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and health inequalities in the
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Abstract

This publication presents extensive analysis of newly available data from Eurostat's Labour Force Survey (LFS) to measure health and socioeconomic inequalities in health in 25 European countries, in a period including 1983–2004 at most.

The study first defined several, predominantly labour market-related health indicators plus one weighted, overall health index. The authors documented the limitations of using this information for the measurement of average national health status, and focused on the use of the health information for the assessment of socioeconomic inequalities in health. Standard concentration indices were calculated using five different proxies for socioeconomic status. After decomposing the inequality data into its trend and seasonal component, health inequalities were found to have been increasing for most but by no means all countries and health indicators. These results do not appear to be sensitive to the various proxies for socioeconomic status employed. Overall, while not without problems, the LFS may well add a useful and hitherto unexploited resource for measuring socioeconomic inequalities in health across European countries and over time.

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WHO European Office for Investment for Health and Development

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- to monitor, review and systematize the policy implications of the social and economic determinants of population health; and
- to provide services to help Member States in the WHO European Region increase their capacity to invest in health by addressing these policy implications and integrating them into the agenda for development.

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Abbreviations

CRWA	continued reduction in working ability
EAP	exclusion from active population
ECHP	European Community Household Panel
EGP	Erikson and Goldthorpe's class categories
EU	European Union
EU-25	countries belonging to the European Union prior to 2007
EU-SILC	European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISEI	International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status
LFS	Labour Force Survey
PIW	permanent inability to work
SES	socioeconomic status
SHARE	Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
SIOPS	Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale
THLI	Total Health Limitation Index
TIW	temporary inability to work
TRWA	temporary reduction in working ability
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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Executive summary

This paper uses newly available data from Eurostat's¹ Labour Force Survey (LFS) to measure health and socioeconomic inequalities in health in 25 European Union (EU) countries, at most from 1983 to 2004. We believe no other Europe-wide survey offers LFS's degree of coverage in terms of both time period and number of countries. Lacking such coverage has previously limited the degree of comparability over time and across countries in similar analyses. While the potential of the LFS dataset is significant, it also has a potentially serious drawback from a health perspective: its relatively limited health information is all related to a series of dimensions of sickness absence from the workplace or, from being employed in the first place. Despite encouraging results from some epidemiological literature suggesting that sickness absence is a reliable predictor of mortality, the economics literature highlights a possibly significant bias from generous sickness absence provisions in some social security systems: that is, sickness absence would likely be higher in a country with a more generous social security system than in a country with a less generous one, even if actual health were identical. This paper reports how we tried to extract the relevant health information from LFS's rich sickness absence data.

We first defined several health indicators plus one weighted, overall health index. Our first look at these data confirmed the hypothesis of a bias driven by the generosity of social security systems: data from Scandinavian countries indicated significantly worse health indicators than, for instance, eastern European countries, a finding widely believed to be false. In a second step, we adjusted our health indicators by weighting them according to each country's degree of generosity. While the adjusted indices appeared slightly more plausible than the unadjusted ones, we would at this stage not claim that our proposed method successfully transformed the health information into a valid measure of population health.

Assuming that social security incentives differ more between than within countries, we felt far more comfortable using the LFS health data to measure the size and evolution of socioeconomic inequalities in health. We calculated standard concentration indices, using five different proxies – related to educational attainment and occupational categories – for socioeconomic status. Once we decomposed the inequality data series into its trend and seasonal components, we found that health inequalities have been increasing for most but by no means all countries and health indicators. These results do not appear to be sensitive to the various proxies for socioeconomic status we employed. As one might expect, eastern European countries have higher levels of inequality, and western central countries have the lowest levels.

We conclude that, while not without problems, the LFS may well add a useful and hitherto unexploited resource for measuring socioeconomic inequalities in health across European countries and over time. Future research should use the LFS data to try to identify and measure the drivers of health inequalities in the region.

¹ Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union and is tasked with providing European level statistics that enable comparisons between countries and regions (Eurostat, 2010).

1. Introduction

Finding appropriate data on morbidity and ill health (as opposed to mortality) for a large set of European countries is a challenge for researchers, as there are very few data sources providing comparable sets of health indicators. Particularly challenging is finding surveys that combine both relevant health information and socioeconomic indicators in a way that allows analyses of relevant socioeconomic patterns and the determinants or consequences of health. The recent Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is an exception, but it focuses only on the over-50 population and to date has had only two rounds. Also available is the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), a “new edition” of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). This dataset represents the entire population of EU countries and provides some (though not very detailed) information on health status as well as reasonable coverage of socioeconomic data. However, due to the recent switch from the ECHP to the EU-SILC format, a discontinuity exists in the survey design as well as the questionnaire, so longitudinal analysis over several years cannot be carried out (yet). Moreover, the ECHP survey was limited to 8 years and covered a maximum of only 15 countries.

In this paper we leverage a different and newly available source of survey information: Eurostat’s² Labour Force Survey (LFS). To the best of our knowledge the LFS dataset has not yet been comprehensively exploited for any health-related purpose. The version of the LFS available for our analyses is a harmonized collection of data coming from all the labour force surveys conducted in the 25 European countries.³ The final result is a huge database with impressive coverage across countries and years: for many countries data are available from 1983 to 2004.⁴ We believe no other EU-wide survey offers this degree of coverage in terms of both time period and number of countries. The LFS also has a large variety of socioeconomic indicators, although they focus on the labour market.⁵ The main disadvantage for our purposes is that the information on health is rather limited and mainly relates to a series of dimensions of sickness absence from workplaces or from being employed in the first place.⁶ Despite the potential drawbacks and in light of the scarcity of cross-country European household surveys that can be used to analyse the socioeconomic aspects of health (or even of health *per se*), we consider the LFS too promising a source to ignore, even if the health information is limited to the sickness-absence dimension. We also draw comfort from the fact that sickness absence is in fact regularly used in the public health literature as a health proxy (Kivimäki et al., 2003).

The fundamental question that arises of course – and that we seek to determine in the present paper – is: what, if anything, can be learnt from the LFS data about health and about the socioeconomic distribution of health? This is a far from trivial issue, since sickness-absence data cannot readily be interpreted as unbiased health information. As the economics literature on the subject amply demonstrates (e.g. Osterkamp and Röhn, 2007; Frick and Malo, 2005; Bonato and Lusinyan, 2004), sickness-absence rates respond sharply to incentives in social security systems and are unlikely to exclusively reflect health aspects: holding other factors constant, in particular the true level of health, the more generous the social protection system, the more likely workers will claim sickness absence. The task then becomes one of purifying the reported sickness-absence data of such distortions. To do so, we constructed a set of health indices taking into account this source of bias. Provided that absenteeism is induced by the generosity of the sickness-leave system, weighting the health indices with a measure of this generosity would at least partly remove the generosity’s spurious effect on the sickness-absence data. This exercise builds on the efforts of other researchers who,

² Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union and is tasked with providing European level statistics that enable comparisons between countries and regions (Eurostat, 2010).

³ This includes the 25 countries belonging to the European Union prior to 2007 (EU-25) countries (except the United Kingdom) plus Norway and Iceland.

⁴ At the time of our analysis, LFS data were available covering up to the year 2004. Very recently, additional survey years, extending up to 2007, became available.

⁵ Another unique feature of the LFS is that in many countries and years it was carried out more than once a year – a feature that offers opportunities as well as challenges: while in principle it allows for the analysis of seasonal, cyclical patterns that go unnoticed in the standard annual data, it is not immediately clear how to arrive at the “right” annualized value of any given indicator.

⁶ A further, perhaps minor disadvantage could be that responses to health questions in a survey that is dominated by non-health questions may differ from responses to health questions in a survey primarily seeking health information. Respondents in the former may consider the health questions less important and answer with less attention and effort.

without being specifically interested in health, have attempted to measure generosity in a country's social security system (e.g. Scruggs, 2006).

If one or several unbiased and thus comparable health indices can be created in this way, they could say something about health in Europe for a uniquely large set of countries over many years. Taking one step further, it will then also be interesting to look not only at average health comparisons across countries and time, but also at socioeconomic inequalities in health within countries. Bias from generosity in a social security system is likely to be less relevant if one limits measurement of socioeconomic inequalities to individual countries. For this exercise, we followed the methodology proposed by O'Donnell et al. (2008). Increasing work tries to assess the patterns and trends of health inequalities across countries in Europe (Mackenbach et al., 2008), but the degree of comparability over time and between countries in these data may be constrained by their use of data from often different surveys. This problem can be overcome with the help of the LFS data.

The paper is organized as follows: in section 2 we review the relevant previous literature on sickness absence. In section 3 we describe LFS, presenting its relevant health questions. We also describe the proposed health indicators that we derived from these questions. In section 4 we provide cross-country tables and figures based on our proposed indicators and compare them with other macro-correlates, e.g. self-reported health from other surveys. The comparison will show that the LFS-based health indicators, if left unchanged, are inadequate for measuring true health. In section 5 we first describe how we attempted to purify the LFS-based health indicators from their assumed bias. We also compare the revised health indicators with the original ones and with the macro-correlates. Section 6 presents results from measuring the socioeconomic inequalities, while section 7 concludes by exploring future research needs and possibilities.

2. Related literature

At least two distinct branches of literature must be considered when trying to interpret sickness-absence data as a proxy for health status: the labour economics literature and the public health literature. Somewhat surprisingly, these branches appear to have largely ignored each other so far. At the risk of over-simplifying, on the one hand the economics literature views and analyses sickness absence exclusively as a reflection of incentives and hardly makes any link between sickness absence and health status (e.g. Ichino and Riphahn, 2005; Rae, 2005; or Holmlund, 2004). In stark contrast, the relevant public health literature exploring sickness absence considers it entirely as a health proxy, worrying little or not at all that sickness-absence data might be distorted by incentives in the social security system (e.g. Kivimäki et al., 2003 or Christensen et al., 2008).

Some economics literature provides notable exceptions to the neglect of the health dimension of sickness absence. Bonato and Lusinyan (2004), for instance, tried to compare country-level sickness-absence rates across 18 European countries. While they found that incentives explain a large share of the cross-country variation, they also found a significant conditional role for life expectancy (as a proxy of health) in that countries with higher life expectancies have lower sickness-absence rates.⁷

More encouraging evidence supporting the potential utility of sickness absence as a health indicator comes from the public health literature. For instance, Kivimäki et al. (2003) showed that the rate of certified sickness absence was an even more powerful predictor of mortality than established self-reported health measures and available medically diagnosed measures of specific conditions. Christiansen et al. (2008) examined the socioeconomic distribution of sickness-absence rates and found gradients similar to those found when using other health variables.

In the present paper we seek to combine the insights from both branches. We adopt from the public health literature the aspiration to interpret sickness absence as a potential measure of health, while we adopt from the economics literature the insight that reported sickness-absence rates also reflect factors unrelated to health that must be statistically removed to arrive at the influence of health in sickness-absence figures.

⁷ Osterkamp and Röhn (2007) also sought to explain cross-country differences in sickness-absence rates in industrial countries but did not consider health as a potential explanatory factor. Frick and Malo (2005) also explored differences in sickness-absence rates across and within European countries, albeit using micro-data. After controlling for institutional factors, they found a significant impact of work-related health problems on sickness absence.

3. Description of the LFS data

The LFS is unique for its cross-country and time coverage. In 1983 Eurostat started collecting LFS microdata from Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Data from other countries was collected after their EU entry (e.g. Austria, Sweden and Finland in 1995). Thus, the LFS provides data for 25 EU Member States, plus Norway and Iceland, with some exceptions: data for Germany cover only the period since 2002, and data for Malta and United Kingdom are not available.⁸

LFS data covering only the first or second quarter of the year are made available for the years 1983 to 1997. Subsequently, data from all quarters have become progressively available. Eurostat maintains that “the degree of comparability of the EU [European Union] Labour Force Survey results is considerably higher than that of any other existing set of statistics on employment or unemployment available for Member States” (Charlier and Franco, 2001). However, comparability over time and across countries remains problematical as any of the following may change: the reference period for a given country, the sampling designs and the order of the questions in the questionnaire. Moreover, since 1998, Member States have not simultaneously transitioned to a continuous, quarterly survey (where the reference weeks are spread uniformly throughout the year). This generates an inevitable break in the time-series statistics for each country, which may further limit comparability.

LFS’s main focus is, not surprisingly, the labour market. However, several parts of the questionnaire ask respondents indirectly about their health status. In particular, they are asked for reasons for not working in the reference week, for having worked less than usual, etc., as listed in Table 1. The questionnaire offers to respondents several reasons to explain their answers, such as “own illness, injury or temporary disability”.

Based on these variables and building on the work of Campostrini and Bellini (2000), we constructed several health indicators (see Table 2). However, we standardized the indicators by age in order to account for differences in age structure between countries and over time. One way to standardize by age is to sum the age-specific rates, thus constructing an indicator that is similar to the total fertility rate. The formula is:

$$R = \sum_{x=15}^{x=65} r_x \quad (1)$$

where R is the final rate, r_x is the age-specific rate and x the age. We computed the indicators separately for men and women. Table 2 describes how we defined age-specific rates. The age for all indices is 15–64, since most of them are not relevant for individuals outside working age.

We can use each of these indicators separately, or we can use them collectively to construct a synthetic health index. The latter is obtained as a weighted average of some of the indicators. The weights are defined such that more importance is given to indicators that affect a greater proportion of the total population. For instance, those who were not working at the time of the interview but had had a job in the previous eight years may be a small fraction of the population compared to working people. It should be noted that we used only the second permanent inability to work (PIW) indicator (PIW2) to compute the total health limitation index (THLI), since the first cannot be calculated for some years. Also, we did not use the temporary inability to work (TIW) indicator as we found it is much more related to the degree of absenteeism than to health status.

One possible limitation of this set of indices, particularly the synthetic one, is that we have no information on the severity of health problems they refer to. We assume that a temporary inability to work may be caused by a cold or flu, whereas a continued reduction of working ability is likely to indicate a more serious health issue, so greater weight should be given to the latter indicator than to the former. However, while this may be plausible, we have no way of testing this assumption. It is also to be borne in mind that we do not really have any other true health indicator that

⁸ Data on the United Kingdom were made available very recently after the results of a disclosure and therefore were not included in the dataset we analysed.

could serve as our benchmark in the present case. One might expect that mortality or life expectancy could serve as a legitimate proxy for true population health, but then again life expectancy varies little between developed countries, while morbidity – our focus here – is (possibly much) less than perfectly correlated with mortality. Thus, the question remains of what the best benchmark would be.

Table 1. *LFS questions relating to health issues*

Question	Reference population
Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	Working population
Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	Working population
Main reason for leaving last job or business	Inactive population with a job episode ended at most 8 years before interview
Main reason for not being available to start working within two weeks if work were found now	Inactive population
Main reason for working part-time	Part-time working population
Main reason for not seeking employment during previous four weeks	Inactive population

Table 2. *Health indicators defined on the basis of LFS health questions*

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
Temporary inability to work (TIW): not working in the reference week due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons who did not work in the reference week, despite having a job, because of health problems	Number of persons having a job
Temporary reduction in working ability (TRWA): absenteeism due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons who worked less than usual due to illness, injury or temporarily disability	Number of persons having a job
Continued reduction in working ability (CRWA): part-time work due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons who work part-time due to illness, injury or temporarily disability	Number of persons having a job
Exclusion from active population (EAP): retirement due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons who left their last job because of health problems	Number of not-working people who had a job in the previous 8 years
Permanent inability to work (PIW1): not seeking a job due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons not working and not seeking a job because of own illness or disability	Number of not-working people
Permanent inability to work (PIW2): not seeking a job due to illness, injury or temporary disability	Number of persons not working and not available to start working immediately because of own illness or incapacity	Number of not-working people

Note: All indicators are age-specific. The overall index was then calculated using formula (1).

4. A first look at our data

This section provides cross-country tables and figures on our proposed indicators and compares them with other macro-correlates. This attempt to use the LFS-based indicators to measure true health proves disappointing but provides a basis for understanding our second look at these data, which proves more promising.

Table 3. *Health limitation indices (standardized by age) for European countries, men, 2004*

Country	TIW	TRWA	CRWA	EAP	PIW2	THLI
Greece	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.947	0.185	0.118
Ireland	0.152	0.021	0.026	1.722	0.014	0.127
Slovenia	0.262	0.082	0	0.697	0.162	0.153
Italy	0.131	0.049	0.028	0.637	0.269	0.174
France	0.329	0.041	0.04	0.837	0.14	0.204
Lithuania	0.048	0.003	0.052	1.553	0.234	0.242
Slovakia	0.103	0.013	0.07	0.926	0.173	0.247
Portugal	0.187	0.018	0.094	1.563	0.07	0.26
Netherlands	0.273	0.098	0.048	1.506	0.023	0.274
Germany	0.159	0.024	0.04	1.036	0.704	0.301
Spain	0.301	0.021	0.009	1.554	0.608	0.314
Belgium	0.334	0.048	0.035	1.548	0.319	0.327
Finland	0.27	0.055	0.023	1.469	0.308	0.334
Estonia	0.102	0.011	0.049	1.732	0.317	0.351
Sweden	0.497	0.175	0.192	0.62	0	0.363
Latvia	0.062	0.018	0.057	1.661	0.683	0.365
Denmark	0.208	0.087	0.056	1.301	0.303	0.372
Czech Republic	0.35	0.022	0.075	2.065	1.286	0.438
Austria	0.126	0.028	0.036	1.844	1.64	0.47
Poland	0.179	0.01	0.188	1.414	0.542	0.479
Norway	0.51	0.109	0.134	3.418	1.184	0.505
Hungary	0.173	0.012	0.09	2.138	1.581	0.561
Cyprus	0.189	0.067	0.067	2.307	0.557	NA
Iceland	0.129	0.058	0	2.708	0.111	NA
Luxembourg	0.197	0.002	0.015	2.018	NA	NA

Note: Rows are ordered by THLI score, from lowest to highest.

With seven health indicators for 25 countries, separated into males and females, for many years, we ask the reader to forgive us for not displaying all possible tables in the body of this report, relegating most to Annex 1. Tables 3 (men) and 4 (women) show the values of the indices for 2004. Fig. 1–7 present graphs illustrating trends over time for each indicator by gender for what we consider a representative subset of countries. We chose Italy to represent Mediterranean countries, France the western-central countries, Sweden the Scandinavian ones, Lithuania the eastern European ones, and Belgium and the Netherlands the central European ones. Our selection was influenced by the fact that these countries have relatively good quality data (e.g. Germany was not chosen because its data cover only 2004). Fig. 1 shows the trend for the TIW index for our sample of countries.

Table 4. Health limitation indices (standardized by age) for European countries, women, 2004

Country	TIW	TRWA	CRWA	EAP	PIW2	THLI
Greece	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.495	0.098	0.069
Slovenia	0.247	0.31	0	0.29	0.052	0.091
Ireland	0.136	0.033	0.015	1.273	0.035	0.092
Lithuania	0.048	0.148	0.029	1.073	0.029	0.165
Italy	0.113	0	0.069	0.572	0.279	0.181
Spain	0.248		0.01	0.8	0.328	0.214
Luxembourg	0.184	0.196	0.047	1.214	0.983	0.232
Slovakia	0.092	0.017	0.068	0.806	0.14	0.246
France	0.31	0.038	0.15	0.757	0.155	0.262
Germany	0.135	0.029	0.083	0.808	0.615	0.266
Belgium	0.273	0.031	0.099	1.292	0.183	0.27
Estonia	0.055	0.007	0.041	1.212	0.209	0.274
Latvia	0.044	0.008	0.038	0.636	0.563	0.292
Portugal	0.153	0.08	0.16	1.373	0.159	0.31
Finland	0.246	0.089	0.034	1.049	0.217	0.316
Austria	0.118	0.016	0.066	1.155	0.919	0.383
Netherlands	0.253	0.01	0.108	1.878	0.094	0.402
Poland	0.16	0.023	0.245	1.054	0.514	0.447
Czech Republic	0.317	0.031	0.124	1.311	0.899	0.491
Hungary	0.167	0.018	0.1	1.764	1.577	0.501
Denmark	0.191	0.104	0.094	1.515	0.277	0.511
Sweden	0.446		0.35	0.866	0	0.607
Norway	0.45	0.024	0.137	3.876	1.086	0.667
Cyprus	0.169	0.089	0.078	1.141	0.531	NA
Iceland	0.1	0.036	0	2.969	0.093	NA

Note: Rows are ordered by THLI score, from lowest to highest.

Interestingly, the TIW index shows some counter-intuitive patterns over time and across countries. First, it might seem odd that the index is higher (and hence the health status lower) in the Netherlands and Sweden than in Lithuania – an issue we return to below in “a second look at the data”. Second, one might expect – on the basis of overall mortality trends and assuming a positive (if imperfect) correlation between mortality and non-fatal illness – that ill health prevalence has decreased (and hence health improved) throughout the period. However, for some countries, such as Belgium and Sweden, TIW increased, whereas it decreased for the Netherlands and Lithuania, and remained roughly stable for other countries. It should be borne in mind that the TIW index measures the short-term prevalence of sickness absence. In most TIW cases, the health issues generating absence from work are of ordinary nature (e.g. influenza, colds). Such relatively common and generally far from life-threatening diseases are unlikely to be closely related to mortality, so this counter-intuitive and mixed-trend picture may be less surprising than at first glance. A third, no less surprising feature of Fig. 1 is the much-increased fluctuation of the trend, starting around the year 2000, in those countries that switched to subannual data reporting. This suggests a seasonal fluctuation in health status (as in indicators of economic activity) that goes completely unnoticed in the commonly used annual data. The precise nature and explanation of this seasonality is recommended for future research below.

The same pattern applies to the TRWA index (Fig. 2), which measures a temporary reduction of working hours for health reasons. Prevalence is lower than TIW, but we still observe that the Netherlands and Sweden lines dominate the others. The Netherlands line is on the same level as those of other countries until 1992, after which its TRWA index

suddenly rises and drops again⁹ to approximately the same level as Belgium, Italy and France. Sweden, on the other hand, is constantly far higher than the other countries. (The LFS does not cover France until 1999.) Also, the TRWA index figures show a gender difference, with men's prevalence averaging less than women's, a difference that did not appear in the TIW index (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. TIW index (standardized by age) for representative European countries

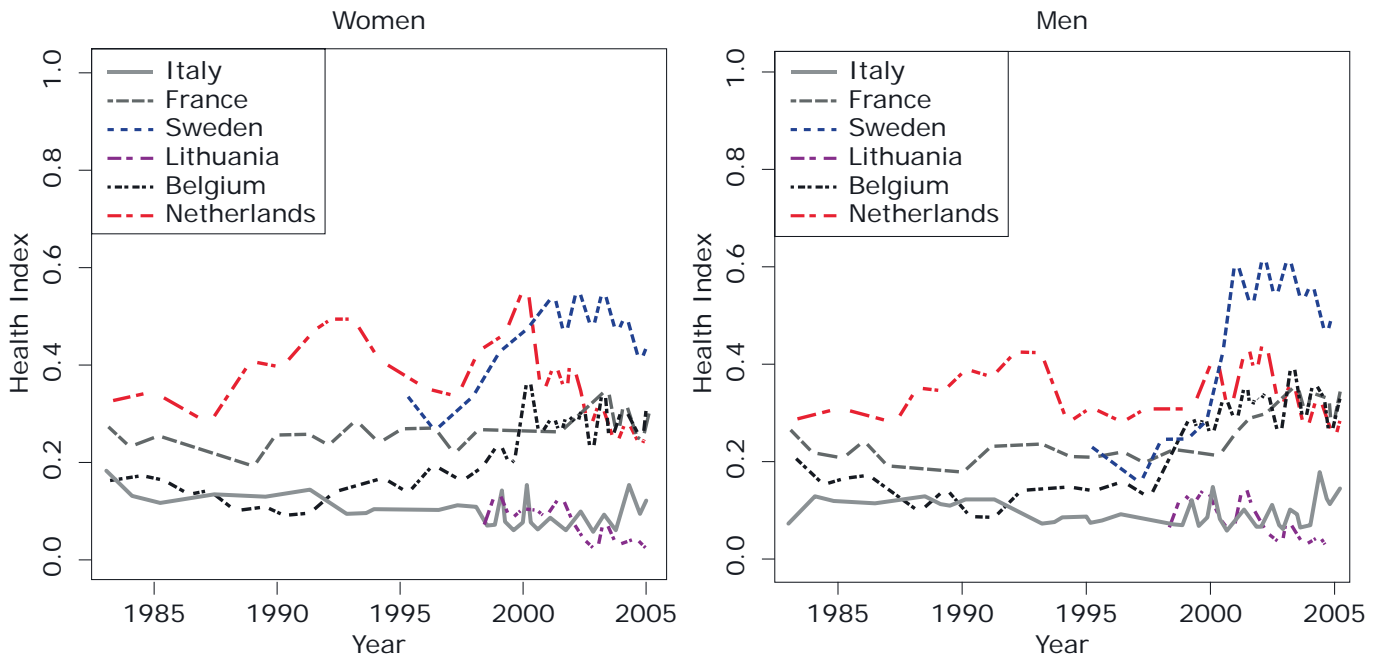
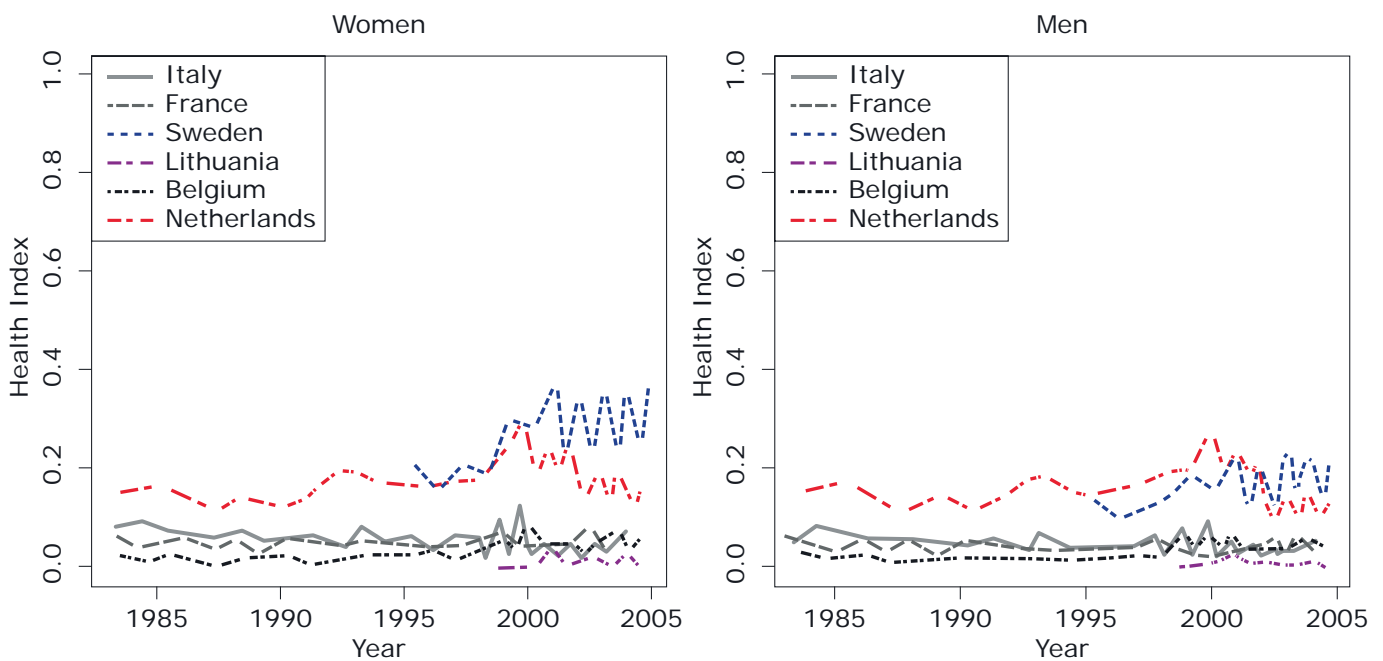


Fig. 2. TRWA index (standardized by age) for representative European countries



⁹ This rise and drop are likely the effects of a structural changes in the survey design and/or the questionnaire.

The CRWA index measures continued reduction in the ability to work, i.e., the prevalence of people working only part-time due to health problems. We might expect that the health problems that force people to *permanently* reduce their working time would be more serious and less frequent than those forcing a temporary absence (TIW) or a temporary reduction in working hours (TRWA). As expected, the level of CRWA is lower than those of TIW and TRWA. Yet again, the Sweden and the Netherlands lines are far higher than the others. However, part-time jobs are much more supported in the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries than in the rest of the EU, which may help explain the gap as in the case of the temporary health indicators.

Fig. 3. CRWA index (standardized by age) for representative European countries

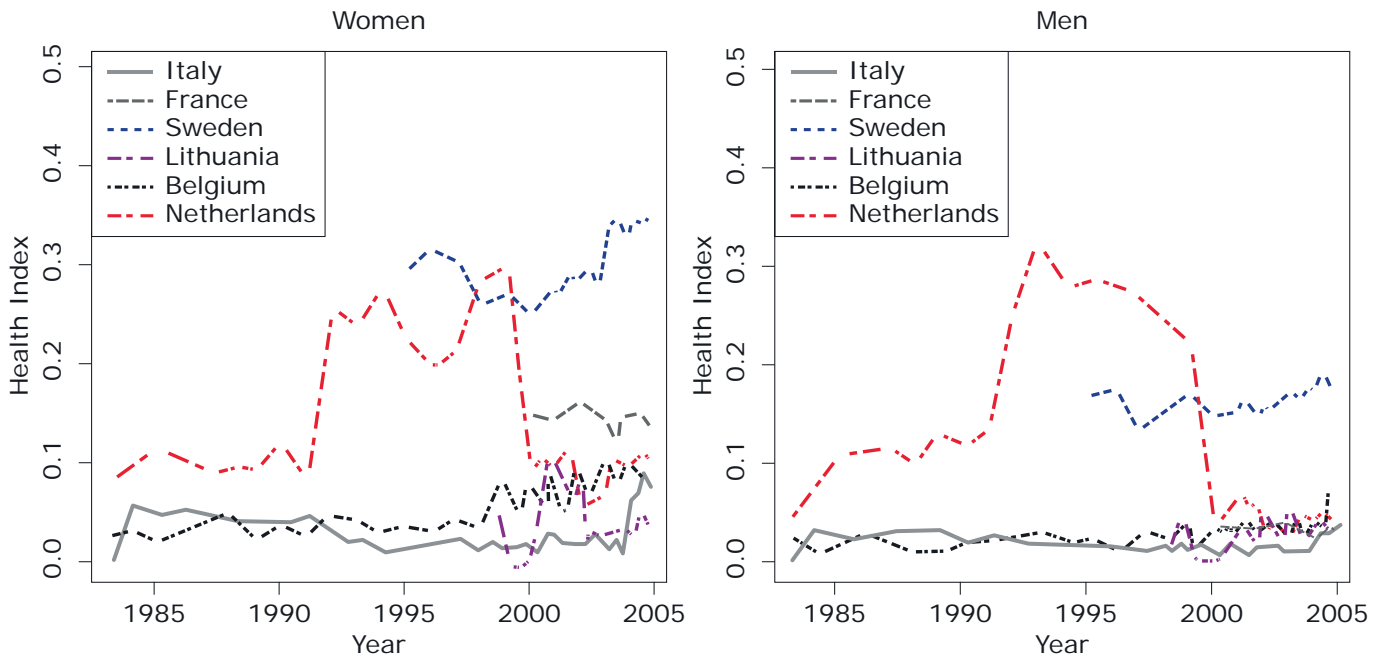


Fig. 4 reports the trends in the EAP index, capturing those who retired because of illness, injury or temporary disability. In principle, one would expect that the prevalence of health problems causing this level of work reduction would be even lower than those measured by TIW, TRWA and CRWA. In practice, the index is far higher than the others. This is because the denominator of the EAP index is different from that of other indices and in some cases can be very small.

We also note that the EAP index is extremely variable. Italy, for example, experienced a substantial drop in 1992, probably the result of pension reform implemented that year. Here, Sweden has approximately the same level as France and Lithuania, with a peak in 2000–2001, whereas the Netherlands has the highest proportion of people retired due to health issues.

The PIW1 index (not seeking a job due to illness, injury or temporary disability) also fluctuates considerably (see, for example, the line for Belgium) and is, therefore, difficult to interpret (Fig. 5). Moreover, the data for this index are unavailable until 1992. Given these shortcomings, we did not use this index in creating the THLI. Instead, we used the second version of PIW (PIW2), which is far less variable, available for all years, and based on respondents' declared availability to start a job were it found quickly. Apart from a strange rise and fall for Belgium, the PIW2 lines are much more stable (Fig. 6). The PIW2 shows an increasing trend, particularly in France, but the level is quite low, so this index has little influence on the THLI.

Fig. 4. EAP index (standardized by age) for representative European countries

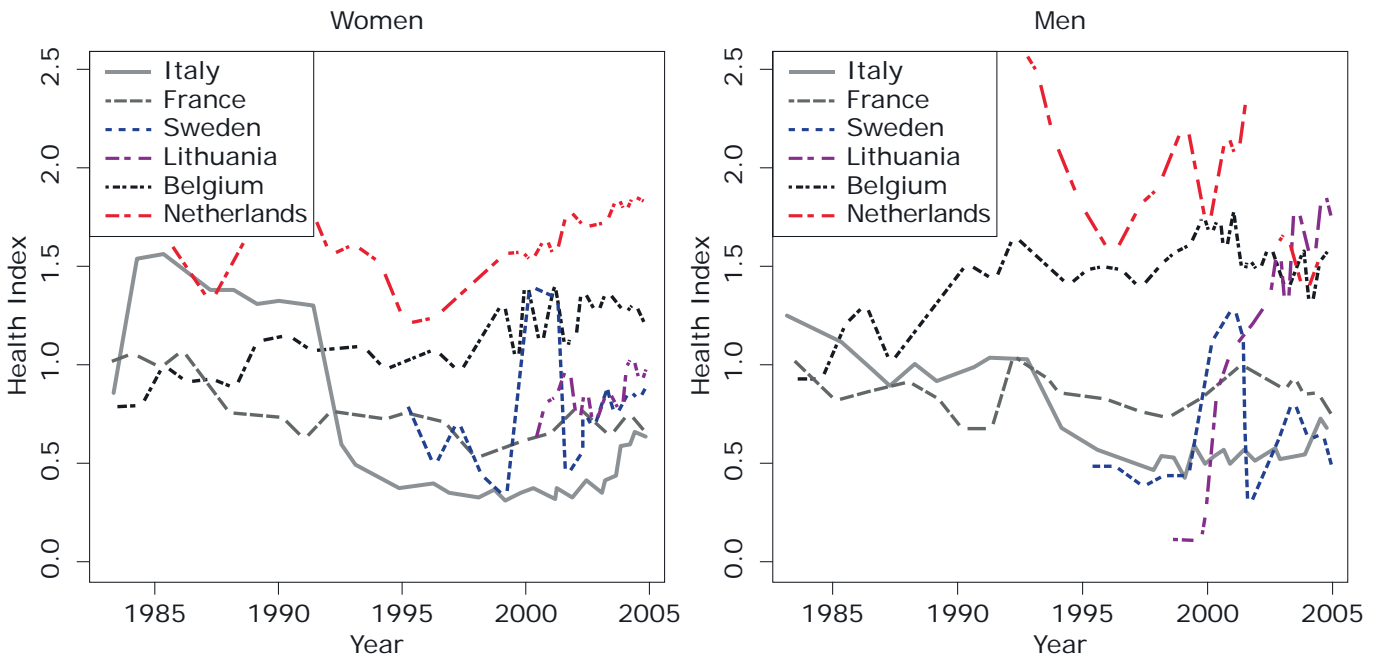
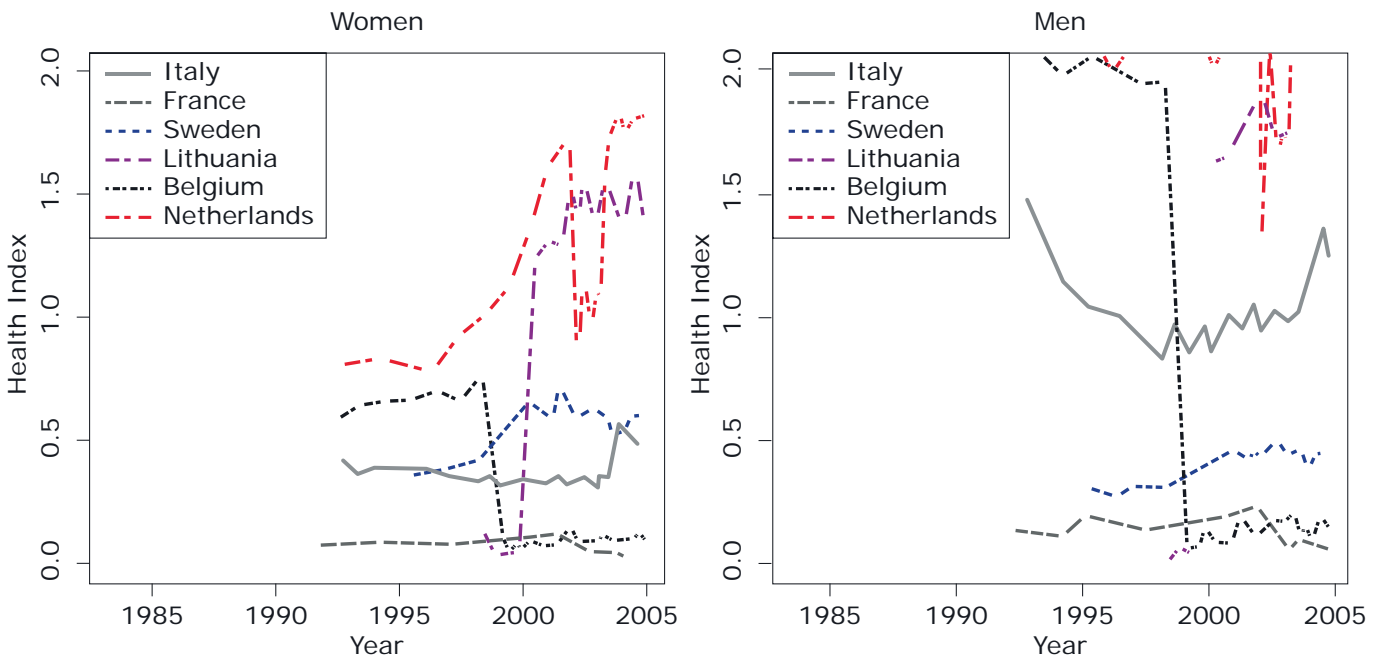


Fig. 5. PIWI index (standardized by age) for representative European countries



Finally, we look in Fig. 7 at the THLI, a weighted average of TIW, TRWA, CRWA, EAP and PIW2; each index's weight is proportional to the population share on which the indicator is defined.

Fig. 6. PIW2 index (standardized by age) for representative European countries

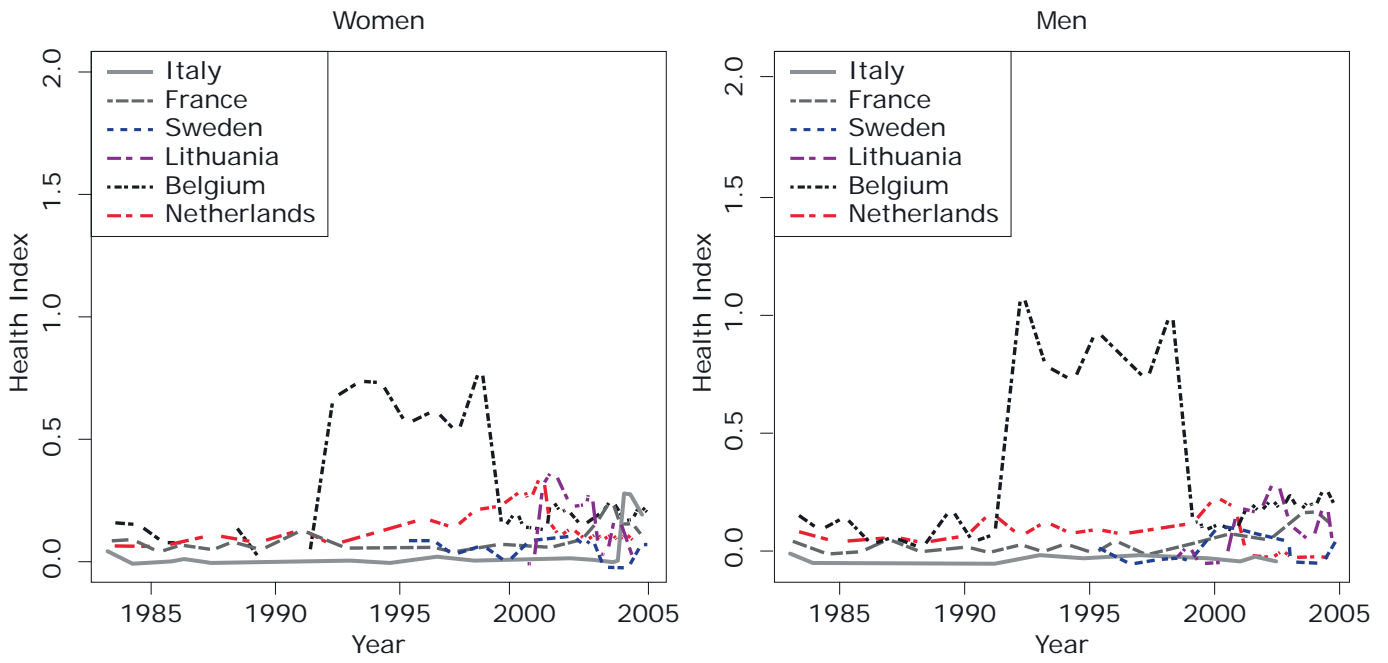
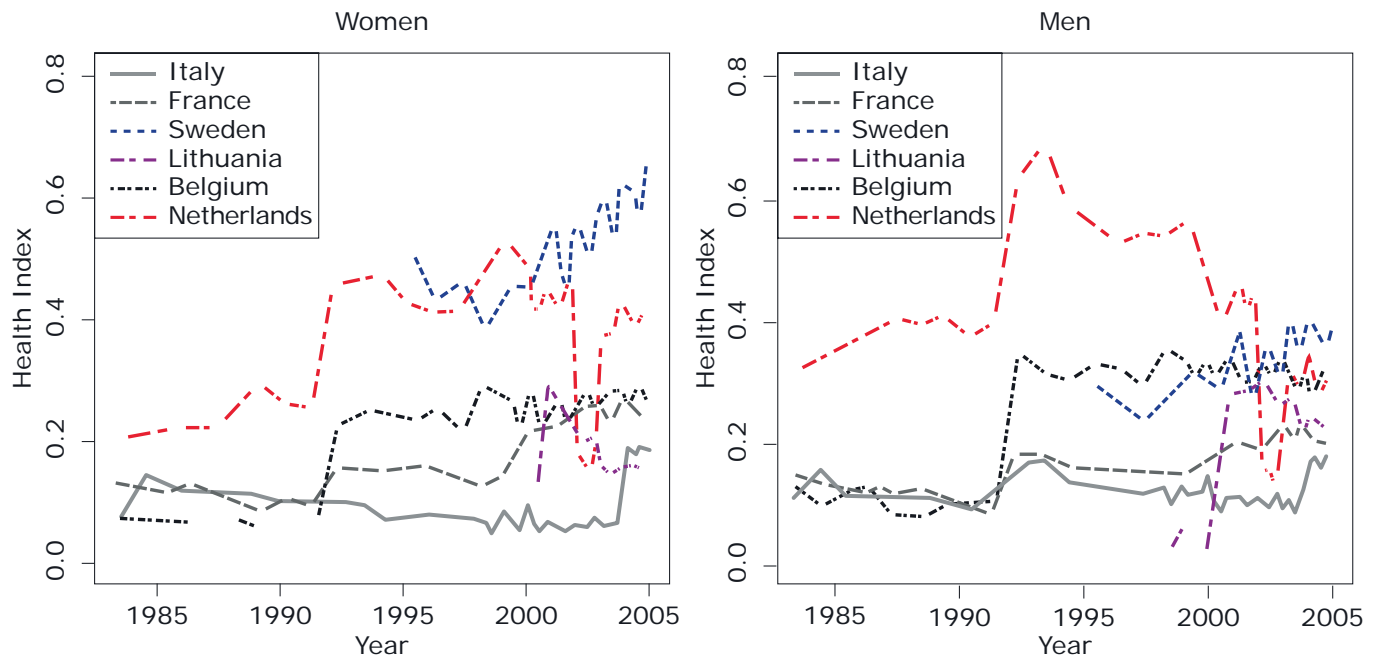


Fig. 7. THLI (standardized by age) for representative European countries

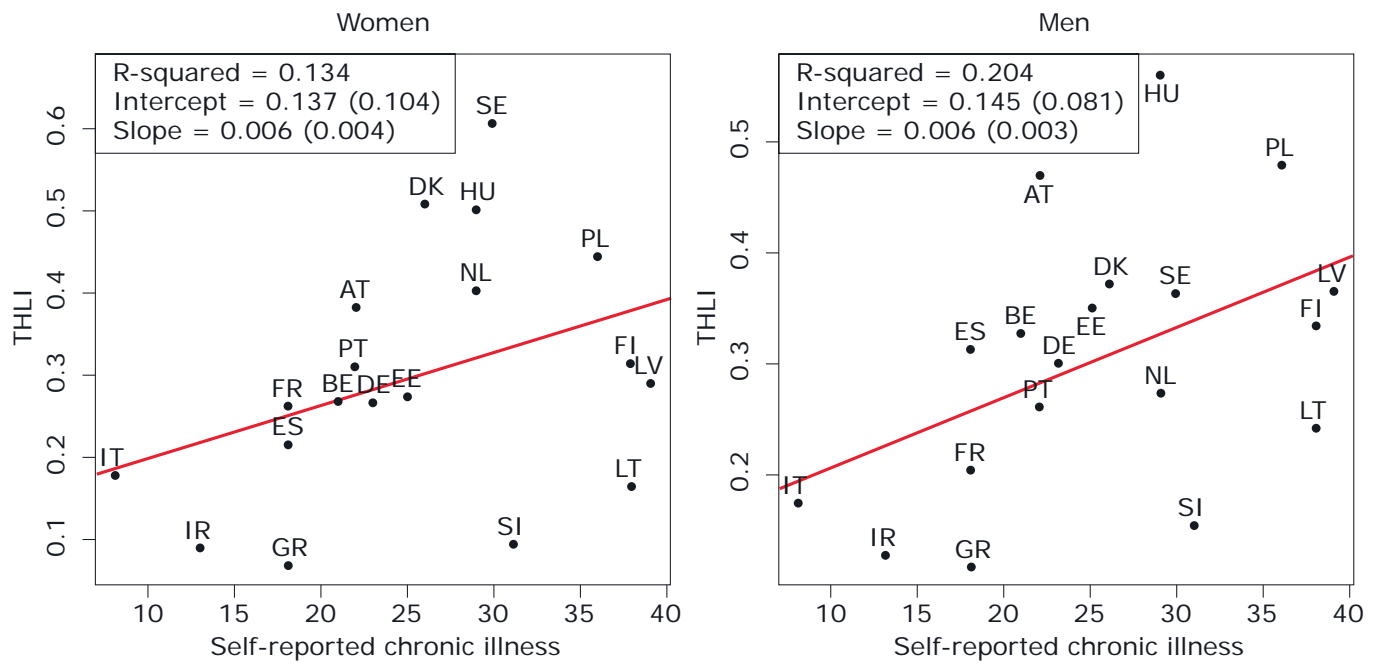


Do the numbers represented in Fig. 1–7 present an accurate picture of adult health status, especially of morbidity? This is of course hard to judge without a comparable objective morbidity measure. It is, however, disconcerting to see how consistently the Scandinavian countries, which are generally at the top of international health rankings, fare worse than even the new EU countries in eastern Europe, which generally exhibit unexceptional health performance (see also Tables 3 and 4). One way of assessing the usefulness of these data as health proxy would be to compare them to self-reported health data from other surveys, in particular those reporting chronic disease. As a benchmark for such

comparison, we selected information on adults (aged 18+) who have any long-standing illness or disability that limits their activities in any way, as provided by the European Quality of Life Survey 2003.¹⁰ Fig. 8 shows that, while a significant positive correlation exists between the THLI and self-reported chronic illness, the correlation is rather low. The correlation is even lower when we compare the THLI with mortality indicators, such as the log of the standardized mortality ratio (Fig. 9) or the log of life expectancy at age 15 (Fig. 10). These comparisons make us suspect that, as proposed by the economics literature on the issue of sickness absence, factors other than social security generosity and ill health influence how people use or report sickness absence. (Of course self-reported chronic illness is also not a genuine benchmark of ill health here, as we do not know how much bias underlies those numbers. However, despite the well-documented existence of bias in self-reported health measures, these indicators have nevertheless been shown to be very reliable predictors of mortality (Ferraro and Farmer, 1999).)

Interestingly, men show a lower correlation between the THLI and other health proxies used in Fig. 8–10, so if there is a bias, it could be particularly pronounced among men, perhaps because they are more active in the labour market and therefore more exposed to the incentives embedded in social security.

Fig. 8. Scatter plots of THLI and prevalence of self-reported chronic illness



Note: Abbreviations represent the following countries: AT is Austria; BE is Belgium; DE is Germany; DK is Denmark; EE is Estonia; ES is Spain; FI is Finland; FR is France; GR is Greece; HU is Hungary; IR is Ireland; IT is Italy; LT is Lithuania; LV is Latvia; NL is the Netherlands; NO is Norway; PL is Poland; PT is Portugal; SE is Sweden; and SI is Slovenia.

As noted earlier, the literature suggests a systematic bias in data related to sickness absence. Part of the evidence comes precisely from Sweden, where welfare is recognized to be more generous than in other countries (e.g. Henrekson and Persson, 2004; Johansson and Palme, 2002). Northern European countries in general are known to have generous welfare systems, including sick-leave policies, and this may provide an explanation for the results exposed above. Using time-series data, Henrekson and Persson (2004) found that Sweden's reforms that entailed more generous compensation for sick leave tended to be associated with permanent increases in total sick leave granted per person employed and vice versa.

¹⁰ This survey is owned by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. For more details see <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eqls/2003/eqls.htm>, accessed 15 July 2010.

Fig. 9. Scatter plots of THLI and log of standardized mortality ratio

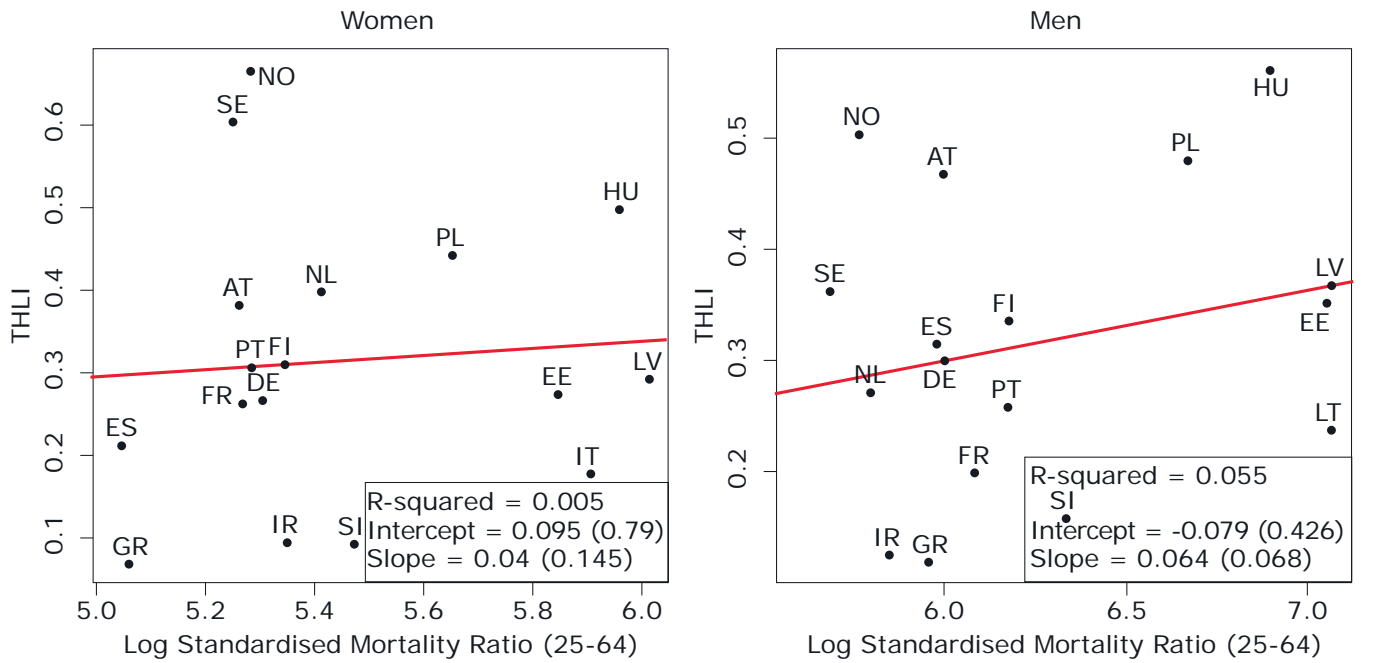
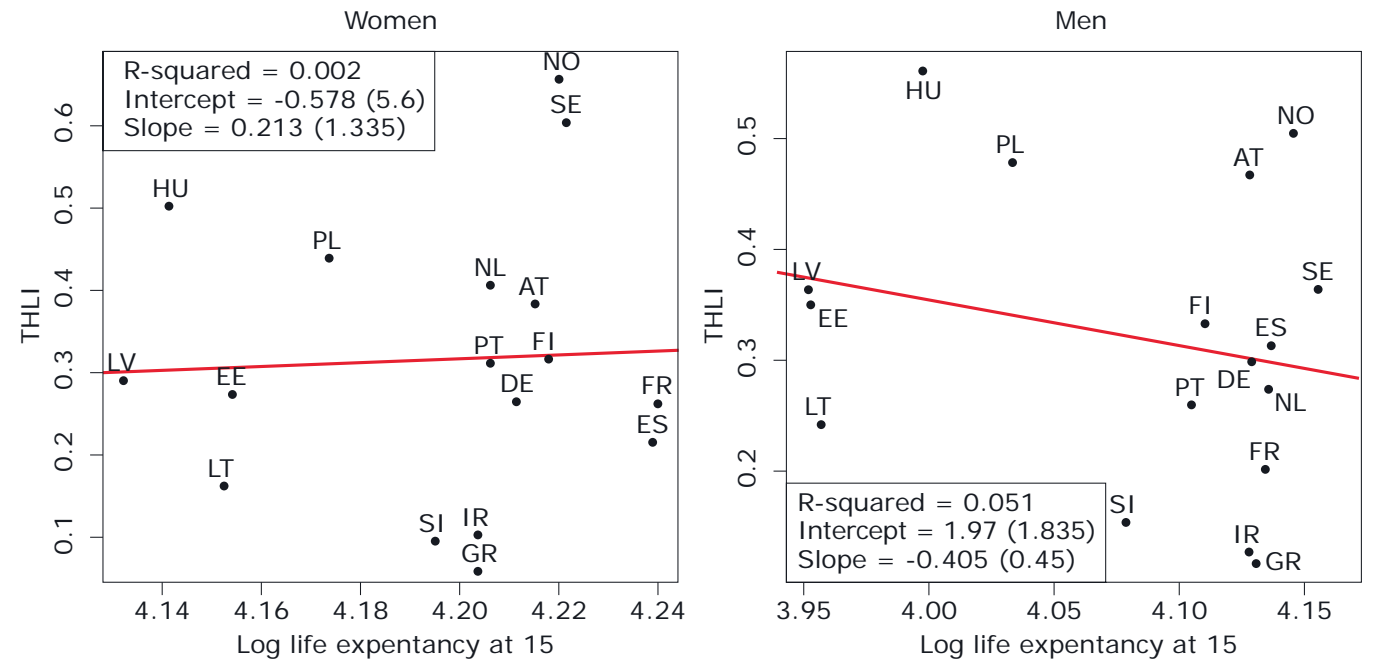


Fig. 10. Scatter plots of THLI and log of life expectancy at 15



5. A second look at our data

The descriptive analysis above clearly shows that the indicators we defined need to be “purified” somehow. Having the Scandinavian countries display fairly high sickness-absence rates particularly confirms this belief in light of other very favourable health indicators from those countries. As we argued before, this finding of high sickness-absence rates is likely to be a spurious effect of a greater degree of absenteeism among countries that is likely driven by more generous sick-leave packages. If we could measure this degree of generosity, we would expect to be able to remove its spurious effect. (Since we focus only on eliminating this specific bias, we cannot be certain that we have eliminated any other possible bias.)

Measuring the degree of generosity in a social security system is fraught with difficulties. It has often been measured by the level of social expenditure, ignoring some of the more subtle incentives provided in relevant legislation. Fortunately, we have a body of literature that has already attempted to measure what is not easily measurable. Osterkamp and Röhn (2007) defined a “generosity index” as an unweighted sum of seven variables on sick leave: waiting period, self-certification, total maximum duration of payment, employer maximum duration of payment, employer amount of payment, sickness fund amount of payment, and external proof. Not surprisingly, these authors found that Sweden and Norway had the highest levels of generosity, confirming our argument. However, their information is not entirely sufficient for our purposes: the index was calculated only for a small number of countries and only for the period 1996–2002. Scruggs (2006) defined a broader generosity index that took into account income replacement rate (including sickness replacement rate), social insurance coverage and recipients. This author calculated an index of “expected welfare benefit” as the product of the replacement rate and the coverage rate summed over three programmes (unemployment, sickness and pensions). Scruggs did this for 18 countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for each year from 1972 to 2002, so this index is a good candidate for purifying our health indices, but it does not cover all the countries and years in the LFS dataset. Therefore, we tried to impute the missing values of the generosity index by using a reasonable set of proxies, as follows: the Eurostat database offers some information on country “public expenditure on labour market policies”. In particular, three types of expenditure are potentially useful proxies of welfare generosity: (1) “labour market services”, which includes all interventions where participants’ main activity is job-search related; (2) “out-of-work income and maintenance and support” refers to interventions providing financial assistance to individuals who, for different reasons, are not working temporarily or permanently; and (3) “early retirement” refers to interventions supporting people who retire early. Table 5 shows our results from a non-linear regression between the Scruggs’s generosity index and these variables. The fit is not perfect but satisfactory (R-squared is 0.71), so the parameters estimated can be used with some degree of confidence to impute the value of the generosity index where it is missing.¹¹

After having calculated the generosity index for all countries and years, we used it to weigh the indices defined above: countries with a high level of generosity are given an (inversely proportional) small weight, while countries with a low level of generosity are given a high weight. In order to see how the weights affected the indices, we report in Fig. 11 the trend of one (THLI for men) before and after weighting, for the same countries considered in Fig. 1–7. The graphs clearly document that the health limitation was overestimated in Sweden and the Netherlands because of generosity in the welfare system and underestimated in Italy because of its comparatively less-developed welfare system. The weights barely affected the France, Belgium and Lithuania indices. Note that even after the indices are weighted, Scandinavian countries still have the highest levels of sickness. This might suggest that we have not fully removed the spurious effect of generosity from the indices. Once again, though, in the absence of an objective benchmark, it remains hard to know what the true level of the health index should be.

¹¹ The fit is rather good with the exception of eastern European countries, for which the predicted value of the generosity index is sensibly larger than the original value (when it is available). Therefore, we rescaled the predicted values in order to have an index whose magnitude is consistent with Scruggs’s original index.

Table 5. Results of generalized additive model for generosity index

Variable	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr (> t)
(Intercept)	-148.192	100.821	-1.470	0.144
Out of work, node 1	-111.094	13.291	-8.358	0.000***
Out of work, node 2	23.638	3.09681	7.633	0.000***
Out of work, node 3	-44.012	8.637	-5.096	0.000***
Early retirement, node 1	1.924	4.310	0.447	0.656
Early retirement, node 2	-22.831	3.534	-6.460	0.000***
Early retirement, node 3	-2.175	2.045	-1.064	0.289
Year	0.1079	0.0506	2.135	0.035*

Note: *** indicates significance at 1% level, * indicates significance at 10% level.

Another interesting feature we noticed in the unweighted indices was the increasing trend over time for some countries (Belgium and Sweden). For France, this feature is even reinforced after weighting, with the new index increasing over time (meaning that health had deteriorated), whereas the sickness level is approximately constant in Italy and Lithuania. The Netherlands has a first phase when the trend increases and a second when it decreases slightly. It appears difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile those trends, whether in their corrected or uncorrected version, with trends in mortality-based indicators in those countries, most of which would point towards a steady improvement. While this does not necessarily suggest that the LFS-based indicators are poor health proxies, it does no doubt raise concerns and calls for further investigation.

A comment on data seasonality

A common characteristic of Fig. 1–8 is the marked fluctuation of the health indices for all countries, starting in 1998, when data became available for all quarters, allowing us to measure subannual variation. In order to better understand both what the actual trend was and what precise pattern of seasonality was at work, the actual observed time series can be decomposed into (1) its long-term trend and (2) its seasonal component.¹² This is illustrated in Fig. 12 for the example of Italy, using the overall health index, THLI.

Fig. 12’s first panel shows the actual time series data; the second shows the “de-seasoned” trend; and the third shows the seasonal component only. It turns out that after having been de-seasoned, the time series trend is clearly descending, indicating an increasing health improvement over time, if health is correctly measured by the THLI. The seasonality has the following nature: the THLI is higher in the first and last quarters (measured in the 7th and the 46th weeks of the year) and lower in the other quarters (the 20th and the 33rd weeks). It may not be surprising to see a (cyclical) decline in health in winter and improvement in summer. This also broadly follows the typical subannual variation in economic activity (which declines in winter and improves in spring and summer), but it may well have to do with the climate’s seasonal variation rather than national economic cycles. Some economics literature has examined how health responds to economic cycles (e.g. Ruhm, 2000), using, however, only annual data. The counter-intuitive, but fairly consistent finding from that literature is that health improves during economic downturns and deteriorates during booms. We can only note that at least in the case depicted in Fig. 12, our findings at the subannual level contradict those previous findings. It is, however, beyond the scope of this paper to explore this point in detail. Suffice it to note that on preliminary inspection the seasonal pattern does vary by health indicator and by country, recommending more research.

¹² The decomposition was done assuming an additive model with a quadratic specification of the trend component. Moreover, from the time series available, we used data only until 2003, because for Italy the THLI shifted in 2004 (see Fig. 7), which would have confounded the trend estimation. (This shift is probably due to the fact that in 2004 the LFS data collection in Italy changed dramatically: from a quarterly to a continuous survey. Other changes [e.g. from computer-assisted personal interviewing to computer-assisted telephone interviewing] may have caused or affected the shift.)

Fig. 11. *THLI before and after weighting with the inverse of generosity score, men, six countries*



Fig. 11. contd.

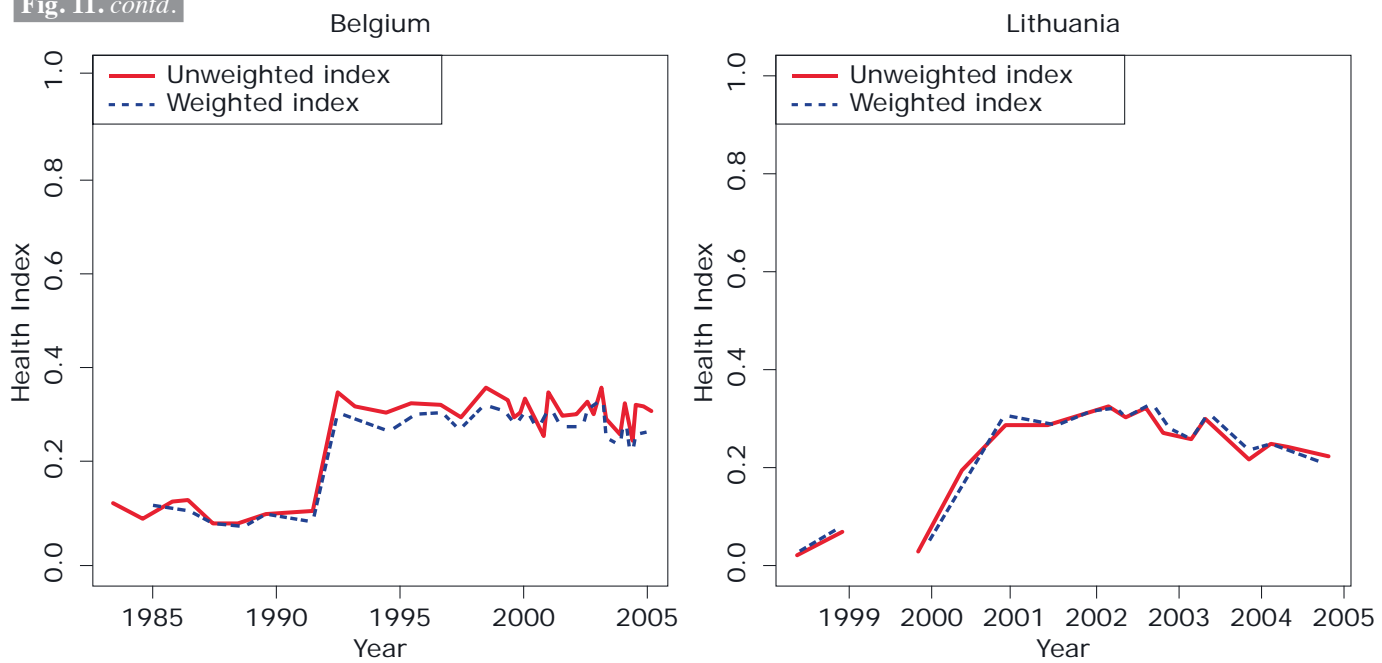
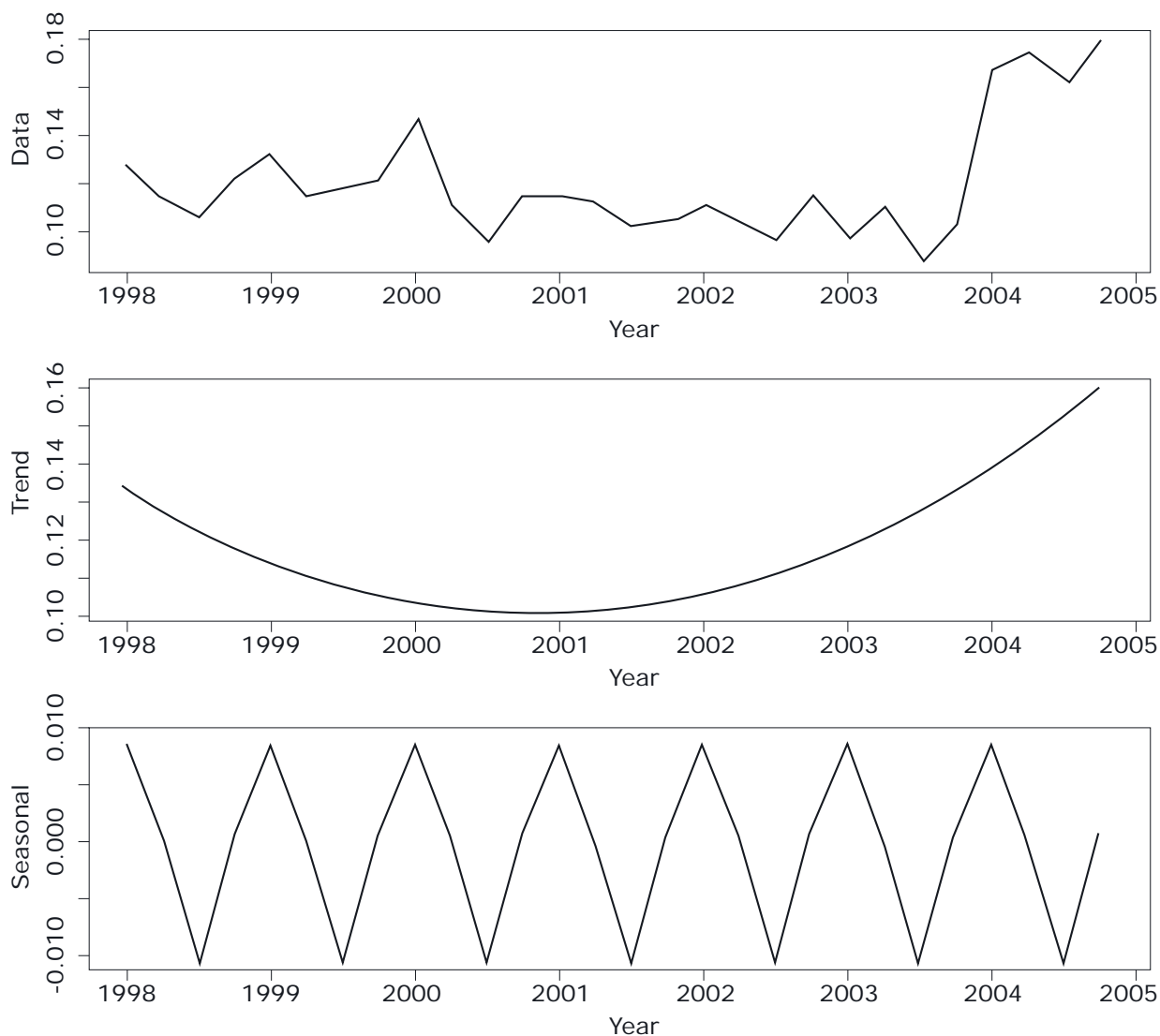


Fig. 12. Decomposition of THLI time series, Italy, men



6. Socioeconomic inequalities in health

We are also interested in knowing what can be said on socioeconomic inequalities in health within countries on the basis of the LFS data. The issue of health inequality is increasingly a concern both in industrialized and developing countries (Marmot, 2005). Arguably, the issue of bias generated by a country's social security system that we had to grapple with (without overwhelming success) in the previous section is less relevant when measuring socioeconomic inequalities within a given country. More specifically, the two major questions are the following.

- (1) Which countries have the highest inequality levels (and which ones the lowest)?
- (2) Has inequality increased in the last few years, as some research suggests?¹³

Following guidelines from O'Donnel et al. (2008) for measuring socioeconomic inequalities in health, we constructed a health inequality index using the following formula:

$$C(\nu) = 1 - \frac{\nu}{n\mu} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i (1 - R_i)^{\nu-1} \quad (2)$$

where C is the measure of inequality or concentration index, n is the sample size, h_i is the ill health indicator for individual i , μ is the mean level of ill health, and R_i is the fractional rank in the living standard distribution of individual i . This index is an extended version of the concentration index, the latter being twice the area between the concentration curve and the line of equity. Conventionally, the index is constructed so that it takes a negative value when ill health is disproportionately concentrated among the poor. The parameter ν is an inequality-aversion parameter; when $\nu=2$ we have an ordinary concentration index.

Therefore, we needed an appropriate indicator of living standard in order to calculate the concentration index in formula (2). Unfortunately, the LFS does not give us income variables, and we also do not have other asset indicators. We do, however, have different versions of educational attainment (following the classification of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)¹⁴) and occupational status that we can use in measuring socioeconomic status (SES). Since the size and evolution of health inequalities results may well be sensitive to the well-being proxy used in the index calculations, we try to check the robustness of our main findings through the application of different SES indicators.

While the use of the available education variable is fairly straightforward in that it follows an obvious ordinal pattern, occupational status is less easily converted into an ordinal well-being indicator. In order to use occupational category as a proxy of well-being, we transformed it into an ordinal variable. There are three possible choices of ordinal transformation of categories of International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), namely, International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS) and (Erikson and Goldthorpe's class categories (EGP). SIOPS is a prestige measure of occupational status, generated from the popular evaluation of occupational standing; ISEI comes as a socioeconomic scale, created by computing a weighted sum of the socioeconomic characteristics (usually education and income) of each position; EGP differs from the previous two because of its discrete nature (SIOPS and ISEI are scores; EGP is a classification with 11 ordered categories). We use the scales calculated by Ganzeboom and Treiman (1996).

Overall, we measured socioeconomic health inequalities with five possible proxies of well-being, two based on education (ISCED1D and ISCED2D classification) and three based on occupation (EGP, SIOPS and ISEI). In order to avoid an excessively long paper, we focus on the EGP-based results, knowing that – as we have tested – SIOPS and ISEI produce perfectly consistent results. Similarly, the results we obtained for EGP indices are consistent with those obtained using education as a proxy of well-being.

¹³ See e.g. Mackenbach (2006).

¹⁴ ISCED is an international classification standard of education created by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Several levels of ISCED classification have been generated, and the higher the level, the more detailed the classification. The LFS gives us ISCED1D classification (with three categories, "low", "medium" and "high") and ISCED2D classification (with six categories).

Tables 6 (for men) and 7 (for women) answer the first question – Where are the biggest (or smallest) health inequalities? – focusing on four LFS-based health indicators (TIW, CRWA, TRWA and THLI).¹⁵ From this ranking we cannot draw a straightforward geographic pattern: many eastern European countries show a high inequality, but the highest is in Portugal. The level of health inequality in Finland, furthermore, is close to that of Estonia. The lowest inequality levels are in Belgium and Austria. Luxembourg, by contrast, has one of the highest inequality levels. Interestingly, the ranking of women is a bit different from that of men. Luxembourg, for instance, has a relatively low level of inequality among the women compared to men.

Table 6. *Inequality of several health indices in European countries, men, second quarter, 2004*

Country	TIW	TRWA	CRWA	THLI
Portugal	-0.183	-0.673	-0.738	-0.695
Slovakia	-0.354	-0.188	-0.487	-0.492
Poland	-0.195	-0.418	-0.462	-0.438
Luxembourg	-0.473	-0.840	-0.315	-0.402
Estonia	-0.311	-1.306	-0.090	-0.394
Finland	-0.531	-0.308	-0.410	-0.325
France	-0.255	-0.293	-0.282	-0.323
Lithuania	-0.389	0.663	-0.315	-0.315
Sweden	-0.236	-0.270	-0.241	-0.297
Germany	-0.186	-0.124	-0.425	-0.263
Czech Republic	-0.081	-0.453	-0.234	-0.234
Denmark	-0.480	0.076	-0.432	-0.229
Slovenia	0.046	-0.232	0	-0.227
Italy	-0.189	-0.114	-0.400	-0.194
Latvia	-0.199	-0.628	-0.098	-0.188
Ireland	-0.178	-0.147	-0.108	-0.182
Greece	-0.007	-0.202	-0.173	-0.180
Hungary	-0.186	-0.190	-0.150	-0.152
Norway	-0.334	-0.145	-0.237	-0.114
Netherlands	-0.199	-0.042	-0.373	-0.101
Spain	-0.133	-0.070	-0.005	-0.079
Austria	-0.298	-0.107	-0.011	-0.037
Belgium	-0.253	-0.171	0.231	0.023
Cyprus	-0.608	-0.133	-0.213	NA
Iceland	-0.362	-0.450	0	NA

Note: Rows are sorted by inequality rank in THLI, from most inequality to least.

Fig. 13 attempts to answer the second question – How have health inequalities evolved over time? – by looking at the example of Italy for all six health indicators. While the overall trend in the health inequality indices appears to be decreasing (implying that the concentration of ill health among the poorest increased between 1993¹⁶ and 2004), it is almost impossible to distil the time trend upon mere visual inspection due to the very marked fluctuations, which again start when the survey data are available at subannual intervals.

¹⁵ Annex 2 has the other health indicators.

¹⁶ The inequality index cannot be calculated for the years 1983–1992 because the proxies of well-being are not reported.

Table 7. Inequality of several health indices in European countries, women, second quarter, 2004

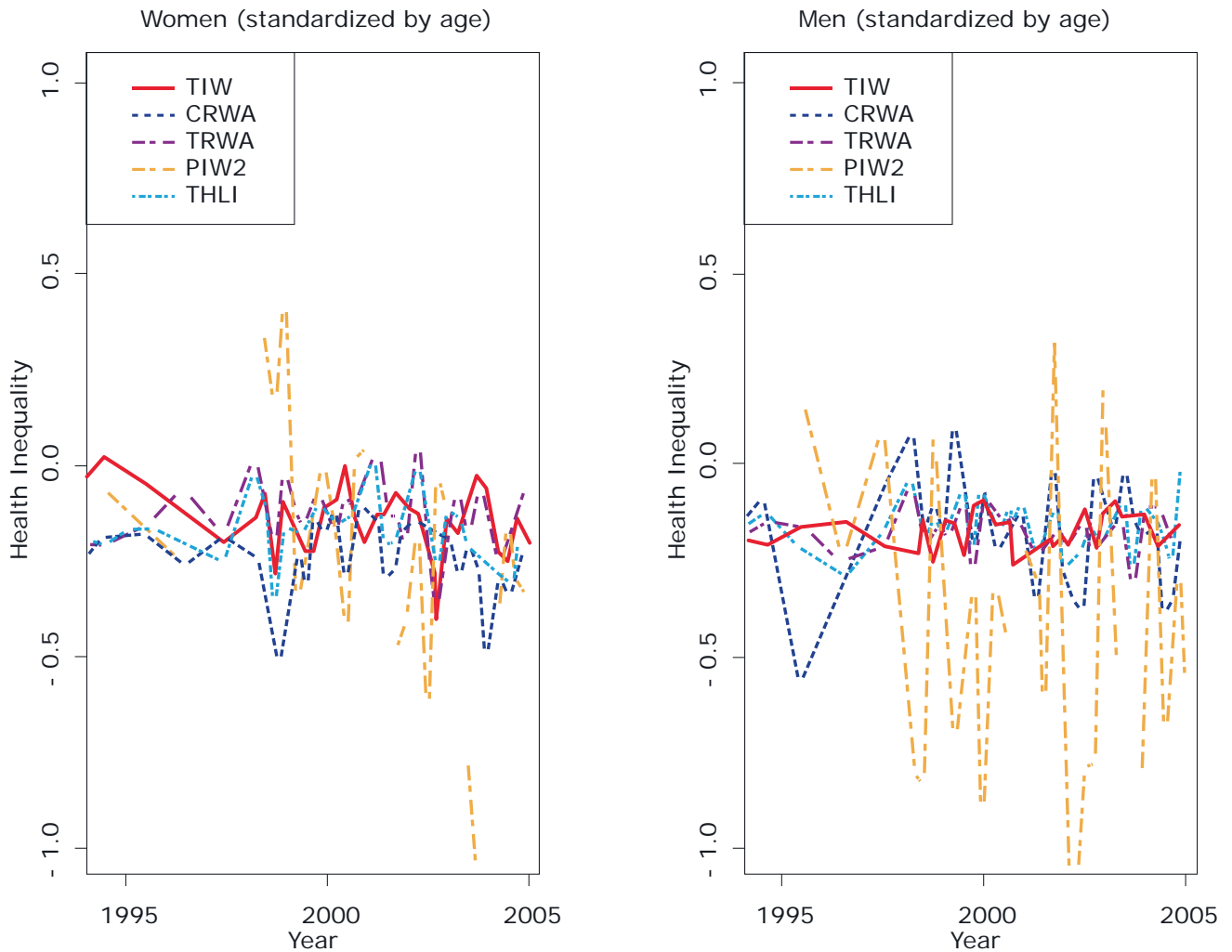
Country	TIW	TRWA	CRWA	THLI
Lithuania	0.069	NA	-0.962	-0.962
Estonia	-0.618	-1.275	-0.750	-0.779
Poland	0.133	-0.317	-0.527	-0.494
Slovakia	-0.084	-0.229	-0.60	-0.441
Portugal	-0.106	-0.191	-0.655	-0.377
Hungary	-0.230	-0.151	-0.333	-0.356
Italy	-0.239	-0.203	-0.334	-0.320
Spain	-0.125	-0.186	-0.307	-0.301
Czech Republic	-0.170	-0.269	-0.315	-0.275
Finland	-0.336	-0.225	-0.370	-0.238
Ireland	-0.112	0.169	-0.346	-0.214
France	-0.165	-0.137	-0.238	-0.182
Norway	-0.045	-0.101	-0.307	-0.180
Slovenia	0.040	-0.176	0	-0.176
Greece	-0.301	-0.074	-0.424	-0.170
Sweden	-0.203	-0.043	-0.340	-0.147
Denmark	-0.086	-0.259	-0.013	-0.109
Latvia	-0.258	-0.538	0.454	-0.095
Luxembourg	-0.337	0.511	-0.180	-0.046
Netherlands	-0.077	0.080	-0.241	-0.018
Austria	0.059	0.227	-0.085	0.011
Germany	-0.024	0.270	-0.161	0.021
Belgium	-0.111	0.256	-0.029	0.106
Cyprus	0.092	-0.156	-0.304	NA
Iceland	0.013	-0.202	0	NA

Note: Rows are sorted by inequality rank in THLI, from most inequality to least.

Hence, not only the average health indices, but even the distribution of the health indicators within a country shows a seasonal pattern. To be better able to detect the trend as well as the shape of the seasonal pattern, we again performed a decomposition analysis. Fig. 14 illustrates the decomposition of CRWA indices for Italy.

It turns out that health inequalities have on average been increasing for men. For women the pattern is less straightforward: the line rises (indicating that health inequality decreases) until 2001 and falls thereafter. The seasonality component seems to indicate that during one year, the highest level of inequality occurred in the second quarter (on average in the fourteenth week) for both sexes. Interestingly, this does not correspond to the quarter when seasonality is at the highest level for the average of the CRWA index (which is the first one, when the seasonality of inequality is at the lowest level). Thus, there is no straightforward link between average health seasonality and health inequality seasonality. This implies that the health responses to the seasonal cycle differ by socioeconomic group. This again points to a potential parallel to the above-mentioned literature that used annual data to look at the association between business cycles and health. While the literature generally only looks at how average population health responds to either economic up- or down-turns, some papers have tried to shed light on the distributional health effects of those cycles (e.g. Kondo et al., 2008; Edwards, 2008; Valkonen et al., 2000). This (rather scarce) literature tends to confirm the differential health response across socioeconomic groups.

Fig. 13. Health inequality index, Italy



Importantly, the other countries do not replicate the pattern found for CRWA in Italy. While it would be interesting to analyse with more depth all the seasonal components of all countries for all health indicators, doing so would be beyond the scope of this paper.

Trade-offs between average health and health inequalities?

Thus far we have looked separately at average health and its distribution. There is, however, reason to believe that a trade-off may exist between health and its distribution (Bommier and Stecklov, 2002). Understanding this phenomenon is important when considering what policy objectives to set in any given country. If a trade-off exists, difficult decisions will have to be made on how the two worthwhile objectives of improving average population health and reducing health inequalities will be balanced (Wagstaff, 2002).

Fig. 14. Decomposition of CRWA inequality time series, Italy

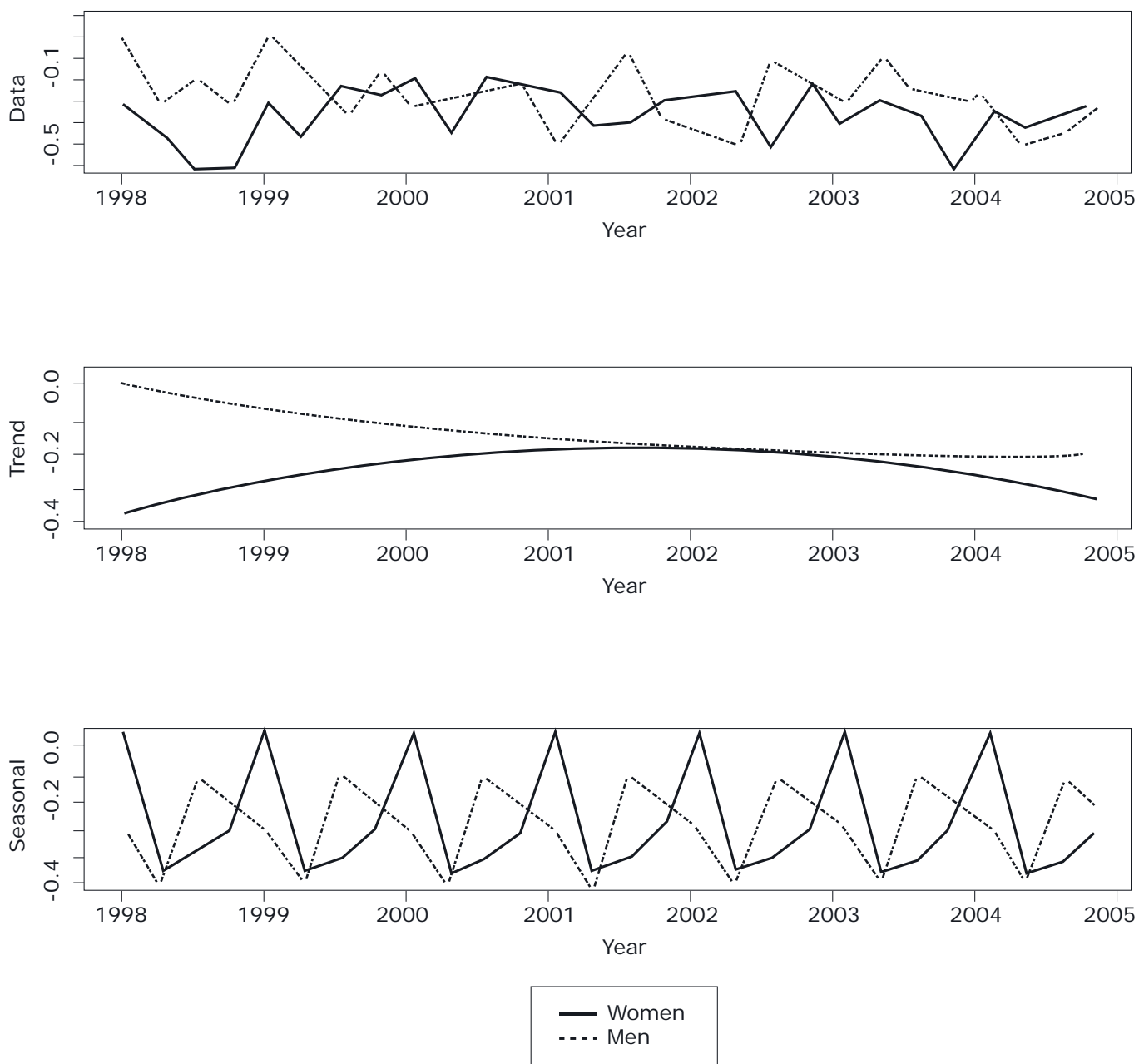


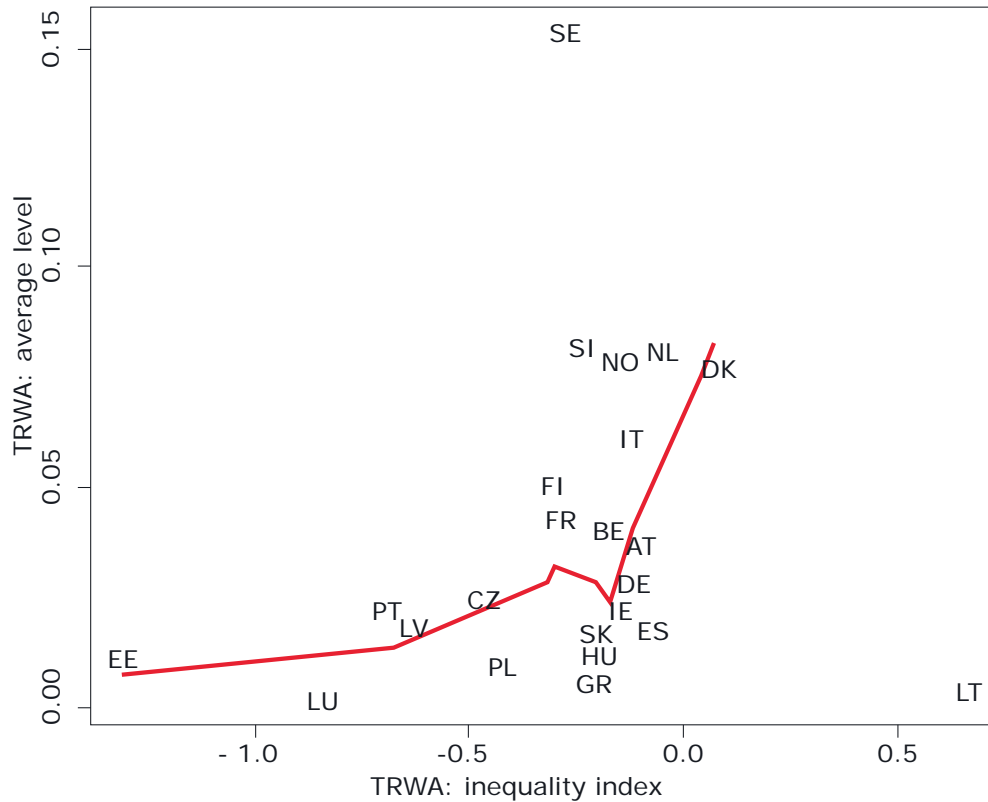
Fig. 15 is a scatter plot comparing the average level of purified TRWA with its inequality index. Given the way the health indicator and the inequality index are defined – the higher the TRWA, the lower the health, and the higher the inequality index, the more pro-poor the distribution – we would expect to see a positive linear relationship if a trade-off indeed exists. This example does not overwhelmingly confirm such relationship: the trade-off is not widely confirmed, but we do notice a slight, positive correlation between the two measures.¹⁷ However, it should be borne in mind that this pattern is not stable across the different health indicators used here. For other indices, such as the TIW and CRWA, the trade-off between average level of health and inequality is even harder to detect. The same applies to THLI, for which the relationship between average health level and inequality is not clear-cut.

Taken literally, this suggests that there may not be too much of a trade-off between average health and the distribution of health. Hence, there may be ways for countries to simultaneously achieve both an improvement in average health and a reduction in health inequalities. One might be tempted to conclude from these findings that it is possible to

¹⁷ The lowest regression line was drawn with the exclusion of two outliers: Lithuania and Sweden.

reconcile a good average level of health with low inequality: the two do not appear to be opposed to each other. We caution, however, against a too literal interpretation of this possibility in light of the severe doubts about the extent to which the average level of the health indicators is a reliable proxy of true health.

Fig. 15. Average level and inequality index of TRWA in European countries, second quarter, 2004



Note: Abbreviations represent the following countries: AT is Austria; BE is Belgium; CZ is the Czech Republic; DE is Germany; DK is Denmark; EE is Estonia; ES is Spain; FI is Finland; FR is France; GR is Greece; HU is Hungary; IE is Ireland; IT is Italy; LT is Lithuania; LU is Luxembourg; LV is Latvia; NL is the Netherlands; NO is Norway; PL is Poland; PT is Portugal; SE is Sweden; SI is Slovenia; and SK is Slovakia.

7. Concluding remarks

The present work was primarily explorative in nature. Our intention was to determine the utility of a major European-wide household survey, hitherto unexploited by health researchers, to measure health as well as socioeconomic inequalities in health. Judging whether the resulting health data are indeed reliable proxies for true health is of course compromised by the problem that true health is unobservable. The health information from the LFS is limited in that it considers health only as a reason for different dimensions of “less than normal” labour supply or labour market participation. The epidemiological literature had shown, on the basis of other survey data, that this kind of sickness-absence-related data may after all be a good predictor of later mortality. On the other hand, the economics literature pointed to a strong bias in sickness-absence data in response to the incentives embedded in countries’ social security systems. We thus had to “purify” the LFS health information by each country’s degree of generosity. Nevertheless, while the corrected values appeared slightly more “plausible” than the uncorrected ones, we would at this stage not argue that our proposed method has successfully transformed the health information into a valid measure of countries’ average population health.

Assuming that the incentives embedded in any social security system differ more between than within countries, we felt far more comfortable in using the health data to measure the size and evolution of socioeconomic inequalities in health. We calculated standard concentration indices, using five different proxies – based on educational attainment and occupational categories – for socioeconomic status. Our results were broadly robust to the different SES proxies, both in terms of the size of inequalities and in terms of trends. Once we decomposed the inequality data series into its trend and seasonal components, it became clear that overall, for most countries and most health indicators, health inequalities have been increasing, a result that confirms other recent research (Mackenbach, 2006). In contrast to earlier research, however, we based our conclusions on a significantly larger sample for a longer period of time.

Given the chiefly exploratory nature of our analysis, we have probably raised more questions than we have answered. There remains significant scope to explain the pattern and trends in the average health indicators we have employed. We were particularly surprised to see rather pronounced fluctuations in both health and health inequalities for essentially all health indicators and years as soon as the survey data became available at subannual intervals. Not least, further research should also seek to decompose the pattern and trends in health inequality into its drivers.

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Annex 1. Average health indices by country and sex

Table 1. Health indices, Austria, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	1	0.252	0.049	0.070	0.646	1.088	0.129	0.208
1996	1	0.243	0.086	0.078	0.529	0.840	0.165	0.217
1997	1	0.227	0.056	0.056	0.579	0.741	0.607	0.226
1998	1	0.211	0.029	0.089	0.690	0.803	0.310	0.219
1999	1	0.246	0.022	0.074	0.697	0.838	0.327	0.201
1999	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1	0.186	0.018	0.056	0.665	1.013	0.406	0.185
2000	2	0.059	0.015	0.034	0.804	1.092	0.296	0.153
2000	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	0.251	0.019	0.062	0.571	1.021	0.088	0.190
2001	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	0.311	0.020	0.051	0.599	0.820	0.140	0.216
2002	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	0.277	0.043	0.087	0.888	1.299	0.182	0.328
2003	2	0.187	0.032	0.022	0.998	1.497	0.188	0.280
2003	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	0.270	0.021	0.062	1.898	1.387	1.706	0.584
2004	2	0.162	0.046	0.036	2.364	1.614	2.103	0.602
2004	3	0.173	0.019	0.024	2.501	1.617	2.221	0.613
2004	4	0.250	0.044	0.048	2.369	1.512	2.063	0.626

Table 2. Health indices, Austria, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	1	0.195	0.068	0.101	0.669	0.440	0.032	0.224
1996	1	0.242	0.068	0.084	0.615	0.334	0.081	0.205
1997	1	0.162	0.072	0.051	0.533	0.312	0.237	0.199
1998	1	0.254	0.043	0.104	0.609	0.389	0.149	0.194
1999	1	0.247	0.053	0.068	0.785	0.303	0.241	0.215
1999	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1	0.196	0.051	0.062	0.556	0.390	0.369	0.188
2000	2	0.069	0.036	0.037	0.531	0.317	0.203	0.138

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2000	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	0.218	0.041	0.057	0.358	0.326	0.095	0.147
2001	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	0.270	0.038	0.075	0.662	0.333	0.287	0.270
2002	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	0.248	0.051	0.129	0.696	0.536	0.277	0.304
2003	2	0.166	0.055	0.017	0.679	0.462	0.275	0.237
2003	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	0.250	0.099	0.050	1.381	0.645	1.219	0.513
2004	2	0.152	0.085	0.020	1.481	0.654	1.178	0.491
2004	3	0.153	0.084	0.024	1.720	0.649	1.293	0.572
2004	4	0.214	0.088	0.042	1.556	0.612	1.349	0.571

Table 3. *Health indices, Belgium, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.148	0.010	0.016	0.868	NA	0.131	0.089
1985	2	0.159	0.020	0.014	1.127	NA	0.182	0.113
1986	2	0.153	0.025	0.017	1.185	NA	0.066	0.113
1987	2	0.114	0.016	0.005	0.896	NA	0.095	0.074
1988	2	0.094	0.011	0.007	1.096	NA	0.072	0.077
1989	2	0.128	0.015	0.011	1.235	NA	0.194	0.090
1990	2	0.083	0.017	0.016	1.357	NA	0.070	0.092
1991	2	0.086	0.018	0.012	1.283	NA	0.106	0.094
1992	2	0.132	0.023	0.011	1.489	1.973	0.991	0.312
1993	2	0.130	0.025	0.015	1.383	1.878	0.727	0.289
1994	2	0.137	0.018	0.009	1.279	1.760	0.670	0.273
1995	2	0.134	0.021	0.012	1.395	1.884	0.867	0.300
1996	2	0.151	0.012	0.021	1.435	1.895	0.786	0.308
1997	2	0.119	0.026	0.019	1.322	1.831	0.708	0.280
1998	2	0.187	0.020	0.017	1.418	1.786	0.931	0.327
1999	1	0.275	0.037	0.064	1.497	0.054	0.130	0.312
1999	2	0.246	0.014	0.045	1.508	0.064	0.181	0.285
1999	3	0.278	0.024	0.029	1.674	0.060	0.119	0.287
1999	4	0.233	0.023	0.049	1.695	0.142	0.140	0.312
2000	1	0.281	0.032	0.063	1.536	0.096	0.152	0.295
2000	2	0.315	0.023	0.038	1.664	0.082	0.130	0.280
2000	3	0.267	0.038	0.034	1.450	0.087	0.121	0.254
2000	4	0.262	0.023	0.059	1.678	0.080	0.164	0.319
2001	1	0.346	0.033	0.066	1.474	0.145	0.178	0.299

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2001	2	0.280	0.041	0.047	1.316	0.181	0.233	0.277
2001	3	0.313	0.032	0.024	1.430	0.122	0.204	0.277
2001	4	0.300	0.025	0.041	1.366	0.111	0.174	0.282
2002	1	0.329	0.030	0.030	1.418	0.123	0.221	0.276
2002	2	0.334	0.042	0.032	1.526	0.149	0.242	0.308
2002	3	0.216	0.038	0.035	1.508	0.157	0.186	0.287
2002	4	0.261	0.032	0.038	1.555	0.160	0.248	0.330
2003	1	0.365	0.023	0.038	1.202	0.138	0.230	0.256
2003	2	0.227	0.044	0.020	1.209	0.183	0.183	0.247
2003	3	0.273	0.021	0.041	1.277	0.091	0.133	0.242
2003	4	0.320	0.034	0.054	1.363	0.137	0.230	0.295
2004	1	0.284	0.035	0.036	1.029	0.080	0.130	0.216
2004	2	0.279	0.030	0.040	1.292	0.155	0.266	0.273
2004	3	0.205	0.064	0.025	1.253	0.147	0.222	0.271
2004	4	0.276	0.024	0.031	1.331	0.119	0.168	0.258

Table 4. *Health indices, Belgium, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.157	0.031	0.011	0.729	NA	0.155	0.068
1985	2	0.153	0.021	0.021	0.926	NA	0.093	0.068
1986	2	0.118	0.028	0.009	0.799	NA	0.080	0.062
1987	2	0.118	0.036	0.005	0.804	NA	NA	NA
1988	2	0.095	0.045	0.011	0.793	NA	0.146	0.066
1989	2	0.098	0.026	0.013	1.005	NA	0.041	0.054
1990	2	0.084	0.033	0.013	1.009	NA	NA	NA
1991	2	0.085	0.025	0.005	0.962	NA	0.042	0.061
1992	2	0.124	0.039	0.013	0.971	0.523	0.610	0.200
1993	2	0.140	0.038	0.018	0.993	0.577	0.674	0.227
1994	2	0.144	0.029	0.019	0.887	0.580	0.657	0.221
1995	2	0.130	0.034	0.018	0.948	0.605	0.530	0.219
1996	2	0.179	0.032	0.027	1.016	0.662	0.583	0.240
1997	2	0.154	0.040	0.011	0.883	0.629	0.511	0.203
1998	2	0.174	0.033	0.032	1.045	0.694	0.749	0.273
1999	1	0.224	0.079	0.044	1.187	0.048	0.120	0.247
1999	2	0.179	0.082	0.030	1.232	0.026	0.149	0.247
1999	3	0.187	0.053	0.022	0.911	0.051	0.196	0.195
1999	4	0.295	0.043	0.033	1.079	0.035	0.143	0.214
2000	1	0.363	0.083	0.074	1.349	0.062	0.157	0.272
2000	2	0.287	0.069	0.066	1.286	0.054	0.141	0.257
2000	3	0.234	0.054	0.036	0.962	0.047	0.174	0.196
2000	4	0.256	0.046	0.051	1.148	0.051	0.132	0.218
2001	1	0.269	0.086	0.025	1.127	0.051	0.233	0.239
2001	2	0.233	0.053	0.050	1.269	0.078	0.191	0.245
2001	3	0.266	0.047	0.027	0.970	0.107	0.203	0.206
2001	4	0.267	0.049	0.039	1.056	0.105	0.199	0.226

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2002	1	0.284	0.095	0.046	1.038	0.071	0.162	0.234
2002	2	0.298	0.085	0.036	1.290	0.072	0.155	0.265
2002	3	0.180	0.059	0.022	1.254	0.069	0.161	0.245
2002	4	0.219	0.067	0.025	1.173	0.069	0.175	0.241
2003	1	0.317	0.087	0.040	1.107	0.085	0.192	0.241
2003	2	0.201	0.102	0.025	1.215	0.073	0.181	0.253
2003	3	0.216	0.069	0.029	1.197	0.065	0.236	0.251
2003	4	0.254	0.066	0.057	1.161	0.075	0.198	0.250
2004	1	0.248	0.067	0.049	1.021	0.070	0.142	0.218
2004	2	0.228	0.082	0.026	1.078	0.063	0.153	0.225
2004	3	0.200	0.084	0.026	1.090	0.079	0.190	0.244
2004	4	0.233	0.068	0.040	0.993	0.069	0.177	0.223

Table 5. Health indices, the Czech Republic, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.368	0.104	0.042	3.506	0.652	0.031	0.476
1998	1	0.379	0.091	0.022	2.795	3.174	0.074	0.399
1998	2	0.350	0.102	0.025	2.995	3.357	0.083	0.428
1998	3	0.284	0.080	0.018	2.825	3.330	0.070	0.394
1998	4	0.310	0.082	0.025	2.667	3.283	0.050	0.396
1999	1	0.436	0.082	0.034	2.373	3.031	0.044	0.393
1999	2	0.274	0.087	0.017	2.302	2.835	0.061	0.377
1999	3	0.244	0.081	0.012	2.288	2.766	0.056	0.365
1999	4	0.307	0.077	0.018	2.236	2.791	0.056	0.372
2000	1	0.440	0.073	0.039	0.505	2.625	0.056	0.172
2000	2	0.293	0.086	0.023	1.014	2.760	0.054	0.233
2000	3	0.254	0.076	0.020	0.717	2.919	0.063	0.190
2000	4	0.286	0.086	0.029	2.450	2.902	0.098	0.417
2001	1	0.550	0.083	0.046	2.073	2.665	0.122	0.390
2001	2	0.405	0.080	0.019	2.197	2.792	0.130	0.379
2001	3	0.392	0.074	0.015	2.336	2.962	0.118	0.387
2001	4	0.457	0.073	0.019	2.287	2.895	0.108	0.377
2002	1	0.493	0.078	0.029	2.308	2.916	0.865	0.454
2002	2	0.399	0.075	0.030	2.466	3.060	1.256	0.481
2002	3	0.399	0.081	0.016	2.389	2.985	1.293	0.458
2002	4	0.396	0.093	0.021	2.420	2.914	1.155	0.461
2003	1	0.672	0.091	0.037	2.308	3.001	1.232	0.472
2003	2	0.466	0.089	0.060	2.494	3.114	1.360	0.517
2003	3	0.409	0.090	0.021	2.616	3.193	1.366	0.509
2003	4	0.464	0.105	0.043	2.607	3.186	1.364	0.540
2004	1	0.415	0.106	0.022	2.130	2.822	1.278	0.483
2004	2	0.379	0.082	0.024	2.240	2.882	1.395	0.475
2004	3	0.341	0.093	0.009	2.363	2.988	1.494	0.489
2004	4	0.391	0.089	0.024	2.551	3.070	1.655	0.528

Table 6. Health indices, the Czech Republic, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.541	0.139	0.042	2.109	0.498	0.051	0.520
1998	1	0.505	0.124	0.037	1.608	1.735	0.077	0.481
1998	2	0.429	0.114	0.032	1.683	1.826	0.070	0.495
1998	3	0.334	0.106	0.018	1.622	1.788	0.057	0.484
1998	4	0.431	0.116	0.037	1.585	1.744	0.081	0.514
1999	1	0.584	0.101	0.042	1.516	1.678	0.072	0.484
1999	2	0.416	0.098	0.024	1.433	1.652	0.054	0.445
1999	3	0.291	0.104	0.015	1.507	1.650	0.057	0.473
1999	4	0.402	0.119	0.034	1.552	1.669	0.072	0.509
2000	1	0.540	0.107	0.055	0.425	1.572	0.081	0.251
2000	2	0.365	0.104	0.050	0.539	1.666	0.078	0.270
2000	3	0.341	0.110	0.019	0.619	1.715	0.089	0.277
2000	4	0.418	0.126	0.030	1.401	1.680	0.086	0.472
2001	1	0.524	0.125	0.042	1.270	1.569	0.072	0.431
2001	2	0.388	0.138	0.025	1.376	1.564	0.083	0.457
2001	3	0.370	0.158	0.020	1.305	1.525	0.081	0.455
2001	4	0.426	0.144	0.029	1.350	1.607	0.075	0.460
2002	1	0.447	0.146	0.040	1.446	1.610	0.575	0.527
2002	2	0.363	0.143	0.045	1.473	1.663	0.801	0.544
2002	3	0.373	0.143	0.022	1.528	1.693	0.850	0.544
2002	4	0.384	0.140	0.039	1.449	1.668	0.839	0.526
2003	1	0.621	0.138	0.072	1.363	1.674	0.876	0.517
2003	2	0.423	0.136	0.026	1.465	1.707	0.938	0.521
2003	3	0.364	0.145	0.021	1.489	1.738	0.944	0.550
2003	4	0.406	0.149	0.029	1.506	1.731	0.951	0.566
2004	1	0.351	0.130	0.049	1.330	1.649	0.939	0.514
2004	2	0.344	0.134	0.033	1.423	1.715	0.976	0.532
2004	3	0.291	0.115	0.014	1.380	1.709	0.963	0.508
2004	4	0.360	0.115	0.024	1.399	1.707	0.893	0.512

Table 7. Health indices, Denmark, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.123	0.023	0.065	1.335	NA	0.096	0.245
1985	2	0.116	0.049	0.046	1.273	NA	0.062	0.216
1986	2	0.147	0.028	0.064	1.161	NA	0.061	0.179
1987	2	0.129	0.025	0.071	1.150	NA	0.124	0.200
1988	2	0.114	0.032	0.079	1.105	NA	0.029	0.197
1989	2	0.116	0.035	0.060	1.165	NA	0.066	0.207
1990	2	0.119	0.039	0.052	1.218	NA	0.067	0.216
1991	2	0.127	0.046	0.050	1.003	NA	0.122	0.211
1992	2	0.100	0.025	0.069	1.443	0.952	0.165	0.326
1993	2	0.129	0.019	0.072	1.094	0.879	0.159	0.291
1994	2	0.104	0.010	0.042	0.658	0.661	0.148	0.210
1995	2	0.077	0.023	0.046	0.823	1.007	0.129	0.229

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	0.116	0.034	0.036	1.005	1.140	0.263	0.296
1997	2	0.086	0.032	0.062	1.068	0.845	0.152	0.291
1998	2	0.152	0.025	0.041	0.993	0.936	0.228	0.264
1999	1	0.153	0.017	0.078	1.260	0.937	0.322	0.371
1999	2	0.101	0.047	0.061	1.188	0.958	0.235	0.331
1999	3	0.105	0.026	0.045	1.387	1.173	0.249	0.337
1999	4	0.152	0.041	0.090	1.264	1.032	0.294	0.371
2000	1	0.144	0.029	0.133	1.138	1.481	0.254	0.361
2000	2	0.131	0.067	0.044	1.250	1.584	0.433	0.360
2000	3	0.130	0.034	0.039	1.271	1.548	0.242	0.278
2000	4	0.129	0.031	0.078	1.105	1.601	0.256	0.300
2001	1	0.213	0.037	0.124	1.375	1.524	0.304	0.424
2001	2	0.189	0.047	0.051	1.508	1.664	0.269	0.367
2001	3	0.154	0.065	0.040	1.433	1.716	0.254	0.324
2001	4	0.196	0.048	0.103	1.496	1.424	0.294	0.417
2002	1	0.253	0.036	0.095	1.382	1.465	0.474	0.409
2002	2	0.236	0.054	0.045	1.537	1.609	0.303	0.376
2002	3	0.188	0.046	0.039	1.323	1.515	0.376	0.320
2002	4	0.256	0.055	0.079	1.295	1.467	0.359	0.375
2003	1	0.224	0.053	0.088	1.350	1.567	0.312	0.397
2003	2	0.165	0.057	0.044	1.514	1.478	0.305	0.386
2003	3	0.162	0.051	0.070	1.247	1.415	0.268	0.341
2003	4	0.177	0.064	0.062	1.372	1.419	0.301	0.391
2004	1	0.254	0.061	0.070	1.029	1.435	0.226	0.334
2004	2	0.187	0.050	0.078	1.168	1.652	0.272	0.334
2004	3	0.164	0.032	0.058	1.368	1.570	0.192	0.321
2004	4	0.218	0.064	0.097	1.728	1.843	0.389	0.437

Table 8. *Health indices, Denmark, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.160	0.026	0.083	1.102	NA	0.120	0.241
1985	2	0.182	0.028	0.057	0.942	NA	0.098	0.197
1986	2	0.232	0.042	0.076	1.002	NA	0.045	0.210
1987	2	0.186	0.044	0.081	1.312	NA	0.122	0.259
1988	2	0.157	0.040	0.095	1.219	NA	0.103	0.256
1989	2	0.175	0.052	0.102	1.250	NA	0.058	0.284
1990	2	0.191	0.054	0.095	1.196	NA	0.032	0.274
1991	2	0.174	0.036	0.055	1.105	NA	0.081	0.236
1992	2	0.142	0.032	0.087	1.709	1.165	0.180	0.470
1993	2	0.191	0.021	0.103	1.483	1.012	0.303	0.472
1994	2	0.133	0.036	0.061	0.760	0.769	0.156	0.319
1995	2	0.170	0.038	0.069	0.955	0.894	0.323	0.425
1996	2	0.173	0.029	0.058	1.240	1.005	0.357	0.493
1997	2	0.158	0.036	0.071	1.205	0.949	0.299	0.454
1998	2	0.185	0.046	0.064	1.149	0.898	0.222	0.413

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1999	1	0.162	0.041	0.085	1.325	0.959	0.272	0.463
1999	2	0.109	0.057	0.056	1.376	1.021	0.204	0.450
1999	3	0.136	0.053	0.061	1.311	0.996	0.462	0.486
1999	4	0.160	0.056	0.085	1.266	0.932	0.243	0.448
2000	1	0.206	0.096	0.170	1.094	1.336	0.300	0.485
2000	2	0.135	0.072	0.100	1.318	1.437	0.296	0.461
2000	3	0.119	0.066	0.070	1.453	1.537	0.360	0.445
2000	4	0.187	0.049	0.146	1.344	1.692	0.542	0.489
2001	1	0.204	0.053	0.152	1.258	1.526	0.311	0.481
2001	2	0.154	0.056	0.066	1.334	1.479	0.358	0.449
2001	3	0.140	0.041	0.058	1.469	1.497	0.269	0.417
2001	4	0.182	0.065	0.080	1.455	1.420	0.358	0.470
2002	1	0.239	0.057	0.111	1.542	1.428	0.403	0.489
2002	2	0.211	0.063	0.082	1.390	1.453	0.423	0.439
2002	3	0.174	0.074	0.077	1.554	1.602	0.597	0.524
2002	4	0.235	0.085	0.128	1.642	1.411	0.411	0.583
2003	1	0.207	0.075	0.140	1.299	1.525	0.358	0.498
2003	2	0.157	0.097	0.078	1.561	1.560	0.502	0.547
2003	3	0.149	0.092	0.058	1.607	1.582	0.379	0.522
2003	4	0.172	0.079	0.103	1.388	1.508	0.455	0.508
2004	1	0.241	0.109	0.124	1.262	1.652	0.340	0.512
2004	2	0.171	0.085	0.093	1.360	1.553	0.249	0.459
2004	3	0.151	0.113	0.053	1.361	1.558	0.292	0.450
2004	4	0.206	0.091	0.127	1.572	1.721	0.513	0.547

Table 9. Health indices, Estonia, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.106	0.026	0.030	1.274	1.788	0.021	0.275
1998	2	0.131	0.043	0.045	1.447	2.226	0.212	0.329
1999	2	0.129	0.019	0.028	1.479	2.141	0.157	0.352
2000	1	0.160	0.008	0.172	1.003	1.667	0.202	0.357
2000	2	0.094	NA	0.022	1.539	2.051	0.098	0.337
2000	3	0.050	0.010	0.038	1.477	2.138	0.062	0.325
2000	4	0.097	0.020	0.035	1.329	1.927	0.138	0.343
2001	1	0.144	0.007	0.009	1.551	2.064	0.170	0.351
2001	2	0.052	0.027	0.025	1.758	2.100	0.128	0.369
2001	3	0.033	0.008	0.026	1.624	2.034	0.143	0.338
2001	4	0.106	0.016	0.016	1.147	2.193	0.160	0.266
2002	1	0.067	0.028	NA	1.417	2.258	0.316	0.317
2002	2	0.047	0.007	0.025	1.553	2.294	0.352	0.339
2002	3	0.162	0.013	NA	1.307	2.269	0.276	0.268
2002	4	0.069	0.050	NA	1.387	2.387	0.348	0.326
2003	1	0.330	0.016	NA	1.464	2.388	0.262	0.286
2003	2	0.022	0.009	NA	1.463	2.455	0.040	0.224
2003	3	0.039	0.016	NA	1.598	2.498	0.336	0.278
2003	4	0.113	0.007	0.007	1.372	2.502	0.398	0.272

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2004	1	0.055	0.014	0.037	1.346	2.455	0.258	0.284
2004	2	0.098	0.047	0.011	1.675	2.389	0.306	0.339
2004	3	0.035	0.015	0.010	1.911	2.334	0.329	0.333
2004	4	0.071	0.011	0.019	1.607	2.321	0.359	0.287

Table 10. *Health indices, Estonia, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.109	0.005	0.024	1.082	1.394	0.287	0.345
1998	2	0.127	0.023	0.022	0.963	1.226	0.227	0.289
1999	2	0.116	0.021	0.059	1.015	1.364	0.105	0.304
2000	1	0.081	0.029	0.053	0.770	1.023	0.172	0.255
2000	2	0.034	0.009	0.027	0.861	1.392	0.038	0.222
2000	3	0.086	0.049	0.006	1.050	1.476	0.165	0.291
2000	4	0.020	0.094	0.022	1.237	1.380	0.183	0.396
2001	1	0.126	0.060	0.022	1.306	1.218	0.096	0.372
2001	2	0.052	0.036	0.016	1.497	1.474	0.172	0.387
2001	3	0.018	0.106	0.025	0.993	1.183	0.088	0.297
2001	4	0.091	0.089	0.052	1.045	1.356	0.088	0.328
2002	1	0.067	0.039	0.011	1.182	1.507	0.385	0.340
2002	2	0.032	0.030	0.017	1.372	1.575	0.258	0.348
2002	3	0.162	0.031	0.007	0.979	1.432	0.357	0.284
2002	4	0.055	0.024	0.049	0.861	1.321	0.276	0.261
2003	1	0.313	0.046	0.040	0.816	1.301	0.233	0.250
2003	2	0.022	0.014	0.028	0.939	1.486	0.214	0.243
2003	3	0.039	NA	0.033	0.918	1.422	0.144	0.222
2003	4	0.081	0.020	NA	0.757	1.172	0.115	0.177
2004	1	0.055	0.037	0.019	0.975	1.413	0.070	0.221
2004	2	0.053	0.040	0.006	1.171	1.653	0.202	0.265
2004	3	0.035	0.042	NA	0.785	1.306	0.106	0.179
2004	4	0.051	0.006	NA	0.685	1.157	0.228	0.160

Table 11. *Health indices, Finland, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.160	0.062	0.024	1.379	1.130	0.171	0.303
1996	2	0.177	0.053	0.065	1.393	0.827	0.108	0.320
1997	2	0.173	0.061	0.081	1.138	1.765	0.152	0.305
1998	1	0.231	0.055	0.153	NA	1.930	0.193	NA
1998	2	0.211	0.054	0.072	1.260	2.076	0.319	0.332
1998	3	0.160	0.043	0.066	NA	2.245	0.169	NA
1998	4	0.197	0.037	0.112	NA	2.249	0.180	NA
1999	1	0.240	0.040	0.163	NA	2.118	0.179	NA
1999	2	0.189	0.037	0.062	1.121	2.363	0.299	0.351
1999	3	0.158	0.028	0.060	1.223	2.422	0.285	0.339
1999	4	0.182	0.042	0.103	1.222	2.235	0.232	0.405
2000	1	0.222	0.045	0.184	1.114	2.270	0.229	0.450

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2000	2	0.188	0.046	0.091	1.308	2.617	0.273	0.399
2000	3	0.194	0.042	0.094	1.380	2.719	0.309	0.398
2000	4	0.232	0.040	0.101	1.240	2.484	0.279	0.403
2001	1	0.334	0.020	0.148	1.343	2.424	0.297	0.452
2001	2	0.259	0.034	0.079	1.373	2.690	0.317	0.394
2001	3	0.237	0.031	0.071	1.403	2.626	0.251	0.370
2001	4	0.315	0.036	0.093	1.271	2.407	0.342	0.411
2002	1	0.356	0.037	0.141	1.241	2.277	0.196	0.432
2002	2	0.284	0.027	0.079	1.354	2.527	0.380	0.414
2002	3	0.244	0.017	0.085	1.341	2.624	0.309	0.371
2002	4	0.308	0.014	0.124	1.238	2.448	0.310	0.411
2003	1	0.244	0.028	0.113	1.237	2.203	0.251	0.359
2003	2	0.234	0.019	0.056	1.341	2.296	0.271	0.307
2003	3	0.216	0.013	0.066	1.370	2.415	0.268	0.300
2003	4	0.258	0.025	0.098	1.322	2.295	0.311	0.356
2004	1	0.286	0.020	0.086	1.262	2.191	0.251	0.334
2004	2	0.248	0.021	0.050	1.346	2.422	0.283	0.306
2004	3	0.192	0.027	0.080	1.309	2.465	0.307	0.309
2004	4	0.227	0.016	0.093	1.320	2.495	0.320	0.342

Table 12. *Health indices, Finland, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.223	0.122	0.046	1.213	0.954	0.192	0.362
1996	2	0.217	0.073	0.107	1.076	0.632	0.153	0.342
1997	2	0.217	0.061	0.103	0.748	1.275	0.147	0.265
1998	1	0.201	0.078	0.167	NA	1.535	0.162	NA
1998	2	0.189	0.099	0.047	0.731	1.326	0.135	0.243
1998	3	0.203	0.087	0.083	NA	1.617	0.158	NA
1998	4	0.249	0.101	0.136	NA	1.609	0.152	NA
1999	1	0.296	0.075	0.231	NA	1.681	0.250	NA
1999	2	0.233	0.054	0.089	0.929	1.655	0.227	0.366
1999	3	0.188	0.071	0.100	0.954	1.731	0.226	0.384
1999	4	0.281	0.045	0.133	0.966	1.778	0.230	0.404
2000	1	0.271	0.059	0.212	0.972	1.775	0.262	0.474
2000	2	0.259	0.051	0.113	1.042	1.838	0.250	0.407
2000	3	0.203	0.075	0.095	1.000	1.835	0.283	0.400
2000	4	0.269	0.048	0.146	0.956	1.770	0.247	0.414
2001	1	0.276	0.055	0.217	0.910	1.752	0.233	0.450
2001	2	0.206	0.047	0.103	0.923	1.815	0.209	0.351
2001	3	0.197	0.038	0.092	0.982	1.898	0.205	0.352
2001	4	0.284	0.044	0.135	1.067	1.897	0.260	0.426
2002	1	0.277	0.033	0.193	1.072	1.900	0.201	0.448
2002	2	0.243	0.033	0.122	1.100	2.016	0.371	0.423
2002	3	0.229	0.053	0.107	1.051	2.001	0.306	0.395
2002	4	0.279	0.041	0.162	1.050	1.843	0.289	0.441
2003	1	0.216	0.035	0.143	1.078	1.747	0.230	0.369

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2003	2	0.201	0.039	0.066	1.048	1.815	0.274	0.308
2003	3	0.193	0.035	0.075	1.089	1.778	0.373	0.332
2003	4	0.242	0.030	0.128	1.033	1.721	0.314	0.357
2004	1	0.246	0.028	0.132	1.006	1.640	0.240	0.344
2004	2	0.226	0.031	0.082	0.961	1.713	0.199	0.289
2004	3	0.173	0.036	0.102	0.922	1.778	0.255	0.301
2004	4	0.201	0.038	0.111	1.001	1.619	0.220	0.329

Table 13. *Health indices, France, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	1	0.205	NA	0.049	0.885	NA	0.042	0.133
1985	1	0.203	NA	0.034	0.794	NA	0.030	0.110
1986	1	0.217	NA	0.052	0.800	NA	0.046	0.122
1987	1	0.170	NA	0.028	0.820	NA	0.074	0.109
1988	1	0.171	NA	0.045	0.822	NA	0.034	0.114
1989	1	0.171	NA	0.026	0.753	NA	0.046	0.093
1990	1	0.168	NA	0.041	0.619	NA	0.056	0.087
1991	1	0.211	NA	0.035	0.614	NA	0.033	0.079
1992	1	0.208	NA	0.030	0.964	0.118	0.053	0.169
1993	1	0.215	NA	0.038	0.894	0.125	0.041	0.169
1994	1	0.198	NA	0.029	0.785	0.116	0.057	0.152
1995	1	0.211	NA	0.043	0.825	0.185	0.041	0.160
1996	1	0.219	NA	0.037	0.804	0.172	0.076	0.158
1997	1	0.225	NA	0.041	0.843	0.162	0.035	0.165
1998	1	0.240	NA	0.054	0.775	0.176	0.054	0.164
1999	1	0.245	NA	0.044	0.825	0.191	0.068	0.166
2000	1	0.230	0.052	0.027	0.916	0.194	0.102	0.197
2001	1	0.315	0.048	0.037	1.102	0.219	0.120	0.223
2002	1	0.327	0.053	0.031	1.020	0.246	0.087	0.206
2003	1	0.369	0.056	0.069	0.896	0.099	0.173	0.242
2003	2	0.375	0.049	0.031	0.961	0.071	0.195	0.221
2003	3	0.291	0.045	0.026	0.937	0.094	0.189	0.213
2003	4	0.347	0.040	0.069	0.868	0.090	0.202	0.236
2004	1	0.351	0.034	0.056	0.860	0.087	0.155	0.219
2004	2	0.336	0.041	0.042	0.855	0.076	0.143	0.208
2004	3	0.257	0.049	0.026	0.819	0.077	0.175	0.207
2004	4	0.335	0.044	0.044	0.759	0.062	0.147	0.205

Table 14. *Health indices, France, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	1	0.218	NA	0.041	0.987	NA	0.088	0.128
1985	1	0.240	NA	0.047	0.932	NA	0.052	0.116
1986	1	0.221	NA	0.050	0.985	NA	0.072	0.122

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1987	1	0.195	NA	0.031	0.827	NA	0.056	0.102
1988	1	0.187	NA	0.044	0.688	NA	0.080	0.096
1989	1	0.176	NA	0.028	0.674	NA	0.049	0.087
1990	1	0.228	NA	0.049	0.671	NA	0.081	0.098
1991	1	0.234	NA	0.042	0.575	NA	0.125	0.088
1992	1	0.213	NA	0.036	0.699	0.062	0.072	0.144
1993	1	0.266	NA	0.046	0.710	0.067	0.055	0.149
1994	1	0.223	NA	0.038	0.673	0.071	0.060	0.143
1995	1	0.262	NA	0.039	0.758	0.080	0.074	0.160
1996	1	0.271	NA	0.039	0.759	0.076	0.071	0.161
1997	1	0.230	NA	0.041	0.735	0.077	0.063	0.160
1998	1	0.283	NA	0.055	0.573	0.087	0.071	0.144
1999	1	0.284	NA	0.070	0.599	0.096	0.091	0.157
2000	1	0.283	0.161	0.038	0.672	0.094	0.085	0.237
2001	1	0.284	0.161	0.043	0.727	0.111	0.077	0.251
2002	1	0.309	0.176	0.055	0.839	0.117	0.107	0.275
2003	1	0.339	0.150	0.088	0.718	0.052	0.173	0.279
2003	2	0.359	0.135	0.042	0.684	0.040	0.225	0.247
2003	3	0.255	0.123	0.036	0.680	0.043	0.233	0.242
2003	4	0.328	0.155	0.077	0.695	0.046	0.160	0.277
2004	1	0.325	0.150	0.075	0.730	0.043	0.154	0.281
2004	2	0.317	0.153	0.039	0.773	0.040	0.158	0.268
2004	3	0.248	0.152	0.030	0.709	0.034	0.156	0.259
2004	4	0.309	0.144	0.057	0.659	0.041	0.098	0.248

Table 15. *Health indices, Hungary, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	0.163	0.035	0.020	NA	0.582	0.103	NA
1997	2	0.138	0.049	0.035	2.347	0.397	0.038	0.598
1998	2	0.162	0.061	0.020	2.203	0.373	0.077	0.530
1999	1	0.165	0.089	0.036	2.309	1.151	1.664	0.757
1999	2	0.125	0.089	0.023	2.521	1.271	1.838	0.779
1999	3	0.110	0.077	0.018	2.585	1.344	1.991	0.788
1999	4	0.134	0.059	0.025	2.544	1.430	2.017	0.781
2000	1	0.139	0.059	NA	2.294	1.438	1.857	0.702
2000	2	0.094	0.055	NA	2.343	1.540	1.838	0.677
2000	3	0.103	0.052	NA	2.440	1.629	1.860	0.677
2000	4	0.122	0.051	NA	2.385	1.569	1.786	0.657
2001	1	0.146	0.065	0.019	2.172	1.534	1.841	0.652
2001	2	0.178	0.062	0.013	2.294	1.582	1.894	0.652
2001	3	0.137	0.060	0.014	2.364	1.611	1.851	0.632
2001	4	0.177	0.058	0.017	2.356	1.671	1.873	0.654
2002	1	0.193	0.053	0.024	2.247	1.650	1.893	0.644
2002	2	0.164	0.053	0.018	2.297	1.697	2.120	0.649
2002	3	0.191	0.053	0.015	2.311	1.694	1.994	0.621
2002	4	0.198	0.047	0.016	2.306	1.706	2.041	0.634

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2003	1	0.248	0.085	0.035	1.974	1.515	1.259	0.594
2003	2	0.161	0.081	0.020	2.034	1.652	1.485	0.578
2003	3	0.189	0.079	0.020	2.088	1.723	1.668	0.590
2003	4	0.178	0.080	0.020	2.082	1.754	1.583	0.588
2004	1	0.215	0.083	0.042	1.986	1.784	1.573	0.586
2004	2	0.173	0.090	0.012	2.139	1.901	1.582	0.561
2004	3	0.140	0.087	0.019	2.234	1.912	1.511	0.569
2004	4	0.157	0.087	0.015	2.068	1.936	1.367	0.532

Table 16. *Health indices, Hungary, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	0.268	0.068	0.060	NA	0.364	0.093	NA
1997	2	0.190	0.120	0.061	1.755	0.263	0.074	0.626
1998	2	0.198	0.087	0.057	1.627	0.234	0.071	0.509
1999	1	0.253	0.069	0.047	1.850	0.872	1.644	0.685
1999	2	0.188	0.075	0.034	1.876	0.901	1.716	0.701
1999	3	0.161	0.090	0.019	1.946	0.962	1.741	0.719
1999	4	0.182	0.108	0.024	1.890	1.054	1.848	0.743
2000	1	0.181	0.090	NA	1.816	1.106	1.812	0.648
2000	2	0.149	0.096	NA	1.851	1.124	1.845	0.655
2000	3	0.126	0.101	NA	1.845	1.154	1.773	0.641
2000	4	0.155	0.110	NA	1.855	1.162	1.882	0.650
2001	1	0.137	0.086	0.042	1.748	1.163	1.723	0.590
2001	2	0.165	0.086	0.040	1.739	1.172	1.861	0.602
2001	3	0.129	0.093	0.018	1.746	1.145	1.900	0.594
2001	4	0.173	0.111	0.013	1.778	1.166	1.846	0.612
2002	1	0.182	0.097	0.025	1.739	1.180	1.870	0.586
2002	2	0.164	0.106	0.018	1.786	1.172	1.922	0.610
2002	3	0.176	0.117	0.009	1.811	1.183	1.965	0.634
2002	4	0.185	0.114	0.014	1.867	1.208	1.889	0.651
2003	1	0.231	0.134	0.039	1.662	1.245	1.439	0.586
2003	2	0.154	0.103	0.023	1.673	1.314	1.465	0.557
2003	3	0.182	0.106	0.011	1.707	1.359	1.620	0.578
2003	4	0.163	0.121	0.021	1.637	1.376	1.525	0.570
2004	1	0.204	0.119	0.036	1.837	1.421	1.592	0.538
2004	2	0.167	0.100	0.015	1.765	1.431	1.577	0.501
2004	3	0.137	0.100	0.013	1.743	1.420	1.484	0.494
2004	4	0.146	0.097	0.032	1.743	1.436	1.357	0.493

Table 17. *Health indices, Ireland, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.231	0.013	0.058	1.535	NA	0.125	0.223
1985	2	0.210	0.011	0.043	1.314	NA	0.121	0.189
1986	2	0.201	0.013	0.046	1.444	NA	0.125	0.200

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1987	2	0.188	0.020	0.042	1.582	NA	0.094	0.207
1988	2	0.176	0.021	0.047	1.441	NA	0.067	0.184
1989	2	0.192	0.013	0.042	1.480	NA	0.138	0.180
1990	2	0.159	0.018	0.040	1.660	NA	0.096	0.169
1991	2	0.170	0.019	0.033	1.476	NA	0.081	0.160
1992	2	0.163	0.018	0.034	1.988	0.487	0.061	0.336
1993	2	0.169	0.017	0.031	1.494	0.383	0.060	0.260
1994	2	0.155	0.026	0.030	2.007	0.437	0.060	0.291
1995	2	0.127	0.030	0.028	2.105	0.478	0.049	0.297
1996	2	0.115	0.015	0.035	1.376	0.329	0.053	0.198
1997	2	0.120	0.020	0.022	1.514	0.402	0.052	0.204
1998	2	0.101	0.026	0.017	1.533	0.427	NA	0.167
1999	2	0.126	0.030	0.015	1.692	0.499	NA	0.121
1999	3	0.110	0.029	0.012	1.815	0.609	NA	0.121
1999	4	0.106	0.034	0.017	1.860	0.591	NA	0.129
2000	1	0.156	0.035	0.026	1.964	0.648	NA	0.136
2000	2	0.102	0.037	0.014	2.083	0.615	NA	0.132
2000	3	0.092	0.029	0.009	2.106	0.733	NA	0.122
2000	4	0.101	0.037	0.019	1.418	0.730	NA	0.131
2001	1	0.170	0.035	0.018	2.131	0.635	NA	0.126
2001	2	0.186	0.032	0.021	1.919	0.697	NA	0.122
2001	3	0.167	0.032	0.009	2.059	0.734	NA	0.131
2001	4	0.149	0.034	0.010	1.956	0.771	NA	0.135
2002	1	0.152	0.036	0.013	2.079	0.644	NA	0.141
2002	2	0.161	0.032	0.013	1.937	0.622	NA	0.125
2002	3	0.132	0.029	0.008	2.029	0.594	NA	0.128
2002	4	0.153	0.027	0.011	1.871	0.612	NA	0.128
2003	1	0.243	0.033	0.016	2.384	0.783	0.044	0.164
2003	2	0.192	0.031	0.020	2.504	0.845	0.038	0.168
2003	3	0.185	0.034	0.012	2.328	0.657	0.023	0.157
2003	4	0.221	0.037	0.023	2.248	0.591	0.015	0.167
2004	1	0.193	0.034	0.021	1.908	0.580	0.033	0.144
2004	2	0.170	0.029	0.023	1.921	0.583	0.016	0.142
2004	3	0.135	0.023	0.013	2.059	0.556	0.038	0.140
2004	4	0.175	0.026	0.012	2.060	0.612	0.029	0.135

Table 18. Health indices, Ireland, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.224	0.025	0.051	1.778	NA	0.116	0.160
1985	2	0.212	0.027	0.047	1.489	NA	0.114	0.136
1986	2	0.181	0.037	0.052	1.593	NA	0.143	0.149
1987	2	0.185	0.026	0.041	1.389	NA	0.177	0.131
1988	2	0.219	0.033	0.041	1.631	NA	0.062	0.134
1989	2	0.225	0.031	0.040	1.317	NA	0.100	0.115
1990	2	0.168	0.025	0.038	1.472	NA	0.100	0.118

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1991	2	0.208	0.032	0.045	1.514	NA	0.031	0.123
1992	2	0.168	0.025	0.039	1.414	0.088	0.053	0.224
1993	2	0.219	0.021	0.034	1.227	0.091	0.036	0.201
1994	2	0.165	0.031	0.044	1.425	0.116	0.025	0.208
1995	2	0.206	0.029	0.028	1.497	0.104	0.047	0.219
1996	2	0.148	0.023	0.031	1.128	0.071	0.044	0.162
1997	2	0.178	0.019	0.026	1.050	0.117	0.060	0.161
1998	2	0.197	0.029	0.020	1.237	0.128	NA	0.164
1999	2	0.166	0.024	0.017	1.298	0.131	NA	0.084
1999	3	0.139	0.021	0.011	1.337	0.140	NA	0.085
1999	4	0.154	0.027	0.014	1.216	0.147	NA	0.087
2000	1	0.209	0.030	0.038	1.305	0.149	NA	0.100
2000	2	0.177	0.029	0.017	1.398	0.153	NA	0.091
2000	3	0.142	0.029	0.015	1.321	0.145	NA	0.089
2000	4	0.161	0.030	0.019	1.179	0.184	NA	0.097
2001	1	0.155	0.026	0.018	1.522	0.163	NA	0.088
2001	2	0.169	0.031	0.021	1.380	0.154	NA	0.094
2001	3	0.147	0.031	0.010	1.402	0.160	NA	0.099
2001	4	0.126	0.028	0.019	1.390	0.159	NA	0.102
2002	1	0.136	0.017	0.025	1.272	0.137	NA	0.079
2002	2	0.140	0.018	0.021	1.392	0.160	NA	0.085
2002	3	0.112	0.014	0.015	1.402	0.145	NA	0.089
2002	4	0.136	0.016	0.012	1.335	0.154	NA	0.089
2003	1	0.214	0.031	0.016	1.465	0.177	0.030	0.102
2003	2	0.170	0.035	0.024	1.664	0.170	0.003	0.115
2003	3	0.171	0.038	0.010	1.741	0.143	0.059	0.129
2003	4	0.196	0.045	0.029	1.827	0.128	0.059	0.151
2004	1	0.176	0.034	0.028	1.387	0.140	0.033	0.116
2004	2	0.151	0.017	0.020	1.421	0.136	0.039	0.103
2004	3	0.126	0.024	0.010	1.595	0.147	0.016	0.111
2004	4	0.149	0.025	0.018	1.497	0.160	0.014	0.117

Table 19. *Health indices, Italy, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.182	0.046	0.116	1.682	NA	0.008	0.208
1985	2	0.160	0.034	0.088	1.522	NA	0.011	0.167
1986	2	0.155	0.035	0.071	1.337	NA	0.012	0.148
1987	2	0.162	0.040	0.072	1.154	NA	0.010	0.143
1988	2	0.167	0.040	0.070	1.321	NA	0.006	0.147
1989	2	0.146	0.040	0.057	1.139	NA	0.011	0.131
1990	2	0.170	0.032	0.066	1.301	NA	0.008	0.133
1991	2	0.161	0.035	0.074	1.382	NA	0.003	0.144
1992	3	0.118	0.024	0.048	1.260	1.816	0.035	0.210
1993	2	0.096	0.024	0.074	1.057	1.600	0.035	0.208
1994	2	0.104	0.023	0.049	0.828	1.402	0.043	0.172

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.106	0.020	0.051	0.792	1.356	0.031	0.169
1996	2	0.117	0.022	0.047	0.700	1.279	0.036	0.155
1997	2	0.111	0.016	0.057	0.627	1.198	0.025	0.147
1998	1	0.101	0.020	0.080	0.604	1.068	0.018	0.160
1998	2	0.103	0.019	0.038	0.658	1.134	0.023	0.141
1998	3	0.088	0.019	0.028	0.676	1.223	0.016	0.132
1998	4	0.098	0.024	0.048	0.673	1.167	0.028	0.152
1999	1	0.141	0.019	0.090	0.518	0.996	0.031	0.154
1999	2	0.092	0.023	0.041	0.597	1.032	0.023	0.134
1999	3	0.085	0.023	0.028	0.702	1.111	0.028	0.138
1999	4	0.096	0.019	0.041	0.681	1.137	0.037	0.143
2000	1	0.168	0.017	0.107	0.544	0.965	0.027	0.164
2000	2	0.085	0.012	0.043	0.588	1.026	0.028	0.123
2000	3	0.067	0.017	0.019	0.594	1.102	0.012	0.104
2000	4	0.075	0.018	0.038	0.651	1.136	0.012	0.127
2001	1	0.109	0.014	0.055	0.576	1.098	0.022	0.127
2001	2	0.108	0.012	0.044	0.616	1.063	0.023	0.123
2001	3	0.081	0.011	0.026	0.633	1.126	0.038	0.111
2001	4	0.076	0.013	0.031	0.614	1.171	0.022	0.113
2002	1	0.107	0.019	0.043	0.561	1.032	0.022	0.118
2002	2	0.117	0.017	0.034	0.570	1.079	0.015	0.111
2002	3	0.078	0.020	0.024	0.563	1.107	0.013	0.104
2002	4	0.076	0.014	0.044	0.637	1.118	0.015	0.123
2003	1	0.117	0.014	0.031	0.578	1.117	0.021	0.108
2003	2	0.111	0.013	0.049	0.599	1.105	0.019	0.120
2003	3	0.077	0.015	0.022	0.597	1.150	0.016	0.095
2003	4	0.081	0.014	0.041	0.603	1.180	0.027	0.114
2004	1	0.219	0.032	0.074	0.704	1.483	0.252	0.209
2004	2	0.165	0.036	0.061	0.802	1.609	0.339	0.219
2004	3	0.142	0.034	0.030	0.915	1.708	0.300	0.203
2004	4	0.182	0.044	0.051	0.867	1.565	0.287	0.226

Table 20. Health indices, Italy, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.187	0.082	0.131	2.198	NA	0.001	0.203
1985	2	0.154	0.068	0.100	2.107	NA	NA	0.172
1986	2	0.163	0.069	0.088	1.876	NA	0.018	0.155
1987	2	0.167	0.060	0.073	1.745	NA	0.003	0.144
1988	2	0.163	0.057	0.084	1.787	NA	0.006	0.151
1989	2	0.155	0.054	0.066	1.605	NA	NA	0.133
1990	2	0.183	0.059	0.073	1.791	NA	0.004	0.139
1991	2	0.183	0.064	0.078	1.705	NA	0.011	0.141
1992	3	0.117	0.028	0.052	0.688	0.492	0.011	0.124
1993	2	0.110	0.030	0.086	0.550	0.433	0.016	0.116
1994	2	0.125	0.018	0.054	0.511	0.467	0.010	0.097

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.133	0.023	0.077	0.492	0.494	0.020	0.109
1996	2	0.127	0.028	0.040	0.480	0.469	0.031	0.098
1997	2	0.142	0.033	0.073	0.410	0.440	0.019	0.100
1998	1	0.134	0.019	0.068	0.401	0.434	0.008	0.087
1998	2	0.106	0.022	0.068	0.381	0.418	0.012	0.088
1998	3	0.090	0.026	0.022	0.415	0.416	0.011	0.074
1998	4	0.092	0.024	0.047	0.453	0.440	0.010	0.091
1999	1	0.151	0.022	0.097	0.373	0.393	0.009	0.097
1999	2	0.093	0.022	0.051	0.349	0.367	0.013	0.079
1999	3	0.070	0.019	0.024	0.385	0.367	0.010	0.069
1999	4	0.089	0.023	0.048	0.399	0.378	0.010	0.082
2000	1	0.163	0.019	0.131	0.368	0.364	0.014	0.108
2000	2	0.081	0.016	0.037	0.388	0.365	0.023	0.075
2000	3	0.074	0.015	0.026	0.382	0.371	0.008	0.064
2000	4	0.079	0.032	0.045	0.366	0.361	0.017	0.078
2001	1	0.100	0.031	0.043	0.345	0.347	0.014	0.073
2001	2	0.094	0.022	0.037	0.350	0.353	0.016	0.069
2001	3	0.073	0.022	0.016	0.396	0.376	0.013	0.063
2001	4	0.068	0.021	0.026	0.368	0.380	0.019	0.065
2002	1	0.096	0.025	0.042	0.342	0.343	0.014	0.069
2002	2	0.105	0.023	0.026	0.394	0.345	0.010	0.067
2002	3	0.068	0.027	0.017	0.423	0.360	0.012	0.069
2002	4	0.062	0.031	0.041	0.416	0.365	0.018	0.081
2003	1	0.103	0.027	0.037	0.372	0.356	0.008	0.070
2003	2	0.103	0.019	0.046	0.367	0.332	0.010	0.070
2003	3	0.067	0.024	0.022	0.447	0.388	0.014	0.069
2003	4	0.072	0.017	0.044	0.458	0.379	0.012	0.079
2004	1	0.186	0.080	0.070	0.730	0.678	0.340	0.241
2004	2	0.142	0.087	0.045	0.720	0.653	0.351	0.228
2004	3	0.118	0.112	0.035	0.812	0.636	0.319	0.244
2004	4	0.158	0.098	0.067	0.785	0.616	0.289	0.242

Table 21. *Health indices, Latvia, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	0.038	0.195	0.013	NA	NA	0.025	0.145
1998	4	0.062	0.164	0.019	NA	NA	0.010	0.122
1999	2	0.050	0.147	0.017	NA	NA	0.008	0.106
1999	4	0.074	0.188	0.022	NA	NA	0.031	0.143
2000	2	0.048	0.143	0.018	NA	NA	0.012	0.103
2000	4	0.030	0.161	0.015	NA	NA	0.017	0.112
2001	2	0.080	0.141	0.021	0.290	0.323	0.117	0.173
2001	4	0.034	0.155	0.008	0.361	0.456	0.018	0.167
2002	1	0.141	0.042	0.046	1.215	1.740	0.357	0.335
2002	2	0.050	0.038	0.027	0.712	1.234	0.364	0.235
2002	3	0.083	0.044	0.015	1.176	1.848	0.355	0.272
2002	4	0.065	0.061	0.043	0.973	1.377	0.507	0.322

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2003	1	0.182	0.045	0.036	1.082	1.807	0.431	0.308
2003	2	0.105	0.040	0.012	1.204	1.869	0.694	0.335
2003	3	0.061	0.048	0.019	1.281	1.879	0.520	0.343
2003	4	0.047	0.061	0.046	1.496	1.962	0.596	0.370
2004	1	0.124	0.063	0.020	1.194	1.715	0.440	0.334
2004	2	0.061	0.057	0.018	1.657	2.053	0.681	0.364
2004	3	0.004	0.042	NA	1.561	1.824	0.186	0.376
2004	4	0.044	0.034	NA	1.688	1.896	0.506	0.331

Table 22. *Health indices, Latvia, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	0.035	0.278	0.012	NA	NA	0.014	0.168
1998	4	0.064	0.284	0.044	NA	NA	0.025	0.190
1999	2	0.032	0.205	0.023	NA	NA	0.019	0.132
1999	4	0.044	0.216	0.012	NA	NA	0.007	0.125
2000	2	0.046	0.239	0.018	NA	NA	0.008	0.140
2000	4	0.029	0.225	0.012	NA	NA	0.016	0.135
2001	2	0.080	0.252	0.040	0.307	0.315	0.132	0.241
2001	4	0.034	0.183	0.018	0.318	0.349	0.032	0.179
2002	1	0.123	0.263	0.101	0.925	1.198	0.287	0.454
2002	2	0.050	0.023	0.076	0.718	1.022	0.244	0.250
2002	3	0.083	0.126	NA	0.691	1.075	0.363	0.291
2002	4	0.034	0.011	0.028	0.959	1.071	0.373	0.284
2003	1	0.166	0.063	0.020	0.988	1.190	0.416	0.329
2003	2	0.069	0.028	NA	0.890	1.064	0.408	0.280
2003	3	0.061	0.077	NA	0.848	0.842	0.234	0.238
2003	4	0.030	0.067	0.035	0.725	1.116	0.404	0.288
2004	1	0.110	0.023	0.014	0.799	0.900	0.330	0.230
2004	2	0.044	0.038	0.033	0.635	1.251	0.562	0.291
2004	3	0.004	0.074	0.006	0.761	0.788	0.094	0.236
2004	4	0.044	0.132	0.015	0.830	1.245	0.496	0.336

Table 23. *Health indices, Lithuania, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	0.062	0.014	NA	0.111	0.017	0.027	0.027
1998	4	0.139	0.055	NA	0.104	0.078	0.072	0.069
1999	2	0.111	NA	0.004	NA	0.043	NA	NA
1999	4	0.152	NA	0.010	0.163	NA	0.005	0.023
2000	2	0.095	0.005	0.005	0.980	1.726	0.014	0.193
2000	4	0.045	0.033	0.025	1.136	1.738	0.245	0.301
2001	2	0.165	0.037	0.010	1.163	1.811	0.213	0.289
2001	4	0.070	0.017	0.004	1.277	1.895	0.218	0.310
2002	1	0.081	0.058	0.003	1.295	1.900	0.277	0.327
2002	2	0.042	0.054	0.008	1.377	2.082	0.352	0.306
2002	3	0.048	0.060	NA	1.619	2.173	0.285	0.321

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2002	4	0.023	0.014	0.011	1.500	2.156	0.153	0.275
2003	1	0.088	0.068	NA	1.206	2.159	0.178	0.266
2003	2	0.049	0.051	0.003	1.921	2.248	0.149	0.307
2003	3	0.039	0.018	0.003	1.707	2.361	0.194	0.265
2003	4	0.033	0.016	NA	1.560	2.371	0.063	0.227
2004	1	0.027	0.036	0.010	1.399	2.288	0.235	0.238
2004	2	0.046	0.050	0.003	1.485	2.263	0.224	0.232
2004	3	0.027	0.031	NA	1.840	2.508	0.065	0.228
2004	4	0.033	0.035	NA	1.650	2.332	0.071	0.214

Table 24. *Health indices, Lithuania, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	0.078	0.043	NA	NA	0.142	0.011	NA
1998	4	0.155	0.064	NA	NA	0.034	0.005	NA
1999	2	0.086	NA	0.004	NA	0.047	0.014	NA
1999	4	0.114	NA	0.003	NA	0.032	0.024	NA
2000	2	0.113	0.016	NA	0.654	1.258	NA	0.129
2000	4	0.097	0.123	0.034	0.862	1.362	0.412	0.318
2001	2	0.139	0.071	0.007	0.875	1.308	0.377	0.266
2001	4	0.070	0.063	0.010	1.040	1.545	0.202	0.267
2002	1	0.081	0.107	0.016	0.690	1.402	0.248	0.232
2002	2	0.042	0.013	0.006	0.959	1.609	0.244	0.207
2002	3	0.039	0.036	0.021	0.830	1.573	0.326	0.224
2002	4	0.023	0.029	0.004	0.697	1.356	0.191	0.172
2003	1	0.088	0.031	0.007	0.897	1.608	0.044	0.168
2003	2	0.049	0.035	0.004	0.905	1.573	0.040	0.161
2003	3	0.039	0.032	NA	0.802	1.502	0.198	0.172
2003	4	0.033	0.038	0.020	0.795	1.419	0.075	0.166
2004	1	0.027	0.028	0.020	0.946	1.285	0.137	0.181
2004	2	0.046	0.027	NA	1.026	1.468	0.028	0.157
2004	3	0.027	0.056	NA	0.851	1.564	0.060	0.156
2004	4	0.025	0.030	0.007	0.900	1.286	0.056	0.158

Table 25. *Health indices, Luxembourg, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.150	0.023	0.036	1.809	NA	NA	NA
1985	2	0.128	0.014	0.031	1.882	NA	NA	NA
1986	2	0.125	0.003	0.021	1.381	NA	NA	NA
1987	2	0.139	0.025	0.042	1.821	NA	0.122	0.140
1988	2	0.119	0.002	0.023	1.598	NA	NA	NA
1989	2	0.090	0.010	0.034	1.813	NA	0.042	0.120
1990	2	0.092	0.008	0.029	1.820	NA	0.048	0.115
1991	2	0.097	0.002	0.031	2.259	NA	NA	0.148
1992	2	0.141	0.019	0.026	NA	1.824	0.481	0.051

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1993	2	0.155	0.009	0.035	2.095	1.887	0.147	0.270
1994	2	0.141	0.006	0.018	1.488	1.547	0.072	0.192
1995	2	0.108	0.002	0.036	2.594	2.295	0.588	0.348
1996	2	0.118	0.004	0.011	2.299	2.103	NA	NA
1997	2	0.091	NA	0.016	2.405	2.119	0.451	0.327
1998	2	0.089	0.024	0.019	2.782	2.406	0.346	0.343
1999	2	0.092	0.006	0.018	2.122	1.885	NA	NA
2000	2	0.057	0.006	0.033	1.766	1.592	NA	NA
2001	2	0.120	0.006	0.016	1.803	1.610	0.037	0.221
2002	2	0.109	0.005	0.008	1.865	1.561	NA	NA
2003	1	0.136	0.002	0.009	1.981	2.168	0.606	0.242
2003	2	0.136	0.002	0.009	1.981	2.168	0.606	0.242
2004	1	0.201	0.015	0.002	2.051	2.305	NA	NA
2004	2	0.201	0.015	0.002	2.051	2.305	NA	NA
2004	3	0.201	0.015	0.002	2.051	2.305	NA	NA
2004	4	0.201	0.015	0.002	2.051	2.305	NA	NA

Table 26. Health indices, Luxembourg, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	2	0.104	0.007	0.027	0.825	NA	NA	NA
1985	2	0.067	0.014	0.038	0.876	NA	0.037	0.060
1986	2	0.119	0.007	0.019	1.009	NA	NA	NA
1987	2	0.069	0.013	0.031	0.704	NA	NA	NA
1988	2	0.041	0.008	0.015	0.675	NA	0.061	0.040
1989	2	0.094	0.021	0.011	1.021	NA	NA	NA
1990	2	0.105	0.018	0.011	1.016	NA	NA	NA
1991	2	0.120	0.028	0.009	0.810	NA	NA	NA
1992	2	0.112	0.004	0.022	NA	0.190	0.188	0.022
1993	2	0.206	0.004	0.030	1.203	0.246	0.017	0.174
1994	2	0.108	0.029	0.040	1.018	0.254	0.251	0.176
1995	2	0.121	0.013	0.009	1.342	0.272	NA	0.177
1996	2	0.085	0.007	0.004	1.086	0.228	NA	NA
1997	2	0.135	NA	0.019	1.044	0.254	0.800	0.180
1998	2	0.069	0.008	0.035	1.251	0.319	NA	NA
1999	2	0.098	0.031	0.016	0.894	0.187	0.191	0.128
2000	2	0.086	0.018	0.024	0.841	0.233	0.171	0.106
2001	2	0.102	0.013	0.018	0.716	0.225	0.107	0.115
2002	2	0.057	0.019	0.007	1.142	0.253	0.922	0.178
2003	1	0.123	0.031	0.017	1.284	0.431	NA	NA
2003	2	0.123	0.031	0.017	1.284	0.431	NA	NA
2004	1	0.187	0.048	0.008	1.234	0.440	0.999	0.236
2004	2	0.187	0.048	0.008	1.234	0.440	0.999	0.236
2004	3	0.187	0.048	0.008	1.234	0.440	0.999	0.236
2004	4	0.187	0.048	0.008	1.234	0.440	0.999	0.236

Table 27. Health indices, the Netherlands, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	2	0.244	0.086	0.130	1.751	NA	0.060	0.284
1987	2	0.227	0.092	0.085	2.154	NA	0.074	0.323
1988	2	0.283	0.079	0.098	2.055	NA	0.068	0.320
1989	2	0.277	0.105	0.114	1.608	NA	0.094	0.331
1990	2	0.313	0.096	0.094	2.225	NA	0.094	0.303
1991	2	0.299	0.107	0.103	2.195	NA	0.170	0.319
1992	2	0.345	0.208	0.138	2.240	2.318	0.092	0.519
1993	2	0.353	0.271	0.153	2.121	2.129	0.139	0.583
1994	2	0.244	0.238	0.130	1.755	1.979	0.110	0.506
1995	2	0.273	0.254	0.125	1.563	1.949	0.119	0.495
1996	2	0.254	0.250	0.140	1.394	1.767	0.105	0.470
1997	2	0.267	0.239	0.143	1.572	1.900	0.126	0.479
1998	2	0.261	0.212	0.162	1.647	2.019	0.135	0.467
1999	2	0.267	0.188	0.161	1.912	2.198	0.141	0.477
2000	1	0.361	0.029	0.232	1.400	1.726	0.224	0.374
2000	2	0.295	0.035	0.171	1.629	2.084	0.212	0.336
2000	3	0.237	0.041	0.150	1.701	2.128	0.204	0.328
2000	4	0.297	0.044	0.181	1.870	2.263	0.159	0.379
2001	1	0.378	0.058	0.195	1.698	2.241	0.039	0.388
2001	2	0.368	0.044	0.163	1.738	2.408	0.027	0.343
2001	3	0.307	0.050	0.149	2.000	2.776	0.027	0.358
2001	4	0.389	0.051	0.184	1.977	2.697	0.019	0.383
2002	1	0.365	0.020	0.117	NA	1.050	0.019	0.124
2002	2	0.300	0.038	0.097	NA	1.819	0.032	0.129
2002	3	0.256	0.028	0.078	NA	1.422	0.028	0.104
2002	4	0.313	0.022	0.124	NA	1.542	0.031	0.138
2003	1	0.292	0.024	0.116	1.418	1.398	0.020	0.252
2003	2	0.246	0.035	0.093	1.473	2.176	0.021	0.245
2003	3	0.212	0.037	0.071	1.426	2.140	0.021	0.234
2003	4	0.253	0.039	0.118	1.405	2.093	0.027	0.281
2004	1	0.266	0.034	0.102	1.236	1.926	0.020	0.243
2004	2	0.226	0.040	0.081	1.244	1.969	0.019	0.226
2004	3	0.197	0.040	0.085	1.346	1.996	0.017	0.241
2004	4	0.238	0.036	0.106	1.343	1.967	0.021	0.263

Table 28. Health indices, the Netherlands, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1983	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	2	0.276	0.094	0.131	1.394	NA	0.056	0.178
1987	2	0.224	0.075	0.091	1.063	NA	0.083	0.182
1988	2	0.290	0.080	0.113	1.258	NA	0.084	0.215
1989	2	0.329	0.077	0.105	1.441	NA	0.072	0.237
1990	2	0.319	0.100	0.101	1.434	NA	0.090	0.211
1991	2	0.363	0.068	0.111	1.467	NA	0.102	0.208

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	0.404	0.212	0.156	1.292	0.641	0.067	0.380
1993	2	0.414	0.202	0.163	1.362	0.675	0.092	0.394
1994	2	0.354	0.240	0.148	1.316	0.692	0.121	0.408
1995	2	0.342	0.201	0.152	1.086	0.693	0.146	0.376
1996	2	0.304	0.177	0.148	1.101	0.680	0.157	0.362
1997	2	0.296	0.190	0.153	1.180	0.785	0.136	0.369
1998	2	0.369	0.246	0.152	1.258	0.839	0.187	0.412
1999	2	0.395	0.258	0.186	1.327	0.934	0.204	0.452
2000	1	0.485	0.078	0.255	1.341	1.101	0.248	0.409
2000	2	0.378	0.090	0.180	1.298	1.215	0.203	0.355
2000	3	0.275	0.090	0.159	1.335	1.265	0.255	0.356
2000	4	0.328	0.081	0.184	1.408	1.322	0.310	0.390
2001	1	0.339	0.089	0.203	1.298	1.363	0.138	0.372
2001	2	0.330	0.097	0.165	1.345	1.435	0.111	0.349
2001	3	0.278	0.100	0.163	1.411	1.425	0.097	0.359
2001	4	0.356	0.098	0.209	1.498	1.463	0.123	0.403
2002	1	0.333	0.050	0.155	NA	0.591	0.127	0.159
2002	2	0.270	0.062	0.121	NA	1.027	0.110	0.143
2002	3	0.231	0.052	0.111	NA	0.815	0.092	0.128
2002	4	0.288	0.058	0.149	NA	0.940	0.109	0.159
2003	1	0.266	0.052	0.156	1.428	0.880	0.083	0.306
2003	2	0.225	0.087	0.118	1.433	1.386	0.083	0.308
2003	3	0.185	0.084	0.098	1.468	1.444	0.088	0.304
2003	4	0.236	0.082	0.163	1.548	1.503	0.075	0.361
2004	1	0.244	0.083	0.147	1.467	1.447	0.096	0.339
2004	2	0.209	0.089	0.122	1.551	1.479	0.077	0.332
2004	3	0.182	0.096	0.096	1.519	1.472	0.085	0.318
2004	4	0.216	0.086	0.141	1.511	1.489	0.071	0.341

Table 29. Health indices, Norway, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.167	0.035	NA	2.328	2.815	NA	0.211
1996	2	0.226	0.032	0.063	NA	2.296	0.653	0.200
1997	2	0.208	0.034	0.080	NA	2.177	0.736	0.218
1998	2	0.182	0.048	0.060	2.466	2.167	0.414	0.279
1999	2	0.234	0.055	0.061	2.631	2.104	0.558	0.305
2000	1	0.267	0.079	NA	NA	2.070	NA	NA
2000	2	0.269	0.078	0.052	2.424	2.184	0.569	0.314
2000	3	0.255	0.067	NA	NA	2.238	NA	NA
2000	4	0.262	0.078	NA	NA	2.175	NA	NA
2001	1	0.422	0.079	NA	NA	2.017	NA	NA
2001	2	0.363	0.076	0.065	2.801	2.152	1.077	0.338
2001	3	0.308	0.055	NA	NA	2.056	NA	NA
2001	4	0.392	0.062	NA	NA	2.125	NA	NA
2002	1	0.439	0.078	NA	NA	1.968	NA	NA
2002	2	0.398	0.084	0.060	2.625	2.089	0.732	0.350

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2002	3	0.347	0.094	NA	NA	2.022	NA	NA
2002	4	0.381	0.090	NA	NA	1.977	NA	NA
2003	1	0.409	0.094	NA	NA	2.093	NA	NA
2003	2	0.341	0.082	0.084	2.599	2.076	0.767	0.366
2003	3	0.323	0.073	NA	NA	2.120	NA	NA
2003	4	0.448	0.059	NA	NA	1.946	NA	NA
2004	1	0.427	0.083	NA	NA	1.946	NA	NA
2004	2	0.369	0.097	0.079	2.476	2.017	0.857	0.366
2004	3	0.264	0.068	NA	NA	1.870	NA	NA
2004	4	0.326	0.074	NA	NA	1.945	NA	NA

Table 30. *Health indices, Norway, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.239	0.035	NA	2.243	2.142	NA	0.296
1996	2	0.296	0.045	0.119	NA	1.682	0.856	0.307
1997	2	0.309	0.053	0.132	NA	1.375	0.756	0.280
1998	2	0.284	0.058	0.135	2.306	1.615	0.654	0.418
1999	2	0.317	0.088	0.126	2.403	1.699	0.793	0.452
2000	1	0.359	0.069	NA	NA	1.562	NA	NA
2000	2	0.345	0.086	0.113	2.234	1.500	0.681	0.404
2000	3	0.304	0.079	NA	NA	1.643	NA	NA
2000	4	0.374	0.089	NA	NA	1.503	NA	NA
2001	1	0.355	0.079	NA	NA	1.585	NA	NA
2001	2	0.327	0.108	0.109	2.757	1.483	0.817	0.415
2001	3	0.272	0.097	NA	NA	1.568	NA	NA
2001	4	0.351	0.098	NA	NA	1.665	NA	NA
2002	1	0.381	0.089	NA	NA	1.638	NA	NA
2002	2	0.343	0.116	0.131	2.657	1.700	0.838	0.481
2002	3	0.298	0.113	NA	NA	1.634	NA	NA
2002	4	0.347	0.107	NA	NA	1.587	NA	NA
2003	1	0.359	0.123	NA	NA	1.673	NA	NA
2003	2	0.317	0.111	0.130	2.683	1.746	0.867	0.494
2003	3	0.284	0.103	NA	NA	1.718	NA	NA
2003	4	0.403	0.099	NA	NA	1.668	NA	NA
2004	1	0.382	0.097	NA	NA	1.651	NA	NA
2004	2	0.326	0.100	0.142	2.808	1.725	0.787	0.483
2004	3	0.238	0.092	NA	NA	1.618	NA	NA
2004	4	0.294	0.091	NA	NA	1.660	NA	NA

Table 31. *Health indices, Poland, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.179	0.179	NA	NA	3.194	NA	0.115
1998	2	0.173	0.171	NA	NA	3.173	NA	0.110
1999	1	0.233	0.128	NA	NA	3.054	NA	0.078
2000	1	0.197	0.137	NA	NA	2.765	NA	0.080

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2000	2	0.132	0.104	NA	NA	2.675	NA	0.061
2000	3	0.112	0.122	NA	NA	2.752	NA	0.073
2000	4	0.104	0.120	NA	NA	2.754	NA	0.072
2001	1	0.193	0.222	0.023	1.856	2.530	0.090	0.492
2001	2	0.149	0.226	0.015	1.801	2.485	0.093	0.476
2001	3	0.109	0.206	0.007	1.861	2.513	0.077	0.460
2001	4	0.141	0.223	0.016	1.823	2.466	0.096	0.500
2002	1	0.151	0.259	0.010	1.599	2.279	0.103	0.487
2002	2	0.127	0.279	0.007	1.638	2.274	0.075	0.488
2002	3	0.099	0.235	0.008	1.579	2.277	0.074	0.444
2002	4	0.115	0.192	0.016	1.594	2.248	0.108	0.445
2003	1	0.157	0.205	0.015	1.404	2.186	0.109	0.412
2003	2	0.127	0.210	0.011	1.435	2.234	0.046	0.402
2003	3	0.118	0.222	0.008	1.499	2.325	0.060	0.411
2003	4	0.125	0.231	0.019	1.480	2.251	0.081	0.422
2004	1	0.171	0.188	0.014	1.282	2.126	0.479	0.458
2004	2	0.169	0.178	0.009	1.337	2.179	0.513	0.453
2004	3	0.141	0.182	0.014	1.448	2.347	0.630	0.487
2004	4	0.119	0.204	0.014	1.394	2.341	0.700	0.498

Table 32. *Health indices, Poland, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.197	0.400	NA	NA	2.272	NA	0.201
1998	2	0.202	0.349	NA	NA	2.156	NA	0.178
1999	1	0.287	0.285	NA	NA	2.142	NA	0.143
2000	1	0.222	0.255	NA	NA	1.927	NA	0.120
2000	2	0.146	0.252	NA	NA	1.813	NA	0.120
2000	3	0.133	0.239	NA	NA	1.905	NA	0.114
2000	4	0.143	0.229	NA	NA	1.890	NA	0.107
2001	1	0.176	0.176	0.044	1.385	1.740	0.072	0.405
2001	2	0.130	0.192	0.021	1.431	1.713	0.051	0.407
2001	3	0.102	0.183	0.014	1.359	1.681	0.041	0.382
2001	4	0.112	0.200	0.023	1.306	1.661	0.039	0.393
2002	1	0.134	0.250	0.021	1.219	1.618	0.049	0.389
2002	2	0.111	0.282	0.013	1.213	1.622	0.034	0.395
2002	3	0.092	0.246	0.010	1.181	1.601	0.030	0.374
2002	4	0.094	0.199	0.017	1.172	1.563	0.051	0.365
2003	1	0.133	0.246	0.016	1.063	1.504	0.035	0.345
2003	2	0.127	0.266	0.022	1.080	1.479	0.036	0.357
2003	3	0.111	0.259	0.008	1.074	1.493	0.029	0.349
2003	4	0.113	0.227	0.006	1.061	1.464	0.032	0.338
2004	1	0.156	0.204	0.023	0.939	1.471	0.430	0.397
2004	2	0.152	0.231	0.009	0.997	1.491	0.486	0.423
2004	3	0.130	0.241	0.019	1.005	1.459	0.506	0.438
2004	4	0.116	0.249	0.019	0.970	1.438	0.417	0.421

Table 33. Health indices, Portugal, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1986	2	0.306	0.110	0.070	3.661	NA	0.073	0.443
1987	2	0.282	0.111	0.071	3.593	NA	0.099	0.426
1988	2	0.282	0.095	0.063	3.972	NA	0.066	0.406
1989	2	0.216	0.105	0.059	3.855	NA	0.114	0.385
1990	2	0.226	0.101	0.062	3.911	NA	0.007	0.374
1991	2	0.273	0.115	0.080	3.842	NA	0.236	0.385
1992	2	0.383	0.083	0.049	3.211	0.203	0.174	0.428
1993	2	0.360	0.131	0.047	0.352	0.240	0.336	0.192
1994	2	0.329	0.147	0.049	0.276	0.170	0.268	0.195
1995	2	0.319	0.093	0.033	0.256	0.153	0.306	0.142
1996	2	0.334	0.088	0.040	0.362	0.206	0.237	0.152
1997	2	0.299	0.101	0.053	0.458	0.185	0.166	0.177
1998	1	0.277	0.167	0.031	2.295	2.827	0.231	0.404
1998	2	0.242	0.156	0.045	2.080	2.848	0.185	0.362
1998	3	0.235	0.156	0.022	1.858	2.945	0.093	0.314
1998	4	0.227	0.159	0.023	1.635	3.040	0.100	0.306
1999	1	0.229	0.172	0.034	1.533	2.711	0.195	0.318
1999	2	0.179	0.187	0.021	1.673	3.109	0.214	0.334
1999	3	0.189	0.201	0.024	1.719	2.983	0.255	0.353
1999	4	0.222	0.211	0.021	1.944	3.066	0.093	0.385
2000	1	0.247	0.189	0.031	2.039	3.280	0.298	0.386
2000	2	0.204	0.166	0.017	2.002	3.258	0.176	0.340
2000	3	0.262	0.158	0.015	2.063	3.124	0.122	0.333
2000	4	0.217	0.161	0.025	2.135	3.131	0.298	0.365
2001	1	0.374	0.186	0.017	2.971	3.751	0.423	0.455
2001	2	0.360	0.187	0.029	3.052	3.768	0.355	0.465
2001	3	0.296	0.161	0.033	3.064	3.666	0.313	0.464
2001	4	0.363	0.179	0.024	2.957	3.432	0.379	0.469
2002	1	0.444	0.181	0.058	3.314	3.890	0.346	0.525
2002	2	0.398	0.209	0.038	3.388	3.759	0.467	0.552
2002	3	0.362	0.187	0.031	3.503	3.999	0.451	0.563
2002	4	0.371	0.181	0.041	3.307	3.604	0.467	0.582
2003	1	0.281	0.131	0.031	1.904	2.258	0.269	0.355
2003	2	0.261	0.130	0.031	1.914	2.432	0.193	0.352
2003	3	0.226	0.119	0.025	2.030	2.393	0.198	0.350
2003	4	0.262	0.123	0.028	1.835	2.349	0.206	0.338
2004	1	0.222	0.123	0.020	1.648	2.137	0.117	0.296
2004	2	0.204	0.103	0.020	1.708	2.013	0.077	0.284
2004	3	0.198	0.100	0.016	1.742	2.044	0.138	0.292
2004	4	0.235	0.086	0.026	1.580	1.941	0.061	0.269

Table 34. Health indices, Portugal, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1986	2	0.285	0.187	0.076	3.628	NA	0.100	0.407
1987	2	0.299	0.142	0.068	3.738	NA	0.051	0.389

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1988	2	0.278	0.179	0.076	3.648	NA	0.020	0.406
1989	2	0.267	0.219	0.068	3.649	NA	0.010	0.429
1990	2	0.249	0.217	0.072	3.527	NA	0.084	0.430
1991	2	0.292	0.223	0.088	3.168	NA	0.072	0.405
1992	2	0.483	0.144	0.094	3.091	0.067	0.284	0.555
1993	2	0.417	0.145	0.083	0.588	0.102	0.745	0.267
1994	2	0.404	0.184	0.053	0.540	0.076	0.252	0.227
1995	2	0.315	0.149	0.046	0.424	0.053	0.169	0.177
1996	2	0.381	0.134	0.037	0.434	0.070	0.193	0.170
1997	2	0.365	0.159	0.071	0.486	0.071	0.392	0.232
1998	1	0.374	0.255	0.030	2.121	1.540	0.042	0.446
1998	2	0.325	0.264	0.038	2.043	1.452	0.232	0.447
1998	3	0.279	0.250	0.027	1.975	1.447	0.157	0.427
1998	4	0.285	0.258	0.015	1.991	1.418	0.153	0.435
1999	1	0.304	0.227	0.028	1.806	1.451	0.221	0.393
1999	2	0.242	0.226	0.020	1.768	1.495	0.121	0.369
1999	3	0.269	0.243	0.027	1.746	1.512	0.132	0.382
1999	4	0.244	0.217	0.024	1.776	1.468	0.113	0.379
2000	1	0.301	0.231	0.024	1.632	1.447	0.144	0.362
2000	2	0.300	0.226	0.022	1.562	1.452	0.142	0.339
2000	3	0.295	0.179	0.032	1.695	1.464	0.212	0.339
2000	4	0.292	0.179	0.022	1.651	1.419	0.168	0.340
2001	1	0.314	0.261	0.033	2.129	1.811	0.160	0.439
2001	2	0.330	0.256	0.023	2.299	1.801	0.310	0.460
2001	3	0.252	0.262	0.014	2.502	1.897	0.342	0.498
2001	4	0.318	0.287	0.016	2.382	1.731	0.152	0.504
2002	1	0.372	0.307	0.037	2.712	1.961	0.212	0.579
2002	2	0.322	0.329	0.042	2.746	1.963	0.238	0.594
2002	3	0.298	0.308	0.021	2.834	2.182	0.182	0.594
2002	4	0.309	0.307	0.046	2.913	2.023	0.189	0.656
2003	1	0.223	0.211	0.035	1.679	1.267	0.203	0.395
2003	2	0.225	0.206	0.038	1.794	1.391	0.158	0.406
2003	3	0.191	0.215	0.020	1.792	1.307	0.119	0.397
2003	4	0.232	0.208	0.047	1.695	1.283	0.114	0.404
2004	1	0.197	0.184	0.029	1.533	1.130	0.126	0.352
2004	2	0.167	0.175	0.027	1.501	1.034	0.174	0.339
2004	3	0.156	0.173	0.019	1.491	1.054	0.092	0.330
2004	4	0.205	0.167	0.023	1.444	1.063	0.136	0.328

Table 35. *Health indices, Slovakia, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	1	0.229	0.097	0.027	1.584	0.541	0.033	0.405
1998	2	0.265	0.051	0.015	1.738	0.555	0.039	0.400
1998	3	0.218	0.054	0.016	1.745	0.518	0.034	0.402
1998	4	0.265	0.064	0.018	1.700	0.579	0.025	0.392
1999	1	0.309	0.067	0.037	1.226	0.500	0.024	0.337

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1999	2	0.233	0.074	0.033	1.163	0.463	0.023	0.336
1999	3	0.224	0.063	0.017	1.172	0.417	0.021	0.324
1999	4	0.272	0.077	0.040	1.163	0.478	0.018	0.342
2000	1	0.351	0.082	0.058	1.168	0.412	0.027	0.381
2000	2	0.179	0.064	0.028	1.137	0.371	0.015	0.333
2000	3	0.222	0.059	0.017	1.190	0.377	0.024	0.323
2000	4	0.214	0.064	0.038	1.237	0.372	0.026	0.345
2001	1	0.311	0.070	0.032	0.794	2.107	0.166	0.260
2001	2	0.251	0.103	0.036	0.835	2.128	0.176	0.290
2001	3	0.181	0.093	0.015	0.986	2.294	0.214	0.305
2001	4	0.206	0.085	0.022	1.065	2.324	0.214	0.318
2002	1	0.226	0.076	0.033	1.105	2.102	0.201	0.327
2002	2	0.221	0.082	0.027	1.238	2.161	0.210	0.351
2002	3	0.142	0.070	0.030	1.362	2.251	0.336	0.386
2002	4	0.190	0.059	0.025	1.199	2.155	0.197	0.310
2003	1	0.250	0.058	0.036	0.956	1.941	0.179	0.279
2003	2	0.130	0.064	0.039	1.044	2.124	0.200	0.288
2003	3	0.137	0.054	0.024	1.025	2.188	0.170	0.252
2003	4	0.114	0.057	0.031	1.129	2.104	0.151	0.281
2004	1	0.205	0.064	0.026	1.101	2.217	0.238	0.317
2004	2	0.127	0.087	0.016	1.147	2.374	0.214	0.307
2004	3	0.128	0.075	0.014	1.321	2.465	0.193	0.309
2004	4	0.152	0.075	0.016	1.306	2.405	0.221	0.312

Table 36. Health indices, Slovakia, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1998	1	0.266	0.168	0.082	1.399	0.489	0.041	0.607
1998	2	0.244	0.118	0.033	1.407	0.454	0.029	0.551
1998	3	0.246	0.115	0.025	1.374	0.451	0.031	0.537
1998	4	0.251	0.112	0.021	1.333	0.467	0.039	0.531
1999	1	0.358	0.057	0.048	1.146	0.430	0.034	0.466
1999	2	0.283	0.058	0.021	1.109	0.373	0.030	0.440
1999	3	0.213	0.058	0.015	1.091	0.310	0.028	0.434
1999	4	0.183	0.066	0.048	1.179	0.283	0.034	0.487
2000	1	0.303	0.065	0.076	1.224	0.280	0.022	0.510
2000	2	0.171	0.061	0.035	1.207	0.290	0.030	0.486
2000	3	0.111	0.065	0.018	1.181	0.270	0.031	0.468
2000	4	0.195	0.081	0.036	1.189	0.295	0.037	0.480
2001	1	0.289	0.082	0.038	1.063	1.608	0.155	0.339
2001	2	0.229	0.068	0.012	1.089	1.633	0.156	0.328
2001	3	0.181	0.064	0.012	1.161	1.627	0.165	0.344
2001	4	0.206	0.074	0.019	1.203	1.638	0.240	0.387
2002	1	0.226	0.055	0.023	1.021	1.509	0.260	0.333
2002	2	0.187	0.062	0.018	0.937	1.507	0.229	0.305
2002	3	0.113	0.066	0.018	0.944	1.497	0.247	0.310
2002	4	0.176	0.072	0.034	0.896	1.426	0.332	0.335

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2003	1	0.233	0.082	0.037	0.945	1.360	0.303	0.318
2003	2	0.130	0.086	0.049	0.878	1.365	0.169	0.279
2003	3	0.137	0.083	0.021	0.887	1.294	0.174	0.267
2003	4	0.114	0.097	0.038	0.880	1.248	0.154	0.284
2004	1	0.190	0.101	0.036	0.901	1.353	0.210	0.307
2004	2	0.114	0.084	0.029	0.998	1.385	0.173	0.304
2004	3	0.116	0.104	0.024	1.038	1.435	0.134	0.302
2004	4	0.140	0.066	0.028	1.180	1.524	0.212	0.335

Table 37. *Health indices, Slovenia, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	0.234	NA	0.044	0.468	0.627	0.411	0.155
1997	2	0.263	NA	0.105	0.726	0.301	0.457	0.248
1998	2	0.264	NA	0.027	0.419	0.435	0.862	0.188
1999	1	0.399	NA	0.077	0.556	0.285	0.561	0.198
1999	2	0.257	NA	0.055	0.362	0.312	1.027	0.190
1999	3	0.264	NA	0.028	0.638	0.286	0.521	0.168
1999	4	0.308	NA	0.034	0.635	0.242	1.022	0.218
2000	1	0.364	NA	0.250	0.671	1.184	0.056	0.254
2000	2	0.246	NA	0.056	0.414	1.113	0.148	0.100
2000	3	0.245	NA	0.230	0.346	1.131	0.116	0.210
2000	4	0.243	NA	0.275	0.349	0.863	0.124	0.240
2001	1	0.264	NA	0.159	0.486	1.122	0.106	0.172
2001	2	0.193	NA	0.055	0.398	0.957	0.120	0.093
2001	3	0.257	NA	0.129	0.446	0.823	0.158	0.152
2001	4	0.277	NA	0.161	0.505	0.938	0.128	0.181
2002	1	0.275	NA	0.050	0.472	0.973	0.268	0.111
2002	2	0.209	NA	0.040	0.387	1.019	0.179	0.086
2002	3	0.218	NA	0.026	0.425	0.949	0.069	0.070
2002	4	0.258	NA	0.036	0.638	0.889	0.122	0.109
2003	1	0.257	NA	0.032	0.617	0.939	0.104	0.100
2003	2	0.261	NA	0.016	0.359	0.938	0.098	0.058
2003	3	0.236	NA	0.038	0.600	0.934	0.090	0.103
2003	4	0.286	NA	0.043	1.145	1.004	0.169	0.183
2004	1	0.400	NA	0.056	0.729	1.201	0.128	0.140
2004	2	0.263	NA	0.082	0.700	1.292	0.163	0.154
2004	3	0.221	NA	0.051	0.691	1.227	0.086	0.120
2004	4	0.288	NA	0.060	0.640	1.289	0.152	0.132

Table 38. *Health indices, Slovenia, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	0.285	NA	0.051	0.409	0.369	0.723	0.175
1997	2	0.259	NA	0.113	0.441	0.273	0.524	0.202
1998	2	0.367	NA	0.091	0.284	0.221	0.613	0.174
1999	1	0.399	NA	0.095	0.293	0.224	0.459	0.154

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1999	2	0.267	NA	0.028	0.251	0.207	0.640	0.121
1999	3	0.210	NA	0.041	0.347	0.200	0.642	0.151
1999	4	0.305	NA	0.058	0.374	0.308	0.895	0.189
2000	1	0.344	NA	0.238	0.310	0.828	0.180	0.196
2000	2	0.235	NA	0.066	0.398	0.705	0.192	0.108
2000	3	0.263	NA	0.182	0.372	0.773	0.129	0.173
2000	4	0.295	NA	0.254	NA	0.746	0.104	NA
2001	1	0.231	NA	0.139	0.225	0.794	0.029	0.112
2001	2	0.184	NA	0.035	0.217	0.597	0.088	0.057
2001	3	0.234	NA	0.181	0.246	0.662	0.241	0.164
2001	4	0.277	NA	0.203	0.154	0.676	0.122	0.151
2002	1	0.267	NA	0.053	NA	0.613	0.094	NA
2002	2	0.201	NA	0.063	0.234	0.700	0.093	0.074
2002	3	0.209	NA	0.014	0.258	0.817	0.114	0.049
2002	4	0.228	NA	0.035	0.212	0.751	0.122	0.060
2003	1	0.257	NA	0.049	0.298	0.630	0.168	0.080
2003	2	0.261	NA	0.060	0.271	0.712	0.062	0.075
2003	3	0.215	NA	0.048	0.198	0.643	0.070	0.061
2003	4	0.262	NA	0.039	0.327	0.792	0.093	0.079
2004	1	0.352	NA	0.060	0.272	0.840	0.051	0.077
2004	2	0.248	NA	0.080	0.291	0.901	0.052	0.091
2004	3	0.200	NA	0.029	0.297	0.785	0.083	0.069
2004	4	0.281	NA	0.060	0.302	0.871	0.086	0.089

Table 39. *Health indices, Spain, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1986	2	0.178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	2	0.149	0.019	0.054	0.711	NA	0.056	0.130
1988	2	0.174	0.016	0.032	0.630	NA	0.053	0.104
1989	2	0.172	0.017	0.022	0.692	NA	0.044	0.098
1990	2	0.181	0.015	0.023	0.687	NA	0.061	0.098
1991	2	0.188	0.012	0.025	0.662	NA	0.077	0.098
1992	2	0.190	0.007	0.016	1.185	NA	0.090	0.235
1993	2	0.199	0.012	0.014	1.000	NA	0.057	0.232
1994	2	0.183	0.011	0.025	0.960	NA	0.060	0.237
1995	2	0.187	0.012	0.019	1.078	NA	0.064	0.245
1996	2	0.180	0.014	0.015	1.070	NA	0.067	0.237
1997	2	0.188	0.009	0.012	1.179	NA	0.073	0.243
1998	1	0.168	0.007	0.017	1.042	NA	0.074	0.203
1998	2	0.158	0.007	0.011	1.076	NA	0.089	0.202
1998	3	0.157	0.006	0.013	1.124	NA	0.075	0.201
1998	4	0.155	0.006	0.012	1.115	NA	0.066	0.199
1999	1	0.170	0.011	0.023	1.236	1.613	0.475	0.291
1999	2	0.203	0.007	0.017	1.313	1.777	0.524	0.286
1999	3	0.182	0.009	0.007	1.365	1.828	0.492	0.277
1999	4	0.172	0.008	0.012	1.345	1.831	0.527	0.291

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2000	1	0.211	0.011	0.021	1.371	1.987	0.534	0.293
2000	2	0.188	0.011	0.014	1.472	2.031	0.555	0.294
2000	3	0.186	0.009	0.008	1.525	2.098	0.541	0.289
2000	4	0.189	0.006	0.015	1.488	2.073	0.544	0.295
2001	1	0.240	0.009	0.017	1.361	1.998	0.506	0.273
2001	2	0.237	0.010	0.017	1.517	2.044	0.535	0.290
2001	3	0.199	0.007	0.010	1.516	2.076	0.432	0.266
2001	4	0.232	0.008	0.016	1.497	2.013	0.470	0.280
2002	1	0.237	0.008	0.016	1.299	1.821	0.491	0.258
2002	2	0.246	0.009	0.017	1.359	1.933	0.610	0.274
2002	3	0.221	0.007	0.010	1.345	1.868	0.525	0.255
2002	4	0.232	0.007	0.013	1.325	1.818	0.540	0.268
2003	1	0.251	0.009	0.015	1.265	1.767	0.470	0.253
2003	2	0.225	0.004	0.013	1.303	1.805	0.500	0.249
2003	3	0.231	0.006	0.009	1.328	1.832	0.444	0.243
2003	4	0.232	0.005	0.016	1.313	1.772	0.451	0.258
2004	1	0.236	0.005	0.011	1.248	1.750	0.512	0.255
2004	2	0.255	0.008	0.018	1.317	1.782	0.515	0.266
2004	3	0.256	0.009	0.012	1.327	1.801	0.489	0.255
2004	4	0.235	0.005	0.017	1.325	1.779	0.452	0.257

Table 40. *Health indices, Spain, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1986	2	0.151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	2	0.110	0.038	0.043	0.493	NA	0.068	0.063
1988	2	0.129	0.026	0.023	0.414	NA	0.045	0.052
1989	2	0.162	0.024	0.023	0.374	NA	0.060	0.050
1990	2	0.171	0.023	0.025	0.376	NA	0.046	0.052
1991	2	0.187	0.018	0.020	0.384	NA	0.068	0.054
1992	2	0.199	0.014	0.009	0.603	NA	0.038	0.109
1993	2	0.193	0.017	0.012	0.691	NA	0.035	0.134
1994	2	0.164	0.011	0.023	0.648	NA	0.021	0.132
1995	2	0.192	0.018	0.026	0.667	NA	0.047	0.144
1996	2	0.183	0.008	0.015	0.686	NA	0.026	0.137
1997	2	0.210	0.010	0.013	0.684	NA	0.040	0.140
1998	1	0.192	0.010	0.017	0.605	NA	0.037	0.117
1998	2	0.161	0.009	0.012	0.569	NA	0.030	0.110
1998	3	0.145	0.006	0.008	0.578	NA	0.038	0.111
1998	4	0.168	0.008	0.010	0.606	NA	0.038	0.117
1999	1	0.182	0.005	0.023	0.640	0.377	0.234	0.167
1999	2	0.207	0.010	0.016	0.622	0.408	0.267	0.169
1999	3	0.175	0.010	0.011	0.677	0.414	0.263	0.178
1999	4	0.200	0.010	0.014	0.753	0.414	0.343	0.208
2000	1	0.219	0.013	0.018	0.836	0.468	0.294	0.208
2000	2	0.204	0.017	0.015	0.844	0.477	0.310	0.210
2000	3	0.188	0.012	0.019	0.830	0.464	0.261	0.199

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
2000	4	0.216	0.012	0.022	0.856	0.484	0.320	0.216
2001	1	0.194	0.019	0.012	0.792	0.484	0.312	0.198
2001	2	0.193	0.012	0.013	0.787	0.490	0.278	0.190
2001	3	0.165	0.009	0.013	0.761	0.477	0.244	0.178
2001	4	0.197	0.009	0.014	0.766	0.478	0.311	0.194
2002	1	0.202	0.007	0.019	0.673	0.431	0.222	0.165
2002	2	0.214	0.013	0.021	0.679	0.488	0.330	0.190
2002	3	0.179	0.009	0.005	0.722	0.485	0.314	0.186
2002	4	0.192	0.012	0.010	0.743	0.466	0.295	0.192
2003	1	0.205	0.009	0.017	0.745	0.479	0.248	0.185
2003	2	0.187	0.009	0.010	0.739	0.465	0.289	0.186
2003	3	0.192	0.010	0.006	0.737	0.461	0.291	0.186
2003	4	0.192	0.006	0.015	0.732	0.466	0.263	0.185
2004	1	0.192	0.008	0.013	0.673	0.451	0.245	0.173
2004	2	0.210	0.009	0.014	0.678	0.458	0.278	0.182
2004	3	0.214	0.009	0.013	0.710	0.468	0.249	0.178
2004	4	0.197	0.006	0.016	0.751	0.473	0.295	0.194

Table 41. *Health indices, Sweden, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.169	0.121	0.096	0.347	0.223	0.033	0.214
1996	2	0.144	0.133	0.075	0.358	0.213	0.004	0.204
1997	2	0.123	0.101	0.093	0.285	0.238	NA	0.180
1998	2	0.190	0.115	0.105	0.326	0.237	0.010	0.205
1999	2	0.208	0.141	0.149	0.350	0.296	0.004	0.260
2000	2	0.244	0.123	0.133	0.966	0.338	0.112	0.241
2001	1	0.513	0.129	0.205	1.086	0.384	0.108	0.317
2001	2	0.464	0.143	0.116	0.935	0.393	0.113	0.253
2001	3	0.422	0.135	0.097	0.205	0.352	0.095	0.226
2001	4	0.489	0.123	0.150	0.250	0.380	0.082	0.260
2002	1	0.523	0.134	0.180	0.354	0.365	0.072	0.304
2002	2	0.469	0.128	0.125	0.396	0.394	0.082	0.263
2002	3	0.430	0.137	0.102	0.461	0.406	0.068	0.248
2002	4	0.495	0.139	0.179	0.510	0.418	0.080	0.320
2003	1	0.605	0.170	0.231	0.648	0.459	NA	0.394
2003	2	0.563	0.167	0.144	0.808	0.418	NA	0.345
2003	3	0.500	0.157	0.131	0.757	0.454	NA	0.322
2003	4	0.537	0.172	0.217	0.702	0.429	NA	0.397
2004	1	0.496	0.153	0.194	0.535	0.342	NA	0.339
2004	2	0.436	0.168	0.153	0.543	0.390	NA	0.318
2004	3	0.400	0.168	0.116	0.520	0.389	0.071	0.298
2004	4	0.429	0.154	0.202	0.428	0.375	0.075	0.342

Table 42. *Health indices, Sweden, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	EAP	PIW	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	0.243	0.215	0.156	0.573	0.266	0.070	0.363
1996	2	0.206	0.242	0.117	0.368	0.287	0.078	0.327
1997	2	0.232	0.233	0.149	0.548	0.308	0.036	0.356
1998	2	0.272	0.199	0.140	0.329	0.322	0.058	0.295
1999	2	0.361	0.222	0.242	0.285	0.426	0.022	0.373
2000	2	0.396	0.210	0.231	1.186	0.545	0.085	0.381
2001	1	0.457	0.233	0.309	1.144	0.498	0.093	0.471
2001	2	0.419	0.225	0.219	1.144	0.613	0.094	0.402
2001	3	0.378	0.236	0.163	0.339	0.561	0.103	0.370
2001	4	0.431	0.246	0.257	0.396	0.553	0.103	0.453
2002	1	0.465	0.234	0.292	0.434	0.489	0.091	0.471
2002	2	0.417	0.248	0.243	0.577	0.502	0.065	0.459
2002	3	0.388	0.250	0.178	0.647	0.518	0.100	0.416
2002	4	0.449	0.233	0.276	0.633	0.529	0.093	0.477
2003	1	0.544	0.304	0.349	0.790	0.596	NA	0.592
2003	2	0.497	0.331	0.255	0.853	0.593	NA	0.550
2003	3	0.446	0.336	0.199	0.776	0.511	NA	0.506
2003	4	0.485	0.337	0.340	0.783	0.549	NA	0.613
2004	1	0.440	0.287	0.313	0.722	0.464	NA	0.544
2004	2	0.390	0.307	0.271	0.759	0.520	NA	0.532
2004	3	0.353	0.299	0.202	0.735	0.523	0.071	0.489
2004	4	0.380	0.304	0.313	0.777	0.539	0.073	0.581

Annex 2. Health inequality indices by country and sex

Table 43. *Health inequality indices, Austria, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1995	1	-0.193	-0.092	0.053	-0.515	-0.034
1996	1	-0.216	-0.373	-0.106	NA	-0.152
1997	1	-0.160	-0.143	-0.245	0.041	-0.211
1998	1	-0.243	-0.043	0.081	0.209	0.072
1999	1	-0.125	-0.248	0.035	NA	-0.050
1999	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1	-0.267	-0.306	0.240	0.570	0.072
2000	2	-0.063	-0.467	0.176	0.545	0.026
2000	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	-0.142	-0.168	0.092	-0.248	0.050
2001	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	-0.109	-0.297	-0.249	-0.076	-0.243
2002	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	-0.088	-0.271	0.083	-0.852	-0.121
2003	2	-0.132	0.059	0.060	NA	0.018
2003	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	-0.142	0.110	-0.001	NA	0.016
2004	2	-0.298	-0.011	-0.107	NA	-0.037
2004	3	-0.204	-0.100	0.163	NA	-0.004
2004	4	-0.247	0.090	0.247	NA	0.192

Table 44. *Health inequality indices, Austria, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1995	1	0.088	-0.183	0.105	0.380	0.081
1996	1	0.030	-0.082	0.071	-1.075	-0.014
1997	1	-0.022	-0.164	-0.044	-0.537	-0.125
1998	1	0.059	-0.072	0.220	-0.007	0.106
1999	1	-0.031	-0.160	0.165	-0.272	-0.079
1999	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1	0.104	-0.106	0.214	0.060	0.040
2000	2	0.037	-0.144	0.445	-0.064	0.115

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2000	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	0.009	-0.268	0.008	-0.209	-0.147
2001	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	0.011	-0.037	0.116	0.217	0.075
2002	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	-0.088	-0.305	0.351	0.643	0.211
2003	2	-0.081	-0.430	-0.006	NA	-0.306
2003	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	0.031	-0.117	0.081	1.617	-0.044
2004	2	0.059	-0.085	0.227	NA	0.011
2004	3	-0.037	-0.202	0.159	NA	-0.020
2004	4	-0.145	-0.029	0.354	NA	0.058

Table 45. *Health inequality indices, Belgium, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	0.001
1993	2	-0.200	-0.183	-0.057	0.659	-0.045
1994	2	-0.266	0.013	-0.194	-0.143	-0.063
1995	2	-0.339	-0.405	0.122	-0.719	-0.087
1996	2	-0.223	-0.081	-0.120	-0.434	-0.114
1997	2	-0.301	-0.344	-0.225	0.245	-0.295
1998	2	-0.261	-0.148	-0.383	0.095	-0.281
1999	1	-0.315	-0.456	-0.212	0.245	-0.252
1999	2	-0.422	-0.619	-0.521	-0.223	-0.465
1999	3	-0.389	-0.277	-0.354	-0.358	-0.309
1999	4	-0.304	-0.443	-0.317	NA	-0.401
2000	1	-0.314	-0.312	-0.166	0.493	-0.161
2000	2	-0.191	-0.066	-0.006	-0.705	-0.077
2000	3	-0.238	-0.036	-0.227	-0.134	-0.156
2000	4	-0.074	0.074	-0.368	-0.226	-0.118
2001	1	-0.218	-0.189	-0.253	NA	-0.188
2001	2	-0.172	-0.060	-0.165	NA	-0.077
2001	3	-0.304	-0.469	-0.243	NA	-0.322
2001	4	-0.366	-0.312	0.098	NA	-0.031
2002	1	-0.179	-0.350	-0.091	NA	-0.189
2002	2	-0.273	-0.090	-0.025	NA	-0.226
2002	3	-0.276	-0.045	-0.181	NA	-0.128
2002	4	-0.297	0.087	-0.451	0.112	-0.169
2003	1	-0.385	-0.213	0.007	NA	-0.063
2003	2	-0.285	-0.042	-0.092	0.534	-0.130

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2003	3	-0.169	-0.202	0.034	NA	-0.149
2003	4	-0.263	-0.518	0.198	NA	-0.093
2004	1	-0.297	-0.253	-0.268	NA	-0.220
2004	2	-0.253	0.231	-0.171	NA	0.023
2004	3	-0.289	-0.166	-0.089	-1.220	-0.338
2004	4	-0.321	-0.559	-0.144	0.385	-0.318

Table 46. Health inequality indices, Belgium, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	0.001	0.001	NA	NA	0.001
1993	2	-0.033	-0.056	0.394	-0.170	0.055
1994	2	0.033	-0.109	-0.008	0.531	-0.080
1995	2	0.058	0.066	0.006	0.798	0.018
1996	2	-0.017	-0.247	-0.146	-0.236	-0.208
1997	2	-0.050	-0.081	-0.034	NA	-0.054
1998	2	-0.109	0.098	-0.228	0.021	-0.146
1999	1	-0.064	NA	-0.113	0.472	-0.058
1999	2	-0.195	-0.118	0.066	0.227	-0.028
1999	3	-0.149	-0.237	-0.262	-0.281	-0.229
1999	4	-0.072	-0.136	-0.085	-0.241	-0.126
2000	1	-0.066	-0.134	-0.316	0.144	-0.201
2000	2	0.059	-0.008	-0.005	-0.509	0.003
2000	3	0.010	0.276	-0.011	0.172	-0.049
2000	4	-0.153	-0.075	0.325	NA	0.059
2001	1	-0.128	-0.270	-0.286	NA	-0.255
2001	2	-0.051	-0.168	0.057	-0.309	-0.037
2001	3	-0.059	-0.264	-0.238	NA	-0.219
2001	4	-0.139	0.075	-0.128	-0.272	-0.005
2002	1	-0.135	-0.284	-0.190	NA	-0.232
2002	2	-0.125	-0.002	-0.015	NA	-0.052
2002	3	-0.219	-0.041	-0.179	NA	-0.083
2002	4	-0.236	-0.228	0.398	NA	0.104
2003	1	-0.031	-0.115	0.238	NA	-0.029
2003	2	-0.083	-0.166	-0.171	NA	-0.136
2003	3	-0.164	-0.350	-0.276	-0.995	-0.293
2003	4	-0.051	-0.067	-0.415	NA	-0.365
2004	1	0.035	0.050	-0.199	-0.362	-0.107
2004	2	-0.111	-0.029	0.256	-0.371	0.106
2004	3	-0.140	-0.176	0.091	-0.463	-0.076
2004	4	-0.199	-0.267	0.064	-0.218	-0.059

Table 47. Health inequality indices, the Czech Republic, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.247	-0.214	-0.098	NA	-0.113
1998	1	-0.246	-0.240	-0.194	NA	-0.178

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	-0.268	-0.286	-0.005	NA	-0.242
1998	3	-0.259	-0.314	0.182	NA	-0.182
1998	4	-0.219	-0.349	0.009	NA	-0.222
1999	1	-0.226	-0.373	-0.087	NA	-0.201
1999	2	-0.203	-0.506	0.077	NA	-0.375
1999	3	-0.289	-0.396	0.082	NA	-0.264
1999	4	-0.232	-0.492	-0.086	NA	-0.351
2000	1	-0.247	-0.230	-0.085	NA	-0.258
2000	2	-0.184	-0.382	-0.236	NA	-0.377
2000	3	-0.178	-0.353	-0.088	NA	-0.323
2000	4	-0.004	-0.336	-0.094	NA	-0.256
2001	1	-0.352	-0.128	-0.049	NA	-0.128
2001	2	-0.314	-0.212	-0.259	NA	-0.255
2001	3	-0.303	-0.103	-0.214	NA	-0.146
2001	4	-0.284	0.077	-0.372	NA	0.012
2002	1	-0.370	-0.032	-0.089	NA	0.011
2002	2	-0.356	-0.059	-0.175	-0.055	-0.069
2002	3	-0.234	-0.258	0.350	0.814	-0.112
2002	4	-0.318	-0.321	-0.165	0.815	-0.202
2003	1	-0.263	-0.307	-0.060	-0.032	-0.201
2003	2	-0.188	-0.208	-0.110	-0.559	-0.125
2003	3	-0.222	-0.262	-0.098	-0.419	-0.207
2003	4	-0.203	-0.347	-0.139	0.257	-0.312
2004	1	-0.236	-0.174	-0.164	0.192	-0.101
2004	2	-0.081	-0.234	-0.453	0.209	-0.234
2004	3	-0.170	-0.211	-0.488	0.331	-0.240
2004	4	-0.317	-0.066	-0.188	0.139	-0.146

Table 48. Health inequality indices, the Czech Republic, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.171	-0.291	-0.104	NA	-0.253
1998	1	-0.189	-0.229	-0.313	NA	-0.250
1998	2	-0.224	-0.196	-0.092	NA	-0.119
1998	3	-0.133	-0.221	-0.218	NA	-0.166
1998	4	-0.163	-0.282	-0.325	NA	-0.306
1999	1	-0.048	-0.312	-0.176	NA	-0.229
1999	2	-0.140	-0.254	-0.386	NA	-0.315
1999	3	-0.191	-0.190	-0.370	NA	-0.224
1999	4	-0.190	-0.144	0.168	NA	-0.072
2000	1	-0.178	-0.030	-0.117	NA	-0.112
2000	2	-0.273	0.149	-0.197	NA	-0.026
2000	3	-0.211	0.081	-0.174	NA	0.085
2000	4	-0.238	0.021	-0.152	NA	0.010
2001	1	-0.198	-0.064	-0.258	NA	-0.070
2001	2	-0.210	-0.305	-0.198	NA	-0.274
2001	3	-0.156	-0.304	-0.016	NA	-0.188

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	4	-0.101	-0.303	-0.266	NA	-0.257
2002	1	-0.161	-0.369	-0.157	-0.120	-0.279
2002	2	-0.166	-0.321	0.100	-0.128	-0.113
2002	3	-0.214	-0.326	-0.241	-0.311	-0.278
2002	4	-0.130	-0.270	-0.262	-0.428	-0.238
2003	1	-0.166	-0.189	0.008	-0.628	-0.074
2003	2	-0.277	-0.244	-0.210	-0.430	-0.202
2003	3	-0.246	-0.221	-0.020	-0.402	-0.214
2003	4	-0.160	-0.297	-0.106	-1.201	-0.265
2004	1	-0.248	-0.305	-0.053	-0.200	-0.208
2004	2	-0.170	-0.315	-0.269	0.253	-0.275
2004	3	-0.175	-0.234	0.096	0.550	-0.139
2004	4	-0.244	-0.306	0.164	0.729	-0.170

Table 49. Health inequality indices, Denmark, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.228	-0.637	-0.196	NA	-0.198
1993	2	-0.183	-0.336	-0.156	-0.146	-0.141
1994	2	-0.314	0.333	0.028	NA	0.127
1995	2	-0.503	0.017	-0.163	NA	-0.142
1996	2	-0.431	-0.434	-0.027	0.186	-0.149
1997	2	-0.373	-0.266	-0.441	NA	-0.373
1998	2	-0.255	-0.241	-0.329	NA	-0.273
1999	1	-0.322	0.033	-0.213	NA	-0.138
1999	2	-0.172	-0.398	0.104	-0.784	-0.307
1999	3	-0.407	-0.342	-0.099	-0.210	-0.090
1999	4	-0.199	-0.182	0.054	0.001	-0.015
2000	1	-0.299	-0.029	-0.040	NA	-0.028
2000	2	-0.360	0.239	-0.140	NA	-0.022
2000	3	-0.159	-0.090	0.145	NA	0.020
2000	4	-0.407	-0.524	0.033	NA	-0.146
2001	1	-0.263	-0.542	-0.024	NA	-0.100
2001	2	-0.435	-0.566	-0.137	NA	-0.376
2001	3	-0.298	-0.453	-0.296	NA	-0.373
2001	4	-0.332	0.302	-0.095	NA	0.044
2002	1	-0.307	-0.086	0.260	NA	0.092
2002	2	-0.265	-0.321	-0.140	NA	-0.218
2002	3	-0.313	-0.371	0.001	NA	-0.192
2002	4	0.012	-0.447	-0.180	NA	-0.269
2003	1	-0.157	-0.203	0.149	NA	0.005
2003	2	-0.463	-0.405	0.041	NA	-0.255
2003	3	-0.230	-0.102	-0.239	NA	-0.236
2003	4	-0.223	-0.565	0.030	NA	-0.277
2004	1	-0.323	-0.573	-0.222	NA	-0.342
2004	2	-0.480	-0.432	0.076	NA	-0.229
2004	3	-0.095	-0.203	-0.152	NA	-0.154

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2004	4	-0.240	-0.362	0.038	NA	-0.243

Table 50. Health inequality indices, Denmark, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.075	0.099	0.101	0.399	0.118
1993	2	-0.145	0.036	-0.110	-0.333	-0.020
1994	2	-0.139	-0.223	-0.062	-0.715	-0.126
1995	2	-0.017	-0.459	-0.059	0.073	-0.201
1996	2	-0.213	-0.429	-0.048	0.110	-0.148
1997	2	-0.176	-0.033	-0.039	-0.233	0.142
1998	2	-0.012	-0.084	-0.201	-0.062	-0.055
1999	1	-0.127	-0.190	-0.167	-0.151	-0.199
1999	2	-0.157	-0.191	0.206	-0.221	0.152
1999	3	-0.159	0.169	-0.125	-0.197	0.085
1999	4	-0.391	-0.274	-0.057	-0.939	-0.093
2000	1	-0.034	-0.474	-0.124	NA	-0.207
2000	2	0.047	-0.159	-0.313	-0.344	-0.291
2000	3	-0.370	-0.141	0.025	NA	-0.024
2000	4	-0.162	-0.061	-0.265	-0.628	-0.180
2001	1	-0.155	-0.355	-0.132	NA	-0.172
2001	2	0.058	-0.078	0.061	NA	-0.017
2001	3	-0.275	-0.406	-0.040	NA	-0.162
2001	4	-0.148	-0.311	-0.395	NA	-0.280
2002	1	-0.183	-0.360	-0.032	NA	-0.143
2002	2	-0.097	-0.303	-0.130	NA	-0.178
2002	3	-0.117	-0.486	0.054	NA	-0.173
2002	4	-0.162	-0.349	-0.160	NA	-0.176
2003	1	-0.146	-0.400	-0.159	NA	-0.244
2003	2	-0.312	-0.389	-0.194	NA	-0.251
2003	3	-0.235	-0.267	0.075	NA	-0.012
2003	4	-0.185	-0.488	-0.186	NA	-0.382
2004	1	-0.164	-0.348	-0.032	NA	-0.115
2004	2	-0.086	-0.013	-0.259	NA	-0.109
2004	3	0.004	-0.339	-0.163	NA	-0.351
2004	4	-0.215	-0.463	-0.038	NA	-0.233

Table 51. Health inequality indices, Estonia, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.273	0.062	0.214	NA	-0.028
1998	2	-0.079	-0.407	0.384	0.055	0.096
1999	2	0.003	0.074	0.029	-0.565	-0.128
2000	1	0.224	0.700	-0.445	NA	-0.302
2000	2	-0.121	NA	0.697	NA	0.697
2000	3	-0.287	0.075	0.166	NA	0.006
2000	4	-0.399	0.219	1.197	NA	0.783

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	1	-0.038	-0.873	-0.843	NA	-0.858
2001	2	0.065	-0.816	-0.067	NA	-0.369
2001	3	0.796	0.304	-0.228	NA	-0.095
2001	4	-0.255	-0.272	-0.768	NA	-0.625
2002	1	-0.169	-0.551	NA	NA	-0.551
2002	2	-0.185	0.012	0.588	NA	0.396
2002	3	-0.153	0.611	NA	NA	0.611
2002	4	-0.036	-0.781	NA	NA	-0.781
2003	1	-0.291	-0.774	NA	-0.908	-0.818
2003	2	-0.272	0.329	NA	NA	0.329
2003	3	-0.592	-0.245	NA	NA	-0.245
2003	4	-0.526	-0.865	0.127	NA	-0.369
2004	1	0.343	-1.089	0.042	NA	-0.241
2004	2	-0.311	-0.090	-1.306	NA	-0.394
2004	3	-0.707	-0.075	0.829	NA	0.377
2004	4	-0.290	0.694	0.773	NA	0.747

Table 52. Health inequality indices, Estonia, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.002	-0.693	-0.012	NA	0.039
1998	2	0.026	-0.711	-0.241	NA	-0.387
1999	2	-0.285	-0.145	-0.625	NA	-0.307
2000	1	-0.319	-0.430	-0.160	NA	-0.301
2000	2	-0.737	-0.302	-0.449	NA	-0.413
2000	3	-0.231	-0.251	-0.339	NA	-0.239
2000	4	0.472	-0.202	0.255	NA	-0.146
2001	1	-0.069	-0.199	-0.160	NA	-0.218
2001	2	-1.002	-0.609	-0.709	NA	-0.687
2001	3	0.195	-0.640	-0.362	NA	-0.611
2001	4	-0.035	-0.406	0.224	NA	-0.196
2002	1	0.118	-0.612	0.679	NA	-0.289
2002	2	0.326	-0.617	0.978	NA	-0.093
2002	3	-0.206	-0.551	0.581	NA	-0.268
2002	4	-0.557	-0.476	-0.333	NA	-0.396
2003	1	-0.239	-0.627	-0.434	NA	-0.555
2003	2	-0.829	-1.071	1.078	NA	0.004
2003	3	0.403	NA	-0.745	NA	-0.745
2003	4	-0.184	-0.103	NA	NA	-0.103
2004	1	-0.633	-0.592	0.466	-0.348	-0.324
2004	2	-0.618	-0.750	-1.275	NA	-0.779
2004	3	0.510	0.321	NA	0.644	0.321
2004	4	-0.576	0.506	NA	NA	0.506

Table 53. Health inequality indices, Finland, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.286	-0.243	-0.167	NA	-0.207
1998	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	2	-0.219	-0.874	0.208	NA	-0.113
1998	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	1	-0.317	-0.197	-0.181	NA	NA
1999	2	-0.136	-0.277	-0.217	-0.894	-0.200
1999	3	-0.151	0.009	-0.216	-0.253	-0.075
1999	4	-0.443	0.153	-0.037	NA	-0.087
2000	1	-0.305	-0.096	-0.059	-0.231	-0.052
2000	2	-0.217	-0.162	0.048	0.057	-0.065
2000	3	-0.331	-0.037	-0.194	-0.895	-0.147
2000	4	-0.179	-0.045	-0.196	-0.382	-0.184
2001	1	-0.283	-0.044	-0.042	NA	-0.047
2001	2	-0.362	-0.393	-0.079	-0.296	-0.073
2001	3	-0.285	-0.434	-0.017	-0.817	-0.183
2001	4	-0.192	-0.148	-0.112	0.423	-0.214
2002	1	-0.232	-0.116	0.010	-0.127	-0.035
2002	2	-0.195	-0.516	-0.154	-1.306	-0.245
2002	3	-0.177	-0.293	-0.235	0.524	-0.265
2002	4	-0.399	-0.490	-0.021	0.242	-0.083
2003	1	-0.538	-0.100	-0.445	-1.013	-0.386
2003	2	-0.477	0.344	-0.289	NA	-0.066
2003	3	-0.555	-0.826	-0.506	-1.291	-0.539
2003	4	-0.426	-0.335	-0.352	NA	-0.333
2004	1	-0.592	-0.407	-0.481	-1.181	-0.458
2004	2	-0.531	-0.410	-0.308	-0.403	-0.325
2004	3	-0.449	-0.492	-0.440	NA	-0.398
2004	4	-0.475	-0.343	-0.439	-0.175	-0.418

Table 54. Health inequality indices, Finland, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.159	0.179	0.072	NA	0.028
1998	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	2	-0.108	-0.258	-0.319	NA	-0.372
1998	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1999	1	-0.048	-0.112	-0.136	NA	NA
1999	2	-0.117	0.027	0.060	-0.292	0.029
1999	3	-0.018	-0.328	-0.028	-0.742	-0.004
1999	4	-0.197	-0.237	-0.018	0.335	-0.017
2000	1	-0.184	-0.243	-0.031	-0.585	-0.020
2000	2	-0.061	0.008	0.110	0.098	0.066
2000	3	-0.139	-0.082	-0.049	NA	-0.002
2000	4	-0.079	-0.119	-0.164	NA	-0.118

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	1	-0.146	-0.066	-0.085	0.077	-0.060
2001	2	-0.183	-0.047	-0.069	-0.440	-0.021
2001	3	-0.136	-0.051	-0.144	-0.477	-0.028
2001	4	-0.111	-0.304	-0.033	-0.620	-0.078
2002	1	-0.313	-0.288	0.029	-0.165	-0.009
2002	2	-0.062	0.005	0.028	0.048	0.054
2002	3	-0.164	-0.242	0.183	-0.587	-0.022
2002	4	-0.107	-0.098	-0.003	-0.762	-0.011
2003	1	-0.325	-0.593	-0.202	0.409	-0.268
2003	2	-0.332	-0.235	-0.482	-0.628	-0.377
2003	3	-0.451	-0.349	-0.343	-0.428	-0.279
2003	4	-0.400	-0.101	-0.211	-0.405	-0.176
2004	1	-0.361	-0.355	-0.177	0.015	-0.243
2004	2	-0.336	-0.370	-0.225	0.137	-0.238
2004	3	-0.285	-0.093	-0.248	0.103	-0.204
2004	4	-0.418	-0.095	-0.226	-0.567	-0.196

Table 55. Health inequality indices, France, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	1	-0.373	NA	-0.029	-0.887	-0.030
1993	1	-0.184	NA	-0.250	-0.075	-0.250
1994	1	-0.223	NA	-0.239	-0.771	-0.239
1995	1	-0.225	NA	-0.083	-0.614	-0.084
1996	1	-0.285	NA	-0.197	NA	-0.197
1997	1	-0.241	NA	-0.289	NA	-0.289
1998	1	-0.193	NA	-0.182	-0.070	-0.179
1999	1	-0.282	NA	-0.072	-0.745	-0.081
2000	1	-0.252	-0.344	-0.256	-0.275	-0.314
2001	1	-0.252	-0.430	-0.162	-0.110	-0.251
2002	1	-0.235	-0.428	-0.032	-0.592	-0.146
2003	1	-0.191	-0.413	-0.025	-0.333	-0.220
2003	2	-0.136	-0.268	-0.262	-0.006	-0.312
2003	3	-0.168	-0.359	-0.175	-1.034	-0.211
2003	4	-0.234	-0.417	-0.088	-0.914	-0.200
2004	1	-0.213	-0.485	-0.107	-0.385	-0.174
2004	2	-0.255	-0.282	-0.293	-0.850	-0.323
2004	3	-0.281	-0.248	-0.134	-0.108	-0.235
2004	4	-0.235	-0.413	-0.242	NA	-0.289

Table 56. Health inequality indices, France, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	1	-0.194	NA	-0.133	0.847	-0.131
1993	1	0.001	NA	-0.125	-0.459	-0.126
1994	1	-0.040	NA	-0.123	-1.144	-0.125
1995	1	-0.007	NA	-0.019	0.010	-0.020

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	1	-0.101	NA	0.022	0.960	0.025
1997	1	-0.054	NA	-0.050	0.205	-0.049
1998	1	-0.087	NA	0.076	0.075	0.078
1999	1	-0.125	NA	-0.108	-0.102	-0.114
2000	1	-0.141	-0.254	0.034	-0.299	-0.144
2001	1	-0.089	-0.121	-0.104	-0.404	-0.114
2002	1	-0.085	-0.187	-0.201	-0.121	-0.186
2003	1	0.009	-0.283	-0.206	0.072	-0.258
2003	2	0.037	-0.265	-0.283	-0.622	-0.278
2003	3	-0.041	-0.248	-0.167	-0.272	-0.191
2003	4	-0.128	-0.213	0.001	-0.179	-0.073
2004	1	-0.110	-0.244	-0.146	-0.098	-0.123
2004	2	-0.165	-0.238	-0.137	-0.360	-0.182
2004	3	-0.188	-0.204	-0.097	-0.029	-0.211
2004	4	-0.130	-0.075	0.075	NA	-0.047

Table 57. Health inequality indices, Greece, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	0.054	-0.334	-0.338	-0.219	-0.351
1993	2	-0.009	-0.062	-0.355	-0.144	-0.214
1994	2	-0.048	-0.481	-0.193	NA	-0.310
1995	2	0.001	-0.337	-0.220	0.874	-0.235
1996	2	-0.264	-0.329	-0.324	0.785	-0.341
1997	2	0.072	-0.354	-0.121	NA	-0.235
1998	1	-0.154	-0.346	-0.201	-0.517	-0.285
1998	2	-0.123	-0.402	-0.069	NA	-0.286
1998	3	0.011	-0.494	0.072	0.694	-0.236
1998	4	-0.184	-0.188	0.046	NA	0.042
1999	1	-0.232	-0.168	-0.245	1.334	-0.009
1999	2	-0.384	-0.446	-0.328	0.306	-0.350
1999	3	-0.196	-0.206	-0.378	-0.622	-0.272
1999	4	-0.211	-0.196	-0.144	-1.102	-0.282
2000	1	-0.369	-0.230	0.130	NA	-0.102
2000	2	-0.275	-0.109	-0.137	NA	-0.158
2000	3	-0.348	-0.236	-0.055	NA	-0.145
2000	4	-0.109	-0.351	-0.063	NA	-0.387
2001	1	-0.019	-0.318	-0.061	NA	-0.234
2001	2	0.199	-0.203	-0.427	NA	-0.238
2001	3	0.215	-0.193	-0.222	NA	-0.175
2001	4	-0.020	-0.316	0.135	NA	-0.200
2002	1	-0.674	-0.931	0.094	NA	-0.204
2002	2	-0.251	-0.704	-0.268	NA	-0.412
2002	3	-0.296	-0.520	-0.269	NA	-0.369
2002	4	-0.342	-0.447	-0.255	NA	-0.394
2003	1	0.027	0.044	-0.358	NA	-0.246
2003	2	0.212	-0.190	-0.384	NA	-0.302

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2003	3	0.122	-0.025	-0.048	NA	-0.041
2003	4	-0.117	0.013	-0.202	NA	-0.183
2004	1	-0.012	-0.107	-0.350	-0.182	-0.145
2004	2	-0.007	-0.173	-0.202	NA	-0.180
2004	3	-0.116	-0.060	-0.256	NA	-0.062
2004	4	-0.053	-0.143	-0.399	NA	-0.253

Table 58. Health inequality indices, Greece, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.007	-0.279	-0.381	0.713	-0.419
1993	2	0.031	0.134	-0.045	NA	0.002
1994	2	-0.045	-0.390	-0.229	NA	-0.250
1995	2	0.147	-0.405	-0.181	-0.436	-0.225
1996	2	0.016	-0.082	-0.151	NA	-0.130
1997	2	0.281	-0.149	-0.158	NA	-0.186
1998	1	-0.271	-0.096	-0.096	0.087	-0.164
1998	2	-0.018	-0.283	-0.156	0.038	-0.152
1998	3	0.266	-0.295	-0.156	-0.096	-0.239
1998	4	-0.229	0.554	0.087	NA	0.332
1999	1	-0.023	0.243	-0.042	NA	0.113
1999	2	-0.190	-0.289	-0.363	-1.137	-0.244
1999	3	0.274	-0.146	-0.060	NA	-0.055
1999	4	-0.062	-0.216	-0.179	NA	-0.194
2000	1	0.217	0.149	-0.374	NA	-0.005
2000	2	0.052	-0.132	-0.241	NA	-0.096
2000	3	0.109	-0.052	0.167	0.201	-0.003
2000	4	0.201	-0.100	0.024	0.192	-0.072
2001	1	-0.344	-0.140	0.368	0.210	0.027
2001	2	-0.302	-0.115	0.397	0.221	-0.104
2001	3	-0.444	-0.211	0.493	0.188	-0.023
2001	4	-0.136	0.038	0.620	0.167	0.338
2002	1	-0.037	0.087	0.337	0.442	0.233
2002	2	0.127	-0.214	-0.289	-0.165	-0.344
2002	3	0.263	-0.210	-0.449	-0.130	-0.372
2002	4	0.066	-0.238	-0.639	NA	-0.419
2003	1	0.353	0.142	-0.079	NA	-0.101
2003	2	-0.010	-0.240	-0.260	NA	-0.126
2003	3	0.106	-0.176	0.237	-0.176	0.207
2003	4	0.050	-0.104	-0.134	-0.183	-0.181
2004	1	0.340	-0.498	-0.426	-0.364	-0.508
2004	2	-0.301	-0.424	-0.074	0.685	-0.170
2004	3	-0.204	-0.222	0.021	-0.186	-0.181
2004	4	-0.152	-0.285	0.389	-1.064	-0.051

Table 59. Health inequality indices, Hungary, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	-0.062	-0.455	-0.054	NA	NA
1997	2	-0.254	-0.250	-0.153	-0.365	-0.291
1998	2	-0.165	-0.329	0.131	0.742	-0.107
1999	1	-0.205	-0.259	0.098	0.276	-0.126
1999	2	-0.116	-0.277	0.036	-0.260	-0.173
1999	3	-0.049	-0.238	-0.107	NA	-0.231
1999	4	-0.162	-0.190	-0.038	0.690	-0.257
2000	1	-0.142	-0.158	NA	-1.269	-0.158
2000	2	-0.107	-0.156	NA	0.532	-0.155
2000	3	-0.107	0.011	NA	0.579	0.011
2000	4	-0.134	-0.082	NA	NA	-0.082
2001	1	-0.181	-0.058	-0.020	NA	-0.058
2001	2	-0.009	-0.044	-0.414	NA	-0.146
2001	3	-0.272	-0.083	-0.247	NA	-0.097
2001	4	-0.226	-0.254	-0.227	NA	-0.185
2002	1	-0.485	-0.113	-0.253	NA	-0.134
2002	2	-0.408	-0.047	-0.207	NA	-0.086
2002	3	-0.245	0.043	0.173	NA	0.070
2002	4	-0.012	-0.091	-0.310	NA	-0.166
2003	1	-0.280	-0.117	0.175	NA	0.011
2003	2	-0.225	-0.151	-0.082	NA	-0.101
2003	3	-0.249	-0.159	-0.221	NA	-0.170
2003	4	-0.157	-0.158	0.008	-0.804	-0.103
2004	1	-0.209	-0.106	0.013	NA	-0.098
2004	2	-0.186	-0.150	-0.190	NA	-0.152
2004	3	-0.060	-0.183	-0.085	NA	-0.150
2004	4	-0.168	-0.172	-0.030	NA	-0.168

Table 60. Health inequality indices, Hungary, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	-0.098	-0.390	0.056	NA	NA
1997	2	0.058	-0.370	-0.209	0.293	-0.282
1998	2	-0.177	-0.519	-0.070	-0.342	-0.315
1999	1	-0.211	-0.436	-0.027	-0.095	-0.191
1999	2	-0.180	-0.488	-0.202	-0.120	-0.321
1999	3	-0.168	-0.476	-0.062	-0.109	-0.318
1999	4	-0.190	-0.518	0.061	-0.797	-0.290
2000	1	0.026	-0.345	NA	NA	-0.345
2000	2	-0.165	-0.413	NA	0.103	-0.400
2000	3	-0.239	-0.326	NA	NA	-0.326
2000	4	-0.179	-0.385	NA	0.746	-0.384
2001	1	-0.365	-0.334	-0.079	NA	-0.206
2001	2	-0.284	-0.413	-0.465	NA	-0.450
2001	3	-0.326	-0.309	-0.249	NA	-0.304
2001	4	-0.151	-0.312	-0.187	NA	-0.250

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2002	1	-0.117	-0.343	-0.212	NA	-0.259
2002	2	-0.229	-0.397	0.011	NA	-0.286
2002	3	-0.085	-0.404	-0.296	NA	-0.405
2002	4	-0.231	-0.347	-0.372	NA	-0.314
2003	1	-0.237	-0.229	0.053	NA	-0.124
2003	2	-0.067	-0.325	NA	NA	-0.127
2003	3	-0.140	-0.402	-0.498	NA	-0.393
2003	4	-0.093	-0.334	-0.111	NA	-0.311
2004	1	-0.061	-0.363	-0.012	NA	-0.311
2004	2	-0.230	-0.333	-0.151	NA	-0.356
2004	3	-0.292	-0.427	-0.462	NA	-0.316
2004	4	-0.160	-0.405	-0.066	NA	-0.362

Table 61. Health inequality indices, Iceland, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	-0.297	-0.419	-0.333	-1.208	-0.439
1996	2	-0.224	-0.875	-0.298	-0.708	-0.474
1997	2	-0.454	-0.289	-0.056	-1.233	-0.320
1998	2	-0.049	-0.192	-0.095	0.218	-0.147
1999	2	-0.540	-0.769	-0.047	0.431	-0.233
2000	2	-0.300	-0.520	-0.169	0.630	-0.217
2001	2	-0.288	-0.464	0.069	-0.862	-0.159
2002	2	-0.388	-0.561	0.064	-0.912	-0.013
2003	1	-0.059	NA	-0.042	NA	-0.042
2003	2	-0.192	NA	-0.158	NA	-0.158
2004	1	-0.054	NA	0.017	NA	0.017
2004	2	-0.362	NA	-0.450	NA	-0.450
2004	3	-0.723	NA	-0.593	NA	-0.593
2004	4	-0.107	NA	0.120	NA	0.120

Table 62. Health inequality indices, Iceland, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	-0.101	0.006	-0.079	-0.381	-0.141
1996	2	-0.063	-0.159	-0.070	NA	-0.145
1997	2	0.138	0.029	-0.092	NA	-0.047
1998	2	-0.036	0.061	0.449	NA	0.315
1999	2	0.233	-0.147	-0.121	NA	-0.186
2000	2	-0.061	-0.153	-0.165	NA	-0.196
2001	2	-0.386	-0.224	0.089	-0.510	-0.156
2002	2	-0.265	-0.392	-0.035	-0.499	-0.211
2003	1	-0.042	NA	0.480	NA	0.480
2003	2	0.010	NA	0.379	NA	0.379
2004	1	-0.058	NA	-0.219	NA	-0.219
2004	2	0.013	NA	-0.202	NA	-0.202
2004	3	0.118	NA	-0.101	NA	-0.101

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2004	4	-0.356	NA	-0.031	NA	-0.031

Table 63. *Health inequality indices, Ireland, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.060	-0.624	0.024	0.313	-0.190
1993	2	-0.184	-0.220	-0.030	NA	-0.075
1994	2	-0.090	-0.112	-0.040	NA	-0.052
1995	2	-0.075	-0.006	0.083	NA	0.066
1996	2	-0.106	-0.277	-0.084	NA	-0.126
1997	2	-0.121	-0.353	-0.135	NA	-0.135
1998	2	-0.275	-0.274	0.087	NA	-0.143
1999	2	-0.292	-0.267	-0.084	NA	-0.191
1999	3	-0.243	-0.395	0.323	NA	-0.171
1999	4	-0.255	-0.409	-0.472	NA	-0.373
2000	1	-0.250	-0.336	0.115	NA	-0.099
2000	2	-0.361	-0.544	0.075	NA	-0.328
2000	3	-0.187	-0.326	0.083	NA	-0.231
2000	4	-0.262	-0.251	-0.010	NA	-0.227
2001	1	-0.225	-0.304	-0.007	NA	-0.099
2001	2	-0.266	-0.381	-0.134	NA	-0.280
2001	3	-0.355	-0.334	-0.502	NA	-0.450
2001	4	-0.302	-0.239	0.033	NA	-0.141
2002	1	-0.332	-0.152	-0.051	NA	-0.117
2002	2	-0.300	-0.267	-0.315	NA	-0.336
2002	3	-0.256	-0.132	0.103	NA	-0.103
2002	4	-0.397	-0.274	0.108	NA	-0.110
2003	1	-0.231	-0.376	-0.137	NA	-0.208
2003	2	-0.347	-0.293	-0.247	NA	-0.287
2003	3	-0.206	-0.411	-0.108	NA	-0.341
2003	4	-0.233	-0.365	0.039	NA	-0.188
2004	1	-0.306	-0.268	-0.092	NA	-0.160
2004	2	-0.178	-0.108	-0.147	NA	-0.182
2004	3	-0.250	0.008	-0.405	NA	-0.139
2004	4	-0.244	-0.093	-0.151	NA	-0.179

Table 64. *Health inequality indices, Ireland, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.043	-0.143	0.028	NA	-0.028
1993	2	-0.031	-0.107	-0.256	NA	-0.137
1994	2	0.016	-0.182	-0.033	NA	-0.099
1995	2	-0.033	0.157	0.226	NA	0.106
1996	2	-0.069	0.053	0.003	NA	-0.001
1997	2	0.062	-0.113	0.052	NA	0.074
1998	2	-0.165	-0.387	-0.013	NA	-0.228
1999	2	-0.122	-0.372	-0.076	NA	-0.224

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1999	3	-0.082	-0.107	0.324	NA	0.011
1999	4	-0.176	-0.149	-0.461	NA	-0.230
2000	1	-0.110	-0.074	-0.096	NA	-0.077
2000	2	-0.099	-0.219	0.161	NA	-0.075
2000	3	-0.045	0.054	-0.205	NA	-0.007
2000	4	-0.027	-0.279	-0.019	NA	-0.206
2001	1	-0.063	-0.368	-0.073	NA	-0.235
2001	2	-0.051	-0.274	-0.307	NA	-0.242
2001	3	-0.138	-0.199	-0.434	NA	-0.249
2001	4	-0.126	-0.328	-0.259	NA	-0.306
2002	1	-0.088	-0.379	0.028	NA	-0.123
2002	2	-0.021	-0.328	0.096	NA	-0.065
2002	3	-0.070	-0.212	0.064	NA	-0.034
2002	4	-0.081	-0.168	-0.458	NA	-0.247
2003	1	-0.030	-0.273	NA	NA	-0.204
2003	2	-0.187	-0.208	0.015	NA	-0.105
2003	3	-0.187	-0.371	-0.057	NA	-0.262
2003	4	-0.118	-0.337	-0.257	NA	-0.334
2004	1	-0.054	-0.240	0.074	NA	-0.073
2004	2	-0.112	-0.346	0.169	NA	-0.214
2004	3	-0.187	-0.490	-0.013	NA	-0.306
2004	4	-0.146	-0.253	0.230	NA	-0.074

Table 65. *Health inequality indices, Italy, men*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	3	-0.172	-0.135	-0.148	-0.411	-0.156
1993	2	-0.191	-0.263	-0.201	0.257	-0.220
1994	2	-0.213	-0.083	-0.150	NA	-0.132
1995	2	-0.158	-0.593	-0.158	0.167	-0.228
1996	2	-0.153	-0.337	-0.264	-0.259	-0.294
1997	2	-0.219	-0.074	-0.218	0.110	-0.169
1998	1	-0.228	0.090	-0.031	-0.826	-0.014
1998	2	-0.141	-0.189	-0.226	-0.844	-0.202
1998	3	-0.265	-0.085	-0.197	0.133	-0.147
1998	4	-0.141	-0.204	-0.188	-0.338	-0.195
1999	1	-0.160	0.136	-0.206	-0.785	-0.180
1999	2	-0.241	-0.062	-0.060	-0.370	-0.060
1999	3	-0.116	-0.244	-0.333	-0.258	-0.300
1999	4	-0.096	-0.068	-0.085	-1.040	-0.064
2000	1	-0.164	-0.231	-0.092	-0.282	-0.149
2000	2	-0.145	-0.194	-0.232	-0.472	-0.215
2000	3	-0.266	-0.159	-0.149	NA	-0.090
2000	4	-0.253	-0.122	-0.133	-0.204	-0.104
2001	1	-0.237	-0.399	-0.263	-0.266	-0.276
2001	2	-0.193	-0.202	-0.216	-0.783	-0.210
2001	3	-0.217	0.030	-0.167	0.307	-0.095

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	4	-0.208	-0.285	-0.242	-0.799	-0.275
2002	1	-0.201	-0.374	-0.179	-1.258	-0.230
2002	2	-0.117	-0.393	-0.151	-0.801	-0.232
2002	3	-0.229	-0.005	-0.256	-0.808	-0.156
2002	4	-0.130	-0.092	-0.225	0.236	-0.210
2003	1	-0.096	-0.199	-0.145	-0.528	-0.145
2003	2	-0.144	0.010	-0.161	NA	-0.073
2003	3	-0.141	-0.140	-0.364	NA	-0.316
2003	4	-0.125	-0.188	-0.108	-0.821	-0.100
2004	1	-0.218	-0.163	-0.115	0.109	-0.135
2004	2	-0.189	-0.400	-0.114	-0.787	-0.194
2004	3	-0.180	-0.350	-0.271	-0.215	-0.300
2004	4	-0.209	-0.174	-0.011	-0.589	-0.030

Table 66. *Health inequality indices, Italy, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	3	-0.061	-0.341	-0.292	-0.447	-0.304
1993	2	-0.089	-0.332	-0.195	NA	-0.233
1994	2	0.021	-0.181	-0.205	-0.058	-0.192
1995	2	-0.041	-0.174	-0.164	-0.156	-0.154
1996	2	-0.124	-0.253	-0.053	-0.241	-0.197
1997	2	-0.190	-0.180	-0.190	NA	-0.242
1998	1	-0.131	-0.232	0.042	NA	-0.012
1998	2	-0.071	-0.346	-0.025	0.351	-0.083
1998	3	-0.258	-0.521	-0.277	0.129	-0.402
1998	4	-0.096	-0.512	0.010	0.527	-0.152
1999	1	-0.183	-0.202	-0.125	-0.380	-0.162
1999	2	-0.219	-0.348	-0.164	-0.171	-0.184
1999	3	-0.214	-0.123	-0.054	-0.108	-0.074
1999	4	-0.106	-0.175	-0.087	0.044	-0.132
2000	1	-0.085	-0.095	-0.180	-0.096	-0.165
2000	2	0.006	-0.322	-0.067	-0.496	-0.129
2000	3	-0.143	-0.092	-0.119	0.039	-0.119
2000	4	-0.204	-0.105	-0.027	0.050	-0.036
2001	1	-0.124	-0.149	0.055	NA	-0.019
2001	2	-0.117	-0.305	-0.136	NA	-0.219
2001	3	-0.066	-0.286	-0.124	-0.479	-0.202
2001	4	-0.098	-0.167	-0.228	-0.419	-0.177
2002	1	-0.121	-0.140	0.102	-0.124	0.015
2002	2	-0.199	-0.157	-0.009	-0.733	-0.092
2002	3	-0.305	-0.409	-0.412	-0.002	-0.365
2002	4	-0.130	-0.147	-0.192	-0.122	-0.098
2003	1	-0.179	-0.306	-0.045	NA	-0.128
2003	2	-0.091	-0.204	-0.230	-0.760	-0.229
2003	3	-0.025	-0.262	-0.052	-1.049	-0.235
2003	4	-0.055	-0.516	-0.154	NA	-0.250

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2004	1	-0.221	-0.266	-0.269	-0.388	-0.311
2004	2	-0.239	-0.334	-0.203	-0.112	-0.320
2004	3	-0.128	-0.253	-0.166	-0.292	-0.203
2004	4	-0.190	-0.197	-0.053	-0.331	-0.172

Table 67. Health inequality indices, Latvia, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	-0.283	-0.595	0.315	NA	-0.480
1998	4	-0.139	-0.614	-0.212	NA	-0.476
1999	2	-0.315	-0.608	-0.004	NA	-0.507
1999	4	-0.164	-0.717	-0.299	NA	-0.573
2000	2	-0.227	-0.769	0.021	NA	-0.700
2000	4	0.440	-0.834	-0.430	NA	-0.706
2001	2	0.402	-0.425	-0.828	NA	-0.566
2001	4	-0.049	-0.704	0.073	NA	-0.768
2002	1	0.123	-0.088	-0.016	NA	0.155
2002	2	0.055	-0.433	-0.244	0.626	-0.272
2002	3	-0.168	0.290	-0.343	NA	0.106
2002	4	0.403	-0.657	0.021	-1.242	-0.453
2003	1	-0.078	-1.160	-0.345	NA	-0.504
2003	2	-0.346	-0.514	-0.319	-0.936	-0.390
2003	3	-0.284	-1.088	-0.777	1.365	-0.905
2003	4	-0.228	-0.537	-0.375	-1.214	-0.494
2004	1	-0.152	-0.695	-0.961	-0.802	-0.652
2004	2	-0.199	-0.098	-0.628	0.330	-0.188
2004	3	-0.755	-0.402	NA	-0.645	-0.402
2004	4	-0.656	-0.215	NA	NA	-0.215

Table 68. Health inequality indices, Latvia, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	-0.260	-0.608	0.281	NA	-0.518
1998	4	-0.065	-0.600	-0.105	NA	-0.451
1999	2	-0.348	-0.629	0.434	NA	-0.274
1999	4	0.041	-0.613	0.052	NA	-0.580
2000	2	0.074	-0.879	-0.299	NA	-0.748
2000	4	-0.321	-0.480	-0.367	NA	-0.438
2001	2	-0.039	-0.635	-0.407	NA	-0.587
2001	4	-0.103	-0.626	-0.300	NA	-0.605
2002	1	0.061	-0.117	-0.488	-0.262	-0.235
2002	2	-0.107	-0.506	-0.232	NA	-0.369
2002	3	-0.500	-0.808	NA	-0.622	-0.771
2002	4	-0.165	0.319	-0.013	NA	0.102
2003	1	-0.199	0.064	0.450	-0.158	0.032
2003	2	0.260	-0.319	NA	NA	-0.319
2003	3	0.027	-0.388	NA	NA	-0.388

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2003	4	0.358	-0.153	-0.001	1.346	0.142
2004	1	0.005	-0.172	0.279	0.658	0.094
2004	2	-0.258	0.454	-0.538	-1.336	-0.095
2004	3	-0.744	-0.591	-0.195	NA	-0.591
2004	4	-0.021	-0.372	-0.759	NA	-0.372

Table 69. Health inequality indices, Lithuania, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	-0.381	-0.615	NA	NA	-0.615
1998	4	0.125	-0.753	NA	NA	-0.753
1999	2	-0.281	NA	1.023	NA	1.023
1999	4	-0.130	NA	0.749	NA	0.749
2000	2	-0.425	0.475	-1.170	NA	-0.347
2000	4	-0.005	-0.001	0.068	NA	0.200
2001	2	0.116	-0.640	-1.092	NA	-0.734
2001	4	-0.186	-0.508	0.684	NA	-0.210
2002	1	-0.401	-0.513	-0.616	NA	-0.527
2002	2	0.230	-0.394	-1.135	NA	-0.445
2002	3	0.122	-0.249	NA	NA	-0.249
2002	4	-0.610	0.094	-0.794	NA	-0.227
2003	1	0.031	-0.286	NA	NA	-0.286
2003	2	0.297	-0.326	0.630	NA	-0.206
2003	3	-0.195	-0.335	-1.284	NA	-0.493
2003	4	-0.181	0.352	NA	NA	0.352
2004	1	-0.237	-0.299	-0.624	-1.267	-0.426
2004	2	-0.389	-0.315	0.663	NA	-0.315
2004	3	0.149	-0.348	NA	NA	-0.348
2004	4	-0.234	-0.365	NA	NA	-0.365

Table 70. Health inequality indices, Lithuania, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	2	-0.183	0.053	NA	NA	0.053
1998	4	-0.229	-0.362	NA	NA	-0.362
1999	2	-0.269	NA	-0.050	NA	-0.050
1999	4	0.106	NA	-0.070	NA	-0.070
2000	2	0.193	0.199	NA	NA	0.199
2000	4	0.394	-0.421	-1.205	NA	-0.628
2001	2	0.040	-0.707	-0.625	NA	-0.768
2001	4	0.043	0.026	-1.293	NA	-0.298
2002	1	0.011	-0.545	-0.684	-0.692	-0.581
2002	2	-0.027	-0.055	-0.606	-0.203	-0.113
2002	3	0.088	-0.513	-1.025	NA	-0.637
2002	4	-0.236	-0.945	1.187	NA	-0.809
2003	1	-0.134	0.085	-0.351	-0.616	-0.107
2003	2	0.377	-0.600	-0.047	NA	-0.501

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2003	3	-0.268	-0.501	NA	NA	-0.501
2003	4	-0.265	-0.247	-0.690	NA	-0.432
2004	1	-0.541	-0.386	-0.320	NA	-0.324
2004	2	0.069	-0.962	NA	NA	-0.962
2004	3	0.245	-0.397	NA	NA	-0.397
2004	4	-0.718	-0.450	0.049	-0.278	-0.459

Table 71. Health inequality indices, Luxembourg, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.392	-0.160	0.088	NA	-0.039
1993	2	-0.392	-0.116	-0.448	-1.136	-0.279
1994	2	-0.217	-0.819	0.142	NA	-0.132
1995	2	-0.402	0.645	0.150	NA	0.150
1996	2	-0.443	0.129	0.606	NA	0.507
1997	2	-0.346	NA	-0.159	-0.478	-0.166
1998	2	-0.408	-0.102	0.125	NA	-0.036
1999	2	-0.536	-0.384	-0.081	NA	-0.120
2000	2	-0.467	-0.104	0.381	NA	0.297
2001	2	-0.456	0.467	-0.095	NA	0.040
2002	2	-0.482	-0.610	-0.411	NA	-0.537
2003	1	-0.421	-0.557	-0.274	NA	-0.330
2003	2	-0.421	-0.557	-0.274	NA	-0.330
2004	1	-0.473	-0.315	-0.840	NA	-0.402
2004	2	-0.473	-0.315	-0.840	NA	-0.402
2004	3	-0.473	-0.315	-0.840	NA	-0.402
2004	4	-0.473	-0.315	-0.840	NA	-0.402

Table 72. Health inequality indices, Luxembourg, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.234	-0.767	-0.253	-0.517	-0.392
1993	2	NA	0.103	0.097	0.130	0.170
1994	2	-0.078	-0.410	0.011	NA	-0.087
1995	2	-0.025	-0.154	-0.533	NA	-0.290
1996	2	-0.207	-0.281	-0.434	NA	-0.387
1997	2	-0.192	NA	-0.230	NA	-0.230
1998	2	-0.261	-0.725	-0.545	NA	-0.590
1999	2	-0.253	-0.264	0.173	NA	0.016
2000	2	0.070	0.040	-0.155	NA	-0.057
2001	2	-0.151	-0.401	0.198	NA	-0.119
2002	2	0.150	-0.641	-0.483	NA	-0.627
2003	1	-0.067	-0.410	0.220	NA	-0.227
2003	2	-0.067	-0.410	0.220	NA	-0.227
2004	1	-0.337	-0.180	0.511	NA	-0.046
2004	2	-0.337	-0.180	0.511	NA	-0.046
2004	3	-0.337	-0.180	0.511	NA	-0.046

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2004	4	-0.337	-0.180	0.511	NA	-0.046

Table 73. Health inequality indices, the Netherlands, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.258	-0.145	-0.110	NA	-0.149
1993	2	-0.276	-0.231	-0.163	NA	-0.199
1994	2	-0.280	-0.196	-0.089	0.254	-0.177
1995	2	-0.228	-0.299	-0.204	0.158	-0.227
1996	2	-0.299	-0.237	-0.102	0.412	-0.164
1997	2	-0.284	-0.318	-0.105	NA	-0.181
1998	2	-0.204	-0.273	-0.046	NA	-0.098
1999	2	-0.182	-0.240	-0.011	NA	-0.128
2000	1	-0.159	-0.048	-0.099	NA	-0.103
2000	2	-0.188	-0.380	-0.128	NA	-0.163
2000	3	-0.221	-0.197	-0.039	NA	-0.020
2000	4	-0.199	-0.193	-0.111	NA	-0.102
2001	1	-0.220	-0.162	-0.088	1.556	-0.104
2001	2	-0.253	0.011	-0.120	0.754	-0.119
2001	3	-0.276	-0.153	-0.104	-0.500	-0.103
2001	4	-0.260	0.030	-0.123	0.132	-0.107
2002	1	-0.218	-0.110	-0.038	-0.253	-0.025
2002	2	-0.219	-0.337	-0.086	-0.214	-0.152
2002	3	-0.176	-0.165	-0.075	-0.353	-0.111
2002	4	-0.161	-0.310	-0.171	-0.665	-0.175
2003	1	-0.222	-0.229	-0.006	-0.984	-0.094
2003	2	-0.170	-0.375	-0.117	-0.769	-0.171
2003	3	-0.244	-0.218	-0.128	-0.311	-0.120
2003	4	-0.291	-0.474	-0.025	NA	-0.093
2004	1	-0.271	-0.420	-0.045	0.988	-0.105
2004	2	-0.199	-0.373	-0.042	1.026	-0.101
2004	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 74. Health inequality indices, the Netherlands, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.055	-0.083	0.016	-0.434	-0.048
1993	2	-0.185	-0.072	-0.082	-1.241	-0.063
1994	2	-0.030	-0.070	-0.055	-0.320	-0.081
1995	2	-0.028	0.092	0.015	0.037	0.074
1996	2	-0.013	-0.121	-0.276	-0.341	-0.177
1997	2	-0.041	-0.011	-0.033	-0.495	-0.021
1998	2	-0.163	-0.123	0.255	0.954	-0.007
1999	2	-0.073	-0.040	-0.076	0.557	-0.036
2000	1	-0.108	-0.211	0.044	-0.349	-0.035
2000	2	-0.080	-0.021	0.084	-0.142	0.069

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2000	3	-0.093	0.073	0.076	NA	0.104
2000	4	-0.111	0.355	-0.029	0.316	0.105
2001	1	-0.145	0.040	0.028	-0.126	0.014
2001	2	-0.092	0.020	-0.014	0.519	-0.048
2001	3	-0.108	0.196	-0.142	-0.549	0.013
2001	4	-0.065	0.224	-0.014	-0.129	0.009
2002	1	-0.082	-0.232	0.115	-0.303	0.037
2002	2	-0.036	-0.159	-0.198	-0.507	-0.067
2002	3	-0.013	-0.284	-0.011	-0.124	-0.052
2002	4	-0.089	-0.163	-0.090	0.010	-0.029
2003	1	-0.099	-0.188	0.012	-0.857	-0.018
2003	2	-0.070	-0.138	-0.057	-0.425	-0.097
2003	3	-0.014	-0.196	0.013	-0.659	-0.072
2003	4	-0.088	-0.199	-0.016	-0.293	-0.056
2004	1	-0.157	-0.205	0.038	-0.550	-0.052
2004	2	-0.077	-0.241	0.080	-0.209	-0.018
2004	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2004	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 75. Health inequality indices, Norway, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	-0.436	-0.525	-0.161	-1.000	-0.204
1997	2	-0.230	-0.073	-0.106	-0.355	-0.108
1998	2	-0.208	-0.361	0.071	-0.684	-0.064
1999	2	-0.430	-0.400	-0.115	-0.590	-0.256
2000	1	-0.316	-0.284	NA	NA	NA
2000	2	-0.258	-0.505	0.030	-0.245	-0.101
2000	3	-0.304	-0.470	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	-0.314	-0.231	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	-0.275	-0.360	NA	NA	NA
2001	2	-0.299	-0.327	-0.148	-0.368	-0.171
2001	3	-0.356	-0.280	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	-0.368	-0.459	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	-0.310	-0.569	NA	NA	NA
2002	2	-0.286	-0.553	-0.086	-0.255	-0.268
2002	3	-0.230	-0.251	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	-0.276	-0.364	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	-0.376	-0.301	NA	NA	NA
2003	2	-0.321	-0.374	-0.053	NA	-0.098
2003	3	-0.276	-0.482	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	-0.284	-0.170	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	-0.335	-0.214	NA	NA	NA
2004	2	-0.334	-0.237	-0.145	NA	-0.114
2004	3	-0.332	-0.570	NA	NA	NA
2004	4	-0.324	-0.481	NA	NA	NA

Table 76. Health inequality indices, Norway, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1995	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1996	2	-0.140	-0.285	-0.035	-0.129	-0.058
1997	2	-0.106	0.262	0.015	-0.255	0.038
1998	2	-0.113	-0.244	0.069	-0.172	-0.015
1999	2	-0.177	-0.269	-0.062	-0.144	-0.124
2000	1	-0.080	-0.226	NA	NA	NA
2000	2	-0.144	-0.210	-0.082	-0.208	-0.182
2000	3	-0.106	-0.341	NA	NA	NA
2000	4	-0.070	-0.293	NA	NA	NA
2001	1	-0.123	-0.344	NA	NA	NA
2001	2	-0.063	-0.356	-0.102	0.168	-0.162
2001	3	-0.179	-0.301	NA	NA	NA
2001	4	-0.109	-0.311	NA	NA	NA
2002	1	-0.098	-0.410	NA	NA	NA
2002	2	-0.069	-0.244	-0.041	-0.531	-0.165
2002	3	-0.075	-0.312	NA	NA	NA
2002	4	-0.138	-0.352	NA	NA	NA
2003	1	-0.064	-0.341	NA	NA	NA
2003	2	-0.130	-0.410	0.003	NA	-0.122
2003	3	-0.120	-0.321	NA	NA	NA
2003	4	-0.088	-0.275	NA	NA	NA
2004	1	-0.090	-0.344	NA	NA	NA
2004	2	-0.045	-0.307	-0.101	NA	-0.180
2004	3	-0.184	-0.247	NA	NA	NA
2004	4	-0.094	-0.515	NA	NA	NA

Table 77. Health inequality indices, Poland, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.130	-0.416	NA	NA	-0.416
1998	2	0.068	-0.508	NA	NA	-0.508
1999	1	-0.017	-0.230	NA	NA	-0.230
2000	1	-0.048	-0.449	NA	NA	-0.449
2000	2	-0.024	-0.188	NA	NA	-0.188
2000	3	0.030	-0.273	NA	NA	-0.273
2000	4	-0.064	-0.024	NA	NA	-0.024
2001	1	0.037	-0.163	-0.499	-0.719	-0.379
2001	2	-0.170	-0.356	-0.487	NA	-0.312
2001	3	0.014	-0.234	-0.347	1.451	-0.166
2001	4	0.090	-0.278	-0.601	0.010	-0.347
2002	1	0.016	-0.243	-0.471	0.216	-0.250
2002	2	0.140	-0.143	-0.263	NA	-0.149
2002	3	0.100	-0.211	-0.214	NA	-0.202
2002	4	0.200	-0.111	-0.605	0.246	-0.253
2003	1	0.063	-0.275	0.495	-0.973	-0.164
2003	2	-0.043	-0.246	-0.239	NA	-0.197

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2003	3	0.048	-0.265	-0.289	-1.116	-0.249
2003	4	-0.129	-0.396	-0.075	-1.099	-0.266
2004	1	-0.081	-0.482	0.089	-0.706	-0.334
2004	2	-0.195	-0.462	-0.418	-0.880	-0.438
2004	3	-0.054	-0.471	-0.296	-0.890	-0.425
2004	4	-0.175	-0.620	-0.221	-0.616	-0.581

Table 78. Health inequality indices, Poland, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	0.093	-0.481	NA	NA	-0.481
1998	2	0.050	-0.477	NA	NA	-0.477
1999	1	-0.079	-0.447	NA	NA	-0.447
2000	1	0.079	-0.492	NA	NA	-0.492
2000	2	0.176	-0.495	NA	NA	-0.495
2000	3	0.104	-0.393	NA	NA	-0.393
2000	4	-0.004	-0.467	NA	NA	-0.467
2001	1	-0.157	-0.307	-0.231	0.365	-0.287
2001	2	0.147	-0.611	-0.582	-1.043	-0.522
2001	3	0.117	-0.547	-0.494	NA	-0.515
2001	4	-0.071	-0.526	-0.215	-0.275	-0.471
2002	1	0.090	-0.523	-0.588	-0.394	-0.614
2002	2	0.207	-0.466	-0.484	NA	-0.472
2002	3	0.056	-0.393	-0.621	NA	-0.455
2002	4	-0.054	-0.612	-0.653	0.805	-0.572
2003	1	0.147	-0.542	-0.438	-1.020	-0.531
2003	2	-0.072	-0.451	-0.373	-0.952	-0.508
2003	3	-0.199	-0.340	-0.153	-0.880	-0.254
2003	4	0.250	-0.456	-0.400	-0.020	-0.473
2004	1	-0.039	-0.740	-0.227	-0.083	-0.464
2004	2	0.133	-0.527	-0.317	-0.119	-0.494
2004	3	-0.001	-0.517	-0.443	-0.121	-0.477
2004	4	-0.023	-0.519	-0.431	-0.095	-0.429

Table 79. Health inequality indices, Portugal, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.302	-0.103	-0.176	NA	-0.167
1993	2	-0.194	-0.553	-0.368	NA	-0.539
1994	2	-0.253	-0.592	-0.327	NA	-0.509
1995	2	-0.187	-0.420	-0.229	NA	-0.383
1996	2	-0.146	-0.440	-0.535	NA	-0.477
1997	2	-0.166	-0.674	-0.280	NA	-0.479
1998	1	-0.233	-0.669	-0.319	-0.316	-0.515
1998	2	-0.182	-0.725	-0.006	-0.239	-0.466
1998	3	-0.074	-0.699	-0.504	NA	-0.654
1998	4	-0.104	-0.655	-0.423	-1.100	-0.630

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1999	1	-0.239	-0.801	-0.355	-0.763	-0.582
1999	2	-0.221	-0.765	-0.488	-0.436	-0.713
1999	3	-0.217	-0.718	-0.254	-1.149	-0.554
1999	4	-0.199	-0.681	-0.453	NA	-0.668
2000	1	-0.278	-0.702	-0.210	NA	-0.602
2000	2	-0.184	-0.820	-0.805	NA	-0.812
2000	3	-0.117	-0.732	-0.209	-0.682	-0.664
2000	4	-0.214	-0.569	-0.201	-0.891	-0.453
2001	1	-0.153	-0.679	-0.225	NA	-0.668
2001	2	-0.232	-0.702	-0.707	NA	-0.697
2001	3	-0.186	-0.683	-0.518	-0.566	-0.661
2001	4	-0.126	-0.771	NA	-0.502	-0.605
2002	1	-0.099	-0.746	-0.291	NA	-0.602
2002	2	-0.098	-0.738	0.112	NA	-0.545
2002	3	-0.125	-0.713	-0.411	NA	-0.671
2002	4	-0.142	-0.830	-0.252	NA	-0.663
2003	1	-0.277	-0.802	-0.354	NA	-0.595
2003	2	-0.125	-0.737	-0.242	-0.548	-0.622
2003	3	-0.022	-0.634	-0.144	NA	-0.553
2003	4	-0.182	-0.575	0.032	NA	-0.432
2004	1	-0.160	-0.793	-0.317	NA	-0.512
2004	2	-0.183	-0.738	-0.673	NA	-0.695
2004	3	-0.140	-0.725	-0.107	NA	-0.576
2004	4	-0.137	-0.850	-0.241	NA	-0.634

Table 80. *Health inequality indices, Portugal, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.061	-0.227	-0.187	NA	-0.222
1993	2	-0.015	-0.343	-0.179	NA	-0.258
1994	2	-0.042	-0.408	-0.264	NA	-0.345
1995	2	-0.161	-0.278	-0.138	NA	-0.189
1996	2	-0.101	-0.489	0.042	NA	-0.347
1997	2	-0.040	-0.369	-0.199	NA	-0.293
1998	1	-0.199	-0.371	-0.264	-0.124	-0.398
1998	2	-0.107	-0.417	-0.348	0.188	-0.235
1998	3	-0.206	-0.413	-0.694	-0.512	-0.516
1998	4	-0.188	-0.345	-0.526	NA	-0.390
1999	1	-0.230	-0.575	-0.261	-0.538	-0.429
1999	2	-0.175	-0.576	-0.207	NA	-0.472
1999	3	-0.255	-0.433	-0.293	-0.390	-0.558
1999	4	-0.329	-0.334	-0.340	0.154	-0.179
2000	1	-0.060	-0.152	-0.268	-0.193	-0.225
2000	2	-0.162	-0.200	-0.405	-0.539	-0.314
2000	3	-0.059	-0.183	-0.256	-0.553	-0.134
2000	4	-0.181	-0.145	0.104	NA	0.080
2001	1	-0.028	-0.674	-0.784	NA	-0.667

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	2	-0.186	-0.714	-0.124	NA	-0.558
2001	3	-0.138	-0.611	0.032	NA	-0.515
2001	4	-0.047	-0.682	0.054	NA	-0.529
2002	1	-0.161	-0.689	-0.698	NA	-0.702
2002	2	-0.081	-0.689	-0.404	NA	-0.501
2002	3	-0.121	-0.635	-0.349	NA	-0.550
2002	4	0.041	-0.507	-0.123	0.150	-0.470
2003	1	-0.109	-0.518	-0.373	NA	-0.514
2003	2	-0.076	-0.651	-0.416	NA	-0.520
2003	3	-0.026	-0.321	-0.390	0.367	-0.310
2003	4	-0.080	-0.338	-0.361	NA	-0.227
2004	1	-0.085	-0.406	-0.457	-1.272	-0.390
2004	2	-0.106	-0.655	-0.191	-1.276	-0.377
2004	3	-0.177	-0.630	-0.055	NA	-0.371
2004	4	-0.147	-0.504	-0.278	NA	-0.439

Table 81. Health inequality indices, Slovakia, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	1	-0.346	0.015	-0.507	NA	-0.126
1998	2	0.053	0.168	-0.023	NA	0.042
1998	3	-0.070	0.098	-0.343	NA	0.070
1998	4	-0.134	-0.328	0.121	NA	-0.154
1999	1	-0.175	-0.250	-0.302	NA	-0.242
1999	2	-0.158	-0.278	-0.286	NA	-0.220
1999	3	-0.246	-0.341	-0.615	NA	-0.385
1999	4	-0.288	0.114	-0.384	NA	-0.146
2000	1	-0.131	0.128	-0.287	NA	-0.179
2000	2	-0.244	0.070	-0.064	NA	0.032
2000	3	-0.186	0.047	-0.416	NA	-0.067
2000	4	-0.291	-0.017	-0.231	NA	-0.154
2001	1	-0.061	-0.200	-0.251	NA	-0.213
2001	2	-0.032	-0.167	0.051	NA	-0.086
2001	3	0.033	-0.015	-0.388	NA	-0.014
2001	4	-0.083	-0.062	-0.025	NA	-0.101
2002	1	-0.128	-0.149	0.016	NA	-0.127
2002	2	-0.151	-0.263	0.007	NA	-0.118
2002	3	-0.143	-0.138	-0.228	NA	-0.162
2002	4	-0.013	-0.083	-0.104	NA	-0.019
2003	1	-0.080	-0.059	-0.017	NA	-0.132
2003	2	0.091	-0.151	-0.053	NA	-0.098
2003	3	0.006	-0.169	-0.402	NA	-0.094
2003	4	-0.230	-0.274	0.345	NA	-0.021
2004	1	-0.001	-0.502	0.265	NA	-0.201
2004	2	-0.354	-0.487	-0.188	NA	-0.492
2004	3	-0.278	-0.230	0.494	NA	-0.094
2004	4	-0.057	-0.316	-0.376	NA	-0.290

Table 82. Health inequality indices, Slovakia, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	1	-0.215	-0.426	0.030	NA	-0.243
1998	2	-0.017	-0.505	-0.143	NA	-0.386
1998	3	-0.260	-0.598	-0.217	NA	-0.417
1998	4	-0.166	-0.557	-0.065	NA	-0.477
1999	1	-0.039	-0.418	0.045	NA	0.005
1999	2	-0.007	-0.527	0.043	NA	-0.204
1999	3	-0.152	-0.536	0.229	NA	-0.360
1999	4	0.110	-0.592	-0.194	NA	-0.443
2000	1	-0.060	-0.456	0.180	NA	-0.049
2000	2	-0.200	-0.497	0.486	NA	-0.242
2000	3	-0.255	-0.417	0.238	NA	-0.257
2000	4	0.006	-0.463	-0.421	NA	-0.490
2001	1	-0.340	-0.516	-0.005	NA	-0.371
2001	2	-0.121	-0.541	-0.009	NA	-0.401
2001	3	-0.007	-0.515	-0.348	NA	-0.539
2001	4	-0.101	-0.580	0.074	NA	-0.392
2002	1	-0.261	-0.524	0.377	NA	-0.283
2002	2	-0.308	-0.561	0.327	NA	-0.245
2002	3	-0.269	-0.509	-0.029	NA	-0.216
2002	4	-0.152	-0.532	0.449	NA	-0.130
2003	1	-0.202	-0.575	-0.065	NA	-0.435
2003	2	-0.254	-0.554	-0.049	NA	-0.338
2003	3	-0.291	-0.397	-0.555	NA	-0.423
2003	4	-0.301	-0.410	-0.316	NA	-0.247
2004	1	-0.361	-0.551	-0.100	NA	-0.431
2004	2	-0.084	-0.600	-0.229	NA	-0.441
2004	3	-0.213	-0.629	-0.593	NA	-0.530
2004	4	-0.202	-0.486	-0.403	NA	-0.433

Table 83. Health inequality indices, Slovenia, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	-0.225	NA	0.009	-0.183	0.026
1997	2	-0.120	NA	0.013	NA	0.013
1998	2	-0.249	NA	0.174	-0.870	0.164
1999	1	-0.176	NA	0.170	NA	0.170
1999	2	-0.030	NA	0.336	0.786	0.341
1999	3	-0.027	NA	-0.346	0.458	-0.314
1999	4	0.012	NA	-0.098	-0.998	-0.140
2000	1	-0.078	NA	-0.202	-0.667	-0.203
2000	2	-0.018	NA	-0.041	-1.067	-0.047
2000	3	-0.104	NA	0.111	-1.376	0.105
2000	4	-0.055	NA	0.063	-0.789	0.062
2001	1	-0.208	NA	0.213	NA	0.213
2001	2	0.023	NA	-0.205	-1.184	-0.208
2001	3	-0.056	NA	-0.273	NA	-0.273

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2001	4	-0.080	NA	-0.151	-0.021	-0.148
2002	1	0.037	NA	-0.106	-0.129	-0.124
2002	2	-0.296	NA	-0.102	NA	-0.102
2002	3	0.024	NA	-0.589	0.688	-0.584
2002	4	-0.057	NA	0.059	0.464	0.059
2003	1	-0.135	NA	0.096	0.058	0.114
2003	2	-0.199	NA	-0.053	-1.222	-0.087
2003	3	-0.242	NA	-0.114	NA	-0.114
2003	4	-0.237	NA	-0.252	-0.110	-0.240
2004	1	-0.016	NA	-0.004	1.240	0.002
2004	2	0.046	NA	-0.232	0.292	-0.227
2004	3	0.065	NA	-0.396	-1.182	-0.403
2004	4	0.146	NA	-0.074	0.754	-0.070

Table 84. Health inequality indices, Slovenia, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1996	2	-0.084	NA	-0.105	0.130	-0.076
1997	2	-0.286	NA	-0.224	-0.656	-0.230
1998	2	0.068	NA	0.213	-0.648	0.095
1999	1	0.140	NA	0.092	-0.033	0.095
1999	2	0.194	NA	-0.143	-0.818	-0.147
1999	3	0.006	NA	-0.190	0.826	-0.175
1999	4	0.084	NA	0.345	NA	0.345
2000	1	0.239	NA	-0.084	NA	-0.084
2000	2	0.017	NA	-0.222	-0.764	-0.234
2000	3	-0.233	NA	-0.268	-0.134	-0.267
2000	4	-0.225	NA	-0.244	0.048	-0.241
2001	1	0.143	NA	0.096	NA	0.096
2001	2	0.009	NA	-0.061	NA	-0.061
2001	3	0.124	NA	-0.053	-0.106	-0.051
2001	4	0.035	NA	-0.155	NA	-0.155
2002	1	0.183	NA	-0.106	-0.898	-0.115
2002	2	-0.007	NA	-0.100	0.776	-0.096
2002	3	-0.030	NA	0.098	NA	0.098
2002	4	-0.054	NA	-0.154	NA	-0.154
2003	1	-0.113	NA	0.286	NA	0.286
2003	2	-0.077	NA	0.035	NA	0.035
2003	3	-0.146	NA	-0.291	NA	-0.291
2003	4	-0.056	NA	0.196	-0.104	0.209
2004	1	0.196	NA	-0.153	NA	-0.153
2004	2	0.040	NA	-0.176	NA	-0.176
2004	3	-0.055	NA	0.223	NA	0.223
2004	4	0.051	NA	0.261	0.897	0.270

Table 85. Health inequality indices, Spain, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.096	-0.259	0.078	-0.374	-0.074
1993	2	-0.186	-0.397	-0.339	0.895	-0.386
1994	2	-0.135	0.014	-0.147	0.313	-0.174
1995	2	-0.232	-0.166	-0.230	NA	-0.275
1996	2	-0.080	-0.261	-0.199	-0.548	-0.218
1997	2	-0.172	-0.389	-0.188	0.574	-0.282
1998	1	-0.256	-0.392	-0.213	-0.249	-0.282
1998	2	-0.157	-0.189	-0.357	-0.614	-0.355
1998	3	-0.133	-0.387	-0.074	-0.587	-0.213
1998	4	-0.210	0.060	-0.229	-1.174	-0.210
1999	1	-0.205	-0.316	-0.147	NA	-0.189
1999	2	-0.158	-0.149	-0.165	-0.484	-0.184
1999	3	-0.206	-0.537	-0.248	-0.708	-0.383
1999	4	-0.262	-0.605	-0.156	-0.919	-0.200
2000	1	-0.180	-0.614	-0.180	-0.560	-0.297
2000	2	-0.224	-0.597	-0.365	-0.130	-0.428
2000	3	-0.222	-0.534	-0.263	-0.841	-0.408
2000	4	-0.125	-0.684	-0.325	-0.087	-0.386
2001	1	-0.236	-0.263	-0.309	-0.541	-0.223
2001	2	-0.194	-0.115	-0.301	-0.368	-0.164
2001	3	-0.223	-0.261	-0.238	-0.106	-0.205
2001	4	-0.211	-0.375	-0.097	0.796	-0.247
2002	1	-0.179	-0.220	-0.022	-0.377	-0.152
2002	2	-0.176	-0.088	-0.157	-0.173	-0.089
2002	3	-0.218	0.262	-0.388	NA	-0.190
2002	4	-0.218	-0.034	-0.295	0.598	-0.194
2003	1	-0.185	-0.049	-0.117	0.215	-0.125
2003	2	-0.215	0.001	-0.102	-0.728	-0.172
2003	3	-0.206	-0.219	-0.321	0.176	-0.320
2003	4	-0.220	-0.091	-0.416	-0.458	-0.369
2004	1	-0.215	-0.143	-0.117	-0.248	-0.153
2004	2	-0.133	-0.005	-0.070	-0.741	-0.079
2004	3	-0.193	-0.155	-0.187	-0.362	-0.359
2004	4	-0.170	0.017	0.136	-0.185	0.109

Table 86. Health inequality indices, Spain, women

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1992	2	-0.068	-0.222	-0.558	-0.369	-0.486
1993	2	0.012	-0.272	0.047	0.017	-0.186
1994	2	-0.123	-0.322	-0.228	0.673	-0.223
1995	2	-0.068	-0.104	0.037	-0.057	0.006
1996	2	-0.118	-0.260	-0.208	0.146	-0.159
1997	2	-0.195	-0.323	-0.257	-0.143	-0.250
1998	1	-0.114	0.029	-0.276	-0.259	-0.151
1998	2	-0.165	-0.146	-0.131	-0.829	-0.226

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1998	3	-0.151	-0.234	-0.297	-0.189	-0.292
1998	4	-0.125	-0.266	-0.503	-0.035	-0.339
1999	1	-0.077	-0.213	-0.285	-0.041	-0.294
1999	2	-0.088	-0.168	-0.238	-0.238	-0.162
1999	3	-0.106	0.112	-0.380	-0.266	-0.266
1999	4	-0.036	-0.245	-0.132	0.073	-0.166
2000	1	-0.150	-0.536	-0.263	0.356	-0.348
2000	2	-0.224	-0.542	-0.046	-0.318	-0.181
2000	3	-0.135	-0.349	0.005	-0.755	-0.191
2000	4	-0.155	-0.570	-0.391	-0.600	-0.481
2001	1	-0.097	-0.436	-0.336	0.847	-0.311
2001	2	-0.072	-0.550	-0.259	-0.370	-0.311
2001	3	-0.170	-0.052	-0.247	-0.098	-0.194
2001	4	-0.056	-0.471	-0.006	0.010	-0.188
2002	1	-0.146	-0.228	-0.348	-0.281	-0.380
2002	2	-0.181	-0.540	-0.069	-0.449	-0.185
2002	3	-0.153	-0.513	-0.291	-0.049	-0.458
2002	4	-0.049	-0.412	0.197	0.070	-0.093
2003	1	-0.160	-0.461	-0.035	0.226	-0.100
2003	2	-0.161	-0.400	-0.027	-0.435	-0.129
2003	3	-0.115	-0.299	-0.330	-0.493	-0.316
2003	4	-0.156	-0.134	-0.104	-0.268	-0.093
2004	1	-0.089	-0.329	0.134	0.185	0.030
2004	2	-0.125	-0.307	-0.186	-0.068	-0.301
2004	3	-0.179	-0.209	0.005	0.070	-0.071
2004	4	-0.192	-0.286	-0.266	0.036	-0.241

Table 87. Health inequality indices, Sweden, men

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.146	-0.486	-0.170	NA	-0.263
1998	2	-0.195	-0.577	-0.267	0.961	-0.342
1999	2	-0.316	-0.391	-0.041	0.206	-0.124
2000	2	-0.460	-0.350	-0.212	0.026	-0.262
2001	1	-0.357	-0.207	-0.184	-0.141	-0.215
2001	2	-0.285	-0.143	-0.103	-0.147	-0.148
2001	3	-0.264	-0.413	-0.154	-0.662	-0.251
2001	4	-0.201	-0.214	-0.142	-0.934	-0.188
2002	1	-0.257	-0.287	-0.052	-0.338	-0.098
2002	2	-0.281	-0.147	-0.215	-0.609	-0.240
2002	3	-0.279	-0.274	-0.228	-0.496	-0.282
2002	4	-0.334	-0.130	-0.170	-0.559	-0.174
2003	1	-0.315	-0.270	-0.173	NA	-0.244
2003	2	-0.294	-0.229	-0.202	NA	-0.260
2003	3	-0.300	-0.394	-0.231	NA	-0.299
2003	4	-0.303	-0.382	-0.149	NA	-0.224
2004	1	-0.312	-0.299	-0.216	NA	-0.267

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
2004	2	-0.236	-0.241	-0.270	NA	-0.297
2004	3	-0.311	-0.208	-0.147	NA	-0.201
2004	4	-0.215	-0.386	-0.103	NA	-0.155

Table 88. *Health inequality indices, Sweden, women*

Year	Quarter	TIW	CRWA	TRWA	PIW2	THLI
1997	2	-0.144	-0.404	0.098	0.243	0.039
1998	2	-0.113	-0.331	-0.131	0.554	-0.145
1999	2	-0.174	-0.349	0.055	0.529	-0.076
2000	2	-0.219	-0.454	-0.005	0.234	-0.152
2001	1	-0.155	-0.290	-0.113	-0.203	-0.185
2001	2	-0.140	-0.326	-0.054	-0.138	-0.142
2001	3	-0.163	-0.256	-0.112	-0.331	-0.217
2001	4	-0.129	-0.202	-0.068	-0.294	-0.160
2002	1	-0.177	-0.209	0.017	0.104	-0.073
2002	2	-0.162	-0.254	-0.047	0.158	-0.119
2002	3	-0.173	-0.303	-0.001	0.155	-0.130
2002	4	-0.181	-0.287	-0.014	0.109	-0.122
2003	1	-0.176	-0.228	0.010	NA	-0.058
2003	2	-0.182	-0.294	-0.039	NA	-0.149
2003	3	-0.214	-0.257	-0.041	NA	-0.155
2003	4	-0.131	-0.375	-0.038	NA	-0.152
2004	1	-0.166	-0.325	-0.039	NA	-0.133
2004	2	-0.203	-0.340	-0.043	NA	-0.147
2004	3	-0.217	-0.325	-0.132	NA	-0.232
2004	4	-0.142	-0.333	-0.021	NA	-0.147

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133	14	294	574	354	1351451551651751851952052152252	1154254354454554654754854956056	7958058158258358458558658758858	0760860961061161261361461561661	3563663763863964064164264364464	5266466566666766866967067167267	World Health Organization		38	Regional Office for Europe		41	Scherfigsvej 8, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark		43	Tel.: +45 39 17 17 17.		46	Fax: +45 39 17 18 18.		49	E-mail: postmaster@euro.who.int		49	Web site: www.euro.who.int																																																																						



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