

Indikatoren und das 'Europäische Sozialmodell': Zur Entwicklung eines 'European System of Social Indicators'

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Gliederung

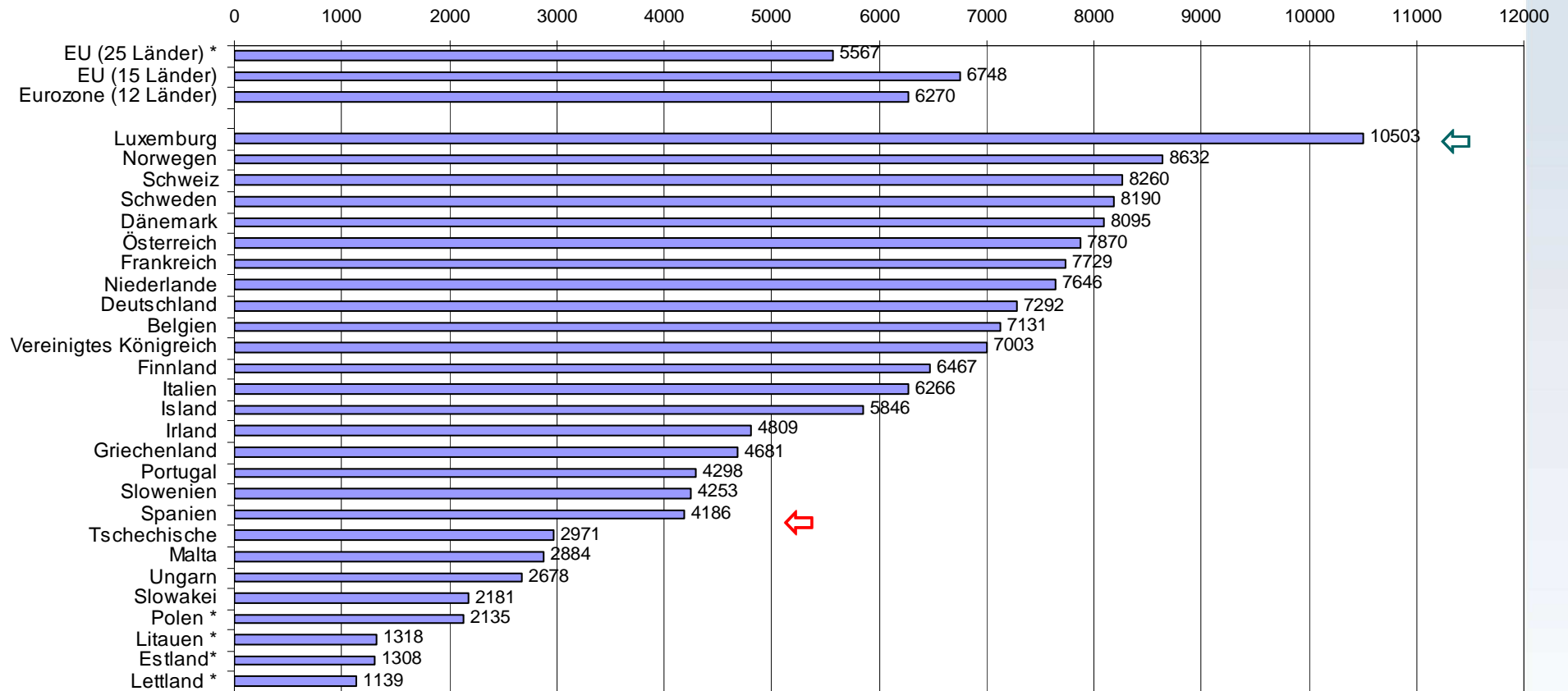
- Anmerkungen zum Konzept des Europäischen Sozialmodells
- Soziale Indikatoren in der Europäischen Sozialpolitik
- Zur Entwicklung eines ‚European System of Social Indicators‘

Europäisches Sozialmodell - ein schwieriges Konzept

- Realmodell vs. Projekt bzw. Zukunftsvision?
- Minimalmodell (kleinster gemeinsamer Nenner) vs. Idealtypisches Modell?
- Nationalstaatliches Modell vs. Supranationales Modell?
- Auslaufmodell vs. Modell mit Zukunft?
 - traditionelle (Versorgung nach universellen Standards, Bestandssicherung) vs. neue (Befähigung, Grundsicherung, Dienstleistung) Sozialpolitik
 - prinzipiell: eigenständige vs. nachgeordnete europäische Sozialpolitik (vgl. ‚Kok-Report‘)
- Wohlfahrtsstaatsmodell vs. Modell einer „good society“?

Gesamtausgaben für den Sozialschutz pro Kopf der Bevölkerung 2002

In Kaufkraftstandards (KKS)



* = Zahlen von 2001

Ausgaben für den Sozialschutz pro Kopf nach BIP pro Kopf – jeweils in KKS

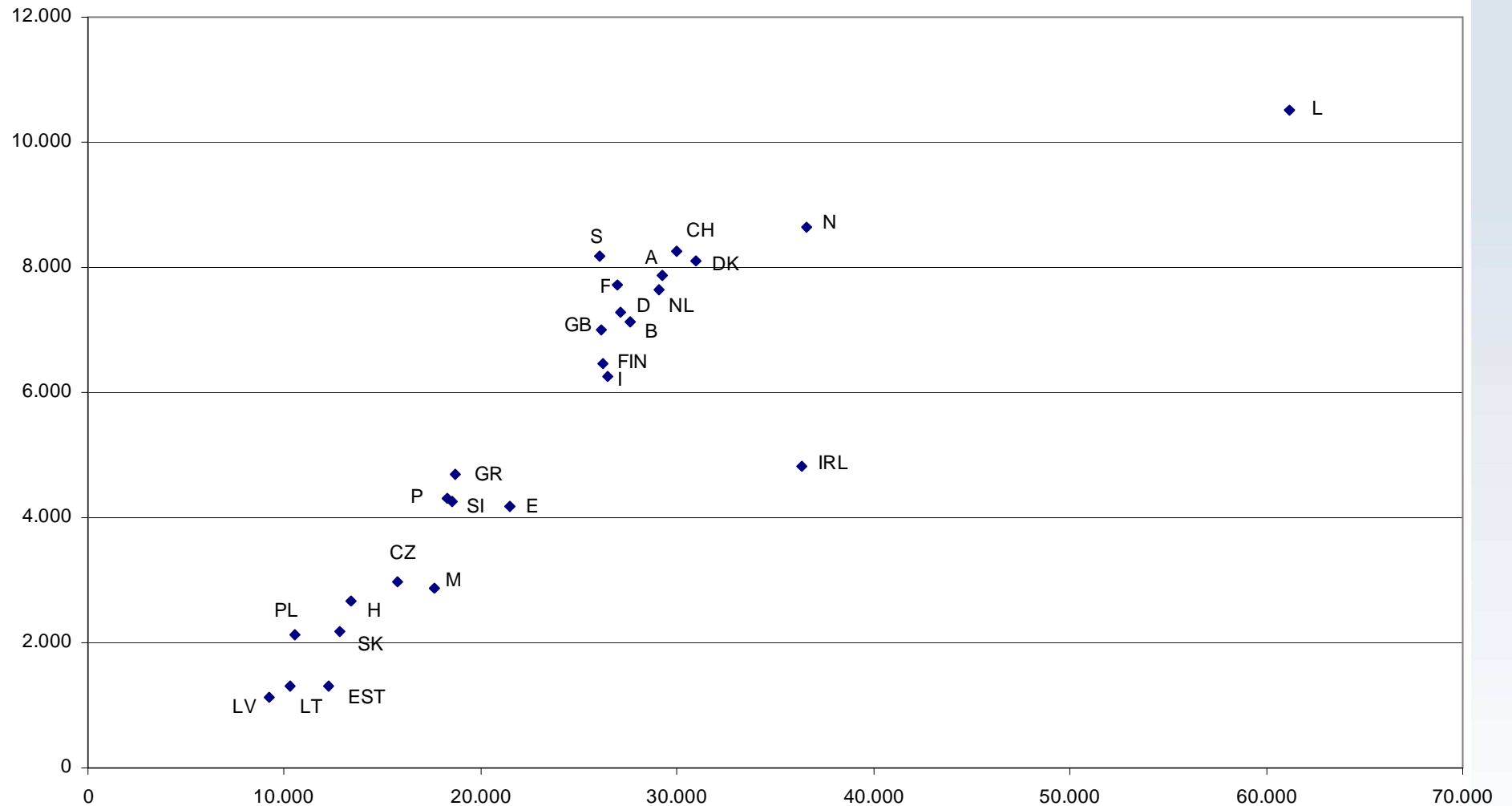
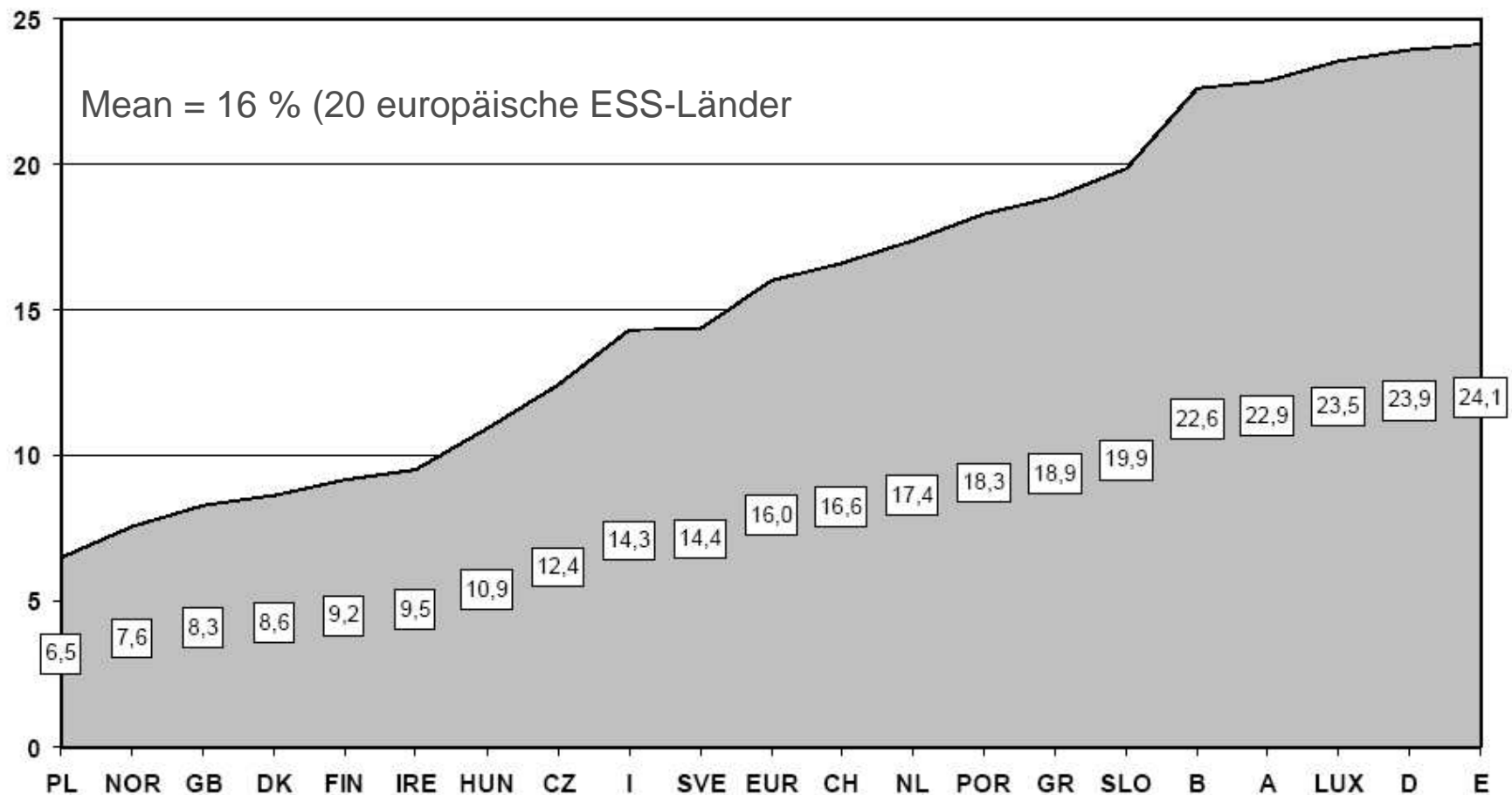


Schaubild 3: Befürworter einer Beschlussfassung sozialpolitischer Entscheidungen auf europäischer Ebene (in %)



Quelle: ESS 2002/03 (gewichtete Daten; N = 36.754).

Aus: T. Heien, 2005: Wer will eigentlich eine Sozialunion? (MS)

⇒ **Key Role for Social Indicators in European Social Policy**

- **the objective is...to combine a dynamic economy with social inclusion and protection... In achieving this, social indicators have a key role to play.** (Vandenbrouke 2001)
- **“promotion of social inclusion within overall strategy of the EU, and the agreement ...to advance social policy ...gave an express role for social indicators”** (Atkinson et al. 2002: 5)

Why Social Indicators and Reporting at the European Level?

- Process of European Integration Creates Needs for More and Better Comparative Information on Social Conditions and Structures
- Improvement of Living Conditions and the Quality of Life are Among the Major Goals of the European Union
- Maastricht Treaty Requests the Presentation of Social Reports
- **Post Lisbon Process** Places New Emphasis on **Social Indicators to be Used to Monitor Advances in Goal Attainment** and thus to Enhance Convergence and Integration
- **Key Role of Social Indicators in European Social Policy: Open Method of Coordination, Benchmarking, Best Practice**

Maastricht Treaty, Title II, Article 2:

”The Community shall have as its taskto promote throughout the Community a harmonious and balanced development of economic activities, sustainable and non-inflationary growth respecting the environment, a **high degree of convergence** of economic performance, a **high level of employment and of social protection**, the raising of the **standard of living and quality of life**, and **economic and social cohesion and solidarity** among member states.”

Agreement on Social Policy, Article 7

”The Commission shall draw up a **report** each year **on progress in achieving the objectives of Article 1** (promotion of employment, improved living and working conditions, proper social protection, dialogue between management and labour, the development of human resources with a view to lasting high employment and the combating of exclusion) including the demographic situation in the Community. It shall forward the report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee. The European Parliament may invite the Commission to draw up **reports on particular problems concerning the social situation.**”

The Open Method of Coordination ...

- was established by the European Council of Lisbon (2000) as a tool for implementing the EU strategy for sustained economic growth and greater social cohesion;
- shall contribute to a convergence of social conditions by defining common objectives;
- asks for **periodic monitoring of goal attainment based on a set of common indicators**, evaluation and peer review;
- establishes indicators and benchmarks as a means of identifying best practices and mutual learning;
- leaves institutional solutions and policy choice to nation states (principle of subsidiarity).

Background: Laeken - Indicators

- ⇒ Allow member states and European Commission to monitor national and EU progress towards the objectives concerning social inclusion set by the Nice Council in 2000
- Lisbon Council 2000 adopted *open method of coordination*; key element: agreement on objectives on poverty and social exclusion;
- Stockholm Council gave mandate to improve monitoring of action in the fight against poverty and social exclusion by agreeing on a set of social inclusion indicators by the end of 2001 (end of Belgian presidency)
- Task of developing the set of indicators and related methodological framework was assigned to EU Social Protection Committee and its Indicators Sub-Group
- Belgian Government commissioned study known as ‚Atkinson-Report‘
- Results of report were fed into work of Indicators Sub-Group and the Report by Social Protection Committee
- Laeken Council endorsed report and set of indicators

OMK und Soziale Indikatoren – Indicators Social Inclusion

⇒ Study on Social Indicators im Auftrag der belgischen Regierung im Zusammenhang mit der belgischen EU-Präsidentschaft

= Atkinson, T./ Cantillon, B./ Marlier, E./ Nolan, B.: Social Indicators. The EU and Social Inclusion. Oxford University Press, 2002.
(„Atkinson-Report“)

“to make a scientific contribution to the development of social indicators as part of the social agenda in the European Union. It assesses the strengths and weaknesses of different indicators relevant to social inclusion in Europe, and their usefulness in promoting good practice by member state governments and allowing comparable assessment of social outcomes”
(Atkinson et al. 2002: 1).

Principles of Indicator Construction (Atkinson et al. 2002)

Applied to single indicators, an indicator should ...

- identify the essence of the problem and have a clear and accepted normative interpretation
- be robust and statistically validated
- be responsive to effective policy interventions but not subject to manipulation
- be measurable in a sufficiently comparable way across member states
- be timely and susceptible to revision
- not impose too large a burden on member states, on enterprises, or on the Union's citizens through its measurement

Applied to the whole portfolio of indicators

- the portfolio of indicators should be balanced across different dimensions
- indicators should be mutually consistent and the weight of single indicators in the portfolio should be proportionate
- portfolio of indicators should be as transparent and accessible as possible to the citizens of the European Union

Laeken – Indicators: Revised List

A. Primary Indicators (lead indicators covering the fields that have been considered the most important elements in leading to poverty and exclusion)

- at risk of poverty (below 60% of national equivalised median income)
- poverty risk by household types
- poverty risk by the work intensity of households
- poverty risk by most frequent activity type (employment, unemployment, retirement more than half the no of months during the year)
- poverty risk by accomodation tenure status (owner occupies or rent-free; rented)
- risk of poverty threshold (60 % median national equivalised income in PPS, Euro & national currency for two household types – single person, household with 2 adults and 2 children)
- income (equivalised disposable) quintile ratio (S80/S20)
- persistent at risk of poverty rate (below current year + at least two of the preceding 3 years)
- relative median poverty risk gap (difference between median equivalence income of persons below threshold and the threshold in % of threshold)
- regional cohesion (coefficient of variation of employment rates at NUTS level 2)
- long term unemployment rate in % of total active population
- population living in jobless households: children (children - 0-17 – living in jobless households in % of all children)
- population living in jobless households: prime age adults (18-59)
- early school leavers (only lower secondary level) not in education or training
- live expectancy (at age 0, 1, 60)
- self defined health status by income level (% bad or very bad health in bottom & top quintile)

Laeken – Indicators: Revised List

B. **Secondary Indicators** (supporting lead indicators and describing other dimensions of the problems)

- Dispersion around the at risk of poverty threshold (% below 40, 50, 70 % median income)
- at risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time (in year t, % of persons below 60 % threshold in year t-3)
- at risk of poverty rate before social cash transfers
- Gini-coefficient
- persistent at risk of poverty rate (50 % median) in the current year and in at least 2 of the preceding 3 years
- In-work poverty risk: individuals who are classified as employed and who are at risk of poverty
- long-term unemployment share (in % total unemployment)
- very long term unemployment share (24 month and more)
- % population with low educational attainment (ISCED = 0,1, 2)

Laeken – Indicators, NAPs/inclusion, Joint Report

- Indicators are supposed to be used for preparation of **National Action Plans on Social Inclusion** (NAPs/inclusion) that member states have to submit to the Commission
 - Commission drafts **Joint Report** on Social Inclusion based on NAPs/inclusion
 - Joint Report finalised between Commission and the Council
- ⇒ **evaluation of operation of the Open Method of Coordination in the field of social policy due at the end of 2005**, as part of the mid-term review of the Lisbon Strategy

Weiterentwicklung der OMK “Social Inclusion Indicators” im Rahmen der Luxemburgischen Präsidentschaft 2005:

“Taking Forward the EU Social Inclusion Process“

- scientific study conducted by T. Atkinson, B. Cantillon, E. Marlier, B. Nolan
- High Level Conference, Luxembourg, 13-14 June 2005.

Aims: to re-inforce and develop the EU social inclusion process launched as part of the Lisbon Agenda of March 2000. ... input into the evaluation by the European Commission

Scientific report aims to cover two main topics:

- ***Achievements to date:*** ... will describe and investigate the development of the EU Social Inclusion Process up to early 2005
- ***Ways Forward for the EU Social Inclusion Process:*** ... will investigate the possibilities for deepening various aspects of social monitoring and social reporting in NAPs/inclusion and in Member State policy-making ...

Offene Koordinierung und die Rolle von Indikatoren: Praxiserfahrungen

- obwohl die Mitgliedsländer aufgefordert waren, die Laeken-Indikatoren in den NAPs/inclusion 2003-2005 zu verwenden, geschieht das bisher nur bedingt u. in sehr unterschiedlichem Umfang:
„indicators have yet to be used to full advantage to assess performance in practice“ (EU-Commission, Joint Inclusion Report 2004)
- Vergleiche mit anderen Ländern werden kaum angestellt
- ‚policies‘ und Indikatoren bleiben weitgehend unverbunden, d.h. die Wirkungen der policies auf die outcome-indicators wird nicht systematisch betrachtet und untersucht.
- daraus folgt, dass auch die zentrale Zielsetzung der Identifizierung von und Orientierung an best-practice bisher nur sehr bedingt erreicht wird

Fox-Tinbergen - Model of Economic Policy

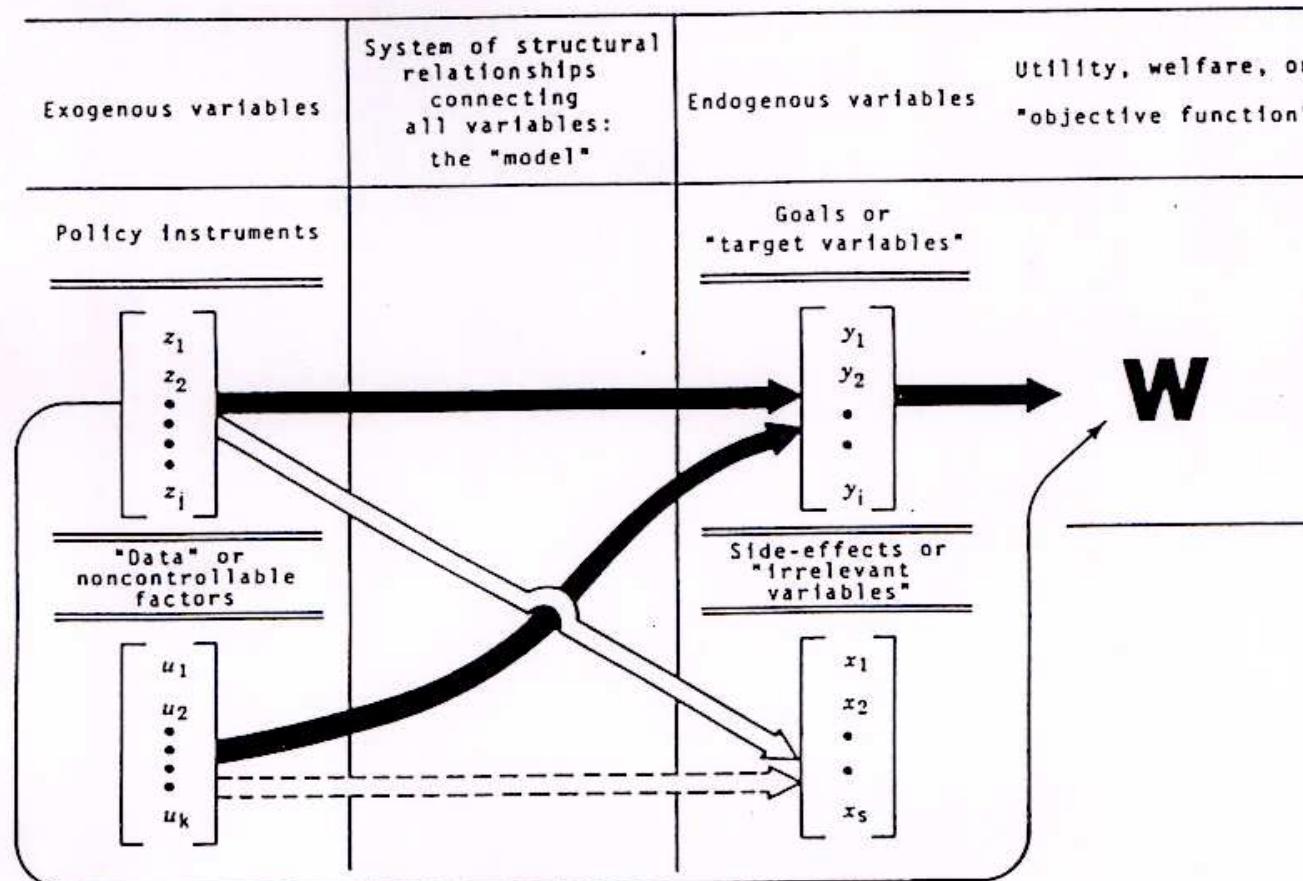


Figure 7.1. The theory of economic policy. Classification of variables is based on Jan Tinbergen. The "data" or noncontrollable factors are those not subject to control by the policy maker or level of government that sets the goals and uses the policy instruments in question.

„Social indicators are widely used for a variety of purposes. It is essential to emphasise that here the focus is on their use in one very specific context, namely as part of the process of open-coordination - with the objective of facilitating international comparisons of actual outcomes achieved by national social policies and hence improving the exchange of best practices“

(Atkinson/Marlier/Nolan 2004)

Social Indicators and Reporting - Knowledge for whom?

- **to inform and enlighten citizens and the general public**
 - ⇒ **part of 'democratic infrastructure'**
- **to provide expert knowledge for political elites, administrations and governments**
- **to provide information for research and education**

European System of Social Indicators

http://www.geis.org/en/social_monitoring/social_indicators/data/EUSI/index.htm

Overall Objective:

- to develop a comprehensive set of social indicators to be used to monitor quality of individual life and societies as well as changes in the social structure at the European level

General Properties and Requirements:

- science based, theory and concept driven approach
- comprehensive and integrated system
- use of most appropriate - valid and reliable - indicators
- use of best available databases and ensuring cross-national comparability

Final Product:

- EUSI - Electronic European Information System Social Indicators

Approaches of Indicator Construction

- ◆ **Data Driven**

Data ⇒ Indicators ⇒ Classification of Indicators

e.g. Eurostat's „list of social Indicators“

- ◆ **Policy Driven**

Policy concerns ⇒ policy objectives ⇒ Indicators ⇒ Data

e.g. „Common Indicators Relating to National Strategies for Safe and Sustainable Pensions“ by Indicators Subgroup of the EU –Social Protection Committee

- ◆ **Concept Driven**

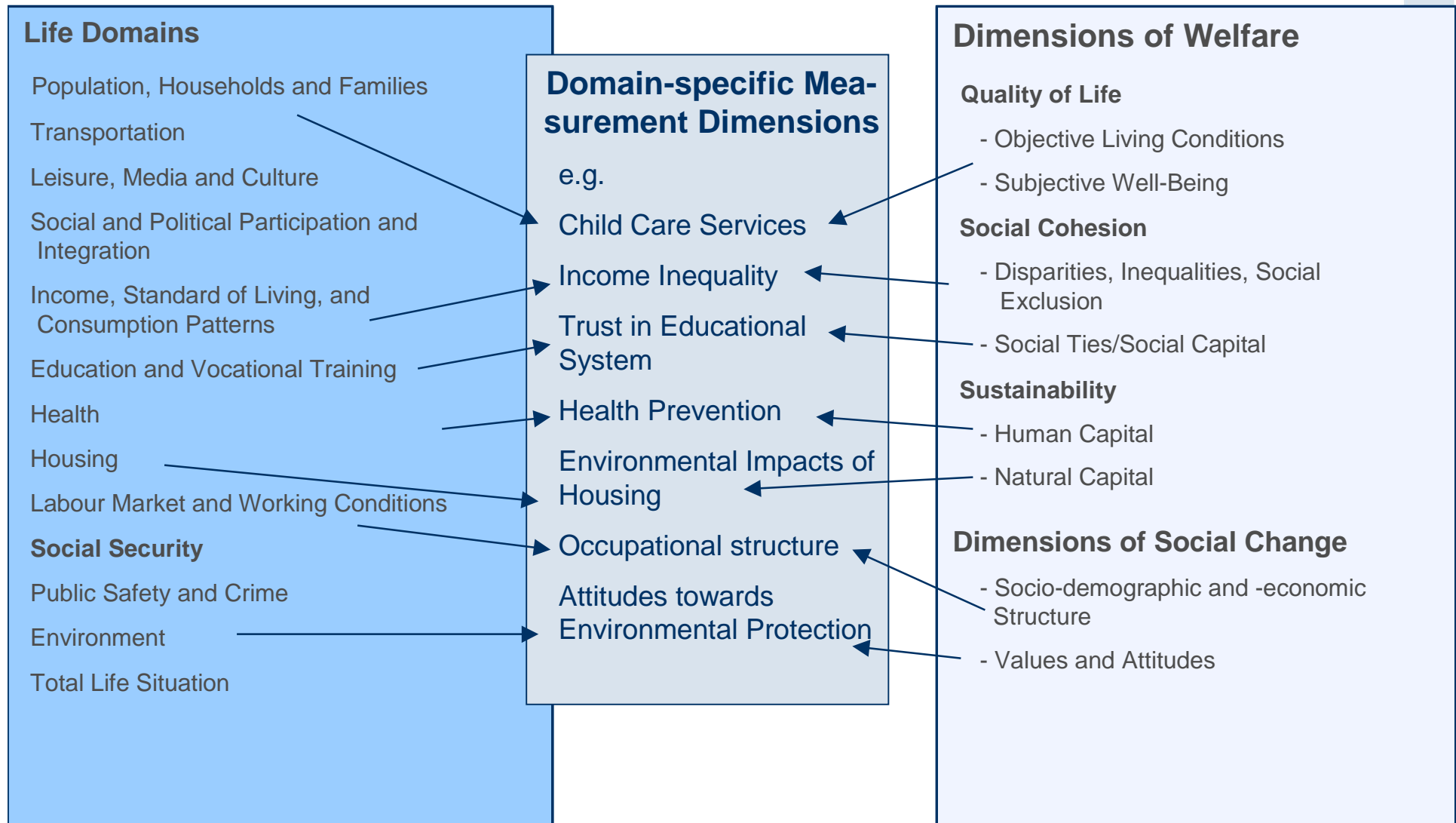
Concept ⇒ Measurement Dimensions ⇒ Indicators ⇒ Data

e.g. European System of Social Indicators (EUSI)

EUSI - Conceptual Framework

	Welfare Measurement	Monitoring Social Change
Individual Level	<p><i>Quality of Life</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - living conditions - subjective well being 	<p><i>Values and Attitudes</i> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - postmaterialism - gender roles - party preferences etc.
Societal Level	<p><i>Quality of Society</i></p> <p><i>Sustainability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preservation of natural and human capital <p><i>Social Cohesion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of disparities, inequalities, exclusion - strengthening of relations and ties 	<p><i>Social Structure</i> e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demographic - social class - employment etc.

Life Domains & Measurement Dimensions



European System of Social Indicators

- Perspective of Measurement: Dimensions of *Quality of life* (living conditions, subjective well-being), *Social Cohesion* (inequality, exclusion, bonds, inclusion) and *Sustainability* (human and natural capital)
- Indicators: objective (outcomes, resources, conditions, inputs) and subjective (outcomes)
- Coverage
EU15 - Member States + Norway, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Japan, United States
new EU member states are being successively included
- Periodicity of Observation
Starting point of time-series: 1980; year by year observations as far as data are available
- Level of Regional Disaggregation: NUTS-1 or similar level as far as meaningful and data are available
- Data Sources:
Aggregated Data: for example EUROSTAT - Databases
Microdata: for example ECHP, European Social Survey, LIS, Eurobarometer, ISSP, World-Value-Surveys, Working-Conditions-Surveys, Euromodule

Data Sources Used for the European System of Social Indicators

Aggregate data from official national and supra-national statistics (examples):

- Eurostat / European Commission:
 - New Cronos Database
 - Demographic Statistics
 - Labour Force Surveys
 - Household Budget Surveys
 - European System of Integrated Social Protection
 - Statistics (ESSPROS)
- Council of Europe, Demographic Data Base
- UNESCO/ OECD/ Eurostat Data on Education
- WHO – Health for All Database
- OECD Health Data
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- European Environment Agency (EEA)

Microdata from international surveys (examples):

- Eurostat / European Commission:
 - European Community Household Panel (ECHP)
 - Eurobarometer Studies
 - Central and Eastern Eurobarometer (CEEB)
 - Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CCEB)
- World Values Survey (WVS)
- European Values Study (EVS)
- International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)
- European Social Survey (ESS)
- European Survey on Working Conditions
- Euromodule

Domains **totally** or in part completed:

- **Population, Household and Family**
ca. 140 Indicators
- **Housing**
ca. 50 Indicators
- Education and Vocational Training
- **Labour Market and Working Conditions**
ca. 160 Indicators
- Income, Standard of Living, and Consumption Patterns
- Health
- Total Life Situation

Potential Uses and Applications:

- **Tool for General Social Monitoring and Reporting**
 - comparative information on current state and changes of individual living conditions, well-being and societal quality

- **Tool for Policy Making**
 - information on goal achievement
 - information on convergence and divergence
 - information on best practice: benchmarking
 - identification of deficiencies and need for action

- **Tool for Comparative Research**
 - descriptive background information for various kinds of analysis
 - database for the comparative charting and analysis of social change
 - database to be used to test macro-sociological hypotheses

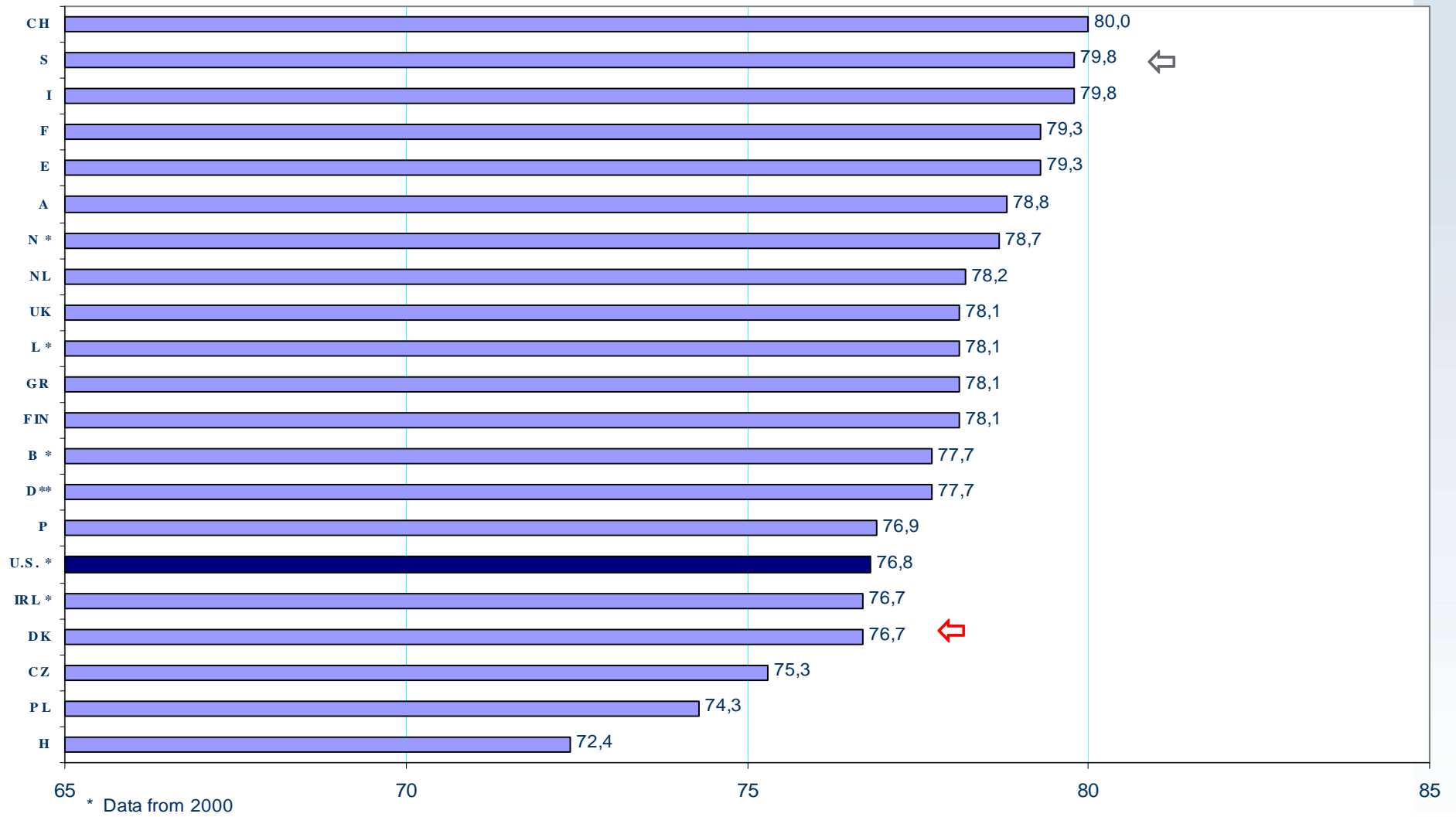
EUSI - Indicators

Beispiele verschiedene Domains u. Dimensions

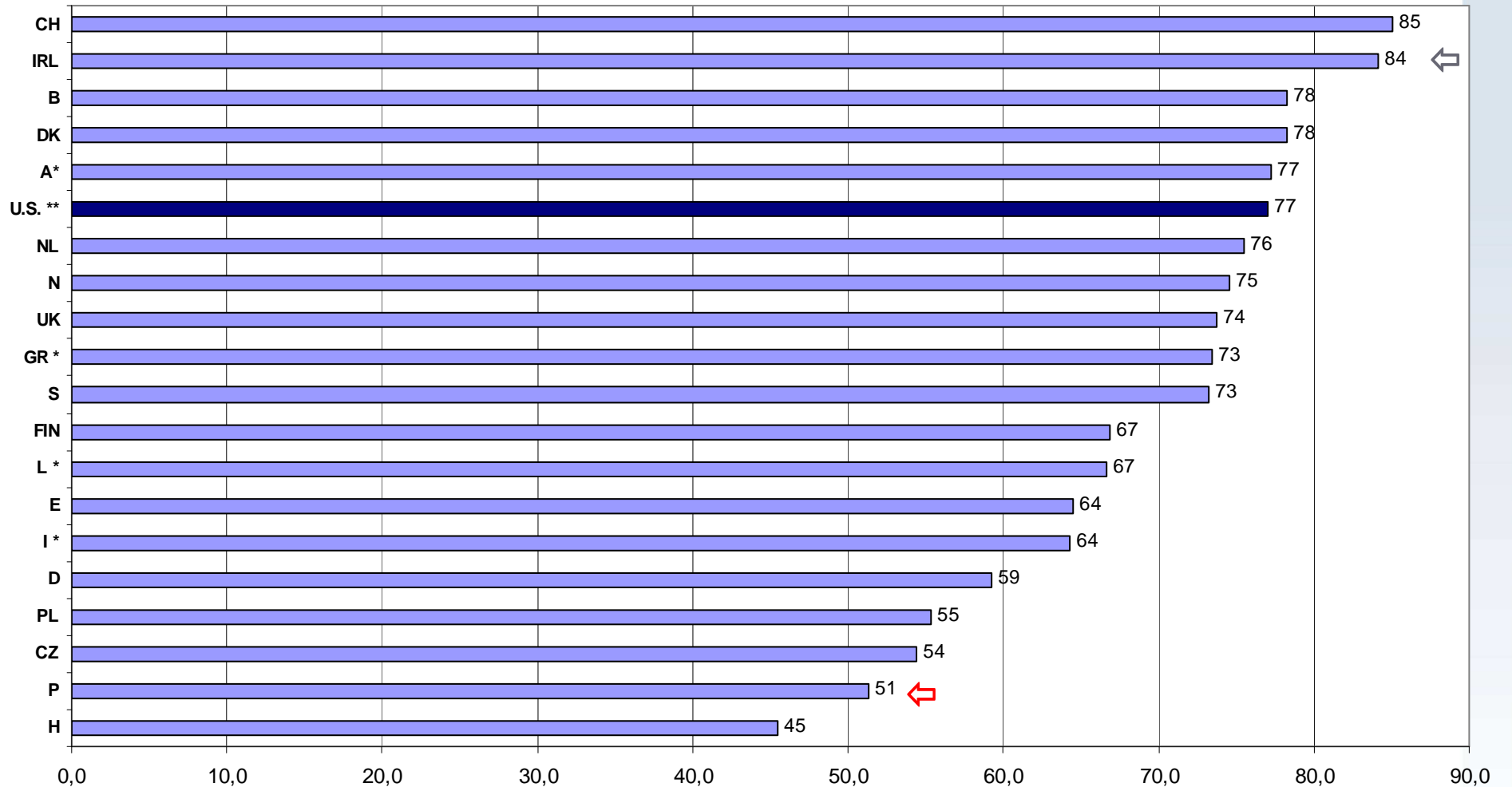
Anwendungsbeispiele:

Deskriptives Monitoring, Goal Achievement,
Benchmarking, Makrozusammenhänge

Life Expectancy at Birth 2001



Subjective State of Health 2002: % Very Good / Good (U.S.: Excellent / Good)



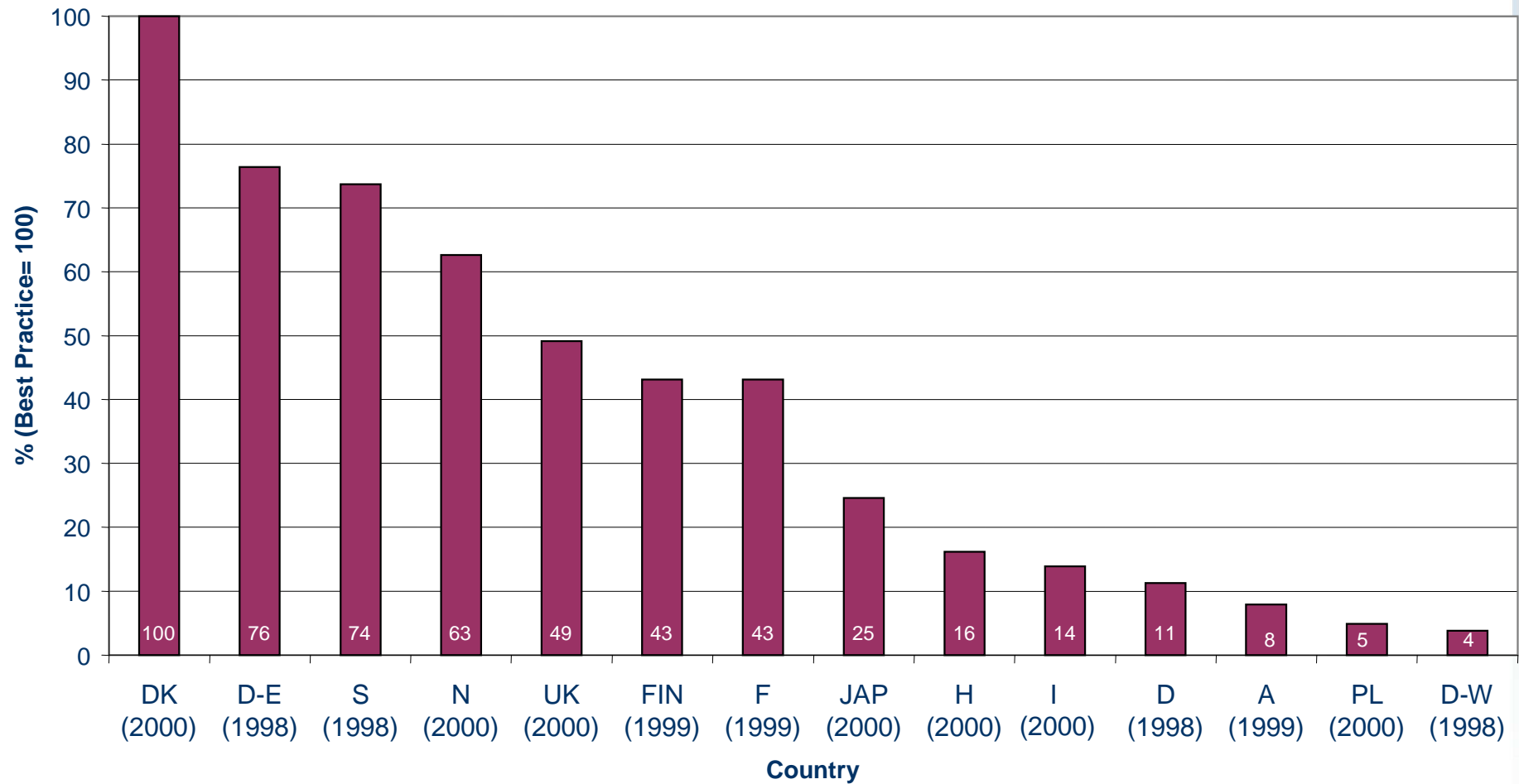
* Data from 2003

Database:

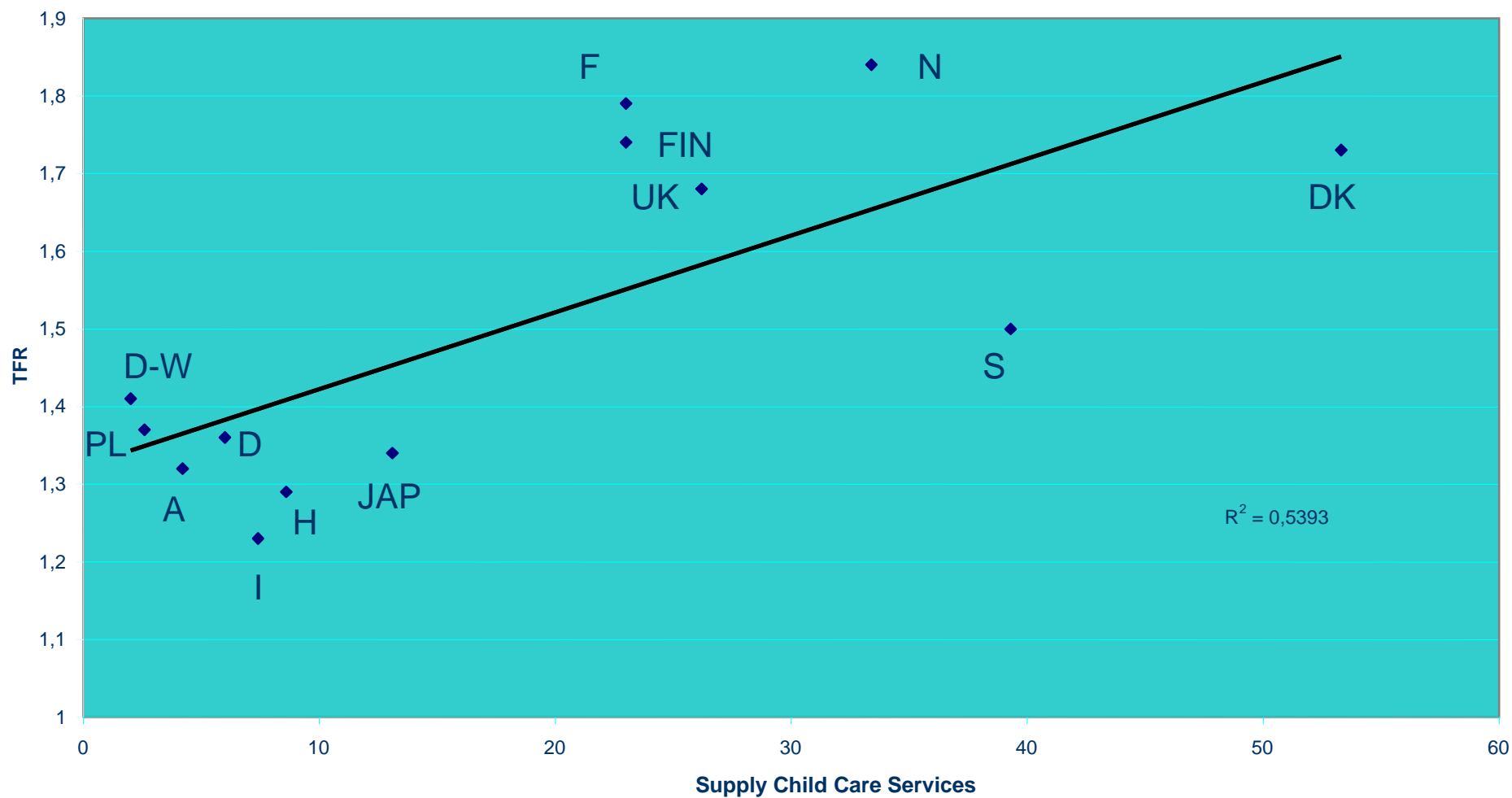
Europe= ESS: "How is your health in general? Would you say it is very good, good, fair, bad or very bad"

U.S.=GSS: "Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?"

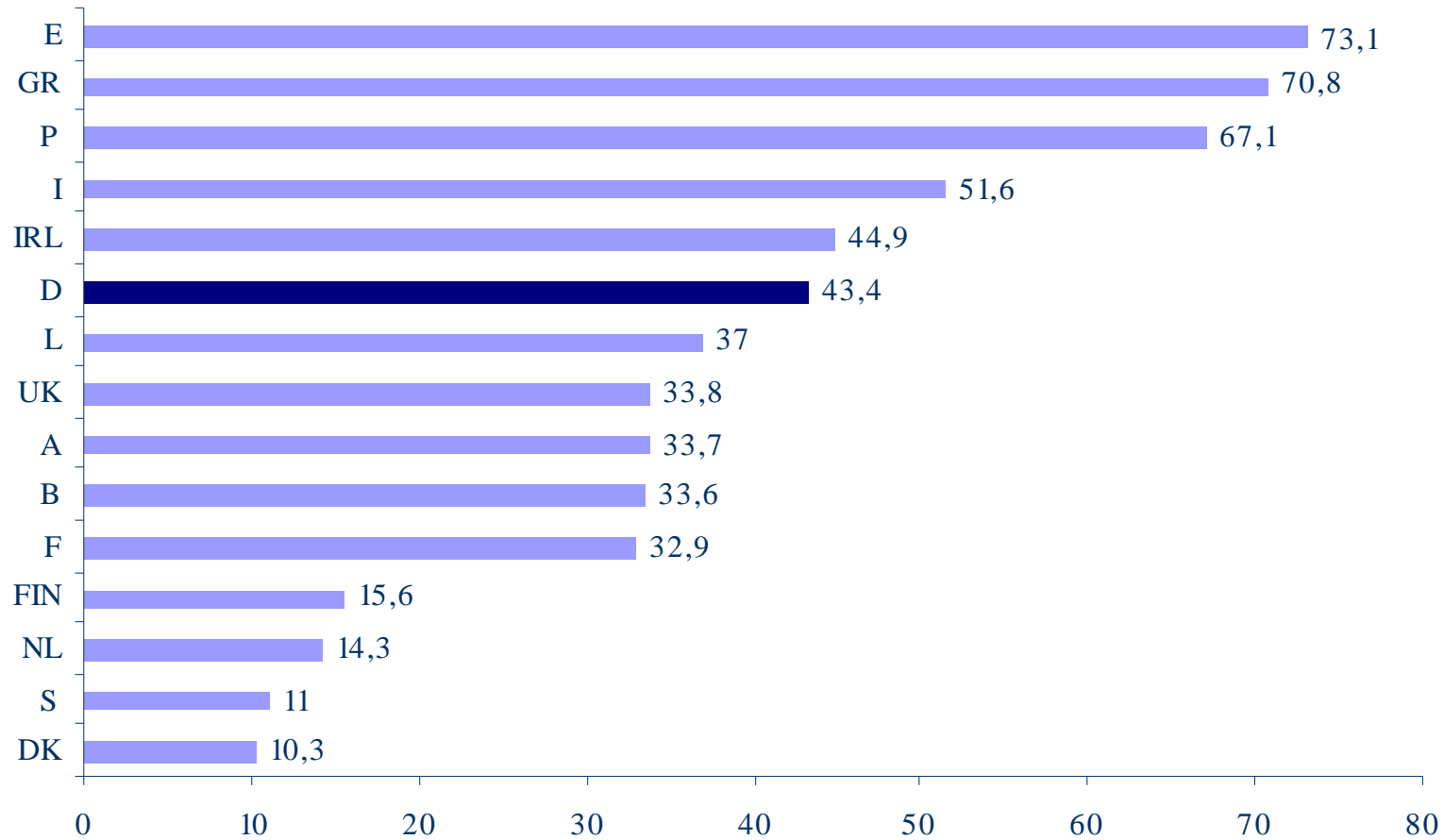
Coverage of Child Care Services for Children Aged less than 3 Years In % of Best Practice (DK)



Total Fertility Rate by Supply of Child Care Services



Dimension: Values and Attitudes
 Life Domain: Population, Households and Families
 Indicator: Approval of Care of Elderly Parents within the Family (in %)

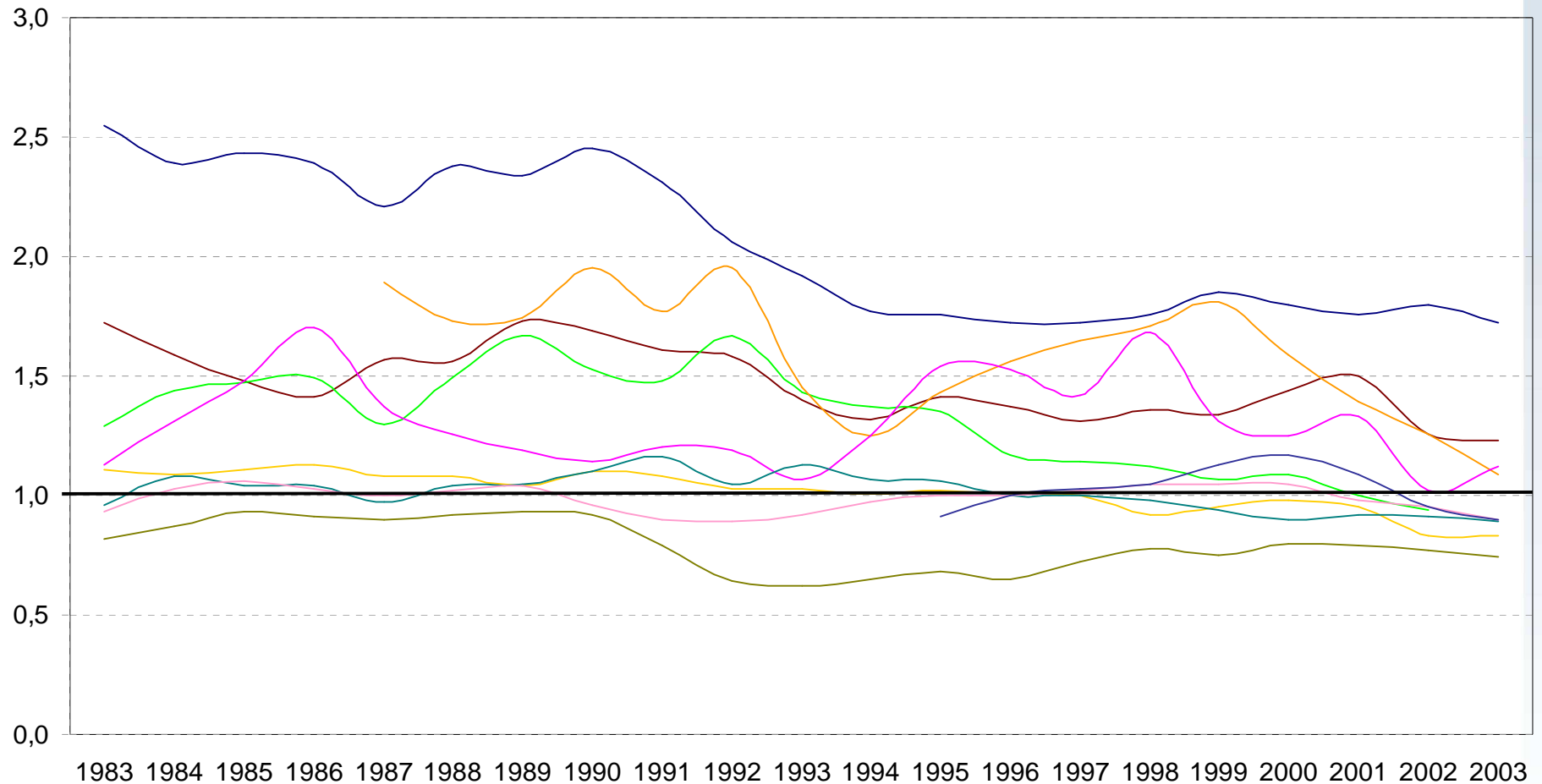


Source: Eurobarometer 50.1, 1998

Dimension: Disparities, Inequalities and Social Exclusion

Life Domain: Labour Market and Working Conditions

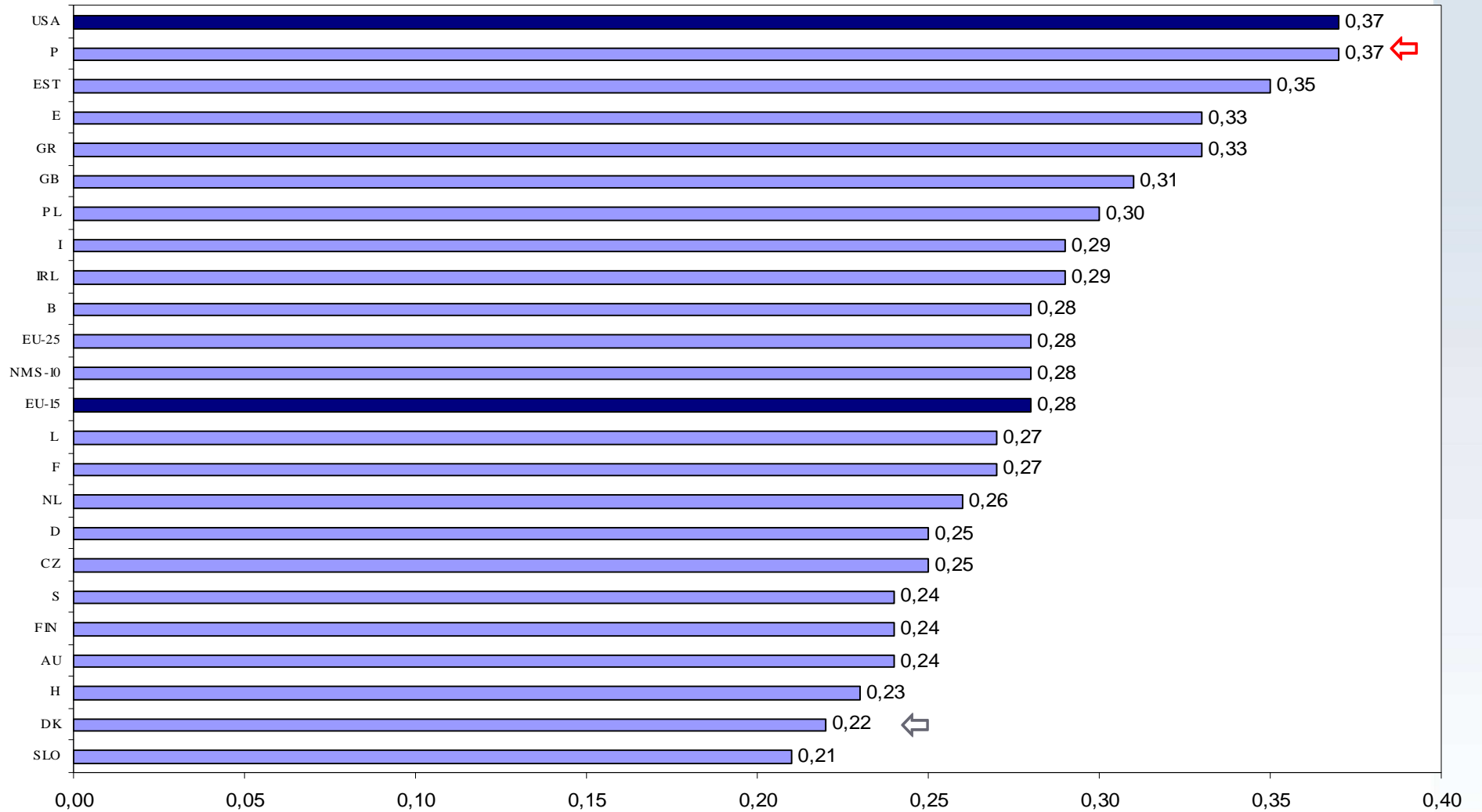
Indicator: Ratio of Unemployment Rates of Women and Men

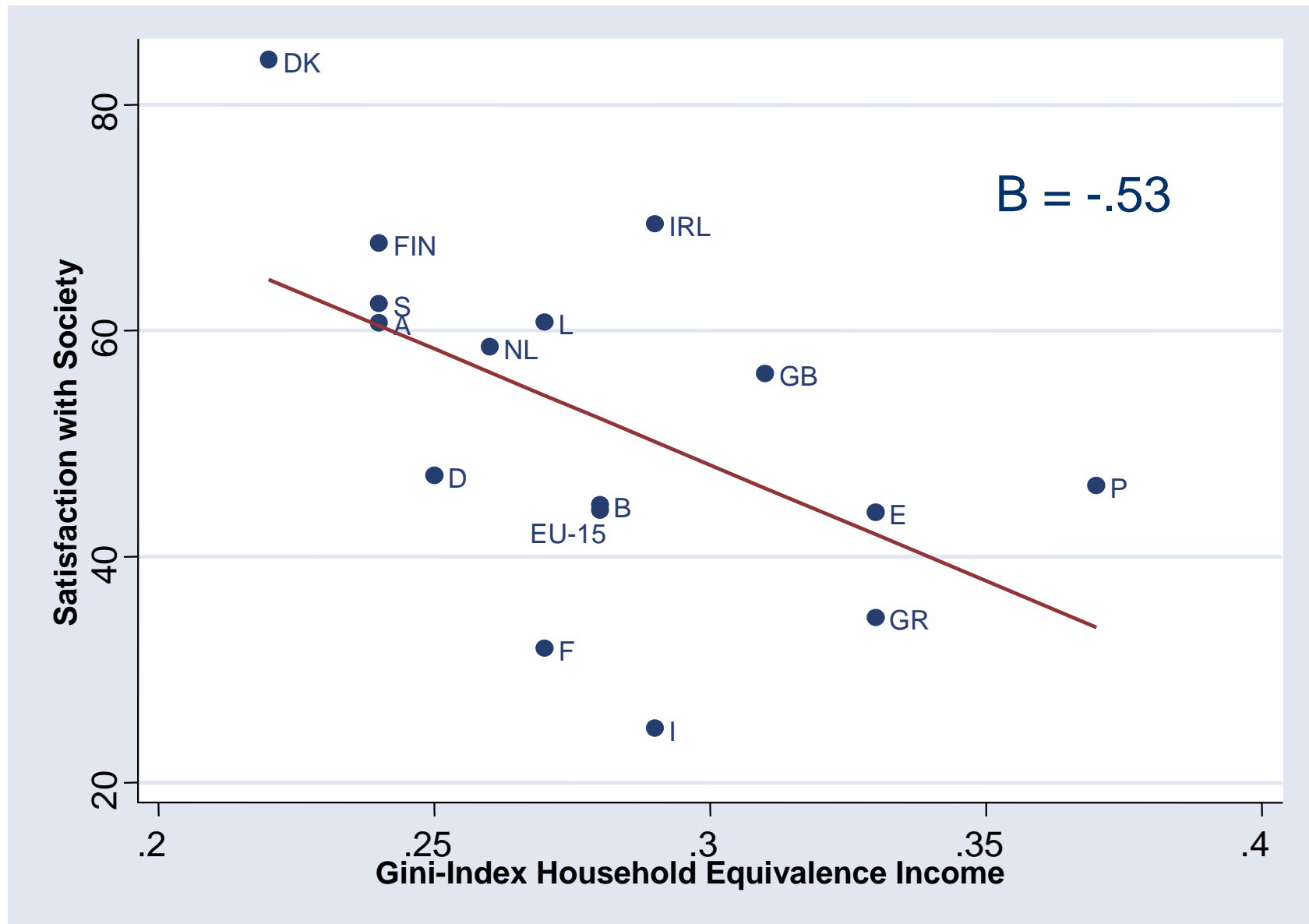


* 1983 - 1990: West-Germany; 1991 - 2002: Germany

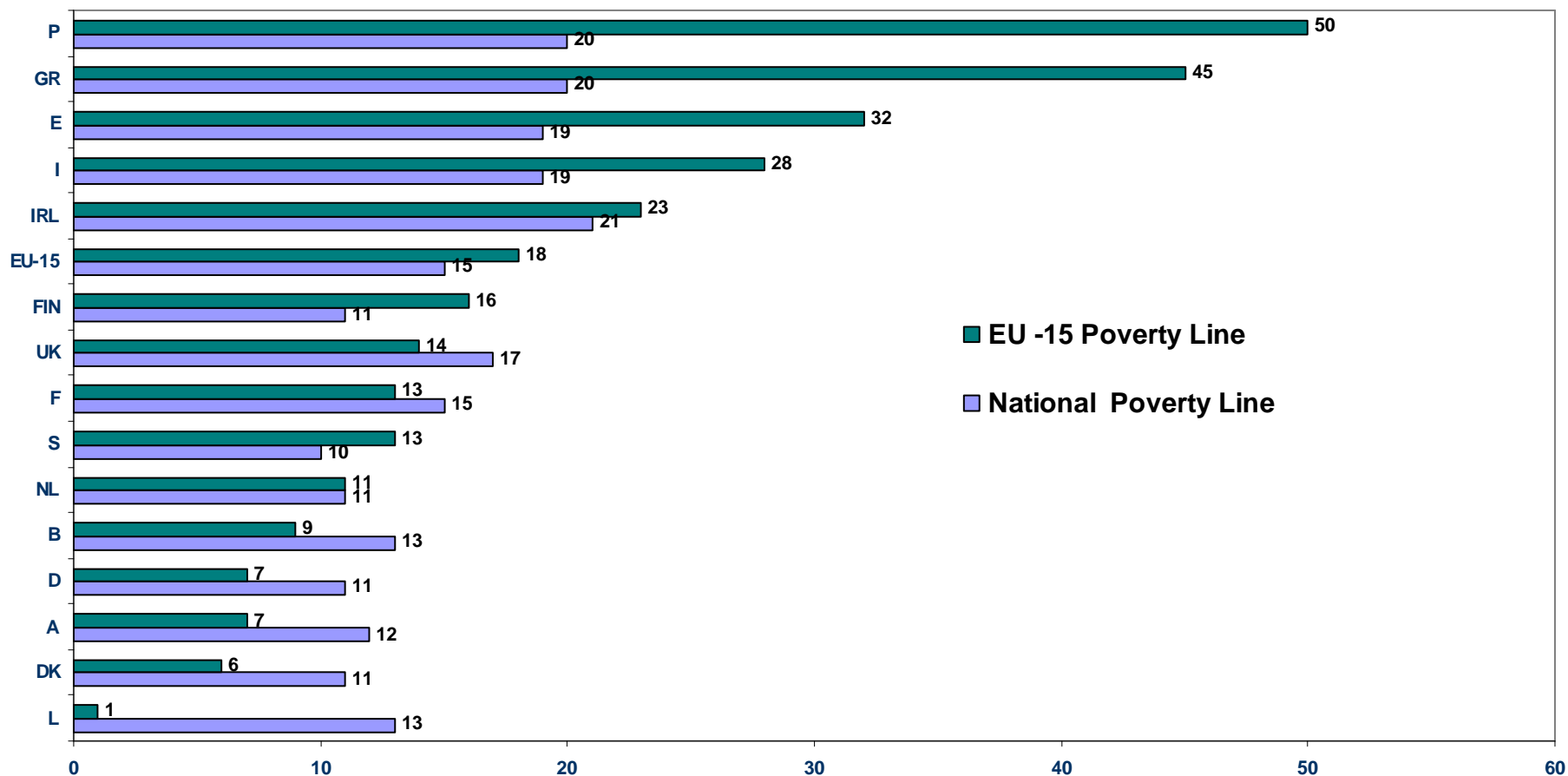
— Italy — France — Germany * — Netherlands — Denmark — Ireland — Japan — United States — Finland — United Kingdom

Gini-Index Household Equivalence Income - EU -15 (2001) and U.S. (2000)





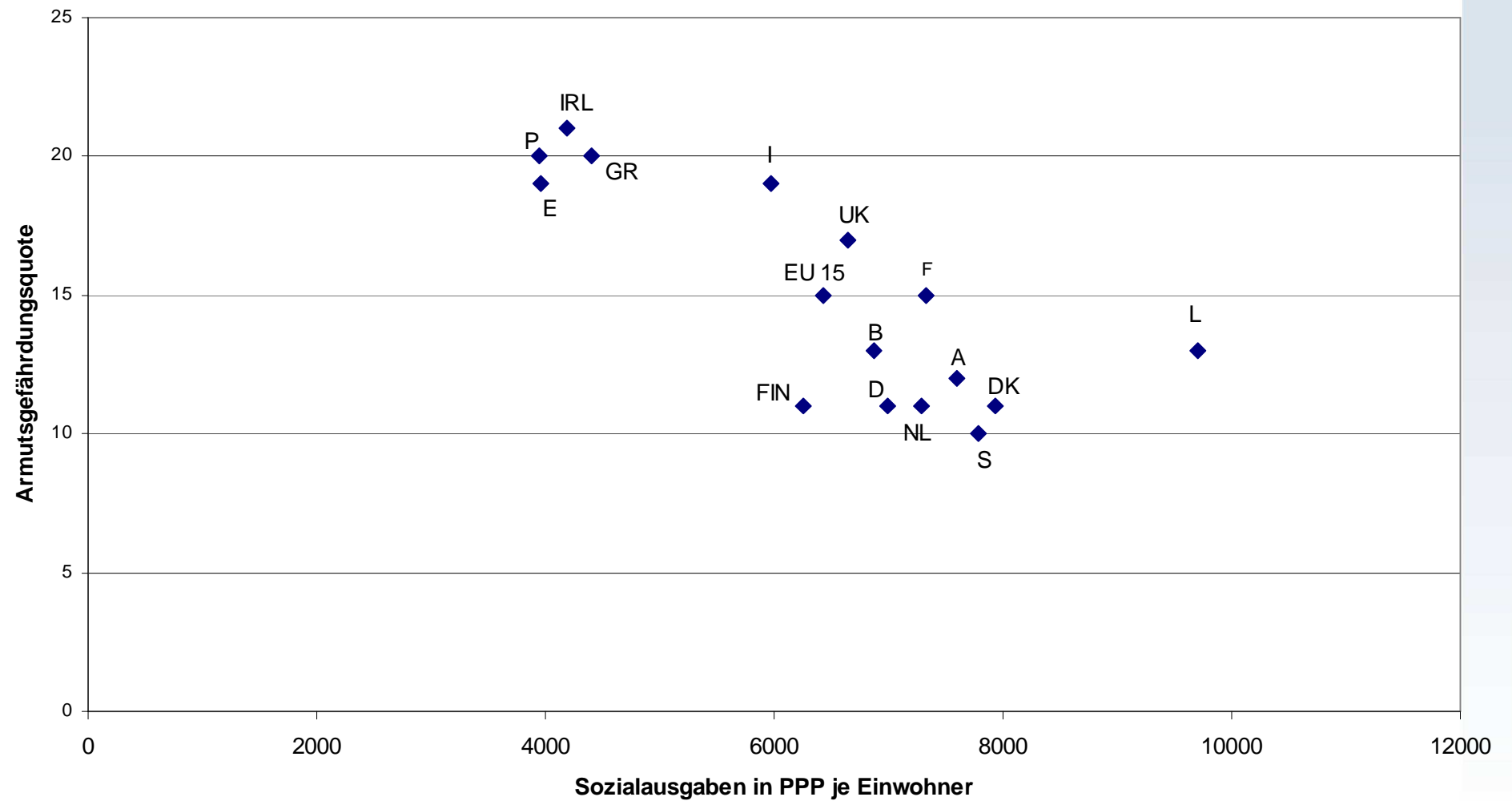
At Risk of Poverty Rates (< 60 % Median) EU-15 2001*



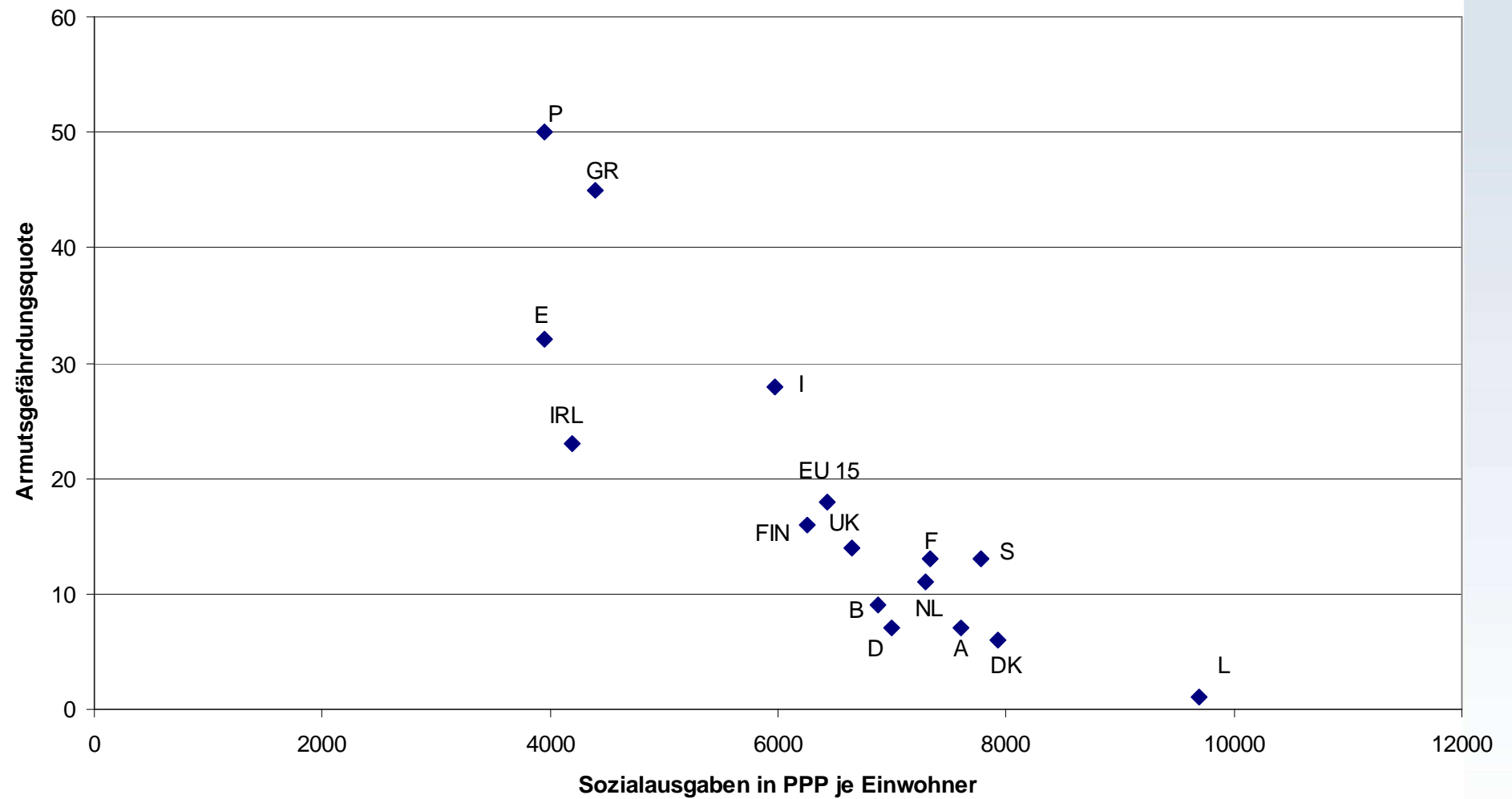
*) net-household-equivalence-income previous year in purchasing power parities;
modified OECD equivalence scale

Database: ECHP – User Data Base; Calculations: ZUMA - Social Indicators Department

Armutsquoten (60% nationaler Median) nach Sozialausgaben pro Kopf in KKE

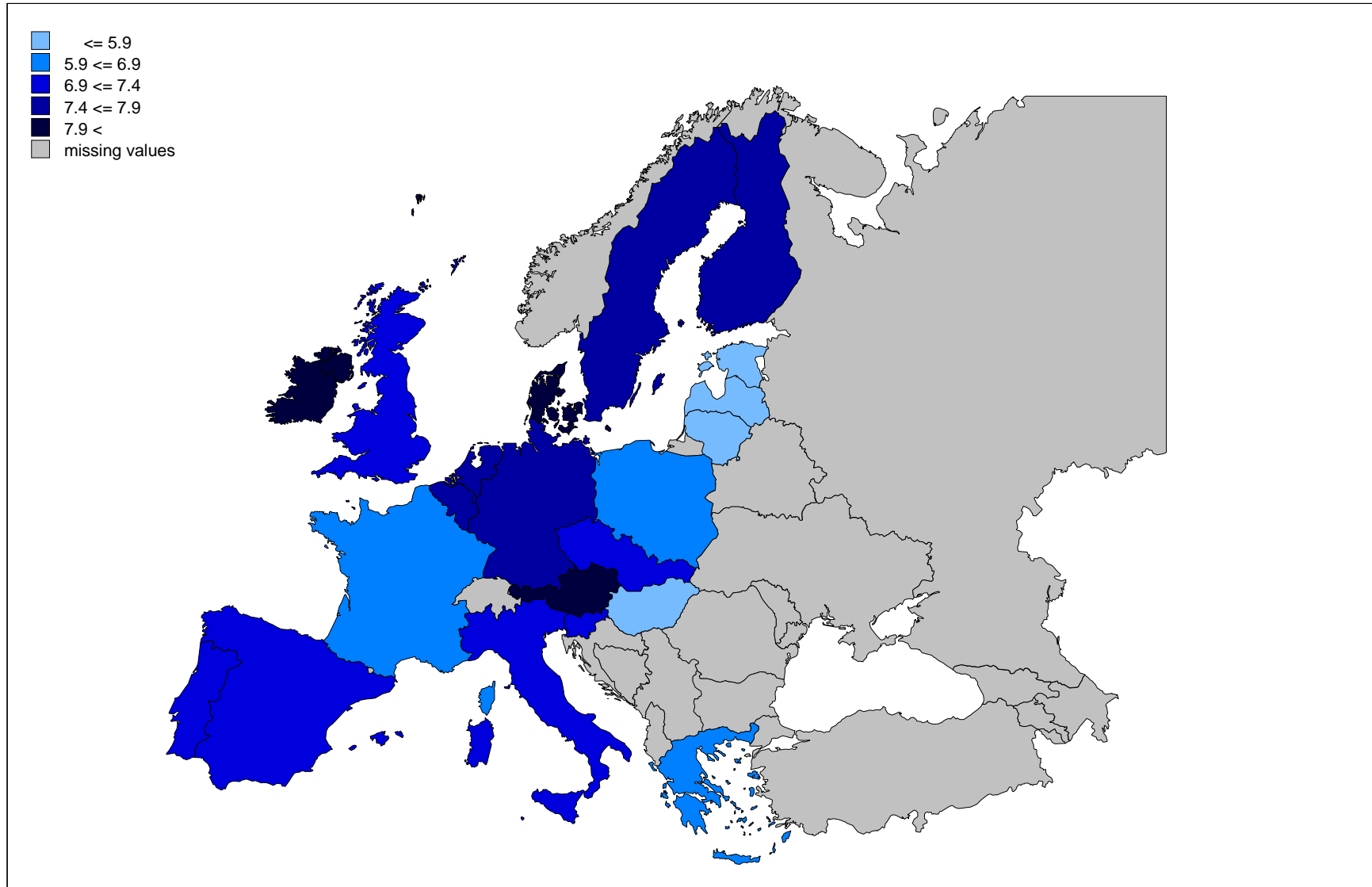


Armutsquoten (60% EU-15 Median) nach Sozialausgaben pro Einw. in PPP



Anwendungsbeispiel Landkarten: Typische Muster von Länderunterschieden

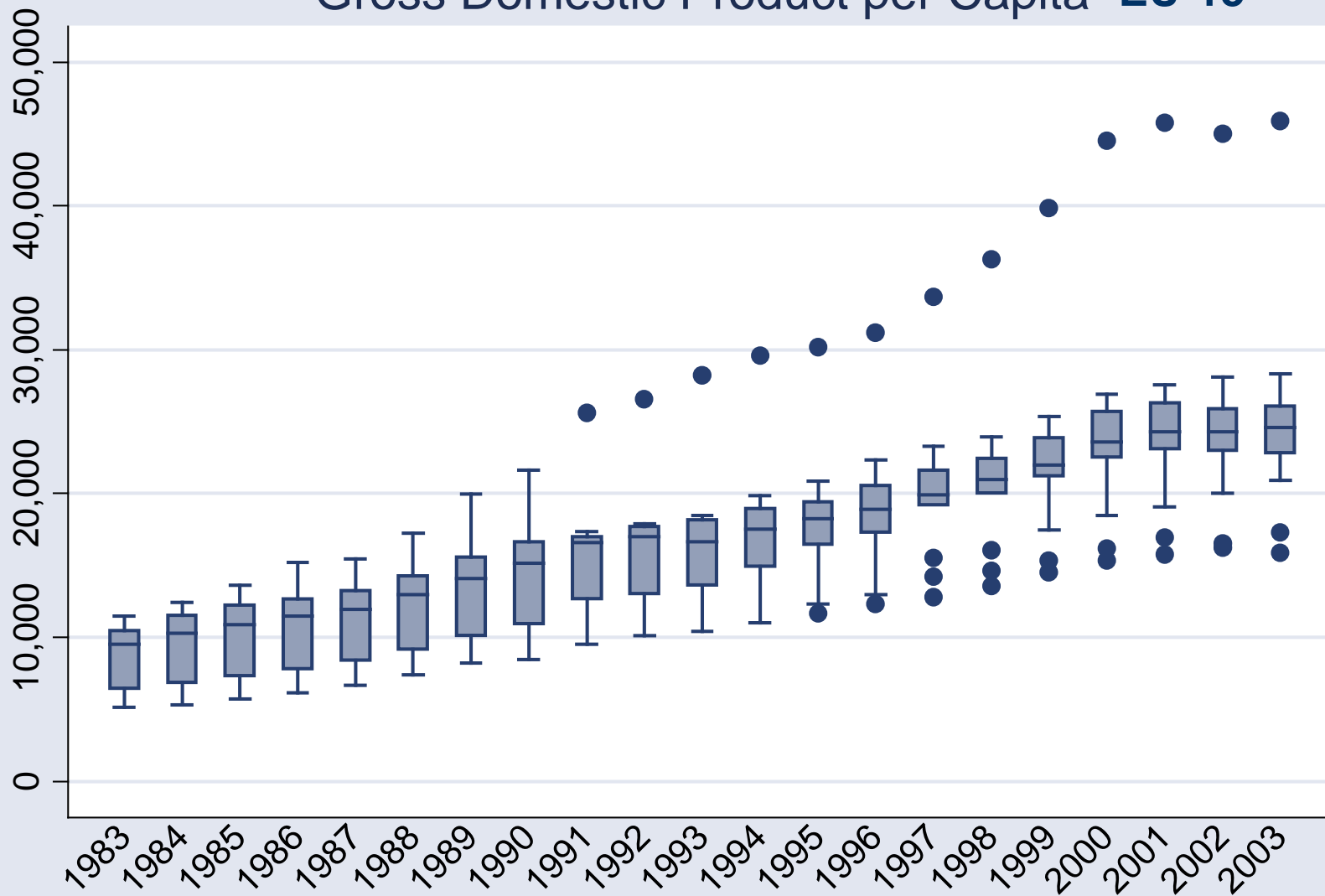
Life Satisfaction Scale 1-10



Anwendungsbeispiel

Analysen zu Konvergenz und Divergenz

Gross Domestic Product per Capita EU-15





Composite Index ‚Living Conditions‘

http://www.gesis.org/en/social_monitoring/social_indicators/data/EUSI/pdf_files/Doku_Index_Constr.pdf

- index represents average scores of 7 subindices (Income/Standard of Living, Housing, Housing Area, Education, Health, Social Relations, Work)
- each subindex is based on 1-4 indicators
- each subindex varies within a range from 1 to 5; thus the composite index also varies between 1 and 5.
- the database used is the ECHP. The index is based on only those indicators which are supposed to be included into the EU-SILC as well.

Living Conditions Index - 1996

	A	B	D	DK	E	F	FIN	GR	I	IRL	L	NL	P	UK
Total	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,6	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,4	3,8
male	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,1	3,6	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,4	3,9
female	3,8	3,9	3,8	4,0	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,3	3,8
15-25 years	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,6	4,0	4,0	3,8	3,5	3,8
26-44 years	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,1	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,7	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,4	4,0
45-64 years	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,9	3,8	4,0	3,3	3,9
65years+	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,9	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,1	3,7
single	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,7	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,4	3,9
married	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,6	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,4	3,9
separated/divorced	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,9	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,3	3,7
widowed	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,6
employed (15+h/week)	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,2	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,1	4,0	4,1	3,5	4,0
Unemployed	3,5	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,6	3,0	3,4
Inactive	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,2	3,7
low level of education	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,3	3,5
medium level of education	4,0	3,9	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,0
high level of education	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,4
income level														
< 60% median	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,1	3,4
60% - < 90%	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,3	3,7
90% - < 110%	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,6	3,8	3,8	3,6	3,7	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,4	3,9
110% - < 140%	4,0	4,1	4,0	4,2	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,1	3,5	4,0
140% +	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,4	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,0	4,0	4,3	4,2	4,2	3,8	4,2

EUSI - European System of Social Indicators - Data and Indicators - Labour Market And Working Conditions -Netscape

http://www.gesis.org/en/social_monitoring/social_indicators/data/EUSI/domains/labour.htm

Subjective Well-Being

Subjective Perception and Evaluation of the Personal Employment Situation

General Evaluation of Job

- H2111 Mean Job Satisfaction
- H2112 Satisfied with Job

Evaluation of Particular Job Characteristics

- H2121 Satisfaction with Earnings
- H2122 Subjective High Level of Earnings
- H2123 Mean Satisfaction with Working Times
- H2124 Satisfied with Working Times
- H2125 Subjective High Opportunities for Advancement
- H2126 Mean Satisfaction with Job Security
- H2127 Satisfied with Job Security
- H2128 Mean Satisfaction with Working Conditions
- H2129 Satisfied with Working Conditions
- H21210 Mean Satisfaction with Type of Work
- H21211 Satisfied with Type of Work
- H21212 Mean Satisfaction with Distance to Job
- H21213 Satisfied with Distance to Job

Disparities, Inequalities and Social Exclusion

Regional Disparities of Employment Opportunities and Risks

- H3111 Disparity of Regional Employment Rates
- H3112 Disparity of Perceived Employment Opportunities in Regions
- H3121 Disparity of Regional Unemployment Rates
- H3122 Disparity of Rates of Job Loss in Regions

Equal Opportunities/Inequalities of Women and Men

- H3211 Ratio of Employment Rates of Women and Men
- H3212 Gender Differences in Perceived Employment Opportunities
- H3213 Ratio of Unemployment Rates of Women and Men

H3211.pdf (application/pdf Objekt) - Netscape

http://www.gesis.org/en/social_monitoring/social_indicators/data/EUSI/pdf_files/H3211.pdf

Suchen

86%

Besseres Feedback und schnellere Genehmigungen

Life Domain: Labour Market and Working Conditions **Goal Dimension:** Reduction of Disparities/Inequalities

Measurement Dimension: Equal Opportunities/ Inequalities Concerning the Employment of Women and Men

Subdimension: Equality of Employment Opportunities and Unemployment Risks of Women and Men

Indicator: H3211 Ratio of Employment Rates of Women and Men

Definition: Ratio of the percentage of employed women aged 15-64 years in the female population of the same age group to the percentage of employed men in the male population

Population: Total

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
EU-12											0,64	0,66	0,67	0,69	0,69	0,70	0,71	0,71	0,72	0,73	0,73	0,74	0,75	0,76		
EU-15																0,71	0,72	0,72	0,72	0,74	0,74	0,75	0,76	0,77		
EU-25																					0,75	0,76	0,77	0,78		
A																0,76	0,77	0,77	0,78	0,78	0,78	0,79	0,81	0,81	0,82	
B																0,68	0,68	0,70	0,71	0,74	0,74	0,74	0,75	0,77	0,78	
D												0,73	0,73	0,73	0,74	0,75	0,76	0,77	0,78	0,79	0,80	0,81	0,82	0,83		
D-W																0,73	0,74	0,75	0,76	0,77	0,78	0,79	0,80	0,81	0,82	
D-E																										
DK																0,86	0,83	0,84	0,85	0,88	0,88	0,89	0,89	0,91	0,88	0,90
E																0,40	0,41	0,43	0,44	0,45	0,46	0,48	0,50	0,50	0,51	
F																0,67	0,68	0,69	0,70	0,70	0,71	0,71	0,72	0,74	0,74	
FIN																					0,95	0,94	0,92	0,91	0,92	
GB																										
GR																0,45	0,46	0,48	0,48	0,49	0,50	0,51	0,51	0,48	0,50	
I																0,45	0,45	0,46	0,47	0,48	0,49	0,50	0,51	0,52	0,52	
IRL																0,47	0,47	0,46	0,48	0,50	0,50	0,51	0,52	0,54	0,57	
N-RL																					0,60	0,61	0,62	0,64	0,66	
L																0,49	0,50	0,51	0,52	0,53	0,53	0,54	0,54	0,56	0,60	
NL																0,50	0,53	0,58	0,60	0,60	0,62	0,64	0,67	0,69	0,71	
P																					0,62	0,64	0,66	0,66	0,68	
S																					0,75	0,76	0,76	0,77	0,78	
UK																0,97	0,97	0,96	0,94	0,95	0,96	0,96	0,95	0,96	0,96	
CY																					0,65	0,67	0,72	0,75	0,76	
CZ																					0,68	0,68	0,70	0,71	0,71	
EE																0,69	0,71	0,71	0,73	0,74	0,74	0,76	0,77	0,78		
H																					0,83	0,83	0,82	0,82	0,84	
LV																					0,65	0,67	0,72	0,75	0,76	
LT																					0,66	0,63	0,66	0,91	0,91	
MT																					0,87	0,87	0,88	0,90	0,87	
																					0,82	0,82	0,80	0,76	0,76	
																					0,87	0,87	0,88	0,90	0,87	
																					0,86	0,83	0,86	0,91	0,91	
																					0,88	0,91	0,95	0,95	0,89	
																					0,44	0,44	0,45	0,44	0,42	

297 x 209,9 mm

1 von 4

- Electronic European Information System Social Indicators (Prototype)
 - ⇒ Planned: Web-based Electronic Information System

