

The social situation in the European Union

2005-2006

Overview



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European Commission

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Foreword

The Social Situation Report — published annually since 2000 — aims at informing the public debate on social policy by providing key data and prospective analysis. It is divided in two parts, a first part devoted to a special topic which is explored in depth and a second part consisting of statistical portraits covering the full range of social policy issues and a data appendix.

The Commission has launched a major debate through its Green Paper of March 2005 on “Confronting demographic change and a new solidarity between the generations”. The Green Paper is being followed up by a Communication on this topic.

We hope that this report will contribute to greater awareness of this issue and in particular a better understanding of its causes. The demographic challenge consists of accelerated ageing of our populations with its consequences for our social welfare systems. But the fact that Europeans can expect to live longer than ever before — and longer than people in almost every other region of the world — is a major achievement.

However, population ageing is not only the result of rising life expectancy. It is also caused by low fertility. It is not for politicians to set fertility targets, but they are responsible for ensuring that policies do not create a hostile environment for families with children. This Report tries to gather some factual elements on the situation of families, looking in particular at the balance between the generations.

It is certainly premature to draw firm conclusions from the material presented in this Report, but there are strong indications that the relatively unfavourable financial situation of many families, particularly single parents, could be a reflection of the difficulty of reconciling work and private life. Equal opportunities for women and men on the labour market, notably through the provision of child care, allow families to achieve higher incomes and reduce poverty risks. Moreover, those countries which facilitate the reconciliation of work and private life also appear to have higher fertility levels.

Thus, equal opportunities appear to be crucial for tackling the demographic challenge. We already know how important it is to raise employment rates to preserve the financial sustainability of our social protection systems. This report underlines the importance of equal opportunities for securing adequate incomes for families and protecting them against poverty. Disclosing for the first time comparative data on time use, it also shows that the gender gap is still very much reflected in the sharing of unpaid work. Finally, it suggests that fertility might rise when people, and in particular women, no longer have to choose between a career and raising a family.



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1. Introduction

The European Union is currently confronted with major economic and demographic changes that are challenging its ability to maintain strong social cohesion. Following a period of considerable employment growth between 1997 and 2001, the labour market situation deteriorated in an unfavourable economic environment marked by much weakened economic growth in most Member States. Over the last four years, the gap between the EU and the United States in terms of GDP per capita and labour productivity widened. Moreover, fast growing economies such as China and India increase competitive pressure on businesses in the EU and these developments are perceived more as a threat than an opportunity for expanding export markets.

Fears about Europe's economic prospects are compounded by growing concerns about Europe's rapidly ageing population. As the large baby-boom cohorts move into older age, the changing relative sizes and evolving roles of the different generations will challenge the current intergenerational balance and the arrangements which have delivered social cohesion for many years are being put into question. Some observers are afraid that Europe will enter a vicious circle in which the increasing weight of caring for the older generations will stifle economic activity and reduce the wellbeing of society as a whole.

In this context, social policy debates are often driven by fear. People fear for their jobs, pensions and health care and many are also afraid of the increasing number of immigrants, who are nevertheless needed to fill job vacancies. The younger generations are worried about their future. This lack of confidence may have contributed to Europe's lacklustre economic performance over recent years. Adapting the intergenerational balance to the changing demographic context will be crucial for a more positive perception and more trust in Europe's future.

The 2005-2006 edition of the report on "The Social Situation in the European Union" focuses on such a new intergenerational balance. It describes the relevant demographic trends and analyses the income situation and living conditions of people in different ages and households/family circumstances.

The facts and arguments presented in the Report underline the importance of the demographic challenge. These trends pose a number of challenges and underline the importance of making the most

of the opportunities for improving Europe's economic and social performance. In particular, as suggested by the Commission's Green Paper "Confronting demographic change and a new solidarity between the generations", a new intergenerational balance that invests in the young, that provides more support to families while encouraging the older generations to remain active could generate more social cohesion, strengthen confidence in the future and boost Europe's economic performance.

Addressing the demographic challenge largely falls into the competence of the Member States. EU policies aim, however, at supporting national policy efforts. Indeed, policy responses to demographic change are an integral element of the Commission's Social Agenda 2005–2010 which is a central pillar of the EU's revamped strategy for growth and jobs. The Agenda addresses the different needs throughout the life-cycle and stresses that "*change must be founded on a new intergenerational approach*". The common immigration policy is also part of the response to demographic change.

Areas where EU policy adds value are notably:

- by promoting employment, through social and economic policies that reinforce each other to deliver growth, more and better jobs and social cohesion and
- by using all available instruments — coordination of national policies, legislation, social dialogue and funding to promote a better balance between generations and between working and family life.

The focal point of the EU's role in addressing the demographic challenge is the Commission's Green Paper of March 2005, which launched a broad debate on demographic change, and the follow-up Communication presented in 2006.

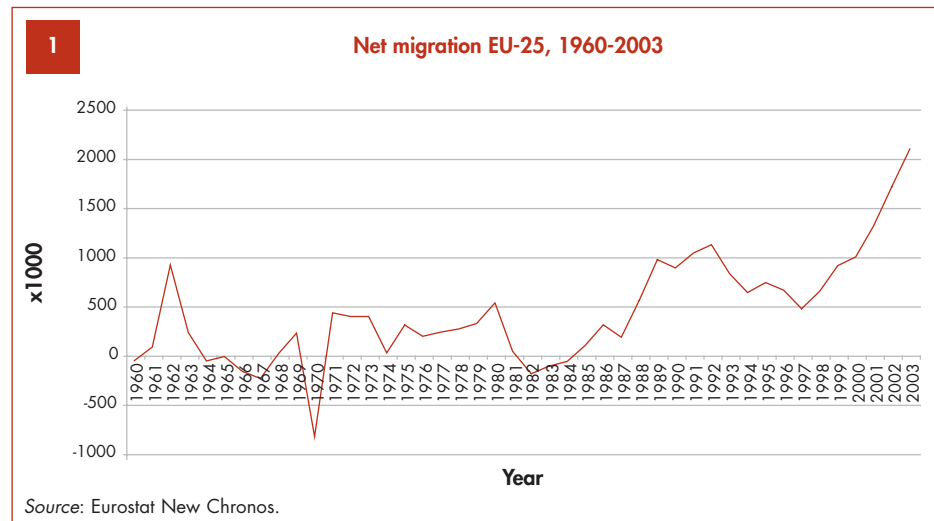
This report, in addition to the present overview, consists of two main analytical chapters, one devoted to demographic and societal trends and one to income, health and living conditions. As was the case for previous editions, the report also comprises a series of statistical portraits covering the main social policy areas and a data appendix.

2. Demographic and societal trends: the end of the demographic dividend

2.1. Ageing will soon result in shrinking labour forces

Over the last four decades Europe has benefited from the fact that the large baby boom cohorts swelled the working age population. This demographic dividend will vanish from 2010 onwards as the baby boomers will start retiring. Following decades of low fertility the number of young people entering the labour market is smaller than the number of those who will retire. As a result, the total population of working age will be shrinking. Demographic projections can forecast the size of cohorts of working age and of elderly people over the next 20 years with a reasonable degree of accuracy, given that these cohorts are already born. Any departures from the projected numbers would be due to unexpected changes in immigration flows and mortality.

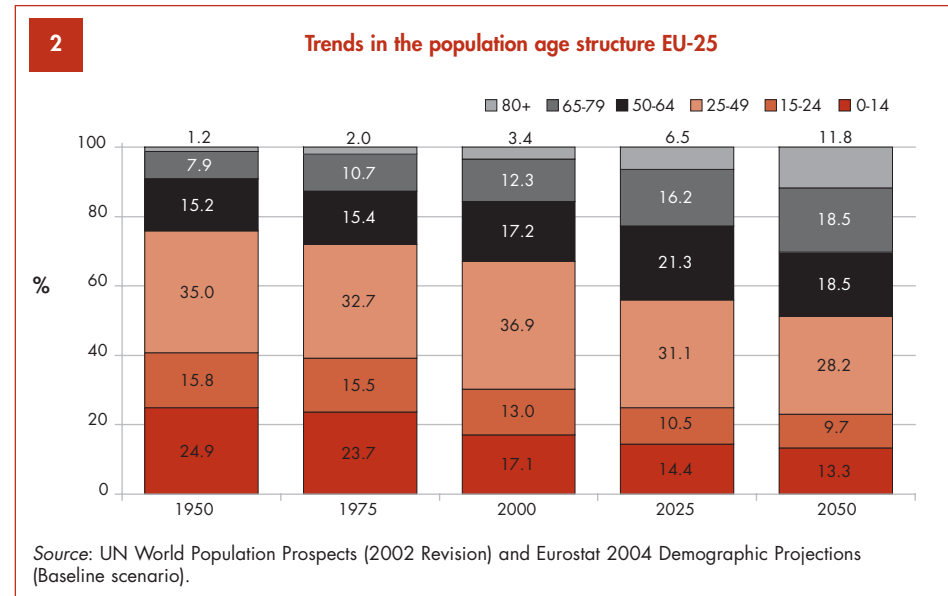
In the absence of immigration, the population in some Member States would already be declining. Indeed, net immigration into the EU-25 Member States has been high since the late 1980s (see chart 1) and has even exceeded net immigration into the United States in 2003. The latest population projections by Eurostat (baseline variant) assume an annual net inward migration into the EU of around 800 000 people and fertility rates ranging from 1.4 to 1.85 over the longer run, implying a recovery from the current low levels (just over 1) in some Member States¹. Much higher levels of immigration and fertility would have little impact on the rapid change in the balance between people of working age and people over 65 that will occur over the next decades. Moreover, while an increase in immigration and fertility would prevent declining population numbers, ageing would continue to the extent that life expectancy continues to increase.



¹ For an overview of relevant developments see Eurostat Statistics in Focus 3/2006.

Chart 2 illustrates the past and likely future changes in the age composition of the current 25 EU Member States over a century. While demographic ageing is not a new phenomenon, it is clear that the share of the elderly, and in particular the very old (80+) will increase substantially; and it is of course people over 65 who are the main beneficiaries of social protection expenditure through pensions, health and long-term care.

The share of children and young people will further decline, echoing the substantial drop in fertility since the '70s. These low birth rates combined with the retirement of the large baby-boom cohorts will squeeze the share of the working age population (15–64). The result of this is that a much smaller population of working age will have to support a much larger elderly population.

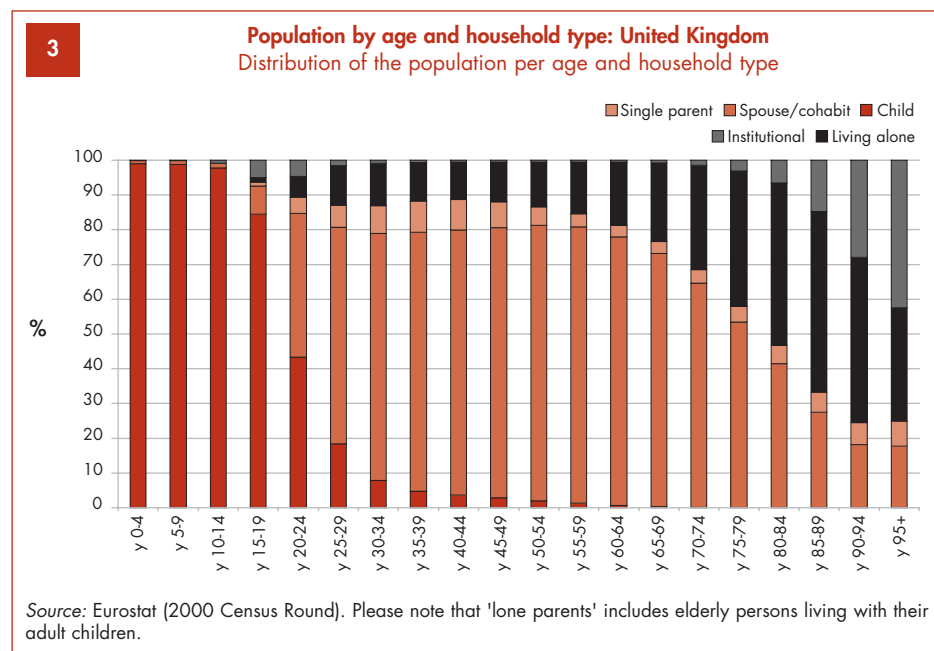


Population trends have a certain inertia and cannot be easily changed. They are the result of many years of high, followed by low, birth rates and a steady rise in life expectancy. Neither a sudden change in fertility, nor a sharp increase in immigration could avert the dramatic shift in the balance between young and old, also in consideration of the fact that with time immigrants tend to adopt the fertility patterns of the country of residence. These major changes in the population age structure will have important implications in the coming decades and will require concerted and long-term policy action in a variety of policy areas, especially in the field of employment and social policies, including social protection, health, immigration, equal opportunities for men and women and education, training and lifelong learning.

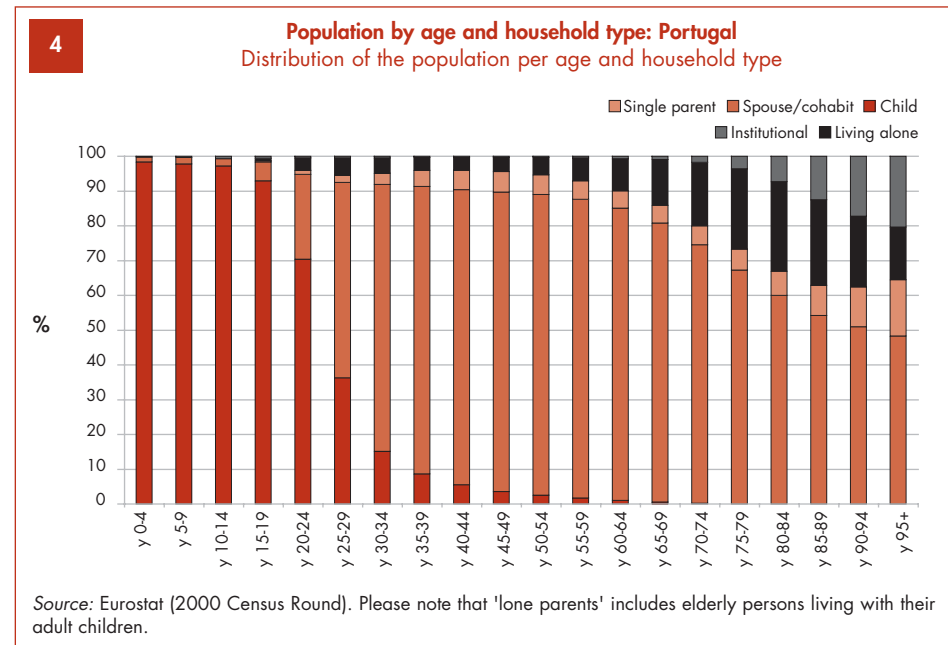
2.2. Family and household patterns are being influenced by changing attitudes and life styles

It is not only the age structure of Europe's population that is changing. The aim of activating Europe's full labour force potential also calls for an analysis of changing behavioural patterns relating to family formation and household structures. Family patterns differ from one Member State to another, reflecting different historical developments, social attitudes and traditions. However, some common trends can be observed. Over the last 20 years the number of marriages has declined and people marry at an older age. The number of divorces has been growing steeply. Couples have fewer children and this later in life. The number of single-parent households is increasing and one third of these mono-parental families are exposed to poverty and social deprivation. The traditional pattern of growing up in the parental home, finding a partner for life and raising a family and, for many women, widowhood is being replaced by a more diverse succession of situations marked by the separation and reconstitution of couples.

There is a substantial growth in the number of people living alone. Today more than 12% of the EU population live alone compared to 8% in 1981. The majority of these people are elderly. The proportion of people living on their own is highest in the Northern Member States.

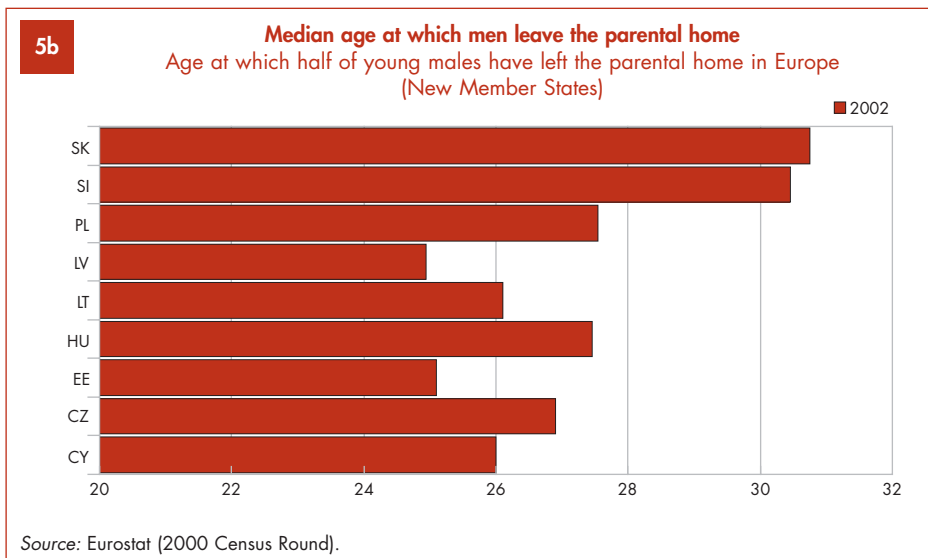
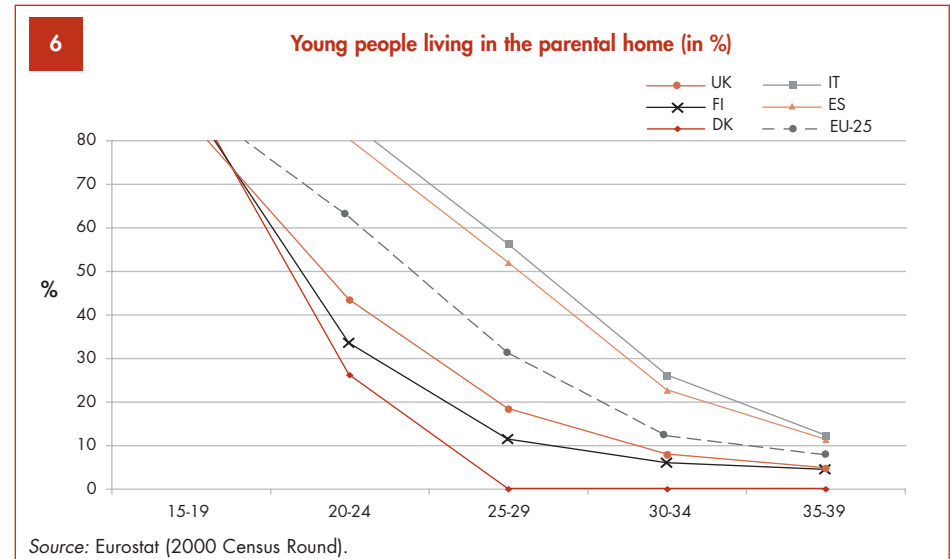
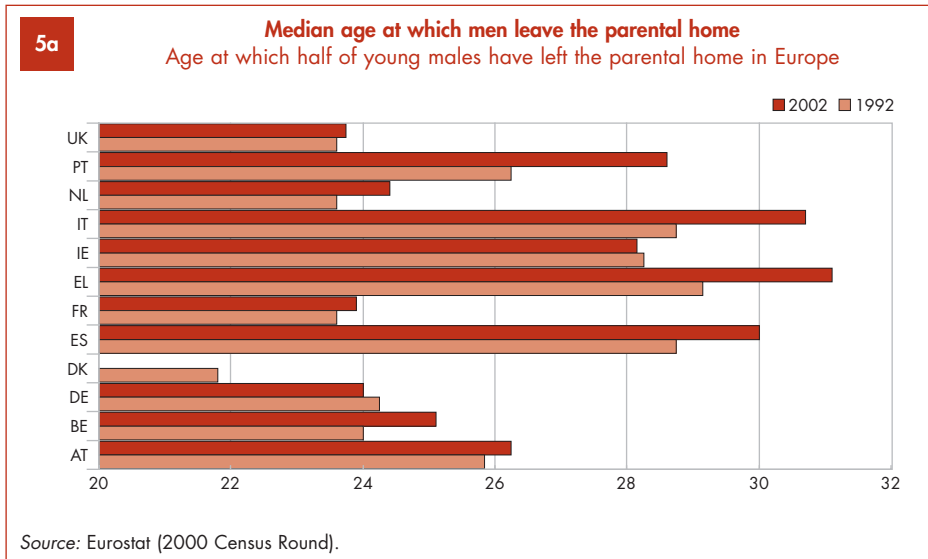


These family changes are closely linked to changing social attitudes and lifestyles over the life cycle. Charts 3 and 4 illustrate the roles of individuals within their household at different ages in two Member States, the UK and Portugal, so as to illustrate the important diversity across the Member States. The main differences between the two countries relate to the transition from childhood to adulthood and old age.



2.3. Young people stay longer in the parental home

Today, across Europe, young people tend to stay longer in their parental home compared to previous cohorts. Indeed, young Italians or Greeks leave the parental home much later than Danes or Estonians (see charts 5). As many as 56% of Italian young people aged 25–29 years — more men than women — are still living with their parents. Similar trends are observed in Spain and to a lesser extent in Greece and Portugal. The percentage of people in this age group living in the parental home is much smaller in countries such as the UK, Finland and Denmark where it ranges from 18% for the UK to almost 0% for Denmark (see chart 6). This overall trend towards later departures from the parental home could be due to more years being spent in education and possibly also poorer opportunities for younger people on labour and housing markets which make it more difficult for them to set up their own household. Differences in policy support for young people and cultural attitudes may also explain some of the country variations.



2.4. Older people are more likely to live alone or in institutions

The diversity across the EU in relation to family structures is also reflected in the situation of the elderly. In some countries, it is still common for older people to cohabit with their children. In others, older people typically live alone and a large proportion of the very old live in institutions (see charts 7 and 8). Demographic ageing can be expected to have important implications for these family arrangements. The share of the very old (+80) in the total population is expected to double over the period 2000–2030 and many of them will need daily care. They will have fewer children to look after them and these may not be able to do so for professional reasons or due to geographic separation. Thus a strong development of professional care services is likely to be necessary, particularly in those countries where most of the care for the elderly is still being provided within families.

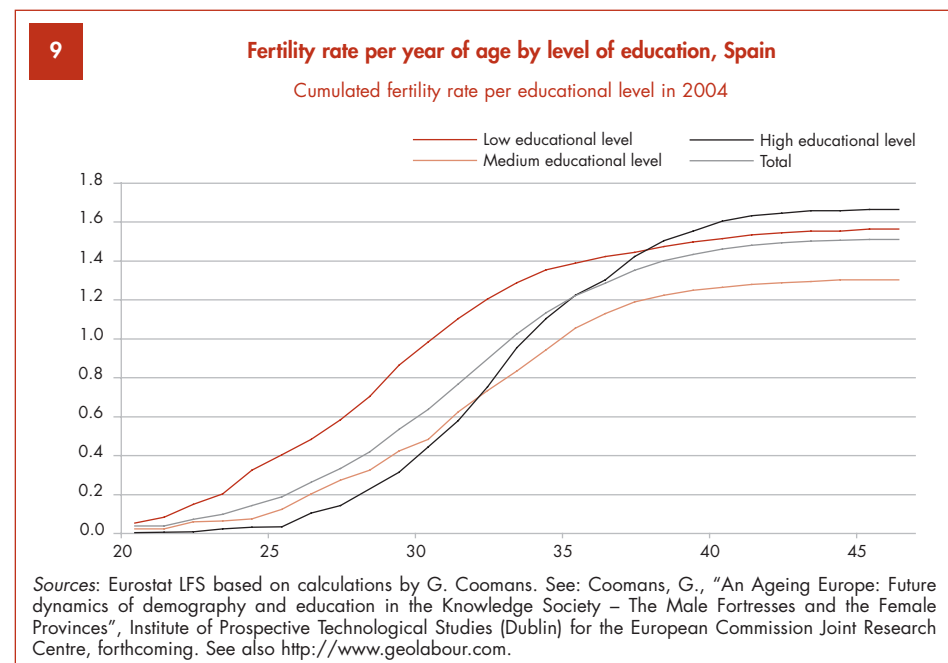
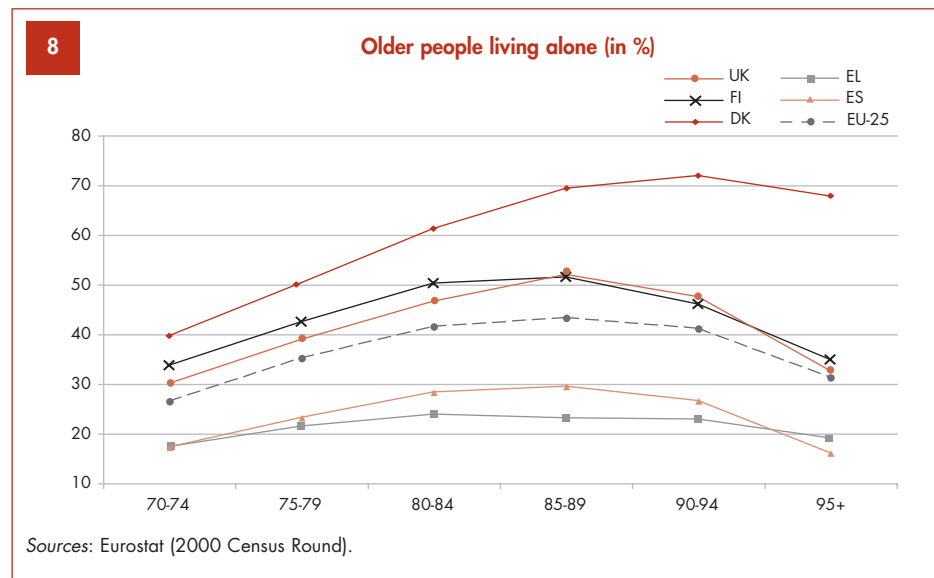
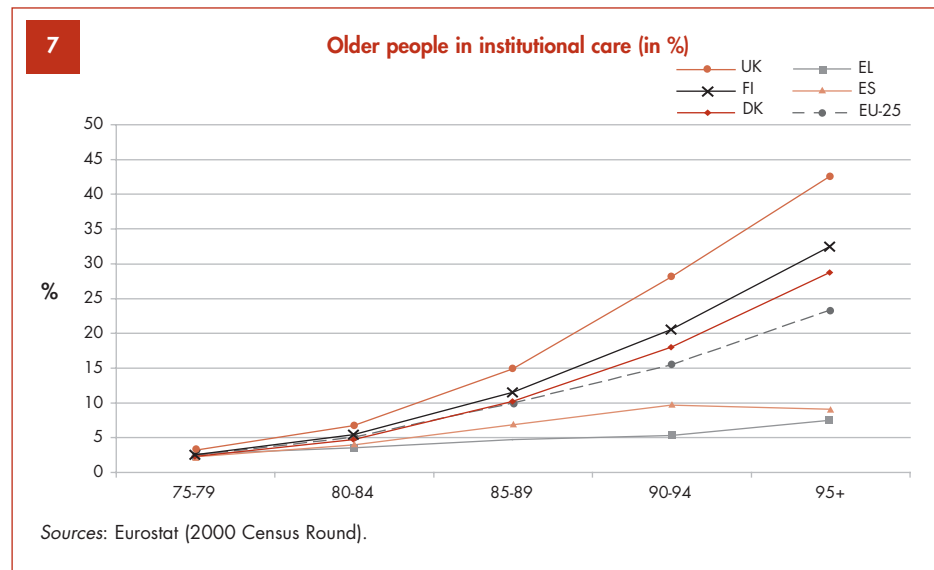
2.5. Fertility appears to be linked to the ability to reconcile careers and family life

Demographic ageing is inevitable and the best response to its economic and social consequences is to increase labour force participation, particularly of older workers and women. Increased female labour force participation could, however, have consequences on fertility and hence on the longer-term demographic development of the European Union. Current fertility levels will, in many Member States, result in a major population decline and this is becoming an issue of concern to policy makers. The question thus arises as to how female labour force participation may be increased while improving current fertility trends at the same time.

It is not well understood what determines fertility levels. Traditionally, women of higher socio-economic status tended to have fewer children than women in less favourable conditions. This may have reflected

different life choices favouring careers over family formation. There is some evidence, though, that this may be changing. In the Nordic countries, women with a high level of education contribute to the relatively high level of fertility observed in these countries. But a similar trend reversal could also be taking place in other Member States. Spain, for instance, has experienced an impressive educational progression of women over the last decades and there are now signs of a recovery in fertility. One possible explanation consists in the transition hypothesis: more time spent in education and the ambition to start a career might have led to a postponement of family formation. This would have resulted in a temporary drop in the fertility rate when women start having children later, but after this transition fertility rates could rise again levels (see chart 9).

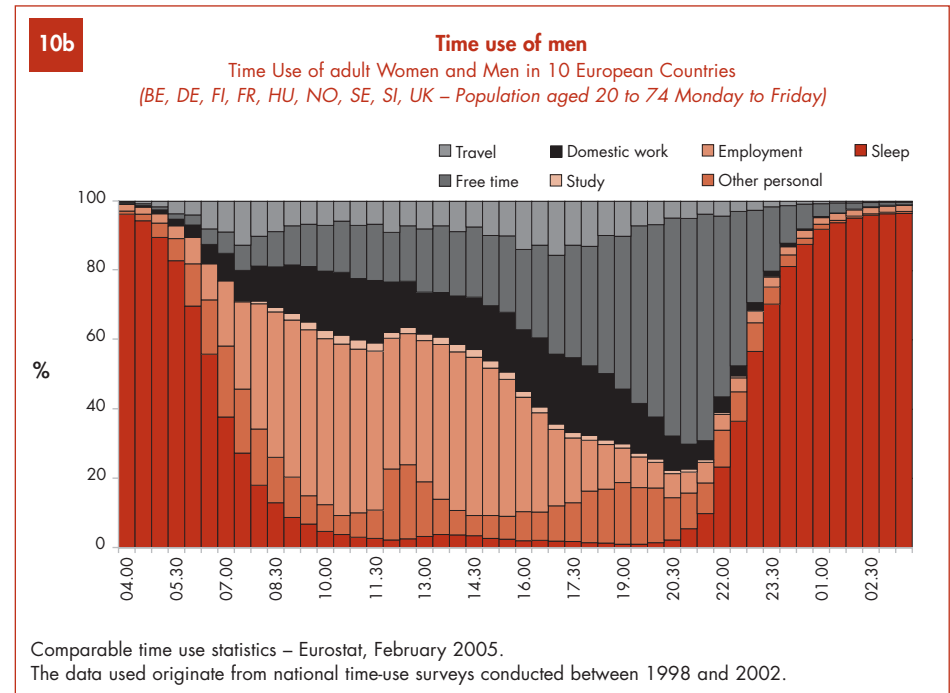
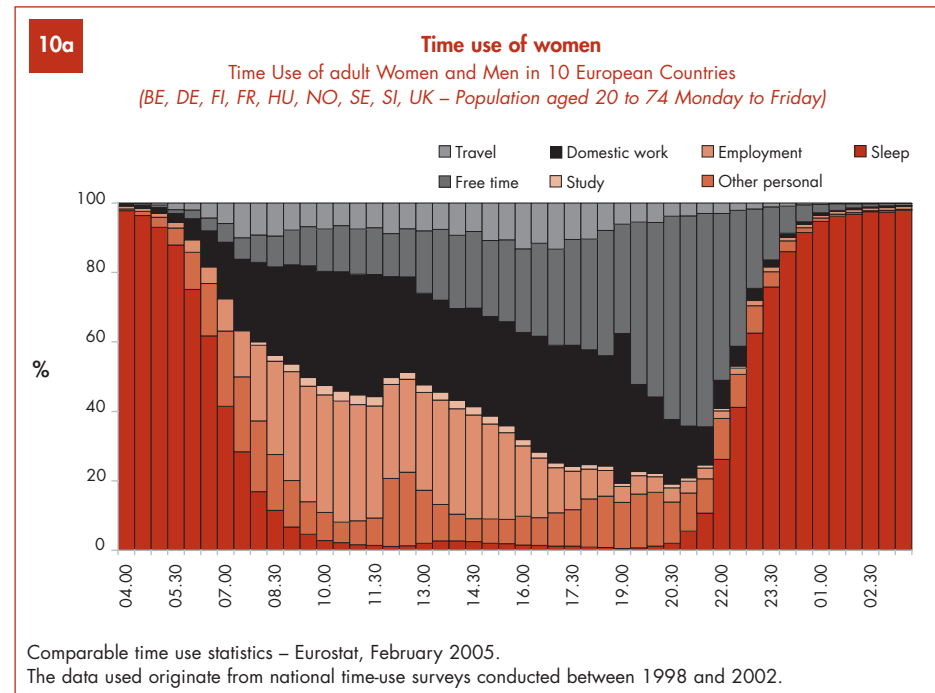
Postponement cannot explain depressed fertility rates over prolonged periods, though. This is more likely to be attributable to an environment that makes it difficult for couples to have and raise the number of children they desire. A major factor appears to be the possibility of reconciling work and private life. A lack of accessible and affordable child care will force women in particular to choose between having children and pursuing a career. Those Member States that have put in place comprehensive policies allowing parents to reconcile work and family life tend to experience both a higher level of participation of women in the labour market and higher fertility rates. Thus the best way of averting the demographic decline that would result from a persistence of the current very low fertility rates that can be observed in many Member States appears to be the promotion of equal opportunities for women and men, notably through a better reconciliation of work and family life. However, this not only requires public policy measures such as the provision of child care, but also a more balanced sharing of responsibilities within households.



2.6. The shift to the two-breadwinner model is not yet reflected in the time-use patterns of women and men

Over recent decades it has become the norm for married women and mothers to be in employment. This shift from the single to the two-breadwinner model could be expected to lead to more similar time use patterns for men and women. However, as charts 10 show, on an average working day adult women (between 20 and 74 years) still spend far more time on unpaid work, notably on domestic duties, than adult men. When both paid and unpaid work is taken together, women appear to carry out marginally more work than men (28% of their time for women and 27% for men). As women also sleep slightly more than men do, they enjoy slightly less free time than men (21% of total time for women and 23% for men).

Men in most Member States continue to make a limited contribution to domestic and parental tasks. According to a Eurobarometer survey of 2004, 84% of men had not taken parental leave or did not intend to do so, even when informed of their rights. The gap between men and women in terms of employment and domestic work is highest among couples with children, in particular for households with young children (up to 6 years). Three quarters of the physical childcare for a child under the age of six (between 1 hour 30' and 2 hours) is carried out by women. As the child grows older the time needed for childcare declines, but women continue to shoulder a larger share of domestic duties. The fact of living in a couple, even childless, appears to lengthen the time spent on domestic duties (notably cooking, washing and cleaning), and this more for women (1 extra hour) than for men (half an hour).



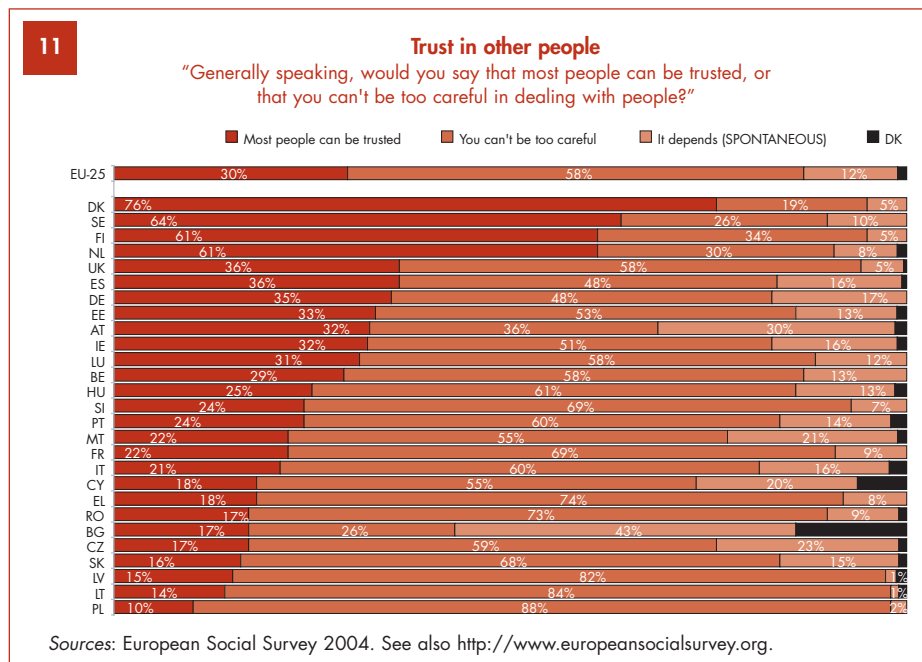
3. Income, health and living conditions

Europe's demographic future will notably depend on whether people are satisfied with their life and have confidence in their future and their social environment. The 2005 Social Situation Report presents some data on these aspects and examines in particular the broad trends in living and income conditions experienced by different generations and various types of households. The report thus provides some insights on the extent to which the current income distribution and living conditions in the EU are consistent with the aim of intergenerational balance and on whether income and living conditions are favourable for families with children.

3.1. Life satisfaction depends on the financial situation, but not exclusively

87% of the EU citizens say they are satisfied with their lives against 12% who are not satisfied². Happy people are most satisfied with their family (95%), their home (92%), their social life (91%) and their relationship with colleagues (90%). The neighbourhood, health and jobs also contribute to the level of satisfaction (86–89%). However, it appears to be the financial situation and social life that distinguish happy people most from those who are unsatisfied. Whilst 68% of the satisfied people are happy with their financial situation, this level drops to 17% for those people who are unhappy with their life, the biggest gap for any factor of life satisfaction. Dissatisfaction with the financial situation does not prevent 'unhappy' people to be satisfied with other aspects of their life. Thus, their level of satisfaction with regard to their social life (46% satisfaction rate), their health (52%), their current job (54%) and in particular relationships with colleagues (68%) is much higher than satisfaction with their financial situation. Thus the importance of jobs for life satisfaction goes far beyond the income they procure.

A major concern to policy-makers should be the fact that fewer than half of the EU-25 citizens appear to be satisfied with the way in which democracy works. This is linked to the issues of trust and participation in society, or 'social capital', as this is sometimes called. Chart 11 presents Eurobarometer results on the degree of trust people have in others. The majority of Europeans do not easily trust people: almost 6 out of 10 interviewees agreed that "you can't be too careful in dealing with people". Just 30% of respondents in the European Union believe that "most people can be trusted". However, national results show a deep cleavage between four northern countries (Finland, Sweden, Netherlands and Denmark) and the rest of the EU. A large majority of citizens in Sweden (64%), Finland, the Netherlands (both obtaining 61%) and in particular in Denmark (76%) display a high level of trust to other members of society. It is interesting to note that these countries also have well-developed and successful welfare states (in terms of social cohesion and high levels of employment). A high level of social capital could thus indicate a strong ability of a society to cope with social problems.



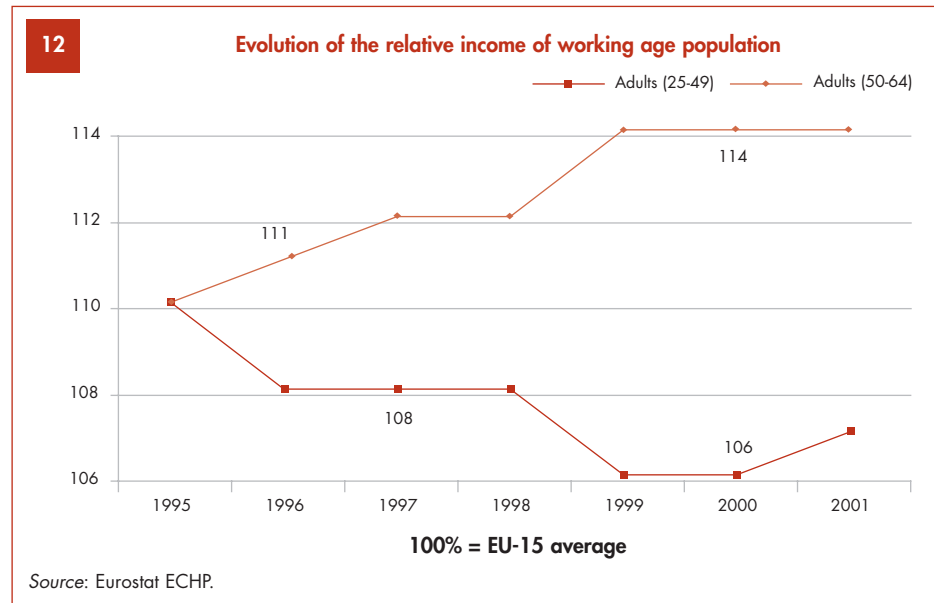
3.2. Prime aged adults and families are facing a difficult financial situation

The successive waves of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) survey³ have made it possible to analyse income trends by age groups and household type, although the limited sample size does not allow any firm conclusions, particularly for smaller groups of the population. People of working age have a median income that is markedly higher than the median for the total population. However, incomes of people aged 25–49 have developed far less favourably than incomes of people aged 50–64. The younger age group (25–49), which shoulders most of the burden of family formation and child care, has seen their income position moving closer to the average, while people aged 50–64 experienced a marked improvement relative to rest of the population (see chart 12).

The financial implications of raising a family can also be gauged by looking at the relative income levels of various household types. Chart 13 shows that among the working age population, households without children have some 15% more disposable income than families with children. This gap remained roughly stable over the seven-year period covered by the ECHP. The chart also reveals that single-parent families, typically single mothers, have the lowest income.

² Special Eurobarometer No. 223 – Wave 62.2%. Social Capital, February 2005.

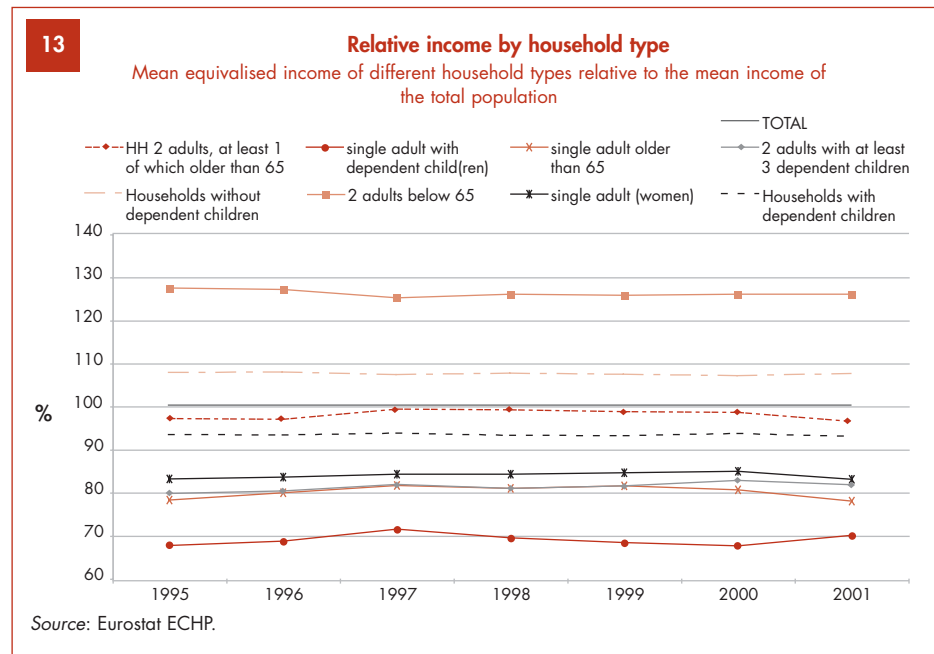
³ Its replacement, annual data collection under EU-SILC regulation (No. 1177/2003 et seq) will cover all EU-25 Member States with effect from 2005 and incorporates many quality improvements. During transition, data is drawn from national sources.



3.3. In most Member States families with several children face a higher risk of poverty

The differences in average income levels are also reflected in the poverty risks to which the various household types are exposed. Charts 14 (a-d) compare the poverty risk of various household types to the poverty risk for the population as a whole. Countries situated above the diagonal line have lower poverty risks for the group under consideration than for the population as a whole. In all Member States two adults without children are less at risk of poverty than the population as a whole. Lone parent families, by contrast, are much more at risk of poverty than the average, often reflecting the difficulty of reconciling full-time employment with family obligations. Interestingly, in a majority of Member States, households composed of two adults and two children face below-average poverty risks. By contrast, households with three children are more at risk of poverty than the average in 22 of the EU-25 Member States (with rates above 25% for 10 of them), which may be linked to the fact that it becomes more difficult in these households for both parents to be in employment; indeed, two incomes appear to be more and more necessary to achieve adequate living standards for families and protect them against poverty.

Social policies aim at reducing the risks of poverty that particularly affect the beginning and the end of the life cycle, i.e. childhood (particularly in a large family or a single parent family) and old age (and particularly widowhood). It is therefore interesting to compare to what extent children and older people are at risk of poverty. Chart 15 shows a wide dispersion of Member States which could reflect a greater priority being given to one or the other type of poverty risk.



3.4. Redistribution greatly reduces poverty risks for families with children

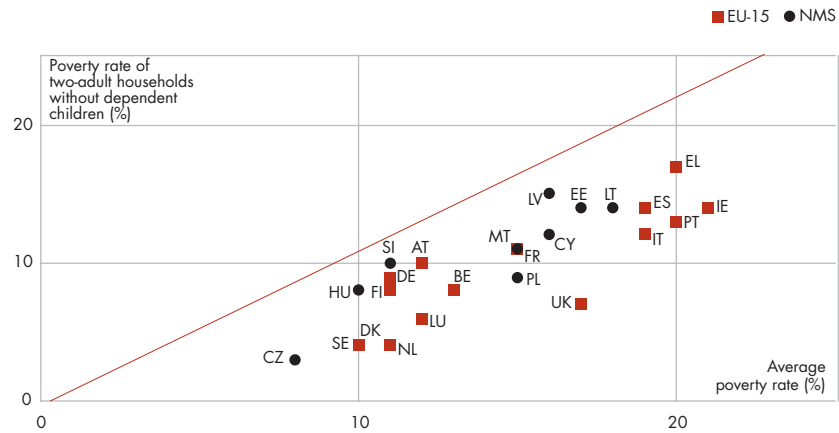
The financial situation of families with children is strongly influenced by tax-benefit policies which, in most Member States, have a considerable impact in reducing poverty in general and child poverty in particular. In many cases, cash benefits to families replace a second income which is not available due to the difficulty of reconciling work and private life.

Estimations based on EUROMOD, a Europe-wide tax-benefit model, indicate that the risk of poverty among children would be much higher in the absence of child contingent support. This is illustrated by chart 16 which shows the proportion of children in the EU-15 Member States who are at risk of poverty and how many more children would be at risk of poverty in the absence of child contingent or all benefits. In the absence of social benefits, roughly twice as many children would be at risk of poverty. The chart also shows the benefits specifically targeted at families with children do not always have the biggest impact on reducing child poverty. On average, households with children typically receive around 10–15% of their income in the form of cash benefits, but this proportion is much higher for low-income households.

14a

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two-adult households without children and total poverty, 2001

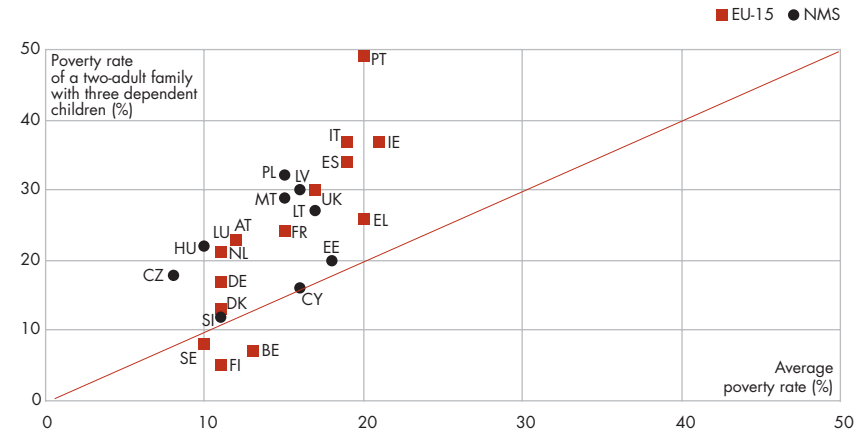


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

14c

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two adults with three children and total poverty, 2001

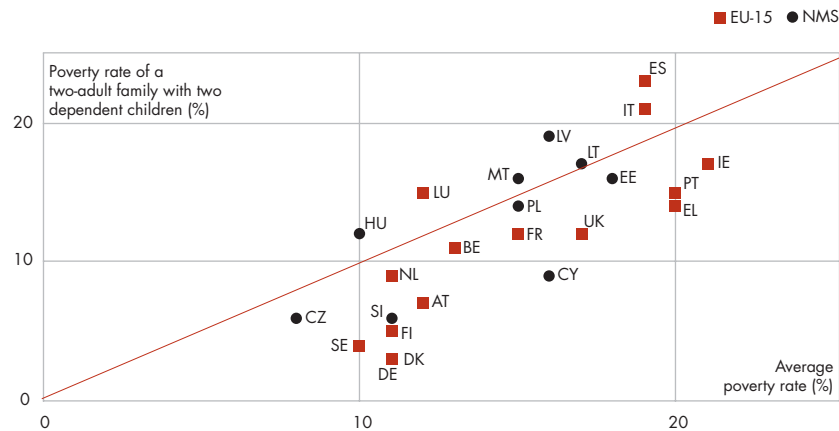


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

14b

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two adults with two children and total poverty, 2001

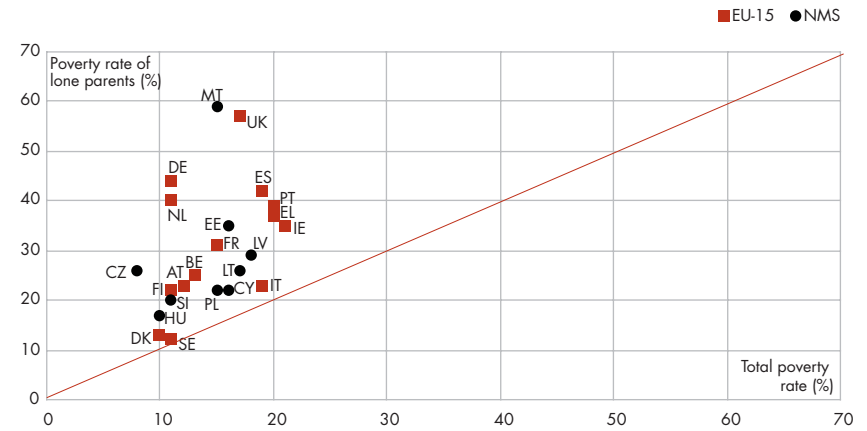


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

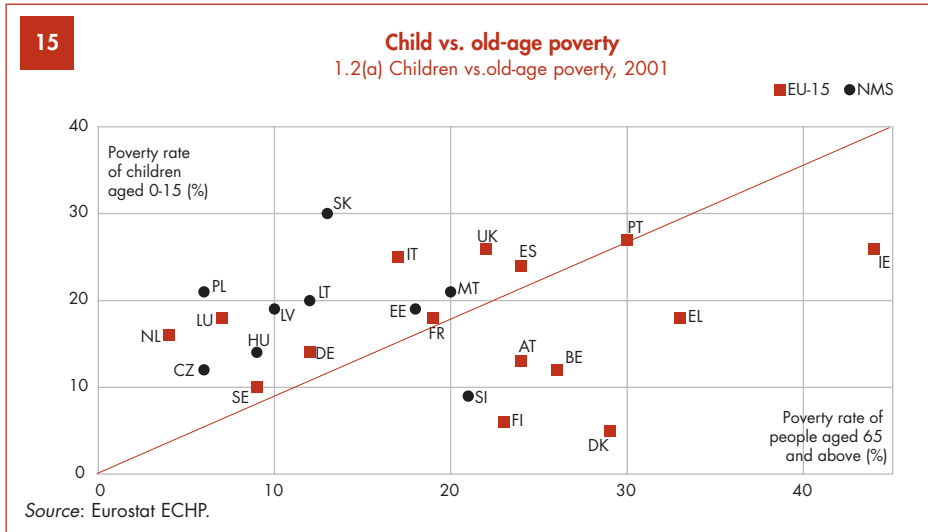
14d

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of lone parents and total poverty, 2001



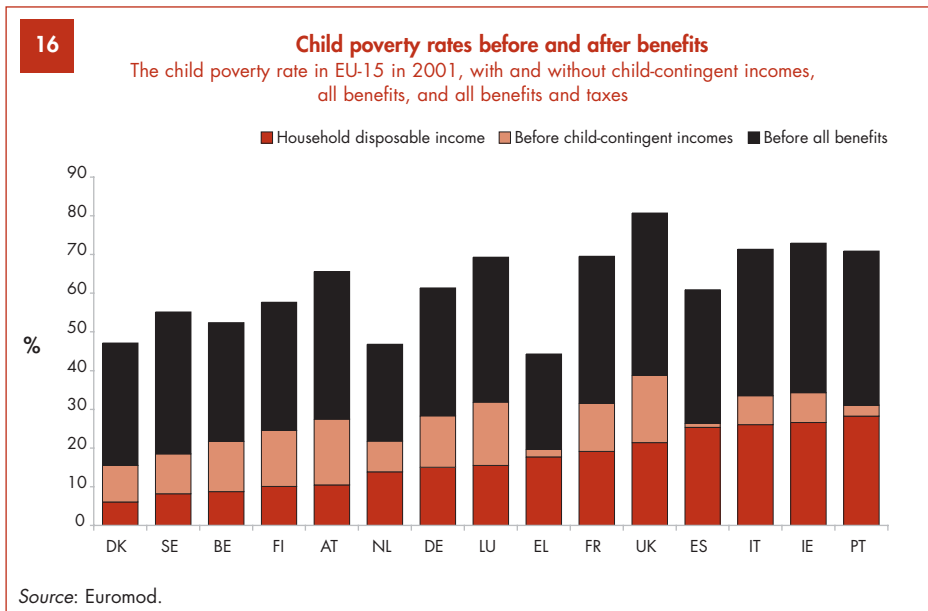
Source: Eurostat ECHP.



3.5. A lack of affordable housing may represent an obstacle to family formation

Housing is an important determinant of living conditions. In some Member States, the proportion of people living in a house (as opposed to a flat) increases with higher income groups (e.g. Denmark, the UK and Germany), whereas in more rural countries the reverse is observed (notably in Portugal, Spain and Greece). Those most likely to live in a house are families with children. In the New Member States, a remarkably high proportion of the population own their dwelling, but the quality of the (privatised) housing stock can be worrying in view of the fact that poor quality housing is associated with poor physical and mental health.

The quality of the housing reflects the income situation of their occupants; people most at risk of poverty (lone parents, couples with three or more children) can only afford low quality housing. For people owning their dwelling, the savings on rent make a significant contribution to the income situation of the household (imputed rent). The limited availability of affordable quality housing is a problem in many urban areas. This may be one of the factors contributing to children staying longer in the parental home and may represent an obstacle to family formation within the EU. The housing situation and notably the possibility of, or need for, sharing accommodation with elderly parents will also influence the extent to which care for the elderly is provided within families.



In this chart the lowest bar part indicates the child poverty rate after all taxes and benefits. The middle indicates the child poverty rate without the impact of child-contingent benefits and tax concessions, while the upper bar part indicates the poverty rate before all benefits.

3.6. In some of the new Member States more than 60% of the household budget is tied up for spending on essential items

On average, households in the EU spend between 50 and 55% of their income on essential consumption items such as housing, food and clothing. The share of income devoted to these items can be regarded as an indication on how stretched households are in financial terms. In some of the new Member States (LT, LV, EE, PL, SK) households spend more than 60% of their income on these essential items. Across the EU, older people, single persons and lone parents are most likely to spend a high proportion of their disposable income (close to 60%) on essential items.

3.7. Older people are the main users of health and social care

The main users of healthcare and help in daily living activities are old people who are reaching the end of their life span. Thus, it can be expected that future needs for health and social care will not primarily depend on the number of people above a certain age (this will rise as a result of rising life expectancy which postpones the moment of death), but on the number of people entering the final phase of their life. So a strong increase in demand for health and social care can be expected when the large baby boom cohorts reach the age of 80 and above, which will be the case in 20 to 30 years.

At present, most social care is provided informally. Around 20% of people over 65 receive some kind of informal care while for people over the age of 75 this proportion ranges between 30 and almost 60%, depending on how informal care is defined. Providers of informal care often suffer financially, physically as well as mentally and there is often not enough financial and non-financial support for

informal carers. It can be expected that in the future an increasing number of older people will be living alone so that informal care from other household members will not be available. Increased labour force participation of women will also reduce the supply of informal care. Thus, improving professional social care and support for independent living is rapidly becoming a priority.

Increasing life expectancy and the accelerated population ageing that Europe will soon start experiencing call for later retirement. This needs to be promoted, notably by reviewing employment incentives in invalidity and retirement benefits schemes. Indeed, cross-country differences in disability spending appear not to be linked to actual variations in disability levels, but rather to the design and implementation of benefit schemes. With a rising proportion of older workers and people with some health impairment in the total workforce it will become important to adapt workplaces and employment arrangements to the needs of these groups. Appropriate employment conditions can be expected to make a major contribution to increased job and life satisfaction and to better health.

The future health status of the population will depend to a large extent on current health behaviour. The potential for improvements can be gauged by looking at the health situation of people of a higher socio-economic status who tend to be more health conscious (e.g. they are less likely to be obese, a major determinant of poor health later in life) and also to be in better mental health (lower incidence of depression). People of higher socio-economic status also tend to benefit from better access to health and care. Developing strategies for encouraging healthier living and preventing future health problems will become a priority in the context of an ageing population.

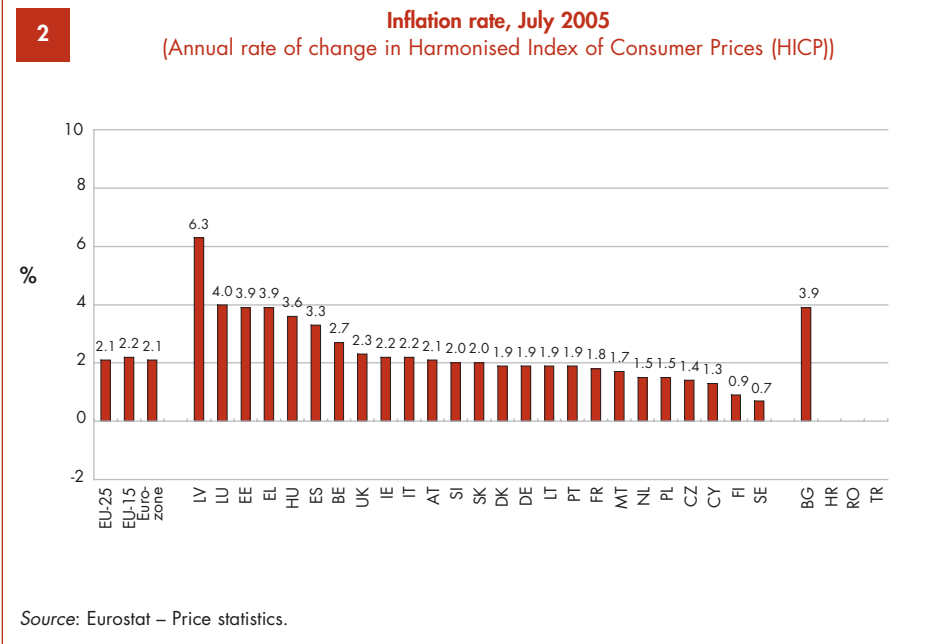
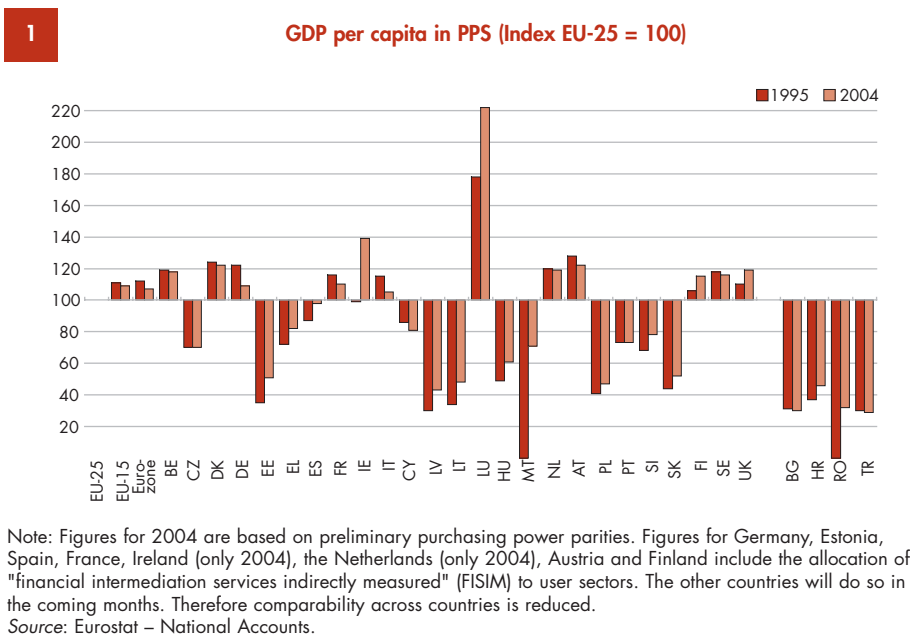
Annexe 1: Statistical portraits

Economic situation

Economic growth in 2004 in the EU-25 reached 2.3% after the sluggish growth of 1.0% in 2003. In general, the new Member States and Candidate Countries outgrew the old EU-15 Member States. The relatively weak GDP growth was reflected in higher public deficit and public debt. Inflation and interest rates remained at low levels.

Key indicator 1 Real GDP growth rate, 2004 (Growth rate of GDP at constant prices)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
2.3	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	7.8	4.2	3.1	2.3	4.5	1.2	3.8	8.5	6.7	4.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.3	1.0	4.6	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	5.6	3.7 f	8.3 f	7.7 f



2 Demography, households and families

On 1 January 2004 the population of the EU-25 stood at about 457 million. The trend is towards fewer children and later in life, fewer and later marriages and more marital breakdowns, higher proportion of births outside marriage and smaller households.

According to the trend scenario of the 2004-based population projections, the EU-25 population will continue to rise until 2025, then it will begin to fall. The working-age population is expected to decrease by 52 million by 2050.

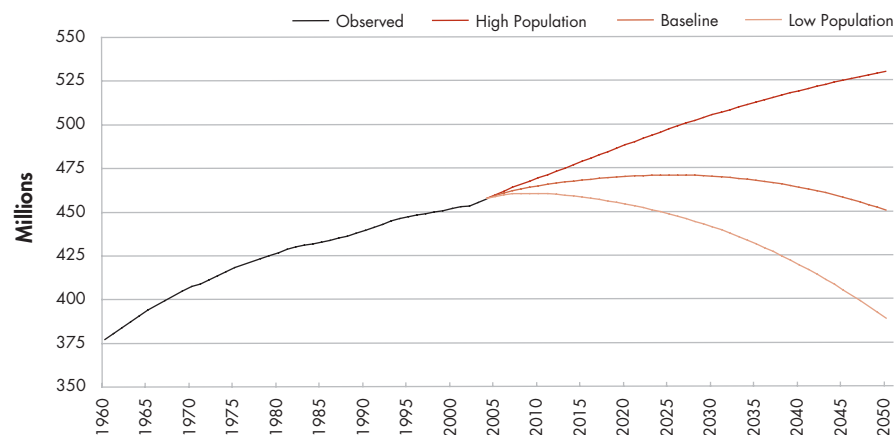
Key indicator 2 Total population, 1.1.2004 (The number of inhabitants of the area on 1 January (or on 31 December of the previous year) in 1000 inhabitants)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
457 162 p	383 021 p	308 974 p	10396	10212	5398	82532	1351	11041	42345	60200	4028	57888	730	2319	3446
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
452	10117	400	16258	8140	38191	10475	1996	5380	5220	8976	59 673 p	7801	4441	21711	70694

Notes: 1) De jure population, except for DE, EL, IE, HU, SI, FI, BG, HR and TR de facto population. 2) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 3) CY: Government controlled area. 4) HR: 2003 data.
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.

1

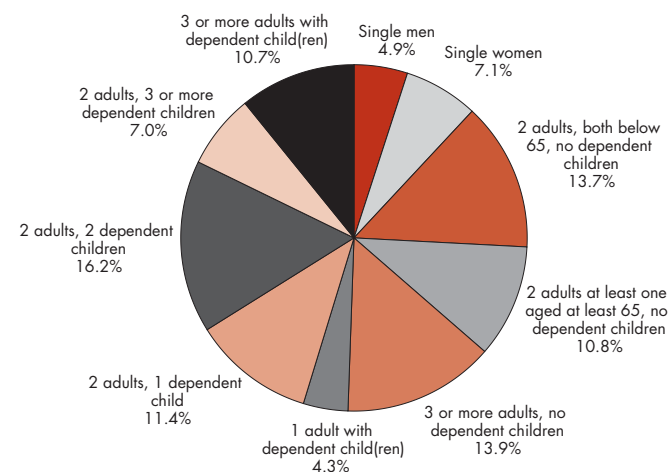
Total population, observed (1960-2004) and three trend scenario variants (2004-2050), EU-25



Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario (baseline, high and low population variants).

2

Population living in private households by household type, EU-25, 2004



Notes: 1) EU-25 without DK, PL, FI and SE. 2) Dependent children are all children aged 14 or less and people aged 15-24 who are a) children of the reference person of the household and b) inactive, i.e. neither employed nor unemployed, e.g. full-time students. Other people are classified here as adults.
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

3 Ageing of the population

In 2004, there were around 75 million elderly people aged 65 and over in the EU-25, compared with only 38 million in 1960. Today elderly people represent almost 17% of the total population and constitute 25% as many individuals as those who are part of what is considered to be the working age population (15–64 year olds). By 2030, the latter ratio is expected to rise to 40%. The proportion of very old people (aged 80 and more) is expected to almost triple in the EU-25, from 4% in 2004 to 11% in 2050.

Key indicator 3 Old age dependency ratio, 2004 (Population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the working age population (15–64) on 1st January)

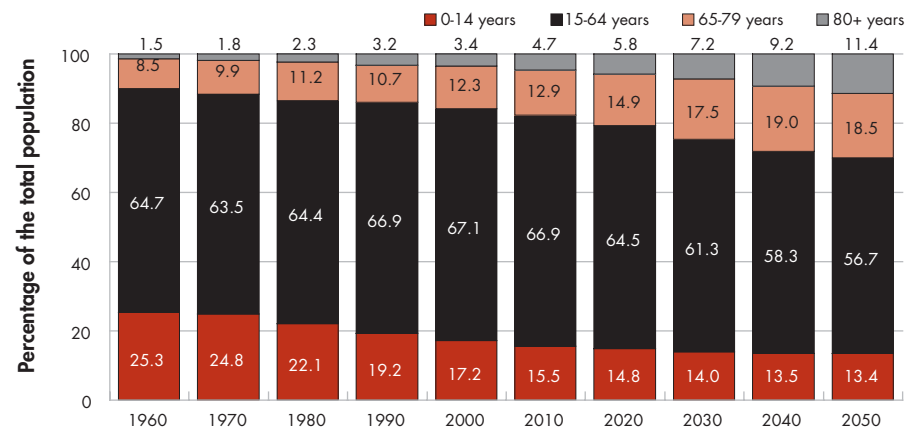
EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
24.5	25.5	25.8	26.1	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	16.4	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21	22.6	19	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.9	:	20.9	8.7

Notes: 1) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 2) CY: Government controlled area. 3) HR: 2003 data.

Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics, 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

1

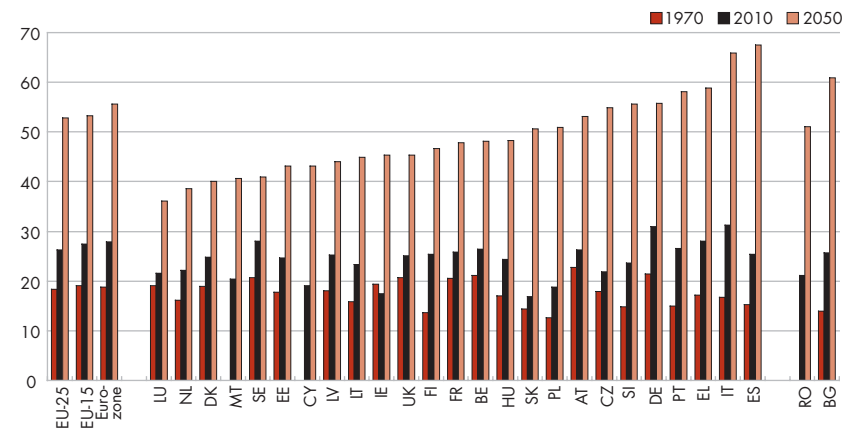
Population structure by major age groups, EU-25; 1960, 1970, ..., 2050



Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics (1960-2000) and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant (2010-2050).

2

Old age dependency ratio, EU-25: 1970, 2010 and 2050



Notes: 1) The bars within the three groups are in the ascending order of the year 2050. 2) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 3) CY: Government controlled area. 4) HR and TR: No data.

Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics (1970) and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant (2010 and 2050).

4

International migration and asylum

Net migration is the main component of annual population change in the EU-25. In 2004, the annual net migration rate was +4 per 1 000 population in EU-25, representing around 80% of total population growth. In 2004, there were 1 661 252 recognised refugees and other persons holding subsidiary protections in all 25 Member States

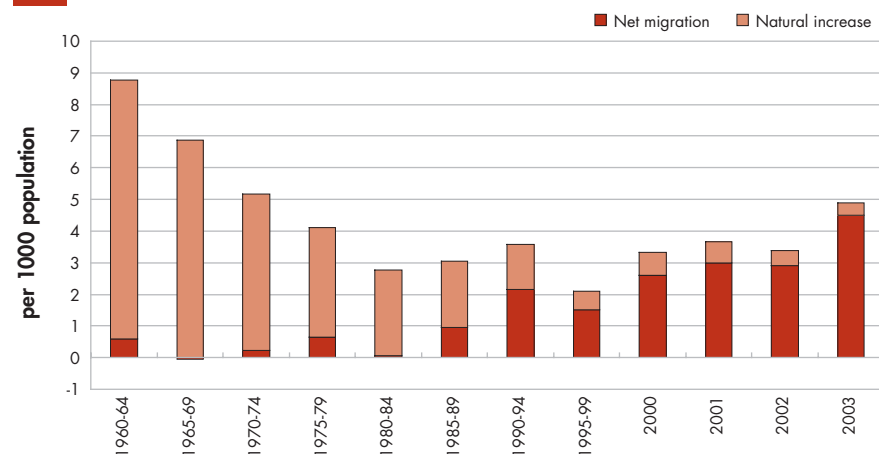
Key indicator 4 **Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections, 2003** (The difference between population change and natural increase (the latter is the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) during the year per 1000 population. It has a positive value if there are more immigrants than emigrants and a negative one in the opposite case.)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
4.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.9	7.8	10.4	17.2	-0.4	-1.8	4.7	1.5	4.5	0.4	4.7	-0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	0.0	:	-0.3	:

Notes: 1) Conceptually net migration is the surplus or deficit of immigration into over emigration from a given area during the year and the crude rate of net migration is net migration per 1000 population. Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is calculated indirectly as the difference between total population change and natural increase (the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) between two dates. It then includes adjustments and corrections, i.e. all changes in the population size that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration. It is then used for the calculation of the crude rate of net migration, which also consequently includes adjustments and corrections. 2) CY: Government-controlled area only, HR: 2002 data.
Source: Eurostat – Population Statistics.

1

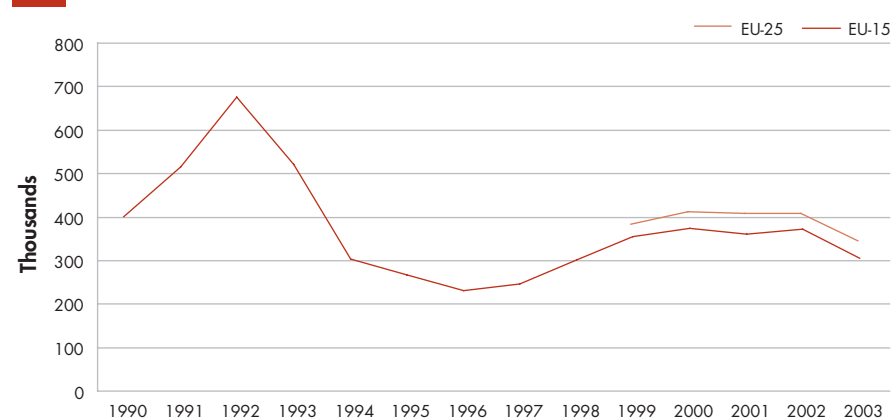
Average annual rate of population change by component, EU-25, 1960-2003



Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.

2

Asylum applications, EU-25 and EU-15, 1990-2003



Source: Eurostat – Migration Statistics.

5 Education and its outcomes

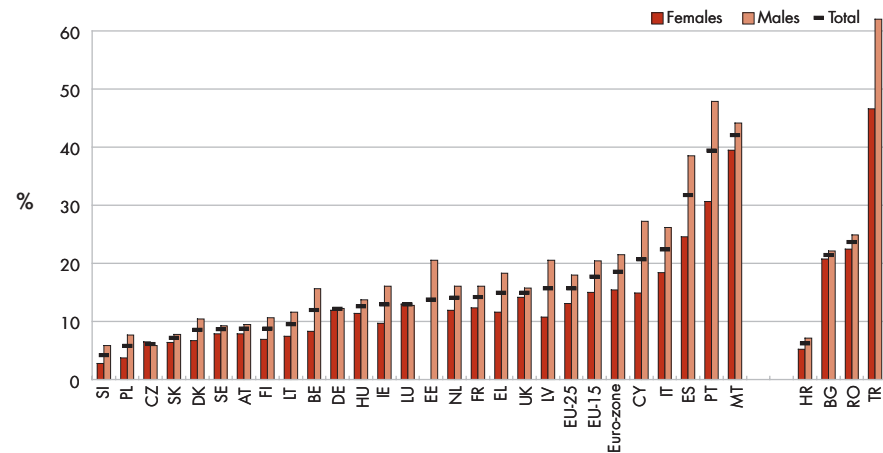
Educational attainment levels of the population have improved significantly over the last thirty years, particularly among women. In 2004 77% of young people aged 20–24 in the EU-25 had at least an upper secondary qualification. At the same time, however, 16% of people aged 18–24 left the education system with only lower secondary education at best.

Key indicator 5 Youth education attainment level, 2004 (Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	76.6	73.7	72.9	82.1	90.9	74.8	72.8	82.3	81.9	61.1	79.8	85.3p	72.9	77.6	76.9	86.1
Females	79.6	76.9	76.7	86.8	91.2	76.3	74.2	92.3	85.6	68.6	81.3	88.5p	78.2	83.8	83.4	90.1
Males	73.7	70.6	69.1	77.4	90.5	73.2	71.5	72.5	78.2	53.9	78.2	82.1p	67.6	70.7	70.7	82.2
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	71.1	83.4	51.4	74.2	86.3i	89.5	49.0	89.7	91.3	84.6	86.3	76.4	76.0	92.5	74.8	41.8
Females	71.7	84.9	54.1	77.4	86.3i	91.6	58.8	93.7	91.5	87.9	87.6	76.6	77.2	93.7	75.8	49.6
Males	70.4	81.9	48.8	71.0	86.2i	87.4	39.4	86.0	91.1	81.2	85.1	76.2	74.8	91.5	73.8	35.1

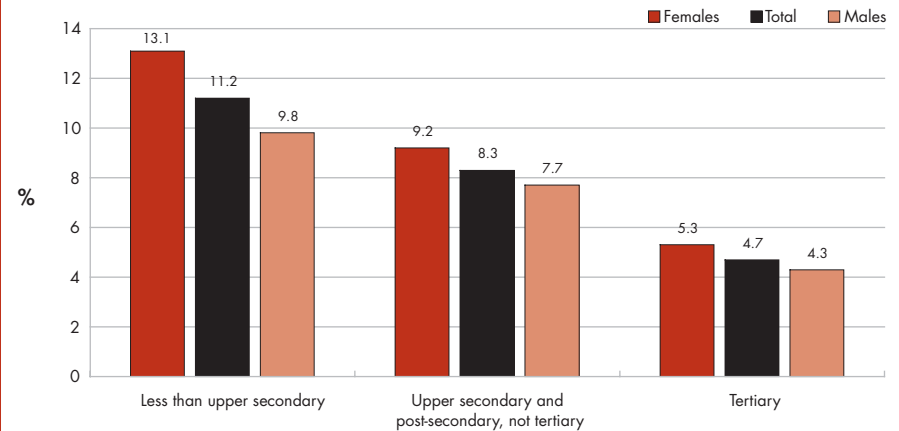
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1 Early school-leavers by sex, 2004, Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey; L: 2003.

2 Unemployment rate for persons aged 25-64 years, by level of education and sex, EU-25, 2004, Unemployed persons as a % of the total active population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.



In the Union (EU-25), 10.3% of the population aged 25–64 participated in education/training (over the four weeks prior to the survey) in 2004. Such training activities are more prevalent (between 25–33%) in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Greece, Portugal, Hungary, Slovakia and Malta display the lowest level of adult population participating in education or training (less than 5%).

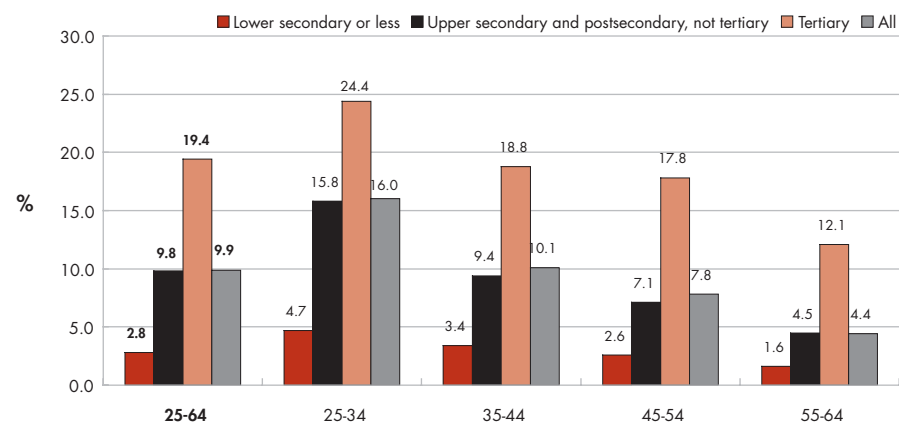
Key indicator 6 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training), 2004 (Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	10.3i	11.1i	7.8i	9.5 b	6.3	27.6	7.4	6.7	2.0	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.8b	9.3	9.1	6.5 b
Females	11.1i	12.0i	8.0i	9.3 b	6.5	31.9	7.0	7.6	2.1	5.6	7.9	8.4	7.2b	9.6	11.8	7.9 b
Males	9.4i	10.3i	7.6i	9.7 b	6.0	23.4	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.5b	9.0	6.1	5.0 b
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	9.4	4.6	4.8b	17.3	12.0i	5.5 b	4.8 b	17.9	4.6	24.6	33.3	29.1i	1.3	2.0	1.6 b	1.3
Females	9.5	5.3	4.2b	17.7	12.5i	6.3 b	5.1 b	19.8	5.2	28.2	37.7	33.9i	1.4	2.3	1.6 b	1.6
Males	9.3	3.9	5.5 b	17.0	11.5i	4.7 b	4.4 b	16.1	3.9	20.9	29.2	24.2i	1.1	1.8u	1.6 b	0.9

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1

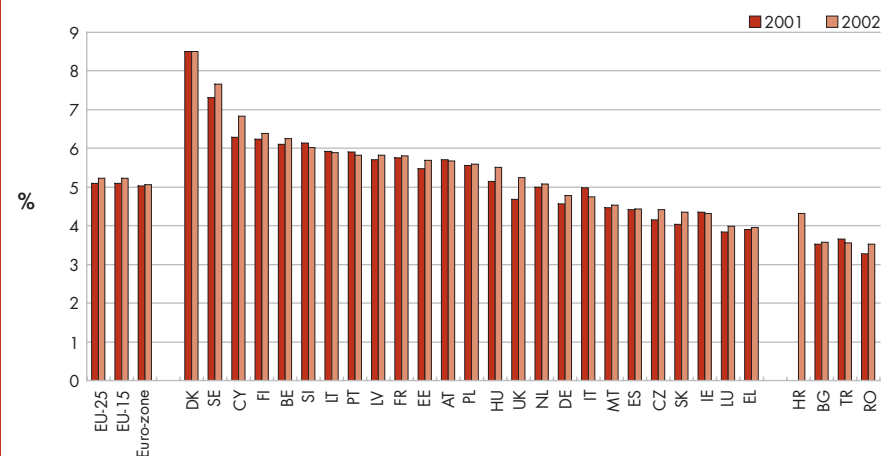
Lifelong learning by age group and level of education, EU-25, 2004, Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

2

Spending on Human Resources, 2001 and 2002 Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP



Source: Eurostat – Education Statistics.

7 Employment

In 2004, the employment growth of the EU-25 was higher than in the two previous years, but remained significantly lower than in the years 1997–2001. Quite unchanged between 2001 and 2003, the average employment rate increased in 2004 by 0.4 percentage points, to reach 63.3%, 3.7 percentage points below the Lisbon 2005 intermediate target. Female employment rates show a positive trend, but women are more and more likely to hold part-time jobs.

Key indicator 7a Employment rate, 2004 (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	63.3	64.7	63.0	60.3	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	59.4	61.1	63.1	66.3	57.6	69.1	62.3	61.2
Females	55.7	56.8	54.5	52.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	45.2	48.3	57.4	56.5	45.2	59.0	58.5	57.8
Males	70.9	72.7	71.5	67.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	73.7	73.8	68.9	75.9	70.1	80.0	66.4	64.7
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	61.6	56.8	54.1	73.1	67.8	51.7	67.8	65.3	57.0	67.6	72.1	71.6	54.2	54.7	57.7	46.1
Females	50.6	50.7	32.8	65.8	60.7	46.2	61.7	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	50.6	47.8	52.1	24.3
Males	72.4	63.1	75.2	80.2	74.9	57.2	74.2	70.0	63.2	69.7	73.6	77.8	57.9	61.8	63.4	67.8

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

Key indicator 7b Employment rate of older workers, 2004 (Employed persons aged 55-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

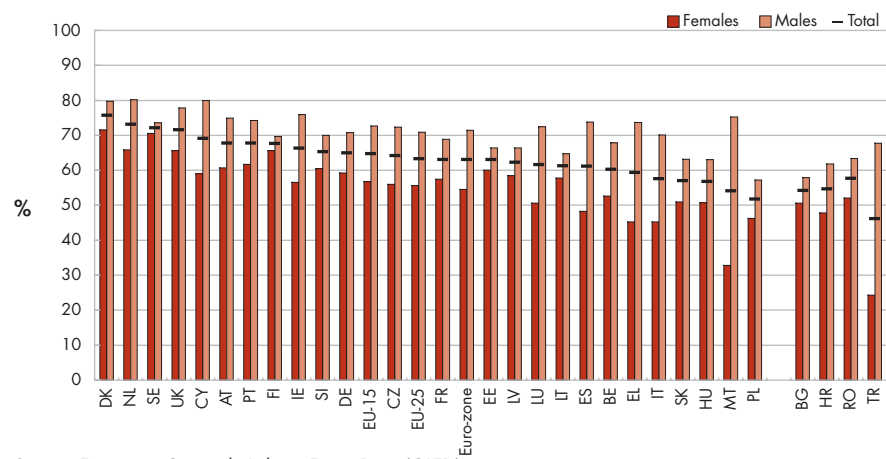
	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	41.0	42.5	38.6	30.0	42.7	60.3	41.8	52.4	39.4	41.3	37.3	49.5	30.5	50.1	47.9	47.1
Females	31.7	33.2	29.0	21.1	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	24.0	24.6	33.8	33.7	19.6	30.4	41.9	39.3
Males	50.7	52.2	48.6	39.1	57.2	67.3	50.7	56.4	56.4	58.9	41.0	65.0	42.2	70.9	55.8	57.6
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	30.8	31.1	30.9	45.2	28.8	26.2	50.3	29.0	26.8	50.9	69.1	56.2	32.5	30.1	36.9	33.2
Females	22.9	25.0	11.4	33.4	19.3	19.4	42.5	17.8	12.6	50.4	67.0	47.0	24.2	21.0	31.4	20.0
Males	38.5	38.4	52.2	56.9	38.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	43.8	51.4	71.2	65.7	42.2	40.9	43.1	46.9

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

1

Employment rate by sex, 2004

Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group

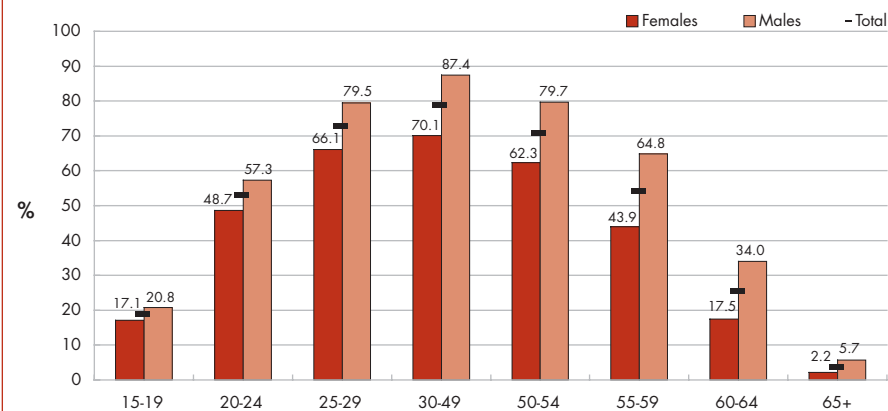


Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

2

Employment rate by age group and sex, EU-25, 2004

Employed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat – Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).



In 2004, there was a halt to the rise in the EU-25 unemployment rate which began in 2001; 9% of the active population was unemployed in 2004. However, the European Union as a whole is far from the recent trend shown in Japan and the United States, where a significant decrease in unemployment occurred in 2004.

Key indicator 8a Unemployment rate, 2004 (Unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	5.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.5	8.0	5.0	9.8	10.8
Females	10.2	9.3	10.5	8.8	9.9	5.6	10.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	10.7	3.9	10.5	6.3	10.3	11.3
Males	8.1	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.1	8.7	10.3	6.6	8.1	8.8	4.9	6.4	4.0	9.2	10.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	4.8	5.9	7.3	4.6	4.8	18.8	6.7	6.0	18.0	8.8	6.3	4.7	11.9	:	7.1	10.3
Females	6.8	6.0	8.3	4.8	5.4	19.7	7.6	6.5	19.3	8.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	:	5.9	9.7
Males	3.3	5.8	6.9	4.3	4.4	18.0	5.9	5.6	17.0	8.7	6.5	5.1	12.2	:	8.2	10.5

Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition).

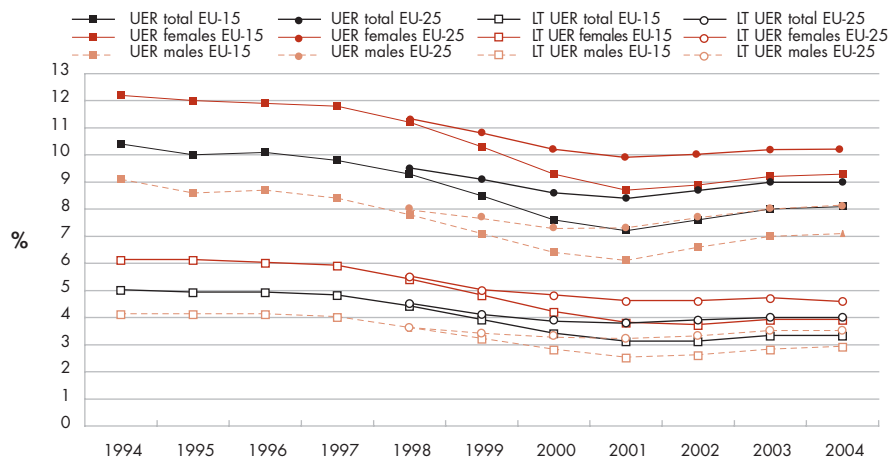
Key indicator 8b Long-term unemployment rate, 2004 (Long-term unemployed persons (12 months and more) as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	4.0	:	4.3	5.5
Females	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	1.2	5.6	4.1	9.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.5	:	4.4	5.9
Males	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.9	:	4.2	5.2
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	1.1	2.6	3.4	1.6	1.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	11.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	7.1	:	4.2	4.0
Females	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	3.4	3.2	12.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	7.1	:	3.3	4.5
Males	0.8	2.6	3.8	1.5	1.2	9.5	2.6	3.0	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	7.1	:	5.0	3.9

Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition).

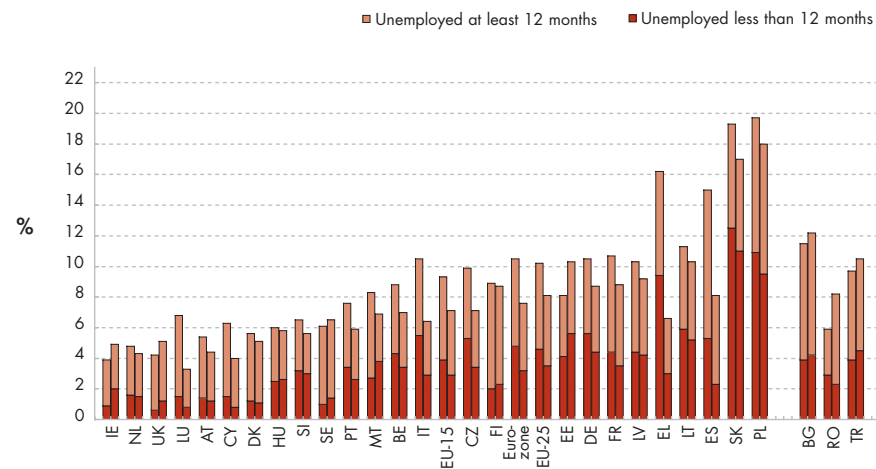
1 Unemployment rate (UER) 1994-2004 and long-term unemployment rate (LT UER) 1994-2004 by sex, EU-15 and EU-25

Unemployed and long-term unemployed persons (12 months and more) as a percentage of the active population



Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition) and Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

2 Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate by sex, 2004 (in ascending order by total unemployment rate; Left bar: Females, Right bar: Males)



Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

Social protection expenditure and receipts

There are considerable differences between Member States for the expenditure as a percentage of GDP and even more in terms of per-capita PPSs. Different countries have markedly different systems for financing social protection, depending on whether they favour social security contributions or general government contributions.

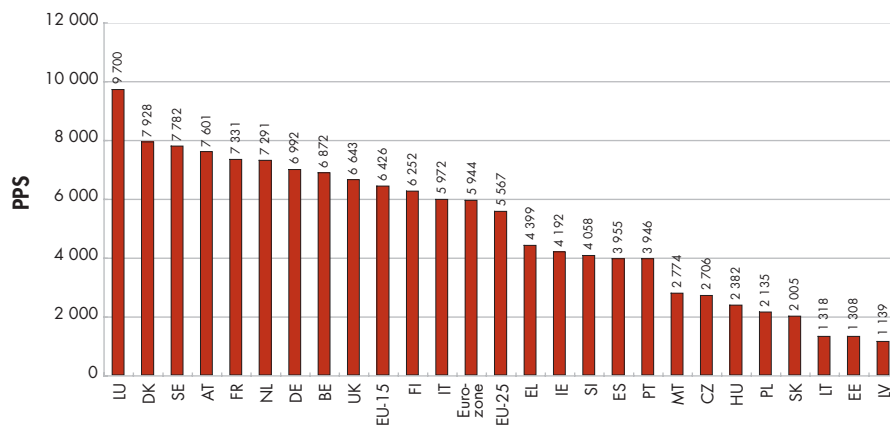
Key indicator 9 Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP, 2001 and 2002

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
2001	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.5	19.2	29.5	29.8	14.3	27.1	20.1	30.0	15.3	25.6	:	14.3	15.2
2002	:	28.0	27.9	27.8	19.9	30.0	30.5	:	26.6	20.2	30.6	16.0	26.1	:	:	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
2001	21.3	19.8	17.3	27.5	28.7	22.1	24.0	25.5	19.1	25.7	31.4	27.6	:	:	:	:
2002	22.7	20.9	17.7	28.5	29.1	:	25.4	25.4	19.2	26.4	32.5	27.6	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

1

Expenditure on social protection per head of population, 2001

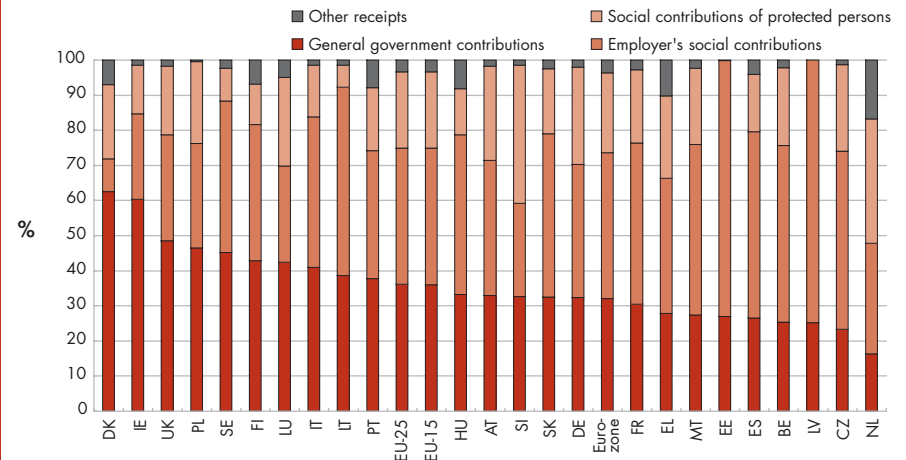


Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

2

Employment rate by age group and sex, EU-25, 2004

Employed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age group



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

10

Social benefits

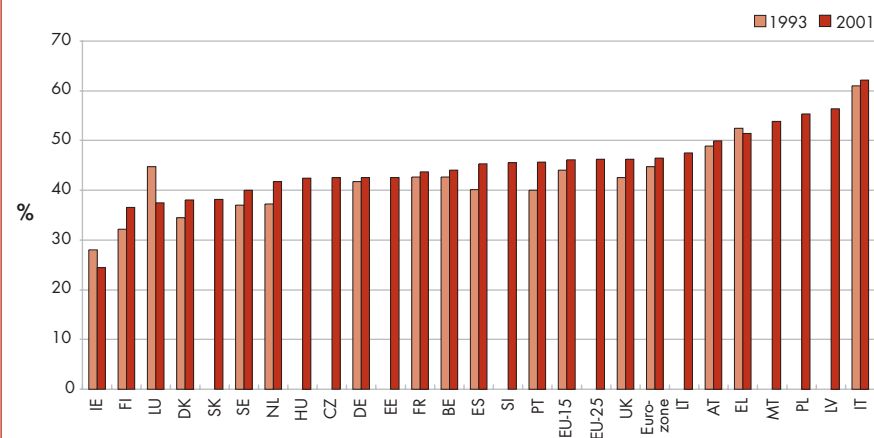
In most Member States the largest share of social protection expenditure was assigned to the old-age and survivor functions, followed by the sickness function. The other functions accounted for less than 30% of the total. The structure of benefits is relatively stable over time.

Key indicator 10 Old-age and survivor benefits as percentage of total social benefits, 2001 and 2002

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
1993	:	44.0	44.8	42.7	:	34.5	41.7	:	52.5	40.1	42.7	28.0	61.0	:	:	:
2001	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.2	:	56.4	47.5
2002	:	45.8	46.1	43.8	41.6	37.6	42.5	:	50.6	44.8	43.2	23.4	61.9	:	:	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
1993	44.8	:	:	37.3	48.9	:	40.0	:	:	32.2	37.0	42.6	:	:	:	:
2001	37.5	42.4	53.9	41.8	49.9	55.3	45.7	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:
2002	37.4	43.0	52.8	41.1	49.6	:	44.3	46.5	38.4	36.9	39.5	46.4	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

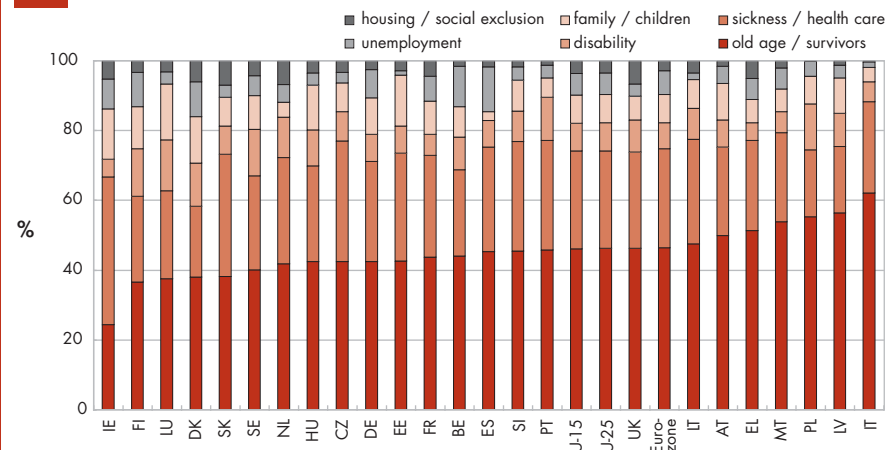
1 Old age and survivor benefits as a percentage of total social benefits in 1993 and 2001



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

2 Social benefits by groups of functions as a percentage of total benefits, 2001



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

11

Labour market policy expenditure

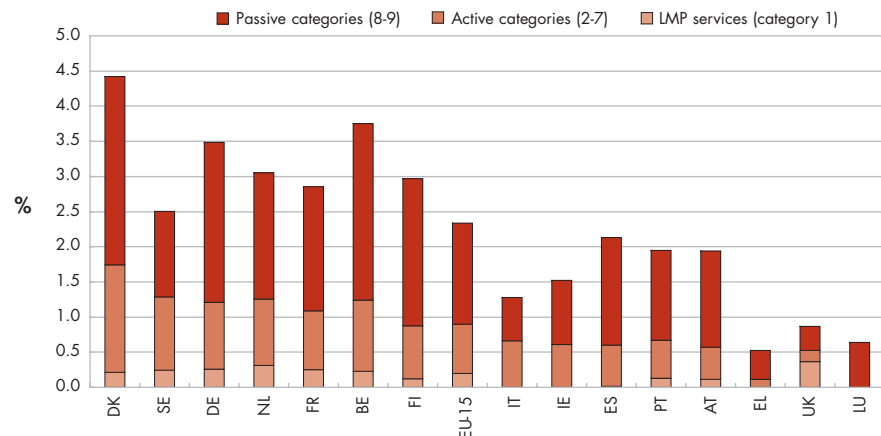
In 2003, Labour market policy expenditure represented an average of 2.3% of GDP among the fourteen countries that provided data. Expenditure on active labour market measures amounts to 0.7%, expenditure on passive policies to 1.4%, and expenditure in labour market services of the PES amounts to 0.2%. The same considerable differences that could be observed for earlier years appear also in 2003: LMP expenditure ranged from 4.4% in Denmark to 0.5% in Greece and 0.8 in the United Kingdom. These important differences are due to the extent of non-targeted support in some countries, support that also benefits unemployed and target groups, but because it is not exclusively designed to help these groups is not included in the coverage of the LMP data collection.

Key indicator 11 Public expenditure on active LMP measures (categories 2-7) as a percentage of GDP, 2003

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
:	0.701	:	1.006	:	1.529	0.948	:	0.113	0.589	0.836	0.607	0.663	:	:	:
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
:	:	:	0.947	0.461	:	0.542	:	:	0.748	1042	0.154	:	:	:	:

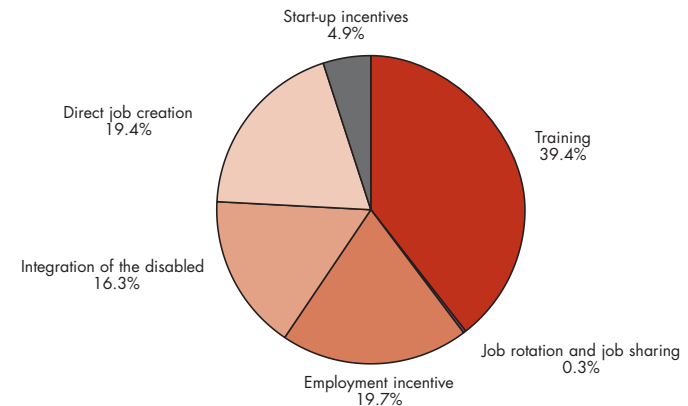
Notes: Category 1: Labour market services. Categories 2-7: Training – Job rotation and job sharing – Employment incentives – Integration of the disabled – Direct job creation – Start-up incentives. Categories 8-9: Out-of-work income maintenance and support – Early retirement.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

1 Public expenditures on LMP measures as a percentage of GDP, 2003



Notes: 1) No data for either the new Member States or the Candidate Countries. 2) DE: Partial data for category 1. 3) EL, IE, IT and LU: Expenditure data on category 1 is not available.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

2 Labour Market Policy expenditure by type of action (categories 2-7), EU-15, 2003



Note: 1) Excluding LU.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

12

Income distribution

Using a population-weighted average for EU-25 Member States in survey year 2004 (income reference year 2003) the top (highest income) 20% of a Member State's population received 4.8 times as much of the Member State's total income as the bottom (poorest) 20% of the Member State's population. This gap between the most and least well-off people is smallest in Slovenia (3.1), Hungary (3.3), Czech Republic (3.4) and the Nordic Member States (3.3–3.5). It is widest in Portugal (7.2), Latvia (6.1), Greece (6.0), Estonia (5.9) and Slovakia (5.8).

Key indicator 12 **Inequality of income distribution** (income quintile share ratio), **2003 or 2004** (The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as disposable equivalised income.)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.0	3.4 i	3.4	4.4 i	5.9 i	6.0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.0	5.6 b	4.1 i	6.1 i	4.5 i
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
3.7	3.3 i	4.6 i	4.0 pi	3.8	5.0 i	7.2 b	3.1 i	5.8 pi	3.5 b	3.3 b	5.3 i	4.0 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	9.9 i

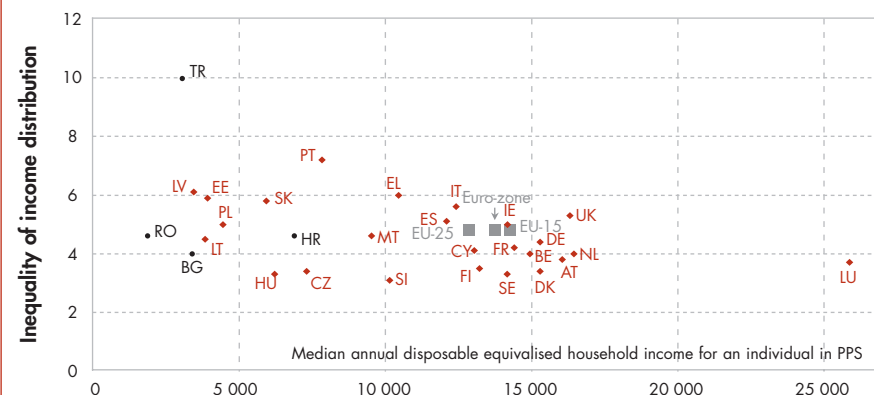
Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.

2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.

Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources.

1

Level of income and inequality of income distribution, 2003 or 2004



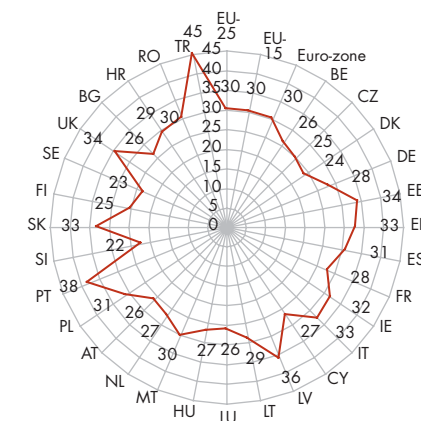
Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.

2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.

Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources.

2

Gini coefficient, 2003 or 2004



Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.

2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.

Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources.

13

Low-income households

When looking at the total population, around 16% of citizens in EU-25 had an equivalised income that was less than 60% of their respective national median in 2004. This figure represents around 72 million people. Using 60% of the national median as a cut-off threshold, the proportion of people at risk of poverty was relatively higher in Ireland, Portugal and Slovakia (21%), Mediterranean countries, Baltic States and the United Kingdom – and was relatively lower in Benelux countries, Germany and Austria, the Nordic Member States and Central and Eastern European countries. It was lowest in the Czech Republic (8%). In this context it should be remembered that we are analysing relative poverty within each country and not absolute poverty by reference to an independent cut-off threshold. Social benefits (pensions and other transfers) reduce the proportion of people at risk of poverty in all countries but to very differing degrees: the reduction ranging from 50% or less in Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta to more than 70% in Denmark, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Key indicator 13a At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, 2003 or 2004 (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	21 i	31	24 i	25 i	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	20 i	24 i	23 i
Females	26 s	27 s	26 s	28	22 i	32	26 i	26 i	24	26 b	27 b	35	24 b	21 i	25 i	23 i
Males	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	19 i	30	21 i	23 i	21	24 b	25 b	31	22 b	18 i	23 i	22 i
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	22	17 i	19 i	23 pi	25	31 i	27 b	16 i	28 pi	29 b	30 b	29 i	18 i	31 i	22 i	31 i
Females	23	17 i	20 i	24 pi	27	31 i	28 b	18 i	27 pi	29 b	33 b	30 i	20 i	33 i	23 i	32 i
Males	22	17 i	18 i	22 pi	24	32 i	26 b	15 i	29 pi	28 b	28 b	28 i	15 i	29 i	22 i	29 i

Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.

2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.

Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources.

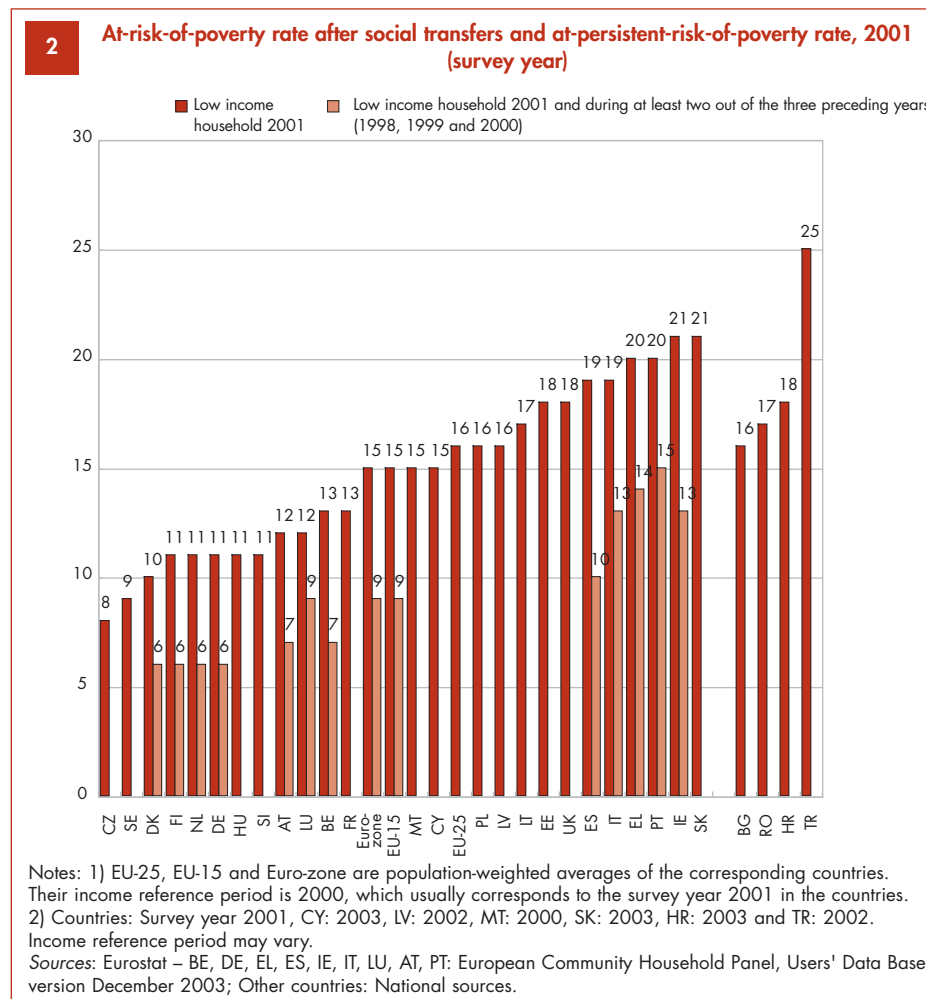
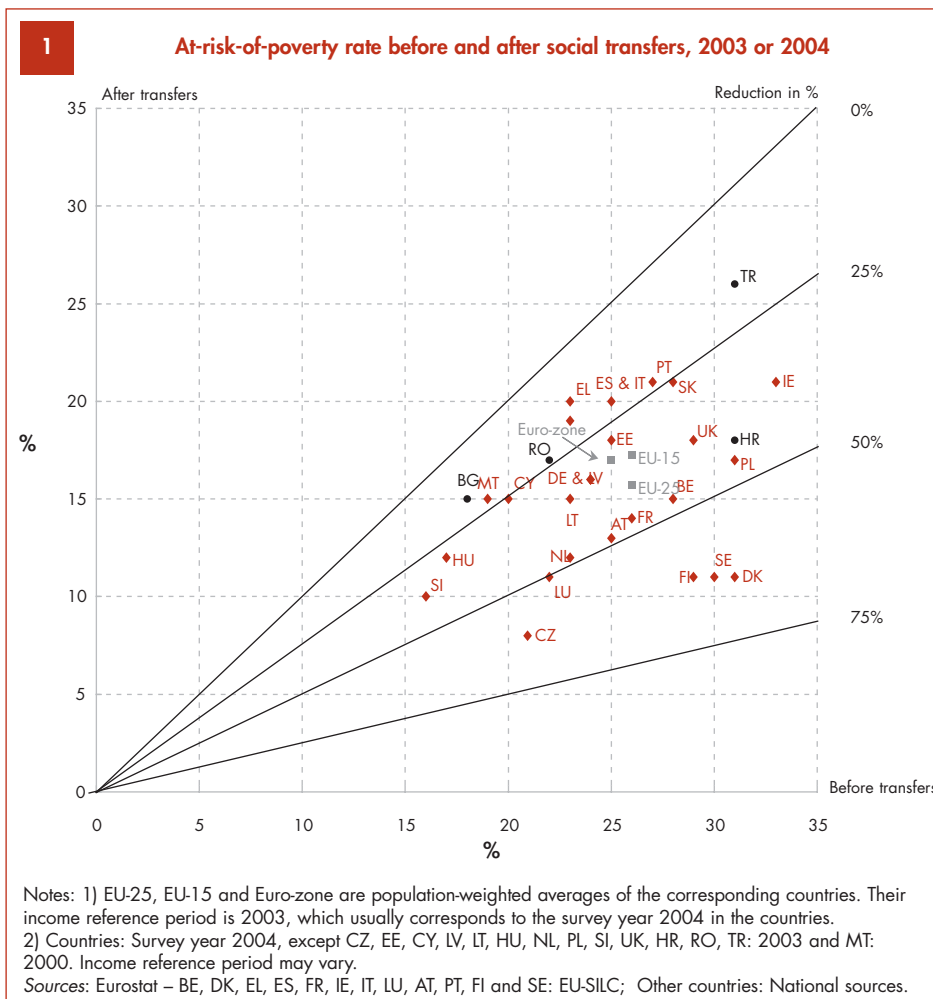
Key indicator 13b At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, 2003 or 2004 (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	16 s	17 s	17 s	15	8 i	11	16 i	18 i	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	15 i	16 i	15 i
Females	17 s	18 s	18 s	16	9 i	11	18 i	20 i	21	21 b	14 b	23	20 b	17 i	17 i	15 i
Males	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	7 i	11	13 i	17 i	19	19 b	13 b	19	18 b	14 i	16 i	14 i
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	13	17 i	21 b	10 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	18 i	15 i	18 i	17 i	26 i
Females	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	14	16 i	22 b	11 i	21 pi	11 b	12 b	19 i	17 i	19 i	18 i	26 i
Males	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	11	17 i	20 b	9 i	22 pi	11 b	10 b	17 i	13 i	17 i	17 i	25 i

Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.

2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.

Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources.



14

Jobless households and low wages

An important cause of poverty and social exclusion is the lack of a job or low wages from employment. In 2004 10.3% of people aged 18-59 were living in jobless households in EU-25 (9.8% in EU-15). For children aged 0-17 these figures were 9.8% both in EU-25 and EU-15.

Key indicator 14a People aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 2004

(Share of persons/women/men aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are counted neither in the numerator nor in the denominator)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	10.3 i	9.8 i	9.6 i	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.3	10.8	8.6	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1
Females	11.4i	10.9i	10.6 i	16.0	9.6	8.8	11.4	8.7	10.7	7.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	6.1	8.4	8.0
Males	9.3i	8.8i	8.7i	11.3	6.4	8.3	10.8	10.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	7.2	7.9	3.8	7.1	8.3
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	6.5	11.9	8.8	8.0i	8.8i	15.8	5.3	7.5	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	13.7	11.2	11.1	:
Females	8.1	12.7	10.8	9.3i	10.0i	16.8	5.7	8.0	11.6	10.9	:	13.0	14.2	12.0	11.7	:
Males	5.0	11.1	6.9	6.7i	7.6i	14.8	5.0	7.0	10.0	11.2	:	9.0	13.2	10.3	10.4	:

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

Key indicator 14b Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households, 2004

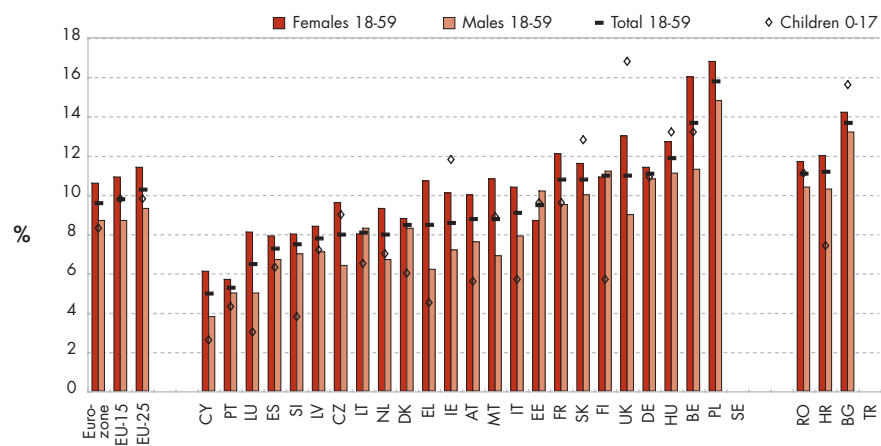
(Share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
9.8i	9.8i	8.3i	13.2	9.0	6.0	10.9	9.6	4.5	6.3	9.6	11.8	5.7	2.6	7.2	6.5
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
3.0	13.2	8.9	7.0i	5.6i	:	4.3	3.8	12.8	5.7	:	16.8	15.6	7.4	11.1	:

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1

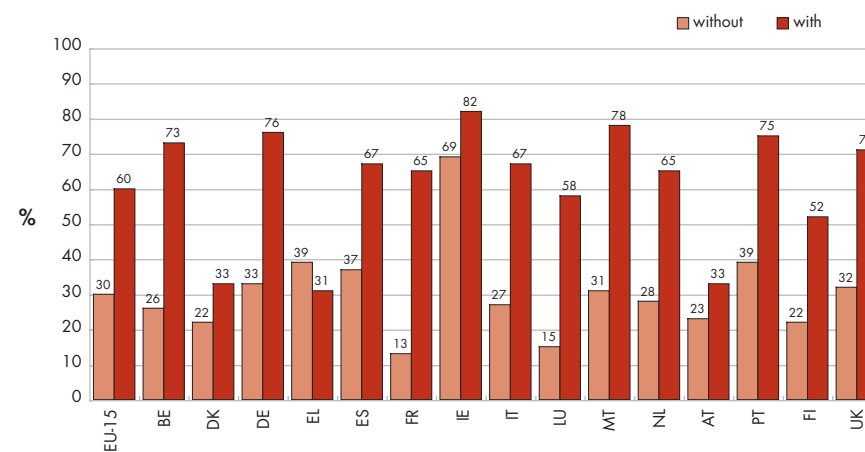
Population in jobless households, 2004



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

2

At-risk-of-poverty rates among the persons living in working-age households with and without dependent children where none of the working-age persons are in employment, 2001



Note: EU-15, DK, IT, MT, UK: 2000 data.

Sources: 1) Eurostat – European Community Household Panel. 2) National source.

15

Women and men in decision-making

In the lower or single houses of national parliaments women continue to be under-represented in all Member States as the percentages of seats occupied by women in these bodies ranged in November 2004 from 9.2% in Malta to 45.3% in Sweden. The average of the 25 Member States' percentages is 22.4%. In the European Parliament women's share of the national seats varied from no seats (Cyprus and Malta) to 57.9% (Sweden) in January 2005. Women then occupied 30.3% of the seats of the European Parliament.

Key indicator 15a The percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments, November 2004

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
22.4i	26.8i	25.1i	34.7	17.0	38.0	32.8	18.8	14.0	36.0	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	20.6
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
20.0	9.8	9.2	36.7	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	16.7	37.5	45.3	17.9	26.3	17.8	11.4	4.4

Notes: 1) The data were provided by National Parliaments (nP/fP) 30 November 2004 and by the European Parliament (EP) in January 2005.

2) The most adequate EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone averages are conceptually different for nP/fPs from those for the EP reflecting the EP's conceptually different status. For nPs/fPs these are averages of the percentages of the corresponding Member States, whereas for EP they are percentages of women among all MEPs from the corresponding Member States. For the sake of completeness the other, less adequate, averages are given here: The percentages of women in all the nPs/fPs put together as a whole are 22.3% for EU-25, 24.6% for EU-15 and 23.1% for Euro-zone whereas for EP the average of the percentages of the corresponding Member States is 31.2% in EU-25, 35.7% in EU-15 and 34.8% in Euro-zone.

Source: The Interparliamentary Union (<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>).

Key indicator 15b The percentage of women in the European Parliament, January 2005

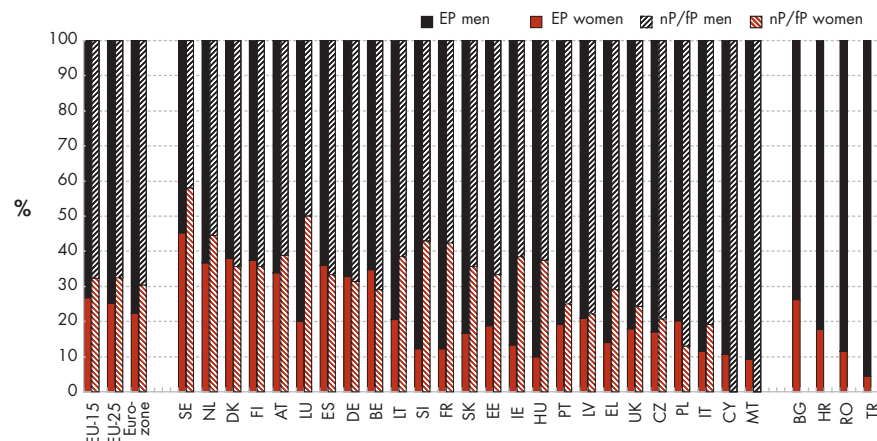
EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
30.3 i	32.3 i	32.5 i	29.2	20.8	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	42.3	38.5	19.2	0.0	22.2	38.5
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
50.0	37.5	0.0	44.4	38.9	13.0	25.0	42.9	35.7	35.7	57.9	24.4	.	.	.	.

Notes: 1) The data were provided by National Parliaments (nP/fP) 30 November 2004 and by the European Parliament (EP) in January 2005.

2) The most adequate EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone averages are conceptually different for nP/fPs from those for the EP reflecting the EP's conceptually different status. For nPs/fPs these are averages of the percentages of the corresponding Member States, whereas for EP they are percentages of women among all MEPs from the corresponding Member States. For the sake of completeness the other, less adequate, averages are given here: The percentages of women in all the nPs/fPs put together as a whole are 22.3% for EU-25, 24.6% for EU-15 and 23.1% for Euro-zone whereas for EP the average of the percentages of the corresponding Member States is 31.2% in EU-25, 35.7% in EU-15 and 34.8% in Euro-zone.

Source: The European Parliament (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/whoswho/default.htm>).

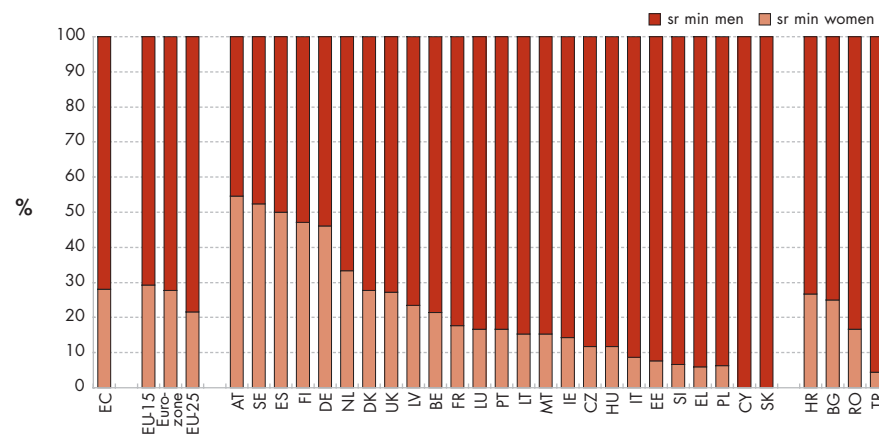
1 The percentages of women and men in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments and in the European Parliament, November 2004 (nP/fP) and January 2005 (EP)



Notes: The bars within the first two groups are ordered by the average of the percentages of women in nP/fP and EP and within the third group (Candidate Countries) by the percentage of women in nP/fP.

Sources: The Inter-Parliamentary Union (<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>) and the European Parliament (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert.do?language=EN>).

2 The percentages of women and men among the senior ministers (sr min) of the national governments and among the commissioners of the European Commission (EC), March/April 2005



Sources: 1) European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Database on women and men in decision-making (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/out/measures_out416_en.htm).

2) European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/index_en.htm).

3) HR and TR: National sources (<http://www.vlada.hr/default.asp?ru=196&sid=&jezik=2> and <http://www.byegm.gov.tr/hukumetler/59hukumet/biographies.htm>).

16

Earnings of women and men

In the EU-15, the old Member States, the average gross hourly earnings of women in 2003 were estimated at 16% less than the gross hourly earnings of men. Statistics for the new Member States are not completely comparable but will still be included in the descriptions.⁴ The smallest differences are found in Italy, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia, the biggest in Estonia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Cyprus and Slovakia. At EU level the difference remains much the same since 1994, the first date for which data are available. To reduce gender pay differences both direct pay-related discrimination and indirect discrimination related to labour market participation, occupational choice and career progression have to be addressed.

Key indicator 16 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2003 (Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week')

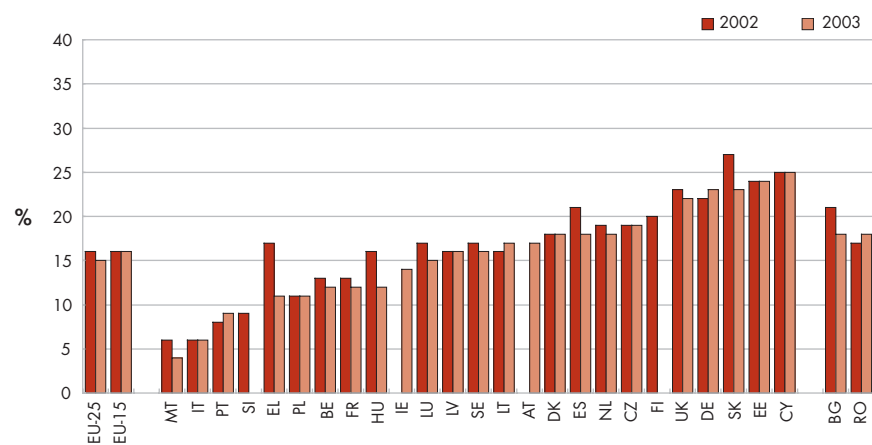
EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
15s	16s	:	12	19	18	23	24	11b	18	12b	14b	6	25	16	17
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
15	12 r	4	18	17b	11	9	9	23	20	16	22	18	:	18	:

Notes: EU-15: Weighted average of national values for old Member States estimated without missing countries. BE, IT: 2001 Data, CZ: Only full-time employees in enterprises with more than 9 employees are included. CY, BG: Only full-time employees are included. HU: Only full-time employees in enterprises with more than 5 employees are included. NL: Data are based on annual earnings including overtime pay and non-regular payments. PL: Only employees in enterprises with more than 9 employees are included. SI: 2002 data, Employees in public enterprises and employees in private enterprises with more than 2 employees are included. FI: 2002 data ; SE: Data are based on full-time equivalent monthly salaries, not hourly earnings.
Sources: Administrative data are used for Luxembourg and the Labour Force Survey is used for France (up to 2002) and Malta. All other sources are national surveys except as follows: 2003 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality. 2001 European Community Household Panel (ECHP) – BE, IT.

⁴ Sources: Gender Pay Gap statistics are from national sources for CZ, EE, FR, CY, LV, IT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE and from the European Community Household Panel survey (ECHP) for BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, IE, IT, AT, PT, FI, UK for data until 2001. In 2002, the ECHP source was replaced either by national sources or by the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

1

Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2002 and 2003



Notes: BE, IT: 2000-2001 data. EL, FR: Break in series, due to a change in the data source.

Sources: Administrative data are used for Luxembourg and the Labour Force Survey is used for France (up to 2002) and Malta. All other sources are national surveys except as follows:

2003 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution.

2000-2001 European Community Household Panel (ECHP) – BE, IT.

2

Difference between men's and women's annual average earnings as a percentage of men's annual average earnings (full-time employees in sectors C – F and G (NACE Rev. 1.1), 2003.



Notes: Reference year ES (sectors C – F): 2000; PL (sectors C – F and sector G): 2001; BE, FR, PT, UK (sectors C – F and sector G): 2002. The bars are in the order of the bars of previous graph in order to make it easy to compare the two graphs.

Source: Eurostat, statistics on annual gross earnings.

17

Life and health expectancies

Life expectancy continues to rise and was 81.1 years for women and 74.8 for men in EU-25 in 2002. In all twenty-five Member States and three Candidate Countries women live longer than men. In EU-15 in 2003, women could expect to live to 66 and men to 64.5 years of age without any disability.

Key indicator 17a Life expectancy at birth, 2003 (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying) of the year of her/his birth)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Females	81.1e	81.6e	81.8e	81.1	78.5	79.5	81.3e	77.1	80.7p	83.7e	82.9	80.3	82.9e	81.0e	76.8p	77.7p
Males	74.8e	75.8e	75.8e	75.1	72.0	74.9	75.5e	65.3	75.4p	77.2e	75.8	75.2	76.9e	76.1e	65.5p	66.3p
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Females	81.5	76.7	81.0	80.8p	81.8p	78.9	80.5e	80.5	77.8	81.8p	82.4	80.7e	75.6	78.3	74.9p	66.4
Males	74.9	68.4	75.9	76.1p	76.0p	70.5	74.0e	72.7	69.9	75.1p	77.9	76.2e	68.9	71.2	67.5p	71.0

Notes: EU-25, EU-15, Euro-zone, BE, EE, IE, LU, HU, MT, SI, SK, BG and HR: 2002; CY and TR: 2001 data.

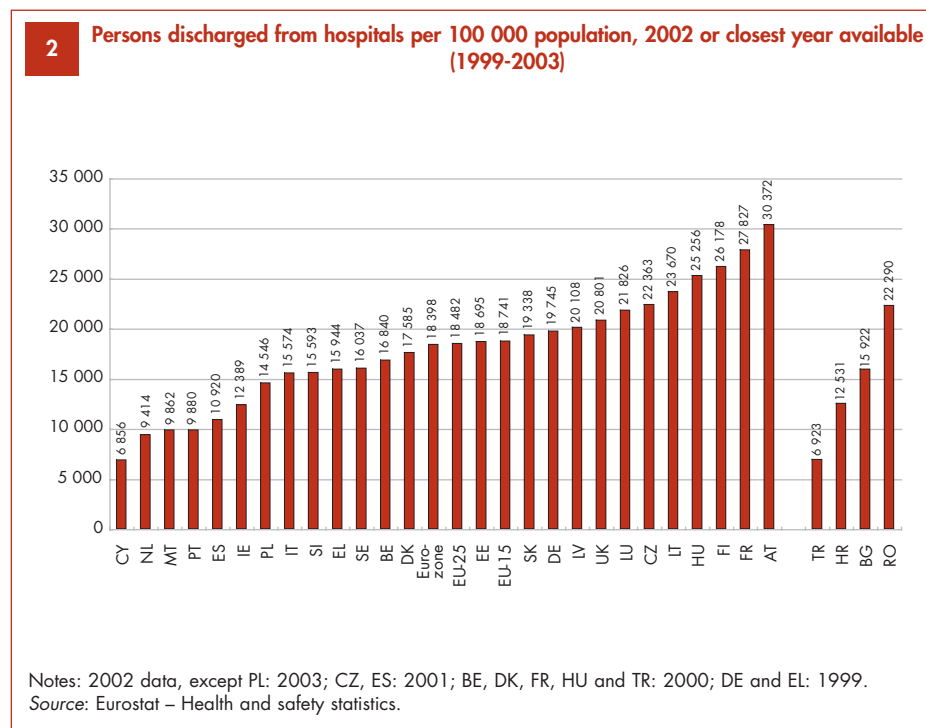
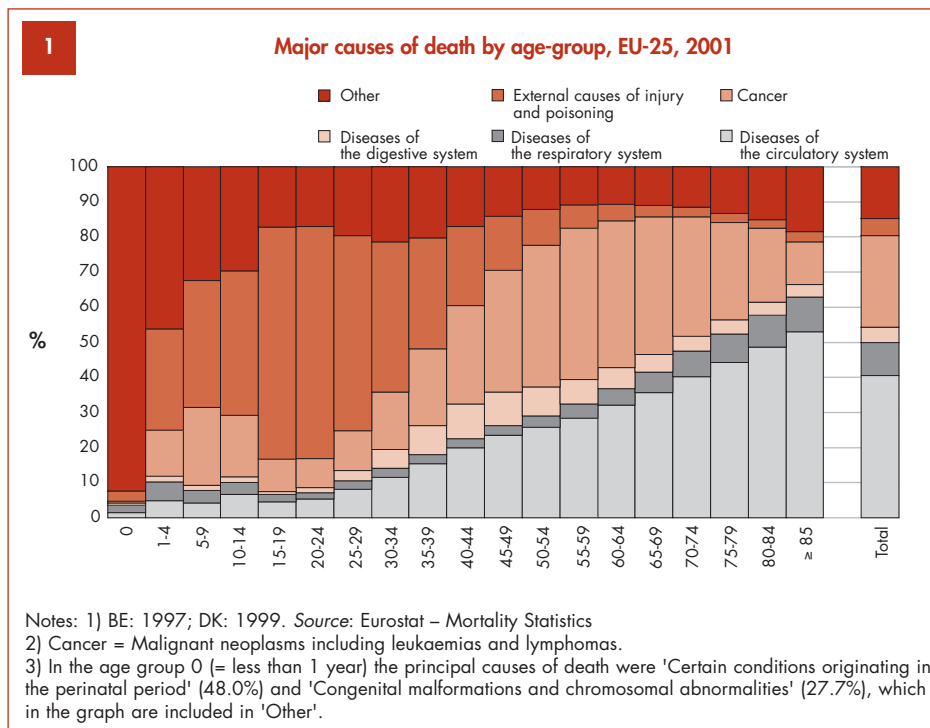
Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics, TR: Council of Europe.

Key indicator 17b Healthy Life Years at birth, 2003 (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live in healthy condition if subjected throughout her/his life to the current morbidity and mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of becoming sick/dying))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Females	:	66.0e	:	69.2e	63.3p	60.9e	64.7e	:	68.4e	70.2e	63.9e	65.4e	74.4e	69.6	:	:
Males	:	64.5e	:	67.4e	62.8p	63.0e	65.0e	:	66.7e	66.8e	60.6e	63.4e	70.9e	68.4	:	:
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Females	:	57.8p	65.7p	58.8e	69.6e	68.9	61.8e	:	:	56.5e	62.2e	60.9e	:	:	:	:
Males	:	53.5p	65.1p	61.7e	66.2e	62.5	59.8e	:	:	57.3e	62.5e	61.5e	:	:	:	:

Note: CZ, MT and PL: 2002 data.

Source: Eurostat – Health Statistics.



18

Accidents and work-related health problems

In 2002, around 3.5% of workers in EU-15 were victims of a working accident resulting in more than three days' absence, 5.6% including accidents with no absence from work or an absence of up to 3 days. From 1998, the number of accidents at work with more than three days' absence decreased by 14% (the value of the index 1998 = 100 was 86 in 2002) in EU-15 and by 12% in EU-25. During 1998-99 5.4% of employees per year suffered from work-related health problems. In 2000 around 500 million working days were lost in as a result of accidents at work (150 million days lost) and work-related health problems (350 million days lost) in EU-15 and the costs due to accidents at work alone were estimated at EUR 55 billion. Road transport fatalities have fallen by around 46% since 1970 but there were still around 40 000 deaths on EU roads recorded in 2001.

Key indicator 18a Accidents at work – serious accidents, 2002 (Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	88	86	84	72	89	82	82	125	83	103	99	:	83	92	108	86
Females	97	96	92	80	97	92	87	130	76	105	117	:	86	92	:	84
Males	89	88	86	73	85	81	83	123	86	106	95	:	85	92	:	85
	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total	109	84	91	100 b	84	76	74	94	77	85	101	108	84	:	104	84
Females	116	91	76	:	75	81	83	100	84	85	96	110	:	:	96	:
Males	111	81	96	:	87	85	74	92	75	86	104	106	:	:	108	:

Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

Key indicator 18b Accidents at work – fatal accidents, 2002 (Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))

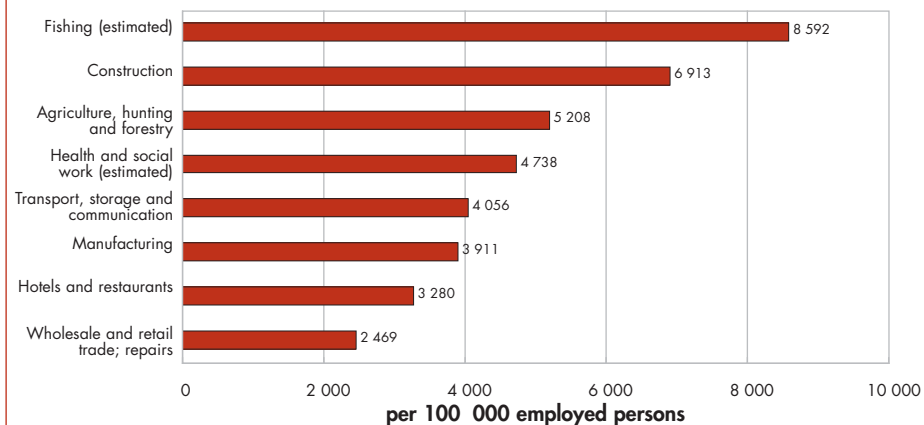
EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
80	80	78	82	87	65	112	81	104	79	65	:	42	107 i	123	115
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
52 i	109	30 i	90	100	89	98	97	65	82	91	85	85	:	95	75

Note: In CY, LU and MT the values are based on small annual numbers.

Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

1

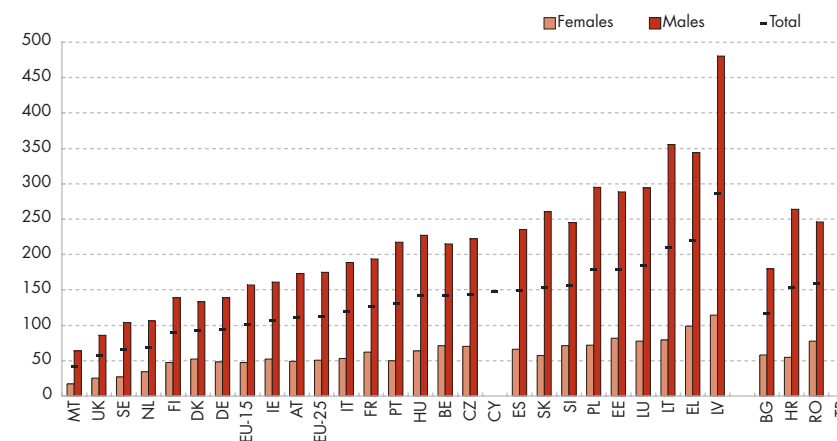
Accidents at work by type of activity, EU-15, 2002



Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

2

Number of transport accident deaths per million population (SDRs) by sex, 2000



Notes: 1) BE: 1997 data. 2) CY: Crude death rate, i.e. deaths per million total population; only road transport accidents included. 3) EL: 1999 data. 4) TR: No data. 5) SDR = Standardised death rate. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of SDRs improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The SDRs used here are calculated by using the World Health Organisation's standard European population. Sources: Eurostat – Mortality Statistics, except CY: European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport – CARE (Community Road Accident Database).

Annexe 2: Key social indicators per geopolitical entity

The social situation in the European Union, 2005-2006

Domain	No.	Key indicator (reading notes after table)	Unit	(Month/)	Sex	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU					
Population	3	Old age dependency ratio	%	2004	total	24.5	25.5	25.8	26.1	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	16.4	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21.0	22.6					
	4	Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections	per 1 000 inhab.	2003	total	4.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.9	7.8	10.4	17.2	-0.4	-1.8	4.7	1.5					
Education and training	5	Youth education attainment level	%	2004	total	76.6	73.7	72.9	82.1	90.9	74.8	72.8	82.3	81.9	61.1	79.8	85.3p	72.9	77.6	76.9	86.1	71.1	83.4					
					females	79.6	76.9	76.7	86.8	91.2	76.3	74.2	92.3	85.6	68.6	81.3	88.5p	78.2	83.8	83.4	90.1	71.7	84.9					
					males	73.7	70.6	69.1	77.4	90.5	73.2	71.5	72.5	78.2	53.9	78.2	82.1p	67.6	70.7	70.7	82.2	70.4	81.9					
	6	Lifelong learning	%	2004	total	10.3i	11.1i	7.8i	9.5 b	6.3	27.6	7.4	6.7	2.0	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.8b	9.3	9.1	6.5 b	9.4	4.6					
					females	11.1i	12.0i	8.0i	9.3 b	6.5	31.9	7.0	7.6	2.1	5.6	7.9	8.4	7.2b	9.6	11.8	7.9 b	9.5	5.3					
					males	9.4i	10.3i	7.6i	9.7 b	6.0	23.4	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.5b	9.0	6.1	5.0 b	9.3	3.9					
Labour market	7a	Employment rate	%	2004	total	63.3	64.7	63.0	60.3	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	59.4	61.1	63.1	66.3	57.6	69.1	62.3	61.2	61.6	56.8					
					females	55.7	56.8	54.5	52.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	45.2	48.3	57.4	56.5	45.2	59.0	58.5	57.8	50.6	50.7					
					males	70.9	72.7	71.5	67.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	73.7	73.8	68.9	75.9	70.1	80.0	66.4	64.7	72.4	63.1					
	7b	Employment rate of older workers	%	2004	total	41.0	42.5	38.6	30.0	42.7	60.3	41.8	52.4	39.4	41.3	37.3	49.5	30.5	50.1	47.9	47.1	30.8	31.1					
					females	31.7	33.2	29.0	21.1	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	24.0	24.6	33.8	33.7	19.6	30.4	41.9	39.3	22.9	25.0					
	8a	Unemployment rate	%	2004	total	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	5.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.5	8.0	5.0	9.8	10.8	4.8	5.9					
					females	10.2	9.3	10.5	8.8	9.9	5.6	10.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	10.7	3.9	10.5	6.3	10.3	11.3	6.8	6.0					
	8b	Long-term unemployment rate	%	2003	total	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	4.0	1.1	4.3	5.5	1.1	2.6					
					females	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	1.2	5.6	4.1	9.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.5	1.5	4.4	5.9	1.5	2.5					
	Social protection	9	Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP	%	2001	total	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.5	19.2	29.5	29.8	14.3	27.1	20.1	30.0	15.3	25.6	:	14.3	15.2	21.3	19.8				
						10	Old-age and survivor benefits as a percentage of total social benefits	%	2001	total	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.2	:	56.4	47.5	37.5	42.4
						11	Public expenditure in active LMP measures as a percentage of GDP	%	2003	total	:	0.70i	:	1.006	:	1.529	0.948	:	0.113	0.589	0.836	0.607	0.663	:	:	:	:	
Income, poverty and social exclusion	12	Inequality of income distribution	Ratio	2004	total	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.0	3.4 i	3.4	4.4 i	5.9 i	6.0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.0	5.6 b	4.1 i	6.1 i	4.5 i	3.7	3.3 i					
					13a	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	%	2004	total	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	21 i	31	24 i	25 i	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	20 i	24 i	23 i	22	17 i	
	13b	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	%	2004	females	26 s	27 s	26 s	28	22 i	32	26 i	26 i	24	26 b	27 b	35	24 b	21 i	25 i	23 i	23	17 i					
					males	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	19 i	30	21 i	23 i	21	24 b	25 b	31	22 b	18 i	23 i	22 i	22	17 i					
	14a	People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	%	2004	total	16 s	17 s	17 s	15	8 i	11	16 i	18 i	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	15 i	16 i	15 i	11	12 i					
					females	17 s	18 s	18 s	16	9 i	11	18 i	20 i	21	21 b	14 b	23	20 b	17 i	17 i	15 i	11	12 i					
	14b	Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	%	2004	males	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	7 i	11	13 i	17 i	19	19 b	13 b	19	18 b	14 i	16 i	14 i	11	12 i					
					total	10.3 i	9.8 i	9.6 i	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.3	10.8	8.6	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1	6.5	11.9					
	Gender equality	15a	Percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments	%	11/2004	females	22.4i	26.8i	25.1i	34.7	17.0	38.0	32.8	18.8	14.0	36.0	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	20.6	20.0	9.8				
						15b	Percentage of women in the European Parliament	%	01/2005	females	30.3i	32.3i	32.5i	29.2	20.8	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	42.3	38.5	19.2	0.0	22.2	38.5	50.0	37.5
						16	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	%	2003	females	15s	16s	:	12	19	18	23	24	11b	18	12b	14b	6	25	16	17	15	12 r
	Health and safety	17a	Life expectancy at birth	Year	2003	females	81.1e	81.6e	81.8e	81.1	78.5	79.5	81.3e	77.1	80.7p	83.7e	82.9	80.3	82.9e	81.0e	76.8p	77.7p	81.5	76.7				
males						74.8e	75.8e	75.8e	75.1	72.0	74.9	75.5e	65.3	75.4p	77.2e	75.8	75.2	76.9e	76.1e	65.5p	66.3p	74.9	68.4					
females						:	66.0e	:	69.2e	63.3p	60.9e	64.7e	:	68.4e	70.2e	63.9e	65.4e	74.4e	69.6	:	:	:	57.8p					
17b		Healthy Life Years at birth	Year	2003	males	:	64.5e	:	67.4e	62.8p	63.0e	65.0e	:	66.7e	66.8e	60.6e	63.4e	70.9e	68.4	:	:	:	53.5p					
					18a	Serious accidents at work (1998 = 100)	Index point	2002	total	88	86	84	72	89	82	82	125	83	103	99	:	83	92	108	86	109	84	
18b		Fatal accidents at work (1998 = 100)	Index point	2002	females	97	96	92	80	97	92	87	130	76	105	117	:	86	92	:	84	116	91					
					males	89	88	86	73	85	81	83	123	86	106	95	:	85	92	:	85	111	81					
					total	80	80	78	82	87	65	112	81	104	79	65	:	42	107 i	123	115	52 i	109					

MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	Key indicator (reading notes after table)	No.	Domain
19.0	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.9	:	20.9	8.7	Old-age dependency ratio	3	Population
4.5	0.4	4.7	-0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	0.0	1.9	-0.3	:	Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections	4	
51.4	74.2	86.3i	89.5	49.0	89.7	91.3	84.6	86.3	76.4	76.0	92.5	74.8	41.8	Youth education attainment level	5	Education and training
54.1	77.4	86.3i	91.6	58.8	93.7	91.5	87.9	87.6	76.6	77.2	93.7	75.8	49.6			
48.8	71.0	86.2i	87.4	39.4	86.0	91.1	81.2	85.1	76.2	74.8	91.5	73.8	35.1			
4.8b	17.3	12.0i	5.5 b	4.8 b	17.9	4.6	24.6	33.3	29.1i	1.3	2.0	1.6 b	1.3	Lifelong learning	6	
4.2b	17.7	12.5i	6.3 b	5.1 b	19.8	5.2	28.2	37.7	33.9i	1.4	2.3	1.6 b	1.6			
5.5 b	17.0	11.5i	4.7 b	4.4 b	16.1	3.9	20.9	29.2	24.2i	1.1	1.8u	1.6 b	0.9			
54.1	73.1	67.8	51.7	67.8	65.3	57.0	67.6	72.1	71.6	54.2	54.7	57.7	46.1	Employment rate	7a	Labour market
32.8	65.8	60.7	46.2	61.7	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	50.6	47.8	52.1	24.3			
75.2	80.2	74.9	57.2	74.2	70.0	63.2	69.7	73.6	77.8	57.9	61.8	63.4	67.8			
30.9	45.2	28.8	26.2	50.3	29.0	26.8	50.9	69.1	56.2	32.5	30.1	36.9	33.2	Employment rate of older workers	7b	
11.4	33.4	19.3	19.4	42.5	17.8	12.6	50.4	67.0	47.0	24.2	21.0	31.4	20.0			
52.2	56.9	38.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	43.8	51.4	71.2	65.7	42.2	40.9	43.1	46.9			
7.3	4.6	4.8	18.8	6.7	6.0	18.0	8.8	6.3	4.7	11.9	:	7.1	10.3	Unemployment rate	8a	
8.3	4.8	5.4	19.7	7.6	6.5	19.3	8.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	:	5.9	9.7			
6.9	4.3	4.4	18.0	5.9	5.6	17.0	8.7	6.5	5.1	12.2	:	8.2	10.5			
3.4	1.6	1.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	11.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	7.1	:	4.2	4.0	Long-term unemployment rate	8b	
2.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	3.4	3.2	12.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	7.1	:	3.3	4.5			
3.8	1.5	1.2	9.5	2.6	3.0	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	7.1	:	5.0	3.9			
17.3	27.5	28.7	22.1	24.0	25.5	19.1	25.7	31.4	27.6	:	:	:	:	Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP	9	Social protection
53.9	41.8	49.9	55.3	45.7	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:	Old-age and survivor benefits as a percentage of total social benefits	10	
:	0.947	0.461	:	0.542	:	:	0.748	1.042	0.154	:	:	:	:	Public expenditure in active LMP measures as a percentage of GDP	11	
4.6 i	4.0 pi	3.8	5.0 i	7.2 b	3.1 i	5.8 pi	3.5 b	3.3 b	5.3 i	4.0 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	9.9 i	Inequality of income distribution	12	Income, poverty and social exclusion
19 i	23 pi	25	31 i	27 b	16 i	28 pi	29 b	30 b	29 i	18 i	31 i	22 i	31 i	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	13a	
20 i	24 pi	27	31 i	28 b	18 i	27 pi	29 b	33 b	30 i	20 i	33 i	23 i	32 i			
18 i	22 pi	24	32 i	26 b	15 i	29 pi	28 b	28 b	28 i	15 i	29 i	22 i	29 i			
15 i	12 pi	13	17 i	21 b	10 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	18 i	15 i	18 i	17 i	26 i	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	13b	
15 i	12 pi	14	16 i	22 b	11 i	21 pi	11 b	12 b	19 i	17 i	19 i	18 i	26 i			
15 i	12 pi	11	17 i	20 b	9 i	22 pi	11 b	10 b	17 i	13 i	17 i	17 i	25 i			
8.8	8.0i	8.8i	15.8	5.3	7.5	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	13.7	11.2	11.1	:	People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	14a	
10.8	9.3i	10.0i	16.8	5.7	8.0	11.6	10.9	:	13.0	14.2	12.0	11.7	:			
6.9	6.7i	7.6i	14.8	5.0	7.0	10.0	11.2	:	9.0	13.2	10.3	10.4	:			
8.9	7.0i	5.6i	:	4.3	3.8	12.8	5.7	:	16.8	15.6	7.4	11.1	:	Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	14b	
9.2	36.7	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	16.7	37.5	45.3	17.9	26.3	17.8	10.7	4.4	Percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments	15a	Gender equality
0.0	44.4	38.9	13.0	25.0	42.9	35.7	35.7	57.9	24.4	.	.	.	.	Percentage of women in the European Parliament	15b	
4	18	17b	11	9	9	23	20b	16	22	18	:	18	:	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	16	
81.0	80.8p	81.8p	78.9	80.5e	80.5	77.8	81.8p	82.4	80.7e	75.6	78.3	74.9p	66.4	Life expectancy at birth	17a	Health and safety
75.9	76.1p	76.0p	70.5	74.0e	72.7	69.9	75.1p	77.9	76.2e	68.9	71.2	67.5p	71.0			
65.7p	58.8e	69.6e	68.9	61.8e	:	:	56.5e	62.2e	60.9e	:	:	:	:	Healthy Life Years at birth	17b	
65.1p	61.7e	66.2e	62.5	59.8e	:	:	57.3e	62.5e	61.5e	:	:	:	:			
91	100 b	84	76	74	94	77	85	101	108	84	:	104	84	Serious accidents at work	18a	
76	:	75	81	83	100	84	85	96	110	:	:	96	:			
96	:	87	85	74	92	75	86	104	106	:	:	108	:			
30 i	90	100	89	98	97	65	82	91	85	85	:	95	75	Fatal accidents at work	18b	

READING NOTES FOR THE KEY INDICATORS

- 3 IN EU-25 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS aged 65 and over is estimated to have corresponded to 24.5% of what is considered to be the working age population (15-64 years) in 2004.
- 4 THE DIFFERENCE between population change and natural increase (the latter is the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) for EU-25 in 2003 is estimated to have been +4.6 per 1000 inhabitants (more immigrants than emigrants).
- 5 IN 2004, 76.6% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION AGED 20 TO 24 had completed at least upper secondary education (Baccalauréat, Abitur, apprenticeship or equivalent).
- 6 In EU-25, 10.3% OF THE POPULATION aged 25-64 had participated in education or training over the four weeks prior to the survey in 2004.
- 7a 63.3% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION aged 15-64 were in employment in 2004.
- 7b 41% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION aged 55-64 were in employment in 2004.
- 8a 9% OF THE EU-25 ACTIVE POPULATION (i.e. labour force i.e. those at work and those aged 15-74 years seeking work) were unemployed in 2004.
- 8b IN 2004, 4.0% OF THE EU-25 ACTIVE POPULATION (i.e. labour force i.e. those at work and those aged 15-74 years seeking work) had been unemployed for at least one year.
- 9 IN 2001, SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE represented 27.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in EU-25.
- 10 IN EU-25, OLD-AGE AND SURVIVOR BENEFITS make up the largest item of social protection expenditure (46.2% of total benefits in 2001).
- 11 IN 2003, PUBLIC EXPENDITURE on active Labour Market Policy measures represented 0.701% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in EU-15.
- 12 AS A POPULATION-WEIGHTED AVERAGE in EU-25 Member States in survey year 2004 (income reference year 2003) the top (highest income) 20% of a Member State's population received 4.8 times as much of the Member State's total income as the bottom (poorest) 20% of the Member State's population.
- 13a IN 2004 IN EU-15 BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS, 26% of the population would have been living below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.
- 13b IN 2004 IN EU-15 AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS, 16% of the population were actually living below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).
- 14a IN EU-25, 10.3% OF THE POPULATION aged 18-59 were living in households where no-one works in 2004. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator or denominator.
- 14b IN EU-25, 9.8% OF THE CHILDREN aged 0-17 were living in households where no-one works in 2004.
- 15a IN SWEDEN 45.3% OF THE SEATS (president and members) in the single or lower house of the national or federal parliament (single house of the national parliament in the case of Sweden) were occupied by women in November 2004.
- 15b IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 57.9 % of the Swedish seats were occupied by women in January 2005.
- 16 IN EU-25, WOMEN'S AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS were 15% less than the men's average gross hourly earnings in 2003. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week'.
- 17a THE MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS that a newborn girl/boy is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the mortality conditions of the year 2002 (age specific probabilities of dying) is 81.1/74.8 years in EU-25. (The EU-25 figure refers indeed to the year 2002, not to 2003).
- 17b THE MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS that a newborn girl/boy is expected to live in healthy condition if subjected throughout her/his life to the morbidity and mortality conditions of the year 2003 (age specific probabilities of becoming sick/dying) is 66.0/64.5 years in EU-15.
- 18a IN EU-25 THERE OCCURRED 12% less serious working accidents (resulting in more than three days' absence) per 100 000 persons in employment in 2002 than in 1998.
- 18b IN EU-25 THERE OCCURRED 20% less fatal working accidents per 100 000 persons in employment in 2002 than in 1998.

NOTES: 1) REFERENCE YEAR: For each key social indicator the data of latest year sufficiently available is given. If data for this year is missing for some geopolitical entity, but data of a close year exists, this data is given and written in italics.
 2) FLAG CODES: The letters ('flag codes') added to data (e.g. the 'e' in the EU-25 value '24.5e' of the first key indicator in this table) indicate the following specific characteristics: 'b' = "break in the series", 'e' = "estimated value", 'i' = "more information in the supporting annexes to this report or in the Eurostat website <http://epp.eurostat.ec.eu.int/>", 'p' = "provisional value" and 's' = "Eurostat estimate".
 3) SPECIAL VALUES: The two special values used have the meaning: '!' = "not available" and '!' = "not applicable".

Annexe 3: Symbols, country codes and country groupings,
other abbreviations and acronyms

Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes which replace real data:

- : "not available"
- .

Flags are codes added to data and defining a specific characteristic:

- b "break in series (see explanatory texts)"
- e "estimated value"
- f "forecast"
- i "more information is in the note in the end of the table or in the Eurostat web site <http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/>"
- p "provisional value"
- r "revised value"
- s "Eurostat estimate"
- u "unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)"

Other symbols

- % percent

Country codes and country groupings

Country codes

AT	Austria	BE	Belgium	BG	Bulgaria	CY	Cyprus	CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany	DK	Denmark	EE	Estonia	EL	Greece	ES	Spain
FI	Finland	FR	France	HR	Croatia	HU	Hungary	IE	Ireland
IT	Italy	LU	Luxembourg	LV	Latvia	LT	Lithuania	MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands	PL	Poland	PT	Portugal	RO	Romania	SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia	SK	Slovakia	TR	Turkey	UK	United Kingdom		

Country groupings

EU-25 The 25 Member States of the European Union from 1.5.2004: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK.

EU-15 The 15 Member States of the European Union till 30.4.2004: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE and UK.

NMS-10 The new Member States are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Euro-zone The euro-zone with 11 countries participating (BE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI) till 31.12.2000 and 12 countries participating from 1.1.2001 (the 11 mentioned above and EL). Also called 'euro area', 'euroland' and 'euro group'.

The **old** Member States are the EU-15 states (see above).
 The **new** Member States are the NMS-10 states (see above).
 The **Candidate** Countries are Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey.
 The **southern** Member States are Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal.
 The **Nordic** Member States are Denmark, Finland and Sweden.
 The **Benelux** countries are Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.
 The **Baltic** States are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Other abbreviations and acronyms

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CVT	Continuing Vocational Training
CVTS2	Second Survey of Continuing Vocational Training
EC	European Communities
ECB	European Central Bank
ECHP	European Community Household Panel
ECHP UDB	European Community Household Panel – Users' Database
ESAW	European Statistics on Accidents at Work
ESSPROS	European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU	European Union
Eurostat	the Statistical Office of the European Communities
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HICP	Harmonised Index on Consumer Prices
ICD	International Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
LLL	Lifelong Learning
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LMP	Labour Market Policy
NACE Rev. 1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
QLFD	Quarterly Labour Force Data
SES	Structure of Earnings Survey
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
UOE	UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

European Commission

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