.11	8#	4##	26	29	33	100	
FI	13	15	34	32	5	100	22	6	5	13	21	11	1.97	0.57	0.48	1.22	1.89	26	9	16	40	9	100	
SE	17	14	38	26	5	100	26	6#	6	14	18	12	2.20	0.52	0.47	1.16	1.49	37	7#	18	30	8	100	
UK	19	15	36	21	9	100	46	11	13	31	13#	23	2.02	0.48	0.57	1.38	0.56	38	7	20	29	5#	100	
EU-25*	11	17	40	21	11	100	37	11	14	24	20	19	1.95	0.59	0.74	1.28	1.06	22	10	29	27	12	100	

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A.1.1.10 Household and family typology in the European Union, 2007 (%)**

Household typology	Family typology					Total
	Single parent with dep children	Couple with 1 dep child	Couple with 2 dep children	Couple with 3+ dep children	Other families with dep children	
Single parent hh with dep ch	98	0#	0##	0##	2	100
2 adults with 1 dep ch	0	94	##	##	5	100
2 adults with 2 dep ch	0	##	98	##	2	100
2 adults with 3+ dep ch	0	##	##	98	2	100
Other hh with dep ch	0##	##	3	3	93	100
Total	11	16	39	21	13	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.10a Household typology and the number of parents, EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

Household typology / Number of parents	Single parent hh with dep ch	2 adults with 1 dep ch	2 adults with 2 dep ch	2 adults with 3+ dep ch	Other hh with dep ch	Total
Single parent	82	5	4	2	7	100
Couple	0	18	46	24	11	100
Other arrangement	12	16	10	9	53	100
Total	11	17	40	21	11	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.



**Table A1.1.11 Indicators of child poverty by the number of dependent children in the household, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)				B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)				C. Relative risk of poverty				D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)			
	1 child	2 children	3+ children	Total	1 child	2 children	3+ children		1 child	2 children	3+ children		1 child	2 children	3+ children	Total
BE	19	41	40	100	14	13	22		0.85	0.79	1.28		16	32	51	100
CZ	27	55	18	100	12	12	36		0.71	0.75	2.20		19	41	40	100
DK	21	49	30	100	10#	6	16		1.06	0.60	1.63		23#	29	48	100
DE	25	49	27	100	16	12	16		1.15	0.85	1.14		29	41	30	100
EE	32	45	23	100	16	15	28		0.87	0.81	1.55		28	36	36	100
IE	18	37	46	100	15	16	24		0.76	0.81	1.24		14	30	57	100
EL	23	64	13	100	19	23	30		0.83	1.00	1.29		19	64	17	100
ES	29	57	13	100	16	23	45		0.67	0.97	1.87		20	55	25	100
FR	21	46	33	100	10	13	23		0.66	0.82	1.46		14	37	49	100
IT	29	53	18	100	16	25	42		0.64	0.97	1.67		19	51	30	100
CY	16	58	25	100	11#	10	19		0.88	0.81	1.53		15#	47	39	100
LV	36	43	21	100	13	17	40		0.66	0.82	1.94		24	35	41	100
LT	31	45	24	100	14	16	44		0.64	0.72	2.01		20	33	47	100
LU	22	57	21	100	16	16	35		0.81	0.80	1.76		18	46	36	100
HU	23	46	31	100	14	14	29		0.76	0.76	1.54		18	35	48	100
NL	17	47	36	100	8#	8	24		0.60	0.60	1.70		10#	28	61	100
AT	25	46	28	100	13	12	21		0.86	0.83	1.40		22	39	40	100
PL	26	45	30	100	16	20	37		0.66	0.85	1.53		17	38	45	100
PT	37	49	14	100	12	19	50		0.58	0.92	2.41		21	45	34	100
SI	21	56	22	100	10	9	19		0.86	0.78	1.67		18	44	38	100
SK	23	48	29	100	7#	13	33		0.43	0.73	1.90		10#	35	55	100
FI	20	42	37	100	9	7	16		0.85	0.62	1.50		17	26	56	100
SE	22	46	32	100	11	8	17		0.98	0.69	1.47		22	32	47	100
UK	24	47	29	100	15	18	37		0.66	0.80	1.61		16	38	47	100
EU-25*	25	49	27	100	14	17	28		0.75	0.87	1.48		19	42	39	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.12 Distribution of gross household income by main types, EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

	Households not at-risk-of-poverty	Households at-risk-of-poverty	Households not at-risk-of-poverty	Households with children at-risk-of-poverty	Couples<65 without children not at-risk-of-poverty	Couples<65 without children at-risk-of-poverty
<b>Market income (incl. pensions)</b>	92	71	88	61	92	68
Income from employment	60.2	31.3	73.3	42.2	68.5	34.6
Income from self-employment	8.4	9.6	10.6	11.7	7.8	9.9
Capital income (inc. inter-household transfers)	3.1	4.8	2.6	3.5	3.2	8.7
Pensions (old-age and survivor)	19.9	25.4	2.1	3.2	12.4	14.6
<b>Social transfers</b>	8	29	12	39	8	32
Unemployment benefits	1.9	6.4	1.9	6.2	3.0	10.5
Sickness and disability benefits	2.4	5.3	1.4	3.6	3.9	11.3
Education-related allowances	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.7
<b>Transfers for children</b>	4	16	8	29	1	8
Family/child-related benefits	2.7	8.2	6.4	17.7	0.2	1.0
Housing allowances	0.6	3.5	0.8	4.9	0.3	3.0
Other social exclusion benefits	0.6	4.2	0.8	6.4	0.5	3.7

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.12a Distribution of gross income of children at-risk-of-poverty, EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	EU-25*
<b>Market income (incl. pensions)</b>	37	41	29	47	67	32	90	88	48	86	77	72	67	63	41	58	53	71	73	51	61	44	45	38	61
Income from employment	27.7	24.8	169.3	33.7	51.1	19.1	40.2	59.7	37.3	50.3	61.3	55.2	47.7	57.3	31.8	60.7	39.4	42.7	50.6	35.5	46.6	31.4	34.6	30.7	42.2
Income from self-employment	5.2	8.5	-140.3	4.6	5.0	7.7	41.2	20.8	5.8	26.7	9.1	4.6	8.4	2.0	5.0	-9.9	7.8	19.4	14.1	11.5	5.9	8.0	5.5	5.2	11.7
Capital income (inc. inter-household transfers)	3.0	6.0	-0.2	7.1	4.2	2.6	5.0	3.0	1.6	5.0	4.4	2.8	4.4	1.9	2.6	6.4	3.9	2.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.9	3.7	1.5	3.5
Pensions (old-age and survivor)	1.0	1.9	0.4	2.0	6.8	2.8	4.2	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.9	9.0	6.7	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.8	7.0	7.4	2.3	5.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	3.2
<b>Social transfers</b>	63	59	71	53	33	68	10	12	52	14	23	28	33	37	59	42	47	29	27	49	39	56	55	62	39
Unemployment benefits	25.4	2.6	23.8	15.8	0.6	10.5	3.2	5.4	6.1	4.5	1.4	2.2	0.9	3.3	9.1	3.1	10.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	2.2	12.2	6.9	1.8	6.2
Sickness and disability benefits	4.3	5.5	10.7	2.3	5.7	8.6	2.3	4.2	2.2	2.3	6.1	2.8	7.2	3.9	4.8	3.1	1.1	6.3	3.5	4.3	6.3	3.6	7.4	3.2	3.6
Education-related allowances	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.6	0.2	1.5	7.7	0.3	0.6
<b>Transfers for children</b>	33	51	32	34	26	48	4	2	43	7	15	23	24	30	45	35	35	20	16	40	30	39	33	56	29
Family/child-related benefits	27.2	32.2	27.5	25.4	25.5	44.5	3.3	1.2	19.9	5.6	11.7	21.7	17.2	23.9	42.9	13.8	30.0	16.2	12.6	26.2	20.4	27.1	19.4	26.4	17.7
Housing allowances	0.3	4.4	4.6	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.4	15.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	4.1	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	8.1	5.0	12.8	4.9
Other social exclusion benefits	5.6	14.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	7.5	1.1	2.9	0.8	6.1	4.6	0.7	17.2	3.3	2.4	3.7	13.2	10.0	3.4	8.4	16.9	6.4

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.13 Indicators of child poverty by work intensity of household, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)					B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)					
	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.99	WI=1.0	Total	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.99	WI=1.0
BE	10	11	13	40	25	100	78	39	16	4	3#
CZ	8	8	27	23	34	100	84	49	14	4#	3
DK	7	3	13	26	51	100	49	18##	17#	5#	4#
DE	8	10	25	42	16	100	61	28	11	6	6
EE	4	9	20	28	40	100	85	50	22	9	9
IE	12	14	18	34	22	100	71	37	13	6	4#
EL	4	9	32	18	37	100	58	56	27	23	9
ES	3	10	26	30	31	100	77	49	38	15	9
FR	6	10	17	36	30	100	77	40	19	8	3
IT	5	12	33	23	26	100	79	54	35	9	5
CY	2	8	18	29	42	100	80	33	25	8	2#
LV	5	8	17	27	44	100	73	51	29	14	10
LT	5	9	14	28	44	100	89	62	29	19	6
LU	3	8	29	40	21	100	68	41	23	13	13
HU	8	14	24	24	30	100	73	41	14	11	5
NL	5	11	16	61	6	100	55	30	23	6	10##
AT	5	11	23	42	18	100	64	31	16	7	7#
PL	7	14	20	26	33	100	54	45	29	19	10
PT	4	9	16	23	47	100	80	58	40	15	5#
SI	4	7	12	23	55	100	76	31	25	8	3
SK	5	10	15	26	44	100	89	42	21	10	7
FI	4	8	14	34	40	100	51	35	14	8	3
SE	4	5	9	37	45	100	60	33	16	7	6
UK	15	9	12	39	25	100	65	47	26	10	6
EU-25*	7	10	21	34	27	100	68	42	24	9	6

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

Table A1.1.13 Indicators of child poverty by work intensity of household, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)

	C. Relative risk of poverty					D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)					
	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.99	WI=1.0	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.99	WI=1.0	Total
BE	4.65	2.34	0.96	0.22	0.19	47	26	13	9	5#	100
CZ	5.11	3.01	0.85	0.25	0.17	43	23	23	6#	6	100
DK	5.27	1.90	1.82	0.55	0.41	35	6##	24#	14#	21#	100
DE	4.50	2.08	0.81	0.42	0.44	35	20	20	18	7	100
EE	4.71	2.77	1.20	0.51	0.51	18	24	24	14	20	100
IE	3.73	1.97	0.67	0.32	0.23	44	28	12	11	5#	100
EL	2.50	2.39	1.17	0.97	0.37	9	22	38	18	13	100
ES	3.21	2.03	1.58	0.61	0.36	9	20	41	18	11	100
FR	4.97	2.57	1.19	0.48	0.22	29	27	20	18	7	100
IT	3.09	2.11	1.36	0.37	0.18	16	25	46	9	5	100
CY	6.51	2.71	2.05	0.62	0.19	15	22	36	18	8#	100
LV	3.61	2.50	1.41	0.71	0.49	17	19	24	19	21	100
LT	4.03	2.83	1.31	0.85	0.26	21	26	18	24	11	100
LU	3.44	2.07	1.18	0.64	0.63	11	16	34	26	13	100
HU	3.88	2.19	0.77	0.58	0.25	30	30	19	14	8	100
NL	3.95	2.16	1.65	0.41	0.72	19	25	27	25	4##	100
AT	4.39	2.09	1.12	0.48	0.45	22	23	26	20	8#	100
PL	2.26	1.87	1.19	0.79	0.41	15	27	24	21	13	100
PT	3.82	2.77	1.94	0.70	0.25	16	24	32	16	12#	100
SI	6.67	2.73	2.22	0.68	0.25	27	18	26	16	14	100
SK	5.19	2.46	1.23	0.61	0.38	24	24	19	16	17	100
FI	4.72	3.25	1.27	0.70	0.32	19	27	17	24	13	100
SE	5.33	2.98	1.43	0.67	0.58	22	14	13	24	26	100
UK	2.90	2.07	1.13	0.46	0.25	43	19	14	18	6	100
EU-25*	3.56	2.23	1.27	0.48	0.31	26	23	27	16	8	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.14 Distribution of children in different work intensity households by main characteristics, EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

	Children	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents			Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background	
		0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other	1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	Other EU	Outside EU
Jobless household (WI=0)	All	33	31	36	23	60	18	49	46	4	29	36	33	54	13	1	16	83
	At-risk-of-poverty	32	31	37	23	60	17	49	47	4	25	36	37	53	10	1	17	82
Weak LM attachment household (WI=0.01-0.49)	All	26	29	45	14	61	25	19	78	3	36	38	25	52	24	1	12	87
	At-risk-of-poverty	27	30	43	17	63	20	19	76	5	29	38	37	49	14	1	17	82
Medium work intensity household (WI=0.50)	All	41	33	26	16	75	10	3	96	1	21	47	18	50	31	1	8	92
	At-risk-of-poverty	35	34	30	17	75	8	4	96	0	16	45	37	51	12	1	15	84
Strong LM attachment household (WI=0.51-1.0)	All	31	33	36	9	75	15	12	87	1	31	50	9	48	43	1	4	95
	At-risk-of-poverty	25	32	43	12	74	14	27	71	2	24	47	23	59	19	1	9	89
Total	All	33	32	34	11	74	15	11	88	1	31	48	10	48	42	1	5	95
	At-risk-of-poverty	30	32	38	17	68	15	25	72	3	24	41	33	53	14	1	15	84

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15 Children in jobless households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors (WI=0), EU-25\*, 2007**

	Share among all children	At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share among children at-risk-of-poverty	Relative median poverty gap	TDI of social transfers for children	Policy impact of social transfers (pp)	Number of observations	Age of child				Age of mother			Number of parents	
								0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	10	78	47	28	2.39	19	294	38	25	37	19	64	17	50	45	5
CZ	8	84	43	27	2.71	14	236	34	32	35	25	69	6	55	43	2
DK	7	49	35	5	3.66	46	51	49	28	23	35	47	18	50	47	3
DE	8	61	35	25	2.76	36	285	32	26	41	23	60	17	59	39	2
EE	4	85	18	48	1.74	6	102	35	20	45	20	65	15	76	19	4
IE	12	71	44	23	2.16	28	297	32	33	35	26	61	13	60	36	3
EL	4	58	9	56	2.81	5	64	29	34	37	27	57	16	32	58	10
ES	3	77	9	50	3.72	10	203	25	33	42	11	67	22	31	65	4
FR	6	77	29	20	2.37	20	293	31	28	41	18	58	24	38	52	10
IT	5	79	16	67	1.23	6	357	27	30	43	14	67	19	38	56	5
CY	2	80	15	30	3.74	15	52	23	32	45	18	72	10	57	43	0
LV	5	73	17	59	1.89	21	93	44	21	35	24	67	9	61	34	5
LT	5	89	21	54	1.82	3	74	31	34	35	33	57	10	59	37	4
LU	3	68	11	26	2.35	14	122	35	35	30	8	52	40	57	43	0
HU	8	73	30	27	1.68	21	298	39	27	34	22	64	13	28	65	7
NL	5	55	19	16	4.33	40	63	32	35	32	7	86	6	59	38	2
AT	5	64	22	37	2.24	31	94	40	26	35	23	57	20	62	35	2
PL	7	54	15	40	2.51	16	363	29	36	36	22	61	17	37	55	8
PT	4	80	16	33	3.63	8	71	20	39	41	11	73	16	37	46	18
SI	4	76	27	31	2.11	19	99	22	35	43	12	73	14	45	52	3
SK	5	89	24	43	2.36	6	116	30	32	38	30	57	14	17	70	13
FI	4	51	19	13	3.05	48	89	48	24	29	29	52	20	45	55	0
SE	4	60	22	17	2.28	37	97	34	34	32	11	75	14	55	44	1
UK	15	65	43	26	2.22	23	447	35	34	31	31	53	15	58	41	0
EU-25*	7	68	26	31	2.43	23	4260	32	31	37	23	60	17	49	47	4

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15 Children in jobless households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors (WI=0), EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	other EU	outside EU	non-migrant
BE	294	21	31	48	44	39	16	6	33	60
CZ	236	21	39	40	25	73	2	3	1	96
DK	51	27	24	49	52	30	18	0	40	60
DE	285	37	42	21	22	55	23	0	14	86
EE	102	42	33	25	24	70	7	0	9	91
IE	297	15	35	50	61	35	4	12	1	87
EL	64	38	31	32	47	53	0	0	4	96
ES	203	35	42	23	72	19	10	1	5	94
FR	293	18	29	53	16	67	17	0	41	58
IT	357	36	49	15	63	35	2	4	6	91
CY	52	12	30	58	68	32	0	7	25	69
LV	93	31	31	37	42	48	10	0	8	92
LT	74	25	17	58	23	61	16	0	1	99
LU	122	33	27	41	29	68	3	36	12	51
HU	298	20	26	54	50	48	2	0	2	98
NL	63	13	42	45	43	27	30	2	31	66
AT	94	34	34	33	42	51	6	2	52	46
PL	363	34	30	36	25	73	2	0	0	100
PT	71	34	47	19	91	3	5	0	0	100
SI	99	19	30	51	55	37	8	0	13	87
SK	116	11	35	54	36	64	0	0	0	100
FI	89	35	27	38	18	60	22	1	36	63
SE	97	25	19	56	27	50	23	0	59	41
UK	447	17	33	50	33	61	6	0	16	84
EU-25*	4260	25	36	39	37	53	10	1	17	82

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.



**Table A1.1.15a Children in weak labour market attachment (WI=0.01-0.49) households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Share among all children	At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share among children at-risk-of-poverty	Relative median poverty gap	TDI of social transfers for children	Policy impact of social transfers (pp)	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
								0-5	06-Nov	Dec-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	11	39	26	14	1.54	37	156	32	30	38	17	66	17	27	70	3
CZ	8	49	23	21	1.73	32	123	26	30	44	14	76	11	24	67	9
DK	3	18##	6##	3	2.61	57	8	8	68	24	0	100	0	76	24	0
DE	10	28	20	24	1.64	34	164	29	31	40	20	61	19	38	60	1
EE	9	50	24	41	1.41	24	175	34	30	36	17	73	10	31	64	5
IE	14	37	28	18	1.54	37	147	14	35	51	9	67	24	45	54	2
EL	9	56	22	34	2.51	12	168	31	24	45	21	65	13	9	85	6
ES	10	49	20	28	2.08	16	435	28	28	44	12	64	24	11	85	4
FR	10	40	27	13	1.7	40	273	24	29	47	12	59	30	20	77	3
IT	12	54	25	30	1.22	11	537	25	28	46	13	66	21	6	90	4
CY	8	33	22	18	1.98	23	90	21	26	53	13	67	20	11	84	5
LV	8	51	19	38	1.5	15	95	29	31	40	46	33	21	22	67	11
LT	9	62	26	32	1.14	13	143	23	30	47	21	66	13	25	72	3
LU	8	41	16	24	1.46	16	164	18	25	57	9	57	35	29	71	0
HU	14	41	30	19	1.3	38	288	36	28	36	27	64	9	15	79	6
NL	11	30	25	25	1.79	24	87	28	24	48	12	69	19	44	56	0
AT	11	31	23	24	1.63	44	111	41	24	35	18	65	17	19	79	1
PL	14	45	27	28	1.78	18	655	27	28	45	25	52	23	14	77	9
PT	9	58	24	35	1.93	15	120	20	40	39	15	71	15	12	77	11
SI	7	31	18	20	1.66	38	126	26	30	44	17	77	6	23	76	1
SK	10	42	24	26	1.59	29	126	19	25	56	14	70	16	14	73	13
FI	8	35	27	12	1.93	52	188	37	20	43	19	55	26	38	61	1
SE	5	33	14	15	1.85	47	87	28	22	50	26	62	12	41	57	3
UK	9	47	19	22	1.61	27	170	28	37	35	18	67	15	23	68	9
EU-25*	10	42	23	24	1.66	27	4636	27	30	43	17	63	20	19	76	5

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15a Children in weak labour market attachment (WI=0.01-0.49) households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	other EU	outside EU	non-migrant
BE	156	20	35	45	23	57	21	4	26	70
CZ	123	38	39	23	26	69	5	1	6	93
DK	8	18	58	24	64	12	24	0	24	76
DE	164	32	43	24	16	37	47	0	14	86
EE	175	31	31	38	17	66	17	0	5	95
IE	147	17	31	52	47	36	17	8	4	89
EL	168	37	41	22	53	28	19	0	20	80
ES	435	43	33	24	59	17	24	0	12	88
FR	273	26	29	45	11	77	12	2	35	63
IT	537	34	48	18	70	27	3	0	11	88
CY	90	35	26	39	40	58	2	1	5	93
LV	95	31	22	47	33	53	14	0	4	96
LT	143	27	42	32	12	81	7	0	0	100
LU	164	16	39	45	44	28	27	62	10	28
HU	288	23	34	43	42	57	1	0	0	100
NL	87	16	26	58	40	53	6	0	16	84
AT	111	32	44	23	25	65	10	2	38	60
PL	655	27	37	36	15	81	4	0	0	100
PT	120	31	37	31	93	7	0	1	0	99
SI	126	48	18	34	29	68	3	0	12	88
SK	126	26	32	42	16	76	8	0	0	100
FI	188	24	32	44	13	51	36	1	2	96
SE	87	22	34	44	21	43	36	0	65	35
UK	170	18	42	40	27	61	12	0	35	65
EU-25*	4636	29	38	33	37	49	14	1	17	82

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15b Children in weak labour market attachment (WI=0.01-0.49) households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
		0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	220	22	26	52	9	55	36	18	81	1
CZ	163	33	19	48	15	73	11	20	78	2
DK	97	38	29	34	21	59	20	28	72	0
DE	418	24	30	45	8	63	29	20	80	1
EE	178	53	19	28	32	57	11	18	79	3
IE	263	22	25	53	13	39	48	30	67	3
EL	110	24	19	58	5	64	31	6	92	1
ES	328	22	22	56	11	53	36	12	87	1
FR	412	26	28	46	12	57	30	19	80	1
IT	493	21	25	55	6	59	35	9	89	2
CY	174	15	34	51	7	52	41	8	91	1
LV	83	43	18	39	30	60	10	38	56	6
LT	95	35	36	28	38	52	9	31	61	8
LU	143	10	17	73	1	42	57	11	89	0
HU	382	38	26	36	26	65	9	17	79	4
NL	500	19	27	54	4	56	39	14	85	1
AT	261	42	22	36	13	71	16	17	81	2
PL	766	31	30	39	25	56	19	16	78	6
PT	97	32	22	46	13	59	28	16	78	6
SI	316	24	28	49	12	62	26	19	78	3
SK	172	19	25	56	19	64	17	16	80	4
FI	361	39	31	30	21	58	20	19	81	1
SE	177	39	23	38	13	56	31	15	84	1
UK	199	26	33	41	13	62	25	30	64	6
EU-25*	6408	26	28	46	12	59	29	18	80	2

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15b Children in weak labour market attachment (WI=0.01-0.49) households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	other EU	outside EU	non-migrant
BE	220	41	29	30	20	44	36	5	17	78
CZ	163	40	47	13	7	73	20	0	0	100
DK	97	24	46	30	14	58	27	0	15	85
DE	418	36	41	23	5	39	57	0	5	95
EE	178	38	42	21	8	49	42	0	6	94
IE	263	38	37	24	44	23	33	6	3	91
EL	110	70	21	9	32	41	28	0	9	91
ES	328	61	27	11	41	37	22	0	5	94
FR	412	34	37	29	10	56	35	0	16	83
IT	493	54	32	14	37	48	15	0	11	89
CY	174	54	22	24	15	56	29	1	2	97
LV	83	36	42	22	9	81	10	0	1	99
LT	95	34	53	13	18	61	21	0	8	92
LU	143	60	20	20	11	46	43	23	2	75
HU	382	27	37	36	17	61	21	0	0	100
NL	500	36	42	22	11	51	39	0	5	95
AT	261	35	43	22	10	64	26	4	13	83
PL	766	41	40	19	5	84	10	0	0	100
PT	97	56	28	16	60	23	17	4	0	96
SI	316	55	27	18	15	66	19	0	8	92
SK	172	37	35	28	6	77	17	3	0	97
FI	361	27	36	37	7	59	34	0	5	95
SE	177	35	29	36	6	51	43	3	27	70
UK	199	34	42	24	8	67	25	0	13	87
EU-25*	6408	41	37	22	16	54	31	1	8	91

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15c Children in 0.50 work intensity households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Share among all children	At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share among children at-risk-of-poverty	Relative median poverty gap	TDI of social transfers for children	Policy impact of social transfers (pp)	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
								0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	13	16	13	8	0.95	30	94	38	37	25	18	72	10	4	96	0
CZ	27	14	23	10	1.19	26	147	32	25	44	17	80	3	6	94	0
DK	13	17#	24#	31	1.75	39	36	49	31	20	13	84	3	2	96	3
DE	25	11	20	15	0.87	19	140	37	31	31	18	79	3	4	95	1
EE	20	22	24	13	1.49	18	170	29	27	44	28	58	14	21	77	2
IE	18	13	12	8	0.75	23	71	25	35	41	2	65	33	4	93	3
EL	32	27	38	17	0.7	3	221	32	37	31	18	76	6	2	98	0
ES	26	38	41	23	0.9	6	640	33	36	31	11	77	11	2	98	0
FR	17	19	20	11	1.2	40	206	31	35	35	14	76	10	9	91	0
IT	33	35	46	17	1.01	12	821	37	35	28	16	77	6	2	98	0
CY	18	25	36	15	0.9	9	104	47	22	31	29	56	16	5	95	0
LV	17	29	24	25	1.35	14	109	39	23	38	41	51	8	14	85	1
LT	14	29	18	30	1.24	13	100	26	32	42	17	68	15	14	85	1
LU	29	23	34	20	0.94	17	231	43	34	23	28	60	12	1	99	0
HU	24	14	19	12	1.28	49	158	31	30	39	25	70	6	11	89	0
NL	16	23	27	15	0.94	17	115	36	40	24	10	81	9	0	100	0
AT	23	16	26	12	1.03	33	150	36	35	29	16	77	7	3	96	1
PL	20	29	24	21	0.98	13	540	28	34	37	24	69	7	3	97	0
PT	16	40	32	25	1.2	14	139	32	36	32	24	70	6	5	89	6
SI	12	25	26	14	1.1	30	124	34	28	38	17	77	6	6	92	2
SK	15	21	19	12	1.31	19	91	26	23	51	17	72	11	12	88	0
FI	14	14	17	8	1.36	45	140	48	28	24	27	58	15	6	94	0
SE	9	16	13	19	1.39	42	70	47	25	28	37	55	8	7	93	0
UK	12	26	14	15	0.82	24	136	49	29	22	26	67	7	3	97	0
EU-25*	21	24	27	17	0.99	20	4753	35	34	30	17	75	8	4	96	0

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15c Children in 0.50 work intensity households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	Other EU	Outside EU	non-migrant
BE	94	17	36	47	18	55	27	9	36	55
CZ	147	19	44	36	13	84	3	11	4	86
DK	36	18	25	57	26	38	36	10	27	63
DE	140	18	27	54	18	49	34	0	20	80
EE	170	24	39	37	8	66	26	0	4	96
IE	71	16	28	57	39	45	16	0	0	100
EL	221	17	72	10	33	53	14	2	21	78
ES	640	17	59	25	58	25	16	0	20	80
FR	206	8	33	59	20	62	19	2	17	81
IT	821	17	54	29	54	43	3	0	13	87
CY	104	16	64	20	26	59	15	0	19	81
LV	109	21	40	38	42	53	5	0	5	95
LT	100	29	31	39	4	86	10	0	2	98
LU	231	15	38	47	54	40	6	29	39	32
HU	158	17	36	46	41	50	9	0	1	99
NL	115	7	14	79	12	62	26	0	14	86
AT	150	11	41	48	17	69	14	4	31	64
PL	540	19	41	40	8	84	7	0	0	100
PT	139	16	56	29	93	7	0	0	0	100
SI	124	24	56	20	17	78	5	0	9	91
SK	91	19	51	30	1	87	12	0	0	100
FI	140	15	14	71	8	73	19	0	4	96
SE	70	12	28	59	10	68	22	2	38	60
UK	136	13	26	61	13	78	9	2	25	73
EU-25*	4753	16	45	39	37	51	12	1	15	84

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15d Children in 0.50 work intensity households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
		0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	385	34	33	33	13	74	12	6	93	1
CZ	997	57	25	18	28	69	2	6	94	0
DK	379	47	31	22	15	77	8	4	96	1
DE	1258	44	34	22	11	81	8	1	99	0
EE	403	54	26	20	35	60	5	6	93	2
IE	593	44	33	23	11	75	15	3	96	1
EL	615	44	35	21	18	75	7	1	99	0
ES	1032	44	33	24	8	80	12	3	97	0
FR	931	46	31	23	20	69	11	4	95	0
IT	2035	39	36	25	10	80	11	3	97	0
CY	339	32	38	30	17	74	9	1	98	1
LV	255	49	24	27	45	42	13	15	80	5
LT	215	45	27	28	21	68	10	15	82	2
LU	494	30	46	24	6	83	11	1	99	0
HU	922	48	28	24	25	69	6	8	92	0
NL	829	36	38	27	7	79	13	3	96	0
AT	771	50	29	20	22	70	8	2	96	1
PL	1217	37	32	32	24	65	11	6	91	3
PT	200	26	35	39	13	75	12	7	90	4
SI	462	33	32	35	16	70	14	15	84	1
SK	315	39	27	35	24	62	14	14	83	4
FI	743	55	26	19	22	69	9	3	96	0
SE	351	43	27	29	17	69	14	8	92	0
UK	464	46	33	21	16	71	13	2	97	1
EU-25*	16205	43	33	24	15	75	10	3	96	1

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15d Children in 0.50 work intensity households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	Other EU	Outside EU	non-migrant
BE	385	21	34	46	8	47	45	4	15	82
CZ	997	26	57	16	2	75	23	0	0	100
DK	379	22	37	41	12	47	41	1	9	90
DE	1258	15	47	38	1	37	62	0	4	96
EE	403	32	41	27	5	55	40	0	3	97
IE	593	14	39	47	14	44	42	6	4	91
EL	615	19	68	13	16	59	25	0	3	97
ES	1032	28	64	7	30	32	38	0	4	96
FR	931	19	36	44	6	54	40	2	11	87
IT	2035	30	55	15	34	49	17	0	6	94
CY	339	15	60	26	16	53	31	2	7	91
LV	255	42	39	19	11	69	20	0	2	98
LT	215	37	42	21	6	46	48	0	2	98
LU	494	17	58	25	6	56	37	21	4	75
HU	922	20	40	40	7	66	27	0	1	99
NL	829	15	43	42	11	46	43	1	3	97
AT	771	18	45	37	7	60	33	4	13	83
PL	1217	28	45	27	3	77	20	0	0	100
PT	200	45	45	10	76	17	7	0	2	98
SI	462	34	48	19	12	65	23	0	8	92
SK	315	34	46	19	2	71	27	0	0	100
FI	743	22	33	44	4	39	58	2	1	98
SE	351	23	42	35	5	53	42	4	11	85
UK	464	19	48	33	4	59	37	0	10	90
EU-25*	16205	22	48	29	13	50	37	1	6	94

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.



**Table A1.1.15e Children in strong labour market attachment (WI=0.51-1.0) households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Share among all children	At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share among children at-risk-of-poverty	Relative median poverty gap	TDI of social transfers for children	Policy impact of social transfers (pp)	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
								0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	65	4	14	10	0.45	7	93	27	23	49	11	67	23	35	60	5
CZ	57	3	11	13	0.38	7	94	9	26	65	8	80	12	45	54	1
DK	77	4	35	36	0.42	6	89	20	36	44	1	89	10	20	76	4
DE	58	6	25	19	0.62	10	213	26	33	42	10	72	18	42	57	1
EE	68	9	35	22	0.67	6	228	17	26	56	7	76	17	49	49	2
IE	56	6	16	24	0.55	12	78	16	24	60	0	70	30	34	64	2
EL	55	13	31	25	0.60	2	199	19	35	47	9	81	11	8	92	0
ES	61	12	30	21	0.70	2	503	27	32	41	10	77	13	16	81	2
FR	67	6	24	13	0.62	12	186	32	37	32	7	81	12	28	70	2
IT	50	7	13	17	0.95	3	289	29	29	42	10	74	16	34	65	1
CY	72	5	26	11	0.51	5	81	34	26	40	28	66	6	30	69	1
LV	71	12	41	21	0.60	7	226	14	31	55	12	79	9	42	55	3
LT	72	11	36	20	0.73	5	175	18	33	49	25	66	9	35	65	0
LU	60	13	39	15	0.72	11	311	33	34	33	26	66	8	41	59	0
HU	54	7	22	13	0.47	13	140	18	41	41	13	77	10	20	78	2
NL	67	6	29	21	0.57	5	152	33	34	33	7	86	8	20	80	0
AT	60	7	29	16	0.68	12	161	22	37	42	16	74	11	35	60	5
PL	59	14	34	23	0.70	7	881	20	31	49	16	72	12	9	89	3
PT	71	8	28	15	0.52	3	127	16	39	45	18	70	12	25	73	2
SI	78	4	29	12	0.79	11	148	26	32	42	14	78	9	20	79	1
SK	70	8	33	16	0.62	5	151	20	27	53	10	81	9	14	83	3
FI	74	5	37	15	0.56	11	356	17	26	57	3	74	22	26	73	1
SE	82	7	50	16	0.81	17	245	34	23	44	10	71	19	40	59	1
UK	64	8	24	18	0.62	14	273	25	30	45	17	65	18	42	58	0
EU-25*	62	8	25	19	0.66	9	5399	25	32	43	12	74	14	27	71	2

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15e Children in strong labour market attachment (WI=0.51-1.0) households: main characteristics and distribution of those at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	other EU	outside EU	non-migrant
BE	93	24	43	33	8	63	30	8	8	83
CZ	94	42	39	19	3	92	5	0	0	100
DK	89	17	35	48	14	57	29	0	5	95
DE	213	33	49	17	7	48	45	0	5	95
EE	228	35	41	25	7	75	18	0	9	91
IE	78	18	40	43	43	31	26	18	3	79
EL	199	20	70	10	37	49	14	2	12	87
ES	503	28	53	19	47	33	20	1	19	80
FR	186	22	61	17	5	74	22	2	16	83
IT	289	29	42	29	50	40	10	2	17	81
CY	81	23	38	39	27	55	18	0	25	75
LV	226	33	32	36	28	66	6	0	1	99
LT	175	26	32	41	5	83	13	0	1	99
LU	311	21	59	19	58	38	4	45	18	37
HU	140	30	50	20	17	72	11	0	3	97
NL	152	9	34	56	14	62	24	5	0	95
AT	161	22	46	32	13	67	20	1	29	69
PL	881	21	39	40	13	83	4	0	0	100
PT	127	27	43	30	93	6	1	0	0	100
SI	148	20	53	26	13	77	10	0	5	95
SK	151	16	39	45	4	81	15	0	0	100
FI	356	11	33	55	7	61	32	2	7	90
SE	245	22	39	39	5	55	40	3	13	85
UK	273	22	48	30	15	70	15	1	9	89
EU-25*	5399	24	47	28	23	59	19	1	9	89

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15f Children in strong labour market attachment (WI=0.51-1.0) households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Number of observations	Age of child			Age of mother			Number of parents		
		0-5	6-11	12-17	<30	31-44	45+	1	2	Other
BE	2280	32	34	34	10	79	11	10	88	1
CZ	2462	20	31	48	10	82	8	10	88	1
DK	3131	31	37	32	6	78	16	15	84	1
DE	3464	27	35	38	6	80	14	10	89	1
EE	1802	28	31	42	17	72	11	18	80	2
IE	1698	29	28	43	10	61	29	18	80	2
EL	1289	35	31	34	7	81	12	5	95	0
ES	3377	39	32	29	7	78	15	6	93	1
FR	3903	35	32	32	11	75	13	10	89	0
IT	4596	37	31	32	6	75	19	11	89	0
CY	1624	33	31	36	16	73	11	5	94	1
LV	1243	27	30	43	18	71	11	22	72	6
LT	1444	26	32	42	18	72	10	11	87	1
LU	1231	40	31	29	9	77	15	6	94	0
HU	2109	22	32	46	11	78	10	14	84	2
NL	5105	37	32	30	7	74	18	6	93	0
AT	2101	24	33	43	8	77	15	13	85	2
PL	4334	30	32	38	17	73	11	7	90	3
PT	1243	32	36	32	12	77	11	9	89	2
SI	3388	31	33	36	10	83	7	6	93	1
SK	1661	21	32	47	11	76	13	7	91	1
FI	4865	25	35	40	8	70	23	12	88	0
SE	3659	34	29	37	8	75	17	15	85	0
UK	2843	28	33	39	8	70	22	14	86	1
EU-25*	64852	32	33	36	9	76	15	11	89	1

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.15f Children in strong labour market attachment (WI=0.51-1.0) households: main characteristics and distribution of those not at-risk-of-poverty by main factors, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	Number of observations	Number of children			Education of parents			Migrant background		
		1	2	3+	Low	Medium	High	other EU	outside EU	non-migrant
BE	2280	23	45	32	5	32	63	2	3	94
CZ	2462	39	52	9	1	76	22	0	1	99
DK	3131	23	53	24	10	45	45	1	2	98
DE	3464	32	50	18	1	38	61	0	3	97
EE	1802	39	46	15	3	48	48	0	5	95
IE	1698	24	40	36	15	40	45	4	1	94
EL	1289	29	60	10	15	39	46	1	8	91
ES	3377	39	53	7	23	24	52	0	6	94
FR	3903	27	50	22	5	48	48	1	4	95
IT	4596	40	50	10	19	51	31	0	5	95
CY	1624	24	59	17	7	42	51	1	4	95
LV	1243	45	43	12	5	57	38	0	4	96
LT	1444	42	45	13	2	51	47	0	2	98
LU	1231	31	60	9	20	46	34	36	1	63
HU	2109	35	51	14	5	60	35	0	1	99
NL	5105	21	50	29	6	42	51	0	2	98
AT	2101	34	47	19	5	63	32	1	11	88
PL	4334	35	47	18	2	65	34	0	0	100
PT	1243	45	49	6	56	20	24	0	2	98
SI	3388	29	55	16	5	57	38	0	4	96
SK	1661	36	48	16	1	69	31	0	0	99
FI	4865	23	47	30	3	35	62	1	0	98
SE	3659	24	48	28	3	49	49	1	5	94
UK	2843	31	51	19	4	57	39	0	6	94
EU-25*	64852	32	50	18	8	47	45	1	4	96

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.16 Distribution of gross income of children in jobless households (WI=0), EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
BE	All	11	2.4	0.0	6.2	2.2	89	41.1	7.9	0.4	40	30.9	0.5	8.5
	At-risk-of-poverty	6	1.1	0.0	3.4	1.5	94	43.3	6.6	0.4	44	33.4	0.5	9.7
CZ	All	18	0.8	0.8	11.1	5.3	82	3.5	7.5	0.0	71	41.5	5.9	23.6
	At-risk-of-poverty	13	0.4	0.3	10.3	2.5	87	4.0	5.1	0.0	77	46.2	6.6	24.7
DK	All	20	13.9	1.7	3.9	0.0	80	33.5	16.5	6.7	24	15.5	8.3	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	12	8.9	1.5	1.6	0.0	88	35.7	13.5	10.1	29	19.7	9.0	0.0
DE	All	19	3.2	0.9	10.7	4.1	81	30.6	4.6	1.2	45	27.9	1.1	15.7
	At-risk-of-poverty	17	2.5	1.0	10.0	3.2	83	33.3	4.4	0.9	45	31.8	1.4	11.5
EE	All	38	6.9	5.5	12.2	13.5	62	1.5	17.3	0.2	43	38.8	4.1	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	33	1.9	6.2	10.6	13.9	67	1.8	19.2	0.2	46	41.4	4.9	0.0
IE	All	7	1.7	0.2	1.9	3.4	93	15.5	12.1	1.1	64	54.1	9.0	0.9
	At-risk-of-poverty	6	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.9	94	14.8	12.9	0.9	65	58.3	5.8	1.1
EL	All	73	5.8	1.9	25.9	38.9	27	6.0	12.4	0.0	9	5.6	0.7	2.7
	At-risk-of-poverty	57	3.8	0.0	30.5	22.4	43	9.9	17.8	0.0	15	9.6	1.3	4.6
ES	All	46	6.6	6.2	9.3	23.9	54	19.8	24.0	2.9	7	3.0	2.6	1.8
	At-risk-of-poverty	41	8.2	7.3	9.7	16.0	59	21.2	26.8	3.1	8	3.0	2.9	1.7
FR	All	16	4.6	0.5	2.4	8.7	84	9.2	4.2	1.2	69	30.3	21.2	17.8
	At-risk-of-poverty	15	4.9	0.5	1.7	7.7	85	10.0	3.7	1.4	70	29.7	22.4	17.9
IT	All	70	13.6	10.0	23.2	23.5	30	6.8	10.0	0.2	13	5.8	2.6	4.4
	At-risk-of-poverty	65	13.6	7.4	24.0	20.2	35	6.7	12.0	0.2	16	6.6	3.4	5.9
CY	All	30	1.0	0.1	19.4	9.9	70	0.0	24.9	0.0	45	22.8	4.6	17.4
	At-risk-of-poverty	22	0.7	0.0	13.6	7.7	78	0.0	29.8	0.0	48	25.7	4.1	18.3
LV	All	40	12.9	0.9	7.2	18.9	60	1.8	6.4	1.2	51	48.8	0.8	1.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	39	10.0	1.2	7.9	19.8	61	2.3	6.7	1.4	51	48.1	1.1	1.5
LT	All	29	0.2	0.3	15.4	13.1	71	0.5	17.5	0.5	53	31.0	1.2	20.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	23	0.0	0.1	13.2	10.2	77	0.1	18.6	0.5	57	33.1	1.4	22.8
LU	All	28	0.1	1.2	4.0	22.7	72	7.2	16.6	0.7	48	31.0	1.0	15.6
	At-risk-of-poverty	18	0.1	0.1	5.2	12.3	82	7.2	12.8	0.5	62	37.9	1.5	22.4
HU	All	18	3.7	0.6	4.1	9.4	82	12.8	13.5	0.1	56	52.0	2.1	1.8
	At-risk-of-poverty	8	1.8	0.0	4.2	2.2	92	16.8	10.6	0.1	64	60.1	2.5	1.8

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
	All	18	5.1	0.3	7.9	5.2	82	3.5	10.6	1.3	66	9.4	8.4	48.4
NL	At-risk-of-poverty	10	5.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	90	1.7	9.5	1.6	78	12.0	9.8	55.7
	All	21	2.2	1.1	10.2	7.0	79	21.2	6.6	0.7	51	35.9	4.7	10.3
AT	At-risk-of-poverty	13	2.2	0.0	7.2	3.5	87	23.5	2.8	0.8	60	42.0	5.1	12.9
	All	53	14.2	10.1	8.3	20.1	47	2.7	13.4	0.5	31	23.7	1.8	5.3
PL	At-risk-of-poverty	34	6.8	7.2	7.3	12.5	66	3.2	17.7	0.6	45	33.2	2.7	8.7
	All	33	2.7	0.4	4.9	25.1	67	16.8	11.9	5.8	32	19.6	0.0	12.7
PT	At-risk-of-poverty	25	3.0	0.0	3.3	18.4	75	17.2	13.2	7.3	38	21.8	0.1	15.7
	All	23	3.1	7.0	3.9	8.6	77	1.9	10.8	2.0	63	33.5	1.7	27.6
SI	At-risk-of-poverty	14	1.2	6.4	3.7	3.0	86	2.4	9.3	1.9	72	39.1	1.9	31.3
	All	25	4.7	0.0	5.7	14.2	75	3.8	15.0	0.1	56	26.9	0.0	29.6
SK	At-risk-of-poverty	20	5.3	0.0	5.2	9.3	80	4.2	13.5	0.1	62	29.4	0.0	33.0
	All	11	4.5	1.0	4.5	1.4	89	21.6	11.1	1.0	55	30.0	15.9	8.9
FI	At-risk-of-poverty	7	1.9	0.2	3.6	1.0	93	28.4	4.1	2.0	59	30.5	18.0	10.3
	All	20	10.7	0.6	5.4	3.6	80	7.2	19.9	7.9	45	17.6	11.0	16.1
SE	At-risk-of-poverty	15	7.6	0.1	4.6	2.6	85	3.6	15.0	7.9	59	23.5	11.6	23.5
	All	23	15.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	77	1.9	6.4	0.6	68	25.5	18.0	24.1
UK	At-risk-of-poverty	11	6.1	2.4	1.6	0.9	89	2.3	6.4	0.2	80	30.7	20.7	28.6
	All	27	8.8	3.0	7.3	8.4	73	12.1	8.4	1.1	51	25.5	9.5	16.1
EU-25*	At-risk-of-poverty	20	5.3	2.3	6.4	6.0	80	13.0	8.5	1.0	58	29.3	10.8	17.4

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.17 Distribution of gross income of children in weak labour market attachment households (WI=0.01-0.49), EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
BE	All	60	52.0	3	3.3	2.4	40	14.0	4.2	0.6	21	19.3	0.2	1.5
	At-risk-of-poverty	50	46.3	1	2.8	0.0	50	16.7	4.2	0.4	29	25.5	0.0	3.4
	All	60	38.9	10	3.7	7.0	40	3.1	9.0	0.1	28	19.5	2.3	6.0
CZ	At-risk-of-poverty	47	30.1	10	3.5	3.8	53	2.4	9.9	0.1	41	27.4	3.8	9.4
	All	50	47.7	1	0.6	0.1	50	19.0	20.3	1.8	9	7.5	1.9	0.0
DK	At-risk-of-poverty	22##	25.4##	0.0##	-3.3##	0.0##	78##	46.5##	13.3##	0.0##	18##	10.8##	7.4##	0.0##
	All	64	49.8	5	7.2	1.9	36	9.9	2.7	0.9	22	16.5	0.5	5.3
DE	At-risk-of-poverty	45	32.3	5	7.0	1.5	55	14.3	2.9	1.1	36	26.6	0.9	8.7
	All	67	55.2	4	2.4	6.0	33	0.5	4.3	1.2	27	26.3	0.2	0.0
EE	At-risk-of-poverty	62	49.4	6	2.6	4.2	38	0.4	4.0	0.3	33	33.1	0.2	0.0
	All	50	37.3	6	2.7	3.7	50	11.4	7.3	0.9	30	28.0	1.9	0.2
IE	At-risk-of-poverty	36	32.7	1	1.2	0.6	64	12.5	11.0	0.6	40	38.1	1.5	0.5
	All	86	56.4	19	4.0	6.5	14	6.0	3.7	0.0	5	4.3	0.4	0.0
EL	At-risk-of-poverty	83	56.9	20	3.2	2.9	17	7.9	2.5	0.0	6	6.1	0.3	0.0
	All	83	61.6	11	4.1	6.8	17	8.0	6.9	1.0	1	0.6	0.3	0.0
ES	At-risk-of-poverty	83	61.2	14	1.7	5.5	17	10.6	4.9	0.7	1	0.9	0.3	0.0
	All	57	46.0	6	2.5	2.8	43	11.0	2.9	0.9	28	16.4	9.2	2.3
FR	At-risk-of-poverty	50	41.9	5	1.5	2.0	50	8.9	2.4	1.2	37	19.6	13.8	3.9
	All	86	58.3	20	4.1	4.1	14	6.3	1.8	0.0	6	4.8	0.3	0.5
IT	At-risk-of-poverty	84	60.3	19	2.7	2.2	16	7.3	2.1	0.0	7	5.3	0.5	0.9
	All	78	50.0	20	4.4	3.5	22	2.9	4.2	2.7	12	11.2	0.5	0.3
CY	At-risk-of-poverty	72	50.5	16	3.9	1.7	28	4.7	5.9	1.6	16	14.0	0.9	0.8
	All	71	51.6	9	1.7	8.9	29	2.5	4.4	0.2	21	20.0	0.2	1.2

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
	At-risk-of-poverty	66	50.6	7	1.9	6.0	34	2.7	3.9	0.2	27	25.6	0.4	1.3
	All	76	55.5	11	1.0	8.2	24	2.5	6.3	2.3	13	9.8	0.4	2.9
LT	At-risk-of-poverty	71	52.0	10	0.9	8.2	29	2.9	4.7	3.3	18	12.9	0.6	4.6
	All	68	56.9	4	3.3	4.3	32	4.4	5.3	0.4	21	18.6	0.2	2.7
LU	At-risk-of-poverty	50	44.3	5	0.1	1.0	50	8.8	5.0	0.9	35	28.6	0.4	6.1
	All	54	39.9	4	1.9	8.1	46	6.9	6.2	0.2	33	31.7	1.0	0.4
HU	At-risk-of-poverty	39	32.7	1	2.6	2.5	61	11.6	2.9	0.1	46	44.5	1.6	0.3
	All	74	61.7	7	5.0	0.9	26	4.4	3.6	1.4	17	6.4	2.3	7.9
NL	At-risk-of-poverty	58	42.0	10	5.3	0.0	42	4.7	1.5	0.5	36	12.1	5.2	18.4
	All	60	48.0	4	4.0	4.0	40	11.6	2.5	0.9	25	22.4	1.3	1.0
AT	At-risk-of-poverty	49	40.6	5	3.0	0.6	51	16.3	1.5	0.4	33	30.4	1.7	0.7
	All	75	52.4	9	2.1	11.5	25	3.0	7.2	0.4	14	11.8	1.4	1.2
PL	At-risk-of-poverty	66	46.3	10	1.8	7.5	34	3.9	8.2	0.5	22	17.1	2.4	2.1
	All	73	47.8	14	1.6	9.1	27	8.3	5.4	0.6	13	9.8	0.0	3.0
PT	At-risk-of-poverty	68	46.0	13	1.0	8.3	32	7.5	5.3	0.1	19	14.7	0.0	4.2
	All	64	47.2	8	0.8	8.1	36	2.2	6.6	5.6	22	13.7	0.1	7.9
SI	At-risk-of-poverty	49	38.0	6	0.5	4.4	51	2.6	3.3	4.5	41	21.1	0.2	19.5
	All	75	51.0	9	2.1	13.4	25	2.3	8.1	0.3	14	9.7	0.0	4.6
SK	At-risk-of-poverty	69	49.4	7	2.1	9.8	31	3.2	7.4	0.3	21	13.1	0.0	7.4
	All	49	38.6	4	4.4	1.3	51	13.8	6.5	1.5	30	20.0	6.4	3.2
FI	At-risk-of-poverty	33	26.6	2	4.3	0.1	67	14.2	8.1	2.6	42	26.6	10.8	4.4
	All	46	41.3	1	2.7	1.8	54	9.2	12.2	7.0	25	13.2	4.1	7.8
SE	At-risk-of-poverty	30	25.8	0	3.0	0.5	70	9.8	4.0	11.9	45	19.6	7.7	17.3



Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
UK	All	56	45.3	6	2.6	1.8	44	1.7	1.8	0.9	40	20.6	9.7	9.6
	At-risk-of-poverty	39	33.4	3	1.9	1.0	61	3.2	1.8	0.7	55	29.1	14.1	11.9
EU-25*	All	68	51.0	9	3.7	4.6	32	7.1	4.1	0.8	20	13.5	3.2	3.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	60	45.2	9	2.6	3.1	40	8.0	3.8	0.7	27	17.8	4.8	4.8

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.18 Distribution of gross income of children in medium work intensity households (WI=0.50), EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
BE	All	83	67.0	13	2.8	0.3	17	3.8	0.8	0.2	12	12.2	0.0	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	80	68.8	9	1.9	0.0	20	2.8	0.3	0.1	17	17.1	0.0	0.0
CZ	All	81	59.5	19	1.5	1.1	19	0.5	3.3	0.0	15	13.7	0.7	0.8
	At-risk-of-poverty	67	50.6	15	1.1	0.0	33	1.2	3.5	0.0	29	20.8	2.7	5.0
DK	All	65	102.4	-37	0.1	0.1	35	7.6	11.8	2.2	13	12.2	0.8	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	23#	282.7#	-256.6#	-2.8#	0.0#	77#	12.5#	16.7#	1.9#	46#	44.0#	1.8#	0.0#
DE	All	85	75.1	7	2.7	0.5	15	1.3	0.9	0.2	13	11.6	0.2	0.8
	At-risk-of-poverty	70	58.3	9	2.4	0.3	30	2.7	0.6	0.3	26	22.3	0.1	3.5
EE	All	81	74.7	3	1.0	2.4	19	0.2	2.6	0.4	16	15.9	0.0	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	76	62.4	6	2.7	4.7	24	0.4	4.2	0.3	19	19.3	0.0	0.0
IE	All	81	60.0	17	3.1	0.9	19	1.9	1.8	0.0	15	14.7	0.3	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	69	33.8	31	2.7	1.0	31	2.2	0.2	0.0	29	28.9	0.0	0.1
EL	All	97	54.6	37	4.5	1.8	3	0.3	0.7	0.0	2	1.3	0.2	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	98	47.4	48	1.8	0.6	2	0.2	0.6	0.0	2	1.4	0.2	0.0
ES	All	95	74.3	18	1.2	1.8	5	2.5	1.7	0.2	1	0.5	0.2	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	97	67.2	27	1.1	1.5	3	1.4	0.9	0.2	1	0.4	0.2	0.2
FR	All	74	64.6	6	2.1	1.9	26	3.3	1.9	0.1	20	14.0	5.8	0.5
	At-risk-of-poverty	61	57.5	1	1.3	0.7	39	1.4	1.8	0.1	36	17.9	15.6	2.5

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
IT	All	92	60.5	28	2.0	1.2	8	2.8	0.5	0.1	5	4.4	0.2	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	91	53.8	35	1.6	0.5	9	2.5	0.4	0.1	6	5.4	0.2	0.2
CY	All	92	69.5	20	3.0	0.3	8	0.6	0.9	0.3	6	5.8	0.0	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	92	84.1	6	1.3	0.8	8	0.1	0.4	0.0	7	7.5	0.0	0.0
LV	All	82	72.7	5	0.9	3.2	18	2.7	2.9	0.2	12	12.2	0.1	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	72	64.4	2	1.3	4.8	28	4.7	2.9	0.3	20	19.2	0.0	0.5
LT	All	84	68.3	9	1.8	4.5	16	0.3	5.9	0.4	10	9.4	0.1	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	77	63.5	9	0.5	4.0	23	0.5	3.8	0.3	19	18.4	0.2	0.1
LU	All	83	76.4	3	2.1	1.2	17	0.6	1.7	0.1	15	14.2	0.5	0.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	69	67.9	1	0.1	0.2	31	1.5	4.0	0.0	25	22.7	1.6	1.1
HU	All	67	53.8	10	1.3	2.6	33	1.6	3.3	0.1	28	27.3	0.3	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	54	42.2	11	0.5	0.6	46	2.3	3.3	0.0	41	39.8	0.4	0.3
NL	All	89	76.7	9	2.8	0.5	11	1.1	2.2	0.3	7	5.6	0.3	1.5
	At-risk-of-poverty	82	58.2	18	4.0	1.1	18	2.4	1.7	0.6	14	11.0	0.5	2.3
AT	All	80	67.3	9	1.4	1.8	20	1.3	0.6	0.0	18	17.2	0.5	0.4
	At-risk-of-poverty	68	53.8	11	1.3	1.7	32	2.7	0.4	0.0	29	26.5	1.0	1.2
PL	All	90	68.5	15	1.1	5.6	10	0.5	2.7	0.1	7	6.0	0.5	0.5
	At-risk-of-poverty	86	65.2	17	0.9	3.1	14	0.4	1.9	0.3	11	9.4	1.0	1.0
PT	All	87	70.3	12	0.8	3.7	13	4.4	1.1	0.0	7	6.2	0.3	1.0

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
	At-risk of poverty			15	0.3	2.1	14	2.7	0.2	0.1	11	10.0	0.2	0.5
	All	69.2	63.4	7	1.1	5.3	23	0.4	4.9	1.9	16	12.6	0.7	3.0
	At-risk of poverty													
SI	At-risk of poverty	55.2	62.9	11	1.3	1.0	31	1.0	2.9	2.8	25	20.4	0.6	3.6
	All	62.9	62.9	12	1.5	7.8	16	0.3	2.9	0.2	12	12.0	0.0	0.3
	At-risk of poverty													
SK	At-risk of poverty	65.2	65.2	13	1.1	1.0	20	0.7	2.1	0.5	17	16.5	0.0	0.5
	All	61.7	61.7	6	2.7	1.0	28	3.4	2.6	0.3	22	21.0	0.7	0.3
	At-risk of poverty													
FI	At-risk of poverty	37.0	37.0	13	1.4	0.3	49	6.8	2.0	0.2	40	36.5	2.5	0.5
	All	60.0	60.0	5	1.8	1.3	32	5.6	10.4	2.4	13	12.0	0.8	0.4
	At-risk of poverty													
SE	At-risk of poverty	43.0	43.0	14	1.7	0.4	41	7.9	6.3	2.7	24	20.7	2.3	1.3
	All	69.0	69.0	12	2.0	1.0	16	0.1	1.5	0.2	14	11.4	0.9	2.0
	At-risk of poverty													
UK	At-risk of poverty	55.9	55.9	14	0.5	0.2	29	0.3	0.0	0.0	29	21.7	2.7	4.6
	All	67.6	67.6	14	2.0	1.7	14	1.9	1.7	0.2	11	9.0	1.0	0.6
	At-risk of poverty													
EU-25*	At-risk of poverty	59.7	59.7	20	1.4	1.0	18	1.8	1.1	0.2	15	11.2	2.0	1.3

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.19 Distribution of gross income of children in strong labour market attachment households, EU-25\*, 2007 (%)**

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
BE	All	91	78.5	9.3	2.9	0.3	9	1.0	0.4	0.0	8	7.6	0.0	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	78	45.5	28.0	3.4	1.0	22	2.0	0.2	0.3	20	18.9	0.0	0.7
CZ	All	93	74.0	16.0	1.9	1.3	7	0.3	2.4	0.0	4	3.7	0.1	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	83	53.7	24.0	5.0	0.0	17	0.8	2.0	0.1	14	12.4	0.7	1.2
DK	All	90	95.3	-5.4	-0.1	0.1	10	2.3	1.9	0.2	6	5.2	0.5	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	56	312.2	-256.1	0.3	0.0	44	10.0	3.7	0.4	30	28.4	1.1	0.0
DE	All	90	77.0	9.2	3.4	0.5	10	1.1	0.3	0.1	8	7.9	0.2	0.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	76	60.6	6.4	7.2	1.7	24	3.3	0.4	0.1	20	17.0	1.2	2.0
EE	All	92	86.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	8	0.2	1.2	0.2	7	6.7	0.0	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	82	72.5	3.7	1.6	4.2	18	0.1	1.0	0.1	17	16.7	0.0	0.0
IE	All	85	64.3	15.7	4.0	1.3	15	1.5	0.6	0.2	12	12.2	0.3	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	63	35.2	22.3	4.3	1.1	37	3.2	0.5	0.0	34	33.3	0.0	0.2
EL	All	98	64.7	28.6	3.0	1.5	2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1	1.3	0.1	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	96	29.9	59.6	2.7	3.9	4	1.7	0.1	0.0	2	2.1	0.0	0.0
ES	All	97	83.1	10.3	1.9	1.3	3	1.3	0.8	0.2	1	0.9	0.1	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	93	64.4	21.1	4.6	2.6	7	2.9	1.7	0.4	2	1.9	0.1	0.1
FR	All	89	77.6	8.4	2.3	0.5	11	1.5	0.9	0.0	9	6.6	1.9	0.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	73	54.0	16.9	2.1	0.0	27	2.2	0.4	0.1	24	10.5	10.4	3.3
IT	All	95	70.0	21.3	2.5	1.2	5	2.6	0.2	0.0	2	1.9	0.1	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	90	55.5	31.1	2.4	0.8	10	4.1	0.2	0.0	6	5.7	0.3	0.0
CY	All	94	79.4	12.2	2.3	0.3	6	0.9	0.4	0.4	4	3.7	0.5	0.0
	At-risk-of-poverty	90	72.8	12.8	4.0	0.4	10	1.1	0.9	0.0	8	7.9	0.1	0.0
LV	All	92	82.1	4.7	1.1	4.0	8	0.8	1.4	0.2	6	5.4	0.0	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	86	72.5	6.5	2.0	5.3	14	0.7	0.8	0.4	12	11.2	0.2	0.4
LT	All	92	79.2	9.1	1.7	2.4	8	0.2	2.2	0.1	5	4.9	0.1	0.2
	At-risk-of-poverty	84	65.4	12.0	3.5	2.7	16	0.0	4.2	0.3	12	11.0	0.4	0.6
LU	All	88	81.5	3.4	1.9	0.9	12	0.5	0.4	0.0	11	10.6	0.4	0.3
	At-risk-of-poverty	77	70.5	2.3	3.2	1.0	23	1.3	0.6	0.0	21	18.8	0.6	1.8
HU	All	86	72.7	9.4	1.6	2.6	14	0.8	1.4	0.1	11	11.0	0.2	0.1
	At-risk-of-poverty	78	63.1	12.5	1.8	0.3	22	1.1	0.9	0.0	20	19.7	0.5	0.0
NL	All	94	86.5	4.3	3.1	0.3	6	0.7	0.4	0.1	5	4.0	0.3	0.3

Country	Children	Market income (incl. pensions)	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Capital income (incl. inter-hh tr.)	Pensions (old-age and survivor)	Social transfers	Unemployment benefits	Sickness and disability benefits	Education-related allowances	Transfers for children	Family/child-related benefits	Housing allowances	Other social exclusion benefits
	At-risk-of-poverty	71	129.8	-73.1	13.9	0.0	29	3.5	1.1	0.0	25	20.4	2.6	1.8
	All	88	73.3	10.4	2.8	1.6	12	1.0	0.5	0.1	10	10.1	0.2	0.1
AT	At-risk-of-poverty	72	54.2	13.1	3.3	1.0	28	2.6	0.1	0.3	25	24.6	0.8	0.1
	All	94	71.6	15.8	0.9	5.4	6	0.4	1.2	0.1	5	4.2	0.3	0.2
PL	At-risk-of-poverty	82	40.3	33.8	0.9	7.0	18	0.6	3.1	0.3	14	12.8	0.6	0.6
	All	95	76.6	15.1	1.3	2.2	5	0.7	0.3	0.2	4	3.2	0.4	0.1
PT	At-risk-of-poverty	89	61.6	22.7	0.7	4.3	11	0.9	0.4	0.3	9	8.7	0.1	0.3
	All	89	79.1	7.0	0.8	1.8	11	0.4	2.5	0.5	8	7.7	0.0	0.2
SI	At-risk-of-poverty	71	47.7	19.9	1.5	1.7	29	1.9	1.5	1.9	24	22.6	0.0	1.3
	All	92	79.0	9.0	0.9	3.3	8	0.3	1.1	0.0	6	6.3	0.0	0.1
SK	At-risk-of-poverty	75	64.2	5.3	2.7	2.6	25	0.8	2.6	0.0	22	21.2	0.0	0.5
	All	88	77.1	7.5	3.1	0.4	12	2.1	0.8	0.3	9	8.1	0.6	0.1
FI	At-risk-of-poverty	67	47.3	14.1	3.8	1.5	33	5.5	0.9	0.6	26	22.0	3.6	0.7
	All	83	76.7	3.7	2.2	0.5	17	2.7	3.5	1.2	9	8.9	0.4	0.1
SE	At-risk-of-poverty	61	48.5	8.0	3.9	0.4	39	7.8	6.1	3.4	22	19.0	2.2	0.6
	All	90	78.3	8.8	2.2	0.8	10	0.1	0.5	0.1	9	6.5	0.7	2.0
UK	At-risk-of-poverty	68	58.5	7.2	1.7	1.0	32	0.5	0.3	0.4	31	19.9	3.4	7.3
	All	91	77.0	10.8	2.3	1.3	9	1.1	0.8	0.1	7	5.6	0.5	0.4
EU-25*	At-risk-of-poverty	79	58.8	14.7	3.3	2.2	21	2.2	1.2	0.3	17	12.9	2.2	2.0

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.20 Indicators of child poverty by the activity status of the adult members of household, EU-25\*, 2007**

A. Distribution of all children (%)										
	Single parent - full-time	Single parent - part-time	Single parent - Jobless	Couple - 2 breadwinner	Couple - 1 + 1/2 breadwinner	Couple - 1 breadwinner	Couple - no full-time	Other hh with children- at least 2 full-time	Other hh with children - max 1 full-time	Total
BE	5	2	6	23	25	16	8	5	9	100
CZ	5	0#	4	33	3	31	5	12	6	100
DK	12	1#	5	40	17	15	5	4	2	100
DE	3	5	6	7	33	28	9	4	5	100
EE	13	0##	4	34	4	25	3	12	5	100
IE	6	5	9	16	16	21	9	9	10	100
EL	3	0##	2#	37	7	36	4	5	6	100
ES	3	1	1	31	11	31	5	10	7	100
FR	6	2	4	26	21	21	6	5	8	100
IT	5	1	2	23	11	36	6	7	9	100
CY	4	0##	2#	45	6	21	2	14	7	100
LV	12	0##	4	34	2#	20	3	19	5	100
LT	8	0##	3	42	4	17	4	14	7	100
LU	4	3	2	19	26	31	4	4	7	100
HU	7	0##	3	28	3	31	8	12	7	100
NL	2	4	4	6	43	20	11	2	8	100
AT	5	4	4	15	20	30	5	11	6	100
PL	3	0#	2	31	4	22	7	16	13	100
PT	6	1##	2#	46	4	19	5	13	6	100
SI	5	0##	2	55	2	11	2	17	5	100
SK	4	0##	1#	42	2#	14	3	26	9	100
FI	8	1	3	43	7	22	5	7	3	100
SE	10	3	3	33	25	13	6	4	3	100
UK	6	5	8	16	23	14	16	6	6	100
EU-25*	5	3	4	23	18	24	8	8	7	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.20 Indicators of child poverty by the activity status of the adult members of household, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)										
	Single parent - full-time	Single parent - part-time	Single parent - Jobless	Couple - 2 breadwinner	Couple - 1+1/2 breadwinner	Couple - 1 breadwinner	Couple - no full-time	Other hh with children - 2 full-time	Other hh with children - max 1 full-time	
BE	8##	27#	69	3#	2##	15	56	7##	34	
CZ	15#	22##	79	1##	5##	14	72	3##	55	
DK	5##	11##	38#	3#	5#	15#	43#	5##	1##	
DE	14#	31	60	4##	3	11	42	2##	7#	
EE	23	53##	95	5	7##	19	59	7	37	
IE	12#	21#	70	2##	6##	12	55	0##	23	
EL	21##	47##	43#	9	30	29	76	10##	44	
ES	27	51#	71	8	10	37	56	9	45	
FR	8#	30#	57	2#	5#	17	56	5##	37	
IT	15	35#	67	2	6#	34	79	9#	46	
CY	24#	31##	59#	2#	8##	29	73#	3##	23	
LV	25	40##	63	6	15##	31	70#	9#	48	
LT	31#	78##	81	4#	29#	28	73	8#	67	
LU	47	50#	71	8#	7	25	54	4#	21	
HU	10#	33##	59	4#	23#	17	77	4#	35	
NL	22##	34#	47	9##	5	22	21	##	13##	
AT	14#	27#	59	5#	3#	17	46	5#	19#	
PL	17	42##	60	10	17	30	50	16	41	
PT	22#	40##	79#	4#	14##	39	76	10#	49	
SI	14#	##	70#	3	14##	30	81	3	29	
SK	12##	100##	63##	7	5##	26	72	8	58	
FI	10#	32#	39#	3	7#	11	50	8	41	
SE	15	27#	58	4	4#	14	39	4##	16#	
UK	13#	32	72	4#	7	26	43	3##	32	
EU-25*	14	32	64	5	6	24	50	8	35	

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.



**Table A1.1.20 Indicators of child poverty by the activity status of the adult members of household, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

C. Distribution of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)										
	Single parent - full-time	Single parent - part-time	Single parent - Jobless	Couple - 2 breadwinner	Couple - 1+1/2 breadwinner	Couple - 1 breadwinner	Couple - no full-time	Other hh with children- at least 2 full-time	Other hh with children - max 1 full-time	Total
BE	2##	4#	25	4#	2##	14	27	2##	19	100
CZ	5#	1##	22	1##	1##	27	20	2##	22	100
DK	7##	2##	20#	14#	9#	25#	21#	2##	0##	100
DE	3#	12	24	2##	8	22	26	1##	3#	100
EE	16	1##	20	10	2##	26	9	5	11	100
IE	4#	5#	31	2##	5##	14	25	0##	13	100
EL	2##	1##	3#	14	8	44	13	2##	12	100
ES	3	2#	4	10	5	48	11	4	14	100
FR	3#	5#	13	4#	7#	24	24	2##	19	100
IT	3	1#	5	2	3#	49	18	2#	16	100
CY	7#	1##	7#	6#	4##	48	11#	3##	12	100
LV	15	1##	11	11	1##	30	12#	8#	11	100
LT	12#	1##	11	9#	6#	22	14	5#	22	100
LU	10	8#	6	7#	10	40	10	1#	7	100
HU	4#	1##	11	5#	4#	28	31	3#	14	100
NL	3##	11#	13	4##	14	32	16	##	7##	100
AT	5#	7#	16	5#	5#	34	16	4#	8#	100
PL	2	1##	5	13	3	28	15	10	23	100
PT	6#	1##	6#	10#	3##	37	17	6#	13	100
SI	6#	##	13#	13	3##	30	17	5	13	100
SK	2##	1##	4##	17	0##	21	13	12	30	100
FI	8#	4#	12#	12	4#	21	22	5	12	100
SE	13	7#	18	12	9#	15	20	1##	5#	100
UK	3#	7	26	3#	7	16	29	1##	8	100
EU-25*	4	4	13	6	5	31	20	3	13	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.21 Indicators of child poverty by the activity status of mother, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Composition of all children (%)				B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		
	Activity status of mother				Activity status of mother		
	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Not in employment	Total	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Not in employment
BE	35	33	32	100	6	6	38
CZ	51	5	45	100	5	7##	31
DK	58	20	22	100	3#	4#	27
DE	14	45	40	100	7	8	22
EE	62	5	33	100	12	14#	28
IE	28	30	42	100	4#	10	34
EL	47	8	45	100	10	31	35
ES	43	15	42	100	10	16	41
FR	39	29	32	100	5	10	32
IT	35	15	51	100	8	10	42
CY	63	9	29	100	4	10#	31
LV	66	3	32	100	13	28#	35
LT	70	6	25	100	11	31#	46
LU	28	33	39	100	17	13	27
HU	50	5	45	100	7	23#	31
NL	11	60	29	100	12#	7	29
AT	28	31	42	100	8	8	24
PL	56	7	37	100	14	28	38
PT	66	7	26	100	9	26#	48
SI	81	2	17	100	4	15##	40
SK	73	3	24	100	9	17##	42
FI	63	9	28	100	5	16	23
SE	48	33	19	100	6	6	29
UK	29	39	32	100	7	12	48
EU-25*	36	26	37	100	8	10	35

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.21 Indicators of child poverty by the activity status of mother, EU-25\*, 2007**  
(continued)

	C. Relative risk of poverty			D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)			
	Activity status of mother			Activity status of mother			
	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Not in employment	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Not in employment	Total
BE	0.34	0.39	2.35	12	13	75	100
CZ	0.28	0.42	1.87	14	2##	84	100
DK	0.36	0.50	3.21	21#	10#	69	100
DE	0.51	0.62	1.60	7	28	65	100
EE	0.70	0.78	1.61	44	4#	53	100
IE	0.24	0.56	1.82	7#	17	77	100
EL	0.45	1.32	1.52	21	11	68	100
ES	0.41	0.68	1.71	17	10	72	100
FR	0.31	0.66	2.15	12	19	69	100
IT	0.31	0.38	1.65	11	6	84	100
CY	0.32	0.80	2.55	20	7#	73	100
LV	0.64	1.37	1.72	42	4#	55	100
LT	0.54	1.48	2.20	37	9#	54	100
LU	0.84	0.68	1.39	24	23	53	100
HU	0.36	1.23	1.69	18	6#	76	100
NL	0.88	0.49	2.11	10#	29	61	100
AT	0.52	0.54	1.66	14	17	69	100
PL	0.60	1.14	1.58	33	8	58	100
PT	0.42	1.29	2.38	28	9#	62	100
SI	0.42	1.37	3.75	34	3##	63	100
SK	0.52	0.99	2.45	38	3##	60	100
FI	0.46	1.46	2.06	29	13	58	100
SE	0.59	0.61	2.76	29	20	51	100
UK	0.31	0.54	2.17	9	21	70	100
EU-25*	0.43	0.55	1.88	16	14	70	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

Table A1.1.22 Indicators of child poverty by the highest level of education attained by parents, EU-25\* , 2007

	A. Distribution of all children (%)				B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)			C. Relative risk of poverty			D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)			
	low	medium	high	Total	low	medium	high	low	medium	high	low	medium	high	Total
	BE	11	37	52	100	39	19	6	2.72	1.36	0.40	29	50	21
CZ	5	76	19	100	63	17	3##	3.85	1.02	0.16	20	77	3##	100
DK	13	45	42	100	21#	8	5	2.50	0.89	0.63	34#	40	26	100
DE	4	40	56	100	56	16	9	4.09	1.20	0.64	16	48	36	100
EE	6	53	41	100	39	23	8	2.22	1.31	0.43	13	70	18	100
IE	26	38	36	100	38	18	7	2.01	0.93	0.35	52	35	13	100
EL	22	45	33	100	42	24	10	1.83	1.03	0.41	40	47	14	100
ES	33	27	40	100	40	23	11	1.70	0.96	0.45	56	25	18	100
FR	6	52	42	100	22	15	5	1.96	1.36	0.41	12	70	17	100
IT	34	47	20	100	44	20	5	1.75	0.80	0.20	59	37	4	100
CY	12	46	42	100	36	14	3#	2.94	1.18	0.26	35	54	11#	100
LV	12	59	29	100	59	19	6#	2.96	0.97	0.28	35	57	8#	100
LT	5	57	39	100	47#	30	7#	2.16	1.38	0.30	10#	78	12#	100
LU	23	47	30	100	44	17	5	2.21	0.86	0.28	51	41	8	100
HU	13	61	26	100	57	17	4#	3.04	0.93	0.19	39	56	5#	100
NL	11	45	44	100	34	17	7	2.43	1.18	0.48	26	53	21	100
AT	9	63	29	100	40	15	7	2.72	1.02	0.46	23	64	13	100
PL	5	72	22	100	62	27	5	2.55	1.13	0.20	14	81	5	100
PT	66	17	17	100	28	7#	1##	1.41	0.35	0.06	93	6#	1##	100
SI	9	59	32	100	36	12	2#	3.22	1.10	0.21	28	65	7#	100
SK	3	71	26	100	72	19	6#	4.23	1.08	0.35	14	77	9#	100
FI	5	39	56	100	24	16	5	2.23	1.54	0.51	11	61	29	100
SE	4	50	46	100	32	12	8	2.94	1.10	0.71	13	55	33	100
UK	10	59	31	100	56	25	7	2.50	1.10	0.32	25	65	10	100
EU-25*	14	49	37	100	42	20	7	2.29	1.08	0.38	33	53	14	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

Table A1.1.23 Indicators of child poverty by urbanisation degree, EU-25\*, 2007

	A. Distribution of all children (%)				B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)				C. Relative risk of poverty				D. Composition of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)			
	densely populated area	Inter-mediate area	thinly populated area	Total	densely populated area	Inter-mediate area	thinly populated area	Total	densely populated area	Inter-mediate area	thinly populated area	Total	densely populated area	Inter-mediate area	thinly populated area	Total
BE	54	42	4	100	22	10	19#		1.29	0.62	1.14		69	26	5#	100
CZ	33	24	43	100	17	15	17		1.03	0.93	1.02		34	22	44	100
DK	29	45	26	100	9#	8	12		0.94	0.88	1.27		28#	39	33	100
DE	44	39	18	100	15	12	16		1.06	0.86	1.15		46	33	20	100
EE	42	##	58	100	13	##	22		0.74	0.00	1.19		31	##	69	100
IE	31	30	39	100	16	23	20		0.82	1.17	1.01		26	35	39	100
EL	38	15	47	100	16	18	31		0.69	0.77	1.32		26	11	62	100
ES	49	22	28	100	19	25	33		0.78	1.01	1.38		38	22	39	100
FR	46	36	18	100	18	14	14		1.13	0.89	0.88		52	33	16	100
IT	44	40	16	100	25	25	29		0.97	0.98	1.14		43	39	18	100
CY	54	16	30	100	10	11	17		0.80	0.89	1.42		43	14	42	100
LV	44	##	56	100	10	##	28		0.51	0.00	1.39		22	##	78	100
LT	37	##	63	100	9	##	30		0.42	0.00	1.34		15	##	85	100
LU	44	29	26	100	28	10	17		1.40	0.50	0.88		62	15	23	100
HU	28	21	51	100	12	14	25		0.64	0.73	1.31		18	16	66	100
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0	0	0
AT	34	25	41	100	19	13	12		1.29	0.86	0.84		44	22	34	100
PL	36	14	50	100	15	26	29		0.64	1.08	1.23		23	15	62	100
PT	47	32	21	100	16	25	27		0.76	1.18	1.27		36	38	26	100
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00	0.00	0.00		0	0	0	0
SK	24	51	25	100	12	18	20		0.67	1.07	1.18		16	54	30	100
FI	26	16	58	100	10	9	12		0.90	0.83	1.09		23	13	64	100
SE	18	12	70	100	13	11	11		1.12	0.96	0.98		21	11	68	100
UK	77	19	4	100	25	15	16#		1.10	0.67	0.70		84	13	3#	100
EU-25*	46	29	25	100	19	17	22		0.99	0.88	1.15		46	25	29	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.24 Distribution of children (aged 0-17) by migrant status of parents, EU-25\*, 2007 %**

	EU	Non-EU	Local	Total
BE	3.3	9.7	87.0	100.0
CZ	0.8#	0.8#	98.4	100.0
DK	1.0#	5.3	93.7	100.0
DE		5.0	95.0	100.0
EE		5.2	94.8	100.0
IE	5.7	2.7	91.6	100.0
EL		8.8	90.6	100.0
ES	0.3#	8.0	91.8	100.0
FR	1.2	9.8	88.9	100.0
IT	0.5#	7.4	92.2	100.0
CY	1.4#	5.9	92.6	100.0
LV		3.5	96.5	100.0
LT		2.0#	97.9	100.0
LU	32.5	6.2	61.3	100.0
HU		1.3#	98.7	100.0
NL	0.5#	4.0	95.6	100.0
AT	2.3	15.0	82.7	100.0
PL			99.9	100.0
PT		1.4#	98.1	100.0
SI		5.4	94.6	100.0
SK			99.4	100.0
FI	1.2#	1.9	96.9	100.0
SE	1.6	9.7	88.7	100.0
UK	0.3#	9.9	89.8	100.0
EU-25*	0.7	6.6	92.8	100.0

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

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

# refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

**Table A1.1.25 Distribution of children by age group, within specific migrant categories, EU-25\*, 2007 %**

	Non-EU			Local			Total	Total
	0-5	6-11	12-17	0-5	6-11	12-17		
BE	36,6	30,7	32,7	31,9	31,9	36,2	100,0	100,0
CZ				30,7	29,2	40,1	100,0	100,0
DK	34,6#	33,7#	31,6	33,5	36,0	30,5	100,0	100,0
DE	42,0	32,8	25,2	31,3	33,6	35,1	100,0	100,0
EE		27,6#	57,9	34,2	28,8	37,1	100,0	100,0
IE	51,5#	23,7#	24,8#	30,0	29,1	41,0	100,0	100,0
EL	41,8	25,9	32,3	34,1	32,1	33,8	100,0	100,0
ES	35,5	30,2	34,3	36,9	31,7	31,4	100,0	100,0
FR	34,4	31,1	34,6	36,1	32,0	31,9	100,0	100,0
IT	45,9	30,3	23,7	33,8	32,2	34,0	100,0	100,0
CY	36,6#	25,3#	38,1#	31,8	31,6	36,6	100,0	100,0
LV		33,8#	50,1#	32,0	27,7	40,3	100,0	100,0
LT			52,4#	28,1	31,8	40,1	100,0	100,0
LU	40,7	27,8	31,5	34,6	32,8	32,5	100,0	100,0
HU				30,8	30,6	38,6	100,0	100,0
NL	34,5	31,7	33,8	35,0	32,4	32,6	100,0	100,0
AT	31,9	29,9	38,2	31,7	31,3	36,9	100,0	100,0
PL				29,4	31,9	38,6	100,0	100,0
PT				28,9	35,9	35,2	100,0	100,0
SI	18,6#	34,9	46,6	31,2	32,3	36,4	100,0	100,0
SK				23,7	29,8	46,6	100,0	100,0
FI	25,3#	33,1#	41,7#	30,6	32,4	37,0	100,0	100,0
SE	30,8	30,8	38,4	35,3	28,5	36,2	100,0	100,0
UK	33,2	35,1	31,7	31,3	32,7	35,9	100,0	100,0
EU-25*	36,7	31,7	31,6	32,7	32,2	35,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

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

# refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

**Table A1.1.26 At-risk-of-poverty rates of children (aged 0-17) by migrant group, showing the confidence interval of the estimates, EU-25\*, 2007 %**

	EU migrant		Non-EU migrant		Local	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
BE	22.1	39.0	42.4	53.2	11.1	13.5
CZ	58.8#	102.8#	32.2#	67.8#	14.5	16.6
DK	7.1#	39.2#	32.8	47.4	6.7	8.0
DE			29.0	40.3	11.7	13.4
EE			15.4	31.1	15.9	18.9
IE	26.2	41.9	5.3	18.2	16.8	19.6
EL			35.9	49.8	19.6	22.9
ES	20.2#	52.6#	45.8	54.0	20.6	22.8
FR	8.2	27.6	40.5	48.6	11.3	13.0
IT	35.0*	64.6#	36.7	45.7	23.0	24.7
CY	-0.9*	22.7#	28.7	47.3	9.2	11.9
LV			10.4	31.5	18.1	21.9
LT			-0.8#	22.9#	20.4	23.8
LU	22.7	27.9	66.6	79.0	9.3	13.8
HU			6.7#	32.6#	17.5	19.9
NL	37.2#	77.9#	40.6	54.0	11.7	12.8
AT	6.2	23.7	31.1	39.9	9.7	11.8
PT			-9.7#	15.3#	18.7	22.4
SI			14.7	23.4	9.5	11.3
FI	0.8#	25.1#	50.9	70.0	9.1	10.6
SE	4.0	18.0	34.7	43.2	7.2	8.7
UK			38.7	49.1	19.1	21.4

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

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

# refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations



**Table A1.1.27 Deprivation rates of children (aged 0-17) by migrant group, showing the confidence interval of the estimates, EU-25\*, 2007 %**

	EU migrant		Non-EU migrant		Local	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
BE	12.0	26.4	42.7	53.5	9.8	12.1
CZ	12.3#	60.1#	-0.5#	28.9#	18.2	20.5
DK	18.7#	53.7#	26.5	41.4	5.9	7.0
DE			23.4	33.7	12.2	14.0
EE			20.9	36.2	11.8	14.4
IE	22.1	36.5	28.1	46.7	11.0	13.4
EL			45.0	58.8	15.4	18.4
ES	10.5#	38.3#	24.1	32.0	7.0	8.5
FR	1.6	11.4	33.5	41.3	11.4	13.1
IT	38.3#	68.6#	32.0	41.1	15.3	16.8
CY	13.9#	49.8#	46.6	65.8	24.3	28.0
LV			41.0	63.9	40.3	44.7
LT			23.4#	54.1#	26.4	30.2
LU	3.8	6.7	6.4	16.6	1.2	3.8
HU			34.6#	65.5#	40.6	43.6
NL	15.1#	43.6#	17.2	30.0	5.1	5.9
AT	23.9	45.1	21.9	30.0	7.9	9.8
PL					37.4	39.4
PT			6.4#	42.8#	21.2	25.1
SI			13.5	23.2	11.0	12.9
SK					29.7	33.3
FI	25.6#	54.2#	15.3	32.1	8.5	9.7
SE	1.1	12.0	21.4	28.8	5.0	6.2
UK			23.0	32.3	12.4	14.4

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

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

# refers to estimates based on 20-49 sample observations

**Table A1.1.28 Housing costs overburden rate\* among children by migrant status of parents**

	<b>EU</b>	<b>Non-EU</b>	<b>Local</b>
BE	18.6	14.9	7.3
CZ	18.4#	56.1#	10.4
DK		22.9	7.4
DE		29	18.4
EE		1.7	5.2
IE	10.6	13.8	1.5
EL		30.8	17.6
ES	57.5#	31	6.4
FR	3.4	5.8	3.1
IT	24.4#	28.9	7.1
CY	0.0#	9.2	1.1
LV		14.4	6.9
LT		12.2	4.3
LU	4.2	20.1	2.7
HU		2.4#	7.1
NL	28.9#	32.8	17.7
AT	1.2	8.5	4.3
SI		13.6	3.6
FI	15.2#	10.4	3.6
SE	7.6	12.3	3.6
UK		41.8	15.2

**Table A1.1.29 Overcrowding rate among children by migrant status of parents (% of children in an overcrowded\* household)**

	<b>EU</b>	<b>Non-EU</b>	<b>Local</b>
BE	10.4	33.6	4.8
CZ	94.9#	21.9#	48
DK		43.1	9.4
DE		20.6	7.8
EE		74.5	55.2
IE	6.8	4.3	7.3
EL		69	32.1
ES	15.1#	32.4	3.4
FR	25.1	42.8	11.1
IT	18.8#	54.5	33.7
CY	0.0#	8.9	1.9
LV		81.4	74.1
LT		81	67.2
LU	15	31.6	6
HU		64.8#	63
NL	13.1#	10.4	2.3
AT	38.4	63.2	15.1
SI		75.4	47.8
FI	15.2#	27.3	5.6
SE	15.3	37.8	8.2
UK		28.5	8.2

**Table A1.1.30 Distribution of social transfers (excl. pensions) – TDI for all children and by main household characteristics, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of child			Household type				Work intensity				Migrant background				
	All children	0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hns with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant	
BE	1.00	0.94	0.97	1.08	1.70	0.75	0.74	1.06	0.88	2.39	1.54	0.95	0.70	1.17	1.34	1.00
CZ	1.14	1.32	0.89	0.83	1.63	0.95	0.78	1.25	1.03	2.71	1.73	1.19	0.56	2.10	0.70	1.00
DK	0.67	1.16	0.93	0.90	1.70	0.97	0.73	0.92	1.23	3.66	2.61	1.75	0.58	1.83	1.97	0.95
DE	1.19	1.06	0.98	0.97	1.70	0.81	0.82	1.05	0.94	2.76	1.64	0.87	0.73	0.00	1.53	0.99
EE	1.48	1.48	0.86	0.70	0.94	1.02	1.07	1.16	0.73	1.74	1.41	1.49	0.77	0.00	0.72	1.03
IE	1.14	1.10	0.99	0.93	1.60	0.78	0.72	0.94	0.94	2.16	1.54	0.75	0.71	1.28	1.60	0.98
EL	0.77	1.20	0.81	0.98	0.88	1.11	0.73	1.97	1.45	2.81	2.51	0.70	0.81	0.23	1.17	1.00
ES	0.82	1.22	0.89	0.86	1.56	1.24	0.86	0.83	1.12	3.72	2.08	0.90	0.74	3.06	0.55	1.05
FR	1.21	1.12	0.90	0.97	1.49	0.79	0.78	1.19	1.02	2.37	1.70	1.20	0.72	0.68	1.41	0.97
IT	1.13	1.00	0.98	1.01	0.91	1.11	0.95	1.14	0.90	1.23	1.22	1.01	0.92	2.12	1.16	0.99
CY	0.93	0.88	0.92	1.17	1.81	0.72	0.68	1.60	1.24	3.74	1.98	0.90	0.82	1.75	0.84	1.01
LV	1.28	1.45	0.88	0.75	1.13	1.19	0.95	1.01	0.84	1.89	1.50	1.35	0.82	0.00	0.67	1.06
LT	1.09	1.63	0.89	0.66	1.04	1.15	0.82	1.31	0.89	1.82	1.14	1.24	0.89	0.00	1.25	1.01
LU	1.20	1.08	0.89	1.04	1.34	0.83	0.90	1.30	0.94	2.35	1.46	0.94	0.90	1.03	1.16	0.97
HU	1.29	1.23	0.94	0.87	1.11	0.87	0.92	1.24	0.86	1.68	1.30	1.28	0.70	0.92	0.71	1.01
NL	0.74	0.79	0.96	1.26	2.57	0.84	0.74	0.85	1.27	4.33	1.79	0.94	0.65	1.67	2.34	0.95
AT	1.28	1.16	0.91	0.94	1.43	0.83	0.93	1.11	0.81	2.24	1.63	1.03	0.77	1.23	1.16	0.99
PL	0.87	1.03	0.92	1.04	1.91	0.78	0.73	1.23	1.09	2.51	1.78	0.98	0.66	3.42	0.23	1.03
PT	0.94	1.05	0.98	0.98	1.58	1.01	0.81	1.11	1.11	3.63	1.93	1.20	0.69	2.66	2.92	1.00
SI	1.03	1.38	0.82	0.84	1.42	0.88	0.90	1.19	1.00	2.11	1.66	1.10	0.87	0.00	1.14	1.00
SK	1.12	1.51	0.89	0.81	0.90	1.02	0.92	1.01	1.09	2.36	1.59	1.31	0.76	0.44	0.35	1.01
FI	0.91	1.27	0.93	0.84	1.56	1.03	0.83	0.97	0.79	3.05	1.93	1.36	0.72	1.09	1.87	0.99
SE	1.00	1.19	0.95	0.87	1.16	1.04	0.93	1.00	0.86	2.28	1.85	1.39	0.85	1.02	1.51	0.96
UK	1.42	1.08	1.02	0.91	2.14	0.66	0.66	0.95	0.64	2.22	1.61	0.82	0.67	0.67	1.34	0.98
EU-25*	1.11	1.10	0.95	0.96	1.68	0.91	0.81	1.08	0.98	2.43	1.66	0.99	0.73	1.20	1.30	0.99

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

Note: The transfer distribution index (TDI) expresses the share of transfers going to children in a specific group relative to the share of children in that specific group among all children.

**Table A1.1.31 Distribution of social transfers (excl. pensions) –TDI for children at-risk-of-poverty, and by main household characteristics, EU-25\*, 2007**

	All children	Age of child			Household type				Work intensity			Migrant background				
		0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults 1 dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hhs with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant
BE	1.62	0.95	1.02	1.03	1.33	0.90	0.63	0.90	0.81	1.39	0.89	0.40	0.45	1.10	1.02	1.09
CZ	1.85	1.06	1.03	0.94	1.14	0.75	0.73	1.14	1.00	1.37	0.95	0.66	0.38	1.30	0.65	1.00
DK	1.94	1.27	0.88	0.86	1.48	1.00	0.39	0.85	1.62	1.73	1.73	0.77	0.42	0.82	1.19	1.02
DE	1.51	1.01	0.98	1.01	1.24	0.94	0.79	0.90	0.56	1.55	1.07	0.61	0.62	0.00	1.13	1.02
EE	0.96	1.26	0.97	0.87	1.19	0.79	0.78	1.20	0.65	1.70	1.05	0.98	0.67	0.00	0.94	1.05
IE	1.38	1.12	0.97	0.96	1.25	0.73	0.65	0.90	0.88	1.38	0.99	0.48	0.55	1.02	0.64	1.06
EL	1.05	1.07	0.99	0.96	0.76	0.92	0.76	2.23	1.06	3.24	1.83	0.31	0.60	0.00	0.74	1.08
ES	0.83	1.03	1.03	0.95	2.03	1.46	0.66	0.76	1.43	3.96	1.66	0.24	0.70	0.52	0.68	1.09
FR	1.39	0.98	0.95	1.06	1.25	0.88	0.79	1.03	0.95	1.47	1.05	0.73	0.62	0.56	1.00	1.04
IT	0.79	0.88	1.04	1.07	0.77	0.81	1.05	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.25	0.81	0.95	2.08	0.94	1.02
CY	1.37	0.69	1.10	1.19	1.43	0.32	0.63	1.43	0.92	2.93	1.30	0.39	0.51	3.31	0.84	1.01
LV	0.82	1.31	0.97	0.84	1.12	0.65	1.35	1.09	0.60	1.39	1.38	1.17	0.60	0.00	1.70	1.04
LT	0.96	1.38	0.91	0.87	1.30	0.73	0.53	1.17	0.98	1.76	0.96	0.78	0.73	0.00	1.38	1.03
LU	1.20	1.01	0.93	1.07	1.18	0.73	0.81	1.15	1.09	1.80	1.34	0.89	0.72	1.03	1.00	0.97
HU	1.13	1.08	0.94	0.98	1.07	0.85	0.88	1.11	0.93	1.39	1.08	0.87	0.47	0.00	0.69	1.02
NL	1.73	0.90	0.91	1.18	1.56	1.55	0.78	0.61	1.85	2.29	1.05	0.52	0.57	1.31	1.70	0.89
AT	1.19	1.02	0.96	1.01	1.22	1.05	0.91	0.96	0.58	1.56	1.16	0.78	0.68	0.76	1.16	0.97
PL	1.36	1.02	0.96	1.02	1.89	0.81	0.70	1.01	1.04	1.87	1.25	0.62	0.70	2.44	0.72	1.02
PT	1.28	0.94	0.92	1.13	1.25	1.13	0.88	1.01	0.93	2.66	1.09	0.55	0.52	1.19	0.00	1.07
SI	1.41	1.08	0.95	0.98	1.44	0.75	0.74	1.14	0.85	1.44	1.16	0.69	0.79	0.00	1.29	1.03
SK	1.35	1.20	1.04	0.89	0.74	1.28	0.91	0.97	1.13	1.71	1.02	0.76	0.62	0.00	0.00	1.02
FI	1.57	1.16	0.97	0.89	1.30	1.14	0.81	0.89	0.84	1.69	1.25	0.85	0.56	0.71	1.35	0.98
SE	1.24	1.13	1.13	0.85	1.07	0.87	1.05	0.96	0.83	1.60	1.33	0.82	0.81	0.45	1.31	0.98
UK	1.52	1.01	1.04	0.96	1.39	0.77	0.72	0.82	0.62	1.36	1.05	0.54	0.62	0.67	0.86	1.04
EU-25*	1.27	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.31	0.97	0.81	0.94	1.04	1.60	1.19	0.60	0.66	1.03	0.97	1.03

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009. Note. \*Excluding Malta. The transfer distribution index (TDI) expresses the share of transfers going to children in a specific group relative to the share of children in that specific group among all children.

**Table A1.1.32 Distribution of transfers for children to children at-risk-of-poverty –all children and by main household characteristics, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of child			Household type				Work intensity				Migrant background				
	All children	0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	2 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hhs with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant
BE	1.27	0.92	1.04	1.05	1.21	0.39	0.69	1.13	0.64	1.18	0.96	0.66	0.78	1.10	1.08	1.07
CZ	2.27	1.13	1.00	0.91	1.17	0.68	0.68	1.23	0.86	1.44	0.81	0.68	0.37	1.35	0.66	1.00
DK	1.26	1.08	0.99	0.97	1.32	0.42	0.71	0.93	1.58	1.45	1.38	0.93	0.64	0.65	1.30	0.99
DE	1.28	1.04	1.02	0.96	1.26	0.70	0.75	1.04	0.65	1.24	1.12	0.84	0.84	0.00	1.08	1.02
EE	0.93	1.35	1.03	0.78	1.15	0.63	0.79	1.37	0.61	1.29	1.15	0.98	0.81	0.00	0.84	1.06
IE	1.33	1.21	1.01	0.89	1.53	0.48	0.57	0.69	0.52	1.34	0.89	0.63	0.72	1.01	0.65	1.06
EL	0.81	1.34	0.90	0.85	1.43	1.17	0.31	3.46	1.26	2.80	1.33	0.55	0.79	0.00	0.72	1.09
ES	0.50	1.41	1.12	0.57	4.70	1.23	0.27	1.16	1.12	3.06	0.73	0.48	1.29	0.20	1.41	0.95
FR	1.60	0.98	0.95	1.06	1.35	0.74	0.72	1.08	0.85	1.45	0.95	0.80	0.68	0.67	1.04	1.02
IT	1.00	0.96	1.09	0.96	0.91	0.62	1.08	1.21	0.75	0.91	1.01	1.03	1.01	3.65	0.91	1.01
CY	1.42	0.81	1.23	1.02	1.69	0.16	0.44	1.65	0.63	2.72	1.07	0.54	0.62	2.47	0.95	1.00
LV	0.90	1.33	1.09	0.76	1.23	0.41	1.17	1.22	0.53	1.36	1.41	1.07	0.65	0.00	1.51	1.05
LT	0.99	1.68	0.96	0.68	1.40	0.51	0.28	1.29	1.06	1.59	0.95	0.80	0.82	0.00	1.01	1.03
LU	1.13	1.08	0.93	0.98	1.35	0.58	0.77	1.22	0.59	1.65	1.14	0.91	0.82	1.04	1.04	0.94
HU	1.10	1.15	0.96	0.91	1.16	0.61	0.79	1.23	0.78	1.27	1.06	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.84	1.02
NL	2.07	0.86	0.96	1.18	1.83	0.79	0.72	0.57	2.06	2.55	1.07	0.41	0.49	1.13	1.90	0.87
AT	1.09	1.07	0.96	0.98	1.20	0.80	0.85	1.12	0.63	1.35	0.98	0.95	0.83	0.88	1.12	0.99
PL	1.52	1.03	1.03	0.96	2.31	0.59	0.68	1.19	0.83	1.67	1.13	0.75	0.79	3.51	1.03	1.02
PT	1.30	1.11	0.96	0.99	1.79	0.80	0.93	1.02	0.76	2.19	0.96	0.69	0.74	0.72	0.00	1.07
SI	1.88	1.07	1.04	0.92	1.42	0.65	0.69	1.30	0.79	1.50	1.16	0.69	0.73	0.00	0.98	1.06
SK	1.39	1.39	1.06	0.79	0.93	1.05	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.73	0.84	0.81	0.70	0.00	0.00	1.02
FI	1.50	1.31	0.93	0.80	1.40	0.97	0.69	0.90	0.85	1.65	1.19	0.83	0.64	0.58	1.19	1.00
SE	1.38	1.10	1.31	0.76	0.98	0.63	0.97	1.22	0.65	1.68	1.36	0.79	0.77	0.32	1.60	0.83
UK	1.71	1.02	1.06	0.93	1.52	0.61	0.65	0.75	0.50	1.39	1.03	0.49	0.60	0.56	0.84	1.05
EU-25*	1.31	1.07	1.03	0.92	1.51	0.76	0.70	1.06	0.84	1.46	1.01	0.76	0.81	1.24	1.07	1.01

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta. Transfers for children include family/child-related benefits, housing allowances and other social exclusion benefits as defined by the EU-SILC.

**Table A1.1.33 Poverty reduction impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) among children , EU-25\*, 2007 (in percentage points)**

	All children			Age of child			Household type				Work intensity				Migrant background		
	0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	12 adults dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hns with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant		
BE	14	13	14	27	9	8	17	16	19	37	30	7	12	30	13		
CZ	14	19	12	21	11	14	17	12	14	32	26	7	2	0	15		
DK	14	16	14	25	9	8	18	21	46	57	39	6	28	27	14		
DE	16	19	14	28	9	11	25	15	36	34	19	10	0	26	16		
EE	10	13	8	9	4	8	19	11	6	24	18	6	0	9	10		
IE	20	21	17	29	14	13	19	24	28	37	23	12	31	63	18		
EL	3	4	3	2	3	2	6	7	5	12	3	2	0	6	3		
ES	4	4	5	6	4	4	7	4	10	16	6	2	12	3	5		
FR	20	24	19	30	11	14	29	18	20	40	40	12	13	35	18		
IT	7	7	6	7	5	7	10	5	6	11	12	3	6	17	6		
CY	8	6	7	15	2	4	16	9	15	23	9	5	33	5	7		
LV	9	14	7	12	6	8	9	11	21	15	14	7	0	9	9		
LT	7	11	5	8	7	4	14	6	3	13	13	5	0	6	6		
LU	13	14	11	7	15	10	22	20	14	16	17	11	19	14	11		
HU	26	31	25	24	19	23	37	21	21	38	49	13	30	11	26		
NL	11	8	11	34	5	6	12	9	40	24	17	5	0	21	11		
AT	21	28	17	28	11	18	35	15	31	44	33	12	26	32	19		
PL	10	11	10	15	5	7	16	11	16	18	13	7	0	0	10		
PT	6	5	7	6	5	6	4	10	8	15	14	3	42	13	6		
SI	15	20	13	13	9	12	26	17	19	38	30	11	0	25	15		
SK	10	15	7	7	9	8	12	11	6	29	19	5	0	0	10		
FI	20	27	21	38	16	12	26	11	48	52	45	11	31	26	20		
SE	22	26	21	32	15	16	28	15	37	47	42	17	21	35	20		
UK	18	18	19	35	9	11	22	13	23	27	24	14	0	25	16		
EU-25*	14	15	14	26	8	10	21	11	23	27	20	9	15	24	13		

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta. The poverty reduction impact expresses the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after transfers, either as a simple difference (in percentage points), or as the difference relative to the rate before transfers (%).

**Table A1.1.33a Poverty reduction impact of social transfers (excl. pensions) among children EU-25\*, 2007 (as percentage of at-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers)**

	All children	Age of child			Household type				Work intensity				Migrant background			
		0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	12 adults dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hhs with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant
BE	46	42	52	45	40	48	49	48	52	20	49	65	65	28	39	51
CZ	47	55	44	41	32	62	63	35	40	14	39	65	67	3	0	48
DK	60	60	61	60	60	66	66	54	66	48	76	70	57	55	41	65
DE	54	57	58	47	42	46	57	67	56	37	55	63	63		43	56
EE	36	46	38	26	17	28	43	48	48	6	33	46	41		28	37
IE	50	59	50	44	41	54	56	48	72	28	49	64	69	48	84	49
EL	12	18	9	11	6	14	9	18	21	8	17	9	13	0	13	12
ES	16	18	16	14	13	20	15	15	15	11	25	13	13	24	6	18
FR	56	65	54	48	50	62	56	62	38	20	50	69	67	42	44	60
IT	21	22	24	18	17	26	24	20	16	7	17	26	27	11	30	21
CY	39	30	40	43	28	23	31	49	57	16	41	26	54	75	12	41
LV	31	44	27	23	25	40	35	17	44	22	23	32	37		30	31
LT	24	38	20	17	13	34	25	27	23	3	17	31	31		36	23
LU	40	42	36	42	12	58	43	43	50	17	28	42	47	42	16	48
HU	58	61	56	56	44	61	62	56	65	22	48	77	63	100	36	58
NL	44	39	43	49	49	39	51	38	47	42	44	42	46	0	31	46
AT	59	64	58	54	46	53	61	65	66	32	59	67	64	64	47	64
PL	30	35	30	27	28	27	27	30	33	23	29	31	32	0	0	30
PT	23	22	24	23	14	32	24	9	32	9	20	26	29	84	82	22
SI	57	67	54	51	26	50	62	62	66	20	55	54	72		56	58
SK	36	47	32	32	20	61	39	30	37	7	40	47	40			36
FI	65	69	72	54	64	72	69	66	35	48	60	76	67	71	30	67
SE	65	70	67	58	55	71	74	67	45	39	59	72	71	66	47	72
UK	44	44	45	42	43	44	46	41	51	26	37	48	62	0	36	45
EU-25*	42	47	42	37	41	41	40	47	36	25	39	45	53	35	36	43

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta. The poverty reduction impact expresses the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after transfers, either as a simple difference (in percentage points), or as the difference relative to the rate before transfers (%).

**Table A1.1.34 Poverty reduction impact of transfers for children EU-25\* , 2007 (among children, in percentage points)**

	All children			Age of child			Household type				Work intensity				Migrant background		
	0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	12 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hns with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant		
BE	8	9	8	11	1	5	12	9	2	16	20	5	5	20	7		
CZ	10	8	7	14	8	10	14	5	7	15	21	4	2	0	10		
DK	5	5	4	7	1	3	7	8	1	2	17	3	0	8	4		
DE	11	12	9	17	5	7	21	6	10	18	16	8	0	17	11		
EE	8	8	6	7	3	7	16	8	4	14	15	5	0	8	8		
IE	13	15	10	26	7	8	13	8	13	16	21	10	27	34	12		
EL	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	3	1	0	3	2		
ES	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0		
FR	14	14	12	22	7	9	24	10	13	14	32	10	11	26	13		
IT	4	5	3	3	3	5	7	2	2	6	9	1	3	13	4		
CY	5	5	6	14	1	2	13	5	13	11	7	4	33	3	5		
LV	7	5	5	11	3	6	9	8	16	7	12	5	0	5	7		
LT	4	3	2	2	4	1	14	3	0	6	7	3	0	0	4		
LU	12	9	13	6	11	10	20	13	0	10	16	11	17	13	9		
HU	18	18	13	18	10	17	31	11	11	18	39	11	30	11	19		
NL	10	10	11	43	2	3	11	5	51	13	15	5	29	26	9		
AT	16	16	12	18	8	14	30	8	8	24	30	10	5	25	15		
PL	7	6	6	12	2	5	13	5	9	8	9	5	0	0	7		
PT	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	5	0	3	8	3	42	0	3		
SI	9	14	6	7	5	7	20	9	10	14	20	7	0	12	9		
SK	7	13	5	4	5	6	10	6	3	15	15	4	0	0	7		
FI	15	14	9	28	8	8	21	8	17	22	39	9	30	13	15		
SE	10	10	5	9	6	8	18	5	1	7	17	10	8	11	10		
UK	12	13	11	28	5	8	14	6	15	22	11	11	0	19	11		
EU-25*	9	11	8	19	4	6	16	5	11	13	14	7	11	17	9		

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta. Transfers for children include: family/child-related benefits, housing allowances and other social exclusion benefits as defined by the EU-SILC. The poverty reduction impact expresses the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after transfers, either as a simple difference (in percentage points), or as the difference relative to the rate before transfers (%).



**Table A1.1.34a Poverty reduction impact of transfers for children EU-25\* , 2007 (among children, as percentage of at-risk-of-poverty rate before transfers)**

	All children			Age of child				Household type					Work intensity				Migrant background		
	0-5	6-11	12-17	Single parent	2 adults dep ch	12 adults 2 dep ch	2 adults 3+ dep ch	Other hns with dep ch	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-1.0	Other EU	Outside EU	Non-migrant				
BE	26	19	31	26	17	8	32	33	28	2	21	42	51	11	26	27			
CZ	32	45	28	22	20	42	43	29	17	7	18	52	43	3	0	33			
DK	20	18	23	19	17	9	21	22	26	2	3	31	30	0	12	21			
DE	37	41	40	30	25	25	38	56	24	11	29	53	53		28	38			
EE	28	37	31	19	13	17	35	39	35	4	19	37	35		26	29			
IE	34	42	36	26	37	25	37	34	25	13	22	60	56	42	45	33			
EL	8	10	8	5	6	7	5	10	15	2	4	9	9	0	6	8			
ES	2	4	1	0	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	7	1	2			
FR	41	48	40	33	38	38	38	50	21	14	18	55	58	37	32	44			
IT	13	15	16	9	8	14	16	13	7	3	9	18	14	5	23	12			
CY	26	25	29	26	25	13	15	40	31	14	20	21	38	75	7	27			
LV	24	37	20	16	22	22	28	16	31	17	11	27	29		17	25			
LT	15	27	12	8	4	19	7	27	13	1	8	17	22		0	14			
LU	35	37	31	37	10	42	41	40	34	0	17	38	45	39	15	39			
HU	41	50	42	33	33	33	45	47	33	11	23	61	52	100	36	42			
NL	39	37	40	39	61	19	29	33	26	54	25	38	42	51	38	39			
AT	45	51	46	37	29	38	50	56	35	8	33	60	55	11	38	50			
PL	19	25	19	16	23	12	18	25	16	13	13	21	25	0	0	19			
PT	13	15	13	11	7	12	17	7	16	0	5	15	23	84	0	12			
SI	34	45	36	23	15	28	33	46	35	11	20	36	47		28	35			
SK	25	40	21	19	10	36	31	25	21	3	21	36	32			25			
FI	47	58	48	34	47	37	46	52	25	17	26	67	56	68	15	49			
SE	30	42	32	17	15	31	37	42	16	1	9	30	42	26	14	36			
UK	31	31	33	28	35	25	32	27	24	17	30	22	48	0	28	31			
EU-25*	28	33	29	23	29	21	26	36	17	12	18	33	41	25	25	29			

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta. Transfers for children include: family/child-related benefits, housing allowances and other social exclusion benefits as defined by the EU-SILC. The poverty reduction impact expresses the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after transfers, either as a simple difference (in percentage points), or as the difference relative to the rate before transfers (%).

**Table A1.1.35 Distribution of parents by the type of childcare used for their youngest child, by the age of the youngest child, 2007**

	0-2 years				3-5 years				6-11 years				
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional										
<b>BE</b>	47.4	41.4	6.0	12.0	40.6	100.0	0.0	35.0	23.0	0.0	20.5	13.5	0.1
<b>CZ</b>	2.7	2.2	0.6	29.3	68.0	69.1	11.3	0.0	17.6	19.6	0.0	11.3	1.1
<b>DK</b>	68.9	68.9	0.0	1.2	29.9	80.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	19.2	0.6	0.0	9.2
<b>DE</b>	64.8	50.1	14.6	33.6	1.7	95.5	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3
<b>EE</b>	20.2	16.3	3.9	27.3	52.5	87.6	4.6	2.1	23.9	7.8	1.5	16.7	1.3
<b>IE</b>	28.4	15.9	12.6	12.3	59.3	74.3	6.1	8.2	18.4	19.5	4.9	10.9	0.0
<b>EL</b>	14.7	9.7	5.0	37.6	47.7	62.6	12.8	5.4	17.5	24.6	3.7	12.1	0.4
<b>ES</b>	40.0	36.7	3.3	15.3	44.7	91.6	2.8	9.9	12.5	5.6	6.5	8.2	1.1
<b>FR</b>	41.1	26.9	14.2	8.4	50.5	93.3	3.2	25.5	13.2	3.4	16.3	8.5	0.2
<b>IT</b>	25.5	24.2	1.3	20.2	54.2	90.0	3.0	12.4	27.0	7.0	7.6	16.6	0.0
<b>CY</b>	22.4	15.4	7.0	38.2	39.4	86.7	4.5	14.6	32.5	8.8	9.1	20.2	0.4
<b>LV</b>	16.2	14.6	1.6	11.9	71.9	63.5	11.0	0.2	5.6	25.5	0.1	3.7	5.5
<b>LT</b>	26.0	19.1	6.9	10.3	63.8	59.1	13.8	0.8	4.5	27.1	0.4	2.3	3.5
<b>LU</b>	38.5	23.0	15.5	15.6	45.9	84.5	9.3	11.0	25.8	6.2	8.6	20.3	0.1
<b>HU</b>	9.2	7.6	1.6	31.7	59.1	86.3	4.5	1.0	34.0	9.3	0.7	24.1	2.2
<b>NL</b>	53.8	41.2	12.6	22.6	23.6	91.8	4.4	15.3	21.9	3.9	9.7	13.9	0.0
<b>AT</b>	9.8	6.5	3.3	20.5	69.6	71.2	10.8	2.9	22.4	18.0	1.7	13.1	1.5
<b>PL</b>	9.4	2.7	6.7	26.1	64.5	32.0	24.4	0.3	8.8	43.5	0.2	4.8	4.9
<b>PT</b>	31.6	21.1	10.5	20.0	48.5	74.4	16.0	9.4	16.6	9.6	5.2	9.2	3.5
<b>SI</b>	34.8	32.0	2.8	27.9	37.3	82.9	10.2	6.7	39.4	6.9	3.7	21.6	1.5
<b>SK</b>	2.8	1.6	1.2	17.9	79.3	77.9	5.6	0.0	19.5	16.4	0.0	10.8	5.0
<b>FI</b>	26.5	24.9	1.6	2.4	71.1	79.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
<b>SE</b>	47.7	45.1	2.6	0.5	51.8	89.8	4.6	13.7	0.7	5.6	8.7	0.4	0.0
<b>UK</b>	43.9	36.7	7.3	17.9	38.1	82.6	7.9	3.5	34.6	9.5	2.1	21.2	17.8
<b>EU-25*</b>	35.3	28.1	7.1	18.0	46.8	83.1	6.7	9.0	16.7	10.2	5.4	10.2	3.7
<b>TOTAL</b>													

	0-2 years					3-5 years					6-11 years				
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional												
<b>ABOVE AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD</b>															
BE	52.5	46.0	6.5	12.9	34.6	100.0	0.0	38.3	26.9	0.0	21.8	15.3	0.0	0.2	
CZ	2.9	2.2	0.7	29.7	67.4	72.2	10.8	0.0	19.6	17.0	0.0	12.1	1.0		
DK	70.5	70.5	0.0	0.8	28.7	79.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	20.2	0.6	0.0	8.4		
DE	65.9	50.8	15.2	32.8	1.2	95.3	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1		
EE	21.3	17.0	4.3	27.0	51.7	89.9	3.6	2.7	25.2	6.4	1.8	16.6	1.3		
IE	33.2	18.5	14.8	14.0	52.7	76.4	6.5	9.6	20.9	17.1	6.1	13.3	0.0		
EL	17.2	11.1	6.1	38.8	44.0	63.5	14.4	5.4	18.8	22.1	3.8	13.2	0.3		
ES	42.2	38.4	3.8	17.8	40.0	92.9	3.4	11.0	13.0	3.7	7.7	9.1	1.2		
FR	43.6	28.0	15.6	8.6	47.9	93.5	3.6	27.3	15.4	2.9	16.9	9.5	0.2		
IT	27.3	25.7	1.6	23.1	49.6	91.7	3.3	14.6	29.9	5.0	9.1	18.6	0.0		
CY	23.8	15.7	8.1	42.5	33.6	88.5	5.0	14.9	32.1	6.4	9.2	19.8	0.4		
LV	14.9	13.6	1.3	13.7	71.4	66.9	12.0	0.2	6.2	21.1	0.1	4.0	5.2		
LT	28.1	19.7	8.4	10.4	61.5	65.0	15.1	1.0	4.8	19.9	0.5	2.6	2.8		
LU	40.9	25.1	15.8	17.3	41.8	90.2	5.5	13.4	29.9	4.3	9.9	22.1	0.0		
HU	9.9	8.5	1.4	31.7	58.4	88.2	4.8	1.2	36.1	7.0	0.8	24.6	2.3		
NL	55.9	43.8	12.2	23.5	20.6	91.5	4.9	16.9	21.0	3.6	10.1	12.6	0.0		
AT	10.8	7.1	3.8	22.1	67.1	74.1	10.5	3.3	23.6	15.4	1.8	13.0	0.9		
PL	10.7	2.6	8.1	27.9	61.4	35.1	26.2	0.1	10.1	38.7	0.1	5.7	4.9		
PT	33.9	21.7	12.2	22.7	43.5	77.2	17.5	9.7	18.7	5.3	5.6	10.8	2.6		
SI	34.5	31.8	2.7	29.4	36.1	84.7	10.1	6.5	40.9	5.2	3.6	22.7	1.5		
SK	3.2	1.9	1.4	19.9	76.9	82.6	4.3	0.0	21.9	13.0	0.0	11.9	4.8		
FI	28.5	26.6	1.8	2.8	68.7	80.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.7		
SE	47.6	44.9	2.7	0.6	51.8	89.5	4.7	13.5	0.7	5.8	8.5	0.5	0.0		
UK	48.9	40.1	8.7	18.8	32.3	85.8	8.1	4.3	38.3	6.2	2.7	24.0	14.7		
EU-25*	37.9	29.8	8.2	19.0	43.1	84.6	7.1	9.9	18.2	8.3	6.0	11.0	3.1		

	0-2 years					3-5 years					6-11 years		
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional										
	<b>BELOW AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD</b>												
BE	20.4	16.8	3.6	8.1	71.5	100.0	0.0	16.4	1.6	0.0	11.4	1.1	0.0
CZ	1.7	1.7	0.0	26.7	71.6	52.3	14.4	0.0	7.1	33.2	0.0	5.6	1.6
DK	56.6	56.6	0.0	4.4	39.1	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	18.4
DE	55.1	44.8	10.2	39.5	5.4	96.7	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8
EE	10.5	10.5	0.0	30.4	59.1	78.2	8.3	0.0	18.7	13.4	0.0	17.2	1.3
IE	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	96.9	62.3	3.9	0.0	3.4	33.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
EL	3.8	3.8	0.0	32.3	63.9	58.8	6.6	5.3	12.5	34.6	3.5	8.2	0.9
ES	27.0	26.0	1.0	5.1	67.9	86.5	0.0	5.4	10.5	13.5	2.8	5.5	0.9
FR	18.0	15.6	2.4	7.2	74.8	92.5	1.4	16.5	2.8	6.1	12.9	2.2	0.3
IT	17.5	16.9	0.6	11.2	71.4	84.1	1.8	4.5	16.6	14.1	2.6	9.7	0.0
CY	13.9	13.9	0.0	12.4	73.7	70.7	0.0	11.9	36.1	29.3	8.2	24.7	0.0
LV	23.5	20.6	2.9	1.5	75.0	47.0	6.1	0.0	2.6	46.9	0.0	2.0	6.9
LT	15.9	15.9	0.0	9.6	74.4	28.6	7.0	0.0	2.7	64.4	0.0	1.1	6.0
LU	25.2	11.6	13.6	6.3	68.5	65.3	22.0	2.7	12.0	12.7	2.7	12.0	0.3
HU	6.4	3.9	2.5	31.5	62.2	78.8	3.3	0.0	25.6	18.0	0.0	22.0	1.5
NL	38.0	22.2	15.8	16.1	45.9	93.1	1.5	6.9	26.8	5.4	6.3	24.6	0.0
AT	2.2	1.4	0.9	12.2	85.5	58.3	12.3	1.1	17.1	29.5	0.9	13.8	4.7
PL	3.8	2.9	0.8	18.8	77.4	19.6	17.0	1.0	3.4	63.5	0.5	1.7	4.7
PT	20.9	18.5	2.5	7.5	71.6	58.4	7.4	7.6	4.6	34.1	3.4	2.1	7.6
SI	34.8	31.6	3.2	18.8	46.3	60.0	11.6	9.1	20.5	28.4	4.3	9.7	1.8
SK	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	94.1	49.5	13.2	0.0	4.6	37.3	0.0	3.0	5.7
FI	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	70.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	5.6
SE	48.3	47.1	1.2	0.0	51.7	92.5	3.2	15.0	0.0	4.3	10.4	0.0	0.0
UK	24.7	21.9	2.9	16.1	59.2	69.5	7.3	0.0	19.1	23.3	0.0	10.9	29.5
EU-25*	20.6	18.2	2.3	13.7	65.8	76.2	4.9	4.8	10.1	18.9	2.9	6.2	6.5

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.36 Distribution of children by the type of childcare received, 2007**

	0-2 years					3-5 years					6-11 years				
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school-hours (child-minder)
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional												
	<b>TOTAL</b>														
BE	53.8	47.1	6.7	13.2	33.0	100.0	0.0	34.9	22.9	0.0	21.7	14.2	0.0	21.7	14.2
CZ	2.7	2.2	0.6	29.3	68.0	69.1	11.3	0.0	17.6	19.6	0.0	11.3	1.1	0.0	11.3
DK									0.0						
DE	63.2	47.1	16.0	34.8	2.0	95.2	4.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.5
EE	18.5	15.0	3.5	27.8	53.7	87.4	4.5	2.1	24.0	8.1	1.4	16.1	1.3	1.4	16.1
IE	28.1	17.1	11.0	13.8	58.1	74.4	5.8	7.7	18.3	19.7	5.3	12.5	0.0	5.3	12.5
EL									0.0						
ES	47.5	43.6	3.9	16.1	36.4	91.6	2.7	10.0	12.4	5.6	6.4	7.9	1.2	6.4	7.9
FR	47.1	31.0	16.0	9.3	43.6	93.2	3.3	25.3	13.2	3.5	15.9	8.3	0.2	15.9	8.3
IT	29.9	28.4	1.6	22.2	47.8	90.0	3.0	12.4	27.1	7.1	7.8	16.9	0.0	7.8	16.9
CY	25.0	16.6	8.5	43.1	31.8	86.0	5.0	14.3	31.3	9.0	8.2	18.0	0.4	8.2	18.0
LV	19.2	17.2	2.0	13.8	66.9	64.2	10.8	0.1	5.7	25.0	0.1	3.8	5.4	0.1	3.8
LT	29.8	21.8	7.9	11.8	58.5	59.1	13.8	0.8	4.5	27.1	0.4	2.3	3.5	0.4	2.3
LU	38.5	23.0	15.5	15.6	45.9	84.5	9.3	11.0	25.8	6.2	8.6	20.3	0.1	8.6	20.3
HU	9.6	8.0	1.7	32.7	57.7	85.2	5.1	1.1	33.6	9.7	0.7	21.4	2.1	0.7	21.4
NL	61.0	49.1	12.0	22.0	16.9	91.8	4.4	15.3	21.9	3.9	9.7	13.9	0.0	9.7	13.9
AT	11.7	7.9	3.8	21.0	67.3	71.0	10.9	2.8	22.2	18.1	1.6	12.2	1.4	1.6	12.2
PL	9.4	2.7	6.7	26.4	64.1	31.9	24.2	0.3	8.8	43.9	0.2	4.9	4.8	0.2	4.9
PT	38.7	25.8	13.0	23.9	37.4	74.0	16.3	9.6	16.4	9.7	6.5	11.1	3.5	6.5	11.1
SI	32.1	29.5	2.6	28.5	39.4	82.9	10.3	6.7	39.4	6.9	3.6	21.2	1.5	3.6	21.2
SK	2.8	1.6	1.2	17.9	79.3	77.9	5.6	0.0	19.5	16.4	0.0	10.8	5.0	0.0	10.8
FI	26.7	25.0	1.7	2.5	70.8	79.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SE															
UK	43.9	36.7	7.3	17.9	38.1	82.6	7.9	3.5	34.6	9.5	2.1	21.2	17.8	2.1	21.2
EU-25*	37.8	29.7	8.2	19.3	42.8	83.3	6.8	9.4	17.3	9.9	5.6	10.4	3.7	5.6	10.4

	0-2 years					3-5 years					6-11 years			
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare	
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional											
	<b>ABOVE AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD</b>													
BE	60.9	53.6	7.3	14.1	25.0	100.0	0.0	38.3	26.9	0.0	23.1	16.2	0.0	0.1
CZ	2.9	2.2	0.7	29.7	67.4	72.2	10.8	0.0	19.6	17.0	0.0	12.1	17.0	1.0
DK									0.0					
DE	64.2	47.4	16.8	34.2	1.6	94.8	4.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.3
EE	19.5	15.6	3.9	27.5	52.9	89.9	3.6	2.6	25.2	6.6	1.7	15.9	6.6	1.3
IE	32.5	19.8	12.8	15.4	52.0	76.9	6.1	9.0	20.9	17.0	6.6	15.4	17.0	0.0
EL									0.0					
ES	51.2	46.6	4.6	18.7	30.1	92.8	3.4	11.1	12.9	3.8	7.5	8.7	3.8	1.3
FR	50.0	32.5	17.5	9.7	40.3	93.4	3.7	27.1	15.3	2.9	16.4	9.2	2.9	0.2
IT	32.7	31.0	1.7	24.5	42.7	91.6	3.3	14.7	30.0	5.1	9.3	19.1	5.1	0.0
CY	26.9	16.9	10.0	48.0	25.1	87.7	5.5	14.4	30.9	6.8	8.2	17.7	6.8	0.4
LV	17.6	15.9	1.7	15.9	66.6	67.6	11.8	0.2	6.4	20.6	0.1	4.2	20.6	5.2
LT	32.8	23.0	9.8	12.1	55.1	65.0	15.1	1.0	4.8	19.9	0.5	2.6	19.9	2.8
LU	40.9	25.1	15.8	17.3	41.8	90.2	5.5	13.4	29.9	4.3	9.9	22.1	4.3	0.0
HU	10.3	8.8	1.5	32.7	57.0	87.0	5.4	1.3	35.8	7.6	0.8	21.8	7.6	2.2
NL	62.9	51.1	11.8	22.6	14.5	91.5	4.9	16.9	21.0	3.6	10.1	12.6	3.6	0.0
AT	13.1	8.9	4.2	22.4	64.5	74.1	10.6	3.2	23.5	15.4	1.7	12.1	15.4	0.9
PL	10.8	2.7	8.1	28.3	60.9	34.8	26.1	0.1	10.1	39.1	0.1	5.8	39.1	4.8
PT	41.3	26.2	15.1	27.2	31.5	76.7	17.8	9.9	18.4	5.6	7.0	13.1	5.6	2.6
SI	32.1	29.5	2.6	29.9	38.0	84.7	10.2	6.5	40.9	5.1	3.5	22.3	5.1	1.5
SK	3.2	1.9	1.4	19.9	76.9	82.6	4.3	0.0	21.9	13.0	0.0	11.9	13.0	4.8
FI	28.7	26.8	1.9	2.8	68.5	79.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.7
SE														
UK	49.7	41.2	8.6	18.5	31.8	85.8	8.1	4.3	38.3	6.2	2.7	24.0	6.2	14.7
EU-25*	41.2	31.9	9.3	20.3	38.4	84.8	7.2	10.3	18.8	8.0	6.2	11.3	8.0	3.1

	0-2 years					3-5 years					6-11 years			
	Total formal	of which		Informal	No childcare	(Pre) school or day centre	Child-minder (professional + informal)	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare	Out-of-school hours (centre-based)	Out-of-school hours (child-minder)	No childcare	
		(pre) school + centre-based	professional											
	<b>BELOW AT RISK OF POVERTY THRESHOLD</b>													
BE	21.6	17.8	3.8	9.0	69.4	100.0	0.0	16.3	1.6	0.0	12.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CZ	1.7	1.7	0.0	26.7	71.6	52.3	14.4	0.0	7.1	33.2	0.0	5.6	1.6	
DK														
DE	53.8	44.6	9.1	40.2	6.1	97.1	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	
EE	9.7	9.7	0.0	29.8	60.5	77.7	8.3	0.0	19.4	14.0	0.0	17.4	1.5	
IE	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.0	95.4	59.9	4.3	0.0	2.7	35.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	
EL														
ES	31.3	30.4	0.9	4.6	64.0	86.7	0.0	5.7	10.6	13.3	2.9	5.4	0.9	
FR	20.3	17.3	3.1	5.9	73.7	92.3	1.5	16.4	2.8	6.2	12.7	2.2	0.3	
IT	19.3	18.3	0.9	13.5	67.2	84.1	1.7	4.5	16.7	14.2	2.7	9.9	0.0	
CY	14.6	14.6	0.0	15.4	69.9	70.3	0.0	13.0	34.8	29.7	7.8	20.9	0.0	
LV	28.9	25.1	3.8	1.9	69.1	47.4	6.1	0.0	2.4	46.5	0.0	1.8	6.9	
LT	16.9	16.9	0.0	10.2	72.9	28.6	7.0	0.0	2.7	64.4	0.0	1.1	6.0	
LU	25.2	11.6	13.6	6.3	68.5	65.3	22.0	2.7	12.0	12.7	2.7	12.0	0.3	
HU	6.6	4.1	2.5	32.8	60.6	78.3	3.6	0.0	25.0	18.1	0.0	19.3	1.4	
NL	45.1	31.5	13.6	17.3	37.6	93.1	1.5	6.9	26.8	5.4	6.3	24.6	0.0	
AT	2.9	1.8	1.2	13.0	84.1	57.6	12.4	1.1	16.8	29.9	0.8	12.7	4.6	
PL	3.8	2.9	0.9	18.8	77.4	19.6	16.5	1.0	3.4	63.8	0.5	1.7	4.6	
PT	27.1	23.9	3.2	8.9	64.0	58.6	7.5	8.1	4.6	33.9	4.3	2.4	7.3	
SI	32.4	29.7	2.7	19.7	47.9	59.6	11.5	8.9	20.3	29.0	4.1	9.4	1.8	
SK	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	94.1	49.5	13.2	0.0	4.6	37.3	0.0	3.0	5.7	
FI	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	87.3	69.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	
SE														
UK	24.7	21.9	2.9	16.1	59.2	69.5	7.3	0.0	19.1	23.3	0.0	10.9	29.5	
EU-25*	21.3	18.8	2.5	14.3	64.4	76.1	4.8	4.9	10.2	19.1	3.0	6.2	6.6	

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note: \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.1.37 Share of children living in households with the inability to finance... , EU-25\*, 2007, (%)**

	Unexpec- ted expenses	One week of holiday	Arrears in rent, utility etc.	Food with meat	Adequate heating	Buying: washing machine	Buying: colour TV	Buying: telephone	Buying: car
BE	27	26	10	3	17	1	0	0	7
CZ	45	35	9	15	6	1	1	1	15
DK	20	11	6	3	10	1	1	0	7
DE	41	30	8	11	7	0	0	0	4
EE	22	55	7	5	3	1	0	0	17
IE	45	25	13	3	5	0	0	0	9
EL	27	42	30	6	10	1	0	1	7
ES	29	35	9	1	5	0	0	0	4
FR	39	32	13	6	5	0	0	1	3
IT	35	40	19	6	10	0	0	1	2
CY	40	49	28	5	28	0	0	0	1
LV	60	64	13	28	21	4	0	1	29
LT	43	57	12	16	19	4	0	2	16
LU	29	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
HU	69	66	29	26	11	3	0	3	25
NL	23	14	5	1	2	0	0	0	5
AT	34	30	6	8	3	0	0	0	6
PL	56	64	22	24	21	0	0	1	20
PT	22	61	10	4	39	2	0	6	13
SI	41	23	18	7	3	0	1	0	2
SK	47	55	11	33	4	1	1	1	25
FI	34	22	13	3	1	0	1	0	4
SE	22	17	8	4	1	0	1	0	4
UK	35	30	14	5	5	0	0	0	7
EU-25	37	35	13	8	8	0	0	1	7

Source. Own calculations based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.



## Annex 1.2 Methodological description for the work intensity of household

### Estimates of work intensity including the effect of part-time working

In the standard Eurostat measurement of work intensity, allowance is made for the number of months during the year working-age members of the household spend not working, but no allowance is made for part-time working. The measure set out below incorporates part-time working in the definition of work intensity and makes a few other changes to the Eurostat indicator in order to derive an arguably more meaningful estimate of work intensity which can be related to income.

In the same way as the standard measure, work intensity is calculated to cover all members of households aged 18-64 and relates to the cumulative months spent in different activity states during the preceding year (the year to which income relates). The revised formula is

$$\sum_{18}^{64} \frac{fmem_i + a_i * ptem_i}{fmem_i + ptem_i + unem_i + stm_i + rm_i + inacm_i}$$

in which:

**fmem**=total months in full-time employment of each household member in the relevant age group over the last 12-month income period

**ptem**=total months of each household member in part-time employment over the last 12-month income period

**a**= weight for part-time working hours of household member (average usual hours spent in part time employment per week/35 – 35 being taken as the minimum number of full-time weekly hours), which is assumed to have a maximum value of one (when usual hours worked are equal to assumed full-time hours)

**unem**=total months in unemployment of each household member in the last 12-month income period

**stm**= total months in studying of each household member in the last 12-month income period

**rm**=total months in retirement of each household member in the last 12-month income period

**inacm**=total months in inactivity of each household member in the last 12-month income period

The data for the months spent by each individual household member in these various employment states are taken from the EU-SILC personal dataset.

The major difference between this measure and the Eurostat one is the application of a weight to the months spent in part-time employment which in almost all cases will be less than one (these months are implicitly assigned a weight of one in the Eurostat calculation). The weight applied is based on the data given for the average number of usual hours a week spent working in their current employment (including in both their main job and any additional jobs) for those indicating that they were employed part-time for at least some months of the year. It is assumed, therefore, that the hours in question are the same as usually worked during the reference year, which in some cases may not be a valid assumption (though this also applies to the assumption made in the calculation of household income that the composition of the household was the same in the reference year as at the time the survey was undertaken). In cases where a person indicates working part-time for at least one month during the reference year but currently works full-time or does not work at all, an average estimate of part-time hours is used as a weight.

A second, much minor, difference is the inclusion of months spent in full-time education in the denominator of the formula, which are excluded in the Eurostat calculation. For both reasons, the estimates of work intensity calculated using the above measure will in a number of cases be less than the Eurostat measure.

In addition, a slightly different grouping of the estimated values for the work intensity indicator has also been taken in order to provide a more meaningful division and to overcome the major deficiency of the Eurostat division which makes it impossible to distinguish couple households in which one person worked throughout the year from those in which one person was employed throughout the year and the other was also employed but worked for less than 12 months during the year. (Both of these in the

Eurostat categorisation are included in the 0.5 to 1 group.) The revised, and more detailed, grouping is shown in the table below together with the standard Eurostat grouping, data for which are included in the EU-SILC dataset.

<i>REVISED GROUPING</i>		<i>EUROSTAT GROUPING</i>	
<b>VARIABLE VALUE IN DATASET</b>	<b>WORK INTENSITY VALUE</b>	<b>VARIABLE VALUE IN DATASET</b>	<b>WORK INTENSITY VALUE</b>
1	0.00	1	0.00
2	0.01-0.49	2	0.01-0.49
3	0.50	3	0.50-0.99
4	0.51-0.99	4	1.00
5	1.00	-	-

## Annex 1.3 A detailed measure of work intensity

A new measure of work intensity of household has been introduced in Section 1.1.3.2 of the Study and Annex 1.2 explains on methodological details. The original measure could take values from 0 to 1, but it has been transformed in a five-category variable to ease the interpretation, to attribute content to given values in terms of different household arrangements are likely to be associated with these values and to carry out group-specific analysis. In this Annex we provide an analysis based on a somewhat detailed categorisation of the work intensity variable, being aware of the decrease in the number of observations, which could harm statistical robustness.

Two questions arise:

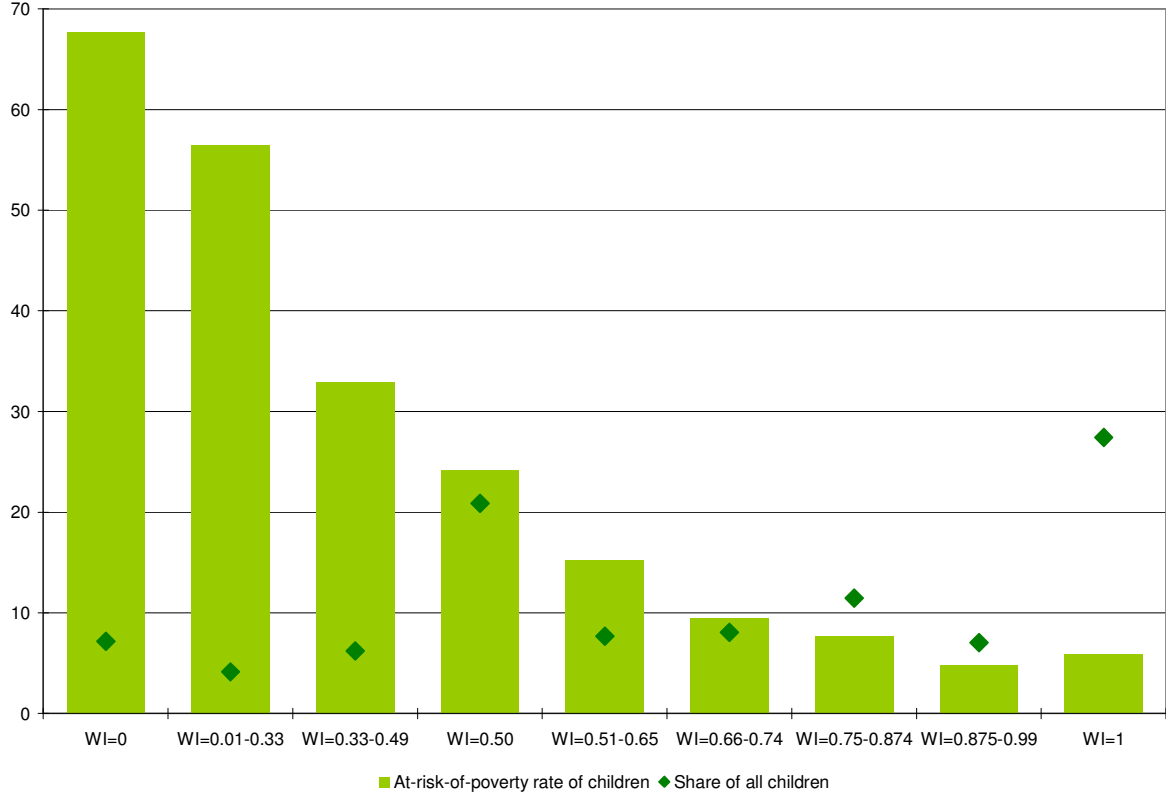
1. What amount of work at household level is needed to considerably reduce the risk of poverty among children?
2. What combination of activity statuses of adult household members are represented by different work intensity categories?

Compared to the five-category measure, the one presented here introduces one additional cutpoint in the range between 0.01 and 0.49 at the value of 0.33 and three additional cutpoint in the range between 0.51 and 0.99 at 0.66, 0.75 and 0.875. Figure A1.3.1 shows results on the distribution of children and their risk of poverty by work intensity categories, while Table A1.3.1 provides information on the main indicators (distribution of all children, at-risk-of-poverty rate and distribution of children at-risk-of poverty) of child poverty by this measure of work intensity in each Member State.

According to this measure, 7% of all children in the European Union live in households with null work intensity, 4% of them in very low work intensity households (0.01-0.33), while 5% of them in low work intensity households (0.34-0.49). While the share of children in each of these categories is fairly low, looking at the risk of poverty faced by them suggest that a cutpoint established at the 0.33 value of the work intensity measure strongly differentiates between children at very high (above 50%) risk of poverty and those with a still high, but considerably lower (around 33%) risk of poverty. These figures suggest that one parent (mostly the father) working full-time provides some protection against poverty, but other adults (presumably the mother and the older child) being inactive, keeps the at-risk-of-poverty rate well above the average when looking at the EU as a whole (see Tables A1.3.2 and A1.3.3 for the composition of households by the activity status of their adult members).

For the range of values in-between 0.50 and 1.0, the share of children in those four categories varies between 7% and 11%. At EU level, in all categories, the risk of poverty of children is below the average, but is above 10% only for children in households with work intensity of 0.51-0.65 (15%). In these households dominantly one adult is full-time employed, while the others are either in part-time employment or at home (see Tables A1.3.2 and A1.3.3). The same arrangement characterise those in households with 0.66-0.74 work intensity, but the average number of full-time employed household members is considerably higher (1.3 instead of 0.95 for those in 0.51-0.66 category). Accordingly the risk of poverty of these children is fairly low (9%), closer to those in households with work intensity of 1.0 or close to 1.0.

**Figure A1.3.1 The variation of the risk of poverty of children by work intensity of household (detailed measure) child poverty by the detailed work intensity measure, EU, 2007 (%)**



Source: own calculation on EU-SILC 2007 (version 01.03.2009).

**Table A1.3.1 Indicators of child poverty by the detailed work intensity measure, EU-25\*, 2007**

	A. Distribution of all children (%)									Total
	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.33	WI=0.33-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.65	WI=0.66-0.74	WI=0.75-0.874	WI=0.875-0.99	WI=1.0	
BE	10	5	6	13	7	5	15	12	25	100
CZ	8	4	4	27	5	8	5	4	34	100
DK	7	2#	1	13	2	4	7	13	51	100
DE	8	4	6	25	13	8	14	6	16	100
EE	4	3	6	20	7	7	9	5	40	100
IE	12	7	7	18	11	8	13	3	22	100
EL	4	3	6	32	4	5	7	2	37	100
ES	3	4	6	26	7	9	10	5	31	100
FR	6	4	6	17	7	8	10	12	30	100
IT	5	4	8	33	3	6	9	5	26	100
CY	2	2	6	18	7	7	8	7	42	100
LV	5	3	5	17	5	10	9	3	44	100
LT	5	4	5	14	6	9	9	4	44	100
LU	3	3	5	29	7	8	19	6	21	100
HU	8	6	8	24	6	8	7	3	30	100
NL	5	5	7	16	10	15	26	10	6	100
AT	5	4	7	23	12	8	15	7	18	100
PL	7	6	8	20	7	9	7	4	33	100
PT	4	3	5	16	3	7	9	4	47	100
SI	4	2	4	12	5	10	5	3	55	100
SK	5	4	6	15	4	12	7	3	44	100
FI	4	4	4	14	7	8	11	8	40	100
SE	4	2	3	9	5	4	8	20	45	100
UK	15	4	5	12	9	9	14	7	25	100
EU-25*	7	4	6	21	8	8	11	7	27	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.3.1 Indicators of child poverty by the detailed work intensity measure, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	<b>B. At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)</b>								
	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.33	WI=0.33-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.65	WI=0.66-0.74	WI=0.75-0.874	WI=0.875-0.99	WI=1.0
BE	78	45	35	16	7#	4##	4##	2##	3#
CZ	84	68	33	14	6##	4##	5##	1##	3
DK	49	26##	7##	17#	10##	5##	7##	3##	4#
DE	61	38	22	11	7	6#	6	2##	6
EE	85	66	42	22	12#	9#	9#	4##	9
IE	71	53	23#	13	7#	5##	7##	1##	4#
EL	58	71	48	27	25#	6##	30#	31##	9
ES	77	63	40	38	28	12	13	6##	9
FR	77	48	35	19	17#	7#	5#	5#	3
IT	79	73	45	35	22	13	5#	4##	5
CY	80	52#	26#	25	16#	3##	8#	4##	2#
LV	73	63#	43	29	26#	16#	7##	18##	10
LT	89	78	49	29	34	11##	20#	10##	6
LU	68	65	29	23	30	18#	7	3##	13
HU	73	64	24	14	23#	5##	12#	2##	5
NL	55	47	19#	23	8#	6#	5	4##	10##
AT	64	41	25	16	14	9#	3##	2##	7#
PL	54	62	33	29	26	17	17	16	10
PT	80	69	50	40	26#	8##	19#	7##	5#
SI	76	44#	25	25	13#	6#	9##	5##	3
SK	89	56	33	21	21#	10#	7##	5##	7
FI	51	43	28	14	15	7	6	3#	3
SE	60	51	19#	16	11#	13#	10#	4#	6
UK	65	65	29	26	17	12#	8	5#	6
EU-25*	68	56	33	24	15	9	8	5	6

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.3.1 Indicators of child poverty by the detailed work intensity measure, EU-25\*, 2007 (continued)**

	A. Distribution of children at-risk-of-poverty (%)									Total
	WI=0	WI=0.01-0.33	WI=0.33-0.49	WI=0.50	WI=0.51-0.65	WI=0.66-0.74	WI=0.75-0.874	WI=0.875-0.99	WI=1.0	
BE	47	13	13	13	3#	1##	3##	1##	5#	100
CZ	43	15	8	23	2##	2##	2##	0##	6	100
DK	35	5##	1##	24#	2##	2##	5##	5##	21#	100
DE	35	10	10	20	7	4#	6	1##	7	100
EE	18	10	13	24	5#	4#	5#	1##	20	100
IE	44	19	9#	12	4#	2##	5##	0##	5#	100
EL	9	9	13	38	4#	1##	9#	3##	13	100
ES	9	10	10	41	7	4	5	1##	11	100
FR	29	13	14	20	8#	3#	3#	3#	7	100
IT	16	11	14	46	3	3	2#	1##	5	100
CY	15	9#	13#	36	9#	2##	6#	2##	8#	100
LV	17	9#	10	24	6#	8#	3##	2##	21	100
LT	21	15	11	18	10	5##	8#	2##	11	100
LU	11	9	8	34	11	7#	7	1##	13	100
HU	30	20	10	19	7#	2##	5#	0##	8	100
NL	19	15	9#	27	6#	7#	9	3##	4##	100
AT	22	10	13	26	11	5#	3##	1##	8#	100
PL	15	16	11	24	7	6	5	3	13	100
PT	16	11	13	32	4#	3##	8#	1##	12#	100
SI	27	8#	10	26	5#	5#	4##	1##	14	100
SK	24	13	11	19	5#	7#	3##	1##	17	100
FI	19	16	11	17	10	5	6	2#	13	100
SE	22	10	4#	13	5#	5#	8#	7#	26	100
UK	43	13	6	14	7	5#	5	2#	6	100
EU-25*	26	12	11	27	6	4	5	2	8	100

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.3.2 The average number of adult household members in different activity status by the detailed measure of work intensity of household in the EU-25\*, 2007**

	Nr of persons employed full-time	Nr of persons employed part-time	Nr of inactive persons
wi=0	0.00	0.00	1.49
wi=0.01-0.32	0.25	0.35	1.66
wi=0.33-0.49	0.78	0.35	1.36
wi=0.50	1.01	0.01	1.01
wi=0.51-0.65	0.95	0.67	0.54
wi=0.66-0.74	1.33	0.53	0.47
wi=0.75-0.874	1.19	0.81	0.06
wi=0.875-0.99	1.31	0.73	0.00
wi=1	1.76	0.04	0.00
Total	1.16	0.29	0.56

*Source:* Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007 (version 01.03.2009).

*Note.* \*Excluding Malta.



**Table A1.3.3 The average number of adult household members in different activity status by the detailed measure of work intensity of household in the EU-25\* Member States, 2007**

	wi=0	wi=0.01-0.32	wi=0.33-0.49	wi=0.50	wi=0.51-0.65	wi=0.66-0.74	wi=0.75-0.874	wi=0.875-0.99	wi=1	Total
<b>BE</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.23	0.66	1.05	0.95	1.36	1.10	1.22	1.77	1.10
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.33	0.55	0.01	0.61	0.51	0.89	0.78	0.05	0.36
Nr of inactive persons	1.71	1.76	1.40	1.06	0.77	0.53	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.58
<b>CZ</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.29	0.89	1.03	1.35	1.76	1.77	1.86	1.91	1.36
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.19	0.05	0.36	0.29	0.00	0.05
Nr of inactive persons	1.73	1.93	1.45	1.01	1.03	0.88	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.68
<b>DK</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.02	0.56	1.00	0.86	1.51	1.05	1.08	1.77	1.33
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.36	0.33	0.00	0.53	0.33	0.72	0.93	0.02	0.21
Nr of inactive persons	1.37	1.05	1.21	0.98	0.77	0.64	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.30
<b>DE</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.10	0.67	1.00	0.87	1.04	1.02	1.07	1.37	0.92
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.53	0.54	0.01	0.89	0.85	0.93	0.91	0.13	0.45
Nr of inactive persons	1.36	1.19	1.09	1.00	0.24	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.51
<b>EE</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.21	0.91	1.07	1.24	1.67	1.62	2.05	1.77	1.43
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.12	0.35	0.05	0.01	0.07
Nr of inactive persons	1.27	1.74	1.59	1.04	0.91	0.75	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.53
<b>IE</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.14	0.71	0.97	0.88	1.28	1.26	1.77	1.69	1.01
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.41	0.71	0.01	0.80	0.71	0.87	0.55	0.03	0.36
Nr of inactive persons	1.51	1.35	1.16	0.99	0.50	0.38	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.62
<b>EL</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.26	0.95	1.00	1.10	1.63	1.32	1.82	1.93	1.35
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.01	0.42	0.22	0.59	0.29	0.01	0.10
Nr of inactive persons	1.66	1.84	1.50	1.00	0.68	0.78	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.60
<b>ES</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.23	0.92	1.01	1.07	1.54	1.29	1.66	1.93	1.34
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.33	0.19	0.00	0.37	0.28	0.78	0.48	0.02	0.18
Nr of inactive persons	1.72	1.97	1.60	1.01	0.81	0.68	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.61
<b>FR</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.27	0.78	1.01	0.90	1.25	1.14	1.19	1.75	1.18
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.26	0.28	0.01	0.56	0.47	0.78	0.80	0.08	0.30

	wi=0	wi=0.01-0.32	wi=0.33-0.49	wi=0.50	wi=0.51-0.65	wi=0.66-0.74	wi=0.75-0.874	wi=0.875-0.99	wi=1	Total
Nr of inactive persons	1.69	1.93	1.45	0.98	0.69	0.54	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.53
<b>IT</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.43	0.84	1.01	1.03	1.59	1.19	1.40	1.82	1.21
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.16	0.19	0.00	0.49	0.26	0.84	0.67	0.03	0.17
Nr of inactive persons	1.73	2.24	1.62	1.01	0.85	0.71	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.72
<b>CY</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.54	1.03	1.03	1.46	1.76	1.64	1.80	1.98	1.58
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.17	0.19	0.00	0.35	0.17	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.10
Nr of inactive persons	1.57	2.00	1.54	1.03	0.83	0.83	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.49
<b>LV</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.38	1.12	1.06	1.35	2.00	2.26	2.11	1.80	1.57
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.35	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.01	0.04
Nr of inactive persons	1.20	1.76	1.54	1.05	1.05	0.93	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.54
<b>LT</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.37	1.04	1.04	1.23	1.68	1.65	2.03	1.91	1.50
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.21	0.06	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.32	0.07	0.00	0.08
Nr of inactive persons	1.69	1.91	1.78	1.00	0.75	0.85	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.53
<b>LU</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.42	0.81	1.01	0.87	1.15	1.05	1.32	1.79	1.14
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.41	0.36	0.01	0.57	0.68	0.91	0.62	0.07	0.35
Nr of inactive persons	1.81	1.29	1.45	1.02	0.62	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
<b>HU</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.30	0.98	1.03	1.30	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.84	1.30
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.19	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.38	0.16	0.01	0.07
Nr of inactive persons	1.79	1.88	1.46	1.00	0.90	0.81	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.73
<b>NL</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.10	0.65	1.01	0.83	0.95	0.92	0.95	1.81	0.89
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.46	0.59	0.00	0.79	1.04	1.07	0.95	0.00	0.67
Nr of inactive persons	1.45	1.11	1.12	1.00	0.54	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
<b>AT</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.23	0.81	1.03	1.04	1.42	1.21	1.42	1.85	1.17
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.27	0.28	0.01	0.51	0.60	0.83	0.75	0.05	0.33
Nr of inactive persons	1.37	1.46	1.24	1.02	0.60	0.43	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.57
<b>PL</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.42	0.97	1.08	1.57	1.80	1.81	1.88	1.86	1.39
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.47	0.18	0.37	0.44	0.02	0.12
Nr of inactive persons	1.67	2.19	1.63	1.04	1.02	0.74	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.73

	wi=0	wi=0.01-0.32	wi=0.33-0.49	wi=0.50	wi=0.51-0.65	wi=0.66-0.74	wi=0.75-0.874	wi=0.875-0.99	wi=1	Total
<b>PT</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.42	0.88	1.05	1.22	1.77	1.81	1.92	1.93	1.55
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.31	0.23	0.00	0.40	0.09	0.41	0.29	0.01	0.10
Nr of inactive persons	1.76	1.70	1.61	1.02	0.90	0.83	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.49
<b>SI</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.64	1.10	1.18	1.57	1.94	1.91	2.10	1.97	1.71
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.29	0.05	0.00	0.03
Nr of inactive persons	1.59	2.20	1.72	1.01	0.89	0.85	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.45
<b>SK</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.64	1.12	1.23	1.91	1.93	2.30	2.23	2.05	1.72
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.04
Nr of inactive persons	2.58	2.63	1.81	1.12	1.21	0.90	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.68
<b>FI</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.13	0.74	0.98	1.17	1.40	1.54	1.70	1.82	1.40
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.23	0.27	0.01	0.28	0.19	0.27	0.32	0.01	0.12
Nr of inactive persons	1.39	1.48	1.10	0.98	0.74	0.73	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.41
<b>SE</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.07	0.51	0.92	0.98	1.13	0.96	1.12	1.66	1.24
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.18	0.51	0.04	0.30	0.52	0.91	0.88	0.11	0.36
Nr of inactive persons	1.34	1.50	1.18	0.96	0.88	0.62	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.28
<b>UK</b>										
Nr of persons employed FT	0.00	0.14	0.42	0.99	0.59	1.00	1.09	1.27	1.58	0.93
Nr of persons employed PT	0.00	0.72	0.73	0.00	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.71	0.04	0.41
Nr of inactive persons	1.26	0.91	0.77	0.99	0.21	0.17	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.42

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007 (version 01.03.2009).

Note. \* Excluding Malta.

**Annex 1.4 EUROMOD**

EUROMOD is a static tax-benefit microsimulation model currently covering all 15 pre-2004 Member States of the European Union plus Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. See Lietz and Mantovani (2006) and Sutherland (2007) for general descriptions. Sutherland (2001 and 2005) provides further discussions of technical issues. EUROMOD calculates cash-benefit entitlements and direct tax and social insurance contribution liabilities on the basis of the tax-benefit rules in place, and any reforms specified by the user. Thus it is able to examine the impact effects of policies from country A on the population with demographic, economic and social characteristics of country B. The currently available policy years are shown in the following table

Policy year	EE	HU	PL	SI	EL	ES	BE	DE	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	UK	DK	IE	FR	IT	SE
1998					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2001					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2003					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
2005	+	+	+	+	+	+													

The underlying input micro-data, derived from a number of sources either matches the policy year or precedes it by a few years (and is then updated), with some exceptions. A current programme of work aims to update both policy rules and underlying data on a regular basis. See <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/> for more information.

## Annex 1.5 International benchmarking and key challenges for each Member State

Table 1.5.1. Relative outcomes of countries related to child poverty risk and main determinants of child poverty risk, 2005

		Child poverty risk outcomes	Joblessness: children living in <u>jobless</u> households	In-work poverty: children living in households confronted with <u>in-work</u> poverty	Impact of <u>social transfers</u> (cash benefits excl. pensions) on child poverty
Group A	AT	++	+	+	++
	CY	+++	+	++	-
	DK	+++	+	+++	++
	FI	+++	++	+++	+++
	NL	+	+	+	+
	SE	+++	(++)	+++	+++
	SI	++	+++	++	++
Group B	BE	+	--	++	+
	CZ	-	--	+	+
	DE	++	--	+++	++
	EE	--	--	+	-
	FR	++	-	++	++
	IE	-	---	+	+
Group C	HU	-	---	--	++
	MT	-	--	---	--
	SK	-	---	-	-
	UK	+	---	-	+
Group D	EL	+	+++	-	---
	ES	--	+	---	---
	IT	--	++	---	--
	LT	---	+	---	--
	LU	+	+++	--	+
	LV	--	-	-	--
	PL	---	-	---	--
	PT	--	+	---	--
	BG	--	---	:	:
	RO	--	---	:	:

Table 1.5.2. Relative outcomes of countries related to child poverty risk and main determinants of child poverty risk, 2006

		Child poverty risk outcomes	Joblessness: children living in jobless households	In-work poverty: children living in households confronted with in-work poverty	Impact of social transfers (cash benefits excl. pensions) on child poverty
Group A	AT	+	+	++	++
	CY	+++	+	+++	+
	DK	+++	+	+++	++
	FI	+++	++	+++	+++
	NL	+	+	+	+
	SE	+	(++)	++	++
	SI	++	+++	+++	++
Group B	BE	+	--	+++	+
	CZ	-	--	+	+
	DE	++	--	+++	+++
	EE	--	--	+	-
	FR	++	-	++	++
	IE	-	---	+	+
	SK	-	---	+	+
Group C	HU	---	---	-	+
	MT	-	--	--	-
	UK	--	---	--	+
Group D	EL	--	+++	--	---
	ES	---	+	---	---
	IT	---	++	---	--
	LT	---	+	--	--
	LU	--	+++	--	+
	LV	---	-	--	--
	PL	---	-	--	--
	PT	--	+	--	--

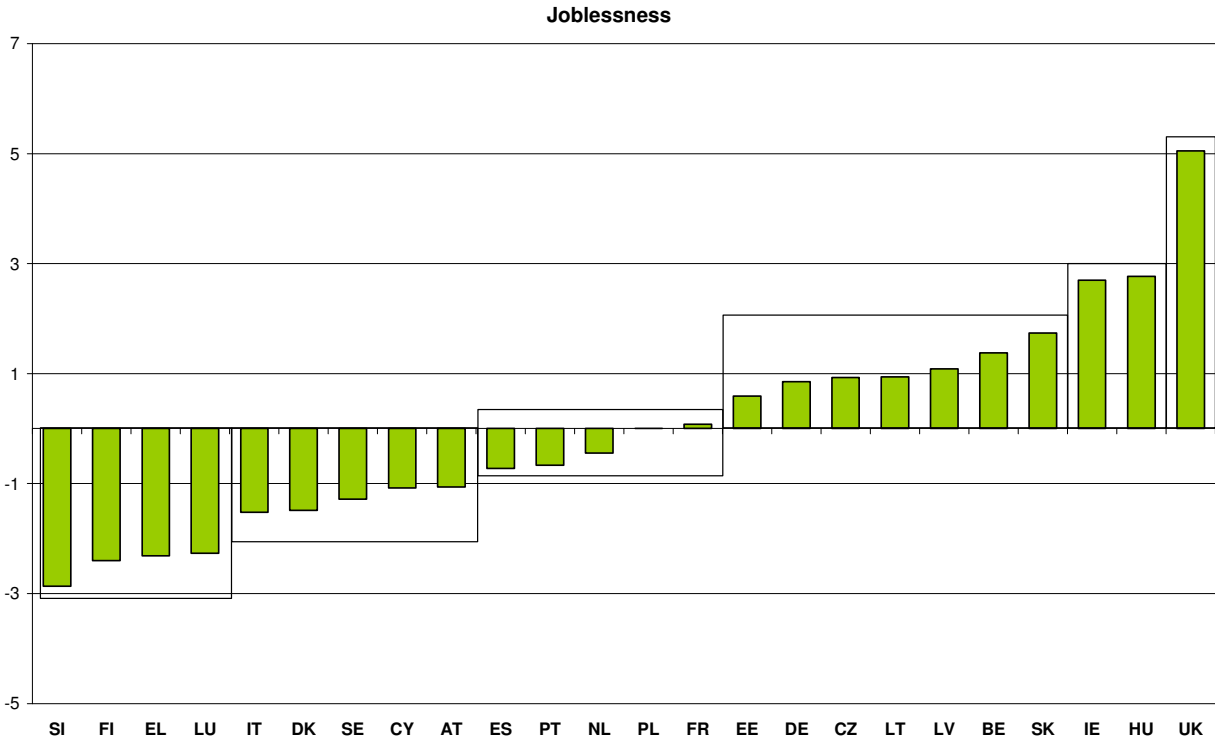
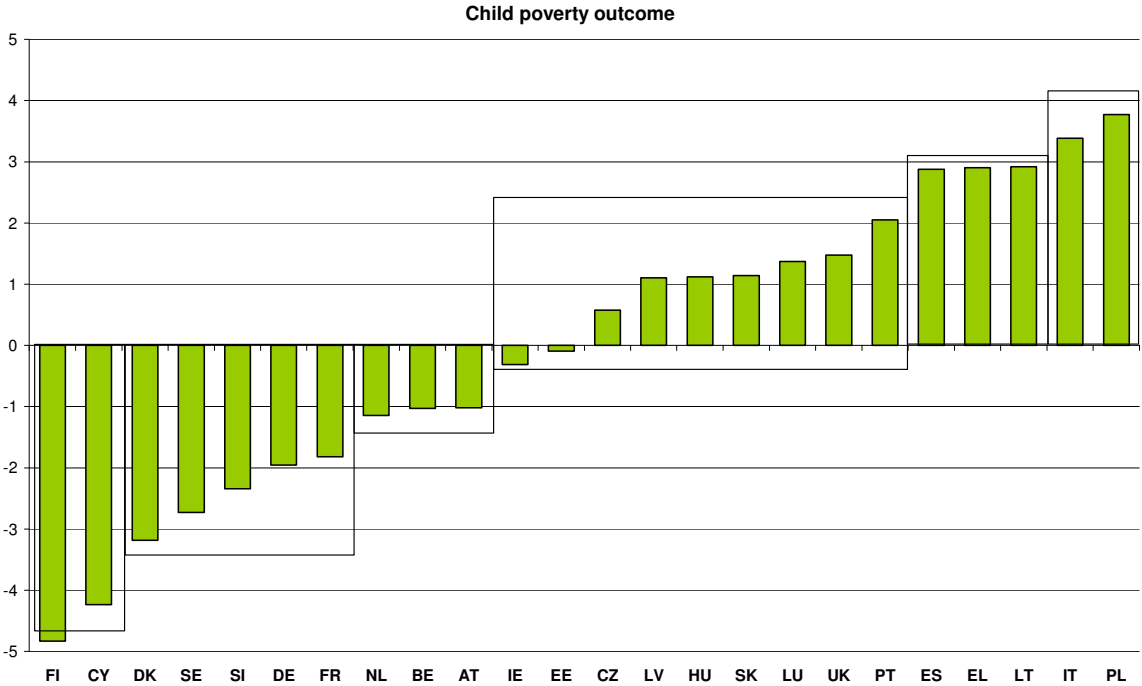
**Table A1.5.3 Clustering results supporting the analytical framework in Table 1.24**

Child poverty outcome				Joblessness			In-work poverty			Government intervention		
	score	steps	intra	score	steps	intra	score	steps	intra	score	steps	intra
FI	-4.83			SI	-2.87		DE	-2.41		FI	1.46	
CY	-4.23	0.60	0.60	FI	-2.40	0.47	SE	-2.34	0.07	SE	1.45	0.01
DK	-3.18	1.05		EL	-2.31	0.08	BE	-2.28	0.06	DK	1.15	0.30
SE	-2.73	0.45		LU	-2.27	0.05	DK	-2.27	0.01	AT	1.07	0.07
SI	-2.34	0.39		IT	-1.52	0.75	FI	-1.86	0.41	HU	0.99	0.08
DE	-1.96	0.39		DK	-1.48	0.04	SI	-1.66	0.20	SI	0.96	0.03
FR	-1.82	0.14	1.37	SE	-1.29	0.20	FR	-1.43	0.23	FR	0.89	0.08
NL	-1.14	0.67		CY	-1.08	0.21	CZ	-1.42	0.00	DE	0.76	0.13
BE	-1.03	0.11		AT	-1.06	0.02	IE	-1.36	0.07	IE	0.49	0.26
AT	-1.02	0.01	0.12	ES	-0.73	0.34	CY	-1.31	0.04	CZ	0.29	0.20
IE	-0.31	0.71		PT	-0.67	0.06	AT	-0.59	0.72	BE	0.25	0.04
EE	-0.09	0.22		NL	-0.44	0.22	HU	-0.36	0.23	NL	0.11	0.14
CZ	0.58	0.67		PL	0.00	0.45	UK	-0.01	0.35	UK	0.09	0.01
LV	1.10	0.53		FR	0.08	0.07	NL	0.06	0.07	LU	-0.13	0.22
HU	1.12	0.01		EE	0.59	0.51	EE	0.11	0.05	CY	-0.23	0.10
SK	1.14	0.02		DE	0.85	0.26	SK	0.56	0.45	SK	-0.40	0.17
LU	1.37	0.23		CZ	0.93	0.07	LV	1.26	0.69	EE	-0.41	0.02
UK	1.48	0.11		LT	0.94	0.01	PT	1.49	0.23	LV	-0.71	0.30
PT	2.05	0.57	2.36	LV	1.09	0.15	LT	1.50	0.01	PL	-0.78	0.07
ES	2.88	0.83		BE	1.38	0.29	LU	2.16	0.67	LT	-1.18	0.40
EL	2.90	0.02		SK	1.73	0.36	EL	2.26	0.10	PT	-1.21	0.02
LT	2.92	0.02	0.05	IE	2.70	0.96	PL	2.37	0.11	IT	-1.32	0.12
IT	3.39	0.46		HU	2.77	0.07	IT	3.41	1.03	ES	-1.69	0.37
PL	3.77	0.39	0.39	UK	5.05	2.28	ES	4.14	0.73	EL	-1.91	0.21

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

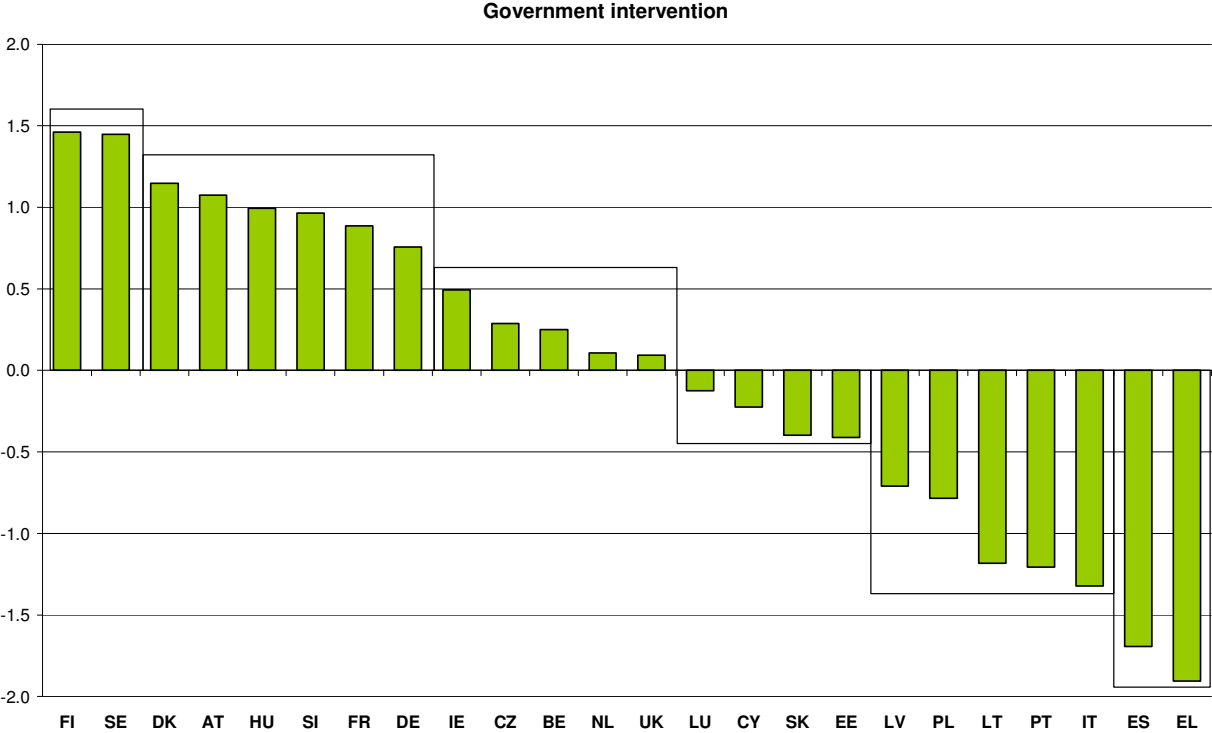
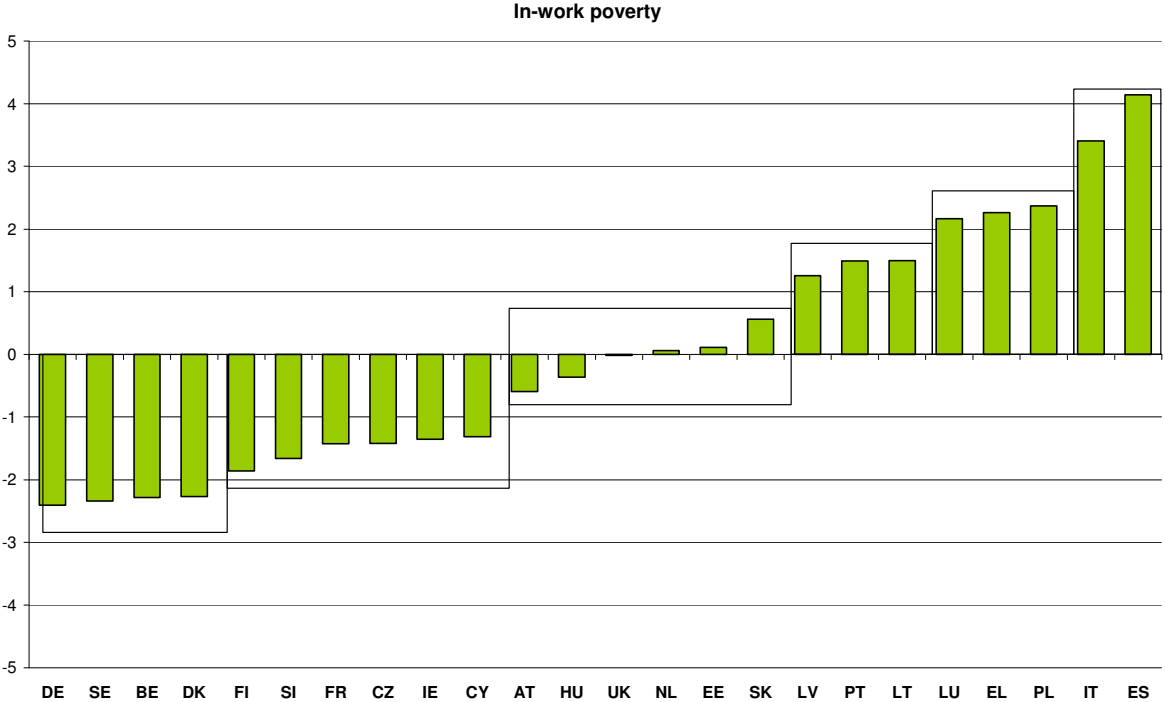
Note: Countries are ranked according to scores and grouped in clusters that maximise the “steps” (highlighted in green) between the groups and that minimise the variations within the groups (columns intra).

**Figures A 1.5.1 The resulting clusters of countries, ranked by levels of performance from +++ (left) to - - - (right) – supporting figures for Table 1.24**





**Figures A 1.5.1 The resulting clusters of countries, ranked by levels of performance from +++ (left) to - - - (right) – supporting figures for Table 1.24 (continued)**



**Table A1.5.3a Clustering results supporting the analytical framework in Table 1.24 – detailed calculation of score**

	Combined poverty summary measure including poverty gap								Jobless households				
	ARPR pp difference to national total	ARPR pp difference to the EU average	ARPGap pp difference to the EU average	Standardised scores			Total z-score		JLH pp diff to nat total	JLH pp diff to EU average	Standardised scores		Total z-score
FI	-2	-8	-10	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0	-4.8	SI	-4	-7	-1.4	-1.5	-2.9
CY	-3	-7	-6	-1.8	-1.2	-1.2	-4.2	FI	-5	-5	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4
DK	-2	-10	-1	-1.4	-1.7	0.0	-3.2	EL	-4	-5	-1.3	-1.0	-2.3
SE	1	-7	-5	-0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-2.7	LU	-4	-6	-1.1	-1.2	-2.3
SI	0	-8	-1	-0.8	-1.3	-0.2	-2.3	IT	-3	-4	-1.0	-0.5	-1.5
DE	-1	-5	-1	-1.2	-0.8	0.0	-2.0	DK	-3	-4	-0.8	-0.7	-1.5
FR	3	-4	-7	0.0	-0.4	-1.4	-1.8	SE	-3	-3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.3
NL	4	-5	-4	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	CY	-1	-5	-0.1	-1.0	-1.1
BE	2	-2	-4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	AT	-2	-4	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1
AT	3	-4	-3	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	ES	-1	-4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7
IE	2	0	-3	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.3	PT	-1	-4	0.0	-0.7	-0.7
EE	-1	-1	4	-1.2	0.1	1.0	-0.1	NL	-1	-3	0.0	-0.5	-0.4
CZ	7	-3	-3	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	PL	-2	0	-0.6	0.6	0.0
LV	-1	1	6	-1.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	FR	-1	-1	-0.3	0.3	0.1
HU	6	0	-3	1.3	0.2	-0.4	1.1	EE	1	-2	0.7	-0.1	0.6
SK	7	-2	-1	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	DE	0	0	0.3	0.6	0.9
LU	6	1	-2	1.2	0.5	-0.3	1.4	CZ	2	-1	0.8	0.1	0.9
UK	3	3	0	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	LT	1	-1	0.7	0.2	0.9
PT	3	2	5	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.1	LV	2	-1	0.9	0.2	1.1
ES	4	5	3	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.9	BE	0	3	0.1	1.3	1.4
EL	3	4	6	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.9	SK	2	1	0.9	0.9	1.7
LT	3	3	7	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.9	IE	4	2	1.6	1.1	2.7
IT	6	6	2	1.0	1.7	0.7	3.4	HU	2	5	1.0	1.8	2.8
PL	7	5	4	1.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	UK	6	7	2.5	2.6	5.1
Avg	2	-1	-1					Avg	-1	-2			
Std	3.14	4.69	4.56					Std	2.67	3.57			

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

**Table A1.5.3a Clustering results supporting the analytical framework in Table 1.24 – detailed calculation of score (continued)**

In-work poverty						Impact of social transfers		
	IWP pp diff to nat total	IWP pp diff to EU average	Standardised scores		Total z-score		ISS pp diff to EU average	Score
DE	1	-5	-1.6	-0.9	-2.4	EL	-30	-1.9
SE	1	-4	-1.6	-0.7	-2.3	ES	-26	-1.7
BE	2	-6	-1.1	-1.2	-2.3	IT	-21	-1.3
DK	2	-6	-1.1	-1.1	-2.3	PT	-19	-1.2
FI	2	-5	-0.9	-1.0	-1.9	LT	-18	-1.2
SI	3	-5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	PL	-12	-0.8
FR	3	-4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.4	LV	-11	-0.7
CZ	3	-5	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	EE	-6	-0.4
IE	3	-5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	SK	-6	-0.4
CY	3	-3	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3	CY	-3	-0.2
AT	4	-2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	LU	-2	-0.1
HU	4	-2	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	UK	2	0.1
UK	4	-1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NL	2	0.1
NL	5	-3	0.5	-0.4	0.1	BE	4	0.2
EE	4	0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	CZ	5	0.3
SK	6	-1	0.7	-0.2	0.6	IE	8	0.5
LV	5	3	0.4	0.9	1.3	DE	12	0.8
PT	6	2	0.8	0.7	1.5	FR	14	0.9
LT	6	2	0.9	0.6	1.5	SI	15	1.0
LU	6	4	1.0	1.1	2.2	HU	16	1.0
EL	6	7	0.6	1.7	2.3	AT	17	1.1
PL	6	6	0.9	1.5	2.4	DK	18	1.1
IT	8	6	1.8	1.6	3.4	SE	23	1.4
ES	9	8	2.2	1.9	4.1	FI	23	1.5
Avg	4	-1				Avg	0	
Std	2.14	4.41				Std	15.69	

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

**Table A1.5.4 Probit estimates of average marginal effect of main household factors on child poverty, EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of children		Age of mother	Education of parents		Household composition				Migrant status	Work intensity		
	6-11	12-17	<30	low	medium	single parent	2 dep ch	3+ dep ch	additional adult	outside EU	<0.5	=0.5	=0.51-0.99
BE	-0.02	-0.01	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.08</b>	0.03	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.09</b>	-0.01
CZ	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0.03	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.16</b>	0.01	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.03</b>
DK	0.00	0.01	0.04	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.00	<b>0.06</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	0.05	<b>0.10</b>	0.03	0.01
DE	0.00	0.02	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.15</b>	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.01
EE	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.08</b>	-0.03	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.22</b>	0.01	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	0.05	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.05</b>
IE	0.03	<b>0.06</b>	-0.02	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.02	0.04	<b>-0.13</b>	0.03	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.01
EL	<b>0.04</b>	0.04	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.10</b>	0.07	<b>0.04</b>	0.04	-0.05	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.08</b>
ES	0.02	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.05</b>
FR	0.01	0.01	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.04</b>	0.01	0.03	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.02</b>
IT	0.00	0.01	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.04</b>
CY	-0.03	-0.02	0.04	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.21</b>	0.03	0.04	<b>-0.06</b>	0.07	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.04</b>
LV	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.09</b>	-0.06	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.12</b>	0.00	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	0.03	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.14</b>	0.06
LT	0.03	<b>0.07</b>	0.03	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.20</b>	0.01	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.08</b>
LU	0.02	0.00	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.21</b>	0.03	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.09</b>
HU	0.01	0.01	-0.01	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.05</b>	0.01	0.02	<b>-0.12</b>	0.09	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.05</b>
NL	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	0.03	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.09</b>	-0.02	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.08</b>	0.00
AT	0.01	0.01	0.03	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.12</b>	0.01	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.09</b>	0.02
PL	0.02	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.20</b>	-0.03	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.08</b>
PT	0.03	0.02	0.00	<b>0.24</b>	0.03	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.08</b>
SI	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.05</b>	0.00	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	-0.01	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.05</b>
SK	0.00	0.01	0.01	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.08</b>		<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.14</b>	0.04
FI	-0.01	0.01	0.00	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.05</b>	0.02	<b>0.08</b>	0.00	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.04</b>
SE	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>0.06</b>	0.04	0.02	<b>0.15</b>	0.02	<b>0.09</b>	0.00	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.02
UK	0.01	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.05</b>

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC (version 01.03.2009).

Notes. \*Excluding Malta. Regression coefficients shown in bold are significant at 0.05 level. For more details see the box below.

#### Methodology of multivariate analysis of determinants of child poverty

Multivariate analysis of determinants of child poverty has been carried out by running probit models, with child poverty as a dependent variable. Explanatory variables were the following: dummies for child age group (0-5 years, 6-11 years, 12-17 years), dummy for mother age below 30 years, dummy for child living with single parent, dummies for number of children in the household (1 child, 2 children, 3 or more children), dummy for additional adult (other than parent) in the household, parent's education (primary or lower secondary education, upper secondary education, tertiary education), and the household's work intensity (wi<0.50, wi=0.50, wi=0.51-0.99, wi=1.0) and dummy for outside of EU migrant status of parents.

When interpreting the results of a regression model we are interested in the marginal effect of an independent variable, that is the change in the expected value of the dependent variable as the value of the independent variable is increased by unity (or from 0 to 1 in case of dummy variables) and the values of all other independent variables are held constant. In a linear regression model the marginal effect of an independent variable is shown by the estimated regression coefficient. In nonlinear models, like the probit, this is not the case, the marginal effect of a given independent variable varies at different values of other explanatory variables (Long, 1997). To arrive at a measure of the magnitude of the effect of one explanatory variable we use the average marginal effect, which is the sample average of marginal effects. This is a measure which is comparable across groups, models and samples (Mood, 2009) and thus suits well our purpose of comparative analysis. Average marginal effects were estimated by Stata program `margeff` (Bartus, 2005).

**Table A1.5.5 Probit estimates of average marginal effect of main household factors on child poverty – children in weak labour market attachment households (WI<0.50), EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of children		Age of mother	Education of parents		Household composition				Migrant status
	6-11	12-17	<30	low	medium	single parent	2 dep ch	3+ dep ch	additional adult	outside EU
BE	-0.08	-0.08	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.16</b>	0.08	<b>0.16</b>	0.00	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>0.14</b>
CZ	0.01	-0.01	0.09	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.24</b>	0.04	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	
DK	0.02	-0.01	0.30	0.08	0.05	<b>0.20</b>	-0.08	0.18		0.16
DE	0.01	0.08	0.13	<b>0.22</b>	0.05	<b>0.14</b>	-0.04	-0.11	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>0.18</b>
EE	0.10	<b>0.16</b>	-0.08	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.25</b>	-0.06	-0.08	<b>-0.30</b>	0.16
IE	0.05	<b>0.11</b>	-0.02	<b>0.21</b>	0.11	<b>0.16</b>	0.07	0.12	<b>-0.37</b>	-0.01
EL	-0.01	-0.10	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.27</b>	0.10	<b>0.17</b>	0.10	<b>0.20</b>	0.03	<b>0.25</b>
ES	-0.04	<b>-0.12</b>	-0.04	<b>0.29</b>	0.01	0.02	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.27</b>	-0.05	<b>0.14</b>
FR	0.04	-0.01	0.16	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.26</b>	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06	<b>0.17</b>
IT	-0.03	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.23</b>	0.05	0.05	0.07	<b>-0.17</b>	0.10
CY	-0.05	-0.05	0.16	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.26</b>	0.05	-0.01	-0.09	-0.13
LV	<b>0.20</b>	0.11	0.02	<b>0.39</b>	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.03	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>0.29</b>
LT	0.00	0.12	-0.06	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.22</b>	0.12	-0.01	<b>0.22</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-0.57</b>
LU	0.04	-0.12	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.37</b>	0.05	0.00	-0.02	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.26</b>
HU	-0.07	-0.06	-0.11	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.36</b>	0.02	0.03	0.05	<b>-0.24</b>	0.27
NL	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	0.02	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.20</b>	0.03	<b>0.20</b>	-0.03	<b>0.21</b>
AT	-0.05	-0.04	0.02	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.12</b>	-0.05	0.00	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.24</b>
PL	-0.01	0.00	0.07	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.26</b>	-0.06	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	
PT	0.14	0.05	0.09	<b>0.61</b>	0.18	0.09	0.10	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	-0.21
SI	-0.03	-0.09	-0.01	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.12</b>	-0.07	0.03	<b>-0.19</b>	-0.03
SK	0.02	-0.05	0.01	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.38</b>	-0.04	0.09	0.16	<b>-0.23</b>	
FI	-0.07	-0.01	0.06	0.15	<b>0.14</b>	0.07	-0.04	0.03	-0.12	<b>0.35</b>
SE	-0.05	-0.12	<b>0.27</b>	0.12	0.07	<b>0.18</b>	0.10	<b>0.22</b>	-0.11	<b>0.36</b>
UK	0.06	0.06	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.14</b>	-0.15	0.09

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC (version 01.03.2009).

Notes. \*Excluding Malta. Regression coefficients shown in bold are significant at 0.05 level. For more details see the box under Table A1.3.11.

**Table A1.5.6 Probit estimates of average marginal effect of main household factors on child poverty - children in medium work intensity households (WI=0.50), EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of children		Age of mother	Education of parents		Household composition				Migrant status
	6-11	12-17	<30	low	medium	single parent	2 dep ch	3+ dep ch	additional adult	outside EU
BE	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.00	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>0.22</b>
CZ	0.03	<b>0.10</b>	0.02	0.04	<b>0.13</b>	0.06	0.01	0.09	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>0.61</b>
DK	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.14	-0.01	0.09	-0.03	0.05	-0.04	0.19
DE	0.00	0.02	0.02	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.06</b>	0.12	-0.03	0.04	0.04	<b>0.15</b>
EE	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.22</b>	0.10	0.01	0.07	<b>0.21</b>	0.05	<b>0.20</b>	-0.11	0.00
IE	0.05	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.09</b>	0.13	-0.07	0.00		
EL	0.05	0.09	0.03	<b>0.15</b>	0.07	0.15	0.03	-0.03	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>0.44</b>
ES	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.11</b>	-0.09	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	0.14
FR	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.16	<b>0.13</b>	0.09	0.04	<b>0.11</b>	-0.05	0.11
IT	0.00	0.05	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.16</b>	0.06	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	0.11
CY	-0.07	-0.07	0.02	0.22	0.11	0.32	0.07	-0.02	<b>-0.21</b>	0.18
LV	0.07	<b>0.16</b>	-0.12	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.15</b>	0.06	-0.05	0.06	0.04	0.01
LT	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.20</b>	0.14	0.18	<b>0.37</b>	0.12	0.06	0.14	<b>-0.24</b>	-0.11
LU	-0.01	-0.05	0.09	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.31</b>	0.19	0.01	0.04	-0.01	<b>0.22</b>
HU	0.04	<b>0.07</b>	0.03	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.06	-0.01	-0.02	<b>-0.09</b>	-0.01
NL	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.13	<b>0.11</b>		0.02	<b>0.16</b>		0.15
AT	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.21	<b>0.11</b>	0.05	0.04	0.10	-0.07	0.08
PL	0.04	<b>0.08</b>	0.06	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.18</b>	-0.02	0.07	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	
PT	-0.02	-0.06	0.07	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.22</b>	0.11	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.36</b>	-0.13	-0.04
SI	-0.07	0.00	-0.02	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.21</b>	-0.04	0.07	0.05	<b>-0.18</b>	0.02
SK	0.05	<b>0.17</b>	0.01	0.11	<b>0.17</b>	-0.02	0.09	0.11	<b>-0.16</b>	
FI	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.17	<b>0.18</b>	-0.11	0.00	<b>0.14</b>	-0.07	0.13
SE	-0.02	-0.01	0.11	0.09	0.08	-0.04	0.01	0.15	0.02	<b>0.21</b>
UK	-0.01	0.02	0.07	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.23</b>	0.03	-0.04	0.15	<b>-0.19</b>	0.14

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC (version 01.03.2009).

Notes: \*Excluding Malta. Regression coefficients shown in bold are significant at 0.05 level. For more details see the box under Table A1.3.11.

**Table A1.5.7 Probit estimates of average marginal effect of main household factors on child poverty children in strong labour market attachment households (WI=0.51-0.99), EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of children		Age of mother	Education of parents		Household composition				Migrant status
	6-11	12-17	<30	low	medium	single parent	2 dep ch	3+ dep ch	additional adult	outside EU
BE	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	<b>0.04</b>	0.09	0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.04
CZ	0.01	0.02	0.01		<b>0.05</b>	0.10	-0.01	0.04	<b>-0.06</b>	
DK	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	0.02
DE	-0.01	-0.01	0.05	0.11	0.02	<b>0.21</b>	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.05
EE	-0.02	0.02	<b>-0.09</b>	0.12	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.24</b>	-0.04	0.03	<b>-0.09</b>	0.04
IE	0.02	0.03		0.08	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.01	<b>-0.05</b>	0.12
EL	0.03	0.02	0.07	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.14</b>	-0.04	<b>0.11</b>	0.10	-0.05	-0.01
ES	0.02	<b>0.06</b>	0.03	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.23</b>
FR	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.07</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>-0.05</b>	0.05
IT	0.00	0.02	0.08	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.24</b>	0.02	<b>0.13</b>	-0.03	0.05
CY	0.01	0.03	0.09	<b>0.12</b>	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.05	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.28</b>
LV	<b>0.08</b>	0.04	-0.03	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.13</b>	-0.01	0.09	<b>-0.23</b>	
LT	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.24	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.32</b>	0.01	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	
LU	0.02	0.03	0.09	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.36</b>	0.03	0.03	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>0.11</b>
HU	0.00	0.00	-0.02	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	0.00	0.00	<b>-0.10</b>	0.14
NL	<b>-0.01</b>	0.00	0.02	0.04	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.12</b>	0.01	<b>0.06</b>	-0.01	0.01
AT	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.00	<b>0.17</b>	0.02	<b>0.08</b>	-0.04	<b>0.11</b>
PL	0.02	<b>0.06</b>	0.06	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.21</b>	-0.01	0.01	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	
PT	0.03	0.06	-0.02	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.32</b>	0.04	<b>0.27</b>	-0.09	
SI	0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.12	<b>0.07</b>	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.04	-0.03
SK	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.32	<b>0.07</b>	0.14	0.04	<b>0.14</b>	-0.07	
FI	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.06	<b>0.09</b>	0.06	0.03	<b>0.09</b>	0.03	<b>0.39</b>
SE	<b>-0.03</b>	-0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	<b>0.21</b>	0.01	<b>0.07</b>	0.00	0.04
UK	-0.01	0.03	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.21</b>	0.03	0.06	<b>-0.07</b>	0.05

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC (version 01.03.2009).

Notes. \*Excluding Malta. Regression coefficients shown in bold are significant at 0.05 level. For more details see the box under Table A1.3.11.

**Table A1.5.8 Probit estimates of average marginal effect of main household factors on child poverty children in strong labour market attachment households (WI=1.0), EU-25\*, 2007**

	Age of children		Age of mother	Education of parents		Household composition				Migrant status
	6-11	12-17	<30	low	medium	single parent	2 dep ch	3+ dep ch	additional adult	outside EU
BE	0.00	0.03	0.07		<b>0.07</b>	0.03	0.04	0.07		0.13
CZ	0.02	<b>0.04</b>	0.07	0.04	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.15</b>	0.02	0.03		
DK	0.00	0.01		0.03	<b>0.03</b>	0.01	0.01	<b>0.05</b>	-0.01	
DE	-0.02	0.01	0.16	0.08	-0.03	<b>0.11</b>	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.04
EE	0.03	0.05	-0.07	0.04	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.19</b>	0.04	<b>0.11</b>	-0.06	0.03
IE	-0.01	-0.01		<b>0.13</b>	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.02		0.07
EL	<b>0.04</b>	0.05	-0.02	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.09</b>	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.01
ES	0.01	0.03	0.05	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	0.01	<b>0.10</b>	-0.02	<b>0.11</b>
FR	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	<b>0.03</b>	0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.03
IT	0.00	0.01	0.00	<b>0.07</b>	0.02	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.07</b>	-0.01	<b>0.07</b>
CY	-0.04	-0.04	0.01	0.05	0.02	<b>0.25</b>	0.01	<b>0.05</b>	0.00	0.04
LV	-0.03	0.06	-0.10	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>	0.03	<b>0.17</b>	-0.06	0.01
LT	0.03	<b>0.05</b>	0.01	0.21	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.20</b>	0.02	<b>0.12</b>	-0.08	0.07
LU	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.25</b>	0.05	<b>0.22</b>	0.01	<b>0.16</b>	0.01	0.00
HU	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.00	<b>0.06</b>	0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.06
NL	-0.05	-0.06		<b>0.45</b>	0.00	-0.03	<b>0.06</b>			
AT	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	0.11	0.02	0.07	0.01	<b>0.12</b>	-0.02	0.07
PL	0.03	<b>0.04</b>	0.02	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.13</b>	0.02	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.14</b>	-0.03	
PT	0.01	0.03	-0.03	<b>0.08</b>		0.08	0.04	0.07	0.01	
SI	-0.01	0.00		0.02	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.12</b>	0.01	0.05	-0.04	0.01
SK	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	0.07	0.03	<b>0.22</b>	0.04	<b>0.17</b>	-0.03	
FI	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.02	<b>0.05</b>	0.07	0.02	<b>0.04</b>	0.00	
SE	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	<b>0.14</b>	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.05
UK	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.00	<b>0.10</b>	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.06

Source: own calculations based on EU-SILC (version 01.03.2009).

Notes. \*Excluding Malta. Regression coefficients shown in bold are significant at 0.05 level. For more details see the box under Table A1.3.11.



## Annex 1.6 Methodological notes for Chapter 1

**Table A1.6.1 Methodological notes for overall indicators of income inequality and poverty**

	Definition	Methodological notes	Source of definition
Child	Person aged 0-17	EU-SILC variable: rx010	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Dependent child	Person aged 0-17, or 18-24 being inactive and living with at least one parent	See the note for hx060	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Parent	The EU-SILC identifies the mother and father in each case. Includes step/adoptive/foster father or mother	Father ID: rb220; Mother ID: rb230	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Gini index	The Gini measure of inequality		European Commission (EC 2006)
National equivalised median income (nemi)	Median value of equivalised disposable household income, based on modified OECD equivalence scale.	hx090	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
At-risk-of-poverty rate	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income	EU-SILC: hx080 (poverty indicator)	EC (2006)
At-risk-of-poverty rate at various thresholds	Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below 40%, 50% and 70% of the national equivalised median income.	hx090	EC (2006)
Relative median poverty risk gap (%)	Difference between the median equivalised income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold	hx090	EC (2006)
Material deprivation - primary indicator	Proportion of people lacking at least 3 items in the list. The list of items	hh050, hs010-110	Guio (2009)
	A. The household could not afford (1) to face unexpected expenses, (2) one week annual holiday away from home, (3) to pay for arrears, (4) a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day, (5) to keep home adequately warm		
Material deprivation - secondary indicator	B. The household could not afford (if wanted to) to have a (6) washing machine, (7) a colour TV, (8) a telephone, (9) a personal car.		
	Mean (unweighted) number of items lacked by people deprived	hh050, hs010-110	Guio (2009)

Source: Own calculation based on EU-SILC 2007, version 01.03.2009.

Note. \*Excluding Malta.

**Table A1.6.2 Methodological notes for household level determinants of child poverty**

	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Methodological notes</b>	<b>Source of definition</b>
Group relative risk of poverty	Ratio of at-risk-of-poverty rate of children belonging to a specific group and overall at-risk-of-poverty rate of children	Units of analysis: children	
Child's age	Age of child recoded in 3 or 4 categories: 0-6 (0-2,3-6), 7-13, 14-17	rx010	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Father's age	Age of father recoded in 5 categories: <30, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45+	rx010	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Mother's age	Age of mother recoded in 5 categories: <30, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45+	rx010	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Household type	Combination of adults and dependent children in households	hx060	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Family type	This typology is based on direct links between children (aged 0-17) and their parents, all other members of the household (18+) are classified as other adults. Households where children do not leave with their parents and households where children belong to different parents (living in the same household) were classified as 'Other hhs with children'.	Using father (rb220) and mother (rb230) ID as in the EU-SILC. Children are defined as hh members aged 0-17	
Work intensity (WI)	The total number of months worked by the working age (18-64) members of the household in the income reference period divided by the total number of months these members could work in principle.	hx020 (WI=0, 0<WI<0.5, 0.5<WI<1, WI=1)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB

	Definition	Methodological notes	Source of definition
Parents' joint activity status	A reduced family type (see above) completed with the activity status of parents.	Three categories of activity status were distinguished, based on the number of months spent in work or inactive status in the income reference period. Working full-time: more than half of the income reference period was spent in full-time work. Working part-time: more than half of the income reference period was spent in part-time work. Jobless: more than half of the income reference period was spent out of work (in unemployment, in retirement, studying, in inactivity).	
Father's education	Highest ISCED level attained by father	pe040 (0,1,2=low, 3,4=medium, 5=high; these categories correspond to 1,2=low, 3,4=medium, 5,6=high ISCED levels respectively)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Mother's education	Highest ISCED level attained by mother	pe040 (0,1,2=low, 3,4=medium, 5=high; these categories correspond to 1,2=low, 3,4=medium, 5,6=high ISCED levels respectively)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Tenure status	Whether respondent is owner or tenant	hh020 (1 - owner; 2,3,4 - tenant)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Urbanisation degree	Defined by both the number of inhabitants per square kilometre and the total number of inhabitants in that area.	db100 (1 - densely populated area , 2 - intermediate area, 3 - thinly populated area)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Contract type of parents	Whether parents have temporary job/work contract of limited duration	pl140, pl030 (to select parents being not employee)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB

**Table A1.6.3 Methodological notes for indicators of policy impact**

	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Methodological notes</b>	<b>Source of definition</b>
Distribution of social transfers among those living in households with children	Distribution of social transfers received by those living in households with children. Total: 100%	Units of analysis: all individuals living in households with children	
Transfer targeting index	Share of transfers received by persons belonging to a given group relative to that group's share in the total population. Persons living in households with children are considered only.	Units of analysis: all individuals living in households with children	
The role of transfers within household income	Share of transfers within the income structure of households	Units of analysis: households	
Poverty reduction impact	Change in at-risk-of-poverty rates due to transfers relative to rates estimated before transfers = (1 - ratio of at-risk-of-poverty rates after and before transfers). Alternatively: Share of children leaving poverty due to transfers as a ratio of poor children before transfers	Units of analysis: children	
Composition of children leaving poverty due to transfers	Composition of children leaving poverty due to transfers: by family type and work intensity (Total=100% of children leaving poverty due to transfers)	Units of analysis: children	
Family/child-related benefits	Same as 'Family/child-related allowances' in EU-SILC	hy050	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
Social transfers (excluding pensions)	All social transfers excluding pensions	(=hy020-hy022)	EU-SILC 2007 UDB
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	Relative at-risk-of-poverty rate where equivalised income is calculated by excluding all social cash transfers		EC (2006)
Income decile: ID		Income deciles of the overall population based on nemi	

**Table A1.6.4 General notes**

<p><b>Note:</b> All estimates are weighted and are based on the EU-SILC UDB 2007-1 from 01.03.09., unless other source is specified.</p>		
<p><i>Number of cases in the given cell below 50</i></p>		
<p><b>Number of cases in the given cell below 20</b></p>		
<p><b>References</b></p>		
<p>Guio (2009)</p>	<p>Guio, A-C. (2009): What can be learned from deprivation indicators in Europe. Paper presented at the Indicator Subgroup of the Social Protection Committee, 10th of February 2009</p>	<p><a href="http://statistiques.wallonie.be/dyn/14/fichiers/deprfina.pdf">http://statistiques.wallonie.be/dyn/14/fichiers/deprfina.pdf</a></p>
<p>European Commission (2006)</p>	<p>European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities DG (2006): Portfolio of overarching indicators and streamlined social inclusion, pensions and health portfolio. Brussels, 7 June 2006.</p>	<p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2006/indicators_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2006/indicators_en.pdf</a></p>
<p>EU-SILC 2007 UDB</p>	<p>European Commission, Eurostat: Description of SILC user database variables: Cross-sectional and longitudinal</p>	<p>Downloadable from the project intranet</p>

## **Annex 2 Annexes to Chapter 2: Policy overview and policy impact analysis**

### **Annex 2.1 A specific overview of child poverty and deprivation in the 11 Member States for which case studies were prepared**

The scale and nature of child poverty vary markedly across the EU, as does the perception of its importance and the policies put in place for tackling it. In order to examine in more depth the features of the problem in different parts of the EU and the policies adopted, 11 Member States were selected for study and national experts in each of them were asked to contribute an analysis of the situation in these respects and to assess the strategy being pursued to combat child poverty and various aspects of deprivation. The countries in question are Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, France, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Finland and the UK.

These 11 countries are reasonably representative of the differing features of child poverty across the EU, of its scale and incidence as between different types of household and of the main factors which seem to underlie the problem. Equally, the policies being followed seem to be broadly representative of those in place in other countries. As such, the studies carried out on these countries give an indication of the variations in the situation across the EU. They, accordingly, serve to emphasise that there is not a single type of problem with a common set of contributory causes and that, therefore, combating child poverty requires a different mix of policy measures in different countries. More accurately perhaps, it requires a policy mix with variations in the emphasis put on the different measures, since, in practice, the measures themselves tend to be similar across countries.

The main features of child poverty among children across the 11 countries studied are set out below along with an indication of the proximate factors underlying the differing scale of the problem, both those which tend to increase the number of children at risk and those which tend to reduce it. This is intended to describe the context in which the policies summarised in Part 2 of this synthesis are operating and the problems they are need to tackle.

A point to bear in mind throughout is that the aspects of the problem of child poverty and deprivation in the different countries, which are set out, are based on data, which relate to 2006 or 2007. There is, therefore, an inevitable dislocation, because of delays in the collection and publication of statistics, between the situation as perceived from the data and the present situation in which policies are operating. While in most cases, there are unlikely to have been major changes in the intervening period, in some there might have been, brought about perhaps by the policies adopted, many of which are described in Part 2 below.

#### **A2.1.1 The variation in the risk of poverty among children**

The 11 countries covered differ in terms of both the relative number of children at risk of poverty and the relationship of this to the risk for the population as whole (Figure 1). The proportion of children at risk varies from 11% in Finland (the second smallest in the EU after Denmark) to 25% in Italy (the largest in the EU). In three of the Member States (Germany, Estonia and Finland), the risk of poverty among children is less than for the overall population, while in another country (Slovenia), it is much the same. In the other 7 countries, the reverse is the case, and in some countries, substantially so. In Italy, Hungary and Poland, the proportion of children at risk is 5-7 percentage points larger than for the overall population.

The countries covered are broadly representative of the variation in the situation across the EU. In most countries, the risk of poverty is higher among children than other age groups – there are only another three (Denmark, Cyprus and Latvia) among the other 16 countries in which the reverse is the case and there are two (the Czech Republic and Slovakia) where the gap is as wide as in Hungary and Poland.

### **A2.1.2. Variations in risk across age groups**

In many countries – though not all – the risk of poverty varies between children of different age, which reflects differences in the underlying factors affecting the income of households with children. In Slovenia, Finland and the UK, the risk is higher among the very young aged under 3 than among older children, partly reflecting the effect of mothers working less and parents being younger, both tending to push down earnings from employment. In Estonia and, France, the reverse is the case, partly reflecting the relative concentration of income support from social transfers on women giving birth and on the youngest children. In the other 6 countries, there is only limited variation in the risk of poverty between age groups.

### **A2.1.3 Variations in risk across household types**

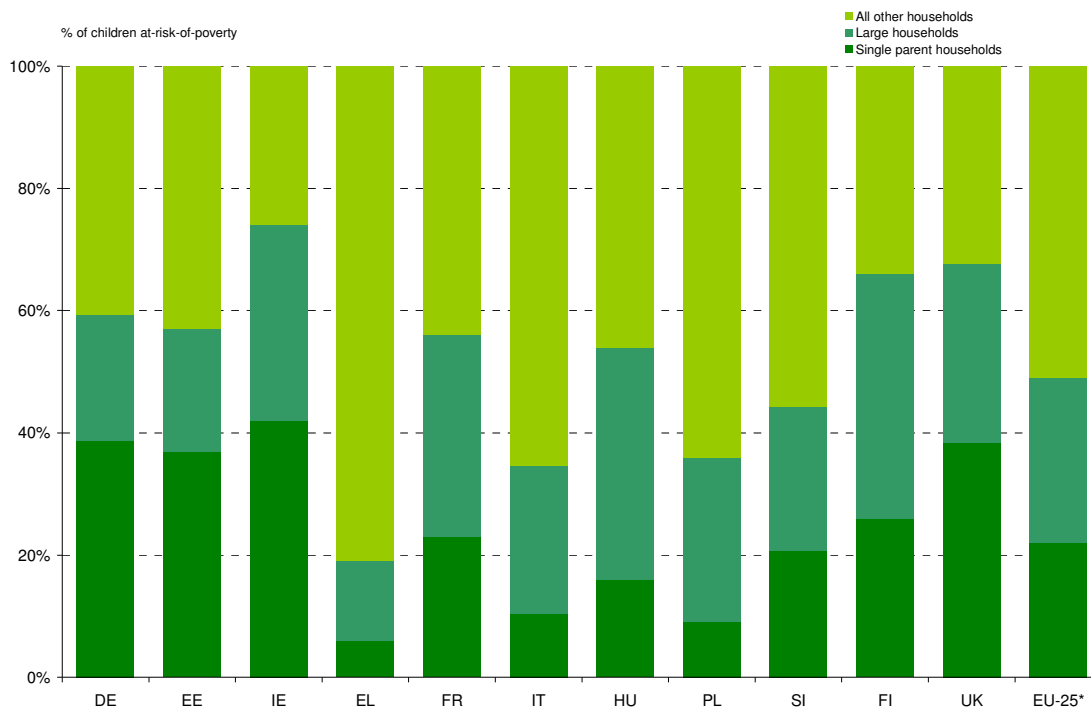
Children in all countries tend to be more at risk of poverty if they live with a lone parent (almost always their mother) or, to a lesser degree, if they live in a household with three or more children. This reflects in large measure the extent to which parents are in employment as well the income support available to them if they are not or if they work only part-time.

The risk is particularly high for children with lone parents in the UK and Ireland (where over 40% of them are at risk), while in Italy and Poland, the risk is especially high for children in large families (over 40% in Italy and 37% in Poland).

At the same time, the relative number of children living in these two types of household varies widely. It is high for children with lone parents in both Ireland and the UK (19-20% of all children) and well above average (14-15%) in Germany and Estonia. In consequence, children living in lone parent households make up a large share of all children at risk of poverty in these 4 countries (around 40% in each case). In sharp contrast, in Greece, Italy and Poland, children with lone parents account for under 10% of those at risk (Figure 2.1)

The relative number of children living in large families is also high in Ireland as well as in Finland (at around 31-32% of the total in each case) and, to a slightly lesser extent in France. In consequence, despite the risk of poverty being among the lowest in the EU in Finland and below average in both France and Ireland, children living in large families make up a large share of children at risk in all three countries (40% in Finland and around a third in both France and Ireland. They also make up a large share in Hungary (38%), where the risk of poverty and the relative number of children concerned are both comparatively high.

**Figure A2.1.1 Composition on of children at-risk-of-poverty by household type, 2007**



Source: EU-SILC.

Because relatively few children live in large households, they account for a smaller share of children with income below the poverty threshold in both Italy and Poland (despite the risk of poverty of the children concerned being relatively high), though still around a quarter of the total. In Greece, because even fewer children live in large households, they account for just 13% of all children at risk, the lowest in the EU.

In sum, children living in the two types of household, which tend to involve the highest risk of poverty, make up almost three-quarters of all children at risk in Ireland and around two-thirds in Finland and the UK, but only just over a third of the total in Italy and Poland and for less than 20% in Greece.

#### A2.1.4 Children with migrant parents

Children in migrant families are especially vulnerable to exclusion in most Member States, especially if they come from outside the EU, primarily because of more limited access of parents to employment. Although their risk of poverty is relatively high in almost all countries, the number of such children varies markedly across the EU.

The risk of poverty among migrant children is especially high in Finland, but since only 2% of children have both parents born outside the EU and they make up only 11% of all children at risk. By contrast, the risk of poverty is lower in the UK than in Finland, though still much higher than among other children, but they are much more numerous and account some 19% of all children at risk of poverty.

In France, migrant children account for much the same proportion of the total as in the UK (10%), but the risk of poverty among them is much further above the national average (45%) and they, accordingly, make up 28% of all children at risk.

Among the other countries covered, there are only a few children whose parents were born outside the EU in Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. However, they make up some 16% of all children at risk in Greece, 13% in Germany and 12% in Italy.

The relative number of such children is also small in Ireland (3%) and their risk of poverty is seemingly below that of other children. Here, however, the main migrant group is made up of those from other EU Member States (who account for 6% of children), especially from the EU10 countries (those that entered the Union in 2004), who have a relatively high risk of poverty and who make up 10% of all children at risk.



### **A2.1.5 Variations in the work intensity of households and the effect on the risk of poverty**

In all countries, the risk of poverty among children varies inversely with the extent to which their parents are employed: it is invariably high if their parents are not working, or working comparatively little, and low if both of them are in full-time employment. The relative number of children, however, who fall into the different categories which can be distinguished in this respect – parents not working, working relatively little, one parent only in full-time employment, one parent in full-time employment and the other working part-time and both parents with full-time jobs – vary markedly across countries, as does the risk of poverty associated with being in a given category.

In Ireland and the UK, as a reflection of the relatively large number of lone parents, a relatively large proportion of children live in households where no-one is in work. Despite the fact that the risk of poverty of such children in the UK is slightly below the EU average and in Ireland, only slightly above, they account for 43-45% of all children at risk in the two countries (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). Their share of children at risk is also relatively high in Germany (35%), while in France and Hungary they make up almost 30% of the total. By contrast in Estonia Greece, Italy and Poland, few children have parents who are not working (well under 20% in each case), in part reflecting the limited amount of income support from the social welfare system, which makes it difficult to survive without earnings from employment.

In a number of the countries, there are also a comparatively large number of children living in households where one parent (sometimes a lone parent) may be employed but not full-time or for only part of the year. Their risk of poverty tends to be only slightly less than if their parents do not work at all. These two categories together – parents not working or working only part-time or part of the year – account for over 70% of children at risk of poverty in Ireland, 64% in the UK, almost 60% in Hungary and over 55% in Germany and France. In these 5 countries, therefore, most children at risk of poverty live in households with either no or limited access to income from employment.

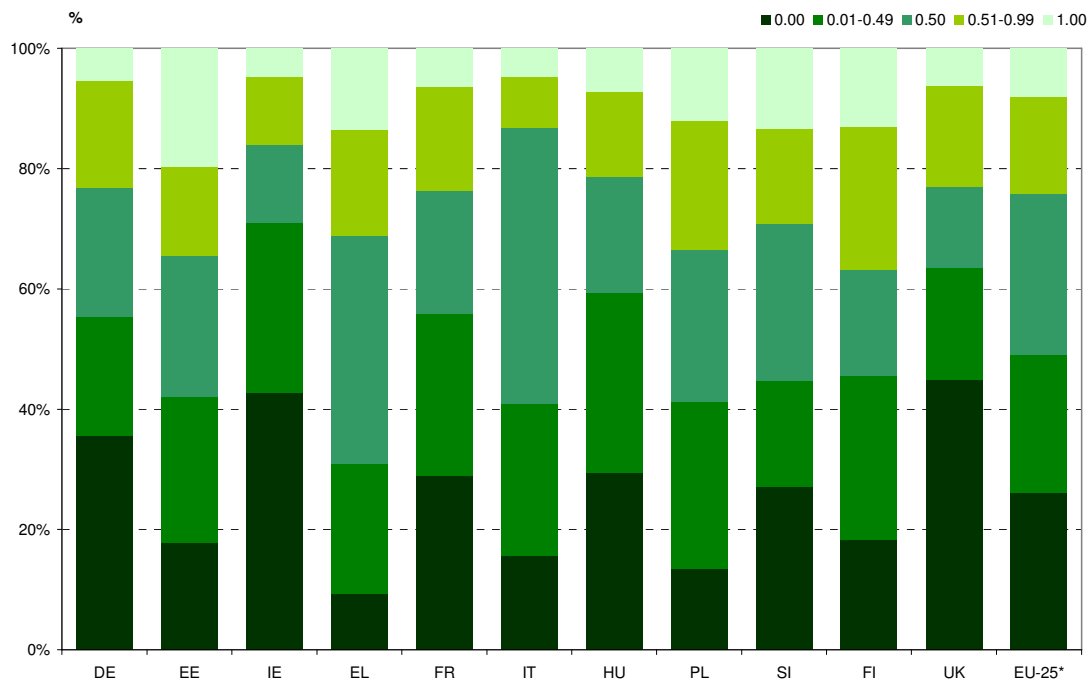
In the other 6 countries, most children have at least one parent in full-time employment. This in itself, however, is not sufficient to prevent a relatively high risk of poverty for many of the children concerned in a number of the countries. This is especially the case where only one parent, usually their father, is in full-time employment and the other – invariably their mother – is not employed at all. In Italy, over a third of children in this situation are at risk of poverty, in Poland, around 30%, in Greece, 27% and in Slovenia and the UK, 25-26%. In Italy and Greece, moreover, around a third of all children fall into this category and in Poland, 20%, while in the Slovenia and the UK, the proportion is only around 12%.

In consequence, in Italy, some 45% of children at risk of poverty have one parent in full-time employment and the other not in work, Greece, 38% and in Poland and Slovenia (despite the relatively small number in this category overall), around a quarter.

In Greece and Poland, the risk of poverty remains relatively high (around 20% or so) even if one parent is in full-time employment and the other works part-time. In the other countries, it is much lower (under 10% in all cases apart from Hungary – 11%), though in a number of cases, the relatively large number of children who are in this situation means that they still make up a significant share of all children at risk of poverty. In Germany, France and the UK, they make up 17-18% of the total, much the same as in Greece, and in Slovenia, 24%, more than in Poland (21%).

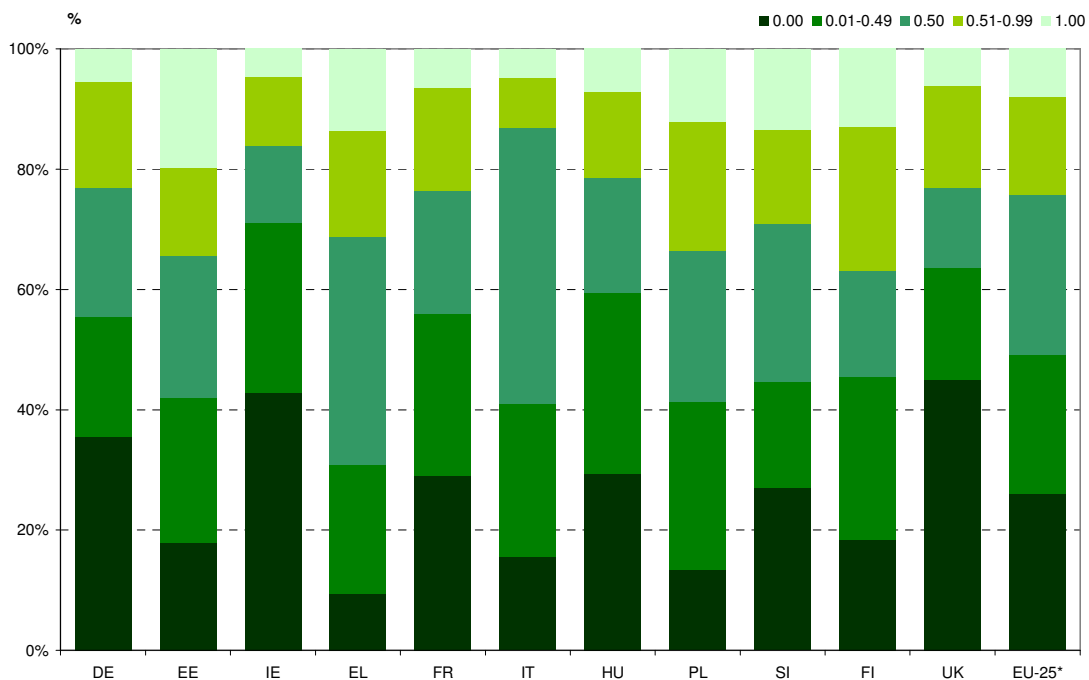
Although the risk of poverty among the children who have both parents in full-time employment is generally relatively low, there are still around 9% of children at risk who are in this situation in Estonia, Greece and Poland. Indeed, in Estonia, they make up 20% of all children at risk.

**Figure A2.1.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate among children aged 0-17 by household work intensity, 2007**



Source: EU-SILC.

**Figure A2.1.3 Proportion of children aged 0-17 at-risk-of-poverty according to household work intensity, 2007**



Source: EU-SILC.

### A2.1.6 The persistence of the risk of poverty

Although the risk of poverty among children, measured as those having income below 60% of the median in a given year – in this case 2006 – gives an indication of the threat of deprivation and social exclusion that they face, the threat concerned is much more serious if they continue to have an income below this level for several years at a time. The persistent rate of poverty, measured as having income below 60% of the median for at least two of the preceding three years as well as in the survey year itself (2006), is, therefore, a more significant indicator than the annual risk considered above.

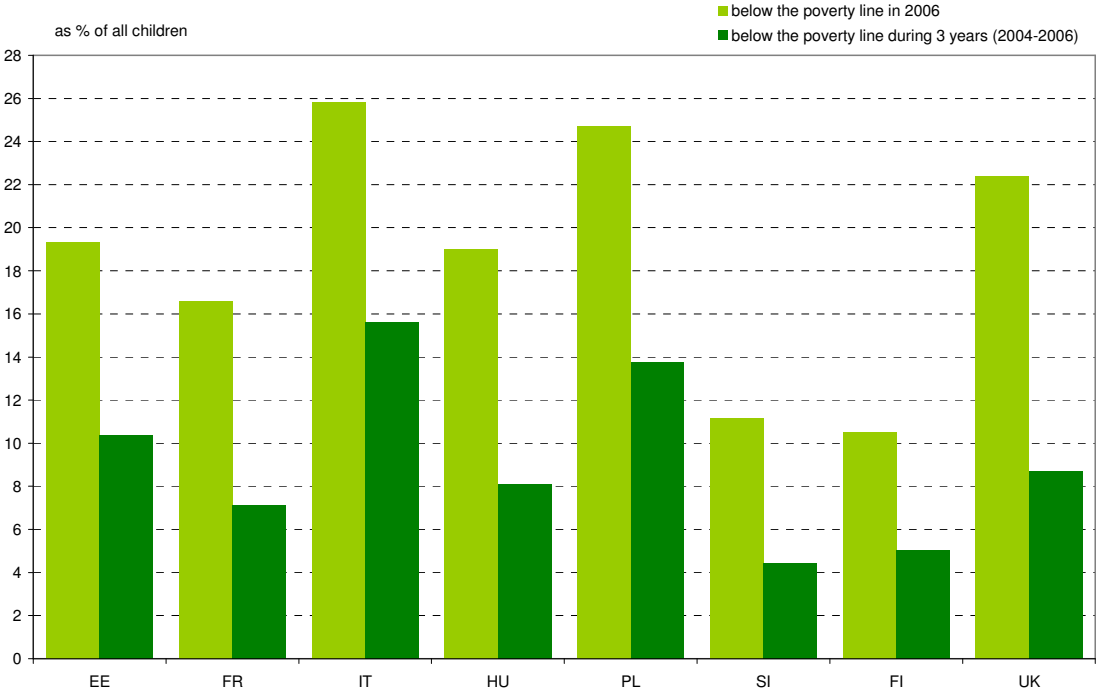
The difficulty is, however, that the data for the four years 2003-2006 needed to calculate the persistent rate are available for only four of the Member States covered (Estonia, France, Italy and Finland).

Among these countries, the proportion of children at persistent risk of poverty was highest in Italy, at around 19%. This implies that a large majority of those at risk in 2006, almost three-quarters, had also been at risk in at least two of the preceding years, signifying that for a significant proportion of children in Italy, having income below the poverty threshold was a long-term rather than temporary state of affairs.

In the other countries, the risk of persistent poverty was less, though it was still the case that 11% of children in Estonia and 9% in France were persistent risk, implying that around 55% of all those with income below the poverty threshold in 2006 had a similarly low level of income in at least two of the years 2003-2005. In Finland, only around 7% of children were at persistent risk, though these represented almost two-thirds of those at risk in 2006, indicating that, as in Italy, for most of those experiencing a risk of poverty, the risk was long-term rather than short-term.

For the other 7 countries covered, data are available only in 4 cases and then only from 2004. Taking those with income below 60% of the median in each of the years 2004-2006, the relative number of children concerned was again highest in Italy, where 16% continuously had household income below this level over the period, or 60% of those at risk in 2006. The proportion was only slightly smaller in Poland, 14%, while in Estonia, while it was less, it was, nevertheless, the case, as in Poland, that well over half (55%) of those at risk in 2006 were also at risk in the preceding two years (Figure 2.4).

**Figure A2.1.4 Proportion of children aged 3-17 at-risk-of-poverty, 2006**



Source: EU-SILC.

In the UK, the proportion of children at continuous risk of poverty was smaller than in Estonia (under 9%), despite the risk of poverty in 2006 being much higher (22% as opposed to 19%). Here, therefore, only 39-40% of children with income below the poverty threshold in 2006 also had income below this level in each of the two preceding years. This was also the case in Slovenia, where as a result only just over 4% of children were continuously at risk over the three years, less than in Finland. In both Slovenia and the UK, therefore, for around 60% of those at risk in 2006, having income below the poverty threshold was a transitory rather than a long-term phenomenon.

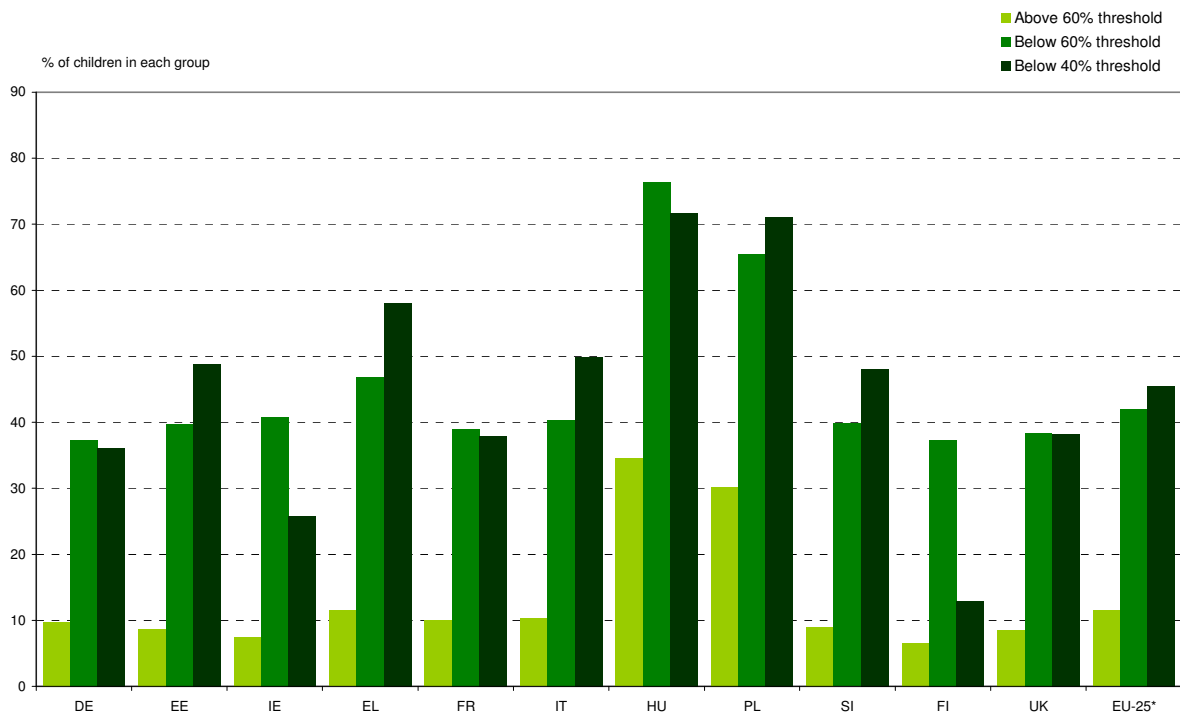
**A2.1.7 Material deprivation and the risk of poverty**

The proportion of children who are materially deprived according to the indicator of this recently agreed at EU-level to monitor social inclusion across Member States – essentially living in a

household which is not able to afford three or more basic items of expenditure included in the EU-SILC<sup>1</sup> – gives a potential insight into the extent of absolute poverty among children.

The proportion of children living in households which are materially deprived according to the indicator are highest among the selected countries in Hungary (42%, the second highest figure in the EU after Latvia) followed by Poland (the third highest figure) and lowest in Slovenia (13%) and Finland (10% - still higher than in Denmark, Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). In five countries (Germany, Ireland, France, the UK and, perhaps surprisingly, Estonia), the proportion was between 13% and 15% and in the other two (Greece and Italy), only slightly higher (Figure 2.5).

**Figure A2.1.5 Material deprivation among children aged 0-17, 2007**



Source: EU-SILC.

In Hungary, material deprivation affects around a third of children in households even with income above the poverty threshold and in Poland, around 30%, whereas in the other countries, it is only around 10% or less. In Hungary and Poland too, a substantial majority of children at risk of poverty (76% and 66%, respectively) live in households indicated as being material deprived. In Greece, the figure is only slightly less than half (47%), while in the other 8 countries, it varies within a narrow range of between 37% and 41%, still significant, but signifying that most of the children identified as being at risk of poverty in these countries are not materially deprived according to the indicator of this.

### A2.1.8 Absolute poverty

The relative number of children who are materially deprived at lower levels of household income relative to the median, specifically at 40%, is sometimes taken as a measure of extreme, or absolute, poverty. At this level of income, around 71-71% of children in Hungary and Poland are indicated as living in households experiencing material deprivation. In Hungary, however, this is a smaller proportion than for those with income of 60% below the median, which suggests that for these households, income as recorded in the EU-SILC may not be a reliable measure of purchasing power, leaving out of account, as it does, accumulated wealth and borrowing, as well as perhaps income from informal activities.

Among the other countries, the proportion of children in households suffering material deprivation at income below 40% of the median is close to 60% in Greece and around 48-50% in Estonia, Italy and Slovenia, all significantly higher than for those with income below 60% of the median. In these

<sup>1</sup> The items in question are: a telephone, a color TV, a washing machine, a car, one week's annual holiday away from home, a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every other day, keeping the house adequately warm. In addition, there are two questions relating specifically to a household's financial situation and being arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase installments or other loan payments.

countries, income this low is, therefore, associated with deprivation among around half or more of children.

In the other countries, the proportion with income below 40% of the median indicated as being deprived is similar to, or less than, the proportion with income below 60%, raising a questionmark over how far income in these households accurately reflects purchasing power. This is especially so in Ireland and Finland, where only 26% and 12% of children, respectively, are indicated as being materially deprived.

Nevertheless, a combination of living in a household with income below 40% of the median and experiencing material deprivation according to the indicator could perhaps be taken as a measure of extreme poverty. On this measure, some 6% of children in Greece and Poland might be considered to be exposed to extreme poverty, 5% in Italy and 3% in Estonia, Hungary and the UK. In all the other countries, the proportion is only around 1% or less.

The evidence available on the relative number of children living in absolute poverty, outside of what can be gleaned from the EU-SILC, is limited in most countries. There is some evidence from Italy, where on the basis of an ability to afford a 'basket of good and services considered essential for an acceptable standard of living', taking account of family size, age composition, location and so on, some 4% of families are estimated to live in absolute poverty in 2007 (i.e. close to the above estimate) and around 6% in the south of the country. For families of three or more children, the estimate is put at over 10%.

In Estonia, around 9% of children are estimated to have a level of income below what is required to avoid absolute poverty (i.e. much higher than the above estimate), significantly more than for the overall population (6.5%), though much lower than 10 years earlier when it was estimated at 40%. The deep recession which the country is now experiencing could, however, push this proportion up considerably.

In Slovenia, the research carried out into the living conditions of low-income families in recent years does not indicate a significant problem of absolute poverty (in line with the evidence on material deprivation in the EU-SILC), partly because of the availability of social assistance and the work of voluntary organisations.

In Ireland, the evidence indicates that absolute poverty predominantly exists among children of travellers (or Roma), those from migrant families, those with disabilities and those who are homeless, which of course are not mutually-exclusive groups. Lone mothers who are asylum-seekers or refugees face particular problems of poverty and social isolation compounded by a lack access to childcare, an inability to work and a language barrier.

### **A2.1.9 Trends in the risk of poverty**

It is difficult to be sure about the way that the risk of poverty among children has changed over time because of the lack of a common and consistent source of data. The EU-SILC potentially provides that data source, though the period for which the data are so far available is too short to identify trends or even to be confident about the changes which have occurred over the period because of the sample nature of the data. There is, therefore, an inevitable need to rely on national data to discern how the risk has changed over the years.

In Germany, France and Italy, the data suggest that poverty among families has changed relatively little over the past decade or so. In Ireland, Estonia, Poland and Slovenia, it seems to have fallen. In Greece and Finland, it appears to have risen, in the latter markedly since the mid-1990s, though it still remains relatively low, while in the UK, the evidence suggest that it rose considerably between 1979 and 1997, but since then it may have fallen slightly. In Hungary, the data are uncertain, but they seem to show little change in the second half of the 1990s followed by a slight decline up to 2005 and little change since then.

## Annex 2.2 Supporting Tables for Chapter 2

Table A2.2.1 Proportion of children aged 3-17 at-risk-of-poverty, 2006

	Below poverty line in 2006	Below the poverty line during 3 years (2004–2006)
BE	16.4	8.6
CZ	16.7	8.6
DK	9.4	
DE	14.1	
EE	19.3	10.4
IE	20.0	
EL	23.9	
ES	25.2	11.9
FR	16.6	7.1
IT	25.8	15.6
CY	11.9	5.7
LV	21.4	9.6
LT	22.5	13.0
LU	20.6	14.1
HU	19.0	8.1
NL	14.6	7.8
AT	14.7	3.9
PL	24.7	13.7
PT	21.7	14.2
SI	11.1	4.4
SK	17.4	7.8
FI	10.5	5.0
SE	11.4	3.8
UK	22.4	8.7
EU25	19.5	

Source: EU-SILC

Table A2.2.2 Material deprivation among children aged 0-17, 2007

	Above 60% threshold	Below 60% threshold	Below 40% threshold
DE	9,8	37,3	36,1
EE	8,8	39,7	48,9
IE	7,5	40,8	25,8
EL	11,5	46,9	58,1
FR	10,1	39,1	37,9
IT	10,3	40,4	49,9
HU	34,5	76,4	71,7
PL	30,2	65,5	71,1
SI	9,0	39,8	48,0
FI	6,6	37,3	12,9
UK	8,5	38,4	38,2
EU25	11,5	42,1	45,5

Source: EU-SILC

## Annex 2.3 An overview of national targets related to child poverty

	Targets	Start	Latest value	Target
BE	<16 at-risk-of-poverty rate	15.5% in 2004	15% in 2006	12% by 2010
	Children 0-17 in jobless HH	13.2% in 2004	13.5% in 2007	7% by 2010
	<3y benefiting from childcare	27.2% in 2004	28.4% in 2007	33% by 2010
	<i>Social housing (as % of total number of private HH)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>6.2% in 2006</i>	<i>6.2% in 2006</i>	<i>8% in 2010</i>
BG	Child at-risk-of-poverty rate	:	18.8% in 2007	15% by 2010
	Child at-risk-of-poverty rate in HH with 3 and + children	:	Data volatile (2007: 57%)	-10pp by 2010
	Income of HH with children	:	:	+20% by 2010
	Children in jobless HH	19% in 2001	12.9% in 2007	10.5% by 2010
	Enrolment rate in pre-school and in primary education	63% in 94/95 100% in 94/95	74.8% in 07/08 99.7% in 07/08	100% by 2010 100% by 2010
	Early school leavers 18-24	20.3% in 2001	16.6% in 2007	15% by 2010
	Pupils in primary school leaving school	3% in 05/06	3.6% in 06/07	2% by 2010
	Children with special needs in mainstream education	:	:	x2 the latest increase by 2010
	Roma children taken out of segregated schools	:	+23.7% in 06/07	+30% by 2010
	Children at risk placed in foster families	:	:	x2 by 2010
CZ	-			
DK	-			
DE	Childcare places for children <3	:	15.5% in 2007	750,000 in 2013 (35% of <3)
	Legal entitlement to childcare places for <3	-	-	by 2013
EE	Child 0-15 at-risk-of-poverty	21.5% in 2004	17.4% in 2006	16.8% by 2010
	Children 0-15 below absolute poverty line	20.3% in 2004	9.4% in 2007	6.2% in 2010
	Children without parental care and in need of assistance (per 10,000 children 0-17)	:	60% in 2007	54% by 2010
	Early school leavers 18-24	:	14.3% in 2007	10% by 2011
	% low literacy performance among 15 year old pupils	:	13.7% in 2007	- 20% by 2010
	Employment gap of parents of children aged 0-6	:	38.5% in 2006	35% by 2010

<sup>2</sup> The entries in italics correspond to possible indirect effect on child poverty.

	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Latest value</b>	<b>Target</b>
IE	Overall consistent poverty	(in 2003: 11.7% for <14)	6.5% in 2006 (9.8% for <14)	2-4% by 2012 0% by 2016
	Childcare places	68,181 in 2008	+10,304 in mid- 2008	+100,000 by 2015
EL	<i>Overall risk of poverty</i>	:	<i>21% in 2006</i>	<i>19% in 2010 16% in 2013</i>
	Children 0-17 at risk of poverty	:	23% in 2006	18% in 2013
	<i>Relative median poverty risk gap</i>	:	<i>26% in 2006</i>	<i>20% in 2013</i>
	Early school leavers not in education or training	:	14.7% in 2007	12.5% in 2010 10% in 2013
ES	Rate of schooling for 0-3 (Educa 3 Plan)	2.4% in 1991 (children <3)	16.6% in 2006 (children <3)	45% for age 2 99% for age 3
FR	<i>Anchored poverty level</i>	:	:	<i>-1/3 by 2011</i>
	Effective (opposable) right to childcare	-	-	By 2012
IT	Socio-educational services for children in preschool	:	:	33% by 2010
	Early childhood services for those aged 0-2	:	:	35% by 2013
CY	Child 0-17 at risk of poverty	:	11% in 2006	10% by 2010
	Lone parents poverty rate	:	34% in 2006	30% by 2010
	Children in jobless LH	:	3.7% in 2007	2.7% by 2010
	Early school leavers 18-24	:	12.6% in 2007	11% by 2010
LV	<i>Overall risk of poverty</i>	:	<i>23% in 2006</i>	<i>-2 pp by 2010</i>
	<i>Increase of minimum wage</i>	:	:	<i>50% of average monthly gross salary of previous year by 2010</i>
LT	<i>Overall risk of poverty</i>	:	<i>20% in 2006</i>	<i>17.5% by 2010</i>
	% children deprived of parental care	:	1.7% in 2006	1% by 2012
	% children deprived of parental care in foster care	:	43.5% in 2006	55% by 2012
	% children in "social risk families"	:	4% in 2006	2% by 2012
	% children receiving support to acquire learning resources	:	11% in 2007	18% by 2010
	% pupils receiving free catering at school	:	17% in 2007	45% by 2010
	% 18+ in full-time education receiving child allowances (out of those eligible)	:	61% in 2007	100% by 2010
	Child care (< 3)	:	24.2% in 2006	30% by 2010
	Child care (3 to school age)	:	81.5% in 2006	90% by 2010



	Targets	Start	Latest value	Target
	% children aged 4 in preschool	:	64.9% in 2007	65% by 2010
	% of children placed in child guardianship institutions	:	40% in 2006	30% by 2010
	% social accommodation fund of the total population accommodation fund	:	2,4% in 2004	3% by 2010
LU	Childcare places in MRE (maisons relais pour enfants)	8,000 in 2006	11,425 in 2007	+ 10,000 (2009) +30,000 (2013) +35,000 (2015)
HU	Child 0-15 at risk of poverty	:	19% in 2006	12% by 2013
	Day nurseries places for 0-3	:	25,154 in 2007	+5,000 by 2015
	Early school leaving 18-24	:	10.9% in 2007	10% by 2010
	Low reading literacy of children aged 15	:	20.6% in 2006	17% by 2010
	Working age pop in jobless HH	:	11.8% in 2007	10% by 2013
MT	Reduce child poverty risk	:	30% in 2005	<19%
	Early school leavers	:	:	22% by 2013
	Formal childcare for children <3 years	:	:	15% by 2010
NL	Share of pupils in secondary education who are at or below PISA reading level 1	11% in 2006	:	10% by 2010
	Children not taking part socially because of poverty	:	:	-50% by 2010
	New early school-leavers aged 12-22	71,000 in 2002	53,100 in 2006/2007	35,000 by 2012
AT	Children and young people at-risk-of-poverty rate	15% in 2004	14% in 2007	-1/3 by 2016
	Childcare places for 0-6	:	233,656 in 2007	+ 24,000 by 2010
PL	Children 3-5 in preschool:			
	- total	:	47.5% in 2007	70% by 2010
	- in rural areas	:	19% in 2006	40% by 2010
	- children with disability	:	:	1/3 by 2010
	To increase the PISA results	:	:	+50% for the worst quintile
PT	Increase the monthly guaranteed minimum wage	:	:	EUR 500 by 2011
	To support students in basic and secondary education via School Social Action	:	:	711,000 up to 2010
	To reduce the price of the school pass for public transport	:	:	- 50% from 2008 onward
	To double the number of childcare facilities with schedules covering more than 11 hours per day.	:	:	2010
RO	-			
SI	Overall risk of poverty	:	11.7% in 2006	11% by 2010

	Targets	Start	Latest value	Target
	Children in kindergarten	:	:	90% by 2010
	Increase the capacities of maternity homes and shelters for women.	:	:	350 places by 2010
SK	Children 0-15 at risk of poverty	:	17% in 2007	-4pp by 2011 (basis: 2004)
	% of children in institutional care/total children in care	:	:	-8pp by 2011 (basis: 2004)
	Average length of stay of children in institutional care	4 years + 9 months in 2005	4 years + 5 months in 2008	3 years + 6 months by 2010
	Number of Roma pupils in special elementary schools & special educational facilities	:	:	To be reduced
	% of Roma pupils who complete secondary school	:	:	To be increased
	% children 0-17 living in jobless HH	:	:	To be reduced
FI	Child risk of poverty	12.2% in 2005	12.2% in 2007	<10% by 2011
	Children placed in foster homes	1% in 2003	1.2% in 2007	Decrease by 2011
SE	Childcare for children between 3 and mandatory school age	:	85.4% in 2007	90% by 2010 (33% for <3)
	Early school leavers 18-24	:	10.7% men 13.3% women in 2006	<10% by 2010
	22-year-olds with upper secondary education	:	85.4% men 89% women in 2007	85% by 2010
UK	Child at-risk of poverty rate	26% in 1999	22% in 2007	-50% by 2010 0% by 2020
	A children's centre for every community	:	:	by 2010
	To ensure that in future all young people will stay in education or training	:	:	by 2011

	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Latest value</b>	<b>Target</b>
	Other Public Service Agreement targets: - raise educational achievement of all children/young people - narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers - Improve the health and well-being of children and young people - Improve children and young people's safety - Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success - Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and well-being in later life	:	:	by 2011

Sources: National Reform Programmes 2008-2010, National Strategy Report 2008-2010.

## Annex 3 Annexes to Chapter 3: Reduced set of indicators best describing child well-being

### Annex 3.1 Overview of child well-being indicators suggested to be considered: new breakdowns to already agreed indicators

	Code of the agreed indicator	Definition of breakdown	Age coverage	Data source	Statistical robustness (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Cross-country comparability (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		Frequency of reporting
							Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	
<b>A. Material well-being</b>									
<b>A1. Income-based indicators</b>									
A1.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate	SI-P1 (1a)		0-17	EU-SILC	5/4		27*	2007	yearly
A1.1a – by age of child		Age groups: 0-5, 6-11, 12-17	0-17	EU-SILC	4	3	27*	2007	yearly
A1.1b – by household type		Categories: Single parent, 2 adults 1 dep ch, 2 adults 3+ dep ch, Other hhs with dep ch	0-17	EU-SILC	3/2	3	27*	2007	yearly
A1.1c – by work intensity of household		WI=0; 0.01-0.49; 0.5; 0.51-0.99; 1	0-17	EU-SILC	3/2	2	27*	2007	yearly
A1.1d – by migrant status of parents		Both parents born in other EU MS; both parents born outside the EU; all others	0-17	EU-SILC	1	1	27*	2007	yearly
A1.2 Relative median poverty risk gap	SI-P3 (1b)		0-17	EU-SILC	5/4		27*	2007	yearly
A1.2a – by age of child			0-17	EU-SILC	4	3	27*	2007	yearly
A1.3 Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate	SI-S1d		0-17	EU-SILC			27*	2007	yearly
A1.4 Dispersion around the poverty threshold	SI-S1e		0-17	EU-SILC			27*	2007	yearly
<b>A2. Material deprivation</b>									
A2.1 Primary indicator of material deprivation	SI-P8		0-17	EU-SILC	4		27*	2007	yearly
A2.1a – by age of child		Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	4	2	27*	2007	yearly

	Code of the agreed indicator	Definition of breakdown	Age coverage	Data source	Statistical robustness (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Cross-country comparability (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		
							Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting
	A2.1b – by household type	Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	2	2	27*	2007	yearly
	A2.1c – by work intensity of household	Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	2	2	27*	2007	yearly
	A2.1d – by migrant status of parents	Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	1	1	27*	2007	yearly
	A2.2 Secondary indicator of material deprivation		0-17	EU-SILC			27*	2007	yearly
	<b>A3. Housing</b>								
	A3.1 Housing costs		0-17	EU-SILC	5		27*	2007	yearly
	A3.1a - by age of child	Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	4	2	27*	2007	yearly
	A3.2 Overcrowding		0-17	EU-SILC	4	2	27*	2007	yearly
	A3.2a - by age of child	Same as above	0-17	EU-SILC	4/3	2	27*	2007	yearly
	<b>A4. Employment of parents</b>								
	A4.1 Children living in jobless households		0-17	EU-LFS			27	2007	yearly
	A4.1a - by age of child	Same as above	0-17	EU-LFS	??	3	27	2007	yearly
	<b>B. Non-material well-being</b>								
	<b>B1. Education (cognitive performance)</b>								
	B1.1 Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15		15	PISA			25	2006	every 3 years
	B1.1a Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents	Difference in average reading literacy of pupils aged 15 whose parents completed tertiary education and whose parents have lower secondary education or below	15	PISA	4	3	25	2006	every 3 years

	Code of the agreed indicator	Definition of breakdown	Age coverage	Data source	Statistical robustness (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Cross-country comparability (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		
							Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting
B1.1a Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by migrant status of their parents		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.	15	PISA	2	3			
B2 Early school-leavers			18-24	EU-LFS			27	2007	yearly
<b>B2. Health (physical performance)</b>									
B2.1 Life expectancy at birth	HC-P4a		0	Eurostat			25	2006	yearly
B2.2 Life expectancy at birth by SES	HC-P4b		0	National			not available yet	not available yet	Not available yet
B2.3 Infant mortality	HC-S3a		0-1	Eurostat			26	2007	yearly
B2.4 Infant mortality by SES	HC-S3b		0-1	National			not available yet	not available yet	Not available yet
B2.5 Perinatal mortality	HC-S7		0	Eurostat-WHO			21	2006/2007	Yearly
B2.6 Vaccination in children	HC-P6		2	WHO			varies	2006	???
<b>B3. Exposure to risk and risk behaviour</b>									
<b>B4. Social participation and relationships, family environment</b>									
<b>B5. Local environment</b>									

	Code of the agreed indicator	Definition of breakdown	Age coverage	Data source	Statistical robustness (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Cross-country comparability (scale of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		
							Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting
<p><b>Note.</b> Indicators that are already part of the agreed OMC portfolio are marked with grey and no definition is provided for them.</p> <p>* Data for Bulgaria, Malta and Romania are only available for Eurostat at this time, therefore Annex 4 report only on 24 Member States based on EU-SILC.</p> <p><b>Criteria for evaluations was as follows:</b></p> <p><b>Statistical robustness:</b> 5 (highly robust), 4 (caution is warranted, confidence intervals to be published), 3 (for majority of countries caution is warranted and conf intervals to be published, for other the data cannot be published), 2 (for majority of countries a significant data improvement/sample size increase is needed, and 1 (to have reliable data a new dataset needs to be designed).</p> <p><b>Level of cross country comparability: 3</b> (no comparability problems), 2 (unclear institutional or cultural specificities prevail), 1 (either institutional or cross/cultural problems or both hinder comparability across countries or there are or major data harmonisation problems).</p>									

### Annex 3.2 Overview of child well-being indicators suggested: potential new indicators for monitoring child well-being within Social OMC<sup>3</sup>

	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantages			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting
<b>A. Material well-being</b>											
<b>A1. Income-based indicators</b>											
<b>A2. Material deprivation</b>											
A2.2. Educational deprivation	No breakdown	0-17	PIRLS				medium	to be explored			
<b>A3. Housing</b>											
<b>A4. Employment of parents</b>											
A4.2 Child care (as enabling service)	Children cared for less than 30 hours a week as a prop. of all children in the age group (18.M3 EMCO indicator)	0-11	EU-SILC	R			high	3	27*	2007	yearly
A4.2a Child care (as enabling service) by age of child	Age groups: 0-2; 3-school age; school-age - 12	0-11	EU-SILC	R			high	3	27*	2007	yearly
A4.3 Children in low work intensity households	Share of children in households where work intensity is low (0.1-0.49)**	0-17	EU-SILC	R				2			
A4.3a By age of child			EU-SILC	R				2			

<sup>3</sup> Indicators included in Table A3.2 are not validated for statistical robustness.



	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness			
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantages			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting	
<b>B. Non-material well-being</b>												
<b>B1. Education (cognitive performance)</b>												
B1.3 Participation of children in pre-primary education	Share of the 4 year olds enrolled in education-oriented pre-primary (ISCED 0) institutions	4	EU-LFS	R	x		high	2		27	2007	yearly
B1.4 Low reading literacy performance of pupils aged 10	Percentage of students at or below the low international benchmark in reading	10	PIRLS	O	x		high	3		19	2006	every 5 years
B1.4a Reading literacy performance of pupils aged 10 by education of parents	Difference in average reading literacy of pupils aged 10 whose parents completed tertiary education and whose parents have lower secondary education or below	10	PIRLS	O		x	medium	2		18	2006	every 5 years
<i>Other possible indicators</i>												
B1.5 Low mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 10	Percentage of students at or below the low international benchmark in math	10	TIMSS	O	x		high	3		18	2007	every 4 years
B1.6 Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 10	Percentage of students at or below the low international benchmark in science	10	TIMSS	O	x		high	3		19	2007	every 4 years

	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness		
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantages			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting
B1.7 Low mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 15	Share of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined math literacy scale	15	PISA	O	x	x	high	3	25	2006	every 3 years
B1.7a Mathematics literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents	Difference in average reading literacy of pupils aged 15 whose parents completed tertiary education and whose parents have lower secondary education or below	15	PISA	O	x		medium	2	25	2006	every 3 years
B1.8 Low science literacy performance of pupils aged 15	Share of 15 years old pupils who are at level 1 or below on the PISA combined science literacy scale	15	PISA	O	x	x	high	3	25	2006	every 3 years
B1.8a Science literacy performance of pupils aged 15 by education of parents	Same as above for math literacy	15	PISA	O	x		medium	2	25	2006	every 3 years
<b>B2. Health (physical performance)</b>											
B2.7 Low birth weight	Those whose weight at birth is less than 2,500 grams (WHO) Infants who have only received breast milk during a specified period of time (3, 4 and 6 months – current WHO	0	National	O	x	x	medium	2	26	2005	Yearly
B2.8 Breastfeeding		0-1	National	R	x		medium	1	Very low	1999-2007	Varies

	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness			
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantages			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting	
	guidelines)											
B2.9 Self-perceived general health	Share of children reporting their health as either "fair" or "poor"	11-15	HBSC	O		x	Low	1		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B2.10 Overweight	Based on BMI: between 25 and less than 30: overweight; equal or greater than 30: obese	11-15	HBSC	O	x		medium	3		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B2.11 Children who eat fruit daily	Share of children who report eating fruit at least every day or more than once a day	11-15	HBSC	R			High	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B2.12 Children who eat breakfast every school day	Share of children who report eating breakfast every school day	11-15	HBSC	R			high	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B2.13 Physical activity	Share of children who report physical activity that meet the recommended guidelines of at least 60 minutes physical activity everyday over the past week	11-15	HBSC	O			high	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
<i>Other possible indicators</i>												
B2.14 Access to health care and dental care												
B2.15 Unmet need for health care												
<b>B3. Exposure to risk and risk behaviour</b>												

	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness			
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantaged			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting	
B3.1 Teenage births	The number of children born alive to women aged 15-19 per 1000 women in this age group	15-19	Eurostat	O		x		1				
B3.2 Smoking habits	Share of children who report smoking at least once a week	15	HBSC	O		x	high	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B3.3 Alcohol consumption	Share of children who report having been drunk twice or more	13-15	HBSC	O		x	high	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
B3.4 Drug consumption	Share of children who report using cannabis at least once in their life	15	HBSC	O		x	medium	2		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
<i>Other possible indicators</i>												
B3.5 Experience of crime												
B3.6 Participation in crime activities												
<b>B4. Social participation and relationships, family environment</b>												
B4.1 Children living in single parent households	Share of children living in a household with a single parent	0-17	EU-SILC	R		x	low	3				
B4.1 a - by age of child	Age groups: 0-2; 3-5; 6-11; 12-17	0-17	EU-SILC	R		x	low	3				
B4.2 Family meals around a table several times a week		15	PISA	R		x	low	1		25	2000	no report since the last one
B4.3 Discussing political issues with parents		15	PISA	R		x	low	1		25	2000	no report since the last one
B4.4 Discussing books, films		15	PISA	R		x	low	1		25	2000	no report since

	Definition	Age coverage	Data source	Type of indicators	General relevance		Responsiveness to policy interventions	Cross-country comparability (scale of 3, definition of levels is at bottom of the table)	Data availability and timeliness			
					Focus on well-becoming	Focus on disadvantages			Country coverage (for EU-27)	Year of most recent available data	Frequency of reporting	
or TV programmes with parents												the last one
B4.5 Number of friends	Share of students reporting having three or more friends of the same gender	11-15	HBSC	R			low	1		26	2005/2006	every 4 year
<i>Other possible indicators</i>												
<b>B5. Local environment</b>												
B5.1 Crime in the area is a problem	Share of children living in households who report crime in the area is a problem	0-17	EU-SILC	R		x	medium	2		27*	2007	Yearly
B5.2 Pollution or dirt is a problem in the area	Share of children living in households reporting pollution as a problem in the area	0-17	EU-SILC	R		x	medium	1		27*	2007	Yearly
<p><b>Note.</b> The numbering of indicators is continuous within each dimension (A1-B5) and starts from the already agreed indicators and their breakdowns</p> <p>* Data for Bulgaria, Malta and Romania are only available for Eurostat at this time, therefore Annex 4 report only on 24 Member States based on EU-SILC.</p> <p>**Elasticity calculations for a proper cut point are under progress.</p> <p><b>Criteria for evaluations was as follows:</b></p> <p><b>Responsiveness to policy change</b> (reflecting the length of the causal chain between policy interventions and measured outcomes): high ( short), medium (medium) and low (long).</p> <p><b>Statistical robustness:</b> 5 (highly robust), 4 (caution is warranted, confidence intervals to be published), 3 (for majority of countries caution is warranted and conf intervals to be published, for other the data cannot be published), 2 (for majority of countries a significant data improvement/sample size increase is needed, and 1 (to have reliable data a new dataset is to be designed).</p> <p><b>Level of cross country comparability:</b> 3 (no comparability problems), 2 (unclear institutional or cultural specificities prevail), 1 (either institutional or cross/cultural problems or both hinder comparability across countries or there are or major data harmonisation problems).</p>												

## Annex 3.3 Poverty of the Roma Children<sup>4</sup>

### 3.3.1 The situation of Roma children in the EU

Roma<sup>5</sup> are the largest ethnic minority in Europe and perhaps the most vulnerable. According to Liégeois<sup>6</sup> approximately 6,6 million Roma are living in the EU-27 (Table 1), of which an estimated 70 percent (some 4.5 million Roma) live in 8 EU Member States in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe (CEE and SEE), most of them under conditions of extreme poverty and social exclusion. Moreover, a large number of Roma are living in the EU15 member states, in some of which (particularly in Italy and Spain), due to immigration from Eastern Europe, the share of Roma is increasing.

**Table A3.1 Estimated number of Roma in the EU (upper-estimation)**

Romania	2.400.000	Germany	140.000	Finland	12.000
Bulgaria	800.000	Italy	120.000	Slovenia	10.000
Spain	800.000	Portugal	50.000	Latvia	8.000
Hungary	600.000	Poland	45.000	Denmark	4.000
Slovakia	450.000	Sweden	40.000	Lithuania	4.000
France	400.000	Belgium	35.000	Cyprus	1.500
Czech Rep.	250.000	Netherlands	35.000	Estonia	1.500
Greece	220.000	Ireland	35.000	Luxemburg	200
UK	150.000	Austria	25.000	Malta	Unavailable

Source: Liegeois 2007

In addition, nearly 2,5 million more are estimated in the bordering area of the EU, i.e. from Russia to Turkey. The largest Roma community within the EU counts around 2 million people in Romania and there are also large (with at least at least half a million members) Roma communities in other new EU Member States, especially in Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia

The disadvantages which the Roma face arise from a complex interaction of interdependent factors, in particular, very low levels of education and employment, severe poverty, poor housing conditions and large families. Their situation is, moreover, aggravated by the fact that most of them tend to live in depressed regions where the lack of employment opportunities and basic infrastructure adds to their disadvantages. These are further reinforced by widespread discrimination.

The vulnerable situation of Roma is known throughout Europe, and well documented by a number of international organisations<sup>7</sup>. Nevertheless, only a very limited number of cross-country surveys attempted to research the situation of Roma in details and with a comparable methodology, and the few researches<sup>8</sup> is available only for Eastern and South-Eastern-Europe. Consequently it is very hard

<sup>4</sup> Prepared by Anikó Bernát

<sup>5</sup> The official EU term for Roma is “Roma, Gypsies and Travellers”, but we are using the term “Roma” in this paper, because the Roma community, as a self-assignment, usually uses this denomination while the term “Gypsy” often used by other people but not Roma themselves and is often considered as a pejorative term by Roma. Traveller communities are living in Western Europe in general, but this paper focuses on Central and Eastern European Roma, therefore it is better to refer to this ethnic group as Roma.

<sup>6</sup> Jean-Pierre Liégeois (2007): Roms en Europe. Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg

<sup>7</sup> See, for example: The World Bank: Revenga et al 2002, Ringold et al 2005, European Commission: EU 2004 and 2005, United Nations Development Program: UNDP 2002.

<sup>8</sup> UNDP (2002): Avoiding the Dependency Trap. Bratislava: United Nations Development Programme. (Dataset and study is downloadable from: <http://roma.undp.sk/> (Date of download: 30/07/2006) and UNDP (2005): Faces of Poverty, Faces of Hope. Vulnerability Profiles for the Decade of Roma Inclusion Countries. Bratislava: United

to compare the situation and opportunities of Eastern-European Roma to those who live in the EU 15 countries.

The indicators derived from the most reliable comparable empirical research<sup>9</sup> carried out in 11 CEE and SEE countries in the areas in which Roma most live highlight the gap between Roma and their non-Roma neighbours in all of the countries covered. The beyond-EU coverage of the report is very much justified: extending the focus also on the neighbouring countries helps making a better comparison and interpret the findings for the EU countries in a wider context.

Surveys report that the Roma population differs from the majority population in terms of the main demographic trends, in particular, birth rates (higher than average), the timing of marriage (earlier than the average), family structure (larger families and households) and age profile (lower rates of Roma among older age groups and higher rates among the younger cohorts), for example:

In Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic Roma households have on average 3-4 children, but it can be much higher in some cases, for example, in poor Roma settlements in Slovakia, the average number of children per family is nearly 8.

The number of children per Roma mother is also higher than that of the majority of women across the region. In Romania, the total fertility rate, i.e. births per woman, for Roma is more than double than for the rest of the population (2.6 for the Roma and 1.2 for non-Roma). In the Czech Republic, married Roma women have on average 5 children by the end of their reproductive lives (at age 45-49) compared with an average of 2.2 children for other women in the country.

Large numbers of children and large sizes of family are a corollary of early marriage: In Romania, Hungary and Slovakia at least 4 out of 10 Roma in the 16 to 19 age group are already married and at least 7 out of 10 in the 20 to 24 age group. In Bulgaria, though the proportions are slightly lower, the pattern is similar (33% being married among 16 to 19 year-old and 69% among 20 to 24 year-olds).

Parallel to this, there is much evidence that life expectancy, infant mortality and morbidity are significantly worse for Roma than for the majority population in CEE countries. For instance infant mortality rates are roughly double the national averages in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, and nearly three times higher in Romania.<sup>10</sup>

As a result, the shape of the age pyramids for Roma in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia show a large number of children and young people and fewer people in the older age groups. It also means that the Roma population, on average, is very young in the region, with a median age of 19 years, while the corresponding figure is 34 years for the total population.<sup>11</sup>

The level of education of the Roma in the region is extremely low compared with the EU25-average in general, with the majority population in the southern new member states or with the majority population living in close proximity to Roma: the share of the low educated (primary school as maximum) among Roma is 2 to 9 times larger than among the majority population. Segregation within schools and the education system is a major issue underlying the very low education level of Roma, which is of key importance for their vulnerability in the region as well as for their chances of social inclusion.

Further, as the Faces of Poverty survey indicates, rates of economic activity among the Roma population are also extremely low in the region: on average, only 1-2 out of 10 Roma aged 15 or over have earnings from formal or informal economic activity. The situation is better only in the Czech Republic and Albania, where somewhat higher proportions of Roma are in paid employment, though only slightly so.<sup>12</sup>

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Nations Development Programme. (Dataset and study is downloadable from: <http://vulnerability.undp.sk/>. Date of download: 30/07/2006)

<sup>9</sup> UNDP (2005)

<sup>10</sup> Puporka, Lajos – Zádori, Zsolt (1998): The Health Status of Romas in Hungary. Budapest: Roma Press Centre. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTROMA/Resources/multi0page.pdf>. (Date of download: 03/09/2006).

<sup>11</sup> UNDP (2002)

<sup>12</sup> UNDP (2005)

The small share of active earners among Roma leads directly to a lower level of income and poor living standards. Income of under USD 4.30 a day in purchasing power parity terms<sup>13</sup> can be used as a measure of absolute poverty. According to the UNDP (2005) survey, the proportion of Roma with income of less than USD 4.30 is the highest in Albania, Kosovo and Romania (at least two-thirds of the Roma in each case), while around half of the Roma have income below this in Serbia, Macedonia and Bulgaria and the proportion is slightly smaller in Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The smallest proportions are in the economically more developed Central European countries and Croatia. (Table 3)

Poverty risk (relative poverty rate of the Roma to the rest of the neighbouring population) is the highest in Montenegro and Bulgaria, where eight times more Roma are living under the poverty line than non-Roma, despite the fact they live in the same locality. Wide differences are also evident in the other Balkan countries, while the gap is narrowest in the Central European countries. (Table 2) This pattern is similar to that shown by labour market indicators and suggests that disparities in income levels (or labour market conditions) between countries are more important in explaining differences between the situation of Roma and that of the majority population than other factors.

**Table A3.2 Income based poverty among Roma and majority population in close proximity to Roma (percent of the respondents under the USD 4.30 PPP income based poverty line)**

	Majority population in close proximity to Roma	Roma population	Relative poverty risk (poverty rate of Roma/neighbouring majority)
Albania	14	79	5.6
Kosovo	49	72	1.5
Romania	20	67	3.4
Serbia	9	58	6.4
Macedonia	11	52	4.7
Bulgaria	6	49	8.2
Montenegro	4	33	8.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	26	8.7
Croatia	2	11	5.5
Hungary	5	8	1,6
Czech Republic (11 USD)	9	25	2,8

Source: UNDP 2005

Exploring data infrastructure that is feasible to provide commonly agreed national indicators on ethnic background

Ethnicity is a very important factor that makes large differences in everyday life and in the situation and opportunities of adults and children with minority background living in the EU, therefore it is inevitable to deal with it seriously, i.e. elaborating useful solutions based on real evidences. However there is clearly a gap between the availability and the necessity of data on Roma ethnicity in most EU countries. This first pre-requisite for a policy relevant and policy assisting monitoring is, therefore, to collect data on ethnicity. Knowing that the issue has sensitive and difficult legal, ethical and methodological aspects, member states could first sign up to common guidelines for collecting data on ethnicity. Then, on the basis of this, harmonised data collection for at least in the countries with a sizeable Roma community would be a must before any policy targets be agreed. Without comparable datasets, there is no chance to elaborate adequate evidence based policies to improve education of the Roma population, to reduce labour market disadvantages, but there is no chance even to assess discrimination itself.

The currently available indicators in the EU-SILC survey do not capture ethnicity as such. Neither ethnicity, nor country of birth highlights the particular ethnic situation properly, including that of the Roma.

<sup>13</sup> Using USD 4.30/day as an absolute poverty threshold is based on the practice of the UN and UNDP, which suggest this methodology in Millennium Development Goals. For instance see MDG Reports 2004:16. We apply this indicator because cross-country poverty figures for Roma in the countries examined here are available only from UNDP's survey.



Adding questions on ethnicity to EU-SILC would be a step ahead, so that a basis of a new indicator on poverty risk by minority background could be created. Asking questions on self reported ethnicity in the survey with allowing multiple ethnic identities could be a good compromise for the legal, ethical and methodological concerns.

However, the sole use of EU-SILC may not be adequate as Roma in some of the countries live in difficult-to-reach localities or are effectively travellers who can be difficult to find. Therefore a supplement sample to the EU-SILC could also be considered.

### **3.3.2 Ethnic discrimination and its measurement, possible indicators**

The EU legislation on discrimination is based on two directives from the year of Millennium. Directive 2000/43 (Racial Equality Directive) prohibits discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin both within the labour market and in other important aspects of social life such as housing, healthcare, education, social protection and access to goods and services, while Directive 2000/78 (Employment Equality Directive) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation in employment and vocational training.

EU law distinguishes discrimination whether it is direct or indirect and discrimination can also be measured directly and indirectly. Discrimination surveys (for example the one carried out by Eurobarometer in 2008) measures discrimination directly (when factors unrelated to merit, ability or potential of a person or group, are used as an explicit reason for discriminating against them) but with a minimal validity, medium reliability and generalisability. Direct method means the research of the perception and prevalence of discrimination, victimisation and situation test, while indirect methods can be using attitudes (e.g. "Feeling comfortable having a Roma as neighbour") or other phenomena such as wage differences among different groups with the same features (education, experience, age etc.).

There were also examples for discrimination researches carried out by experiments that lead to a new method called discrimination testing (previously used in juridical processes) in which social science methodology meets the advantages of the experimental methods<sup>14</sup>. This is a controlled (or field) experiment: people found in a natural setting are assigned to treatment and control conditions. Testers are randomly assigned to pairs (e.g. one of each race) and matched on equivalent characteristics (e.g. socio-economic status), credentials (e.g. education). Members of each pair are typically trained to, for example, act in a similar fashion and are equipped with identical supporting documents. Overall, this method of measuring discrimination increases the reliability, validity and generalisability of the research.

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<sup>14</sup> Olli, Eero / Olsen, Brigitte Kofod (eds.) (2005) Towards Common Measures for Discrimination: Exploring possibilities for combining existing data for measuring ethnic discrimination; Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination and Danish Institute of Human Rights [www.smed.no/commonmeasures/TowardsCommonMeasures\\_2005.pdf](http://www.smed.no/commonmeasures/TowardsCommonMeasures_2005.pdf),

[www.antigone.gr/listpage/various\\_project\\_deliverables/towards\\_common\\_measures\\_2005.pdf](http://www.antigone.gr/listpage/various_project_deliverables/towards_common_measures_2005.pdf), 2006-02-20  
Rorive, Isabelle (2009) Proving Discrimination Cases: The Role of Situation Testing; Stockholm: Centre for Equal Rights and Brussels: MPG

[http://www.migpolgroup.com/multiattachments/4307/DocumentName/153.ProvingDiscriminationCases\\_theRoleofSituationTesting\\_EN\\_03.09.pdf](http://www.migpolgroup.com/multiattachments/4307/DocumentName/153.ProvingDiscriminationCases_theRoleofSituationTesting_EN_03.09.pdf), 2009-04-06

### Annex 3.4 Children items asked at household level in EU-SILC 2009 and suggestions to use the various variables in monitoring child well being regularly

This summary gives an overview of child related items asked in the 2009 wave of the EU-SILC. The validation of these variables can only be made after the fieldwork, when harmonised dataset is going to be released (expected in 2011).

Name	Description	Values	Link to the child well-being domains	Comments/suggestions
<b>BASIC NEEDS</b>				
<b>HD100: Some new (not second-hand) clothes</b>	The focus is on the affordability for the child to have some new clothes. The variable refers to worn out clothes, not to old-fashioned ones.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2 Material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, it could be tested to become part of the material deprivation (for households with children only)
<b>HD110: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)</b>	The shoes can be boots, sandals, etc. according to the climatic conditions of the concerned country. All-weather shoes could be defined as any daily life shoes with the exception of sandals and boots.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2 Material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, it could be tested to become part of the material deprivation (for households with children only)
<b>HD120: Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day</b>		1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2 Material deprivation or B2 Health	If put into regular SILC questionnaire, a better micro data access could be achieved than the current source of the suggested: B2.9 Children who eat fruit daily (source: HBSC)
<b>HD130: Three meals a day</b>	Three meals a day should be understood as the breakfast, the lunch and the dinner. The meal does not need to be cooked necessarily.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2 Material deprivation or B2 Health	Could become part of an aggregate health behaviour indicator, or, if affordability is emphasised, a new element in the material

Name	Description	Values	Link to the child well-being domains	Comments/suggestions
<b>HD140: One meal with meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least once a day</b>		1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	Primary indicator of material deprivation (A2.1), which has an item (capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day) similar to this variable.	deprivation indicator  Could become part of an aggregate health behaviour indicator, or, if affordability is emphasised, a new element in the material deprivation indicator
<b>EDUCATIONAL OR LEISURE NEEDS</b>				
<b>HD150: Books at home suitable for their age</b>	Books suitable for the age means that the books are adapted to the age and the level of knowledge of the child with the exception of school books.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2. Material deprivation	Potential element of an education deprivation indicator
<b>HD160: Outdoor leisure equipment (bicycle, roller skates, etc.)</b>	Very cheap or self-made equipment are to be included. It is not required that all children in the household have leisure equipment of their own. Sharing is possible.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2. Material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, it could be tested to become part of the material deprivation (for households with children only)
<b>HD170: Indoor games (educational baby toys, building blocks, board games, computer games, etc.)</b>	Very cheap or self-made equipment are to be included. It is not required that all children in the household have leisure equipment of their own. Sharing is possible.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2. Material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, it could be tested to become part of the material deprivation (for households with children only)

Name	Description	Values	Link to the child well-being domains	Comments/suggestions
<b>HD180: Regular leisure activity (swimming, playing an instrument, youth organisations, etc.)</b>	The term regular refers to the leisure activities are done several times per year. The considered activities should occur outside home and would cost some money (for example for entrance/ travel costs/participating costs).	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2 Material deprivation or B2 Health	Could become part of an aggregate health behaviour indicator, or, if affordability is emphasised, a new element in the material deprivation indicator (for households with children only)
<b>HD190: Celebrations on special occasions (birthdays, name days, religious events, etc.)</b>		1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	B4. social participation and relationships, family environment	An indicator of ability to participate in social life with schoolmates
<b>HD200: Invite friends round to play and eat from time to time</b>	Invitations mostly take place at home but external activities are to be considered as well.	1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	B4. social participation and relationships, family environment	An indicator of ability to participate in social life with schoolmates
<b>HD210: Participate in school trips and school events that cost money</b>		1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2. Material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, it could be tested to become part of the material deprivation. However, it is relevant only for a specific age of children
<b>HD220: Suitable place to study or do homework</b>	This term means a silent place with enough room and light at home (not in library for example).	1 Yes 2 No	A2. Material deprivation A3. Housing	Potential element of an education deprivation indicator
<b>HD230: Outdoor space in the neighbourhood where children can play safely</b>	This space can be the household garden as well as a playground in the neighbourhood.	1 Yes 2 No	B5 Local environment	A potential indicator of the quality of local environment

Name	Description	Values	Link to the child well-being domains	Comments/suggestions
Optional HD240: Go on holiday away from home at least 1 week per year		1 Yes 2 No, because the household cannot afford it 3 No, for some other reason	A2. material deprivation	If made a regular item in EU-SILC questionnaire, can be used as a supplementary element to the primary indicator of material deprivation (A2.1), which has an item (capacity to afford paying for one week's annual holiday away from home) similar to this variable.
<b>MEDICAL NEEDS</b>				
Optional HD250: Unmet need for consulting a GP or specialist, excluding dentists and ophthalmologists	The aim of the variable is to capture the person's own assessment of whether the children in the household needed to consult a medical doctor, but was not able to. (This variable refers to formal health care coverage.)	1 Yes, there was at least one occasion 2 No, there was no occasion	B2. Health	Potential element of a health deprivation indicator (combined with HD255)
Optional HD255: Main reason for unmet need for consulting a GP or specialist, excluding dentist and ophthalmologists	This is a follow-up question to the previous one. It aims to capture the dimension of restricted access to health care by including not only formal health care coverage (by insurance or universal coverage), but also restrictions due to rationing, waiting lists, the ability to afford care, and other reasons.	1 Could not afford to (too expensive) 2 Waiting list 3 Could not take the time because of work, care of other children or of other persons 4 Too far to travel/no means of transport 5 Other reason	B2. Health	Potential element of a health deprivation indicator (combined with HD250)
Optional HD260: Unmet need for consulting a dentist	The aim of the variable is to capture the person's own assessment of whether the children in the household needed to consult a dentist, but was not able to. (This variable refers to formal health care coverage.)	1 Yes, there was at least one occasion 2 No, there was no occasion	B2. Health	Potential element of a health deprivation indicator (combined with HD260)
Optional HD265: Main reason for unmet need for consulting a dentist	This is a follow-up question to the previous one. It aims to capture the dimension of restricted access to health care.	1 Could not afford to (too expensive)	B2. Health	Potential element of a health deprivation indicator (combined with HD260)

Name	Description	Values	Link to the child well-being domains	Comments/suggestions
<b>reason for unmet need for consulting a dentist</b>	<p>one. It aims to capture the dimension of restricted access to health care by including not only formal health care coverage (by insurance or universal coverage), but also restrictions due to rationing, waiting lists, the ability to afford care, and other reasons.</p>	<p>expensive)  2 Waiting list  3 Could not take the time because of work, care of other children or of other persons  4 Too far to travel/no means of transport  5 Other reason</p>		<p>health deprivation indicator (combined with HD265)</p>

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