

Annex 1.1

Common Overarching Indicators

Overarching portfolio – 2008

Summary

This paper outlines major trends and emerging challenges shown by the overarching portfolio of commonly agreed indicators and statistics.

The key trends in the indicators show the following:

Employment

- There has been considerable progress in the activity and employment rate for older workers (55-64 year olds), increasing by around 8 percentage points for the activity rate and by over 9 percentage points for the employment rate. This puts the UK well above the EU-25 average for older workers and 5th highest in the EU.
- The total activity rate has remained constant, and within this, there has been an increase in the employment rate of older workers being offset by fewer early school leavers – both of which are positive trends.
- The coefficient of regional differences in employment rates has been reduced from 7.1 in 2000 to 5.5 in 2006.
- The UK has made progress in reducing the number of children living in jobless households since 1997. However, we remain substantially worse than the EU-25 average. The Government is committed to reducing the number of children in jobless households and has put forward proposals in order to achieve this.

Income and Living Conditions

- There has been a small rise in the proportion of children at risk of poverty between 2005 and 2006 from 22 per cent to 24 per cent. Nevertheless, since 1998, national data shows that 600,000 fewer children are in relative poverty.
- However, the in-work risk of poverty rate for men and women has fallen.
- Income inequality, measured by the S80/S20 ratio has risen slightly for the UK since 1998, but along similar trends to the EU-25 average.

Healthcare

- There has been a large increase in healthy life expectancy for both men and women, at birth and from 65, since 1997.

Pension Provision

- There has been a rise in the aggregate replacement ratio from 0.41 in 2005 to 0.44 in 2006. Whilst the UK is estimated to have higher risk rates of pensioner poverty compared to the EU-25 average, the UK experiences smaller differences between genders.

Education

- The number of early school leavers has fallen substantially in the UK, from 18 per cent in 2000 to 13 per cent in 2006, and is now lower than the EU-25 average.

Overarching portfolio

1. This paper outlines major trends and emerging challenges shown by the overarching portfolio indicators which inform the Overview chapter of the National Strategy Report. The indicators capture many different aspects of the lives of individuals that are affected by poverty and social exclusion and reflect the strategic priorities that are outlined in the Overview chapter of the National Strategy Report. They include indicators which measure current social inclusion and those indicators covering factors that increase the risk of poverty and social inclusion later in life.
2. The new reporting framework agreed with the European Commission states that in describing the social situation in the National Action Plan 'Member States should provide a brief and synthetic overview of the economic, social and demographic context that needs to be taken into account when setting priorities and developing policies in relation to social protection and social inclusion. This analysis should therefore primarily draw on the portfolio of commonly agreed overarching indicators and statistics: the **overarching portfolio**.'
3. As agreed by the March 2006 Employment and Social Policy Council, the 3 overarching objectives of the social protection and social inclusion processes are to promote:
 - (a) social cohesion, equality between men and women and equal opportunities for all through adequate, accessible, financially sustainable, adaptable and efficient social protection systems and social inclusion policies;
 - (b) effective and mutual interaction between the Lisbon objectives of greater economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion, and with the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy;
 - (c) good governance, transparency and the involvement of stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy.
4. On the basis of these objectives, the Indicators Sub Group of the Social Protection Committee, comprising representatives from the Member States and the Commission, has defined a reduced set of new or already agreed EU or national indicators to monitor each of these broad objectives.

Overarching indicators summary

5. The Indicators summary table provides an outline of the trend in the data underlying the overarching indicators. It assesses overall progress by looking at the direction of movement since the baseline year.
6. The UK and EU-25 Average columns show the latest available data, corresponding to 2006 unless stated otherwise. All EU averages refer to the EU-25, except where stated in the footnotes.
7. It is important to note that, because many of the indicators draw on data from sample surveys, small changes in data could be attributed to sampling variability. This is particularly important as we are only comparing two sets of data rather than a trend in the comparison between the UK and the EU-25 average.

8. Eurostat produces the data for the overarching and context indicators. They have recently replaced the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) with the European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). This means there has been a break in the time series data for the majority of the income poverty measures. UK data from the EU-SILC is available from 2005 and 2006. It is also important to note that in the previous NAP national data was used from the Family Resources Survey due to this transition period. Therefore, figures in this report are not directly comparable to the last NAP.
9. **Due to the change in the survey it is important to note that for most of the income poverty indicators there are only two data points. Therefore we cannot make a robustness judgement on the trends in these indicators. Any trends provided using EU-SILC data are indicative at this stage.**
10. Notable progress has been made on a range of indicators since the baseline (which is 1997 for slightly over half of the indicators), with eight of the indicators moving in the right direction. We have seen improvements in: early school leavers not in education or training; healthy life expectancy; the population living in jobless households for children and adults; the in work poverty risk; the aggregate replacement ratio; the employment rate of older workers and regional cohesion.
11. There are four indicators for which the data are not moving in the right direction. These are the at-risk-of-poverty rate for children and the elderly, the relative median income of pensioners and the income inequality ratio
12. The trend has remained broadly constant for five indicators. These are the total at risk rate of poverty, the at risk of poverty rate for adults, the total activity rate, the relative median income of pensioners, the relative median risk gap and the total unmet need for care.
13. There is not enough data available to determine a trend for the indicator measuring the projected total public spending expenditures (change 2004-2050), the at risk of poverty taken at a moment in time and the illustrated threshold value for a single person or household with two adults and two children under 14.

Progress since baseline	Numbers of indicators
Improving trend	8
Broadly constant trend	5
Worsening trend	4
Cannot determine trend	4
Total	21

Trend

- ✓ data moving in right direction
- ✗ data moving in wrong direction
- ≈ data show broadly constant trend or no significant movement
- ▲ only baseline data available or insufficient data available to determine a trend

Overarching Indicators

	Indicator	Baseline year	UK Trend since baseline	Latest data UK	Latest data EU-25 Average
1a	At-risk-of-poverty rate (low income rate):				
	Total	1997	≈	19%	16% ^e
	Children (0-17 years)	2005	x	24%	19% ^e
	Adults (18 to 64 years)	2005	≈	16%	15% ^e
	Pensioners(65+)	2005	x	28%	19% ^e
	At-risk-of-poverty threshold (in Euros):				
	Single Person	1997	▲	€ 11,584	n/a
	Household with two adults and two children	1997	▲	€ 24,327	n/a
1b	Relative median poverty risk gap -Total	2005	≈	23%	22% ^e
2	Distribution of Income (income quintile ratio - S80/S20)	1997	x ¹	5.4	4.8 ^e
3	Healthy Life Expectancy- males at birth	1997		63.2 ^{2e}	64.5 ^{3e}
	- females at birth	1997	✓	65 ^e	66.0 ^{4e}
	- males at 65	1997		10.3 ^e	9.9 ^{5e}
	- females at 65	1997		11.1 ^e	10.4 ^{6e}
4	Early school leavers not in education or training – Total	2000	✓	13.0%	14.5% ⁷
5	Population living in jobless households ⁸				
a)	Children (0-17)	1997	✓	16.7%	9.3% ^e
b)	Prime Age Adults (18-59)	1997	✓	10.9%	9.3% ^e

¹ If the data points from the new survey since 2005 are considered then the trend is decreasing and therefore would be a tick.

² All UK healthy life expectancy figures are for 2005

³ EU figure is for 2003

⁴ EU figure is for 2003

⁵ EU figure is for 2001

⁶ EU figure is for 2001

⁷ EU figure is for 2007 – UK is for 2006

⁸ EU and UK latest figures are for 2007

6	Projected total public social expenditures (Change-2004-2050)	2004-2050	▲	4.0%	3.4%
7	a) Relative income of people aged 65+ b) Aggregate replacement rate	2005 2005	x ✓	0.72 0.44	0.85 _e 0.51 _e
8	a) Total Unmet need for care	2005	≈	2.6	6.2
9	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (absolute low income, anchored in 2005) – Total	2005	▲	18%	16% _e
10	Employment rate of older workers(55-64) Total	1997	✓	57.4% ⁹	44.9%
11	In-work poverty risk – Total	2005	✓	8%	8% _e
12	Activity rate - Total	1997	≈	75.3% ¹⁰	70.9%
13	Regional cohesion	2000	✓	5.5	11.4 ¹¹

e = Eurostat estimate

⁹ EU and UK latest data is for 2007

¹⁰ EU and UK latest data is for 2007

¹¹ EU figure is for EU-27

Overarching indicators

Employment

14. In terms of employment indicators the UK has made progress in all the overarching indicators and is performing better than the EU-25 as a whole in most of these areas, with the notable exception of children in jobless households. Nevertheless, according to national data¹² the employment rate in the UK is nearly 75 per cent; employment has risen by over 3 million since 1997.

Jobless Households

15. The number of children in jobless households has decreased from 18.9 per cent in 1997 to 16.7 per cent in 2007. National data shows that there has been a fall of 445,000 children in workless households since Q2 1997¹³. This is especially important as the chances of child poverty are considerably increased if the child lives in a workless household.
16. However, there is still substantial work to do on this target, as the EU-25 average is 9.3 per cent. The UK Government is actively seeking to narrow this gap, especially by increasing the employment rate of lone parents. According to national data, around two-thirds of children in workless¹⁴ households live in households that contain a lone parent. The employment rate of lone parents has increased by 11.6 percentage points since 1997 to 56.3 per cent.¹⁵ The UK Government through policies such as mandatory work focused interviews for lone parents on Income Support (IS) is striving to further increase the lone parent employment rate and as a result lower the number of children in workless households.
17. In a similar way the number of adults, both male and female who live in jobless households has been reduced since 1997. The percentage of men in jobless households has fallen from 10.9 per cent in 1997 to 8.9 per cent in 2007. The EU-25 figure is 8.2 per cent but the gap has closed in recent years. The number of females in the UK in jobless households has also reduced since 1997, from 15 per cent to 12.7 per cent in 2007.

Employment Rates for Older Workers

18. The employment rate of older workers in the UK has increased sharply in recent years from 48.3 per cent in 1997 to 57.4 per cent in 2007. The male employment rate for older workers has increased from 58.4 per cent in 1997 to 66.3 per cent in 2007 and the female employment rate has increased from 38.5 per cent to 49 per cent over the same period. These figures are substantially higher than the EU-25 figures (54.1 per cent for men in 2007 and 36.1 per cent for women) and substantially higher than the EU target of 50 per cent by 2010.

¹² Labour Force Survey

¹³ Data for GB rather than UK – HBAI data

¹⁴ UK data refers to workless households – EU-SILC data to jobless households

¹⁵ Data for GB rather than UK – HBAI data

Activity Rates

19. The total activity rate in the UK has stayed at a similar rate since 1997: it was 75.4 per cent in 1997 and is 75.3 per cent in 2007. This is significantly above the EU-25 average of 70.9 per cent.
20. However, the aggregate activity rate does not fully reflect the positive changes that are occurring in the UK. These changes, outlined in the paragraphs below, will most probably lead to improved labour market performance in the future, thereby improving the UK economy.
21. Firstly, the activity rate of 15-24 year olds has fallen from 66.1 per cent in 1997 to 60.9 per cent in 2007. However, this is caused, in part at least, by a reduction in the number of early school leavers from 18.4 per cent in 2000 to 13 per cent in 2006¹⁶. If individuals are in education then they are counted as inactive for the purposes of labour market analysis, but an increase in the number of individuals in education is a positive sign for the labour market in the future.
22. Secondly, the activity rate for older people (55-64 year olds) has increased substantially in the last 10 years. Of this age group, 59.4 per cent are now active in the UK, compared to 51.5 per cent in 1997. The UK has almost 12 percentage points more active older people than the EU-25 average. These two positive trends counteract each other in the total activity rate statistics, but this should not mask the improvement that has been made.

Regional Cohesion

23. Since 1997, employment has increased in every region and country in the UK. Since 2000 the regional cohesion indicator of the UK's employment rate has fallen from 7.1 to 5.5, demonstrating that those regions which had a lower employment rate have reduced the deficit between them and the higher employment regions. The UK is also performing much better than the EU on this measure with the EU -27 figure being 11.3 in 2007.

Income and Living Conditions

Child Poverty

24. One of the key goals of the UK Government is to reduce child poverty, measured in relative terms, as 60 per cent of median income, with the eventual goal of eliminating it by 2020. The Eurostat survey shows that the at-risk of poverty rate for children increased slightly from 22 per cent to 24 per cent from 2005 to 2006. However, national data¹⁷ shows that between 1998 and 2007 the at risk of poverty rate has fallen from 26 per cent to 22 per cent. In addition, national data shows that whilst the last two years have seen a small increase in child poverty, both before and after housing costs, this should not detract from the significant reductions in child poverty that have been made in the last 10 years.

¹⁶ See education section for further details

¹⁷ Households Below Average Income(HBAI)- 2006/2007

Since 1998/99 the number of children in relative poverty has fallen by 600,000 before housing costs, to 2.9 million, and 500,000 after housing costs to 3.9 million, notwithstanding the recent rises. In addition, there has been a 50 per cent reduction, representing 1.7 million, in children living in absolute poverty between 1998 and 2007. Government policies, laid out in Budget 2008, are actively seeking to further reduce the number of children in poverty and these are outlined in Figure 3.

Figure 1

- Increasing the child element of Child Tax Credit by £50 a year above indexation from April 2009.
- Increasing the first child rate of Child Benefit to £20 a week from April 2009.
- Disregarding Child Benefit in calculating income for Housing and Council Tax Benefit from October 2009.
- This all adds up to an extra £1.7bn over the next 3 years) which will make significant progress in lowering child poverty.

25. As a result of the reforms since 1997, including those in the 2008 Budget, couples with children in the poorest fifth of the population will be £4,700 a year better off and lone parents £3,350 a year better off by October 2008.
26. Taken together, reforms announced in the 2007 Budget, the 2007 Pre-Budget Report, the Comprehensive Spending Review, and the 2008 Budget will lift around 500,000 more children out of poverty.

Other Poverty Indicators

27. The relative at risk of poverty rate for 18-64 year olds has remained constant for the UK at 16 per cent between 2005 and 2006.
28. The relative at risk of poverty rate has increased for pensioners over recent years from 26 per cent in 2005 to 28 per cent in 2006¹⁸. It should be noted that EU-SILC data differ from UK national data in that they do not take into account housing accounts and they also do not adjust disposable income for contributions to personal pensions. National data (which captures both effects) shows the pensioner poverty rate to be much lower (at 19%). In addition, according to national data, the number and proportion of pensioners with low incomes has reduced by a third after housing costs since 1998/99. Furthermore, the UK has recently introduced reforms to the pension system which will mean that in the future the generosity of the system will rise slightly while the EU-25 generosity will fall. Without the pension reform, such as making the State Pension fairer, the introduction of personal accounts and the raising of the State Pension age over time to reflect longevity, then the generosity of the UK system would have declined considerably.

¹⁸ Note that since 1997 there have been two major breaks in series in Eurostat's poverty data.

29. The UK's at risk of poverty rate anchored in 2005 is higher, latest data is for 2006, than the EU-25 average with the total being 18 per cent compared to 16 per cent for the EU-25. For children, whilst the EU-25 at risk rate is 19 per cent the UK at risk rate is 23 per cent.
30. However, the UK's in-work poverty risk has decreased for both men and women between 2005 and 2006 from 9 per cent to 8 per cent for men and from 8 per cent to 7 per cent for women. The total figure stayed at 8 per cent in both years due to rounding. This puts the UK at the same level as the EU-25 average.
31. The illustrative threshold value is €11584 in 2005 and €24327 in 2006. This is a contextual figure and as such no trends can be identified. The figures are represented in euros rather than PPS as there was no EU-25 wide data for a time series.
32. The relative median poverty risk gap has stayed constant in the UK since 2005, at 23 per cent.

Income Inequality

33. Since 1997 the UK's ratio of the top quintile's income to the bottom quintile has increased from 4.7 to 5.4. This is higher than the EU-25 average of 4.8. However, this rise must be put into context when it is considered that since 1998 the ratio has only risen from 5.2 to 5.4, and the EU-25 average has risen by the same amount, from 4.6 to 4.8 over the same period. In addition, between 2005 and 2006 the UK's ratio fell by 0.2 from 5.6 to 5.4. Therefore, since the introduction of the new survey in 2005 the UK's ratio has fallen.¹⁹

Health care

34. The UK Government has focused on improving health care in recent years and since 1997 healthy life expectancy has increased markedly and waiting lists have been considerably reduced.

Healthy Life expectancy

35. Since 1997 the healthy life expectancy for UK citizens has risen markedly both at birth and after 65 demonstrating that as well as living longer, UK citizens are also living longer in a healthy condition. For males, healthy life expectancy at birth has risen from 60.9 years in 1997 to 63.2 in 2005. For females, healthy life expectancy has risen from 61.2 years in 1997 to 65 years in 2005. These rises have occurred most notably in the period between 2003 and 2005, though the figures are still lower than those for the EU-15.

¹⁹ This data exhibits similar trends to national data. http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2007/pdf_files/full_hbai08.pdf
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36. In addition, the healthy life expectancy from 65 has also increased in the UK. For males this has increased from 8.7 years in 1997 to 10.3 years in 2005. Similarly, for females healthy life expectancy after 65 has increased from 9.5 years to 11.1 years. Both figures are higher than the latest data available for the EU-15²⁰.

Unmet need for care

37. Though the UK's unmet need for care figure has risen slightly between 2005 and 2006, from 2.4 to 2.6, there are still reasons for optimism. Firstly, and most importantly, the UK's figure is substantially lower than the EU-25 average of 6.2, in 2006, demonstrating that UK citizens have better than average access to healthcare. Secondly, there are only two data points, as this is a new indicator, therefore it is impossible to determine whether numbers have been rising or falling over a longer period of time.

Pension Provision

38. Increasing longevity, whilst being something to celebrate, has raised significant challenges for the pension system in the long term. By 2050 there will be about 2 people of working age per pensioner compared with about 4 now. Whilst the pension provision indicators suggest that the UK faces challenges; the UK is relatively well placed to deal with these needs. For instance, EU- SILC data says that the UK has the fifth highest median income for pensioners across the EU-27.

Projected total public social expenditures

39. In the UK the total age-related public spending on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers was estimated to be 19.6 per cent of GDP in 2004. This was below the EU-25 average in 2004 of 23.4 per cent. This difference can be explained due to state spending on pensions (as a % of GDP) being around three-fifths the EU average. Expenditure on public spending is expected to increase by 4 per cent from 2004 to 2050, which reflects the more generous provision for state pension provided from the Pensions Act 2007 changes.

Median relative Income of pensioners

40. The median relative income of over 65's has fallen slightly as a percentage of the relative income of the under 65's from 0.73 in 2005 to 0.72 in 2006. This is similar to the decline experienced in the EU25 average ratio during the same period, from 0.86 to 0.85. Furthermore it should be noted that the median relative income of women aged 65+ in the UK has remained stable, resulting in a narrowing of the gender gap in this ratio (which now stands at just 0.1, significantly lower than the gender gap in the EU25 average).

²⁰ The EU latest figure is for 2001

Aggregate Replacement Ratio

41. The aggregate replacement ratio has risen from 0.41 in 2005 to 0.44 in 2006, the EU25 average is 0.51. The ratio for men has risen from 0.41 in 2005 to 0.42 in 2006 and for women from 0.43 to 0.45 over the same period. Over the last decade, women have been amongst the primary beneficiaries of pension reforms which have sought to focus the system to better tackle pensioner poverty

Education

Early School Leavers

42. The UK has made significant progress on the number of early school leavers since 2000. In 2000, 18.4 per cent of individuals left school early but this has been reduced to 13 per cent which is 1.5 percentage points lower than the latest EU-25 estimate.²¹ In addition, from 2013²² the compulsory age for individuals being in education or training will increase from 16 to 17, which will further reduce early school leavers in the future. This demonstrates the UK's commitment to improving the skills of younger people.

²¹ EU figure is for 1997

²² Those who start secondary school in 2008

Annex: Overarching portfolio²³

Key Dimension 1a - EU: At risk of poverty rate

Total - At Risk of poverty rate (%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	16	16
UK	19 ^b	19

0-17 - At Risk of poverty rate (%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	19	19
UK	22 ^b	24

18-64 - At Risk of poverty rate (%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	14	15
UK	16 ^b	16

65+ - At Risk of poverty rate (%)²⁴

	2005	2006
EU25	19	19
UK	26 ^b	28

Data Source: EU-SILC

Definition: Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the national equivalised median income.

Illustrative value threshold(UK) – Euros(€)

Euros	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Single person	6573	8160	8288	10013	10576	10861	10150	-	11141	11584
Two adults with two children under 14	13803	17136	17405	21027	22210	22808	21315	-	23396	24327

Data Source: EU-SILC

²³ b – break in data series

EU figures are Eurostat estimates for Key Dimensions 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4(only for 2000), 5, 7a, 7b, 9 and 11

UK figures are Eurostat estimates for Key Dimension 3

²⁴ Though 65+ data on at risk of poverty rate goes back further to 1997 this is at odds with more robust national HBAI data – which shows a fall in pensioner poverty since 1997.

http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2007/pdf_files/full_hbai08.pdf

Definition: Value of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% median national equivalised income) in euros for an illustrative household type (e.g., single person household).

Key Dimension 1b: EU - Relative median poverty risk gap

Total – relative median poverty risk gap(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	23	22
UK	23 ^b	23

0-17 - relative median poverty risk gap(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	23	23
UK	21 ^b	21

18-64 - relative median poverty risk gap(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	25	25
UK	26 ^b	26

65+ - relative median poverty risk gap(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	18	18
UK	19 ^b	19

Data Source: EU-SILC

Definition : Difference between the median equivalised income of persons aged 0+ below the at-risk-of poverty threshold and the threshold itself, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of poverty threshold.

Key Dimension 2: EU: S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU 25	-	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	-	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8
UK	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2 ^b	5.4	5.5	5.3	-	5.8 ^b	5.4

Definition: Ratio of total income received by the 20% of the country's population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the country's population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income.

Data Source: EU- SILC

Key Dimension 3 :NAT: Health Life Expectancy – (Disability free life expectancy)

Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for males

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 15	-	-	63.2	63.5	63.6	64.3	64.5	-	-
UK	60.9	60.8	61.2	61.3	61.1	61.4	61.5	-	63.2 b

Healthy Life Expectancy at birth for females

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 15	-	-	63.9	64.4	65.0	65.8	66.0	-	-
UK	61.2	62.2	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.9	-	65.0 b

Healthy Life Expectancy at 65 for males

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 15	-	-	9.4	9.8	9.9	-	-	-	-
UK	8.7	8.3	7.4	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.2	-	10.3 b

Healthy Life Expectancy at 65 for females

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 15	-	-	10.1	10.4	10.4	-	-	-	-
UK	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	-	11.1 b

Definition : Number of years that a person at birth, and at 65, is still expected to live in a healthy condition (also called disability- free life expectancy)

Data Source : Eurostat – Demography, Note EU 15 not EU 25

No data available for healthy life expectancy after 45

Key Dimension 4 : EU: Early School Leavers – (% of the total population aged 18-24 who have at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training)

Total - Early School Leavers(%)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	17.3	15.6	15.2	15.1	14.5
UK	18.4	14.9	14	13	-

Males - Early School Leavers(%)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	19.5	18.0	17.3	17.4	16.7
UK	19	15.7	14.7	14.6	-

Females - Early School Leavers(%)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	15.2	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.3
UK	17.9	14.2	13.2	11.4	-

Data Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey – Quarter 2 results

Definition: Share of persons aged 18 to 24 who have only lower secondary education (their highest level of education or training attained is 0, 1 or 2 according to the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED 97) and have not received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

Key Dimension 5: EU: People living in jobless households (% of population in recent years)

Children(0-17) living in jobless households (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	-	-	-	-	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.3
UK	18.9	18.9	18.4	17.0	16.9	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.2	16.7

Total Adults(18-59) living in jobless households (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	-	-	-	-	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.8	9.3
UK	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.9	11	11	10.7	10.9

Men(18-59) living in jobless households (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	-	-	-	-	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.2
UK	10.9	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.9

Females(18-59) living in jobless households (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	-	-	-	-	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.3
UK	15	14.6	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.3	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7

Data Source: Eurostat- European Labour Force Survey- Quarter 2 results

Definition: Proportion of people living in jobless households, expressed as a share of all people in the same age group.
This indicator should be analysed in the light of context indicator N°8: jobless households by main household types

Key Dimension 6 : NAT: Projected Total Social Expenditures : Total age-related public spending: pension, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (% of GDP) – baseline scenario

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/epc/documents/2006/ageingannex_en.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/epc/documents/2006/ageingreport_en.pdf

	2004	Change 2004-2010	Change 2004-2020	Change 2004-2030	Change 2004-2040	Change 2004-2050
EU 25	23.4	-0.7	-0.2	1.5	3	3.4
UK	19.6	-0.2	0.3	2.2	3.3	4

Data Source : Eurostat - EPC/AWG

Definition: Age-related projections of total public social expenditures (e.g. pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers), current level (% of GDP) and projected change in share of GDP (in percentage points) (2010-20-30-40-50)

Specific assumptions agreed in the AWG/EPC. See "The 2005 EPC projections of age-related expenditures (2004-2050) for EU-25: underlying assumptions and projection methodologies"

Key Dimension 7a: EU: Median relative income of elderly people aged 65 relative to the complimentary age group (0-64) ²⁵

	2005	2006
EU 25	0.86	0.85
UK	0.73 _b	0.72

Data Source: EU-SILC

Definition: Median equivalised income of people aged 65+ as a ratio of income of people aged 0-64

Key Dimension 7b: EU: Aggregate replacement ratio(Pensions of 65-74 year olds as a ratio of earnings of 55-64 year olds)

Aggregate replacement ratio(Pensions of 65-74 year olds as a ratio of earnings of 55-64 year olds), total

	2005	2006
EU 25	0.51	0.51
UK	0.41 _b	0.44

Aggregate replacement ratio(Pensions of 65-74 year olds as a ratio of earnings of 55-64 year olds), male

	2005	2006
EU 25	0.54	0.54
UK	0.41 _b	0.42

²⁵ Though data on the relative median of income for pensioners goes back further to 1997 this is at odds with more robust national HBAI data. http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2007/pdf_files/full_hbai08.pdf

Aggregate replacement ratio(Pensions of 65-74 year olds as a ratio of earnings of 55-64 year olds), female

	2005	2006
EU 25	0.50	0.50
UK	0.43 ^b	0.45

Data Source: EU-SILC

Definition: Median individual pensions of 65-74 relative to median individual earnings of 50-59, excluding other social benefits

Key Dimension 8a : NAT: Self reported unmet need for medical care(for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel)

Self reported unmet need for medical care(for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel), total

		2005	2006
EU	Total	8.2	6.2
	Male	7.5	5.7
	Female	8.7	6.5
UK	Total	2.4	2.6
	Male	2.1	2.8
	Female	2.6	2.5

Self reported unmet need for medical care (for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel), 18-44

		2005	2006
EU	Total	8.0	6.0
	Male	7	5.3
	Female	8.8	6.6
UK	Total	2.4	2.5
	Male	2	3
	Female	2.6	2.1

Self reported unmet need for medical care (for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel), 45-54

		2005	2006
EU	Total	10.9	8.8
	Male	10	8
	Female	11.7	9.5
UK	Total	2.3	3.2
	Male	0.5	3.2
	Female	3.6	3.3

Self reported unmet need for medical care(for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel), 55-64

		2005	2006
EU 25	Total	9.2	7.1
	Male	9.3	7
	Female	9.1	7.2
UK	Total	3.1	2.9
	Male	3.8	2.7
	Female	2.5	3

Self reported unmet need for medical care (for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel),65-74

		2005	2006
EU 25	Total	7.9	5.2
	Male	6.6	5.2
	Female	8.7	5.2
UK	Total	2.8	2.3
	Male	2.3	3
	Female	3.2	1.7

Self reported unmet need for medical care(for three reasons: too expensive, too long waiting time, too far to travel),75+

		2005	2006
EU 25	Total	5.1	3.9
	Male	4.5	3.2
	Female	5.5	4.2
UK	Total	1.3	2.7
	Male	1.1	1.9
	Female	1.4	3.2

Data Source: EU-SILC

Definition: Total self –reported unmet need for care for the following three reasons : financial barriers + waiting times + too far to travel.

Key Dimension 8b – NAT: Care Utilisation - No data available

Key Dimension 9: EU: At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005), 2006

Total at risk of poverty rate (%)

	Total	0-17	18-64	65+
EU 25	16	19	14	19
UK	18	23	15	26

Male at risk of poverty rate (%)

	18-64	65+
EU 25	14	16
UK	14	23

Female at risk of poverty rate (%)

	18-64	65+
EU 25	15	20
UK	16	28

Definition : Share of persons aged 0+ with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated in year 2005 (1st EU-SILC income reference year for all 25 EU countries), up-rated by inflation over the years.

Data Source: EU-SILC

Key Dimension 10: EU: Employment rate of older workers, aged 55-64

Total - 55-64 year olds in work (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	35.7	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.5	38.7	40.3	41.0	42.6	43.7	44.9
UK	48.3	49.0	49.6	50.7	52.2	53.4	55.4	56.2	56.9	57.4	57.4

Male - 55-64 year olds in work (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	46.6	46.6	46.7	46.9	47.7	48.8	50.3	50.8	51.9	52.8	54.1
UK	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.1b	61.7	62.6	64.8	65.7	66.0	66.0	66.3

Female - 55-64 year olds in work (%)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU 25	25.5	25.5	26.3	26.9	27.8	29.2	30.8	31.7	33.8	35	36.1
UK	38.5	39.2	39.9	41.7b	43.0	44.5	46.3	47	48.1	49.1	49.0

Definition: Persons in employment between the ages of 55 and 64 as a proportion of total population in the same age group.

Data Source : Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, Annual averages

Key Dimension 11: EU: In-work poverty risk

Total - In-work poverty risk(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	8	8
UK	8 b	8

Male - In-work poverty risk(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	9	8
UK	9 b	8

Female - In-work poverty risk(%)

	2005	2006
EU 25	7	7
UK	8 b	7

Definition: Individuals who are classified as employed (distinguishing between “wage and salary employment plus self-employment” and “wage and salary employment” only) and who are at risk of poverty.

This indicator needs to be analysed according to personal, job and household characteristics. It should also be analysed in comparison with the poverty risk faced by the unemployed and the inactive

Data Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, Annual averages

Key Dimension 12: EU: Activity rate

Total Activity Rate(%)

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU25	Total	67.7	68.0	68.5	68.7	68.7	69.0	69.4	69.8	70.3	70.7	70.9
	Male	77.4	77.4	77.6	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.5	77.5	77.9	78.0	78.1
	Female	58.1	58.7	59.5	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.3	62.1	62.8	63.4	63.7
UK	Total	75.4	75.4	75.7	75.4 _b	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.3	75.5	75.3
	Male	83.4	83.2	83.4	82.8 _b	82.6	82.3	82.3	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.9
	Female	67.3	67.4	67.9	68.2 _b	68.0	68.3	68.3	68.6	68.8	69.2	68.9

Activity rate by age,15-24(%)

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU25	Total	45.7	46.0	46.5	46.5	46.2	45.7	45.3	45.1	45.2	45.1	45.1
	Male	49.7	49.8	50.2	49.9	49.8	49.2	48.8	48.4	48.6	48.4	48.3
	Female	41.7	42.1	42.8	43.0	42.5	42.2	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.7
UK	Total	66.1	65.8	65.3	64.8 _b	64.1	63.7	63.0	62.9	61.9	61.9	60.9
	Male	69.8	69.3	69.0	67.9 _b	67.9	66.7	66.0	65.4	64.7	64.3	63.6
	Female	62.2	62.0	61.5	61.7 _b	60.4	60.7	60.0	60.5	59.1	59.4	58.3

Activity rate by age 25-54(%)

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU25	Total	81.7	82	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.8	83.2	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.7
	Male	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	91.8	91.8	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.3	92.3
	Female	71.0	71.7	72.6	73.1	73.2	73.8	74.6	75.6	76.1	76.7	77.0
UK	Total	83.5	83.5	84	83.9 _b	83.6	83.7	83.7	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.4
	Male	91.7	91.6	91.9	91.8 _b	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.0	91.1	91.6	91.5
	Female	75.0	75.2	76.0	76.2 _b	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.7	77.4	77.6	77.6

Activity rate by age 55-64 (%)

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU25	Total	39.1	39.0	39.3	39.5	40.1	41.4	43.1	44.0	45.6	46.6	47.5
	Male	51.0	50.8	50.7	50.6	51.1	52.2	53.8	54.5	55.6	56.4	57.3
	Female	28.0	28.0	28.6	29.1	29.7	31.2	32.9	34.0	36.1	37.4	38.3
UK	Total	51.5	51.5	52.1	52.9 _b	54.1	55.3	57.2	57.9	58.5	59.1	59.4
	Male	63.3	63.1	63.2	63.3 _b	64.6	65.3	67.4	68.1	68.3	68.4	69.0
	Female	40.0	40.4	41.2	42.8 _b	43.9	45.6	47.3	47.9	49	50.2	50.1

Data Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, Annual averages

Definition : Share of employed and unemployed people in total population of working age 15-64

Key Dimension 13: NAT: Regional disparities – coefficient of variation of employment rates

	2000	2004	2005	2006
EU 25	13.4	12.2	11.9	11.4 ⁱ
UK	7.1	5.8	5.7	5.5

i = EU 27

Data source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, Annual averages

Definition: Standard deviation of regional employment rates divided by the weighted national average (age group 15-64 years). (NUTS II)

Key Dimension 14: NAT: total health expenditure per capita – No data available