

Portrait of the European Union 2006



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



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Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France,

Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia,

Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom: European Commission

The background of the page features a large, faint image of the European Union flag, showing the blue field with twelve yellow stars. The title 'PORTRAIT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 2006' is printed in a blue, serif font, with the 'P' being significantly larger than the other letters. The text is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the page.

PORTRAIT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 2006

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PREFACE

Dear Reader,

This brochure of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, is the second edition of a publication distributed at the end of each year. It aims at giving readers an idea about the diversity of Community statistical data. The focus does not lie on statistical analysis or comprehensiveness. Instead, the publication shows samples of statistical indicators that Eurostat can offer.

This second edition has a new concept and layout. It presents for each Member State two statistics as well as a short explanatory text. The two statistics were chosen in order to highlight the Member State in a leading position compared to the other Member States. The indicators shown are not necessarily more important than others, nor do they cover all the different statistical domains of Eurostat. Please note that the 25 Member States are arranged in their official protocol order.

If you want further information about the indicators selected, other data or about Eurostat, please consult our website at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>. There you will not only find more data concerning all the indicators contained in this brochure, but also free access to most other Eurostat data as well as to all Eurostat statistical publications in PDF format which are downloadable free of charge.

I hope this brochure will encourage you to access our website and to use Eurostat's data for your information needs and daily work.

Günther Hanreich
Director-General of Eurostat

Serious accidents at work
in total

2002

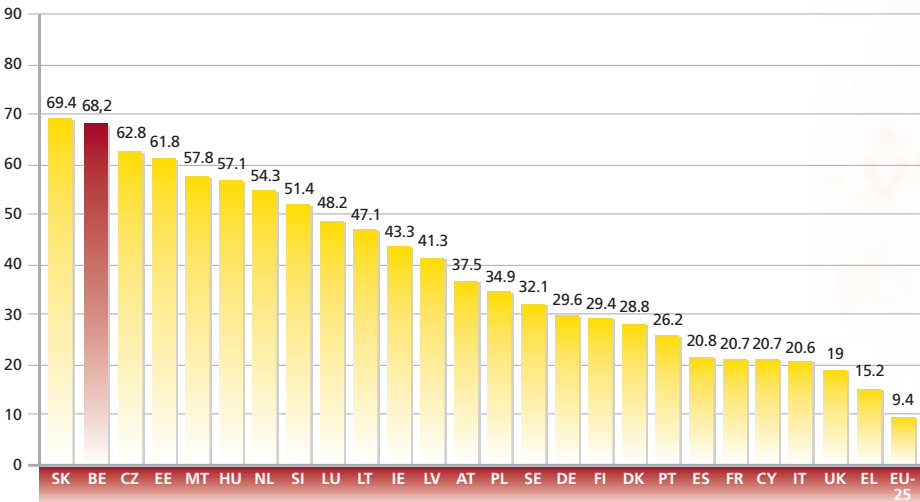
Index of incident rate of serious accidents at
work per 100 000 persons in employment
(1998=100)

Belgium	72
Portugal	74
Poland	76
Slovakia	77
Denmark	82
Germany	82
Greece	83
Italy	83
Hungary	84
Austria	84
Finland	85
Lithuania	86
EU-25	88
Czech Republic	89
Malta	91
Cyprus	92
Slovenia	94
France	99
Netherlands	100
Sweden	101
Spain	103
United Kingdom	108
Latvia	108
Luxembourg	109
Estonia	125
Ireland (*)	–

(*) Data missing.

Trade integration of goods, 2004

Average value of imports and exports of goods divided by GDP, multiplied by 100



In 2002, serious accidents at work decreased by 12 % in the EU-25 compared with 1998. The Member States with the biggest decrease as compared to 1998 are Belgium (28%), Portugal (26%) and Poland (24%).

In 2004, Belgium recorded the second highest rate of trade integration of goods (average value of imports and exports of goods divided by GDP) with 68.2 %, just after Slovakia (69.4 %) and followed by the Czech Republic (62.8 %).

Hospital beds per 100 000
inhabitants

2003

Total number

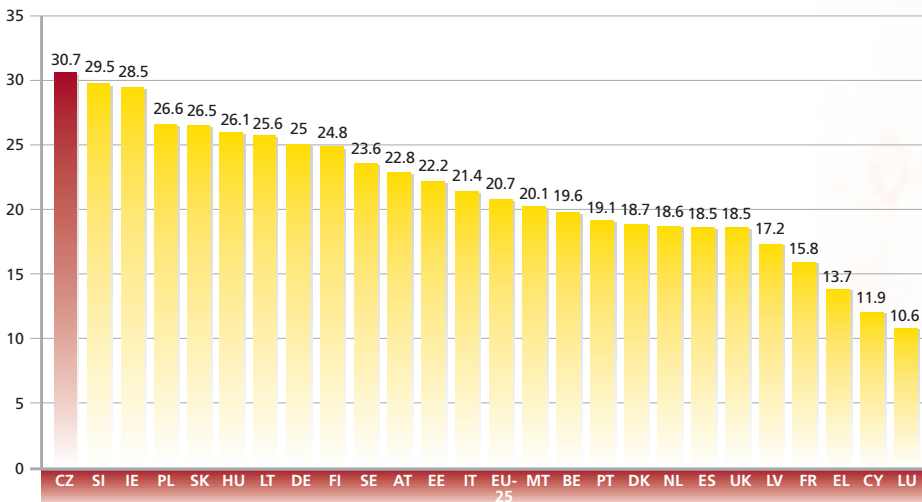
Czech Republic	1 137.2
Ireland	1 006.7
Germany	874.4
Lithuania	866.1
Austria	835.7
France	795.5
Latvia	779.3
Malta	750.3
Slovakia	723.9
Finland	723.6
Belgium	686.3
Poland	644.7
Luxembourg (*)	644.3
EU-25 (*)	639.1
Estonia	591.2
Slovenia (*)	508.9
Netherlands (*)	463.1
Italy (*)	445.4
Cyprus	431.1
Denmark	398.0
United Kingdom	396.9
Portugal (*)	365.1
Spain (*)	358.0
Greece (**)	–
Hungary (**)	–
Sweden (**)	–

(*) 2002.

(**) Data missing.

Gross value added: Industry (including energy), 2004

% of all branches



The number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants in the Czech Republic (1 137.2) was almost more than twice the EU average (369.1) in 2003, followed by Ireland (1 006.7) and Germany (874.4).

In 2004, the highest share of gross value added in the domain of industry (including energy) was registered in the Czech Republic (30.7 %), followed by Slovenia (29.5 %) and Ireland (28.5 %).

Total employment rate

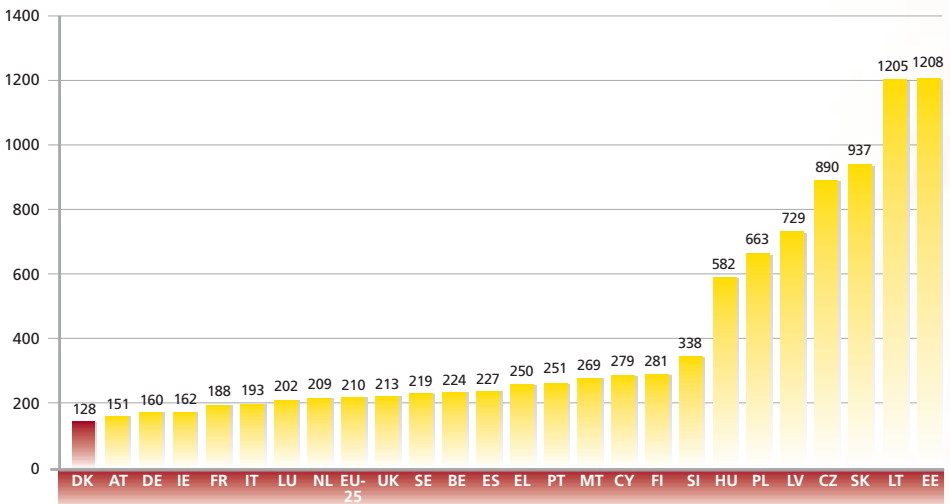
2004

In %

Denmark	75.7
Netherlands	73.1
Sweden	72.1
United Kingdom	71.6
Cyprus	69.1
Austria	67.8
Portugal	67.8
Finland	67.6
Ireland	66.3
Slovenia	65.3
Germany	65.0
Czech Republic	64.2
EU-25	63.3
France	63.1
Estonia	63.0
Latvia	62.3
Luxembourg	61.6
Lithuania	61.2
Spain	61.1
Belgium	60.3
Greece	59.4
Italy	57.6
Slovakia	57.0
Hungary	56.8
Malta	54.1
Poland	51.7

Energy intensity of the economy, 2003

Kilogram of oil equivalent per 1 000 euro



In 2004, Denmark (75.7 %) recorded the highest employment rate for the population aged 15 to 64 years, followed by the Netherlands (73.1 %) and Sweden (72.1 %).

It also had the lowest level of energy intensity of the economy with 128.19 kilogram of oil equivalent per 1 000 euro (in 2003), followed by Austria (150.53) and Germany (159.5).

Total population

2005

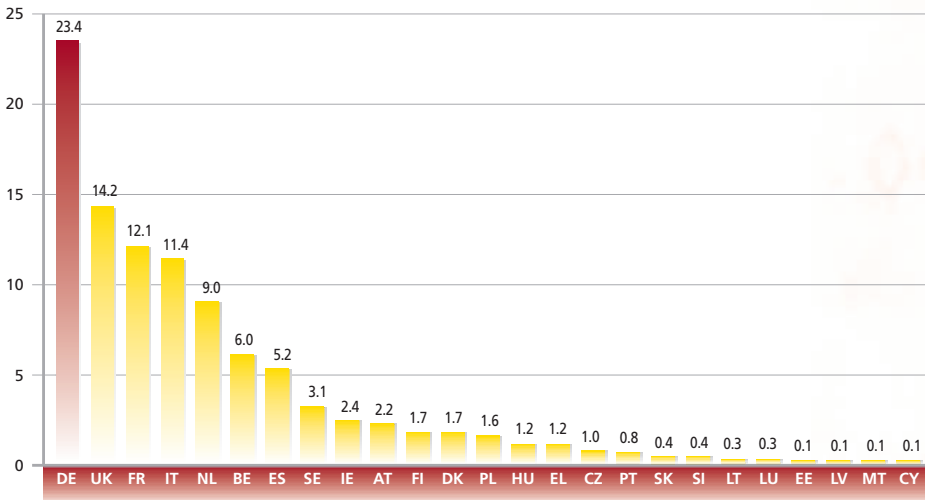
In thousands

EU-25	459 485.8
Germany	82 500.8
France	60 561.2
United Kingdom	60 034.5
Italy	58 462.4
Spain	43 038.0
Poland	38 173.8
Netherlands	16 305.5
Greece	11 073.0
Portugal	10 529.3
Belgium	10 445.9
Czech Republic	10 220.6
Hungary	10 097.5
Sweden	9 011.4
Austria	8 206.5
Denmark	5 411.4
Slovakia	5 384.8
Finland	5 236.6
Ireland	4 109.2
Lithuania	3 425.3
Latvia	2 306.4
Slovenia	1 997.6
Estonia	1 347.0
Cyprus	749.2
Luxembourg	455.0
Malta	402.7



Member States' share in extra-EU-25 trade, 2004

In %



In 2005, 459 million Europeans were registered. Germany is the Member State which has the largest population with 82.5 million inhabitants. France is the second largest with 60.6 million; Luxembourg (455 000) and Malta (403 000) have the smallest populations.

Germany's contribution to extra-EU trade attained 23.4 % in 2004; the United Kingdom and France come after with 14.2 % and 12.1 % respectively.

Business investment

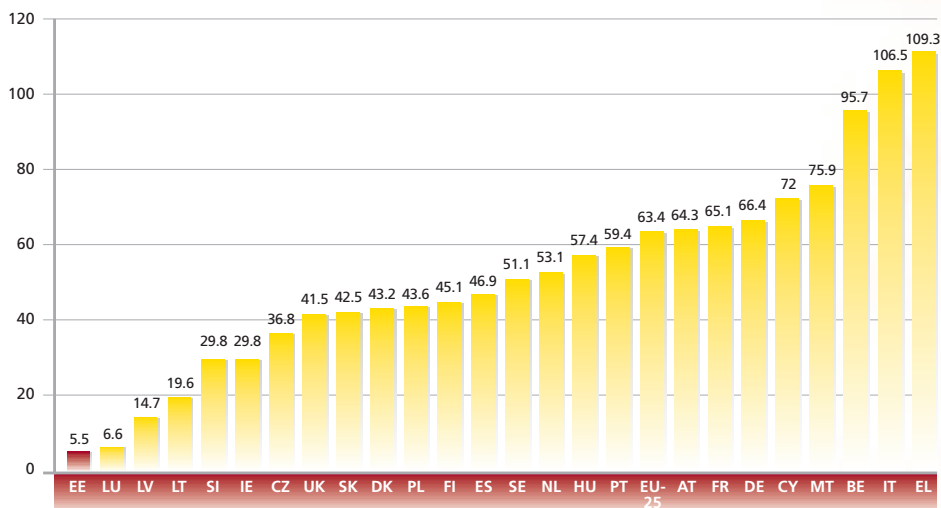
2004

Gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as a % of GDP

Estonia	25.2
Spain	24.3
Latvia	23.9
Czech Republic	22.9
Slovakia	22.2
Slovenia	21.9
Greece	21.4
Ireland	20.9
Austria	19.9
Portugal	19.3
Hungary	19.2
Lithuania	18.7
Denmark	17.9
EU-25	17.0
Belgium	17.0
Italy	16.9
Malta	16.4
Netherlands	16.4
Germany	16.0
France	15.9
Finland	15.8
Poland	14.8
Cyprus	14.6
United Kingdom	14.5
Luxembourg	14.3
Sweden	12.9

General government debt, 2004

As a % of GDP



In 2004, business investment by the private sector was the highest in Estonia (25.2 % of GDP), Spain (24.3 %) and Latvia (23.9 %).

In 2004, the EU general government debt represented 63.4 % of the GDP. The lowest rates were in Estonia (5.5 %), Luxembourg (6.6 %) and Latvia (14.7 %).

Clothing and footwear

2003

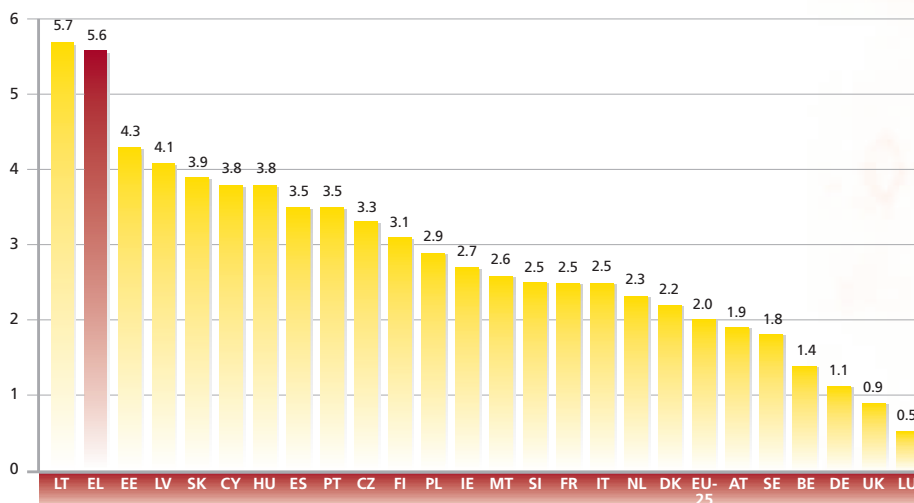
% of total household consumption expenditure

Greece	10.1
Italy	9.0
Latvia	8.4
Portugal	7.1
Cyprus	6.9
Austria	6.9
Slovenia	6.3
EU-25	6.1
Estonia	6.1
Malta	6.1
United Kingdom	6.0
Spain	5.9
Lithuania	5.9
Netherlands	5.6
Germany	5.5
Belgium	5.4
Ireland	5.3
Sweden	5.2
Czech Republic	5.1
Denmark	5.0
Finland	4.7
France	4.5
Luxembourg	4.5
Poland	4.4
Hungary	4.2
Slovakia	3.7



Gross value added: Agriculture, hunting and fishing, 2004

% of all branches



In 2003, clothing and footwear in Greece represented 10.1 % of total household consumption expenditure, followed by Italy (9 %) and Latvia (8.4 %).

In 2004, Greece was in second position, just after Lithuania (5.7 %), with 5.6 % for the gross value added of agriculture, hunting and fishing. Estonia (4.3 %) was in third position.

Fishing fleet

2004

Total power, in kilowatt (kW)

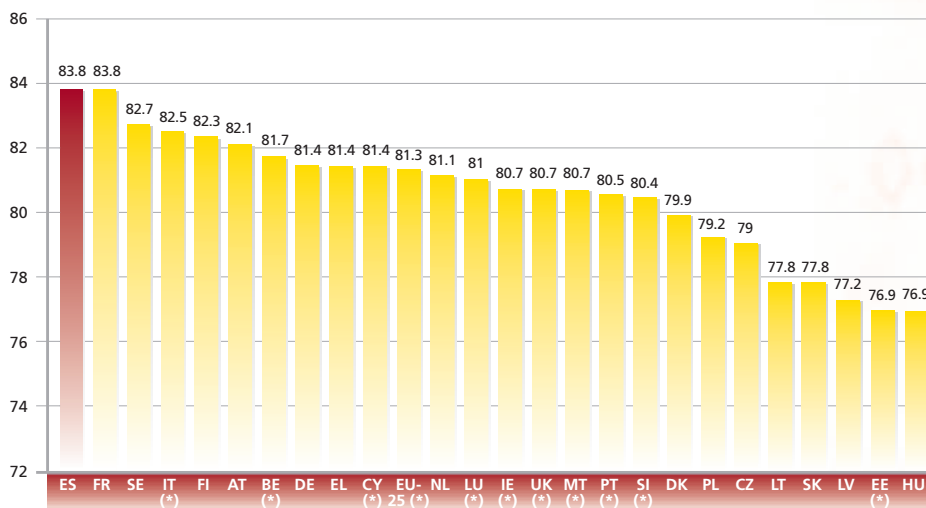
Italy	1 245 412
Spain	1 150 504
France	1 064 802
United Kingdom	899 782
Greece	555 690
Netherlands	463 315
Portugal	390 751
Denmark	337 565
Sweden	216 972
Ireland	213 056
Finland	179 467
Germany	162 125
Poland	146 705
Malta	121 301
Lithuania	77 882
Latvia	72 529
Belgium	66 670
Estonia	62 733
Cyprus	52 258
Slovenia	8 736
Czech Republic (*)	–
Luxembourg (*)	–
Hungary (*)	–
Austria (*)	–
Slovakia (*)	–

(*) No fishing fleet.



Life expectancy at birth for women, 2004

Years



(*) 2003.

Spain (1 150 504 kW) has the second largest fishing fleet in the EU after Italy (1 245 412 kW). France (1 064 802 kW) comes third.

In 2004, Spain and France were the Member States in which women live the longest with a life expectancy of 83.8 years on average in both countries. Sweden (82.7 years) and Italy (82.5 in 2003) come after.

Production of cereals

2005

1 000 tonnes

EU-25	290 100
France	63 467
Germany	45 845
Poland	27 054
Italy (*)	21 777
United Kingdom (***)	21 608
Hungary	16 087
Spain	12 773
Denmark	9 140
Czech Republic	7 560
Austria (*)	5 315
Sweden (**)	5 087
Greece (*)	4 330
Finland	4 074
Slovakia (***)	3 627
Belgium (*)	2 951
Lithuania (*)	2 859
Netherlands (*)	1 924
Ireland (**)	1 856
Latvia (**)	996
Portugal	860
Estonia (*)	608
Slovenia (*)	582
Luxembourg (**)	178
Cyprus (*)	119
Malta	0

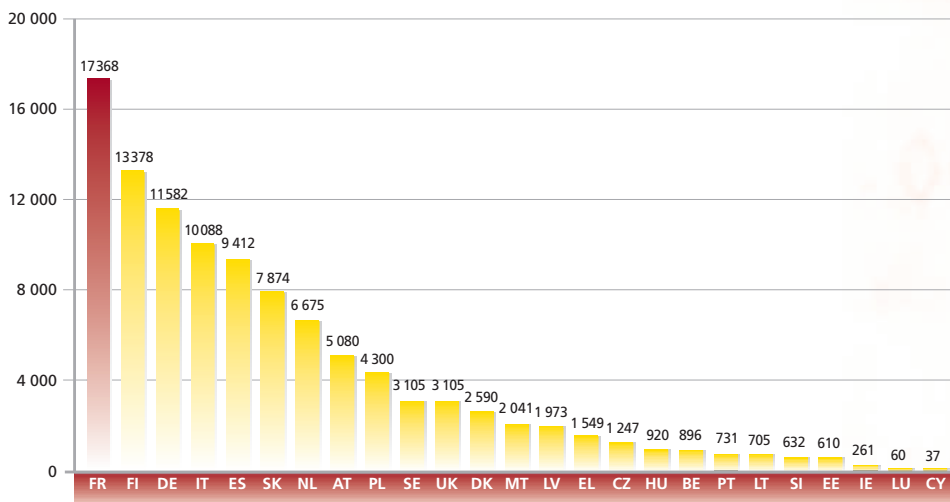
(*) 2004.

(**) Estimated value.

(***) Eurostat estimate.

Primary production of renewable energy, 2003

1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent (K toe) (*)



(*) The total for the EU-25 is 103 112 K toe in 2003.

In 2005, France was the largest producer of cereals in the EU-25 with a production of 63 467 thousand tonnes in 2005 before Germany (45 845 K t) and Poland (27 054 K t).

In 2003, the primary production of renewable energy was the highest in France with 17 368 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent, followed by Finland (13 378 K toe) and Germany (11 582 K toe).

E-Commerce

2004

% of enterprises' total turnover from e-commerce

Ireland	12.8
Denmark	4.4
Sweden (*)	2.8
Germany	2.7
United Kingdom	2.3
EU-25	2.1
Czech Republic	1.9
Lithuania	1.6
Belgium	1.5
Poland	1.3
Portugal	1.3
Italy	1.2
Estonia	1.1
Finland (**)	1.1
Greece	1.0
Austria	1.0
Slovakia	0.8
Spain	0.4
Luxembourg (**)	0.4
Latvia	0.2
France (***)	—
Cyprus (***)	—
Hungary (***)	—
Malta (***)	—
Netherlands (***)	—
Slovenia (****)	—

(*) 2003.

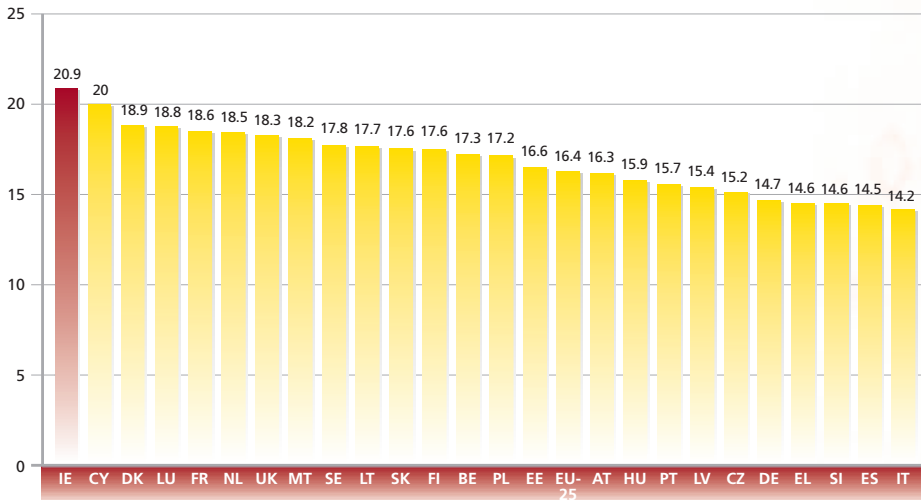
(**) 2002.

(***) Data missing.

(****) Eurostat is not authorised to publish the data.

People aged 0–14 years, 2004

Share of total population (%)



In 2004, Ireland was in first position (12.8 %) concerning the percentage of enterprises' total turnover from e-commerce (sold via Internet). Denmark (4.4 %) and Sweden (2.8 %) follow.

The country also had the biggest proportion of population aged 0 to 14 years with a share of 20.9 % of the total population, closely followed by Cyprus (20 %) and Denmark (18.9 %).

EU eco-label awards

2005

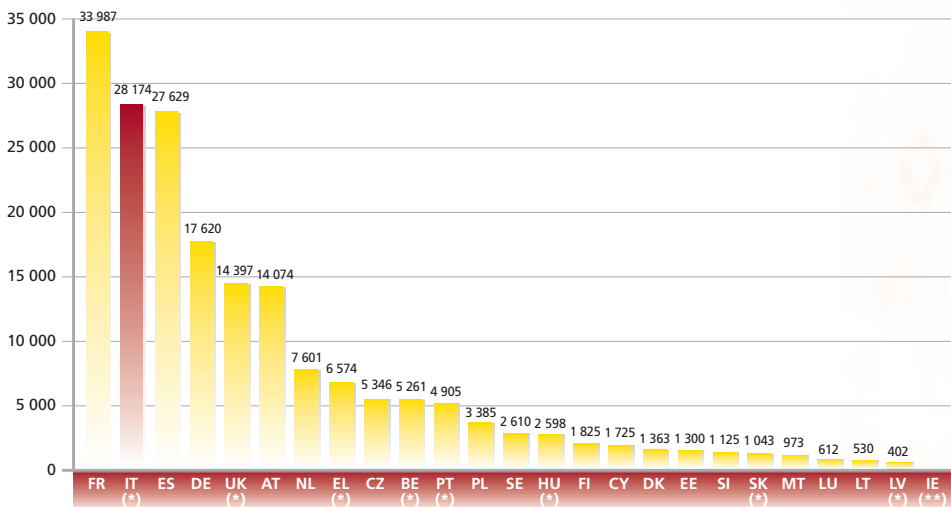
Number of EU eco-label ('flower') awards

EU-25	259
Italy	61
Denmark	53
France	50
Spain	17
Sweden	15
Greece	14
Netherlands	12
Germany	9
Austria	9
Portugal	5
United Kingdom	4
Belgium	4
Finland	3
Czech Republic	1
Hungary	1
Poland	1
Estonia	0
Ireland	0
Cyprus	0
Latvia	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	0
Malta	0
Slovenia	0
Slovakia	0



Arrivals of non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, 2004

In thousands



(*) 2003.

(**) Data missing.

Italy received 61 EU eco-label ('flower') awards in 2005, more than Denmark (53) and France (50). These labels are attributed to products and services with reduced environmental impacts.

Among all Member States, Italy (28.1 million) and France (33.9 million) registered the highest number of non-residents' arrivals in hotels and similar establishments in 2004, followed by Spain (27.6).

Marriages

2004

Per 1 000 persons

Cyprus	7.2
Denmark	7.0
Malta	6.0
Finland	5.6
Lithuania	5.6
Slovakia	5.2
Ireland (*)	5.1
United Kingdom (*)	5.1
Spain	5.0
Czech Republic	5.0
Poland	5.0
EU-25	4.8
Germany	4.8
Sweden	4.8
Austria	4.7
Netherlands	4.7
Portugal	4.7
Estonia	4.5
Latvia	4.5
Luxembourg	4.4
France	4.3
Italy	4.3
Hungary	4.3
Greece	4.2
Belgium	4.1
Slovenia	3.3

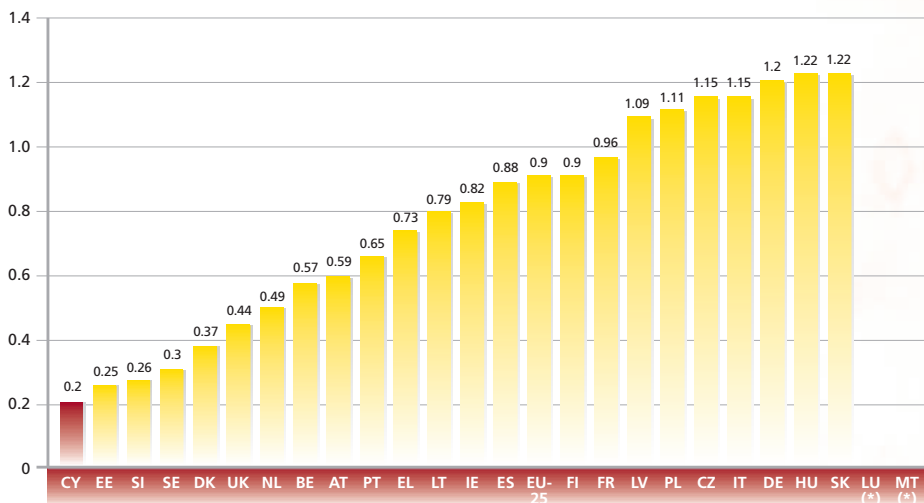
(*) 2003.





Price of telecommunications (national calls), 2004

In Euro per 10-minute call



(*) Data missing.

In Cyprus, people get married more than in the other Member States with 7.2 marriages per 1 000 persons in 2004, followed by Denmark (7) and Malta (6).

The average price of national calls in 2004 is the lowest in Cyprus with EUR 0.20 per 10-minute call, but it also low in Estonia (0.25) and Slovenia (0.26).

Real GDP growth rate

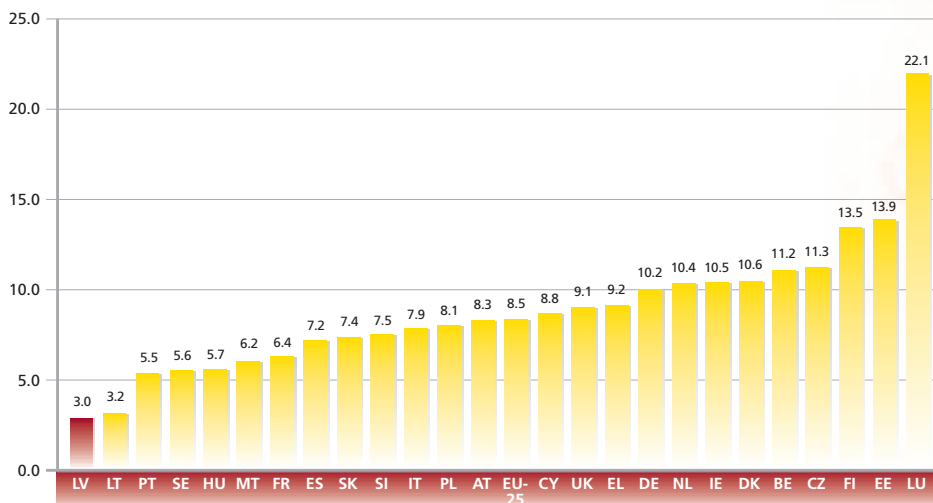
2004

% change of real gross domestic product on previous year

Latvia	8.3
Estonia	7.8
Lithuania	6.7
Slovakia	5.5
Poland	5.3
Slovenia	4.6
Ireland	4.5
Luxembourg	4.5
Czech Republic	4.4
Greece	4.2
Hungary	4.2
Cyprus	3.7
Finland	3.6
Sweden	3.6
United Kingdom	3.2
Spain	3.1
Belgium	2.9
EU-25	2.4
Denmark	2.4
Austria	2.4
France	2.3
Netherlands	1.7
Germany	1.6
Italy	1.2
Portugal	1.2
Malta	0.4

CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion activities per capita, 2003

Tonnes of carbon dioxide emitted per inhabitant



In 2004, the growth rate of GDP per capita was the highest in Latvia (8.3 %), Estonia (7.8 %) and Lithuania (6.7 %).

In 2003, we observed the lowest carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion activities per capita in Latvia (3.0 tonnes of CO₂ emitted per inhabitant), Lithuania (3.2) and Portugal (5.5).

Total employment growth

2003

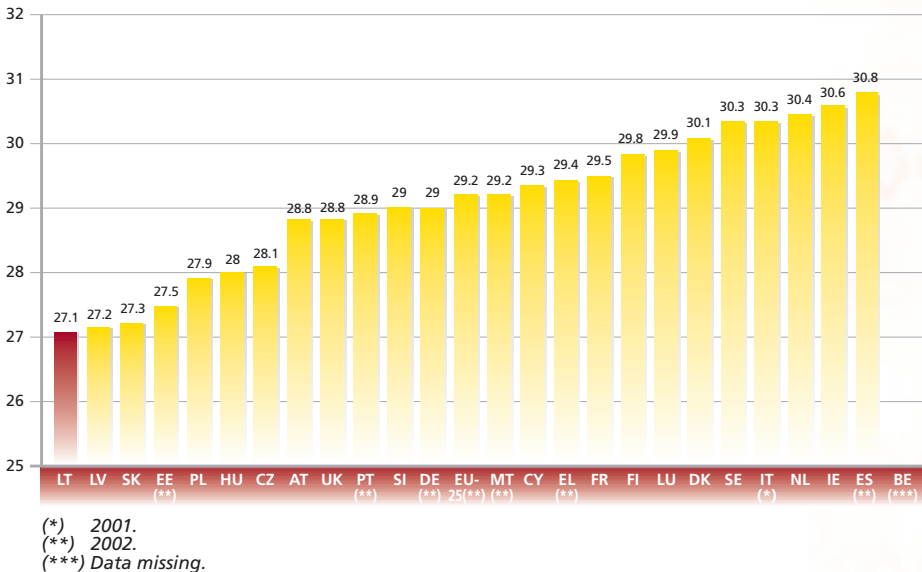
Annual % change in total employed population

Spain	2.5
Lithuania	2.4
Ireland	2.0
Czech Republic	1.8
Luxembourg	1.8
Slovakia	1.8
Estonia	1.5
Greece	1.4
Hungary	1.3
Italy	1.2
Cyprus (*)	1.1
Latvia	1.0
United Kingdom	0.9
EU-25	0.3
Belgium	0.1
Austria	0.1
Finland	0.0
France	-0.1
Sweden	-0.2
Slovenia	-0.3
Netherlands	-0.6
Portugal (*)	-0.4
Malta	-0.7
Denmark	-0.9
Germany	-1.0
Poland	-1.2

(*) Forecast.

Mean age of women at childbearing, 2003

Years



In 2003, the highest employment growth was registered in Spain (2.5 %), Lithuania (2.4 %) and Ireland (2 %).

In Lithuania, the mean age of women at childbearing is 27.1 years followed by Latvia (27.2) and Slovakia (27.3). The highest ages are recorded in Spain (30.8), Ireland (30.6) and the Netherlands (30.4).

Mobile phone subscriptions

2004

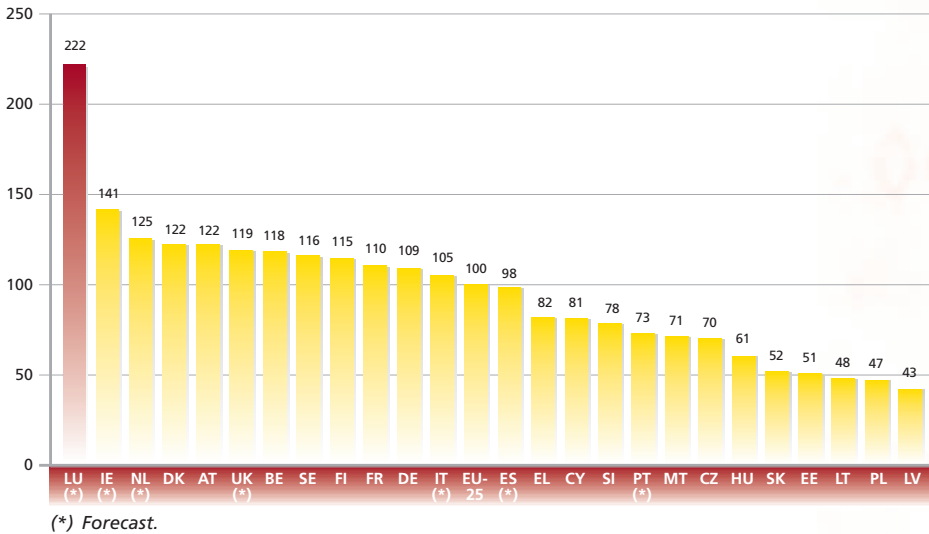
Per 100 inhabitants

Luxembourg	143
Sweden	109
Czech Republic	106
Portugal	102
Italy (*)	98
Austria	98
Denmark	95
Ireland	94
Slovenia	94
Estonia	93
Spain	92
Finland (*)	91
Cyprus	90
Lithuania	89
United Kingdom (*)	89
Belgium	88
Germany	86
Hungary	86
Greece	84
Netherlands (*)	83
EU-25 (*)	81
Slovakia	79
Malta	77
France	74
Poland	60
Latvia (*)	52

(*) 2003.

GDP per capita, 2004

Gross domestic product in purchasing power standards (PPS) (EU-25 = 100)



In 2004, Luxembourg had the highest number of mobile phone subscriptions with 120 per 100 inhabitants, before Sweden (109) and the Czech Republic (106).

It also had the highest GDP per capita (222) expressed in PPS (**), followed by Ireland (141) and the Netherlands (125).

(**) The PPS is an artificial currency that eliminates differences in national price levels that are not taken into account by exchange rates. This unit allows meaningful volume comparisons of economic indicators between countries.

Household expenditure on communication

2003

% of total household consumption expenditure

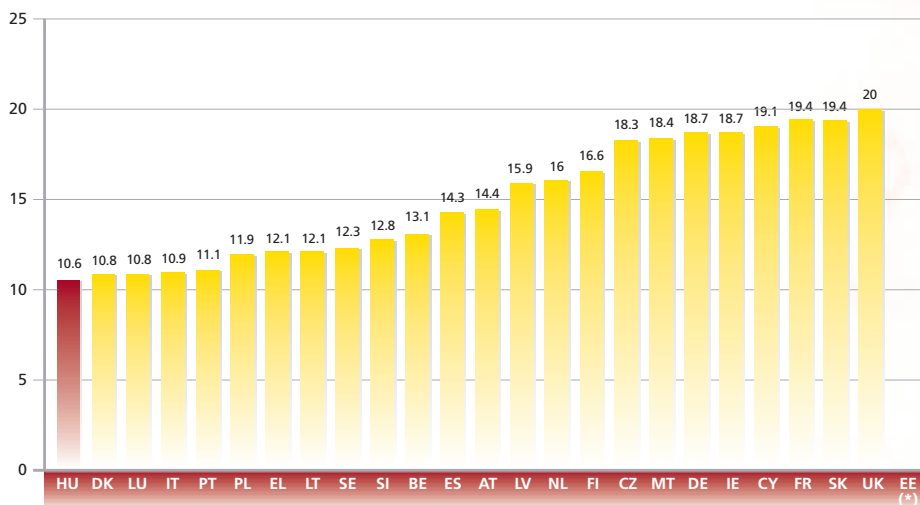
Hungary	4.8
Malta (*)	4.8
Netherlands	4.1
Slovakia	3.9
Portugal (*)	3.7
Latvia (*)	3.5
Czech Republic	3.4
Austria	3.3
Finland	3.3
Ireland	3.2
Poland	3.2
Sweden	3.2
Italy	3.1
Lithuania	3.1
Germany	2.9
Estonia	2.9
EU-25	2.8
Slovenia	2.8
Greece	2.6
Spain	2.5
France	2.4
Cyprus	2.4
United Kingdom	2.3
Belgium	2.2
Denmark	2.2
Luxembourg	1.7

(*) 2002.



Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education, 2003

Number of pupils per teacher



(*) Data missing.

In 2003, the share of total household consumption expenditure on communications was the largest in Hungary (4.8 %), Malta (4.8 % in 2002) and the Netherlands (4.1 %).

In 2003, Hungary had the lowest 'pupils per teacher' ratio in primary education (10.6 pupils) followed by Denmark and Luxembourg (both 10.8).

Population density

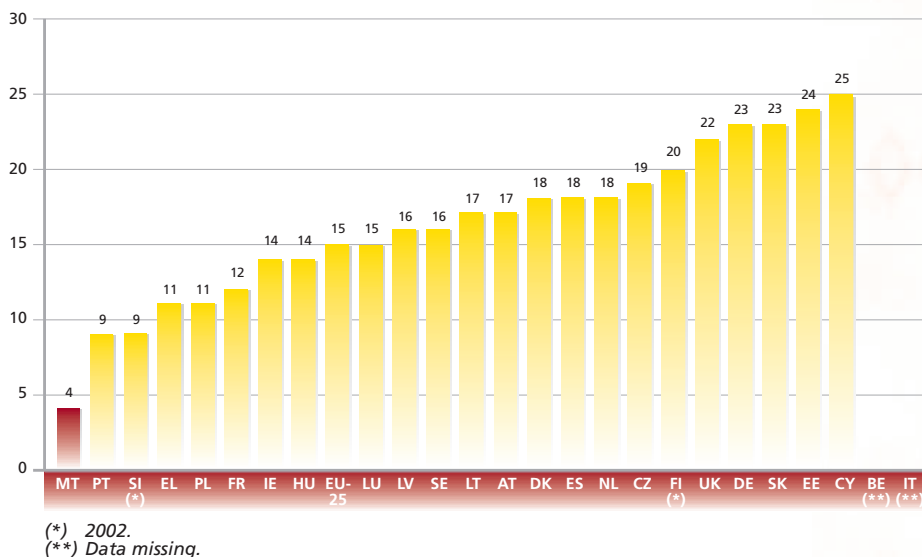
2003

Inhabitants per km²

Malta	1 263
Netherlands	480
Belgium	340
United Kingdom	244
Germany	231
Italy	191
Luxembourg	174
Czech Republic	132
Cyprus	127
Denmark	125
Poland	122
EU-25	117
Portugal	114
France	110
Slovakia	110
Hungary	109
Slovenia	99
Austria	97
Greece	84
Spain	83
Ireland	58
Lithuania	53
Latvia	37
Estonia	31
Sweden	22
Finland	17

Gender pay gap, 2003

Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a % of men's average gross hourly earnings



Malta had the highest density of population (1 263 inhabitants per km²) in 2003. The Netherlands (480 inhabitants per km²) and Belgium (340 inhabitants per km²) are second and third in this respect.

The gender pay gap of Malta was the smallest within the EU-25 with a difference between men's and women's average hourly earnings of 4 % in 2003 followed by Portugal and Slovenia (both 9 %).

EU-25 Member States' exports of food, drink and tobacco

2004

In billion euro (*)

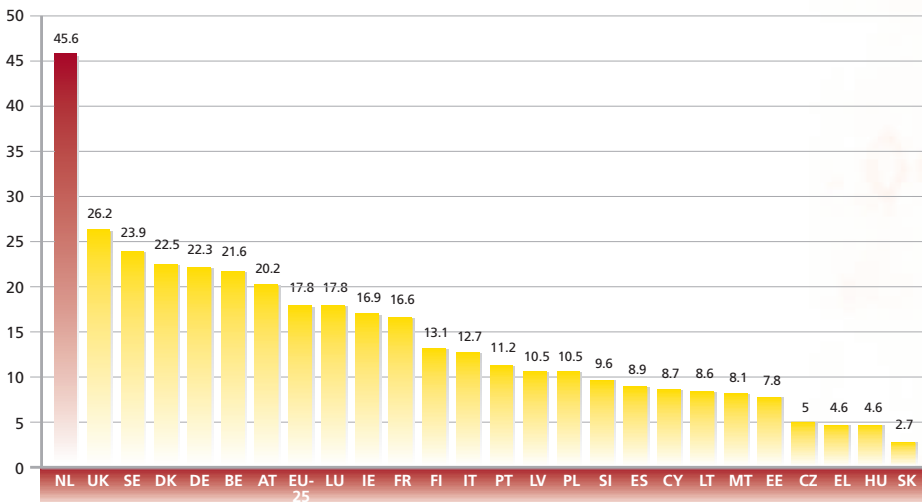
Netherlands	39.0
France	36.1
Germany	28.7
Belgium	20.2
Spain	18.8
Italy	17.3
United Kingdom	15.3
Denmark	11.5
Ireland	7.0
Austria	5.4
Poland	4.9
Sweden	3.0
Hungary	2.6
Greece	2.2
Portugal	2.0
Czech Republic	1.8
Finland	0.9
Lithuania	0.8
Slovakia	0.7
Luxembourg	0.6
Estonia	0.3
Slovenia	0.3
Latvia	0.3
Cyprus	0.2
Malta	0.0

(*) Billion euro equals 1 000 000 000 euro.



Men and women employed part-time, 2004

As % of total employment



In 2004, the Netherlands was the biggest exporter of food, drink and tobacco recording a value of EUR 39.02 billion, followed by France (36.09) and Germany (28.07).

It also had the highest number of persons working part-time with 45.6 % of the total workforce, before the United Kingdom (26.2 %) and Sweden (23.9 %).

Hours worked per week of full-time employment

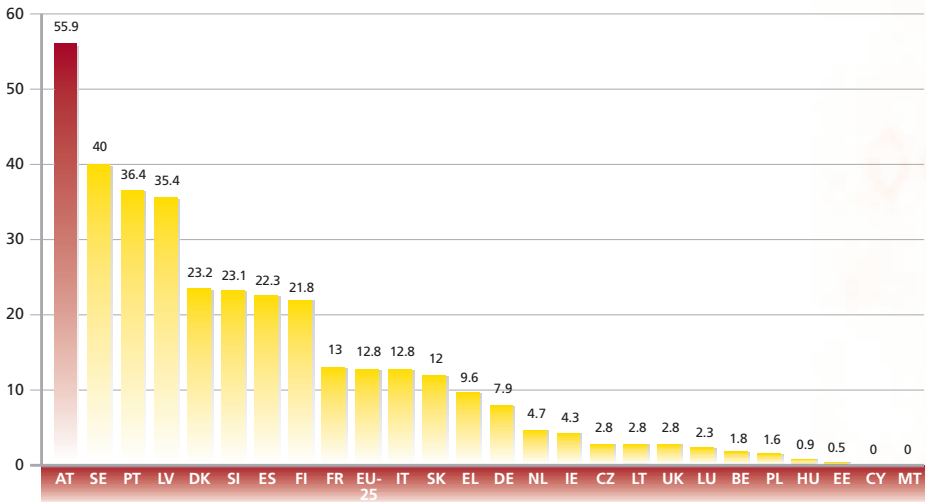
2004

Number of hours

Austria	44.8
Greece	44.1
Poland	43.4
United Kingdom	43.4
Latvia	43.3
Czech Republic	42.9
Slovenia	42.9
Cyprus	42.4
EU-25	41.9
Portugal	41.8
Spain	41.7
Malta	41.7
Estonia	41.6
Italy	41.4
Germany	41.3
Hungary	41.3
Slovakia	41.2
Belgium	41.0
Luxembourg	41.0
Sweden	40.8
France	40.7
Ireland	40.7
Netherlands	40.6
Finland	40.4
Denmark	40.3
Lithuania	39.4

Share of electricity from renewable energy as percentage of gross electricity consumption, 2003

In %



Austria (44.8), Greece (44.1) and Poland (43.4) recorded the highest average number of hours worked per week concerning persons employed full-time in 2004.

In 2003, Austria had the largest share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources (55.9 %), followed by Sweden (40 %) and Portugal (36.4 %).

Primary production of coal, lignite and peat

2003

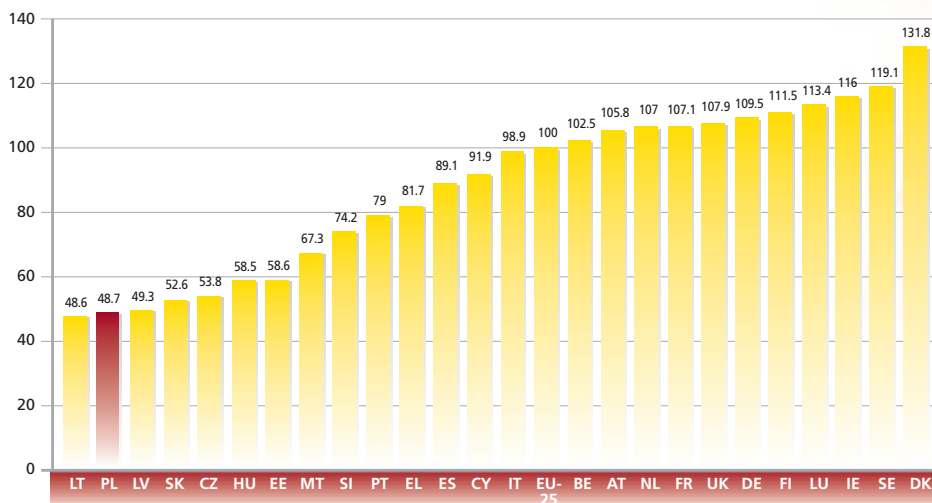
1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent (K toe)

EU-25	196 639
Poland	70 163
Germany	57 991
Czech Republic	24 196
United Kingdom	16 490
Greece	8 176
Spain	6 975
Estonia	3 239
Hungary	2 709
Finland	1 832
Slovenia	1 184
France	1 041
Ireland	1 024
Slovakia	819
Sweden	356
Austria	270
Italy	159
Lithuania	13
Latvia	2
Belgium	0
Portugal	0
Denmark	0
Cyprus	0
Luxembourg	0
Malta	0
Netherlands	0



Comparative price level indices at GDP level (*)

Including indirect taxes and measured by an index which is 100 for EU-25



Poland was in 2003 the biggest producer of coal, lignite and peat (as concerns their total sum) with a production of 70 163 K toe, followed by Germany (57 991 K toe) and the Czech Republic (24 196 K toe).

In 2004, the comparative price level indices at GDP level (**) in Poland (48.7) was the second lowest just after Lithuania (48.6) and followed by Latvia (49.3).

(*) Eurostat estimate.

(**) Comparative price levels are the ratio between purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rate for each country.

Volume of inland passenger transport relative to GDP

2002

In passenger-km per GDP

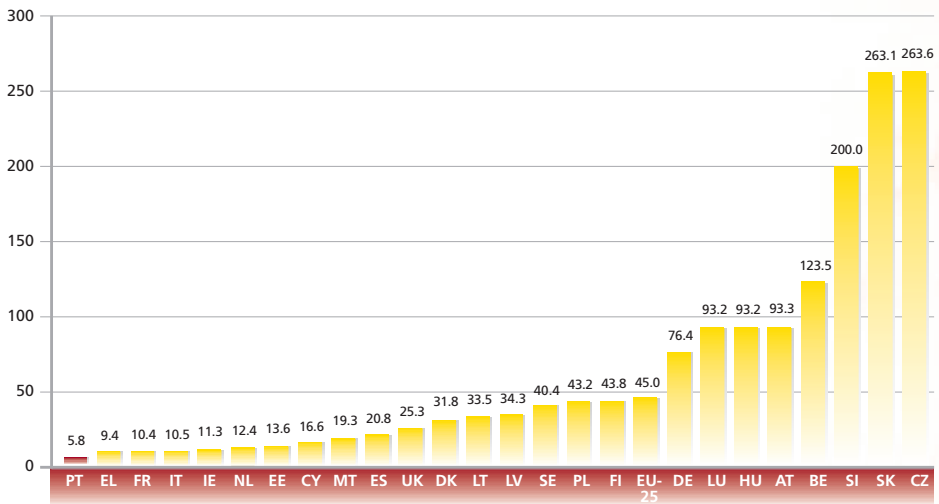
Portugal	113.3
Greece	107.4
Spain	104.4
Italy	102.1
Czech Republic	98.0
France	97.4
Poland	96.5
Belgium	96.2
Germany	94.9
Denmark	94.7
Sweden	91.5
Netherlands	89.4
United Kingdom	88.7
Lithuania	88.5
Austria	88.0
Finland	87.0
Ireland	85.1
Slovakia	82.7
Hungary	82.3
Luxembourg	75.5
Slovenia	64.7
EU-25 (*)	–
Estonia (*)	–
Cyprus (*)	–
Latvia (*)	–
Malta (*)	–

(*) Data missing.



Incidence of salmonellosis, 2003

Per 100 000 persons



The highest volumes of inland passenger transport (including transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains) compared with the national GDP in 2002 were registered in Portugal (113.3 passenger – km per GDP), Greece (107.4) and Spain (104.4).

The country had the lowest rate of salmonellosis incidence in 2003 with only 5.8 cases per 100 000 persons, before Greece (9.4) and France (10.4).

Average exit age from the
labour force

2003

Years

Slovenia	56.2
Slovakia	57.8
Poland	58.0
Belgium	58.7
Malta	58.8
Austria	58.8
Luxembourg (*)	59.3
France	59.6
Czech Republic	60.0
Latvia	60.3
Finland	60.3
Netherlands (**)	60.4
Estonia	60.8
EU-25 (**)	61.0
Italy	61.0
Spain	61.4
Germany	61.6
Hungary	61.6
Denmark	62.1
Portugal	62.1
Cyprus	62.7
United Kingdom	63.0
Sweden	63.1
Greece	63.2
Lithuania	63.3
Ireland (**)	64.4

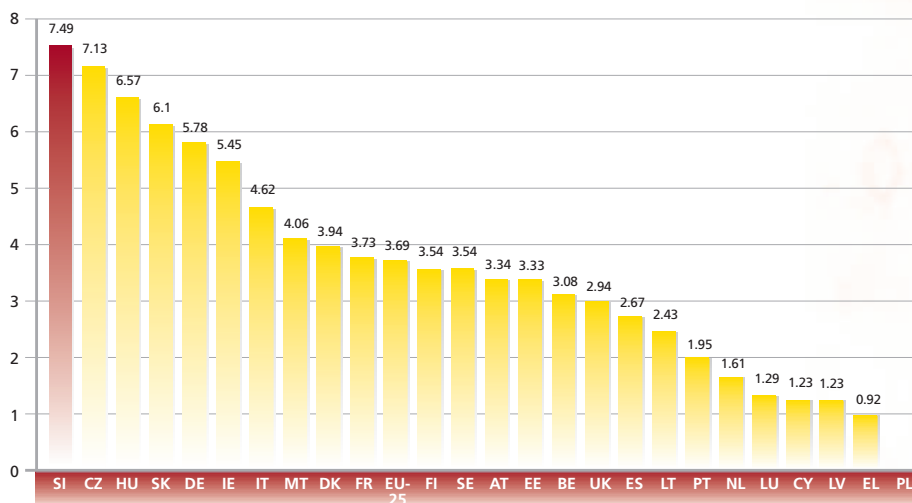
(*) 2002.

(**) Provisional value.



Women in high and medium – high technology manufacturing (employment in technology and knowledge-intensive sectors), 2003

In %



In 2003, Slovenia had the lowest average exit age from the labour force (56.2 years), followed by Slovakia (57.8) and Poland (58).

The same year, Slovenia also had the highest percentage of women working in high and medium-high technology manufacturing (7.49 %), followed by the Czech Republic (7.13 %) and Hungary (6.57 %).

Youth education attainment level

2004

% of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education

Slovakia	91.3
Czech Republic	90.9
Slovenia	89.7
Poland	89.5
Austria	86.3
Sweden	86.3
Lithuania	86.1
Ireland	85.3
Finland	84.6
Hungary	83.4
Estonia	82.3
Belgium	82.1
Greece	81.9
Cyprus	80.1
France	79.8
Latvia	76.9
EU-25 (*)	76.7
United Kingdom	76.4
Denmark	76.1
Netherlands	73.9
Italy	72.9
Germany	72.8
Luxembourg (**)	69.8
Spain	61.8
Portugal	49.0
Malta	47.9

(*) Provisional value.

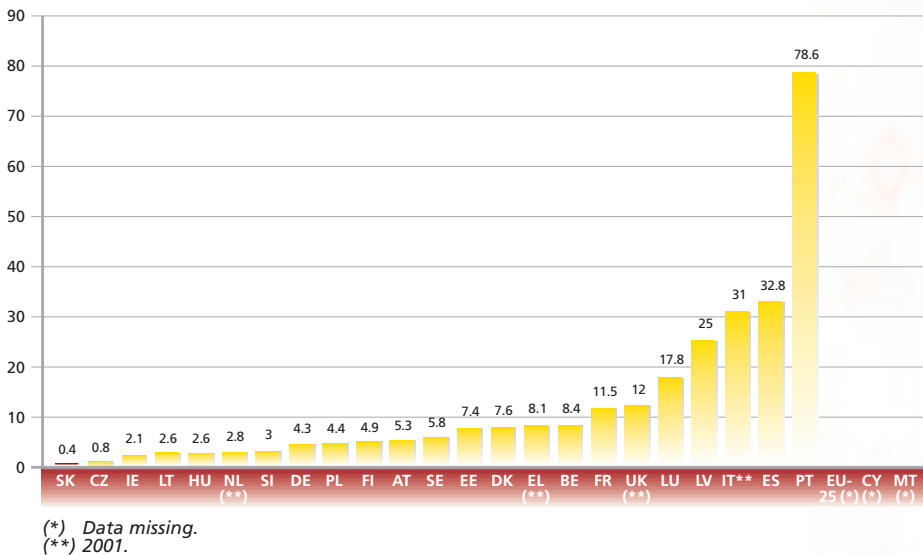
(**) Provisional value 2003.





AIDS incidence rate, 2003

Per million persons



In 2004, the highest level of youth education attainment was recorded in Slovakia with 91.3 % of the population aged 20–24 having completed at least upper secondary education. The Czech Republic, Slovenia and Poland follow with nearly 90 %.

The country had also the lowest AIDS incidence rate in 2003 (0.4 cases per million inhabitants) followed by the Czech Republic (0.8) and Ireland (2.1).

European high-technology
patents (*)

2002

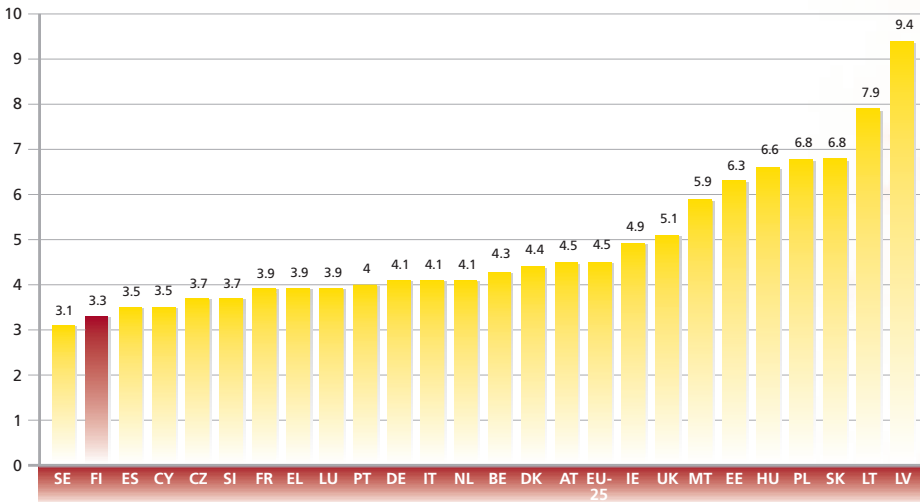
Per million inhabitants

Finland	120.16
Netherlands	93.00
Sweden	74.74
Germany	45.48
Denmark	44.88
United Kingdom	32.00
France	31.81
Belgium	27.73
Ireland	26.78
EU-25	26.01
Austria	23.59
Luxembourg	7.50
Italy	7.08
Hungary	4.02
Spain	3.53
Slovenia	3.36
Estonia	2.55
Greece	1.39
Lithuania	1.29
Slovakia	0.90
Malta	0.84
Portugal	0.80
Cyprus	0.71
Latvia	0.53
Czech Republic	0.52
Poland	0.31

(*) Provisional values.

Infant mortality rate, 2004

Per 1 000 live births



The highest number of European high-technology patents per million inhabitants was registered in 2002 in Finland (120.16), the Netherlands (93) and Sweden (74.74).

In 2004, Sweden (3.1 cases per 1 000 live births) and Finland (3.3) had the lowest infant mortality rate, followed by Spain and Cyprus (both 3.5).

Enterprises using the internet to interact with public authorities (*)

2004

In %

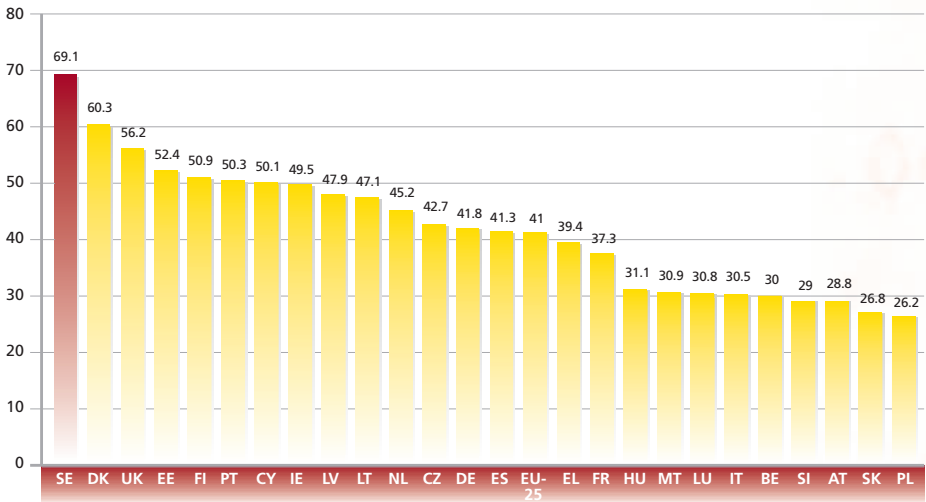
Sweden	92
Finland	91
Denmark	85
Estonia	84
Greece	77
Czech Republic	75
Poland	74
Austria	74
Luxembourg	71
Ireland	69
Lithuania	65
Italy	65
Belgium	60
Portugal	57
EU-25	52
Spain	50
Slovenia	47
The Netherlands	47
Slovakia	47
Latvia	40
Germany	36
Cyprus	35
Hungary	35
United Kingdom	33
France (**)	–
Malta (**)	–

(*) Namely, having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information, downloading forms, filling-in web-forms, full electronic case handling.

(**) Data missing.

Total employment rate of older workers, 2004

In % of workers aged 55 to 64



In 2004, Sweden had the largest share of enterprises using the Internet for interacting with public authorities (92 %), before Finland (91 %) and Denmark (85 %).

The country also had the highest employment rate of older workers with 69.1 % of workers aged 55 to 64 still in employment. Denmark (60.3 %) and United Kingdom (56.2 %) are second and third.

Goods handled in maritime ports

2003

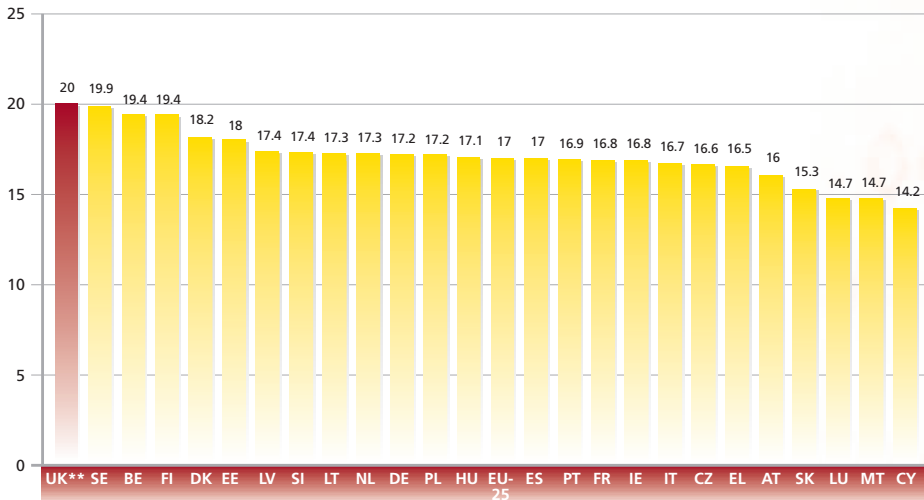
Million of tonnes

EU-25	3 392
United Kingdom	556
Italy	477
Netherlands	410
Spain	344
France	330
Germany	255
Belgium	181
Greece	163
Sweden	161
Finland	104
Denmark	104
Portugal	57
Latvia	55
Poland	51
Estonia	47
Ireland	46
Lithuania	30
Slovenia	11
Cyprus	7
Malta	3
Czech Republic (*)	-
Luxembourg (*)	-
Hungary (*)	-
Austria (*)	-
Slovakia (*)	-

(*) Not applicable or real zero.

School expectancy (*), 2003

Number of years



(*) The indicator is calculated by adding the net enrolment percentages for each single year of age and age band. The net enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the number of students of a particular age or age group (ISCED 0 to 6) by the number of persons in the population in the same age or age group.

(**) Provisional data.

The United Kingdom registered in 2003 the largest volume of seaborne goods handled in ports (556 million of tonnes), followed by Italy (477) and the Netherlands (410).

The United Kingdom (20 years), Sweden (19.9), Belgium and Finland (both 19.4) had the highest number of school years a five-year old child can expect to experience during his or her lifetime.