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Getting a job and leaving home in Europe

by Yaël Brinbaum, Alain Degenne, Annick Kieffer & Marie-Odile Lebeaux

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Corresponding author:

Yaël Brinbaum
LASMAS-IRESO

59 rue Pouchet
F 75849 Paris cedex 17
Phone : +33-1-40251036
E-mail: brinbaum@iresco.fr

Alain Degenne
LASMAS-MRSH

Université de Caen
Esplanade de la Paix
F 14032 Caen cedex
Phone : +33-231566554
degenne@mrsh.unicaen.fr

Annick Kieffer
LASMAS-IRESO

59 rue Pouchet
F 75849 Paris cedex 17
Phone : +33-1-40251046
E-mail: kieffer@iresco.fr

Marie-Odile Lebeaux
LASMAS-MRSH

Université de Caen
Esplanade de la Paix
F 14032 Caen cedex
Phone : +33-2-31566201
lebeaux@mrsh.unicaen.fr

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The main partners are:

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Sergi Jimenez, Department of Economics, Universidad Carlos III, UIIIIM, Madrid, Spain
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Günther Schmaus
CEPS/INSTEAD
Anc. Bât. administratif ARBED
Rue E. Mark, Boîte postale 48
L- 4501 Differdange
Tel: +352 58 58 55-509
Fax: +352 58 55 88

e-mail: gunther.schmaus@ci.rech.lu
url: <http://cher.ceps.lu>

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Abstract

In almost all developed countries, questions are asked about the changes that are affecting the transition to adulthood of those generations born since the 1960s.

In this study, based on the CHER data, we have attempted to analyze the differences in the rate at which various stages in the transition to adulthood are experienced, while taking account of the diversity of the countries and a few variables that characterize individual situations. We have used survival models, which means that initially we must focus on attrition. The differences in the attrition rate which affects the responses of young people (15-35 years old) and the population as a whole should not dissuade us from attempting to investigate patterns of home leaving or entry to the labour market.

In general, men leave the parental home later than women. Economic inactivity or unemployment encourage young people to stay with their parents while being a student or in training leads them to leave.

Men work earlier than women. Those young people who do not live with their parents enter the labour market later. This is probably due to the effect of student status which often leads young people to take independent housing. Neither educational attainment nor parental income has any effect.

As suggested by Esping-Andersen, welfare measures which are intended to assist the integration of young people are a factor which encourages them to leave the parental home while the family's resources act in the other direction. It is nevertheless necessary to make a distinction between men and women, the former (together with women with a career) tend to give priority to entry to the labour market, while the latter are more willing to leave the parental home to live as part of a couple.

Women are responsible for more variation between countries than men in the area of the linkage between entry to the labour market and leaving the parental home. Gender is therefore an essential factor in a study of this type.

Introduction

In almost all developed countries, questions are being asked about the changes that are affecting the transition to adulthood of those generations born since the 1960s. The expression “*second demographic transition*” proposed by Dirk Van de Kaa in 1987 covers a set of changes which take different forms in each developed country: young people leaving the parental home later, the rising age of marriage, a reduction in fertility, a rise in conjugal instability etc. This change is often explained as resulting from a propensity to seek personal autonomy which can go as far as cynicism. Thus the Japanese call young unmarried adults who have a job while still living with their parents “single parasites” (Takahashi & Voss, 2000).

In Europe and North America the economic recession is often used as an explanatory factor for these changes, insofar as it leads to instability in employment, makes it more difficult for young persons to join the labour market and therefore delays financial independence.

A large amount of research has been published about the entry to adulthood. This is been either historical (Iedema, Becker, Sanders, 1997; Courgeau, 2000; Villeneuve-Gokalp, 2000), or conducted from a comparative standpoint (Zeng Yi, Coale, Choe, Liang Zhiwu, Liu li, 1994; Müller & Shavit, 1998; Schizzerotto, Lucchini, 2002; Iacovou, 2001; Aassve, Billari, Mazzuco, Ongaro, 2001; Scherer, 2001, Mulder, Clark, Wagner, 2002).

Shanahan (2000) has proposed a broad survey of the work on the transition to adulthood. In general, five indicators are used to analyze the transition to adulthood:

- Leaving full-time education,
- Having a job,
- Leaving the parental home,
- Getting married or living as part of a couple,
- Having children.

We cannot, of course, consider that only individuals who have experienced all five of these characteristics are adults. For this reason, we study how some of these characteristics are acquired, at what rate, and by which groups in the different countries.

A few general observations emerge from this research and confirm the results of the first analyses:

- These generations generally gain access to work and economic independence later than those which preceded them,
- Women have their first child at a later age,
- Women leave the parental home earlier than men,
- Women more often leave to become part of a couple or for the purposes of education while the main reason for men tends to be to take a job,

In spite of these general observations, there are considerable differences between countries (Blossfeld, 2003).

Selecting an explanatory model

All the studies reveal important differences, in particular between European countries. One can suggest that historical and cultural factors as regards ideas about the couple and the family play a role. However, we should nevertheless ask ourselves about the existence of variables that can explain the job seeking patterns of young people and the conditions which make access to the labour market easier or more difficult. Likewise the measures taken by the governments in the different countries to encourage the independence of young persons are likely to have a considerable influence on behaviours.

One of the most interesting attempts at explanation has been made by Esping-Andersen (1990, 1999).

In 1990, he proposed a typology of welfare regimes which consisted of three major categories:

- The social democratic model which is characterized by a universal right to benefits. Esping-Anderson places Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands in this group.
- The liberal model which contains countries that ascribe importance to an assessment of the results of policies and in which the funding of social insurance and pensions has more in common with a private sector than a public sector approach. Esping-Andersen places Australia, Canada, Japan, Switzerland and the United States in this group.
- The third group is described as conservative; in this model, access to social insurance varies according to occupational status and a distinction is operated between public

sector and private sector. Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and Italy belong to this group.

Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were not classified.

In 1999, the terminology was modified as were the groups to which some countries were assigned, but the three class structure remained:

- The social democratic model became the universalist model. This group contained Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and, to some extent, the United Kingdom.
- The liberal model became known as the residual model. This group contained Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States and to some extent, the United Kingdom.
- The conservative model became known as the social insurance model. It can be seen in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and Japan.

Ireland and Switzerland were not classified.

Although this typology has been criticized (Hicks & Kenworthy, 2003) it has still not been superseded.

A typology which is based on the different forms taken by the welfare state has considerable benefits when one is studying the transition to adulthood. For example, if young people receive benefits which help them become independent, parental help must play a less important role and there must be a lower dependency on parental income. Courgeau (2000), on the basis of a historical study, states that in France, at the end of their education, more young people's departures from home are assisted, more young people are leaving as a result of help from their parents, and "housing benefits" supplement parental help.

Those entering the labour market include both people with a job and people who are actively looking for a job; this group is therefore not completely separated from those in education or training. The manner in which the educational system is linked to the labour market, in particular the prevalence of apprenticeships (which are jobs), has an impact on the uncertainty of occupational integration.

Hannan, Raffe and Smyth (1997) propose a typology of occupational integration which takes account of the internal characteristics of national educational systems, in particular their level of standardization and the manner in which they are linked to the labour market. Standardization is a question of *"the degree to which the quality of education meets the same standards nationwide. Variables such as teachers' training, school budgets' curricula and*

the uniformity of school leaving examinations are relevant in measuring standardization... when (the systems) are standardized employers can rely on credentials to represent skill content reliably” (Müller & Shavit, 1998, p 6-7).

Table 1: Hannan, Raffe and Smyth typology

	Standardization of ET System			
	High		Low	
	Degree of differentiation of ET System		Degree of differentiation of ET System	
	High	Low	High	Low
Strong linkage (Dual System)	Germany Austria Switzerland Denmark			
Collinear Linkage	The Netherlands			
De-coupled with Strong Market Signals		England France Finland Italy Israel	Scotland Ireland Sweden	Spain
School placement function	Japan			
De-coupled with Weak Market Signals			Canada	USA

Source: Hannan, Raffe et Smyth (1997)

Thus, Germany, Austria and Denmark are characterized by a very developed, highly standardized apprenticeship system: the training itself, its content, teacher training, requirements concerning the training of those in charge of apprenticeships within firms are specified at national or federal level, by negotiation between the various categories of actors involved in vocational training (representatives of the State, occupational bodies representing employers and unions). The vocational training which is administered is, furthermore, strictly defined according to occupation. Lastly, the linkage between the labour market and the training system is close. However, there is a clear break between apprenticeships and academic education. In the first two countries, it is possible to enter the dual system from any level of academic education and then to return to higher education in particular (for those who have successfully finished their advanced secondary studies). This system lengthens the duration of training. Germany and Austria thus have survival curves (see Appendix 5) which are marked by early entry to their labour market (in reality an entry to apprenticeship) and a regular slope which is the result of both entries into the dual system and, later, leave from University studies. A slow-down is only observed over the age of 34 years. This curve is different for Denmark, where the characteristics of the educational system are similar (although differentiation between different vocational training courses is less marked) as are

the links between school and the labour market: the regime of entering the labour market is more rapid between 17 and 21 years of age after which it falls regularly.

In the Netherlands, the level of differentiation in training is moderate and the links between school and the labour market are described by Hannan *et alii* as colinear. Vocational training essentially takes place at school, with considerable support from employers. Involvement in vocational training is considerable and given high value, with diplomas being well recognized on the labour market. The regime of entry into the labour market resembles that of Germany and Austria quite closely, but is however less linear. A slow-down takes place at around 26 years of age. Great Britain has a different profile with an apprenticeship system which was, institutionally, little organized until the recent introduction of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ). Reluctance on the part of employers to provide basic technological training and their preference for skills which are learnt on the job is traditional in this country. Vocational training was structured on workplace, and its content was controlled by the unions in the corporations involved. Initial training was not separated from adult training, as shown by the use of the term “further education” for this. Entry into the labour market takes place very early from the age of 16 (the end of compulsory education) to the age of 22, and then regularly slows down after this in line with the end of general and further education courses. The median age of entry into the labour market is around 25 years.

In Italy, France, Portugal and Belgium, vocational training mainly takes place in schools. It has little prestige in comparison with academic education, and is organized on the basis of major groups of occupations so it is therefore not very differentiated. The education-labour market links are weak, in spite of the involvement of employers and unions in deciding the content of courses and whether new courses should be opened or existing courses closed. The diplomas have little recognition among employers (even if they are recognised in collective labour agreements). Vocational education and training is ranked according to how closely they are linked to academic education. A high percentage of young people continue their studies into further education. The regime of entry into the labour market is similar in the three last countries. Young people start to work relatively late (from 18 years) and most entry takes place before the age of 25, after which it occurs at a very moderate rate. Young persons also start to work late in Italy, but the subsequent slope is less steep and more regular, probably because young people leave the education system at different ages in a more regular manner. The regime in Ireland is comparable with those in France, Belgium and Portugal, but

the apprenticeship system is similar to the British system and the percentage of young persons continuing into further education is markedly lower.

This brings us to the second source of variations, namely the individual characteristics of young people and the household from which they come. The available studies consider this deal either with one country or a small number of countries. In France, for example, Batagliola, Braun and Jaspard (1997) have shown that among wealthy groups, parental help for daughters to live alone or as part of a couple is associated with their educational progress and tends to mean that they follow a path which is more and more similar to that followed by male children. For the working classes, among those who experience more difficulty in joining the labour market, there is a contrast between young men and young women. Men wait to have a job and economic independence before they form a couple while women marry older males whose situation is more stable.

In Italy, (Aassve, Billari, Mazzuco, Ongaro, 2000, 2001), obtaining a stable job is an important precondition for men before setting up an independent household. For women, on the other hand, finding a partner seems to be the essential factor as regards leaving the parental home. In 2001, these scholars observed that in Italy and Spain employment and income had a considerable influence on the probability of leaving the parental home. They interpret this as the consequence of the weakness of welfare state measures which means that individuals' own performance on the labour market is decisive. They also observed that finding a partner was a decisive factor for Italian women in relation to leaving their parents. With regard to this change, therefore, Italian women are less dependent on work and income than men. These scholars make the hypothesis that links with parents and parental support are stronger in countries of the South. This means that in these countries, parental incomes are more important the weaker the measures taken by the State. We should however be careful not to make simplistic hypotheses, as we are reminded by Dribe and Stanfors (2002): *"In theory, higher parental income can be used both to subsidize independence for the young adults and privacy for the parents, or to facilitate the opportunity to get married by transferring resources to buy housing etc. This would work to increase the likelihood of leaving home. It is however also possible that larger parental resources could discourage leaving home by providing better conditions in the parental home, making children reluctant to leave."*

The documents cited in the references describe a considerable amount of research all of which will not be discussed here (Avery, Billari, Mazzuco, Ongaro, 2001; Blöss T., Frickey A.,

Godart F., 1990; Blöss T., Frickey A., Novi, 1994; Buck & Scott, 1993, Chambaz C., 2001, Degenne & Lebeaux, 2000, 2001; Dribe M., Stanfors M., 2002, Dufour & Werquin, 1996; Dufour-Kippelen, 2001, Ermish J., 2000, Galland O., 1995, 2000, Goldscheider F., Goldscheider C., 1993, 1998, Jurado Guerrero, T., 2001, Lapierre-Adamcyck, Le Bourdais, Lehrhaupt, 1995; Mulder C.H., Clark W.A.V., Wagner M., 2002, O'Connell & Russel, 2001, Rydell, 2003). In particular, we note the importance as variables of the educational attainment of the young person and the household income of the parents.

In this study based on the CHER data, we shall therefore attempt to analyze the differences in the rate at which the different stages in the transition to adulthood are achieved with reference to the diversity of the different countries and a few variables which characterize individual situations. We shall use survival models, which means that to begin with, we shall focus on the issue of attrition.

In order to study entry to adulthood we shall centre our analysis on the population aged between 15 and 35 years. It is highly likely that this age group will be particularly affected by attrition as it is these persons who have the greatest probability of leaving the home where they were contacted during the first wave (Duncan G., 2000; Ermish J., 2000).

A few problems of instrumentation

Leaving the parental home and joining the labour market are two indicators of the transition to adulthood and the gaining of independence which are essential to our purpose. Measuring them is, however, not straightforward. Both conceptual problems and statistical difficulties are encountered. Comparisons between countries also increase the difficulties: the meaning ascribed to these events varies from country to country according to culture, customs, lifestyles, but also the way household statistical data is recorded.

While leaving the parental home helps the young person gain independence (residentially), it can also be partial, when the parents help the young person financially or pay the young person's accommodation expenses. Some additional indicators can provide a more accurate view (and measurement) of this independence (financial help, intergenerational solidarity, washing laundry at parents' home, etc.). These indicators are outside the scope of our analysis

and we have taken household income as an overall indicator of the ability of parents to help their children.

The young person can also have two places to live (for example, a room at his/her parents' house and in the city where he/she is studying or a room in a university hall of residence). Under these circumstances the young person may or may not be counted as still being part of the parental household.

Often in the surveys, the statistical unit is ordinary accommodation, which excludes halls of residence, students' hostels etc. However, leaving the parental home depends on the existence and prevalence of communal housing (University halls of residence, students' hostels, etc.), which varies from one country to another; it would appear that leaving home to live in independent accommodation appears to be more frequent in those countries where this type of accommodation is in plentiful supply (Chambaz, 2001). In Poland, for example, a full-time student who has other accommodation during the week can be counted as still living with his/her parents, which explains the high percentage of young people who are still counted as living with their parents; this is not the case in other countries.

Likewise, these departures are linked to social and housing benefits which are more or less developed depending on the country. The topic we are investigating is therefore linked to multiple factors which are cultural, social and economic in nature, and it is difficult to identify the specific influence of each.

During this phase of transition, the young person may frequently travel back and forth between the family home and the independent accommodation.

In view of all these difficulties, we have decided to consider the first departure from the parental home during the studied period¹.

¹ We could have studied an indicator that describes the end of full-time education, but preferred entry to the labour market.

Methodology

Construction of the files

At the time we conducted this analysis, the CHER database contained six waves, as far as those countries whose data came from the ECHP were concerned. We therefore attempted to retain a maximum number of countries and six waves for each of them. This however proved impossible for Austria and Poland. While in most cases our observations covered the period 1994-1999, for Belgium, Hungary and Luxembourg the only way of obtaining six waves was to displace slightly the window of observation:

Table 1: The waves for the various countries

Country	available waves	selected waves	number of waves	sample size
Austria	95-99	95-99	5	2716
Belgium	92-98	93-98	6	2708
Denmark	94-99	94-99	6	1991
France	94-99	94-99	6	5066
Germany	90-00	94-99	6	4800
Greece	94-99	94-99	6	4025
Hungary	92-97	92-97	6	1873
Ireland	94-99	94-99	6	3964
Italy	94-99	94-99	6	6694
Luxembourg	95-00	95-00	6	2195
The Netherlands	94-99	94-99	6	3216
Poland	97-00	97-00	4	2901
Portugal	94-99	94-99	6	3742
Spain	94-99	94-99	6	6453
United Kingdom	91-00	94-99	6	3676

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003).

We have conducted a longitudinal study observing household composition in each year and the way this changed.

It was decided to remove from the sample all those individuals who left the survey for more than one wave and reappeared subsequently. The elimination rates for the 15-35 year age group are slightly higher than those observed for the population as a whole, but they remain, on average, below 1%. The percentage of persons not included in the analysis varies between 0.1% and 1.66%, with an average value of 0.62%.

“Metadata” which is capable of refining the treatment of the specific conditions in each country, has not been included in the models. Possible examples are the average unemployment rate in the country for the age group in question, which could provide an indicator of how difficult it is for young people to find a job, or alternatively the average price of accommodation, which could be an indicator of the difficulty of leaving the parental home. We considered that the differences between the regions in a given country were such that this approach would only be meaningful if we considerably refined the spatial dimension of the analysis, which we do not have the means to do.

It could have been interesting to incorporate in the models an indicator that characterizes the rural or urban nature of the individual’s place of residence. This indicator is available for some countries but not for all of them.

For household income, we should use total income or income per person estimated on the basis of the OECD weighting. We decided to use overall income on the grounds that it provides a better indicator of the household's standard of living.

The calculations have also been performed without weighting, to make the results from models estimated for all of the countries comparable with the results from the specific models for each country. In addition, for the reasons we have already given, we have not retained all the countries in the CHER database.

The survival curves were estimated using the SAS *Lifetest* procedure.

The event history models and the transition models were estimated using the TDA programme.

In general, the data we have used was produced using SAS software.

Analysis of attrition

In order to study entry into adulthood, we have focussed our attention on the population of individuals aged between 15 and 35 years. It is highly likely that this age group will be particularly affected by attrition as it is these persons who have the highest probability of leaving the home where they were contacted during the first wave of the survey (Duncan G., 2000; Ermish J., 2000; Winkels & Withers, 2000)

However, overall attrition over the six waves of the survey varies between 23% for the United Kingdom and 57% for Hungary; we need to see whether in this regard there is a major difference between young people and the rest of the population.

We have made a distinction between temporary and permanent attrition. We have used the term temporary attrition when an individual who was present during wave x disappears during wave $x+1$ and reappears in wave $x+2$. Attrition is described as permanent when the individual disappears from the panel.

Table 2 shows attrition for each survey wave for the different countries. The graphs in Appendix 1 illustrate these changes. It can be seen on the graphs that permanent attrition for the 15-35 year old age group generally mirrors that for the population as a whole. The greatest differences can be observed in the case of Greece, Poland and Ireland, but they nevertheless remain very small. We have therefore based our analysis of the events that characterize the transition to adulthood on this data.

Table 2: Attrition for each wave (permanent+temporary) for 15-35 year olds

Country	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6
Austria	0	12.3	21.3	28.5	35.0	
Belgium	0	13.8	21.5	27.5	34.3	41.2
Denmark	0	13.1	22.2	28.8	35.6	41.0
France	0	10.7	15.5	23.7	31.6	37.7
Germany	0	7.5	12.4	17.2	23.5	28.4
Greece	0	11.8	20.6	28.0	37.0	42.0
Hungary	0	11.5	20.6	32.4	42.4	56.8
Ireland	0	22.9	36.7	46.3	53.8	62.3
Italy	0	5.7	8.7	16.8	22.8	27.4
Luxembourg	0	9.9	17.9	25.1	32.2	36.9
Netherlands	0	11.4	15.7	21.4	27.9	34.6
Poland	0	8.7	15.9	22.1		
Portugal	0	6.4	10.7	15.1	20.5	23.9
Spain	0	14.2	21.4	28.9	36.1	40.9
United Kingdom	0	12.6	15.8	19.5	22.4	25.8
Total	0	11.2	17.8	24.7	31.6	37.0

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation.

Attrition for each wave (permanent+temporary) for all age groups

Country	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 6
Austria	0	11.2	18.5	25.8	31.3	
Belgium	0	13.7	21.8	27.9	35.1	41.3
Denmark	0	13.2	22.9	30.9	39.2	43.8
France	0	11.4	16.1	24.7	31.0	36.2
Germany	0	7.5	12.4	16.9	23.0	27.6
Greece	0	10.0	17.5	24.6	32.7	37.5
Hungary	0	12.1	22.2	34.0	43.8	57.0
Ireland	0	19.5	32.0	40.3	46.9	55.2
Italy	0	6.0	9.3	17.5	23.3	27.9
Luxembourg	0	10.5	17.8	24.9	31.3	35.7
Netherlands	0	9.4	13.4	19.2	25.9	32.3
Poland	0	4.5	8.5	12.4		
Portugal	0	5.6	10.7	15.0	20.0	23.6
Spain	0	14.6	21.4	29.3	36.1	41.0
United Kingdom	0	9.3	12.6	16.1	19.5	23.0
Total	0	10.4	16.6	23.3	30.4	35.7

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation.

We shall now turn our attention to the causes of attrition, particularly that which affects 15-35 year olds. The differences in attrition between the different countries may be caused by the characteristics of the countries, but may also be due to differences in the structure of the samples. In order to analyze this selective attrition, we shall use a certain number of variables which may have an effect: the individual's family situation, activity status, educational attainment, the household's income and the individual's gender and age.

The *family situation* is determined by the tie between the individual and the reference person in the household. We have considered six possible states: living with one's parents, living alone, living as part of a childless couple, living as part of a couple with children, living alone with children, living otherwise (which contains situations where the young person has a family tie with the reference person – sibling or uncle and aunt for example, – or does not – friends for example). We had to add an “unknown” situation when the information was not provided.

The *activity status* is defined by combining all the variables that concern the individual's activity and the variable that states whether the individual is in full-time education. There are six states: in employment, in vocational training or an apprenticeship, unemployed, continuing studies, at home, and other state outside the labour force. In some countries, it is not possible to differentiate between a person who is at home and another person who is not part of the labour force, in other countries it is not possible to differentiate between a person in vocational training and a person with a job. Here too, we add an “unknown” category. We have considered that if the young person is in employment, in vocational training or unemployed, he/she has entered into the labour market, and that young persons in the other situations are outside the labour market.

For *educational attainment*, we use the short code for the highest level of academic education. This has only three levels, but is the only variable recognized in all countries: ISCED 0-2 (less than second stage of secondary education), ISCED 3 (Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education), ISCED 5-7 (recognised third level education), with an “unknown level” alternative when no information is available.

Incomes have been compared within each country as they have been given in the currency of the country. We have used net household incomes and transformed these into centile categories: < 5 %, < 10 %, < 25 %, < 75 %, < 90 %, < 95 %, > 95 %, in order to reveal the effects of very low and very high incomes. *Ages* have been assigned to 5 categories: 19 years and less, 20-23 years, 24-27 years, 28-31 years, 32-35 years.

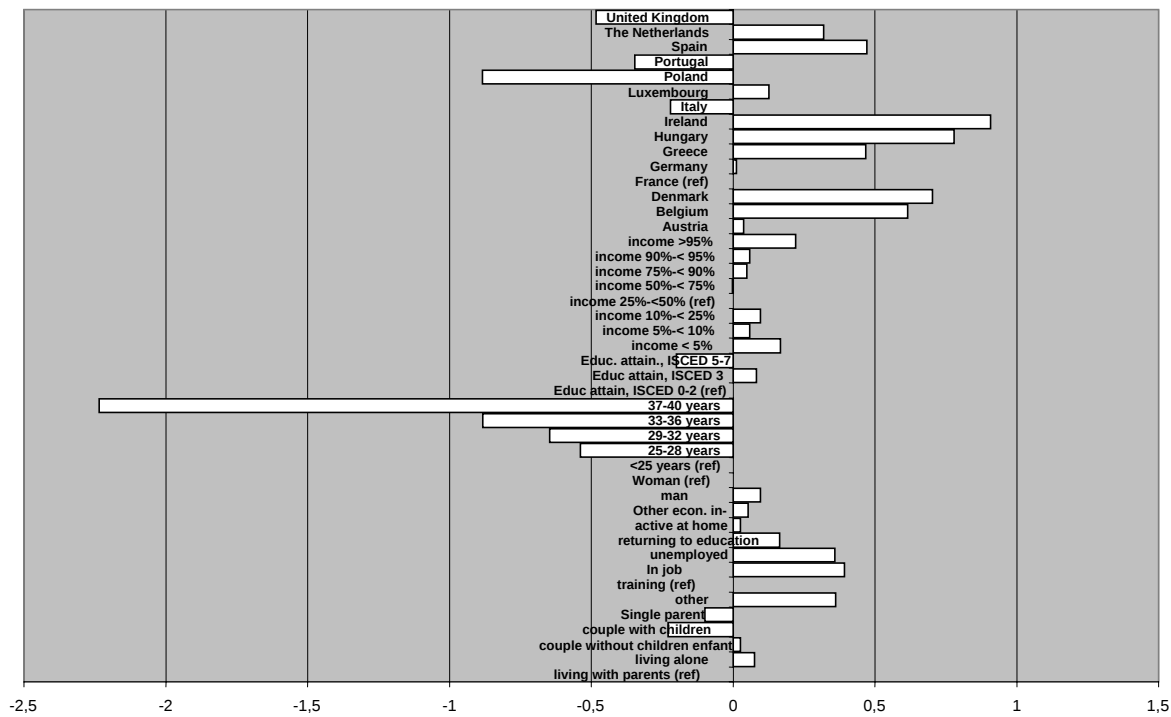
Using the set of variables that we have created, we have tested the probability of disappearing from the panel using logistic models.

We have used the status of the individual the year before his/her disappearance from the panel as the explanatory variable for attrition (whether this is temporary or permanent). Furthermore, we have eliminated all individuals for whom an item of data is missing concerning one of the family situation, activity status and educational attainment variables. This is because our analysis has shown that missing data generally increases attrition, without

our being able to determine whether this missing data came from the individual or other factors.

The first models were tested for all fifteen countries. In view of the large disparities between countries, this was followed by a testing at country level (Appendix 2). Figure 1 below is based on the results from the first model and shows both the individual countries and the different variables we have considered. The negative values of the odds ratio logarithms that appear on the left indicate that the variable tends to protect against attrition, a value on the right reveals an amplifying effect. The low values are not significant. Gender and income have no influence, age in contrast has a definite protective effect. Returning to education, unemployment and training are likely to result in disappearance from the panel.

Figure 1:Attrition logits. Log-Odds



We have continued this analysis by performing logistical regressions for each country. The results are set out in Table 4 and Appendix 2.

Table 4 – Summary of the country by country logit analysis
of the probability of leaving the panel

Country	Structure of the family	Occupational status	Gender	Age	Educational attainment	Household income
15 countries	- Couple with children + Other	+ Training + Unemployed + At school	+ Man	- Older	+ Level 2 - Level 3	+ Very low (<5%) + Very high (>95%)
Austria	/	+ Training + Unemployed	/	- Older	+ Level 2 + Level 3	/
Belgium	- Alone - Couple with children	/	/	- Older	- Level 2 - Level 3	+ Low (Q1)
Denmark	- Couple without children - Couple with children - Alone with children - Other	/	/	- Older	- Level 2 - Level 3	/
France	/	+ Unemployed - At school + At home	+ Men	- Older	+ Level 2 + Level 3	- Very low (<5%)
Germany	- Alone - Couple with children - Alone with children + Other	+ Training	/	- Older	- Level 2 - Level 3	+ Low (Q1)
Greece	+ Alone + Couple without children + Couple with children + Alone with children + Other	+ Unemployed + At school	/	- Older	+ Level 3	- Very low (<5%)
Hungary	/	+ Training - Other not active	/	- Older	/	+ Very low (<5%)
Ireland	- Alone with children	+ Unemployed	/	- Older	- Level 3	/
Italy	+ Alone	- Training	/	- Older	- Level 2 - Level 3	+ Very high (>95%)
Luxembourg	- Alone - Couple with children	/	/	- Older	- Level 2	/
Poland	- Alone - Couple with children	- Training	/	- Older	- Level 2	/
Portugal	+ Alone + Other	+ Unemployed + At school + Other not active	/	- Older	/	+ High (>90%)
Spain	- Couple with children - Alone with children - Other	+ Unemployed	/	- Older	- Level 3	+ Very low (<5%)
The Netherlands	- Alone - Couple without children - Couple with children - Alone with children + Other	+ Unemployed + At school + Other not active	/	- Older	+ Level 2 + Level 3	/
United Kingdom	+ Other	+ Unemployed + At school + At home	+ Men	- Older	- Level 2 - Level 3	+ Very low (<5%) + High (>90%)

In these analyses the effect of age is significant and operates in the same way as in the general analysis. It is always either the most important or the second most important factor. Family situation and activity status have significant effects for at least one of the two variables (for

both variables in two-thirds of countries). Although in general it is young people who live with their parents who are the most unstable, the opposite is observed in Greece and for young persons living alone in Italy and Portugal. Young people who are in vocational training, unemployed or in education are more unstable than young people with a job; the opposite effect can be seen for vocational training in Italy and Poland, and for education in France. Attrition is generally lower for young people with a high level of education than for those with a lower level, but the opposite effect applies in Austria, France and the Netherlands. The effect of gender is only apparent in France and the United Kingdom where it results in higher attrition for men than women.

Temporary attrition affected 6.4% of individuals over the period covered by our study. The percentages varied from 2.4% in Poland to 14.4% in Denmark. Approximately two-thirds of those individuals who were not present during a wave had the same status when they reappeared, both as regards family situation and activity status.

It is not possible to find a general model that explains attrition that is at least partially linked to the processes we are studying. In order to continue the study in the areas of school-leaving, entry to the labour market or leaving the parental home, three possibilities are open to us:

- Hypothesis 1: considering that all those who disappear from the panel through attrition have left their parental home. The effect of this is to underestimate the age of departure from the parental home,
- Hypothesis 2: considering that the young people who left the panel had not left the parental home, which results in an overestimation of the age of leaving home,
- Hypothesis 3: eliminating all the young people who left the panel before experiencing the event under analysis. This is the alternative we selected, which represents a “middle way” between the first two. The tables below compare the distributions of the ages at which the two events under study occurred, as calculated by the actuarial method.

Leaving the parental home

We have considered young people who were living with their parents during wave 1. Table 5 shows the size of the resulting samples.

Table 6 sets out the quartiles for one or other of the hypotheses concerning the linkage between attrition and leaving the parental home (graphs in Appendix 3).

Table 5 – Samples of young people living with their parents during wave 1

Country	Sample size in wave 1	Number of young people living with their parents during wave 1	Percentage of young people living with their parents during wave 1
Austria	2716	1311	48.3
Belgium	2708	996	36.8
Denmark	1991	415	20.8
France	5066	1868	36.9
Germany	4800	1623	33.8
Greece	4025	1660	41.2
Hungary	1873	822	43.9
Ireland	3964	2556	64.5
Italy	6694	4376	65.4
Luxembourg	2195	1135	51.7
The Netherlands	3216	848	26.4
Poland	2901	1585	54.6
Portugal	3742	2236	59.8
Spain	6453	4142	64.2
United Kingdom	3676	1078	29.3
15 countries	56020	26651	47.6

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

Table 6 – Leaving the parental home – Age by quartiles for the 3 hypotheses

Country	Hypothesis 1			Hypothesis 2			Hypothesis 3		
	75 %	50 %	25 %	75 %	50 %	25 %	75 %	50 %	25 %
Austria	21.96	26.00	30.61	25.82	31.23	35.50	24.35	28.68	33.89
Belgium	22.03	24.45	27.37	25.37	29.68	>38	24.17	26.41	31.02
Denmark	19.81	21.08	22.71	20.75	22.45	26.74	20.15	21.31	23.00
France	21.70	24.16	27.33	23.84	27.44	38.77	22.70	25.19	30.29
Germany	22.35	25.66	30.21	25.31	29.85	>39	24.08	28.23	34.01
Greece	22.39	26.26	30.34	26.25	30.60	34.99	24.91	28.52	33.27
Hungary	20.89	23.69	27.52	24.18	28.27	33.86	22.32	25.68	30.19
Ireland	21.75	24.40	28.52	28.76	36.23	>39	24.27	29.29	36.38
Italy	24.41	28.02	32.11	26.81	30.85	35.10	25.91	29.64	33.77
Luxembourg	23.22	26.63	30.53	27.36	32.09	>39	25.13	28.93	34.66
Poland	21.07	24.60	30.09	26.52	31.45	>37	25.30	29.87	34.87
Portugal	23.68	27.59	34.21	26.58	33.44	38.99	25.41	31.17	37.30
Spain	22.70	25.92	29.38	25.38	28.75	32.27	24.20	27.33	30.80
The Netherlands	20.12	22.50	24.95	22.84	26.01	34.08	20.89	23.41	26.04
United Kingdom	20.91	24.28	28.68	22.13	26.44	33.21	21.38	24.69	30.15
15 countries	22.25	25.59	29.98	25.53	30.18	35.27	24.10	27.94	32.84

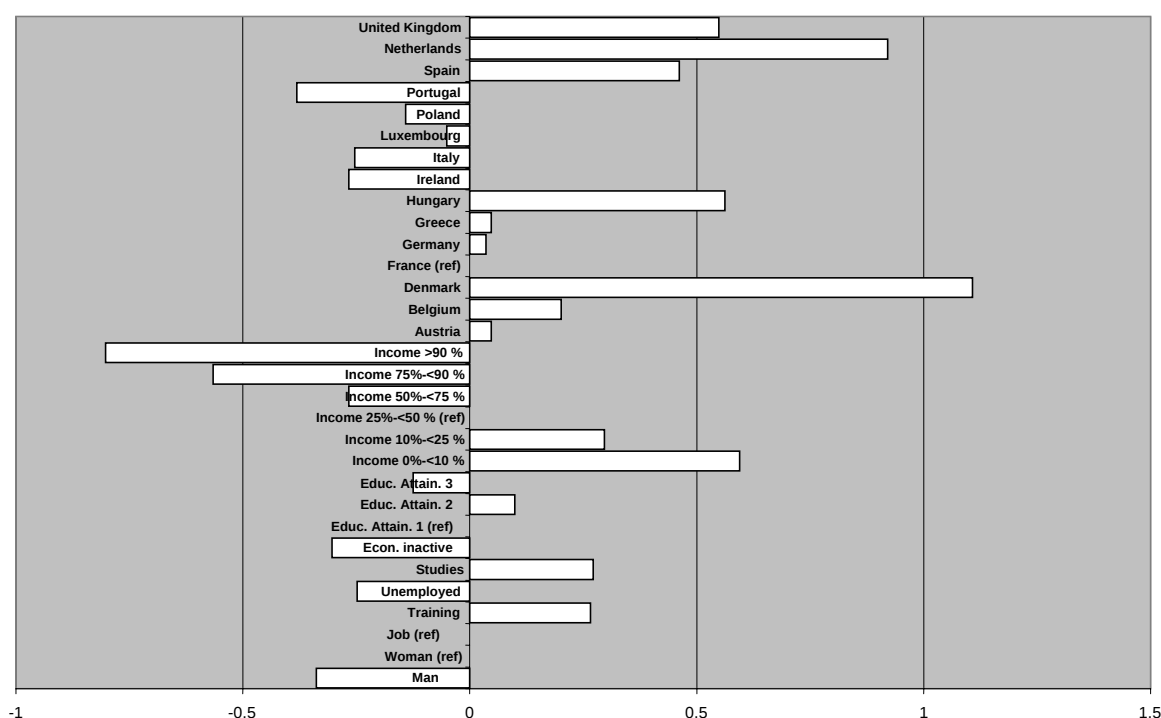
Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

In general, men leave the parental home later than women. This finding confirms what is apparent from the surveys mentioned in the references. Economic inactivity or unemployment encourage young people to stay with their parents while being a student or in training leads them to leave.

Parental income, a variable for which contradictory hypotheses are sometimes put forward, acts clearly and monotonically against leaving home. What is involved here is an “all things being equal” effect which can appear counter-intuitive.

In Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Spain and Hungary, young people leave the parental home earlier than in France. For the first four of these countries, this result agrees with Esping-Andersen's hypotheses, although the position of Spain may be problematic.

Figure 2: Logits for leaving the parental home: Log-Odds



The results of the country by country analyses are given in Appendix 4. These show slight differences between different countries which are hidden by the overall model:

Young people are more willing to live alone in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark. Generally speaking, young people leave home earlier than in France in order to live as part of a couple and later than in France in order to live alone; however, Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Spain provide exceptions to this rule.

Unemployment discourages young people from leaving home in France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Spain but is not significant elsewhere.

Table 7 gives the odds ratios that provide a measure of the effect of high income (the highest 10% of the distribution) on leaving the family home. The effects are negative for all countries. Denmark, Belgium and the United Kingdom have some of the highest odds ratios, and these

countries are among those which conform with the theory of Esping-Andersen. In contrast, the countries of the South have among the lowest Odds ratios. The links here are not perfect, as Esping-Andersen's theory does not provide a measurement, but we nevertheless have a basis for the hypothesis that on one hand welfare measures encourage young people to leave their parents, and, on the other parental income tends to keep them in the family home. The two processes are contradictory, one operating at a general level, and the other as a specific effect leading to the complex results which we observe.

Table 7 – Estimated coefficients in logistic regression for the 10% highest income class

Countries	Estimated coefficient	Odds ratio
Poland	-0.0908	0.91
Spain	-0.4182	0.66
Italy	-0.549	0.58
Austria	-0.6741	0.51
Hungary	-0.7504	0.47
Greece	-0.8304	0.44
The Netherlands	-1.0714	0.34
Portugal	-1.1224	0.33
France	-1.2633	0.28
Denmark	-1.4052	0.25
Belgium	-1.4123	0.24
United Kingdom	-1.4602	0.23
Luxembourg	-1.6735	0.19
Ireland	-1.7895	0.17
Germany	-2.3176	0.10

Entry to the labour market

Young people are considered to have entered the labour market if at the time of the first survey they were attending school or economically inactive and subsequently either obtained employment, became unemployed or began training. Table 8 shows the percentage of young people who are considered for analysis. Table 9 shows the characteristics of the age distributions for first entry to the labour market for different countries, on the basis of the hypotheses selected in order to deal with attrition. The survival curves are given in Appendix 5.

Table 8 – Samples of young people out of the labour market during wave 1

Country	Sample size in wave 1	Number of young people not in the labour market during wave 1	Percentage of young persons not in the labour market during wave 1
Austria	2716	776	28.6
Belgium	2708	977	36.1
Denmark	1991	485	24.4
France	5066	1820	35.9
Germany	4800	1288	26.8
Greece	4025	1337	33.2
Hungary	1873	614	32.8
Ireland	3964	1300	32.8
Italy	6694	2549	38.1
Luxembourg	2195	672	30.6
The Netherlands	3216	1197	37.2
Poland	2901	1294	44.6
Portugal	3742	1252	33.5
Spain	6453	2469	38.3
United Kingdom	3676	960	26.1
All 15 countries	56020	18990	33.9

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

Table 9 – First entry to the labour market – Age by quartiles for the 3 hypotheses

Country	Hypothesis 1			Hypothesis 2			Hypothesis 3		
	75 %	50 %	25 %	75 %	50 %	25 %	75 %	50 %	25 %
Austria	21.31	26.49	32.69	24.19	30.55	35.97	22.94	28.45	34.71
Belgium	21.05	23.55	27.62	22.84	25.46	32.65	22.11	24.27	29.81
Denmark	20.30	24.07	28.77	21.50	26.94	32.20	20.40	25.03	29.41
France	21.23	23.61	30.16	22.48	26.96	35.44	21.71	24.35	32.31
Germany	21.89	27.11	32.60	22.98	28.76	34.27	22.02	27.41	32.80
Greece	20.83	24.26	32.46	22.65	30.04	38.64	21.16	25.99	35.12
Hungary	19.27	23.42	29.64	20.93	27.36	32.78	19.68	25.04	30.52
Ireland	19.83	22.46	31.61	21.17	30.04	38.13	20.04	22.76	34.66
Italy	21.76	26.50	33.66	23.14	29.31	38.57	22.04	27.33	35.17
Luxembourg	21.11	24.88	35.06	22.52	31.56	>39	21.64	26.99	37.52
Poland	19.81	23.16	31.62	21.86	29.06	35.07	20.82	26.96	34.47
Portugal	21.10	23.90	31.55	21.87	26.00	35.12	21.25	24.41	32.97
Spain	21.19	24.67	32.16	22.82	29.30	37.60	21.86	25.53	33.92
The Netherlands	20.72	24.78	33.88	23.01	30.52	36.57	21.90	26.72	35.11
United Kingdom	20.41	23.19	31.23	21.33	27.10	34.11	20.67	24.91	32.72
15 countries	20.88	24.49	31.92	22.42	28.54	35.84	21.41	25.68	33.59

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

The results of the models for individual countries are given in Appendix 6.

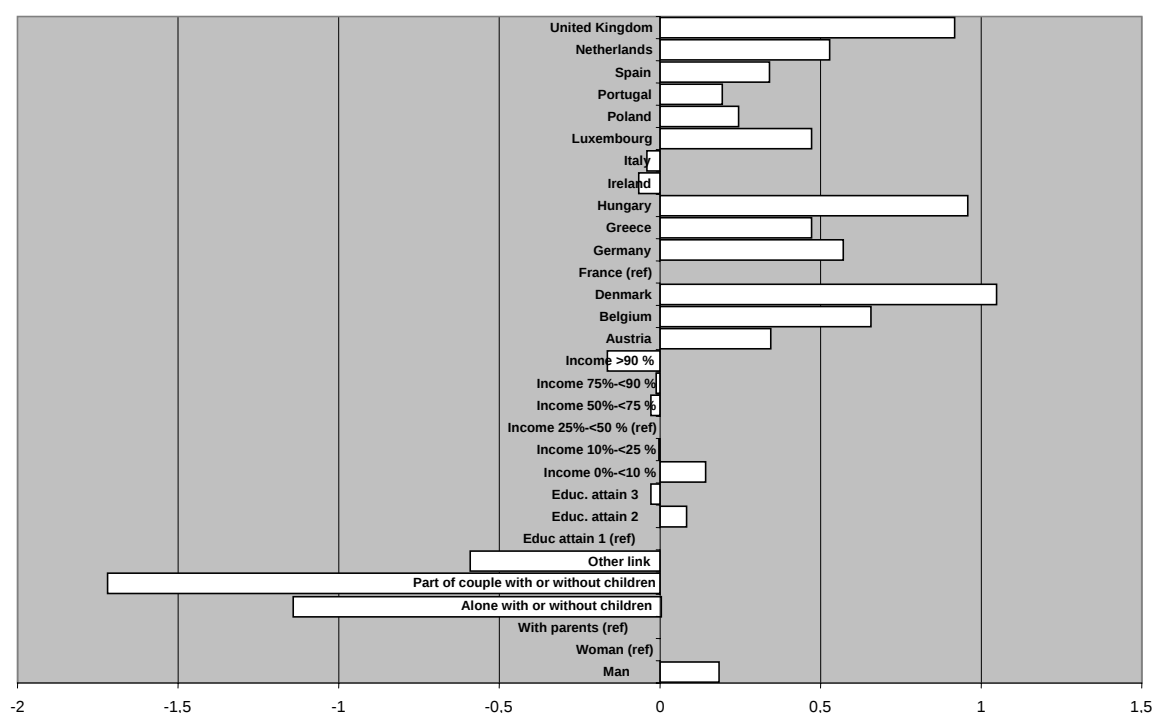
All other things being equal, in all countries apart from Italy and Ireland, young people enter the labour market earlier than in France. The United Kingdom, Hungary and Denmark are characterized by particularly early entry. After these countries come the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece, Germany and Belgium.

Men work earlier than women. Those young people who do not live with their parents enter the labour market later. This is probably due to the effect of student status which often leads

young people to take independent accommodation. Neither educational attainment nor parental income has any effect.

We have considerably extended the hypotheses concerning the effect of measures which in each country link the educational system to the labour market and structure the transition of young people towards employment. Our aim in doing this was not to investigate this point to greater extent here but rather to compare the ages at which young people enter the labour market and at which they leave the parental home.

Figure 3. Logits for entry to the labour market. Log-Odds



Interaction between entry to the labour market and leaving the parental home

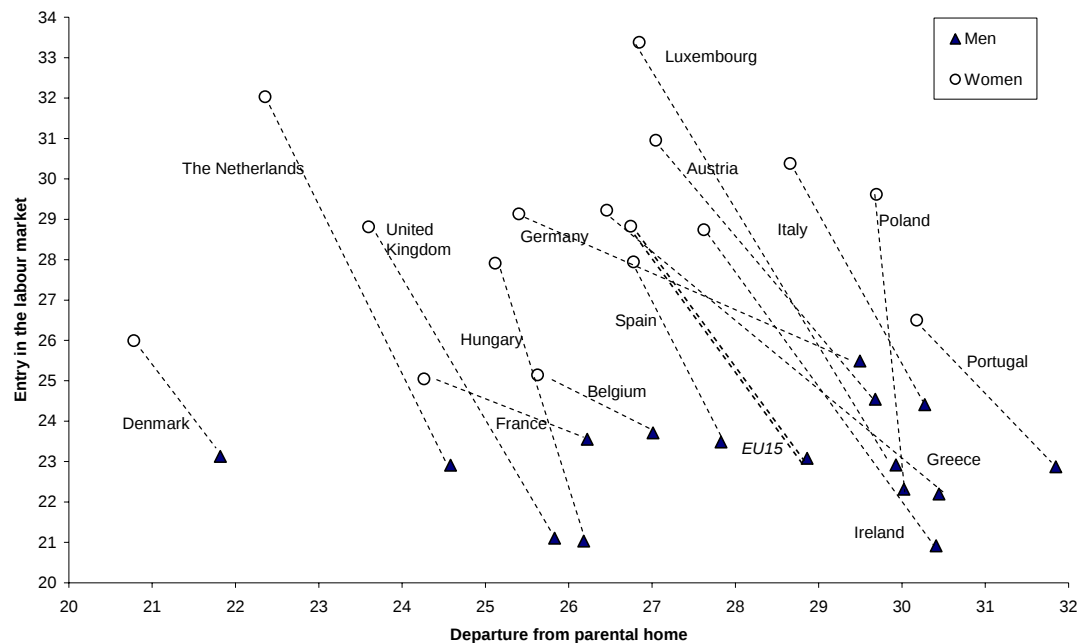
Figure 4 shows, for each country, the relationship between the median age of entry to the labour market and the median age of departure from the parental home.

Two phenomena are clearly visible:

- Firstly, the large differences between the ages of leaving the parental home, which can be as high as ten years,
- Secondly, the considerable difference between men and women as regards these two events: women enter the labour market later but leave the family home earlier. This is a similar conclusion to that reached by Batagliola, Braun and Jaspard (1997) for France and Aassve, Billari, Mazzuco, Ongaro (2000, 2001) for Italy: there seem to be two distinct

processes by which young people achieve autonomy. On the one hand, men and women with the highest level of education attainment for whom the priority is to have a stable job in order to form a couple and leave their parents, and on the other, women who lack the resources to give priority to their career, particularly those who belong to the least privileged groups, who begin to live as part of a couple first, perhaps with a man who is already in a stable position.

Figure 4 – Relationship between the median age at which young people obtain their first employment and the median age at which they leave home, for each country.



Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

On the left hand side of the plot, we can see the three countries where young people leave the parental home earlier than in others, namely Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which ties in with Esping-Andersen's classification based on the type of welfare state.

The individuals shown here were living with their parents and out of the labour market during wave 1. The table 10 shows the percentages of young people who have/have not experienced the two events of leaving the parental home and entry to the labour market, as well as the order in which these events occurred in their case.

Table 10 – Percentages of young people according to the two events:
leaving parents and entry to the labour market

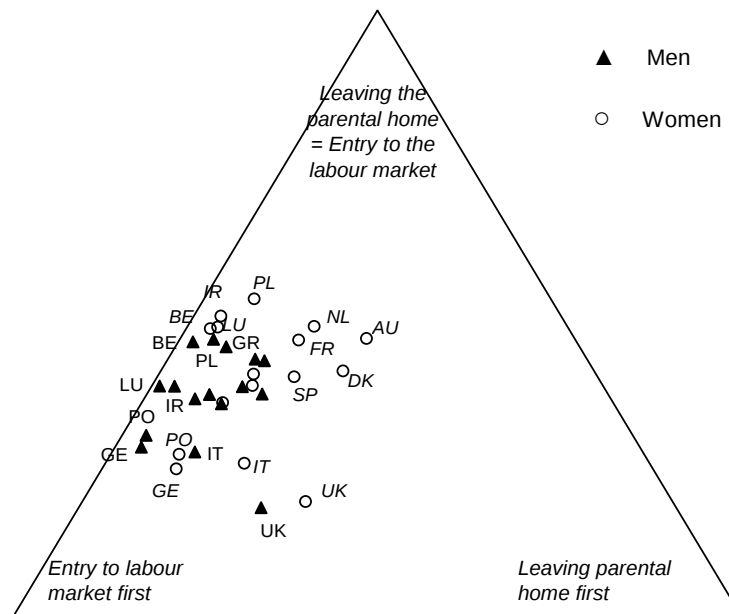
Country	Sample size	Leaving parents first	Leaving parents = Labour market	Labour market first	Neither leaving parents nor labour market
Austria	420	10.5	32.1	36.9	20.5
Belgium	702	2.3	41.0	45.1	11.6
Denmark	193	20.2	38.3	40.5	1.0
France	1121	12.7	37.0	38.6	11.7
Germany	599	6.3	25.2	63.8	4.7
Greece	654	8.4	36.7	47.1	7.8
Hungary	363	9.1	35.0	48.0	7.9
Ireland	921	3.3	42.0	49.8	4.9
Italy	1918	12.6	21.7	48.2	17.5
Luxembourg	424	2.1	36.1	46.0	15.8
The Netherlands	570	14.5	43.1	38.5	3.9
Poland	1014	3.7	31.3	28.8	36.2
Portugal	962	5.4	23.3	53.5	17.8
Spain	1813	13.6	35.8	37.9	12.7
United Kingdom	359	26.8	17.8	50.9	4.5
Ensemble des 15 pays	12033	9.7	32.3	44.2	13.8

Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

For each country, we shall consider the percentage of young people who leave the parental home before joining the labour market, the proportion of young people who achieve the stages in the opposite order and the proportion of the other young people who either do not make any change or make both changes simultaneously, and position these on a triangle. This figure shows that the points for men are considerably closer together than those for women. One can deduce from this that the differences we observe between countries affect women more than men.

The detailed results for each country of the interaction between leaving the parental home and entering the labour market are given in graphic form (Courgeau & Lelièvre, 1986; Solaz, 2000) in Appendix 7.

Figure 5 Interaction between the two events according to gender



Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation

Conclusion

This research has resulted in four conclusions:

- In contradiction with the picture which emerges from the studies mentioned in the references, this research does not lead us to believe that the differences in the attrition rate which affects the responses of young people (15-35 years old) and the population as a whole should dissuade us from attempting to investigate patterns of home leaving. However, the attrition rate is over 50% in some countries, which can be a problem for longitudinal studies of a fairly long-term nature.
- Public policies differ enormously in European countries and attempts like Esping-Andersen's to establish typologies do not provide a basis for very detailed analyses. There is an interaction between the general explanatory factors and all the factors involved in individual variation – gender, educational attainment, social origin, family income, etc. Research which attempts to explain the phenomena in question (entry to the labour market and leaving the parental home) in a single country already encounter considerable problems; it is hardly surprising that we have had enormous difficulty in

analyzing the complexity of the situation in the framework of a comparative study at European level. However, the comparative aim makes it necessary to question hypotheses which are excessively centred on a given country.

- In spite of these limits, we feel that it is reasonable to suggest that welfare measures which are intended to assist the integration of young people are also a factor which encourages them to leave the parental home while the family's resources act in the other direction. It is nevertheless necessary to make a distinction between men and women, the former (together with women with a career) tend to give priority to entry to the labour market , while the latter are more willing to leave the parental home to live as part of a couple.
- Women are responsible for more variation between countries than men in the area of the linkage between entry to the labour market and leaving the parental home. Gender is therefore an essential factor in a study of this type.

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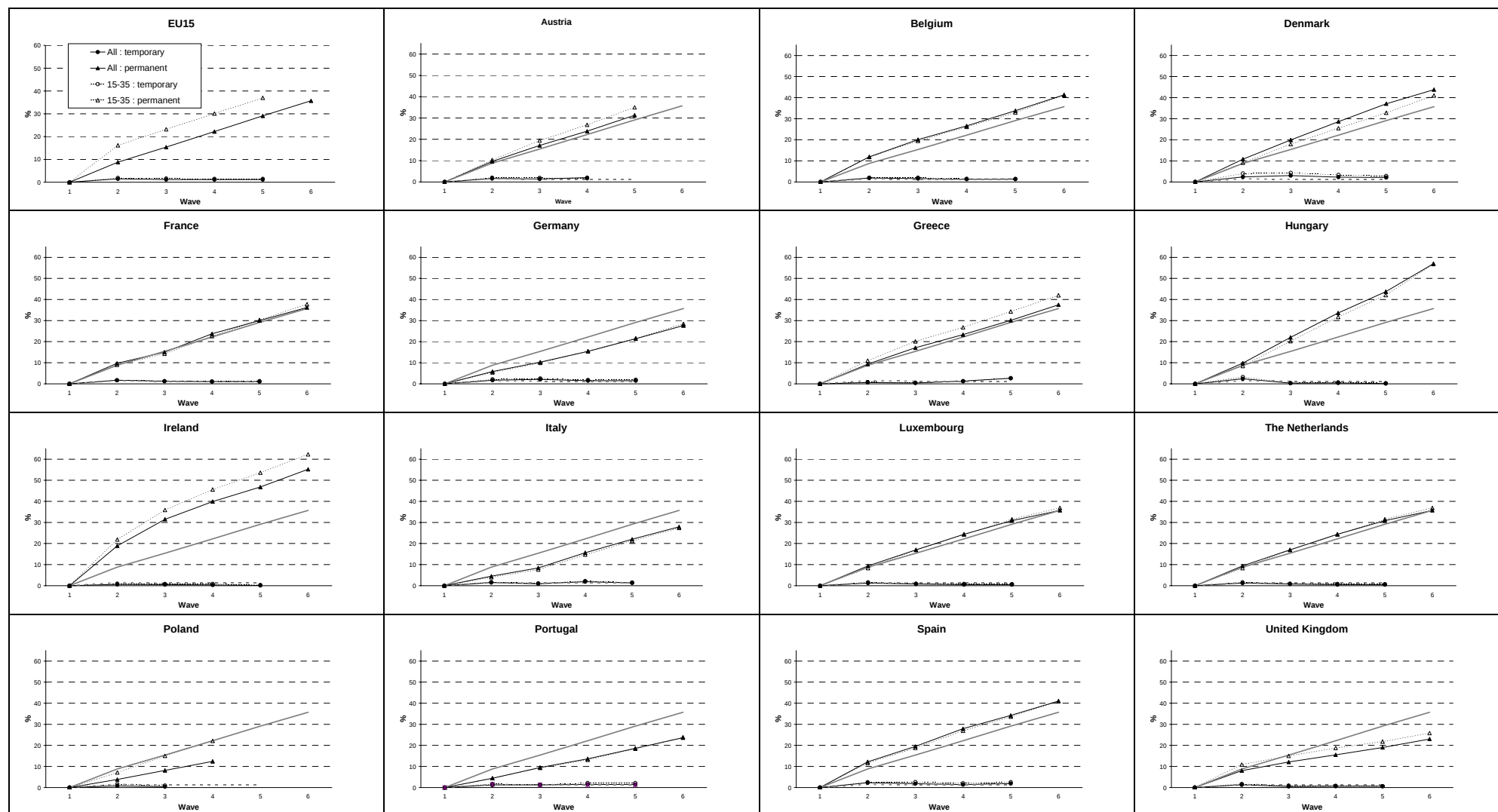
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Appendix 1 - Attrition country by country



Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation.

Total

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	154241	100.0	-	-	-	-	56020	100.0	-	-	-	-
2	138239	89.6	2357	1.5	13645	8.8	49729	88.8	1083	1.9	5208	9.3
3	128709	83.4	1808	1.2	23724	15.4	46063	82.2	873	1.6	9084	16.2
4	118202	76.6	1870	1.2	34169	22.2	42168	75.3	851	1.5	13001	23.2
5	102037	69.6	1785	1.2	42700	29.1	36331	68.4	806	1.5	15982	30.1
6	89461	64.3	-	-	49655	35.7	31733	63.0	-	-	18670	37.0

Austria

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	7406	100.0	.	.	.	.	2716	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	6576	88.8	121	1.6	709	9.6	2382	87.7	55	2.0	279	10.3
3	6035	81.5	106	1.4	1265	17.1	2138	78.7	51	1.9	527	19.4
4	5496	74.2	146	2.0	1764	23.8	1942	71.5	47	1.7	727	26.8
5	5091	68.7	.	.	2315	31.3	1765	65.0	.	.	951	35.0

Belgium

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	7336	100.0	-	-	-	-	2708	100.0	-	-	-	-
2	6328	86.3	136	1.9	872	11.9	2335	86.2	54	2.0	319	11.8
3	5737	78.2	121	1.6	1478	20.1	2127	78.5	53	2.0	528	19.5
4	5286	72.1	99	1.3	1951	26.6	1962	72.5	40	1.5	706	26.1
5	4760	64.9	100	1.4	2476	33.8	1779	65.7	38	1.4	891	32.9
6	4304	58.7	-	-	3032	41.3	1593	58.8	-	-	1115	41.2

Denmark

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	5865	100.0	.	.	.	.	1991	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	5093	86.8	140	2.4	632	10.8	1730	86.9	80	4.0	181	9.1
3	4520	77.1	178	3.0	1167	19.9	1549	77.8	85	4.3	357	17.9
4	4055	69.1	134	2.3	1676	28.6	1418	71.2	66	3.3	507	25.5
5	3565	60.8	124	2.1	2176	37.1	1283	64.4	55	2.8	653	32.8
6	3298	56.2	.	.	2567	43.8	1175	59.0	.	.	816	41.0

France

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	14278	100.0	.	.	.	.	5066	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	12644	88.6	249	1.7	1385	9.7	4526	89.3	84	1.7	456	9.0
3	11974	83.9	165	1.2	2139	15.0	4281	84.5	65	1.3	720	14.2
4	10755	75.3	137	1.0	3386	23.7	3864	76.3	55	1.1	1147	22.6
5	9852	69.0	142	1.0	4284	30.0	3463	68.4	66	1.3	1537	30.3
6	9113	63.8	.	.	5165	36.2	3157	62.3	.	.	1909	37.7

Germany

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	12238	100.0	.	.	.	.	4800	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	11323	92.5	203	1.7	712	5.8	4440	92.5	102	2.1	258	5.4
3	10717	87.6	256	2.1	1265	10.3	4205	87.6	122	2.5	473	9.9
4	10167	83.1	181	1.5	1890	15.4	3972	82.8	85	1.8	743	15.5
5	9428	77.0	189	1.5	2621	21.4	3670	76.5	92	1.9	1038	21.6
6	8865	72.4	.	.	3373	27.6	3436	71.6	.	.	1364	28.4

Greece

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	12452	100.0	.	.	.	.	4025	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	11210	90.0	78	0.6	1164	9.3	3549	88.2	34	0.8	442	11.0
3	10272	82.5	45	0.4	2135	17.1	3196	79.4	(10-29)	0.5	809	20.1
4	9392	75.4	161	1.3	2899	23.3	2898	72.0	48	1.2	1079	26.8
5	8380	67.3	325	2.6	3747	30.1	2536	63.0	110	2.7	1379	34.3
6	7782	62.5	.	.	4670	37.5	2336	58.0	.	.	1689	42.0

Hungary

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	5767	100.0	.	.	.	.	1873	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	5067	87.9	137	2.4	563	9.8	1657	88.5	59	3.2	157	8.4
3	4486	77.8	(10-29)	0.3	1266	22.0	1488	79.4	(<10)	0.3	379	20.2
4	3809	66.0	(10-29)	0.4	1935	33.6	1267	67.6	(10-29)	0.7	593	31.7
5	3241	56.2	(<10)	0.1	2518	43.7	1079	57.6	(<10)	0.3	789	42.1
6	2479	43.0	.	.	3288	57.0	809	43.2	.	.	1064	56.8

Ireland

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	9838	100.0	.	.	.	.	3964	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	7920	80.5	61	0.6	1857	18.9	3058	77.1	36	0.9	870	21.9
3	6691	68.0	49	0.5	3098	31.5	2508	63.3	33	0.8	1423	35.9
4	5877	59.7	32	0.3	3929	39.9	2127	53.7	31	0.8	1806	45.6
5	5221	53.1	(10-29)	0.1	4603	46.8	1830	46.2	(10-29)	0.3	2123	53.6
6	4409	44.8	.	.	5429	55.2	1493	37.7	.	.	2471	62.3

Italy

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	17664	100.0	.	.	.	.	6694	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	16602	94.0	272	1.5	790	4.5	6312	94.3	112	1.7	270	4.0
3	16018	90.7	157	0.9	1489	8.4	6109	91.3	73	1.1	512	7.6
4	14580	82.5	332	1.9	2752	15.6	5568	83.2	145	2.2	981	14.7
5	13555	76.7	226	1.3	3883	22.0	5170	77.2	103	1.5	1421	21.2
6	12728	72.1	.	.	4936	27.9	4857	72.6	.	.	1837	27.4

Luxembourg

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	5624	100.0	.	.	.	.	2195	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	5032	89.5	66	1.2	526	9.4	1977	90.1	35	1.6	183	8.3
3	4622	82.2	44	0.8	958	17.0	1803	82.1	(10-29)	0.9	372	16.9
4	4221	75.1	30	0.5	1373	24.4	1643	74.9	(10-29)	0.8	534	24.3
5	3866	68.7	(10-29)	0.5	1732	30.8	1489	67.8	(10-29)	0.7	691	31.5
6	3619	64.3	.	.	2005	35.7	1384	63.1	.	.	811	36.9

The Netherlands

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	9331	100.0	.	.	.	.	3216	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	8454	90.6	162	1.7	715	7.7	2848	88.6	96	3.0	272	8.5
3	8077	86.6	124	1.3	1130	12.1	2710	84.3	66	2.1	440	13.7
4	7539	80.8	118	1.3	1674	17.9	2528	78.6	67	2.1	621	19.3
5	6916	74.1	79	0.8	2336	25.0	2320	72.1	47	1.5	849	26.4
6	6316	67.7	.	.	3015	32.3	2102	65.4	.	.	1114	34.6

Poland

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	7719	100.0	.	.	.	.	2901	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	7369	95.5	59	0.8	291	3.8	2649	91.3	45	1.6	207	7.1
3	7061	91.5	31	0.4	627	8.1	2440	84.1	(10-29)	0.9	436	15.0
4	6764	87.6	.	.	955	12.4	2260	77.9	.	.	641	22.1

Portugal

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	11560	100.0	.	.	.	.	3742	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	10918	94.4	139	1.2	503	4.4	3515	93.9	64	1.7	163	4.4
3	10318	89.3	144	1.2	1098	9.5	3342	89.3	53	1.4	347	9.3
4	9821	85.0	168	1.5	1571	13.6	3176	84.9	77	2.1	489	13.1
5	9250	80.0	161	1.4	2149	18.6	2975	79.5	77	2.1	690	18.4
6	8827	76.4	.	.	2733	23.6	2847	76.1	.	.	895	23.9

Spain

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	17747	100.0	.	.	.	.	6453	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	15161	85.4	415	2.3	2171	12.2	5539	85.8	164	2.5	750	11.6
3	13956	78.6	323	1.8	3468	19.5	5073	78.6	169	2.6	1211	18.8
4	12540	70.7	254	1.4	4953	27.9	4585	71.1	129	2.0	1739	26.9
5	11334	63.9	339	1.9	6074	34.2	4121	63.9	164	2.5	2168	33.6
6	10466	59.0	.	.	7281	41.0	3815	59.1	.	.	2638	40.9

United Kingdom

Wave	Whole panel						15-35 year olds					
	Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition		Remaining		Temporary attrition		Permanent attrition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	9416	100.0	.	.	.	.	3676	100.0	.	.	.	.
2	8542	90.7	119	1.3	755	8.0	3212	87.4	63	1.7	401	10.9
3	8225	87.4	50	0.5	1141	12.1	3094	84.2	32	0.9	550	15.0
4	7900	83.9	55	0.6	1461	15.5	2958	80.5	30	0.8	688	18.7
5	7578	80.5	52	0.6	1786	19.0	2851	77.6	(10-29)	0.6	802	21.8
6	7255	77.0	.	.	2161	23.0	2729	74.2	.	.	947	25.8

Appendix 2 – Logistical regressions for the probability of leaving the panel

Logistical regressions: All 15 countries (N=53367)

Reference: living with parents, in employment, woman, < 25 years old, low educational attainment, income in second quartile, in France

	Estim.	Pr	OR
Intercept	0.01	0.7973	
Living alone	0.08	0.0950	1.079
Part of childless couple	0.03	0.4627	1.027
Part of couple with child(ren)	-0.23	<.0001	0.795
Single parent	-0.10	0.1196	0.905
Other family situation	0.36	<.0001	1.436
Training	0.39	<.0001	1.482
Unemployed	0.36	<.0001	1.431
Education	0.16	<.0001	1.178
At home	0.03	0.5007	1.027
Other economically inactive	0.05	0.2147	1.055
Man	0.10	<.0001	1.101
25-28 years old	-0.54	<.0001	0.584
29-32 years old	-0.65	<.0001	0.524
33-36 years old	-0.88	<.0001	0.414
37-40 years old	-2.24	<.0001	0.107
Educational level 2	0.08	0.0004	1.086
Educational level 3	-0.20	<.0001	0.819
Income <5 %	0.17	0.0007	1.182
Income 5-<10 %	0.06	0.2001	1.061
Income 10-<25 %	0.10	0.0027	1.101
Income 50-<75 %	-0.00	0.9459	0.998
Income 75-<90 %	0.05	0.1322	1.050
Income 90-<95 %	0.06	0.2205	1.061
Income >95 %	0.22	<.0001	1.247

(Suite)	Estim.	Pr	OR
Austria	0.04	0.4955	1.038
Belgium	0.62	<.0001	1.851
Denmark	0.70	<.0001	2.020
Germany	0.01	0.7965	1.012
Greece	0.47	<.0001	1.596
Hungary	0.78	<.0001	2.181
Ireland	0.91	<.0001	2.479
Italy	-0.22	<.0001	0.802
Luxembourg	0.13	0.0384	1.134
Poland	-0.88	<.0001	0.413
Portugal	-0.35	<.0001	0.707
Spain	0.47	<.0001	1.603
The Netherlands	0.32	<.0001	1.377
United Kingdom	-0.48	<.0001	0.617
Likelihood Ratio	8369.17	38 df	<.0001
% attrition		39.04	

Logistical regressions : Probability of leaving the panel

Reference : living with parents, in employment, Woman, <25years old, low educational attainment, income in second quartile

	Austria (N=2712)			Belgium (N=2556)			Denmark (N=1911)			France (N=4340)			Germany (N=4748)		
	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR
Intercept	-0.25	0.0965		1.18	<.0001		2.20	<.0001		-0.70	<.0001		0.34	0.0148	
Living alone	0.04	0.8490	1.036	-0.82	0.0002	0.439	-0.72	0.0269	0.486	-0.10	0.5319	0.901	-0.55	0.0004	0.579
Part of childless couple	0.37	0.0215	1.455	-0.40	0.0233	0.672	-0.95	0.0008	0.386	-0.03	0.8024	0.966	-0.12	0.3178	0.885
Part of couple with child(ren)	-0.29	0.0325	0.751	-0.57	0.0004	0.566	-1.21	<.0001	0.300	-0.08	0.4946	0.919	-0.34	0.0030	0.710
Single parent	-0.01	0.9616	0.988	-0.44	0.1673	0.643	-1.27	0.0007	0.282	0.19	0.4370	1.208	-0.66	0.0060	0.516
Other family situation	0.42	0.0630	1.519	0.21	0.6191	1.237	-1.85	0.0001	0.158	0.64	0.0385	1.891	0.90	0.0035	2.468
Training	1.34	<.0001	3.822	-0.07	0.7781	0.929	-0.02	0.9212	0.976	-0.86	0.0275	0.424	2.49	<.0001	12.074
Unemployed	0.70	0.0049	2.009	-0.006	0.9715	0.994	0.28	0.2265	1.330	0.71	<.0001	2.030	0.13	0.3889	1.141
Education	0.32	0.0217	1.380	0.39	0.0390	1.473	0.20	0.3130	1.222	-2.23	<.0001	0.108	-0.25	0.0691	0.781
At home	-0.01	0.9396	0.986	0.06	0.7899	1.062	0.32	0.6147	1.370	0.50	0.0002	1.647	-0.12	0.3498	0.884
Other economically inactive	0.37	0.1103	1.444	0.11	0.5867	1.119	0.22	0.3512	1.251	0.09	0.5393	1.093	-0.11	0.4986	0.900
Man	-0.04	0.6648	0.962	0.23	0.0201	1.254	-0.02	0.8551	0.981	0.29	0.0004	1.330	0.06	0.4359	1.058
25-28 years old	-0.38	0.0031	0.685	-0.14	0.3904	0.865	-0.37	0.0515	0.692	-0.49	<.0001	0.614	-0.45	<.0001	0.639
29-32 years old	-0.36	0.0083	0.701	-0.24	0.1968	0.786	-0.40	0.0455	0.670	-0.64	<.0001	0.526	-0.73	<.0001	0.482
33-36 years old	-0.61	<.0001	0.543	-0.79	<.0001	0.455	-0.70	0.0007	0.499	-0.78	<.0001	0.457	-1.02	<.0001	0.359
37-40 years old	-2.35	<.0001	0.095	-2.18	<.0001	0.113	-2.65	<.0001	0.071	-2.22	<.0001	0.109	-2.09	<.0001	0.124
Educational level 2	0.36	0.0008	1.435	-0.58	<.0001	0.559	-0.86	<.0001	0.423	1.98	<.0001	7.265	-0.35	<.0001	0.703
Educational level 3	0.82	<.0001	2.275	-1.07	<.0001	0.344	-0.61	0.0002	0.543	0.30	0.0018	1.355	-0.33	0.0026	0.716
Income <5 %	0.15	0.4797	1.157	1.17	<.0001	3.219	-0.09	0.7854	0.918	-0.61	0.0056	0.544	0.76	<.0001	2.146
Income 5-<10 %	0.10	0.6356	1.102	0.79	0.0003	2.205	-0.38	0.1964	0.685	0.008	0.9632	1.008	0.68	<.0001	1.967
Income 10-<25 %	0.10	0.4871	1.104	0.39	0.0082	1.476	0.09	0.6385	1.091	0.12	0.3118	1.130	0.49	<.0001	1.632
Income 50-<75 %	-0.05	0.6994	0.954	-0.18	0.1578	0.833	0.02	0.8848	1.022	-0.05	0.6208	0.949	0.04	0.6932	1.040
Income 75-<90 %	-0.28	0.0505	0.753	-0.07	0.6553	0.932	0.12	0.5127	1.126	-0.40	0.0029	0.667	0.06	0.6201	1.061
Income 90-<95 %	-0.49	0.0228	0.613	-0.51	0.0456	0.599	0.25	0.3635	1.278	-0.19	0.3175	0.824	-0.06	0.7464	0.945
Income >95 %	-0.02	0.9391	0.984	0.38	0.0864	1.456	-0.07	0.8312	0.937	-0.01	0.9394	0.986	-0.04	0.7991	0.956
Likelihood Ratio	315.19	24 df	<.0001	648.85	24 df	<.0001	410.90	24 df	<.0001	1040.24	24 df	<.0001	945.61	24 df	<.0001
% attrition	39.49			45.66			49.40			32.30			34.52		

Logistical regressions: Probability of leaving the panel

Reference : living with parents, in employment, Woman, <25years old, low educational attainment, income in second quartile

	Greece (N=3976)			Hungary (N=1693) (1)			Ireland (N=3436)			Italy (N=6499)			Luxembourg (N=1927)		
	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR
Intercept	-0.15	0.2966		1.04	<.0001		0.98	<.0001		0.10	0.3243		0.66	0.0004	
Living alone	1.75	<.0001	5.761	0.51	0.1004	1.670	-0.03	0.8930	0.971	0.62	<.0001	1.865	-0.87	0.0008	0.419
Part of childless couple	1.07	<.0001	2.909	-0.04	0.8456	0.959	0.21	0.1905	1.234	0.11	0.3295	1.114	-0.39	0.0283	0.675
Part of couple with child(ren)	0.56	<.0001	1.755	-0.04	0.8124	0.961	-0.19	0.1145	0.829	0.05	0.5454	1.055	-1.11	<.0001	0.328
Single parent	1.04	<.0001	2.816	0.30	0.3641	1.344	-0.78	0.0056	0.459	0.59	0.0311	1.804	-1.04	0.0261	0.355
Other family situation	0.83	<.0001	2.282	-0.50	0.0132	0.605	0.39	0.0608	1.471	0.34	0.0637	1.400	0.23	0.3663	1.259
Training	0.23	0.6602	1.256	/	/	/	-0.05	0.8616	0.955	-0.69	0.0022	0.501	0.67	0.1064	1.954
Unemployed	0.71	<.0001	2.036	-0.30	0.1702	0.741	0.94	<.0001	2.560	-0.17	0.0743	0.848	0.47	0.1595	1.594
Education	1.33	<.0001	3.788	0.05	0.8230	1.048	-0.36	0.0895	0.697	-0.03	0.7467	0.970	-1.09	0.1213	0.337
At home	-0.15	0.2010	0.858	0.63	0.1466	1.884	0.08	0.5858	1.080	-0.01	0.8952	0.986	0.19	0.3739	1.204
Other economically inactive	0.30	0.0768	1.346	-0.50	0.0008	0.609	0.16	0.4177	1.178	-0.30	0.0298	0.743	-0.75	0.1016	0.472
Man	0.12	0.1314	1.128	-0.02	0.8549	0.980	0.10	0.2344	1.103	0.02	0.6859	1.025	0.02	0.8329	1.025
25-28 years old	-0.63	<.0001	0.533	-0.56	0.0008	0.573	-0.56	<.0001	0.571	-0.59	<.0001	0.555	0.06	0.7120	1.062
29-32 years old	-0.79	<.0001	0.453	-1.09	<.0001	0.337	-0.57	<.0001	0.564	-0.69	<.0001	0.501	-0.36	0.0387	0.698
33-36 years old	-1.16	<.0001	0.313	-0.91	<.0001	0.404	-1.01	<.0001	0.363	-0.96	<.0001	0.381	-0.54	0.0044	0.583
37-40 years old	-2.65	<.0001	0.070	-1.95	<.0001	0.143	-2.54	<.0001	0.079	-2.18	<.0001	0.113	-2.37	<.0001	0.094
Educational level 2	-0.04	0.6645	0.963	-0.23	0.0608	0.798	0.20	0.0300	1.227	-0.38	<.0001	0.686	-0.35	0.0035	0.703
Educational level 3	0.80	<.0001	2.215	-0.15	0.3697	0.858	-0.40	0.0007	0.674	-0.41	0.0002	0.663	-0.41	0.0172	0.665
Income <5 %	-0.54	0.0034	0.584	0.70	0.0062	2.008	0.22	0.2959	1.244	-0.14	0.3167	0.867	0.35	0.2378	1.412
Income 5-<10 %	-0.28	0.1209	0.759	0.27	0.3165	1.312	-0.36	0.0816	0.700	-0.02	0.8850	0.980	0.19	0.4808	1.204
Income 10-<25 %	0.02	0.8426	1.024	0.37	0.0293	1.447	-0.06	0.6184	0.938	-0.10	0.2987	0.907	-0.04	0.8313	0.962
Income 50-<75 %	0.04	0.7194	1.037	0.06	0.6829	1.064	0.02	0.8333	1.023	0.26	0.0014	1.292	-0.33	0.0375	0.719
Income 75-<90 %	0.04	0.7641	1.037	0.03	0.8829	1.026	-0.00	0.9939	0.999	0.16	0.0960	1.168	-0.15	0.4202	0.863
Income 90-<95 %	-0.30	0.1136	0.737	0.11	0.6558	1.119	-0.13	0.5060	0.881	0.16	0.2338	1.176	0.12	0.6370	1.133
Income >95 %	0.09	0.6124	1.091	0.41	0.1028	1.510	0.08	0.6782	1.080	0.37	0.0042	1.454	0.21	0.4098	1.228
Likelihood Ratio	848.96	24 df	<.0001	187.85	23 df	<.0001	567.28	24 df	<.0001	506.64	24 df	<.0001	378.56	24 df	<.0001
% attrition	45.85			56.35			58.18			32.61			36.95		

(1) In Hungary, all the young people in vocational training leave the panel. This category has therefore been removed from the model

Logistical regressions: Probability of leaving the panel

Reference: living with parents, in employment, Woman, <25years old, low educational attainment, income in second quartile

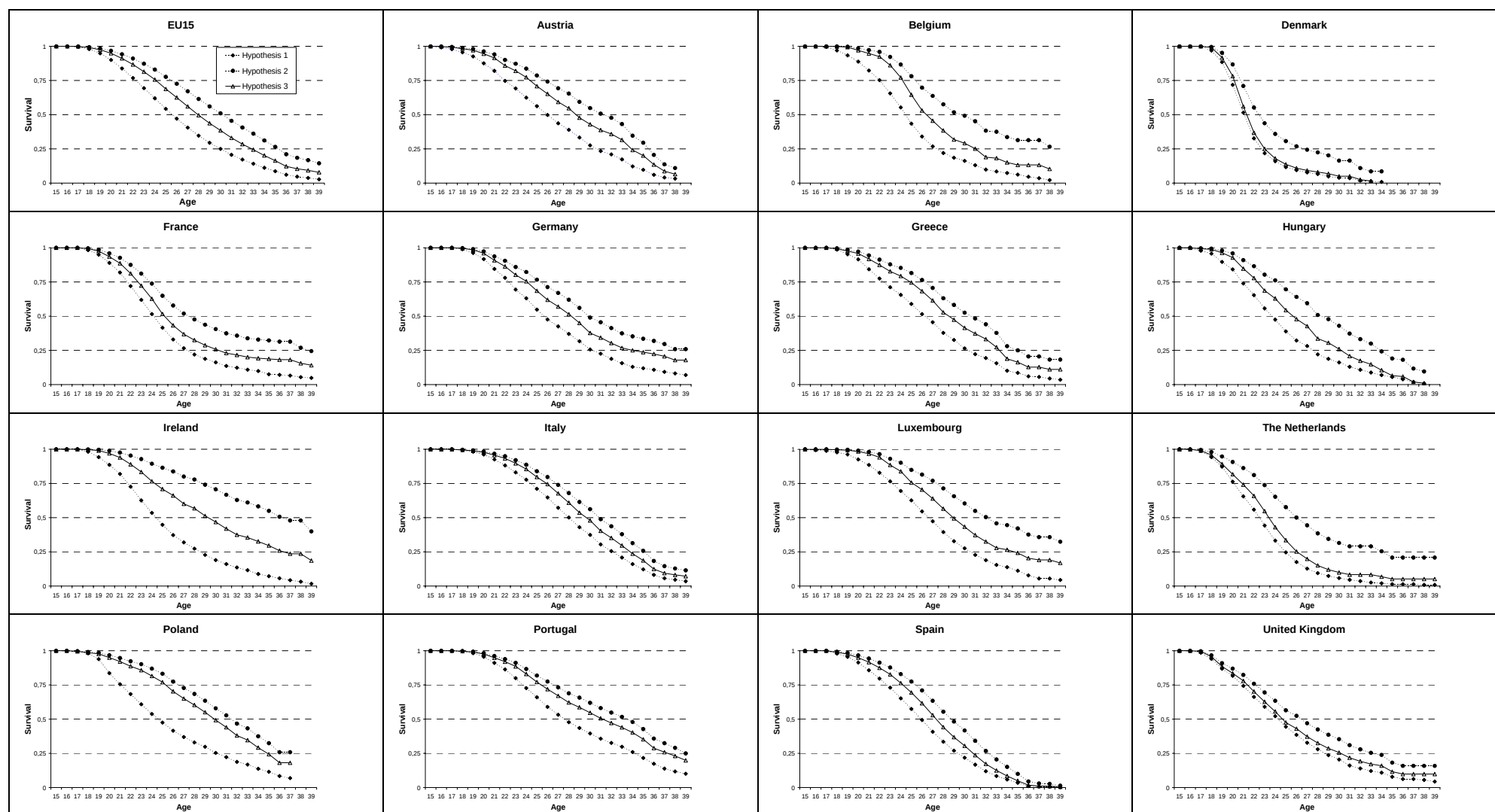
	The Netherlands (N=3102) (1)			Poland (N=2901) (2)			Portugal (N=3676)			Spain (N=6437)			UK (N=3453) (3)		
	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR	Estim.	Pr	OR
Intercept	0.31	0.0881		-0.24	0.1098		-0.64	<.0001		0.60	<.0001		-0.72	<.0001	
Living alone	-1.01	<.0001	0.364	-13.36	0.9741	<.0001	1.04	0.0005	2.828	0.04	0.8122	1.041	0.45	0.0299	1.564
Part of childless couple	-0.93	<.0001	0.395	-0.45	0.1994	0.638	-0.00	0.9788	0.996	-0.24	0.0267	0.790	0.30	0.0429	1.351
Part of couple with child(ren)	-1.48	<.0001	0.227	-1.79	<.0001	0.167	0.17	0.1168	1.185	-0.40	<.0001	0.668	-0.38	0.0173	0.681
Single parent	-1.53	0.0001	0.217	-1.67	0.1075	0.189	0.63	0.0297	1.877	-0.48	0.0014	0.620	-0.14	0.6144	0.869
Other family situation	/	/	/	-0.09	0.5338	0.912	0.53	0.0073	1.694	-0.52	<.0001	0.594	1.82	<.0001	6.166
Training	0.79	0.0178	2.205	-1.61	0.0009	0.200	0.15	0.7807	1.165	0.70	0.0257	2.017	0.04	0.7006	1.044
Unemployed	0.93	0.0005	2.532	0.12	0.6707	1.130	0.94	<.0001	2.557	0.43	<.0001	1.535	1.16	<.0001	3.179
Education	0.81	<.0001	2.250	-0.09	0.4987	0.914	0.59	<.0001	1.796	0.10	0.2802	1.106	1.11	<.0001	3.028
At home	-0.20	0.3177	0.821	/	/	/	0.13	0.4872	1.136	-0.22	0.0330	0.803	0.54	0.0030	1.724
Other economically inactive	0.59	0.0055	1.800	-0.08	0.5456	0.924	0.58	0.0003	1.780	0.28	0.0450	1.318	0.04	0.9631	1.040
Man	0.16	0.1193	1.170	0.09	0.3659	1.095	0.13	0.1540	1.124	0.06	0.3123	1.060	0.33	0.0006	1.394
25-28 years old	-0.37	0.0441	0.689	-0.67	<.0001	0.511	-0.59	<.0001	0.553	-0.37	<.0001	0.693	-0.42	0.0016	0.659
29-32 years old	-0.65	0.0007	0.522	-1.08	<.0001	0.341	-0.55	<.0001	0.574	-0.29	0.0018	0.751	-0.53	0.0002	0.589
33-36 years old	-0.61	0.0021	0.543	-1.32	<.0001	0.266	-0.80	<.0001	0.451	-0.42	<.0001	0.660	-0.91	<.0001	0.403
37-40 years old	-1.67	<.0001	0.189	-2.99	<.0001	0.050	-2.40	<.0001	0.090	-1.78	<.0001	0.169	-2.22	<.0001	0.109
Educational level 2	2.47	<.0001	11.871	-0.33	0.0021	0.721	-0.05	0.6333	0.953	-0.13	0.0584	0.878	-0.58	<.0001	0.558
Educational level 3	1.06	<.0001	2.892	0.37	0.1499	1.442	-0.24	0.1094	0.783	-0.53	<.0001	0.589	-0.75	<.0001	0.473
Income <5 %	-0.15	0.5507	0.860	0.17	0.4844	1.180	0.21	0.2581	1.239	0.76	<.0001	2.133	/	/	/
Income 5-<10 %	0.10	0.7030	1.100	-0.04	0.8843	0.962	-0.18	0.3736	0.837	-0.13	0.3369	0.881	0.45	0.0059	1.563
Income 10-<25 %	0.22	0.1823	1.247	0.22	0.1727	1.250	-0.06	0.6288	0.939	0.04	0.6688	1.037	-0.13	0.4260	0.877
Income 50-<75 %	-0.05	0.7193	0.951	0.10	0.4810	1.103	-0.05	0.6634	0.952	-0.06	0.4310	0.942	-0.06	0.6602	0.940
Income 75-<90 %	0.008	0.9591	1.008	0.30	0.0555	1.350	0.28	0.0254	1.327	0.12	0.1743	1.126	0.30	0.0551	1.347
Income 90-<95 %	-0.40	0.1017	0.672	0.21	0.3369	1.236	0.59	0.0010	1.800	0.15	0.2634	1.158	0.73	0.0004	2.073
Income >95 %	0.27	0.2110	1.312	0.17	0.4899	1.184	0.51	0.0078	1.669	0.24	0.0597	1.275	0.64	0.0014	1.904
Likelihood Ratio	1319.14	23 df	<.0001	624.18	23 df	<.0001	390.60	24 df	<.0001	739.04	24 df	<.0001	878.62	23 df	<.0001
% attrition	39.97			24.20			28.94			47.89			26.59		

(1) In the Netherlands all the young people in another family situation leave the panel. This category has therefore been removed from the model

(2) In Poland, the situation Woman at home is not considered separately from other economically inactive person. This category has therefore been removed from the mode.

(3) In the United Kingdom, the two lowest income categories (< 5 % and 5 to 10 %) have been amalgamated.

Appendix 3 - Leaving the parental home – Survival curves with the three hypotheses



Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation.

Appendix 4 - Leaving the parental home –Event history models and transition models

Cox model for all 15 countries

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	7941	50.65	25.98
With parents	Alone	1784	11.38	25.74
With parents	As part of a couple	4252	27.12	26.60
With parents	Other	1700	10.84	25.25
		15677	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		Other situation	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.3385	1.0000	-0.3525	1.0000	-0.4266	1.0000	-0.1025	0.9588
Training	0.2658	1.0000	0.3641	0.9996	0.1376	0.8990	0.3908	0.9936
Unemployment	-0.2482	1.0000	-0.6207	1.0000	-0.4187	1.0000	0.5491	1.0000
Education	0.2726	1.0000	0.4556	1.0000	-0.7196	1.0000	1.3145	1.0000
Other	-0.3037	1.0000	-0.8047	1.0000	-0.2709	1.0000	0.1429	0.9127
Educational level 2	0.0986	0.9996	0.2757	1.0000	0.1722	1.0000	-0.3186	1.0000
Educational level 3	-0.1249	0.9998	0.2184	0.9984	-0.0638	0.8434	-0.7261	1.0000
Income <10 %	0.5949	1.0000	1.8316	1.0000	0.0411	0.5779	-0.0044	0.0365
Income 10-<25 %	0.2967	1.0000	1.1626	1.0000	0.0564	0.7811	-0.0964	0.7165
Income 50-<75 %	-0.2665	1.0000	-1.0066	1.0000	-0.2763	1.0000	0.0971	0.8202
Income 75-<90 %	-0.5661	1.0000	-1.5145	1.0000	-0.8865	1.0000	0.4153	1.0000
Income >90 %	-0.8033	1.0000	-2.3985	1.0000	-1.1763	1.0000	0.3737	1.0000
Austria	0.0465	0.4654	-0.1872	0.8512	0.0146	0.1131	1.5700	1.0000
Belgium	0.2011	0.9842	-0.2284	0.8877	0.3699	0.9994	0.8154	0.9688
Denmark	1.1076	1.0000	1.0992	1.0000	0.8877	1.0000	0.9979	0.9206
Germany	0.0354	0.3954	-0.0865	0.5796	0.1593	0.9160	-0.4669	0.7639
Greece	0.0466	0.5016	-0.6276	1.0000	0.1421	0.8787	1.7435	1.0000
Hungary	0.5623	1.0000	-1.1500	1.0000	0.4536	0.9999	2.9578	1.0000
Ireland	-0.2661	0.9995	-0.5201	0.9999	-0.4232	0.9999	1.6534	1.0000
Italy	-0.2533	1.0000	-0.9297	1.0000	-0.1415	0.9193	1.4389	1.0000
Luxembourg	-0.0501	0.4674	-0.3158	0.9798	0.0010	0.0072	1.0412	0.9981
Poland	-0.1412	0.9170	-2.5172	1.0000	-0.7165	1.0000	2.5461	1.0000
Portugal	-0.3810	1.0000	-1.6393	1.0000	-0.0503	0.4396	0.8498	0.9966
Spain	0.4617	1.0000	-0.2455	0.9854	0.3755	1.0000	2.5093	1.0000
The Netherlands	0.9205	1.0000	0.9009	1.0000	0.9345	1.0000	1.1759	0.9981
United Kingdom	0.5485	1.0000	0.2130	0.9330	0.5355	1.0000	2.0891	1.0000

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile, in France.

Key : a negative coefficient indicates a low departure risk and therefore that the event is experienced at a later age; a positive coefficient corresponds to a greater risk and an earlier age.

Austria

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	491	57.16	24.85
With parents	Alone	102	11.87	25.03
With parents	As part of a couple	199	23.17	26.70
With parents	Other	67	7.80	24.94
		859	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		Other situation	
Man	-0.3610	0.9989	-0.3021	0.8548	-0.5569	0.9997	0.0891	0.2673
Training	1.1264	0.9999	-0.5375	0.4049	1.5086	1.0000	1.8762	0.9993
Unemployment	-0.3352	0.8104	0.1668	0.3416	-1.3419	0.9906	0.7426	0.8432
Education	0.3106	0.9032	0.4682	0.8699	-0.2986	0.6302	1.1114	0.9975
Other	-0.3843	0.8734	-0.1933	0.3175	-0.2788	0.6419	-9.4288	0.1202
Educational level 2	-0.2036	0.8802	-0.4614	0.9420	0.3103	0.8726	-0.8208	0.9976
Educational level 3	-0.2882	0.7348	-0.2278	0.3965	0.0939	0.2002	-1.2646	0.9115
Income <10 %	0.8034	1.0000	2.3347	1.0000	-0.3736	0.8143	-0.1309	0.1762
Income 10-<25 %	0.4963	0.9970	1.3161	0.9998	0.1849	0.6052	0.2979	0.4457
Income 50-<75 %	-0.6886	0.9999	-2.0791	0.9937	-0.5334	0.9927	-0.8013	0.8808
Income 75-<90 %	-0.5866	0.9992	-0.9612	0.9470	-1.0467	1.0000	0.6859	0.9309
Income >90 %	-0.6741	0.9982	-9.9687	0.1608	-1.0061	0.9995	0.6687	0.8962

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Belgium

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	229	48.83	25.52
With parents	Alone	70	14.93	26.16
With parents	As part of a couple	156	33.26	25.46
With parents	Other	(10-29)	2.98	25.43
		469	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.1359	0.6721	0.2217	0.5961	-0.2866	0.9047	-0.2137	0.2888
Training	0.7680	0.9634	0.1825	0.1411	0.9303	0.9816	-9.8606	0.0281
Unemployment	-0.2117	0.6669	0.0561	0.1262	-0.6815	0.9559	1.1250	0.9231
Education	0.0961	0.2343	0.6021	0.6535	-0.1945	0.3738	0.9649	0.6078
Other	-0.2537	0.5544	0.3112	0.4770	-0.7289	0.8413	0.7196	0.4877
Educational level 2	-0.0806	0.3324	-0.0721	0.1645	0.1276	0.3950	-1.6583	0.9776
Educational level 3	-0.2389	0.7941	0.1287	0.2834	-0.1987	0.5829	-1.4595	0.9461
Income <10 %	0.7166	0.9999	2.2818	1.0000	0.0383	0.1198	0.6297	0.5931
Income 10-<25 %	0.0957	0.4114	1.5488	0.9999	-0.5315	0.9779	-0.1659	0.1654
Income 50-<75 %	-0.3952	0.9477	-2.0018	0.9421	-0.2773	0.7972	-0.1519	0.1358
Income 75-<90 %	-1.5469	1.0000	-9.7828	0.1269	-1.3714	0.9997	-10.380	0.0564
Income >90 %	-1.4123	0.9976	-9.8809	0.0939	-1.4489	0.9947	0.3156	0.2099

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational attainment, income in second quartile.

Denmark

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	(10-29)	13.07	25.20
With parents	Alone or Other	90	58.82	22.50
With parents	As part of a couple	43	28.10	22.26
		153	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :			
	Coeff	Signif	Alone or Other		As part of a couple	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.2190	0.7567	-0.0854	0.2995	-0.6778	0.9337
Training	0.6225	0.9761	0.5650	0.8889	0.5269	0.7609
Unemployment	-0.3826	0.5928	0.1044	0.1253	-0.7016	0.7228
Education	0.4129	0.9220	0.4433	0.8917	0.1097	0.1873
Educational level 2	-0.5012	0.9878	-0.4321	0.9237	-0.7728	0.9616
Educational level 3	-1.3954	0.9989	-0.6465	0.7887	-2.5721	0.9982
Income <10 %	0.3792	0.7264	2.1222	0.9992	-2.2458	0.9998
Income 10-<25 %	0.1271	0.2974	1.1627	0.9460	-0.5506	0.8113
Income 50-<75 %	-1.1154	0.9796	-1.4766	0.7937	-1.1524	0.9641
Income 75-<90 %	-0.7190	0.5081	-7.8098	0.0787	-0.5228	0.3728
Income >90 %	-1.4052	0.8177	-7.9093	0.1035	-1.1576	0.7144

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

France

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	461	55.54	26.37
With parents	Alone	160	19.28	25.82
With parents	As part of a couple	195	23.49	25.20
With parents	Other	(10-29)	1.69	25.21
		830	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.3057	0.9958	-0.3600	0.9751	-0.3504	0.9819	1.1747	0.8689
Training	0.6339	0.8937	0.2043	0.1588	0.5875	0.7920	1.2689	0.7448
Unemployment	-0.4830	0.9871	-0.5993	0.9499	-0.3748	0.8506	-0.4298	0.3160
Education	-0.3547	0.8211	-0.1335	0.2798	-0.4183	0.7345	-9.7905	0.0570
Other	-0.0135	0.0662	-0.1707	0.4839	0.1089	0.3888	-0.5908	0.4263
Educational level 2	0.8429	1.0000	0.5493	0.9796	1.0580	1.0000	0.8424	0.8048
Educational level 3	0.5836	0.9999	0.7078	0.9975	0.4707	0.9756	-0.1242	0.1241
Income <10 %	1.3173	1.0000	3.0090	1.0000	0.2555	0.7771	1.1354	0.8882
Income 10-<25 %	0.7223	1.0000	1.9163	1.0000	0.2853	0.8579	-0.4373	0.3798
Income 50-<75 %	-0.7271	0.9975	-1.9613	0.9370	-0.5404	0.9670	-9.8530	0.0864
Income 75-<90 %	-1.8794	0.9999	-9.7561	0.1272	-1.6577	0.9996	-10.265	0.0653
Income >90 %	-1.2633	0.9996	-0.8237	0.7068	-1.6278	0.9994	0.3105	0.2692

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Germany

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	514	49.14	27.11
With parents	Alone or Other	223	21.32	24.83
With parents	As part of a couple	309	29.54	25.92
		1046	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

	Leaving the parental home			Leaving the parental home to live :			
				Alone+Other		As part of a couple	
Variable	Coeff	Signif		Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.5276	1.0000		-0.3082	0.9696	-0.6766	1.0000
Training	0.3874	0.9968		0.3914	0.9743	0.3635	0.9271
Unemployment	-0.4747	0.9778		-0.3732	0.7857	-0.5237	0.9297
Education	-0.5560	0.9983		-0.3852	0.8972	-0.7995	0.9958
Other	-0.7964	1.0000		-0.6975	0.9949	-0.8332	0.9999
Educational level 2	-0.0979	0.6311		0.2285	0.7847	-0.2840	0.9619
Educational level 3	-0.4280	0.9978		-0.0356	0.1248	-0.6407	0.9996
Income <10 %	1.1975	1.0000		2.8149	1.0000	0.1265	0.5131
Income 10-<25 %	0.4533	0.9991		1.5724	1.0000	0.0586	0.2811
Income 50-<75 %	-0.3778	0.9846		-1.9846	0.9910	-0.2681	0.9000
Income 75-<90 %	-1.5767	1.0000		-1.6537	0.9704	-1.5382	1.0000
Income >90 %	-2.3176	1.0000		-9.8627	0.2012	-2.1576	1.0000

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Greece

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	548	52.04	26.58
With parents	Alone	95	9.02	25.58
With parents	As part of a couple	312	29.63	26.42
With parents	Other	98	9.31	25.22
		1053	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

	Leaving the parental home			Leaving the parental home to live :					
				Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Variable	Coeff	Signif		Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.7294	1.0000		-0.6829	0.9979	-0.8278	1.0000	-0.4276	0.9487
Training	0.3087	0.5041		0.4338	0.3285	-0.2492	0.2734	1.3847	0.9419
Unemployment	-0.0537	0.2985		-0.6623	0.9381	-0.1228	0.5076	0.7848	0.9917
Education	1.1001	1.0000		2.2972	1.0000	-1.4194	0.9520	2.1225	1.0000
Other	-0.1975	0.8258		-1.3070	0.9936	-0.2213	0.7883	0.7408	0.9805
Educational level 2	0.1265	0.7422		-0.2564	0.6531	0.1339	0.6705	0.4494	0.8865
Educational level 3	0.2107	0.8962		0.2239	0.5640	0.0944	0.4363	0.6464	0.9559
Income <10 %	0.5084	0.9996		1.0730	0.9996	0.3219	0.9107	0.4739	0.8133
Income 10-<25 %	0.3025	0.9699		1.0923	0.9998	0.0889	0.3821	0.0147	0.0304
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0608	0.3525		-0.9682	0.9778	-0.0191	0.0960	0.3836	0.7648
Income 75-<90 %	-0.3547	0.9644		-0.8207	0.9190	-0.5193	0.9837	0.5107	0.8443
Income >90 %	-0.8304	1.0000		-9.7743	0.2245	-0.8606	0.9991	0.1213	0.2486

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Hungary

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	132	33.17	24.38
With parents	Alone	(10-29)	4.27	26.76
With parents	As part of a couple	130	32.66	24.89
With parents	Other	119	29.90	25.49
		398	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.3070	0.9812	-3.3883	0.9998	-0.5554	0.9969	0.2001	0.6827
Training	0.3756	0.9486	-0.9360	0.7421	0.5149	0.9599	0.2550	0.5514
Unemployment	-0.6483	0.9806	-10.352	0.1068	-1.5394	0.9904	0.0144	0.0351
Education	0.1500	0.4256	-0.6922	0.5638	-2.1293	0.9641	0.9390	0.9954
Other	-0.1549	0.5976	-10.750	0.1150	0.1592	0.5023	-0.3970	0.7857
Educational level 2	-0.1740	0.7763	1.1073	0.8903	-0.0299	0.1198	-0.4422	0.9493
Educational level 3	-0.3741	0.9177	1.7099	0.9786	-0.2921	0.6549	-0.7635	0.9714
Income <10 %	0.6223	0.9987	1.9317	0.9912	0.4602	0.9180	0.7312	0.9774
Income 10-<25 %	0.0424	0.1732	0.4774	0.4761	0.0690	0.2185	-0.0332	0.0769
Income 50-<75 %	-0.4202	0.9813	-1.5800	0.9318	-0.7420	0.9960	0.0401	0.1176
Income 75-<90 %	-0.1652	0.5382	-12.384	0.1297	-0.9131	0.9799	0.6286	0.9606
Income >90 %	-0.7504	0.9905	-12.118	0.0941	-1.3368	0.9948	0.0384	0.0796

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Ireland

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	535	61.64	26.74
With parents	Alone	92	10.60	25.58
With parents	As part of a couple	166	19.12	26.79
With parents	Other	75	8.64	25.12
		868	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.3646	0.9986	-0.4744	0.9628	-0.4541	0.9953	-0.0274	0.0902
Training	0.1754	0.3478	-1.0688	0.7076	0.5971	0.7509	0.8391	0.7465
Unemployment	0.2301	0.7180	-0.2785	0.4711	0.2737	0.6046	0.9715	0.9901
Education	-0.2575	0.4584	-0.4916	0.4884	-1.0054	0.6803	0.4172	0.5079
Other	-0.0763	0.3133	-0.1411	0.3559	-0.2393	0.5775	0.2921	0.5140
Educational level 2	0.5862	0.9999	0.9028	0.9987	0.5732	0.9945	-0.0248	0.0613
Educational level 3	0.8770	1.0000	1.1598	0.9996	0.7738	0.9985	0.5905	0.9214
Income <10 %	1.0797	1.0000	3.3238	1.0000	-0.2822	0.6268	-0.0137	0.0249
Income 10-<25 %	0.1959	0.7663	1.6566	0.9999	-0.0980	0.3477	-0.3717	0.6416
Income 50-<75 %	-0.3860	0.9809	-1.5910	0.9522	-0.3923	0.9460	0.0551	0.1346
Income 75-<90 %	-1.1051	1.0000	-1.7314	0.8931	-1.6287	1.0000	-0.1953	0.3896
Income >90 %	-1.7895	1.0000	-8.8664	0.1658	-2.2211	0.9998	-0.7417	0.8125

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Italy

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	1664	56.56	26.93
With parents	Alone	229	7.78	27.83
With parents	As part of a couple	760	25.83	28.26
With parents	Other	289	9.82	26.08
		2942	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.2869	1.0000	-0.2519	0.9305	-0.3593	1.0000	-0.1335	0.7194
Training	0.0105	0.0384	0.0024	0.0046	-0.1354	0.3547	0.3794	0.5425
Unemployment	-0.7844	1.0000	-1.5257	1.0000	-1.1025	1.0000	0.5589	0.9991
Education	-0.1287	0.7269	-0.4498	0.9099	-1.0777	1.0000	1.2088	1.0000
Other	-0.2241	0.9869	-2.6711	1.0000	-0.0254	0.1901	0.2779	0.8239
Educational level 2	0.0580	0.6500	0.5349	0.9995	0.0799	0.6877	-0.4424	0.9989
Educational level 3	-0.5476	1.0000	0.0434	0.1454	-0.4487	0.9995	-1.4597	1.0000
Income <10 %	0.3928	1.0000	1.4612	1.0000	0.1299	0.6892	-0.4303	0.8919
Income 10-<25 %	0.2256	0.9892	0.8121	1.0000	0.1425	0.7950	-0.3086	0.8032
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1740	0.9649	-0.8501	0.9996	-0.1758	0.9169	0.2719	0.8626
Income 75-<90 %	-0.5607	1.0000	-1.9245	1.0000	-0.7145	1.0000	0.4246	0.9729
Income >90 %	-0.5490	1.0000	-2.5345	1.0000	-1.0144	1.0000	0.8532	1.0000

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Luxembourg

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	271	49.72	27.00
With parents	Alone	84	15.41	27.15
With parents	As part of a couple	165	30.28	26.53
With parents	Other	(10-29)	4.59	26.92
		545	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.5936	1.0000	-0.3742	0.8856	-0.4196	0.9883	-2.5179	1.0000
Training	2.3997	0.9989	/		/		/	
Unemployment	-0.2214	0.4730	-0.4854	0.6365	0.0267	0.0454	-7.5123	0.0678
Education	-6.4027	0.1151	/		/		/	
Other	0.1143	0.2791	-1.4812	0.8547	0.7432	0.9592	0.3769	0.2753
Educational level 2	0.4755	0.9987	0.3776	0.8305	0.4352	0.9804	1.2210	0.9612
Educational level 3	0.7268	1.0000	0.9785	0.9987	0.4663	0.9516	1.6930	0.9837
Income <10 %	0.8352	1.0000	2.9921	1.0000	-0.0926	0.2795	-1.6773	0.8833
Income 10-<25 %	0.4874	0.9916	2.1150	1.0000	-0.0010	0.0033	-0.0436	0.0558
Income 50-<75 %	-0.2096	0.7223	-10.063	0.1207	-0.0740	0.2729	-0.0714	0.1049
Income 75-<90 %	-1.3477	1.0000	-10.269	0.1175	-1.3795	1.0000	-0.6299	0.7145
Income >90 %	-1.6735	1.0000	-1.3191	0.7687	-1.4948	0.9993	-9.0640	0.1618

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

In the transition analyses, because of the small sample sizes, the situations "Training" and "Education" have been included with "Economically inactive".

The Netherlands

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	122	33.89	24.46
With parents	Alone	119	33.06	22.58
With parents	As part of a couple	105	29.17	22.96
With parents	Other	(10-29)	3.89	23.14
		360	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.4366	0.9980	-0.3434	0.9134	-0.5479	0.9897	-0.5485	0.5840
Training	0.7039	0.9210	0.7064	0.7539	0.4263	0.5166	3.2437	0.9843
Unemployment	0.2694	0.5296	-0.2005	0.2086	0.2312	0.3611	2.6575	0.9761
Education	0.9178	1.0000	0.9508	1.0000	0.7789	0.9982	3.0032	0.9982
Other	0.0766	0.1175	0.2181	0.1695	-0.9836	0.6650	2.7283	0.9898
Educational level 2	-0.1768	0.7926	-0.2007	0.7021	-0.1447	0.4908	-0.7574	0.7258
Educational level 3	-1.0228	0.9831	-1.1652	0.7425	-0.8598	0.9287	-11.988	0.0302
Income <10 %	0.8804	1.0000	3.2102	1.0000	-1.0472	0.9974	-1.8711	0.8949
Income 10-<25 %	0.2707	0.7583	1.9352	0.9981	-0.2173	0.5508	-1.4433	0.8026
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1882	0.4870	-9.4252	0.1005	-0.0742	0.1877	-0.1537	0.1286
Income 75-<90 %	-0.3048	0.7123	-9.5041	0.1045	-0.2566	0.5815	0.1799	0.1789
Income >90 %	-1.0714	0.9884	-9.2345	0.0992	-1.1381	0.9774	0.1215	0.0986

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Poland

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	782	74.98	22.94
With parents	As part of a couple	80	7.67	27.79
With parents	Other	181	17.35	24.34
		1043	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :			
	Coeff	Signif	As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.2566	0.9535	-0.6216	0.9917	-0.0937	0.4530
Training	-1.1733	0.9897	-9.3926	0.1546	-0.7575	0.9000
Unemployment	-0.7240	0.9368	-9.2288	0.1427	-0.3695	0.6508
Education	0.1421	0.4191	-9.4698	0.1183	0.3956	0.8596
Other	-0.7304	0.9997	-0.4404	0.8393	-0.9122	0.9995
Educational level 2	-0.4654	0.9989	0.0179	0.0592	-0.6988	0.9999
Educational level 3	-0.3813	0.8173	-0.2811	0.4366	-0.4114	0.7541
Income <10 %	0.0430	0.1329	-0.0845	0.1351	0.1208	0.3128
Income 10-<25 %	-0.1298	0.4306	-0.5785	0.7649	0.0269	0.0822
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1447	0.5555	-0.1452	0.3267	-0.1460	0.4802
Income 75-<90 %	0.1675	0.6034	0.4842	0.8440	0.0112	0.0365
Income >90 %	-0.0908	0.3159	-0.2697	0.4853	-0.0194	0.0584

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Portugal

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	1014	62.75	27.06
With parents	Alone	62	3.84	27.47
With parents	As part of a couple	459	28.40	26.23
With parents	Other	81	5.01	26.58
		1616	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.2867	0.9994	-0.3576	0.8295	-0.3047	0.9985	-0.0929	0.3120
Training	-0.0908	0.0718	-5.6451	0.0754	0.2702	0.2110	-6.5555	0.0775
Unemployment	0.0592	0.2110	-0.2806	0.2978	0.0094	0.0299	0.7628	0.7882
Education	0.2285	0.7700	0.2673	0.3692	-0.4287	0.8702	1.9882	1.0000
Other	-0.5629	0.9997	0.0350	0.0768	-0.9862	1.0000	0.7237	0.9673
Educational level 2	0.1105	0.7028	0.9173	0.9978	0.1185	0.6731	-0.6148	0.9421
Educational level 3	-0.3704	0.9542	0.4293	0.5664	-0.3644	0.9096	-0.7829	0.8934
Income <10 %	-0.0453	0.2762	0.7045	0.9663	-0.1119	0.5549	-0.6142	0.7500
Income 10-<25 %	-0.0844	0.5027	0.1024	0.2102	-0.0965	0.5153	-0.0153	0.0277
Income 50-<75 %	-0.6348	1.0000	-1.0910	0.9900	-0.7140	1.0000	0.3142	0.6192
Income 75-<90 %	-0.9134	1.0000	-1.8060	0.9961	-1.2444	1.0000	0.8648	0.9857
Income >90 %	-1.1224	1.0000	-2.3350	0.9760	-1.5134	1.0000	0.7128	0.9049

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Spain

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	861	31.94	25.14
With parents	Alone	280	10.39	27.79
With parents	As part of a couple	918	34.05	27.55
With parents	Other	637	23.63	25.42
		2696	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
Man	-0.1696	0.9995	-0.3058	0.9859	-0.2316	0.9992	-0.0162	0.1557
Training	0.7473	0.9995	1.2237	0.9965	0.0016	0.0030	1.3497	1.0000
Unemployment	0.1265	0.9593	-0.4149	0.9914	-0.0791	0.6359	0.7305	1.0000
Education	0.4035	1.0000	-0.4223	0.8709	-0.9679	1.0000	1.5661	1.0000
Other	-0.2147	0.9918	-1.6469	1.0000	-0.3647	0.9988	0.5430	1.0000
Educational level 2	0.0742	0.7778	0.3209	0.9658	0.2008	0.9809	-0.2898	0.9934
Educational level 3	-0.2269	0.9998	0.1084	0.5167	0.0488	0.4374	-0.8182	1.0000
Income <10 %	0.2987	0.9995	1.2126	1.0000	0.1603	0.7987	-0.2453	0.8195
Income 10-<25 %	0.2486	0.9988	0.7186	1.0000	0.3221	0.9978	-0.1457	0.6665
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1249	0.9457	-0.7352	0.9999	-0.1293	0.8563	0.0871	0.5599
Income 75-<90 %	-0.2800	0.9996	-1.0648	1.0000	-0.6709	1.0000	0.4230	0.9994
Income >90 %	-0.4182	1.0000	-1.7715	1.0000	-0.8106	1.0000	0.3667	0.9898

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

United Kingdom

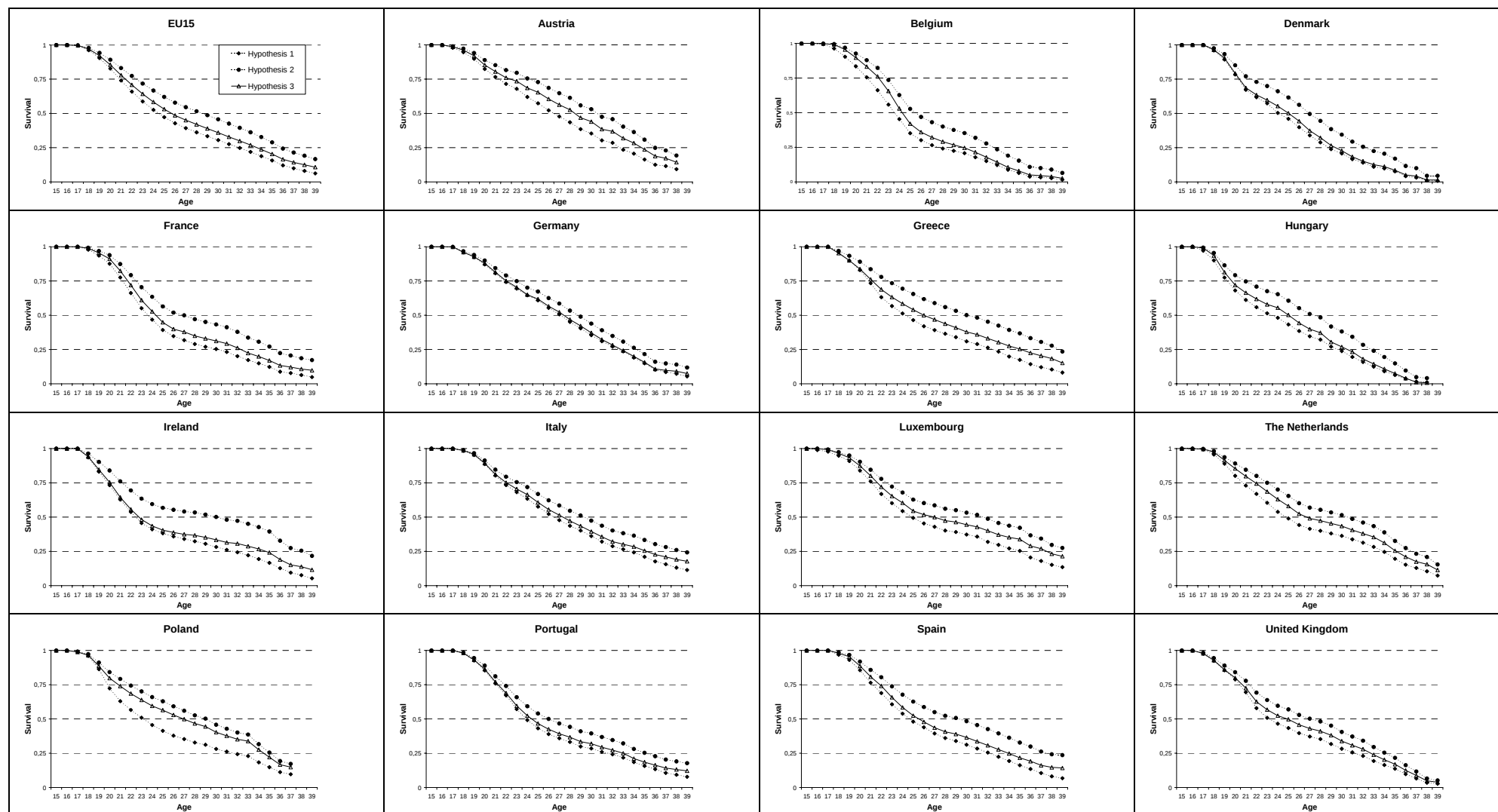
Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
With parents	With parents	297	37.17	25.19
With parents	Alone	169	21.15	23.28
With parents	As part of a couple	255	31.91	24.24
With parents	Other	78	9.76	22.17
		799	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Leaving the parental home		Leaving the parental home to live :					
	Coeff	Signif	Alone		As part of a couple		In another situation	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	-0.3838	1.0000	-0.3037	0.9271	-0.5230	0.9999	-0.1152	0.3775
Training	0.1334	0.7516	0.7262	0.9989	-0.1464	0.6612	0.3319	0.6927
Unemployment	0.0875	0.3465	-0.2718	0.5280	0.2812	0.7051	1.1481	0.9911
Education	1.0993	1.0000	1.6679	1.0000	-0.5674	0.8691	2.2197	1.0000
Other	0.1605	0.5796	0.3350	0.6910	0.3076	0.7580	-10.110	0.0692
Educational level 2	0.3365	0.9947	0.3306	0.8503	0.3624	0.9733	-0.0775	0.2012
Educational level 3	-0.0618	0.4216	0.1486	0.5426	0.0184	0.0988	-0.9055	0.9953
Income <10 %	-0.3403	0.9824	-0.7365	0.9797	-0.3595	0.9446	0.4711	0.8154
Income 10-<25 %	0.4282	0.9994	1.4881	1.0000	-0.6102	0.9934	-0.6596	0.8409
Income 50-<75 %	-0.3807	0.9941	-2.5698	0.9996	-0.3222	0.9509	0.6049	0.9116
Income 75-<90 %	-1.1861	1.0000	-10.989	0.1670	-1.7533	1.0000	0.7103	0.9515
Income >90 %	-1.4602	1.0000	-11.100	0.1337	-1.4335	0.9999	-0.1781	0.2695

Reference situation : Woman, in employment, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Appendix 5 - Entry to the labour market – Survival curves according to the three hypotheses



Source: CHER Database 1994-1999 (Delivery March 2003); authors calculation.

Appendix 6 - Entry to the labour market – Event history models and transition models

Cox model for all 15 countries

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	3838	30.85	29.05
Not in labour market	In employment	5107	41.05	26.02
Not in labour market	Training	1051	8.45	24.04
Not in labour market	Unemployment	2444	19.65	25.07
		12440	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
			Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.1842	1.0000	0.3732	1.0000	-0.0713	0.6973	-0.0419	0.6392
Alone	-1.1461	1.0000	-0.8446	1.0000	-1.4690	1.0000	-1.5279	1.0000
As part of a couple	-1.7207	1.0000	-1.3467	1.0000	-2.4445	1.0000	-2.2133	1.0000
Other	-0.5899	1.0000	-0.4997	1.0000	-0.8737	1.0000	-0.6470	1.0000
Educational level 2	0.0834	0.9986	0.2374	1.0000	-0.0298	0.3220	-0.1915	0.9999
Educational level 3	-0.0275	0.5932	0.1737	0.9999	-0.5107	1.0000	-0.2414	0.9999
Income <10 %	0.1427	0.9998	0.1087	0.9684	0.1067	0.6605	0.1740	0.9909
Income 10-<25 %	-0.0029	0.0659	-0.0779	0.8997	-0.0904	0.6006	0.1444	0.9798
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0274	0.6095	0.0689	0.9033	-0.1352	0.8467	-0.1841	0.9982
Income 75-<90 %	-0.0116	0.2445	0.1426	0.9971	0.0100	0.0777	-0.4068	1.0000
Income >90 %	-0.1637	0.9999	0.0299	0.4268	-0.1848	0.8917	-0.6164	1.0000
Austria	0.3445	1.0000	0.4627	1.0000	1.0129	0.9893	-0.2066	0.7552
Belgium	0.6572	1.0000	0.6331	1.0000	1.7170	1.0000	0.5185	0.9997
Denmark	1.0482	1.0000	0.7939	1.0000	3.1314	1.0000	0.8951	1.0000
Germany	0.5705	1.0000	0.1370	0.9090	3.3146	1.0000	-0.5403	0.9991
Greece	0.4724	1.0000	0.2698	0.9986	0.2932	0.5123	0.9220	1.0000
Hungary	0.9586	1.0000	0.9047	1.0000	2.8246	1.0000	0.3682	0.9586
Ireland	-0.0662	0.5821	-0.0915	0.6419	1.6186	1.0000	-0.4451	0.9899
Italy	-0.0401	0.4792	-0.5537	1.0000	0.4874	0.8298	0.6545	1.0000
Luxembourg	0.4716	1.0000	0.5489	1.0000	1.9379	1.0000	-0.4798	0.9678
Poland	0.2444	0.9993	0.5171	1.0000	1.5680	1.0000	-1.6599	1.0000
Portugal	0.1946	0.9960	0.3735	1.0000	-0.1236	0.2372	-0.0334	0.1970
Spain	0.3406	1.0000	-0.0074	0.0763	0.6614	0.9317	0.9165	1.0000
The Netherlands	0.5287	1.0000	0.4733	1.0000	1.1809	0.9982	0.6082	1.0000
United Kingdom	0.9178	1.0000	0.7532	1.0000	3.1369	1.0000	0.4189	0.9950

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile, in France.

Key : a negative coefficient indicates a low departure risk and therefore that the event is experienced at a later age; a positive coefficient corresponds to a greater risk and an earlier age.

Austria

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	200	35.65	28.09
Not in labour market	In employment	288	51.34	26.46
Not in labour market	Training	(10-29)	3.92	22.32
Not in labour market	Unemployment	51	9.09	25.59
		561	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.3639	0.9923	0.4970	0.9987	-0.0974	0.1542	-0.1145	0.2422
Alone	-0.7210	0.9988	-0.6048	0.9843	-3.1763	0.9932	-0.4926	0.6176
As part of a couple	-1.4973	1.0000	-1.3187	1.0000	-2.6266	0.9998	-1.9859	1.0000
Other	0.2491	0.5002	0.0208	0.0358	-6.6374	0.1366	1.4984	0.9804
Educational level 2	-0.2094	0.9262	-0.0053	0.0309	-1.1345	0.9787	-0.9006	0.9969
Educational level 3	-0.3565	0.7790	-0.5845	0.8774	0.8717	0.7007	-0.1031	0.1404
Income <10 %	0.1726	0.6172	0.0724	0.2562	1.3066	0.9191	0.2211	0.3144
Income 10-<25 %	0.0855	0.3734	0.0242	0.0988	0.0264	0.0240	0.3639	0.5607
Income 50-<75 %	0.1668	0.6967	0.0917	0.3897	0.4914	0.5399	0.4803	0.7003
Income 75-<90 %	0.1356	0.5478	0.0833	0.3183	0.0918	0.1007	0.4545	0.6512
Income >90 %	0.0284	0.0992	0.0135	0.0420	-0.1595	0.1429	0.3322	0.4068

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Belgium

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	108	17.56	26.14
Not in labour market	In employment	352	57.24	25.71
Not in labour market	Training	45	7.32	23.33
Not in labour market	Unemployment	110	17.89	24.81
		615	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.0860	0.6131	0.1914	0.8920	0.2641	0.5758	-0.3142	0.8572
Alone	-1.3506	1.0000	-1.4276	1.0000	-1.8337	0.9673	-1.3000	0.9990
As part of a couple	-1.8168	1.0000	-1.5874	1.0000	-2.4076	1.0000	-2.5214	1.0000
Other	0.0797	0.0886	-8.4349	0.1126	-8.7384	0.0455	1.6827	0.9771
Educational level 2	-0.2098	0.8935	0.1268	0.5385	-0.6336	0.9168	-0.8407	0.9992
Educational level 3	-0.4489	0.9991	-0.0317	0.1448	-1.6327	0.9995	-1.2417	1.0000
Income <10 %	0.0124	0.0555	0.0749	0.2691	-0.6845	0.6254	0.1346	0.2985
Income 10-<25 %	-0.0733	0.3641	-0.1530	0.5432	0.0814	0.1405	0.1060	0.2979
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0663	0.3813	0.0558	0.2688	-0.3823	0.5987	-0.2908	0.6933
Income 75-<90 %	-0.1711	0.7787	0.0408	0.1930	-0.2459	0.4197	-0.9398	0.9932
Income >90 %	-0.3735	0.9783	-0.1698	0.6249	-0.4158	0.5577	-1.1073	0.9910

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Denmark

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	(10-29)	10.70	28.69
Not in labour market	In employment	150	55.35	26.51
Not in labour market	Training	47	17.34	25.21
Not in labour market	Unemployment	45	16.61	28.11
		271	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	-0.4061	0.9920	-0.1054	0.4251	-1.1391	0.9969	-0.8341	0.9610
Alone	-3.5292	1.0000	-3.8051	1.0000	-3.1903	1.0000	-3.6991	0.9999
As part of a couple	-3.3741	1.0000	-3.3769	1.0000	-3.2211	1.0000	-4.1261	1.0000
Other	-11.872	0.1501	-11.199	0.1776	-10.091	0.0884	-10.944	0.1066
Educational level 2	-0.1369	0.6438	0.0735	0.2901	-0.6219	0.9536	-0.3054	0.6283
Educational level 3	-0.6507	0.9978	-0.3139	0.7592	-1.9210	0.9975	-0.6593	0.8427
Income <10 %	0.8108	0.9986	1.0257	0.9980	0.8608	0.8951	0.2081	0.2790
Income 10-<25 %	0.3163	0.8869	0.4231	0.8965	0.2097	0.3793	0.0355	0.0598
Income 50-<75 %	-0.3112	0.8758	-0.0808	0.2495	-0.9999	0.9444	-0.4644	0.6808
Income 75-<90 %	-0.2280	0.6295	-0.2320	0.5104	-0.2696	0.3949	-0.2029	0.2654
Income >90 %	-0.2847	0.6784	-0.0546	0.1222	-1.8056	0.9160	0.0770	0.1041

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

France

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	332	49.48	28.32
Not in labour market	In employment	243	36.21	28.34
Not in labour market	Training	(<10)	1.34	21.67
Not in labour market	Unemployment	87	12.97	27.03
		671	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.4983	0.9999	0.7495	1.0000	1.1398	0.6901	-0.2568	0.6977
Alone	-0.6563	0.9970	-0.1054	0.3032	-0.6238	0.2663	-1.8795	1.0000
As part of a couple	-1.0702	1.0000	-0.6878	0.9998	-10.231	0.1583	-1.8423	1.0000
Other	-0.4437	0.7010	-0.1787	0.2661	-10.508	0.0361	-0.9273	0.7883
Educational level 2	1.3409	1.0000	1.5039	1.0000	9.9656	0.1359	0.5796	0.9374
Educational level 3	1.1258	1.0000	1.2380	1.0000	7.1460	0.0977	0.8385	0.9950
Income <10 %	0.1322	0.4870	-0.0819	0.2578	-0.7809	0.3209	0.6625	0.9381
Income 10-<25 %	0.0950	0.4093	0.0079	0.0295	0.3213	0.2003	0.2990	0.6468
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0529	0.2557	0.0411	0.1704	-0.7884	0.4793	-0.2941	0.6371
Income 75-<90 %	-0.2292	0.7504	-0.0312	0.1093	-0.1340	0.1136	-1.1512	0.9641
Income >90 %	-0.4219	0.9383	-0.3285	0.7726	-0.9633	0.5662	-0.6138	0.8484

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Germany

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	163	15.63	33.05
Not in labour market	In employment	425	40.75	29.61
Not in labour market	Training	387	37.10	23.42
Not in labour market	Unemployment	68	6.52	25.88
		1043	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.0197	0.1970	0.3495	0.9973	-0.4504	1.0000	0.9654	0.9991
Alone	-1.2267	1.0000	-0.4542	0.9586	-1.6665	1.0000	-1.6447	0.9949
As part of a couple	-1.6328	1.0000	-0.5252	0.9996	-2.9270	1.0000	-1.5597	1.0000
Other	-0.2209	0.6185	-0.0792	0.1211	-0.4799	0.8552	0.6027	0.6653
Educational level 2	0.0926	0.7520	0.0501	0.3235	0.1955	0.9000	-0.5557	0.9577
Educational level 3	-0.1028	0.6585	0.2726	0.9412	-0.8467	0.9999	-0.6977	0.9289
Income <10 %	0.3223	0.9853	0.2690	0.8630	0.3678	0.9078	0.3569	0.5568
Income 10-<25 %	0.0341	0.2268	0.0550	0.2647	0.0003	0.0011	-0.1894	0.3467
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1127	0.7214	-0.1608	0.7359	-0.2401	0.8384	0.2191	0.4974
Income 75-<90 %	-0.0680	0.4322	-0.1199	0.4980	-0.1306	0.5408	-0.6723	0.8513
Income >90 %	-0.2175	0.9142	-0.0647	0.2728	-0.2841	0.8775	-1.8268	0.9833

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Greece

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	252	29.44	31.98
Not in labour market	In employment	341	39.84	25.79
Not in labour market	Training	(10-29)	1.75	23.13
Not in labour market	Unemployment	248	28.97	23.98
		856	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	-0.0381	0.2925	0.2779	0.9542	-0.9243	0.8212	-0.3677	0.9819
Alone	-0.7400	0.9999	-0.2248	0.6763	0.8468	0.6203	-1.8723	1.0000
As part of a couple	-1.8890	1.0000	-1.4715	1.0000	-1.8622	0.9875	-2.3973	1.0000
Other	-0.5201	0.9973	-0.3090	0.8260	0.8945	0.7216	-0.8822	0.9979
Educational level 2	0.1553	0.8952	0.1778	0.8355	1.3751	0.9190	0.0603	0.3168
Educational level 3	-0.0113	0.0635	0.0650	0.2787	0.2797	0.1761	-0.1381	0.4538
Income <10 %	0.1584	0.7482	0.3309	0.9247	-0.6574	0.5070	-0.0142	0.0534
Income 10-<25 %	0.0525	0.3099	0.1520	0.6009	-1.0495	0.6452	-0.0271	0.1098
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0159	0.1064	0.1513	0.6429	0.5109	0.5536	-0.2635	0.8575
Income 75-<90 %	0.0731	0.3716	0.3851	0.9486	-0.7643	0.4942	-0.3046	0.7916
Income >90 %	-0.2959	0.9342	0.1530	0.5464	-0.7920	0.5095	-0.9211	0.9991

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Hungary

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	54	14.21	25.09
Not in labour market	In employment	210	55.26	25.76
Not in labour market	Training	68	17.89	23.41
Not in labour market	Unemployment	48	12.63	25.31
		380	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market			Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif		Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.3901	0.9945		0.3287	0.9346	0.2572	0.6091	0.8176	0.9756
Alone	-1.9693	1.0000		-2.5005	1.0000	-1.8499	0.9812	-0.9444	0.8867
As part of a couple	-1.6088	1.0000		-1.7111	1.0000	-1.4497	1.0000	-1.3758	0.9983
Other	-1.1976	1.0000		-1.0712	0.9991	-2.1612	0.9656	-1.1543	0.8711
Educational level 2	-0.0060	0.0372		-0.0622	0.2982	0.3112	0.7383	-0.3005	0.6363
Educational level 3	-0.2749	0.8698		-0.2127	0.6750	0.0983	0.2008	-2.1047	0.9590
Income <10 %	-0.2571	0.7172		-0.7588	0.9673	-0.0271	0.0403	0.4899	0.6964
Income 10-<25 %	0.0775	0.3330		0.0577	0.2035	0.0147	0.0280	0.2731	0.4546
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1154	0.5089		-0.1452	0.5177	0.0027	0.0060	-0.1945	0.3149
Income 75-<90 %	-0.0196	0.0850		-0.0687	0.2365	0.4233	0.7514	-0.8075	0.7761
Income >90 %	-0.0845	0.3157		0.0135	0.0433	-0.5815	0.7282	0.1184	0.1664

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Ireland

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	171	38.34	33.04
Not in labour market	In employment	177	39.69	28.16
Not in labour market	Training	43	9.64	29.72
Not in labour market	Unemployment	55	12.33	25.71
		446	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market			Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif		Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.4127	0.9915		0.1943	0.6533	0.2299	0.4040	1.0444	0.9991
Alone	-1.2103	1.0000		-1.1604	0.9982	-0.6915	0.7834	-1.9705	0.9986
As part of a couple	-1.7597	1.0000		-1.5904	1.0000	-1.6762	0.9998	-2.4390	1.0000
Other	-0.4962	0.7624		-0.0923	0.1575	-9.2115	0.0839	-1.1859	0.7523
Educational level 2	0.5419	0.9995		0.6257	0.9983	0.6761	0.9312	0.2423	0.4932
Educational level 3	0.7771	1.0000		1.3980	1.0000	-0.6373	0.6030	-0.9917	0.9447
Income <10 %	-0.0422	0.1626		-0.4341	0.8591	0.4368	0.6595	0.4340	0.7294
Income 10-<25 %	-0.4022	0.9721		-0.2479	0.7276	-0.3613	0.5753	-0.8705	0.9542
Income 50-<75 %	-0.4095	0.9655		-0.1987	0.6171	-1.2218	0.9391	-0.7645	0.8897
Income 75-<90 %	-0.3080	0.8168		-0.0498	0.1418	-0.3851	0.4269	-0.9358	0.9016
Income >90 %	-0.1821	0.5200		-0.0842	0.2189	-8.5472	0.1668	0.3393	0.4710

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Italy

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	731	37.13	29.20
Not in labour market	In employment	484	24.58	26.24
Not in labour market	Training	71	3.61	24.49
Not in labour market	Unemployment	683	34.69	24.43
		1969	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.2651	1.0000	0.5042	1.0000	0.2231	0.6394	0.1346	0.9018
Alone	-0.8203	1.0000	0.2199	0.6252	-1.3588	0.8077	-1.5572	1.0000
As part of a couple	-2.0458	1.0000	-0.8427	1.0000	-4.5618	1.0000	-3.0222	1.0000
Other	-0.2342	0.8360	0.0833	0.2444	-6.0929	0.3587	-0.3286	0.8691
Educational level 2	-0.4507	1.0000	0.0492	0.3341	-0.6149	0.9611	-0.7666	1.0000
Educational level 3	-0.5698	1.0000	-0.2942	0.9301	-0.2901	0.5924	-0.7662	1.0000
Income <10 %	-0.0090	0.0717	0.0766	0.3296	-0.4950	0.6933	-0.0445	0.2773
Income 10-<25 %	0.1773	0.9407	0.1046	0.4564	-0.5051	0.6810	0.2564	0.9735
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0242	0.2332	0.5039	0.9998	-0.0276	0.0678	-0.3606	0.9990
Income 75-<90 %	-0.1332	0.8169	0.5566	0.9995	-0.2894	0.5367	-0.5653	0.9999
Income >90 %	-0.2000	0.9276	0.7495	1.0000	0.0444	0.0916	-1.1054	1.0000

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Luxembourg

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	118	29.43	35.40
Not in labour market	In employment	225	56.11	25.37
Not in labour market	Training	32	7.98	19.34
Not in labour market	Unemployment	(10-29)	6.48	23.35
		401	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Man	0.0679	0.3534	-0.1461	0.6121	0.7315	0.9165	0.0771	0.1199
Alone	-1.4513	1.0000	-1.4020	0.9996	-0.8980	0.5657	-2.2122	0.9374
As part of a couple	-3.2681	1.0000	-3.0153	1.0000	-12.073	0.2009	-4.3540	1.0000
Other	-0.1503	0.3307	-0.3941	0.6421	0.7554	0.7701	-10.920	0.0408
Educational level 2	-0.1967	0.7718	0.4516	0.9783	-1.6742	1.0000	-2.1669	0.9998
Educational level 3	-0.8294	1.0000	-0.1402	0.4469	-11.621	0.1782	-1.7999	0.9974
Income <10 %	0.5252	0.9721	0.4581	0.8904	-0.3365	0.3648	1.7811	0.9888
Income 10-<25 %	0.1218	0.3840	0.1281	0.3657	-0.0215	0.0268	-0.4784	0.3226
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0956	0.4219	-0.1090	0.4266	-0.0065	0.0118	-0.2200	0.2519
Income 75-<90 %	0.1553	0.5734	0.2932	0.8306	-0.7989	0.7628	-0.1636	0.1646
Income >90 %	-0.2016	0.6358	-0.1716	0.5160	-10.065	0.1000	0.5303	0.5560

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

The Netherlands

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	193	23.65	32.83
Not in labour market	In employment	416	50.98	25.50
Not in labour market	Training	33	4.04	21.27
Not in labour market	Unemployment	174	21.32	29.89
		816	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Variable	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.3395	0.9991	0.3963	0.9989	0.6134	0.8592	-0.0012	0.0043
Alone	-1.8510	1.0000	-1.8610	1.0000	-1.6163	0.9035	-1.8688	1.0000
As part of a couple	-2.2725	1.0000	-2.3056	1.0000	-3.4421	1.0000	-2.0655	1.0000
Other	-1.7611	1.0000	-1.6822	1.0000	-1.8338	0.9063	-1.9011	1.0000
Educational level 2	0.4157	1.0000	0.2882	0.9934	-1.0087	0.9795	1.0263	1.0000
Educational level 3	0.0828	0.3557	-0.0094	0.0345	-8.6773	0.1444	0.6698	0.9607
Income <10 %	0.8953	1.0000	1.0244	1.0000	-0.7432	0.5602	0.8773	0.9979
Income 10-<25 %	0.2184	0.8949	0.1262	0.5236	-0.4464	0.4756	0.5077	0.9777
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0022	0.0137	0.0864	0.4193	-0.3482	0.5014	-0.1223	0.3959
Income 75-<90 %	0.0454	0.2311	0.2110	0.7407	-0.7390	0.7258	-0.2907	0.6504
Income >90 %	0.0701	0.3523	0.1516	0.5831	0.2340	0.3521	-0.3918	0.7371

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Poland

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	510	51.67	23.77
Not in labour market	In employment	390	39.51	23.68
Not in labour market	Training	66	6.69	25.62
Not in labour market	Unemployment	(10-29)	2.13	26.86
		987	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Variable	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.0345	0.2573	0.1205	0.7073	-0.7494	0.9828	0.7169	0.8169
Alone	-0.3878	0.8068	-0.6406	0.9121	0.3800	0.5427	-7.7455	0.0864
As part of a couple	-1.3123	1.0000	-1.3310	1.0000	-1.6383	1.0000	-0.4082	0.5083
Other	-0.1261	0.5345	-0.0232	0.1013	-0.7896	0.7884	-0.4577	0.3283
Educational level 2	-0.1803	0.9183	-0.0355	0.2451	-1.5098	1.0000	0.4033	0.5963
Educational level 3	-0.0219	0.0764	0.2273	0.6728	-8.7096	0.1858	-7.7916	0.0947
Income <10 %	-0.1594	0.6440	-0.3544	0.9088	0.4704	0.7974	-0.0639	0.0716
Income 10-<25 %	-0.4134	0.9883	-0.3252	0.9266	-0.4439	0.7081	-1.7091	0.8878
Income 50-<75 %	0.0368	0.2168	0.0902	0.4612	-0.3610	0.6187	0.0733	0.1056
Income 75-<90 %	0.2614	0.9268	0.2571	0.8898	0.5236	0.8053	-0.1648	0.1847
Income >90 %	0.1227	0.4842	0.2023	0.6883	0.0063	0.0077	-8.4116	0.1327

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Portugal

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	291	29.94	28.72
Not in labour market	In employment	495	50.93	24.69
Not in labour market	Training	(10-29)	1.85	23.67
Not in labour market	Unemployment	168	17.28	23.52
		972	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Variable	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.1139	0.8220	0.1987	0.9523	-0.0471	0.0765	-0.1113	0.4948
Alone	-0.6982	0.9811	-0.3499	0.7548	-9.4964	0.0475	-9.8593	0.1457
As part of a couple	-1.3712	1.0000	-1.1901	1.0000	-2.2774	0.9553	-1.9354	1.0000
Other	-0.4255	0.9403	-0.4471	0.9052	0.3324	0.2476	-0.4412	0.6615
Educational level 2	0.0484	0.3877	0.0682	0.4516	1.1657	0.9057	-0.1201	0.4879
Educational level 3	0.0274	0.1538	0.0701	0.3284	2.0238	0.9939	-0.4699	0.8554
Income <10 %	-0.1275	0.6641	-0.2072	0.8247	-0.6534	0.4267	0.1868	0.5035
Income 10-<25 %	-0.1015	0.6035	-0.2285	0.8993	0.3819	0.3785	0.2738	0.7271
Income 50-<75 %	-0.1387	0.7530	-0.3242	0.9746	0.0174	0.0179	0.3302	0.8435
Income 75-<90 %	-0.0874	0.4710	-0.0701	0.3396	-0.2577	0.2399	-0.0902	0.2350
Income >90 %	-0.0863	0.4459	-0.0433	0.2052	-0.3275	0.2986	-0.1738	0.4025

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

Spain

Cox model

Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	558	32.44	29.11
Not in labour market	In employment	548	31.86	25.03
Not in labour market	Training	50	2.91	23.30
Not in labour market	Unemployment	564	32.79	24.93
		1720	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

Variable	Entry to the labour market		Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif	Employment		Training		Unemployment	
Variable	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.1323	0.9536	0.5444	1.0000	0.8479	0.9946	-0.3633	0.9997
Alone	-0.7890	1.0000	-0.7007	0.9975	0.0301	0.0414	-0.9527	1.0000
As part of a couple	-1.7941	1.0000	-1.5456	1.0000	-3.4524	1.0000	-1.9459	1.0000
Other	-0.5761	1.0000	-0.7205	1.0000	-0.9716	0.9313	-0.4244	0.9967
Educational level 2	0.0330	0.3312	0.0815	0.5331	-0.6116	0.8915	0.0195	0.1394
Educational level 3	-0.0536	0.4740	-0.1066	0.6071	-0.4280	0.7387	0.0030	0.0202
Income <10 %	0.1994	0.9485	0.2396	0.8806	-0.7963	0.7999	0.2307	0.8991
Income 10-<25 %	0.0464	0.3613	0.0559	0.2881	0.0365	0.0575	0.0407	0.2371
Income 50-<75 %	0.0321	0.2923	0.2284	0.9296	0.1154	0.2332	-0.1680	0.8270
Income 75-<90 %	-0.0179	0.1409	0.3650	0.9905	-0.2459	0.3741	-0.4136	0.9923
Income >90 %	-0.3810	0.9991	-0.3134	0.9287	-0.2816	0.4403	-0.4506	0.9949

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

United Kingdom

Cox model

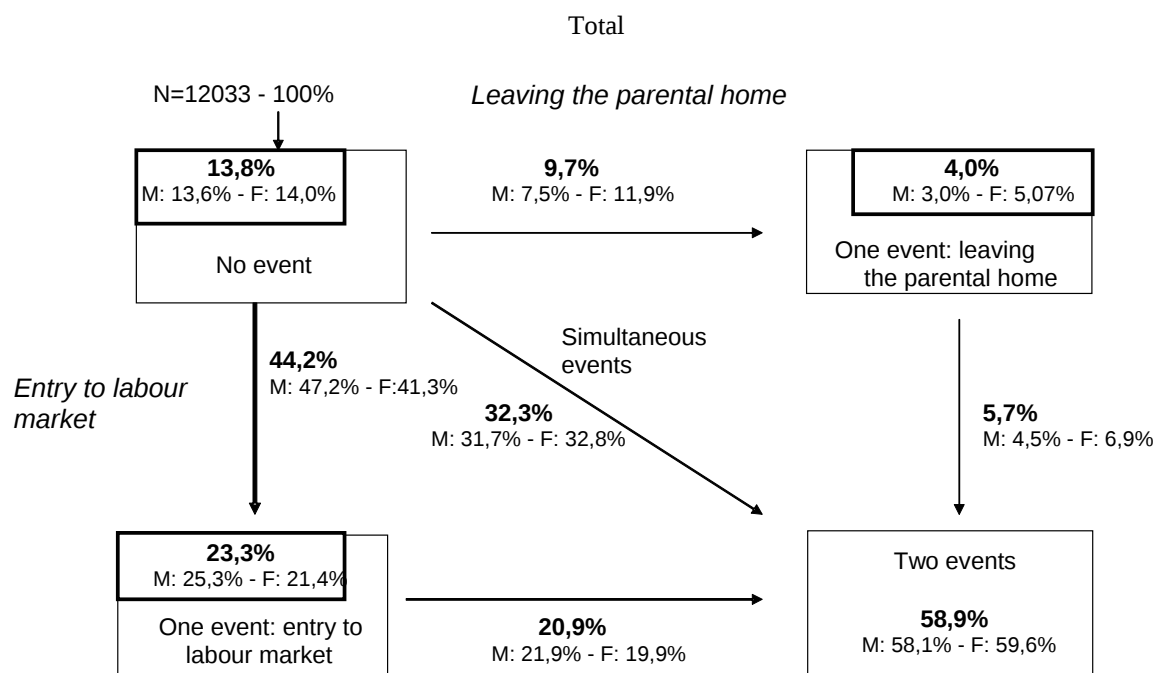
Origin	Destination	Episodes	%	Mean Duration
Not in labour market	Not in labour market	128	17.49	29.66
Not in labour market	In employment	363	49.59	25.95
Not in labour market	Training	145	19.81	25.66
Not in labour market	Unemployment	96	13.11	23.17
		732	100	

Model: Cox (partial likelihood)

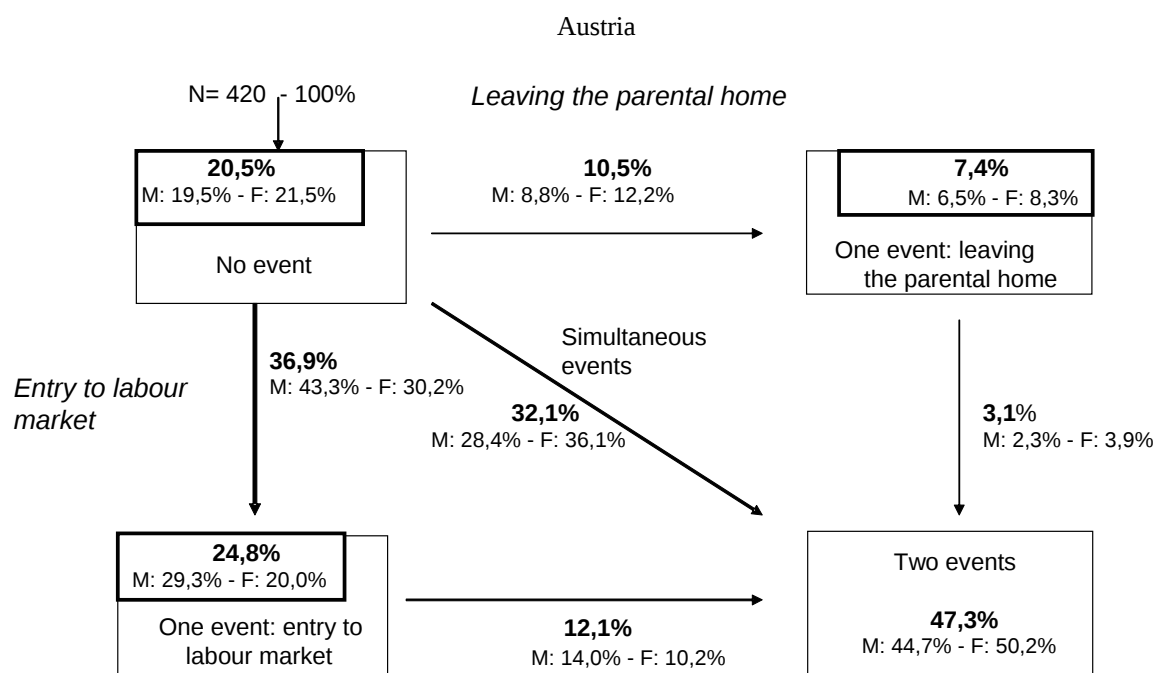
Variable	Entry to the labour market			Entry to the labour market					
	Coeff	Signif		Employment		Training		Unemployment	
				Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif	Coeff	Signif
Man	0.2876	0.9923		0.3401	0.9814	0.0148	0.0537	0.5376	0.9692
Alone	-2.1594	1.0000		-1.8515	1.0000	-2.2654	1.0000	-3.3391	1.0000
As part of a couple	-2.2905	1.0000		-2.0542	1.0000	-2.2855	1.0000	-3.4015	1.0000
Other	-0.4986	0.9948		-0.3249	0.8421	-0.5317	0.8416	-1.0788	0.9853
Educational level 2	0.3425	0.9942		0.2579	0.8938	1.0012	0.9999	-0.4302	0.7853
Educational level 3	0.0790	0.5257		-0.0174	0.0983	0.6149	0.9924	-0.4316	0.8626
Income <10 %	-0.4492	0.9978		-0.4862	0.9914	-0.6090	0.9398	0.0142	0.0292
Income 10-<25 %	0.2945	0.9569		0.0069	0.0293	0.2769	0.6410	1.6652	1.0000
Income 50-<75 %	-0.0824	0.5070		-0.1285	0.6070	-0.1946	0.5657	0.3867	0.7262
Income 75-<90 %	-0.1161	0.5647		-0.3694	0.9297	0.1004	0.2785	0.4864	0.7974
Income >90 %	-0.2073	0.7949		-0.3342	0.8750	-0.0954	0.2371	0.2425	0.4326

Reference situation : Woman, in parental home, low educational level, income in second quartile.

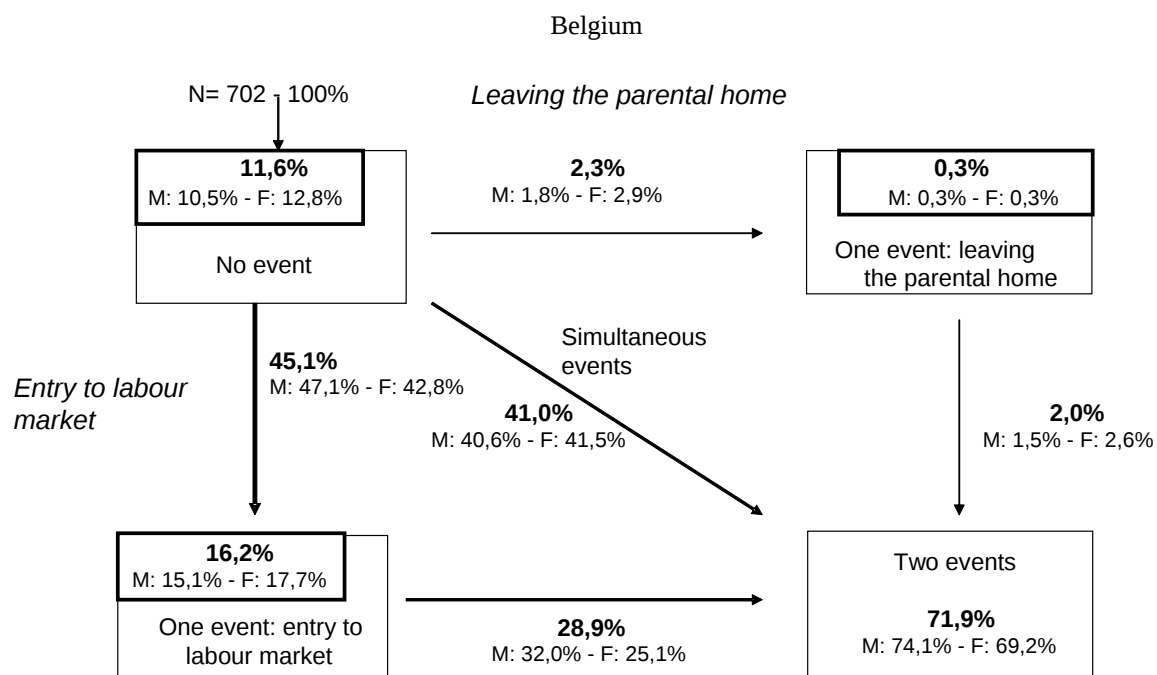
Appendix 7 – Succession of the two events of leaving the parental home and entry to the labour market



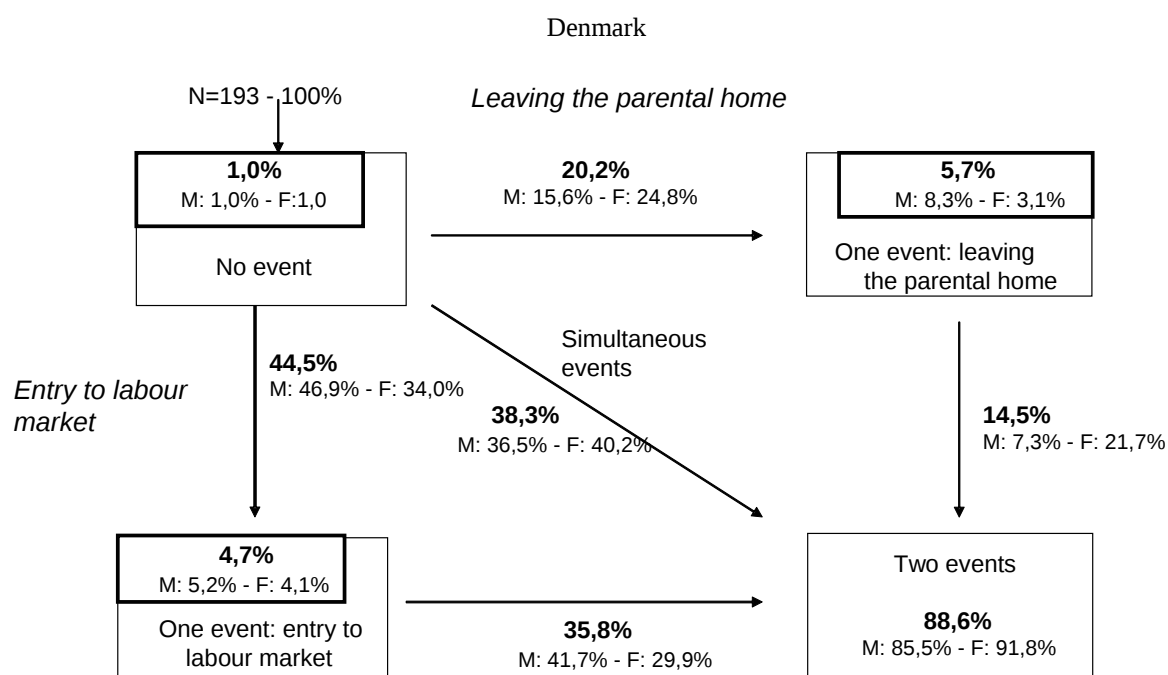
Source : CHER, 15 European countries observed for 4 to 6 years.



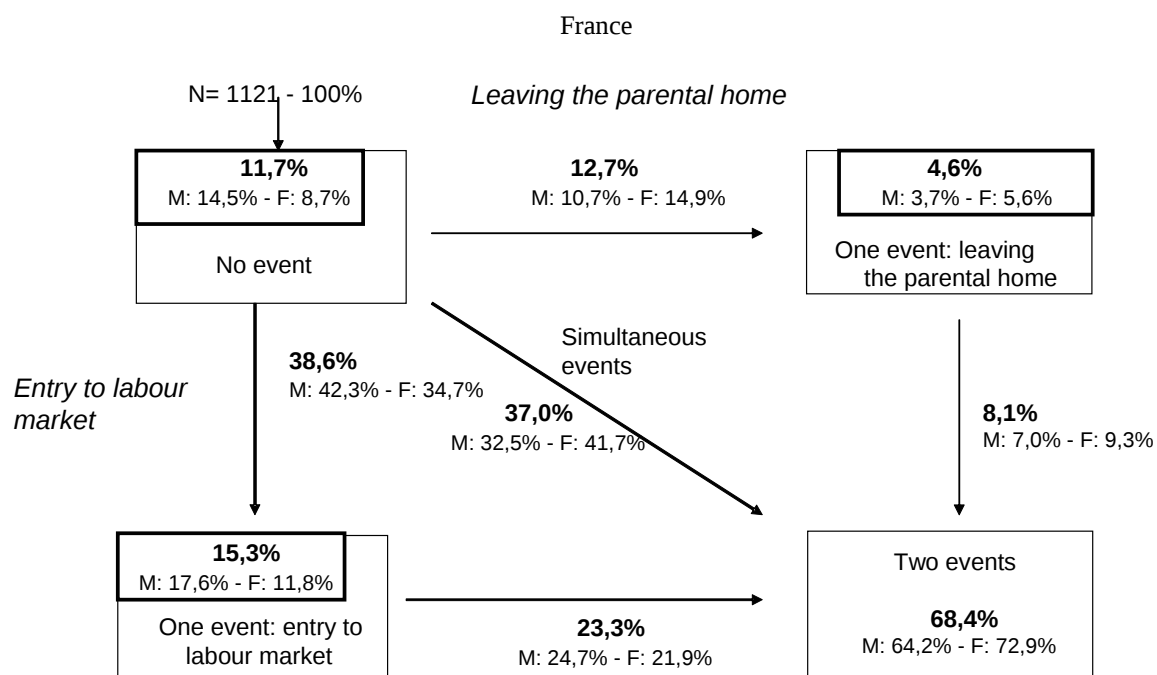
Source : CHER, Austria, 1995-99.



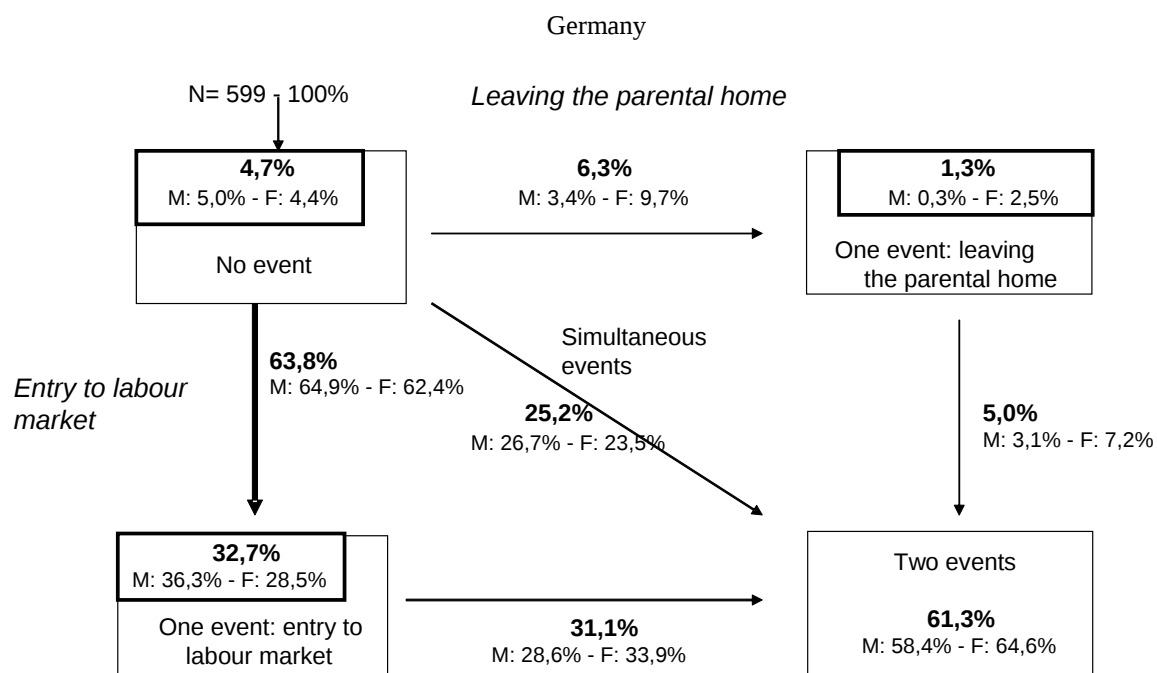
Source : CHER, Belgium, 1993-98.



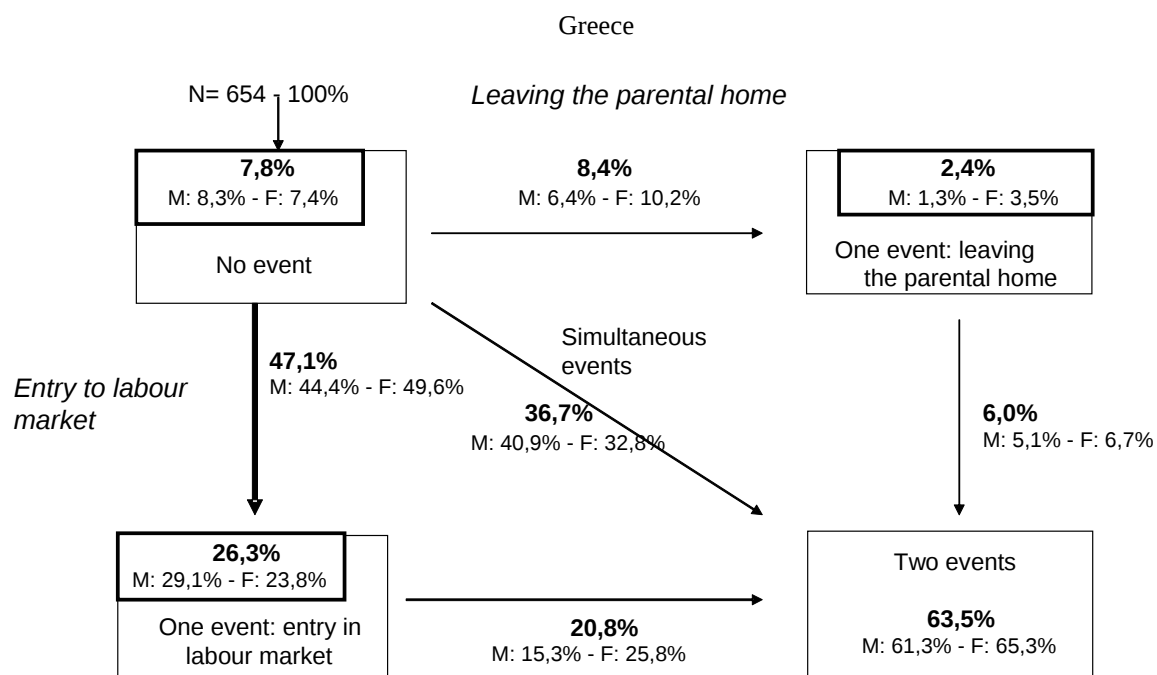
Source : CHER, Denmark, 1994-99.



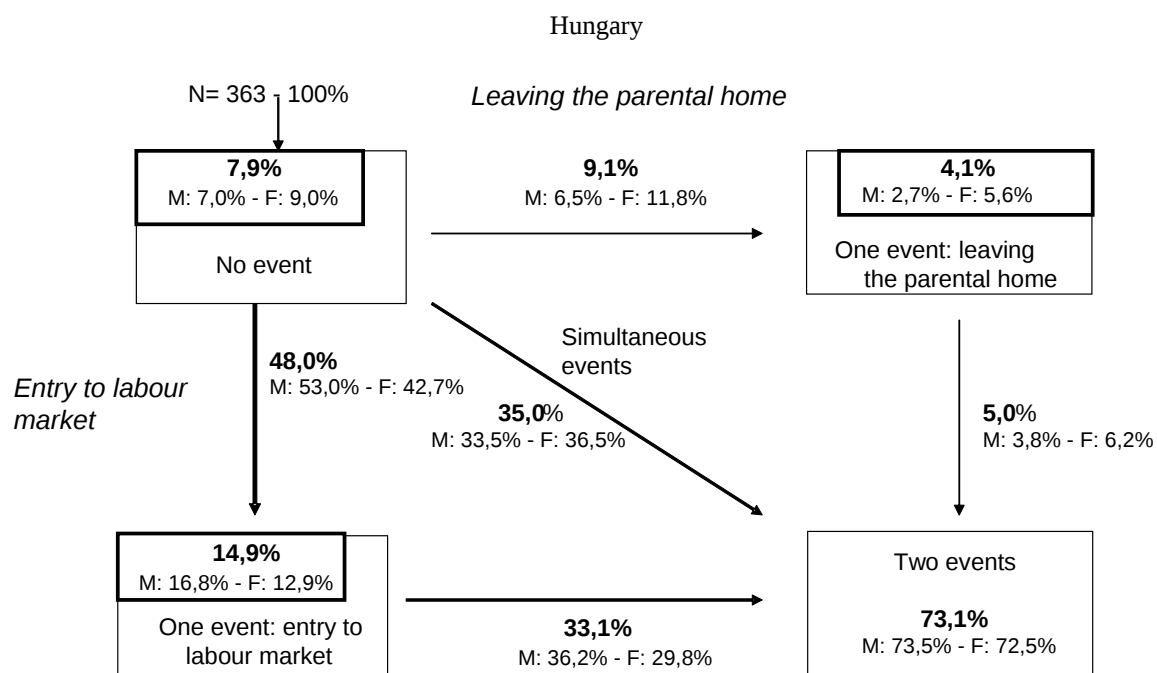
Source : CHER, France 1994-99.



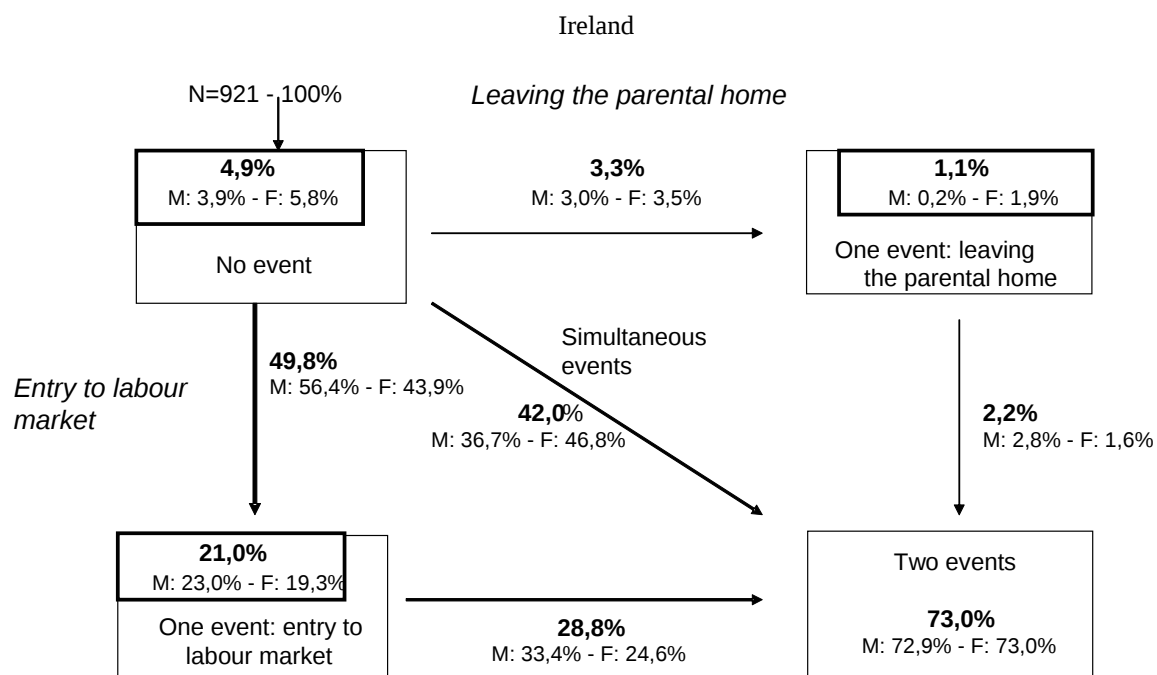
Source : CHER, Germany, 1994-99.



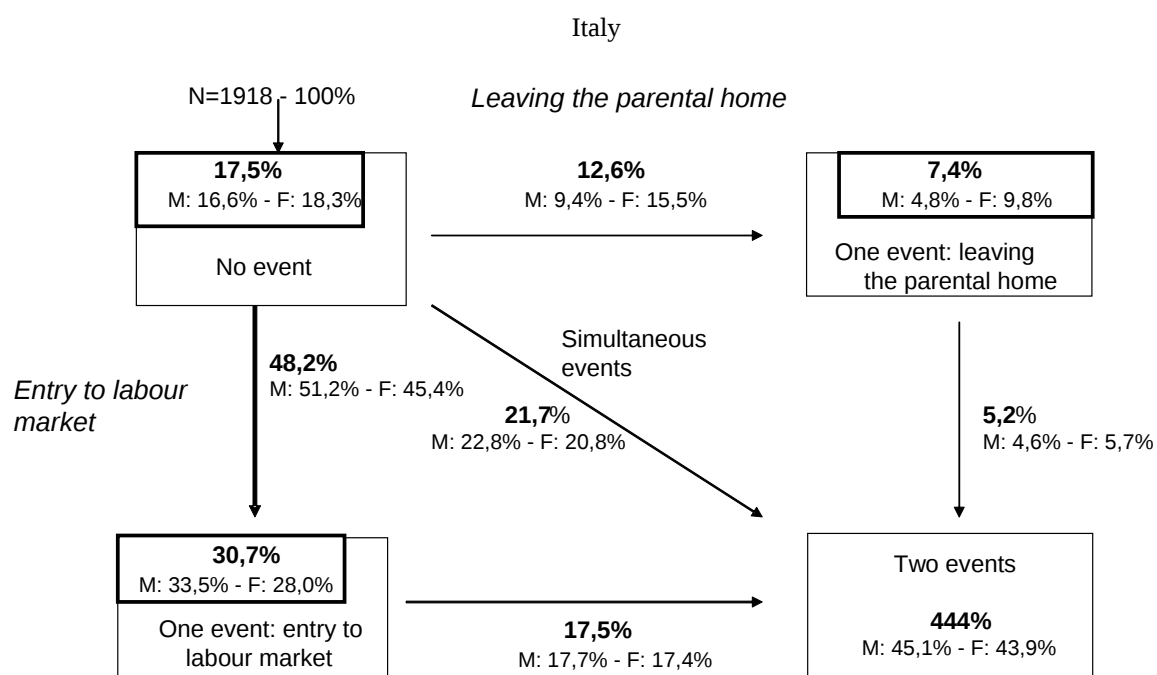
Source : CHER, Greece, 1994-99.



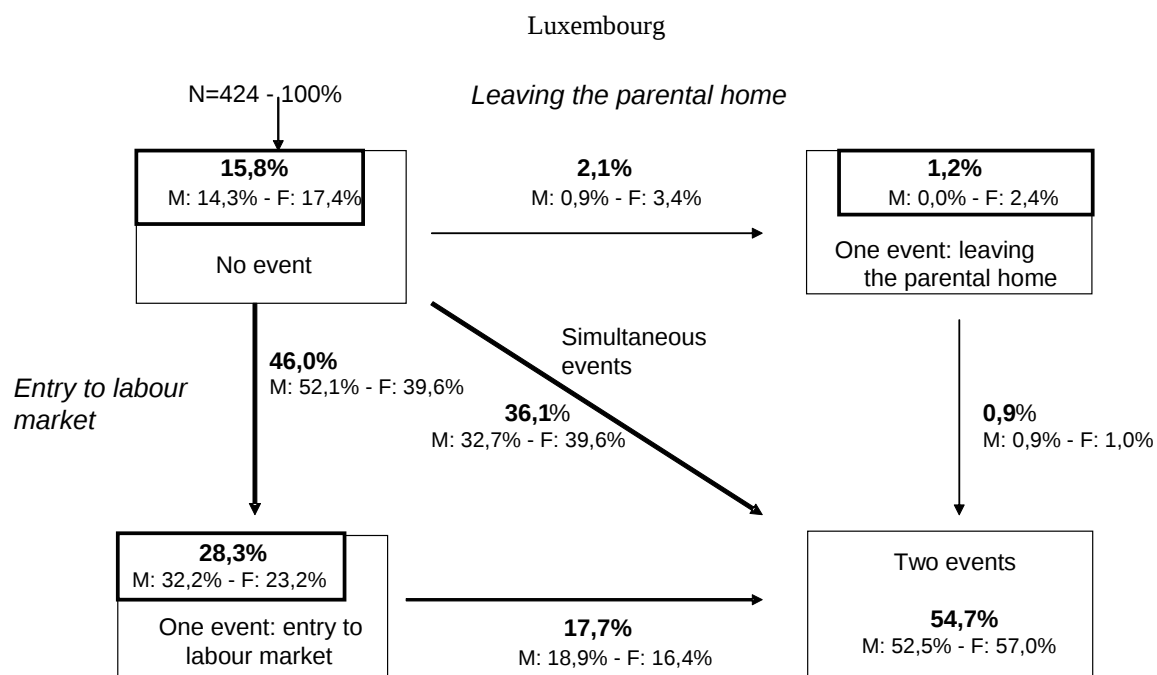
Source : CHER, Hungary, 1992-97.



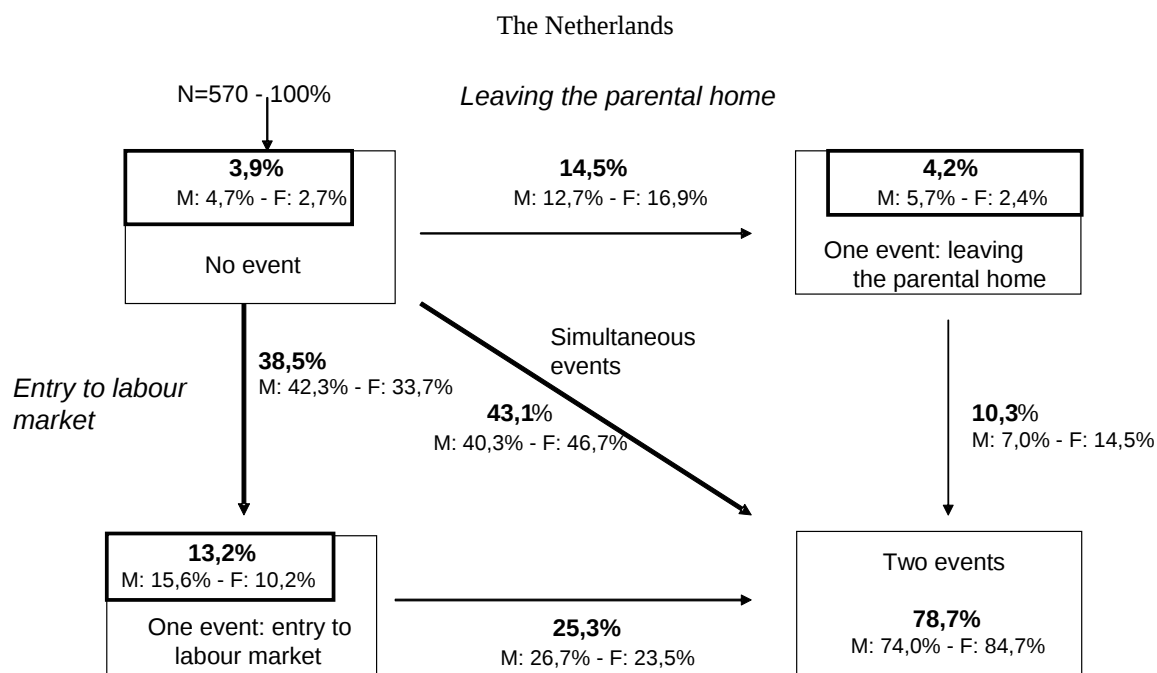
Source : CHER, Ireland, 1994-99.



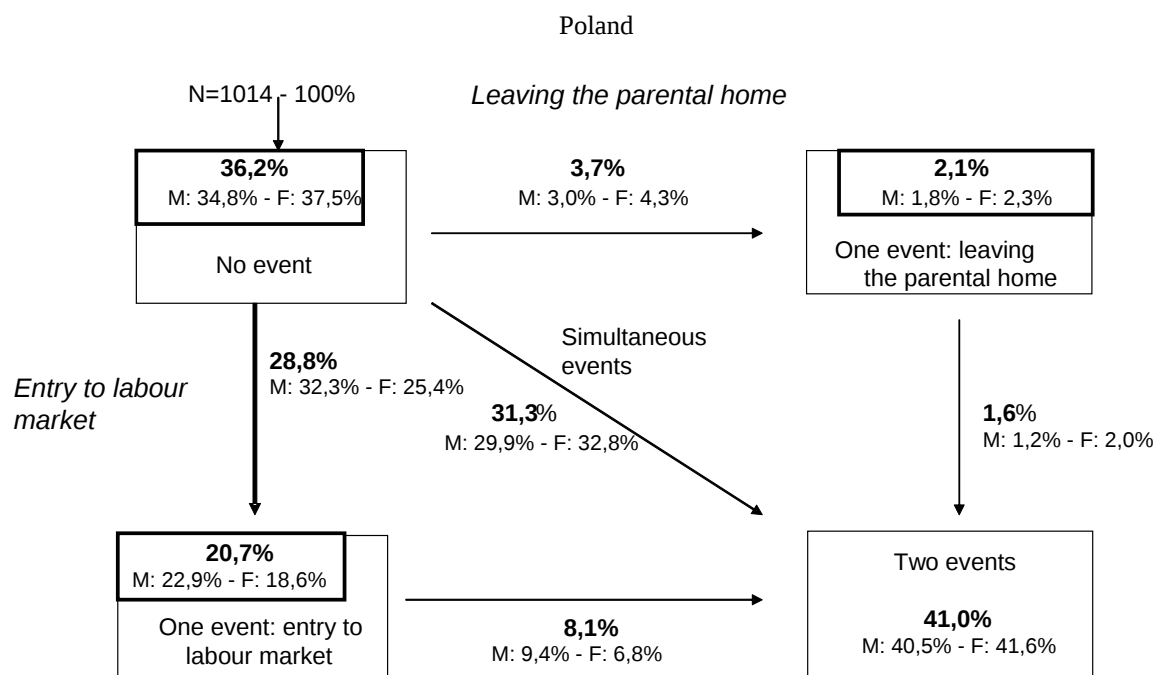
Source : CHER, Italy, 1994-99.



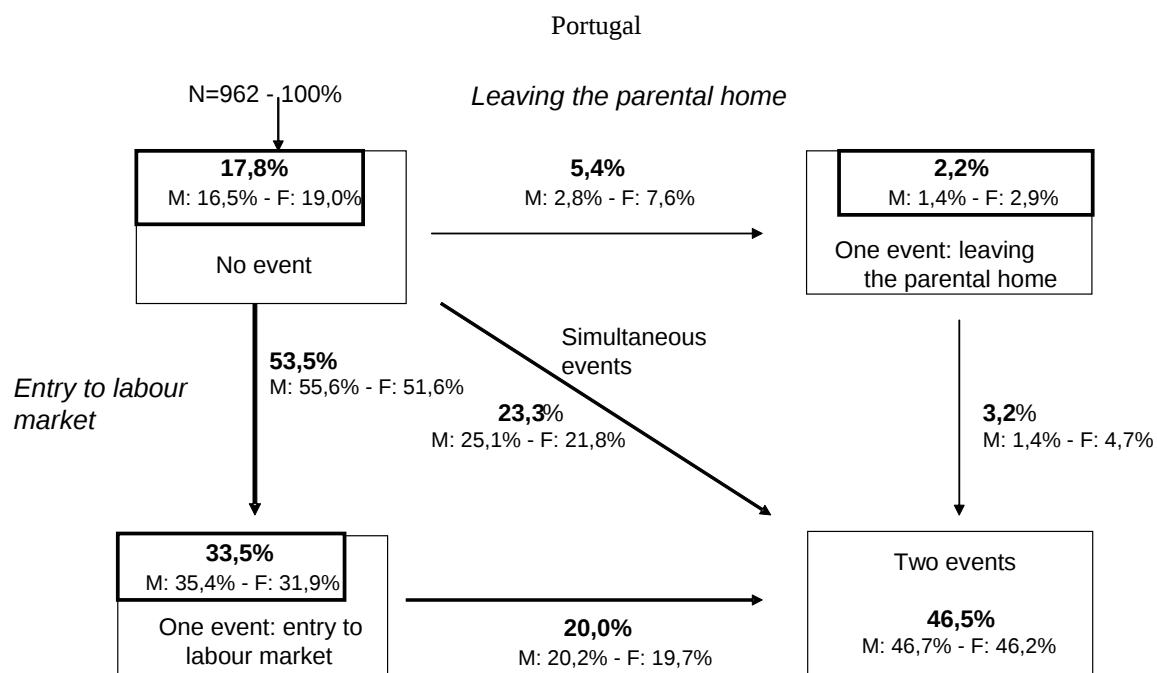
Source : CHER, Luxembourg, 1995-2000.



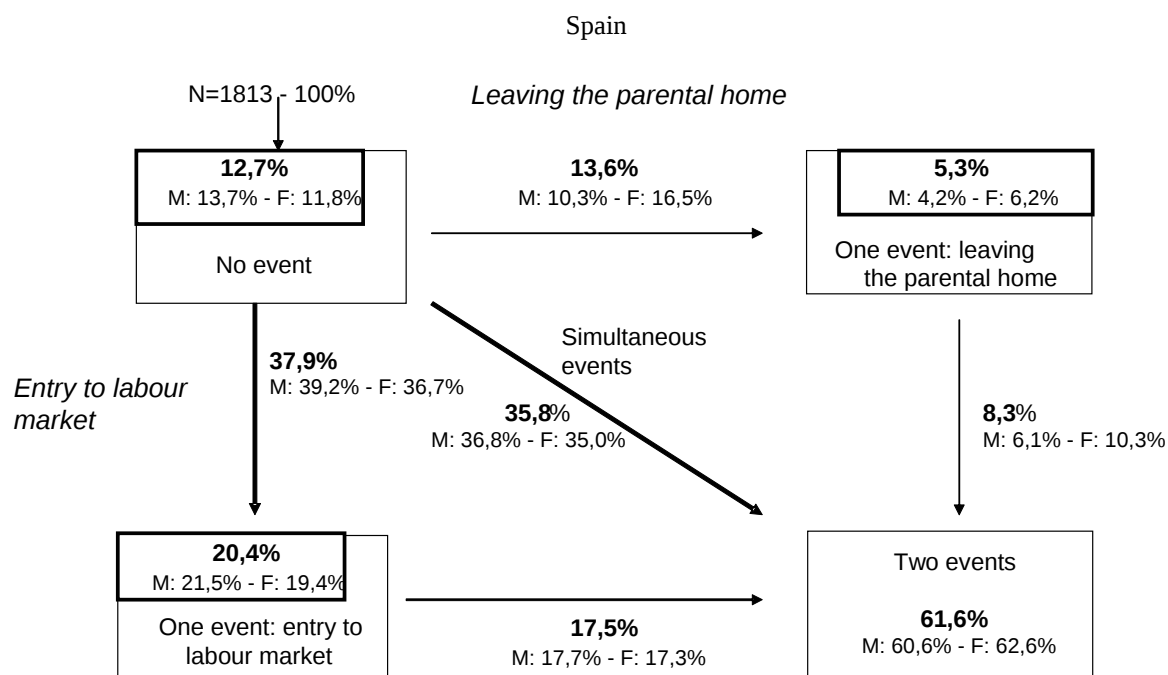
Source : CHER, The Netherlands, 1994-99.



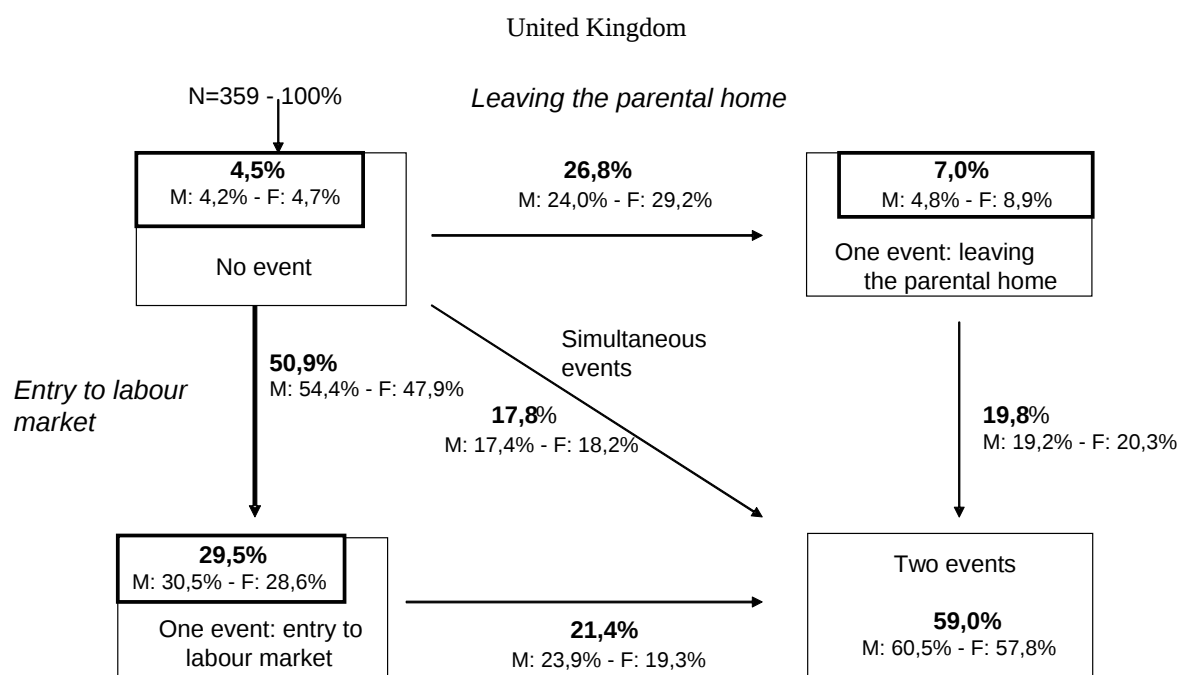
Source : CHER, Poland, 1997-2000.



Source : CHER, Portugal, 1994-99.



Source : CHER, Spain, 1994-99.



Source : CHER, United Kingdom, 1994-99.