

# Eurostat yearbook 2004

The statistical guide to Europe

**Data 1992-2002**

## Chapter 2



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 1  
General  
statistics

1

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### The Eurostat yearbook as a combined product

The Eurostat yearbook 2004 is a combined product consisting of a book and a CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains the complete statistical information of the Eurostat yearbook 2004, a selection of which is presented in the book.

The CD-ROM is in three languages (English, French, German). It contains the following:

- The PDF files of the paper version.
- More than 1 000 statistical tables and graphs. All data can be easily extracted from the tables. The graphs can be generated dynamically according to the wishes of the reader.
- All the statistical background information about 'In the spotlight: sustainable development'.
- Links to the Eurostat Internet site to find more information, for example on further publications or on more up-to-date data. On its website, Eurostat provides access to a range of statistical information that can be consulted online or downloaded free of charge.

### The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

- Introductory texts for each section explain the main features and the relevance of the information presented and give an idea of what other data on the subject Eurostat has on offer.
- A glossary clarifies the statistical terms and concepts used.
- The abbreviations and acronyms used are spelled out on the bookmark to the yearbook.

### Date of data extraction

The statistical data presented in this yearbook were extracted on 10 May 2004 and represent the data availability at that time.

### Order and coding of countries

The order of the EU Member States used in the Eurostat yearbook is their order of protocol. It follows the alphabetical order of the countries' short names in their respective native languages.

Generally, the countries are identified in the Eurostat yearbook 2004 by using the shortest official designation. If codes are used, these are the two-digit ISO codes, except for Greece and the United Kingdom for which EL and UK, respectively, are used.

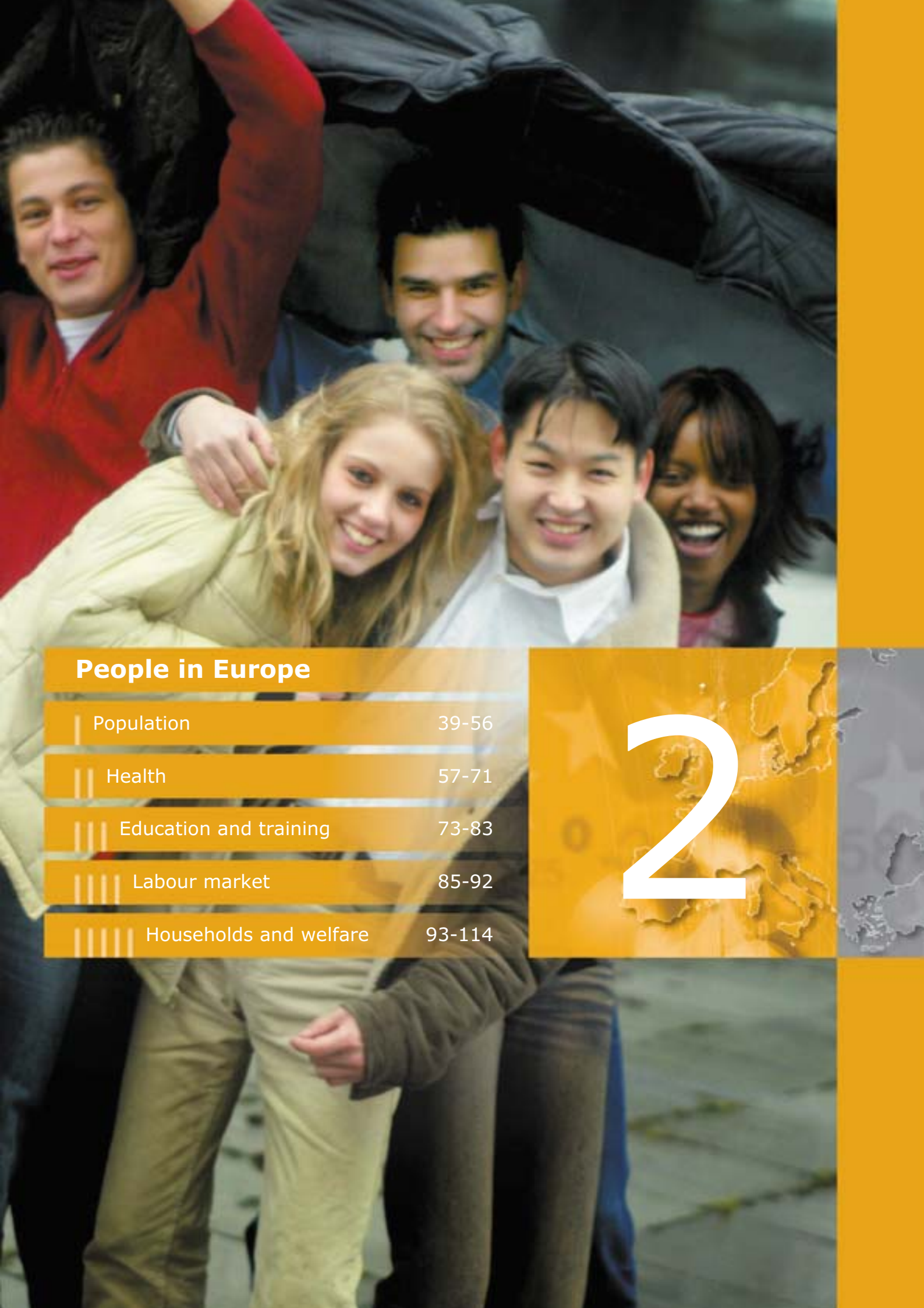
A complete list of ISO codes can be found at:

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html>

### Symbols and codes in the tables

- "Not applicable" or "real zero" or "zero by default"
- 0 Less than half of the unit used
- : not available
- p Provisional value
- e Estimated value
- s Eurostat estimate
- r Revised value
- f Forecast
- u Unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)
- :u Extremely unreliable data
- :c Confidential
- :n Not significant
- b Break in series (see explanatory texts)
- i see footnote

€ zone stands for Euro-zone. "€ zone", which is not an official symbol, is used for practical reasons.



## People in Europe

Population 39-56

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# The EU population

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
- Population by marital status
- Population structure indicators on 1 January
- Changes of population (absolute numbers and crude rates)
- Population at regional level (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels)
- Projections

2

## Demographic data

Eurostat produces a large range of demographic data both at national and regional levels. The information on population, births, deaths and nuptiality is collected each year from 37 European countries and allows the production of a large number of demographic indicators calculated by Eurostat on a comparable basis. Every three years, demographic projections (for the years up to 2070) are also produced by Eurostat.

This information is used by the European institutions and governments for a number of important policies notably in the social and economic fields. For instance, the past and future evolutions of the population structure, fertility behaviours and increasing life expectancy are very much needed for governing and planning social policies such as retirement schemes. Another example is the use of regional population data for the calculation of GDP per capita for the allocation of structural funds. It is also used by the educational world, the research institutes and the media.



lion. In 1953, the EU's population exceeded 300 million. Thereafter it took 10, 13 and 22 years, respectively, to increase by 25 million inhabitants. Thus, population growth began to slow during the last two to three decades.

2002 fits fairly well in this latter general trend. Although during the second half of the 1990s lower levels were recorded, the latest increase is much smaller than those observed during the 1960s (on average 2.5 million a year).

## The EU-15 population

During the last 50 years, the population of the EU-15 has grown from 295 to almost 380 mil-

**Total population**

At 1 January; in 1 000

|                | 1994      | 1995      | 1996      | 1997      | 1998      | 1999      | 2000      | 2001         | 2002         | 2003         |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU-25          | 445 624.2 | 446 808.1 | 447 862.7 | 448 894.5 | 449 759.1 | 450 677.5 | 451 841.2 | 453 316.2(b) | 453 023.7(b) | 454 552.3(b) |
| EU-15          | 370 421.1 | 371 605.4 | 372 715.2 | 373 799.7 | 374 719.9 | 375 719.5 | 376 956.3 | 378 529.1    | 378 354.2(b) | 380 351.4(e) |
| Euro-zone      | 298 186.4 | 299 073.1 | 299 923.1 | 300 775   | 301 487.8 | 302 160.5 | 303 141.5 | 304 434.3    | 304 936.8(b) | 306 698.2(e) |
| Belgium        | 10 100.6  | 10 130.6  | 10 143    | 10 170.2  | 10 192.3  | 10 213.8  | 10 239.1  | 10 263.4     | 10 309.7     | 10 355.8     |
| Czech Republic | 10 334    | 10 333.2  | 10 321.3  | 10 309.1  | 10 299.1  | 10 289.6  | 10 278.1  | 10 266.5     | 10 206.4(b)  | 10 203.3     |
| Denmark        | 5 196.6   | 5 215.7   | 5 251     | 5 275.1   | 5 294.9   | 5 313.6   | 5 330     | 5 349.2      | 5 368.4      | 5 383.5      |
| Germany        | 81 338.1  | 81 538.6  | 81 817.5  | 82 012.2  | 82 057.4  | 82 037    | 82 163.5  | 82 259.5     | 82 440.3     | 82 536.7(e)  |
| Estonia        | 1477      | 1 448.1   | 1 425.2   | 1 406     | 1 393.1   | 1 379.2   | 1 372.1   | 1 367        | 1 361.2      | 1356         |
| Greece         | 10 511    | 10 595.1  | 10 673.7  | 10 744.6  | 10 808.3  | 10 861.4  | 10 903.7  | 10 931.1     | 10 988.0(b)  | 11 018.4(e)  |
| Spain          | 39 218.8  | 39 305.4  | 39 383.1  | 39 467.8  | 39 570.9  | 39 724.4  | 39 960.7  | 40 376.4     | 4 0850.5     | 41 550.6(p)  |
| France         | 57 565    | 57 752.5  | 57 936    | 58 116    | 58 299    | 58 496.6  | 58 748.7  | 59 042.7     | 5 9342.1     | 59 630.1(p)  |
| Ireland        | 3 583.2   | 3 597.6   | 3 620.1   | 3 652.2   | 3 694     | 3 734.9   | 3 776.6   | 3826.2       | 3 899.9(b)   | 3 963.6      |
| Italy          | 57 138.5  | 57 268.6  | 57 333    | 57 461    | 57 563.4  | 57 612.6  | 57 679.9  | 57 844       | 56 993.7(b)  | 57 321.0(e)  |
| Cyprus         | 632.9     | 645.4     | 656.3     | 666.3     | 675.2     | 682.9     | 690.5     | 697.5        | 705.5        | 715.1        |
| Latvia         | 2 540.9   | 2 500.6   | 2 469.5   | 2 444.9   | 2 420.8   | 2 399.2   | 2 381.7   | 2 364.3      | 2 345.8      | 2 331.5      |
| Lithuania      | 3 671.3   | 3643      | 3 615.2   | 3 588     | 3 562.3   | 3 536.4   | 3 512.1   | 3 487        | 3 475.6      | 3 462.6      |
| Luxembourg     | 400.2     | 405.7     | 411.6     | 416.9     | 422.1     | 427.4     | 433.6     | 439          | 444.1        | 448.3        |
| Hungary        | 10 350    | 10 336.7  | 10 321.2  | 10 301.2  | 10 279.7  | 10 253.4  | 10 221.6  | 10 200.3     | 10 174.9     | 10 142.4     |
| Malta          | 366.4     | 369.5     | 371.2     | 374       | 376.5     | 378.5     | 388.8     | 391.4        | 394.6        | 397.3        |
| Netherlands    | 15 341.6  | 15 424.1  | 15 493.9  | 15 567.1  | 15 654.2  | 15 760.2  | 1 5864    | 15 987.1     | 16 105.3     | 16 192.6     |
| Austria        | 7 928.7   | 7 943.5   | 7953.1    | 7 965     | 7 971.1   | 7 982.5   | 8 002.2   | 8 020.9      | 8 038.9      | 8 067.3      |
| Poland         | 38 504.7  | 38 580.6  | 38 609.4  | 38 639.3  | 38 660    | 38 667    | 38 653.6  | 38 644.2     | 38 632.5     | 38 218.5(b)  |
| Portugal       | 9 982.8   | 10 012.8  | 10 041.4  | 10 069.8  | 10 107.9  | 10 150.1  | 10 198.2  | 10 262.9     | 10 329.3     | 10 407.5     |
| Slovenia       | 1 989.4   | 1 989.5   | 1 990.3   | 1 987     | 1 984.9   | 1 978.3   | 1 987.8   | 1 990.1      | 1 994        | 1 995        |
| Slovakia       | 5 336.5   | 5 356.2   | 5 367.8   | 5 378.9   | 5 387.7   | 5 393.4   | 5 398.7   | 5 378.8(b)   | 5 379        | 5 379.2      |
| Finland        | 5 077.9   | 5 098.8   | 5 116.8   | 5 132.3   | 5 147.3   | 5 159.6   | 5 171.3   | 5 181.1      | 5 194.9      | 5 206.3      |
| Sweden         | 8 745.1   | 8 816.4   | 8 837.5   | 8 844.5   | 8 847.6   | 8 854.3   | 8 861.4   | 8 882.8      | 8 909.1      | 8 940.8      |
| United Kingdom | 58 292.9  | 58 500.2  | 58 703.7  | 58 905.1  | 59 089.6  | 59 391.1  | 59 623.4  | 59 862.8     | 59 139.9(b)  | 59 328.9(e)  |
| Iceland        | 265.1     | 267       | 268       | 269.9     | 272.4     | 275.7     | 279       | 283.4        | 286.6        | 288.5        |
| Liechtenstein  | 30.3      | 30.6      | 30.9      | 31.1      | 31.3      | 32        | 32.4      | 32.9         | 33.5         | 33.9         |
| Norway         | 4 324.8   | 4 348.4   | 4370      | 4 392.7   | 4 417.6   | 4 445.3   | 4 478.5   | 4 503.4      | 4 524.1      | 4 552.3      |
| Canada         | 29 076.9  | 29 437    | 29 789    | 30 110.7  | 30 425.3  | :         | :         | :            | :            | :            |
| Japan          | 125 033.5 | 125 570   | 125 503.8 | 124 645.2 | 126 109.7 | 126 056.8 | 126 550   | 126 771.7    | :            | :            |
| United States  | 259 159   | 261 687   | 264 162.2 | 266 490.1 | 269 106.3 | 271 626   | 275 562.7 | 278 058.9    | :            | :            |

The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

**The EU-25 population**

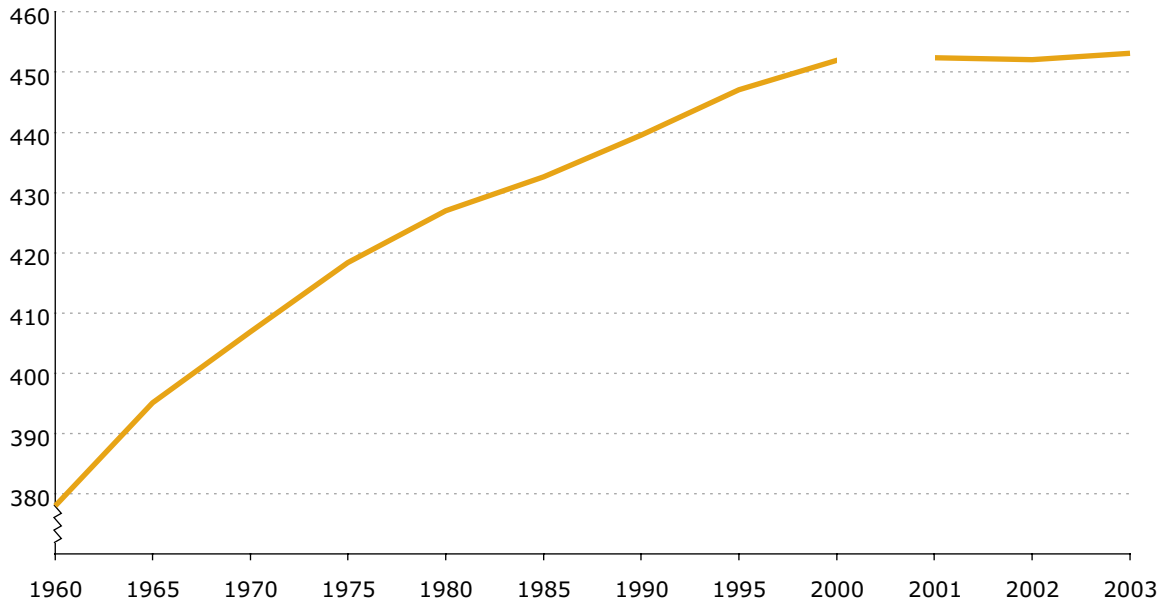
During the last 40 years, the population of the 25 countries of today's EU has grown from 378 million (1960) to over 453 million (2002). During the last three decades, the population growth has slowed down. The EU-25 population is expected to have grown by 0.3 % in 2003, which is again a modest rise.

In 2003, Germany had the largest population within the 25 countries that today form the EU with more than 18 % of the total, followed by France, the United Kingdom and Italy with roughly 13 % each. These four countries together comprise 57 % of the total population of today's European Union. The new Member States represent almost 16 % of the total population (74.2 million).



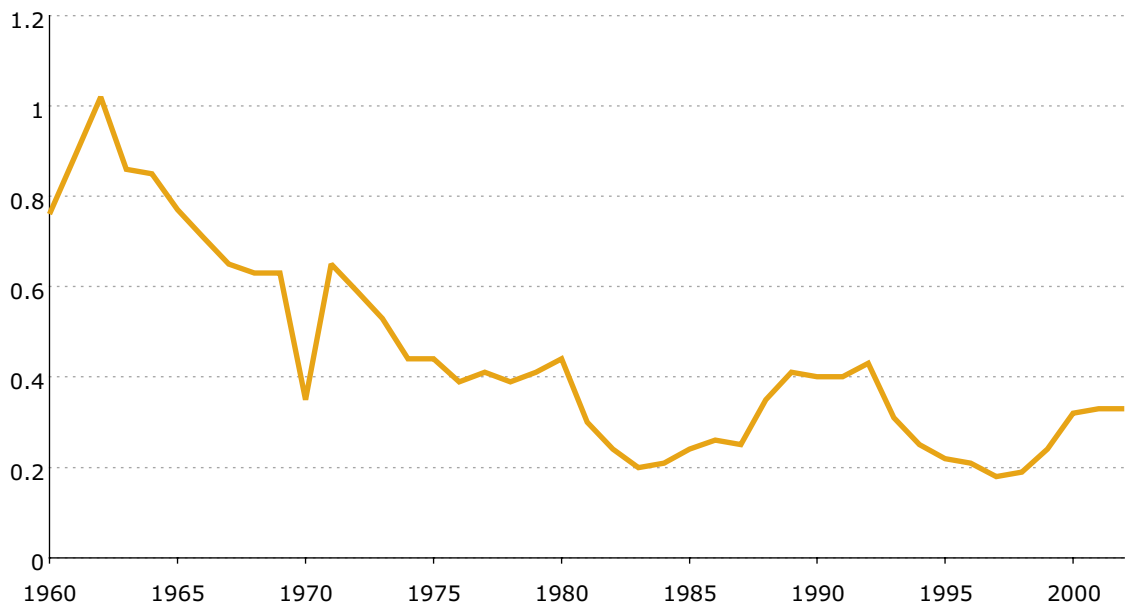


**The EU-25 population**  
In million persons



2

**Growth of the EU-25 population**  
Per 1 000 inhabitants

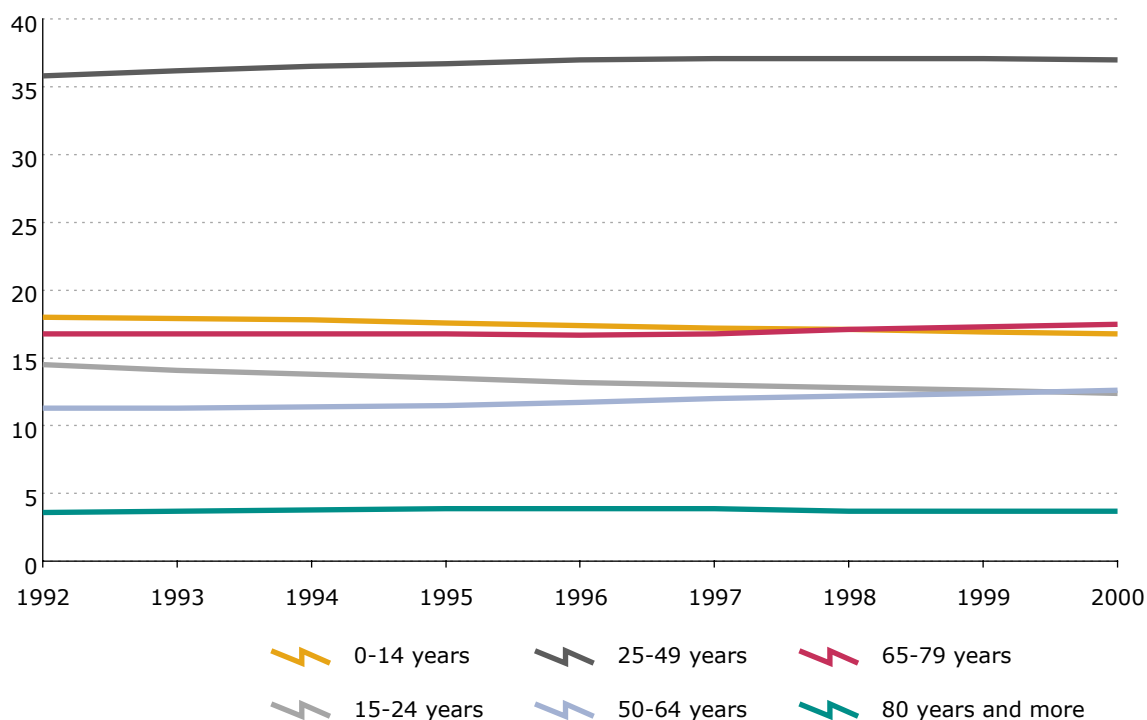




2

**Population in the EU-15 by age classes**

Share of total population in %



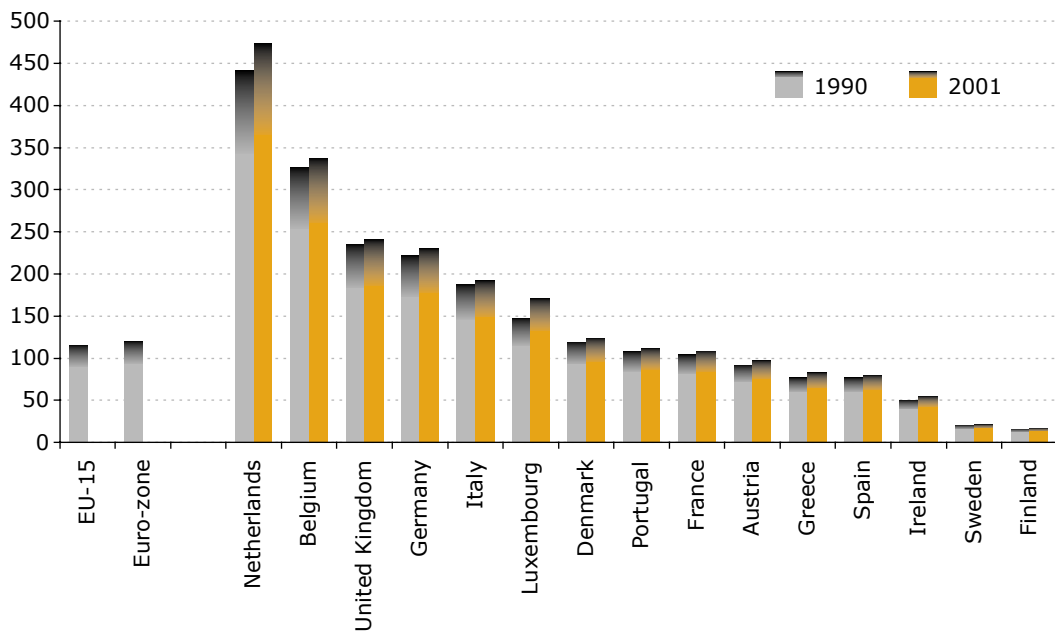
The share of the young population is decreasing. In 2000, the population aged up to 14 years made up 16.8 % of the total population compared with 18.0 % in 1992. The population aged 15 to 24 years had a share of 12.4 % (2000) as against 14.5 % (1992).

The population aged 25 to 49 years represents more than one third of the total EU population (2000: 37.0 %). From 1992 to 2000, the share of the population aged over 50 years increased all over the EU. The share of the age group 65 to 79 years rose from 11.3 % of the total population in 1992 to 12.6 % in 2000. There are marked differences between countries regarding this age group.



**Population density**

In inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

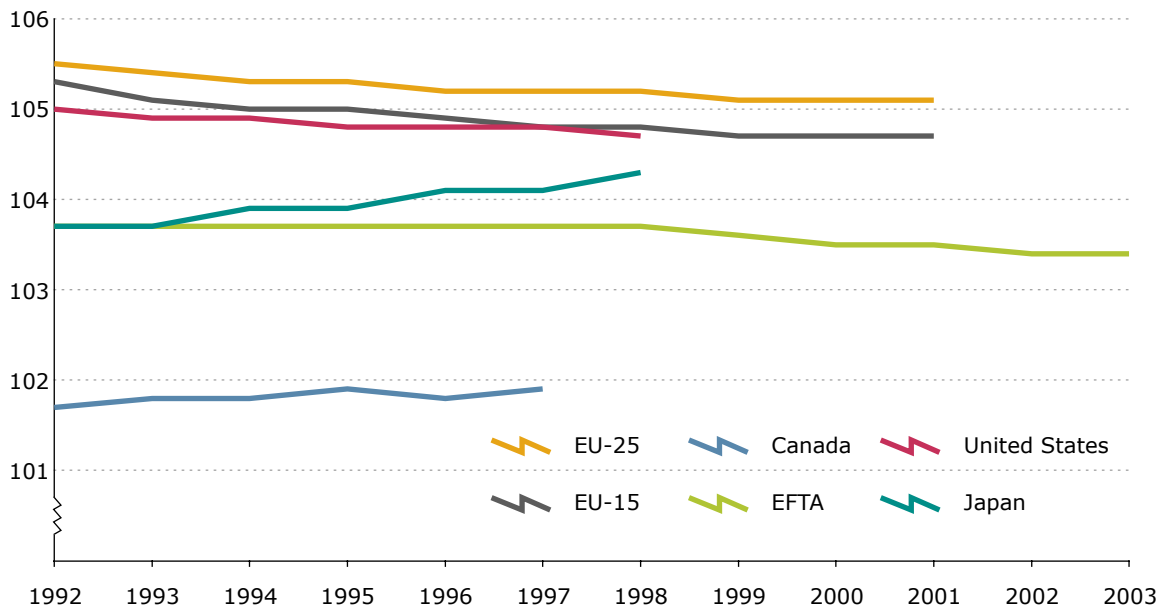


The ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.

There are significant differences in population density: it is much higher in the Netherlands (474 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>) and in Belgium (337)

than in some Nordic countries such as Finland (17) and Sweden (22).

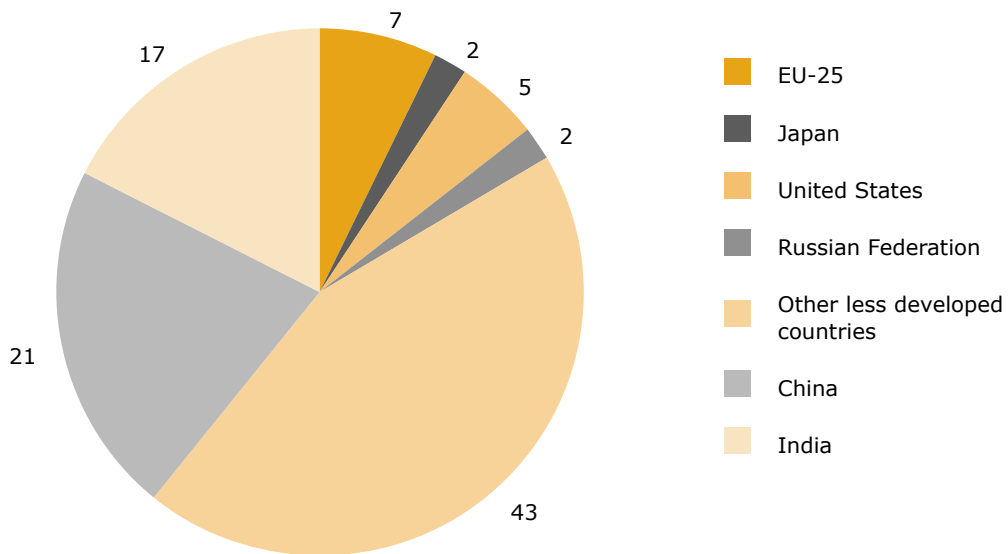
**Women per 100 men**





### World population in 2002

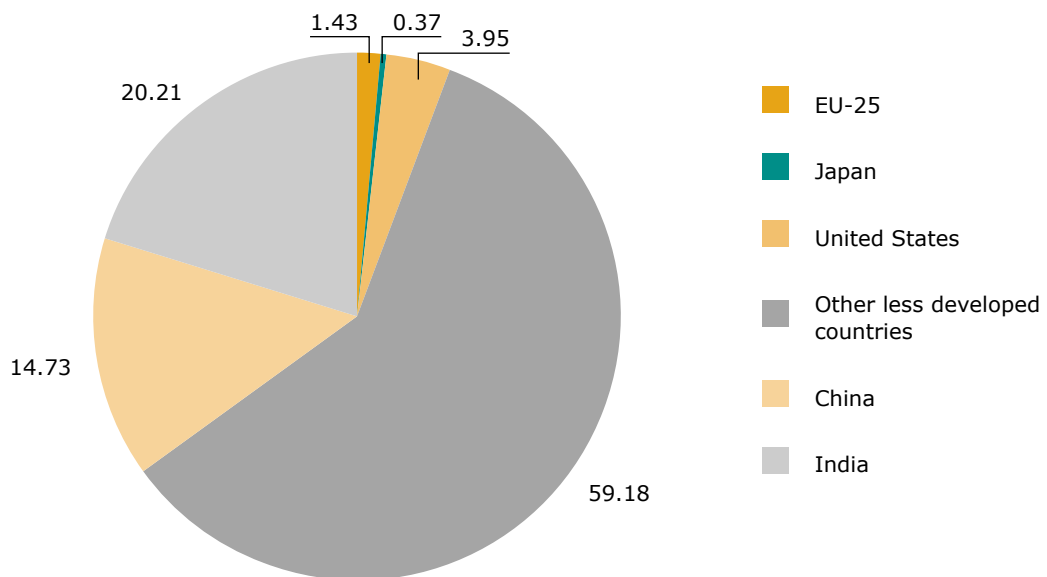
In %



2

### Shares of the world population increase, 2002 as against 1990

In %



The Russian Federation contributed — 0.32 % to the development of the world population.

## Families and births

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- First marriages by sex and age
- Marriages by previous marital status and sex
- Divorces by duration of marriage
- Marriage and divorce indicators
- Marriages and live births by month
- Live births by marital status and mother's age
- Live births by birth order
- Fertility rates by age
- Fertility indicators
- Abortions

### Fewer and later marriages; more marital breakdowns

In 2002, there were only five marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU compared with almost eight in 1970. The average age at which people first get married has increased: for men, from 26 years in 1980 to over 30 today, and for women from 23 to 28 years. The proportion of divorces is estimated at 15 % for marriages entered into in 1960, and at around 30 % for those entered into in 1985.

### Fewer children, and later in life

The completed fertility of post-war generations has been steadily declining since the mid-1960s, but the total fertility rate remains relatively stable at almost 1.5. The completed fertility changes far less abruptly over time and is now around 1.7, still well below the reproduction level (2.1 children per woman).

### A rise in births outside marriage

The proportion of births outside marriage continues to increase, basically reflecting the growing popularity of cohabitation: from 6 % of all births in 1970 to over 30 % in 2002. In Sweden, more than half (56 %) of the children born in 2002 had unmarried parents.



**Marriages**

Per 1 000 persons

|                | 1991  | 1992  | 1993 | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998 | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  |
|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EU-25          | 5.77  | 5.63  | 5.38 | 5.24  | 5.17  | 5.08  | 5.09  | :    | 5.15  | 5.14  | :     | :     |
| EU-15          | 5.64  | 5.54  | 5.33 | 5.2   | 5.14  | 5.07  | 5.08  | :    | 5.12  | 5.13  | :     | :     |
| Euro-zone      | 5.59  | 5.45  | 5.25 | 5.12  | 5.08  | 5.03  | 5.06  | :    | 5.13  | 5.11  | 4.85  | :     |
| Belgium        | 6.07  | 5.79  | 5.37 | 5.14  | 5.07  | 4.98  | 4.69  | 4.35 | 4.32  | 4.4   | 4.09  | :     |
| Czech Republic | 6.96  | 7.18  | 6.39 | 5.66  | 5.32  | 5.22  | 5.61  | 5.35 | 5.2   | 5.39  | 5.12  | :     |
| Denmark        | 6.03  | 6.22  | 6.1  | 6.78  | 6.64  | 6.83  | 6.48  | 6.55 | 6.66  | 7.19  | 6.82  | :     |
| Germany        | 5.68  | 5.62  | 5.45 | 5.41  | 5.27  | 5.22  | 5.15  | 5.09 | 5.25  | 5.09  | 4.72  | :     |
| Estonia        | 6.59  | 5.79  | 5.18 | 5.04  | 4.88  | 3.9   | 3.99  | 3.92 | 4.06  | 4.01  | 4.14  | :     |
| Greece         | 6.39  | 4.69  | 5.94 | 5.38  | 6.02  | 4.24  | 5.62  | 5.12 | 5.62  | 4.48  | 5.2   | :     |
| Spain          | 5.6   | 5.57  | 5.14 | 5.09  | 5.1   | 4.92  | 4.97  | 5.22 | 5.22  | 5.39  | 5.08  | :     |
| France         | 4.92  | 4.74  | 4.44 | 4.4   | 4.4   | 4.83  | 4.88  | 4.65 | 4.88  | 5.18  | 5.13  | :     |
| Ireland        | 4.93  | 4.68  | 4.7  | 4.63  | 4.32  | 4.45  | 4.26  | :    | 4.93  | 5.04  | 4.98  | :     |
| Italy          | 5.5   | 5.49  | 5.3  | 5.1   | 5.06  | 4.85  | 4.83  | 4.86 | 4.86  | 4.86  | 4.54  | :     |
| Cyprus         | 10.46 | 8.04  | 9.71 | 9.7   | 10.25 | 8.71  | 10.71 | 11.4 | 13.22 | 13.37 | 15.07 | 14.48 |
| Latvia         | 8.43  | 7.23  | 5.69 | 4.59  | 4.46  | 3.92  | 3.98  | 4    | 3.93  | 3.88  | 3.93  | :     |
| Lithuania      | 9.24  | 8.14  | 6.44 | 6.38  | 6.1   | 5.67  | 5.26  | 5.21 | 5.07  | 4.83  | 4.53  | :     |
| Luxembourg     | 6.7   | 6.4   | 5.98 | 5.84  | 5.08  | 5.08  | 4.78  | 4.8  | 4.85  | 4.92  | 4.49  | :     |
| Hungary        | 5.9   | 5.5   | 5.22 | 5.23  | 5.18  | 4.75  | 4.56  | 4.37 | 4.44  | 4.71  | 4.28  | :     |
| Malta          | 7.1   | 6.58  | 6.79 | 6.75  | 6.26  | 6.36  | 6.43  | 6.51 | 6.28  | 6.52  | 5.58  | :     |
| Netherlands    | 6.3   | 6.17  | 5.77 | 5.39  | 5.27  | 5.48  | 5.45  | 5.54 | 5.66  | 5.53  | 4.97  | :     |
| Austria        | 5.69  | 5.83  | 5.69 | 5.45  | 5.4   | 5.31  | 5.2   | 4.91 | 4.94  | 4.9   | 4.26  | :     |
| Poland         | 6.1   | 5.66  | 5.4  | 5.39  | 5.37  | 5.27  | 5.3   | 5.42 | 5.68  | 5.46  | 5.05  | :     |
| Portugal       | 7.24  | 7.01  | 6.84 | 6.6   | 6.56  | 6.33  | 6.52  | 6.57 | 6.75  | 6.23  | 5.67  | :     |
| Slovenia       | 4.09  | 4.57  | 4.53 | 4.18  | 4.14  | 3.8   | 3.78  | 3.8  | 3.89  | 3.62  | 3.48  | :     |
| Slovakia       | 6.19  | 6.39  | 5.78 | 5.27  | 5.13  | 5.11  | 5.19  | 5.1  | 5.07  | 4.81  | 4.42  | :     |
| Finland        | 4.93  | 4.67  | 4.87 | 4.89  | 4.65  | 4.77  | 4.56  | 4.66 | 4.7   | 5.05  | 4.79  | :     |
| Sweden         | 4.27  | 4.29  | 3.9  | 3.9   | 3.81  | 3.79  | 3.65  | 3.57 | 4.03  | 4.5   | 4.02  | :     |
| United Kingdom | 6.05  | 6.14  | 5.87 | 5.67  | 5.5   | 5.33  | 5.26  | 5.15 | 5.06  | 5.12  | :     | :     |
| Iceland        | 4.79  | 4.75  | 4.62 | 4.92  | 4.63  | 5.02  | 5.46  | 5.58 | 5.62  | 6.32  | 5.21  | :     |
| Liechtenstein  | 6.27  | 14.19 | 7.48 | 12.98 | 13.18 | 14.16 | 12.56 | :    | :     | :     | :     | :     |
| Norway         | 4.66  | 4.49  | 4.51 | 4.75  | 4.97  | 5.29  | 5.41  | 5.27 | 5.26  | 5.65  | 5.09  | :     |
| United States  | :     | :     | :    | :     | :     | :     | :     | :    | 8.38  | :     | :     | :     |

Source: Eurostat/US Bureau of the Census.

In the last decades, the rate of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in EU-15 has decreased from almost eight at the beginning of the 1980s to around six at the end of this decade, approaching five in 2001. This might partly be the result of the growing popularity of cohabitation. Low rates are reported for Slovenia, Latvia, Sweden and Belgium (around four). In contrast, the rate for Cyprus stands at 15.

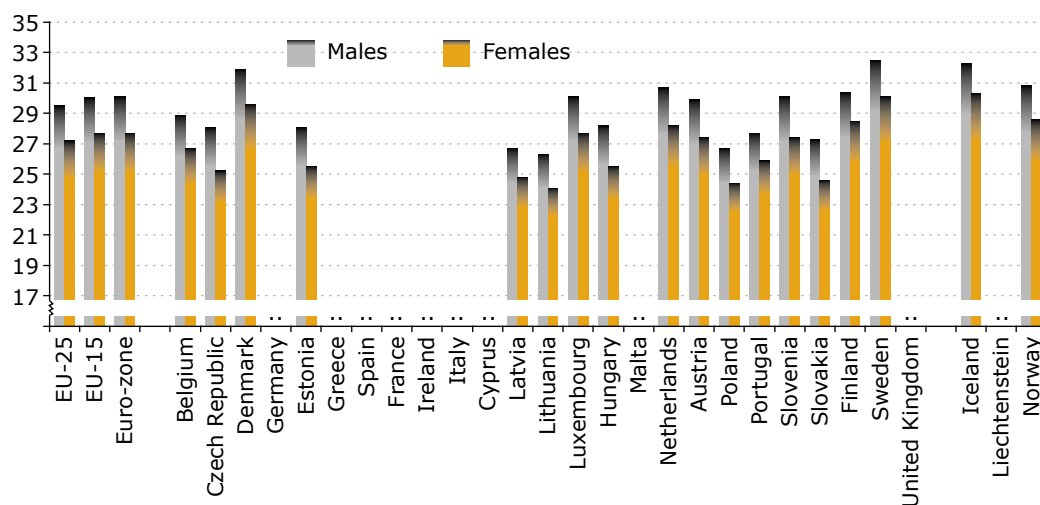
As well as the decrease in the rate of marriages, demographical changes are marked by the increase in the average age at which people get married for the first time. In 2002, men as well as women in EU-15 married about two years later in their lives than in 1991.





### Mean age at first marriage in 2002

Years



### Divorces

Per 1 000 persons

|                | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EU-25          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| EU-15          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 1.9  | :    |
| Euro-zone      | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 1.7  | :    |
| Belgium        | 2.1  | 2.2  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 3.5  | 2.8  | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.8  | 3    |
| Czech Republic | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 3    | 3    | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.1  | 2.3  | 2.9  | 3.1  | 3.1  |
| Denmark        | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.8  |
| Germany        | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.9  | 2    | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.4  | :    |
| Estonia        | 3.7  | 4.3  | 3.9  | 3.8  | 5.2  | 4    | 3.8  | 3.2  | 3.3  | 3.1  | 3.2  | 3    |
| Greece         | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 1    | 1    | 1.1  | 0.7  | 0.9  | 1    | 1    | 1.1  |
| Spain          | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.9  | :    | :    | 1    | 0.9  | :    |
| France         | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 2    | 2.1  | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | :    | 1.9  | :    |
| Ireland        | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 0.7  | 0.7  | :    |
| Italy          | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.7  |
| Cyprus         | 0.5  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.9  | 1.2  | 1.1  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.9  |
| Latvia         | 4.2  | 5.6  | 4    | 3.3  | 3.1  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.4  | 2.5  |
| Lithuania      | 4.1  | 3.8  | 3.8  | 3    | 2.8  | 3.1  | 3.2  | 3.3  | 3.2  | 3.1  | 3.2  | 3    |
| Luxembourg     | 2    | 1.8  | 1.9  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 2    | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.4  |
| Hungary        | 2.4  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.2  | 2.4  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.5  |
| Malta          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Netherlands    | 1.9  | 2    | 2    | 2.4  | 2.2  | 2.2  | 2.2  | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.1  |
| Austria        | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.2  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.6  | 2.4  |
| Poland         | 0.9  | 0.8  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 1    | 1    | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.2  |
| Portugal       | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.4  | 1.2  | 1.3  | 1.4  | 1.5  | 1.7  | 1.9  | 1.8  | 2.6  |
| Slovenia       | 0.9  | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0.8  | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.2  |
| Slovakia       | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 2    |
| Finland        | 2.6  | 2.6  | 2.5  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.6  | 2.6  |
| Sweden         | 2.3  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.4  |
| United Kingdom | 3    | 3    | 3.1  | 3    | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.7  | 2.6  | 2.6  | :    |
| Iceland        | 2.1  | 2    | 2    | 1.8  | 1.8  | 2    | 1.9  | 1.8  | 1.7  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.8  |
| Liechtenstein  | 1.2  | 1.1  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.2  | 1.4  | 2.1  | :    | :    | :    | 2.8  | 3    |
| Norway         | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.3  | 2.3  | 2.1  | 2    | 2.2  | 2.3  | :    |
| Japan          | :    | :    | :    | :    | 1.6  | 1.6  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| United States  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 4.2  | :    | :    | :    |

## Completed fertility

### By generation

|                | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EU-15          | 1.77 | 1.74 | 1.7  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Euro-zone      | 1.73 | 1.7  | 1.66 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Belgium        | 1.85 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.79 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Czech Republic | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.96 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.73 |
| Denmark        | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.92 | 1.92 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Germany        | 1.63 | 1.61 | 1.58 | 1.56 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 1.46 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Estonia        | 1.98 | 1.94 | 1.91 | 1.9  | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.8  | 1.76 | :    | :    |
| Greece         | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.8  | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.7  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Spain          | 1.71 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.59 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| France         | 2.1  | 2.08 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 2.02 | 2    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Ireland        | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.18 | 2.14 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Italy          | 1.63 | 1.6  | 1.57 | 1.52 | 1.49 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Latvia         | 1.92 | 1.88 | 1.83 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.73 | 1.69 | 1.62 | :    |
| Lithuania      | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.64 |
| Luxembourg     | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 1.82 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Hungary        | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2    | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.93 | 1.89 | 1.84 | 1.8  | :    |
| Malta          | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.03 | 2    | 1.95 | 1.89 | 1.81 | :    | :    | :    |
| Netherlands    | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.75 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Austria        | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 1.62 | 1.6  | 1.57 | :    | :    | :    |
| Poland         | 2.14 | 2.11 | 2.07 | 2.03 | 2    | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.85 | 1.79 | :    |
| Portugal       | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.74 | :    | :    | :    |
| Slovenia       | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.77 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 1.7  | 1.67 | :    | :    |
| Slovakia       | 2.17 | 2.14 | 2.11 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 1.85 | 1.79 |
| Finland        | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 1.87 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Sweden         | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2    | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.94 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| United Kingdom | 1.94 | 1.92 | 1.9  | 1.89 | 1.87 | 1.86 | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Iceland        | 2.43 | 2.4  | 2.38 | 2.4  | 2.36 | 2.34 | 2.32 | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| Norway         | 2.1  | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.02 | :    | :    | :    |
| Japan          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |
| United States  | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    |

Source: Eurostat/US Bureau of the Census.

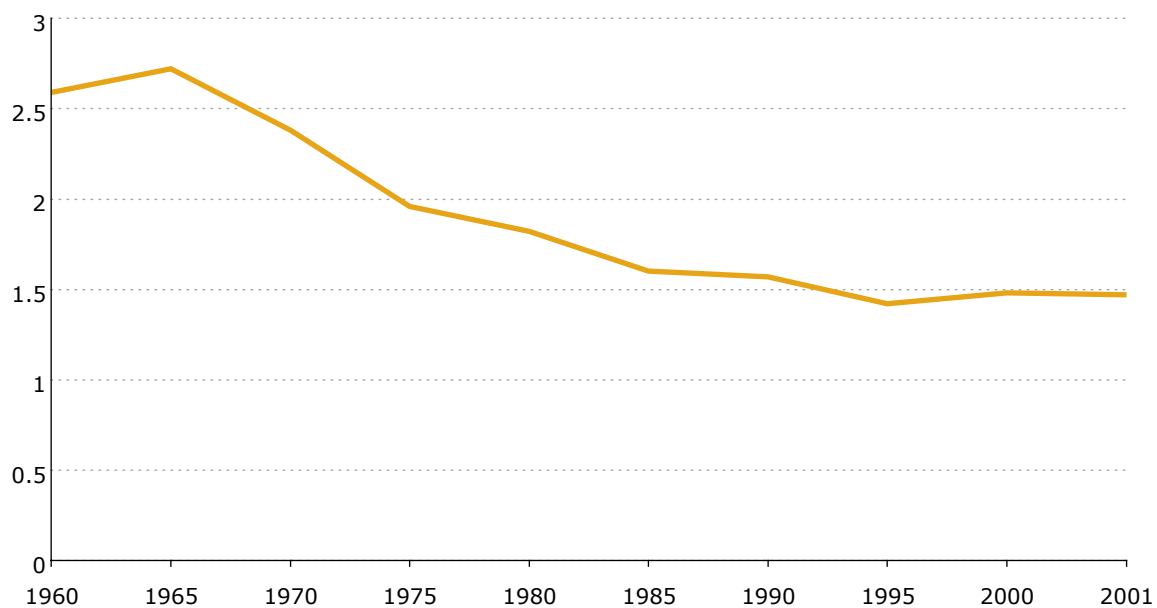
The mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years. This is calculated by adding the fertility rates by age of the mother observed for successive years, when the cohort has reached the age in question (in general, only ages between 15 and 49 years are considered). In practice, the fertility rates for older women can be estimated using the rates observed for previous generations, without waiting for the cohort to reach the end of the reproductive period.



In EU-15, the completed fertility rate for women born at the beginning of the 1960s stood at 1.8, well below the reproduction level. The total fertility rate, that allows comparison between the fertility of a population in different reporting years, decreased from 2.7 in 1965 to below the level of 1.5 in 1995 where it has remained since.



### Total fertility rate in the EU-15



The total fertility rate is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.



### Mean age of women at childbearing Years

|                | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995     | 1996     | 1997     | 1998  | 1999  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| EU-25          | :     | :     | :     | :     | :        | :        | :        | :     | :     | 29   | 29.1 | 29.2 |
| EU-15          | 28.3  | 28.46 | 28.59 | 28.75 | 28.9     | 28.98    | :        | :     | :     | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 |
| Euro-zone      | 28.46 | 28.63 | 28.76 | 28.92 | 29.09    | 29.16    | :        | :     | :     | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.6 |
| Belgium        | 27.95 | 28.09 | 28.2  | 28.34 | 28.47(e) | 28.50(e) | 28.6     | :     | :     | :    | :    | :    |
| Czech Republic | 24.72 | 24.82 | 25.05 | 25.4  | 25.77    | 26.1     | 26.38    | 26.64 | 26.9  | 27.2 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| Denmark        | 28.63 | 28.77 | 28.94 | 29.08 | 29.21    | 29.28    | 29.42p   | 29.52 | 29.62 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.9 |
| Germany        | 27.79 | 27.93 | 28.07 | 28.19 | 28.31    | 28.37    | 28.52    | 28.58 | 28.7  | 28.7 | 28.8 | :    |
| Estonia        | 25.3  | 25.3  | 25.3  | 25.4  | 25.6     | 25.9     | 26.2     | 26.4  | 26.6  | 27   | 27.2 | 27.5 |
| Greece         | 27.38 | 27.55 | 27.84 | 28.01 | 28.19    | 28.37    | 28.58    | 28.7  | 28.9  | :    | :    | :    |
| Spain          | 29.04 | 29.25 | 29.47 | 29.74 | 29.98    | 30.2     | 30.4     | 30.55 | 30.7  | 30.7 | :    | :    |
| France         | 28.4  | 28.55 | 28.67 | 28.83 | 28.99    | 29.12    | 29.21    | 29.32 | 29.3  | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.5 |
| Ireland        | 29.88 | 30.01 | 30.05 | 30.12 | 30.24    | 30.20(p) | 30.40(p) | 30.3  | 30.3  | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.6 |
| Italy          | 29.01 | 29.21 | 29.29 | 29.48 | 29.72    | 30       | :        | :     | 30.3  | 30.3 | 30.3 | :    |
| Cyprus         | 27.3  | 27.5  | 27.8  | 28    | 28.2     | 28.2     | 28.4     | 28.4  | 28.6  | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.1 |
| Latvia         | 25.5  | 25.4  | 25.4  | 25.8  | 25.8     | 26       | 26.4     | 26.6  | 26.8  | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.6 |
| Lithuania      | 25.7  | 25.6  | 25.6  | 25.5  | 25.6     | 25.7     | 25.9     | 26.2  | 26.4  | 26.6 | 26.8 | 26.9 |
| Luxembourg     | 28.43 | 28.58 | 28.6  | 28.73 | 28.93    | 29.16    | 29.18    | 29.25 | 29.36 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.5 |
| Hungary        | 25.68 | 25.8  | 26    | 26.22 | 26.35    | 26.51    | 26.69    | 26.86 | 27.07 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| Malta          | 28.8  | 28.83 | 28.81 | 28.9  | 29.06    | 28.8     | 28.68    | 28.87 | 29    | 28.6 | 28.9 | 29.2 |
| Netherlands    | 29.47 | 29.67 | 29.82 | 29.9  | 30.04    | 30.15    | 30.18    | 30.25 | 30.27 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.4 |
| Austria        | 27.2  | 27.3  | 27.3  | 27.5  | 27.7     | 27.8     | 27.9     | 28    | 28.1  | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28.6 |
| Poland         | 26.25 | 26.38 | 26.61 | 26.82 | 26.89    | 27.02    | 27.12    | 27.19 | 27.31 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| Portugal       | 27.5  | 27.6  | 27.7  | 27.8  | 28       | 28.1     | 28.3     | 28.4  | 28.5  | 28.6 | 28.7 | 28.8 |
| Slovenia       | 26.12 | 26.18 | 26.55 | 26.78 | 27.04    | 27.27    | 27.53    | 27.81 | 27.97 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.8 |
| Slovakia       | 24.99 | 25.13 | 25.26 | 25.45 | 25.63    | 25.82    | :        | :     | 26.39 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 27   |
| Finland        | 28.87 | 28.95 | 29.02 | 29.13 | 29.3     | 29.35    | 29.45    | 29.55 | 29.58 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.7 |
| Sweden         | 28.74 | 28.87 | 28.99 | 29.15 | 29.24    | 29.38    | 29.48    | 29.73 | 29.81 | 29.9 | 30   | 30.1 |
| United Kingdom | 27.72 | 27.84 | 27.94 | 28.11 | 28.16    | 28.17    | 28.26    | 28.32 | 28.4  | 28.5 | 28.6 | 28.7 |
| Iceland        | 27.98 | 28.52 | 28.62 | 28.61 | 28.66    | 28.8     | 28.61    | 28.77 | 28.72 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.3 |
| Liechtenstein  | 29.8  | 28.6  | 29.3  | 29.8  | 30       | 30       | 30       | :     | :     | 30.1 | 29.9 | 30   |
| Norway         | 28.3  | 28.43 | 28.6  | 28.74 | 28.85    | 28.95    | 29.08    | 29.16 | 29.26 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.5 |
| Canada         | 28.2  | 28.4  | 28.5  | 28.7  | 28.8     | 29       | :        | :     | :     | :    | :    | :    |
| Japan          | 28.9  | 28.9  | 29    | 29    | :        | :        | :        | :     | :     | 29.7 | 29.7 | :    |
| United States  | 27    | :     | :     | :     | :        | :        | :        | :     | :     | 27.4 | :    | :    |

The mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing is calculated using the fertility rates by age as weights (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). When calculated in this way, the mean age is not influenced by a specific population structure (number of mothers in each age group) and is therefore better for geographical and temporal comparisons.

# Migration and asylum

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Flows of migrants to and from the EU
- Non-EU citizens resident in the EU
- EU citizens resident in another EU Member State
- Persons acquiring the citizenship of an EU Member State
- Applications for asylum
- Grants of refugee status and similar international protection

## Migration: an important component of population change

Migration and asylum are topics of very high political importance. These statistics are used by the Commission in the development and monitoring of a common asylum policy and harmonised immigration policies for the EU.

The information is also of relevance to a number of other important areas of social and economic policy. In many Member States, migration is the principal component of population change. This is important when considering the effects of an ageing population on, for example, the future sustainability of health and social security systems. Similarly, these statistics are used as an input to work on assessing the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant populations and the success of measures to prevent discrimination.

## Measuring migration

Eurostat produces statistics on a range of issues related to international migration and asylum. Data to produce these statistics are supplied on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis by national statistical institutes and by Ministries of Justice and the Interior. Many of these statistics are sent to Eurostat as part of a joint migration data collection organised by Eurostat in cooperation with the United Nations Statistical Division, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Council of Europe and the International Labour Office.

Countries differ in the way they produce migration statistics and who they consider to be a migrant. In some countries, migration statistics are based on administrative data taken, for ex-

ample, from systems for issuing residence permits or from a population register. Some other countries use survey-based data. These variations in data sources and definitions result in problems when comparing the migrant counts for different countries.

## The EU remains attractive to migrants

Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors. These factors may act in a migrant's country of origin ('push' factors) or in the country of destination ('pull' factors). The relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU exert a considerable pull effect. Various push factors in many parts of the world have also continued to have a strong effect on migrant flows.

## Citizenship

Acquisition of citizenship is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the formal integration of migrants into their destination country, often requiring a period of legal residence together with other factors such as language proficiency.

## Policy context

The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new Title IV ('Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons') into the EC Treaty. It covers the following fields: free movement of persons; controls on external borders; asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and administrative cooperation.

**Net migration, including corrections**

Per 1 000 inhabitants

|                | 1991 | 1992  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001    | 2002    |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|
| EU-25          | 2.5  | 2.9   | 2.2   | 1.7   | 1.8   | 1.7  | 1.2  | 1.5  | 2.1  | 2.6  | 3.0(p)  | 3.7(e)  |
| EU-15          | 3.2  | 3.7   | 2.9   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.1  | 1.5  | 1.9  | 2.5  | 3.1  | 3.6(p)  | 4.4(e)  |
| Euro-zone      | 3.6  | 4.4   | 3.1   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.2  | 1.5  | 1.6  | 2.5  | 3.2  | 3.8(p)  | 5.0(e)  |
| Belgium        | 1.3  | 2.6   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 0.2   | 1.5  | 1    | 1.1  | 1.6  | 1.3  | 3.5     | 3.9     |
| Czech Republic | -5.5 | 1.1   | 0.5   | 1     | 1     | 1    | 1.2  | 0.9  | 0.9  | 0.6  | -0.8    | 1.2     |
| Denmark        | 2.1  | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2     | 5.5   | 3.3  | 2.3  | 2.1  | 1.8  | 1.9  | 2.2     | 1.8     |
| Germany        | 7.5  | 9.6   | 5.7   | 3.9   | 4.9   | 3.4  | 1.1  | 0.6  | 2.5  | 2    | 3.3     | 2.7(p)  |
| Estonia        | -8.1 | -27.1 | -19   | -14.3 | -10.8 | -9.5 | -4.9 | -4.7 | -0.8 | 0.2  | 0.1     | 0.1     |
| Greece         | 11.7 | 9.1   | 8.3   | 7.4   | 7.3   | 6.6  | 5.7  | 5.1  | 4.1  | 2.7  | 3.1     | 2.9(e)  |
| Spain          | 1.6  | 1.4   | 1.5   | 1.4   | 1.5   | 1.9  | 2.1  | 3.8  | 5.7  | 9.4  | 10.6(p) | 15.8(e) |
| France         | 0.6  | 0.6   | 0.3   | -0.1  | -0.3  | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.8  | 0.8  | 1       | 1.1(e)  |
| Ireland        | 1.4  | 0.5   | -0.9  | -0.8  | 1.6   | 3.6  | 5.6  | 5    | 5.4  | 6.9  | 11.8    | 8.3(p)  |
| Italy          | 0.1  | 3.2   | 3.2   | 2.7   | 1.7   | 2.7  | 2.2  | 1.9  | 1.7  | 3.1  | 2.2     | 6.1(e)  |
| Cyprus         | 19.1 | 17.7  | 13.9  | 11    | 10.3  | 9.1  | 8.2  | 6.2  | 6.1  | 5.7  | 6.6     | 9.7     |
| Latvia         | -5.7 | -20.5 | -12.6 | -9.1  | -5.5  | -4.1 | -3.9 | -2.4 | -1.7 | -2.3 | -2.2    | -0.8    |
| Lithuania      | -2.9 | -6.6  | -6.5  | -6.6  | -6.5  | -6.5 | -6.3 | -6.2 | -5.9 | -5.8 | -0.7    | -0.6    |
| Luxembourg     | 10.2 | 10.3  | 10.1  | 9.4   | 10.6  | 8.3  | 8.6  | 9    | 10.4 | 7.9  | 7.5     | 5.9     |
| Hungary        | 1.7  | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 1.7   | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.6  | 1.6  | 1       | 0.3     |
| Malta          | 3.4  | 2.4   | 2.7   | 2.4   | -0.5  | 1.6  | 1.6  | 1.1  | 23.7 | 3.4  | 5.9     | 4.7(p)  |
| Netherlands    | 3.3  | 2.8   | 2.9   | 1.3   | 1     | 1.4  | 1.9  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 3.6  | 3.5     | 1.7     |
| Austria        | 9.9  | 9.1   | 4.2   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.5  | 0.2  | 1.1  | 2.5  | 2.2  | 2.2     | 3.2     |
| Poland         | -0.4 | -0.3  | -0.4  | -0.5  | -0.5  | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.4    | -0.3    |
| Portugal       | 7.2  | -1    | 1     | 2     | 2.5   | 2.5  | 3    | 3.5  | 3.9  | 4.9  | 5.7     | 6.8     |
| Slovenia       | -1.6 | -2.7  | -2.2  | 0     | 0.4   | -1.7 | -0.7 | -2.7 | 5.4  | 1.4  | 2.5     | 1.1     |
| Slovakia       | 0    | -0.6  | 0.3   | 0.9   | 0.5   | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.2     | 0.2     |
| Finland        | 2.9  | 1.8   | 1.8   | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.8  | 0.9  | 0.9  | 0.7  | 0.5  | 1.2     | 1       |
| Sweden         | 2.9  | 2.3   | 3.7   | 5.8   | 1.3   | 0.7  | 0.7  | 1.2  | 1.5  | 2.7  | 3.2     | 3.5     |
| United Kingdom | 1.3  | 0.8   | 1.5   | 1.4   | 2     | 1.8  | 1.5  | 3.6  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 3.1     | 2.1     |
| Iceland        | 4.4  | -0.9  | -0.7  | -3    | -5.1  | -2   | 0.7  | 3.6  | 4.1  | 6.7  | 3       | -1.2    |
| Liechtenstein  | 4.3  | 9.7   | 6.8   | 5.5   | 3.1   | 1.5  | -0.9 | 15.9 | 6.5  | 7.3  | 14.4    | 4.7     |
| Norway         | 1.9  | 2.4   | 2.9   | 1.7   | 1.5   | 1.3  | 2.2  | 3    | 4.3  | 2.2  | 1.8     | 3.8     |
| Japan          | :    | :     | :     | :     | -2.6  | -9.3 | 9.4  | :    | 0    | -0.1 | :       | :       |
| United States  | :    | :     | :     | :     | :     | :    | :    | :    | 3.5  | 3.5  | :       | :       |

Eurostat estimates that might be subject to change.

The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase between two dates. The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population change.

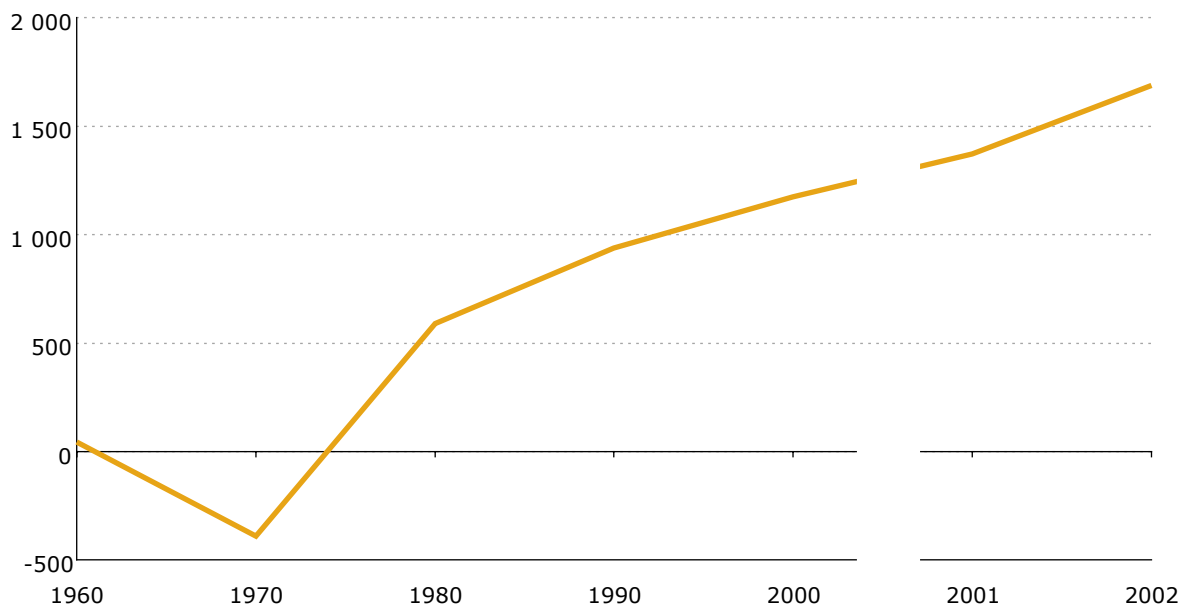
The net inflow of foreign migrants into EU-15 increased to about 1 688 000 in 2002.

Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom together received 71 % of the net inflow of migrants into the EU Member States in 2003.



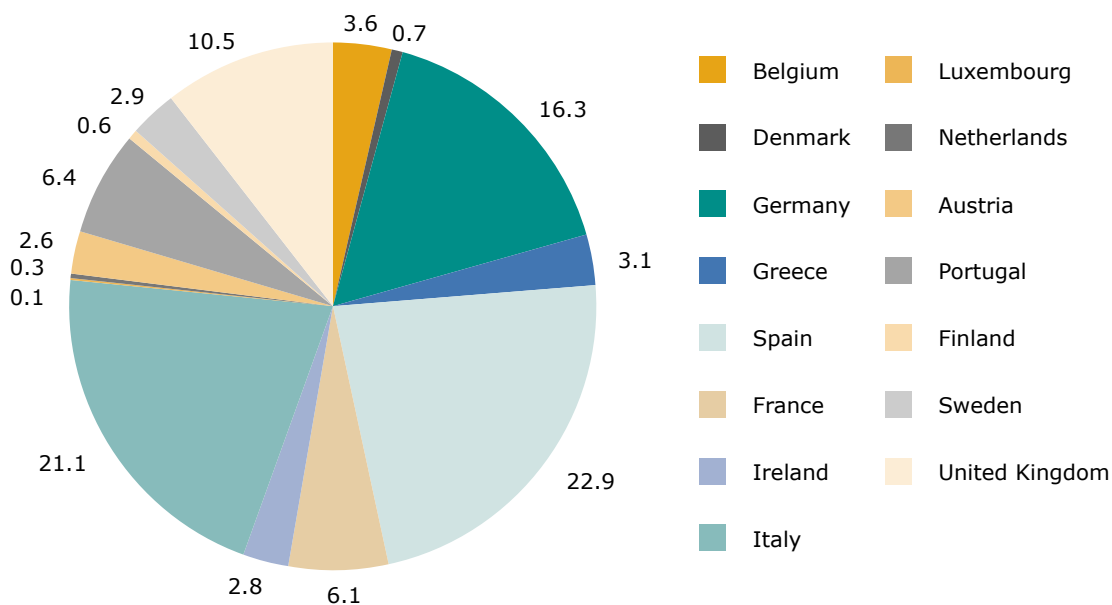


**Net migration<sup>(1)</sup>, EU-15**  
In 1000

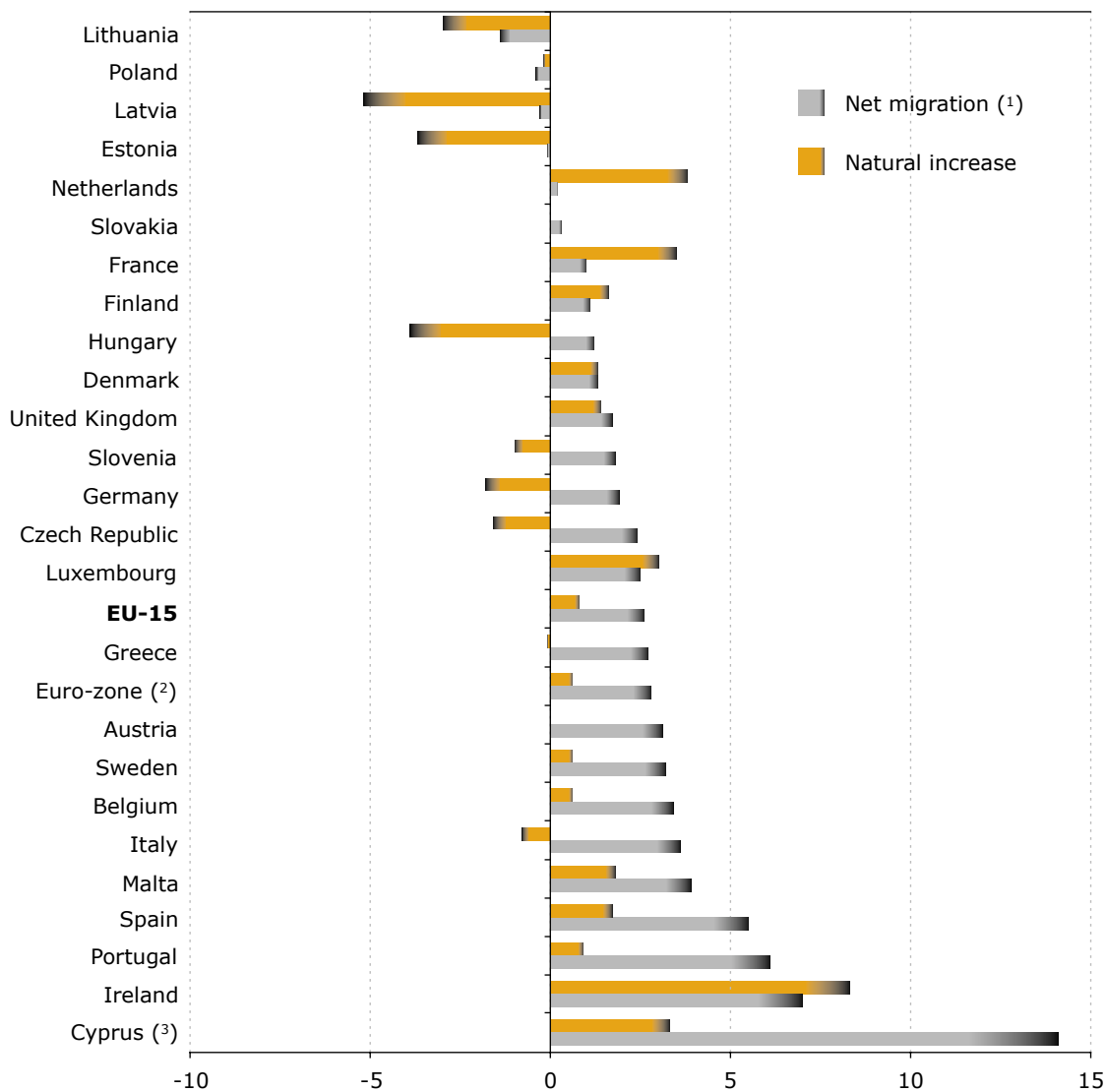


(<sup>1</sup>) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migration.

**Net migration by EU Member States in 2003**  
In %



**Crude total population growth rate in 2003**



(1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations.

(2) Total of the 12 EU countries that participate in the euro zone from 1 January 2001 (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland).

(3) Government-controlled area.

In 2003, the EU Member States had quite different rates of population growth. The population of Ireland continued to grow strongly, whereas population growth in Germany was

lower. International migration is an important component of population change in many countries. Without immigration, Germany, Greece and Italy would have had a population loss.



### Acquisition of citizenship

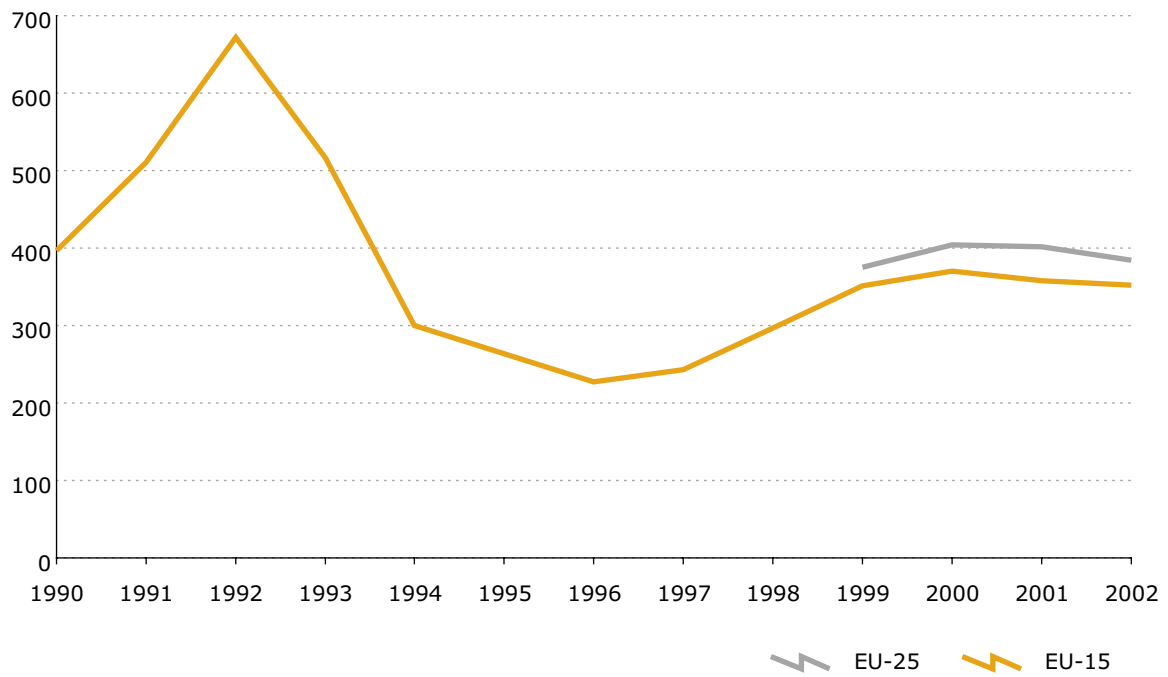
|                | 1990    | 1991    | 1992    | 1993    | 1994    | 1995    | 1996   | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-15          | 192 706 | 234 556 | 276 217 | 290 491 | 329 946 | :       | :      | :      | :       | :       | :       | :       |
| Euro-zone      | 114 547 | 141 881 | 198 277 | 195 199 | 244 729 | 252 999 | :      | :      | :       | :       | :       | :       |
| Belgium        | 8 658   | 8 470   | 46 485  | 16 379  | 25808   | 26 149  | :      | :      | :       | 24 196  | :       | 62 160  |
| Czech Republic | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | :       | 7 309   | :       | :       |
| Denmark        | 3 028   | 5 484   | 5 104   | 5 037   | 5736    | 5 260   | 7 283  | 5482   | 10 262  | 12 416  | 18 811  | 11 902  |
| Germany        | 20 078  | 27 162  | 37 000  | 45 016  | 61625   | 31 797  | 86 356 | 83 027 | 106 790 | 143 120 | 186 688 | 180 349 |
| Estonia        | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | 9 969   | 4 534   | 3 425   | 3 090   |
| Greece         | 1 090   | 886     | 1 204   | 1 803   | 383     | 1 258   | 716    | 930    | 807     | :       | :       | :       |
| Spain          | 7 033   | 3 752   | 5 226   | 8 348   | 7802    | 6 756   | 8 433  | 9 801  | 12 550  | 16 384  | 16 743  | 16 743  |
| France         | 54 381  | 59 684  | 59 252  | 60 013  | 77515   | 92 410  | 63 055 | 83 676 | 81 449  | 94 002  | :       | :       |
| Ireland        | 179     | 188     | 150     | 133     | 175     | 355     | :      | :      | 1 474   | 1 433   | 1 143   | 2 817   |
| Italy          | 555     | 349     | 539     | 6 469   | 5993    | 7 442   | :      | :      | :       | :       | :       | :       |
| Cyprus         | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | :       | 97      | 296     | :       |
| Latvia         | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | :       | 12 914  | 13 482  | 9 947   |
| Lithuania      | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 825    | :      | 562     | 567     | 490     | 507     |
| Luxembourg     | 893     | 748     | 739     | 800     | 293     | 270     | 305    | 761    | 631     | 549     | 684     | 496     |
| Hungary        | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 12 126 | :      | 6 203   | 6 066   | 5 393   | 8 430   |
| Netherlands    | 12 794  | 29 112  | 36 237  | 43 069  | 49448   | 71 445  | 82 690 | 59 831 | 59 173  | 62 090  | 49 968  | 46 667  |
| Austria        | 8 980   | 11 137  | 11 656  | 14 131  | 15275   | 15 627  | 15 627 | 15 792 | 17 786  | :       | 24 320  | 31 731  |
| Poland         | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | :       | :       | :       | 1 070   |
| Portugal       | 97      | 43      | 117     | 2       | 144     | 80      | 1 154  | 1 364  | 519     | 584     | 1 143   | 1 419p  |
| Slovenia       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 1451    | 1 973   | 981    | :      | 3 321   | 2 337   | 2 102   | 1 346   |
| Slovakia       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :      | :      | :       | :       | :       | 2 886   |
| Finland        | 899     | 1 236   | 876     | 839     | 651     | 668     | 981    | 1 439  | 4 017   | 4 730   | 2 977   | 2 720   |
| Sweden         | 16 770  | 27 663  | 29 389  | 42 659  | 35065   | :       | 25 549 | 28 875 | 46 520  | 37 777  | 43 474  | 36 399  |
| United Kingdom | 57 271  | 58 642  | 42 243  | 45 793  | 44033   | 40 516  | 43 069 | 37 010 | 53 934  | 54 902  | 82 210  | 89 785  |
| Iceland        | 105     | 165     | 155     | 177     | 205     | 229     | 308    | 289    | 352     | 288     | 328     | :       |
| Liechtenstein  | 82      | 64      | 55      | 65      | 69      | :       | :      | :      | :       | 567     | :       | :       |
| Norway         | 4 757   | 5 055   | 5 132   | 5 538   | 8 778   | 11 778  | 12 237 | 12 037 | 9 244   | 7 988   | 9474    | 10 838  |

These figures refer to grants of citizenship of the reporting country to persons who have previously been citizens of another country or who have been stateless.





**Asylum applications in the EU-15 and EU-25**  
In 1 000



2

# Life expectancy and mortality

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Life expectancy by sex and age
- Deaths by sex and age
- Deaths by month
- Infant mortality (absolute numbers and rates)

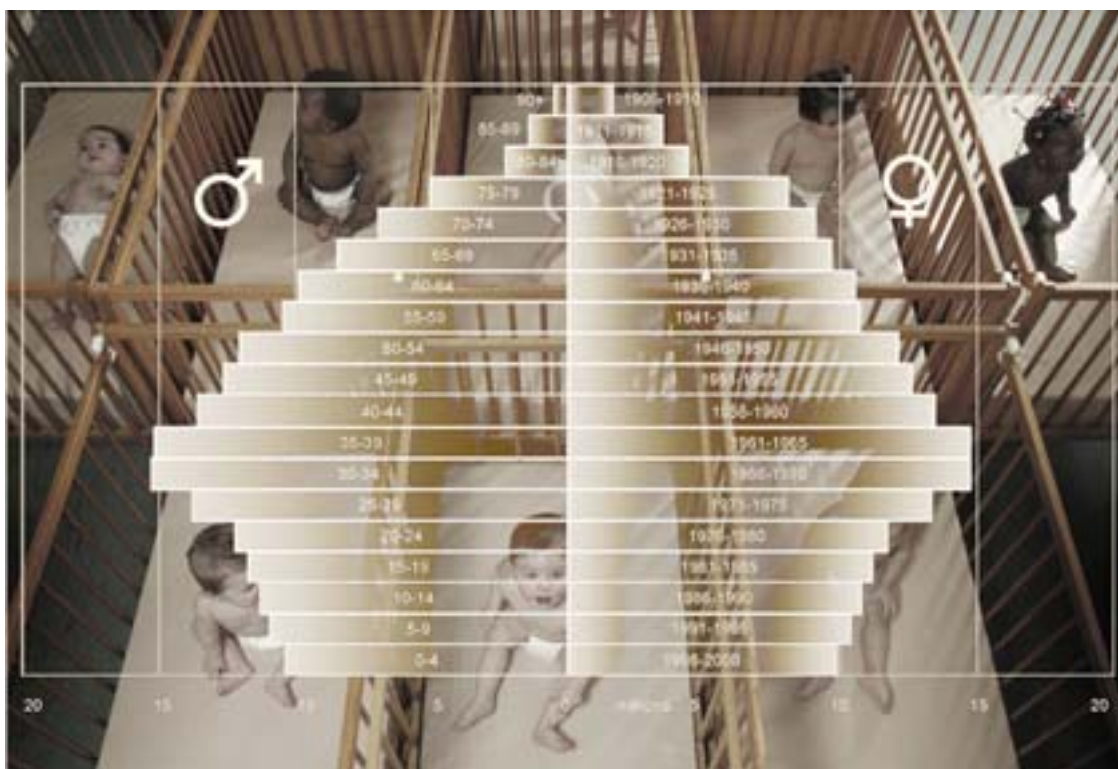
### Lower mortality and higher life expectancy

The EU population is characterised by a high life expectancy at birth which has increased by eight years for both sexes over the last 40 years. Although life expectancy is six years higher for women than men, due to a persistently higher male mortality throughout the entire life cycle, the gap is starting to narrow: life expectancy has increased more for men than women in the last decade in the majority of the Member States.

Life expectancies converge which is reflected in the adaptation of the mortality of men and

women at all ages. This might be a consequence of more similar circumstances of life of men and women than in the past.

Increasing life expectancy, combined with changes in fertility, results in an EU population that is becoming increasingly older. This demographic ageing means that the number of older people is growing while the share of those of working age (15–64) is decreasing. These demographic trends will have economic and social consequences in a number of areas, including healthcare systems.

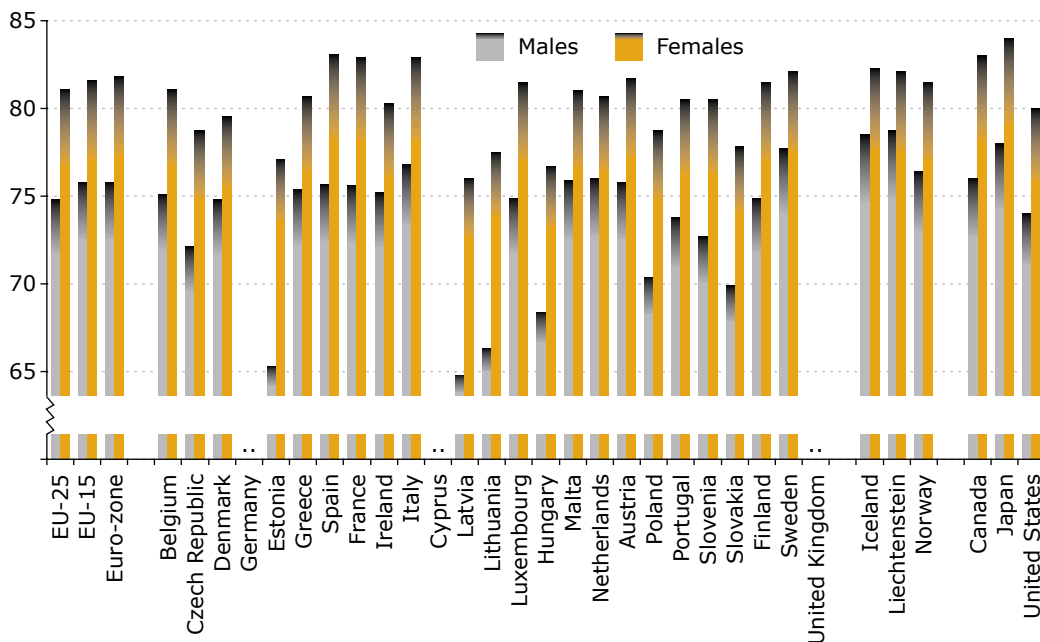




2

**Life expectancy at birth in 2002**

Years



Source: Eurostat/US Bureau of the Census.

EU-25, EU-15, Eurozone, Spain, Italy: estimated values; Greece, France, Iceland: provisional data. Canada, Japan, United States: 2001.

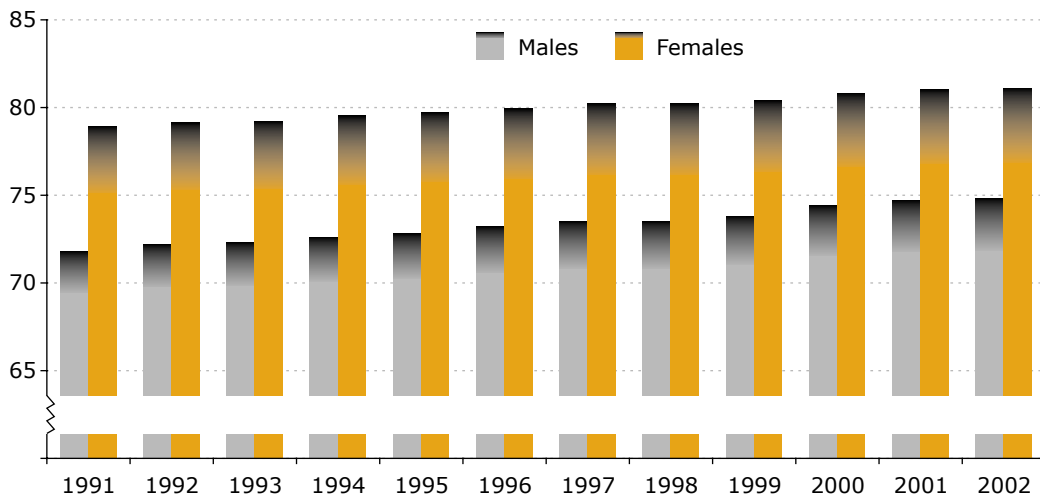
The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

In the last decade, life expectancy at birth has increased by almost three years in the 25 countries of today's EU. In 2002, it was 75 years for men and 81 years for women. It was higher

than in the United States (2001: 74 for men and 80 for women) but lower than in Japan (2001: 78 for men and 84 for women) and Canada (2001: 76 for men and 83 for women).

**Life expectancy at birth in the EU-25**

Years



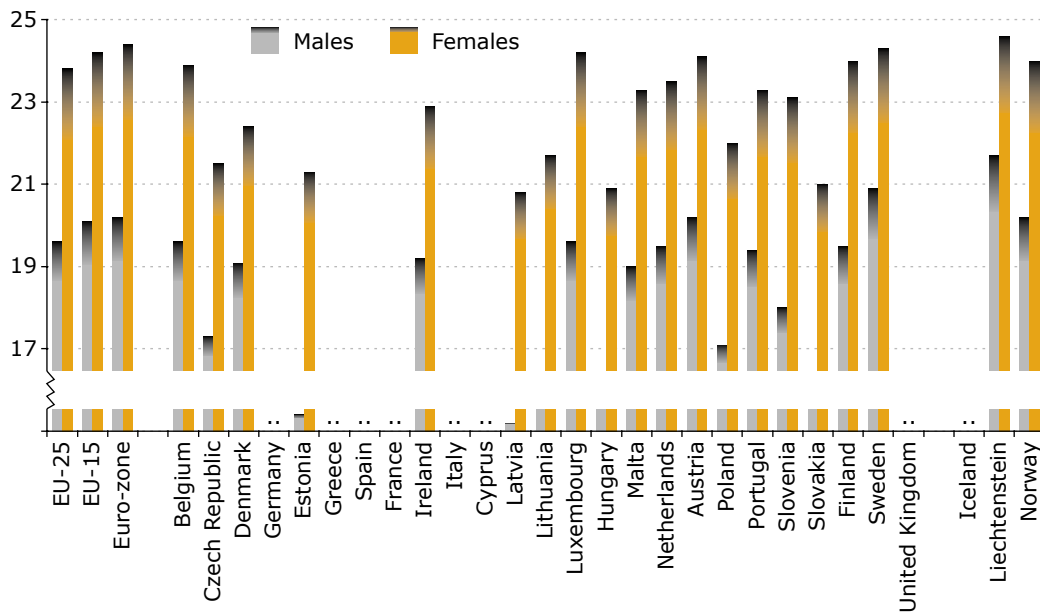
Estimated data.





### Life expectancy at 60 in 2002

Years



EU-25, EU-15, Eurozone: estimated data.

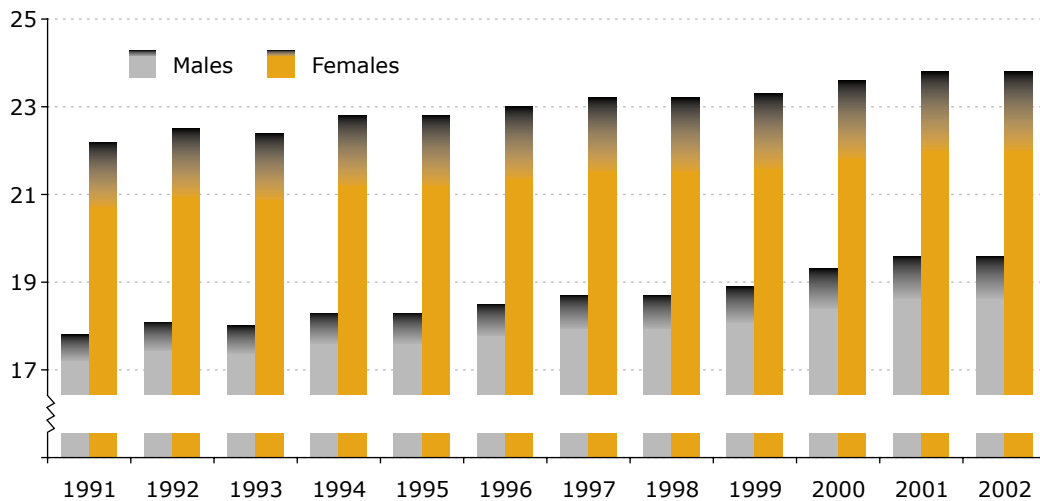
The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached 60, if subjected throughout the rest of his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

In 2002, life expectancy at 60 was nearly two years more in the 25 countries of today's EU than in 1991, for both sexes. The difference in life expectancy between men and women aged

60 is less (four years more for women) when compared with the difference in the life expectancies of boys and girls at birth (six years more for girls).

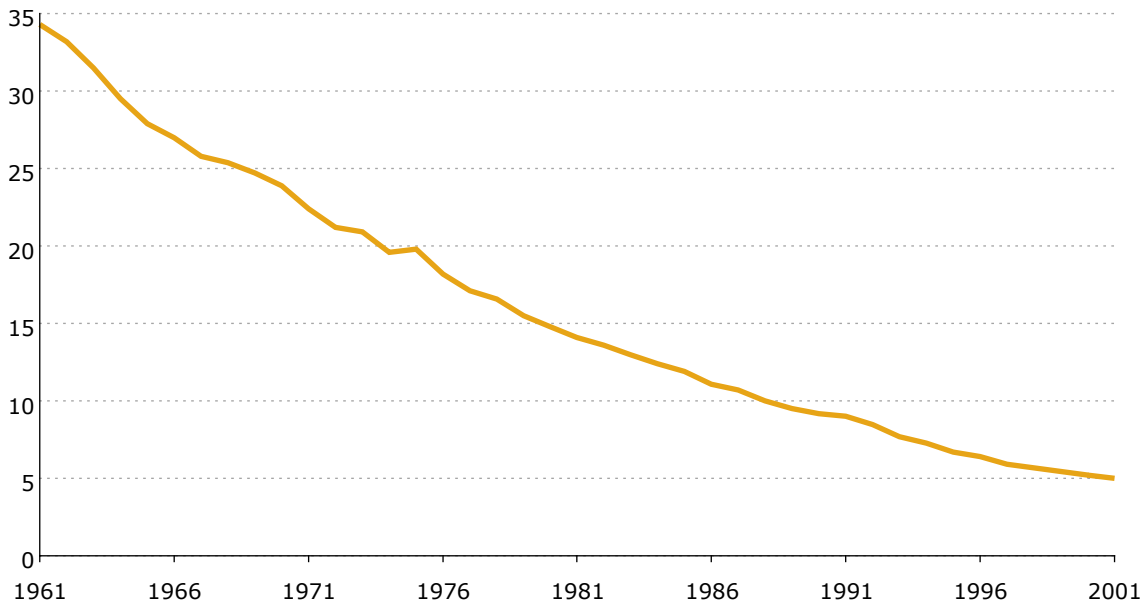
### Life expectancy at 60 in the EU-25

Years

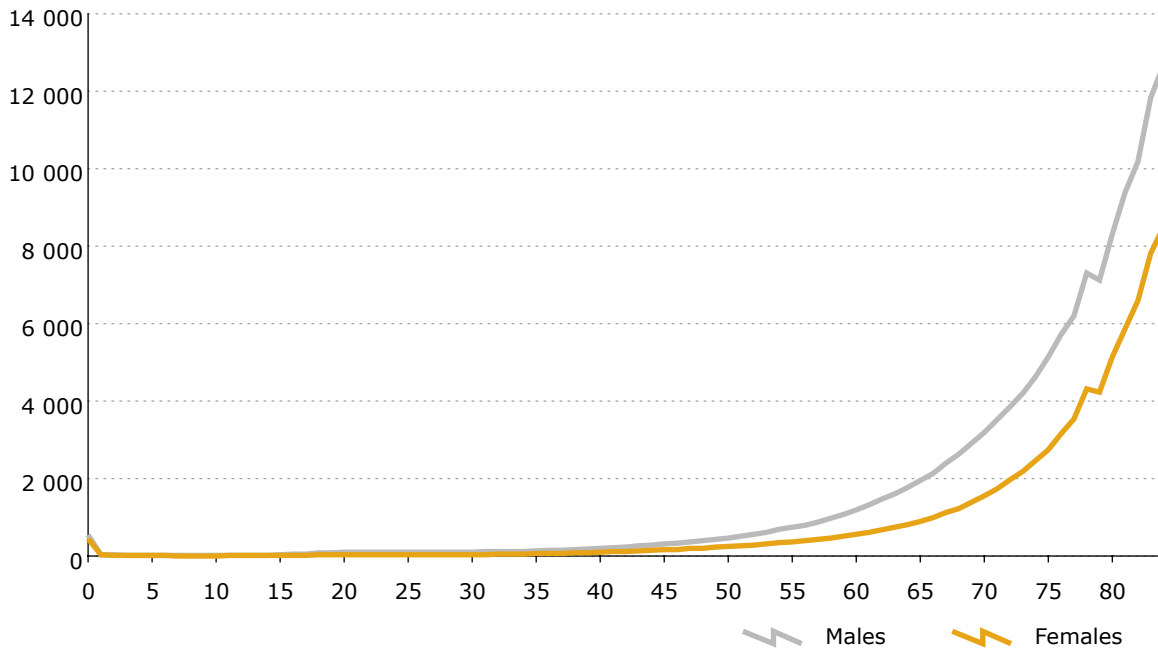


Estimated data.

**Infant mortality rate in the EU-15**  
Per 1 000 live births



**Deaths per 100 000 people in the EU-15 in 1998**  
By age



Probability of dying by age: The probability that a person of a given age will die during the period in question. In the case of annual probabilities, the denominator is the size of the generation of women (or men) who reach age  $n$  during the year in question, and the numerator is the number of women (or men) from this generation who die between age  $n$  and age  $n+1$ . Some of the deaths occur during the year in question, while other deaths occur the following year. The annual probability of dying by age therefore differs from the annual death rate by age because in the latter case the denominator is the average population of this age and the numerator is the number of persons of this age who die during the year (the age used can be either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday).



### Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births

|                | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EU-25          | 8.5  | 7.7  | 7.3  | 6.7  | 6.4  | 5.9  | 5.7  | :    | 5.2  | 5    | :    |
| EU-15          | 6.9  | 6.4  | 6    | 5.6  | 5.5  | 5.2  | 5.1  | :    | 4.7  | 4.6  | :    |
| Euro-zone      | 7    | 6.5  | 6.1  | 5.6  | 5.4  | 5.1  | 5    | :    | 4.5  | 4.5  | :    |
| Belgium        | 8.2  | 6.7  | 6.3  | 5.9  | 5    | 5.4  | 5.2  | 4.9  | 4.8  | 4.5  | 5    |
| Czech Republic | 9.9  | 8.5  | 7.9  | 7.7  | 6.1  | 5.9  | 5.2  | 4.6  | 4.1  | 4    | 4.1  |
| Denmark        | 6.6  | 5.4  | 5.5  | 5.1  | 5.6  | 5.2  | 4.7  | :    | 5.3  | 4.9  | 4.4  |
| Germany        | 6.2  | 5.8  | 5.6  | 5.3  | 5    | 4.9  | 4.7  | 4.5  | 4.4  | 4.3  | 4.3  |
| Estonia        | 15.7 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 10.5 | 10   | 9.3  | 9.6  | 8.4  | 8.8  | 5.7  |
| Greece         | 8.4  | 8.5  | 7.9  | 8.1  | 7.2  | 6.4  | 6.7  | 6.2  | 5.9  | 5.1  | 5.9  |
| Spain          | 7.1  | 6.7  | 6    | 5.5  | 5.5  | 5    | 4.9  | 4.5  | 3.9  | 3.5  | :    |
| France         | 6.8  | 6.5  | 5.9  | 4.9  | 4.8  | 4.7  | 4.6  | 4.3  | 4.4  | 4.5  | :    |
| Ireland        | 6.5  | 6.1  | 5.7  | 6.4  | 6    | 6.1  | 5.9  | 5.9  | 6.2  | 5.8  | 5.1  |
| Italy          | 7.9  | 7.1  | 6.6  | 6.2  | 6.2  | 5.6  | 5.5  | :    | 4.5  | 4.7  | :    |
| Cyprus         | 11.1 | 9.9  | 9.8  | 9.7  | 9.5  | 9    | 7    | :    | 5.6  | 4.9  | 4.7  |
| Latvia         | 17.6 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15   | 11.3 | 10.4 | 11   | 9.9  |
| Lithuania      | 16.5 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.3  | 8.7  | 8.6  | 7.9  | 7.9  |
| Luxembourg     | 8.6  | 5.9  | 5.3  | 5.6  | 4.9  | 4.2  | 5    | 4.6  | 5.1  | 5.8  | 5.1  |
| Hungary        | 14.1 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.9  | 9.7  | 8.4  | 9.2  | 8.1  | 7.2  |
| Malta          | 10.7 | 8.2  | 9.2  | 8.9  | 10.8 | 6.5  | 5.2  | 7.2  | 6    | 4.4  | 6.1  |
| Netherlands    | 6.3  | 6.3  | 5.6  | 5.5  | 5.7  | 5    | 5.2  | 5.2  | 5.1  | 5.4  | 5.1  |
| Austria        | 7.5  | 6.5  | 6.3  | 5.4  | 5.1  | 4.7  | 4.9  | 4.4  | 4.8  | 4.8  | 4.1  |
| Poland         | 17.5 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 9.5  | 8.9  | 8.1  | 7.7  | 7.5  |
| Portugal       | 9.3  | 8.7  | 8.1  | 7.5  | 6.9  | 6.4  | 6    | 5.8  | 5.5  | 5    | 5    |
| Slovenia       | 8.9  | 6.8  | 6.5  | 5.5  | 4.7  | 5.2  | 5.2  | 4.5  | 4.9  | 4.2  | 3.8  |
| Slovakia       | 12.6 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11   | 10.2 | 8.7  | 8.8  | 8.3  | 8.6  | 6.2  | 7.6  |
| Finland        | 5.2  | 4.4  | 4.7  | 3.9  | 4    | 3.9  | 4.2  | 3.6  | 3.8  | 3.2  | 3    |
| Sweden         | 5.4  | 4.8  | 4.4  | 4.1  | 4    | 3.6  | 3.6  | 3.4  | 3.4  | 3.7  | 3.3  |
| United Kingdom | 6.6  | 6.3  | 6.2  | 6.2  | 6.1  | 5.9  | 5.7  | 5.8  | 5.6  | 5.5  | 5.2  |
| Iceland        | 4.8  | 4.8  | 3.4  | 6    | 3.7  | 5.5  | 2.6  | 2.4  | 3    | 2.7  | 2.3  |
| Liechtenstein  | 10   | 0    | 5    | 0    | 7.5  | 20   | 7.5  | :    | :    | 0    | 2.5  |
| Norway         | 5.8  | 5    | 5.2  | 4    | 4    | 4.1  | 4    | 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.9  | 3.5  |

Infant mortality rate: The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

The progress made in medical care services is reflected in a decreasing infant mortality rate. In the course of the last four decades, the in-

fant mortality rate in EU-15 has fallen from over 34 per 1 000 live births (1961) to 5 (2002).

### Proportion of population aged 65 and over

In % of total population

|                | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| EU-25          | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15   | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.3 |
| EU-15          | 14.9 | 15   | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.8 |
| Euro-zone      | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15   | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16   | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| Belgium        | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16   | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17   |
| Czech Republic | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13   | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Denmark        | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15   | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| Germany        | 15   | 15   | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.5 |
| Estonia        | 12   | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 15   | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| Greece         | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15   | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.3 | :    | :    | :    |
| Spain          | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.1 | :    |
| France         | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15   | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16   | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.3 |
| Ireland        | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Italy          | 15.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 18   | 18.2 | :    | :    |
| Cyprus         | :    | 11   | 11   | 11   | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Latvia         | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14   | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| Lithuania      | 11   | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.7 |
| Luxembourg     | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14   |
| Hungary        | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15   | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.4 |
| Malta          | :    | :    | :    | 11   | 11.4 | 11.6 | :    | 12   | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.6 | :    |
| Netherlands    | 13   | 13   | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Austria        | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15   | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Poland         | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 |
| Portugal       | 13.8 | 14   | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Slovenia       | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.8 |
| Slovakia       | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Finland        | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 15   | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| Sweden         | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| United Kingdom | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 | :    | :    |
| Iceland        | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11   | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.7 |
| Liechtenstein  | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.8 |
| Norway         | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 16   | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.8 |

The ageing of the population is becoming gradually more important. Between 1993 and 2003, the share of those aged 65 and over in the total population rose by roughly 2 percentage points in the area of today's EU-25. The increase was even 3 percentage points in some

southern, central and eastern countries where usually the values were lower before. In 2001, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Belgium and Germany had the highest shares of people aged 65 and over.

## Health and safety

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Healthcare personnel
- Ambulatory care and medical treatments
- Hospital activities
- Lifestyles and health behaviours
- Population health status
- Morbidity
- Disability
- Accidents at work
- Occupational diseases
- Causes of deaths

### The European policy agenda on health

Health is a crosscutting issue in the European social agenda and an important item in the EU strategy for sustainable development, both of which constitute important elements in the Lisbon strategy.

In May 2000, the Commission proposed a new health strategy, which promotes an integrated approach to health-related initiatives at Community level. On this basis, a new programme of Community action in the field of public health for the period 2003–08 was adopted in 2002. The programme is focused on three main strands of action:

- improving health information and knowledge for the development of public health;
- enhancing the capability of responding rapidly and in a coordinated fashion to threats to health;
- promoting health and preventing disease through addressing health determinants across all policies and activities.

### Health and safety at work

Health and safety at work are important dimensions in European social policy. Health at work is not only the absence of accidents or occupational illnesses, but involves physical, moral and social well-being, which are important for the quality of work and for the produc-

tivity of the workforce. A new Community strategy on health and safety at work for the period 2002–06 has been developed, taking into account changes in society and the world of work. The strategy adopts a global approach to well-being at work, based on preventive measures and building partnerships between all players in the areas of employment, health and safety.

### Data collection on health and safety

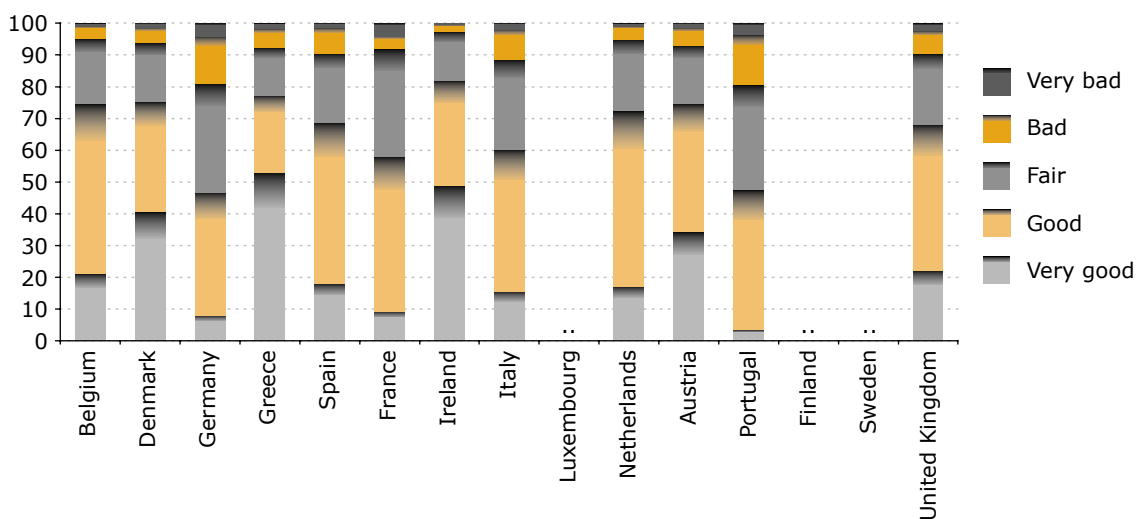
The health and safety statistical data collection of Eurostat responds to the specific requirements that result from the programme of Community action in the field of public health 2003–08 (Decision No 1786/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002), covering health status, health determinants and health resources. For their part, the European statistics on accidents at work and on occupational diseases respond to the needs derived from the Community strategy on health and safety at work 2002–06 (Council Resolution 2002/C 161/01 of 3 June 2002). The general emphasis is on the infrastructure for the basic EU system on public health, safety at work and food safety statistics, on harmonisation of concepts, definitions and classifications for the whole area of health information and on improvement of the comparability of data.

The developments are carried out in coordination with competent international organisations (WHO, OECD, ILO).



**Self-perception of a person's health in 2001**

15 years and over; in %



One of the ways used by governments to assess the positive aspects of health is through population survey measures of self-rated health status. Subjective, or self-reported, health status is not a substitute for more objective indicators but rather complements these measures: self reports of health introduce a consumer perspective into population health monitoring and reveal dimensions of health that may be inaccessible to the more traditional measures.

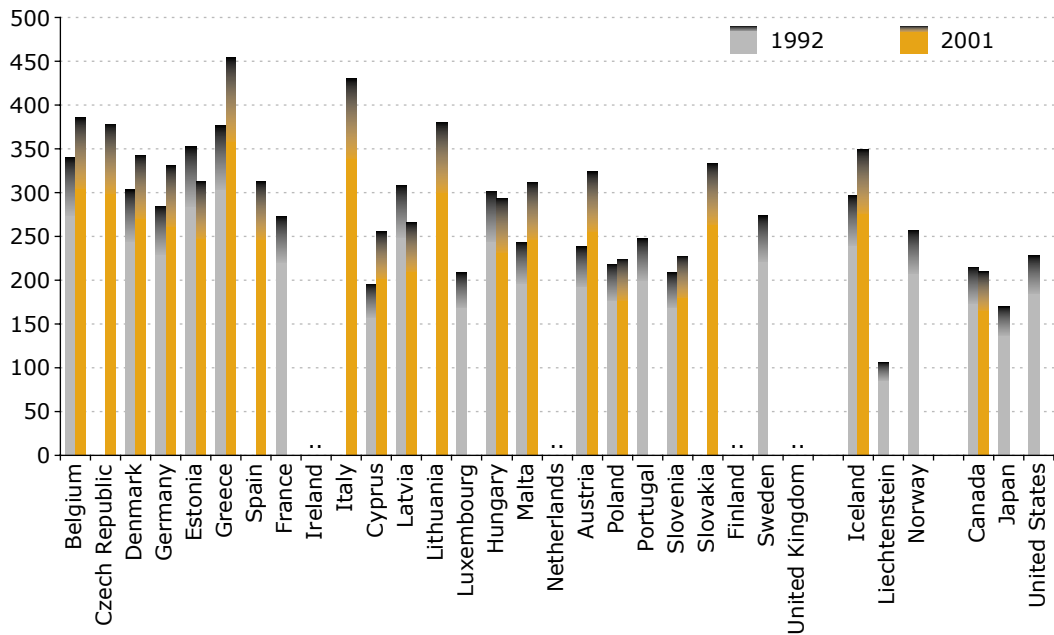
The results of the European Community household panel (ECHP) on the self-perception of the status of a person's health show that Ireland (82%), Greece (77%), Belgium, Denmark and Austria (75% each) had the biggest percent-

ages for a 'very good' and 'good' perception of health. In all, 4.1% of those interviewed in Germany and France said they felt they had a 'very bad' health status.



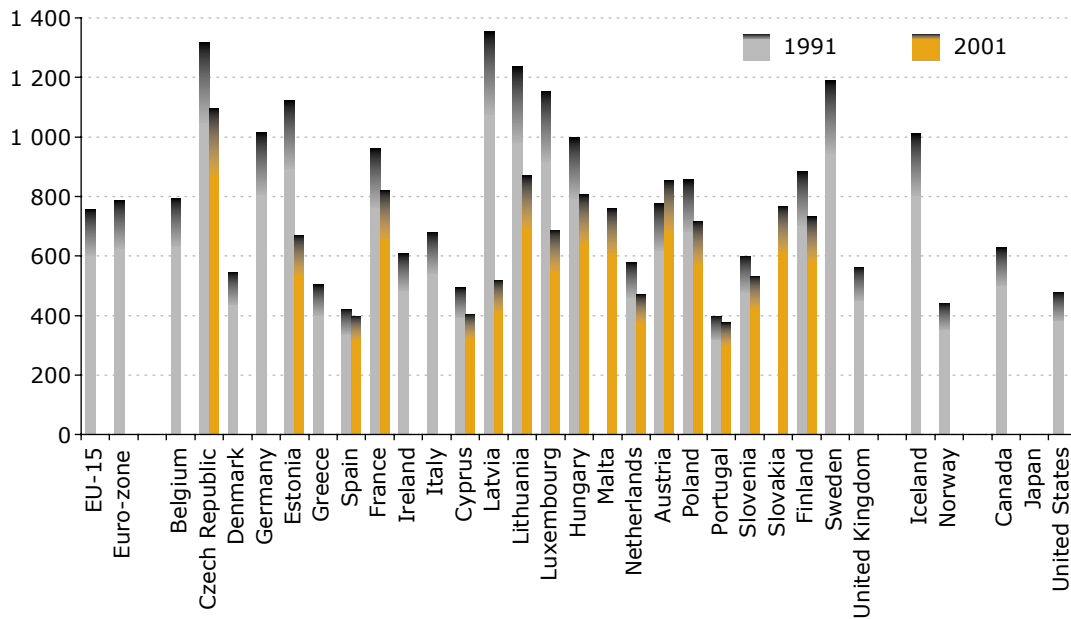


**Physicians**  
Per 100 000 inhabitants



Physicians may be counted as 'licensed', 'economically active' or 'practising'. Data for two or more concepts are available in the majority of Member States. Practising physicians are those seeing patients either in a hospital, practice or elsewhere.

**Hospital beds**  
Per 100 000 inhabitants

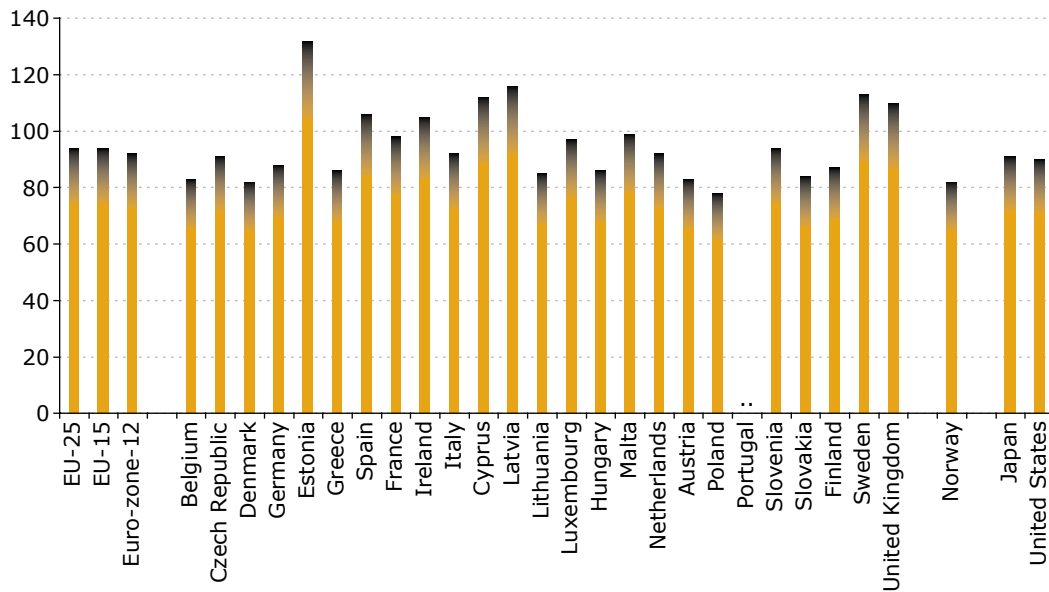


Beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing in-patient care. In-patient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing and residential care facilities or in establishments, which are classified according to their focus of care under the ambulatory care industry but perform in-patient care as a secondary activity.



**Serious accidents at work 2001**

1998 = 100

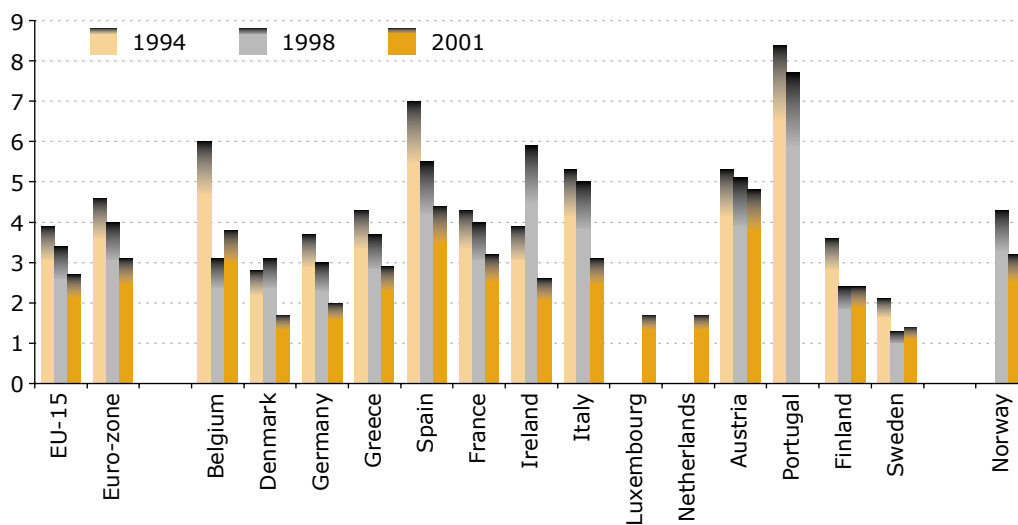


2001 EU-25, EU-15, Euro-zone-12: provisional data.

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of his/her business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

**Fatal accidents at work: incidence rate**

Per 100 000 persons employed



2001 EU-15, Eurozone: estimated value.

The incidence rate = (number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. A fatal accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work with physical or mental harm, leading to death within one year of the accident. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. To adjust for differences between the Member States in the distribution of workforce across the risk branches, a standardisation is made giving each branch the same weight at national level as in the European Union total.

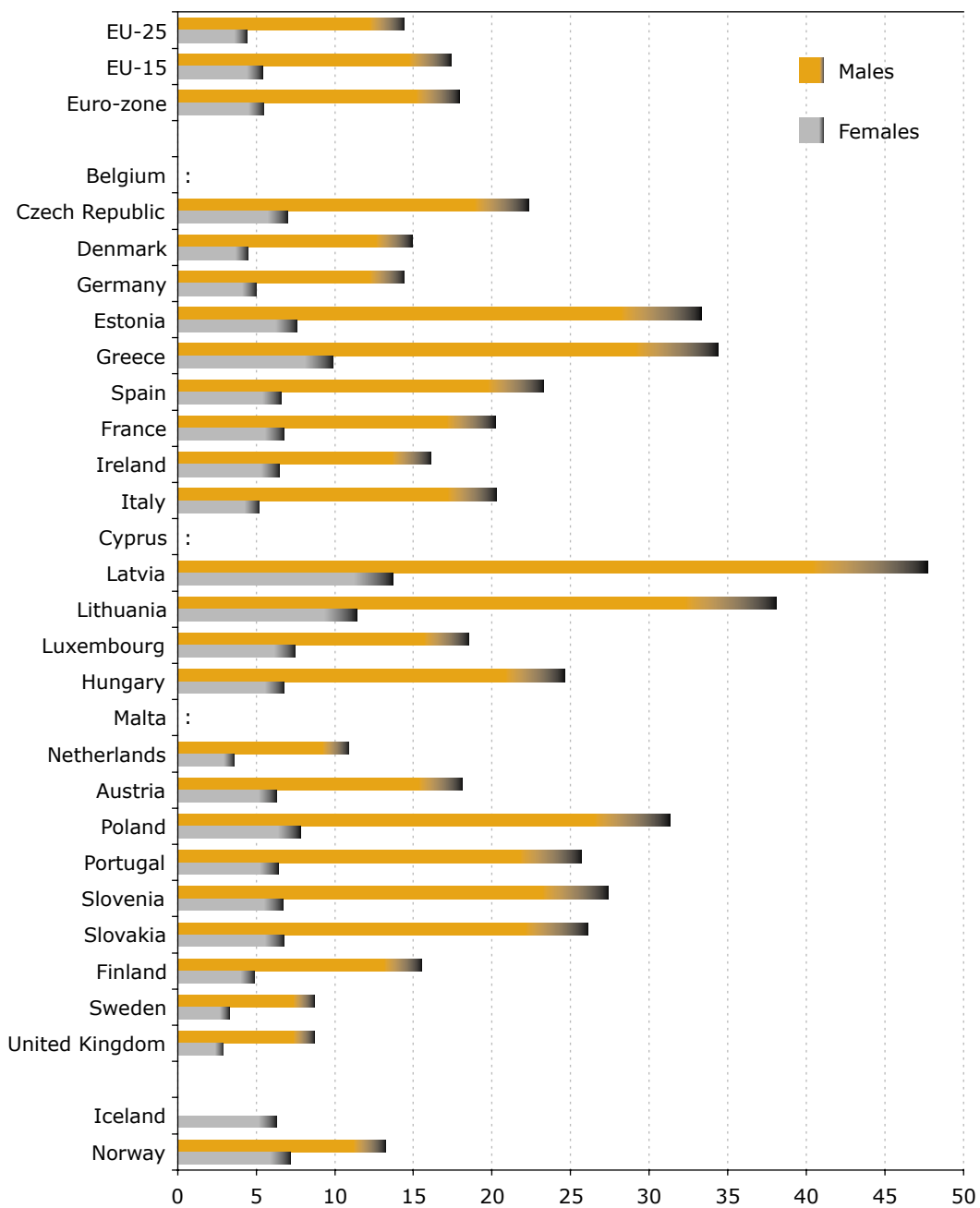


Between 1998 and 2001, the incidence rate of serious accidents at work decreased by 6 % in EU-25, and the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work by 20 %. An accident at work is an occurrence in the course of work that leads to

physical or mental harm; it excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin and occupational diseases.

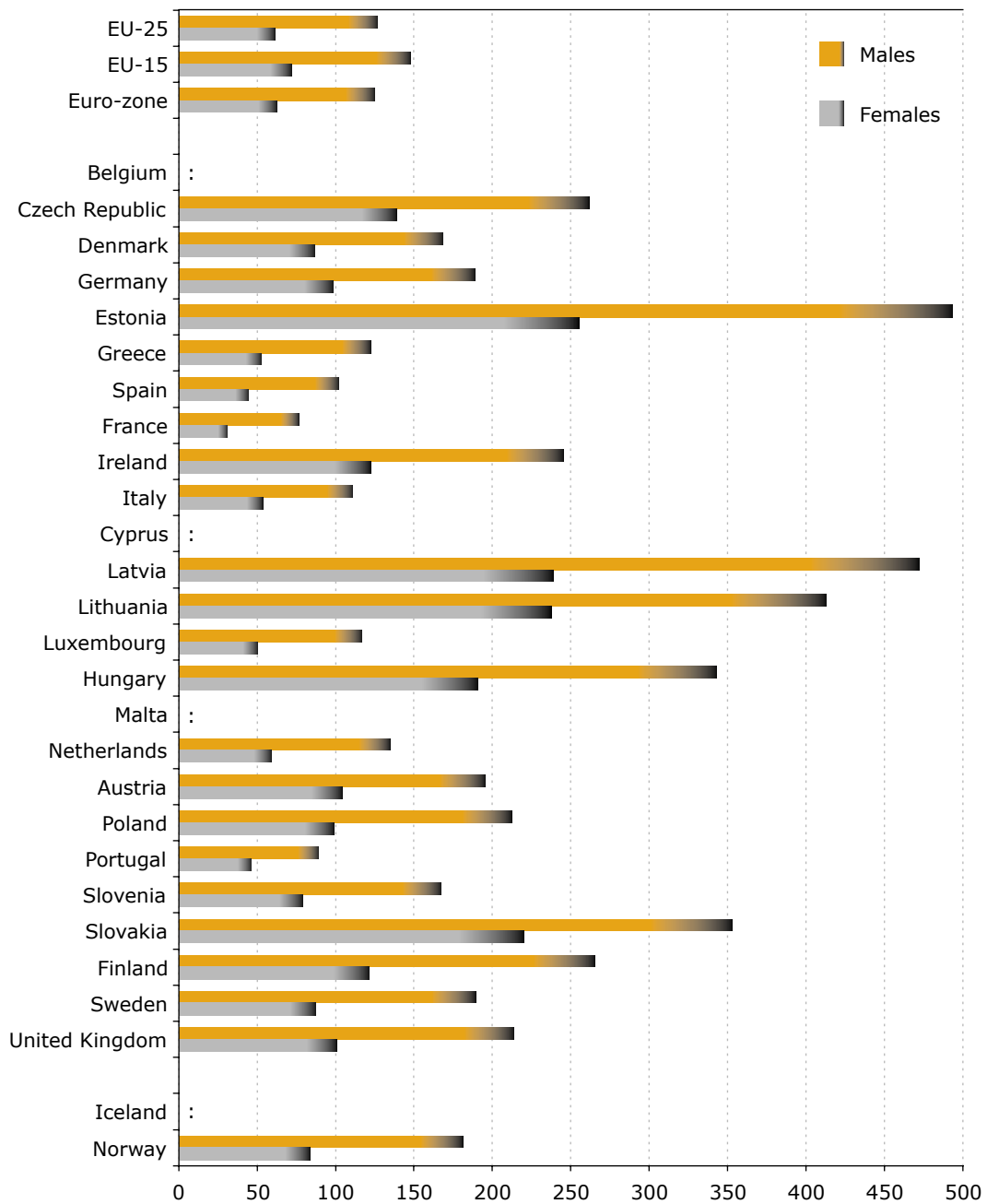
**Death in motor-vehicle traffic accidents in 1999**

Per 100 000 persons



**Death from ischaemic heart diseases in 1999**

Per 100 000 persons

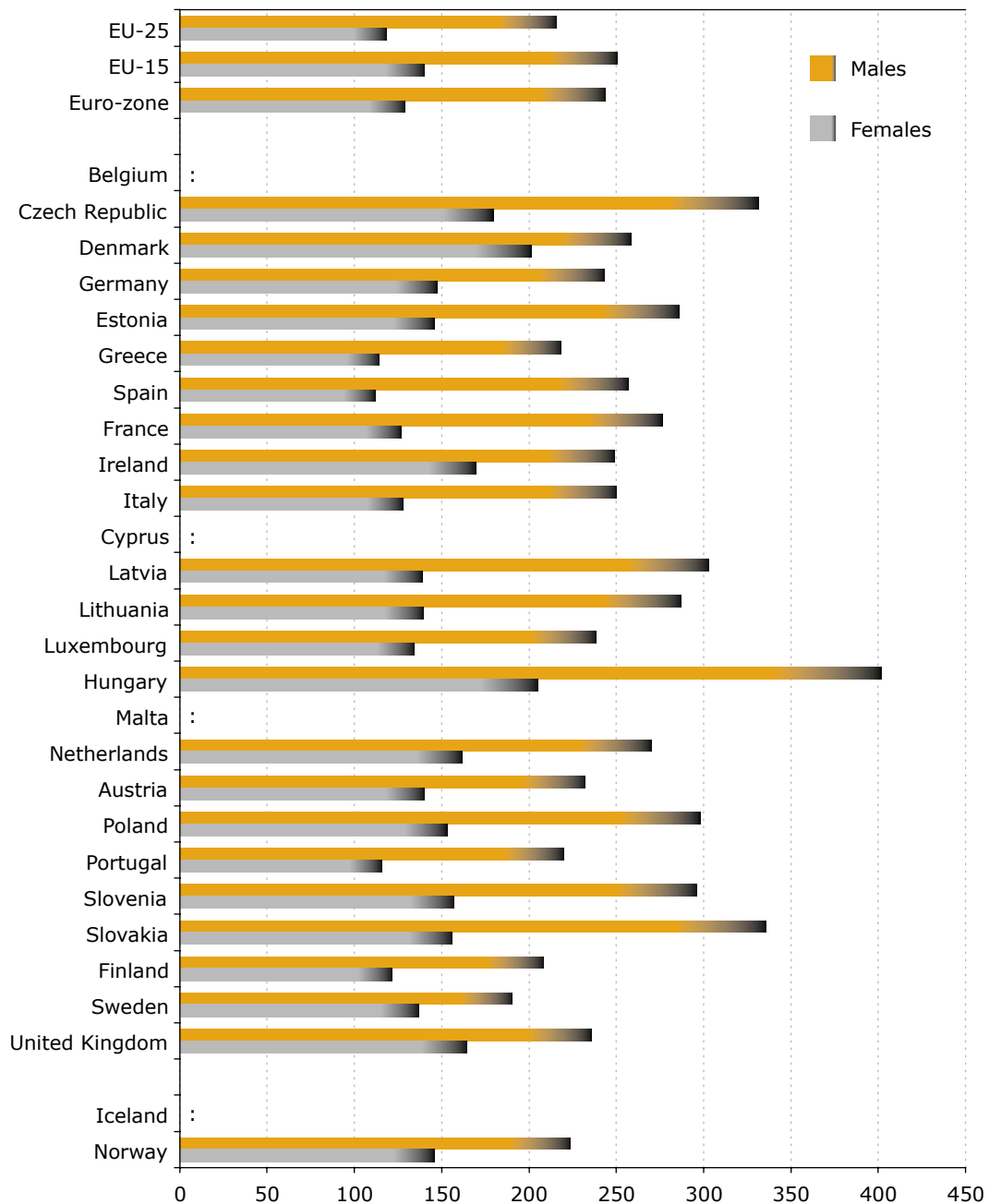


2



### Death from cancer in 1999

Per 100 000 persons

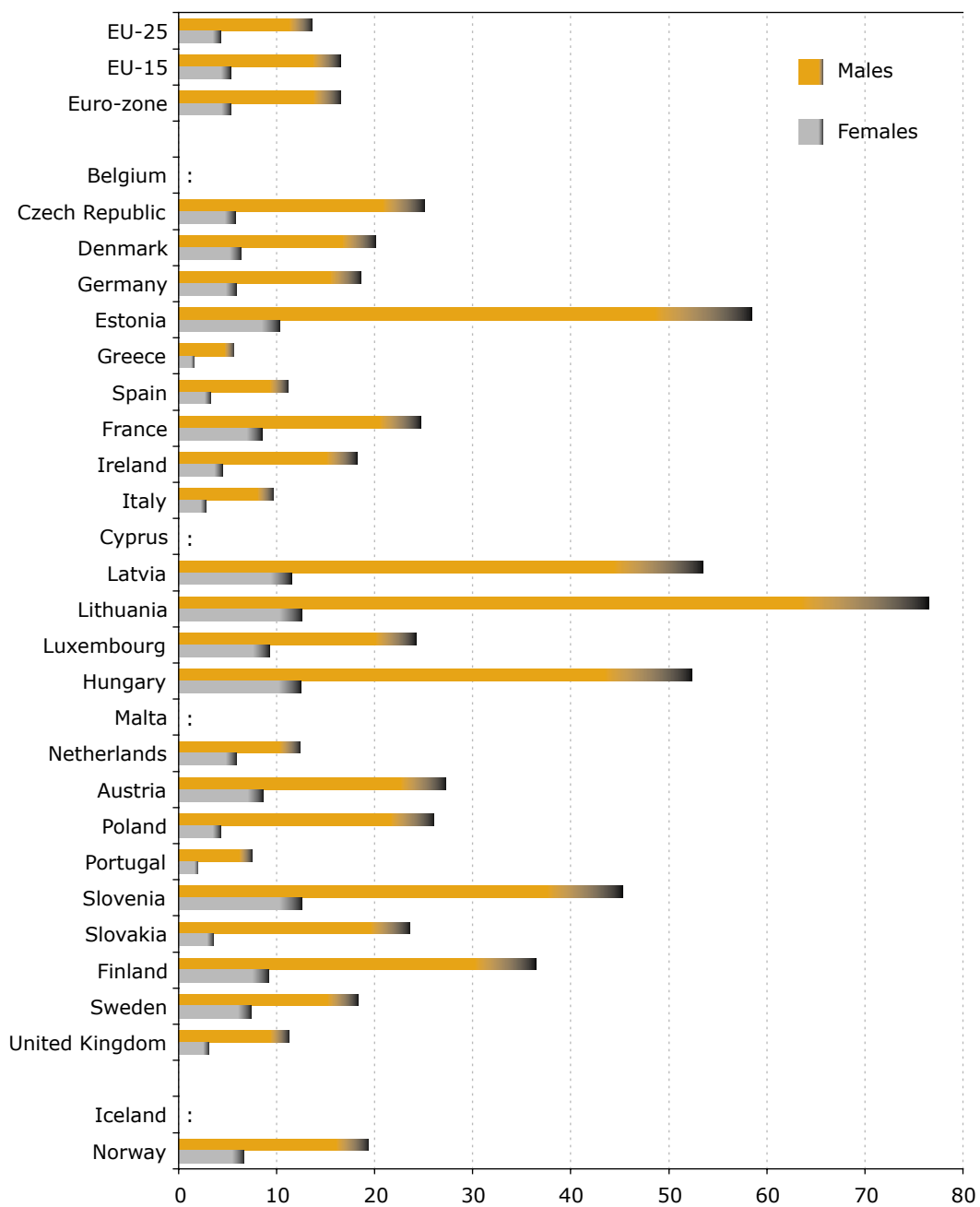


A comparison of the data for 1994 and 1999 shows a decrease in the death rates from cancer, ischaemic heart diseases, suicide and motor vehicle traffic accidents. There are large differences between the death rates for men and women. In the 25 countries that form the EU today, the death rate from cancer for men (1999: 216 per 100 000 persons) was higher than the rate for women (118). In 1999, the

death rate from ischaemic heart diseases was more than twice as high for men (127) as for women (62). For the death rates from suicide and from motor vehicle traffic accidents, the values for men were more than three times as high as those for women (13.6 for men and 4.3 for women, and 14.4 for men and 4.4 for women, respectively).

**Death by suicide in 1999**

Per 100 000 persons



2

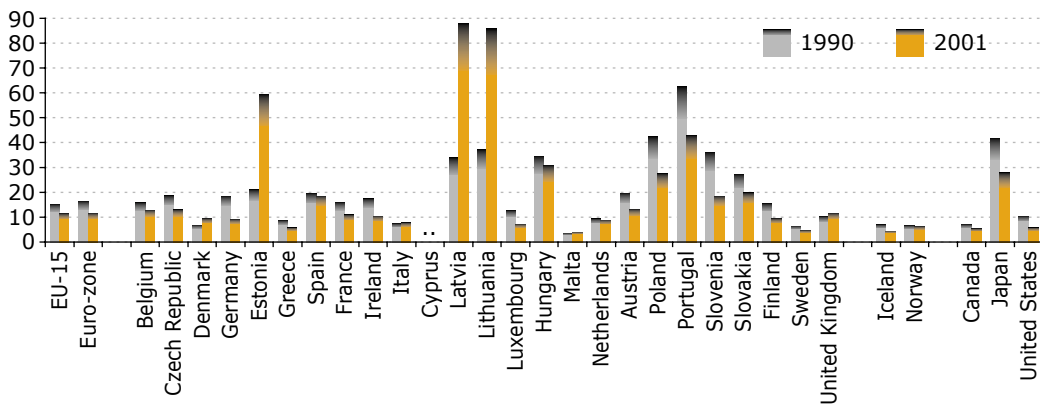


'Incidence' is a measure of the number of new cases arising in a population in a given period. It can be expressed as the number of new cases of a disease (or disorder) per 100 000 inhabitants in a given year. In 2001, the incidence of tuberculosis decreased strongly in most European countries compared with the situation in 1990. The Baltic countries had the highest rates within the 25 countries of today's European Union: Latvia (88.0 per 100 000 inhabitants), Lithuania (85.7) and Estonia (59.4). These values are more than double those of 1990. Among the former EU-15 countries, only Portugal recorded a

high value in 2001 (42.9). The value was lowest in Malta (4.1).

Tuberculosis and salmonellosis are communicable diseases. Communicable or infectious diseases cause, or have the potential to cause, significant morbidity and/or mortality across the EU. Therefore, the exchange of information may provide early warning of threats to public health. Both tuberculosis and salmonellosis are covered by Commission Decision 2002/253/EC of 19 March 2002 which lays down case definitions for the reporting to the Community network. Data for tuberculosis are collected by the EuroTB network.

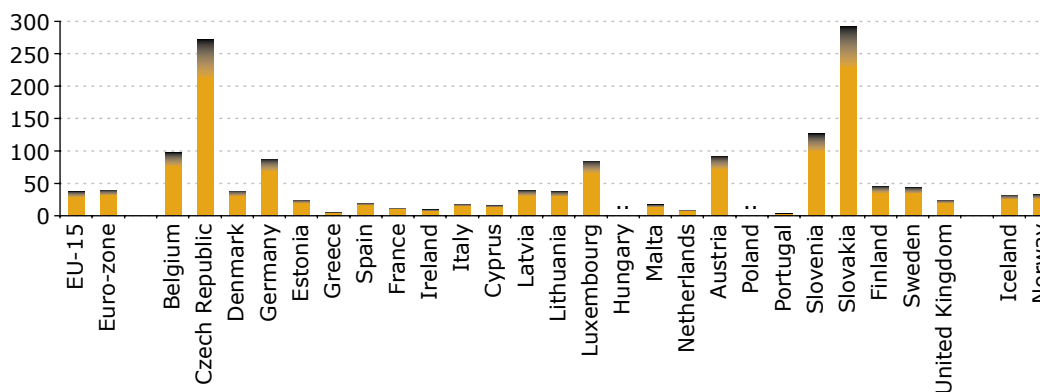
**Incidence of tuberculosis**  
Per 100 000 persons



Source: EuroTB, mainly funded by the European Commission (Health and Consumer Protection DG) and managed jointly by the French Public Health Surveillance Institute (Institut de Veille Sanitaire, InVS) and by the Royal Netherlands Tuberculosis Association (KNCV).

Diseases such as tuberculosis that cause, or have the potential to cause, significant morbidity and/or mortality across the EU and where the exchange of information may provide early warning of threats to public health are collected in the Member States in a compulsory legal basis. Data for tuberculosis are collected by EuroTB (network supported by the EC).

**Incidence of salmonellosis in 2002**  
Per 100 000 persons



Source: Community Network on Communicable Disease.

Diseases (as salmonellosis) that cause, or have the potential to cause, significant morbidity and/or mortality across the EU and where the exchange of information may provide early warning of threats to public health are collected in the Member States in a compulsory legal basis.

# Education

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Educational attainment of the population
- Entrants, enrolments, and graduates by age and gender
- Level and type of education
- Fields of study
- Non-national students
- Study of foreign languages
- Education staff
- Class sizes
- Expenditure of education
- Regional enrolment

### Education is crucial

Education, vocational training and lifelong learning play a vital role in the economic and social strategy of Europe. The Lisbon objectives can be attained only with efficient use of resources, quality improvements in the education and training systems and the implementation of a coherent lifelong learning strategy at the national level.

The European Council has adopted strategic goals and objectives for the education and training systems to be attained by 2010. The measurement of the progress towards the objectives requires a wide range of comparable statistics of good quality on educational attainment, enrolment in education and training, graduates, teachers, language learning, mobility and investments.

The European statistical system provides data on education and training which are the basis for indicators measuring the performance of the education and training systems in the Union and monitoring progress towards the knowledge-based economy and society within the broader policy for lifelong learning.



### The younger generation is better qualified

By comparing those currently leaving the education system with older generations, it is possible to monitor the trends in educational attainment over a long time period of around 30 years.

Over the last 30 years or so, disparities in attainment levels between the sexes have been reduced throughout the Union. In the younger generation, women have even slightly overtaken men.



## Higher qualifications tend to reduce the risk of unemployment ...

In general, higher education qualifications seem to reduce, albeit to differing degrees, the risk of unemployment in all Member States.

## ... and increase income

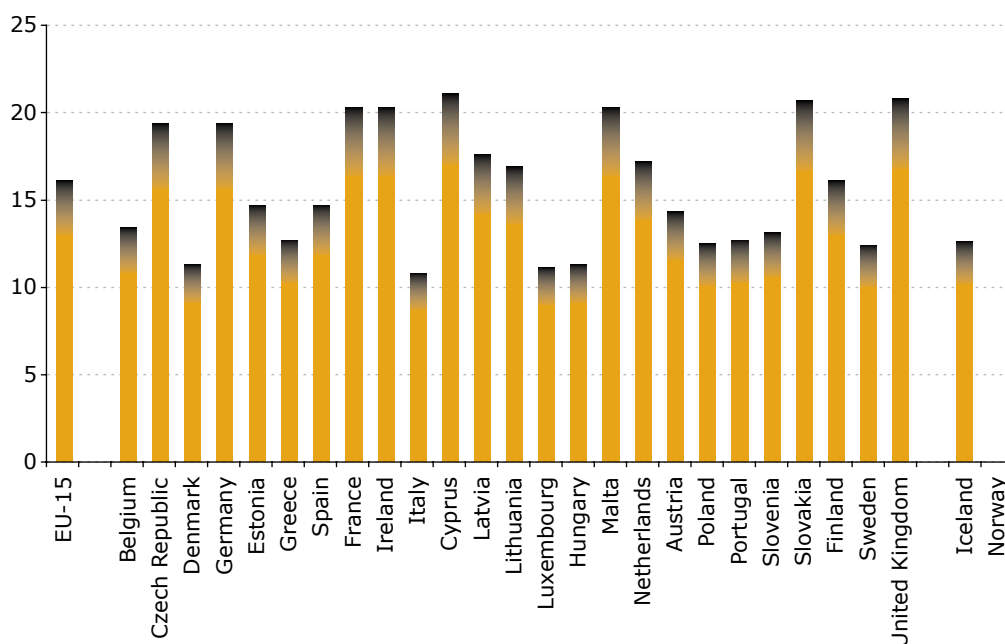
Data show also that a person's income is likely to be considerably higher if he/she is better qualified. On average, the equivalised income of a person with less than upper secondary education was 90 % of the national median compared with 147 % for those with tertiary education.

## Policy context

'The Community shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging co-operation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action ...'. 'The Community shall implement a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States ...'. (EC Treaty, Title XI, Chapter 3, Articles 149(1) and 150(1), respectively)

In its communication on the future of the European employment strategy (EES), the Commission outlines the need to reduce school failure and dropouts and raise the quality of education as a priority area for the new EES. Such policies should lay the ground for future access to life-long learning, and remain important challenges for many current and future Member States.

Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education in 2001



The pupil-teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils by the number of full-time equivalent teachers teaching at ISCED level 1. Only teachers in service (including special education teachers) are taken into account. The pupil-teacher ratio should not be confused with average class size as it does not take into account special cases, like the small size of groups of special needs pupils or specialised/minority subject areas, or the difference between the number of hours of teaching provided by teachers and the number of hours of instruction prescribed for pupils for example in the case a teacher is working in a shift system.



### Pupils and students aged up to 29 years

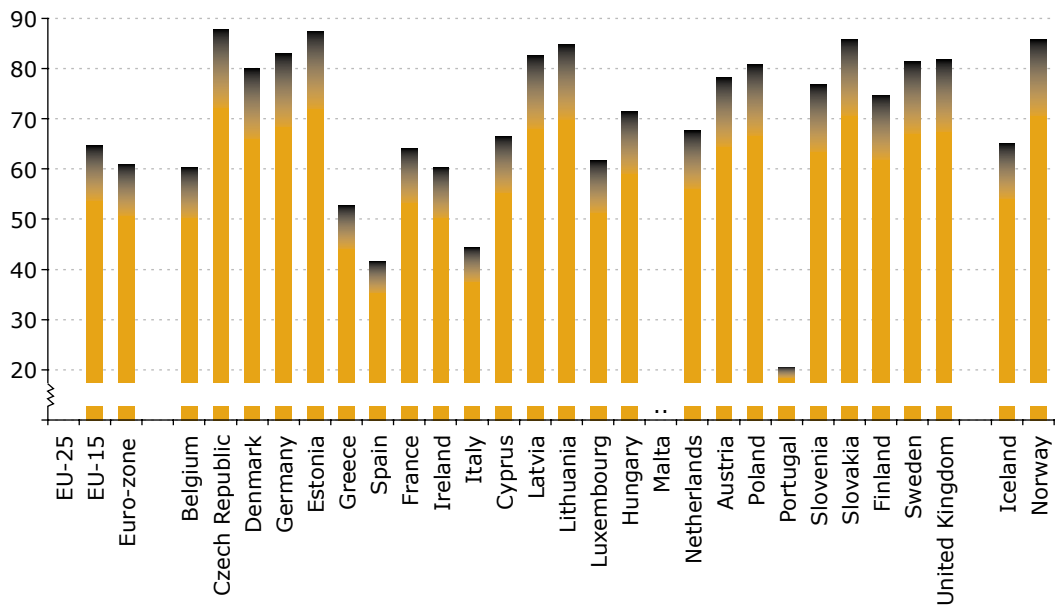
Excluding pre-primary education; in 1 000

|                | 1990   | 1991   | 1992   | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997    | 1998        | 1999        | 2000        | 2001        |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25          | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :           | :           | :           | 81 215.3    |
| EU-15          | 67 516 | 70 242 | 70 917 | 72 345 | 73 014 | 73 027 | 73 380 | 73 296  | 64 198.8    | 66 285      | 66 204.2    | 65 913.1    |
| Euro-zone      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :           | :           | :           | :           |
| Belgium        | 2 072  | 2 056  | 2 033  | 2 087  | 2 113  | 2 153  | 2 160  | 2 168   | :           | 1 978.3     | 1 988.1     | 2 009.8     |
| Czech Republic | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 1 908.6 | 1 903.5     | 1 860       | 1 890.9     | 1 912.2     |
| Denmark        | 960    | 948    | 933    | 938    | 942    | 943    | 942    | 955     | 909.6       | 919.5       | 935.7       | 959.3       |
| Germany        | 10 484 | 13 218 | 13 338 | 13 629 | 13 858 | 14 035 | 14 210 | 14 441  | 14 082.2(i) | 14 074.4(i) | 14 058.2(i) | 14 026.3(i) |
| Estonia        | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 284.2   | 286.5       | 290.7       | 295.9       | 295.9       |
| Greece         | 1 878  | 1 865  | 1 860  | 1 892  | 1 889  | 1 850  | 1 840  | 1 833   | 1 904       | 1 858.8     | 1 881.3     | 1 901.1     |
| Spain          | 8 860  | 8 830  | 8 773  | 8 813  | 8 778  | 8 637  | 8 509  | 8 239   | 7 748.4     | 7 555.1     | 7 467.8     | 7 328.4     |
| France         | 11 711 | 11 800 | 11 911 | 11 998 | 12 145 | 12 148 | 12 137 | 12 131  | 11 923.5    | 11 862.9    | 11 784.3    | 11 699.6    |
| Ireland        | 870    | 875    | 886    | 892    | 897    | 893    | 885    | 886     | 978.1       | 962.3       | 957.2       | 954.3       |
| Italy          | 9 798  | 9 632  | 9 553  | 9 467  | 9 572  | 9 099  | 9 300  | 9 306   | 8 851.9     | 8 776.3     | 8 687.4(ip) | 8 627.6     |
| Cyprus         | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 136     | :(i)        | 138.0(i)    | 137.7(i)    | 139.3(i)    |
| Latvia         | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 453.8   | 464.4       | 472.2       | 478.3       | 484.4       |
| Lithuania      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 685.1   | 708.4       | 732.3       | 757         | 774.4       |
| Luxembourg     | 49     | 49     | 49     | :      | :      | 54     | 57     | 60      | :(i)        | 64.6(i)     | 66.0(i)     | 67.4(i)     |
| Hungary        | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 1 809.2 | 1 803.8     | 1 832.6     | 1 847.5     | 1 854.1     |
| Malta          | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :           | 76.9        | 76.6        | 76.7        |
| Netherlands    | 3 529  | 3 550  | 3 534  | 3 539  | 3 241  | 3 201  | 3 179  | 3 116   | 2 997.7     | 3 027.4     | 3 046.8     | 3 078       |
| Austria        | 1 321  | 1 323  | 1 352  | 1 372  | 1 387  | 1 402  | 1 412  | 1 416   | 1 363.7     | 1 372.5     | 1 371.5     | 1 376.5     |
| Poland         | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 8 679   | 8 649.6     | 8 747.2     | 8 778.1     | 8 780.7     |
| Portugal       | 1 974  | 1 970  | 2 024  | 2 099  | 2 145  | 2 166  | 2 134  | 2 085   | 2 002.3     | 1 950.7     | 1 950.4     | 1 921.4     |
| Slovenia       | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 375.8   | 366.6(i)    | 368.5(i)    | 373.8(i)    | 383.2(i)    |
| Slovakia       | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | 1 129.7 | :           | :           | :           | 1 099.8     |
| Finland        | 960    | 980    | 1 007  | 1 025  | 1 044  | 1 047  | 1 059  | 1 077   | 994.6       | 1 019.2     | 1 033.5     | 1 042.7     |
| Sweden         | 1 361  | 1 359  | 1 377  | 1 623  | 1 656  | 1 698  | 1 753  | 1 814   | 1 677.3     | 1 736.9     | 1 753.8     | 1 764.1     |
| United Kingdom | 11 688 | 11 786 | 12 289 | 12 931 | 13 298 | 13 700 | 13 802 | 13 232  | 11 561.7    | 12 168.1    | 12 229.3    | 12 214      |
| Iceland        | :      | 61     | 62     | :      | :      | 67     | 67     | 68      | 67.3        | 67.3        | 68.8        | 69.5        |
| Liechtenstein  | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :           | :           | 4           | :           |
| Norway         | :      | 843    | 850    | :      | 895    | 858    | 856    | 884     | 902.6       | 915.6       | 921.7       | 920.6       |
| Canada         | 6 422  | 6 563  | 6 681  | 7 434  | 7 519  | 6 666  | 6 717  | 6 670   | 6 530       | 8 511       | :           | :           |
| Japan          | 23 833 | :      | :      | :      | 22 842 | 22 408 | 22 346 | :       | :           | :           | :           | 15 928      |
| United States  | 55 096 | 54 769 | 56 564 | 57 979 | 58 573 | 59 225 | 59 781 | 60 622  | :           | :           | :           | :           |

This table includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in the regular education system in each country. It covers all levels of education from primary education to postgraduate studies. It corresponds to the target population for education policy.

**Total population having completed at least upper secondary education in 2002**

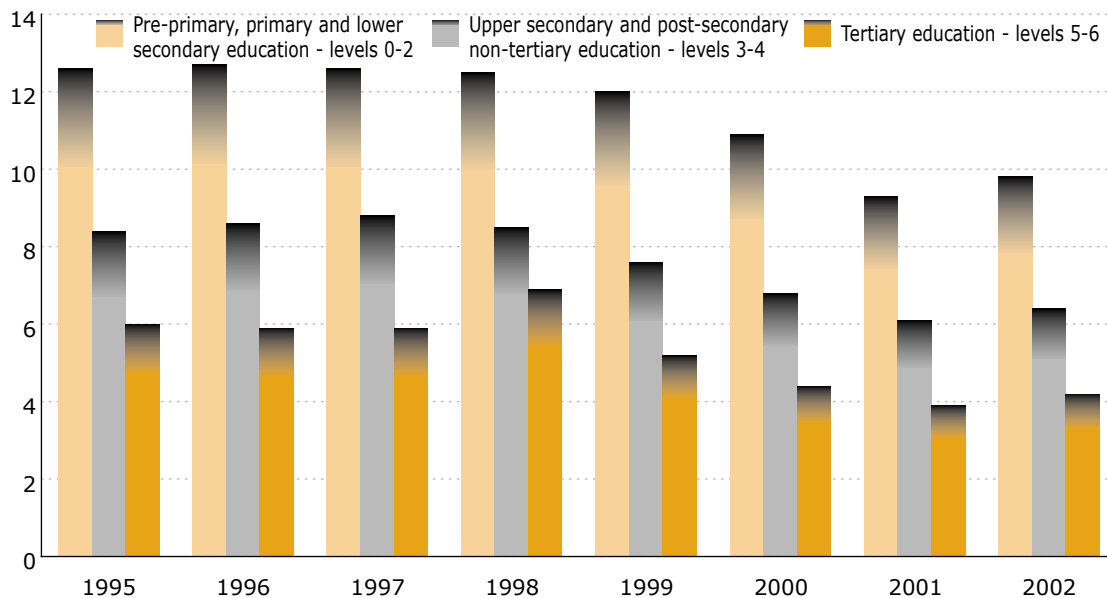
Population aged 25 to 64; in %



The indicator shows the percentage of the adult population (25–64 years old) that has completed upper secondary education. The indicator aims to measure the share of the population that is likely to have the minimum necessary qualifications to actively participate in social and economic life. It should be noted that completion of upper secondary education can be achieved in European countries after varying lengths of study, according to different national educational systems.

**Unemployment rates in the EU-15 by level of education (\*)**

Population aged 25 to 59; in %



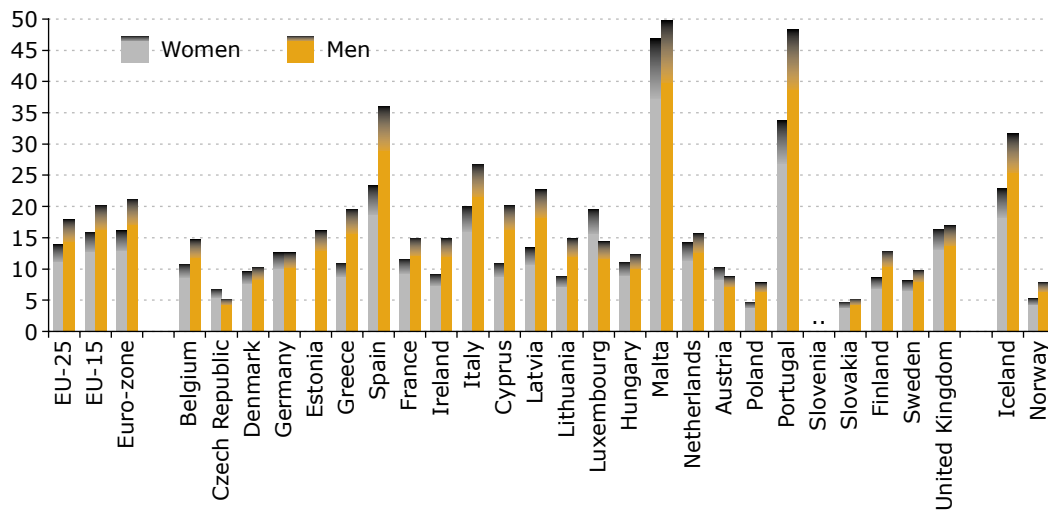
(\*) levels according to ISCED 1997.

The indicators focus on the 25 to 59 years old. They show the 'probability' of being without a job for those who would like to have one, broken-down by level of education. The indicators provide a measure of difficulties that people with different levels of education have to face in the labour market and offer a first idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.



### Early school-leavers aged 18 to 24 in 2003

In % of the total population of the same age group



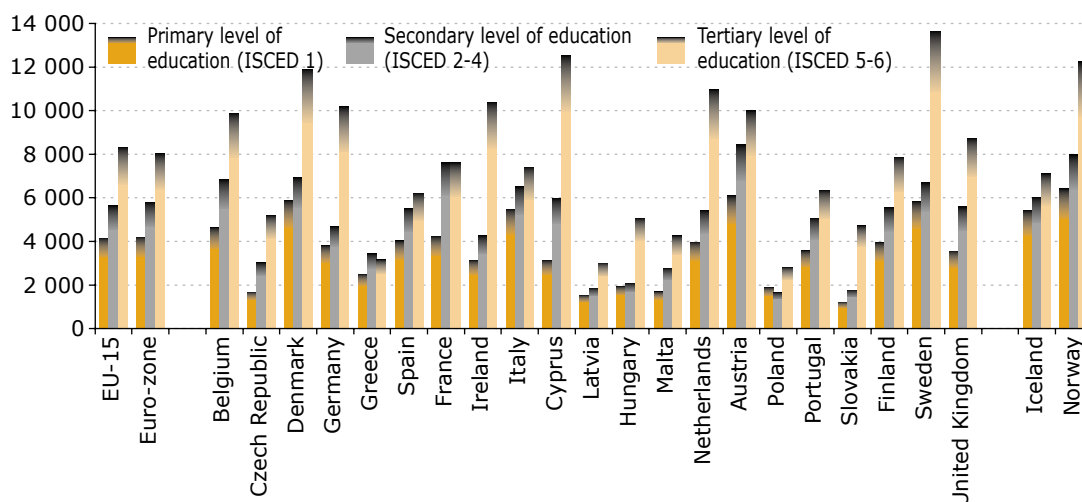
Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, United Kingdom, Iceland: provisional data.

The ages 17 to 19 are the typical ages for finishing upper secondary education in the EU countries. Eurostat reports the percentages of young people just above this last age who have no (completed) upper secondary education and who are currently not in any education or training either. In 2003, the lowest values were reached by Slovakia (4.9 %), the Czech Republic (6.0 %) and Poland (6.3 %). Malta (48.2 %), Portugal (41.1 %) and Spain

(29.8 %) are at the bottom of the list for this indicator. During the last decade, many countries have paid more and more attention to the younger people having a minimum level of education. In Luxembourg, the share of early school-leavers decreased from 42.2 % (1992) to 17.0 % (2003), and in the United Kingdom from 34.7 % (1992) to 16.7 % (2003), which is more than double in both cases.

### Annual expenditure on public educational institutions per pupil/student in 2000

By level of education; in PPS, based on full-time equivalents



EU-15, Eurozone-12, Malta: estimated value.

Expenditure per pupil/student in public institutions measures how much central, regional and local levels of government, private households, religious institutions and firms spent per pupil/student. It includes expenditure for personnel, other current and capital expenditure.

**Students**

Tertiary education; in 1 000

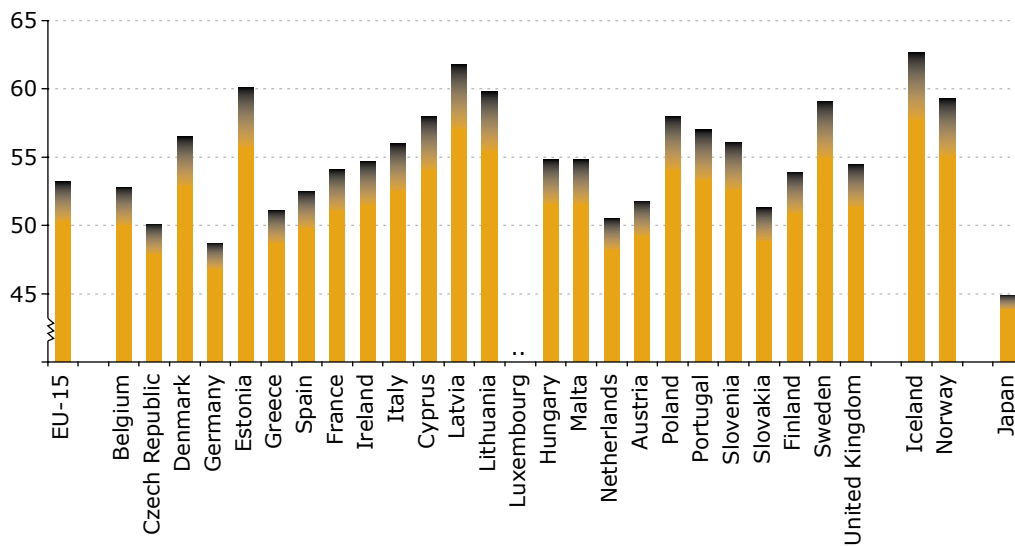
|                | 1990   | 1991     | 1992     | 1993     | 1994     | 1995     | 1996     | 1997     | 1998       | 1999     | 2000       | 2001       |
|----------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| EU-15          | 8 816  | 9 614    | 10 114   | 10 854   | 11 528   | 11 790   | 11 934   | 12 266   | 12 329(e)  | 12 438   | 12 563.3   | 12 820.3   |
| Euro-zone      | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :          | :        | :          | :          |
| Belgium        | 271    | 276      | 286      | 307      | 322      | 353      | 358      | 361      | 356.5(e)   | 352      | 355.7      | 359.3      |
| Czech Republic | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 196(i)   | 215(i)     | 231(i)   | 253.7      | 260        |
| Denmark        | 135    | 143      | 150      | 164      | 170      | 170      | 167      | 180      | 183        | 190      | 189.2(i)   | 190.8      |
| Germany        | 1 720  | 2 049(i) | 2 034(i) | 2 113(i) | 2 148(i) | 2 156(i) | 2 144(i) | 2 132(i) | 2 097.7(i) | 2 087(i) | 2 054.8(i) | 2 083.9(i) |
| Estonia        | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 39       | 43         | 49       | 53.6       | 57.8       |
| Greece         | 194    | 195      | 200      | 299      | 314      | 296      | 329      | 363      | 374        | 388      | 422.3      | 478.2      |
| Spain          | 1 166  | 1 222    | 1 302    | 1 371    | 1 469    | 1 527    | 1 592    | 1 684    | 1 746      | 1 787    | 1 829      | 1 833.5    |
| France         | 1 585  | 1 699    | 1 840    | 1 952    | 2 083    | 2 073    | 2 092    | 2 063    | 2 027      | 2 012    | 2 015.3    | 2 031.7    |
| Ireland        | 85     | 90       | 101      | 108      | 118      | 122      | 128      | 135      | 143        | 151      | 160.6      | 166.6      |
| Italy          | 1 373  | 1 452    | 1 533    | 1 615    | 1 770    | 1 792    | 1 775    | 1 893    | 1 869      | 1 797    | 1 770      | 1 812.3    |
| Cyprus         | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 10(i)    | 11(i)      | 11(i)    | 10.4(i)    | 11.9(i)    |
| Latvia         | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 62       | 70         | 82       | 91.2       | 102.8      |
| Lithuania      | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 84       | 96         | 107      | 121.9      | 135.9      |
| Luxembourg     | 1(i)   | 1(i)     | 1(i)     | :        | :        | :        | 2(i)     | 2(i)     | 1.8(i)     | 2.7(i)   | 2.4(i)     | 2.5(i)     |
| Hungary        | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 203      | 255        | 279      | 307.1      | 330.5      |
| Malta          | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :          | 6        | 6.3        | 7.4        |
| Netherlands    | 437    | 479      | 494      | 507      | 532      | 503      | 492      | 469      | 461        | 470      | 487.6      | 504        |
| Austria        | 200    | 206      | 217      | 221      | 227      | 234      | 239      | 241      | 248        | 253      | 261.2      | 264.7      |
| Poland         | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 1 191      | 1 399    | 1 579.6    | 1 775      |
| Portugal       | 131    | 186      | 191      | 248      | 276      | 301      | 320      | 351      | 352        | 357      | 373.7      | 387.7      |
| Slovenia       | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 53       | 68         | 79       | 83.8       | 91.5(i)    |
| Slovakia       | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | 102      | 113        | 123      | 135.9      | 143.9      |
| Finland        | 155    | 166      | 174      | 188      | 197      | 205      | 214      | 226      | 250        | 263      | 270.2      | 279.6      |
| Sweden         | 185    | 193      | 207      | 223      | 234      | 246      | 261      | 275      | 281        | 335.1(i) | 346.9(i)   | 358        |
| United Kingdom | 1 178  | 1 258    | 1 385    | 1 528    | 1 664    | 1 813    | 1 821    | 1 891    | 1 938      | 1 994    | 2 024.1(i) | 2 067.3    |
| Iceland        | :      | 5        | 6        | :        | :        | 7        | 7        | 8        | 8          | 9        | 9.7(i)     | 10.2       |
| Liechtenstein  | :      | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :        | :          | :        | 0.5        | :          |
| Norway         | :      | 142      | 154      | :        | 177      | 173      | 180      | 185      | 183        | 188      | 190.9      | 189.9      |
| Canada         | 1 822  | 1 898    | 1 943    | 2 633    | 2 662    | 1 784    | 1 763    | 1 717    | 1 179      | 1 193    | :          | :          |
| Japan          | 2 683  | :        | :        | :        | 3 841    | 3 918    | 3 945    | :        | 3 964      | 3 941    | :          | 3 972.5    |
| United States  | 13 539 | 13 065   | 14 359   | 14 486   | 14 305   | 14 279   | 14 262   | 14 300   | 13 284     | 13 769   | :          | :          |

This table includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in tertiary education (including university and non-university studies) in the regular education system in each country. It corresponds to the target population for policy in higher education. It provides an indication of the number of persons who had access to tertiary education and are expected to complete their studies, contributing to an increase of the educational attainment level of the population in the country in case they continue to live and work in the country at the end of their studies.



### Women among tertiary students in 2001

Total of science, mathematics, computing-engineering, manufacture and construction; in %



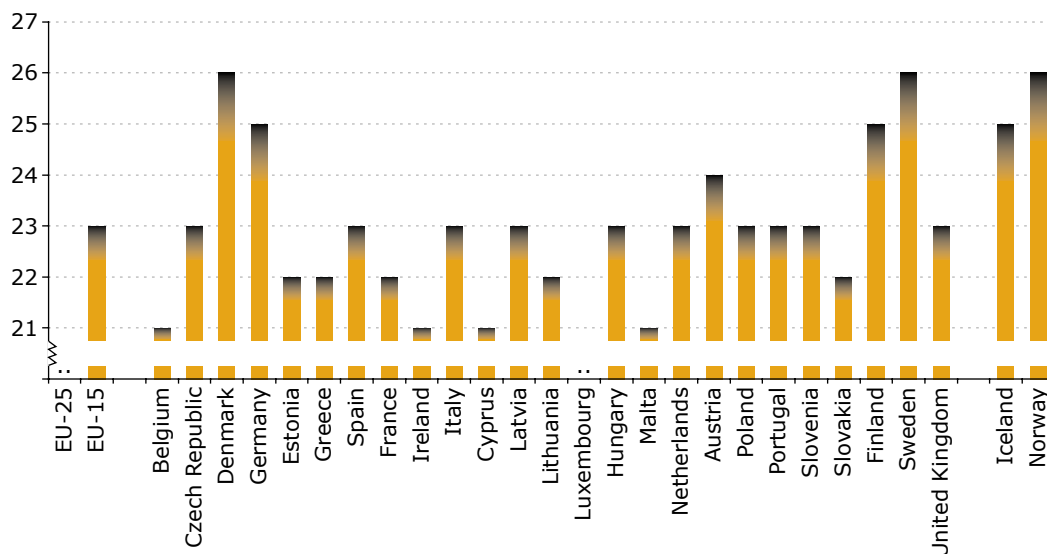
This indicator presents the percentage of women among all students in tertiary education irrespective of the field of education and among all students in the fields of mathematics, science and computing and in the fields of engineering, manufacturing and construction. The levels and fields of education and training used, follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED97) and the Eurostat Manual of fields of education and training (1999).

Throughout almost the entire European Union, there are more women than men among tertiary students. Exceptions are Germany, where male students are slightly more numerous than

female students, and the Netherlands and Czech Republic with a balanced proportion. In Japan, the number of male tertiary students significantly exceeds that of female students.

### Median age in tertiary education in 2001

Years



The median age of a given population is the age separating the group into two halves of equal size. In the case of this indicator it means that half of the student population, i.e. persons enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6), is younger than the median age and the other half is older.

### Public expenditure on education in 2001

In % of GDP



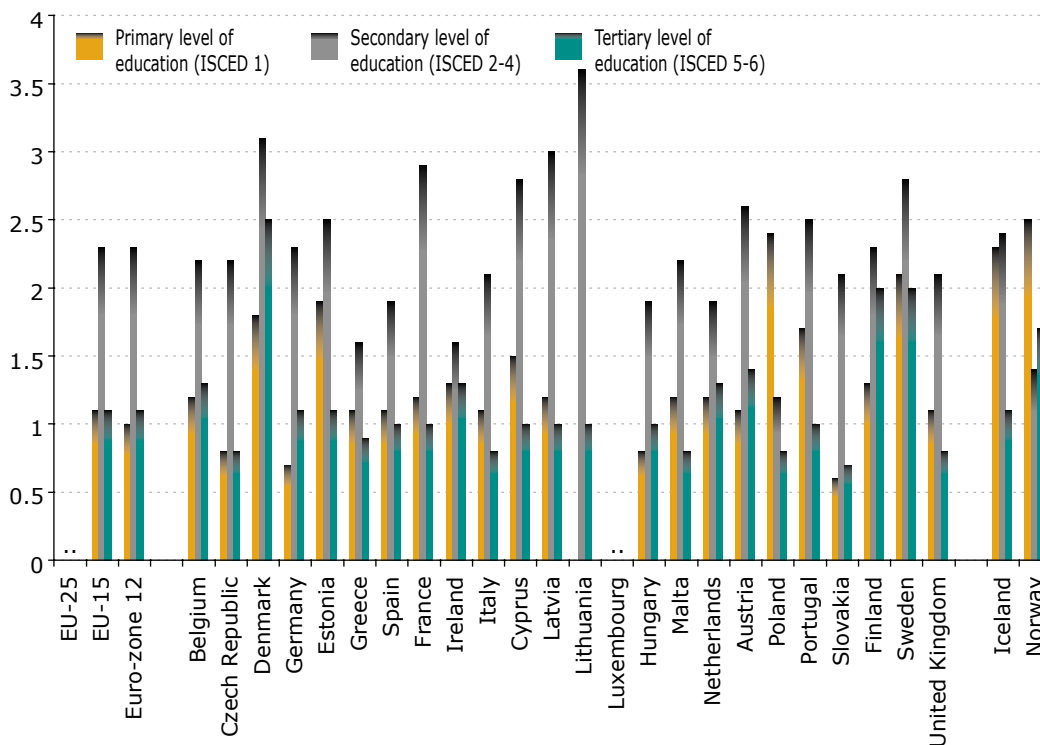
|        |      |       |      |            |      |          |      |                |      |         |      |       |      |         |      |                |      |       |      |       |      |             |      |         |      |               |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |         |      |          |      |           |      |         |      |         |      |        |      |         |      |        |      |        |      |         |      |
|--------|------|-------|------|------------|------|----------|------|----------------|------|---------|------|-------|------|---------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------|------|---------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|
| Greece | 3.51 | Japan | 3.59 | Luxembourg | 3.84 | Slovakia | 4.03 | Czech Republic | 4.28 | Ireland | 4.36 | Spain | 4.42 | Germany | 4.53 | United Kingdom | 4.54 | Malta | 4.73 | Italy | 4.98 | Netherlands | 4.99 | Hungary | 5.15 | United States | 5.16 | Poland | 5.42 | Cyprus | 5.69 | France | 5.77 | Austria | 5.82 | Portugal | 5.89 | Lithuania | 6.03 | Belgium | 6.12 | Finland | 6.25 | Latvia | 6.39 | Estonia | 6.83 | Norway | 7.07 | Sweden | 7.32 | Denmark | 8.38 |
|--------|------|-------|------|------------|------|----------|------|----------------|------|---------|------|-------|------|---------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------|------|---------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------|

Provisional data. Denmark, Germany, Ireland: 2000.

Generally the public sector funds the education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transaction together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

### Total public expenditure on education in 2000

By level of education; in % of the GDP



Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection. EU-15, Eurozone-12: estimated value.

In general, the public sector funds education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transactions together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

## Continuing vocational training

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Training policy and management of training
- Training courses and 'other' forms of training
- Training and non-training enterprises
- Participation in courses
- Working time spent on courses
- Cost and funding of training courses
- Fields and providers of training courses
- Evaluation of training
- Introduction of new technologies and training

### Developing human capital

Indicators of investment in human capital are becoming increasingly important, since they reflect the personal and economic impact of keeping the qualification of the workforce up to date. Developing abilities and skills through continuing vocational training at work is an essential part of lifelong learning and reflects the emphasis enterprises put on the qualification of their staff.

conomic performance and competitiveness extended to the whole life cycle. This perception reflects the long-term strategy of the Lisbon Summit to strengthen employment and social cohesion in a knowledge-based society and economy.

The Council resolution of 24 June 2003 on social and human capital underlines the importance of learning and training at work in building social and human capital in the

### Policy context

'Community action shall aim to ... facilitate access to vocational training ...; stimulate cooperation on training between educational or training establishments and firms.' (EC Treaty, Title XI, Chapter 3, Article 150(2))

The Commission communication of November 2001 entitled 'Making a European area of lifelong learning a reality' underlines in paragraph 1.1 that the 'Lisbon European Council confirmed lifelong learning as a basic component of the European social model'. Learning is no longer given weight only in the area of education; it is also seen as a critical factor in the areas of employment and social security, eco-





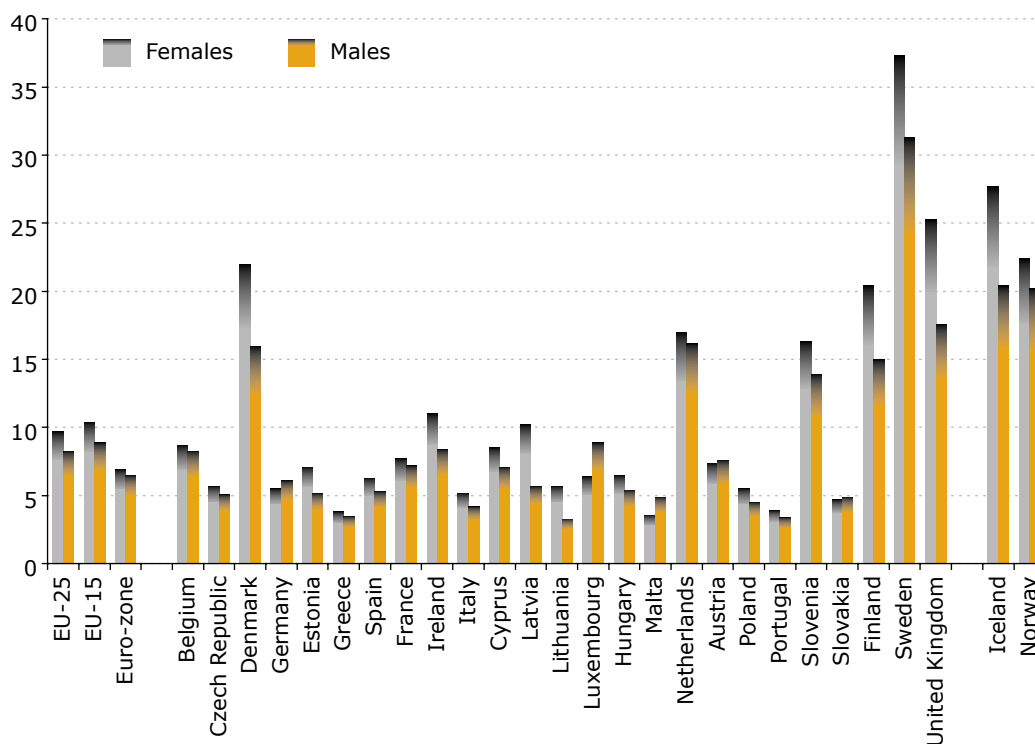
knowledge-based society. Special reference is made to '... the importance of ensuring that all workers within their specific enterprises and organisations are fully involved and properly trained ... which can help facilitate change, and are thus aware of the benefits in terms of improved competitiveness and quality of working life; ...'. The resolution also highlights '... the problem of well-educated/trained people having more possibilities and, in reality, more access to learning opportunities than less well-educated/trained people, who should most benefit from training, such as women and older workers: ...'.

The new European employment strategy (EES), agreed on 22 July 2003, has been revised to better account for the needs of an enlarged Eu-

ropean Union, to react better to the challenges facing a modern labour market, and to contribute better to the Lisbon strategy. Two key specific guidelines within the EES tackle the need to improve skill levels through lifelong learning. The guidelines call upon Member States to address labour shortages and skill bottlenecks. Member States are also encouraged to implement comprehensive lifelong learning strategies in order to equip all individuals with the skills required for a modern workforce, and to reduce skill mismatch and bottlenecks in the labour market. The guidelines state that policies will aim to achieve an increase in investment in human resources, in particular through a significant increase in investment by enterprises in the training of adults.

### Lifelong learning in 2003

Percentage of the adult female/male population (25 to 64) participating in education and training



Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Iceland: provisional data.



## Lifelong learning

Percentage of the adult population (25 to 64) participating in education and training



|                | 1992 | 1993   | 1994 | 1995 | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000    | 2001    | 2002   | 2003    |
|----------------|------|--------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| EU-25          | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | 7.9(e)  | 8      | 9.0(b)  |
| EU-15          | :    | :      | :    | :    | 5.7(e) | 5.8(e) | :      | 8.2(e) | 8.5(e)  | 8.4(e)  | 8.5    | 9.7(b)  |
| Euro-zone      | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | 5.7(e) | 5.7(e)  | 5.5(e)  | 5.5    | 6.7(b)  |
| Belgium        | 2.3  | 2.7    | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.9    | 3      | 4.4    | 6.9(b) | 6.8     | 7.3     | 6.5    | 8.5     |
| Czech Republic | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :       | 5.9    | 5.4     |
| Denmark        | 16.2 | 15.6   | 15.1 | 16.8 | 18     | 18.9   | 19.8   | 19.8   | 20.8    | 17.8    | 18.4   | 18.9(b) |
| Germany        | :    | :      | :    | :    | 5.7    | 5.4    | 5.3    | 5.5    | 5.2     | 5.2     | 5.8    | 5.8(p)  |
| Estonia        | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | 4.3    | 6.3    | 6.5    | 6       | 5.2     | 5.2    | 6.2     |
| Greece         | 1.2  | 1.1    | 1    | 0.9  | 0.9    | 0.9    | 1      | 1.2    | 1.1     | 1.4     | 1.2    | 3.7(b)  |
| Spain          | 3.4  | 3.5    | 3.9  | 4.3  | 4.4    | 4.5    | 4.3    | 5.1    | 5.1     | 4.9     | 5      | 5.8     |
| France         | 2.9  | 3      | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.7    | 2.9    | 2.7    | 2.6    | 2.8     | 2.7     | 2.7    | 7.4(b)  |
| Ireland        | 3.4  | 3.5    | 3.9  | 4.3  | 4.8    | 5.2    | :      | :      | :       | :       | 7.7    | 9.7(b)  |
| Italy          | 2.9  | 3.4(b) | 3.7  | 4    | 4.4    | 4.9    | 4.8    | 5.5    | 5.5     | 5.1     | 4.6    | 4.7     |
| Cyprus         | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | 2.6    | 3.1     | 3.4     | 3.7    | 7.9(b)  |
| Latvia         | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :       | 8.2    | 8.1     |
| Lithuania      | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | 4      | 2.8     | 3.6     | 3.3(b) | 4.5     |
| Luxembourg     | 2.9  | 2.6    | 3.3  | 2.9  | 2.9    | 2.8    | 5.1(b) | 5.3    | 4.8     | 5.3     | 7.7    | 7.7(p)  |
| Hungary        | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | 2.9    | 3.3    | 2.9    | 3.1     | 3       | 3.2    | 6.0(b)  |
| Malta          | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :       | 4.4    | 4.2     |
| Netherlands    | 15.1 | 14.3   | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.5   | 12.6   | 12.9   | 13.6   | 15.6    | 16.3    | 16.4   | 16.5    |
| Austria        | :    | :      | :    | 7.7  | 7.9    | 7.8    | :      | 9.1    | 8.3     | 8.2     | 7.5    | 7.5(p)  |
| Poland         | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | 4.8     | 4.3    | 5       |
| Portugal       | 3.6  | 3.2    | 3.5  | 3.3  | 3.4    | 3.5    | 3.0(b) | 3.4    | 3.4     | 3.3     | 2.9    | 3.6     |
| Slovenia       | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | 7.6     | 9.1    | 15.1(b) |
| Slovakia       | :    | :      | :    | :    | :      | :      | :      | :      | :       | :       | 9      | 4.8(b)  |
| Finland        | :    | :      | :    | :    | 16.3   | 15.8   | 16.1   | 17.6   | 19.6(b) | 19.3    | 18.9   | 17.6(b) |
| Sweden         | :    | :      | :    | :    | 26.5   | 25     | :      | 25.8   | 21.6    | 17.5(b) | 18.4   | 34.2(b) |
| United Kingdom | 12.5 | 10.8   | 11.5 | :    | :      | :      | :      | 19.2   | 21.1    | 21.7    | 22.3   | 21.3    |
| Iceland        | :    | :      | :    | 14.1 | 15.7   | 16.5   | 19.3   | 20.2   | 23.5    | 23.5    | 24     | 24.0(p) |
| Norway         | :    | :      | :    | :    | 16.5   | 16.4   | :      | :      | 13.3    | 14.2    | 13.3   | 21.3(b) |

Lifelong learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU labour force survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

Age is not an impediment to having education or training. In 2003, the Nordic countries of Europe reached the highest levels of persons between 25 and 64 years that have had training: Sweden (34.2 %) had more than three times the EU-15 average, followed by the United

Kingdom (21.3 %) and Denmark (18.9 %). A low share of people aged 25 to 64 years in training is observed in Portugal (3.6 %), Greece (3.7 %), Malta (4.2 %), Lithuania (4.5 %) and Italy (4.7 %).

## People in the labour market

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Employment by main characteristics (sector of activity, occupation, professional status, age and sex)
- Hours worked
- Full-time and part-time work
- Temporary work
- Work at asocial hours
- Unemployment by main characteristics (duration, characteristics of last job, age, sex, level of education)
- Employment and unemployment rates
- Labour market and composition of the household

### Labour market statistics are at the heart of EU policies

Employment is having an ever-important political profile for the European Union. Labour market statistics are now at the heart of many EU policies.

An employment chapter was introduced into the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997. The extraordinary European Council of Luxembourg in November 1997 endorsed an ambitious European employment strategy aiming at the reduction of unemployment and the sustainable increase of employment rates, as well as the reduction of gender gaps.

The Lisbon Summit (spring 2000) put full employment with more and better jobs on the European agenda. For the year 2010, it set targets for the total and female employment rate:

- 70 % for the total employment rate;
- 60 % for the female employment rate.

The Stockholm Council (spring 2001) subsequently added the employment target for persons aged between 55 and 64 years to reach 50 % by 2010. It also fixed the intermediate objectives (for

2005) of 67 % for the total employment rate and 57 % for the female employment rate.

### The labour force survey: an indispensable tool for observing the labour market

In this context, the role of the Community labour force survey (LFS) has gained steadily in importance. It is now universally recognised as an indispensable tool for observing labour market de-



velopments and for taking the appropriate policy measures. The LFS is the only source of information in these areas to provide data that are truly comparable. The definitions and methods are harmonised for all Member States. The LFS is the main source of data for this section.

## Comparable data on Europe's labour market

An objective of the LFS is to report on the EU's population of working age (15–64 years) which is composed of persons in employment, unemployed persons and economically inactive persons.

The LFS provides comprehensive information on these three categories. It describes the employment situation of employed persons by reporting, for example, on their education, the branches in which they work, and their occupation, as well as on part-time work, the duration of the work contract and the search for a new job. The data presented in the Eurostat yearbook refer to the situation in spring.

Numerous *Statistics in Focus* show the wide range of information that the LFS provides. The complete list of LFS variables (more than 100) can be consulted in the 2001 edition of *Labour force survey — Methods and definitions*.

### Persons in employment

Annual average; in 1 000

|                | 1992    | 1993    | 1994    | 1995    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-25          | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       |
| EU-15          | 157 911 | 155 448 | 155 328 | 156 404 | 157 370 | 158 900 | 161 643 | 164 441 | 167 732 | 169 807 | 170 548 | 170 960 |
| Euro-zone      | 120 243 | 118 257 | 117 915 | 118 647 | 119 231 | 120 322 | 122 462 | 124 686 | 127 481 | 133 198 | 133 888 | 134 093 |
| Belgium        | 3 853   | 3 828   | 3 812   | 3 839   | 3 851   | 3 886   | 3 957   | 4 011   | 4 088   | 4 149   | 4 136   | 4 115   |
| Czech Republic | :       | :       | :       | 4 959   | 4 968   | 4 933   | 4 863   | 4 761   | 4 728   | 4 724   | 4 760   | 4 731   |
| Denmark        | 2 600   | 2 562   | 2 599   | 2 642   | 2 652   | 2 675   | 2 718   | 2 776   | 2 784   | 2 792   | 2 782   | 2 755   |
| Germany        | 37 878  | 37 365  | 37 304  | 37 382  | 37 270  | 37 208  | 37 616  | 38 077  | 38 752  | 38 917  | 38 668  | 38 248  |
| Estonia        | :       | :       | :       | 634     | 619     | 619     | 608     | 581     | 572     | 577     | 584     | 593     |
| Greece         | 3 807   | 3 838   | 3 834   | 3 820   | 3 805   | 3 784   | 3 940   | 3 941   | 3 935   | 3 921   | 3 914   | 3 966   |
| Spain          | 13 772  | 13 381  | 13 318  | 13 572  | 13 745  | 14 147  | 14 698  | 15 209  | 15 744  | 16 107  | 16 343  | 16 646  |
| France         | 22 742  | 22 449  | 22 483  | 22 682  | 22 767  | 22 867  | 23 215  | 23 680  | 24 308  | 24 720  | 24 888  | 24 934  |
| Ireland        | 1 155   | 1 170   | 1 220   | 1 274   | 1 324   | 1 408   | 1 522   | 1 617   | 1 692   | 1 741   | 1 765   | 1 797   |
| Italy          | 22 920  | 22 348  | 22 017  | 21 993  | 22 130  | 22 215  | 22 448  | 22 698  | 23 128  | 23 581  | 24 008  | 24 286  |
| Cyprus         | :       | :       | :       | :       | 288     | 287     | 290     | 294     | 302     | :       | :       | :       |
| Latvia         | 1 294   | 1 205   | 1 083   | 1 046   | 1 018   | 1 037   | 1 043   | 1 038   | 1 038   | :       | :       | :       |
| Lithuania      | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 1 585   | 1 522   | 1 411   | 1 442   |
| Luxembourg     | 201     | 204     | 209     | 214     | 220     | 226     | 237     | 248     | 262     | 277     | 286     | 292     |
| Hungary        | :       | :       | :       | 3 623   | 3 605   | 3 611   | 3 675   | 3 792   | 3 829   | 3 845   | 3 856   | 3 969   |
| Malta          | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 132     | 131     | 134     | 138     | 137     | :       |
| Netherlands    | 6 986   | 6 986   | 7 036   | 7 143   | 7 308   | 7 544   | 7 742   | 7 946   | 8 124   | 8 274   | 8 349   | 8 316   |
| Austria        | 3 959   | 3 934   | 3 929   | 3 928   | 3 904   | 3 924   | 3 965   | 4 020   | 4 050   | 4 076   | 4 066   | 4 079   |
| Poland         | :       | :       | :       | 14 791  | 14 969  | 15 177  | 15 354  | 14 757  | 14 526  | 14 207  | 13 782  | 13 617  |
| Portugal       | 4 602   | 4 545   | 4 570   | 4 567   | 4 629   | 4 744   | 4 868   | 4 928   | 5 029   | 5 098   | 5 107   | 5 064   |
| Slovenia       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | :       | 900     | 905     | 899     | 898     |
| Slovakia       | :       | :       | :       | 2 107   | 2 156   | 2 129   | 2 120   | 2 063   | 2 025   | 2 037   | 2 016   | 2 061   |
| Finland        | 2 177   | 2 047   | 2 018   | 2 056   | 2 084   | 2 154   | 2 197   | 2 253   | 2 304   | 2 338   | 2 360   | 2 350   |
| Sweden         | :       | 4 077   | 4 041   | 4 103   | 4 069   | 4 015   | 4 078   | 4 163   | 4 264   | 4 345   | 4 352   | 4 341   |
| United Kingdom | 26 933  | 26 714  | 26 940  | 27 191  | 27 614  | 28 104  | 28 446  | 28 876  | 29 267  | 29 472  | 29 526  | 29 771  |

The indicator 'persons in employment (men and women)' refers to all persons who did any work for pay or profit, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

In 2002, there were, on average, over 170 million people employed in the 15 countries that at that time formed the European Union.

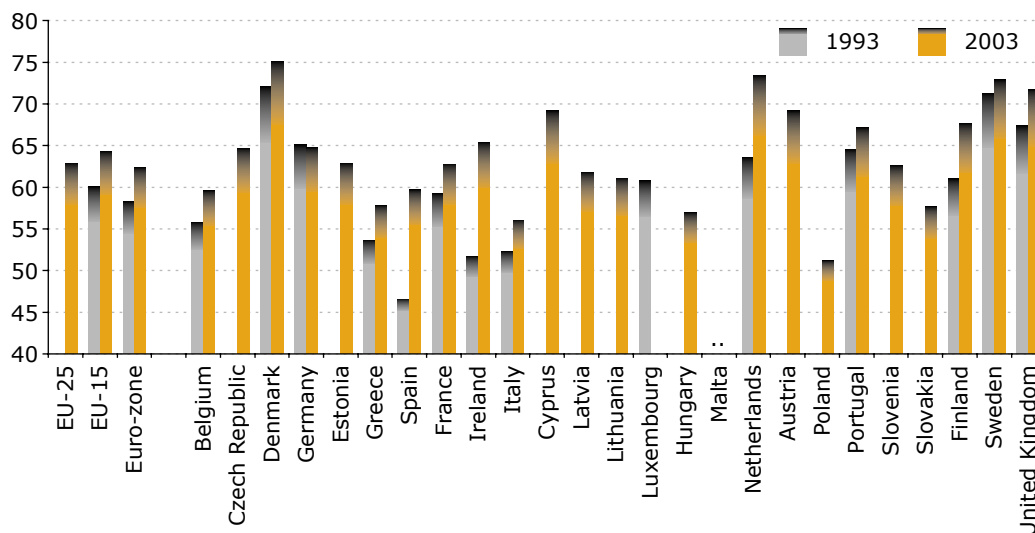


In 2003, the employment rate stood at 62.9 % in the 25 countries that today form the European Union, ranging from 51.2 % in Poland to

75.1 % in Denmark. The employment rate for women (55 %) stood lower than that for men (71 %).

### Total employment rate

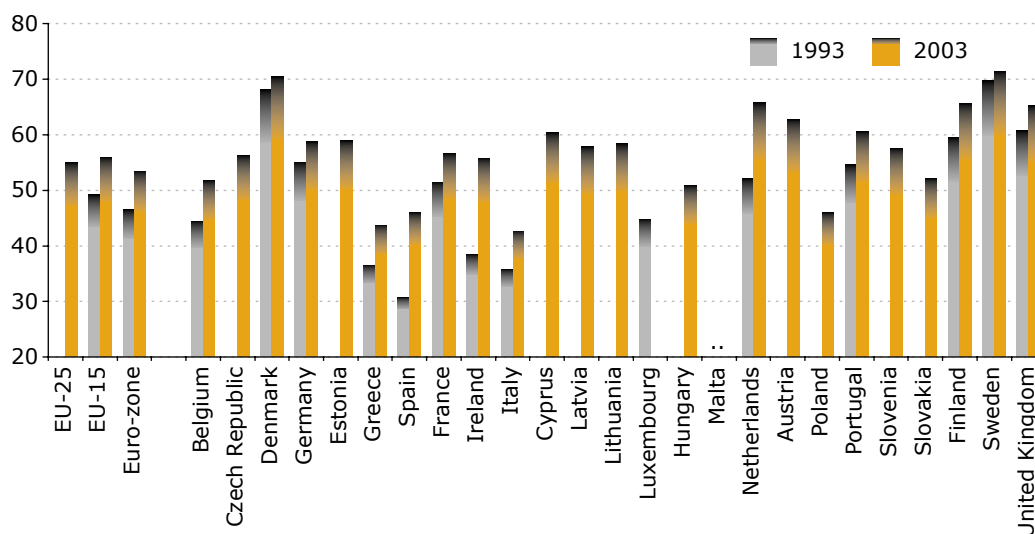
In %



The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU labour force survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

### Employment rate of women

In %



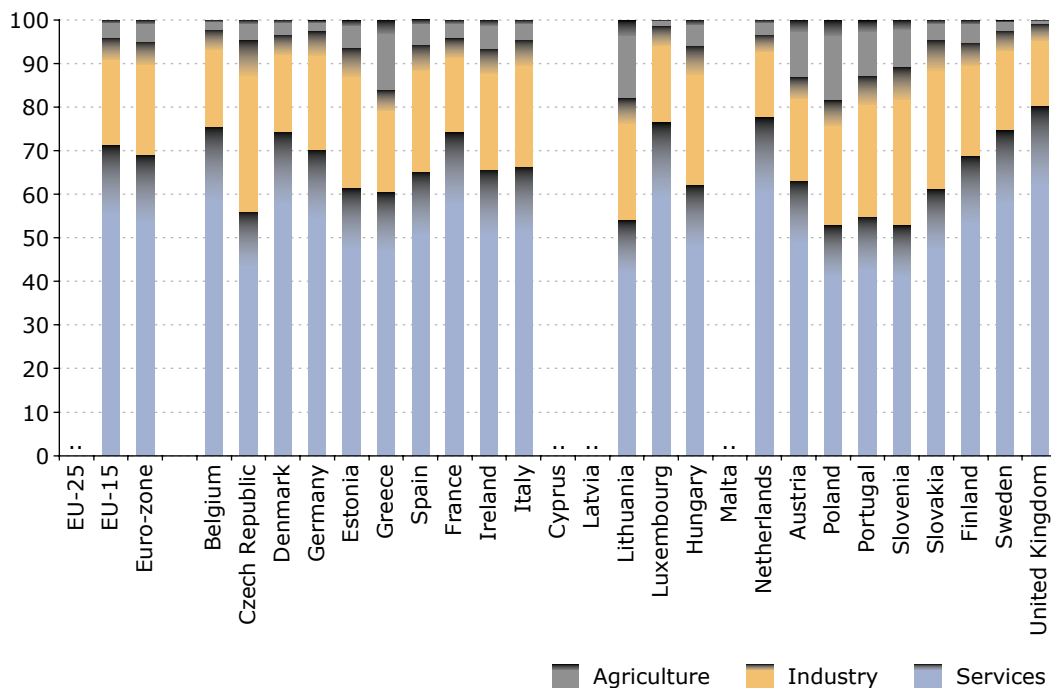
The female employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total female population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU labour force survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.



2

**Employment in the different sectors of the economy in 2003**

Share in total employment in %



All persons employed by sector as a share of all persons employed. Employed persons are those who did any work for pay or profit, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

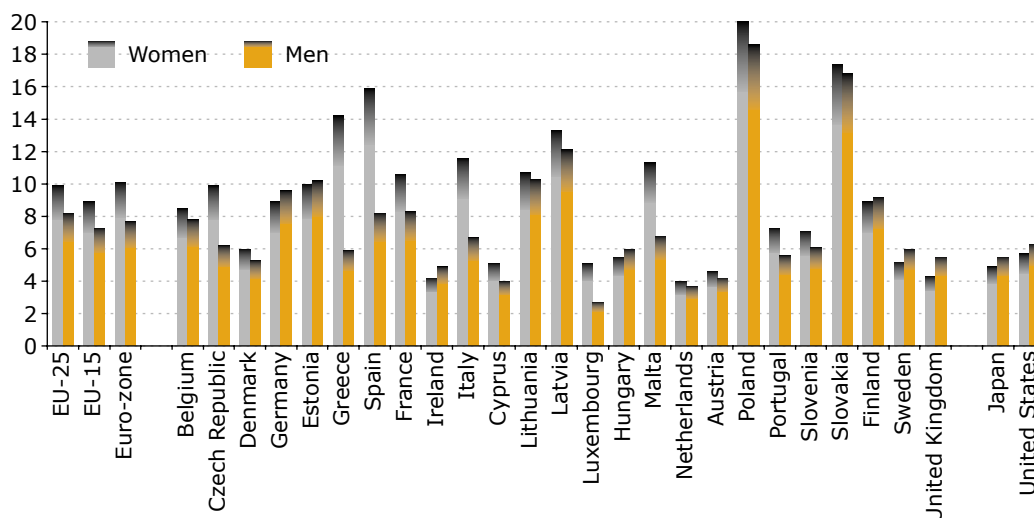
There are marked differences in the structure of employment in the European Union: in 2003, employment in agriculture was above the 10 % threshold in Poland (18 %), Lithuania (18 %), Greece (16 %), Austria (13 %), Portugal (13 %) and Slovenia (11 %), while in many other countries it was about 5 % or lower. The United Kingdom (80 %), the Netherlands (78 %), Luxembourg (77 %) and Belgium (76 %) had the highest share of people working in the service sector.





### Unemployment rate for men and women in 2003

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force



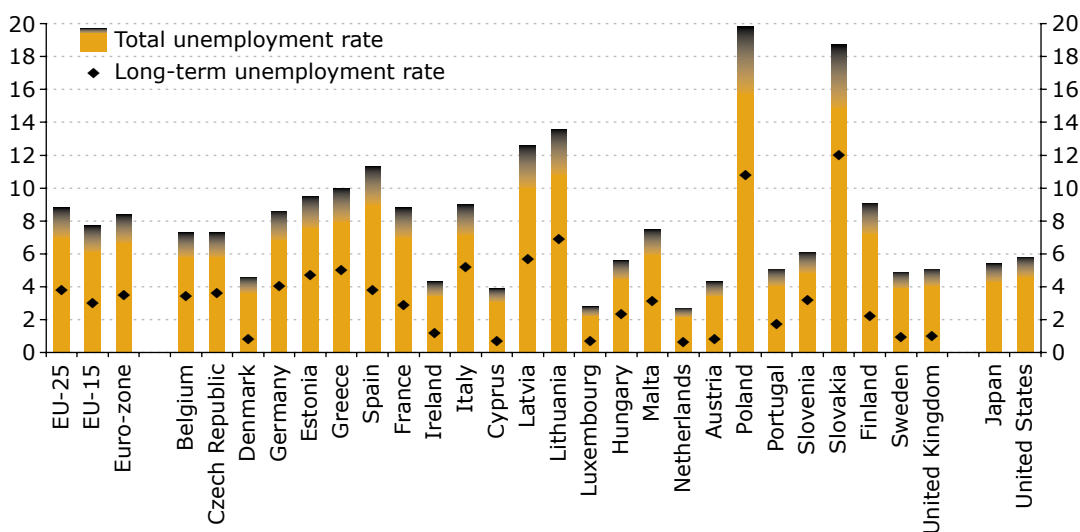
Unemployment rate represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force = active population. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15–74 who were: without work during the reference week; currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months.

Unemployment has remained a problem in the European Union: in 2002, the unemployment rate for the 25 countries that today form the European Union was 8.8 %; 3.9 % of the economically active population was 'long-term un-

employed', i.e. they could not find a job for over one year. The unemployment rate for women (2003: 9.9 %) is higher than that for men (2003: 8.2 %).

### Total and long-term unemployment in 2002

(Long-term) unemployed as a percentage of the total active population

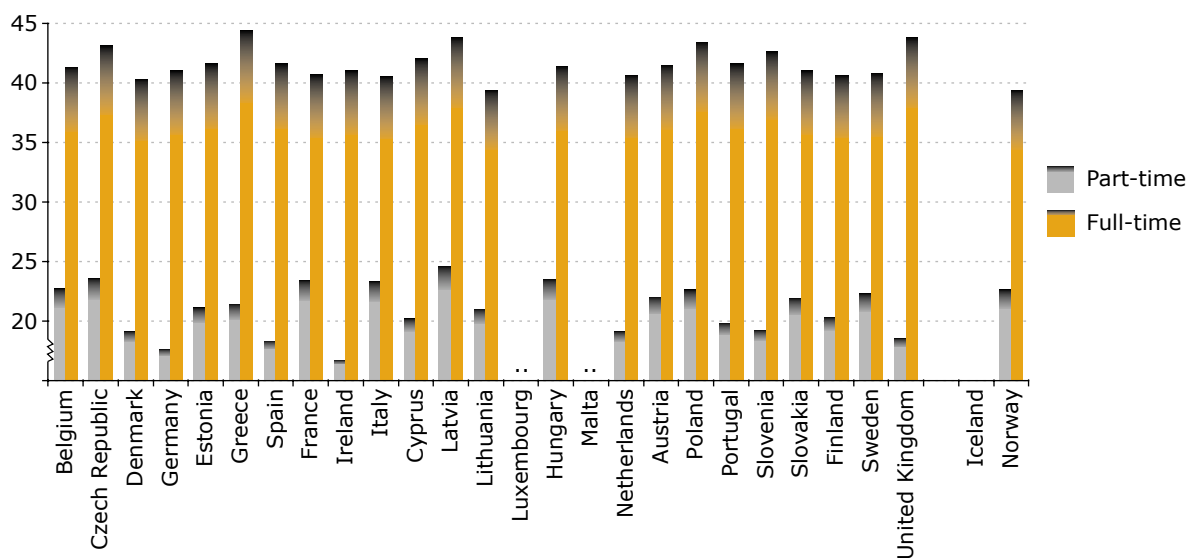


Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).



## Hours worked per week in 2003

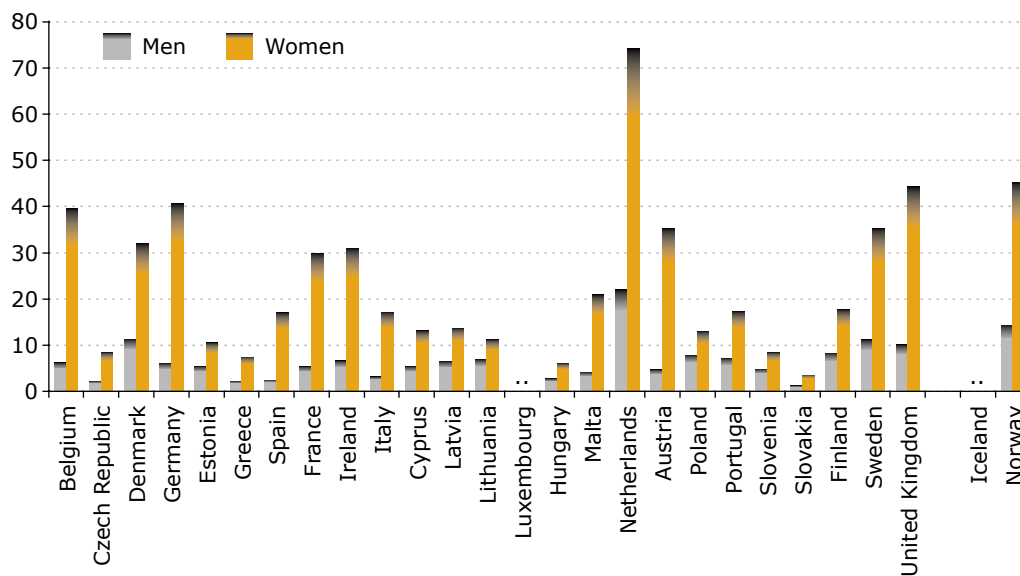
Spring



The average number of hours corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works. It excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

## Persons employed part-time in 2003

Share in total employment in %; Spring



Persons in employment are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between Member States and branches of industry.

Working part-time is still much more widespread amongst women than amongst men.



## Labour market policy data

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Labour market policy total expenditure
- Labour market policy expenditure by category
- Labour market policy expenditure by recipient of the transfers
- Detailed labour market expenditure by category and by country
- Total participants (stocks) in labour market policy measures by category
- Total participants (entrants) in labour market policy measures by category
- Detailed figures on participants in labour market measures by category and by country

2

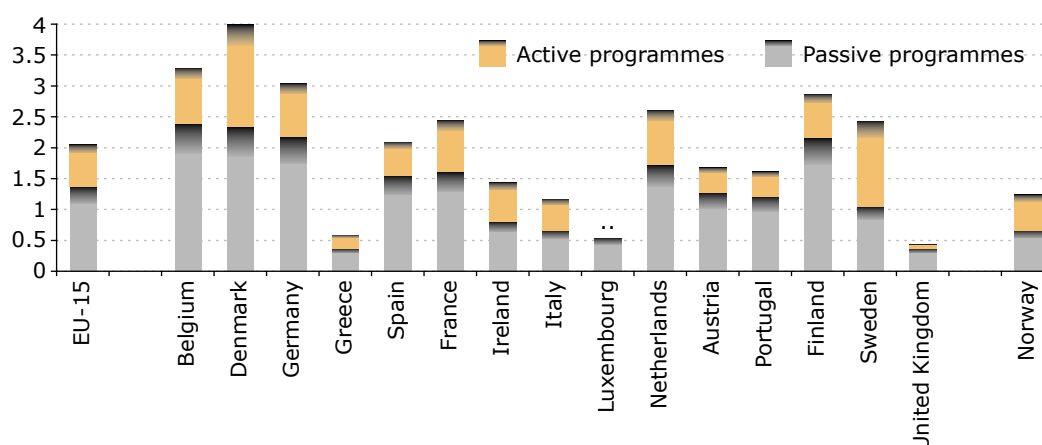
### Labour market policies

Labour market policies (LMPs) are, by definition, restricted in scope, covering only those political interventions targeted at the unemployed and other groups of people with particular difficulties in entering or retaining their position in the labour market. Primary target groups are the unemployed who are registered with the public employment services. However, public expenditure on LMPs should not be interpreted exclusively as demonstrating the strength of the political will to combat unemployment. Other factors such as the demographic situation and the GDP per capita of

each country contribute to the differences. Expenditure on targeted programmes, including training, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job-creation and start-up incentives, is usually considered as active expenditure, whereas expenditure on unemployment benefits and on early retirement is considered as passive expenditure. However, it should be taken into account that in the past few years the conditions for maintaining eligibility to receive unemployment benefits have been increasingly tied to individualised job-search activities and may also involve active intervention by the public employment service.

### Public expenditure on labour market policy measures in the EU-15 in 2002

In % of GDP

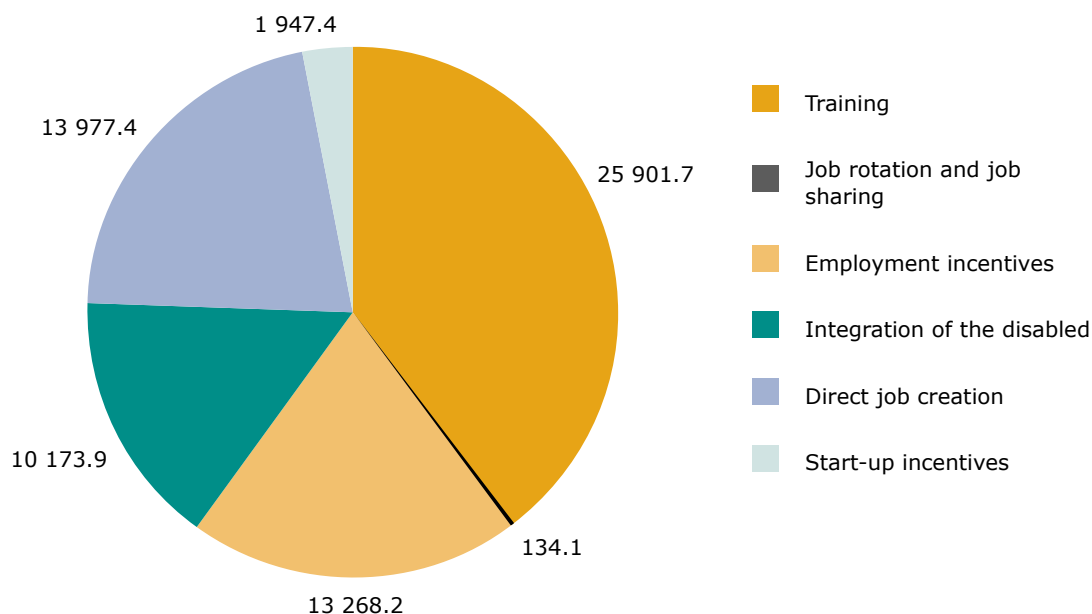


EU-15, active programmes: estimated data.

Public expenditure on labour market policy measures is explicitly devoted to unemployed, employed at risk, and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. Total expenditure includes two main groups of measures: total categories 2-7 – Expenditure on active programmes involving training, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives, and total categories 8-9 – Expenditure on passive programmes such as 'out-of-work income maintenance' (mostly unemployment benefits) and 'early retirement'.

**Labour market policy expenditure in active measures in the EU-15 in 2002**

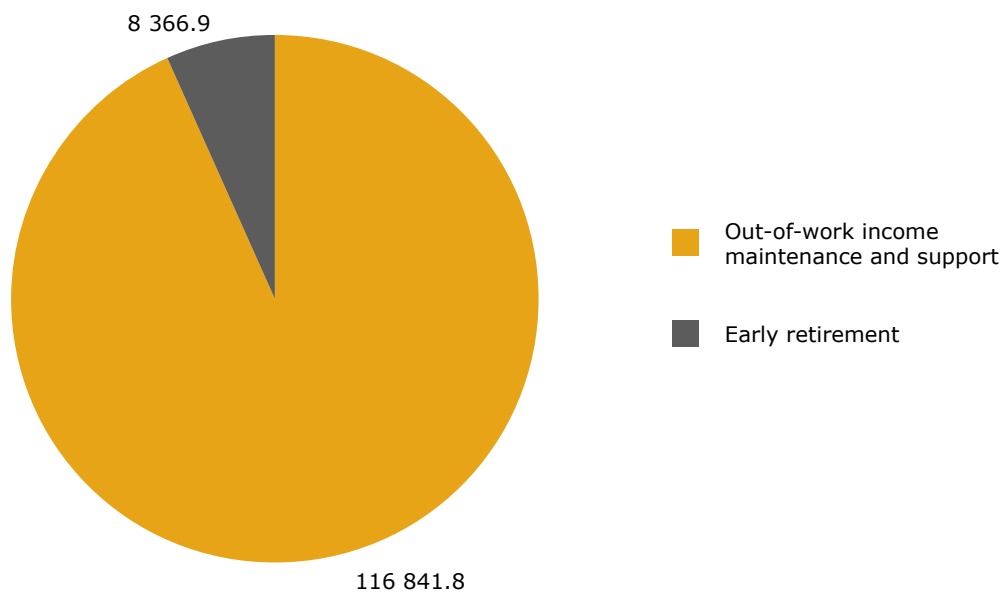
In million EUR



Total labour market policy expenditure on active measures refers to public expenditure on programmes targeted at the unemployed, employed at risk and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. The coverage includes six categories of measures: training for the unemployed and groups at risk, job rotation/job sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives.

**Labour market policy expenditure in passive measures in the EU-15 in 2002**

In million EUR



Total labour market expenditure on passive measures refers to public expenditure on out-of-work income maintenance (mostly unemployment benefits and other programmes which aim to compensate for loss of wage and salary) and on early retirement (programmes which facilitate the full or partial early retirement of older workers).

# Household consumption expenditure

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on household consumption expenditure, broken down by consumption purposes:

- Food, beverages and tobacco
- Clothes and footwear
- Housing (including rentals)
- Health
- Transport
- Communication
- Leisure and culture
- Education
- Restaurants and hotels
- Miscellaneous (personal care, social protection, insurance, etc.)

2

## Making consumer markets transparent

For everyone who wants to know more about consumer markets in the EU, this is a fundamental question: How do the volumes and the proportions of the markets develop?

The Eurostat yearbook answers this question. It presents data on household consumption expenditure for so-called consumption purposes. The yearbook presents data broken down according to the 'classification of individual consumption by purpose' (Coicop). This nomenclature for consumption is accessible on the website <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/> (option 'Classifications'), line 17 'Coicop'.



## Reliable source, harmonised definitions

Statistics on final consumption expenditure of households come from Eurostat's national accounts statistics.

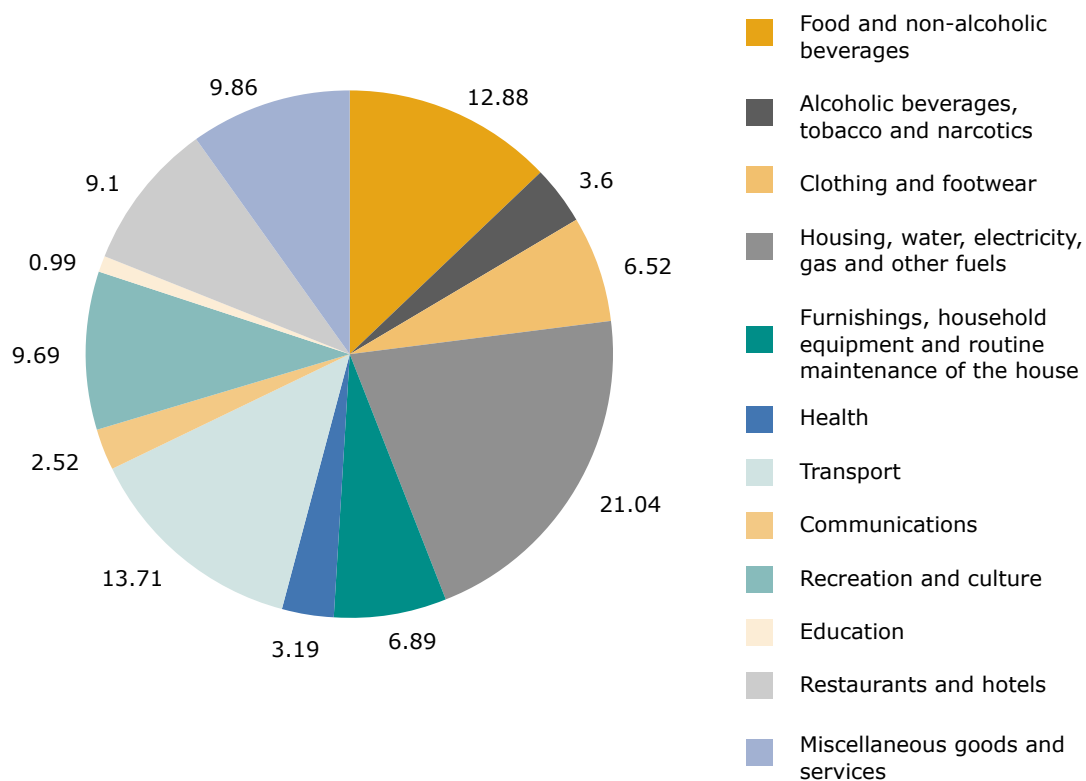
Consumption refers to goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs.

It covers the purchases of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

The word 'expenditure' added in ESA 95 explicitly relates to direct spending by households; it excludes consumption financed by general government or by NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households).

**Household consumption expenditure in the EU-15 in 2001**

In % of total household consumption expenditure



Estimated values.

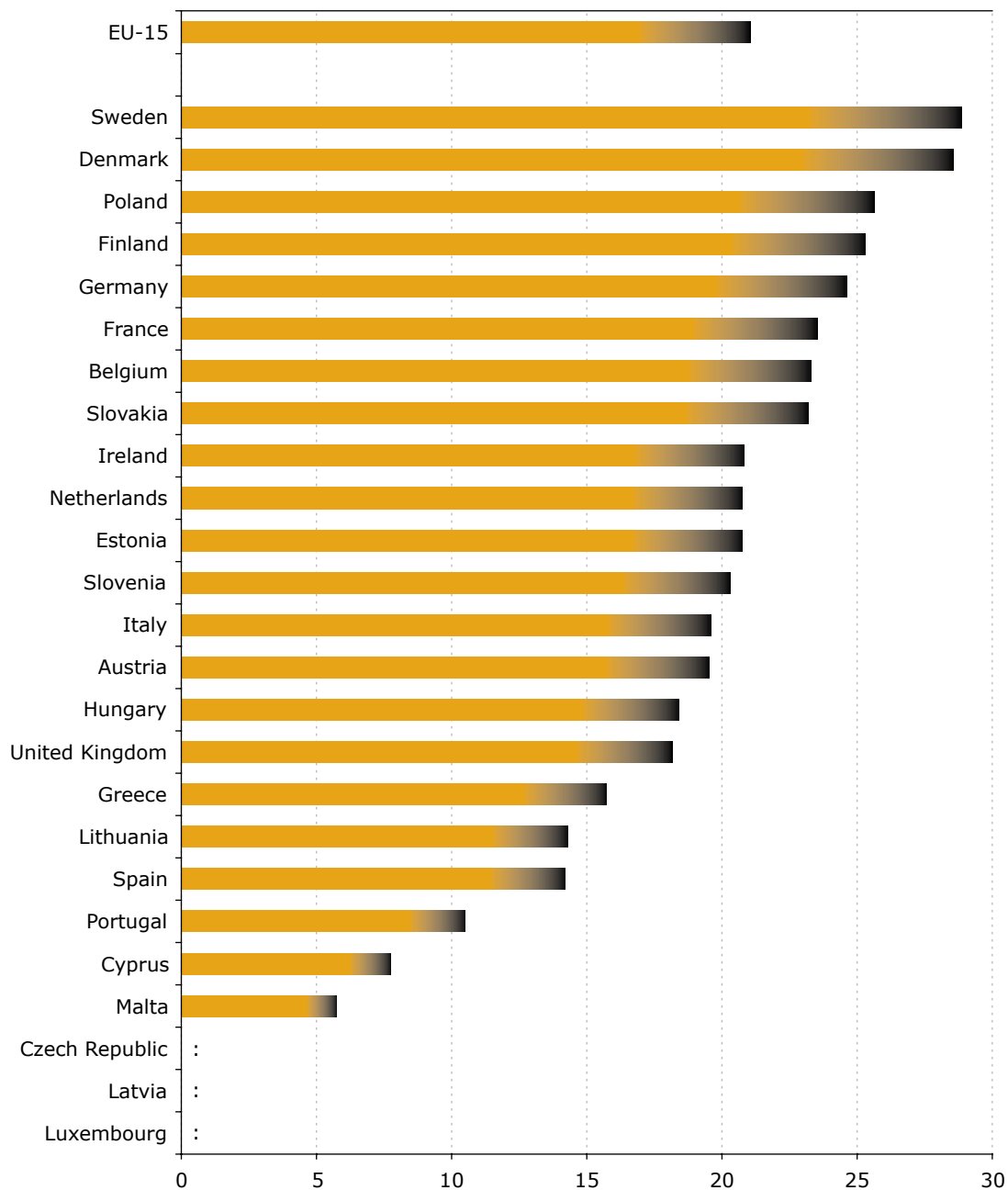
In 2001, the households in EU-15 spent one fifth of their expenditure on housing, water, and energy linked to housing (21 %). This is by far the biggest share when compared with other consumption purposes. It ranged from al-

most 29 % in Sweden to below 10 % in Cyprus and Malta.

About 14 % of total household consumption expenditure was spent on transport.

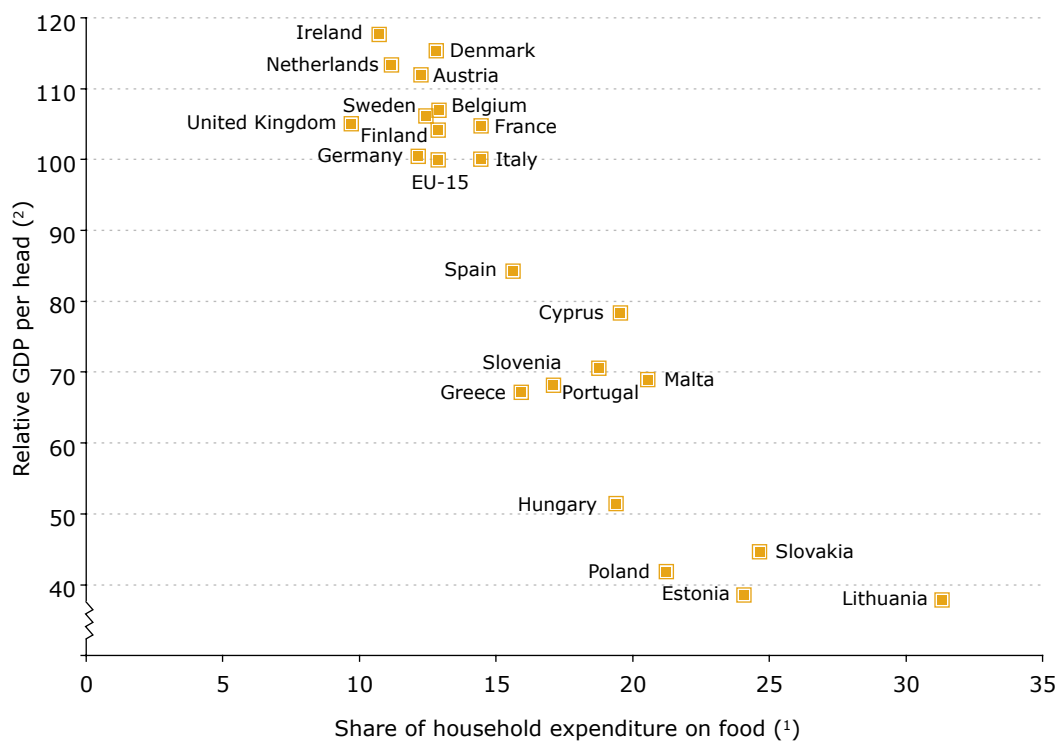


**Household consumption expenditure in the EU-15 in 2001:  
housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**  
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

## Household expenditure on food (1) versus GDP per head (2) in 2001



(<sup>1</sup>) Share of household consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages in total household consumption expenditure; in %; measured at current prices.

(<sup>2</sup>) Gross domestic product in PPS per inhabitant; EU-15 = 100.

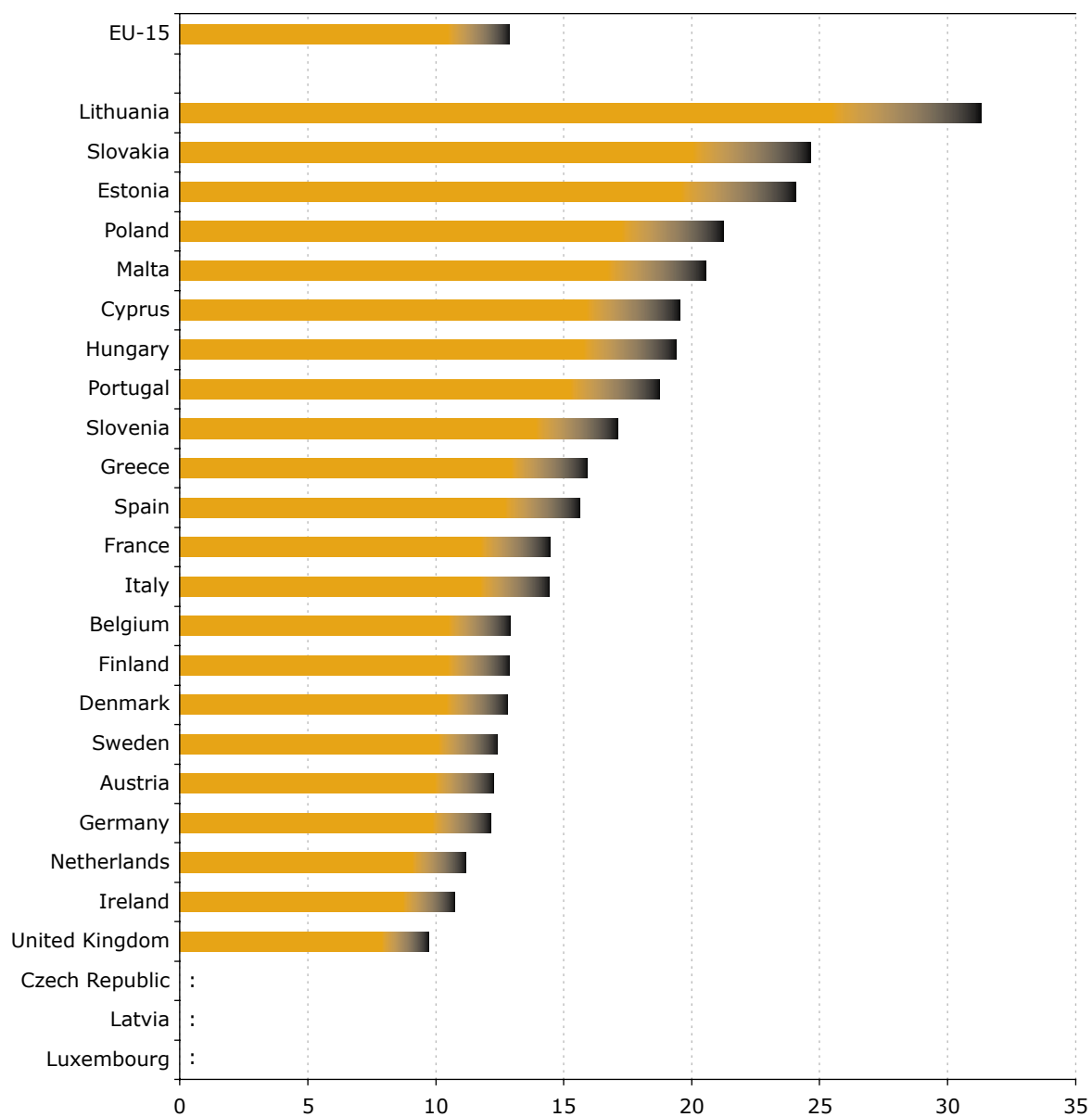
About 13 % was spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages. This share varies with GDP per head: the lower GDP per head of a country, the higher the share of money spent on food.





### Household consumption expenditure in the EU-15 in 2001: food and non-alcoholic beverages

In % of total household consumption expenditure

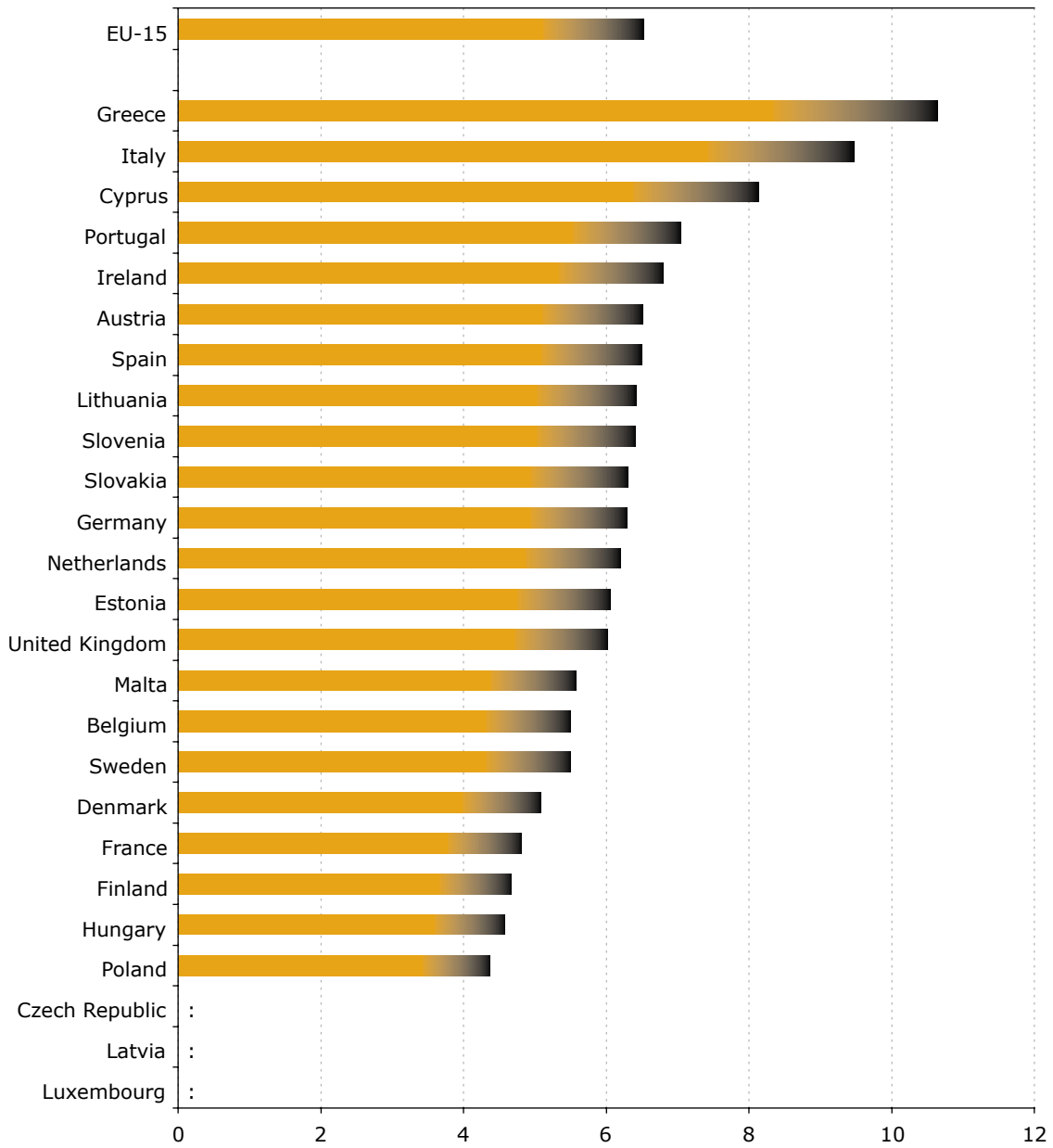


At current prices.



**Household consumption expenditure in the EU-15 in 2001:  
clothing and footwear**

In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

2



## Income and living conditions

### Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Situation of private households
- Inequality of income distribution
- At-risk-of-poverty rates
- Jobless households



### Income, poverty and social exclusion: statistics answer many questions

What is the average income level? Are some components more important than others? Is there a divide between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots', and, if so, how big is it? Are certain groups more at risk of poverty than others? Are they less involved in society? Do they have lower education attainment levels? Or worse health? Or larger families? Are their incomes less secure? Do they have access to a

full range of goods and services? Is the situation stable over time? Are there differences between countries?

The demand for such information has received a new impetus in recent years following the social chapter in the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) which became the driving force for EU social statistics generally. This impetus was reinforced by successive European Councils that keep the social dimension high on the political agenda. Effective monitoring is an essential element in making operational the strategies agreed under the open method of coordination.

### The statistical indicators

Income, poverty and social exclusion are multidimensional problems. To monitor them effectively at European level, a subset of so-called 'social cohesion indicators' has been developed within the Structural indicators which are produced for the Commission's annual Spring report to the Council.

### Where do the data come from?

To calculate indicators for EU Member States in recent years, Eurostat has principally used micro-data from the European Community household panel (ECHP). However, after eight years of using this data source, it was replaced in 2003 by a new instrument, the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC). One of the main reasons for this change was the need to adapt the content and timeliness of data production to reflect current political needs.



The ECHP is a 'longitudinal' survey that involves annual interviews with participant households (around 80 000 across the EU: samples are designed to be nationally representative). This makes it possible to follow up the same individuals over consecutive years and to provide information on social dynamics (for example, transition from education to working life; from working life to retirement) which are not possible from more typical cross-sectional surveys (separate sample each year).

EU-SILC aspires to become the EU reference source for comparative income distribution and social exclusion statistics, with the two main goals of high quality, especially regarding comparability and timeliness, and flexibility. It will comprise both a cross-sectional dimension — the first priority — and a longitudinal dimension. Greater reliance will be placed on existing national data sources in an attempt to harmonise outcomes rather than inputs and improve timeliness.

During the transition period, data is compiled by Eurostat from the best available national sources (typically household budget surveys), ex-post harmonised for maximum consistency. Nevertheless, due to the differences in underlying data sources, results cannot be considered to be perfectly comparable.

### **Brief methodological details**

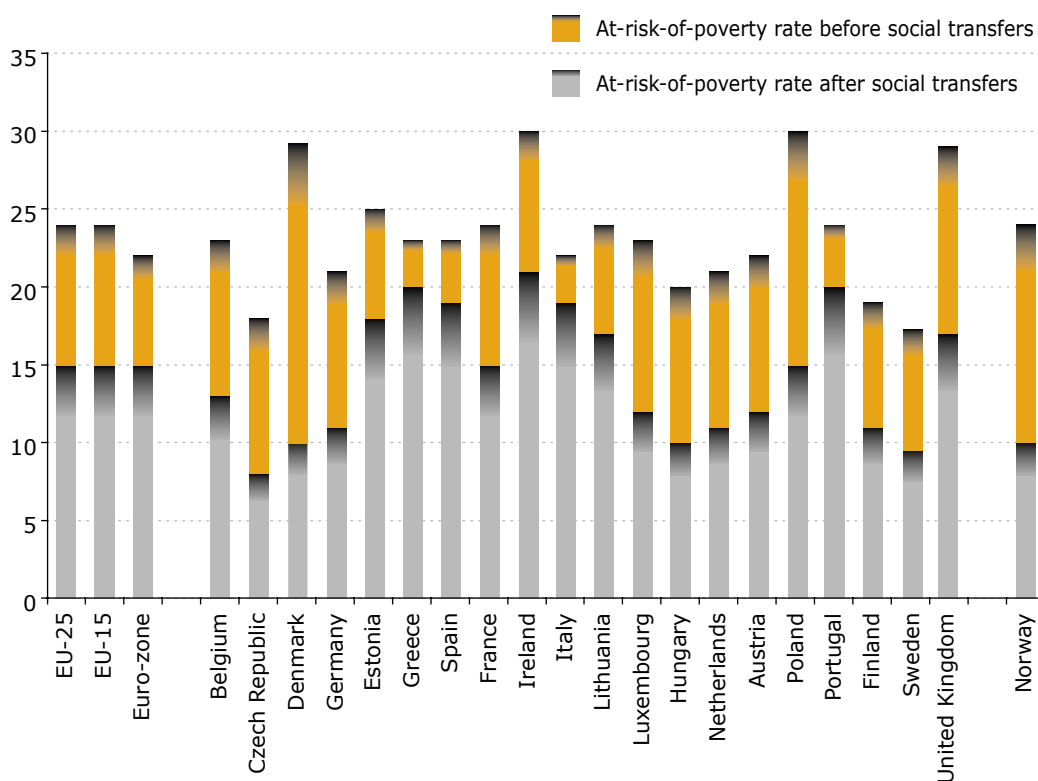
Household income is established by summing all monetary income received from any source by each member of the household (including income from work, investment and social benefits) net of taxes and social contributions paid. In order to reflect differences in household size and composition, this total is divided by the number of 'equivalent adults' using a standard scale (the so-called 'modified OECD' scale), and the resulting figure is attributed to each member of the household. EU-level estimates are calculated as population weighted averages of available national values.





### At-risk-of-poverty rate in 2001

Before and after social transfers; in %



No data for Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat; EU-15: ECHP.UDB wave 8 (1994-2001) version December 2003, except Denmark: Law Model Database and Sweden: HEK survey; NMS-10: 2nd round pilot project, transitional data collection 2003; Norway: national source.

The share 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.

To measure the share of people that are at risk of poverty, a threshold is set at 60 % of the median income in a country. Below that threshold, a person is considered to be at risk of poverty. The respective shares are measured before and after social transfers. In 2001, 15 % of the population in the 25 countries that make up the European Union today were at risk of poverty.

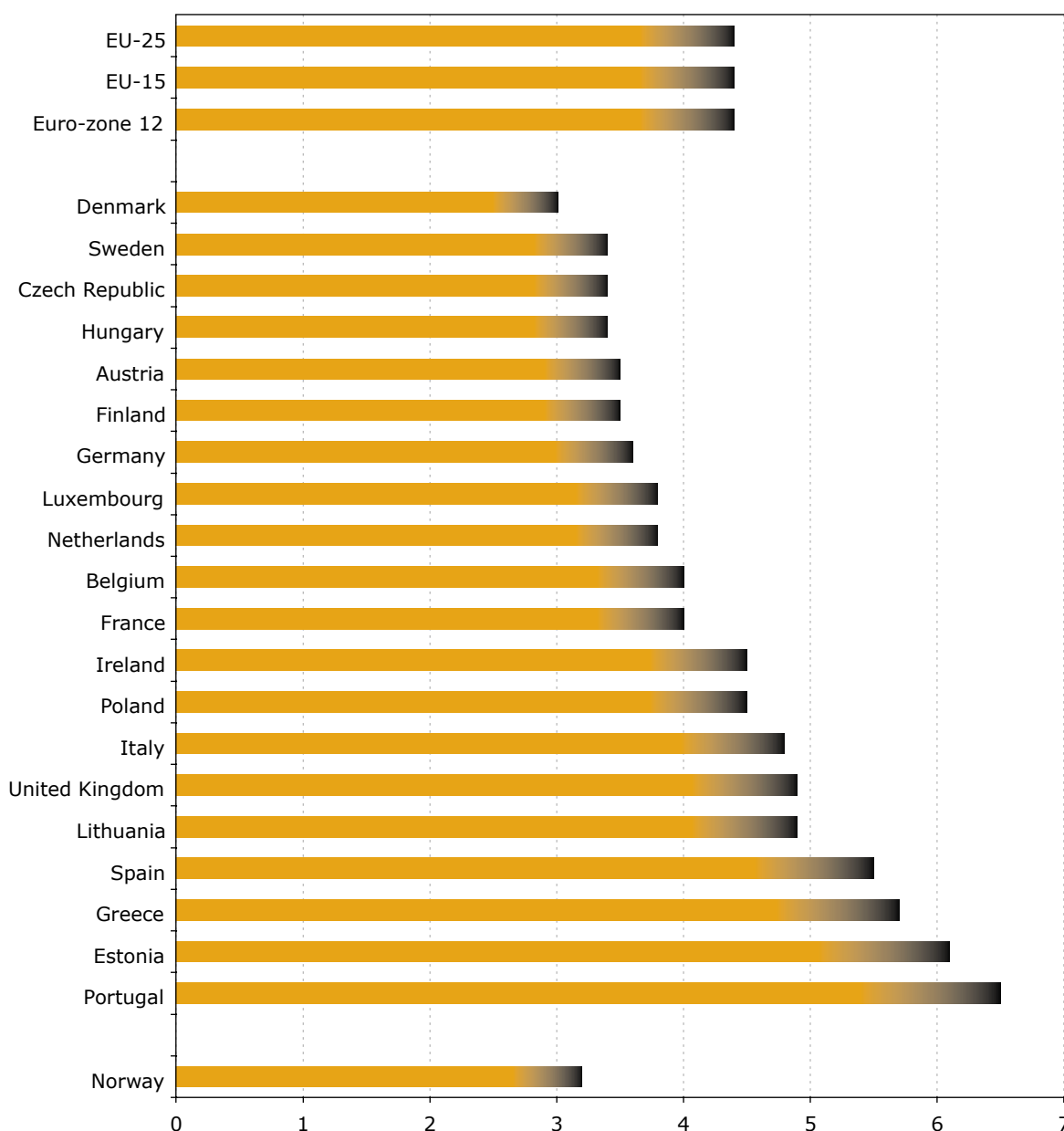
This figure masks considerable variation between countries: the at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers was highest in Ireland (21%), the United Kingdom and Southern countries. It was lowest in Central European

and Scandinavian countries, notably the Czech Republic (8%).

Without social transfers, the EU-25 rate would have been almost a quarter of the population (24%). The impact of social transfers is greatest (with a reduction of more than 40%) in Scandinavian and Central European countries, notably Denmark (65%). It is least apparent (with a reduction of less than 20%) in Southern countries. Note: this analysis only refers to the impact of social transfers other than pensions. Pensions play an important role in all countries.

**Inequality of income distribution in 2001**

Income quintile share ratio



The aggregates are Eurostat estimates. No data for Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Source: Eurostat; EU-15: ECHP. UDB wave 8 (1994-2001) version December 2003, except Denmark: Law Model Database and Sweden: HEK survey; NMS-10: 2nd round pilot project, transitional data collection 2003; Norway: national source.

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 equivalised disposable income.

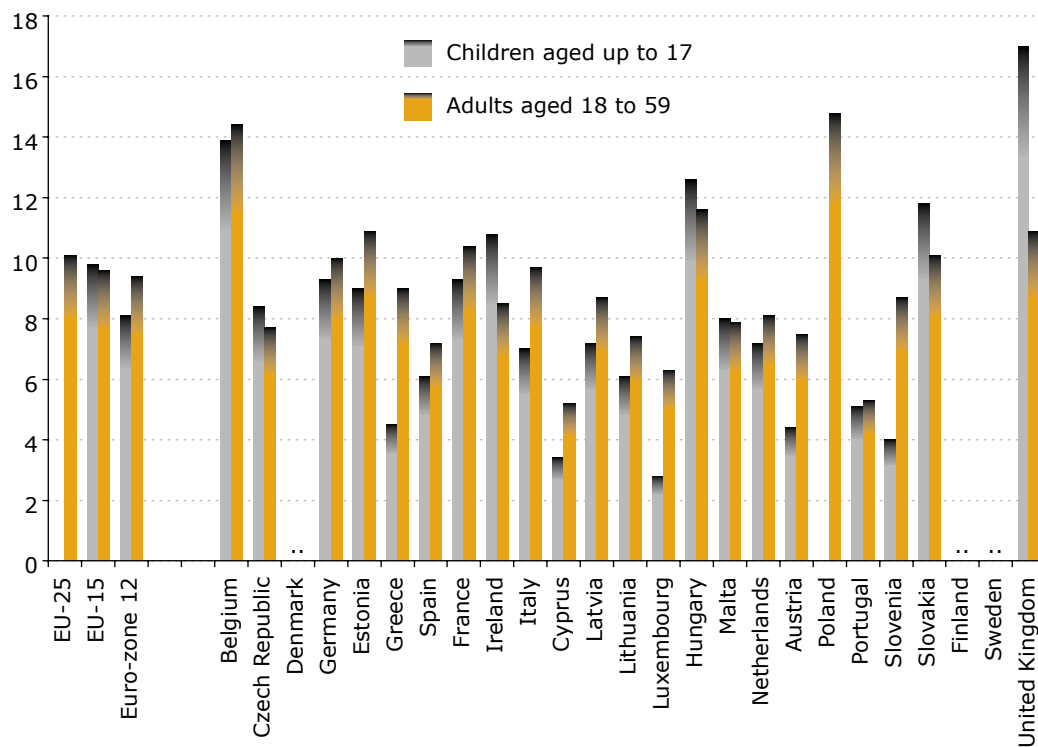
Income inequality is a sensitive issue, and it is difficult to measure. Eurostat calculates the following ratio to compare 'rich' and 'poor': total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income in relation to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income. In EU-25 in 2001, the 20 % of

the population with the highest income received more than four times as much income as the 20 % of the population with the lowest income. The indicator varies greatly between the countries, reaching from 3.0 in Denmark to 6.5 in Portugal.



### Persons living in jobless households in 2003

Children aged up to 17 and adults aged 18 to 59



The aggregates are estimated values.

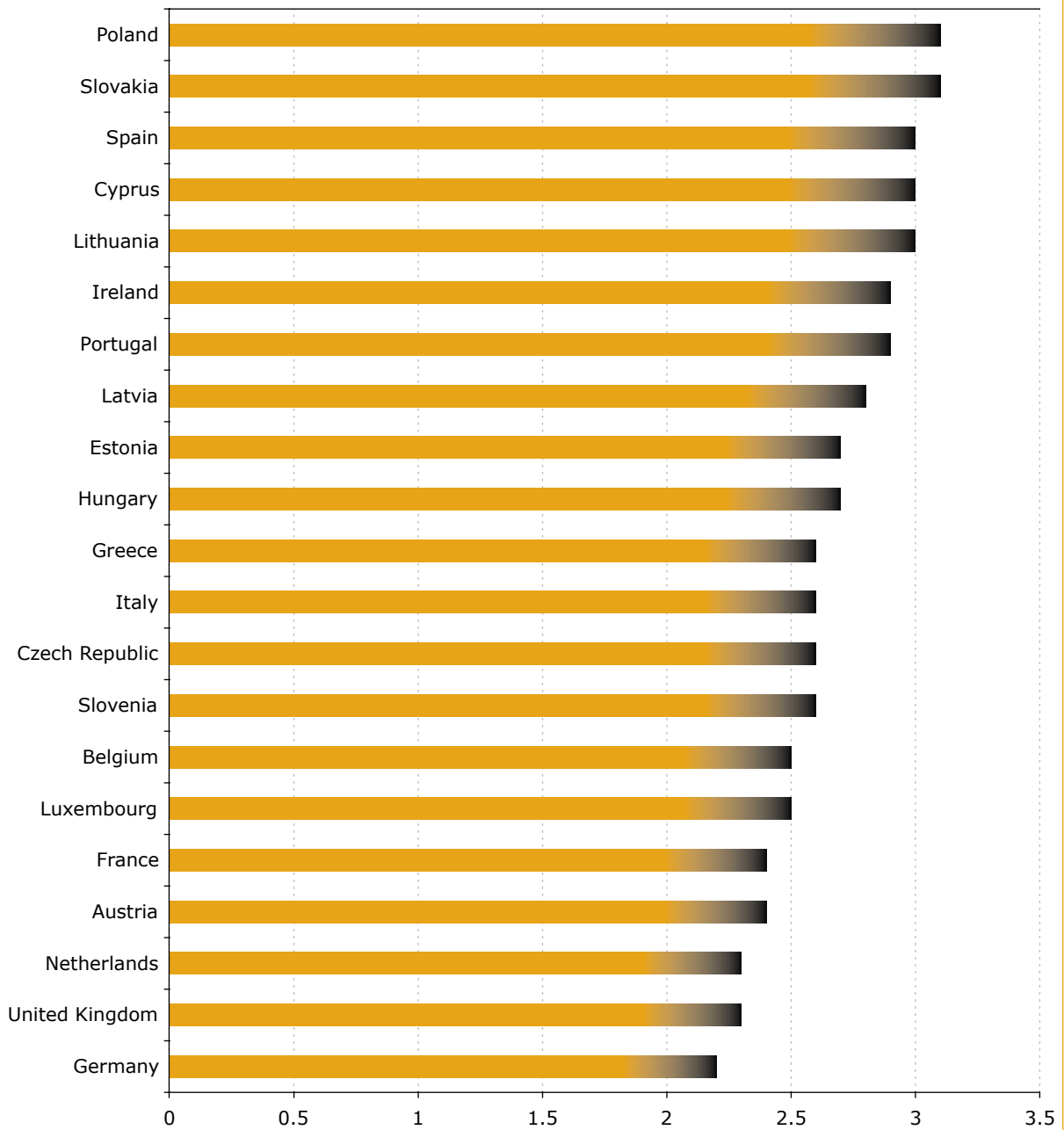
The indicator 'persons living jobless households' is calculated as a share of persons of the respective age who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18–24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator nor denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU labour force survey (LFS).

In 2003, about 10 % of the population aged between 18 and 59 years in EU-15 lived in jobless households. The share for children (up to 17 years) was equally high.



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**Average number of persons per private household in 2002**



No data for Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

Number of persons living in private households divided by the number of private households. Collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals and the persons living in them are excluded.

# Housing

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Type of housing of several groups of households
- Tenure status of households by socioeconomic status
- Lack of amenities by economic status of households
- Housing problems of several groups of households
- Households in overcrowded conditions (more than one person per room)
- Durables and affordability of households
- Dissatisfaction of households with their accommodation
- Financial burden of households due to the housing costs

## Housing conditions

Is the type of accommodation or the tenure status an indicator for the welfare of households?

Two different trends concerning the type of housing of European households are revealed. In southern countries, low-income households (household income less than 60 % compared with median actual current income) seem to live predominantly in houses, compared with higher-income households (household income greater than 140 % compared with median actual current income) that live predominantly in flats. An opposite trend is observed for northern countries.

It is very difficult to pinpoint the reasons for such differences. The distribution of households in individual houses or flats is related to the degree of urbanisation in each country and to the quality of accommodation.

## Within one's own four walls

Ownership of accommodation is higher in southern than in northern countries where the income level has a much stronger impact on whether the household lives in its own accommodation. However, considering the fact that ownership of accommodation is more important in southern countries, many owners there may have smaller accommodation.





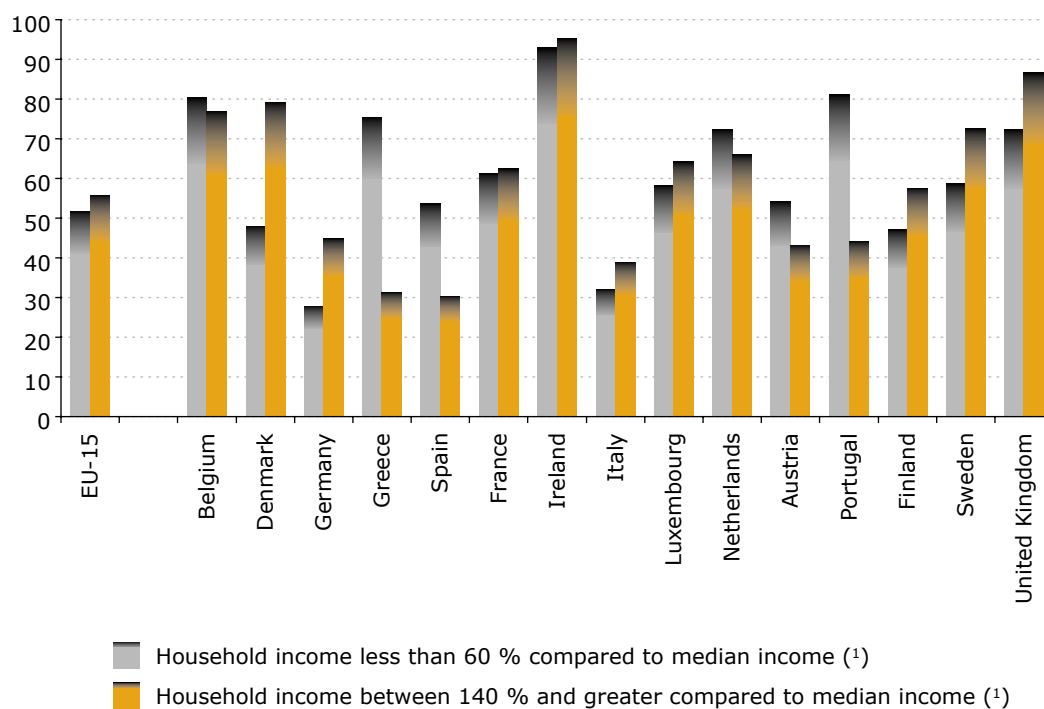


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### Share of households living in a house, EU-15 in 2001

In %



(¹) Median actual current income.

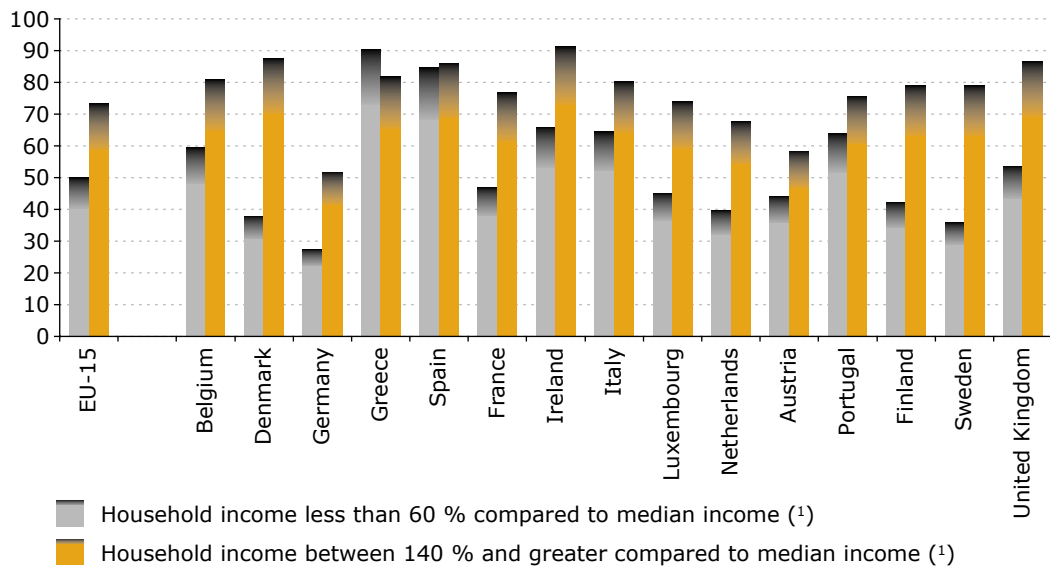
The indicator shows the share of all households that are situated in single, attached or detached house (versus flat or other accommodation). Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 % to 100 %; 100 % to 140 %; greater than 140 %.





### Share of households owning their accommodation, EU-15 in 2001

In %

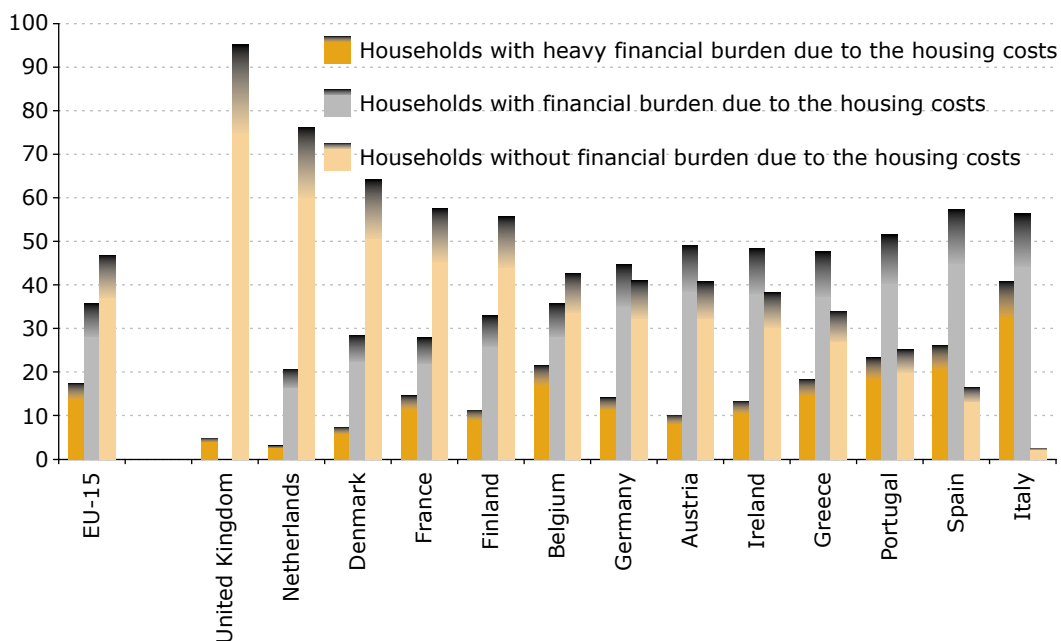


(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all households that are owner of their accommodation. Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 % to 100 %; 100 % to 140 %; greater than 140 %.

### Share of households with/without financial burden due to housing costs, EU-15 in 2001

In %

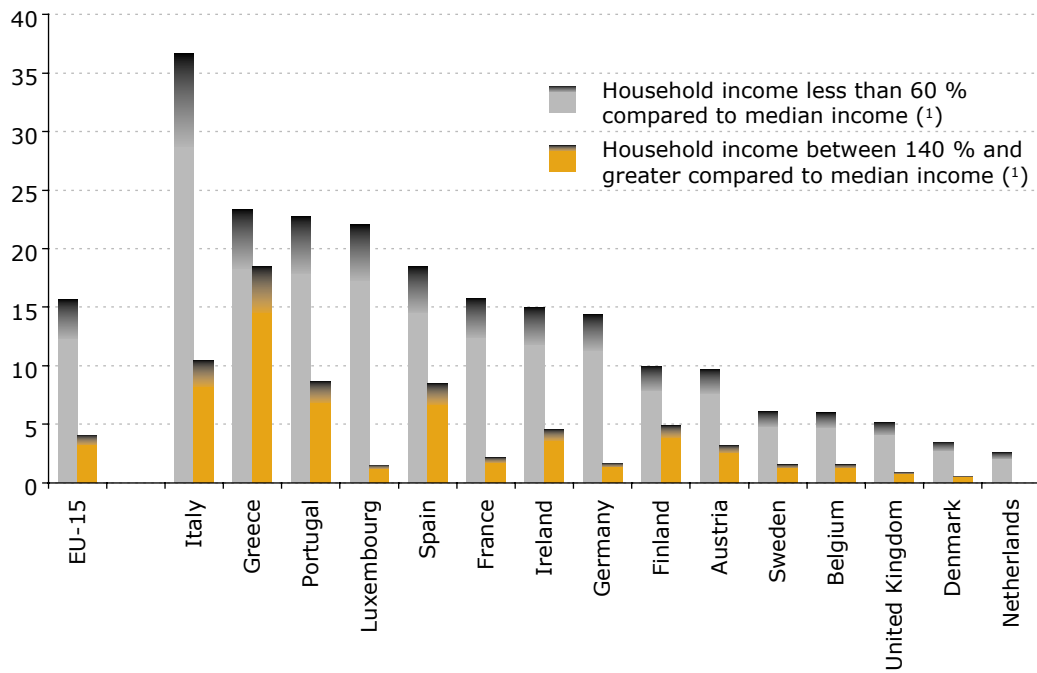


No data for Luxembourg and Sweden.

This indicator shows the share of households that have a financial burden, a very heavy financial burden or no financial burden due to the housing costs.

## Share of households living in overcrowded houses, EU-15 in 2001

In %

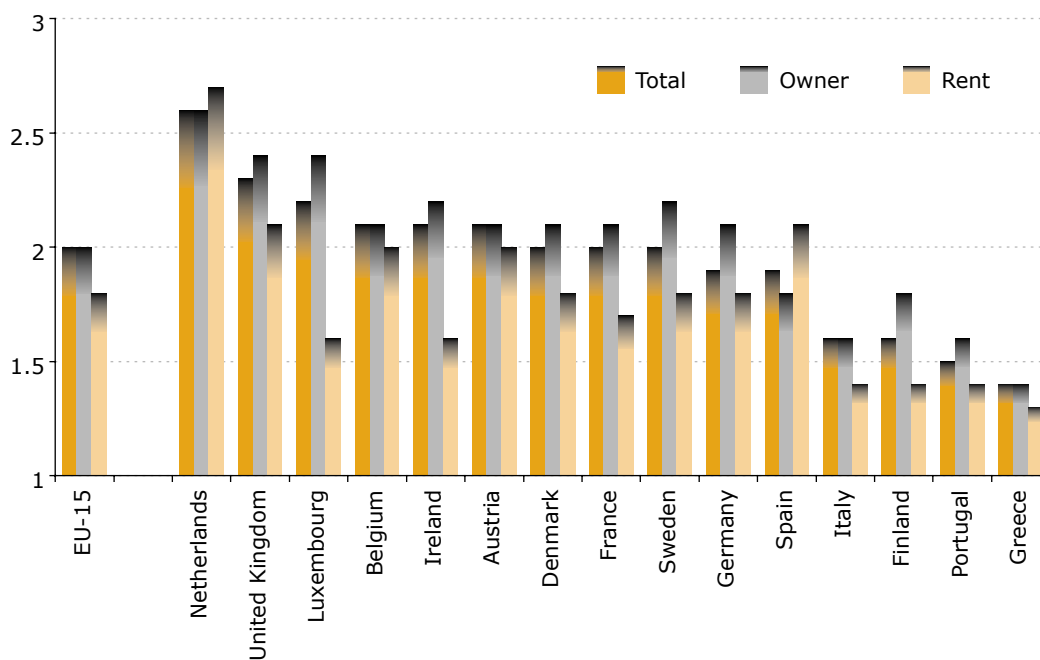


(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all persons that live in overcrowded conditions (more than one person per room). Four income groups: lower than 60 % of the median income of all households; 60 % to 100 %; 100 % to 140 %; greater than 140 %.

## Rooms per person, EU-15 in 2001

By tenure status



This indicator shows the number of rooms that each person in a household has in his disposal by tenure status of the household.

# Social protection

## Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Social protection expenditure
- Social protection receipts by type
- Social benefits by 'functions'

### Social protection: relieving the burden

Social protection encompasses all action by public or private bodies to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs associated with old age, sickness, child-bearing and family, disability, unemployment, etc.

### The eight 'functions' to classify social protection benefits

Social protection expenditure includes provision of social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure (for example, interest paid to banks). Benefits provision represents the core of social protection expenditure. Expenditure on education is excluded.

Social benefits are direct transfers in cash or kind by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of distinct risks or needs. Benefits via the fiscal system are excluded.

Benefits are classified according to eight social protection 'functions':

1. **Sickness/healthcare benefits** include mainly paid sick leave, medical care and provision of pharmaceutical products.
2. **Disability benefits** include mainly disability pensions and the provision of goods and services (other than medical care) to the disabled.
3. **Old-age benefits** include mainly old-age pensions and the provision of goods and



services (other than medical care) to the elderly.

4. **Survivors' benefits** include income maintenance and support in connection with the death of a family member, such as survivors' pensions.
5. **Family/children benefits** include support (except healthcare) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth, childbearing and caring for other family members.
6. **Unemployment benefits** also include vocational training financed by public agencies.
7. **Housing benefits** include interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing.
8. **Social exclusion benefits** include income support, rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers and other miscellaneous benefits (except healthcare).

## Financing social protection

Units responsible for providing social protection are financed in different ways. Their receipts comprise social contributions paid by employers and by protected persons, contributions by general government and other receipts. Other receipts come from a variety of sources, for example interest, dividends, rent and claims against third parties.

Social contributions are paid by employers and by the protected persons.

Social contributions by employers are all costs incurred by employers to secure employees' entitlement to social benefits. These include all payments by employers to social protection institutions (actual contributions) and social benefits paid directly by employers to employees (imputed contributions). Social contributions by protected persons comprise contributions paid by employees, by the self-employed and by pensioners and other persons.

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies

payable on them by beneficiaries. 'Tax benefits' (tax reductions granted to households for social protection purposes) are generally excluded.

## Esspros: the statistical tool to compare social policy

The data on social protection expenditure and receipts are harmonised according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros). Built on the concept of func-

tions of social protection and according to a common methodology, Esspros is a unique tool to compare the social policy of the various European countries. The comparisons can relate, for example, to the way in which the social needs or risks are covered or to the effort provided by the countries for

their satisfaction. Esspros also allows an analysis in terms of organisation of social protection because it is built on the basis of 'statistical units' charged to provide the households or the individuals with the various social benefits.





### Total expenditure on social protection

At current prices; in % of GDP

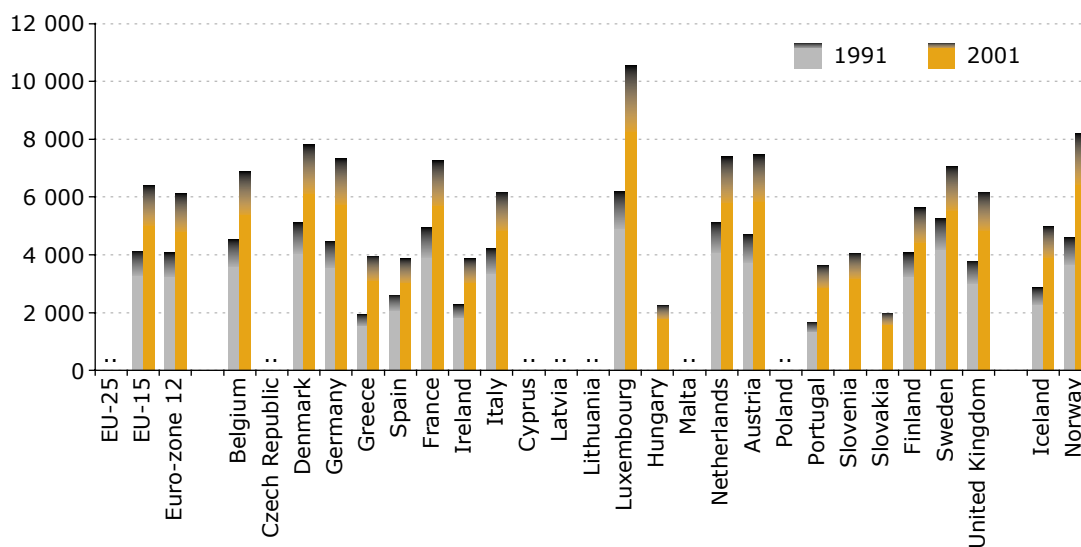
|                | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-25          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| EU-15          | 25.4 | 26.4 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.4 | 28   | 27.5 | 27.4(p) | 27.3(e) | 27.5(e) |
| Euro-zone      | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Belgium        | 26.4 | 27   | 27.7 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 28.6 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 27.3(p) | 26.8(e) | 27.5(e) |
| Czech Republic | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Denmark        | 28.7 | 29.7 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 32.2 | 31.4 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 30      | 29.2    | 29.5    |
| Germany        | 25.4 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.6    | 29.6    | 29.8(p) |
| Estonia        | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Greece         | 22.9 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 22   | 22.1 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 25.5    | 26.3    | 27.2    |
| Spain          | 19.9 | 21.2 | 22.4 | 24   | 22.8 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.2(p) | 20.2(p) | 20.0(p) |
| France         | 27.9 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 31   | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.2    | 29.8    | 30.0(p) |
| Ireland        | 18.4 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 14.7    | 14.1    | 14.6(p) |
| Italy          | 24.7 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 26.4 | 26   | 24.8 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 25   | 25.2    | 25.2(p) | 25.6(p) |
| Cyprus         | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Latvia         | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Lithuania      | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :       | :       | :       |
| Luxembourg     | 21.4 | 22   | 22.5 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 23.7 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 21.7 | 21.7    | 20.3    | 21.2(p) |
| Hungary        | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 20.9(p) | 20.3(p) | 19.9(p) |
| Malta          | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 18.8 | 18.4    | 17.9    | 18.3    |
| Netherlands    | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 30.1 | 29.4 | 28.4 | 28      | 27.4    | 27.6(p) |
| Austria        | 27   | 27.3 | 27.8 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 28.9    | 28.4    | 28.4    |
| Poland         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |         |         |         |
| Portugal       | 16.3 | 17.2 | 18.4 | 21   | 21.3 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 22.6    | 23      | 23.9(p) |
| Slovenia       | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 24.7 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 25.2    | 25.4    | 25.6(p) |
| Slovakia       | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | 18.7 | 19.8 | 20   | 20.2 | 20.2    | 19.5    | 19.1(p) |
| Finland        | 25.1 | 29.8 | 33.6 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 29.2 | 27.2 | 26.8    | 25.5    | 25.8    |
| Sweden         | 33.1 | 34.3 | 37.1 | 38.2 | 36.7 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 33   | 32.2 | 31.8    | 30.7    | 31.3(p) |
| United Kingdom | 22.9 | 25.7 | 27.9 | 29   | 28.6 | 28.2 | 28   | 27.5 | 26.9 | 26.4    | 27.1    | 27.2(p) |
| Iceland        | 16.8 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 19   | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.5    | 19.8    | 20.1    |
| Norway         | 26.2 | 27   | 28.2 | 28.2 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 26   | 25.3 | 27.1 | 27.1    | 24.6    | 25.6    |

Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

In 2001, 27.5 % of the GDP was spent on social protection in EU-15, 1.1 percentage point more than in 1991. The share was highest in Sweden with 31.3 %, and lowest in Ireland with 14.6 %.

## Total expenditure on social protection per head of population

In PPS



2001 EU-15, EU-25: estimated values.

Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consist of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

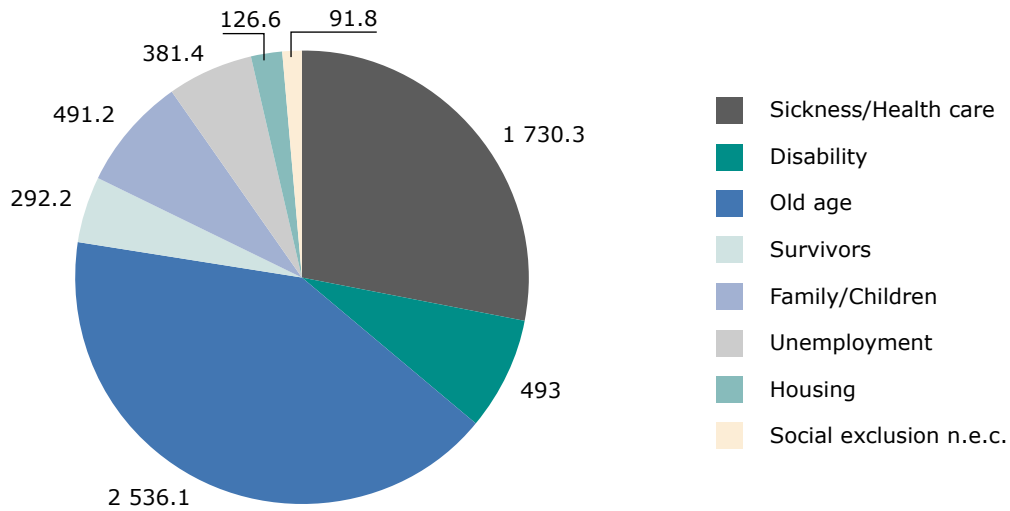
The expenditure on social protection has also been calculated per head of the population. The unit is the purchasing power standard (PPS) that allows an unbiased comparison between countries. In 2001, the expenditure on social

protection was about 6 405 PPS per head in EU-15, ranging from 10 559 PPS in Luxembourg to 3 644 PPS in Portugal. A decade earlier, the expenditure on social protection per head in EU-15 was about a third below the 2001 value.



### Social benefits per head of population by function: EU-15 in 2001

In PPS



Estimated values.

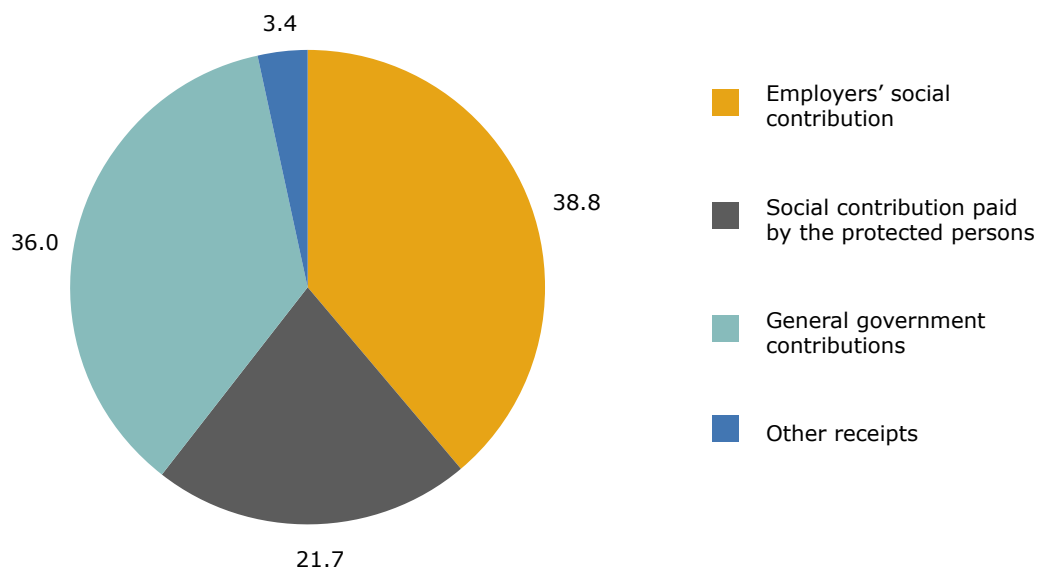
Social benefits consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

The social benefits per head are presented by the abovementioned functions. The highest amount is spent on the elderly (2 536 PPS in EU-15 in 2001), followed by benefits for sickness and healthcare (1 730 PPS in EU-15 in

2001). About 38.8 % of the social protection receipts were financed by the employers, 36.0 % by the government and 21.7 % by the protected persons themselves.

### Social protection receipts by type: EU-15 in 2001

In % of total receipts



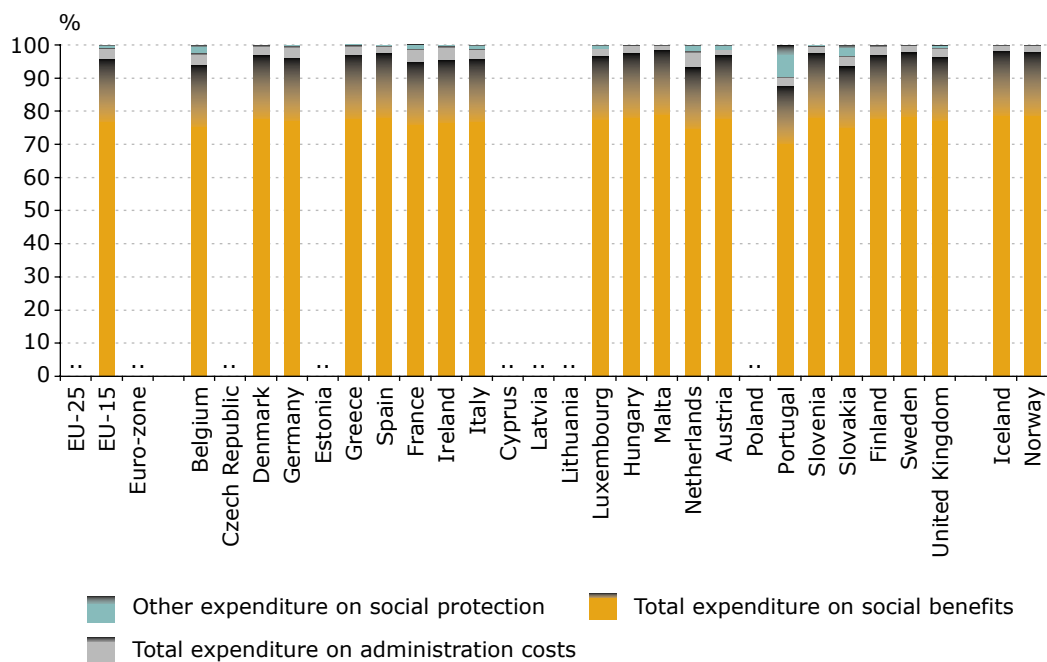
Estimated values.

Receipts of social protection schemes comprise social contributions, general government contributions and other receipts. Employers' social contributions are the costs incurred by employers to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees, former employees and their dependants. Employers' social contributions may be actual or imputed; they can be paid by resident or non-resident employers.

The biggest share of the expenditure on social protection is actually spent on social benefits (95.9 % of the total in EU-15 in 2001).

### Total expenditure on social protection by type in 2001

In % of total expenditure on social protection



EU-15, Belgium: estimated values.

Social benefits consists of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration, other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure (payment of property income and other).