



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROSTAT



Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure Scoreboard

Headline Indicators, 30 January 2012

Statistical information

(Eurostat – February 2012)

Introduction

This document provides statistical information relevant for the Alert Mechanism Report published 14 February 2012. The Excessive Imbalance Procedure (EIP) is defined in Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances. This Regulation also provides for setting up a scoreboard as an early-warning signalling device of potentially harmful macroeconomic imbalances in Member States.

The EIP scoreboard is comprised of a small number of relevant, practical, simple, and available macro-economic and macro-financial indicators for Member States. The indicators provide useful information for the identification of internal and external imbalances: Internal imbalances include those that can arise from public and private indebtedness; financial and asset market developments, including housing; the evolution of private sector credit flow; and the evolution of unemployment; External imbalances include those that can arise from the evolution of current account and net investment positions of Member States, real effective exchange rates, share of world exports, and nominal unit labour cost. The Scoreboard provides timely information necessary for identifying the short-term developments and the medium term tendencies, i.e. imbalances that are persistent over a period of several years.

The composition of EIP scoreboard has been outlined in the Commission Staff Working Paper COM_SEC(2011)1361 [Scoreboard for the surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances: envisaged initial design](#). It should be noted that the composition may be adjusted in the future, if necessary, in order to adapt to the changing nature of macroeconomic imbalances due, inter alia, to evolving threats to macroeconomic stability or enhanced availability of relevant statistics. Changes in the underlying methodology and composition of the scoreboard will be made public.

The data for the scoreboard indicators are derived from official statistics produced in accordance with EU Regulations and in line with international manuals. In particular, National Accounts (ESA-95) and Balance of Payments (BPM-5) concepts are used for the compilation of the indicators. The statistical information used in the Scoreboard is compiled according to the principles of the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#) of the European Statistical System. The Code ensures the relevance, comparability and quality of the data, produced by independent statistical institutions. Eurostat is the main provider of data for these indicators. Some data are also provided by the Commission's Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, the European Central Bank and the IMF.

The scoreboard indicators are:

- table 1: 3 year backward moving average of the **current account balance** as % of GDP
- table 2: **net international investment position** at end of year in % of GDP
- table 3: 3 years percentage change of the **real effective exchange rates based on HICP/CPI deflators**
- table 4: 5 years percentage change in **share of world exports** (export market shares) measured at current prices
- table 5: 3 years percentage change in **nominal unit labour cost**
- table 6: year-on-year changes in **house prices relative to the final consumption price index**
- table 7: **private credit** flow in % of GDP
- table 8: **private debt** in % of GDP
- table 9: **general government sector debt** in % of GDP
- table 10: 3 year backward moving average of **unemployment rate**

The cut-off date for the data extracted in the tables was 30 January 2012. These data are available at both Eurostat and DG ECFIN¹ web site.

Furthermore, the Eurostat web site is regularly updated to provide the latest information².

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/economic_governance/macroeconomic_imbalance_procedure/index_en.htm

² http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/excessive_imbalance_procedure/imbalance_scoreboard

Table 1: Current account balance in percentage of GDP, 3 year backward average

The current account covers all transactions that involve economic values occurring between resident and non-resident units. The basic components³ are exports minus imports of goods and services, net factor income (such as interest and dividends) and net transfer payments (such as foreign aid). The current account provides important information about the economic relations of the country with the rest of the world. A high current account deficit indicates that the economy is importing in excess of its exports.

Data for the current account are based on Balance of Payments information. The Balance of Payments summarises the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world, and may be broken down into three broad sub-balances: the current account, the capital account, and the financial account. The legal basis of the Balance of Payment can be found in the [Regulation n°184/2005](#) of The European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (OJ L35/23 of 8/02/2005), together with its implementation and amendment.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	:	:	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Bulgaria	-3.2	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.1	-3.5	-5.2	-4.4	-4.4	-4.7	-7.8	-11.9	-18.1	-22.0	-19.1	-11.1
Czech Republic	:	:	-4.9	-4.8	-3.4	-3.0	-4.0	-5.0	-5.5	-5.4	-4.0	-2.7	-2.4	-2.8	-2.9	-2.5
Denmark	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.9
Germany	-1.2	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	0.1	1.3	2.9	3.9	5.3	6.3	6.7	6.5	5.9
Estonia	-3.3	-6.5	-7.9	-9.4	-8.0	-6.1	-4.9	-7.1	-9.0	-11.1	-10.9	-12.2	-13.8	-13.7	-7.3	-0.8
Ireland	:	:	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4	-2.5	-4.1	-4.8	-4.6	-2.7
Greece	:	:	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3	-4.7	-6.2	-7.2	-6.8	-6.3	-6.7	-8.3	-11.2	-13.6	-13.6	-12.1
Spain	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-1.4	-2.7	-3.6	-3.7	-3.6	-4.0	-5.4	-7.2	-8.8	-9.5	-8.3	-6.5
France	:	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7
Italy	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.9	-2.0	-2.8
Cyprus	:	:	-4.0	-2.2	-1.1	-1.3	-3.5	-4.1	-3.1	-3.7	-4.4	-6.0	-8.2	-11.5	-12.7	-12.1
Latvia	7.5	-0.1	-3.6	-6.7	-8.0	-7.7	-7.1	-6.4	-7.5	-9.3	-11.2	-16.0	-19.2	-19.4	-9.0	-0.5
Lithuania	-4.8	-6.6	-9.1	-9.9	-10.7	-9.4	-7.1	-5.2	-5.5	-6.5	-7.1	-8.4	-10.7	-12.6	-7.6	-2.3
Luxembourg	:	:	11.3	10.3	9.3	10.3	10.1	10.8	9.1	10.2	10.5	11.3	10.7	8.5	7.2	6.4
Hungary	-8.8	-6.3	-3.7	-3.5	-4.9	-7.1	-7.5	-7.2	-7.0	-7.8	-7.8	-7.6	-7.3	-7.3	-4.9	-2.1
Malta	:	:	-8.9	-7.4	-4.8	-7.1	-6.4	-4.6	-1.5	-2.2	-5.9	-8.2	-8.3	-7.1	-6.2	-5.4
Netherlands	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.0	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.6	5.3	6.9	8.1	7.8	6.8	5.1	5.0
Austria	-1.4	-2.3	-2.8	-2.3	-1.9	-1.3	-1.1	0.4	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.5
Poland	:	-0.1	-1.7	-3.3	-5.0	-5.8	-5.5	-4.0	-2.8	-3.5	-3.4	-3.8	-4.1	-5.5	-5.5	-5.0
Portugal	:	:	-4.2	-5.7	-7.2	-8.7	-9.8	-9.6	-8.3	-7.7	-8.4	-9.8	-10.4	-11.1	-11.2	-11.2
Romania	:	:	-5.9	-6.6	-5.6	-4.8	-4.4	-4.1	-4.9	-5.9	-7.6	-9.1	-10.8	-11.8	-9.7	-6.6
Slovenia	:	1.3	0.1	0.0	-1.2	-2.1	-1.9	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-2.3	-3.0	-4.7	-4.3	-3.0
Slovakia	:	-1.2	-5.7	-9.5	-8.1	-6.2	-5.8	-6.5	-7.4	-7.2	-7.4	-8.1	-7.2	-6.4	-4.7	-4.1
Finland	1.3	3.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	6.1	7.2	8.2	7.2	6.5	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.1
Sweden	:	1.9	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.6	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.2	8.1	8.8	8.4	7.5
United Kingdom	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-2.3	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-2.6	-2.8	-2.4	-1.8	-2.1

: = not available

³ The definitions are based on the [IMF Fifth Balance of Payments Manual](#) (BPM5).

Table 2: Net international investment position at end of the year in percentage of GDP

International investment position (IIP) statistics record the net financial position (liabilities minus assets) of a country vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Data cover stocks of direct and portfolio investments, financial derivatives and other investment and reserve assets. If the net IIP is very negative, the domestic sectors of the economy are indebted toward the rest of the world. The net IIP is the stock counterpart to the current plus capital account balance and therefore allows for a stock-flow analysis of external positions. The IIP data are based on the Balance of Payments information and compiled in accordance with the guidelines on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB) - [European Union Balance of Payments/International Investment Position Statistical Methods](#) of May 2007.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.6	36.6	28.4	33.5	29.4	28.9	39.8	57.2	77.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	-33.4	-38.9	-33.5	-27.1	-25.3	-26.3	-30.1	-44.1	-58.0	-81.1	-98.4	-101.8	-97.7
Czech Republic	3.8	-3.9	-5.7	-5.7	-5.2	-8.5	-10.0	-15.5	-19.6	-28.2	-26.9	-32.3	-38.7	-40.1	-46.2	-49.0
Denmark	-26.1	-23.8	-25.3	-25.7	-13.4	-14.3	-16.6	-16.4	-12.1	-5.3	3.9	-0.2	-5.8	-5.2	4.4	10.3
Germany	5.5	4.3	4.1	0.4	4.5	3.3	8.7	5.1	6.6	10.7	21.0	27.9	26.5	25.0	35.1	38.4
Estonia	:	-13.9	-34.6	-36.8	-51.7	-48.2	-48.3	-54.1	-65.9	-86.5	-85.2	-73.9	-72.0	-76.5	-82.0	-72.8
Ireland	:	:	11.5	25.5	50.0	-7.9	-15.1	-17.8	-20.0	-17.9	-24.5	-5.3	-19.4	-75.7	-103.1	-90.9
Greece	:	:	:	-25.2	-32.6	-40.1	-46.5	-52.9	-58.9	-67.0	-77.3	-85.3	-96.3	-76.9	-86.1	-92.5
Spain	-22.1	-23.9	-25.7	-31.7	-32.1	-32.0	-35.6	-41.6	-45.2	-51.9	-55.6	-65.8	-78.1	-79.3	-93.8	-89.5
France	4.6	3.1	9.9	8.3	0.7	18.5	13.2	2.8	0.7	-1.0	1.1	1.1	-1.5	-12.9	-8.6	-10.0
Italy	:	:	-4.8	-9.0	-5.0	-7.2	-5.8	-12.4	-13.6	-15.8	-16.8	-22.2	-24.5	-24.1	-25.2	-23.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.1	20.3	38.3	11.7	-15.1	-30.4	-43.4
Latvia	-1.6	-6.2	-7.3	-17.2	-25.0	-30.2	-37.6	-41.3	-43.8	-52.3	-59.6	-69.9	-74.7	-79.0	-82.7	-80.2
Lithuania	:	-13.4	-18.0	-22.2	-33.9	-34.9	-34.4	-32.6	-33.1	-34.4	-42.6	-48.9	-55.8	-51.5	-58.6	-55.9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.4	140.3	113.0	127.8	131.5	95.5	94.9	99.2	96.5
Hungary	:	:	-65.6	-65.7	-75.1	-72.6	-66.3	-65.2	-78.1	-85.4	-94.4	-102.8	-105.0	-106.0	-117.9	-112.5
Malta	31.9	23.8	22.0	20.1	18.0	5.9	13.6	34.6	39.6	40.1	36.9	28.2	18.2	3.6	14.2	9.2
Netherlands	12.6	6.7	4.0	-4.4	-8.2	-15.2	-13.4	-24.3	-1.7	3.7	-2.6	3.2	-6.0	4.2	21.6	28.0
Austria	-12.4	-12.2	-19.9	-20.4	-26.6	-24.8	-26.1	-20.8	-15.7	-17.5	-22.5	-19.9	-18.2	-16.9	-8.0	-9.8
Poland	-20.0	-20.3	-20.8	-24.4	-30.6	-30.7	-29.5	-34.9	-41.7	-41.6	-42.5	-45.7	-50.1	-56.3	-58.9	-64.0
Portugal	:	-10.3	-17.9	-24.7	-31.9	-39.5	-46.3	-55.4	-58.2	-63.1	-67.4	-78.8	-88.9	-96.1	-110.6	-107.5
Romania	-1.4	-9.1	-11.8	-19.4	-22.9	-26.9	-25.0	-21.2	-27.1	-26.4	-29.5	-36.2	-47.1	-53.4	-62.2	-64.2
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	-11.6	-13.7	-2.2	0.1	-5.9	-7.8	-11.0	-17.1	-21.3	-33.8	-35.8	-35.7
Slovakia	11.6	2.2	-4.0	-14.2	-16.3	-16.3	-18.4	-16.2	-24.4	-30.9	-38.6	-52.4	-44.4	-57.3	-66.6	-66.2
Finland	-40.7	-41.6	-41.3	-73.7	-175.4	-147.8	-82.2	-36.8	-26.4	-10.0	-15.3	-13.8	-27.9	-9.7	-0.2	9.9
Sweden	:	:	-39.8	-36.9	-34.3	-34.9	-25.0	-22.1	-19.7	-24.5	-21.4	-12.9	-1.2	-10.5	-12.7	-6.7
United Kingdom	-2.2	-7.6	-6.4	-19.2	-20.3	-9.9	-13.4	-10.4	-9.6	-18.1	-21.5	-28.9	-23.4	-5.8	-21.8	-23.8

: = not available

Table 3: Real effective exchange rates, percentage change over 3 years

Real effective exchange rates (REERs) aim to assess a country's competitiveness relative to its principal competitors in international markets. Changes in competitiveness depend on exchange rate movements as well as the relative changes in prices between the country and its trading partners. The REER used for the scoreboard takes account of exchange rate movements and consumer price developments for a country against a panel of 35 other countries (EU27 countries plus Australia, Canada, United States, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Mexico, Switzerland, and Turkey). Double export weights are used to calculate REERs, reflecting not only competition in the home markets of the various competitors, but also competition in export markets elsewhere. Data source: Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), see [technical note](#). The scoreboard indicator is expressed as the percentage change over three years and a positive value means a loss of competitiveness.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	2.8	-4.1	-7.5	-6.6	-4.9	-3.8	-1.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.2	1.3
Bulgaria	-6.7	27.7	22.8	48.2	17.6	11.9	15.3	14.0	10.6	8.9	11.3	12.1	20.4	18.6	10.4
Czech Republic	19.6	13.6	16.3	6.0	7.6	6.5	20.5	14.9	8.4	3.7	11.5	14.0	24.3	13.6	12.7
Denmark	3.0	0.0	-3.4	-3.4	-4.2	-3.5	-1.1	8.1	6.8	4.2	-0.5	0.1	3.3	5.8	0.9
Germany	1.3	-5.3	-10.1	-9.1	-9.5	-8.8	-5.8	5.1	6.4	4.8	0.2	0.6	2.5	3.2	-2.9
Estonia	92.5	41.8	23.3	9.8	5.5	2.6	4.0	9.3	6.9	6.9	6.6	9.5	15.2	13.7	5.9
Ireland	2.4	3.9	-0.7	-4.9	-8.5	-2.2	4.4	17.6	17.5	12.0	3.4	4.1	8.1	5.3	-5.0
Greece	8.0	5.8	-0.8	-4.1	-10.1	-5.1	-3.5	9.1	9.3	6.8	2.5	1.9	4.0	5.0	3.9
Spain	0.0	-1.0	-3.1	-5.7	-3.2	-2.1	1.0	8.9	9.7	7.9	4.3	4.2	6.2	4.8	0.6
France	2.8	-2.1	-4.9	-7.5	-7.9	-7.7	-3.9	6.6	8.1	6.0	0.8	0.2	2.7	2.8	-1.4
Italy	2.2	3.6	10.9	-2.2	-5.9	-5.6	-2.1	8.8	9.8	7.0	1.1	0.7	3.3	3.9	-1.0
Cyprus	3.2	-2.0	-1.7	-5.0	-3.4	-3.4	0.8	8.1	8.0	6.8	1.4	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.8
Latvia	101.0	41.3	23.9	16.6	15.1	13.4	5.1	-7.1	-6.9	-4.5	4.7	11.0	24.1	23.7	8.5
Lithuania	165.2	78.4	54.2	28.6	18.9	16.1	15.1	6.6	4.1	1.1	0.9	4.5	12.4	16.9	9.1
Luxembourg	1.7	-4.3	-7.6	-5.6	-2.2	-1.5	0.0	4.5	5.8	6.6	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	1.9
Hungary	-2.5	2.9	6.9	6.8	2.9	12.3	20.5	20.3	17.6	9.3	3.0	8.0	9.1	7.8	-0.5
Malta	4.9	6.3	7.7	6.1	1.8	-0.6	1.8	5.9	7.4	5.6	4.0	3.1	6.8	5.1	-0.6
Netherlands	0.5	-4.2	-6.7	-4.4	-3.0	0.0	3.2	10.9	7.2	3.3	-1.1	-1.0	0.7	2.8	-1.0
Austria	0.5	-4.0	-7.0	-6.2	-5.5	-4.9	-3.2	3.1	3.7	2.7	-0.4	-0.3	1.1	2.2	-1.3
Poland	18.0	19.6	18.2	4.6	12.3	20.1	19.2	-4.6	-16.4	-1.6	13.6	18.9	15.8	-4.0	-0.5
Portugal	2.1	1.2	-2.4	-3.2	-3.0	-0.3	2.3	9.6	8.1	5.3	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	-2.4
Romania	-6.2	4.6	38.7	30.4	24.3	-1.1	15.6	-1.0	-1.5	16.2	29.3	37.6	10.5	-4.8	-10.4
Slovenia	8.3	6.2	-0.2	3.1	0.4	-2.5	0.3	5.4	4.6	1.7	-0.7	1.0	4.3	5.8	2.3
Slovakia	8.4	11.3	7.5	2.8	7.9	9.7	15.9	17.9	26.8	27.4	19.6	19.5	26.4	27.4	12.1
Finland	10.5	-0.9	-9.2	-7.3	-7.2	-4.7	-1.4	7.8	5.7	2.5	-2.5	-1.4	2.5	5.3	0.3
Sweden	7.9	3.4	1.0	-9.0	-6.5	-12.0	-7.7	0.3	10.3	3.9	-2.5	-2.5	-1.1	-8.4	-2.5
United Kingdom	-1.9	13.1	22.4	19.6	4.4	-2.3	-2.0	-7.6	-1.6	-2.9	3.0	1.5	-10.4	-19.8	-19.7

Table 4: Share of world exports, percentage change over 5 years

The share of world exports ('export market share') captures the value of exports of goods and services of a country compared to the value of total world exports, both at current prices. The indicator is expressed as the percentage change over five years. The data are based on the Balance of Payments information. While the source of data for individual countries is Eurostat ([Regulation n°184/2005](#)), the source of total world exports is International Monetary Fund (IMF).

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-10.4	-14.1	-12.5	-15.4
Bulgaria	-16.4	-16.5	0.5	11.7	31.1	51.4	40.4	42.5	43.5	33.1	18.3	15.8
Czech Republic	18.4	2.4	17.1	33.0	23.1	44.1	42.1	26.6	25.8	22.0	10.1	12.3
Denmark	-3.8	-8.0	-0.5	12.6	10.8	-1.3	3.8	-3.0	-8.7	-8.2	-5.1	-15.3
Germany	-5.1	-15.9	-5.3	4.2	2.4	5.8	11.3	3.6	2.0	-5.5	-5.6	-8.3
Estonia	73.5	49.8	48.7	23.7	19.4	36.5	41.7	37.8	39.3	22.6	10.5	-0.9
Ireland	67.8	52.3	64.0	60.0	26.6	12.6	5.9	-12.5	-15.7	-21.2	-5.6	-12.8
Greece	30.5	53.3	72.6	55.0	51.0	21.6	6.3	-4.8	3.8	1.1	-13.9	-20.0
Spain	10.1	1.1	2.7	6.9	5.8	2.5	5.5	-3.2	-3.2	-13.6	-7.4	-11.6
France	-6.6	-16.2	-10.5	-7.8	-13.1	-12.3	-9.5	-16.0	-18.0	-21.5	-17.2	-19.4
Italy	-8.6	-18.0	-15.4	-10.8	-12.6	-7.5	-5.3	-12.5	-9.4	-16.3	-17.9	-19.0
Cyprus	:	-13.1	-2.1	1.6	-0.7	-6.0	-2.3	-17.9	-11.1	-14.9	-9.0	-19.4
Latvia	30.1	24.6	14.9	13.8	10.1	29.8	43.3	32.0	45.9	41.1	31.8	14.0
Lithuania	35.8	29.2	25.6	23.5	37.4	72.8	77.7	50.4	30.8	39.8	22.7	13.9
Luxembourg	:	19.4	25.9	26.7	17.2	16.4	17.4	19.6	28.2	15.6	11.1	3.2
Hungary	115.9	55.1	65.0	43.0	43.0	33.7	30.9	16.9	20.8	13.9	6.6	1.4
Malta	:	-3.9	-4.1	9.4	-3.4	-15.2	-21.6	-9.6	-12.2	-10.8	4.1	6.9
Netherlands	0.8	-15.3	-8.1	-3.8	-2.3	-2.4	1.7	-4.4	-2.7	-9.4	-5.8	-8.1
Austria	-10.6	-14.1	-3.8	6.6	2.6	5.2	12.7	1.3	0.7	-5.6	-8.4	-14.8
Poland	15.1	4.5	20.3	22.9	21.7	55.1	48.2	37.5	42.2	39.2	27.9	20.1
Portugal	2.1	-15.5	-9.1	-0.2	-2.7	-3.8	-3.7	-5.4	-5.5	-13.3	-9.3	-8.6
Romania	:	:	21.5	39.9	58.8	71.7	64.6	51.2	42.8	41.6	32.7	21.4
Slovenia	-8.9	-17.5	-6.1	5.4	3.4	16.4	27.0	17.6	18.7	10.0	4.8	-5.9
Slovakia	1.8	3.5	21.4	25.7	41.2	61.5	57.0	59.4	74.4	52.1	39.8	32.6
Finland	3.1	-10.3	-4.9	-0.6	-6.4	-1.9	-6.1	-6.9	-5.0	-5.8	-14.7	-18.7
Sweden	9.0	-5.4	-11.9	-8.8	-7.8	-6.2	-5.0	-1.1	0.1	-9.6	-14.1	-11.1
United Kingdom	5.1	0.4	-2.7	-6.6	-10.2	-11.7	-10.0	-10.2	-17.8	-22.7	-20.4	-24.3

: = not available

Table 5: Nominal unit labour cost, percentage change over three years

Nominal unit labour cost compares remuneration (compensation per employee) and productivity (gross domestic product (GDP) per employment) to show how the remuneration of employees is related to the productivity of labour. The employment data covers both employees and self-employed while remuneration covers wages and salaries and employers' social contributions. The unit labour cost indicator is compiled using national accounts data, see [ESA95 transmission programme](#).

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	:	:	:	1.8	2.7	3.0	6.1	7.1	7.8	2.7	1.8	2.6	5.5	8.6	10.8	8.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	2710.6	1377.3	51.8	13.6	11.3	11.5	5.2	9.5	11.1	19.0	26.7	38.5	27.8
Czech Republic	:	:	:	33.3	21.0	12.3	10.0	14.3	14.8	12.7	5.3	2.6	2.3	6.5	8.7	5.1
Denmark	-0.2	1.2	5.1	7.1	6.9	6.1	7.2	8.4	10.3	6.0	4.9	4.9	9.4	13.6	17.5	11.0
Germany	6.3	2.6	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	-0.5	-3.4	-3.7	-0.6	7.0	6.6
Estonia	:	132.5	62.6	33.5	16.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	13.4	15.1	15.1	19.6	32.9	46.0	35.6	9.3
Ireland	:	:	:	2.5	6.6	10.0 ^p	10.3 ^p	10.0 ^p	10.5 ^p	8.6 ^p	13.9 ^p	14.4 ^p	14.6 ^p	16.6 ^p	9.4 ^p	-2.3 ^p
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.4 ^p	14.3 ^p	8.3 ^p	4.4 ^p	5.8 ^p	8.5 ^p	18.9 ^p	12.8 ^p
Spain	6.9	5.0	6.3	7.5	5.9	6.7	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.8	9.2	11.0	12.5	10.5	3.3
France	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.4	4.8	7.0	7.6	6.2	4.9	4.7	5.4	6.8	8.2	7.2
Italy	3.4	6.6	9.4	5.9	2.0	-0.2	4.8	7.0	10.7	9.8	8.7	6.5	6.1	8.3	10.1	7.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	6.7	4.8	3.7	6.2	9.6	17.1	17.1	13.6	4.6	3.8	4.0	7.0	7.2
Latvia	249.7	68.5	27.2	32.6	12.5	1.3	-1.4	-4.9	2.1	10.5	29.2	42.9	71.4	79.4	42.0	-0.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	56.5	24.3	-8.4	-17.0	-16.6	-0.8	6.2	10.6	20.7	24.5	29.6	16.0	0.8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	1.7	-0.5	2.2	10.0	11.6	10.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	9.2	17.1	17.3
Hungary	:	:	:	60.6	40.6	32.1	31.1	34.2	27.4	19.8	13.3	9.3	11.4	13.1	14.1	3.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.5	8.9	7.5	5.5	4.0	7.9	9.2	7.7
Netherlands	2.0	0.5	2.0	4.4	5.3	7.0	9.4	13.2	12.8	7.6	2.3	0.4	1.8	5.4	10.1	7.4
Austria	:	:	:	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.8	3.5	6.1	10.2	8.9
Poland	:	:	:	51.8	31.0	20.0	16.4	8.9	0.7	-7.5	-5.0 ^b	-2.9	1.8	9.1	12.7	12.3
Portugal	:	:	:	11.6	9.9	10.4	11.1	11.9	11.3	8.2	8.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	8.0	5.1 ^p
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	138.7	75.2	24.5	52.3	32.1	47.5	48.6	45.7	22.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	18.3	15.2	17.6	22.2	24.0	20.6	14.6	9.7	6.2	5.3	10.1	18.5	15.7
Slovakia	:	:	25.7	24.3	20.1	19.5	17.4	17.3	11.7	11.8	12.0	8.8	5.8	5.4	11.7	10.1
Finland	-4.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	5.0	5.1	5.3	1.5	2.9	2.5	3.1	6.9	14.7	12.3
Sweden	:	6.0	5.9	5.5	-0.4	4.0	9.3	11.1	5.9	-0.3	-0.5	-1.2	3.9	6.9	12.3	6.0
United Kingdom	0.9	1.7	4.5	6.9	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.4	6.3	5.5	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.8	11.8	11.3

: = not available; p = provisional value; b = break in series

Table 6: House prices relative to price of final consumption of households, annual change

For the scoreboard, house prices developments are measured as the evolution of prices in the house market relative to the evolution of the price of final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions serving households, see [ESA 1995](#). A positive value means that house prices grow faster than price of consumer spending.

The Eurostat [House Price Index](#) (HPI) captures price changes of all residential properties purchased by households (flats, detached houses, terraced houses, etc.), both new and existing, independently of their final use and their previous owners. Only market prices are considered, self-build dwellings are therefore excluded. The land component is included. House price developments are difficult to measure since there is a need to compensate for size, location, and other quality characteristics to achieve comparable results. The HPI data are the result of a pilot project running for several years in all Member States and provide the best available data set for the EU. It is expected that outcome of the pilot project will lead to a regular production of HPI data in 2012.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	5.6	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.4
Bulgaria	: ^c	: ^c	: ^c	: ^c	-11.1 ^p
Czech Republic	: ^c	: ^c	: ^c	-4.7	-2.6
Denmark	21.8	1.4	-7.7	-13.3	0.6
Germany	-1.4	-3.6	-0.3	0.8	-1.0
Estonia	41.0	5.9	-20.3	-35.4	-2.1
Ireland	12.0	4.0	-9.7	-15.1	-10.5
Greece	9.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	-6.8
Spain	11.8	6.4	-4.9	-5.6	-4.3
France	9.7	4.4	-2.0	-6.6	3.9
Italy	2.7	0.1	2.5	-0.9	-1.5
Cyprus	8.8	8.2	1.2	-7.2	-6.6 ^p
Latvia	65.5 ^p	26.8 ^p	-23.1 ^p	-42.4 ^p	-3.9 ^p
Lithuania	:	: ^c	-3.8 ^p	-33.5 ^p	-8.7 ^p
Luxembourg	:	:	-0.2	-3.0	3.0
Hungary	: ^c	: ^c	: ^c	: ^c	-6.7
Malta	19.5	18.6	7.6	-6.7	-1.6
Netherlands	2.0	3.0	1.0	-3.9	-2.9
Austria	:	:	:	:	-1.5
Poland	:	:	-4.4 ^s	-4.7 ^s	-6.1 ^s
Portugal	-0.9 ^p	-1.7 ^p	1.4 ^p	2.8 ^p	0.1 ^p
Romania	:	:	:	:	-14.5
Slovenia	14.2 ^p	16.6 ^b	-0.7	-7.2	0.7
Slovakia	11.5	25.7	12.8	-12.8	-4.9
Finland	5.5	3.6	-2.5	-2.0	6.6
Sweden	10.4	8.6	0.3	-0.1	6.3
United Kingdom	3.5	8.2	-4.2	-9.1	3.0

: = not available; c=confidential; p=provisional value; s=Eurostat estimate; b=break in series

Table 7: Private credit flow, percentage of GDP

The private credit flow represents the net amount of liabilities (loans and securities other than shares) incurred over a year by the three sectors comprising non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions serving households. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on the [ESA 1995](#) definitions. Data are expressed in percentage of GDP and presented in non-consolidated credit, i.e. taking into account transactions within the same sector.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	5.1	6.2	15.8	15.1	15.4	23.1	15.7	8.9	20.3	4.0	3.2	17.8	20.9	22.2	8.5	13.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.7	5.5	14.3	19.5	21.9	20.5	39.9	41.0	19.0	-0.2
Czech Republic	9.4	9.6	12.7	-2.5	1.4	-0.5	-3.2	4.3	-3.5	5.8	3.3	7.2	8.7	8.6	0.7	1.7
Denmark	2.6	6.9	11.8	10.4	13.1	17.0	20.2	12.7	5.4	19.3	24.9	24.6	18.7	18.1	-2.1	5.8
Germany	1.5	7.0	5.2	7.5	7.6	6.9	4.8	4.4	0.3	-2.0	-0.9	0.9	3.6	3.0	1.9	3.1
Estonia	11.8	16.9	18.0	15.3	7.9	14.1	19.3	16.4	20.4	27.1	26.8	38.6	32.1	16.0	-4.3	-8.6
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.9	9.5	25.2	24.8	34.4	25.7	40.9	3.7	-4.5
Greece	1.2	6.0	3.4	6.9	9.0	12.2	11.1	7.4	10.1	11.6	14.8	16.9	15.8	16.5	2.7	-0.7
Spain	3.7	5.2	8.1	12.4	15.2	16.9	18.7	16.6	17.0	21.8	27.9	36.9	27.0	12.8	-3.8	1.4
France	3.4	2.7	4.7	3.8	10.4	11.8	10.4	4.7	3.8	6.8	9.0	10.7	12.6	9.1	-1.9	2.4
Italy	4.6	2.4	2.8	4.1	8.3	9.1	8.1	6.1	7.1	7.8	10.0	10.7	12.2	6.9	2.0	3.6
Cyprus	16.1	15.2	14.7	16.8	19.3	17.4	11.9	14.7	6.8	10.8	46.7	10.4	38.8	56.7	1.0	30.5
Latvia	:	:	:	9.2	1.0	8.1	8.9	9.8	14.3	18.1	26.4	43.0	36.6	14.3	-6.1	-8.8
Lithuania	5.1	2.3	6.1	4.2	4.0	2.2	2.1	3.7	7.8	10.0	15.5	18.9	27.3	9.5	-11.5	-5.3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	161.9	-27.1	-59.3	-41.8
Hungary *)	2.8	7.6	8.4	4.9	9.3	19.6	10.3	15.3	18.3	12.8	17.4	17.8	22.1	29.2	5.2	-18.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.9	17.2	4.6	18.2	11.4	6.9
Netherlands	5.4	12.7	14.7	18.5	22.5	23.5	13.7	12.2	10.2	7.0	14.6	12.7	9.2	7.5	6.4	-0.7
Austria	2.5	6.1	4.9	5.5	11.4	12.2	7.9	5.2	6.8	4.0	7.7	7.2	15.4	6.6	-1.7	6.4
Poland	5.4	7.5	5.2	9.9	5.3	5.9	3.9	0.9	2.4	2.2	4.3	10.1	12.4	11.8	3.9	3.8
Portugal	9.1	9.8	15.3	21.4	20.7	23.0	22.4	12.7	9.8	10.7	14.5	17.2	24.6	21.8	7.1	3.3
Romania	:	:	:	6.6	-2.5	2.4	7.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	12.0	22.7	34.3	27.9	8.0	1.7
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.6	8.7	9.6	13.6	13.9	23.5	18.3	4.1	1.8
Slovakia	13.0	11.2	13.0	11.3	-0.1	-8.2	4.3	8.0	3.9	3.1	7.9	9.4	10.3	12.4	2.6	3.3
Finland	-2.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	8.9	19.2	2.1	5.4	8.9	9.2	8.2	13.2	15.1	20.5	-1.3	6.8
Sweden	-2.9	4.1	4.5	15.2	12.8	18.7	14.8	-4.9	-1.8	3.1	12.3	10.7	23.3	20.0	4.8	2.6
United Kingdom	7.1	5.7	10.4	14.5	15.3	16.0	15.8	18.4	17.7	18.6	18.2	21.1	19.6	12.0	-11.1	3.3

: = not available

*) The indicator on private credit may be affected by the inclusion of some Special Purpose Entities, which are resident in Hungary but having financial links exclusively to non-residents. These SPEs may be reclassified into the financial sector following further investigation.

Table 8: Private debt, percentage of GDP

The private debt is the stock of liabilities in the form of loans and securities other than shares held by the three sectors comprising non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions serving households. Definitions regarding sectors and instruments are based on [ESA 1995](#) definitions. Data are expressed in percentage of GDP and presented as non-consolidated data, i.e. taking into account debt between units within the same sector. A supplementary indicator on consolidated debt is available on the Eurostat website.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	117.4	122.1	133.2	141.9	153.1	168.5	179.4	180.4	193.9	188.3	185.1	193.3	203.4	217.5	228.8	232.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	36.4	47.6	47.6	58.4	74.0	91.1	100.0	131.8	154.5	174.7	169.2
Czech Republic	72.8	72.7	81.1	69.9	68.8	65.5	59.5	61.4	55.8	56.6	57.2	61.4	65.5	73.0	76.0	77.2
Denmark	144.0	147.3	152.7	152.8	157.2	163.7	176.8	175.9	177.9	185.9	202.0	215.0	224.1	237.4	250.5	244.2
Germany	113.0	117.8	120.4	124.2	127.7	131.5	133.1	136.0	135.6	131.2	128.4	124.4	122.4	123.7	130.6	128.1
Estonia	35.7	40.7	53.7	60.7	63.6	67.4	78.8	87.0	99.2	113.8	122.8	150.1	158.9	167.5	190.6	176.1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	149.4	160.1	153.5	170.9	192.3	205.3	215.3	284.0	336.1	341.3
Greece	37.4	38.2	39.4	43.1	49.4	58.0	65.0	68.2	72.0	78.6	90.2	98.0	107.6	119.3	122.7	124.1
Spain	77.1	77.6	81.1	87.6	97.2	122.3	132.5	139.5	147.8	159.9	176.6	200.4	215.1	221.1	227.2	227.3
France	105.5	104.2	105.0	103.9	110.5	117.2	123.7	124.1	123.7	126.9	131.6	136.8	142.5	149.9	156.8	159.8
Italy	71.5	69.2	68.9	69.6	74.9	79.5	84.0	86.7	90.8	94.5	101.0	107.5	114.9	119.3	125.6	126.4
Cyprus	126.4	136.5	145.1	150.9	159.5	164.6	164.2	173.8	169.5	168.2	203.9	199.7	220.6	260.3	266.0	289.2
Latvia	:	:	:	27.2	30.2	39.8	49.5	54.4	61.8	74.5	94.8	122.1	127.5	132.1	147.4	140.9
Lithuania	20.9	20.8	23.3	25.4	29.8	30.2	29.4	29.9	35.5	41.9	52.5	64.4	81.5	81.8	88.5	80.8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	258.7	395.8	353.6	317.8	253.9
Hungary *)	42.4	44.8	46.2	46.3	52.5	67.2	67.3	71.1	84.9	86.4	102.2	110.7	125.7	155.7	169.9	155.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	178.1	180.6	194.4	193.2	202.3	214.7	212.0
Netherlands	145.3	151.0	155.1	165.0	178.7	189.5	191.0	195.0	202.6	204.5	210.5	212.6	210.9	211.0	226.1	223.4
Austria	102.7	104.8	111.1	111.6	117.9	125.0	127.2	126.8	128.9	128.1	132.3	144.4	152.2	156.5	161.4	165.7
Poland	22.2	25.9	27.4	33.8	37.4	39.7	42.6	49.2	48.0	42.7	44.1	52.2	58.8	72.0	72.0	74.2
Portugal	83.4	88.0	138.0	150.2	161.4	173.0	186.7	191.0	196.3	197.4	205.1	209.4	223.1	240.4	252.0	248.5
Romania	:	:	:	39.4	31.3	29.3	30.4	34.4	36.1	36.0	42.0	67.7	106.6	115.0	123.7	77.7
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	64.4	66.7	70.6	75.3	85.2	90.9	105.9	117.3	127.4	128.8
Slovakia	55.6	57.4	65.7	64.2	60.4	47.1	45.8	44.8	49.2	45.7	48.5	52.7	57.4	62.2	68.8	69.0
Finland	108.2	105.7	106.7	99.9	118.2	129.3	124.6	126.7	134.0	137.4	141.6	147.3	150.6	168.9	178.3	177.7
Sweden	155.8	157.8	163.6	171.2	173.0	185.4	202.9	201.7	197.3	172.9	183.6	192.9	210.3	236.7	249.3	236.9
United Kingdom	128.3	123.9	125.9	132.6	140.0	148.1	157.0	166.4	172.6	182.5	195.7	207.0	206.6	222.3	223.3	212.2

: = not available

*) The indicator on private debt may be affected by the inclusion of some Special Purpose Entities, which are resident in Hungary but having financial links exclusively to non-residents. These SPEs may be reclassified into the financial sector following further investigation. Their debt account in recent years for 20-35% of GDP.

Table 9: General government sector debt, percentage of GDP

Public debt is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as consolidated general government gross debt at nominal value, outstanding at the end of the year. The general government sector comprises central government, state governments, local governments, and social security funds. The relevant definitions are provided in [Council Regulation \(EC\) N° 479/2009](#) as amended by [Council Regulation 679/2010](#). Data for the general government sector are consolidated between sub-sectors at the national level. Data are expressed in percentage of GDP. The differences between the general government debt reported for EDP purposes and the Scoreboard debt may arise as a result of different timetables for the updating of GDP figures.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	130.2	127.2	122.5	117.2	113.6	107.8	106.5	103.4	98.4	94.0	92.0	88.0	84.1	89.3	95.9	96.2
Bulgaria	:	:	105.1	79.6	77.6	72.5	66.0	52.4	44.4	37.0	27.5	21.6	17.2	13.7	14.6	16.3
Czech Republic	14.0	11.9	12.6	14.5	15.8	17.8	23.9	27.1	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.3	27.9	28.7	34.4	37.6
Denmark	72.6	69.4	65.4	61.4	58.1	52.4	49.6	49.5	47.2	45.1	37.8	32.1	27.5	34.2	41.5	43.4
Germany	55.6	58.5	59.8	60.5	61.3	60.2	59.1	60.7	64.4	66.3	68.6	68.1	65.2	66.7	74.4	83.2
Estonia	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.5	7.2	6.7
Ireland	81.2	72.7	63.7	53.0	48.0	37.5	35.2	31.9	30.7	29.4	27.2	24.7	24.8	44.2	65.2	92.5
Greece	97.0	99.4	96.6	94.5	94.0	103.4	103.7	101.7	97.4	98.9	101.2	107.3	107.4	113.0	129.3	144.9
Spain	63.3	67.4	66.1	64.1	62.4	59.4	55.6	52.6	48.8	46.3	43.1	39.6	36.2	40.1	53.8	61.0
France	55.4	58.0	59.4	59.5	58.9	57.4	56.9	59.0	63.2	65.0	66.7	64.0	64.2	68.2	79.0	82.3
Italy	120.9	120.2	117.4	114.2	113.0	108.5	108.2	105.1	103.9	103.4	105.4	106.1	103.1	105.8	115.5	118.4
Cyprus	51.8	53.1	57.4	59.2	59.3	59.6	61.2	65.1	69.7	70.9	69.4	64.7	58.8	48.9	58.5	61.5
Latvia	15.1	13.9	11.1	9.6	12.5	12.4	14.1	13.6	14.7	15.0	12.5	10.7	9.0	19.8	36.7	44.7
Lithuania	11.5	13.8	15.4	16.5	22.7	23.6	23.0	22.2	21.0	19.3	18.3	17.9	16.8	15.5	29.4	38.0
Luxembourg	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.7	13.7	14.8	19.1
Hungary	85.6	72.4	62.9	60.9	60.8	56.1	52.7	55.9	58.6	59.5	61.7	65.9	67.0	72.9	79.7	81.3
Malta	35.3	40.1	48.4	53.4	57.1	54.9	60.9	59.1	67.6	71.7	69.7	64.3	62.3	62.5	68.0	69.1
Netherlands	76.1	74.1	68.2	65.7	61.1	53.8	50.7	50.5	52.0	52.4	51.8	47.4	45.3	58.5	60.8	62.9
Austria	68.2	68.1	64.1	64.4	66.8	66.2	66.8	66.2	65.3	64.7	64.2	62.3	60.2	63.8	69.5	71.8
Poland	49.0	43.4	42.9	38.9	39.6	36.8	37.6	42.2	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.7	45.0	47.1	50.9	54.9
Portugal	59.2	58.2	54.3	50.3	49.4	48.4	51.1	53.7	55.7	57.5	62.5	63.7	68.3	71.6	83.1	93.4
Romania	6.6	10.6	15.0	16.6	21.7	22.5	25.7	24.9	21.5	18.7	15.8	12.4	12.8	13.4	23.6	30.5
Slovenia	18.6	21.9	22.4	23.1	24.1	26.3	26.5	27.8	27.2	27.3	26.7	26.4	23.1	21.9	35.3	38.8
Slovakia	22.1	31.1	33.7	34.5	47.8	50.3	48.9	43.4	42.4	41.5	34.2	30.5	29.6	27.8	35.5	41.0
Finland	56.6	57.0	53.9	48.4	45.7	43.8	42.5	41.5	44.5	44.4	41.7	39.6	35.2	33.9	43.3	48.3
Sweden	72.8	73.3	71.2	69.9	64.3	53.9	54.7	52.5	51.7	50.3	50.4	45.0	40.2	38.8	42.7	39.7
United Kingdom	51.2	51.3	49.8	46.7	43.7	41.0	37.7	37.5	39.0	40.9	42.5	43.4	44.4	54.8	69.7	79.6

: = not available

Table 10: Unemployment rate, average over past 3 years

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force based on International Labour Office (ILO) definition. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - and have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The principal legislation is the [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 577/98](#) on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 77/3). Eurostat compensates for possible breaks due to improvements in labour force survey methodology or sample design in order to ensure consistent time series.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Belgium	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.0	17.1	14.7	12.0	10.4	8.6	7.1	6.4	7.5
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	6.8	5.6	5.5	6.1
Denmark	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.4	5.6
Germany	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.7	10.5	10.7	10.1	8.8	8.0	7.5
Estonia	:	:	:	10.0	11.4	12.5	12.2	11.0	10.0	9.2	7.8	6.1	5.4	8.0	12.0
Ireland	12.7	11.2	9.6	7.6	5.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	5.1	7.6	10.6
Greece	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.0	8.3	8.5	9.9
Spain	18.6	17.6	16.5	14.7	12.8	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.3	9.4	8.6	9.4	12.6	16.5
France	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	9.0
Italy	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	5.1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	9.9	8.7	7.2	6.8	10.2	14.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	14.4	15.5	15.5	14.2	12.4	10.7	8.5	6.1	5.3	8.0	12.5
Luxembourg	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
Hungary	:	:	9.0	8.1	7.2	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.5	8.4	9.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.6
Netherlands	6.6	6.3	5.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.8
Austria	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Poland	:	:	:	11.5	13.2	15.9	18.1	19.3	19.6	18.8	16.9	13.8	10.2	8.3	8.3
Portugal	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.7	9.3	10.4
Romania	:	:	:	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.6
Slovenia	:	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.9
Slovakia	:	11.4	11.6	13.4	15.9	18.2	18.9	18.5	18.2	17.3	16.0	13.6	11.3	10.9	12.0
Finland	15.5	14.2	12.9	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.7
Sweden	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.3	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.6
United Kingdom	8.6	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	6.2	7.0

: = not available