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**International Comparisons of Trends
in Economic Well-Being**

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Abstract

This objective of this paper is to develop an index of economic well being for selected OECD countries for the period 1980 to 1996 and to compare trends in economic well being. We argue that the economic well being of a society depends on the level of average consumption flows, aggregate accumulation of productive stocks, inequality in the distribution of individual incomes and insecurity in the anticipation of future incomes. However, the weights attached to each component will vary, depending on the values of different observers. This paper argues that public debate would be improved if there is explicit consideration of the aspects of economic well-being obscured by average income trends and if the weights attached to these aspects were made visible and were open for discussion.

The four components of economic well-being which are identified are: (1) effective per capita consumption flows, which includes consumption of marketed goods and services, and effective per capita flows of unmarketed goods and services and changes in leisure; (2) net societal accumulation of stocks of productive resources, including net accumulation of tangible capital and housing stocks, net accumulation of human capital and R&D investment, environmental costs, and net change in level of foreign indebtedness; (3) income distribution, as indicated by the Gini index of inequality, and depth and incidence of poverty; and (4) economic security from unemployment, ill health, single parent poverty and poverty in old age. Although estimates of the overall index and the subcomponents are presented for 1980-1996 for 14 countries, the limited number of years for micro-data files from the Luxembourg Income Study make some estimates problematic – hence our major focus is trends in economic well-being in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Norway and Sweden.

International Comparisons of Trends in Economic Well-being¹

1. Introduction

Has economic well being increased or decreased in recent years? How would one know and why might it be useful to know?

In 1980 Ronald Reagan asked the American people a seemingly simple question: “Are you better off today than you were four years ago?” Although U.S. per capita disposable real income was, in 1980, some 7.6 per cent higher than in 1976, his audiences answered “No!” Similarly, Bill Clinton in 1992 ran on the slogan “It’s the economy, stupid.” Both politicians were implying that their government would “do better”. Whether or not it is possible for a country to do better is an issue that is often resolved by pointing to how well other countries have done. International comparisons of trends in well being are thus crucial to knowing whether a country could “do better”.

In modern democracies, national systems of social and economic statistics have become a crucial part of the informational feedback loop of public policy. By providing measures of social and economic outcomes, statistical agencies provide decision-makers and voters with the information that often defines the success or failure of public policies. Evidence on such successes or failures can be used to reallocate resources, or to replace governments; hence the calculation of measures of economic well being is an important issue. However, as the Ronald Reagan quotation above indicates, current measures – such as trends in per capita disposable income - may not necessarily be a good guide to popular perceptions of trends in economic well being.

The core problem of statistical agencies is that of deciding what information to record and how to present it. Knowing that all statistics summarize a complex reality, and that there are wide variations among the public in which aspects of social reality are considered to be of greatest importance, statistical agencies still have to decide what to count, and what not to count, as part of a measure of economic well being.

For many years, the System of National Accounts (SNA) has been the accounting framework within which most discussions of trends in economic well- being have been conducted, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita has been an often used summary measure of economic trends.² The compilers of the national accounts have often protested that their attempt to measure the aggregate value of marketed economic output was never intended as a full measure of economic well being. Nevertheless, it has often been used as such, and the GDP accounting exercise has attracted a great deal of criticism as being a misleading indicator of economic well-being (e.g. Waring, 1988). Dissatisfaction with the GDP as a measure has led to a number of proposals for substitute measures (e.g. the Genuine Progress Indicator).

¹ In order that this paper be self-contained and provide a full explanation of the methodology used to estimate the index of economic well being, it draws on material from earlier papers which develop the index (Osberg, 1985; Osberg and Sharpe, 1998 and 1999).

²Keunig (1998) reviews the contributions of Dawson (1996) and Kendrick (1996) and the most recent (U.N. 1993) revisions to the SNA

Summarizing the economic well being of a complex society inevitably requires a series of ethical and statistical judgements. There are many different dimensions to well being, which are valued to different degrees by different observers. With a single index number it may be difficult to disentangle the relative importance of value judgements in the construction of the index. Furthermore, in thinking about the appropriate public policy response, it is not particularly useful to know only that well being has gone “up” or “down”, without also knowing which aspect of well being has improved or deteriorated.

This paper sees construction of measures of economic well being as a problem in the optimal aggregation of information. If the objective is to improve the quality of public decision making and political debate, excess aggregation is not helpful, because it does not enable value judgements and statistical judgements to be separated. Furthermore, excess aggregation offers no guide to policy priorities.

Osberg (1985) therefore proposed that an index of economic well-being should be based on indices of consumption, accumulation, inequality and insecurity, with the explicit recognition that the weights attached to each component will vary, depending on the values of different observers.³ The underlying hypothesis is that public debate is likely to be improved if issues of fact, analysis and values are as clearly separated as possible. Measurement of the current level, or trend, of economic well being can be seen as the first stage of a three stage discussion in which a society asks: (1) Where are we? (2) Do we want to go somewhere else? (3) How do we get there?

Issues of measurement, of values and of analysis may be conceptually distinct, but in a single index of economic well being, they often become hopelessly entangled. If the democratic debate on economic policy is to be fruitful, it would seem desirable to separate issues of measurement (question 1) from the debate on ends (issue 2) or the discussion of means (item 3).

If the discussion is organized in this way, those people who fundamentally care most about a particular aspect of well being can discuss the facts about that aspect of well being, without confusing the discussion with other issues. (For example, those who are concerned most with the bequest that this generation will leave for the future can discuss whether the best way to safeguard sustainability is to emphasize environmental regulation, or capital accumulation, without simultaneously concerning distributional issues.) Such discussions of measurement issues are of a fundamentally different nature from discussions of values – which aspect of economic well being *should* receive greatest weight.

³ By specifying additive sub-indices, we are implicitly assuming that preferences for social outcomes are separable in their components (e.g. that the weight placed on consumption does not depend on the weight placed on inequality). We do not explicitly constrain the weights to be assigned to each component of well being, since we think of them as the preferences of different observers. However, some observers may, if they are consistent, have linked preferences – for example, if attitudes to insecurity are driven solely by risk aversion (but see Osberg (1998)), then the weight an individual places on inequality, and the weight they place on insecurity, will both depend on the second derivative of their utility function.

This basic framework - that a society's well-being depends on societal consumption and accumulation and on the individual inequality and insecurity that surround the distribution of macro economic aggregates - is consistent with a variety of theoretical perspectives. We therefore avoid a specific, formal model.⁴

As part of a larger project on the state of living of standards and the quality of life in Canada, the Centre for the Study of Living Standards (CSLS) has constructed the index of economic well-being proposed by Osberg (1985) for Canada (Osberg and Sharpe, 1998) and for all provinces and for the United States (Osberg and Sharpe, 1999). This paper now extends the index to other countries, with a base year of 1981, and includes specific consideration of differentials in working time.

The paper is divided into three main parts. Part two develops estimates of the four key components or dimensions of the index-consumption flows, stocks of wealth, inequality, and insecurity, and the overall index for Canada. Part three develops preliminary estimates of the overall index and its components for seven OECD countries. Part four compares trends in the index and its components.

Data availability and comparability problems mean that the construction of an international index of economic well being is a much more arduous undertaking than construction of an index at the national level, or even for two similar countries such as Canada and the United States. A crucial data requirement for the index is comparable estimates of poverty rates and poverty gaps for all members of society, the elderly, and single-parent families. Comparable estimates require comparable micro-data files and the only international source of such files is the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Consequently, the 14 countries covered by the LIS (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States) represent the maximum number of countries for which estimates of the index of economic well being can be constructed.

Because the number of years of micro-data tapes available for many of these countries is limited, the construction of a reliable time series for all 14 countries is not possible. Only some countries (Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, Norway and Sweden) have a large enough number of public-use micro-data files accessible from the LIS for construction of reliable long-run time series. Consequently most of the discussion in the paper focuses on trends in these seven countries. Appendix B presents tables on seven other countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, France and Spain) in which the data is largely based on backward and forward extrapolation and interpolation techniques (extrapolated and

⁴ However, a sufficient (but not necessary) set of conditions for the index of economic wellbeing we propose would be that societal economic wellbeing can be represented as the wellbeing of a "representative agent", assuming that (1) such an agent has a risk-averse utility function (i.e. diminishing marginal utility); (2) from behind a "veil of ignorance" as to his/her own characteristics, each person draws an individual income stream (and prospects of future income) from the actual distribution of income streams; (3) each person has a utility function in which both personal consumption and bequest to future generations are valued; (4) individual income streams are exposed to unpredictable future shocks; (5) capital markets and public policies do not always automatically produce a socially optimal aggregate savings rate.

interpolated estimates are given in *Italics*). The data in both the main body of the text and Appendix A are derived from underlying raw data which are presented, for all 14 countries in tables available on the Web at www.csls.ca. We hope that over time, it will be possible to “fill in the blanks” and that more reliable estimates for more countries will become available.

Estimates of the index of economic well-being for Canada and the United States in this paper differ somewhat from our earlier estimates because the emphasis on international comparability of estimates has meant that some data originally used to construct the index for Canada and the United States, and not available for other countries, has not been used. Examples include estimates of the underground economy, commuting, human capital, and natural resources. These omissions can affect perceived trends⁵. In a sense, the index of economic well being presented in this paper is less sophisticated than our earlier estimates - an unfortunate tradeoff needed if more countries were to be included.

2. An Index of Economic Well-being

GDP is a measure of the aggregate marketed income of a society and most of its proposed substitutes (such as the GPI) are also primarily measures of adjusted average annual “income” flows [where the adjustments are meant to capture issues (such as environmental degradation) that GDP now ignores]. However, “income” is a flow variable that does not directly consider the aggregate value of the bequest which this generation will leave to its descendants. Although those now alive clearly care about the level of their own consumption, they also care (in varying degrees) about the well being of future generations. Furthermore, although trends in average income are important, individuals are justifiably concerned about the degree to which they personally will share in the prosperity of the average, and the degree to which their personal economic future is secure. The four components or dimensions of economic well being in the ideal index of economic well being are, therefore:

- 2.1 effective per capita consumption flows
 - includes consumption of marketed goods and services, and effective per capita flows of household production, leisure and other unmarketed goods and services;
- 2.2 net societal accumulation of stocks of productive resources

⁵ For example, because we could not get an internationally comparable series on unemployment insurance payments, the insecurity of employment calculations reported below are limited to changes in the probability of employment, not the probability of income loss due to unemployment which we used in our earlier papers. Unlike our earlier work, therefore, this paper does not capture the impact on economic insecurity of the precipitous drop in Unemployment Insurance coverage in Canada in the 1990s (UI recipients are now less than 40% of unemployment in Canada, compared to approximately 90% in the early 1990s). This paper therefore overstates the level of economic well being in Canada in the 1990s.

- includes at this stage net accumulation of tangible capital, housing stocks and consumer durables, net accumulation of human capital, social capital and R&D investment, net changes in the value of natural resources stocks; environmental costs, and net change in level of foreign indebtedness;
- 2.3 income distribution - poverty and inequality,
 - includes the intensity of poverty (incidence and depth) and the inequality of income;
- 2.4 economic insecurity,
 - economic security from job loss and unemployment, illness, family breakup, poverty in old age;

A fuller discussion of the rationale for this framework of average consumption flows, aggregate bequest, inequality and insecurity can be found in Osberg (1985). We distinguish these four main dimensions of economic well-being to enable persons with differing value judgements (e.g. a greater or less preference for intergenerational bequest, or for the reduction of poverty, compared to increases in average consumption) to account explicitly for those values. Each dimension of economic well being is itself an aggregation of many underlying trends, on which the existing literature is sometimes spotty.⁶

We recognize that the System of National Accounts has, thanks to many years of development effort by international agencies, produced an accounting system for GDP which is rigorously standardized across countries. Internationally comparable statistics on other dimensions of economic well being are far less complete. However, using GDP per capita as a measure of well being such would implicitly set the weight of income distribution or economic insecurity to zero, by ignoring entirely their influence, which is surely a bad approximation of their actual importance to economic well-being.

2.1 Average Consumption Flows

2.1.1. Marketed personal consumption

The starting point for this component of the index is aggregate real personal consumption per capita.⁷ This estimate may be sensitive to the price series used to deflate nominal consumption. In the national accounts, the consumer expenditure deflator is used, which differs slightly from the Consumer Price Index. Any bias in price series would obviously bias estimates of average real consumption flows. The recent debate on

⁶ Since a great deal of work has been done on the valuation of household production, there is at least a clearly defined range of estimates. However, economists have paid very little attention to the measurement of insecurity (see Osberg, 1998) and the measures of economic insecurity are correspondingly underdeveloped.

⁷Consumption can also be calculated on a household basis.

CPI bias is thus directly relevant to the estimation of real consumption flows. The Boskin Commission (Boskin et al., 1996) estimated that the US CPI had an upward bias of 1.1 per cent, largely due to the failure of prices indexes to capture the welfare effects of new goods and the quality improvements in existing products (Nordhaus, 1996). In this paper, no adjustment is made for potential consumer price bias.

Estimates of personal consumption per capita, expressed in national currency units, and in constant prices (base years differ among countries) are provided in Table 1. These data have been taken from the OECD National Accounts publication. All countries experienced increases in real per capita marketed personal consumption over the 1971-96 period, but there was a large variations in the increase, ranging from a high of 100.2 per cent in Germany to a low of 26.4 per cent in Sweden. The increases in the other countries, in descending order of magnitude, were Italy (89.1 per cent), Norway (73.5 per cent), United Kingdom (71.6 per cent), Spain (70.1 per cent), Belgium (67.0 per cent), Canada (63.5 per cent), Finland (60.4 per cent), France (59.5 per cent), United States (59.1 per cent), Australia (58.6 per cent), Netherlands (53.0 per cent), and Denmark (47.7 per cent).

Adjustments to marketed personal consumption flows

The System of National Accounts provides a strong basis for estimating the consumption of marketed goods and the cost of providing government services, and there have been enough studies of the value of household production to enable some confidence as to the range of reasonable values. Estimates are more imprecise when one considers the value of a number of other factors that also influence consumption flows, such as leisure, regrettables, the underground economy and life expectancy. These factors are discussed below, with approximate estimates of their value, in some cases. At this stage in the development of the index of economic well being, our inclination is to include, rather than exclude, imprecise measures. Since omitting a variable would implicitly set its value to zero, an imprecise measure is likely to embody a smaller error than omitting a variable. However, in some instances there is no estimate at all available, for some countries, and omission is unavoidable.

The underground economy

Earlier versions of the index of economic well-being for Canada and the United States factored in estimates of the underground economy. These estimates were based on benchmark estimates by Statistics Canada and the Bureau of Economic Statistics and the trend in the share of the self-employed in total employment, on the argument that the self-employed have greater opportunity to hide income than paid workers. Since there always has been some level of “underground” activity, the issue for the measurement of trends in well being is whether or not the prevalence of the underground economy has changed substantially over time. Rising tax rates may have increased the incentive to go underground, but the increased penetration of franchise systems in the small business sector and the greater computerization of business records may have also made it more difficult to escape detection by tax authorities.

Unfortunately, central statistical agencies currently do not produce internationally comparable estimates of the magnitude of the underground economy so it was decided to drop this adjustment for construction of the index. Although international estimates of the underground economy based on the monetary approach to the underground economy are available, these estimates (Lippert and Walker, 1997:44) were judged too high to be credible.

The value of increased longevity

Life expectancy has increased significantly in recent years, and we have every reason to believe that having a long life is an important component of the well being. The economic value of these extra years of life should be included in the total consumption flows of individuals, since presumably people care both about how much they consume per year, and how many years they get to consume it.⁸

Years of life are one thing, and years of healthy, enjoyable life are a slightly different thing. A full appraisal of the value of increased longevity should consider trends in morbidity and health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE),⁹ as well as easier-to-measure trends in longevity. However, in considering either, one has to face the issue that the value of more years of life may look very different, the closer one actually is to death. Changes in life expectancy are occurring “in real time” and are affecting the well being of all now alive. In aggregating over the population now alive, one is aggregating over individuals at very different points in the life course. Although the economist’s reflex is to consider the discounted value of lifetime utility, it may be highly problematic to view the value of additional years of life as discounted to the point of view of a teenager. For the purposes of this paper, we adopt the simple expedient of considering an increase in consumption per year or consumption for an increased number of years to be equivalent – i.e. we add to consumption flows in each year the percentage increase in average life expectancy.¹⁰ However, we do recognize the crudity of this measure of an existential issue.

Data on life expectancy for the 14 OECD countries are taken from the OECD Health Data CD-ROM and are given in Table 1. Between 1971 and 1996, all 14 countries enjoyed increased life expectancy, with per cent increase given in brackets: Australia (9.1 per cent), Belgium (9.4 per cent), Canada (7.9 per cent), Denmark (2.7 per cent), Finland (9.7 per cent), France (8.3 per cent), Germany (8.6 per cent), Italy (8.5 per cent), Netherlands (5.0 per cent), Norway (5.3 per cent), Spain (6.1 per cent), Sweden (5.8 per

⁸Dan Usher (1980) of Queen's University has developed a methodology for the estimation of the value of increased longevity.

⁹ Wolfson (1996) found for 1990-92 that the HALE for 15-year-olds was 7.8 years less than life expectancy (55.6 versus 63.4 years). However, since there is no time series on health-adjusted life expectancy for Canada, we do not know if the rate of increase in the HALE has been greater or less than life expectancy over time.

¹⁰ Implicitly, this procedure ignores both the differential values which individuals might place on changes in mortality probability at different ages and the distribution, by age, of actual changes in mortality probability.

cent), United Kingdom (6.9 per cent), and the United States (7.0 per cent). For all years after 1971, personal consumption per capita is adjusted upward by the increase in life expectancy relative to 1971.

Reduced economies of scale in household consumption

When individuals cohabit in households, they benefit from economies of scale in household consumption. There is a large literature on the estimation of “equivalence scales”, which attempt to account for the magnitude of such economies of scale in households of different sizes.¹¹ When comparing the average effective consumption of individuals over time, the implication is that as households have shrunk in average size, economies of scale have been lost. Trends in average per capita consumption should therefore be adjusted for the average loss over time of economies of scale in household consumption.

Since economies of scale diminish in family size, the extent of change in economies of scale depends on where change occurs in the distribution of family sizes.¹² Data on average family size were taken from the Luxembourg Income Study micro-data tapes. Unfortunately, estimates were only available for the years tapes were available. The average family size for the most recent year available (year in brackets) for the 14 countries was: Australia 2.46 (1994); Belgium, 2.65 (1992); Canada, 2.51 (1994); Denmark, 2.00 (1992); Finland, 2.21 (1995); France, 2.66 (1984); Germany, 2.28 (1994); Italy, 2.89 (1995); Netherlands, 2.38 (1990); Norway, 2.19 (1995); Spain, 3.41 (1990); Sweden, 1.85 (1992); United Kingdom, 2.55 (1986); and the United States, 2.58 (1997). All countries except Germany have experienced a long-term decline since the 1970s in average family size.

The “LIS” equivalence scale (i.e. the square root of family size) has been applied to average family income to construct an index of equivalent family income (1981= 100), which is used to adjust personal consumption per capita. The size of the downward adjustments to real per capita personal consumption are small, with the United Kingdom having the largest downward adjustment in 1996 relative to 1971, (10.8 per cent).

Regrettables and intermediate consumer goods

It can be argued that certain types of economic activity included in GDP do not contribute to economic welfare, but rather are defensive expenditures, or intermediate inputs that individuals make in order to be able to produce or consume. The costs households pay in order to commute to work are considered in the GDP to be part of household consumption, but the expenses which firms incur to bring materials to the work site are seen as an intermediate input in production. Since intermediate inputs in the

¹¹ See, for example, Burkhauser et al (1996) or Phipps and Garner (1994).

¹² Even though the impact on average household size is the same, the impact on average living standards of (for example) a five-person household splitting will differ from the impact of a two-person household splitting, since the latter change will imply a greater loss of economies of scale.

business sector are netted out in the calculation of value added, it can be argued that similar expenditures by households should be subtracted from marketed consumption to obtain a better estimate of true consumption flows. Similarly, if the good that individuals want to consume is “a crime free street”, but it now takes a greater expenditure on police services to produce that good, an increase in police expenditures that only serves to maintain the crime rate unchanged should not be counted as an increase in (public sector) consumption.

The Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), a social indicator developed by the San Francisco-based think tank Redefining Progress, has defined regrettables to include crime, commuting, pollution abatement, and auto accidents and has developed methodologies to estimate their costs. The costs of commuting are defined as the cost of travelling to and from work using either public transportation or private vehicle, as well as an estimate of time use while commuting. The cost of crime and auto accidents is defined as the costs associated with medical and legal expenses and expenditures related to lost or damaged property. The cost of household pollution abatement represents the expenditure on air and water filters and devices to improve air and water quality in the home. In our papers that estimating the index of economic well-being for Canada and the United States (Osberg and Sharpe, 1998 and 1999), estimates for the four regrettables based on the GPI methodology were subtracted from personal consumption after the adjustments for the underground economy, family size, and life expectancy.

Because of the extensive data requirements involved in estimating of the costs of four regrettables, this adjustment has not been made in constructing the index of economic well being for the 14 OECD countries covered in this paper. Expenditure on regrettables was only 12.0 per cent of personal consumption in 1996 in Canada, and (more importantly) it has shown no trend over time. Hence, exclusion of such expenditure from the index of economic well-being developed in this paper may not have a major effect on the level of personal consumption and its trend.

Differences in Working Hours and Economic Well-being

In developing the Index of Economic Well-being for Canada, Osberg and Sharpe, (1998) recognized the importance of leisure for economic well-being and hence the potential impact of changes in working time on economic well-being. However, in Canadian data, the absence of any significant trend in average annual hours of work meant that inclusion of the aggregate value of leisure in the index would have had no major effect on the overall trend of the index¹³.

This paper extends the Index of Economic Well-being to OECD countries among which there are major differences in both the initial level and trends over time in the average annual number of hours worked. Given these differences, ignoring working time variations would be much less defensible than for Canada. Level and growth rate comparisons at the international level of economic well being are affected by working time differences. Consequently, this paper develops a methodology for integrating variation in working hours into an international index of economic well being and provides estimates of the quantitative importance of this variable as an adjustment to consumption flows.

In this paper, we want to compare economic well being over time and across countries, but we have little good data on “leisure”. Ideally, one would like estimates of the proportion of non market time that is spent in home production and the proportion of market remunerated time that is on the job leisure, in order to account for changes in the pace of work, both at home and in the workplace. Such measures are, however, infrequently available for any one country and difficult to compare across countries. We therefore proceed by standardizing for hours of paid work in relative, not absolute, terms, where the benchmark is the average annual hours worked per adult of working age in the United States in 1980.

Unlike the Measure of Economic Welfare (Tobin and Nordhaus, 1972), no attempt is made here to define leisure activities, estimate the amount of leisure enjoyed, and place a value on this total leisure time. Rather we adjust the value of consumption for differences in paid hours relative to the benchmark, with countries having average annual hours worked less than the benchmark (USA 1980) having a positive adjustment to consumption and countries having more working time than the benchmark having a negative adjustment. Within the United States, years with fewer hours worked than those in the benchmark year have positive adjustments and those with more hours worked negative adjustments.

Our methodology is equivalent to saying that at the margin, individuals ascribe a value equal to the after tax average wage to changes in non working time that are not due

¹³ Trends in the distribution of hours for particular socio-economic groups and the changing distribution of hours worked within the workforce (i.e. polarization between short hours and long hours workers) may affect the inequality of rewards, but insufficient evidence of such trends was available to enable inclusion in the inequality part of the index.

to unemployment fluctuations. By comparing changes in working time to a benchmark level, we avoid the necessity of placing a monetary value on infra marginal hours of leisure, which might be highly problematic. Estimates of relative working time per person employed are adjusted for the employment/working age population ratio to provide estimates of relative non working time on a working age population (15-64) basis to account for difference in employment/population ratios across countries. These estimates are then valued at the after tax wage rate to provide estimates of the value of relative non-working time per working age person.

It is initially assumed that all relative differences in non-working time per working age person are voluntary in nature. This figure is then adjusted by the working age population/total population ratio to control for differences in demographic structures across countries. This amount, expressed in constant prices of the national currency, is then added to consumption flows to produce a working time-adjusted estimate of consumption relative to the U.S. benchmark. We stress that the total value of leisure is not estimated, only the value of differences in non working time relative to the benchmark of the U.S. working time in 1980.

The assumption that all differences are voluntary can be questioned - unemployment does not constitute leisure. To account for involuntary leisure, a second series of estimates have been produced by subtracting average annual hours of unemployment per working age person from the relative non working time estimate.

Estimates of the imputed value for relative non-working time without adjustment for unemployment

There are very large differences in working time per employee across countries, ranging in 1980 from a high of 2003 hours per person employed in Spain to a low of 1439 in Sweden (71.8 per cent of those in Spain).¹⁴ The United States had the second highest average annual hours at 1883 hours per year. Between 1980 and 1997, seven of the nine countries on which we have data experienced declines in working time, while two countries, Sweden and the United States, experienced increases.

¹⁴ [To put this in more concrete terms, note that a difference of 564 hours per year is equivalent to an additional working day of 10.84 hours, every week of the year.]

Tables detailing the calculations of this section are available on the CSLS web site. Tables 101-A to 112-A lay out the data for our estimation of the impact of working time on consumption flows, and hence economic well-being, for nine countries (Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States) over the 1980-97 period. Table 101-A presents estimates of average annual hours worked per employed person from the International Labour Organization's KILN (Key Indicators of the Labour Market) database. Estimates for years where data are unavailable have been interpolated on the basis of a linear trend (and are italicized, for easy reference).

Table 106-A provides estimates of average after-tax hourly compensation in constant prices in national currency units and is calculated as the product of one minus the tax rate (Table 104-A) and hourly pre-tax compensation (Table 105-A).

There are also large international differences in the employment/working age population ratio¹⁵ (the employment rate) (ranging in 1980 from a high of 79.7 per cent in Sweden in 1980 to a low of 50.5 per cent in Spain), which reflect differences in unemployment rates and (more importantly) labour force participation rates.

Annual average hours per working age person (ages 15-64), is calculated as the product of the employment/working age population ratio and average annual hours per person employed. From the point of view of economic well-being, it is the amount of working time (relative to the benchmark) for the total working age population that is relevant, not just that of the working population. Some countries with high hours per person employed (e.g. Spain) have low employment rates and certain countries with low hours per person employed have high employment rates (e.g. Sweden). Since these country differences are partially offsetting, the variation across countries in this measure of hours is less than in hours worked for person employed. For example, in 1980 Finland had the highest annual average hours worked per working age person at 1288 while Spain had the lowest at 1012. The United States was third at 1225. Spain's annual average hours per working age person were 78.6 per cent of those of Finland.

If we are to compare the gains, at the margin, from additional market work compared to either leisure or home production, we would like to estimate the total “tax wedge” between taxed returns to time in the market and untaxed returns to leisure or home production. For this purpose we need the sum of sales and income taxes. The share of general government current receipts in nominal GDP is used as the tax rate in the calculation of after tax wages¹⁶ of labour compensation. In 1980, this tax rate ranged from a high of 48.2 per cent in Norway to a low of 30.0 per cent in the United States.

Average annual hours of non working time relative to the 1980 U.S. benchmark are calculated as the difference between a country's average annual hours worked per working age person in a given year and the 1980 figure for the United States (1225 hours). Countries with less hours worked than in the United States in 1980 had positive non working time while countries with greater working hours had negative non working time. In 1980, six countries put less working time into making cash income than the USA, ranging from 6 hours in Canada to 213 hours in Spain. Two countries had more working time, the United Kingdom and Finland. The United States by definition had the benchmark level of relative non working time in 1980, but with increasing working time in subsequent years, the impact of non working time on adjusted consumption became negative relative to the 1980 benchmark. By 1997, per adult working hours in the USA were 204 hours above their 1980 level.

¹⁵ See Table 102-A

¹⁶ Table 105-A provides estimates of average hourly compensation per employed person in constant prices, expressed in terms of national currency. Use of national currency units of course means that the compensation levels cannot be compared across countries, although rates of change can be compared. Average compensation per hour is calculated by dividing total annual average compensation per employee (including in theory an imputation for the self-employed) by total annual average hours worked per employed person.

Between 1980 and 1997, seven of the nine countries enjoyed increased non-working time. The largest increase of 234 hours per working age person was in Finland, followed by 187 hours in France, 182 in Spain, 173 hours in Germany, 54 hours in Norway, 52 hours in the United Kingdom, and 38 hours in Canada. Since these are large changes [234 hours is equivalent to 4.5 hours per week] they represent substantial changes in well being, which should be reflected in a reasonable measure of well being. However, since leisure hours receive zero valuation in GDP accounting, neither these declines nor the increase of 28 hours of working time in Sweden and 204 hours increase of work hours in the United States are reflected in GDP per capita.

Estimates of the imputed value of non-working time per working age person are expressed in constant prices in national currency units. These estimates are calculated as the product of the average annual number of hours of non working time per working age person relative to the U.S. 1980 benchmark¹⁷ and the after tax hourly compensation. Again because of the use of national currency units (as opposed to common currency units), and because we are evaluating differentials at the margin, level comparisons of the aggregate value of non-working time are not possible.

In 1980, the ratio of the working age population (ages 15-64) to the total population ranged from a high of 67.7 per cent in Finland (67.1 per cent in the United States) to a low of 52.1 per cent in Germany. These variations reflect differences in the relative size of the dependent population (persons under 15 and over 65) across countries. We estimate the imputed value of non-working time on a per capita basis, as opposed to a per working age population basis. This adjustment is necessary because the index of economic well being calculated consumption flows on a per capita basis. The figures are calculated as the product of the imputed value of non-working time per working age person and the ratio of the working age population to the total population.

The three components of per capita consumption flows (adjusted personal consumption, government consumption, and the imputation for non-working time are summed to total consumption flows adjusted for hours worked. As a share of total consumption flows, the imputations for relative non-working time are quite important for a number of countries. In 1996, they represented 21.4 per cent of total consumption in Spain (15.5 per cent in 1980), followed by 14.0 per cent in France (4.0 per cent in 1980), 9.1 per cent in Germany (3.0 per cent in 1980), 5.6 per cent in Finland (-2.6 per cent in 1980), 4.7 per cent in Norway (3.6 per cent in 1980), 1.6 per cent in Canada (0.2 per cent in 1980), 1.0 per cent in Sweden (2.4 per cent in 1980) and 0.9 per cent in the United Kingdom (-1.0 per cent in 1980). For the United States, the working time adjustment represented -8.0 per cent of total consumption in 1996 due to the large increase in working time from the 1980 base.

Estimates of the imputed value for non-working time with adjustment for unemployment

¹⁷ See Table 108-A, Table 107-A, Table 106-A.

The estimates presented above assumed that non-working time is by choice and adds to economic well being. But a strong case can be made that some hours of unemployment, which are included in non-work or leisure time, are not by choice and do not contribute to economic well being. Indeed, if there are psychological costs to unemployment, such hours may have strong disutility associated (Clark and Oswald, 1994). We cannot, in this paper, provide estimates of the negative utility of unemployment time, or the partial value of such time. As an approximation, however, in the calculation of the imputations for the value of non-working time, we can deduct hours of unemployment – i.e. assign such hours zero value. The tables discussed below make this adjustment.

Total annual hours of unemployment are calculated as the product of the number of unemployed and average annual hours per employed person on the assumption that an unemployed person wants to work average hours. Total unemployed hours are then divided by the working age population to determine average annual hours of unemployment per working age person. In 1980, average annual hours of unemployment per working age person ranged from a high of 127 in Spain to a low of 19 in Norway, and averaged 94 in the United States. Between 1980 and 1997, average annual hours of unemployment increased in all countries except the United States where it fell to 76. Annual average hours of labour supply per working age person are then calculated where unemployment is added to hours of work to give adjusted hours of labour supply.

Average annual hours of non-working time are then calculated relative to the 1980 U.S. benchmark of 1319 hours of labour supply. For countries with greater hours of unemployment per person 15-64 than the United States in 1980 (Canada, and Spain), the unemployment-adjusted estimates of relative non-working time will be less than the unadjusted estimates. For countries with less hours of unemployment than the United States (Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom), the unemployment-adjusted non working time will be greater than the estimates without a unemployment adjustment.

Estimates of the imputed value of non-working time per person 15-64 with the adjustment for unemployment embody the same hourly valuation of non working time but differs in the use of different estimates of labour supply time (to incorporate the unemployment adjustment). Again, the three components of per capita consumption flows (adjusted personal consumption, government consumption, and the imputation for non-working time with the unemployment adjustment are summed to total consumption flows adjusted for hours worked.

As a share of total per capita consumption flows, the imputations for relative non working time that incorporate the unemployment adjustment were in general less in 1996 than the estimates without the adjustment because all countries except Norway experienced higher hours of unemployment per working age person that year than the 1980 U.S. benchmark. The imputation for relative non working time based on the unemployment adjustment as a share of total consumption in 1996 was the following (1996 share without unemployment adjustment in brackets): 14.8 per cent for Spain (21.4

per cent), 11.7 per cent for France (14.0 per cent), 8.5 per cent for Germany (9.1 per cent), 5.9 per cent for Norway (4.7 per cent), 1.6 per cent for Finland (5.6 per cent), 1.0 per cent for Sweden (1.0 per cent), 0.4 per cent for Canada (1.6 per cent) and -7.4 per cent for the United States (-8.0 per cent).

2.1.2 Government services

The provision of non-marketed or heavily subsidized services by the government is part of the consumption flow. Current expenditure by all levels of government including defense and capital consumption allowances, but excluding debt service charges and transfer payments (which influence marketed consumption) are used. These data were taken from the OECD national accounts, expressed in constant prices in national currency units.

The importance of government final consumption expenditures relative to personal adjusted consumption expenditures differs markedly among OECD countries (Table 2). In 1996, it ranged from a high of 54.2 per cent in Sweden to a low of 24.3 per cent in the United States. The figures for the other countries in descending order of the relative importance of government expenditure were: Norway (41.5 per cent), Finland (40.8 per cent), Germany (34.9 per cent), United Kingdom (32.7 per cent), France (31.3 per cent), Canada (29.1 per cent) and Spain (26.5 per cent).

In addition, over the 1971-96 period there were major differences in the rate of growth of real per capita government final consumption expenditures, ranging from a high of 172.3 per cent in Spain (which admittedly had a low base) to a low of 16.4 per cent for the United States. The rates of increase for the other countries in descending order of change were the following: Norway (126.8 per cent), Finland (100.4 per cent), Germany (90.8 per cent), France (65.9 per cent), Sweden (46.1 per cent), United Kingdom (42.4 per cent), and Canada (29.1 per cent).

2.1.3 Unpaid work

Unpaid work contributes to economic welfare and thus should in principle be included in an index of economic well being. Unpaid work consists of both household work and volunteer work.¹⁸ Statistics Canada (1996) has produced estimates of unpaid work for Canada¹⁹ and these estimates were incorporated into the original index of

¹⁸Statistics Canada has identified the following types of unpaid work: food and meal preparation; food or meal clean-up; cleaning; laundry and ironing; clothes repair and shoe care; home repair and maintenance; gardening and grounds maintenance; pet care; other domestic work, not elsewhere classified; physical care-children; education-children; medical care-children; other care-children; personal care-adults; medical care-adults; household management and administration; shopping for goods and services; transport-children; transport-all other household work; volunteer work; other help and care; and transport-other unpaid work. In 1992, household work represented 94 per cent of total unpaid work, with volunteer work the remainder.

¹⁹ There are a number of methodologies for the valuation of unpaid work, including opportunity cost before tax or after tax, or at the replacement cost using a specialist or generalist. The value of unpaid work is not surprisingly greatest when it is valued on the basis of opportunity cost before taxes, followed by

economic well being developed for Canada (Osberg and Sharpe, 1998). Because of the unavailability of internationally comparable estimates of the value of unpaid work for countries other than Canada, this component has not been incorporated into the index of economic well being for OECD countries developed in this paper.

2.1.4 Total consumption flows

Total per capita consumption is defined as the sum of personal consumption (adjusted for changes in average household size and life expectancy), government services, and the adjusted relative value of leisure.

Between 1980 and 1996 (since leisure adjustments are relative to 1980, this year will be used as the base), the increase in the real per capita total consumption flows has ranged from a high of 60.6 per cent in Germany to a low of 9.6 per cent in Sweden. The rates of increase for the other countries were the following: Spain (54.0 per cent), France (42.3 per cent), United Kingdom (37.8 per cent), Norway (39.4 per cent), Finland (38.4 per cent), United States (18.9 per cent), and Canada (16.9 per cent).

2.2 Wealth Stocks, Sustainability and the Intergenerational Bequest

In our view, measurement of trends in well being should include consideration of changes in the well being of generations yet unborn. This consideration of future generations can be justified either on the grounds that those now living care about the well being of future generations or on the grounds that a concept of “society” should include both present and future generations. Either way, wealth accumulation by this generation will increase the bequest left to future generations, and is an important component of well being.²⁰ We would emphasize that this component of economic well being consists of those stocks of real productive assets that can generate real income for future generations – not the financial instruments that will determine the allocation of the return from those assets. The stocks of “wealth” left to the next generation, broadly conceived to include environmental and human resources as well as physical capital stock, will determine whether a society is on a long-run sustainable trajectory.

2.2.1 Physical capital stock

The physical capital stock includes both residential structures and machinery and equipment and non-residential, and both the business sector and the government sector. The greater the capital stock, the greater is future productive capacity and future potential

replacement cost using a specialist, opportunity cost after tax, and finally replacement cost using a generalist. The rate of growth over time however is not greatly affected by which valuation method is used.

²⁰If one could assume that income flows were always optimally divided between consumption and savings, one could omit separate consideration of consumption and wealth accumulation and concentrate on trends in average income. However, since aggregate wealth accumulation depends heavily on the political process, and because capital markets have significant imperfections, this seems too hopeful by far – for further discussion, see Osberg (1985).

consumption flows, and economic well being. The capital stock data are based on the perpetual inventory method where investment flows are accumulated over time, with depreciation rates applied to the different assets.

Data for the current net fixed capital stock, expressed in constant prices of national currency units, have been taken from the OECD publication *Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital* and are given in Table 3. It is assumed that the estimates are internationally comparable, although the use of different depreciation rates by statistical agencies may reduce comparability for both level and rate of growth comparisons. For example, Canada assumes an average 18 per cent depreciation rate on fixed capital, compared to an assumption of only 4 per cent in the United States.

Between 1980 and 1996, the increase in the fixed capital stock, on a per capita basis, ranged from a high of per cent 40.3 per cent in Italy to a low of 9.3 per cent in Denmark. The rate of change in other countries, in descending order of magnitude, was the following: France (39.1 per cent), United Kingdom (34.5 per cent), Belgium (33.9 per cent), Norway (33.6 per cent), Germany (31.2 per cent), Canada (27.4 per cent), Sweden (26.7 per cent), Finland (24.7 per cent), United States (24.3 per cent), and Australia (20.8 per cent).

2.2.2. Research and development capital stock

Closely related to the physical capital stock is the concept of the research and development (R&D) capital stock. In an era of rapid technological change, expenditure on R&D is a crucial ingredient in the ability of society to innovate and create wealth. Statistical agencies do not produce R&D stock data. The Center for the Study of Living Standards has constructed a R&D stock series for 11 countries from OECD data on annual flows of total business enterprise expenditure on research and development. The stock of R&D capital is valued at cost of investment, and a depreciation rate of 20 per cent on the declining balance is assumed.

Between 1980 and 1996, the rate of change in the per capita real business enterprise R&D stock for business enterprises ranged from an increase of 233 per cent in Australia to a decline of 11 per cent in Germany. The rate of increase in the other countries (in descending order of magnitude was the following: Finland (232 per cent), Denmark (183 per cent), Norway (119 per cent), Italy (100 per cent), United States (91 per cent), France (67 per cent), Netherlands (36 per cent), Canada (27 per cent), and United Kingdom (20 per cent)

2.2.3 Value of natural resource stocks

Current consumption levels could be increased by running down stocks of non-renewable natural resources or by exploiting renewable resources in a non-sustainable manner, but this would be at the cost of the consumption of future generations. A key aspect of the wealth accumulation component of economic well being is net changes in the value of natural resources.

From an intergenerational perspective, it is the value of the natural resources, not their physical extent, which counts. The valuation of these resources poses conceptual problems, but estimates certainly are possible.²¹ Statistics Canada (1997) has recently provided both physical and value estimates of natural resources such as forests, energy reserves, and minerals. These estimates, as well as estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, were used in the construction of the index of economic well being for Canada and the United States (Osberg and Sharpe, 1998 and 1999).

Unfortunately, there are currently no internationally comparable time series estimates of the value of natural resources for OECD countries, so this component of wealth stocks has not been included in the index of economic well being developed in this paper.

The World Bank (1997) has produced estimates for one year (1994) of natural capital or "the entire environmental patrimony of a country" for nearly 100 countries and plans to release estimates for a second year (1998) in 2000. Natural capital is defined to include pastureland, cropland, timber resources, non-timber forest resources, protected areas, and sub-soil assets. Unfortunately, the short length of this time series will preclude its use in the index of economic well being except for the period after 1994.

Appendix B provides World Bank estimates of natural capital for OECD countries in 1994. The OECD country with the largest natural capital, on a per capita basis expressed in 1994 U.S. dollars, was New Zealand (\$51,090), followed by Canada (\$36,590), Australia (\$35,340), Norway (\$30,220), Ireland (\$17,780), United States (\$16,500), Finland (\$15,930), Sweden (\$14,590), Denmark (\$11,070), France (\$8,120), Austria (\$7,570), Spain (\$5,740), United Kingdom (\$4,940), Germany (\$4,150), Netherlands (\$4,140), Italy (\$3,400), Switzerland (\$3,050), Japan (\$2,300), and Belgium (\$1,750).

2.2.4 - Stocks of human capital

The human capital accumulated by the workforce generates both current and future income. Trends in the stock of human capital, including both formal educational attainment levels and on-the-job training, are important determinants of current and future economic well being. School retention and participation in post-secondary education have increased dramatically in many countries over the last three decades, and there is a strong relationship between educational attainment and individual income.

One approach to the valuation of human capital is to estimate the returns associated with different levels of educational attainment of the population and compute the implicit present discounted value of education (Jorgenson and Fraumeni, 1992). [A major problem with this methodology, however, is that it imputes to education stocks any

²¹ The estimated market value is the price the resources would bring if sold on the open market. It is based on the difference between the annual cost of extraction of a given resource and the revenue generated from the sale of the resource. In other words, the total value or wealth associated with a stock is calculated as the present value of all future annual rent that the stock is expected to yield. The quality of the resources, the state of extraction technologies, the price of the resource, and factor costs determine this amount of rent.

differential in the structure of wages that is correlated with education.] A second, input-based approach is to apply the perpetual inventory method of estimating the physical capital stock based on investment flows and depreciation assumptions to public and private expenditure on education and training (Kendrick, 1976). A third approach to human capital accounting is to develop methods for systematically evaluating and recording knowledge assets acquired through experience, education, and training (OECD, 1996).

The approach to measuring human capital used in the construction of the index of economic well being for Canada and the United States (Osberg and Sharpe, 1998 and 1999) was admittedly crude and incomplete.²² The cost per year of education expenditures at the primary, secondary and post secondary levels was estimated. Yearly estimates of the distribution of education attainment in the population were then used to compute the total cash cost of production of human capital in education.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to obtain comparable estimates of the cost of education by level of schooling for OECD countries. Consequently, it has not been possible to construct estimates of the stock of human capital for the index of economic well being developed in this paper. It is hoped that in the near future this gap will be filled.

2.2.5 Net foreign indebtedness

We do not count the gross level of government or corporate, debt as a “burden” on future generations, and we do not count as part of the intergenerational bequest the value of paper gains in the stock market²³. In general, financial instruments represent both assets to their holders and liabilities to their issuers. The distribution of such assets/liabilities will play a major role in allocating the real returns to the future capital stock, but the issue at this point is the aggregate value of the intergenerational bequest.

However, net debt to foreigners is another issue. Since interest payments on the net foreign indebtedness of citizens of one country to residents of other countries will lower the aggregate future consumption options of those citizens, increases in the level of foreign indebtedness reduce economic well-being within a given country.

Estimates of the net investment position, expressed in current U.S. dollars, are published in the IMF's *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*. These estimates have

²² Like these other assets, the value of the human capital of living persons represents the future consumption that possession of such assets enables. The endogenous growth perspective has argued that the benefits of societal learning are partly the output such learning enables in the current generation and partly the fact that future generations can start learning at a higher level. As a consequence, higher levels of education produce a higher long run growth rate, as well as a higher current level of income [Galor and Zeira (1993), Eckstein and Zilcha (1994)]. If this is correct, a production cost valuation of human capital may underestimate considerably the value of the human capital stock investments.

²³ Implicit in this position is a belief that current stock market valuations (especially in the US) are excessive, and that the economy has not in fact entered a qualitatively new Internet era.

been converted to current price national currencies at market exchange rates and then deflated by the GDP deflator and adjusted for population to obtain real per capita estimates in the net international investment position, expressed in national currency units (Table 3).

2.2.6 State of the Environment and National Heritage

Like the excess depletion of natural resources, current consumption can be increased at the expense of the degradation of the environment, reducing the economic well being of future generations. Consequently, changes in the level of air and water pollution should be considered an important aspect of the wealth accumulation.

Countries pass on from generation to generation both a natural and made-made national heritage. If this heritage were damaged, the economic well being of future generations would be reduced. Since it is very difficult, if not impossible, to put a monetary value on, for example, the pristine condition of national parks, or historic buildings, there will be no attempt to set an aggregate value to these assets. However, the issue of *trends* in well being is the *change* in such assets, which is easier to measure and for which indicators of environmental quality can be developed.

Osberg (1985a) has argued that heritage preservation laws can be seen as an optimal intergenerational contract, which constrains the present generation not to despoil irreplaceable assets. In the presence of such constraints, the current generation still has to decide how large a bequest to future generations to leave in the form of replaceable assets, but the "national heritage" remains untouched. As a consequence, (like the family heirloom that is never priced because it will never be sold), trends in economic well being can be evaluated without placing an explicit monetary value on irreplaceable environmental and cultural assets.

Probably the best-known environmental change is global warming arising from increased emissions of greenhouse gases, the most common of which is carbon dioxide emissions. Fortunately, data are available on these emissions and it is possible to estimate the costs of these emissions. These costs can then be subtracted from the stock of wealth to obtain an environmentally adjusted stock of wealth.

The conceptual issues to be dealt with in estimating the costs of CO₂ emissions include whether the costs should be viewed from a global, national or sub-national perspective, whether the costs increase linearly with the levels of pollution, whether the costs should be borne by the producer or receptor of trans-border emissions, and whether costs should vary from country to country or be assumed the same for all countries. Since global warming affects all countries, we estimate world total costs of emissions and allocate these costs on the basis of a country's share of world GDP.

Fankhauser (1995) has estimated that the globalized social costs of CO₂ emissions (with no adjustment for different national costs) at \$20 US per ton in 1990. World Bank researchers (Atkinson et al, 1997) have applied this number to CO₂

emissions in developed countries to estimate the value of the loss of environmental services as a proportion of output and the measure of genuine saving.

According to data from the International Energy Agency, world CO₂ emissions in 1997 were 22,636 millions of metric tons. Based on the \$20.00 U.S. per ton cost of CO₂ emissions, the world social costs of CO₂ emissions was \$452,720 million. This amount was allocated on the basis on a country's share of nominal world GDP, expressed in U.S. dollars. It was then converted into national currency at the purchasing power parity exchange rate and divided by population. As these costs represent a loss in the value of the services provided by the environment, they can be considered a deduction from the total stock of wealth of the society. For example, in 1997, per capita stocks of wealth in Canada were reduced by \$415 Canadian per cent because of the social costs imposed by CO₂ emissions according to this methodology.

2.2.7 Estimates of total wealth

As the estimates of the physical capital stock, the R&D capital stock, net foreign debt, and environmental degradation are expressed in value terms, they can be aggregated and presented on a per capita basis (Table 3). Net foreign debt per capita is a negative entry, while the social costs of CO₂ emissions are subtracted from the stocks of wealth.

For the 1980-96 period, estimates for the four components of the wealth stock included in this paper are available for ten countries (Table 3). The rate of change for per capita real wealth stocks in national currency for these countries ranged from an increase of 64.3 percent in Denmark to 15.1 per cent in the United States. The rate of change for the other countries in descending order of magnitude follows: Norway (44.8 per cent), Italy (36.3 per cent), France (33.8 per cent), United Kingdom (32.6 per cent), Germany (29.7 per cent), Canada (23.3 per cent), Australia (15.8 per cent), and Finland (15.4 per cent).

2.3 Inequality and Poverty

The idea of a “Social Welfare Function” which is a positive function of average incomes and a negative function of the inequality of incomes has a long tradition in welfare economics. However, in measuring the level of social welfare, the exact relative weight to be assigned to changes in average incomes, compared to changes in inequality, cannot be specified by economic theory. Indeed, since Atkinson (1970) it has been recognized that the measurement of inequality itself depends on the relative value which the observer places on the utility of individuals at different points in the income distribution. For a “Rawlsian”, only changes in the well-being of the least well off matter, but others will admit some positive weight for the income gains of the non-poor,²⁴ and will assign some negative weight to inequality among the non-poor.

²⁴ Jenkins (1991) surveys the issues involved in measurement of inequality.

Since the economic well-being of the population is affected by inequality in the distribution of income and by the extent of poverty²⁵, there are two issues: 1) one's perspective on the importance of inequality/poverty compared to trends in average income, and 2) one's view of the relative weight to be placed on poverty compared to inequality. We therefore suggest that a compound sub-index to recognize explicitly these issues would place some weight (β) on a measure of inequality in the aggregate distribution of income and some weight ($1-\beta$) on a measure of poverty.

The most popular measure of inequality in the distribution of income is undoubtedly the Gini index. For the purposes of the construction of the index of economic well being, we have chosen the Gini coefficient of after-tax household income²⁶. For the most recent year for which data are available for each country (Table 4), income inequality and the Gini coefficient was largest (and hence income inequality greatest) in the United States (0.387) and lowest in Finland (0.243). The Gini coefficients for LIS countries can be found in Osberg and Xu (1997, 2000).

Recently, Osberg and Xu (1997) have noted that the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon measure of poverty intensity is both theoretically attractive as a measure of poverty, and also convenient, since it can be decomposed as the product of the poverty rate, the average poverty gap ratio and the inequality of poverty gap ratios. Furthermore, since the inequality of poverty gap ratios is essentially constant, poverty intensity can be approximated as twice the product of the poverty rate and the average poverty gap ratio. The poverty rate is the proportion of persons who fall below the poverty line, defined here as one half the median equivalent after-tax family income. The poverty gap ratio is defined as the percentage gap between the poverty line and the income of those below the poverty line.

The poverty rate varies greatly among the 14 countries for which LIS data are available (Table 4). For the most recent year for which micro-data tapes are available for each country, it ranged from a high of 18.0 per cent in the United States to a low of 5.0 per cent in Belgium. The poverty rate in other countries, in descending order, was: Australia (17.5 per cent), Italy (13.2 per cent), Canada (12.4 per cent), Spain (9.9 per cent), United Kingdom (9.7 per cent), Norway (9.2 per cent), Sweden (8.9 per cent),

²⁵ Wilkinson (1996) argues that greater inequality increases the mortality rate. Daly and Duncan (1998) argue that absolute deprivation reduces life expectancy and conclude that policies targeted at increasing the incomes of the poor are likely to have a larger effect on mortality risk than policies designed to reduce inequality more generally.

²⁶ Since there is no data available on inequality and poverty within families, we have no option but to follow the standard pattern of assuming that equivalent income is equally shared among family members. Sharif and Phipps (1994) have demonstrated that if children do not in fact share equally in household resources, inequality within the family can make a very big difference to perceptions of the level of child poverty – and the same implications would hold for gender inequalities. However, since the issue for this paper is the *trend* of poverty, our conclusions will hold unless there has been a systematic trend over time in the degree of inequality within families (e.g. if senior citizen families, whose share of the poverty population has fallen over time, have systematically different levels of within-family inequality than younger families).

Germany (8.6 per cent), France (8.1 per cent), Denmark (7.2 per cent), Netherlands (6.3 per cent), and Finland (5.5 per cent).

There was much less variation across countries in the average poverty gap ratio. For the most recent year for which micro-data tapes are available for each country, it ranged from a high of 38.9 per cent in Denmark to a low of 22.4 per cent in Belgium. The average poverty gap ratio in other countries, in descending order, was: Sweden (36.6 per cent), United States (34.9 per cent), Canada (31.0 per cent), Italy (30.7 per cent), Germany (30.6 per cent), France (30.4 per cent), Netherlands (29.6 per cent), Norway (28.5 per cent), United Kingdom (28.5 per cent), Australia (27.7 per cent), Finland (27.5 per cent), and Spain (25.7 per cent).

The overall index of equality is a weighted average of the indices of poverty intensity for all units or households and the Gini coefficient, with the weights 0.75 and 0.25 respectively. The index is multiplied by -1 in order to reflect the convention that increases are desirable.

Unfortunately, the LIS database allows calculation of a long time series of income distribution estimates for only a few countries. Osberg (1999) examines long run trends in income distribution in the US, UK, Canada, Sweden and Germany. In Table 4, values of the income distribution and poverty variables in the years before the first LIS estimate for that country are assumed equal to the estimate for the first year of LIS data and the values for the years after the last LIS estimate are assumed equal to the estimate of the last year of LIS data. This is obviously an inadequate methodology and may lead to unreliable estimates for countries with short time series of LIS estimates.

2.4 Insecurity

If individuals knew their own economic futures with certainty, their welfare would depend only on their actual incomes over their lifetimes, since there would be no reason to feel anxiety about the future. However, uncertainty about the future will decrease the economic welfare of risk averse individuals. Individuals can try to avoid risk through social and private insurance, but such mechanisms do not completely eliminate economic anxieties. Given the value that individuals place on economic security, any increase in insecurity reduces economic well being.

Although public opinion polling can reveal that many feel themselves to be economically insecure, and that such insecurity decreases their subjective state of well being, the concept of economic insecurity is rarely discussed in academic economics.²⁷ Consequently, there is no generally agreed definition of economic insecurity. Osberg (1998) has argued that economic insecurity is, in a general sense, “the anxiety produced

²⁷ To be precise, in the ECONLIT database from 1969 to December 1997, there are nine matches to the term “economic insecurity”. A search of the Social Sciences Index from 1983, and the PAIS International and PAIS Periodicals/Publisher Index from 1972, yielded eleven matches. The Social Sciences Citation Index for the years 1987-1997 was similarly unproductive.

by a lack of economic safety – i.e. by an inability to obtain protection against subjectively significant potential economic losses.” In this sense, individuals’ perceptions of insecurity are inherently forward looking, the resultant of their expectations of the future and their current economic context – hence only imperfectly captured by measures such as the ex post variability of income flows.²⁸ Ideally, one would measure trends in economic security with data which included (for example) the percentage of the population who have credible guarantees of employment continuity and the adequacy of personal savings to support consumption during illness or unemployment. However, such data is not widely available. For these reasons, rather than attempt an overall measure of economic insecurity, this paper adopts a “named risks” approach, and addresses the change over time in four key economic risks.

Over fifty years ago, the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared:

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other loss of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. [Article 25]²⁹

For this paper, we construct measures of the percentage change over time in the economic risks associated with unemployment, illness, “widowhood” (or single female parenthood) and old age. In each case, we model the risk of an economic loss associated with the event as a conditional probability, which can itself be represented as the product of a number of underlying probabilities. We weight the prevalence of the underlying risk by the proportion of the population that it affects. The core hypothesis underlying the measure of economic insecurity proposed here is that changes in the subjective level of anxiety about a lack of economic safety are proportionate to changes in objective risk.

2.4.1 – Unemployment

The economic risk associated with unemployment can be modeled as the product of the risk of unemployment in the population and the extent to which people are protected from the income risks of unemployment. We have taken as a proxy for the risk of unemployment changes in the employment rate (employment/population ratio). Changes in this ratio reflect changes in the unemployment rate and changes in the participation rate (both cyclical and structural). The extent to which people have been protected by unemployment insurance (UI) from the financial impacts of unemployment can be

²⁸ For example, a tenured professor with occasional consulting income may have a variable income stream, but feel little insecurity – and data only on individuals’ income streams cannot reveal who had a long term employment guarantee (like tenure), and who sweated out a series of short term contract renewals.

²⁹In the 1990s, the gender specificity of the language of 1948 will strike many people as odd – but Article 2 makes it clear that all Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are to be guaranteed to male and female persons equally.

modeled as the product of: 1) the percentage of the unemployed who claim regular UI benefits and 2) the percentage of average weekly wages replaced by UI. Unfortunately, internationally comparable data on these two variables have proven very difficult to obtain and are not included in this version of the paper (they will hopefully be included in later versions). Thus the only component of the risk imposed by unemployment that is included in this paper is the employment rate (Table 5). We reiterate that this procedure ignores the impact on economic insecurity of changes to unemployment insurance, such as the huge drop in UI coverage observed in Canada in the 1990s.

2.4.2 – Illness

Viewed from a longer-term perspective, the economic insecurities associated with illness in developed economies certainly dropped considerably with the introduction of universal health insurance in many countries. Since our other data series are often difficult to obtain prior to 1971, the period covered by the present study is 1971 to 1996. This period unfortunately largely omits the improvement in economic well being that universal health care represented. Nevertheless, it is still of interest to examine how the economic insecurities associated with illness have evolved over the last quarter century.

We would emphasize that we do not attempt to model the psychological insecurities associated with health – just the economic risks. Recent decades have seen both substantial advances in medical technology and increased awareness of health hazards (such as Jakob-Kreutzfeld Syndrome –“mad cow disease”) which were previously unimaginable. It is not clear whether subjective anxieties about health have increased or fallen as a result.

Our objective is only to model the trend in economic anxieties associated with ill health, but at this stage of our research, there is an important omission. The economic risks associated with illness are partly the risk of loss of earnings. Historically, a portion of the labour force has had some protection against such losses through sick leave provisions in their individual or collective employment contracts. One implication of a trend to short term contract employment and self employment in developed economies is an increase in the fraction of the population whose incomes ceases totally, in the event of ill health. This paper does not attempt to model such risks. Instead, we focus on the risk of large out of pocket health care costs, with the risk directly proportional to the share of private medical care expenses in disposable income.

The OECD Health Data CD-ROM provides a long time series on medical care expenses as a proportion of disposable income (Table 6). For the 14 countries covered by the LIS data base, medical expenses as a proportion of disposable income in 1996 ranged from a high of 14.0 per cent in the United States to a low of 1.1 per cent in the United Kingdom. The proportion in the other countries, in descending order of magnitude was: Belgium (8.6 per cent), Netherlands (8.4 per cent), France (7.2 per cent in 1995), Australia (5.5 per cent), Italy (4.7 per cent in 1995), Spain (3.7 per cent in 1995), Finland

(3.5 per cent in 1995), Canada (3.2 per cent), Germany (2.5 per cent), Norway (2.0 per cent), Sweden (1.6 per cent) and Denmark (1.4 per cent).

However, to follow the convention that increases in the sub-components of the index of economic security are improvements, we want an index of "security" and not an index of "insecurity", hence we multiply the risk of illness where increases are negative for economic well-being by -1 . A negative sign therefore indicates that an increased negative value represents a decline in well being (and a decreased negative value an increase in well being).

2.4.3 – Single Parent Poverty

When the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights was drafted in 1948, the percentage of single parent families was relatively high in many countries, partly as a result of World War II. At that point in time, "widowhood" was the primary way in which women and children lost access to male earnings. Since then, divorce and separation have become the primary origins of single parent families. However, it remains true that many women and children are "one man away from poverty", since the prevalence of poverty among single parent families is extremely high.

To model trends in this aspect of economic insecurity, we multiply (the probability of divorce) * (the poverty rate among single female parent families)³⁰ * (the average poverty gap ratio among single female parent families)³¹. [The product of these last two variables is proportional to the intensity of poverty.]

We stress that in constructing a measure of the economic insecurity associated with single parent status, we are *not* constructing a measure of the social costs of divorce. Economic well being is only part of social well being, and divorce has emotional and social costs (e.g. for the involved children) that are not considered here. Arguably, over time the social costs associated with divorce (e.g. stigma) have changed, as the institution of marriage itself has changed – but such issues lie well beyond the scope of this paper.

Table 7 provides data on divorce rates from the UN Demographic Yearbook and estimates of the poverty rate and poverty gap ratio for single female parents calculated from the LIS micro-data tapes. The annual divorce rate ranged in 1996 (or the most recent year before 1996 for which data are available) from a high of 4.33 per cent of legally married couples in the United States to a low of 0.47 per cent in Italy. The divorce rate in other countries, in descending order of magnitude, was the following: Belgium (3.45 per cent), United Kingdom (2.89 per cent), Australia (2.86 per cent), Finland (2.69

³⁰ However, $RATE = INCIDENCE \times AVERAGE \ DURATION$. Since the poverty rate among single parents is equal to the conditional probability that a single parent will enter poverty and the average duration of a poverty spell, we do implicitly account jointly for the duration of poverty spells and for their likelihood.

³¹ This procedure effectively ignores single male parents. While the authors of this paper feel this is an important group, males comprise only about 10 per cent of the single parent population, and their income loss on divorce is considerably less than that of women.

per cent), Canada (2.62 per cent), Denmark (2.43 per cent), Sweden (2.42 per cent), (Norway (2.28 per cent), Netherlands (2.24), Germany (2.14 per cent), France (1.90 per cent), and Spain (0.83 per cent).

The poverty rate for single female parents in the most recent year (in brackets) for LIS micro-files ranged from a high of 44.0 per cent (1997) in the United States to a low of 2.8 per cent (1992) in Sweden. The poverty rate for single female parents in other countries, in descending order of magnitude was: Australia, 40.7 per cent (1994); Canada, 40.7 per cent (1994); Germany, 40.0 per cent (1994); Italy, 32.2 per cent (1995); Netherlands, 25.5 per cent (1991); Denmark, 23.9 per cent (1992); Spain, 23.2 per cent (1990); France, 17.7 per cent (1984); United Kingdom, 13.8 per cent (1986); Norway, 11.3 per cent (1995); Belgium, 7.4 per cent (1992); and Finland, 6.4 per cent (1995).

The average poverty gap ratio for single female parents in the most recent year (same year as for the poverty rate above) for LIS files ranged from a high of 41.6 per cent in Norway to a low of 18.2 per cent in Sweden. The poverty gap ratio for other countries, in descending order of magnitude, was the following: Norway (41.6 per cent), Italy (40.0 per cent), United States (39.6 per cent), Germany (39.2 per cent), Belgium (33.6 per cent), France (32.1 per cent), Netherlands (29.5 per cent), Spain (28.6 per cent), Canada (27.5 per cent), Australia (24.5 per cent), Denmark (23.9 per cent), United Kingdom (23.6 per cent), and Finland (23.0 per cent).

Again, to follow the convention that increases in the sub-components of the index of economic security are improvements, we want an index of "security" and not an index of "insecurity", hence we multiply the risk of single-parenthood where increases are negative for economic well-being by -1 . A negative sign therefore indicates that an increased negative value represents a decline in well being (and a decreased negative value an increase in well being).

2.4.4 – Old Age

Since income in old age is the result of a lifelong series of events and decisions, which we cannot hope to disentangle in this paper, we model the idea of "insecurity in old age" as the chance that an elderly person will be poor, and the average depth of that poverty.

The poverty rate and the poverty gap ratio for the population 65 and over are given in Table 8, as calculated from LIS micro-data files. The poverty rate for the elderly in the most recent year (in brackets) for LIS micro-data files ranged from a high of 33.1 per cent (1994) in Australia to a low of 2.6 per cent (1991) in the Netherlands. The poverty rate for single female parents in other countries, in descending order of magnitude was, the following: United States, 24.4 per cent (1997); Italy, 14.7 per cent (1995); France, 17.4 per cent (1984); Norway, 12.0 per cent (1995); Spain, 11.7 per cent (1990); Belgium, 10.0 per cent (1992); Germany, 7.9 per cent (1994); Sweden (6.0 per cent); Denmark, 5.7 per cent (1992); United Kingdom, 5.4 per cent (1986); Canada, 4.8 per cent (1994);

Finland, 4.3 per cent (1995).

The average poverty gap ratio for the elderly in the most recent year for the LIS micro-data files ranged from a high of 48.7 per cent in Denmark to a low of 9.3 per cent in Norway. The poverty gap ratio for other countries, in order of (descending magnitude) was: Denmark (48.7 per cent), Netherlands (41.1 per cent), Germany (31.6 per cent), Australia (27.6 per cent), United States (24.4 per cent), Spain (19.4 per cent), Belgium (19.6 per cent), Italy (18.3 per cent), Canada (13.4 per cent), Sweden (12.7 per cent), United Kingdom (11.7 per cent), France (11.4 per cent), and Finland (9.8 per cent).

Again, to follow the convention that increases in the sub-components of the index of economic security are improvements; we want an index of "security" and not an index of "insecurity". Hence we multiply the risk of elderly poverty by -1 . A negative sign therefore indicates that an increased negative value represents a decline in well being (and a decreased negative value an increase in well being).

2.4.5 Overall Index of Economic Security

The four risks discussed above have been aggregated into an index of economic security (Table 9). The aggregation weights are the relative importance of the four groups in the population, which are also in Table 9.

- For unemployment, the proportion of the 15-64 population in the total population.
- For illness, the proportion of the population at risk of illness, which is 100 per cent.
- For single parent poverty, the proportion of the population comprised of married women with children under 18.
- For old age poverty, the proportion of the population in immediate risk of poverty in old age, defined as the proportion of the 45-64 population in the total population.

The above proportions have been normalized for all years to one. For example the weights for Canada in 1997 were the following: unemployment (0.2779), illness (0.4160), single parenthood (0.2158), and old age (0.0904).³²

³² In order that the base year for the indexes of all risks of economic security be the same at 1.000 in Table 9, the constant 2 has been added to the indexes of risk of illness, single parenthood, and old age, whose original base was -1 .

Based on the above weights, the overall index of economic security for seven LIS countries are given in Table 9. Appendix B presents data for seven other countries but given the limited number of years for which LIS data are available, these estimates cannot be seen as being of the same order of reliability.

2.5. Estimates of trends in the Overall Index of Economic Well-being

2.5.1 Weighting of components

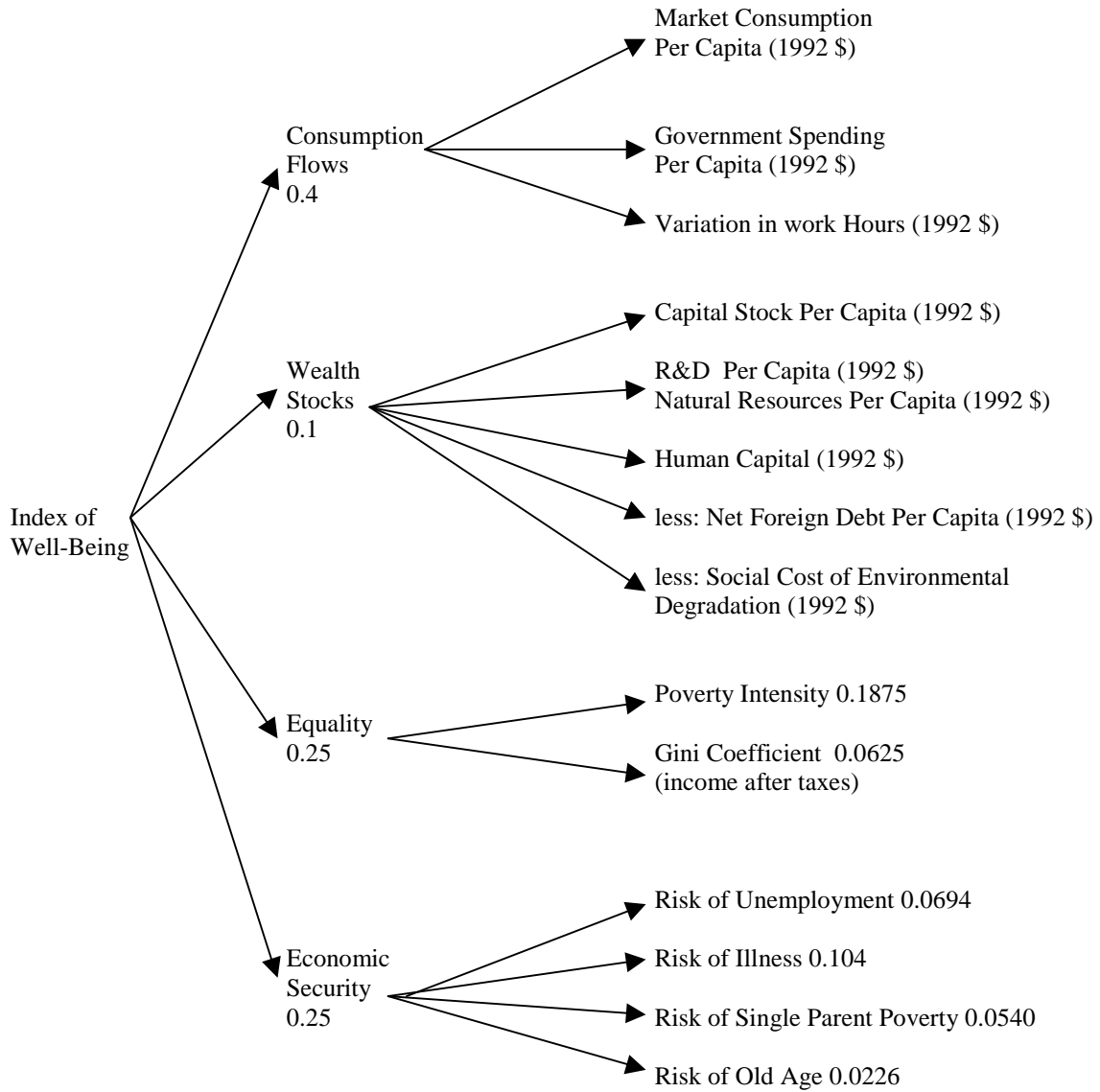
Trends in any index are determined by the choice of variables that are included in the index, the trends in those variables and the weights these variables receive. Since the four main dimensions of average consumption, intergenerational bequest, inequality/poverty and insecurity are separately identified, it is easy to conduct sensitivity analyses of the impact on perceived overall trends of different weighting of these dimensions. For discussion purposes, our "standard" weighting gives consumption flows a weight of 0.4, wealth stocks a weight of 0.1, and equality and economic security have each been given weights of 0.25.

As the sub-components of the consumption flows and wealth stocks are expressed in dollars, there is no need for explicit weighting. Their dollar values represent implicit weights. In terms of the inequality/poverty subcomponents, a somewhat Rawlsian perspective would assign greater importance to poverty than to overall inequality trends. On this basis³³, and a weight of 0.1877 ($=0.25*0.75$) has therefore been given poverty intensity and 0.0625 ($=0.25*0.25$) to the Gini coefficient. In other words, poverty is given three times the weight of inequality. The subcomponents of the economic security index are weighted by the relative importance of the specific population at risk in the total population.

The "standard" weighting of components and subcomponents of the economic well-being index are shown below and in Chart 1.

³³ A pure Rawlsian would put all the weight on the wellbeing of the least well off.

Chart 1: Weighting Tree



"Standard" Weighting of the Index of Economic Well-being
(Weights of total index in brackets)

<u>Basic Component</u>	<u>Sub-components</u>
Consumption Flows (0.40)	Real total consumption (NCU per capita) Real current government spending on goods and services excluding debt service (NCU per capita) Adjustment for changes in leisure
Stocks of Wealth (0.10)	real capital stock (including housing) (NCU per capita) Real R&D stock (NCU per capita) Real net foreign debt (NCU per capita) Real social cost of environmental degradation (CO2 emissions) (NCU per capita)
Equality (0.25)	poverty intensity Income inequality (Gini coefficient)
Security ³⁴ (0.25)	risk of unemployment Risk of illness Risk of single parenthood poverty Risk of poverty in old age

The formula for the overall index follows:

$$IEWB = (0.4)[C+G+UP] + (0.1)[K+ R\&D+-D-ED] + [(0.1875 (LIM) + (0.0625)Gini) + [(0.0694)UR + (0.1040)ILL + (0.0540)SP + (0.0226)OLD]$$

where

IEWB= index of economic well-being

C= real per capita adjusted personal consumption

G= real per capita current government spending excluding debt charges

UP= real value of per capita unpaid labour

K= real per capita capital stock (including housing)

R&D= real per capita stock of research and development

³⁴The weights are for 1997. The actual weights used vary by year.

NR= real per capita stock of natural resource wealth

HC= real per capita stock of human capital

D= real per capita net foreign debt

ED= real per capita social costs of environmental degradation (CO2 emissions)

LIM= poverty intensity

Gini= Gini coefficient for after tax income

UR= risk of unemployment

ILL= risk of illness

SP= risk of single parenthood poverty

OLD= risk of poverty in old age

Table 10 shows the indexes for all four components of the index of economic well being and the overall index. To put all the sub-components to a common base of 1, the constant 2 has been added to the index of inequality (Table 4) to convert it to an index where an increase corresponds to a rise in economic well being.

3. Trends in the overall index of economic well-being

We are acutely conscious that the data sources available to us are far from what we would like. We know that restricting ourselves to internationally comparable data series has meant that we have neglected issues (such as the decline in UI coverage in Canada) which are important for some countries. We also know the reliance on interpolation between the data points available in the Luxembourg Income Study implies, necessarily, that we cannot detect year to year fluctuations in some components of our index. However, we hope that enough data remains to give a preliminary indication of trends in economic well being, from a broader perspective than that provided by GDP accounting.

Since we want to examine the sensitivity of a measure of economic well being to alternative possible weightings of accumulation, income distribution and insecurity, Figures 1 to 7 present both our "standard" and an "alternative" weighting. The "alternative" is much more heavily weighted to average consumption (0.7), has the same weighting on accumulation (0.1) and less heavily emphasizes income distribution (0.1) and insecurity (0.1). For each country, we compare trends in the "standard" and "alternative" indices with trends in GDP per capita.

For all countries, consideration of bequest, inequality/poverty and insecurity reduces the measured rate of growth of economic well being, compared to use of the GDP per

capita index. Generally, the more heavily current average consumption is emphasized, the closer our index comes to GDP per capita. However, in every instance the consideration of a wider range of issues than those recognized in GDP accounting reduces the measured increase in economic well being.

In some countries, the change in perception of trends in well being that a broader measure produces is striking. In the United States, GDP per capita increased by approximately 30% over the 1980 to 1997 period, but our "standard" index is essentially flat, with a total increase of 4% over the period. In the UK, increases in per capita GDP were even larger (39.8%), but our "standard" weighting (which has a heavy emphasis on economic inequality and insecurity) shows a decline of about 9%. Both the US and UK have been marked by a substantial increase in economic inequality over this period and increases in money income have been limited to the top end of the income distribution (see Osberg, 1999). As well, increases in money income in the US have been obtained at the cost of substantial increases in working hours. Hence, this is not an unreasonable finding.

For the UK and Sweden, GDP per capita rose, while our "standard" index of economic well being declined. In both cases, however, this qualitative result is quite sensitive to the relative weighting of current consumption compared to distribution and insecurity - the "alternative" index does not actually decline³⁵ (although it is almost flat in Swedish data). As Osberg and Xu (1997,2000) note, recent years have seen an increase in Swedish poverty intensity, hence it is not surprising that an index which weights heavily trends in income distribution and insecurity should show a deterioration.

Norway is a country where trends in economic well being are, more or less, scaled down versions of the trend in GDP per capita. In this case, our current estimates of trends in the Index of Economic Well Being could be said to provide relatively little "value added", compared to trends in GDP per capita, since each index moves in much the same way over time (albeit showing much stronger growth in GDP per capita than in economic well being).

However, Australia and Canada - whose economies share a relative dependence on raw materials production - are noteworthy in showing a greater cyclical sensitivity in GDP per capita than one finds in either measure of economic well being, or in GDP per capita in other countries. In Canada and Australia, the recessions of both the early 1980s and early 1990s show up clearly in per capita GDP fluctuations - to a much greater degree than Germany or Norway (the early 1980s recession is hard to find in UK or Swedish GDP per capita data). However, in both countries the trend in economic well being indices is much smoother, because changes in current income can be much more rapid than changes in wealth stocks, income distribution and insecurity. Canadian trends in economic well being are also quite similar for "standard" and "alternative" weightings

³⁵ As well, we would caution that because we have not been able to get, for this paper, estimates of the income replacement provided under unemployment insurance in these countries, we may be over estimating the importance for economic insecurity of the rise in unemployment in these countries.

of the index³⁶.

4. Level Comparisons of Economic Well-being

Comparisons of the level of well being across countries are inherently much more problematic than comparisons of the trends in various components of economic well being within countries. In across country comparisons, the institutional context of economic data differs to a far greater extent than in within country, over time comparisons. Calculations of purchasing power parity equivalence across several countries have greater uncertainty than comparisons of within country consumer price levels. Statistical agencies in different countries differ in their data availability and data gathering practices to a greater degree than they change those practices over time in the same country. For all these reasons, this paper avoids direct commentary on comparative levels of economic well being.

5. Conclusion

This paper has developed an index of economic well-being based on four dimensions or components of economic well-being for selected OECD countries, with the weight given each component in brackets- consumption flows, stocks of wealth including physical capital and natural resources, income distribution, and economic security.

We argue that providing explicit weights of these components of well being is important in enabling other observers to assess whether, by their values of what is important in economic well-being, they would agree with this assessment of trends in the modern economy. Some events - like a major recession - may have adverse impacts on all four dimensions of well being, producing lower average consumption, more inequality, more insecurity and less accumulation of capital for the benefit of future generations. In such a case, values as to the relative weights to be assigned to the components of well being are of secondary concern. However, in other instances (such as environmental policy concerning global warming) the relative weights assigned to different dimensions of well being may be crucial. A major reason for being explicit about the weights to be assigned to dimensions of well being is to be clear about when there is, and when there is not, a conflict of fundamental values in the assessment of social trends.

In general, however, a key finding of this paper is that economic well-being, for at least two different sets of relative weights, has increased at a much slower rate over the last 25 years than real GDP per capita, a widely-used indicator of economic well-being.

In Norway, trends in economic well being are qualitatively, if not quantitatively, similar to trends in GDP per capita. However, in two countries (Australia and Canada) trends in well being are cyclically dissimilar to GDP per capita trends. In the US and UK the secular trend one perceives in economic well being depends heavily on whether one uses GDP per capita or a broader index of economic well being which includes consideration of income distribution and economic insecurity- and the same is even more true of

³⁶ But this paper does not capture the rise in economic insecurity produced by declining UI coverage.

Germany and Sweden. In some countries (e.g. Sweden) the trend one perceives in economic well being is very sensitive to the relative weighting of consumption, accumulation, distribution and insecurity - but in others (e.g. Canada) this sensitivity is much less pronounced. In short, even with the highly imperfect data available for this study, there is a good deal of information content in using a broader measure of economic well being than GDP per capita.

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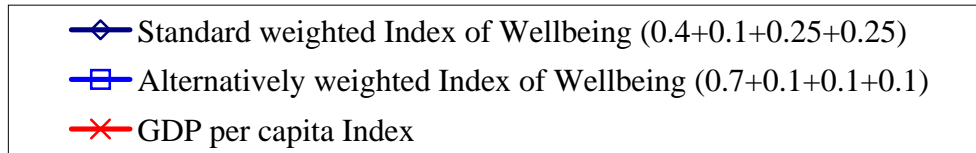
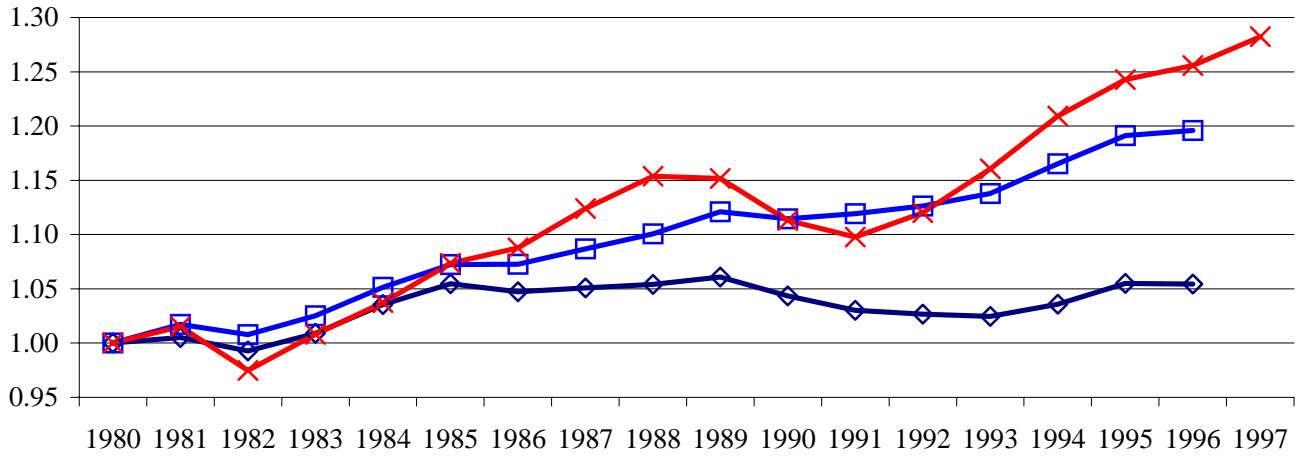
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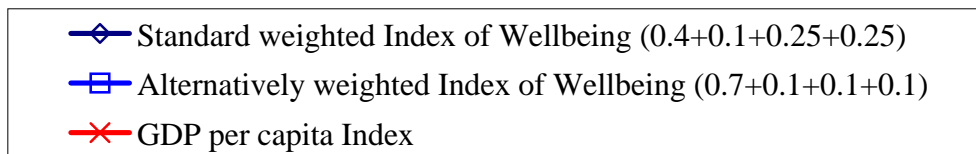
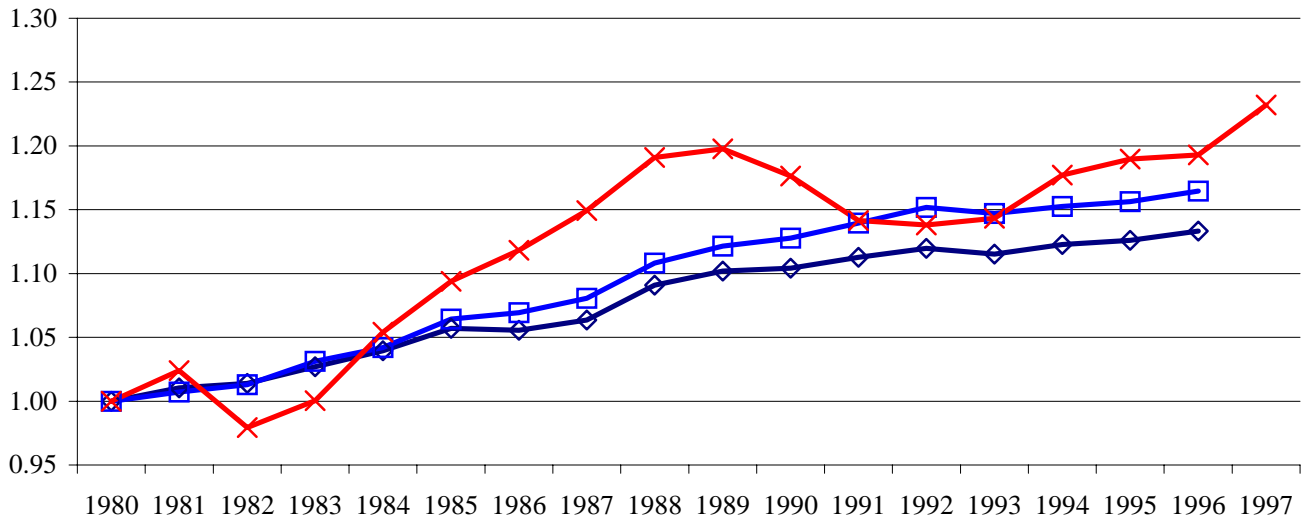
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Australia	Belgium
Canada	Denmark
Germany	Finland
Norway	France
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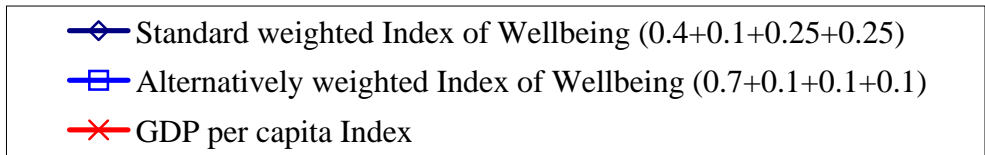
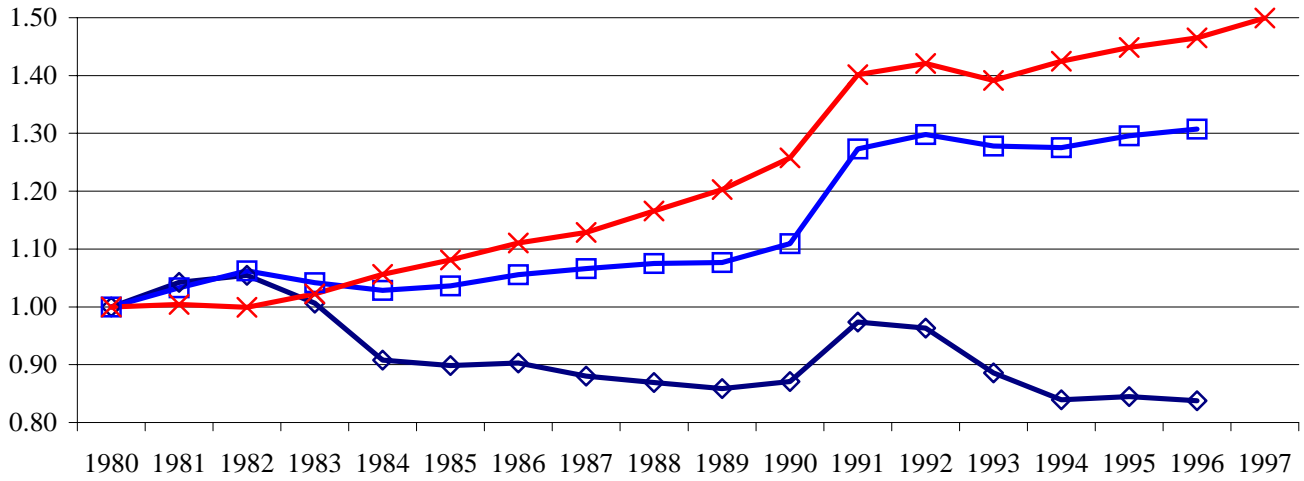
Australia



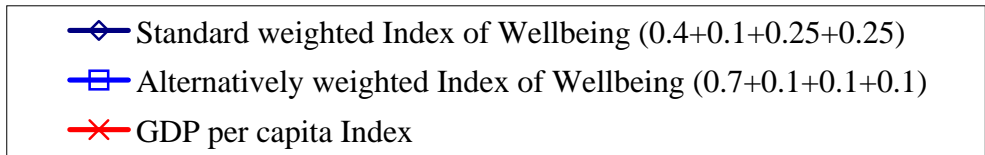
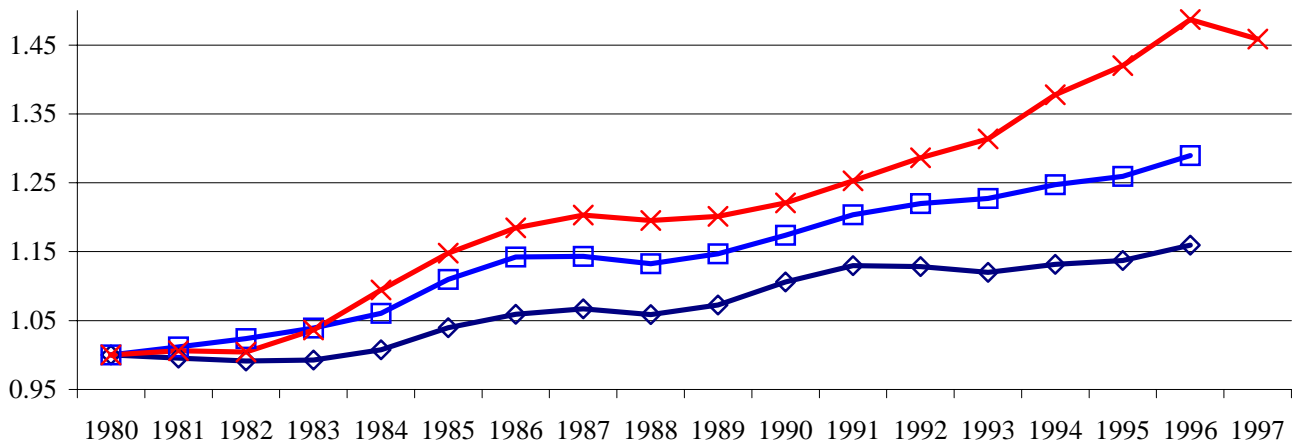
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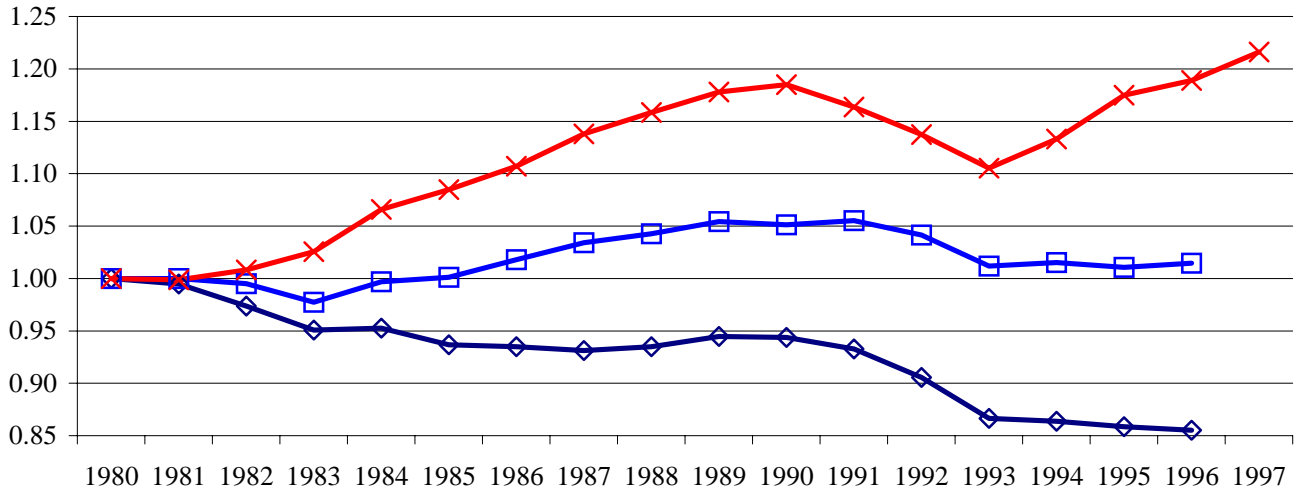
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Norway

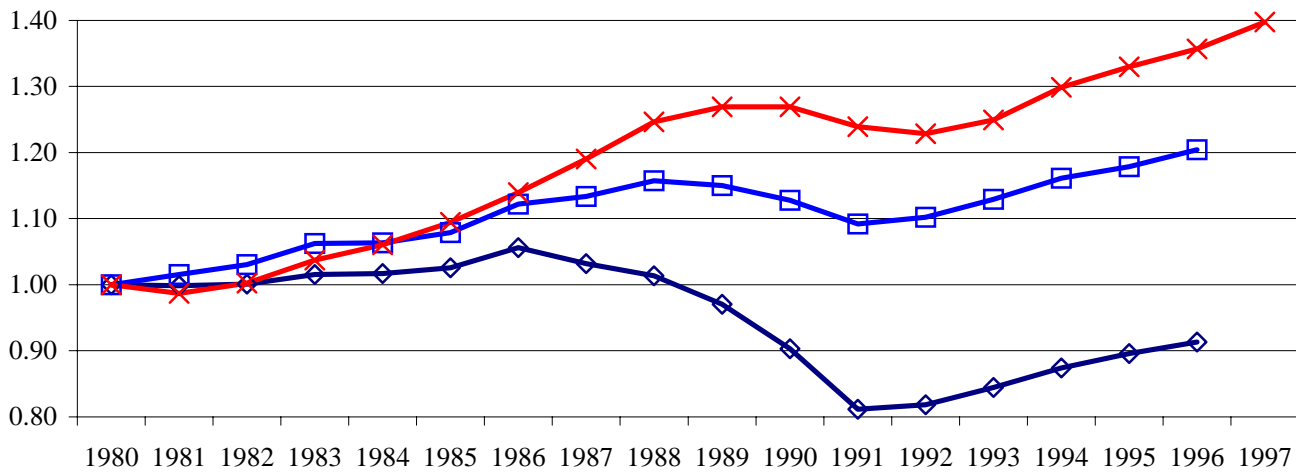


Sweden



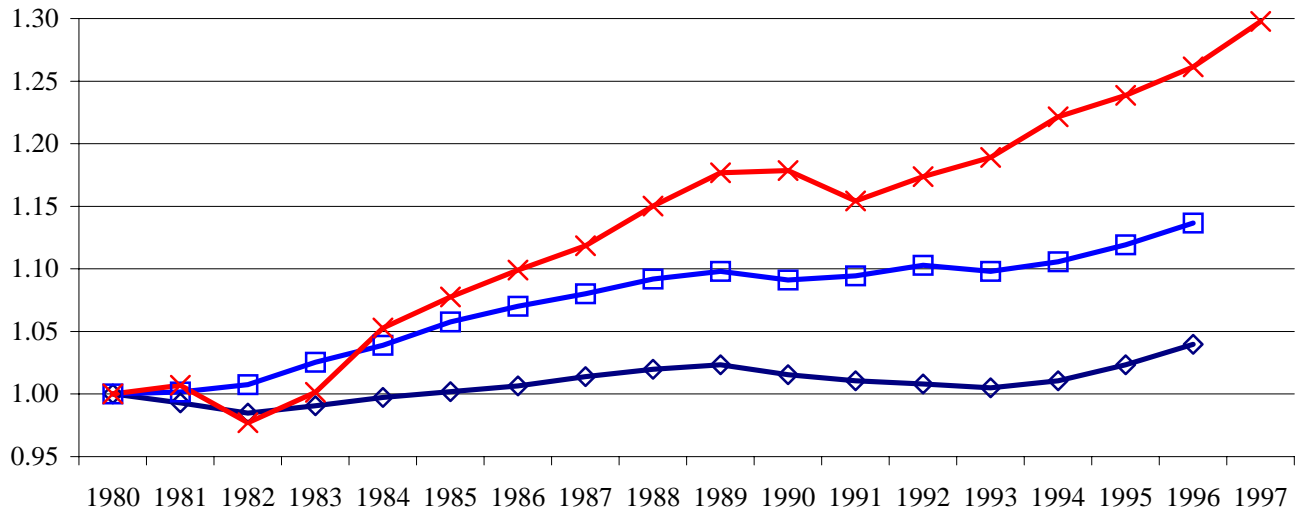
- ◆ Standard weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.4+0.1+0.25+0.25)
- Alternatively weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.7+0.1+0.1+0.1)
- × GDP per capita Index

United Kingdom



- ◆ Standard weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.4+0.1+0.25+0.25)
- Alternatively weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.7+0.1+0.1+0.1)
- × GDP per capita Index

United States



- ◆ Standard weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.4+0.1+0.25+0.25)
- Alternatively weighted Index of Wellbeing (0.7+0.1+0.1+0.1)
- × GDP per capita Index

Table 1: Components of Personal Consumption

Year	Australia					Canada					Germany							
	Personal Consumption per capita, (89-90ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (89-90ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1991ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1991ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	6,891	0.951	2.68	1.000	6,553.5	0.579	6,810	0.945	2.82	1.026	6,602	0.538	6,571	0.946	2.12	0.963	5,983	0.429
1961	7,103	0.955	2.68	1.000	6,783.9	0.600	6,979	0.947	2.82	1.026	6,780	0.552	6,861	0.949	2.12	0.963	6,265	0.449
1962	7,316	0.952	2.68	1.000	6,968.0	0.616	7,137	0.949	2.82	1.026	6,946	0.566	7,147	0.951	2.12	0.963	6,544	0.469
1963	7,523	0.953	2.68	1.000	7,169.9	0.634	7,288	0.951	2.82	1.026	7,107	0.579	7,431	0.951	2.12	0.963	6,802	0.488
1964	7,714	0.948	2.68	1.000	7,315.6	0.647	7,428	0.953	2.82	1.026	7,258	0.591	7,728	0.961	2.12	0.963	7,146	0.512
1965	7,791	0.952	2.68	1.000	7,415.1	0.656	7,736	0.954	2.82	1.026	7,574	0.617	8,184	0.961	2.12	0.963	7,567	0.543
1966	8,025	0.950	2.68	1.000	7,621.2	0.674	7,993	0.956	2.82	1.026	7,841	0.638	8,375	0.961	2.12	0.963	7,743	0.555
1967	8,320	0.954	2.68	1.000	7,940.9	0.702	8,165	0.959	2.82	1.026	8,030	0.654	8,454	0.965	2.12	0.963	7,850	0.563
1968	8,596	0.950	2.68	1.000	8,169.4	0.722	8,399	0.961	2.82	1.026	8,280	0.674	8,832	0.959	2.12	0.963	8,154	0.585
1969	8,923	0.953	2.68	1.000	8,503.7	0.752	8,704	0.964	2.82	1.026	8,603	0.700	9,467	0.956	2.12	0.963	8,716	0.625
1970	9,108	0.950	2.68	1.000	8,649.5	0.765	8,767	0.966	2.82	1.026	8,686	0.707	10,120	0.959	2.12	0.963	9,344	0.670
1971	9,308	0.960	2.68	1.000	8,940.0	0.790	8,981	0.968	2.82	1.026	8,920	0.726	10,590	0.963	2.12	0.963	9,819	0.704
1972	9,649	0.966	2.68	1.000	9,319.4	0.824	9,539	0.971	2.81	1.025	9,497	0.773	11,031	0.966	2.12	0.963	10,257	0.736
1973	10,015	0.966	2.68	1.000	9,679.5	0.856	10,126	0.974	2.81	1.024	10,104	0.823	11,322	0.969	2.12	0.963	10,557	0.757
1974	10,180	0.964	2.68	1.000	9,818.5	0.868	10,564	0.977	2.81	1.024	10,566	0.860	11,374	0.974	2.12	0.963	10,665	0.765
1975	10,395	0.975	2.68	1.000	10,137.2	0.896	10,902	0.980	2.80	1.023	10,929	0.890	11,777	0.973	2.12	0.963	11,028	0.791
1976	10,541	0.977	2.68	1.000	10,293.1	0.910	11,458	0.983	2.78	1.018	11,469	0.934	12,296	0.980	2.12	0.963	11,594	0.831
1977	10,618	0.984	2.68	1.000	10,447.3	0.924	11,676	0.987	2.75	1.014	11,684	0.951	12,880	0.989	2.12	0.962	12,261	0.879
1978	10,864	0.989	2.68	1.000	10,740.1	0.949	11,952	0.991	2.73	1.009	11,959	0.974	13,369	0.989	2.12	0.962	12,726	0.913
1979	11,002	0.997	2.68	1.000	10,965.0	0.969	12,175	0.996	2.70	1.005	12,178	0.992	13,807	0.996	2.21	0.981	13,493	0.968
1980	11,312	1.000	2.68	1.000	11,311.9	1.000	12,282	1.000	2.68	1.000	12,282	1.000	13,944	1.000	2.29	1.000	13,944	1.000
1981	11,598	1.005	2.68	1.000	11,652.2	1.030	12,412	1.004	2.65	0.995	12,408	1.010	13,839	1.003	2.38	1.019	14,138	1.014
1982	11,540	1.002	2.65	0.994	11,494.7	1.016	11,940	1.007	2.64	0.993	11,940	0.972	13,670	1.007	2.36	1.014	13,954	1.001
1983	11,676	1.012	2.62	0.988	11,676.0	1.032	12,232	1.009	2.63	0.991	12,235	0.996	13,909	1.010	2.34	1.009	14,167	1.016
1984	11,866	1.016	2.59	0.982	11,841.7	1.047	12,568	1.012	2.62	0.989	12,575	1.024	14,217	1.018	2.38	1.018	14,728	1.056
1985	12,211	1.014	2.55	0.976	12,087.7	1.069	13,094	1.014	2.61	0.987	13,105	1.067	14,477	1.020	2.34	1.010	14,924	1.070
1986	12,115	1.020	2.56	0.977	12,069.6	1.067	13,471	1.017	2.60	0.984	13,486	1.098	14,957	1.024	2.31	1.002	15,361	1.102
1987	12,342	1.023	2.56	0.977	12,341.0	1.091	13,830	1.020	2.58	0.982	13,851	1.128	15,456	1.030	2.27	0.995	15,834	1.136
1988	12,646	1.023	2.56	0.977	12,650.7	1.118	14,245	1.022	2.57	0.979	14,257	1.161	15,802	1.031	2.23	0.987	16,084	1.154
1989	12,984	1.025	2.56	0.978	13,020.2	1.151	14,473	1.025	2.55	0.976	14,475	1.178	16,132	1.034	2.20	0.979	16,334	1.171
1990	12,917	1.033	2.54	0.974	12,994.8	1.149	14,439	1.027	2.53	0.973	14,422	1.174	16,858	1.034	2.22	0.983	17,135	1.229
1991	13,099	1.038	2.52	0.970	13,194.5	1.166	14,070	1.032	2.52	0.969	14,079	1.146	20,383	1.029	2.23	0.987	20,687	1.484
1992	13,341	1.039	2.50	0.966	13,393.9	1.184	14,162	1.032	2.51	0.969	14,169	1.154	20,800	1.034	2.25	0.990	21,302	1.528
1993	13,659	1.046	2.48	0.963	13,747.4	1.215	14,171	1.039	2.51	0.969	14,267	1.162	20,679	1.035	2.27	0.994	21,286	1.527
1994	14,214	1.046	2.46	0.959	14,248.8	1.260	14,455	1.042	2.51	0.969	14,588	1.188	20,866	1.039	2.28	0.998	21,644	1.552
1995	14,613	1.046	2.46	0.959	14,649.3	1.295	14,518	1.043	2.51	0.969	14,671	1.195	21,199	1.044	2.28	0.998	22,076	1.583
1996	14,760	1.048	2.46	0.959	14,834.9	1.311	14,682	1.045	2.51	0.969	14,865	1.210	21,412	1.046	2.28	0.998	22,356	1.603
1997	-	-	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	-	-	-

Note: NCU = National currency units.

Sources: Personal Consumption per capita - National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Volume 1.; Population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries"

Life Expectancy - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries";

Average Family Size - LIS Database. Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A1, A2, A3.

Norway					Sweden					United Kingdom								
Year	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	40,533	0.971	2.49	1.002	39,439	0.540	46,486	0.964	1.97	1.021	45,724	0.644	3,050	0.975	3.53	1.159	3,448	0.772
1961	41,905	0.972	2.49	1.002	40,801	0.559	48,339	0.970	1.97	1.021	47,840	0.674	3,115	0.968	3.53	1.159	3,495	0.783
1962	43,325	0.970	2.49	1.002	42,126	0.577	50,160	0.968	1.97	1.021	49,540	0.698	3,177	0.970	3.53	1.159	3,571	0.800
1963	44,677	0.966	2.49	1.002	43,235	0.592	51,960	0.971	1.97	1.021	51,493	0.726	3,247	0.971	3.53	1.159	3,656	0.819
1964	46,022	0.973	2.49	1.002	44,871	0.615	53,635	0.974	1.97	1.021	53,298	0.751	3,314	0.973	3.53	1.159	3,738	0.838
1965	46,787	0.974	2.49	1.002	45,679	0.626	55,386	0.975	1.97	1.021	55,112	0.777	3,341	0.975	3.53	1.159	3,776	0.846
1966	48,081	0.978	2.49	1.002	47,100	0.645	55,924	0.979	1.97	1.021	55,874	0.787	3,381	0.977	3.53	1.159	3,828	0.858
1967	49,503	0.979	2.49	1.002	48,559	0.665	56,765	0.979	1.97	1.021	56,714	0.799	3,443	0.979	3.53	1.159	3,906	0.875
1968	50,864	0.977	2.49	1.002	49,793	0.682	58,758	0.976	1.97	1.021	58,546	0.825	3,522	0.981	3.53	1.159	4,003	0.897
1969	54,312	0.974	2.49	1.002	52,989	0.726	60,933	0.978	1.97	1.021	60,795	0.857	3,528	0.982	3.53	1.159	4,017	0.900
1970	53,914	0.979	2.49	1.002	52,887	0.725	62,490	0.985	1.97	1.021	62,812	0.885	3,619	0.984	3.39	1.133	4,036	0.904
1971	56,038	0.981	2.49	1.002	55,081	0.755	62,121	0.985	1.97	1.021	62,441	0.880	3,714	0.984	3.25	1.107	4,046	0.907
1972	57,256	0.982	2.49	1.002	56,353	0.772	64,063	0.985	1.97	1.021	64,436	0.908	3,931	0.986	3.11	1.081	4,189	0.939
1973	58,496	0.983	2.49	1.002	57,651	0.790	65,594	0.988	1.97	1.021	66,153	0.932	4,137	0.988	2.97	1.055	4,310	0.966
1974	60,385	0.988	2.49	1.002	59,793	0.819	67,609	0.989	1.97	1.021	68,276	0.962	4,076	0.990	2.83	1.029	4,149	0.930
1975	63,131	0.989	2.49	1.002	62,554	0.857	69,230	0.989	1.97	1.021	69,913	0.985	4,063	0.991	2.81	1.024	4,123	0.924
1976	66,652	0.991	2.49	1.002	66,219	0.907	71,853	0.989	1.95	1.017	72,268	1.018	4,084	0.993	2.78	1.019	4,131	0.926
1977	70,972	0.996	2.49	1.002	70,840	0.971	70,848	0.995	1.94	1.012	71,394	1.006	4,071	0.995	2.76	1.014	4,106	0.920
1978	69,525	0.997	2.49	1.002	69,441	0.952	70,143	0.996	1.92	1.008	70,442	0.993	4,290	0.997	2.73	1.009	4,313	0.966
1979	71,530	0.997	2.49	1.002	71,443	0.979	71,681	0.997	1.91	1.004	71,787	1.012	4,472	0.998	2.70	1.004	4,482	1.004
1980	72,976	1.000	2.48	1.000	72,976	1.000	70,963	1.000	1.89	1.000	70,963	1.000	4,463	1.000	2.68	1.000	4,463	1.000
1981	73,557	1.003	2.47	0.998	73,596	1.008	70,534	1.004	1.88	0.996	70,521	0.994	4,466	1.010	2.66	0.996	4,494	1.007
1982	74,582	1.005	2.45	0.996	74,612	1.022	70,894	1.008	1.87	0.994	71,021	1.001	4,511	1.016	2.64	0.992	4,549	1.019
1983	75,471	1.005	2.44	0.994	75,391	1.033	69,163	1.011	1.86	0.992	69,333	0.977	4,711	1.017	2.62	0.988	4,734	1.061
1984	77,275	1.007	2.43	0.992	77,182	1.058	71,797	1.014	1.85	0.990	72,067	1.016	4,690	1.019	2.60	0.984	4,704	1.054
1985	84,239	1.003	2.42	0.989	83,629	1.146	73,611	1.013	1.85	0.988	73,647	1.038	4,854	1.019	2.57	0.980	4,849	1.087
1986	88,126	1.008	2.41	0.987	87,704	1.202	76,686	1.016	1.84	0.986	76,823	1.083	5,172	1.023	2.55	0.976	5,166	1.158
1987	86,989	1.006	2.39	0.982	85,921	1.177	79,915	1.018	1.83	0.984	80,108	1.129	5,430	1.023	2.55	0.976	5,425	1.215
1988	84,774	1.008	2.36	0.976	83,427	1.143	81,490	1.017	1.84	0.985	81,651	1.151	5,823	1.030	2.55	0.976	5,856	1.312
1989	83,885	1.011	2.33	0.971	82,356	1.129	81,887	1.025	1.84	0.986	82,757	1.166	5,990	1.033	2.55	0.976	6,040	1.353
1990	84,202	1.011	2.30	0.965	82,198	1.126	80,929	1.024	1.84	0.987	81,753	1.152	6,005	1.037	2.55	0.976	6,079	1.362
1991	85,006	1.017	2.28	0.960	82,995	1.137	81,125	1.025	1.84	0.988	82,127	1.157	5,849	1.040	2.55	0.976	5,936	1.330
1992	86,427	1.019	2.26	0.955	84,160	1.153	79,299	1.030	1.85	0.988	80,760	1.138	5,823	1.044	2.55	0.976	5,938	1.330
1993	87,759	1.019	2.23	0.951	85,064	1.166	76,406	1.031	1.85	0.988	77,864	1.097	5,950	1.044	2.55	0.976	6,063	1.359
1994	90,716	1.026	2.21	0.947	88,092	1.207	77,141	1.039	1.85	0.988	79,217	1.116	6,094	1.052	2.55	0.976	6,259	1.402
1995	93,340	1.027	2.19	0.942	90,336	1.238	77,556	1.037	1.85	0.988	79,491	1.120	6,178	1.054	2.55	0.976	6,357	1.424
1996	97,203	1.033	2.19	0.942	94,618	1.297	78,500	1.042	1.85	0.988	80,868	1.140	6,374	1.052	2.55	0.976	6,546	1.467
1997	-	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	2.55	-	-	-

United States

Year	Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	8,222	0.948	3.07	1.093	8,519	0.707
1961	7,477	0.955	3.07	1.093	7,803	0.648
1962	7,696	0.953	3.07	1.093	8,014	0.665
1963	7,865	0.950	3.07	1.093	8,167	0.678
1964	8,193	0.953	3.07	1.093	8,538	0.709
1965	8,565	0.954	3.07	1.093	8,932	0.741
1966	8,914	0.954	3.07	1.093	9,296	0.771
1967	9,079	0.959	3.07	1.093	9,515	0.790
1968	9,473	0.955	3.07	1.093	9,886	0.820
1969	9,732	0.958	3.07	1.093	10,192	0.846
1970	9,864	0.961	3.03	1.085	10,277	0.853
1971	10,078	0.965	2.98	1.076	10,459	0.868
1972	10,539	0.966	2.94	1.067	10,863	0.902
1973	10,921	0.969	2.89	1.058	11,196	0.929
1974	10,763	0.977	2.84	1.049	11,035	0.916
1975	10,879	0.985	2.80	1.040	11,143	0.925
1976	11,341	0.989	2.75	1.030	11,557	0.959
1977	11,667	0.995	2.70	1.021	11,843	0.983
1978	12,026	0.997	2.65	1.011	12,125	1.006
1979	12,181	1.003	2.60	1.001	12,231	1.015
1980	12,050	1.000	2.59	1.000	12,050	1.000
1981	12,116	1.005	2.58	0.999	12,165	1.010
1982	12,117	1.011	2.57	0.997	12,215	1.014
1983	12,549	1.012	2.57	0.996	12,650	1.050
1984	13,048	1.014	2.56	0.995	13,153	1.092
1985	13,513	1.014	2.55	0.993	13,603	1.129
1986	13,882	1.014	2.55	0.992	13,955	1.158
1987	14,168	1.016	2.54	0.991	14,269	1.184
1988	14,593	1.016	2.54	0.990	14,685	1.219
1989	14,801	1.019	2.53	0.989	14,921	1.238
1990	14,887	1.009	2.53	0.988	14,855	1.233
1991	14,630	1.024	2.53	0.988	14,802	1.228
1992	14,894	1.028	2.50	0.983	15,060	1.250
1993	15,174	1.024	2.48	0.979	15,212	1.262
1994	15,519	1.027	2.45	0.974	15,526	1.289
1995	15,769	1.028	2.49	0.982	15,924	1.321
1996	16,031	1.033	2.54	0.990	16,381	1.359
1997	-	-	2.58	0.997	-	-

Table 2: Components of Total Consumption

Year	Australia					Canada					Germany				
	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (89-90ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (89-90ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita (89-90ncu) (C)	Total Consumption Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1992ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1992ncu) (C)	Total Consumption Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1991ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1991ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1991ncu) (C)	Total Consumption Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	6,554	1,495		8,048	0.5596	6,602	2,613		9,215	0.5271	5,983	2,610		8,593	0.4338
1961	6,784	1,553		8,337	0.5797	6,780	2,740		9,520	0.5446	6,265	2,754		9,019	0.4553
1962	6,968	1,611		8,579	0.5965	6,946	2,861		9,807	0.5610	6,544	2,896		9,440	0.4766
1963	7,170	1,667		8,837	0.6144	7,107	2,977		10,084	0.5768	6,802	3,036		9,838	0.4967
1964	7,316	1,719		9,035	0.6282	7,258	3,086		10,344	0.5917	7,146	3,182		10,327	0.5214
1965	7,415	1,866		9,281	0.6453	7,574	3,180		10,753	0.6151	7,567	3,307		10,874	0.5489
1966	7,621	1,974		9,596	0.6672	7,841	3,384		11,225	0.6421	7,743	3,385		11,128	0.5618
1967	7,941	2,134		10,075	0.7005	8,030	3,582		11,612	0.6642	7,850	3,501		11,351	0.5730
1968	8,169	2,114		10,283	0.7150	8,280	3,797		12,078	0.6909	8,154	3,507		11,661	0.5887
1969	8,504	2,158		10,662	0.7413	8,603	3,863		12,465	0.7130	8,716	3,633		12,349	0.6234
1970	8,650	2,192		10,842	0.7538	8,686	4,164		12,849	0.7350	9,344	3,762		13,106	0.6616
1971	8,940	2,251		11,191	0.7781	8,920	4,201		13,121	0.7506	9,819	3,921		13,740	0.6936
1972	9,319	2,284		11,603	0.8067	9,497	4,262		13,759	0.7871	10,257	4,066		14,322	0.7230
1973	9,680	2,419		12,099	0.8412	10,104	4,458		14,562	0.8330	10,557	4,255		14,812	0.7477
1974	9,819	2,581		12,399	0.8621	10,566	4,639		15,204	0.8697	10,665	4,425		15,090	0.7618
1975	10,137	2,735		12,872	0.8950	10,929	4,873		15,802	0.9039	11,028	4,613		15,641	0.7896
1976	10,293	2,805		13,098	0.9107	11,469	4,904		16,373	0.9366	11,594	4,703		16,297	0.8227
1977	10,447	2,870		13,317	0.9259	11,684	5,067		16,751	0.9582	12,261	4,775		17,036	0.8600
1978	10,740	2,947		13,687	0.9516	11,959	5,098		17,057	0.9757	12,726	4,964		17,690	0.8930
1979	10,965	2,970		13,935	0.9689	12,178	5,081		17,259	0.9873	13,493	5,130		18,622	0.9401
1980	11,312	3,071		14,383	1.0000	12,282	5,158	42	17,482	1.0000	13,944	5,250	615	19,809	1.0000
1981	11,652	3,049		14,701	1.0222	12,408	5,222	-33	17,597	1.0066	14,138	5,338	874	20,349	1.0273
1982	11,495	3,076		14,570	1.0131	11,940	5,281	347	17,568	1.0050	13,954	5,295	1227	20,477	1.0337
1983	11,676	3,164		14,840	1.0318	12,235	5,306	394	17,936	1.0260	14,167	5,320	1598	21,085	1.0644
1984	11,842	3,363		15,205	1.0572	12,575	5,260	275	18,110	1.0360	14,728	5,472	1771	21,972	1.1092
1985	12,088	3,475		15,562	1.0820	13,105	5,438	116	18,658	1.0673	14,924	5,598	1811	22,333	1.1275
1986	12,070	3,542		15,611	1.0854	13,486	5,485	-63	18,908	1.0816	15,361	5,739	1824	22,924	1.1573
1987	12,341	3,588		15,929	1.1075	13,851	5,491	-182	19,159	1.0960	15,834	5,825	1904	23,563	1.1895
1988	12,651	3,602		16,252	1.1300	14,257	5,669	-351	19,575	1.1198	16,084	5,919	2006	24,009	1.2121
1989	13,020	3,657		16,677	1.1595	14,475	5,725	-417	19,782	1.1316	16,334	5,782	2026	24,142	1.2188
1990	12,995	3,700		16,694	1.1607	14,422	5,846	-337	19,930	1.1401	17,135	5,859	2123	25,117	1.2680
1991	13,195	3,767		16,961	1.1793	14,079	5,942	119	20,141	1.1521	20,687	6,960	1941	29,589	1.4937
1992	13,394	3,778		17,172	1.1939	14,169	5,936	354	20,459	1.1703	21,302	7,189	2152	30,643	1.5469
1993	13,747	3,815		17,563	1.2211	14,267	5,816	377	20,461	1.1704	21,286	7,103	2643	31,032	1.5666
1994	14,249	3,905		18,154	1.2622	14,588	5,654	285	20,527	1.1742	21,644	7,232	2732	31,608	1.5957
1995	14,649	3,975		18,624	1.2949	14,671	5,562	335	20,569	1.1766	22,076	7,370	2826	32,272	1.6292
1996	14,835	3,983		18,818	1.3084	14,865	5,425	338	20,628	1.1800	22,356	7,481	2974	32,811	1.6564
1997															

Sources: Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita - Table 1; Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita - National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Volume 1.

Population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries"

Appendix Tables: A1, A4.

United States

Year	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1992ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1992ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1992ncu) (C)	Total Consumption Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	8,519	2,820		11,339	0.7306
1961	7,803	2,872		10,675	0.6878
1962	8,014	2,925		10,939	0.7049
1963	8,167	2,978		11,145	0.7182
1964	8,538	3,032		11,570	0.7455
1965	8,932	3,081		12,013	0.7741
1966	9,296	3,372		12,668	0.8162
1967	9,515	3,586		13,102	0.8442
1968	9,886	3,621		13,507	0.8703
1969	10,192	3,585		13,777	0.8877
1970	10,277	3,508		13,785	0.8883
1971	10,459	3,346		13,805	0.8895
1972	10,863	3,355		14,218	0.9162
1973	11,196	3,294		14,491	0.9337
1974	11,035	3,355		14,390	0.9272
1975	11,143	3,357		14,500	0.9343
1976	11,557	3,360		14,917	0.9612
1977	11,843	3,367		15,209	0.9800
1978	12,125	3,376		15,501	0.9988
1979	12,231	3,422		15,653	1.0086
1980	12,050	3,469	0	15,519	1.0000
1981	12,165	3,495	-36	15,624	1.0068
1982	12,215	3,543	118	15,877	1.0230
1983	12,650	3,588	62	16,300	1.0503
1984	13,153	3,720	-276	16,597	1.0694
1985	13,603	3,857	-415	17,045	1.0983
1986	13,955	3,970	-610	17,315	1.1157
1987	14,269	4,054	-832	17,491	1.1270
1988	14,685	4,088	-1039	17,734	1.1427
1989	14,921	4,122	-1196	17,847	1.1500
1990	14,855	4,178	-1297	17,736	1.1429
1991	14,802	4,148	-1061	17,889	1.1527
1992	15,060	4,085	-964	18,181	1.1715
1993	15,212	4,000	-1180	18,032	1.1619
1994	15,526	3,970	-1330	18,166	1.1706
1995	15,924	3,923	-1433	18,413	1.1865
1996	16,381	3,896	-1573	18,704	1.2052
1997					

Table 3: Stocks of Wealth, per capita, 1990ncu constant prices

Year	Australia						Canada						Germany (1000s NCU)					
	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.0	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.0	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.0
1960	40,467.7	65.2	-48,998.5	-370.6	-8,836.1	-0.1997	12,361.8	93.8	-6,813.9	-346.7	5,294.9	0.3831	49,912	1,419	6,012	-0.418	56,926	0.6754
1961	39,615.1	114.8	-47,223.0	-362.8	-7,855.9	-0.1775	12,138.8	165.7	-6,931.4	-347.8	5,373.2	0.3887	49,479	2,532	5,460	-0.482	57,472	0.6819
1962	38,850.6	152.7	-45,870.7	-371.4	-7,238.8	-0.1636	11,913.5	220.5	-7,107.3	-356.8	5,026.7	0.3637	49,058	3,404	5,170	-0.488	57,632	0.6838
1963	38,121.9	181.2	-43,763.0	-384.6	-5,844.4	-0.1321	11,695.1	261.9	-6,898.2	-360.0	5,058.7	0.3660	48,660	4,085	4,975	-0.486	57,720	0.6848
1964	37,380.7	202.4	-41,524.9	-380.7	-4,322.2	-0.0977	11,476.8	292.6	-6,597.7	-357.4	5,171.7	0.3741	48,388	4,625	4,802	-0.489	57,816	0.6859
1965	36,642.6	217.7	-39,708.9	-370.2	-3,218.8	-0.0727	11,270.0	315.4	-6,265.5	-361.9	5,319.9	0.3849	47,951	5,030	4,588	-0.494	57,569	0.6830
1966	35,972.4	228.9	-37,693.1	-373.2	-1,865.0	-0.0421	11,061.1	331.5	-5,866.9	-365.6	5,525.7	0.3998	47,594	5,348	4,402	-0.486	57,344	0.6803
1967	35,349.8	236.9	-36,058.8	-375.9	-848.1	-0.0192	10,864.1	342.9	-5,528.9	-363.9	5,678.0	0.4108	47,498	5,620	4,326	-0.424	57,444	0.6815
1968	36,622.7	241.9	-34,208.0	-389.4	2,267.2	0.0512	15,435.4	351.2	-5,258.6	-365.7	10,527.9	0.7616	49,599	5,830	4,217	-0.432	59,646	0.7076
1969	37,964.9	244.4	-31,985.6	-388.8	5,834.9	0.1319	15,844.9	356.9	-5,309.2	-366.1	10,892.6	0.7880	51,467	5,967	3,959	-0.445	61,393	0.7284
1970	39,313.8	245.1	-30,096.2	-390.4	9,072.3	0.2050	16,257.2	360.4	-5,283.9	-358.3	11,333.8	0.8199	53,863	6,066	3,389	-0.448	63,318	0.7512
1971	42,449.5	244.9	-27,493.3	-394.7	14,806.4	0.3346	16,180.2	355.0	-5,150.5	-358.5	11,384.7	0.8236	55,892	6,130	2,975	-0.448	64,997	0.7711
1972	43,845.8	244.1	-23,962.9	-400.0	19,727.0	0.4458	16,590.0	356.1	-5,153.9	-364.5	11,792.1	0.8531	58,537	6,191	2,570	-0.453	67,299	0.7984
1973	45,329.9	243.3	-17,563.6	-401.4	27,608.2	0.6240	17,066.2	355.8	-5,094.6	-369.7	12,327.4	0.8918	61,285	6,244	2,016	-0.451	69,545	0.8251
1974	46,275.8	241.6	-14,636.3	-402.5	31,478.7	0.7114	17,551.7	354.1	-4,843.3	-379.1	13,062.5	0.9450	64,049	6,300	1,827	-0.450	72,175	0.8563
1975	47,483.8	240.4	-13,527.9	-406.6	33,789.8	0.7637	18,079.2	351.6	-5,272.6	-384.5	13,158.1	0.9519	66,398	6,370	1,648	-0.447	74,416	0.8829
1976	48,786.6	239.4	-12,756.1	-395.4	35,874.5	0.8108	18,531.0	349.0	-5,687.8	-391.9	13,192.2	0.9544	68,464	6,437	1,637	-0.460	76,538	0.9081
1977	49,835.3	237.2	-12,696.3	-380.4	36,995.9	0.8361	18,965.3	351.3	-5,847.4	-391.1	13,469.1	0.9744	70,476	6,479	1,455	-0.462	78,410	0.9303
1978	30,108.9	237.4	-11,266.5	-386.3	18,693.6	0.4225	19,378.5	360.8	-6,954.2	-393.7	12,785.2	0.9249	72,543	6,510	1,211	-0.464	80,263	0.9523
1979	52,138.8	238.5	-10,338.0	-386.9	41,652.3	0.9414	19,918.3	379.3	-7,628.6	-397.8	12,669.0	0.9165	74,614	6,527	1,062	-0.474	82,203	0.9753
1980	53,490.4	239.1	-9,092.2	-390.2	44,247.0	1.0000	20,534.8	403.0	-7,115.0	-396.2	13,822.8	1.0000	76,758	6,525	1,003	-0.475	84,287	1.0000
1981	54,789.8	239.0	-8,084.4	-394.1	46,550.3	1.0521	21,311.2	443.2	-8,068.1	-403.7	13,686.3	0.9901	78,994	6,528	1,048	-0.475	86,570	1.0271
1982	55,263.6	237.3	-8,128.8	-379.9	46,992.1	1.0620	21,744.7	483.2	-7,297.4	-387.5	14,930.6	1.0801	107,797	6,545	1,132	-0.474	115,473	1.3700
1983	55,962.9	239.3	-8,300.6	-386.6	47,515.0	1.0739	21,982.1	513.9	-7,193.4	-389.6	15,302.6	1.1071	82,912	6,570	1,238	-0.477	90,721	1.0763
1984	57,045.4	258.9	-7,912.3	-384.7	49,007.2	1.1076	22,190.2	553.6	-7,356.6	-397.0	15,387.2	1.1132	84,942	6,600	1,751	-0.477	93,292	1.1068
1985	58,135.2	288.8	-9,268.5	-388.5	48,767.0	1.1022	22,533.7	608.7	-8,150.5	-401.9	14,991.9	1.0846	86,803	6,620	2,237	-0.476	95,660	1.1349
1986	58,962.2	333.5	-8,958.3	-384.1	49,953.3	1.1290	22,837.4	664.0	-8,959.7	-400.9	14,541.7	1.0520	88,347	6,622	2,932	-0.478	97,901	1.1615
1987	59,890.3	371.9	-9,454.8	-387.1	50,420.3	1.1395	23,147.2	709.3	-9,270.2	-401.9	14,586.4	1.0552	89,957	6,623	4,180	-0.473	100,760	1.1954
1988	61,098.7	414.9	-10,297.0	-383.9	50,832.6	1.1488	23,679.7	746.0	-8,947.3	-402.3	15,478.4	1.1198	91,165	6,592	4,970	-0.472	102,727	1.2188
1989	62,065.1	450.0	-10,093.1	-376.2	52,045.7	1.1763	24,175.3	768.2	-8,900.8	-397.3	16,042.7	1.1606	92,318	6,547	6,637	-0.478	105,502	1.2517
1990	62,475.7	477.7	-10,668.7	-361.1	51,923.6	1.1735	24,598.7	794.2	-9,161.8	-387.5	16,231.1	1.1742	93,548	6,492	7,122	-0.497	107,161	1.2714
1991	62,701.2	511.1	-11,003.1	-358.6	51,850.6	1.1718	25,057.4	816.2	-9,204.4	-378.5	16,669.1	1.2059	95,223	6,443	6,506	-0.557	108,172	1.2834
1992	63,048.6	562.0	-11,031.0	-365.3	52,214.3	1.1801	25,317.4	842.8	-9,584.6	-376.8	16,575.5	1.1991	97,107	6,329	5,140	-0.564	108,575	1.2882
1993	63,715.0	613.6	-13,278.4	-383.3	50,666.8	1.1451	25,364.0	877.0	-10,358.3	-383.3	15,882.8	1.1490	98,748	6,177	4,283	-0.559	109,208	1.2957
1994	64,713.5	670.6	-13,996.4	-404.2	50,983.4	1.1522	25,646.0	923.8	-10,594.1	-399.6	15,975.7	1.1557	99,926	6,030	3,643	-0.580	109,599	1.3003
1995	65,485.4	750.1	-14,217.7	-420.6	51,597.2	1.1661	25,887.2	970.5	-10,606.6	-408.8	16,251.2	1.1757	101,023	5,923	2,728	-0.597	109,674	1.3012
1996	64,626.1	795.1	-15,125.8	-430.2	49,865.1	1.1270	26,154.0	1,016.7	-10,128.9	-414.9	17,041.9	1.2329	100,736	5,803	2,847	-0.611	109,386	1.2978

Sources: Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital - Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital, OECD, 1971-1996.

Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D - Research and Development in Industry, OECD, 1976-1997, 1999 Edition

Net International investment position - International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, 1998

Green-house gas Emission cost per capita - Appendix Table CO2

Note: Net International investment position expressed in current US\$ recalculated into Net International investment position, Constant 1990 NCU with Gross domestic product price deflator, 1990=100, and NCU/US\$ exchange rates.

with Gross domestic product price deflator, 1990=100, and NCU/US\$ exchange rates.

Appendix Tables: A1, A6, A8, A9, A10.

United States (1000s NCU)

Year	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.00
1960	37.6	0.325	6.148	-0.398	43.7	0.8653
1961	37.0	0.575	5.989	-0.397	43.5	0.8627
1962	36.4	0.768	5.765	-0.402	42.9	0.8509
1963	35.9	0.916	5.602	-0.402	42.4	0.8403
1964	35.4	1.028	5.426	-0.397	41.8	0.8293
1965	34.9	1.114	5.214	-0.401	41.3	0.8180
1966	34.5	1.180	4.979	-0.404	40.7	0.8067
1967	34.2	1.229	4.789	-0.405	40.2	0.7965
1968	35.3	1.266	4.522	-0.404	41.1	0.8138
1969	36.4	1.292	4.258	-0.396	41.9	0.8315
1970	37.2	1.308	4.005	-0.380	42.6	0.8435
1971	38.2	1.316	3.745	-0.377	43.2	0.8569
1972	39.4	1.321	3.540	-0.382	44.3	0.8774
1973	40.7	1.324	3.297	-0.379	45.3	0.8988
1974	41.7	1.324	3.011	-0.373	46.0	0.9126
1975	42.3	1.321	2.730	-0.369	46.3	0.9180
1976	43.0	1.316	2.538	-0.373	46.9	0.9290
1977	44.0	1.317	2.351	-0.375	47.7	0.9456
1978	45.3	1.326	2.162	-0.379	48.8	0.9665
1979	46.5	1.344	1.964	-0.377	49.8	0.9873
1980	47.3	1.372	1.772	-0.369	50.4	1.0000
1981	48.1	1.411	1.479	-0.369	51.0	1.0117
1982	48.6	1.460	1.230	-0.360	51.3	1.0173
1983	49.3	1.518	1.287	-0.363	52.1	1.0324
1984	50.4	1.596	0.573	-0.369	52.5	1.0415
1985	51.5	1.689	0.361	-0.368	53.6	1.0618
1986	52.6	1.765	0.379	-0.366	54.7	1.0846
1987	53.5	1.829	0.128	-0.364	55.5	1.0998
1988	54.4	1.881	-0.056	-0.361	56.3	1.1152
1989	55.2	1.921	-0.298	-0.363	56.9	1.1270
1990	55.8	1.960	-0.828	-0.361	57.0	1.1293
1991	56.0	1.997	-1.219	-0.356	56.8	1.1264
1992	56.3	2.018	-1.944	-0.362	56.4	1.1172
1993	56.8	2.013	-1.150	-0.371	57.6	1.1426
1994	57.4	2.004	-1.103	-0.386	58.3	1.1564
1995	58.3	2.027	-2.118	-0.396	58.2	1.1533
1996	59.3	2.073	-2.676	-0.408	58.7	1.1640
1997						

Table 4: Index of Economic Equality

Year	Australia							Canada						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1961	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1962	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1963	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1964	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1965	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1966	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1967	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1968	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1969	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1970	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1971	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2440	20.44	35.33	0.0722	1.5204	0.7711	-1.333
1972	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2730	19.74	34.69	0.0685	1.4415	0.8627	-1.297
1973	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3019	19.04	34.04	0.0648	1.3645	0.9542	-1.262
1974	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3309	18.34	33.40	0.0612	1.2895	1.0458	-1.229
1975	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3599	17.64	32.75	0.0578	1.2163	1.1373	-1.197
1976	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3512	17.18	32.39	0.0557	1.1716	1.1099	-1.156
1977	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3425	16.73	32.02	0.0536	1.1277	1.0824	-1.116
1978	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3338	16.27	31.66	0.0515	1.0844	1.0549	-1.077
1979	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3251	15.81	31.30	0.0495	1.0419	1.0275	-1.038
1980	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3164	15.36	30.93	0.0475	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.3040	15.48	26.73	0.0414	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3077	14.90	30.57	0.0455	0.9588	0.9725	-0.962
1982	0.3057	15.40	26.03	0.0401	0.9681	1.0054	-0.977	0.3076	14.69	30.52	0.0448	0.9441	0.9720	-0.951
1983	0.3073	15.31	25.32	0.0388	0.9365	1.0107	-0.955	0.3074	14.48	30.48	0.0441	0.9293	0.9715	-0.940
1984	0.3089	15.22	24.62	0.0375	0.9052	1.0161	-0.933	0.3072	14.27	30.44	0.0434	0.9146	0.9710	-0.929
1985	0.3106	15.13	23.91	0.0362	0.8742	1.0214	-0.911	0.3071	14.06	30.39	0.0427	0.8999	0.9705	-0.918
1986	0.3145	15.18	24.85	0.0377	0.9114	1.0345	-0.942	0.3069	13.86	30.35	0.0421	0.8853	0.9700	-0.906
1987	0.3185	15.23	25.79	0.0393	0.9489	1.0475	-0.974	0.3068	13.65	30.30	0.0414	0.8707	0.9694	-0.895
1988	0.3224	15.28	26.73	0.0408	0.9867	1.0605	-1.005	0.3057	13.39	30.47	0.0408	0.8589	0.9661	-0.886
1989	0.3264	15.33	27.66	0.0424	1.0246	1.0735	-1.037	0.3047	13.13	30.65	0.0402	0.8468	0.9628	-0.876
1990	0.3287	15.76	27.66	0.0436	1.0534	1.0810	-1.060	0.3036	12.86	30.82	0.0396	0.8346	0.9595	-0.866
1991	0.3310	16.19	27.66	0.0448	1.0822	1.0886	-1.084	0.3026	12.60	30.99	0.0391	0.8222	0.9562	-0.856
1992	0.3333	16.62	27.66	0.0460	1.1109	1.0961	-1.107	0.3023	12.52	30.99	0.0388	0.8170	0.9555	-0.852
1993	0.3355	17.05	27.66	0.0472	1.1397	1.1036	-1.131	0.3021	12.45	30.99	0.0386	0.8119	0.9548	-0.848
1994	0.3378	17.48	27.66	0.0484	1.1685	1.1112	-1.154	0.3019	12.37	30.99	0.0383	0.8068	0.9541	-0.844
1995	0.3378	17.48	27.66	0.0484	1.1685	1.1112	-1.154	0.3019	12.37	30.99	0.0383	0.8068	0.9541	-0.844
1996	0.3378	17.48	27.66	0.0484	1.1685	1.1112	-1.154	0.3019	12.37	30.99	0.0383	0.8068	0.9541	-0.844
1997	0.3378	17.48	27.66	0.0484	1.1685	1.1112	-1.154	0.3019	12.37	30.99	0.0383	0.8068	0.9541	-0.844

Source: LIS Database, Poverty Rate and GINI coefficients for United Kingdom 1991, 1995 are from L.Osberg "Long Run Trends in Economic Inequality in Five Countries", October,1995

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. All families category includes one person households.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Year	Germany							Norway						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1961	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1962	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1963	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1964	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1965	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1966	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1967	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1968	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1969	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1970	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1971	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1972	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1973	0.3034	13.28	30.79	0.0409	1.9204	1.1768	-1.735	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1974	0.2929	12.49	29.69	0.0371	1.7409	1.1359	-1.590	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1975	0.2824	11.69	28.59	0.0334	1.5696	1.0951	-1.451	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1976	0.2718	10.90	27.49	0.0300	1.4065	1.0542	-1.318	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1977	0.2613	10.10	26.38	0.0267	1.2516	1.0134	-1.192	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1978	0.2508	9.31	25.28	0.0235	1.1050	0.9725	-1.072	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1979	0.2543	8.65	25.96	0.0225	1.0546	0.9863	-1.038	5.71	36.85	0.2487	0.0210	0.9564	0.9947	-0.966
1980	0.2578	8.00	26.64	0.0213	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	6.35	34.66	0.2500	0.0220	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.2614	7.34	27.32	0.0200	0.9412	1.0137	-0.959	6.98	32.48	0.2513	0.0227	1.0309	1.0053	-1.025
1982	0.2679	7.34	23.58	0.0173	0.8121	1.0388	-0.869	7.62	30.30	0.2527	0.0231	1.0492	1.0105	-1.040
1983	0.2743	7.33	19.85	0.0146	0.6832	1.0640	-0.778	8.26	28.11	0.2540	0.0232	1.0549	1.0158	-1.045
1984	0.2643	7.71	22.46	0.0173	0.8127	1.0249	-0.866	8.89	25.93	0.2553	0.0231	1.0479	1.0210	-1.041
1985	0.2837	7.75	23.46	0.0182	0.8531	1.1005	-0.915	9.53	23.74	0.2566	0.0226	1.0283	1.0263	-1.028
1986	0.3032	7.78	24.46	0.0190	0.8938	1.1760	-0.964	10.17	21.56	0.2579	0.0219	0.9960	1.0316	-1.005
1987	0.3227	7.82	25.46	0.0199	0.9349	1.2516	-1.014	9.83	22.22	0.2573	0.0218	0.9925	1.0292	-1.002
1988	0.3422	7.86	26.46	0.0208	0.9763	1.3271	-1.064	9.49	22.88	0.2567	0.0217	0.9870	1.0268	-0.997
1989	0.3617	7.90	27.46	0.0217	1.0181	1.4027	-1.114	9.15	23.54	0.2561	0.0216	0.9794	1.0244	-0.991
1990	0.3507	8.03	28.08	0.0225	1.0584	1.3602	-1.134	8.82	24.20	0.2555	0.0213	0.9698	1.0220	-0.983
1991	0.3398	8.16	28.71	0.0234	1.0994	1.3178	-1.154	8.48	24.87	0.2549	0.0211	0.9582	1.0196	-0.974
1992	0.3288	8.29	29.33	0.0243	1.1412	1.2753	-1.175	8.65	25.78	0.2577	0.0223	1.0132	1.0306	-1.018
1993	0.3179	8.42	29.96	0.0252	1.1838	1.2329	-1.196	8.82	26.70	0.2604	0.0235	1.0696	1.0416	-1.063
1994	0.3069	8.55	30.58	0.0261	1.2271	1.1904	-1.218	8.99	27.61	0.2632	0.0248	1.1274	1.0526	-1.109
1995	0.3069	8.55	30.58	0.0261	1.2271	1.1904	-1.218	9.15	28.53	0.2659	0.0261	1.1866	1.0636	-1.156
1996	0.3069	8.55	30.58	0.0261	1.2271	1.1904	-1.218	9.15	28.53	0.2659	0.0261	1.1866	1.0636	-1.156
1997	0.3069	8.55	30.58	0.0261	1.2271	1.1904	-1.218	9.15	28.53	0.2659	0.0261	1.1866	1.0636	-1.156

Year	Sweden							United Kingdom						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1961	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1962	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1963	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1964	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1965	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1966	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1967	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1968	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1969	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2906	8.73	16.40	0.0143	0.7808	1.0010	-0.836
1970	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2907	9.40	16.57	0.0156	0.8498	1.0016	-0.888
1971	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2909	10.07	16.74	0.0169	0.9201	1.0021	-0.941
1972	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2911	10.75	16.92	0.0182	0.9916	1.0026	-0.994
1973	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2912	11.42	17.09	0.0195	1.0644	1.0032	-1.049
1974	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2914	12.09	17.26	0.0209	1.1385	1.0037	-1.105
1975	0.2401	7.21	36.02	0.0260	1.3122	1.1226	-1.265	0.2904	11.61	17.51	0.0203	1.1088	1.0005	-1.082
1976	0.2348	6.86	36.02	0.0247	1.2497	1.0981	-1.212	0.2895	11.13	17.76	0.0198	1.0778	0.9974	-1.058
1977	0.2296	6.52	36.02	0.0235	1.1873	1.0736	-1.159	0.2886	10.64	18.01	0.0192	1.0455	0.9943	-1.033
1978	0.2243	6.18	36.02	0.0223	1.1249	1.0490	-1.106	0.2877	10.16	18.26	0.0185	1.0119	0.9911	-1.007
1979	0.2191	5.83	36.02	0.0210	1.0624	1.0245	-1.053	0.2868	9.68	18.51	0.0179	0.9769	0.9880	-0.980
1980	0.2139	5.49	36.02	0.0198	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2903	9.20	19.93	0.0183	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.2086	5.15	36.02	0.0185	0.9376	0.9755	-0.947	0.2938	8.72	21.36	0.0186	1.0156	1.0120	-1.015
1982	0.2146	5.78	36.13	0.0209	1.0555	1.0033	-1.042	0.2973	8.24	22.78	0.0188	1.0238	1.0241	-1.024
1983	0.2205	6.41	36.23	0.0232	1.1741	1.0311	-1.138	0.3008	7.76	24.21	0.0188	1.0245	1.0361	-1.027
1984	0.2264	7.04	36.33	0.0256	1.2934	1.0589	-1.235	0.3043	7.28	25.63	0.0187	1.0177	1.0482	-1.025
1985	0.2324	7.67	36.43	0.0280	1.4133	1.0867	-1.332	0.3078	6.80	27.06	0.0184	1.0034	1.0602	-1.018
1986	0.2383	8.31	36.54	0.0303	1.5339	1.1145	-1.429	0.3113	6.32	28.49	0.0180	0.9817	1.0723	-1.004
1987	0.2443	8.94	36.64	0.0327	1.6551	1.1423	-1.527	0.3164	7.46	28.49	0.0212	1.1592	1.0901	-1.142
1988	0.2460	8.88	36.64	0.0325	1.6445	1.1505	-1.521	0.3217	8.81	28.49	0.0251	1.3687	1.1082	-1.304
1989	0.2478	8.82	36.64	0.0323	1.6340	1.1587	-1.515	0.3270	10.40	28.49	0.0296	1.6161	1.1266	-1.494
1990	0.2495	8.77	36.64	0.0321	1.6235	1.1669	-1.509	0.3325	12.28	28.49	0.0350	1.9082	1.1453	-1.718
1991	0.2513	8.71	36.64	0.0319	1.6129	1.1750	-1.503	0.3380	14.50	28.49	0.0413	2.2532	1.1644	-1.981
1992	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3392	14.16	28.49	0.0403	2.2009	1.1686	-1.943
1993	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3405	13.83	28.49	0.0394	2.1498	1.1729	-1.906
1994	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3417	13.51	28.49	0.0385	2.0999	1.1773	-1.869
1995	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3430	13.20	28.49	0.0376	2.0512	1.1816	-1.834
1996	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3430	13.20	28.49	0.0376	2.0512	1.1816	-1.834
1997	0.2530	8.65	36.64	0.0317	1.6024	1.1832	-1.498	0.3430	13.20	28.49	0.0376	2.0512	1.1816	-1.834

United States

Year	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1961	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1962	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1963	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1964	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1965	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1966	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1967	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1968	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1969	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1970	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1971	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1972	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1973	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1974	0.3446	17.95	34.81	0.0625	0.9993	1.0398	-1.009
1975	0.3412	17.92	34.77	0.0623	0.9965	1.0296	-1.005
1976	0.3378	17.88	34.74	0.0621	0.9937	1.0195	-1.000
1977	0.3344	17.85	34.71	0.0619	0.9908	1.0093	-0.995
1978	0.3311	17.81	34.67	0.0618	0.9880	0.9991	-0.991
1979	0.3277	17.78	34.64	0.0616	0.9852	0.9890	-0.986
1980	0.3314	17.96	34.80	0.0625	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.3350	18.15	34.97	0.0634	1.0149	1.0110	-1.014
1982	0.3387	18.33	35.13	0.0644	1.0298	1.0220	-1.028
1983	0.3423	18.51	35.29	0.0653	1.0449	1.0331	-1.042
1984	0.3460	18.69	35.45	0.0663	1.0600	1.0441	-1.056
1985	0.3496	18.87	35.62	0.0672	1.0753	1.0551	-1.070
1986	0.3533	19.06	35.78	0.0682	1.0906	1.0661	-1.085
1987	0.3538	18.99	35.61	0.0676	1.0819	1.0678	-1.078
1988	0.3544	18.93	35.45	0.0671	1.0732	1.0694	-1.072
1989	0.3549	18.86	35.28	0.0666	1.0645	1.0711	-1.066
1990	0.3555	18.80	35.11	0.0660	1.0559	1.0728	-1.060
1991	0.3560	18.74	34.94	0.0655	1.0473	1.0744	-1.054
1992	0.3647	18.87	34.94	0.0660	1.0550	1.1007	-1.066
1993	0.3734	19.01	34.94	0.0664	1.0627	1.1270	-1.079
1994	0.3822	19.15	34.94	0.0669	1.0704	1.1533	-1.091
1995	0.3837	18.74	34.94	0.0655	1.0477	1.1581	-1.075
1996	0.3853	18.34	34.94	0.0641	1.0250	1.1629	-1.060
1997	0.3869	17.93	34.94	0.0627	1.0023	1.1677	-1.044

Table 5: Risk imposed by unemployment

Year	Australia		Canada		Germany		Norway		Sweden		United Kingdom		United States	
	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')
1960	57.38	1.0032	50.50	0.8439	57.24	1.0657	52.56	0.8774	62.31	0.9801	46.36	0.8114	53.04	0.9534
1961	56.36	0.9852	50.38	0.8419	57.24	1.0657	52.58	0.8778	62.09	0.9767	46.36	0.8114	52.23	0.9388
1962	56.46	0.9871	50.81	0.8491	57.24	1.0657	57.32	0.9569	61.75	0.9713	60.54	1.0596	52.34	0.9407
1963	56.87	0.9942	51.02	0.8526	57.24	1.0657	56.96	0.9509	61.46	0.9668	60.36	1.0564	52.26	0.9394
1964	58.77	1.0274	51.72	0.8643	57.24	1.0657	56.54	0.9438	61.74	0.9712	60.87	1.0654	52.60	0.9455
1965	59.30	1.0368	52.51	0.8775	57.24	1.0657	56.41	0.9416	61.53	0.9679	61.11	1.0695	53.10	0.9545
1966	58.97	1.0310	53.11	0.8874	57.24	1.0657	56.18	0.9379	61.02	0.9599	61.01	1.0678	53.80	0.9670
1967	59.12	1.0336	53.19	0.8887	57.24	1.0657	56.03	0.9354	59.93	0.9427	59.98	1.0497	51.75	0.9301
1968	59.33	1.0372	52.83	0.8828	57.24	1.0657	55.61	0.9283	60.22	0.9473	59.45	1.0405	52.02	0.9351
1969	59.47	1.0398	53.16	0.8883	57.24	1.0657	55.61	0.9282	60.87	0.9575	59.17	1.0357	52.55	0.9446
1970	60.61	1.0596	52.38	0.8753	57.24	1.0657	56.05	0.9356	59.48	0.9357	58.76	1.0284	52.26	0.9394
1971	59.18	1.0347	52.41	0.8757	56.74	1.0564	54.93	0.9169	59.85	0.9415	58.27	1.0199	51.74	0.9301
1972	58.98	1.0312	52.80	0.8823	56.42	1.0505	53.29	0.8896	59.86	0.9417	57.94	1.0142	52.59	0.9453
1973	59.67	1.0432	54.19	0.9056	56.46	1.0512	51.90	0.8664	59.94	0.9428	59.01	1.0329	53.48	0.9612
1974	59.15	1.0341	55.02	0.9194	55.39	1.0314	50.64	0.8454	60.88	0.9577	58.91	1.0310	53.61	0.9636
1975	57.98	1.0137	55.64	0.9297	53.79	1.0015	50.97	0.8508	62.06	0.9762	58.42	1.0225	52.11	0.9367
1976	57.56	1.0064	57.18	0.9555	53.38	0.9939	53.88	0.8994	62.44	0.9822	57.53	1.0069	52.99	0.9525
1977	57.50	1.0052	57.10	0.9541	53.13	0.9893	55.51	0.9267	62.57	0.9843	57.18	1.0008	54.05	0.9715
1978	56.57	0.9891	57.89	0.9674	53.16	0.9898	57.00	0.9515	62.73	0.9867	57.14	1.0001	55.52	0.9980
1979	56.30	0.9843	59.24	0.9898	53.53	0.9967	58.27	0.9726	63.22	0.9944	57.62	1.0084	56.23	1.0108
1980	57.20	1.0000	59.84	1.0000	53.71	1.0000	59.91	1.0000	63.57	1.0000	57.13	1.0000	55.63	1.0000
1981	57.13	0.9987	60.43	1.0099	53.14	0.9893	60.12	1.0036	63.47	0.9984	54.67	0.9569	55.58	0.9990
1982	55.75	0.9746	57.73	0.9647	52.15	0.9709	59.99	1.0014	63.47	0.9984	53.41	0.9349	54.45	0.9787
1983	53.73	0.9394	57.48	0.9604	51.19	0.9531	59.53	0.9937	63.55	0.9996	52.51	0.9191	54.52	0.9799
1984	54.59	0.9545	58.41	0.9761	51.11	0.9517	59.65	0.9957	63.62	1.0008	52.63	0.9211	56.12	1.0088
1985	55.34	0.9676	59.52	0.9946	51.41	0.9571	60.55	1.0107	63.90	1.0052	53.11	0.9295	56.62	1.0176
1986	56.17	0.9819	60.73	1.0147	51.91	0.9664	62.14	1.0373	63.92	1.0054	53.49	0.9363	57.35	1.0309
1987	56.40	0.9860	61.51	1.0278	52.04	0.9689	63.20	1.0550	63.95	1.0060	53.87	0.9428	58.28	1.0477
1988	57.30	1.0018	62.67	1.0472	52.21	0.9720	62.42	1.0420	64.22	1.0102	55.53	0.9719	59.03	1.0611
1989	58.94	1.0304	63.13	1.0550	52.53	0.9780	60.07	1.0028	64.60	1.0162	57.27	1.0023	59.69	1.0730
1990	58.66	1.0256	62.61	1.0462	53.11	0.9889	59.24	0.9888	64.92	1.0212	57.55	1.0073	59.87	1.0762
1991	56.52	0.9881	60.09	1.0041	54.52	1.0150	58.30	0.9732	64.21	1.0101	56.18	0.9834	58.77	1.0564
1992	55.70	0.9737	58.48	0.9772	53.16	0.9897	57.89	0.9663	62.77	0.9874	55.20	0.9661	58.61	1.0534
1993	55.11	0.9636	58.03	0.9697	51.86	0.9656	57.54	0.9604	60.86	0.9574	54.44	0.9529	58.93	1.0592
1994	56.36	0.9854	58.06	0.9702	51.35	0.9560	58.22	0.9718	59.85	0.9414	54.72	0.9578	59.75	1.0739
1995	57.96	1.0133	57.73	0.9646	50.98	0.9491	59.26	0.9893	60.30	0.9485	55.18	0.9658	60.09	1.0801
1996	57.78	1.0101	57.78	0.9656	50.76	0.9452	59.26	0.9893	60.05	0.9446	55.18	0.9658	60.09	1.0801
1997														

Source: Employment Rate - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries".
Appendix Table: A11.

Table 6: Risk imposed by Illness

Year	Australia		Canada		Germany		Norway		Sweden		United Kingdom		United States	
	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)
1960	3.90	-0.8979	4.82	-2.0189	1.78	-0.9983	1.93	-0.8588	1.19	-1.4701	0.67	-1.0452	4.47	-0.5134
1961	3.97	-0.9155	3.20	-1.3386	1.73	-0.9697	1.99	-0.8833	1.13	-1.3994	0.70	-1.0960	4.59	-0.5269
1962	3.78	-0.8714	3.15	-1.3181	1.81	-1.0116	2.03	-0.9007	1.09	-1.3510	0.72	-1.1230	4.61	-0.5290
1963	3.72	-0.8571	3.20	-1.3416	1.62	-0.9094	2.10	-0.9336	1.05	-1.2907	0.72	-1.1179	4.74	-0.5446
1964	3.73	-0.8588	3.14	-1.3147	1.66	-0.9295	2.11	-0.9365	1.04	-1.2793	0.73	-1.1330	4.91	-0.5637
1965	3.89	-0.8956	3.11	-1.3032	1.67	-0.9376	2.06	-0.9160	1.07	-1.3245	0.61	-0.9585	4.93	-0.5661
1966	3.88	-0.8947	3.04	-1.2752	1.75	-0.9804	2.13	-0.9451	1.09	-1.3407	0.59	-0.9186	5.07	-0.5818
1967	4.02	-0.9261	3.08	-1.2907	1.72	-0.9663	2.12	-0.9422	1.13	-1.3897	0.60	-0.9344	5.54	-0.6356
1968	3.88	-0.8932	3.04	-1.2716	1.69	-0.9462	2.17	-0.9651	1.19	-1.4733	0.62	-0.9604	5.77	-0.6631
1969	3.87	-0.8923	2.90	-1.2152	1.67	-0.9334	2.25	-1.0020	1.19	-1.4675	0.64	-1.0006	6.04	-0.6936
1970	4.08	-0.9395	2.47	-1.0360	1.61	-0.9029	2.21	-0.9841	1.13	-1.3914	0.61	-0.9539	6.54	-0.7510
1971	4.26	-0.9808	2.24	-0.9393	1.55	-0.8695	2.27	-1.0078	1.12	-1.3840	0.64	-0.9967	6.69	-0.7677
1972	4.27	-0.9848	2.22	-0.9297	1.56	-0.8746	2.45	-1.0903	1.13	-1.4018	0.62	-0.9691	6.86	-0.7879
1973	4.07	-0.9387	2.13	-0.8911	1.53	-0.8554	2.44	-1.0852	1.15	-1.4251	0.62	-0.9606	6.80	-0.7803
1974	4.35	-1.0016	2.01	-0.8421	1.61	-0.9012	2.37	-1.0547	0.87	-1.0700	0.63	-0.9846	7.14	-0.8193
1975	4.52	-1.0407	2.15	-0.9016	1.73	-0.9675	2.47	-1.0957	0.88	-1.0867	0.59	-0.9192	7.58	-0.8705
1976	4.43	-1.0203	2.14	-0.8969	1.74	-0.9740	2.45	-1.0895	0.92	-1.1325	0.58	-0.9024	7.83	-0.8987
1977	4.47	-1.0298	2.31	-0.9683	1.76	-0.9867	2.57	-1.1410	0.90	-1.1147	0.58	-0.9120	8.06	-0.9255
1978	4.54	-1.0453	2.38	-0.9973	1.67	-0.9384	2.59	-1.1530	0.89	-1.1020	0.57	-0.8832	8.00	-0.9189
1979	4.41	-1.0165	2.29	-0.9603	1.70	-0.9505	2.52	-1.1184	0.86	-1.0680	0.59	-0.9237	8.15	-0.9362
1980	4.34	-1.0000	2.39	-1.0000	1.78	-1.0000	2.25	-1.0000	0.81	-1.0000	0.64	-1.0000	8.71	-1.0000
1981	4.62	-1.0650	2.37	-0.9935	1.88	-1.0545	2.22	-0.9870	0.91	-1.1197	0.71	-1.1096	9.12	-1.0470
1982	5.04	-1.1606	2.53	-1.0600	1.95	-1.0917	2.35	-1.0466	0.96	-1.1814	0.76	-1.1825	10.03	-1.1514
1983	4.90	-1.1280	2.68	-1.1226	2.04	-1.1458	2.33	-1.0375	0.96	-1.1918	0.80	-1.2494	10.24	-1.1759
1984	4.67	-1.0757	2.74	-1.1494	2.09	-1.1726	2.15	-0.9567	0.94	-1.1559	0.84	-1.3117	10.11	-1.1613
1985	4.72	-1.0863	2.80	-1.1750	2.10	-1.1777	2.08	-0.9250	1.00	-1.2303	0.86	-1.3416	10.43	-1.1979
1986	4.95	-1.1397	2.95	-1.2362	2.04	-1.1454	2.28	-1.0152	0.99	-1.2173	0.89	-1.3876	10.63	-1.2209
1987	4.90	-1.1286	2.96	-1.2404	2.07	-1.1621	2.31	-1.0258	0.99	-1.2220	0.92	-1.4318	10.88	-1.2488
1988	4.86	-1.1205	2.84	-1.1880	2.10	-1.1775	2.60	-1.1557	1.03	-1.2725	0.93	-1.4446	11.34	-1.3016
1989	4.96	-1.1437	2.89	-1.2112	2.09	-1.1695	2.60	-1.1576	1.02	-1.2543	0.95	-1.4769	11.76	-1.3508
1990	5.38	-1.2386	3.03	-1.2711	2.13	-1.1946	2.28	-1.0138	1.02	-1.2593	1.00	-1.5642	12.49	-1.4342
1991	5.72	-1.3176	3.09	-1.2958	2.10	-1.1764	2.41	-1.0729	1.15	-1.4208	1.12	-1.7418	13.29	-1.5262
1992	5.78	-1.3322	3.17	-1.3282	2.21	-1.2396	2.39	-1.0629	1.33	-1.6484	1.18	-1.8371	13.90	-1.5964
1993	5.71	-1.3157	3.23	-1.3528	2.35	-1.3148	2.31	-1.0251	1.50	-1.8563	1.17	-1.8217	14.14	-1.6231
1994	5.64	-1.2986	3.21	-1.3427	2.38	-1.3309	2.08	-0.9252	1.52	-1.8832	1.16	-1.8171	14.12	-1.6208
1995	5.48	-1.2633	3.21	-1.3463	2.40	-1.3441	2.04	-0.9072	1.56	-1.9269	1.15	-1.8007	14.12	-1.6210
1996	5.52	-1.2709	3.21	-1.3432	2.46	-1.3796	1.97	-0.8741	1.62	-1.9964	1.14	-1.7741	13.96	-1.6031
1997														

Source: Medical Care Expenses,% of Disposable income - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries".

Table 7: Risk imposed by Single Parent Poverty

Year	Australia				Canada									
	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A)	Index of B (B)	Index of C (C)	Multiplicati ve index (A*B*C)*- 1	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A)	Index of B (B)	Index of C (C)	Multiplicati ve index (A*B*C)*- 1
1960	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1961	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1962	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1963	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1964	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1965	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1966	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1967	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1968	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1969	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1970	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1971	51.87	32.51	0.99	1.000	1.000	0.371	-0.3708	53.32	39.77	1.38	1.166	1.053	0.535	-0.6564
1972	51.87	32.51	1.18	1.000	1.000	0.442	-0.4419	52.21	38.49	1.48	1.142	1.019	0.574	-0.6673
1973	51.87	32.51	1.20	1.000	1.000	0.449	-0.4494	51.10	37.22	1.66	1.117	0.985	0.643	-0.7083
1974	51.87	32.51	1.29	1.000	1.000	0.483	-0.4831	49.99	35.95	2.01	1.093	0.952	0.779	-0.8103
1975	51.87	32.51	1.74	1.000	1.000	0.652	-0.6517	48.88	34.68	2.23	1.069	0.918	0.864	-0.8480
1976	51.87	32.51	4.50	1.000	1.000	1.685	-1.6854	48.25	35.30	2.36	1.055	0.934	0.915	-0.9017
1977	51.87	32.51	3.18	1.000	1.000	1.191	-1.1910	47.62	35.92	2.38	1.041	0.951	0.922	-0.9132
1978	51.87	32.51	2.83	1.000	1.000	1.060	-1.0599	46.99	36.54	2.43	1.028	0.967	0.942	-0.9360
1979	51.87	32.51	2.61	1.000	1.000	0.978	-0.9775	46.36	37.16	2.50	1.014	0.984	0.969	-0.9662
1980	51.87	32.51	2.67	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000	45.73	37.78	2.58	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1981	51.87	32.51	2.77	1.000	1.000	1.037	-1.0375	45.10	38.40	2.78	0.986	1.016	1.078	-1.0801
1982	53.30	31.78	2.90	1.028	0.978	1.086	-1.0911	44.94	37.07	2.86	0.983	0.981	1.109	-1.0688
1983	54.74	31.05	2.83	1.055	0.955	1.060	-1.0683	44.77	35.74	2.77	0.979	0.946	1.074	-0.9944
1984	56.17	30.32	2.76	1.083	0.933	1.034	-1.0440	44.61	34.41	2.61	0.976	0.911	1.012	-0.8988
1985	57.61	29.59	2.52	1.111	0.910	0.944	-0.9540	44.45	33.08	2.46	0.972	0.875	0.953	-0.8114
1986	55.84	30.29	2.46	1.077	0.932	0.921	-0.9240	44.29	31.74	2.76	0.969	0.840	1.068	-0.8690
1987	54.07	30.99	2.44	1.042	0.953	0.914	-0.9081	44.13	30.41	3.05	0.965	0.805	1.182	-0.9183
1988	52.30	31.69	2.48	1.008	0.975	0.929	-0.9130	43.68	30.71	3.01	0.955	0.813	1.168	-0.9070
1989	50.54	32.39	2.46	0.974	0.996	0.921	-0.8943	43.23	31.01	2.98	0.945	0.821	1.154	-0.8954
1990	48.57	30.82	2.50	0.936	0.948	0.936	-0.8311	42.79	31.31	2.94	0.936	0.829	1.140	-0.8837
1991	46.61	29.24	2.64	0.899	0.900	0.989	-0.7992	42.34	31.61	2.81	0.926	0.837	1.089	-0.8438
1992	44.64	27.67	2.61	0.861	0.851	0.978	-0.7161	41.79	30.24	2.71	0.914	0.800	1.050	-0.7683
1993	42.68	26.10	2.73	0.823	0.803	1.022	-0.6754	41.24	28.86	2.71	0.902	0.764	1.050	-0.7238
1994	40.71	24.53	2.70	0.785	0.754	1.011	-0.5989	40.69	27.49	2.69	0.890	0.728	1.043	-0.6751
1995	40.71	24.53	2.75	0.785	0.754	1.030	-0.6100	40.69	27.49	2.62	0.890	0.728	1.016	-0.6576
1996	40.71	24.53	2.86	0.785	0.754	1.071	-0.6344	40.69	27.49	2.62	0.890	0.728	1.016	-0.6576
1997														

Source: LIS Database

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. Category of families headed by females with children includes children aged 18 and younger.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Divorce Rate - Demographic Yearbook 1990, 1994, 1997, UN.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A12, A13.

United States

Year	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A')	Index of B (B')	Index of C (C')	Multiplicati ve index (A'*B'*C')* 1
1960	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1961	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1962	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1963	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1964	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1965	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1966	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1967	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1968	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1969	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1970	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1971	53.00	43.37	3.72	1.158	1.105	0.713	-0.9118
1972	53.00	43.37	4.02	1.158	1.105	0.770	-0.9853
1973	53.00	43.37	4.32	1.158	1.105	0.828	-1.0588
1974	53.00	43.37	4.57	1.158	1.105	0.875	-1.1201
1975	51.24	42.50	4.80	1.120	1.082	0.920	-1.1142
1976	49.47	41.62	4.97	1.081	1.060	0.952	-1.0909
1977	47.71	40.74	4.95	1.042	1.038	0.948	-1.0256
1978	45.94	39.86	5.08	1.004	1.015	0.973	-0.9917
1979	44.18	38.98	5.25	0.965	0.993	1.006	-0.9638
1980	45.77	39.26	5.22	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1981	47.35	39.55	5.27	1.035	1.007	1.010	-1.0522
1982	48.94	39.83	5.04	1.069	1.014	0.966	-1.0475
1983	50.53	40.12	4.94	1.104	1.022	0.946	-1.0676
1984	52.12	40.40	4.95	1.139	1.029	0.948	-1.1113
1985	53.71	40.69	4.99	1.174	1.036	0.956	-1.1625
1986	55.30	40.97	4.81	1.208	1.043	0.921	-1.1618
1987	54.88	40.70	4.80	1.199	1.036	0.920	-1.1428
1988	54.46	40.42	4.83	1.190	1.029	0.925	-1.1334
1989	54.03	40.15	4.76	1.181	1.022	0.912	-1.1008
1990	53.61	39.87	4.70	1.171	1.015	0.900	-1.0711
1991	53.19	39.60	4.70	1.162	1.008	0.900	-1.0553
1992	51.35	39.60	4.76	1.122	1.008	0.912	-1.0318
1993	49.51	39.60	4.60	1.082	1.008	0.881	-0.9614
1994	47.67	39.60	4.57	1.042	1.008	0.875	-0.9196
1995	46.44	39.60	4.45	1.015	1.008	0.852	-0.8724
1996	45.21	39.60	4.33	0.988	1.008	0.830	-0.8264
1997							

Table 8: Risk imposed by Poverty in Old Age

Year	Australia				Canada				Germany				Norway			
	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)
1960	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1961	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1962	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1963	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1964	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1965	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1966	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1967	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1968	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1969	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1970	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1971	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	42.29	24.43	0.1033	-1.8485	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1972	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	41.51	24.77	0.1028	-1.8394	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1973	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	40.72	25.12	0.1023	-1.8294	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1974	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	39.93	25.46	0.1017	-1.8184	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1975	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	39.14	25.80	0.1010	-1.8065	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1976	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	36.94	24.61	0.0909	-1.6265	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1977	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	34.74	23.43	0.0814	-1.4559	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1978	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	32.54	22.24	0.0724	-1.2946	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1979	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	30.34	21.05	0.0639	-1.1426	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	6.40	43.33	0.0277	-0.8668
1980	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	28.14	19.87	0.0559	-1.0000	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	8.27	38.63	0.0320	-1.0000
1981	27.67	12.57	0.0348	-1.0000	25.94	18.68	0.0484	-0.8667	14.46	24.88	0.0360	-1.0000	10.15	33.94	0.0345	-1.0780
1982	27.85	12.77	0.0356	-1.0228	23.74	18.42	0.0437	-0.7820	13.28	23.37	0.0310	-0.8621	12.03	29.25	0.0352	-1.1009
1983	28.02	12.97	0.0364	-1.0457	21.53	18.15	0.0391	-0.6993	12.09	21.86	0.0264	-0.7342	13.91	24.56	0.0342	-1.0686
1984	28.20	13.18	0.0372	-1.0689	19.33	17.89	0.0346	-0.6187	10.90	20.34	0.0222	-0.6163	15.79	19.86	0.0314	-0.9811
1985	28.38	13.38	0.0380	-1.0923	17.13	17.63	0.0302	-0.5401	10.53	21.47	0.0226	-0.6284	17.67	15.17	0.0268	-0.8385
1986	27.68	14.18	0.0392	-1.1287	14.93	17.36	0.0259	-0.4637	10.17	22.59	0.0230	-0.6382	19.55	10.48	0.0205	-0.6408
1987	26.98	14.97	0.0404	-1.1618	12.72	17.10	0.0218	-0.3893	9.80	23.71	0.0232	-0.6457	18.04	9.99	0.0180	-0.5634
1988	26.28	15.77	0.0414	-1.1917	10.97	16.24	0.0178	-0.3187	9.43	24.84	0.0234	-0.6509	16.53	9.49	0.0157	-0.4908
1989	25.58	16.56	0.0424	-1.2185	9.22	15.37	0.0142	-0.2535	9.06	25.96	0.0235	-0.6538	15.02	9.00	0.0135	-0.4228
1990	27.09	18.77	0.0508	-1.4623	7.46	14.51	0.0108	-0.1937	8.82	27.08	0.0239	-0.6641	13.51	8.51	0.0115	-0.3594
1991	28.60	20.97	0.0600	-1.7253	5.71	13.64	0.0078	-0.1394	8.58	28.21	0.0242	-0.6729	12.00	8.01	0.0096	-0.3008
1992	30.12	23.18	0.0698	-2.0075	5.42	13.66	0.0074	-0.1325	8.34	29.33	0.0245	-0.6802	11.93	8.33	0.0099	-0.3109
1993	31.63	25.38	0.0803	-2.3088	5.13	13.69	0.0070	-0.1255	8.11	30.46	0.0247	-0.6861	11.86	8.65	0.0103	-0.3208
1994	33.14	27.58	0.0914	-2.6293	4.83	13.71	0.0066	-0.1186	7.87	31.58	0.0248	-0.6904	11.79	8.97	0.0106	-0.3307
1995	33.14	27.58	0.0914	-2.6293	4.83	13.71	0.0066	-0.1186	7.87	31.58	0.0248	-0.6904	11.72	9.28	0.0109	-0.3404
1996	33.14	27.58	0.0914	-2.6293	4.83	13.71	0.0066	-0.1186	7.87	31.58	0.0248	-0.6904	11.72	9.28	0.0109	-0.3404
1997																

Source: LIS Database, Poverty Rate Estimates for United Kingdom 1991, 1995 are from L.Osberg "Long Run Trends in Economic Inequality in Five Countries", October, 1999

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. Elderly category includes families headed by persons aged 65 and over.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A14, A15.

Table 9: Index of Economic Security

Year	Australia				Canada													
	Index 1 Unemployment	Index 2 Health (+2)	Index 3 Women Poverty (+2)	Index 4 Old Age (+2)	Weighted Index 1 Unemployment	Weighted Index 2 Health	Weighted Index 3 Women Poverty	Weighted Index 4 Old Age	Average Weighted Index of Economic Security	Index 1 Unemployment	Index 2 Health (+2)	Index 3 Women Poverty (+2)	Index 4 Old Age (+2)	Weighted Index 1 Unemployment	Weighted Index 2 Health	Weighted Index 3 Women Poverty	Weighted Index 4 Old Age	Average Weighted Index of Economic Security
1960	1.0032	1.1021	1.6292	1.0000	0.2563	0.4716	0.3799	0.0834	1.1912	0.8439	-0.0189	1.3436	0.1515	0.2092	-0.0080	0.3425	0.0111	0.5549
1961	0.9852	1.0845	1.6292	1.0000	0.2517	0.4643	0.3801	0.0832	1.1792	0.8419	0.6614	1.3436	0.1515	0.2084	0.2802	0.3425	0.0112	0.8423
1962	0.9871	1.1286	1.6292	1.0000	0.2526	0.4829	0.3799	0.0830	1.1984	0.8491	0.6819	1.3436	0.1515	0.2101	0.2888	0.3424	0.0112	0.8525
1963	0.9942	1.1429	1.6292	1.0000	0.2549	0.4888	0.3797	0.0829	1.2063	0.8526	0.6584	1.3436	0.1515	0.2110	0.2787	0.3423	0.0113	0.8432
1964	1.0274	1.1412	1.6292	1.0000	0.2638	0.4879	0.3796	0.0827	1.2140	0.8643	0.6853	1.3436	0.1515	0.2144	0.2898	0.3419	0.0113	0.8574
1965	1.0368	1.1044	1.6292	1.0000	0.2668	0.4720	0.3794	0.0824	1.2006	0.8775	0.6968	1.3436	0.1515	0.2184	0.2942	0.3414	0.0113	0.8654
1966	1.0310	1.1053	1.6292	1.0000	0.2666	0.4713	0.3786	0.0826	1.1991	0.8874	0.7248	1.3436	0.1515	0.2220	0.3053	0.3406	0.0114	0.8793
1967	1.0336	1.0739	1.6292	1.0000	0.2678	0.4574	0.3781	0.0830	1.1862	0.8887	0.7093	1.3436	0.1515	0.2238	0.2979	0.3396	0.0114	0.8727
1968	1.0372	1.1068	1.6292	1.0000	0.2693	0.4708	0.3776	0.0831	1.2009	0.8828	0.7284	1.3436	0.1515	0.2238	0.3050	0.3385	0.0115	0.8787
1969	1.0398	1.1077	1.6292	1.0000	0.2707	0.4707	0.3773	0.0832	1.2018	0.8883	0.7848	1.3436	0.1515	0.2266	0.3275	0.3374	0.0116	0.9031
1970	1.0596	1.0605	1.6292	1.0000	0.2760	0.4506	0.3772	0.0832	1.1869	0.8753	0.9640	1.3436	0.1515	0.2248	0.4010	0.3363	0.0117	0.9738
1971	1.0347	1.0192	1.6292	1.0000	0.2749	0.4299	0.3745	0.0827	1.1619	0.8757	1.0607	1.3436	0.1515	0.2232	0.4429	0.3376	0.0116	1.0152
1972	1.0312	1.0152	1.5581	1.0000	0.2742	0.4280	0.3579	0.0828	1.1429	0.8823	1.0703	1.3327	0.1606	0.2265	0.4461	0.3325	0.0124	1.0175
1973	1.0432	1.0613	1.5506	1.0000	0.2779	0.4469	0.3558	0.0831	1.1636	0.9056	1.1089	1.2917	0.1706	0.2342	0.4614	0.3200	0.0132	1.0288
1974	1.0341	0.9984	1.5169	1.0000	0.2762	0.4199	0.3476	0.0832	1.1269	0.9194	1.1579	1.1897	0.1816	0.2401	0.4806	0.2925	0.0141	1.0274
1975	1.0137	0.9593	1.3483	1.0000	0.2715	0.4027	0.3084	0.0836	1.0663	0.9297	1.0984	1.1520	0.1935	0.2449	0.4550	0.2812	0.0151	0.9963
1976	1.0064	0.9797	0.3146	1.0000	0.2706	0.4111	0.0719	0.0829	0.8365	0.9555	1.1031	1.0983	0.3735	0.2540	0.4569	0.2657	0.0292	1.0057
1977	1.0052	0.9702	0.8090	1.0000	0.2715	0.4068	0.1848	0.0822	0.9453	0.9541	1.0317	1.0868	0.5441	0.2558	0.4272	0.2605	0.0425	0.9860
1978	0.9891	0.9547	0.9401	1.0000	0.2682	0.4001	0.2147	0.0814	0.9644	0.9674	1.0027	1.0640	0.7054	0.2615	0.4152	0.2527	0.0551	0.9845
1979	0.9843	0.9835	1.0225	1.0000	0.2678	0.4120	0.2334	0.0807	0.9939	0.9898	1.0397	1.0338	0.8574	0.2694	0.4306	0.2433	0.0671	1.0105
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2729	0.4189	0.2283	0.0799	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2736	0.4146	0.2335	0.0783	1.0000
1981	0.9987	0.9350	0.9625	1.0000	0.2730	0.3915	0.2196	0.0797	0.9639	1.0099	1.0065	0.9199	1.1333	0.2778	0.4178	0.2130	0.0887	0.9973
1982	0.9746	0.8394	0.9089	0.9772	0.2677	0.3522	0.2057	0.0777	0.9032	0.9647	0.9400	0.9312	1.2180	0.2658	0.3911	0.2142	0.0955	0.9666
1983	0.9394	0.8720	0.9317	0.9543	0.2592	0.3664	0.2090	0.0760	0.9105	0.9604	0.8774	1.0056	1.3007	0.2650	0.3659	0.2297	0.1023	0.9629
1984	0.9545	0.9243	0.9560	0.9311	0.2647	0.3889	0.2124	0.0743	0.9403	0.9761	0.8506	1.1012	1.3813	0.2696	0.3555	0.2499	0.1091	0.9840
1985	0.9676	0.9137	1.0460	0.9077	0.2696	0.3850	0.2303	0.0725	0.9574	0.9946	0.8250	1.1886	1.4599	0.2748	0.3457	0.2679	0.1157	1.0041
1986	0.9819	0.8603	1.0760	0.8713	0.2742	0.3618	0.2371	0.0695	0.9427	1.0147	0.7638	1.1310	1.5363	0.2801	0.3208	0.2532	0.1229	0.9771
1987	0.9860	0.8714	1.0919	0.8382	0.2759	0.3659	0.2408	0.0668	0.9494	1.0278	0.7596	1.0817	1.6107	0.2837	0.3199	0.2406	0.1296	0.9737
1988	1.0018	0.8795	1.0870	0.8083	0.2807	0.3689	0.2400	0.0643	0.9539	1.0472	0.8120	1.0930	1.6813	0.2889	0.3428	0.2416	0.1361	1.0094
1989	1.0304	0.8563	1.1057	0.7815	0.2888	0.3589	0.2446	0.0620	0.9543	1.0550	0.7888	1.1046	1.7465	0.2901	0.3343	0.2431	0.1416	1.0092
1990	1.0256	0.7614	1.1689	0.5377	0.2879	0.3195	0.2574	0.0427	0.9075	1.0462	0.7289	1.1163	1.8063	0.2876	0.3098	0.2442	0.1470	0.9885
1991	0.9881	0.6824	1.2008	0.2747	0.2771	0.2864	0.2629	0.0222	0.8486	1.0041	0.7042	1.1562	1.8606	0.2779	0.2986	0.2501	0.1542	0.9808
1992	0.9737	0.6678	1.2839	-0.0075	0.2728	0.2803	0.2795	-0.0006	0.8320	0.9772	0.6718	1.2317	1.8675	0.2714	0.2838	0.2654	0.1573	0.9780
1993	0.9636	0.6843	1.3246	-0.3088	0.2696	0.2872	0.2867	-0.0260	0.8175	0.9697	0.6472	1.2762	1.8745	0.2692	0.2732	0.2746	0.1597	0.9767
1994	0.9854	0.7014	1.4011	-0.6293	0.2755	0.2943	0.3015	-0.0539	0.8174	0.9702	0.6573	1.3249	1.8814	0.2707	0.2763	0.2838	0.1627	0.9934
1995	1.0133	0.7367	1.3900	-0.6293	0.2829	0.3087	0.2987	-0.0547	0.8356	0.9646	0.6537	1.3424	1.8814	0.2708	0.2736	0.2863	0.1646	0.9953
1996	1.0101	0.7291	1.3656	-0.6293	0.2825	0.3058	0.2937	-0.0540	0.8280	0.9656	0.6568	1.3424	1.8814	0.2710	0.2753	0.2867	0.1630	0.9960
1997																		

Source: Tables 5,6,7,8

Table 9A: Weights used for Economic Security Index

Year	Australia									Canada								
	Women & Children at Risk of Widowhood as % of total	Normalized Weight for Index 3 Women	45-64 Pop as % of Total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 4 Old Age	% of Pop effected of risk for health	Normalized Weight for Index 2 Health	WAP as % of total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 1 Unemployment	Total %	Women & Children at Risk of Widowhood as % of total	Normalized Weight for Index 3 Women	45-64 Pop as % of Total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 4 Old Age	% of Pop effected of risk for health	Normalized Weight for Index 2 Health	WAP as % of total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 1 Unemployment	Total %
	A	B=A/I	C	D=C/I	E	F=E/I	G	H=G/I	I=a+c+e+g	A	B=A/I	C	D=C/I	E	F=E/I	G	H=G/I	I=a+c+e+g
1960	54.49	0.2332	19.48	0.0834	100.00	0.4279	59.70	0.2555	233.67	60.18	0.2549	17.36	0.0735	100.00	0.4236	58.53	0.2479	236.07
1961	54.49	0.2333	19.43	0.0832	100.00	0.4281	59.67	0.2554	233.59	60.18	0.2549	17.45	0.0739	100.00	0.4236	58.42	0.2475	236.05
1962	54.49	0.2332	19.40	0.0830	100.00	0.4279	59.82	0.2559	233.71	60.18	0.2549	17.52	0.0742	100.00	0.4235	58.41	0.2474	236.11
1963	54.49	0.2330	19.38	0.0829	100.00	0.4277	59.94	0.2564	233.81	60.18	0.2548	17.59	0.0745	100.00	0.4233	58.45	0.2474	236.22
1964	54.49	0.2330	19.34	0.0827	100.00	0.4276	60.06	0.2568	233.89	60.18	0.2545	17.64	0.0746	100.00	0.4229	58.66	0.2480	236.48
1965	54.49	0.2329	19.29	0.0824	100.00	0.4273	60.22	0.2574	234.00	60.18	0.2541	17.70	0.0747	100.00	0.4222	58.95	0.2489	236.83
1966	54.49	0.2324	19.38	0.0826	100.00	0.4264	60.63	0.2585	234.50	60.18	0.2535	17.83	0.0751	100.00	0.4213	59.37	0.2501	237.39
1967	54.49	0.2321	19.48	0.0830	100.00	0.4259	60.83	0.2591	234.79	60.18	0.2528	17.97	0.0755	100.00	0.4200	59.95	0.2518	238.09
1968	54.49	0.2318	19.55	0.0831	100.00	0.4254	61.04	0.2597	235.08	60.18	0.2520	18.13	0.0759	100.00	0.4187	60.54	0.2535	238.85
1969	54.49	0.2316	19.57	0.0832	100.00	0.4250	61.26	0.2603	235.32	60.18	0.2512	18.31	0.0764	100.00	0.4173	61.13	0.2551	239.62
1970	54.49	0.2315	19.58	0.0832	100.00	0.4249	61.31	0.2605	235.37	60.18	0.2503	18.49	0.0769	100.00	0.4160	61.73	0.2568	240.41
1971	54.49	0.2299	19.60	0.0827	100.00	0.4218	62.98	0.2657	237.07	60.18	0.2513	18.28	0.0763	100.00	0.4175	61.03	0.2548	239.49
1972	54.49	0.2297	19.63	0.0828	100.00	0.4216	63.08	0.2659	237.21	59.87	0.2495	18.47	0.0770	100.00	0.4168	61.59	0.2567	239.93
1973	54.49	0.2295	19.72	0.0831	100.00	0.4211	63.26	0.2664	237.47	59.55	0.2478	18.64	0.0775	100.00	0.4160	62.17	0.2587	240.36
1974	54.49	0.2291	19.79	0.0832	100.00	0.4205	63.52	0.2671	237.80	59.24	0.2459	18.77	0.0779	100.00	0.4151	62.91	0.2611	240.92
1975	54.49	0.2288	19.92	0.0836	100.00	0.4198	63.79	0.2678	238.19	58.92	0.2441	18.88	0.0782	100.00	0.4143	63.57	0.2634	241.38
1976	54.49	0.2286	19.77	0.0829	100.00	0.4196	64.09	0.2689	238.34	58.40	0.2419	18.86	0.0781	100.00	0.4142	64.18	0.2658	241.44
1977	54.49	0.2285	19.60	0.0822	100.00	0.4193	64.41	0.2701	238.50	57.88	0.2397	18.85	0.0781	100.00	0.4141	64.74	0.2681	241.47
1978	54.49	0.2284	19.42	0.0814	100.00	0.4191	64.69	0.2711	238.60	57.35	0.2375	18.88	0.0782	100.00	0.4140	65.29	0.2703	241.53
1979	54.49	0.2283	19.26	0.0807	100.00	0.4189	64.95	0.2721	238.70	56.83	0.2353	18.91	0.0783	100.00	0.4141	65.73	0.2722	241.47
1980	54.49	0.2283	19.07	0.0799	100.00	0.4189	65.13	0.2729	238.70	56.30	0.2335	18.88	0.0783	100.00	0.4146	66.00	0.2736	241.18
1981	54.49	0.2282	19.04	0.0797	100.00	0.4187	65.29	0.2734	238.81	55.78	0.2315	18.86	0.0783	100.00	0.4151	66.26	0.2751	240.90
1982	53.93	0.2263	18.96	0.0795	100.00	0.4195	65.47	0.2747	238.36	55.29	0.2300	18.85	0.0784	100.00	0.4160	66.23	0.2755	240.36
1983	53.37	0.2243	18.95	0.0796	100.00	0.4202	65.66	0.2759	237.98	54.79	0.2285	18.87	0.0787	100.00	0.4170	66.18	0.2759	239.83
1984	52.81	0.2222	18.96	0.0798	100.00	0.4207	65.92	0.2773	237.70	54.30	0.2269	18.89	0.0790	100.00	0.4179	66.09	0.2762	239.27
1985	52.26	0.2202	18.95	0.0798	100.00	0.4213	66.14	0.2787	237.34	53.80	0.2254	18.92	0.0793	100.00	0.4190	65.96	0.2763	238.68
1986	52.38	0.2203	18.98	0.0798	100.00	0.4206	66.40	0.2793	237.77	53.31	0.2239	19.05	0.0800	100.00	0.4200	65.72	0.2760	238.07
1987	52.51	0.2205	18.98	0.0797	100.00	0.4199	66.63	0.2798	238.13	52.81	0.2224	19.11	0.0805	100.00	0.4211	65.55	0.2760	237.47
1988	52.64	0.2208	18.96	0.0795	100.00	0.4195	66.79	0.2802	238.39	52.36	0.2210	19.17	0.0809	100.00	0.4221	65.37	0.2759	236.90
1989	52.77	0.2212	18.93	0.0793	100.00	0.4192	66.87	0.2803	238.56	51.92	0.2201	19.13	0.0811	100.00	0.4239	64.88	0.2750	235.93
1990	52.47	0.2202	18.93	0.0794	100.00	0.4196	66.90	0.2807	238.30	51.47	0.2187	19.15	0.0814	100.00	0.4250	64.69	0.2749	235.30
1991	52.17	0.2190	19.28	0.0809	100.00	0.4197	66.81	0.2804	238.27	51.02	0.2163	19.54	0.0829	100.00	0.4240	65.27	0.2768	235.84
1992	51.88	0.2177	19.64	0.0824	100.00	0.4197	66.75	0.2801	238.27	51.00	0.2155	19.94	0.0842	100.00	0.4225	65.75	0.2778	236.69
1993	51.58	0.2165	20.04	0.0841	100.00	0.4197	66.67	0.2798	238.28	50.98	0.2152	20.19	0.0852	100.00	0.4221	65.77	0.2776	236.93
1994	51.28	0.2152	20.41	0.0856	100.00	0.4196	66.63	0.2796	238.32	50.96	0.2142	20.57	0.0865	100.00	0.4203	66.38	0.2790	237.91
1995	51.28	0.2149	20.74	0.0869	100.00	0.4190	66.64	0.2792	238.66	50.96	0.2132	20.91	0.0875	100.00	0.4185	67.09	0.2808	238.95
1996	51.28	0.2151	20.47	0.0858	100.00	0.4194	66.69	0.2797	238.43	50.96	0.2136	20.67	0.0866	100.00	0.4191	66.97	0.2807	238.59
1997																		

Sources: Share of women and children at risk of widowhood - LIS database.

Share of population aged 45-64 of total population and share of WAP population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM.

"A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries", and World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II:

The Sex and Age Distribution, UN, NY, 1999.

Appendix Tables: A1, A15, A17.

Note: WAP - Population aged 15-64

Table 10: Overall Economic Well being Index (Normal Subcomponents Weighting)

Year	Australia					Canada					Germany				
	Consumption Flows 0.4 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.25 (D)	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index
1960	0.5596	- 0.1997	1.0000	1.1912	0.7517	0.5271	0.3831	0.6669	0.5549	0.5546	0.4338	0.6754	0.2655	0.7168	0.4866
1961	0.5797	- 0.1775	1.0000	1.1792	0.7589	0.5446	0.3887	0.6669	0.8423	0.6340	0.4553	0.6819	0.2655	0.7280	0.4987
1962	0.5965	- 0.1636	1.0000	1.1984	0.7718	0.5610	0.3637	0.6669	0.8525	0.6406	0.4766	0.6838	0.2655	0.7086	0.5025
1963	0.6144	- 0.1321	1.0000	1.2063	0.7841	0.5768	0.3660	0.6669	0.8432	0.6449	0.4967	0.6848	0.2655	0.7528	0.5217
1964	0.6282	- 0.0977	1.0000	1.2140	0.7950	0.5917	0.3741	0.6669	0.8574	0.6552	0.5214	0.6859	0.2655	0.7432	0.5293
1965	0.6453	- 0.0727	1.0000	1.2006	0.8010	0.6151	0.3849	0.6669	0.8654	0.6676	0.5489	0.6830	0.2655	0.7388	0.5389
1966	0.6672	- 0.0421	1.0000	1.1991	0.8124	0.6421	0.3998	0.6669	0.8793	0.6834	0.5618	0.6803	0.2655	0.7190	0.5389
1967	0.7005	- 0.0192	1.0000	1.1862	0.8248	0.6642	0.4108	0.6669	0.8727	0.6917	0.5730	0.6815	0.2655	0.7245	0.5448
1968	0.7150	0.0512	1.0000	1.2009	0.8414	0.6909	0.7616	0.6669	0.8787	0.7389	0.5887	0.7076	0.2655	0.7328	0.5558
1969	0.7413	0.1319	1.0000	1.2018	0.8602	0.7130	0.7880	0.6669	0.9031	0.7565	0.6234	0.7284	0.2655	0.7382	0.5731
1970	0.7538	0.2050	1.0000	1.1869	0.8688	0.7350	0.8199	0.6669	0.9738	0.7862	0.6616	0.7512	0.2655	0.7505	0.5938
1971	0.7781	0.3346	1.0000	1.1619	0.8852	0.7506	0.8236	0.6669	1.0152	0.8031	0.6936	0.7711	0.2655	0.7633	0.6117
1972	0.8067	0.4458	1.0000	1.1429	0.9030	0.7871	0.8531	0.7032	1.0175	0.8303	0.7230	0.7984	0.2655	0.7229	0.6162
1973	0.8412	0.6240	1.0000	1.1636	0.9398	0.8330	0.8918	0.7380	1.0288	0.8641	0.7477	0.8251	0.2655	0.7115	0.6258
1974	0.8621	0.7114	1.0000	1.1269	0.9477	0.8697	0.9450	0.7715	1.0274	0.8921	0.7618	0.8563	0.4103	0.6551	0.6567
1975	0.8950	0.7637	1.0000	1.0663	0.9509	0.9039	0.9519	0.8035	0.9963	0.9067	0.7896	0.8829	0.5490	0.5919	0.6894
1976	0.9107	0.8108	1.0000	0.8365	0.9045	0.9366	0.9544	0.8438	1.0057	0.9325	0.8227	0.9081	0.6816	0.6052	0.7416
1977	0.9259	0.8361	1.0000	0.9453	0.9403	0.9582	0.9744	0.8836	0.9860	0.9481	0.8600	0.9303	0.8079	0.8148	0.8427
1978	0.9516	0.4225	1.0000	0.9644	0.9140	0.9757	0.9249	0.9230	0.9845	0.9596	0.8930	0.9523	0.9281	0.7531	0.8728
1979	0.9689	0.9414	1.0000	0.9939	0.9802	0.9873	0.9165	0.9617	1.0105	0.9796	0.9401	0.9753	0.9625	0.9503	0.9518
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0222	1.0521	1.0000	0.9639	1.0050	1.0066	0.9901	1.0377	0.9973	1.0104	1.0273	1.0271	1.0407	1.0735	1.0422
1982	1.0131	1.0620	1.0226	0.9032	0.9929	1.0050	1.0801	1.0490	0.9666	1.0139	1.0337	1.3700	1.1312	0.8859	1.0548
1983	1.0318	1.0739	1.0450	0.9105	1.0090	1.0260	1.1071	1.0601	0.9629	1.0269	1.0644	1.0763	1.2216	0.6693	1.0061
1984	1.0572	1.1076	1.0671	0.9403	1.0355	1.0360	1.1132	1.0713	0.9840	1.0395	1.1092	1.1068	1.1342	0.2810	0.9082
1985	1.0820	1.1022	1.0890	0.9574	1.0546	1.0673	1.0846	1.0824	1.0041	1.0570	1.1275	1.1349	1.0851	0.2504	0.8983
1986	1.0854	1.1290	1.0578	0.9427	1.0472	1.0816	1.0520	1.0935	0.9771	1.0555	1.1573	1.1615	1.0356	0.2596	0.9029
1987	1.1075	1.1395	1.0264	0.9494	1.0509	1.0960	1.0552	1.1046	0.9737	1.0635	1.1895	1.1954	0.9859	0.1531	0.8801
1988	1.1300	1.1488	0.9949	0.9539	1.0541	1.1198	1.1198	1.1143	1.0094	1.0908	1.2121	1.2188	0.9360	0.1135	0.8691
1989	1.1595	1.1763	0.9632	0.9543	1.0608	1.1316	1.1606	1.1242	1.0092	1.1020	1.2188	1.2517	0.8858	0.0972	0.8584
1990	1.1607	1.1735	0.9397	0.9075	1.0435	1.1401	1.1742	1.1342	0.9885	1.1041	1.2680	1.2714	0.8662	0.0792	0.8707
1991	1.1793	1.1718	0.9162	0.8486	1.0301	1.1521	1.2059	1.1443	0.9808	1.1127	1.4937	1.2834	0.8460	0.1458	0.9738
1992	1.1939	1.1801	0.8928	0.8320	1.0268	1.1703	1.1991	1.1483	0.9780	1.1196	1.5469	1.2882	0.8253	0.0369	0.9631
1993	1.2211	1.1451	0.8693	0.8175	1.0247	1.1704	1.1490	1.1524	0.9767	1.1153	1.5666	1.2957	0.8040	- 0.2858	0.8857
1994	1.2622	1.1522	0.8458	0.8174	1.0359	1.1742	1.1557	1.1564	0.9934	1.1227	1.5957	1.3003	0.7821	- 0.4984	0.8392
1995	1.2949	1.1661	0.8458	0.8356	1.0549	1.1766	1.1757	1.1564	0.9953	1.1261	1.6292	1.3012	0.7821	- 0.5299	0.8448
1996	1.3084	1.1270	0.8458	0.8280	1.0545	1.1800	1.2329	1.1564	0.9960	1.1334	1.6564	1.2978	0.7821	- 0.6011	0.8376

Source: Tables 2,3,4,9

Note: Well being index=0.4*A+0.1*B+0.25*C+0.25*D

United States

Year	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index
1960	0.7306	0.8653	0.9906	1.2081	0.9284
1961	0.6878	0.8627	0.9906	1.1989	0.9088
1962	0.7049	0.8509	0.9906	1.1986	0.9143
1963	0.7182	0.8403	0.9906	1.1918	0.9169
1964	0.7455	0.8293	0.9906	1.1855	0.9251
1965	0.7741	0.8180	0.9906	1.1867	0.9357
1966	0.8162	0.8067	0.9906	1.1831	0.9506
1967	0.8442	0.7965	0.9906	1.1511	0.9528
1968	0.8703	0.8138	0.9906	1.1407	0.9623
1969	0.8877	0.8315	0.9906	1.1303	0.9685
1970	0.8883	0.8435	0.9906	1.1052	0.9636
1971	0.8895	0.8569	0.9906	1.0958	0.9631
1972	0.9162	0.8774	0.9906	1.0740	0.9704
1973	0.9337	0.8988	0.9906	1.0644	0.9771
1974	0.9272	0.9126	0.9906	1.0352	0.9686
1975	0.9343	0.9180	0.9952	1.0085	0.9665
1976	0.9612	0.9290	0.9999	1.0067	0.9790
1977	0.9800	0.9456	1.0045	1.0155	0.9916
1978	0.9988	0.9665	1.0092	1.0332	1.0068
1979	1.0086	0.9873	1.0138	1.0357	1.0146
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0068	1.0117	0.9861	0.9707	0.9931
1982	1.0230	1.0173	0.9721	0.9235	0.9848
1983	1.0503	1.0324	0.9581	0.9110	0.9906
1984	1.0694	1.0415	0.9440	0.9178	0.9974
1985	1.0983	1.0618	0.9298	0.8957	1.0019
1986	1.1157	1.0846	0.9155	0.8916	1.0065
1987	1.1270	1.0998	0.9216	0.8912	1.0140
1988	1.1427	1.1152	0.9277	0.8771	1.0198
1989	1.1500	1.1270	0.9338	0.8686	1.0233
1990	1.1429	1.1293	0.9399	0.8418	1.0155
1991	1.1527	1.1264	0.9459	0.8021	1.0107
1992	1.1715	1.1172	0.9336	0.7775	1.0081
1993	1.1619	1.1426	0.9212	0.7830	1.0051
1994	1.1706	1.1564	0.9088	0.7980	1.0106
1995	1.1865	1.1533	0.9247	0.8091	1.0234
1996	1.2052	1.1640	0.9405	0.8247	1.0398
1997					

Table 10A: Overall Economic Well being Index (Alternative Subcomponents Weighting)

Year	Australia					Canada					Germany				
	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index
1960	0.5596	- 0.1997	1.0000	1.1912	0.5909	0.5271	0.3831	0.6669	0.5549	0.5295	0.4338	0.6754	0.2655	0.7168	0.4694
1961	0.5797	- 0.1775	1.0000	1.1792	0.6059	0.5446	0.3887	0.6669	0.8423	0.5710	0.4553	0.6819	0.2655	0.7280	0.4862
1962	0.5965	- 0.1636	1.0000	1.1984	0.6210	0.5610	0.3637	0.6669	0.8525	0.5810	0.4766	0.6838	0.2655	0.7086	0.4994
1963	0.6144	- 0.1321	1.0000	1.2063	0.6375	0.5768	0.3660	0.6669	0.8432	0.5914	0.4967	0.6848	0.2655	0.7528	0.5180
1964	0.6282	- 0.0977	1.0000	1.2140	0.6514	0.5917	0.3741	0.6669	0.8574	0.6040	0.5214	0.6859	0.2655	0.7432	0.5344
1965	0.6453	- 0.0727	1.0000	1.2006	0.6645	0.6151	0.3849	0.6669	0.8654	0.6223	0.5489	0.6830	0.2655	0.7388	0.5530
1966	0.6672	- 0.0421	1.0000	1.1991	0.6827	0.6421	0.3998	0.6669	0.8793	0.6441	0.5618	0.6803	0.2655	0.7190	0.5597
1967	0.7005	- 0.0192	1.0000	1.1862	0.7071	0.6642	0.4108	0.6669	0.8727	0.6600	0.5730	0.6815	0.2655	0.7245	0.5683
1968	0.7150	0.0512	1.0000	1.2009	0.7257	0.6909	0.7616	0.6669	0.8787	0.7143	0.5887	0.7076	0.2655	0.7328	0.5827
1969	0.7413	0.1319	1.0000	1.2018	0.7523	0.7130	0.7880	0.6669	0.9031	0.7349	0.6234	0.7284	0.2655	0.7382	0.6096
1970	0.7538	0.2050	1.0000	1.1869	0.7669	0.7350	0.8199	0.6669	0.9738	0.7606	0.6616	0.7512	0.2655	0.7505	0.6398
1971	0.7781	0.3346	1.0000	1.1619	0.7943	0.7506	0.8236	0.6669	1.0152	0.7760	0.6936	0.7711	0.2655	0.7633	0.6655
1972	0.8067	0.4458	1.0000	1.1429	0.8236	0.7871	0.8531	0.7032	1.0175	0.8083	0.7230	0.7984	0.2655	0.7229	0.6848
1973	0.8412	0.6240	1.0000	1.1636	0.8676	0.8330	0.8918	0.7380	1.0288	0.8489	0.7477	0.8251	0.2655	0.7115	0.7036
1974	0.8621	0.7114	1.0000	1.1269	0.8873	0.8697	0.9450	0.7715	1.0274	0.8832	0.7618	0.8563	0.4103	0.6551	0.7254
1975	0.8950	0.7637	1.0000	1.0663	0.9095	0.9039	0.9519	0.8035	0.9963	0.9079	0.7896	0.8829	0.5490	0.5919	0.7551
1976	0.9107	0.8108	1.0000	0.8365	0.9022	0.9366	0.9544	0.8438	1.0057	0.9360	0.8227	0.9081	0.6816	0.6052	0.7954
1977	0.9259	0.8361	1.0000	0.9453	0.9263	0.9582	0.9744	0.8836	0.9860	0.9552	0.8600	0.9303	0.8079	0.8148	0.8573
1978	0.9516	0.4225	1.0000	0.9644	0.9048	0.9757	0.9249	0.9230	0.9845	0.9662	0.8930	0.9523	0.9281	0.7531	0.8885
1979	0.9689	0.9414	1.0000	0.9939	0.9718	0.9873	0.9165	0.9617	1.0105	0.9800	0.9401	0.9753	0.9625	0.9503	0.9469
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0222	1.0521	1.0000	0.9639	1.0171	1.0066	0.9901	1.0377	0.9973	1.0071	1.0273	1.0271	1.0407	1.0735	1.0332
1982	1.0131	1.0620	1.0226	0.9032	1.0079	1.0050	1.0801	1.0490	0.9666	1.0130	1.0337	1.3700	1.1312	0.8859	1.0623
1983	1.0318	1.0739	1.0450	0.9105	1.0252	1.0260	1.1071	1.0601	0.9629	1.0312	1.0644	1.0763	1.2216	0.6693	1.0418
1984	1.0572	1.1076	1.0671	0.9403	1.0515	1.0360	1.1132	1.0713	0.9840	1.0420	1.1092	1.1068	1.1342	0.2810	1.0287
1985	1.0820	1.1022	1.0890	0.9574	1.0723	1.0673	1.0846	1.0824	1.0041	1.0642	1.1275	1.1349	1.0851	0.2504	1.0363
1986	1.0854	1.1290	1.0578	0.9427	1.0727	1.0816	1.0520	1.0935	0.9771	1.0694	1.1573	1.1615	1.0356	0.2596	1.0558
1987	1.1075	1.1395	1.0264	0.9494	1.0868	1.0960	1.0552	1.1046	0.9737	1.0805	1.1895	1.1954	0.9859	0.1531	1.0661
1988	1.1300	1.1488	0.9949	0.9539	1.1008	1.1198	1.1198	1.1143	1.0094	1.1082	1.2121	1.2188	0.9360	0.1135	1.0753
1989	1.1595	1.1763	0.9632	0.9543	1.1210	1.1316	1.1606	1.1242	1.0092	1.1215	1.2188	1.2517	0.8858	0.0972	1.0766
1990	1.1607	1.1735	0.9397	0.9075	1.1146	1.1401	1.1742	1.1342	0.9885	1.1277	1.2680	1.2714	0.8662	0.0792	1.1093
1991	1.1793	1.1718	0.9162	0.8486	1.1192	1.1521	1.2059	1.1443	0.9808	1.1396	1.4937	1.2834	0.8460	0.1458	1.2731
1992	1.1939	1.1801	0.8928	0.8320	1.1262	1.1703	1.1991	1.1483	0.9780	1.1518	1.5469	1.2882	0.8253	0.0369	1.2979
1993	1.2211	1.1451	0.8693	0.8175	1.1380	1.1704	1.1490	1.1524	0.9767	1.1471	1.5666	1.2957	0.8040	- 0.2858	1.2780
1994	1.2622	1.1522	0.8458	0.8174	1.1651	1.1742	1.1557	1.1564	0.9934	1.1525	1.5957	1.3003	0.7821	- 0.4984	1.2754
1995	1.2949	1.1661	0.8458	0.8356	1.1912	1.1766	1.1757	1.1564	0.9953	1.1563	1.6292	1.3012	0.7821	- 0.5299	1.2958
1996	1.3084	1.1270	0.8458	0.8280	1.1959	1.1800	1.2329	1.1564	0.9960	1.1645	1.6564	1.2978	0.7821	- 0.6011	1.3074
1997															

Source: Tables 2,3,4,9

Note: Well being index=0.7*A+0.1*B+0.1*C+0.1*D

United States

Year	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index
1960	0.7306	0.8653	0.9906	1.2081	0.8178
1961	0.6878	0.8627	0.9906	1.1989	0.7867
1962	0.7049	0.8509	0.9906	1.1986	0.7974
1963	0.7182	0.8403	0.9906	1.1918	0.8050
1964	0.7455	0.8293	0.9906	1.1855	0.8224
1965	0.7741	0.8180	0.9906	1.1867	0.8414
1966	0.8162	0.8067	0.9906	1.1831	0.8694
1967	0.8442	0.7965	0.9906	1.1511	0.8848
1968	0.8703	0.8138	0.9906	1.1407	0.9037
1969	0.8877	0.8315	0.9906	1.1303	0.9166
1970	0.8883	0.8435	0.9906	1.1052	0.9157
1971	0.8895	0.8569	0.9906	1.0958	0.9170
1972	0.9162	0.8774	0.9906	1.0740	0.9355
1973	0.9337	0.8988	0.9906	1.0644	0.9490
1974	0.9272	0.9126	0.9906	1.0352	0.9429
1975	0.9343	0.9180	0.9952	1.0085	0.9462
1976	0.9612	0.9290	0.9999	1.0067	0.9664
1977	0.9800	0.9456	1.0045	1.0155	0.9826
1978	0.9988	0.9665	1.0092	1.0332	1.0000
1979	1.0086	0.9873	1.0138	1.0357	1.0097
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0068	1.0117	0.9861	0.9707	1.0016
1982	1.0230	1.0173	0.9721	0.9235	1.0074
1983	1.0503	1.0324	0.9581	0.9110	1.0253
1984	1.0694	1.0415	0.9440	0.9178	1.0389
1985	1.0983	1.0618	0.9298	0.8957	1.0575
1986	1.1157	1.0846	0.9155	0.8916	1.0701
1987	1.1270	1.0998	0.9216	0.8912	1.0802
1988	1.1427	1.1152	0.9277	0.8771	1.0919
1989	1.1500	1.1270	0.9338	0.8686	1.0979
1990	1.1429	1.1293	0.9399	0.8418	1.0911
1991	1.1527	1.1264	0.9459	0.8021	1.0943
1992	1.1715	1.1172	0.9336	0.7775	1.1029
1993	1.1619	1.1426	0.9212	0.7830	1.0980
1994	1.1706	1.1564	0.9088	0.7980	1.1057
1995	1.1865	1.1533	0.9247	0.8091	1.1192
1996	1.2052	1.1640	0.9405	0.8247	1.1366
1997					

Table 1: Components of Personal Consumption

Year	Belgium					Denmark					Finland							
	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	185,394	0.962	2.83	1.000	178,321	0.497	44,455	0.983	2.06	1.000	43,679	0.630	19,973	0.928	2.32	1.000	18,533	0.448
1961	190,514	0.962	2.83	1.000	183,246	0.510	46,654	0.981	2.06	1.000	45,777	0.660	21,109	0.931	2.32	1.000	19,654	0.476
1962	195,496	0.962	2.83	1.000	188,039	0.524	48,781	0.980	2.06	1.000	47,799	0.689	22,235	0.934	2.32	1.000	20,773	0.503
1963	200,142	0.970	2.83	1.000	194,143	0.541	50,855	0.979	2.06	1.000	49,763	0.718	23,335	0.937	2.32	1.000	21,875	0.529
1964	204,308	0.970	2.83	1.000	198,184	0.552	52,908	0.977	2.06	1.000	51,701	0.746	24,452	0.940	2.32	1.000	22,982	0.556
1965	210,309	0.970	2.83	1.000	204,006	0.568	54,299	0.976	2.06	1.000	52,987	0.764	25,733	0.942	2.32	1.000	24,249	0.587
1966	215,435	0.970	2.83	1.000	208,978	0.582	56,148	0.974	2.06	1.000	54,716	0.789	26,291	0.945	2.32	1.000	24,839	0.601
1967	220,421	0.970	2.83	1.000	213,815	0.595	57,283	0.980	2.06	1.000	56,130	0.810	26,699	0.947	2.32	1.000	25,290	0.612
1968	231,379	0.967	2.83	1.000	223,813	0.623	58,050	0.982	2.06	1.000	56,998	0.822	26,602	0.950	2.32	1.000	25,263	0.611
1969	243,182	0.967	2.83	1.000	235,230	0.655	61,400	0.983	2.06	1.000	60,370	0.871	29,469	0.951	2.32	1.000	28,026	0.678
1970	253,143	0.967	2.83	1.000	244,866	0.682	63,064	0.984	2.06	1.000	62,048	0.895	31,825	0.952	2.32	1.000	30,310	0.733
1971	264,181	0.967	2.83	1.000	255,543	0.712	62,159	0.985	2.06	1.000	61,241	0.883	32,316	0.954	2.32	1.000	30,821	0.746
1972	278,886	0.967	2.83	1.000	269,767	0.751	62,819	0.987	2.06	1.000	62,018	0.895	34,814	0.963	2.32	1.000	33,535	0.811
1973	299,611	0.967	2.83	1.000	289,814	0.807	65,470	0.989	2.06	1.000	64,767	0.934	36,680	0.970	2.32	1.000	35,582	0.861
1974	306,462	0.979	2.83	1.000	299,991	0.835	63,306	0.993	2.06	1.000	62,839	0.906	37,134	0.969	2.32	1.000	35,972	0.870
1975	307,561	0.979	2.83	1.000	301,066	0.838	65,439	0.993	2.06	1.000	64,956	0.937	38,132	0.976	2.32	1.000	37,198	0.900
1976	321,884	0.982	2.83	1.000	316,183	0.880	70,408	0.995	2.06	1.000	70,078	1.011	38,366	0.978	2.32	1.000	37,531	0.908
1977	329,219	0.987	2.83	1.000	324,958	0.905	70,962	1.000	2.06	1.000	70,962	1.024	37,804	0.984	2.32	1.000	37,187	0.900
1978	336,506	0.991	2.83	1.000	333,526	0.929	71,269	0.998	2.06	1.000	71,125	1.026	38,626	0.992	2.32	1.000	38,310	0.927
1979	352,503	1.000	2.83	1.000	352,503	0.982	72,066	0.997	2.06	1.000	71,824	1.036	40,643	0.996	2.32	1.000	40,478	0.979
1980	359,117	1.000	2.83	1.000	359,117	1.000	69,329	1.000	2.06	1.000	69,329	1.000	41,329	1.000	2.32	1.000	41,329	1.000
1981	354,921	1.000	2.83	1.000	354,921	0.988	67,741	0.999	2.06	1.000	67,650	0.976	41,656	1.004	2.32	1.000	41,826	1.012
1982	359,364	1.000	2.83	1.000	359,364	1.001	68,776	1.000	2.06	1.000	68,776	0.992	43,354	1.010	2.32	1.000	43,767	1.059
1983	353,439	1.006	2.83	1.000	355,606	0.990	70,608	1.000	2.06	1.000	70,608	1.018	44,198	1.010	2.32	1.000	44,619	1.080
1984	359,466	1.012	2.83	1.000	363,873	1.013	73,262	1.001	2.06	1.000	73,311	1.057	44,430	1.016	2.32	1.000	45,155	1.093
1985	366,248	1.012	2.83	1.000	370,739	1.032	76,869	1.001	2.06	1.000	76,920	1.110	45,900	1.012	2.32	1.000	46,462	1.124
1986	373,379	1.012	2.82	0.999	377,391	1.051	81,168	1.001	2.06	1.000	81,223	1.172	47,580	1.016	2.32	1.000	48,357	1.170
1987	381,361	1.019	2.81	0.997	387,470	1.079	79,857	1.003	2.06	1.000	80,072	1.155	49,911	1.018	2.32	1.000	50,794	1.229
1988	393,118	1.032	2.81	0.996	403,879	1.125	78,996	1.003	2.04	0.997	79,040	1.140	52,329	1.018	2.30	0.996	53,035	1.283
1989	406,990	1.031	2.77	0.989	414,985	1.156	78,703	1.005	2.03	0.994	78,631	1.134	54,367	1.020	2.28	0.992	55,018	1.331
1990	417,746	1.032	2.73	0.982	423,284	1.179	78,777	1.005	2.02	0.992	78,485	1.132	54,102	1.020	2.26	0.988	54,522	1.319
1991	428,055	1.037	2.69	0.975	432,983	1.206	79,957	1.006	2.01	0.989	79,542	1.147	51,861	1.026	2.24	0.983	52,322	1.266
1992	435,930	1.042	2.65	0.968	439,580	1.224	81,756	1.008	2.00	0.986	81,264	1.172	49,060	1.029	2.23	0.982	49,540	1.199
1993	428,267	1.041	2.65	0.968	431,571	1.202	82,311	1.006	2.00	0.986	81,652	1.178	47,410	1.033	2.22	0.980	47,977	1.161
1994	432,679	1.052	2.65	0.968	440,582	1.227	88,261	1.009	2.00	0.986	87,788	1.266	48,106	1.042	2.21	0.978	49,042	1.187
1995	436,444	1.053	2.65	0.968	444,992	1.239	89,819	1.009	2.00	0.986	89,397	1.289	50,111	1.042	2.21	0.976	50,996	1.234
1996	441,303	1.059	2.65	0.968	452,275	1.259	91,782	1.012	2.00	0.986	91,594	1.321	51,849	1.046	2.21	0.976	52,971	1.282
1997	-	-	2.65	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.21	-	-	-

Note: NCU = National currency units.

Sources: Personal Consumption per capita - National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Volume 1.; Population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries"

Life Expectancy - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries";

Average Family Size - LIS Database. Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A1, A2, A3.

France				Italy				Netherlands										
Year	Personal Consumption per capita, (1980ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1980ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00	Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	15,718	0.946	2.77	1.004	14,932	0.479	4,299,183	0.940	3.08	1.000	4,039,489	0.375	8,886	0.970	2.71	1.000	8,622	0.464
1961	16,647	0.955	2.77	1.004	15,961	0.512	4,590,939	0.943	3.08	1.000	4,327,270	0.402	9,350	0.971	2.71	1.000	9,075	0.488
1962	17,424	0.948	2.77	1.004	16,588	0.532	4,878,170	0.946	3.08	1.000	4,612,507	0.428	9,795	0.971	2.71	1.000	9,509	0.512
1963	18,166	0.948	2.77	1.004	17,294	0.554	5,158,533	0.949	3.08	1.000	4,892,938	0.454	10,228	0.971	2.71	1.000	9,932	0.534
1964	19,023	0.961	2.77	1.004	18,354	0.588	5,429,585	0.951	3.08	1.000	5,166,177	0.479	10,651	0.971	2.71	1.000	10,346	0.557
1965	19,619	0.959	2.77	1.004	18,889	0.605	5,559,689	0.954	3.08	1.000	5,306,497	0.492	11,291	0.972	2.71	1.000	10,971	0.590
1966	20,397	0.962	2.77	1.004	19,708	0.632	5,911,650	0.957	3.08	1.000	5,660,006	0.525	11,499	0.972	2.71	1.000	11,176	0.601
1967	21,270	0.962	2.77	1.004	20,551	0.659	6,302,277	0.960	3.08	1.000	6,052,741	0.562	11,987	0.972	2.71	1.000	11,654	0.627
1968	21,953	0.962	2.77	1.004	21,211	0.680	6,586,302	0.963	3.08	1.000	6,345,101	0.589	12,648	0.972	2.71	1.000	12,299	0.662
1969	23,092	0.959	2.77	1.004	22,233	0.713	6,981,152	0.966	3.08	1.000	6,746,245	0.626	13,491	0.973	2.71	1.000	13,122	0.706
1970	23,861	0.971	2.77	1.004	23,264	0.746	7,472,529	0.969	3.08	1.000	7,243,304	0.672	14,312	0.973	2.71	1.000	13,924	0.749
1971	24,760	0.970	2.77	1.004	24,124	0.773	7,694,783	0.972	3.08	1.000	7,481,617	0.694	14,603	0.974	2.71	1.000	14,227	0.766
1972	25,742	0.974	2.77	1.004	25,167	0.807	7,902,954	0.975	3.08	1.000	7,708,940	0.715	14,960	0.974	2.71	1.000	14,565	0.784
1973	26,850	0.976	2.77	1.004	26,305	0.843	8,402,518	0.979	3.08	1.000	8,222,734	0.763	15,433	0.979	2.71	1.000	15,107	0.813
1974	26,924	0.980	2.77	1.004	26,487	0.849	8,656,713	0.982	3.08	1.000	8,498,786	0.789	15,880	0.984	2.71	1.000	15,629	0.841
1975	27,508	0.982	2.77	1.004	27,117	0.869	8,621,417	0.982	3.08	1.000	8,469,959	0.786	16,263	0.983	2.71	1.000	15,984	0.860
1976	28,692	0.985	2.77	1.004	28,382	0.910	9,010,020	0.984	3.08	1.000	8,863,912	0.823	16,985	0.986	2.71	1.000	16,750	0.901
1977	29,316	0.993	2.77	1.004	29,216	0.936	9,266,909	0.992	3.08	1.000	9,191,772	0.853	17,660	0.992	2.71	1.000	17,520	0.943
1978	30,311	0.994	2.77	1.004	30,249	0.970	9,522,137	0.997	3.08	1.000	9,496,402	0.881	18,314	0.992	2.71	1.000	18,169	0.978
1979	31,038	0.999	2.77	1.004	31,121	0.998	10,170,053	1.001	3.08	1.000	10,176,925	0.944	18,732	0.998	2.71	1.000	18,695	1.006
1980	31,197	1.000	2.75	1.000	31,197	1.000	10,775,070	1.000	3.08	1.000	10,775,070	1.000	18,583	1.000	2.71	1.000	18,583	1.000
1981	31,571	1.002	2.72	0.996	31,507	1.010	10,948,121	1.003	3.08	1.000	10,985,108	1.019	17,990	1.003	2.71	1.000	18,038	0.971
1982	32,396	1.007	2.70	0.992	32,351	1.037	11,032,356	1.009	3.08	1.000	11,129,262	1.033	17,699	1.003	2.71	1.000	17,757	0.956
1983	32,505	1.006	2.68	0.988	32,307	1.036	11,085,898	1.011	3.08	1.000	11,205,745	1.040	17,784	1.005	2.71	1.000	17,866	0.961
1984	32,357	1.013	2.66	0.984	32,242	1.033	11,403,710	1.013	3.08	1.000	11,550,109	1.072	17,828	1.006	2.64	0.987	17,706	0.953
1985	32,978	1.014	2.66	0.984	32,905	1.055	11,753,414	1.016	3.08	1.000	11,944,010	1.108	18,248	1.008	2.57	0.974	17,923	0.965
1986	34,102	1.017	2.66	0.984	34,140	1.094	12,244,358	1.020	3.08	1.000	12,492,555	1.159	18,621	1.007	2.50	0.962	18,038	0.971
1987	34,904	1.025	2.66	0.984	35,196	1.128	12,774,323	1.024	3.06	0.997	13,039,920	1.210	19,004	1.013	2.43	0.949	18,272	0.983
1988	35,854	1.028	2.66	0.984	36,273	1.163	13,352,755	1.030	3.04	0.993	13,654,884	1.267	19,039	1.015	2.42	0.947	18,298	0.985
1989	36,751	1.030	2.66	0.984	37,254	1.194	13,830,897	1.034	3.01	0.990	14,150,214	1.313	19,589	1.013	2.41	0.944	18,746	1.009
1990	37,541	1.034	2.66	0.984	38,178	1.224	14,163,932	1.037	2.99	0.986	14,487,627	1.345	20,278	1.015	2.39	0.942	19,397	1.044
1991	37,837	1.036	2.66	0.984	38,580	1.237	14,534,426	1.039	2.97	0.983	14,843,550	1.378	20,739	1.018	2.38	0.940	19,841	1.068
1992	38,133	1.040	2.66	0.984	39,033	1.251	14,704,691	1.042	2.95	0.979	15,003,652	1.392	21,103	1.020	2.38	0.940	20,228	1.089
1993	38,008	1.041	2.66	0.984	38,930	1.248	14,160,631	1.045	2.93	0.976	14,434,993	1.340	21,164	1.016	2.38	0.940	20,209	1.087
1994	38,367	1.046	2.66	0.984	39,502	1.266	14,243,864	1.047	2.91	0.972	14,505,956	1.346	21,502	1.022	2.38	0.940	20,651	1.111
1995	38,843	1.048	2.66	0.984	40,069	1.284	14,430,058	1.049	2.89	0.969	14,662,348	1.361	21,776	1.022	2.38	0.940	20,928	1.126
1996	39,480	1.050	2.66	0.984	40,805	1.308	14,549,284	1.055	2.89	0.969	14,878,748	1.381	22,341	1.023	2.38	0.940	21,485	1.156
1997	-	-	2.66	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	2.38	-	-	-

Spain

Year	Personal Consumption per capita, (1986ncu) (A)	Index of Life Expectancy 1980=1.00 (B)	Average Family Size, Persons (C)	Index of Equivalent Income 1980=1.00 (D)	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1986ncu) E=A*B*D	Index of Personal Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	210,359	0.925	3.70	1.000	194,499	0.388
1961	229,068	0.928	3.70	1.000	212,555	0.424
1962	247,925	0.931	3.70	1.000	230,872	0.460
1963	266,323	0.935	3.70	1.000	248,885	0.496
1964	284,057	0.938	3.70	1.000	266,397	0.531
1965	300,111	0.941	3.70	1.000	282,446	0.563
1966	318,128	0.944	3.70	1.000	300,454	0.599
1967	333,204	0.948	3.70	1.000	315,794	0.629
1968	348,975	0.951	3.70	1.000	331,896	0.661
1969	370,321	0.954	3.70	1.000	353,422	0.704
1970	384,045	0.958	3.70	1.000	367,790	0.733
1971	399,926	0.960	3.70	1.000	383,950	0.765
1972	429,252	0.962	3.70	1.000	413,127	0.823
1973	458,587	0.965	3.70	1.000	442,452	0.882
1974	477,353	0.967	3.70	1.000	461,694	0.920
1975	480,911	0.970	3.70	1.000	466,280	0.929
1976	501,879	0.976	3.70	1.000	489,664	0.976
1977	503,381	0.982	3.70	1.000	494,192	0.985
1978	502,239	0.988	3.70	1.000	496,127	0.989
1979	504,241	0.994	3.70	1.000	501,173	0.999
1980	501,832	1.000	3.70	1.000	501,832	1.000
1981	492,455	1.002	3.67	0.996	491,664	0.980
1982	489,282	1.005	3.64	0.992	487,700	0.972
1983	488,374	1.007	3.61	0.988	485,993	0.968
1984	506,719	1.010	3.58	0.984	503,406	1.003
1985	514,867	1.012	3.55	0.980	510,635	1.018
1986	530,340	1.013	3.52	0.976	524,393	1.045
1987	559,689	1.014	3.50	0.972	551,734	1.099
1988	585,885	1.015	3.47	0.968	575,794	1.147
1989	617,805	1.016	3.44	0.964	605,301	1.206
1990	639,330	1.017	3.41	0.960	624,455	1.244
1991	656,639	1.015	3.41	0.960	639,694	1.275
1992	669,652	1.015	3.41	0.960	652,371	1.300
1993	653,503	1.016	3.41	0.960	637,468	1.270
1994	658,511	1.016	3.41	0.960	642,354	1.280
1995	668,212	1.016	3.41	0.960	651,817	1.299
1996	680,122	1.019	3.41	0.960	665,162	1.325
1997	-	-	3.41	-	-	-

Table 2: Components of Total Consumption

Year	Belgium					Denmark					Finland				
	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1990ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1990ncu) (C)	Total Consumption on Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1990ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1990ncu) (C)	Total Consumption on Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1990ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1990ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1990ncu) (C)	Total Consumption on Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	178,321	38,292		216,613	0.4824	43,679	15,027		58,706	0.5518	18,533	6,299		24,832	0.4441
1961	183,246	40,818		224,064	0.4990	45,777	15,959		61,736	0.5802	19,654	6,642		26,296	0.4703
1962	188,039	43,299		231,338	0.5152	47,799	16,865		64,664	0.6078	20,773	6,982		27,755	0.4964
1963	194,143	45,688		239,832	0.5341	49,763	17,749		67,512	0.6345	21,875	7,314		29,189	0.5220
1964	198,184	47,947		246,131	0.5482	51,701	18,624		70,324	0.6610	22,982	7,651		30,633	0.5478
1965	204,006	49,961		253,966	0.5656	52,987	19,106		72,093	0.6776	24,249	7,984		32,233	0.5765
1966	208,978	52,214		261,191	0.5817	54,716	20,048		74,765	0.7027	24,839	8,317		33,157	0.5930
1967	213,815	54,896		268,711	0.5984	56,130	21,378		77,508	0.7285	25,290	8,651		33,941	0.6070
1968	223,813	56,611		280,424	0.6245	56,998	22,257		79,255	0.7449	25,263	9,118		34,381	0.6149
1969	235,230	60,021		295,251	0.6576	60,370	23,653		84,024	0.7897	28,026	9,431		37,457	0.6699
1970	244,866	61,719		306,585	0.6828	62,048	25,088		87,135	0.8190	30,310	9,984		40,293	0.7206
1971	255,543	64,898		320,441	0.7137	61,241	26,276		87,518	0.8226	30,821	10,545		41,367	0.7398
1972	269,767	68,465		338,232	0.7533	62,018	27,625		89,642	0.8425	33,535	11,294		44,829	0.8017
1973	289,814	71,905		361,719	0.8056	64,767	28,555		93,323	0.8771	35,582	11,860		47,442	0.8484
1974	299,991	74,128		374,119	0.8332	62,839	29,424		92,263	0.8672	35,972	12,327		48,299	0.8638
1975	301,066	77,254		378,320	0.8426	64,956	29,928		94,884	0.8918	37,198	13,119		50,316	0.8999
1976	316,183	79,968		396,151	0.8823	70,078	31,183		101,261	0.9517	37,531	13,826		51,357	0.9185
1977	324,958	81,695		406,653	0.9057	70,962	31,838		102,800	0.9662	37,187	14,369		51,556	0.9220
1978	333,526	86,560		420,086	0.9356	71,125	33,705		104,830	0.9853	38,310	14,919		53,230	0.9520
1979	352,503	88,644		441,147	0.9825	71,824	35,590		107,414	1.0096	40,478	15,444		55,922	1.0001
1980	359,117	89,895		449,012	1.0000	69,329	37,068		106,397	1.0000	41,329	16,048	-1462	55,916	1.0000
1981	354,921	90,067		444,989	0.9910	67,650	38,051		105,701	0.9935	41,826	16,668	-1591	56,904	1.0177
1982	359,364	88,749		448,113	0.9980	68,776	39,253		108,029	1.0153	43,767	17,162	-1642	59,287	1.0603
1983	355,606	88,787		444,393	0.9897	70,608	39,267		109,875	1.0327	44,619	17,695	-1468	60,846	1.0882
1984	363,873	91,254		455,127	1.0136	73,311	39,149		112,460	1.0570	45,155	18,205	-1300	62,061	1.1099
1985	370,739	93,424		464,162	1.0337	76,920	40,122		117,042	1.1000	46,462	18,951	-1156	64,257	1.1492
1986	377,391	95,098		472,488	1.0523	81,223	40,261		121,484	1.1418	48,357	19,478	-903	66,932	1.1970
1987	387,470	95,109		482,579	1.0748	80,072	41,206		121,277	1.1399	50,794	20,251	-1009	70,036	1.2525
1988	403,879	94,099		497,979	1.1091	79,040	41,571		120,610	1.1336	53,035	20,649	-1114	72,570	1.2978
1989	414,985	93,046		508,031	1.1314	78,631	41,204		119,835	1.1263	55,018	21,057	-1282	74,793	1.3376
1990	423,284	92,341		515,625	1.1484	78,485	41,037		119,522	1.1234	54,522	21,768	-918	75,372	1.3480
1991	432,983	93,777		526,760	1.1732	79,542	41,197		120,739	1.1348	52,322	22,189	1008	75,519	1.3506
1992	439,580	93,468		533,049	1.1872	81,264	41,419		122,683	1.1531	49,540	21,579	3344	74,462	1.3317
1993	431,571	94,222		525,793	1.1710	81,652	42,530		124,182	1.1672	47,977	20,337	5398	73,712	1.3183
1994	440,582	95,419		536,001	1.1937	87,788	43,356		131,144	1.2326	49,042	20,190	5841	75,074	1.3426
1995	444,992	96,109		541,101	1.2051	89,397	44,048		133,445	1.2542	50,996	20,486	4745	76,227	1.3633
1996	452,275	97,606		549,880	1.2246	91,594	44,823		136,417	1.2822	52,971	21,130	4394	78,495	1.4038
1997															

Sources: Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita - Table 1; Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita - National Accounts, Main Aggregates, Volume 1.

Population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries"

Appendix Tables: A1, A4.

Spain

Year	Adjusted Personal Consumption per capita, (1986ncu) (A)	Government Final Consumption Expenditures per capita, (1986ncu) (B)	Adjusted Relative Cost of Leisure per capita, (1986ncu) (C)	Total Consumption Flows per Capita (A)+(B)+(C)	Index of Total Consumption 1980=1.00
1960	194,499	46,770		241,269	0.3514
1961	212,555	49,180		261,735	0.3812
1962	230,872	51,652		282,523	0.4115
1963	248,885	54,053		302,938	0.4412
1964	266,397	56,343		322,740	0.4700
1965	282,446	57,715		340,161	0.4954
1966	300,454	58,206		358,661	0.5224
1967	315,794	58,868		374,662	0.5457
1968	331,896	59,269		391,165	0.5697
1969	353,422	61,270		414,692	0.6040
1970	367,790	64,205		431,995	0.6292
1971	383,950	66,354		450,304	0.6558
1972	413,127	69,178		482,305	0.7024
1973	442,452	72,946		515,398	0.7506
1974	461,694	78,967		540,661	0.7874
1975	466,280	82,213		548,493	0.7988
1976	489,664	86,852		576,516	0.8396
1977	494,192	89,172		583,364	0.8496
1978	496,127	92,938		589,066	0.8579
1979	501,173	95,978		597,151	0.8697
1980	501,832	98,937	85855	686,625	1.0000
1981	491,664	101,779	107382	700,825	1.0207
1982	487,700	106,581	119747	714,028	1.0399
1983	485,993	110,193	130617	726,803	1.0585
1984	503,406	110,828	142889	757,123	1.1027
1985	510,635	117,074	155730	783,439	1.1410
1986	524,393	123,004	153000	800,397	1.1657
1987	551,734	133,565	143383	828,682	1.2069
1988	575,794	138,650	141448	855,892	1.2465
1989	605,301	149,863	131119	886,283	1.2908
1990	624,455	159,527	140004	923,987	1.3457
1991	639,694	168,132	146908	954,734	1.3905
1992	652,371	174,531	161790	988,692	1.4399
1993	637,468	178,363	188809	1,004,640	1.4632
1994	642,354	177,474	195866	1,015,693	1.4793
1995	651,817	180,362	198152	1,030,331	1.5006
1996	665,162	180,288	182575	1,028,025	1.4972
1997					

Table 3: Stocks of Wealth, per capita, 1990ncu constant prices

Year	Belgium (1000s NCU)						Denmark (1000s NCU)						Finland (1000s NCU)					
	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.00	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.00	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.00
1960	927.5	-	306.8	-8.616	1,225.8	0.7878	125.2	0.613	-699.5	-2.3787	-576.0	-14.4765	167.1	0.3488	-38.384	-1.2290	127.8	0.4904
1961	922.7	-	301.5	-8.913	1,224.2	0.7868	124.4	1.097	-665.8	-2.4893	-540.3	-13.5792	165.9	0.6234	-36.194	-1.3017	130.4	0.5002
1962	917.5	-	295.0	-9.096	1,212.5	0.7792	123.4	1.476	-619.8	-2.5473	-494.9	-12.4364	164.8	0.8394	-34.580	-1.2991	131.1	0.5029
1963	911.1	-	284.4	-9.214	1,195.4	0.7683	122.5	1.771	-581.3	-2.4862	-457.1	-11.4879	163.7	1.0084	-32.653	-1.3023	132.0	0.5065
1964	902.9	-	269.3	-9.257	1,172.2	0.7533	121.5	2.001	-551.5	-2.5559	-428.0	-10.7549	162.7	1.1417	-30.299	-1.2922	133.6	0.5125
1965	891.4	-	252.7	-9.155	1,144.1	0.7353	120.6	2.180	-509.4	-2.5659	-386.7	-9.7176	162.2	1.2489	-28.738	-1.3113	134.7	0.5168
1966	889.5	-	242.0	-9.083	1,131.5	0.7272	119.6	2.315	-472.8	-2.5192	-350.9	-8.8194	161.6	1.3327	-27.356	-1.2898	135.6	0.5201
1967	884.9	-	233.5	-9.244	1,118.4	0.7188	118.5	2.417	-444.2	-2.5426	-323.2	-8.1233	160.7	1.3958	-27.316	-1.2903	134.8	0.5171
1968	924.2	-	226.6	-9.300	1,150.8	0.7396	117.8	2.500	-445.0	-2.5476	-324.6	-8.1576	166.5	1.4458	-29.555	-1.2737	138.4	0.5310
1969	966.3	-	217.3	-9.536	1,183.6	0.7606	117.3	2.564	-413.7	-2.5976	-293.9	-7.3862	174.5	1.4913	-28.386	-1.3462	147.6	0.5662
1970	1,014.3	-	207.1	-9.780	1,221.4	0.7850	116.4	2.606	-379.0	-2.5433	-260.0	-6.5347	184.5	1.5331	-27.437	-1.4043	158.6	0.6085
1971	1,058.1	-	190.9	-9.885	1,249.0	0.8027	115.6	2.637	-346.0	-2.5365	-227.7	-5.7236	193.7	1.5599	-25.339	-1.4001	169.9	0.6520
1972	1,101.0	-	161.0	-10.084	1,262.1	0.8111	120.2	2.660	-295.0	-2.5846	-172.2	-4.3275	202.8	1.5734	-23.078	-1.4586	181.3	0.6956
1973	1,148.9	-	132.8	-10.164	1,281.7	0.8237	124.9	2.675	-230.7	-2.5379	-103.1	-2.5902	213.0	1.5828	-18.516	-1.4754	196.0	0.7522
1974	1,200.8	-	117.5	-10.511	1,318.2	0.8472	128.7	2.687	-204.4	-2.4931	-73.1	-1.8363	223.2	1.5889	-14.840	-1.5062	210.0	0.8056
1975	1,248.2	-	98.7	-10.365	1,346.8	0.8656	131.2	2.699	-171.2	-2.4766	-37.2	-0.9352	234.2	1.5933	-12.731	-1.5211	223.1	0.8560
1976	1,299.2	-	96.1	-10.632	1,395.3	0.8967	134.9	2.707	-164.6	-2.5591	-27.0	-0.6780	243.0	1.5978	-14.050	-1.4694	230.6	0.8847
1977	1,349.0	-	82.9	-10.407	1,431.9	0.9202	138.1	2.725	-148.8	-2.5284	-8.0	-0.2000	250.8	1.6209	-14.909	-1.4323	237.5	0.9114
1978	1,400.3	-	69.7	-10.390	1,470.0	0.9447	141.0	2.759	-124.0	-2.4863	19.8	0.4977	256.7	1.6762	-13.585	-1.4175	244.8	0.9394
1979	1,447.2	-	62.0	-10.422	1,509.2	0.9699	143.8	2.838	-109.7	-2.5227	36.9	0.9276	262.8	1.7648	-11.804	-1.4857	252.8	0.9700
1980	1,497.0	-	59.0	-10.800	1,556.0	1.0000	145.5	2.920	-108.6	-2.4941	39.8	1.0000	270.3	1.8807	-11.555	-1.5506	260.6	1.0000
1981	1,528.1	-	71.0	-10.602	1,599.1	1.0277	145.8	3.025	-124.6	-2.4597	24.3	0.6107	277.3	2.0179	-13.413	-1.5648	265.9	1.0201
1982	1,553.9	-	64.4	-10.786	1,618.3	1.0400	146.7	3.193	-131.9	-2.5456	18.0	0.4530	284.4	2.1761	-14.322	-1.6130	272.3	1.0446
1983	1,573.8	-	46.5	-10.609	1,620.3	1.0413	147.6	3.405	-134.7	-2.5701	16.3	0.4104	291.7	2.3634	-16.593	-1.6204	277.5	1.0648
1984	1,594.7	-	21.0	-10.510	1,615.7	1.0384	149.2	3.653	-144.4	-2.5957	8.5	0.2125	298.3	2.6268	-16.017	-1.6058	284.9	1.0931
1985	1,616.4	-	8.4	-10.348	1,624.7	1.0442	151.5	3.928	-141.6	-2.6402	13.8	0.3477	305.2	2.9171	-16.934	-1.6128	291.1	1.1171
1986	1,639.2	-	9.7	-10.238	1,648.8	1.0596	154.7	4.243	-103.2	-2.6664	55.8	1.4021	311.7	3.2213	-15.563	-1.6059	299.3	1.1486
1987	1,664.9	-	25.5	-10.209	1,690.4	1.0864	157.3	4.583	-83.2	-2.6053	78.6	1.9763	318.9	3.5433	-18.406	-1.6259	304.0	1.1665
1988	1,703.5	-	16.8	-10.312	1,720.2	1.1055	158.8	4.923	-79.2	-2.5445	84.6	2.1255	327.7	3.8898	-18.575	-1.6429	313.1	1.2012
1989	1,750.6	-	16.2	-10.473	1,766.8	1.1355	160.5	5.246	-82.5	-2.5119	83.3	2.0925	339.4	4.2728	-23.936	-1.6986	319.7	1.2267
1990	1,803.1	-	32.5	-10.683	1,835.6	1.1797	161.7	5.629	-67.9	-2.5258	99.4	2.4984	348.7	4.5820	-30.120	-1.6795	323.2	1.2401
1991	1,842.2	-	59.2	-10.882	1,901.4	1.2220	162.1	6.058	-68.5	-2.5700	99.7	2.5046	351.4	4.7735	-32.987	-1.5625	323.2	1.2401
1992	1,878.6	-	69.7	-10.980	1,948.3	1.2521	161.8	6.427	-55.5	-2.5641	112.7	2.8327	350.1	4.9325	-37.424	-1.4965	317.6	1.2186
1993	1,908.6	-	-14.2	-10.910	1,894.4	1.2175	161.2	6.785	-50.3	-2.6267	117.7	2.9570	345.4	5.0920	-48.122	-1.4904	302.4	1.1601
1994	1,937.8	-	109.9	-11.278	2,047.8	1.3160	160.7	7.176	-48.2	-2.7638	119.7	3.0090	340.9	5.3631	-53.392	-1.5708	292.9	1.1237
1995	1,971.5	-	95.1	-11.629	2,066.6	1.3281	160.0	7.568	-46.2	-2.8584	121.4	3.0506	338.4	5.7638	-41.567	-1.6639	302.6	1.1610
1996	2,004.2	-	98.1	-11.917	2,102.3	1.3511	159.0	8.159	-41.8	-2.9508	125.4	3.1502	337.1	6.3415	-42.684	-1.7340	300.7	1.1539
1997																		

Sources: Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital - Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital, OECD, 1971-1996,

Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D - Research and Development in Industry, OECD, 1976-1997, 1999 Edition

Net International investment position - International Financial Statistics Yearbook, IMF, 1998

Green-house gas Emission cost per capita - Appendix Table CO2

Note: Net International investment position expressed in current US\$ recalculated into Net International investment position, Constant 1990 NCU with Gross domestic product price deflator, 1990=100, and NCU/US\$ exchange rates. with Gross domestic product price deflator, 1990=100, and NCU/US\$ exchange rates.

Appendix Tables: A1, A6, A8, A9, A10.

Spain (1000s NCU)

Year	Total Net Stock of Fixed Capital per capita	Stock of Total Business Enterprise Expenditures on R&D	Total Net Internat. Invest. Position per capita	Green-house gas Emission cost per capita	Total Real per capita Wealth	Index of Total Wealth 1980=1.00
1960	-	-	-611.1	-13.6	-624.6	
1961	-	-	-590.2	-14.9	-590.2	
1962	-	-	-551.9	-15.9	-551.9	
1963	-	-	-507.5	-16.8	-507.5	
1964	-	-	-472.8	-16.6	-472.8	
1965	-	-	-428.8	-16.9	-428.8	
1966	-	-	-391.8	-17.3	-391.8	
1967	-	-	-366.3	-17.6	-366.3	
1968	-	-	-388.0	-17.9	-388.0	
1969	-	-	-365.5	-18.6	-365.5	
1970	-	-	-341.8	-18.6	-341.8	
1971	-	-	-311.7	-18.9	-311.7	
1972	-	-	-263.5	-19.7	-263.5	
1973	-	-	-211.6	-20.1	-211.6	
1974	-	-	-179.0	-20.9	-179.0	
1975	-	-	-150.9	-20.9	-150.9	
1976	-	-	-149.2	-20.7	-149.2	
1977	-	-	-135.7	-20.5	-135.7	
1978	-	-	-112.2	-20.0	-112.2	
1979	-	-	-83.3	-19.5	-83.3	
1980	-	-	-77.7	-19.6	-77.7	
1981	-	-	-88.3	-19.4	-88.3	
1982	-	-	-112.5	-19.6	-112.5	
1983	-	-	-131.2	-19.6	-131.2	
1984	-	-	-107.0	-19.2	-107.0	
1985	-	-	-100.4	-19.1	-100.4	
1986	-	-	-71.3	-19.2	-71.3	
1987	-	-	-64.9	-19.7	-64.9	
1988	-	-	-80.7	-20.0	-80.7	
1989	-	-	-117.9	-20.5	-117.9	
1990	-	-	-153.4	-21.1	-153.4	
1991	-	-	-203.1	-21.7	-203.1	
1992	-	-	-196.7	-21.8	-196.7	
1993	-	-	-212.3	-21.8	-212.3	
1994	-	-	-259.2	-22.5	-259.2	
1995	-	-	-256.5	-23.3	-256.5	
1996	-	-	-252.2	-24.1	-252.2	
1997						

Table 4: Index of Economic Equality

Year	Belgium							Denmark						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1961	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1962	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1963	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1964	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1965	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1966	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1967	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1968	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1969	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1970	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1971	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1972	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1973	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1974	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1975	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1976	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1977	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1978	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1979	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1980	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1982	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1983	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1984	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1985	0.2380	4.76	25.43	0.0121	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1986	0.2422	4.82	25.02	0.0121	0.9963	1.0178	-1.002	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1987	0.2465	4.88	24.60	0.0120	0.9921	1.0355	-1.003	0.2847	9.34	31.76	0.0297	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1988	0.2507	4.94	24.19	0.0120	0.9876	1.0533	-1.004	0.2808	8.91	33.18	0.0296	0.9967	0.9860	-0.994
1989	0.2682	4.95	23.74	0.0118	0.9705	1.1269	-1.010	0.2768	8.48	34.60	0.0293	0.9894	0.9720	-0.985
1990	0.2857	4.96	23.28	0.0115	0.9533	1.2004	-1.015	0.2728	8.05	36.02	0.0290	0.9780	0.9580	-0.973
1991	0.3032	4.97	22.83	0.0113	0.9361	1.2739	-1.021	0.2688	7.62	37.43	0.0285	0.9625	0.9440	-0.958
1992	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940
1993	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940
1994	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940
1995	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940
1996	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940
1997	0.3207	4.97	22.38	0.0111	0.9188	1.3475	-1.026	0.2648	7.20	38.85	0.0280	0.9428	0.9300	-0.940

Source: LIS Database

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. All families category includes one person households.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Year	Finland							France						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1961	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1962	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1963	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1964	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1965	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1966	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1967	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1968	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1969	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1970	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1971	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1972	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1973	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1974	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1975	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1976	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1977	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1978	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1979	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.3056	9.28	27.45	0.0255	0.9786	1.0375	-0.993
1980	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2946	8.67	30.04	0.0260	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2835	8.06	32.62	0.0263	1.0093	0.9625	-0.998
1982	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2765	7.79	31.89	0.0249	0.9544	0.9386	-0.950
1983	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2694	7.53	31.15	0.0235	0.9011	0.9146	-0.904
1984	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1985	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1986	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1987	0.2493	7.67	25.38	0.0195	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1988	0.2504	7.94	24.92	0.0198	1.0173	1.0044	-1.014	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1989	0.2515	8.22	24.46	0.0201	1.0332	1.0089	-1.027	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1990	0.2527	8.50	24.00	0.0204	1.0479	1.0133	-1.039	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1991	0.2538	8.77	23.54	0.0207	1.0612	1.0178	-1.050	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1992	0.2510	7.96	24.54	0.0195	1.0035	1.0069	-1.004	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1993	0.2483	7.14	25.54	0.0182	0.9374	0.9959	-0.952	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1994	0.2456	6.33	26.54	0.0168	0.8630	0.9850	-0.893	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1995	0.2429	5.51	27.54	0.0152	0.7801	0.9741	-0.829	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1996	0.2429	5.51	27.54	0.0152	0.7801	0.9741	-0.829	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860
1997	0.2429	5.51	27.54	0.0152	0.7801	0.9741	-0.829	0.2623	7.27	30.42	0.0221	0.8492	0.8906	-0.860

Year	Italy							Netherlands						
	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1961	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1962	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1963	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1964	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1965	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1966	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1967	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1968	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1969	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1970	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1971	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1972	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1973	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1974	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1975	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1976	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1977	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1978	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1979	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1980	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1982	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1983	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2851	3.38	34.27	0.0116	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1984	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2817	3.36	33.11	0.0111	0.9609	0.9879	-0.968
1985	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2782	3.34	31.95	0.0107	0.9222	0.9759	-0.936
1986	0.3095	10.77	23.33	0.0251	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000	0.2748	3.32	30.78	0.0102	0.8838	0.9638	-0.904
1987	0.3131	11.06	24.15	0.0267	1.0625	1.0116	-1.050	0.2713	3.30	29.62	0.0098	0.8458	0.9517	-0.872
1988	0.3167	11.34	24.97	0.0283	1.1269	1.0231	-1.101	0.2756	4.05	29.62	0.0120	1.0380	0.9666	-1.020
1989	0.3202	11.62	25.80	0.0300	1.1931	1.0347	-1.154	0.2798	4.80	29.62	0.0142	1.2302	0.9814	-1.168
1990	0.3238	11.90	26.62	0.0317	1.2612	1.0463	-1.207	0.2840	5.56	29.62	0.0165	1.4224	0.9962	-1.316
1991	0.3274	12.19	27.45	0.0334	1.3311	1.0579	-1.263	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1992	0.3310	12.47	28.27	0.0353	1.4029	1.0694	-1.320	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1993	0.3346	12.75	29.09	0.0371	1.4766	1.0810	-1.378	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1994	0.3381	13.04	29.92	0.0390	1.5521	1.0926	-1.437	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1995	0.3417	13.32	30.74	0.0409	1.6295	1.1041	-1.498	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1996	0.3417	13.32	30.74	0.0409	1.6295	1.1041	-1.498	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464
1997	0.3417	13.32	30.74	0.0409	1.6295	1.1041	-1.498	0.2882	6.31	29.62	0.0187	1.6145	1.0110	-1.464

Spain

Year	Gini Coefficient (A)	Poverty Rate (B)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (C)	Poverty Intensity D=B*C	Poverty Intensity Index D'	Gini Coeff. (income after tax), Index A'	Overall Index of Inequality E= -1* (D' * 0.75 + A' * 0.25)
1960	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1961	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1962	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1963	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1964	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1965	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1966	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1967	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1968	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1969	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1970	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1971	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1972	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1973	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1974	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1975	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1976	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1977	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1978	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1979	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1980	0.3333	12.93	27.79	0.0359	1.0000	1.0000	-1.000
1981	0.3316	12.62	27.58	0.0348	0.9693	0.9950	-0.976
1982	0.3300	12.32	27.37	0.0337	0.9389	0.9900	-0.952
1983	0.3283	12.02	27.16	0.0326	0.9089	0.9850	-0.928
1984	0.3267	11.71	26.96	0.0316	0.8792	0.9801	-0.904
1985	0.3250	11.41	26.75	0.0305	0.8499	0.9751	-0.881
1986	0.3233	11.11	26.54	0.0295	0.8209	0.9701	-0.858
1987	0.3217	10.81	26.33	0.0285	0.7922	0.9651	-0.835
1988	0.3200	10.50	26.12	0.0274	0.7640	0.9601	-0.813
1989	0.3184	10.20	25.92	0.0264	0.7360	0.9551	-0.791
1990	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1991	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1992	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1993	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1994	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1995	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1996	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769
1997	0.3167	9.90	25.71	0.0254	0.7085	0.9502	-0.769

Table 5: Risk imposed by unemployment

Year	Belgium		Denmark		Finland		France		Italy		Netherlands		Spain	
	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')	Empl. Rate (A)	Empl. Rate Index (A')
1960	49.25	1.0472	43.79	0.7271	68.90	1.1627	58.61	1.1079	54.97	1.1729	52.03	1.1122	38.06	0.8820
1961	49.45	1.0514	44.39	0.7371	69.08	1.1658	57.70	1.0907	54.62	1.1654	51.79	1.1069	37.59	0.8711
1962	49.91	1.0612	44.99	0.7471	67.64	1.1415	56.81	1.0739	53.57	1.1429	51.84	1.1079	37.12	0.8602
1963	49.99	1.0629	45.59	0.7571	66.79	1.1272	56.41	1.0663	52.29	1.1157	51.58	1.1024	36.65	0.8493
1964	50.39	1.0714	46.19	0.7671	65.80	1.1104	56.19	1.0621	51.54	1.0997	51.54	1.1015	36.18	0.8384
1965	50.27	1.0689	46.79	0.7770	65.81	1.1106	55.55	1.0499	50.22	1.0715	51.05	1.0912	51.49	1.1930
1966	50.22	1.0678	61.16	1.0155	65.23	1.1009	55.38	1.0468	49.17	1.0491	50.70	1.0836	50.82	1.1776
1967	49.75	1.0577	60.27	1.0007	63.28	1.0679	54.95	1.0388	49.44	1.0548	49.81	1.0646	50.82	1.1776
1968	49.47	1.0518	60.25	1.0005	61.77	1.0424	54.49	1.0300	49.14	1.0483	49.55	1.0591	51.33	1.1895
1969	50.16	1.0664	60.48	1.0042	62.32	1.0517	54.34	1.0271	49.09	1.0474	49.84	1.0653	51.43	1.1916
1970	49.35	1.0493	60.41	1.0031	63.42	1.0702	54.15	1.0235	45.81	0.9774	49.70	1.0622	51.51	1.1936
1971	49.35	1.0494	60.35	1.0021	62.43	1.0535	53.82	1.0174	45.37	0.9680	49.64	1.0611	51.20	1.1864
1972	48.93	1.0403	61.17	1.0158	62.16	1.0490	54.11	1.0227	44.35	0.9462	48.92	1.0457	50.02	1.1590
1973	49.03	1.0425	61.50	1.0212	62.60	1.0564	54.28	1.0260	44.45	0.9484	48.42	1.0348	50.90	1.1795
1974	49.50	1.0524	60.86	1.0107	62.15	1.0488	54.26	1.0256	45.09	0.9621	47.83	1.0224	49.63	1.1500
1975	48.50	1.0313	59.70	0.9914	60.75	1.0251	53.69	1.0148	45.02	0.9605	47.06	1.0059	48.45	1.1227
1976	47.97	1.0199	60.32	1.0017	59.67	1.0070	53.39	1.0091	44.93	0.9586	46.62	0.9965	48.31	1.1194
1977	47.48	1.0094	60.40	1.0030	58.13	0.9810	53.39	1.0092	46.65	0.9953	46.49	0.9936	47.79	1.1072
1978	47.25	1.0046	60.61	1.0064	57.15	0.9645	53.03	1.0023	46.50	0.9920	46.28	0.9893	46.31	1.0731
1979	47.40	1.0077	60.91	1.0114	57.96	0.9782	53.02	1.0021	46.59	0.9941	46.40	0.9917	45.00	1.0426
1980	47.03	1.0000	60.22	1.0000	59.26	1.0000	52.90	1.0000	46.87	1.0000	46.79	1.0000	43.16	1.0000
1981	45.97	0.9775	59.09	0.9813	59.50	1.0040	52.21	0.9868	46.66	0.9956	46.51	0.9942	41.39	0.9590
1982	45.19	0.9608	59.03	0.9802	59.65	1.0067	51.68	0.9769	46.13	0.9841	45.30	0.9682	40.36	0.9353
1983	44.55	0.9472	58.31	0.9682	59.37	1.0019	51.23	0.9684	45.78	0.9768	43.36	0.9268	39.57	0.9168
1984	44.30	0.9419	59.69	0.9912	59.22	0.9995	50.27	0.9501	45.33	0.9670	42.93	0.9176	37.91	0.8783
1985	44.39	0.9438	60.90	1.0112	59.00	0.9957	49.83	0.9419	45.21	0.9646	43.31	0.9257	36.92	0.8554
1986	44.54	0.9471	63.13	1.0483	58.51	0.9875	49.91	0.9435	44.97	0.9594	43.80	0.9361	37.10	0.8596
1987	44.61	0.9484	62.51	1.0381	58.60	0.9889	49.32	0.9322	44.52	0.9498	49.35	1.0548	38.19	0.8848
1988	45.13	0.9595	63.47	1.0539	58.82	0.9927	49.23	0.9305	44.66	0.9528	50.29	1.0750	39.00	0.9036
1989	45.72	0.9720	61.96	1.0289	59.05	0.9966	49.51	0.9358	44.02	0.9392	50.83	1.0864	40.02	0.9273
1990	46.22	0.9827	62.27	1.0341	58.46	0.9866	49.35	0.9328	44.45	0.9484	52.03	1.1120	39.70	0.9198
1991	46.12	0.9807	61.60	1.0229	55.05	0.9291	49.15	0.9291	44.71	0.9538	53.02	1.1331	39.43	0.9136
1992	45.75	0.9727	61.44	1.0203	50.87	0.8585	48.74	0.9212	44.23	0.9437	53.31	1.1395	38.33	0.8881
1993	45.09	0.9588	59.66	0.9906	47.30	0.7983	48.14	0.9099	42.14	0.8992	53.38	1.1409	36.33	0.8418
1994	44.60	0.9484	58.79	0.9762	46.54	0.7854	47.46	0.8971	41.34	0.8820	53.40	1.1414	36.20	0.8388
1995	44.55	0.9472	60.10	0.9979	48.75	0.8226	47.85	0.9045	40.61	0.8665	54.61	1.1672	36.34	0.8420
1996	44.38	0.9435	60.10	0.9979	49.20	0.8303	47.85	0.9045	40.61	0.8665	54.61	1.1672	36.34	0.8420
1997														

Source: Employment Rate - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries".

Appendix Table: A11.

Table 6: Risk imposed by Illness

Year	Belgium		Denmark		Finland		France		Italy		Netherlands		Spain	
	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)	Medical Care Expenses, % of Disposable income (A)	Index (A') *(-1)
1960	3.79	-0.5701	1.58	-1.3011	1.57	-0.7637	6.99	-1.3617	2.35	-0.7261	7.09	-0.8632	2.80	-1.0225
1961	3.63	-0.5454	1.50	-1.2376	1.57	-0.7659	6.71	-1.3063	2.18	-0.6724	7.15	-0.8713	2.52	-0.9213
1962	3.68	-0.5524	1.43	-1.1776	1.63	-0.7909	6.33	-1.2325	2.07	-0.6385	6.84	-0.8331	2.32	-0.8461
1963	3.63	-0.5447	1.45	-1.1898	1.60	-0.7770	6.13	-1.1942	1.98	-0.6121	6.64	-0.8083	2.12	-0.7746
1964	3.47	-0.5209	1.33	-1.0920	1.66	-0.8097	5.79	-1.1289	1.96	-0.6033	6.20	-0.7553	2.04	-0.7428
1965	4.10	-0.6161	1.28	-1.0550	1.77	-0.8621	5.58	-1.0862	2.13	-0.6572	5.98	-0.7291	2.35	-0.8578
1966	4.08	-0.6124	1.26	-1.0389	1.86	-0.9029	5.35	-1.0428	2.25	-0.6938	5.93	-0.7219	2.59	-0.9462
1967	4.15	-0.6230	1.29	-1.0579	1.87	-0.9107	5.16	-1.0057	2.27	-0.6996	5.68	-0.6924	2.81	-1.0257
1968	4.25	-0.6383	1.28	-1.0520	1.90	-0.9253	4.98	-0.9709	2.25	-0.6939	5.40	-0.6583	2.94	-1.0726
1969	4.15	-0.6240	1.25	-1.0314	1.80	-0.8756	4.68	-0.9124	2.33	-0.7194	5.11	-0.6231	3.16	-1.1521
1970	4.22	-0.6338	1.33	-1.0980	1.76	-0.8558	4.51	-0.8787	2.49	-0.7690	5.32	-0.6476	3.43	-1.2516
1971	4.33	-0.6505	1.35	-1.1123	1.80	-0.8740	4.64	-0.9032	2.58	-0.7947	5.67	-0.6905	3.92	-1.4295
1972	4.52	-0.6796	1.32	-1.0872	1.70	-0.8277	4.72	-0.9189	2.77	-0.8545	6.05	-0.7371	4.10	-1.4947
1973	4.83	-0.7264	1.32	-1.0871	1.64	-0.7982	4.73	-0.9223	2.95	-0.9090	6.20	-0.7550	3.84	-1.3998
1974	4.95	-0.7436	1.32	-1.0848	1.53	-0.7440	4.77	-0.9292	2.99	-0.9213	6.51	-0.7929	4.14	-1.5102
1975	6.00	-0.9020	1.31	-1.0741	1.66	-0.8095	5.16	-1.0060	3.30	-1.0171	7.27	-0.8857	4.14	-1.5102
1976	6.14	-0.9218	1.15	-0.9465	2.19	-1.0659	5.03	-0.9797	3.25	-1.0016	7.22	-0.8795	4.48	-1.6363
1977	6.55	-0.9845	1.17	-0.9630	2.19	-1.0672	4.87	-0.9485	3.11	-0.9608	7.45	-0.9070	4.65	-1.6973
1978	6.76	-1.0152	1.17	-0.9657	2.26	-1.1016	5.03	-0.9798	3.18	-0.9813	7.78	-0.9481	4.64	-1.6943
1979	6.80	-1.0209	1.15	-0.9484	2.09	-1.0160	5.03	-0.9791	3.11	-0.9592	7.98	-0.9724	4.59	-1.6736
1980	6.66	-1.0000	1.22	-1.0000	2.05	-1.0000	5.13	-1.0000	3.24	-1.0000	8.21	-1.0000	2.74	-1.0000
1981	7.03	-1.0563	1.26	-1.0391	2.01	-0.9798	5.34	-1.0405	3.38	-1.0439	8.47	-1.0323	2.57	-0.9390
1982	7.22	-1.0852	1.24	-1.0192	2.01	-0.9800	5.37	-1.0463	3.72	-1.1480	8.72	-1.0617	2.56	-0.9336
1983	7.59	-1.1400	1.23	-1.0146	2.15	-1.0474	5.62	-1.0958	3.81	-1.1755	8.59	-1.0470	2.50	-0.9111
1984	7.49	-1.1258	1.22	-1.0024	2.18	-1.0621	5.89	-1.1467	3.75	-1.1582	8.38	-1.0205	2.37	-0.8647
1985	7.54	-1.1330	1.21	-0.9957	2.44	-1.1896	6.04	-1.1763	3.96	-1.2208	8.42	-1.0258	2.76	-1.0062
1986	7.17	-1.0779	1.07	-0.8840	2.54	-1.2379	6.14	-1.1961	3.98	-1.2274	8.40	-1.0234	2.62	-0.9579
1987	7.66	-1.1504	1.23	-1.0129	2.62	-1.2730	6.12	-1.1915	4.24	-1.3081	8.62	-1.0500	2.57	-0.9366
1988	7.67	-1.1529	1.33	-1.0971	2.63	-1.2797	6.25	-1.2166	4.40	-1.3586	8.62	-1.0502	2.65	-0.9684
1989	7.56	-1.1354	1.37	-1.1297	2.59	-1.2627	6.36	-1.2397	4.50	-1.3878	8.38	-1.0206	2.75	-1.0019
1990	7.63	-1.1458	1.44	-1.1821	2.77	-1.3475	6.53	-1.2714	4.78	-1.4736	8.41	-1.0245	2.86	-1.0427
1991	7.93	-1.1916	1.37	-1.1306	3.26	-1.5881	6.76	-1.3164	4.87	-1.5022	8.69	-1.0592	3.06	-1.1158
1992	8.22	-1.2354	1.37	-1.1240	3.60	-1.7533	6.96	-1.3568	5.03	-1.5531	8.93	-1.0876	3.28	-1.1977
1993	8.37	-1.2572	1.43	-1.1767	3.75	-1.8272	7.26	-1.4137	5.22	-1.6098	9.03	-1.0996	3.49	-1.2735
1994	8.26	-1.2404	1.36	-1.1227	3.58	-1.7420	7.18	-1.3988	5.12	-1.5808	8.76	-1.0673	3.59	-1.3089
1995	8.29	-1.2451	1.35	-1.1099	3.47	-1.6886	7.15	-1.3927	4.73	-1.4591	8.70	-1.0597	3.73	-1.3613
1996	8.57	-1.2881	1.36	-1.1152	3.35	-1.6307	7.09	-1.3814	4.71	-1.4537	8.42	-1.0263	3.68	-1.3420
1997														

Source: Medical Care Expenses,% of Disposable income - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM, "A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries".

Table 7: Risk imposed by Single Parent Poverty

Year	Belgium				Denmark									
	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A)	Index of B (B)	Index of C (C)	Multiplicati ve index (A*B*C)*- 1	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A)	Index of B (B)	Index of C (C)	Multiplicati ve index (A*B*C)*- 1
1960	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1961	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1962	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1963	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1964	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1965	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1966	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1967	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1968	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1969	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1970	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1971	14.17	29.80	0.73	1.000	1.000	0.493	-0.4932	5.06	27.45	2.70	1.000	1.000	1.019	-1.0189
1972	14.17	29.80	0.81	1.000	1.000	0.547	-0.5473	5.06	27.45	2.63	1.000	1.000	0.992	-0.9925
1973	14.17	29.80	0.85	1.000	1.000	0.574	-0.5743	5.06	27.45	2.52	1.000	1.000	0.951	-0.9509
1974	14.17	29.80	1.04	1.000	1.000	0.703	-0.7027	5.06	27.45	2.60	1.000	1.000	0.981	-0.9811
1975	14.17	29.80	1.12	1.000	1.000	0.757	-0.7568	5.06	27.45	2.62	1.000	1.000	0.989	-0.9887
1976	14.17	29.80	1.29	1.000	1.000	0.872	-0.8716	5.06	27.45	2.57	1.000	1.000	0.970	-0.9698
1977	14.17	29.80	1.31	1.000	1.000	0.885	-0.8851	5.06	27.45	2.63	1.000	1.000	0.992	-0.9925
1978	14.17	29.80	1.38	1.000	1.000	0.932	-0.9324	5.06	27.45	2.56	1.000	1.000	0.966	-0.9660
1979	14.17	29.80	1.36	1.000	1.000	0.919	-0.9189	5.06	27.45	2.55	1.000	1.000	0.962	-0.9623
1980	14.17	29.80	1.48	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000	5.06	27.45	2.65	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1981	14.17	29.80	1.49	1.000	1.000	1.007	-1.0068	5.06	27.45	2.82	1.000	1.000	1.064	-1.0642
1982	14.17	29.80	1.49	1.000	1.000	1.007	-1.0068	5.06	27.45	2.86	1.000	1.000	1.079	-1.0792
1983	14.17	29.80	1.63	1.000	1.000	1.101	-1.1014	5.06	27.45	2.89	1.000	1.000	1.091	-1.0906
1984	14.17	29.80	1.48	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000	5.06	27.45	2.83	1.000	1.000	1.068	-1.0679
1985	14.17	29.80	1.60	1.000	1.000	1.081	-1.0811	5.06	27.45	2.81	1.000	1.000	1.060	-1.0604
1986	11.75	26.52	1.12	0.830	0.890	0.757	-0.5587	5.06	27.45	2.83	1.000	1.000	1.068	-1.0679
1987	9.34	23.24	1.30	0.659	0.780	0.878	-0.4516	5.06	27.45	2.80	1.000	1.000	1.057	-1.0566
1988	6.93	19.95	1.38	0.489	0.670	0.932	-0.3054	5.46	26.74	2.87	1.078	0.974	1.083	-1.1380
1989	7.05	23.37	1.40	0.498	0.784	0.946	-0.3692	5.86	26.04	2.95	1.157	0.949	1.113	-1.2218
1990	7.18	26.78	2.04	0.506	0.899	1.378	-0.6274	6.26	25.33	2.67	1.235	0.923	1.008	-1.1489
1991	7.30	30.20	2.09	0.515	1.013	1.412	-0.7371	6.65	24.63	2.45	1.314	0.897	0.925	-1.0900
1992	7.42	33.61	2.43	0.524	1.128	1.642	-0.9700	7.05	23.92	2.51	1.392	0.872	0.947	-1.1495
1993	7.42	33.61	2.77	0.524	1.128	1.872	-1.1057	7.05	23.92	2.50	1.392	0.872	0.943	-1.1449
1994	7.42	33.61	3.11	0.524	1.128	2.101	-1.2415	7.05	23.92	2.63	1.392	0.872	0.992	-1.2045
1995	7.42	33.61	3.45	0.524	1.128	2.331	-1.3772	7.05	23.92	2.48	1.392	0.872	0.936	-1.1358
1996	7.42	33.61	3.45	0.524	1.128	2.331	-1.3772	7.05	23.92	2.43	1.392	0.872	0.917	-1.1129
1997														

Source: LIS Database

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. Category of families headed by females with children includes children aged 18 and younger.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Divorce Rate - Demographic Yearbook 1990, 1994, 1997, UN.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A12, A13.

Spain

Year	Poverty rate (%) for single women with children under 18 (A)	Poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Divorce rate (% of legally married couples) (C)	Index of A (A)	Index of B (B')	Index of C (C')	Multiplicati ve index (A*B'*C')*- 1
1960	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1961	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1962	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1963	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1964	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1965	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1966	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1967	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1968	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1969	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1970	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1971	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1972	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1973	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1974	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1975	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1976	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1977	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1978	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1979	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1980	19.05	27.35	0.57	1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.0000
1981	19.46	27.47	0.57	1.022	1.005	1.000	-1.0263
1982	19.87	27.59	0.57	1.043	1.009	1.000	-1.0528
1983	20.29	27.72	0.57	1.065	1.014	1.004	-1.0838
1984	20.70	27.84	0.57	1.087	1.018	1.008	-1.1151
1985	21.11	27.97	0.58	1.108	1.023	1.012	-1.1468
1986	21.52	28.09	0.58	1.130	1.027	1.016	-1.1790
1987	21.94	28.21	0.58	1.152	1.032	1.019	-1.2115
1988	22.35	28.34	0.58	1.174	1.036	1.023	-1.2445
1989	22.76	28.46	0.59	1.195	1.041	1.027	-1.2779
1990	23.18	28.58	0.59	1.217	1.045	1.031	-1.3117
1991	23.18	28.58	0.59	1.217	1.045	1.035	-1.3167
1992	23.18	28.58	0.67	1.217	1.045	1.167	-1.4841
1993	23.18	28.58	0.74	1.217	1.045	1.298	-1.6514
1994	23.18	28.58	0.80	1.217	1.045	1.404	-1.7853
1995	23.18	28.58	0.84	1.217	1.045	1.474	-1.8746
1996	23.18	28.58	0.83	1.217	1.045	1.456	-1.8523
1997							

Table 8: Risk imposed by Poverty in Old Age

Year	Belgium				Denmark				Finland				France			
	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)	Elderly poverty rate (A)	Elderly poverty gap (% of poverty line) (B)	Poverty intensity (C=A*B)	Poverty Intensity Index, C'*(-1)
1960	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1961	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1962	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1963	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1964	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1965	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1966	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1967	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1968	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1969	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1970	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1971	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1972	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1973	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1974	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1975	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1976	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1977	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1978	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1979	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	12.49	14.25	0.0178	-0.8534
1980	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	14.94	13.97	0.0209	-1.0000
1981	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	17.39	13.68	0.0238	-1.1399
1982	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	13.34	12.93	0.0172	-0.8262
1983	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	9.28	12.18	0.0113	-0.5417
1984	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1985	8.55	19.25	0.0165	-1.0000	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1986	8.91	20.34	0.0181	-1.1015	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1987	9.28	21.43	0.0199	-1.2079	16.54	21.87	0.0362	-1.0000	12.08	13.59	0.0164	-1.0000	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1988	9.64	22.52	0.0217	-1.3190	14.36	27.24	0.0391	-1.0814	12.90	13.62	0.0176	-1.0702	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1989	9.72	21.80	0.0212	-1.2869	12.19	32.61	0.0397	-1.0982	13.72	13.64	0.0187	-1.1406	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1990	9.80	21.07	0.0206	-1.2541	10.01	37.97	0.0380	-1.0503	14.55	13.67	0.0199	-1.2113	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1991	9.88	20.34	0.0201	-1.2207	7.83	43.34	0.0339	-0.9377	15.37	13.69	0.0210	-1.2823	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1992	9.96	19.62	0.0195	-1.1865	5.65	48.71	0.0275	-0.7605	12.60	12.73	0.0160	-0.9774	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1993	9.96	19.62	0.0195	-1.1865	5.65	48.71	0.0275	-0.7605	9.84	11.77	0.0116	-0.7051	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1994	9.96	19.62	0.0195	-1.1865	5.65	48.71	0.0275	-0.7605	7.07	10.80	0.0076	-0.4652	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1995	9.96	19.62	0.0195	-1.1865	5.65	48.71	0.0275	-0.7605	4.30	9.84	0.0042	-0.2579	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1996	9.96	19.62	0.0195	-1.1865	5.65	48.71	0.0275	-0.7605	4.30	9.84	0.0042	-0.2579	5.23	11.43	0.0060	-0.2863
1997																

Source: LIS Database

Notes: Poverty rates are the head count ratios calculated on the base of poverty line - one half of median equivalent income.

Median equivalent income is the median of net family income after taxes adjusted by equivalence scale.

Square root of family size was used as the equivalence scale. Persons with negative or zero income were excluded from calculations. Elderly category includes families headed by persons aged 65 and over.

Poverty Gap is the ratio of the gap (between poverty line and mean equivalent income of those under poverty line) to poverty line.

Data in bold calculated from LIS microdata database, data for other years interpolated or assumed to equal data for first or last year of period with available data.

Appendix Tables: A14, A15.

Table 9: Index of Economic Security

Year	Belgium								Denmark									
	Index 1 Unemployment	Index 2 Health (+2)	Index 3 Women Poverty (+2)	Index 4 Old Age (+2)	Weighted Index 1 Unemployment	Weighted Index 2 Health	Weighted Index 3 Women Poverty	Weighted Index 4 Old Age	Average Weighted Index of Economic Security	Index 1 Unemployment	Index 2 Health (+2)	Index 3 Women Poverty (+2)	Index 4 Old Age (+2)	Weighted Index 1 Unemployment	Weighted Index 2 Health	Weighted Index 3 Women Poverty	Weighted Index 4 Old Age	Average Weighted Index of Economic Security
1960	1.0472	1.4299	1.5068	1.0000	0.2696	0.5687	0.3647	0.1028	1.3058	0.7271	0.6989	0.9811	1.0000	0.1984	0.2971	0.1979	0.1002	0.7937
1961	1.0514	1.4546	1.5068	1.0000	0.2710	0.5800	0.3656	0.1009	1.3175	0.7371	0.7624	0.9811	1.0000	0.2016	0.3239	0.1977	0.1002	0.8234
1962	1.0612	1.4476	1.5068	1.0000	0.2737	0.5788	0.3666	0.0989	1.3180	0.7471	0.8224	0.9811	1.0000	0.2047	0.3492	0.1976	0.1000	0.8515
1963	1.0629	1.4553	1.5068	1.0000	0.2741	0.5837	0.3678	0.0969	1.3225	0.7571	0.8102	0.9811	1.0000	0.2077	0.3439	0.1976	0.0999	0.8490
1964	1.0714	1.4791	1.5068	1.0000	0.2758	0.5956	0.3693	0.0948	1.3355	0.7671	0.9080	0.9811	1.0000	0.2108	0.3852	0.1975	0.0997	0.8932
1965	1.0689	1.3839	1.5068	1.0000	0.2741	0.5602	0.3712	0.0925	1.2979	0.7770	0.9450	0.9811	1.0000	0.2138	0.4007	0.1974	0.0996	0.9115
1966	1.0678	1.3876	1.5068	1.0000	0.2739	0.5617	0.3712	0.0924	1.2991	1.0155	0.9611	0.9811	1.0000	0.2790	0.4080	0.1976	0.0994	0.9839
1967	1.0577	1.3770	1.5068	1.0000	0.2708	0.5579	0.3715	0.0922	1.2925	1.0007	0.9421	0.9811	1.0000	0.2745	0.4004	0.1978	0.0991	0.9718
1968	1.0518	1.3617	1.5068	1.0000	0.2692	0.5519	0.3717	0.0921	1.2848	1.0005	0.9480	0.9811	1.0000	0.2744	0.4029	0.1979	0.0991	0.9742
1969	1.0664	1.3760	1.5068	1.0000	0.2730	0.5577	0.3717	0.0920	1.2944	1.0042	0.9686	0.9811	1.0000	0.2755	0.4116	0.1978	0.0991	0.9840
1970	1.0493	1.3662	1.5068	1.0000	0.2686	0.5538	0.3717	0.0920	1.2861	1.0031	0.9020	0.9811	1.0000	0.2749	0.3836	0.1980	0.0989	0.9554
1971	1.0494	1.3495	1.5068	1.0000	0.2691	0.5469	0.3716	0.0917	1.2793	1.0021	0.8877	0.9811	1.0000	0.2743	0.3782	0.1983	0.0980	0.9489
1972	1.0403	1.3204	1.4527	1.0000	0.2672	0.5349	0.3582	0.0915	1.2518	1.0158	0.9128	1.0075	1.0000	0.2779	0.3895	0.2040	0.0973	0.9686
1973	1.0425	1.2736	1.4257	1.0000	0.2683	0.5157	0.3513	0.0913	1.2266	1.0212	0.9129	1.0491	1.0000	0.2792	0.3901	0.2127	0.0965	0.9785
1974	1.0524	1.2564	1.2973	1.0000	0.2713	0.5085	0.3196	0.0911	1.1905	1.0107	0.9152	1.0189	1.0000	0.2764	0.3915	0.2068	0.0958	0.9705
1975	1.0313	1.0980	1.2432	1.0000	0.2665	0.4442	0.3061	0.0909	1.1076	0.9914	0.9259	1.0113	1.0000	0.2715	0.3962	0.2053	0.0952	0.9682
1976	1.0199	1.0782	1.1284	1.0000	0.2644	0.4356	0.2774	0.0909	1.0683	1.0017	1.0535	1.0302	1.0000	0.2750	0.4509	0.2092	0.0944	1.0295
1977	1.0094	1.0155	1.1149	1.0000	0.2626	0.4096	0.2737	0.0910	1.0369	1.0030	1.0370	1.0075	1.0000	0.2760	0.4440	0.2047	0.0936	1.0182
1978	1.0046	0.9848	1.0676	1.0000	0.2624	0.3966	0.2616	0.0910	1.0116	1.0064	1.0343	1.0340	1.0000	0.2775	0.4430	0.2101	0.0927	1.0234
1979	1.0077	0.9791	1.0811	1.0000	0.2642	0.3936	0.2645	0.0911	1.0134	1.0114	1.0516	1.0377	1.0000	0.2796	0.4505	0.2109	0.0919	1.0329
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2631	0.4014	0.2443	0.0912	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.2773	0.4283	0.2032	0.0912	1.0000
1981	0.9775	0.9437	0.9932	1.0000	0.2580	0.3781	0.2422	0.0916	0.9699	0.9813	0.9609	0.9358	1.0000	0.2731	0.4110	0.1899	0.0910	0.9651
1982	0.9608	0.9148	0.9932	1.0000	0.2544	0.3657	0.2417	0.0921	0.9539	0.9802	0.9808	0.9208	1.0000	0.2740	0.4188	0.1865	0.0909	0.9702
1983	0.9472	0.8600	0.8986	1.0000	0.2516	0.3431	0.2182	0.0926	0.9055	0.9682	0.9854	0.9094	1.0000	0.2717	0.4201	0.1839	0.0908	0.9666
1984	0.9419	0.8742	1.0000	1.0000	0.2510	0.3480	0.2423	0.0931	0.9344	0.9912	0.9976	0.9321	1.0000	0.2793	0.4247	0.1882	0.0906	0.9828
1985	0.9438	0.8670	0.9189	1.0000	0.2523	0.3445	0.2222	0.0936	0.9126	1.0112	1.0043	0.9396	1.0000	0.2858	0.4270	0.1895	0.0905	0.9928
1986	0.9471	0.9221	1.4413	0.8985	0.2537	0.3674	0.3467	0.0837	1.0515	1.0483	1.1160	0.9321	1.0000	0.2966	0.4737	0.1877	0.0912	1.0492
1987	0.9484	0.8496	1.5484	0.7921	0.2545	0.3396	0.3707	0.0734	1.0381	1.0381	0.9871	0.9434	1.0000	0.2939	0.4183	0.1897	0.0920	0.9939
1988	0.9595	0.8471	1.6946	0.6810	0.2578	0.3396	0.4037	0.0627	1.0639	1.0539	0.9029	0.8620	0.9186	0.2993	0.3826	0.1718	0.0854	0.9391
1989	0.9720	0.8646	1.6308	0.7131	0.2626	0.3490	0.3820	0.0655	1.0592	1.0289	0.8703	0.7782	0.9018	0.2932	0.3687	0.1537	0.0847	0.9003
1990	0.9827	0.8542	1.3726	0.7459	0.2666	0.3474	0.3162	0.0683	0.9986	1.0341	0.8179	0.8511	0.9497	0.2953	0.3466	0.1666	0.0901	0.8987
1991	0.9807	0.8084	1.2629	0.7793	0.2669	0.3307	0.2855	0.0722	0.9553	1.0229	0.8694	0.9100	1.0623	0.2923	0.3683	0.1765	0.1028	0.9398
1992	0.9727	0.7646	1.0300	0.8135	0.2656	0.3147	0.2284	0.0761	0.8848	1.0203	0.8760	0.8505	1.2395	0.2916	0.3710	0.1634	0.1223	0.9482
1993	0.9588	0.7428	0.8943	0.8135	0.2612	0.3058	0.1984	0.0765	0.8419	0.9906	0.8233	0.8551	1.2395	0.2826	0.3480	0.1639	0.1244	0.9189
1994	0.9484	0.7596	0.7585	0.8135	0.2579	0.3128	0.1683	0.0769	0.8158	0.9762	0.8773	0.7955	1.2395	0.2780	0.3701	0.1522	0.1265	0.9268
1995	0.9472	0.7549	0.6228	0.8135	0.2573	0.3107	0.1381	0.0773	0.7834	0.9979	0.8901	0.8642	1.2395	0.2835	0.3749	0.1651	0.1284	0.9520
1996	0.9435	0.7119	0.6228	0.8135	0.2562	0.2931	0.1382	0.0772	0.7647	0.9979	0.8848	0.8871	1.2395	0.2824	0.3736	0.1699	0.1279	0.9538
1997																		

Source: Tables 5,6,7,8

Table 9A: Weights used for Economic Security Index

Year	Belgium									Denmark								
	Women & Children at Risk of Widowhood as % of total	Normalized Weight for Index 3 Women	45-64 Pop as % of Total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 4 Old Age	% of Pop affected of risk for health	Normalized Weight for Index 2 Health	WAP as % of total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 1 Unemployment	Total %	Women & Children at Risk of Widowhood as % of total	Normalized Weight for Index 3 Women	45-64 Pop as % of Total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 4 Old Age	% of Pop affected of risk for health	Normalized Weight for Index 2 Health	WAP as % of total Pop	Normalized Weight for Index 1 Unemployment	Total %
	A	B=A/I	C	D=C/I	E	F=E/I	G	H=G/I	I=a+c+e+g	A	B=A/I	C	D=C/I	E	F=E/I	G	H=G/I	I=a+c+e+g
1960	60.86	0.2420	25.85	0.1028	100.00	0.3977	64.75	0.2575	251.46	47.45	0.2017	23.58	0.1002	100.00	0.4252	64.18	0.2729	235.20
1961	60.86	0.2427	25.30	0.1009	100.00	0.3987	64.64	0.2577	250.80	47.45	0.2015	23.58	0.1002	100.00	0.4248	64.38	0.2735	235.41
1962	60.86	0.2433	24.75	0.0989	100.00	0.3998	64.51	0.2579	250.11	47.45	0.2014	23.56	0.1000	100.00	0.4246	64.53	0.2740	235.54
1963	60.86	0.2441	24.16	0.0969	100.00	0.4011	64.29	0.2579	249.31	47.45	0.2014	23.53	0.0999	100.00	0.4244	64.65	0.2744	235.63
1964	60.86	0.2451	23.54	0.0948	100.00	0.4027	63.94	0.2575	248.33	47.45	0.2013	23.51	0.0997	100.00	0.4242	64.78	0.2748	235.73
1965	60.86	0.2463	22.84	0.0925	100.00	0.4048	63.34	0.2564	247.04	47.45	0.2012	23.48	0.0996	100.00	0.4241	64.89	0.2752	235.82
1966	60.86	0.2463	22.83	0.0924	100.00	0.4048	63.37	0.2565	247.06	47.45	0.2014	23.41	0.0994	100.00	0.4245	64.72	0.2747	235.58
1967	60.86	0.2466	22.76	0.0922	100.00	0.4052	63.20	0.2561	246.82	47.45	0.2016	23.32	0.0991	100.00	0.4250	64.53	0.2742	235.30
1968	60.86	0.2467	22.72	0.0921	100.00	0.4053	63.14	0.2559	246.72	47.45	0.2017	23.31	0.0991	100.00	0.4250	64.52	0.2742	235.28
1969	60.86	0.2467	22.71	0.0920	100.00	0.4053	63.15	0.2560	246.70	47.45	0.2018	23.25	0.0989	100.00	0.4253	64.43	0.2740	235.13
1970	60.86	0.2467	22.69	0.0920	100.00	0.4054	63.15	0.2560	246.70	47.45	0.2018	23.25	0.0989	100.00	0.4253	64.43	0.2740	235.13
1971	60.86	0.2466	22.64	0.0917	100.00	0.4052	63.27	0.2564	246.77	47.45	0.2022	23.01	0.0980	100.00	0.4261	64.24	0.2737	234.70
1972	60.86	0.2466	22.58	0.0915	100.00	0.4051	63.38	0.2568	246.83	47.45	0.2024	22.80	0.0973	100.00	0.4267	64.12	0.2736	234.36
1973	60.86	0.2464	22.54	0.0913	100.00	0.4049	63.54	0.2573	246.95	47.45	0.2028	22.58	0.0965	100.00	0.4273	63.98	0.2734	234.01
1974	60.86	0.2463	22.50	0.0911	100.00	0.4048	63.70	0.2578	247.06	47.45	0.2029	22.40	0.0958	100.00	0.4278	63.94	0.2735	233.78
1975	60.86	0.2462	22.47	0.0909	100.00	0.4045	63.87	0.2584	247.20	47.45	0.2030	22.25	0.0952	100.00	0.4279	63.99	0.2738	233.69
1976	60.86	0.2459	22.51	0.0909	100.00	0.4040	64.17	0.2592	247.53	47.45	0.2031	22.06	0.0944	100.00	0.4280	64.14	0.2745	233.64
1977	60.86	0.2455	22.55	0.0910	100.00	0.4034	64.50	0.2602	247.91	47.45	0.2031	21.86	0.0936	100.00	0.4282	64.26	0.2751	233.56
1978	60.86	0.2451	22.60	0.0910	100.00	0.4027	64.85	0.2612	248.31	47.45	0.2032	21.65	0.0927	100.00	0.4283	64.37	0.2757	233.46
1979	60.86	0.2447	22.66	0.0911	100.00	0.4021	65.21	0.2622	248.72	47.45	0.2033	21.46	0.0919	100.00	0.4284	64.51	0.2764	233.42
1980	60.86	0.2443	22.71	0.0912	100.00	0.4014	65.54	0.2631	249.11	47.45	0.2032	21.30	0.0912	100.00	0.4283	64.75	0.2773	233.49
1981	60.86	0.2438	22.88	0.0916	100.00	0.4006	65.89	0.2639	249.62	47.45	0.2029	21.29	0.0910	100.00	0.4277	65.08	0.2784	233.82
1982	60.86	0.2433	23.05	0.0921	100.00	0.3998	66.23	0.2648	250.13	47.45	0.2026	21.29	0.0909	100.00	0.4270	65.46	0.2795	234.20
1983	60.86	0.2428	23.22	0.0926	100.00	0.3989	66.58	0.2656	250.66	47.45	0.2023	21.30	0.0908	100.00	0.4263	65.83	0.2807	234.58
1984	60.86	0.2423	23.40	0.0931	100.00	0.3981	66.95	0.2665	251.20	47.45	0.2020	21.29	0.0906	100.00	0.4257	66.19	0.2817	234.93
1985	60.86	0.2418	23.57	0.0936	100.00	0.3973	67.28	0.2673	251.71	47.45	0.2017	21.27	0.0905	100.00	0.4252	66.48	0.2827	235.20
1986	60.38	0.2406	23.37	0.0931	100.00	0.3985	67.22	0.2678	250.97	47.45	0.2014	21.49	0.0912	100.00	0.4245	66.64	0.2829	235.58
1987	59.90	0.2394	23.17	0.0926	100.00	0.3997	67.13	0.2683	250.20	47.45	0.2011	21.70	0.0920	100.00	0.4238	66.81	0.2832	235.97
1988	59.41	0.2382	22.97	0.0921	100.00	0.4009	67.03	0.2687	249.41	47.03	0.1993	21.93	0.0929	100.00	0.4238	67.03	0.2840	235.99
1989	58.03	0.2343	22.76	0.0919	100.00	0.4037	66.91	0.2701	247.70	46.61	0.1975	22.17	0.0939	100.00	0.4237	67.25	0.2849	236.02
1990	56.65	0.2304	22.53	0.0916	100.00	0.4067	66.71	0.2713	245.88	46.19	0.1958	22.37	0.0948	100.00	0.4238	67.39	0.2856	235.96
1991	55.26	0.2261	22.63	0.0926	100.00	0.4091	66.54	0.2722	244.43	45.77	0.1939	22.84	0.0968	100.00	0.4236	67.45	0.2857	236.06
1992	53.88	0.2218	22.73	0.0935	100.00	0.4116	66.34	0.2731	242.94	45.35	0.1921	23.30	0.0987	100.00	0.4235	67.48	0.2858	236.13
1993	53.88	0.2218	22.83	0.0940	100.00	0.4117	66.17	0.2724	242.88	45.35	0.1917	23.73	0.1003	100.00	0.4227	67.47	0.2852	236.56
1994	53.88	0.2218	22.95	0.0945	100.00	0.4117	66.05	0.2720	242.88	45.35	0.1913	24.18	0.1020	100.00	0.4219	67.50	0.2848	237.04
1995	53.88	0.2217	23.09	0.0950	100.00	0.4116	66.01	0.2717	242.98	45.35	0.1910	24.60	0.1036	100.00	0.4212	67.44	0.2841	237.40
1996	53.88	0.2218	23.05	0.0949	100.00	0.4117	65.95	0.2715	242.87	45.35	0.1915	24.44	0.1032	100.00	0.4223	67.01	0.2830	236.80
1997																		

Sources: Share of women and children at risk of widowhood - LIS database.

Share of population aged 45-64 of total population and share of WAP population - OECD Health Data 98 CDROM,

"A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries", and World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II:

The Sex and Age Distribution, UN, NY, 1999.

Appendix Tables: A1, A15, A17.

Note: WAP - Population aged 15-64

Table 10: Overall Economic Well being Index (Normal Subcomponents Weighting)

Year	Belgium					Denmark					Finland				
	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index
1960	0.4824	0.7878	1.0000	1.3058	0.8482	0.5518	-14.4765	1.0000	0.7937	-0.7785	0.4441	0.4904	1.0000	1.1912	0.7745
1961	0.4990	0.7868	1.0000	1.3175	0.8577	0.5802	-13.5792	1.0000	0.8234	-0.6700	0.4703	0.5002	1.0000	1.1910	0.7859
1962	0.5152	0.7792	1.0000	1.3180	0.8635	0.6078	-12.4364	1.0000	0.8515	-0.5377	0.4964	0.5029	1.0000	1.1738	0.7923
1963	0.5341	0.7683	1.0000	1.3225	0.8711	0.6345	-11.4879	1.0000	0.8490	-0.4327	0.5220	0.5065	1.0000	1.1757	0.8034
1964	0.5482	0.7533	1.0000	1.3355	0.8785	0.6610	-10.7549	1.0000	0.8932	-0.3378	0.5478	0.5125	1.0000	1.1572	0.8097
1965	0.5656	0.7353	1.0000	1.2979	0.8742	0.6776	-9.7176	1.0000	0.9115	-0.2228	0.5765	0.5168	1.0000	1.1349	0.8160
1966	0.5817	0.7272	1.0000	1.2991	0.8802	0.7027	-8.8194	1.0000	0.9839	-0.1049	0.5930	0.5201	1.0000	1.1148	0.8179
1967	0.5984	0.7188	1.0000	1.2925	0.8844	0.7285	-8.1233	1.0000	0.9718	-0.0280	0.6070	0.5171	1.0000	1.1024	0.8201
1968	0.6245	0.7396	1.0000	1.2848	0.8950	0.7449	-8.1576	1.0000	0.9742	-0.0242	0.6149	0.5310	1.0000	1.0890	0.8213
1969	0.6576	0.7606	1.0000	1.2944	0.9127	0.7897	-7.3862	1.0000	0.9840	0.0733	0.6699	0.5662	1.0000	1.1125	0.8527
1970	0.6828	0.7850	1.0000	1.2861	0.9231	0.8190	-6.5347	1.0000	0.9554	0.1630	0.7206	0.6085	1.0000	1.1258	0.8805
1971	0.7137	0.8027	1.0000	1.2793	0.9355	0.8226	-5.7236	1.0000	0.9489	0.2439	0.7398	0.6520	1.0000	1.1133	0.8895
1972	0.7533	0.8111	1.0000	1.2518	0.9454	0.8425	-4.3275	1.0000	0.9686	0.3964	0.8017	0.6956	1.0000	1.1072	0.9170
1973	0.8056	0.8237	1.0000	1.2266	0.9613	0.8771	-2.5902	1.0000	0.9785	0.5864	0.8484	0.7522	1.0000	1.1100	0.9421
1974	0.8332	0.8472	1.0000	1.1905	0.9656	0.8672	-1.8363	1.0000	0.9705	0.6559	0.8638	0.8056	1.0000	1.1052	0.9524
1975	0.8426	0.8656	1.0000	1.1076	0.9505	0.8918	-0.9352	1.0000	0.9682	0.7553	0.8999	0.8560	1.0000	1.0869	0.9673
1976	0.8823	0.8967	1.0000	1.0683	0.9597	0.9517	-0.6780	1.0000	1.0295	0.8203	0.9185	0.8847	1.0000	0.9575	0.9452
1977	0.9057	0.9202	1.0000	1.0369	0.9635	0.9662	-0.2000	1.0000	1.0182	0.8710	0.9220	0.9114	1.0000	0.9507	0.9476
1978	0.9356	0.9447	1.0000	1.0116	0.9716	0.9853	0.4977	1.0000	1.0234	0.9497	0.9520	0.9394	1.0000	0.9263	0.9563
1979	0.9825	0.9699	1.0000	1.0134	0.9933	1.0096	0.9276	1.0000	1.0329	1.0048	1.0001	0.9700	1.0000	0.9703	0.9896
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	0.9910	1.0277	1.0000	0.9699	0.9917	0.9935	0.6107	1.0000	0.9651	0.9497	1.0177	1.0201	1.0000	1.0096	1.0115
1982	0.9980	1.0400	1.0000	0.9539	0.9917	1.0153	0.4530	1.0000	0.9702	0.9440	1.0603	1.0446	1.0000	1.0071	1.0303
1983	0.9897	1.0413	1.0000	0.9055	0.9764	1.0327	0.4104	1.0000	0.9666	0.9458	1.0882	1.0648	1.0000	0.9776	1.0361
1984	1.0136	1.0384	1.0000	0.9344	0.9929	1.0570	0.2125	1.0000	0.9828	0.9397	1.1099	1.0931	1.0000	0.9750	1.0470
1985	1.0337	1.0442	1.0000	0.9126	0.9961	1.1000	0.3477	1.0000	0.9928	0.9730	1.1492	1.1171	1.0000	0.9333	1.0547
1986	1.0523	1.0596	0.9984	1.0515	1.0393	1.1418	1.4021	1.0000	1.0492	1.1092	1.1970	1.1486	1.0000	0.8971	1.0679
1987	1.0748	1.0864	0.9970	1.0381	1.0473	1.1399	1.9763	1.0000	0.9939	1.1521	1.2525	1.1665	1.0000	0.8755	1.0865
1988	1.1091	1.1055	0.9960	1.0639	1.0691	1.1336	2.1255	1.0059	0.9391	1.1522	1.2978	1.2012	0.9859	0.8051	1.0870
1989	1.1314	1.1355	0.9904	1.0592	1.0785	1.1263	2.0925	1.0149	0.9003	1.1386	1.3376	1.2267	0.9728	0.7408	1.0861
1990	1.1484	1.1797	0.9849	0.9986	1.0732	1.1234	2.4984	1.0270	0.8987	1.1806	1.3480	1.2401	0.9607	0.7170	1.0826
1991	1.1732	1.2220	0.9794	0.9553	1.0752	1.1348	2.5046	1.0421	0.9398	1.1999	1.3506	1.2401	0.9496	0.5867	1.0483
1992	1.1872	1.2521	0.9740	0.8848	1.0648	1.1531	2.8327	1.0604	0.9482	1.2466	1.3317	1.2186	0.9956	0.5345	1.0371
1993	1.1710	1.2175	0.9740	0.8419	1.0441	1.1672	2.9570	1.0604	0.9189	1.2574	1.3183	1.1601	1.0479	0.5310	1.0381
1994	1.1937	1.3160	0.9740	0.8158	1.0565	1.2326	3.0090	1.0604	0.9268	1.2907	1.3426	1.1237	1.1065	0.5562	1.0651
1995	1.2051	1.3281	0.9740	0.7834	1.0542	1.2542	3.0506	1.0604	0.9520	1.3098	1.3633	1.1610	1.1714	0.6100	1.1067
1996	1.2246	1.3511	0.9740	0.7647	1.0596	1.2822	3.1502	1.0604	0.9538	1.3314	1.4038	1.1539	1.1714	0.6419	1.1302
1997															

Source: Tables 2,3,4,9

Note: Well being index=0.4*A+0.1*B+0.25*C+0.25*D

Spain					
Year	Consumption Flows 0.4	Wealth Stocks 0.1	Inequality Measures 0.25 (+2)	Economic Security 0.25	Well-being Index
1960	0.3514	-	1.0000	0.9609	0.6308
1961	0.3812	-	1.0000	0.9985	0.6521
1962	0.4115	-	1.0000	1.0256	0.6710
1963	0.4412	-	1.0000	1.0512	0.6893
1964	0.4700	-	1.0000	1.0612	0.7033
1965	0.4954	-	1.0000	1.1059	0.7246
1966	0.5224	-	1.0000	1.0665	0.7256
1967	0.5457	-	1.0000	1.0346	0.7269
1968	0.5697	-	1.0000	1.0185	0.7325
1969	0.6040	-	1.0000	0.9870	0.7383
1970	0.6292	-	1.0000	0.9473	0.7385
1971	0.6558	-	1.0000	0.8744	0.7309
1972	0.7024	-	1.0000	0.8417	0.7414
1973	0.7506	-	1.0000	0.8849	0.7715
1974	0.7874	-	1.0000	0.8336	0.7734
1975	0.7988	-	1.0000	0.8268	0.7762
1976	0.8396	-	1.0000	0.7757	0.7798
1977	0.8496	-	1.0000	0.7484	0.7769
1978	0.8579	-	1.0000	0.7412	0.7785
1979	0.8697	-	1.0000	0.7423	0.7834
1980	1.0000	-	1.0000	1.0000	0.9000
1981	1.0207	-	1.0243	1.0131	0.9176
1982	1.0399	-	1.0483	1.0080	0.9301
1983	1.0585	-	1.0721	1.0099	0.9439
1984	1.1027	-	1.0956	1.0158	0.9689
1985	1.1410	-	1.1188	0.9509	0.9738
1986	1.1657	-	1.1418	0.9679	0.9937
1987	1.2069	-	1.1645	0.9795	1.0188
1988	1.2465	-	1.1870	0.9683	1.0374
1989	1.2908	-	1.2092	0.9576	1.0580
1990	1.3457	-	1.2311	0.9356	1.0800
1991	1.3905	-	1.2311	0.9040	1.0900
1992	1.4399	-	1.2311	0.8228	1.0894
1993	1.4632	-	1.2311	0.7385	1.0777
1994	1.4793	-	1.2311	0.6903	1.0721
1995	1.5006	-	1.2311	0.6485	1.0701
1996	1.4972	-	1.2311	0.6615	1.0720
1997					

Table 10A: Overall Economic Well being Index (Alternative Subcomponents Weighting)

Year	Belgium					Denmark					Finland				
	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index
1960	0.4824	0.7878	1.0000	1.3058	0.6470	0.5518	-14.4765	1.0000	0.7937	-0.8820	0.4441	0.4904	1.0000	1.1912	0.5790
1961	0.4990	0.7868	1.0000	1.3175	0.6597	0.5802	-13.5792	1.0000	0.8234	-0.7694	0.4703	0.5002	1.0000	1.1910	0.5983
1962	0.5152	0.7792	1.0000	1.3180	0.6704	0.6078	-12.4364	1.0000	0.8515	-0.6331	0.4964	0.5029	1.0000	1.1738	0.6151
1963	0.5341	0.7683	1.0000	1.3225	0.6830	0.6345	-11.4879	1.0000	0.8490	-0.5197	0.5220	0.5065	1.0000	1.1757	0.6336
1964	0.5482	0.7533	1.0000	1.3355	0.6926	0.6610	-10.7549	1.0000	0.8932	-0.4235	0.5478	0.5125	1.0000	1.1572	0.6505
1965	0.5656	0.7353	1.0000	1.2979	0.6992	0.6776	-9.7176	1.0000	0.9115	-0.3063	0.5765	0.5168	1.0000	1.1349	0.6687
1966	0.5817	0.7272	1.0000	1.2991	0.7098	0.7027	-8.8194	1.0000	0.9839	-0.1917	0.5930	0.5201	1.0000	1.1148	0.6786
1967	0.5984	0.7188	1.0000	1.2925	0.7200	0.7285	-8.1233	1.0000	0.9718	-0.1052	0.6070	0.5171	1.0000	1.1024	0.6869
1968	0.6245	0.7396	1.0000	1.2848	0.7396	0.7449	-8.1576	1.0000	0.9742	-0.0969	0.6149	0.5310	1.0000	1.0890	0.6924
1969	0.6576	0.7606	1.0000	1.2944	0.7658	0.7897	-7.3862	1.0000	0.9840	0.0126	0.6699	0.5662	1.0000	1.1125	0.7368
1970	0.6828	0.7850	1.0000	1.2861	0.7851	0.8190	-6.5347	1.0000	0.9554	0.1153	0.7206	0.6085	1.0000	1.1258	0.7779
1971	0.7137	0.8027	1.0000	1.2793	0.8078	0.8226	-5.7236	1.0000	0.9489	0.1983	0.7398	0.6520	1.0000	1.1133	0.7944
1972	0.7533	0.8111	1.0000	1.2518	0.8336	0.8425	-4.3275	1.0000	0.9686	0.3539	0.8017	0.6956	1.0000	1.1072	0.8415
1973	0.8056	0.8237	1.0000	1.2266	0.8689	0.8771	-2.5902	1.0000	0.9785	0.5528	0.8484	0.7522	1.0000	1.1100	0.8801
1974	0.8332	0.8472	1.0000	1.1905	0.8870	0.8672	-1.8363	1.0000	0.9705	0.6204	0.8638	0.8056	1.0000	1.1052	0.8957
1975	0.8426	0.8656	1.0000	1.1076	0.8871	0.8918	-0.9352	1.0000	0.9682	0.7276	0.8999	0.8560	1.0000	1.0869	0.9242
1976	0.8823	0.8967	1.0000	1.0683	0.9141	0.9517	-0.6780	1.0000	1.0295	0.8014	0.9185	0.8847	1.0000	0.9575	0.9271
1977	0.9057	0.9202	1.0000	1.0369	0.9297	0.9662	-0.2000	1.0000	1.0182	0.8582	0.9220	0.9114	1.0000	0.9507	0.9316
1978	0.9356	0.9447	1.0000	1.0116	0.9505	0.9853	0.4977	1.0000	1.0234	0.9418	0.9520	0.9394	1.0000	0.9263	0.9529
1979	0.9825	0.9699	1.0000	1.0134	0.9861	1.0096	0.9276	1.0000	1.0329	1.0027	1.0001	0.9700	1.0000	0.9703	0.9941
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	0.9910	1.0277	1.0000	0.9699	0.9935	0.9935	0.6107	1.0000	0.9651	0.9530	1.0177	1.0201	1.0000	1.0096	1.0153
1982	0.9980	1.0400	1.0000	0.9539	0.9980	1.0153	0.4530	1.0000	0.9702	0.9531	1.0603	1.0446	1.0000	1.0071	1.0474
1983	0.9897	1.0413	1.0000	0.9055	0.9875	1.0327	0.4104	1.0000	0.9666	0.9606	1.0882	1.0648	1.0000	0.9776	1.0660
1984	1.0136	1.0384	1.0000	0.9344	1.0068	1.0570	0.2125	1.0000	0.9828	0.9594	1.1099	1.0931	1.0000	0.9750	1.0837
1985	1.0337	1.0442	1.0000	0.9126	1.0193	1.1000	0.3477	1.0000	0.9928	1.0041	1.1492	1.1171	1.0000	0.9333	1.1095
1986	1.0523	1.0596	0.9984	1.0515	1.0475	1.1418	1.4021	1.0000	1.0492	1.1444	1.1970	1.1486	1.0000	0.8971	1.1425
1987	1.0748	1.0864	0.9970	1.0381	1.0645	1.1399	1.9763	1.0000	0.9939	1.1949	1.2525	1.1665	1.0000	0.8755	1.1810
1988	1.1091	1.1055	0.9960	1.0639	1.0929	1.1336	2.1255	1.0059	0.9391	1.2006	1.2978	1.2012	0.9859	0.8051	1.2077
1989	1.1314	1.1355	0.9904	1.0592	1.1105	1.1263	2.0925	1.0149	0.9003	1.1892	1.3376	1.2267	0.9728	0.7408	1.2304
1990	1.1484	1.1797	0.9849	0.9986	1.1202	1.1234	2.4984	1.0270	0.8987	1.2288	1.3480	1.2401	0.9607	0.7170	1.2354
1991	1.1732	1.2220	0.9794	0.9553	1.1369	1.1348	2.5046	1.0421	0.9398	1.2430	1.3506	1.2401	0.9496	0.5867	1.2231
1992	1.1872	1.2521	0.9740	0.8848	1.1421	1.1531	2.8327	1.0604	0.9482	1.2913	1.3317	1.2186	0.9956	0.5345	1.2070
1993	1.1710	1.2175	0.9740	0.8419	1.1230	1.1672	2.9570	1.0604	0.9189	1.3106	1.3183	1.1601	1.0479	0.5310	1.1967
1994	1.1937	1.3160	0.9740	0.8158	1.1462	1.2326	3.0090	1.0604	0.9268	1.3624	1.3426	1.1237	1.1065	0.5562	1.2185
1995	1.2051	1.3281	0.9740	0.7834	1.1521	1.2542	3.0506	1.0604	0.9520	1.3843	1.3633	1.1610	1.1714	0.6100	1.2485
1996	1.2246	1.3511	0.9740	0.7647	1.1662	1.2822	3.1502	1.0604	0.9538	1.4139	1.4038	1.1539	1.1714	0.6419	1.2794
1997															

Source: Tables 2,3,4,9

Note: Well being index=0.7*A+0.1*B+0.1*C+0.1*D

Spain					
Year	Consumption Flows 0.7 (A)	Wealth Stocks 0.1 (B)	Inequality Measures 0.1 (+2) (C)	Economic Security 0.1 (D)	Well-being Index
1960	0.3514	-	1.0000	0.9609	0.4421
1961	0.3812	-	1.0000	0.9985	0.4667
1962	0.4115	-	1.0000	1.0256	0.4906
1963	0.4412	-	1.0000	1.0512	0.5140
1964	0.4700	-	1.0000	1.0612	0.5351
1965	0.4954	-	1.0000	1.1059	0.5574
1966	0.5224	-	1.0000	1.0665	0.5723
1967	0.5457	-	1.0000	1.0346	0.5854
1968	0.5697	-	1.0000	1.0185	0.6006
1969	0.6040	-	1.0000	0.9870	0.6215
1970	0.6292	-	1.0000	0.9473	0.6351
1971	0.6558	-	1.0000	0.8744	0.6465
1972	0.7024	-	1.0000	0.8417	0.6759
1973	0.7506	-	1.0000	0.8849	0.7139
1974	0.7874	-	1.0000	0.8336	0.7345
1975	0.7988	-	1.0000	0.8268	0.7419
1976	0.8396	-	1.0000	0.7757	0.7653
1977	0.8496	-	1.0000	0.7484	0.7696
1978	0.8579	-	1.0000	0.7412	0.7747
1979	0.8697	-	1.0000	0.7423	0.7830
1980	1.0000	-	1.0000	1.0000	0.9000
1981	1.0207	-	1.0243	1.0131	0.9182
1982	1.0399	-	1.0483	1.0080	0.9336
1983	1.0585	-	1.0721	1.0099	0.9492
1984	1.1027	-	1.0956	1.0158	0.9830
1985	1.1410	-	1.1188	0.9509	1.0057
1986	1.1657	-	1.1418	0.9679	1.0270
1987	1.2069	-	1.1645	0.9795	1.0592
1988	1.2465	-	1.1870	0.9683	1.0881
1989	1.2908	-	1.2092	0.9576	1.1202
1990	1.3457	-	1.2311	0.9356	1.1587
1991	1.3905	-	1.2311	0.9040	1.1868
1992	1.4399	-	1.2311	0.8228	1.2133
1993	1.4632	-	1.2311	0.7385	1.2212
1994	1.4793	-	1.2311	0.6903	1.2276
1995	1.5006	-	1.2311	0.6485	1.2384
1996	1.4972	-	1.2311	0.6615	1.2373
1997					