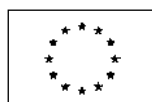


Europe in figures

Eurostat yearbook 2005

Chapter 2



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



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General and
regional statistics

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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.
- References indicate how to get more Eurostat data and analysis on the subject.
- 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 **29 April 2005** and represent the data availability at that time. In the cases where the data were extracted later, these are mentioned in the chapters concerned.

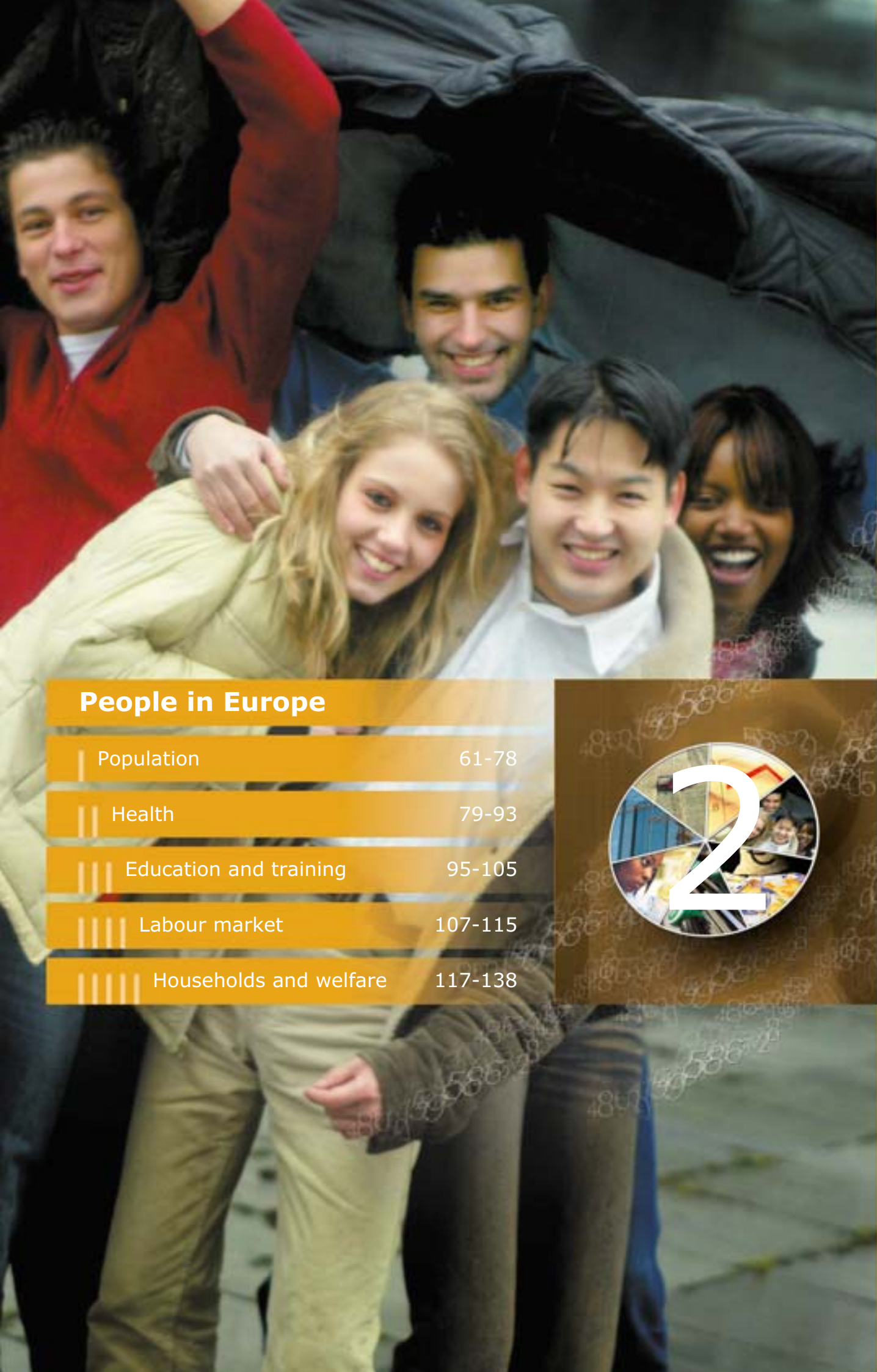
Order and coding of countries

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 2005 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.

Symbols and codes in the tables

- 'Not applicable' or 'real zero' or 'zero by default'
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown
- . Not applicable
- .. Confidential data. Data not conclusive or withheld owing to non-disclosure practice
- : Data not available
- b Break in series
- e Estimated value
- f Forecast
- i See footnote
- p Provisional value
- r Revised value
- s Eurostat estimate



People in Europe

Population 61-78

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Education and training 95-105

Labour market 107-115

Households and welfare 117-138





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.



Total population

At 1 January; in 1 000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	446 390.2	447 377.8	448 318.4	449 105.5	449 974.7	451 080.2	452 015.9	452 640.8	454 580.1	456 863.3
EU-15	371 187.6	372 230.4	373 223.6	374 066.2	375 016.7	376 203.9	377 653.5	378 361.5	380 379.2	382 721.7
Euro-zone	298 655.3	299 438.2	300 198.9	300 834.1	301 457.6	302 389.1	303 558.7	304 944.2	306 726	308 675.3
Belgium	10 130.6	10 143.0	10 170.2	10 192.3	10 213.8	10 239.1	10 263.4	10 309.7	10 355.8	10 396.4
Czech Republic	10 333.2	10 321.3	10 309.1	10 299.1	10 289.6	10 278.1	10 232.0	10 206.4	10 203.3	10 211.5
Denmark	5 215.7	5 251.0	5 275.1	5 294.9	5 313.6	5 330.0	5 349.2	5 368.4	5 383.5	5 397.6
Germany	81 538.6	81 817.5	82 012.2	82 057.4	82 037.0	82 163.5	82 259.5	82 440.3	82 536.7	82 531.7
Estonia	1 448.1	1 425.2	1 406.0	1 393.1	1 379.2	1 372.1	1 367.0	1 361.2	1 356.0	1 351.0
Greece	10 595.1	10 673.7	10 744.6	10 808.4	10 861.4	10 903.8	10 931.2	10 968.7	11 006.4	11 041.1
Spain	39 305.4	39 383.1	39 467.8	39 570.9	39 724.4	39 960.7	40 376.4	40 850.5	41 550.6	42 345.3
France	57 752.5	57 936.0	58 116.0	58 299.0	58 496.6	58 748.7	59 042.7	59 342.5	59 635.0	59 900.7
Ireland	3 597.6	3 620.1	3 655.0	3 693.6	3 732.2	3 777.8	3 833.0	3 899.9	3 963.7	4 027.7
Italy	56 845.9	56 846.3	56 879.3	56 908.3	56 913.6	56 929.5	56 967.7	56 993.7	57 321.1	57 888.2
Cyprus	645.4	656.3	666.3	675.2	682.9	690.5	697.5	705.5	715.1	730.4
Latvia	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	2 319.2
Lithuania	3 643.0	3 615.2	3 588.0	3 562.3	3 536.4	3 512.1	3 487.0	3 475.6	3 462.6	3 445.9
Luxembourg	405.7	411.6	416.9	422.1	427.4	433.6	439.0	444.1	448.3	451.6
Hungary	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	10 116.7
Malta	369.5	371.2	374.0	376.5	378.5	380.2	391.4	396.6	397.3	399.9
Netherlands	15 424.1	15 493.9	15 567.1	15 654.2	15 760.2	15 864.0	15 987.1	16 105.3	16 192.6	16 258.0
Austria	7 943.5	7 953.1	7 965.0	7 971.1	7 982.5	8 002.2	8 020.9	8 065.1	8 102.2	8 140.1
Poland	38 580.6	38 609.4	38 639.3	38 660.0	38 667.0	38 653.6	38 254.0	38 242.2	38 218.5	38 190.6
Portugal	10 017.6	10 043.2	10 072.5	10 109.7	10 148.9	10 195.0	10 256.7	10 329.3	10 407.5	10 474.7
Slovenia	1 989.5	1 990.3	1 987.0	1 984.9	1 978.3	1 987.8	1 990.1	1 994.0	1 995.0	1 996.4
Slovakia	5 356.2	5 367.8	5 378.9	5 387.7	5 393.4	5 398.7	5 378.8	5 379.0	5 379.2	5 380.1
Finland	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	5 219.7
Sweden	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	8 975.7
United Kingdom	58 500.2	58 703.7	58 905.1	59 089.6	59 391.1	59 623.4	59 862.8	59 139.9	59 328.9	59 673.1
Bulgaria	8 427.4	8 384.7	8 340.9	8 283.2	8 230.4	8 190.9	7 928.9	7 892.0	7 845.8	7 801.3
Croatia	4 776.5	4 597.0	:	4 582.0	:	4 567.5	4 437.5	444.1	4 442.2	:
Romania	22 712.4	22 656.1	22 581.9	22 526.1	22 488.6	22 455.5	22 430.5	21 833.5	21 772.8	21 711.3
Iceland	267.0	268.0	269.9	272.4	275.7	279.0	283.4	286.6	288.5	290.6
Liechtenstein	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.3	32.0	32.4	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3
Norway	4 348.4	4 370.0	4 392.7	4 417.6	4445.3	4 478.5	4 503.4	4 524.1	4 552.3	4 577.5
Canada	29 437.0	29 789.0	30 110.7	3 0425.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	125 570.0	125 503.8	124 645.2	126 109.7	12 6056.8	126 550.0	:	:	:	127 273.8
United States	261 687.0	264 162.2	266 490.1	269 106.3	271 626.0	275 562.7	:	:	:	291 685.1

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

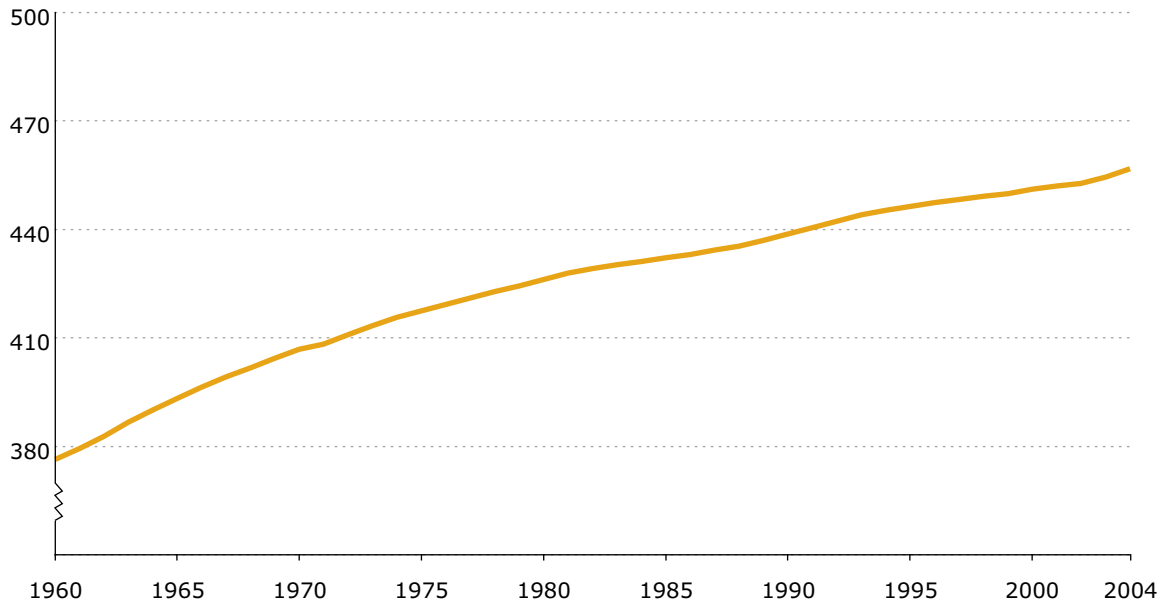
During the last 40 years, the population of the 25 countries of today's EU has grown from over 376 million (1960) to almost 457 million (2004). Between the 1960s and the second half of the 1980s, the annual population growth in the EU countries declined strongly from 3.4 million per year on average to 1.3 million. For the last four years, following several increases and decreases in the 1990s, annual population

growth has increased to an average of 1.8 million, due mainly to higher net migration. In 2003, the EU-25 population is expected to have grown by 2.3 million, which is a relatively high level compared with the past few years.

In 2004, 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

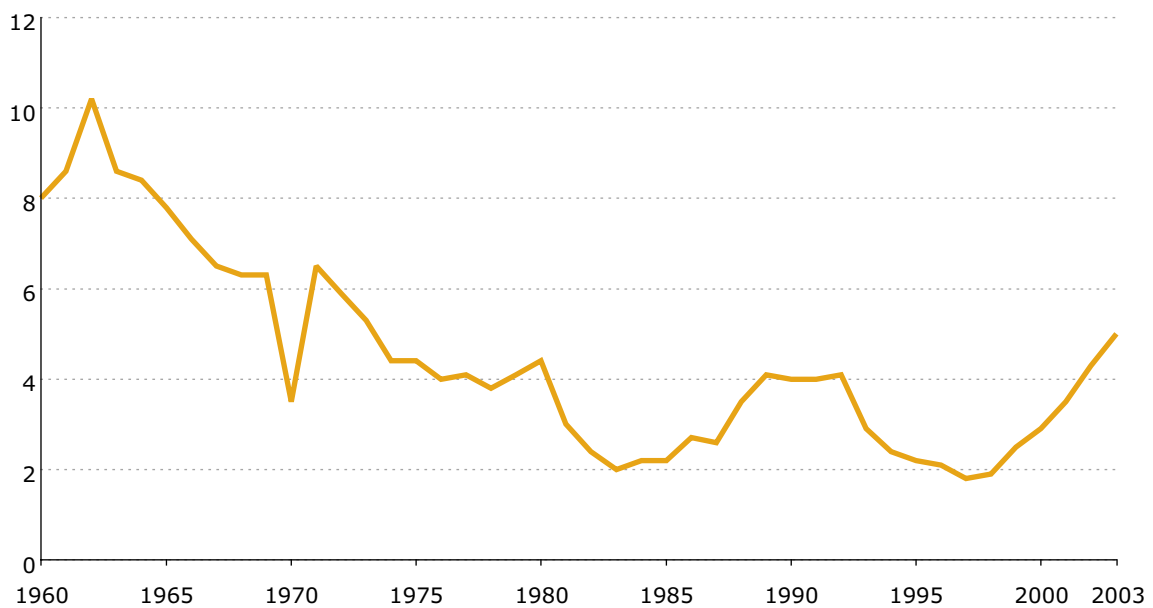


The EU-25 population
In million persons



2

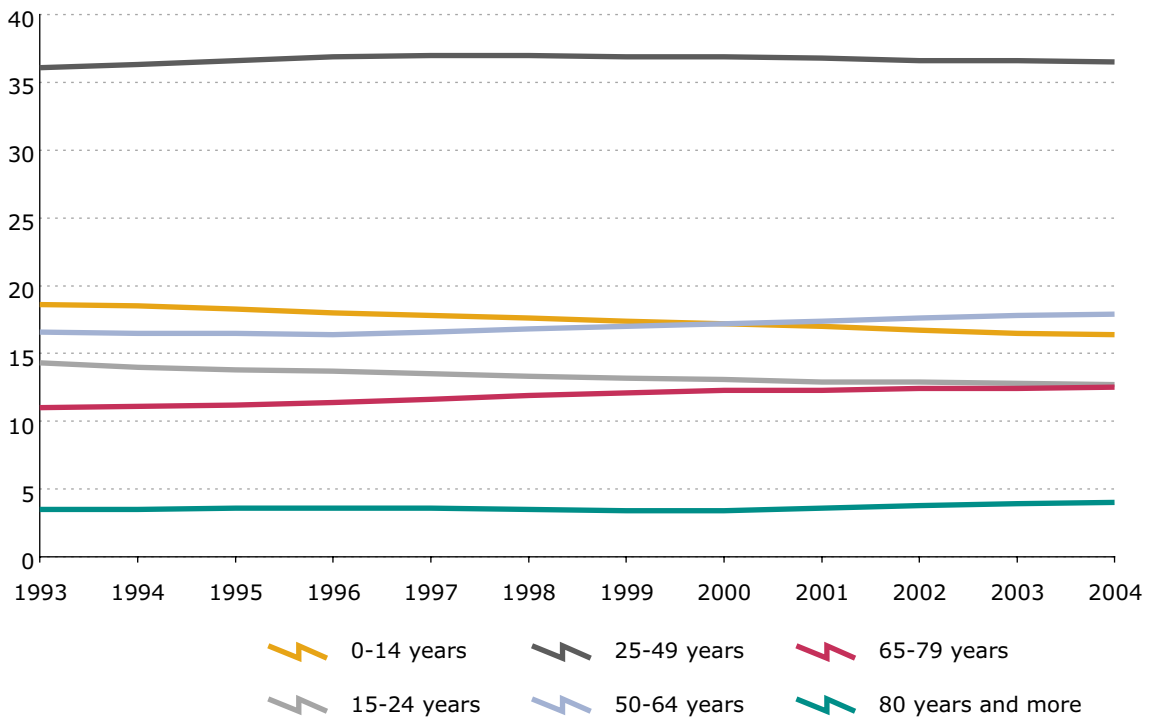
Growth of the EU-25 population
Per 1 000 population





Population in the EU-25 by age classes

Share of total population in %



together comprise 57 % of the total population of today's European Union. The new Member States represent almost 16 % of the total population (74.1 million).

The share of the young population is decreasing. In 2004, the population aged up to 14 years made up 16.5 % of the total population compared with 18.8 % in 1993. The population aged 15 to 24 years had a share of 12.7 % (2004) as against 14.5 % (1993).

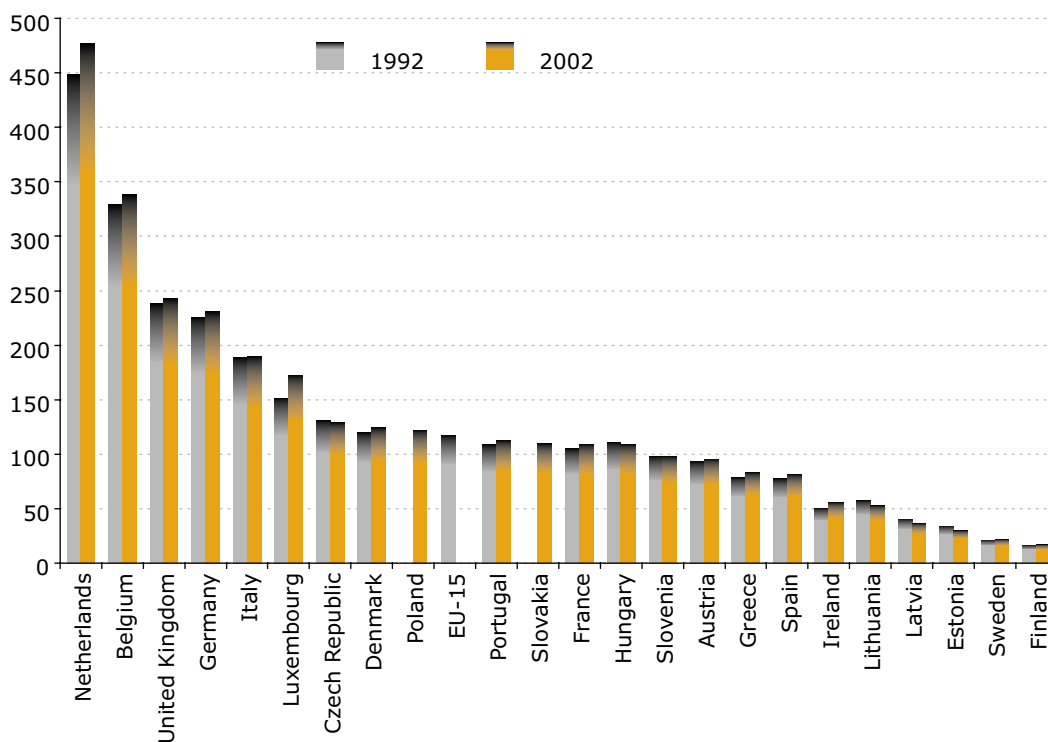
The population aged 25 to 49 years represents more than one third of the total EU population (2004: 36.5 %). From 1993 to 2004, the share of the population aged over 50 years increased all over the EU. The share of the age group 65 to 79 years rose from 10.9 % of the total population in 1993 to 12.5 % in 2004. There are marked differences between countries regarding this age group.

There are significant differences in population density: it is much higher in the Netherlands (474 inhabitants per km²) and in Belgium (337) than in some Nordic countries such as Finland (17) and Sweden (22).



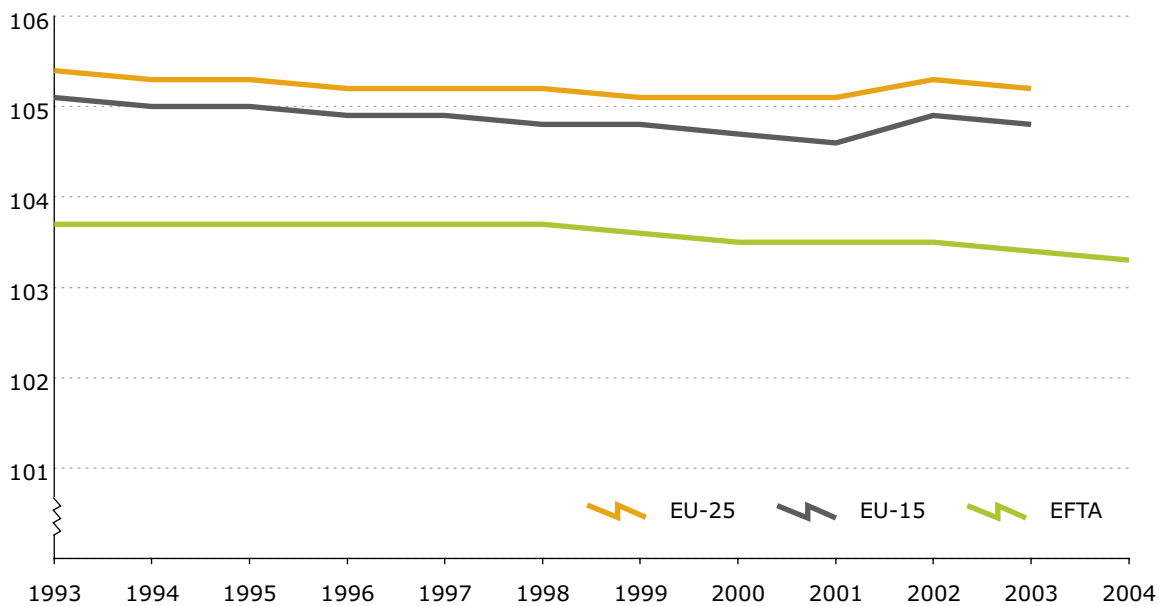
Population density

In inhabitants per km²



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

Women per 100 men

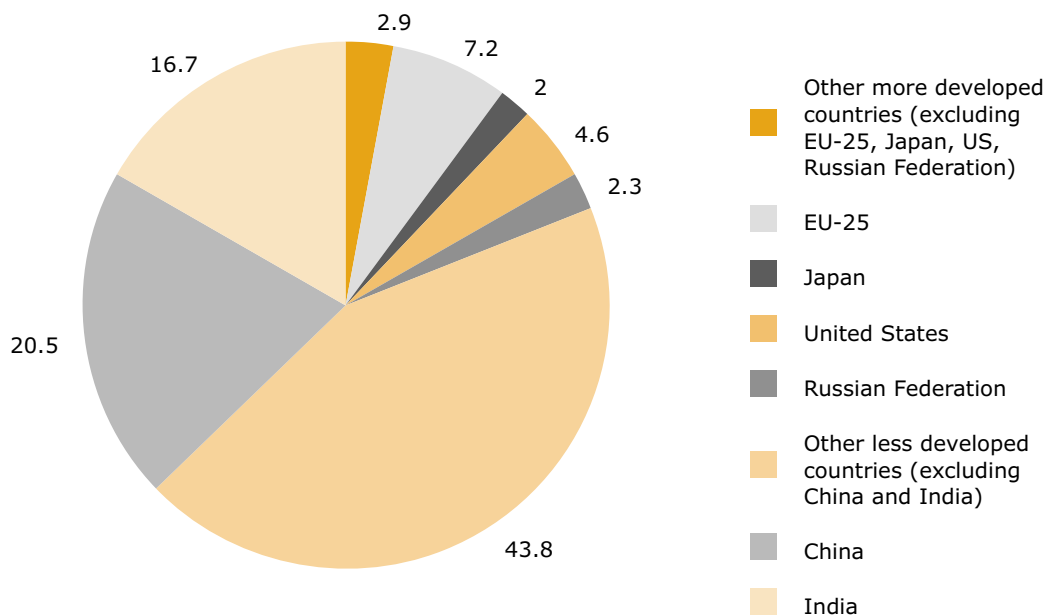




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World population in 2003

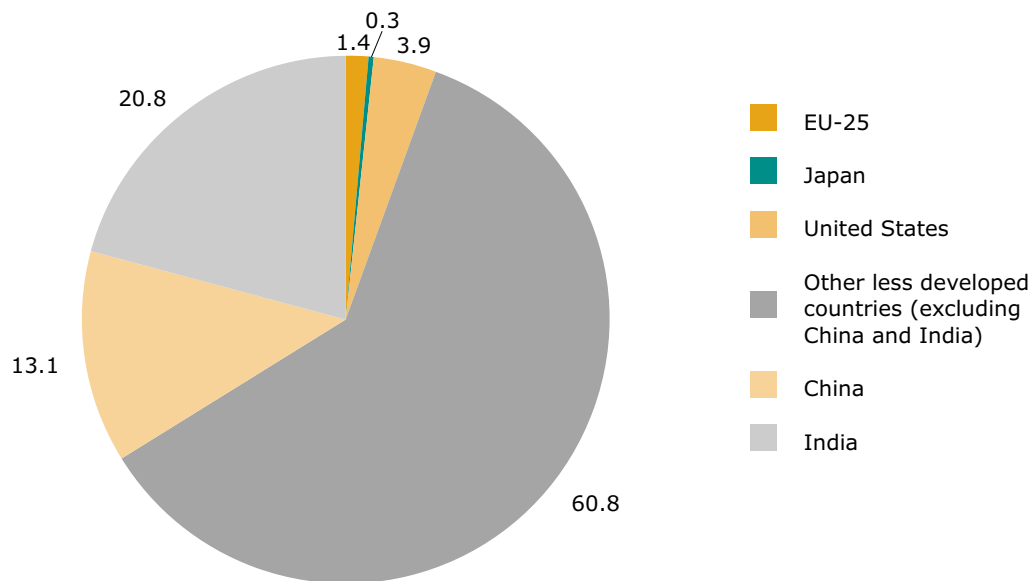
In %



Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

Shares of the world population increase, 2003 as against 1993

In %



Source (excluding EU-25): US Census Bureau.

Other more developed countries (excluding EU-25, Japan, US, Russian Federation): 0.1 %.

The Russian Federation contributed - 0.5 % 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

2

Fewer and later marriages; more marital breakdowns

In 2003, 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 5 % of all births in 1970 to over 30 % in 2003. In Sweden, more than half (56 %) of the children born in 2003 had unmarried parents.



Marriages

Per 1 000 persons

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	5.63	5.38	5.25	5.18	5.09	5.1	:	5.16	5.15	:	4.85(e)	4.76(e)
EU-15	5.54	5.33	5.21	5.15	5.08	5.08	:	5.13(p)	5.13(e)	:	4.83(e)	4.72(e)
Euro-zone	5.45	5.26	5.13	5.09	5.04	5.07	:	5.14	5.12(e)	4.81	4.81(e)	4.68(e)
Belgium	5.79	5.37	5.14	5.07	4.98	4.69	4.35	4.32	4.40	4.09	3.91	4.03(p)
Czech Republic	7.18	6.39	5.66	5.32	5.22	5.61	5.35	5.20	5.39	5.13	5.17	4.79
Denmark	6.22	6.10	6.78	6.64	6.83	6.48	6.55	6.66	7.19	6.82	6.92	6.50
Germany	5.62	5.45	5.41	5.27	5.22	5.15	5.09	5.25	5.09	4.73	4.75	4.64(e)
Estonia	5.79	5.18	5.04	4.88	3.90	3.99	3.92	4.06	4.00	4.14	4.31	4.21(p)
Greece	4.69	5.94	5.38	6.02	4.24	5.62	5.12	5.62	4.48(e)	5.21(e)	5.27(e)	5.13(e)
Spain	5.57	5.14	5.09	5.10	4.92	4.97	5.22	5.22(p)	5.39	5.08(e)	5.07(p)	4.85(e)
France	4.74	4.44	4.40	4.40	4.83	4.88	4.65(p)	4.88(p)	5.06(p)	4.87(p)	4.69	4.57(e)
Ireland	4.68	4.70	4.63	4.32	4.45	4.25	:	4.93	5.04	4.98	5.10(e)	5.08(e)
Italy	5.50	5.32	5.13	5.10	4.90	4.88(p)	4.92(p)	4.92	4.99	4.58	4.65(p)	4.54(e)
Cyprus	8.04	9.71	9.70	10.25	8.71	10.71	11.40	13.22	14.09	15.07	14.48	:
Latvia	7.23	5.69	4.59	4.46	3.92	3.98	4.00	3.93(p)	3.88	3.93	4.16	4.30
Lithuania	8.14	6.44	6.38	6.10	5.67	5.26	5.21	5.07	4.83	4.53(p)	4.66	4.91(p)
Luxembourg	6.40	5.98	5.84	5.08	5.08	4.78	4.80	4.85	4.92	4.49	4.53	4.45
Hungary	5.50	5.22	5.23	5.18	4.75	4.56	4.37	4.44	4.71	4.28(p)	4.53	4.48(p)
Malta	6.58	6.79	6.75	6.26	6.36	6.43	6.51(p)	6.35	6.60	5.58(p)	5.66	5.90
Netherlands	6.17	5.77	5.39	5.27	5.48	5.45	5.54	5.66	5.53	4.97(p)	5.20	5.00(p)
Austria	5.83	5.69	5.45	5.40	5.31	5.20	4.91	4.94	4.90	4.25	4.52	4.58(p)
Poland	5.66	5.40	5.39	5.37	5.27	5.30	5.42	5.68	5.49	5.10	5.02	5.12
Portugal	7.01	6.83	6.60	6.56	6.33	6.52	6.57	6.75(e)	6.23	5.67	5.45	5.14
Slovenia	4.57	4.53	4.18	4.14	3.80	3.78	3.80	3.89	3.62	3.48(p)	3.54	3.39(p)
Slovakia	6.39	5.78	5.27	5.13	5.11	5.19	5.10	5.07	4.81	4.42	4.66	4.83
Finland	4.67	4.87	4.89	4.65	4.77	4.56	4.66	4.70	5.05	4.79	5.19	4.95
Sweden	4.29	3.90	3.90	3.81	3.79	3.65	3.57	4.03	4.50	4.02	4.26	4.36
United Kingdom	6.14	5.87	5.67	5.50	5.33	5.26(p)	5.15	5.06	5.12	:	:	:
Bulgaria	5.25	4.72	4.49	4.38	4.40	4.18	4.31	4.33	4.36	4.04(p)	3.71	3.92
Croatia	4.64	4.82	5.02	5.20	10.70	:	:	:	4.89	:	:	:
Romania	7.66	7.10	6.78	6.79	6.65	6.52	6.46	6.23	6.05	5.87	5.92	6.16
EFTA	5.76	5.56	5.57	5.48	5.58	5.49	:	:	:	:	5.44	5.38(e)
Iceland	4.75	4.62	4.92	4.63	5.02	5.46	5.58(p)	5.62	6.32	5.21	5.75	5.09(p)
Liechtenstein	14.19	7.48	12.98	13.18	14.16	12.56	:	:	:	:	7.54	6.16(p)
Norway	4.49	4.51	4.75	4.97	5.29	5.41	5.27	5.26	5.65	5.09	5.30	:

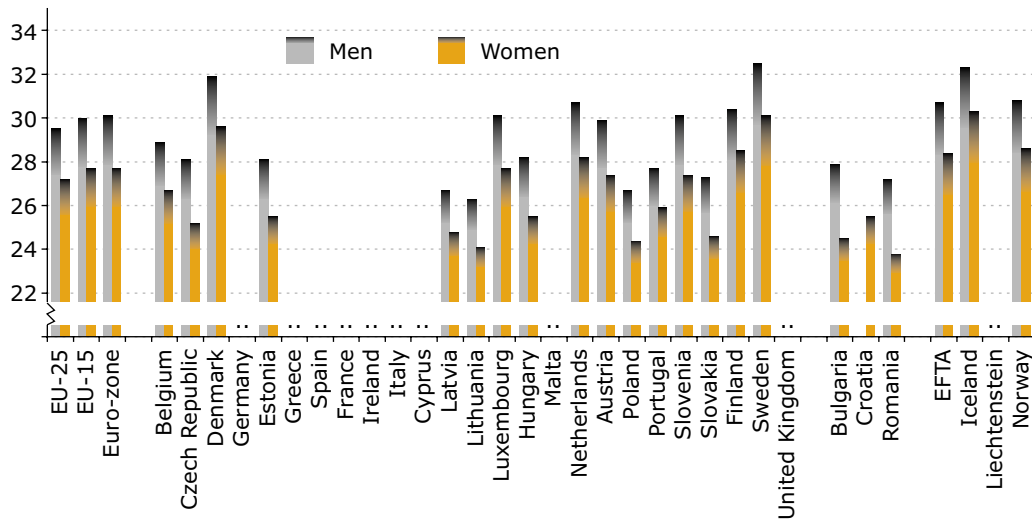
In the last decades, the rate of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU has decreased from almost seven at the beginning of the 1980s to around six at the end of this decade, approaching five in 2001. This might partly be the result of the growing popularity of cohabitation. Low rates are reported 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 the EU married about two years later in their lives than in 1991.



Mean age at first marriage in 2002

Years



Divorces

Per 1 000 persons

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.9	2.0(e)	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.9(e)	2.0(e)	:
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.7(e)	1.8(e)	:
Belgium	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8(e)	3.0(p)	3.0(p)
Czech Republic	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.1(p)	3.1	3.2
Denmark	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Germany	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4(p)	2.5	:
Estonia	4.3	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	:
Greece	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0(p)	1.1(ep)	1.0(e)	1.0(p)
Spain	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	:	:	1.0(p)	0.9	1.0(p)	:
France	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	:	1.9(p)	2.1(p)	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.7(p)	0.7(e)	0.7	:
Italy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6(p)	0.6	0.7	0.7(e)	0.7(e)	:
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	:
Latvia	5.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5(p)	2.6	2.4(p)	2.5	2.1
Lithuania	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2(p)	3.0(p)	3.1(p)
Luxembourg	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3(e)	2.4	2.3
Hungary	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4(p)	2.5	2.5(p)
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3(p)	2.1(p)	2.0(p)
Austria	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4(e)	2.3(p)
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2(p)	1.2(p)	1.3
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7(e)	1.9	1.8(p)	2.7(e)	2.1
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1(p)	1.2(p)	1.1(p)
Slovakia	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0
Finland	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Sweden	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7(e)	2.7	2.6(e)	2.6	2.7(e)	:
Bulgaria	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3(p)	1.3(p)	1.5
Croatia	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	:	:	:	1.0(e)	:	:	:
Romania	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4(ep)	1.5(p)	1.5
EFTA	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	:	:	:	2.2	2.3	:
Iceland	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9(p)	1.8(p)	1.8(p)
Liechtenstein	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	:	:	:	2.8	3.1(p)	3.1(p)
Norway	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	:

Completed fertility

By generation

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.76	:	:	:
Greece	1.89	1.83	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.70	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.64	1.59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	2.10	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.00	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1.63	1.60	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	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.80	:	:
Malta	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.03	2.00	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	1.60	1.57	:	:	:	:
Poland	2.14	2.11	2.07	2.03	2.00	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	1.70	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	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.94	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1.94	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.87	1.86	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1.91	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.79	1.77	1.72	1.66	1.60	1.55	1.51
Croatia	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.84	1.79	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.91	1.81	1.71	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.59	:
Iceland	2.43	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.34	2.32	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.04	2.02	:	:	:	:

Germany: includes in all years data on the former GDR.

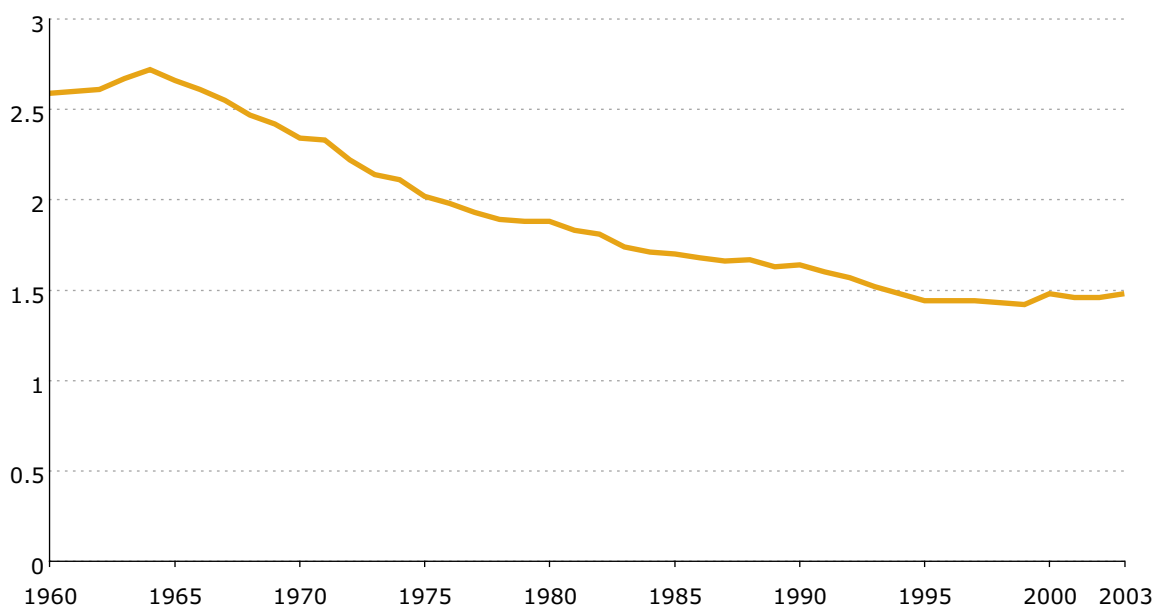
The mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years. This is calculated by adding the fertility rates by age of the mother observed for successive years, when the cohort has reached the age in question (in general, only ages between 15 and 49 years are 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 the EU, 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 1.5 in 1995 where it has remained since.



Total fertility rate in the EU-25



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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.00	29.10	29.20
EU-15	28.30	28.46	28.59	28.75	28.90	28.98	:	:	:	29.40	29.40	29.40
Euro-zone	28.46	28.63	28.76	28.92	29.09	29.16	:	:	:	29.50	29.50	29.60
Belgium	27.95	28.09	28.20	28.34	28.47(e)	28.50(e)	28.60	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	24.72	24.82	25.05	25.40	25.77	26.10	26.38	26.64	26.90	27.20	27.60	27.80
Denmark	28.63	28.77	28.94	29.08	29.21	29.28	29.42(p)	29.52	29.62	29.70	29.70	29.90
Germany	27.79	27.93	28.07	28.19	28.31	28.37	28.52	28.58	28.70	28.70	28.80	:
Estonia	25.30	25.30	25.30	25.40	25.60	25.90	26.20	26.40	26.60	27.00	27.20	27.50
Greece	27.38	27.55	27.84	28.01	28.19	28.37	28.58	28.70	28.90	:	:	:
Spain	29.04	29.25	29.47	29.74	29.98	30.20	30.40	30.55	30.70	30.70	:	:
France	28.40	28.55	28.67	28.83	28.99	29.12	29.21	29.32	29.30	29.40	29.40	29.50
Ireland	29.88	30.01	30.05	30.12	30.24	30.20(p)	30.40(p)	30.30	30.30	30.40	30.50	30.60
Italy	29.01	29.21	29.29	29.48	29.72	30.00	:	:	30.30	30.30	30.30	:
Cyprus	27.30	27.50	27.80	28.00	28.20	28.20	28.40	28.40	28.60	28.70	28.90	29.10
Latvia	25.50	25.40	25.40	25.80	25.80	26.00	26.40	26.60	26.80	27.20	27.40	27.60
Lithuania	25.70	25.60	25.60	25.50	25.60	25.70	25.90	26.20	26.40	26.60	26.80	26.90
Luxembourg	28.43	28.58	28.60	28.73	28.93	29.16	29.18	29.25	29.36	29.30	29.30	29.50
Hungary	25.68	25.80	26.00	26.22	26.35	26.51	26.69	26.86	27.07	27.30	27.60	27.80
Malta	28.80	28.83	28.81	28.90	29.06	28.80	28.68	28.87	29.00	28.60	28.90	29.20
Netherlands	29.47	29.67	29.82	29.90	30.04	30.15	30.18	30.25	30.27	30.30	30.30	30.40
Austria	27.20	27.30	27.30	27.50	27.70	27.80	27.90	28.00	28.10	28.20	28.40	28.60
Poland	26.25	26.38	26.61	26.82	26.89	27.02	27.12	27.19	27.31	27.40	27.60	27.80
Portugal	27.50	27.60	27.70	27.80	28.00	28.10	28.30	28.40	28.50	28.60	28.70	28.80
Slovenia	26.12	26.18	26.55	26.78	27.04	27.27	27.53	27.81	27.97	28.20	28.50	28.80
Slovakia	24.99	25.13	25.26	25.45	25.63	25.82	:	:	26.39	26.60	26.80	27.00
Finland	28.87	28.95	29.02	29.13	29.30	29.35	29.45	29.55	29.58	29.60	29.70	29.70
Sweden	28.74	28.87	28.99	29.15	29.24	29.38	29.48	29.73	29.81	29.90	30.00	30.10
United Kingdom	27.72	27.84	27.94	28.11	28.16	28.17	28.26	28.32	28.40	28.50	28.60	28.70
Bulgaria	23.68	23.68	23.81	23.99	24.14	24.34	24.47	24.53	24.68	24.90	25.10	25.30
Croatia	26.22	26.52	26.83	26.96	27.40	27.60	27.90	27.60	27.50	27.70	28.00	28.00
Romania	24.94	24.82	24.69	24.87	25.03	25.19	25.27	25.43	25.55	25.70	25.90	26.10
EFTA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.60	29.70	29.80
Iceland	27.98	28.52	28.62	28.61	28.66	28.80	28.61	28.77	28.72	28.90	29.10	29.30
Liechtenstein	29.80	28.60	29.30	29.80	30.00	30.00	30.00	:	:	30.10	29.90	30.00
Norway	28.30	28.43	28.60	28.74	28.85	28.95	29.08	29.16	29.26	29.30	29.40	29.50
Canada	28.20	28.40	28.50	28.70	28.80	29.00	:	:	:	:	:	:
Japan	28.90	28.90	29.00	29.00	:	:	:	:	:	29.70	29.70	:
United States	27.00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.40	:	:

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

2

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.

It can be difficult to measure accurately the scale and patterns of migration. Countries differ in the way they produce migration statistics and who they consider to be a migrant. In some coun-

tries, migration statistics are based on administrative data taken, for example, 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

Net migration, including corrections

Per 1 000 inhabitants

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.6
EU-15	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.4
Euro-zone	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.6	5.0	5.7
Belgium	2.6	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
Czech Republic	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	-2.7	-0.8	1.2	2.5
Denmark	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3
Germany	9.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.7
Estonia	-27.1	-18.9	-14.3	-10.9	-9.5	-4.9	-4.8	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Greece	9.1	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.2
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.8	5.7	9.4	10.5	15.8	17.6
France	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ireland	0.5	-1.0	-0.8	1.7	4.4	4.7	4.4	6.5	8.3	10.0	8.3	7.8
Italy	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	6.1	10.4
Cyprus	17.5	13.9	11.0	10.1	9.1	8.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.6	9.7	17.2
Latvia	-20.5	-12.6	-9.0	-5.6	-4.1	-3.9	-2.4	-1.7	-2.3	-2.2	-0.8	-0.4
Lithuania	-6.6	-6.5	-6.6	-6.5	-6.5	-6.3	-6.2	-5.9	-5.8	-0.7	-0.5	-1.8
Luxembourg	10.5	9.8	9.4	10.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	10.2	8.0	7.5	5.8	4.7
Hungary	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.5
Malta	2.5	2.7	2.7	-0.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	25.7	5.6	5.1	4.5
Netherlands	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.5	1.7	0.4
Austria	9.1	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.5	2.1	5.4	4.3	4.7
Poland	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
Portugal	-0.5	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.1
Slovenia	-2.8	-2.3	0.0	0.4	-1.8	-0.7	-2.8	5.5	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.8
Slovakia	-0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	-4.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Finland	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
Sweden	2.3	3.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.2
United Kingdom	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.1	4.4
Bulgaria	-10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Croatia	2.0	-0.3	-0.4	-179.2	:	:	:	:	-123.5	15.2	8.6	:
Romania	-1.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
EFTA	4.4	4.5	3.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	2.2	3.8	3.0	4.0	5.3	4.3
Iceland	-0.8	-0.4	-3.0	-5.2	-1.9	0.4	3.3	4.0	6.8	2.8	-1.0	-0.7
Liechtenstein	10.1	6.6	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	15.8	6.2	9.2	12.0	5.9	8.8
Norway	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.2	3.0	4.3	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.5
Japan	:	:	:	-2.6	-9.3	9.4	:	0.0	-0.1	:	:	:
United States	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	3.5	:	:	:

Contains 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.

safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and administrative cooperation.

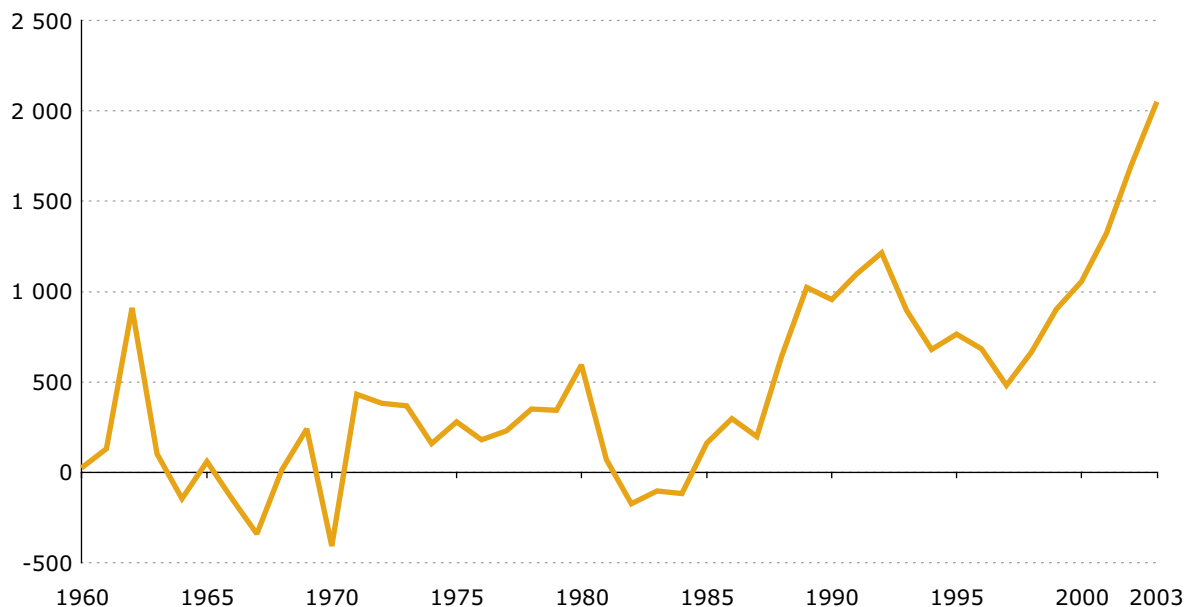
Total net migration into the EU-25 Member States increased from 1 707 000 in 2002 to 2 092 000 in 2003.

The scale of net migration varies markedly between the different EU Member States. Four Member States — Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom — together accounted for 83 % of the net inflow of migrants into the EU-25 Member States in 2003.



Net migration (1), EU-15

In 1 000

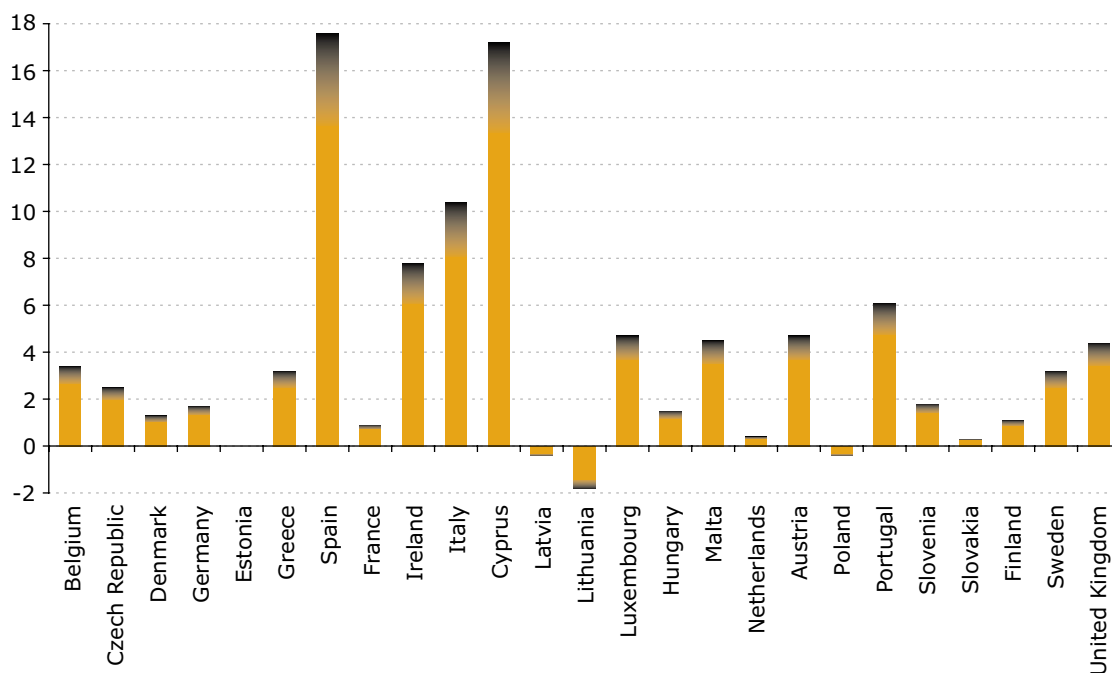


2

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

Net migration into the EU Member States in 2003

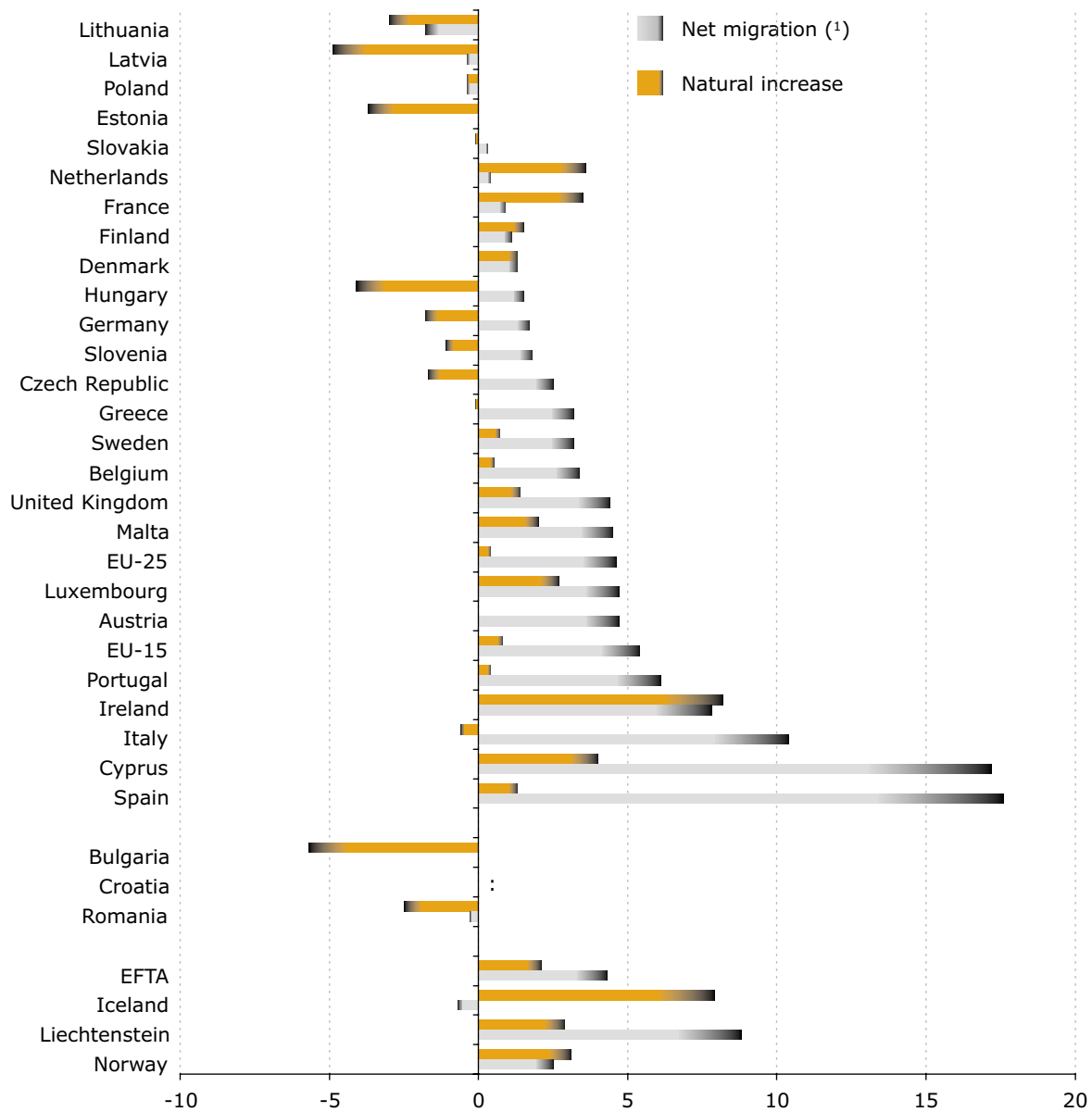
Per 1 000 inhabitants





2

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 migration.

The crude rate is estimated by the ratio of the number of events to the mean population in a given year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

The 10 countries that joined the EU in 2004 generally experienced much lower rates of net migration. All the EU-15 Member States recorded positive net migration in 2003. In contrast,

three of the new Member States — Latvia, Lithuania and Poland — recorded negative net migration, while a fourth — Estonia — reported zero net migration.



Acquisition of citizenship

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	192 706	234 556	276 217	290 491	331 397	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro-zone	118 665	148 251	204 585	202 039	252 299	301 674	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	8 658	8 470	46 485	16 379	25 808	26 149	:	:	:	24 196	:	62 160	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 309	:	:	3 261	2 199
Denmark	3 028	5 484	5 104	5 037	5 736	5 260	7 283	5 482	10 262	12 416	18 811	11 902	17 300	6 583
Germany	20 078	27 162	37 000	45 016	61 625	71 981	86 356	83 027	106 790	143 120	186 688	180 349	154 547	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9 969	4 534	3 425	3 090	4 091	:
Greece	1 090	886	1 204	1 803	383	1 258	716	930	807	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	7 033	3 752	5 226	8 348	7 802	6 756	8 433	9 801	12 550	16 384	16 743	16 743	21 805	26 517
France	54 381	59 684	59 252	60 013	77 515	92 410	63 055	83 676	81 449	94 002	:	:	:	139 938
Ireland	179	188	150	133	175	355	:	:	1 474	1 433	1 143	2 817	:	:
Italy	555	349	539	6 469	5 993	7 442	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 406
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	97	296	:	126	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 914	13 482	9 947	9 421	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	825	:	562	567	490	507	:	471
Luxembourg	893	748	739	800	293	270	305	761	631	549	684	496	754	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 126	:	6 203	6 066	5 393	8 590	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	12 794	29 112	36 237	43 069	49 448	71 445	82 690	59 831	59 173	62 090	49 968	46 667	45 321	28 799
Austria	8 980	11 137	11 656	14 131	15 275	15 627	15 627	15 792	17 786	:	24 320	31 731	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 070	1 182	:
Portugal	97	43	117	2	144	80	1 154	1 364	519	584	1 143	1 419	255	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	1 451	1 973	981	:	3 321	2 337	2 102	1 346	2 808	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 886	3 484	:
Finland	899	1 236	876	839	651	668	981	1 439	4 017	4 730	2 977	2 720	3 049	:
Sweden	16 770	27 663	29 389	42 659	35 065	:	25 549	28 875	46 520	37 777	43 474	36 399	37 792	:
United Kingdom	57 271	58 642	42 243	45 793	44 033	40 516	43 069	37 010	53 934	54 902	82 210	89 785	:	124 295
Iceland	105	165	155	177	205	229	308	289	352	288	328	423	434	:
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	9 474	10 838	9 041	:

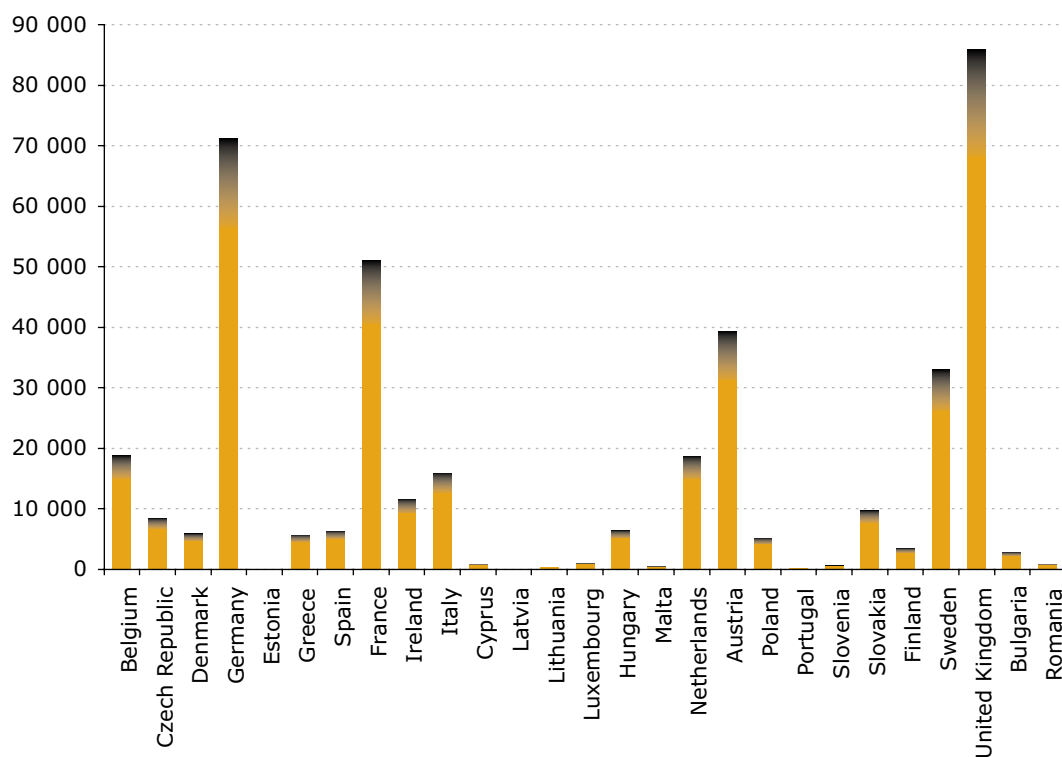
These figures refer to grants of citizenship of the reporting country to persons who have previously been citizens of another country or who have been stateless.





2

Asylum applications in 2002



Estonia: 9; Cyprus: 950; Latvia: 24; Lithuania: 367; Luxembourg: 1 042; Malta: 474; Portugal: 244; Slovenia: 650; Romania: 1 000.

These figures refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at the border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally. Due to different methods of collecting the information data from different countries may not be entirely comparable.



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)

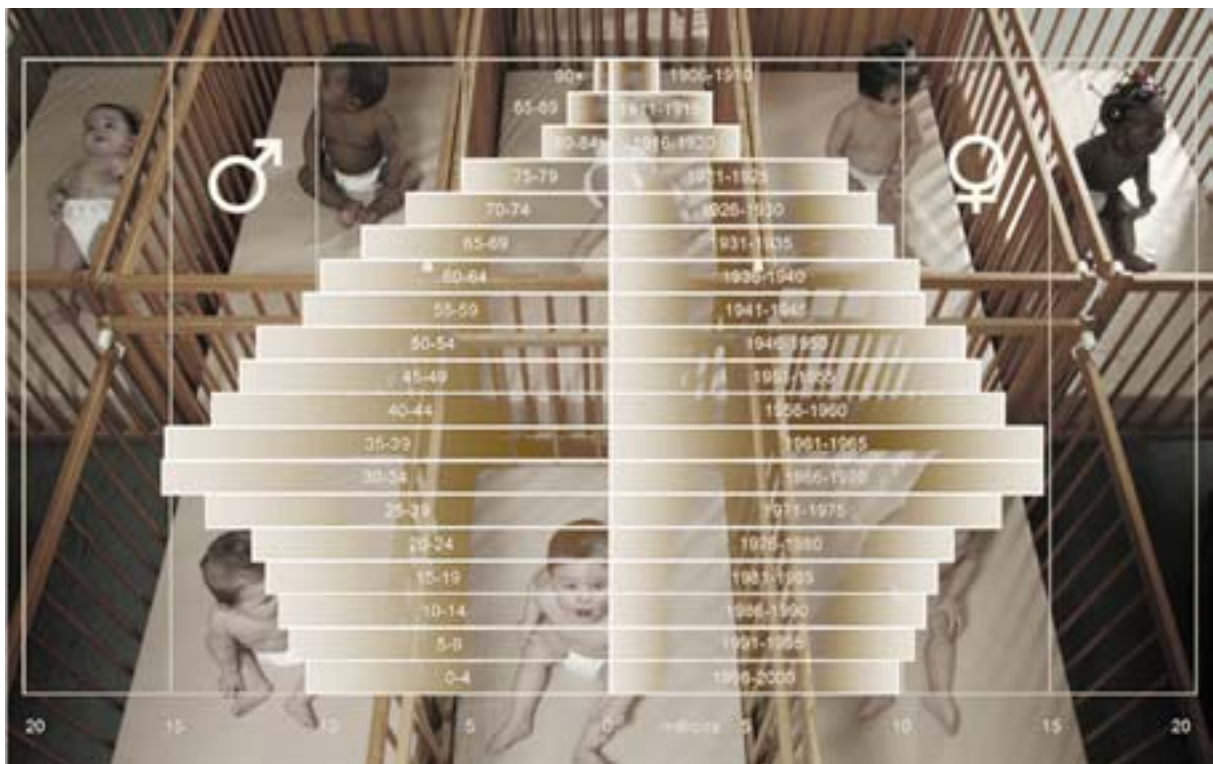
2

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 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. This might be a consequence of more

similar circumstances of life of men and women than in the past.

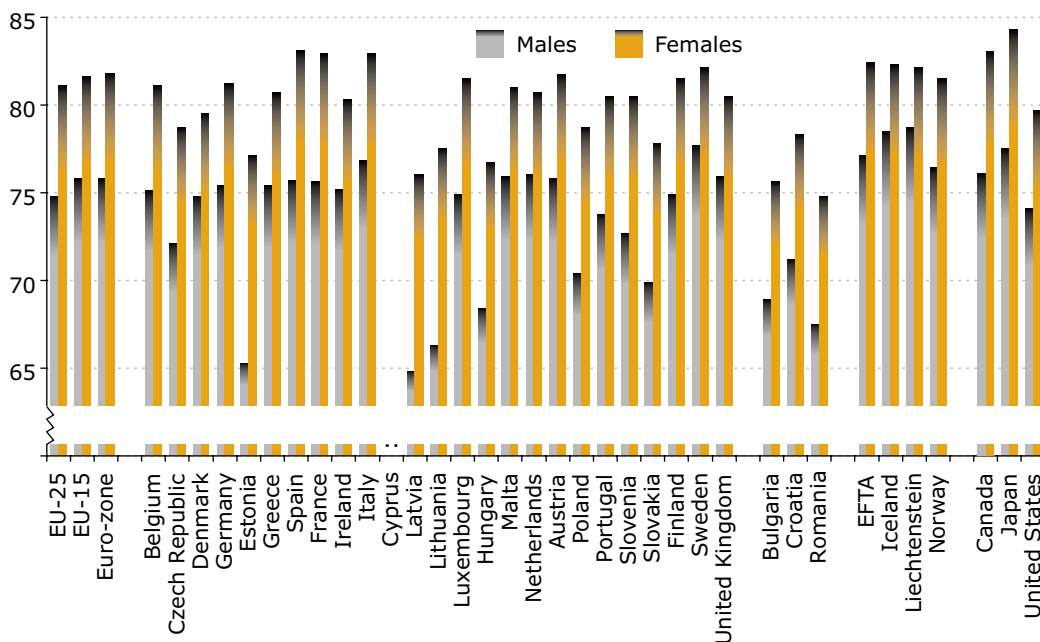
Increasing life expectancy, combined with changes in fertility, results in an EU population that is becoming increasingly older. This demographic ageing means that the number of older people is growing while the share of those of working age (15 to 64) is decreasing. These demographic trends will have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





Life expectancy at birth in 2002

Years



Sources: Eurostat, US Census Bureau.

Germany: includes in all years data on the former GDR.

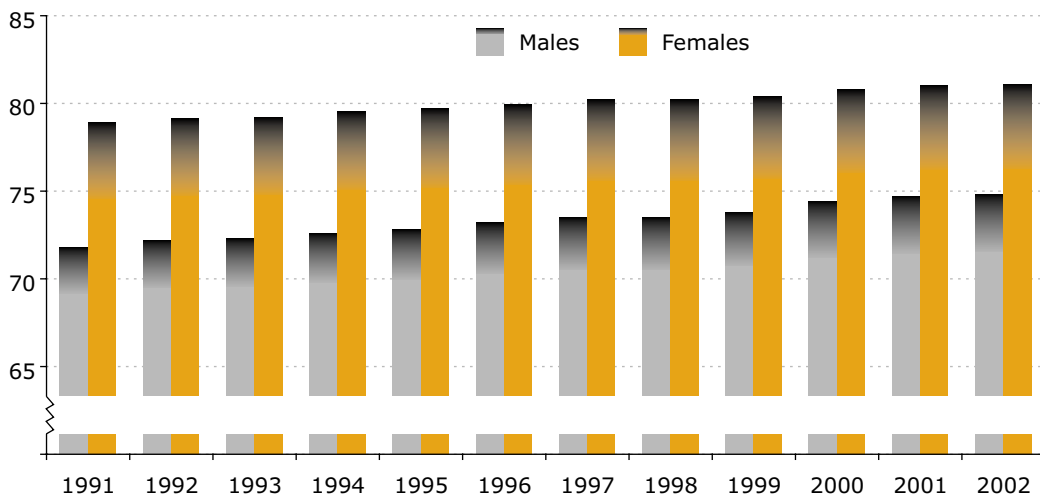
The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

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 (2002: 74 for men and 80 for women) but lower than in Japan (2002: 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

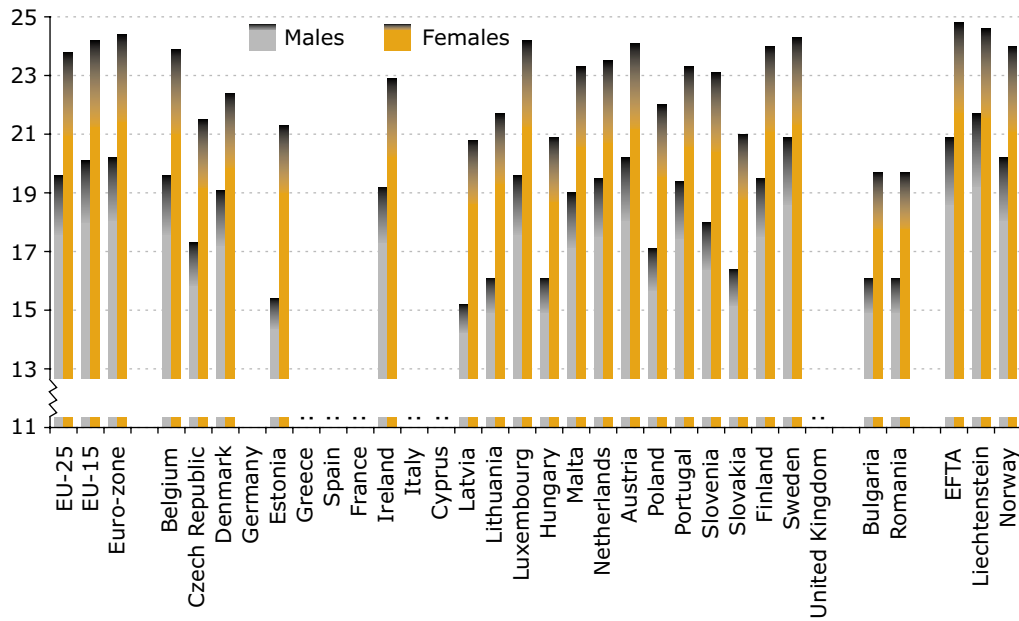


Estimated data.



Life expectancy at 60 in 2002

Years



EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone: estimated data.

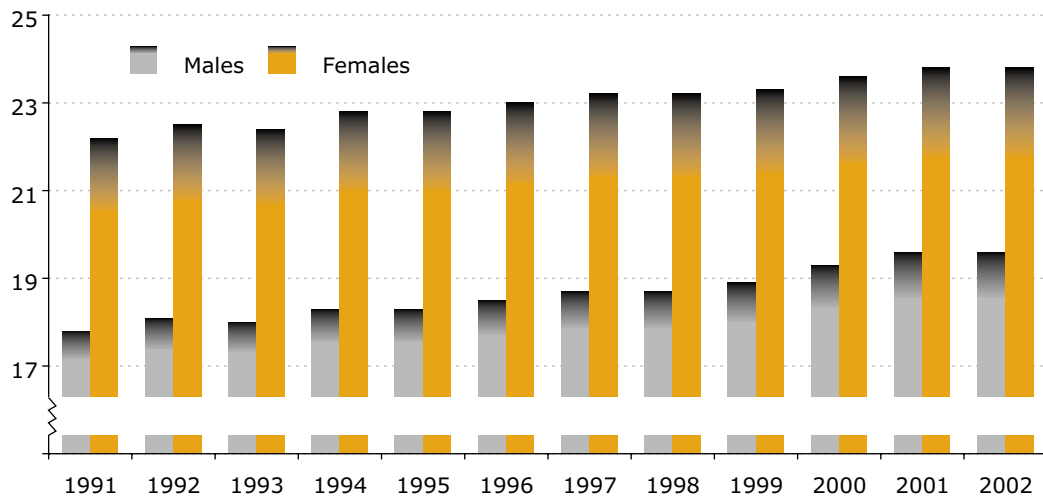
The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached 60, if subjected throughout the rest of his/her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

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

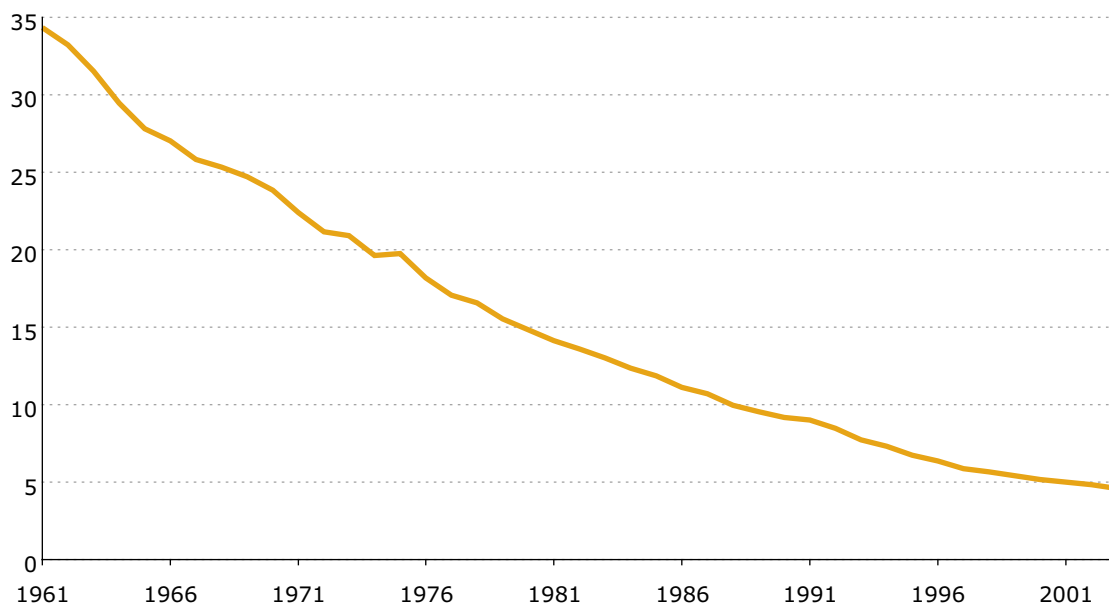
Years



Estimated data.

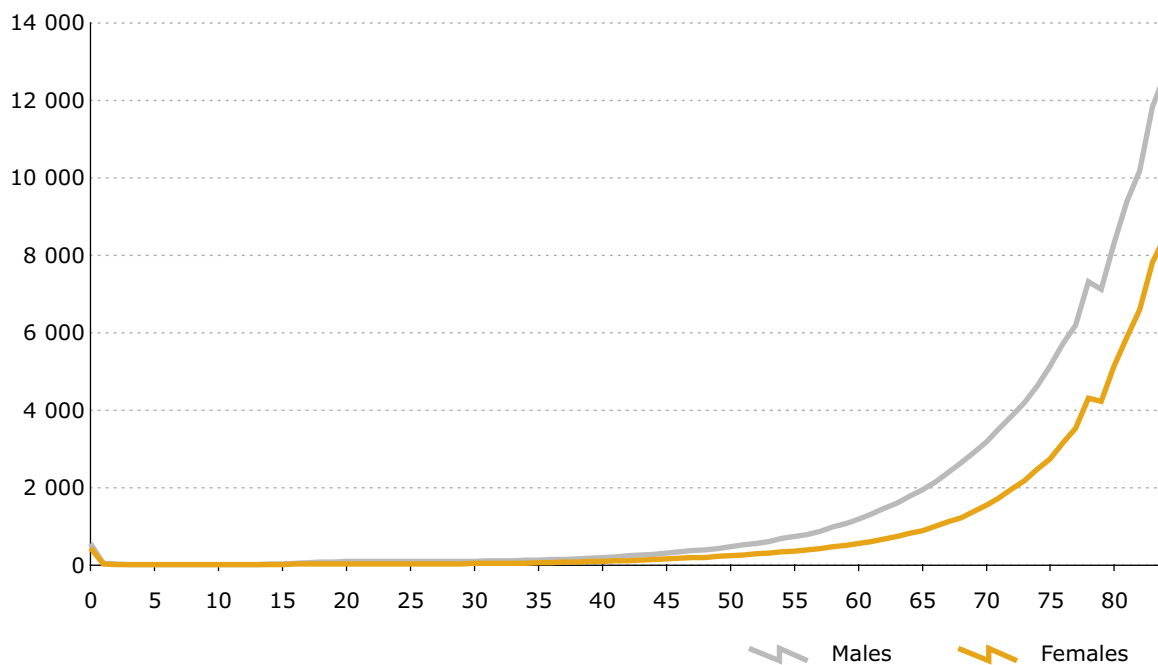
Infant mortality rate in the EU-25

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).

The data for the ages over 75 are estimated for some countries.



Infant mortality rate

Per 1 000 live births

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	:	5.2	5.0	4.8 (p)	: (e)
EU-15	6.4 (p)	6.0 (p)	5.6 (p)	5.5 (p)	5.2 (p)	5.1 (e)	: (p)	4.7 (e)	4.6 (e)	4.5 (ep)	4.3 (e)
Euro-zone	6.5 (p)	6.1 (p)	5.6 (p)	5.4 (p)	5.1 (p)	5.0 (p)	:	4.5	4.4 (e)	4.3 (ep)	4.1 (e)
Belgium	6.7 (p)	6.3 (p)	5.9 (p)	5.0 (p)	5.4 (p)	5.2 (p)	4.9	4.8 (p)	4.5 (p)	4.4 (p)	4.3 (e)
Czech Republic	8.5	7.9	7.7	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
Denmark	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	:	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Germany	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2 (e)	4.2 (p)
Estonia	15.6	14.4	14.9	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.6	8.4	8.8	5.7	6.8 (p)
Greece	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.4	6.7 (e)	6.2	5.9 (e)	5.1	5.1 (e)	4.0 (e)
Spain	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.5 (p)	3.9 (p)	3.4 (p)	4.1 (ep)	3.6 (e)
France	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.7 (p)	4.6 (p)	4.3 (p)	4.4 (e)	4.5 (p)	4.1 (ep)	3.9 (e)
Ireland	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.1 (p)	5.9 (p)	5.9	6.2 (p)	5.7 (p)	5.1 (p)	5.1
Italy	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.2	5.6 (p)	5.5 (p)	:	4.5	4.7 (p)	4.5 (ep)	4.6 (e)
Cyprus	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.0	7.0	:	5.6 (e)	4.9 (e)	4.7	4.1 (e)
Latvia	16.2	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.4	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.9	9.4
Lithuania	15.7	14.2	12.5	10.1	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.9 (p)	6.7
Luxembourg	5.9	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.9
Hungary	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3
Malta	8.2	9.2	8.9	10.8	6.5	5.2	7.2	6.0	4.4	6.1	5.9
Netherlands	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0 (p)	4.8 (p)
Austria	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5
Poland	15.4	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0
Portugal	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0 (p)	4.1
Slovenia	6.8	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8 (p)	4.0 (p)
Slovakia	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9
Finland	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
Sweden	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1
United Kingdom	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.6 (p)	5.5	5.2 (p)	5.3 (p)
Bulgaria	15.5	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4	13.3 (p)	12.3
Croatia	9.9	10.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.0	6.3
Romania	23.3	23.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.7
EFTA	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4 (p)	:	:	4.4	4.0	3.9 (p)
Iceland	4.8	3.4	6.0	3.7	5.5	2.6 (p)	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.3 (p)	2.4 (p)
Liechtenstein	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	20.0	7.5	:	:	0.0	2.5	3.3 (p)
Norway	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0 (p)	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4

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 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 the EU has fallen from over 36 per 1 000 live births (1960) to 5 (2003).

Proportion of population aged 65 and over

In % of total population

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5
EU-15	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0
Euro-zone	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2
Belgium	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1
Czech Republic	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Denmark	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9
Germany	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.2	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.0
Estonia	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.9	15.9
Greece	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.5
Spain	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.9	16.8
France	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4
Ireland	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1
Italy	15.8	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.2
Cyprus	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.9
Latvia	12.8	13.2	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.2
Lithuania	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0
Luxembourg	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1
Hungary	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.5
Malta	:	:	11.0	11.4	11.6	:	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0
Netherlands	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8
Austria	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5
Poland	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0
Portugal	14.2	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.8
Slovenia	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.0
Slovakia	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5
Finland	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.6
Sweden	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
United Kingdom	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.0
Bulgaria	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.4	15.7	:	16.3	:
Romania	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.4
EFTA	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Iceland	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8
Liechtenstein	10.2	10.5	11.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.8
Norway	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7

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 2004, Italy, Sweden, Greece, 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 death

2

The European policy agenda on health

Health is a cross-cutting 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 also 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.

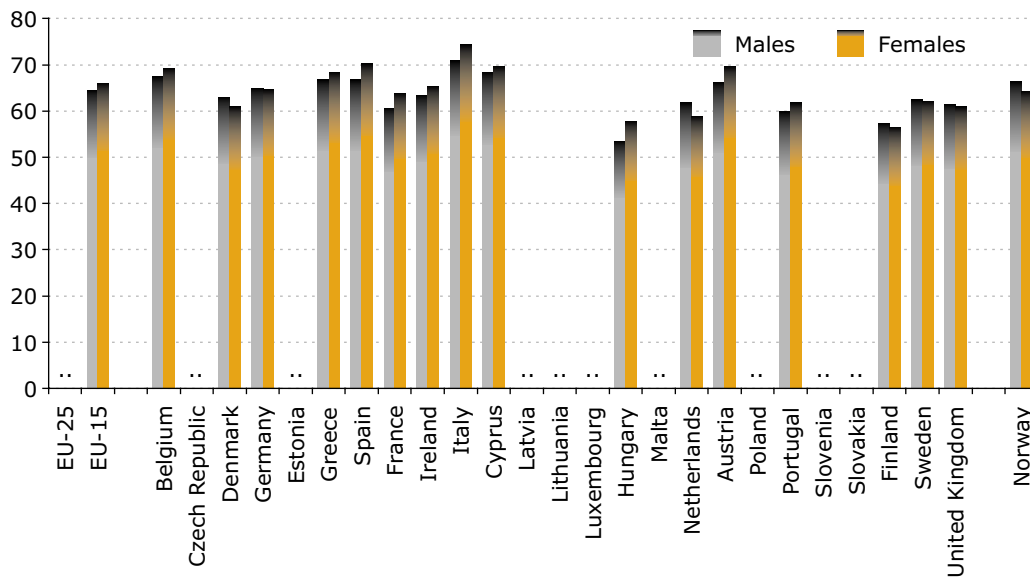
Data collection on health and safety

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. The Commission communication (COM(2005) 115 final) of 6 April 2005 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on 'healthier, safer, more confident citizens: a health and consumer protection strategy' and on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a programme of Community action in the field of health and consumer protection 2007–13 states the need to expand this European health monitoring. For their part, the European statistics on accidents at work and on occupational diseases respond to the needs



Healthy life years at birth in 2003

Number of years that a newborn is expected to live in a healthy condition



Includes estimated data.

'Healthy life years' is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity. The data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The indicator is also called 'disability-free life expectancy'.

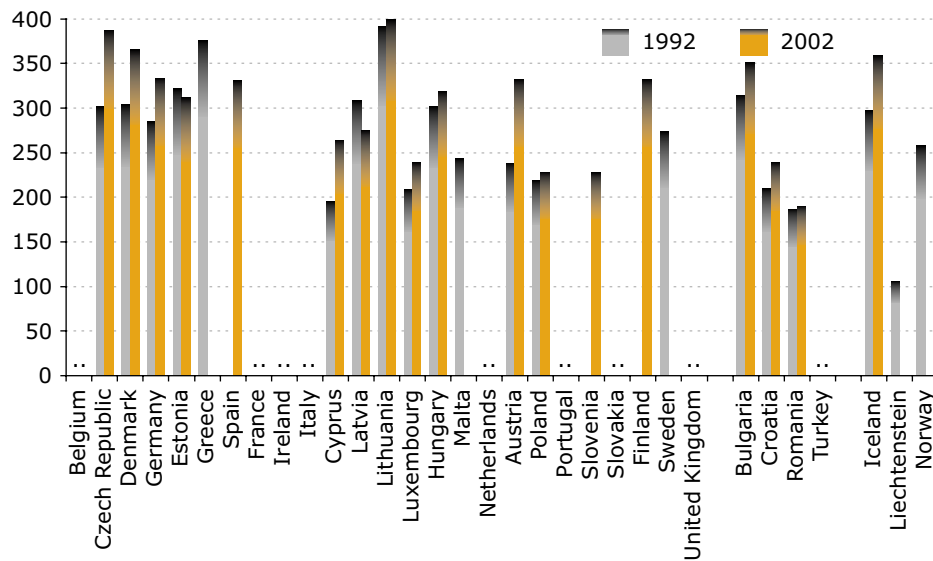
derived from the Community strategy on health and safety at work 2002-06 (Council Resolution 2002/C 161/01 of 3 June 2002). The general emphasis is on the infrastructure for the basic EU system on public health, safety at

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.



Physicians

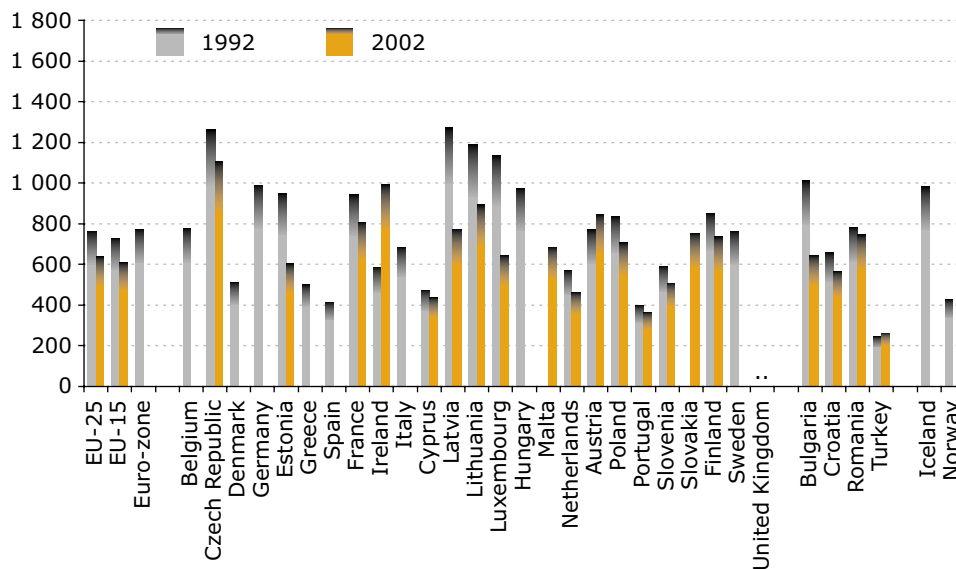
Per 100 000 inhabitants



Only practising physicians are counted, i.e. those seeing patients either in a hospital, practice or elsewhere.

Hospital beds

Per 100 000 inhabitants



Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Iceland: nursing homes and daycare beds are not included. Spain, Italy: beds in military hospitals are not included. Spain: nursing homes and daycare beds are partially included. Ireland, Sweden, United Kingdom: only beds in public hospitals are included. United Kingdom: Eurostat estimates.

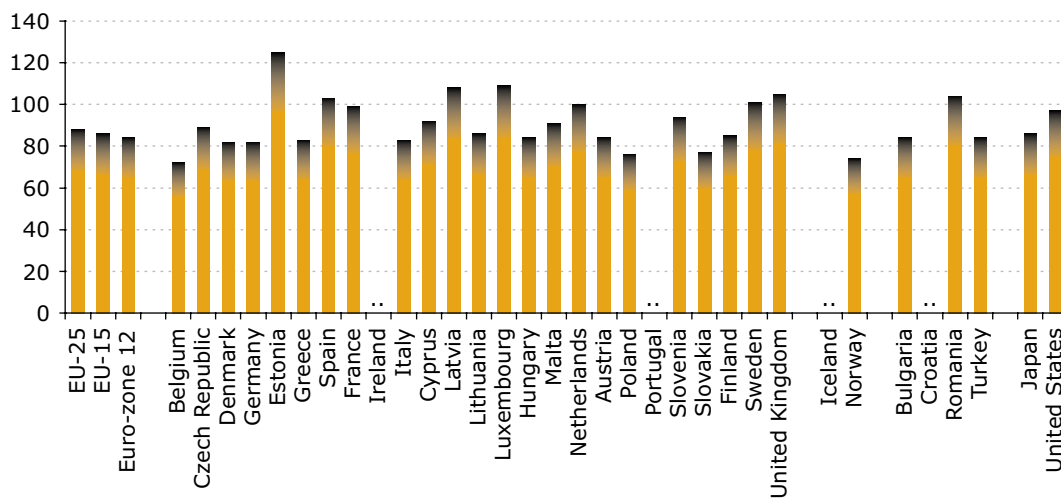
Beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or 'hospitalised') to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night in the hospital or other institution providing inpatient care. Inpatient care is delivered in hospitals, other nursing and residential care facilities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



2

Serious accidents at work in 2002

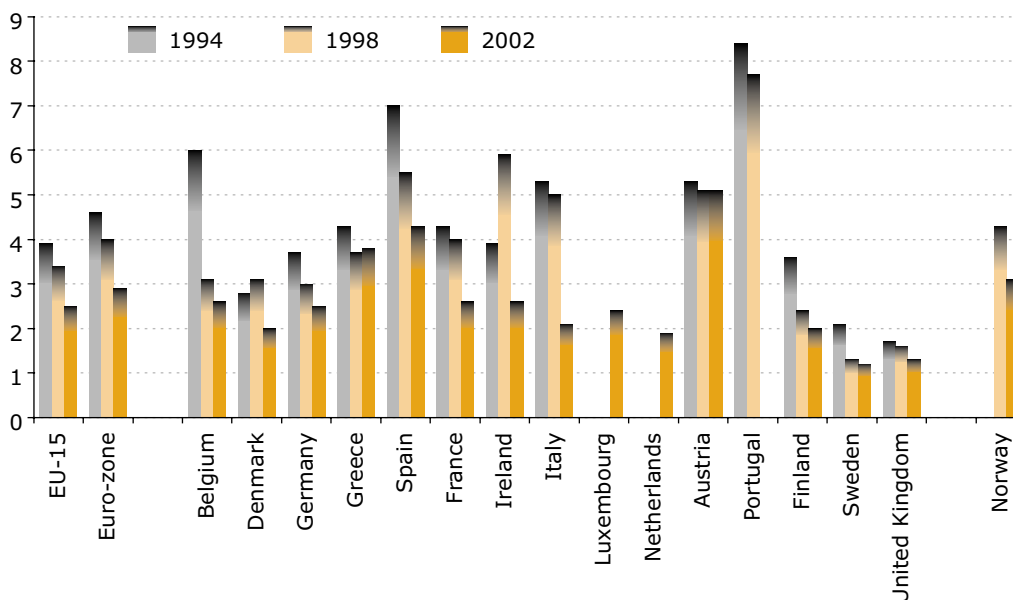
1998 = 100



The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison with 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than three 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 a person's 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



Excluding road traffic accidents and transport accidents in the course of work. Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey.

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 the workforce across the risk branches, a standardisation is made giving each branch the same weight at national level as in the European Union total.



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

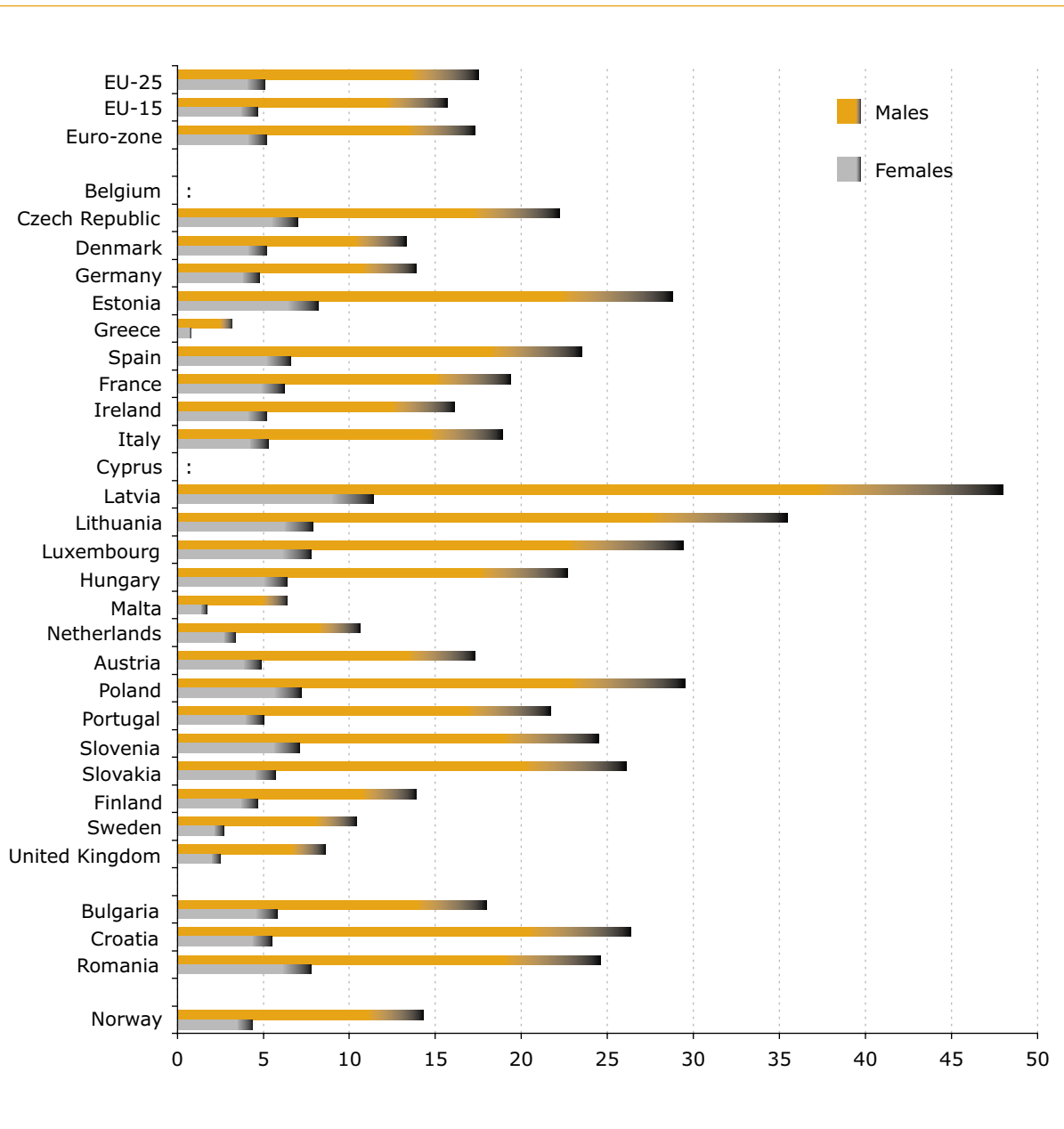
Health expectancies are a group of health indicators combining data on mortality and disability/morbidity. The new structural indicator healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live without any severe or moderate limitation in functioning because of health problems/without any disability. In the EU-15 in 2003, women at birth could expect

to live to 66.0 years of age (+ 3.3 % compared with 1999) without any limitation and men to 64.5 years (+ 2.1 %). The value of the HLY in 2003 ranged from less than 60 years in Hungary, the Netherlands (women only), Portugal (men only) and Finland to more than 70 years in Italy and, for women only, Spain (between 68 and 70 for men and women in Cyprus).

Between 1998 and 2002, the incidence rate of serious accidents at work decreased by 12 % in the EU-25, and the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work by 23 %. An accident at work is

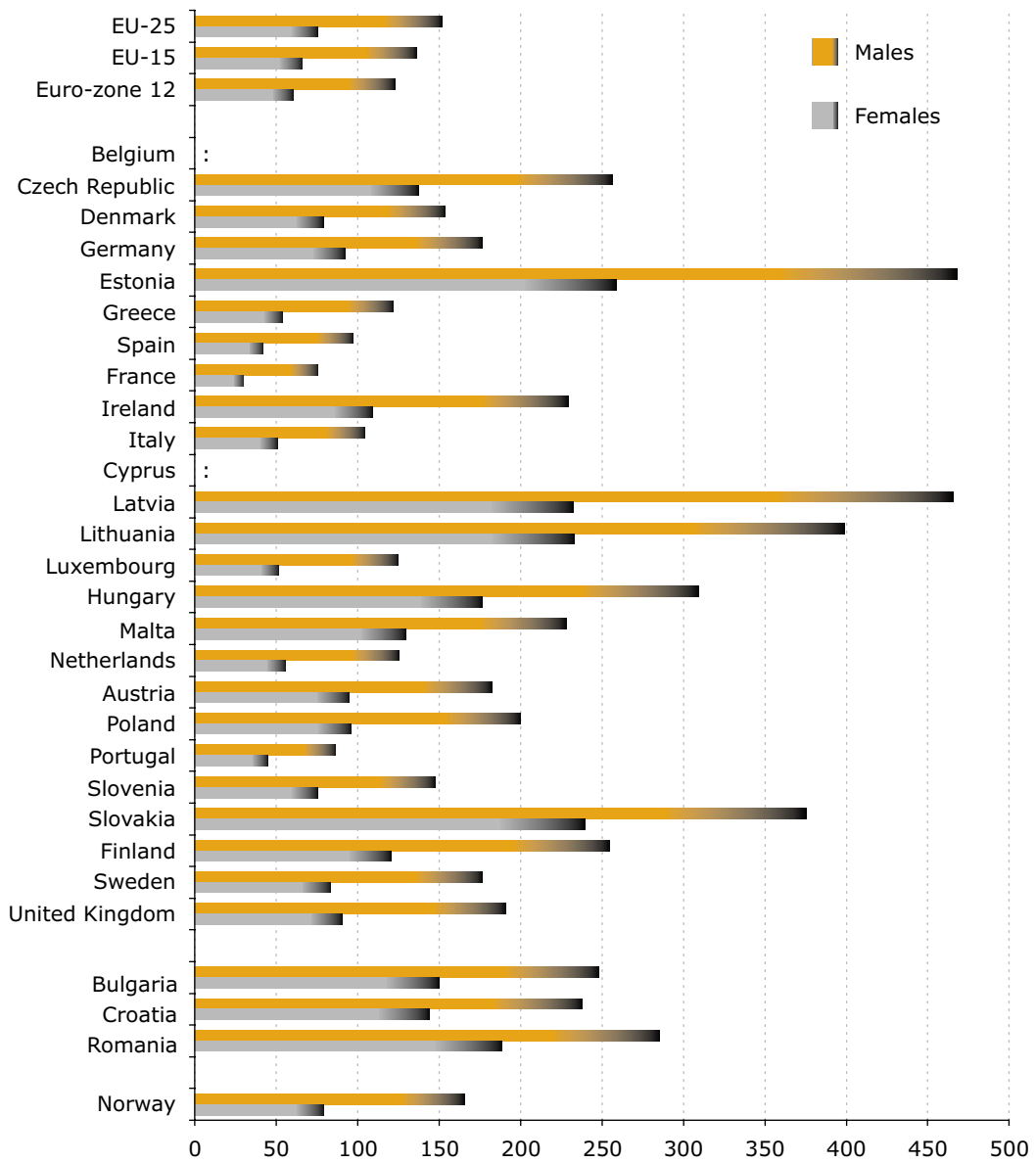
Death in transport accidents in 2000

Per 100 000 persons



Death from ischaemic heart diseases in 2000

Per 100 000 persons

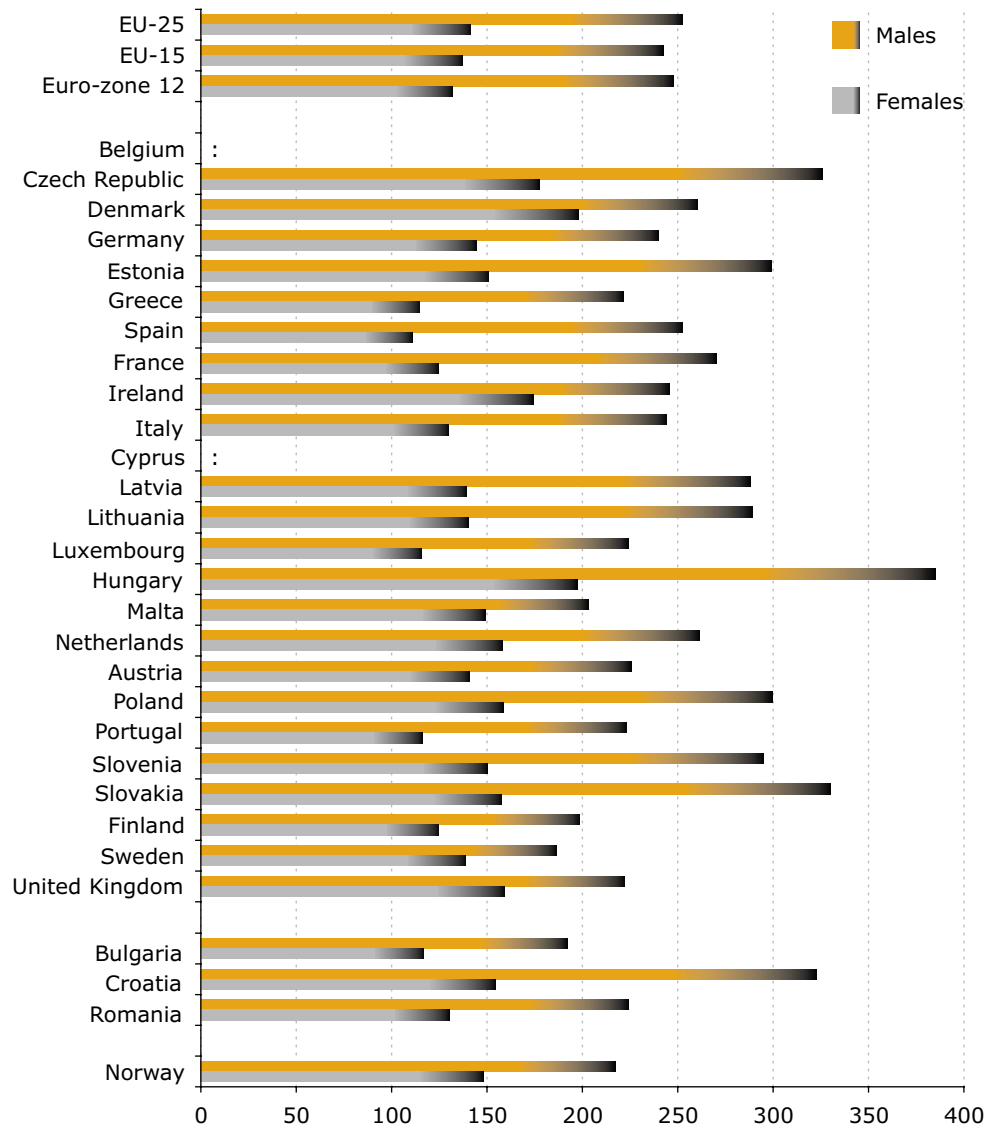


2



Death from cancer in 2000

Per 100 000 persons



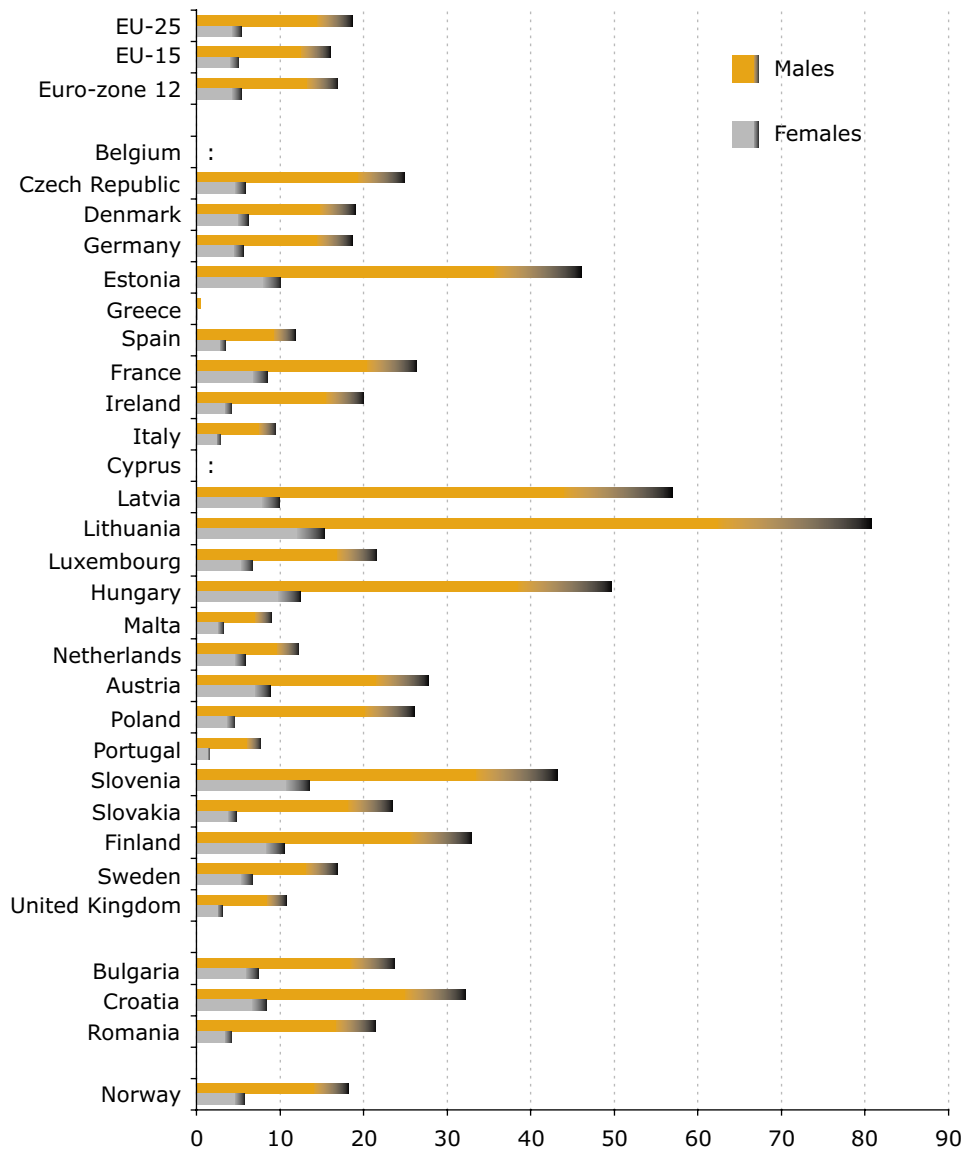
an occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm; it excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin and occupational diseases.

A comparison of the data for 1994 and 2000 shows a decrease in the standard death rates from cancer, ischaemic heart diseases, suicide and transport accidents. There are large differences between the standard death rates for men and women. In the 25 countries that form

the EU today, the standard death rate from cancer for men (2000: 253 per 100 000 persons) was higher than the rate for women (141). In 2000, the standard death rate from ischaemic heart diseases was about twice as high for men (152) as for women (76). For the standard death rates from suicide and from transport accidents, the values for men were more than three times higher than those for women (19 for men and 5 for women, and 17 for men and 5 for women, respectively).

Death by suicide in 2000

Per 100 000 persons



Greece 0.4 (males), 0.1 (females).

'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. Compared with the situation in 1992, the incidence of tuberculosis has decreased in most European countries, in some of them substantially. Only six countries see an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis.

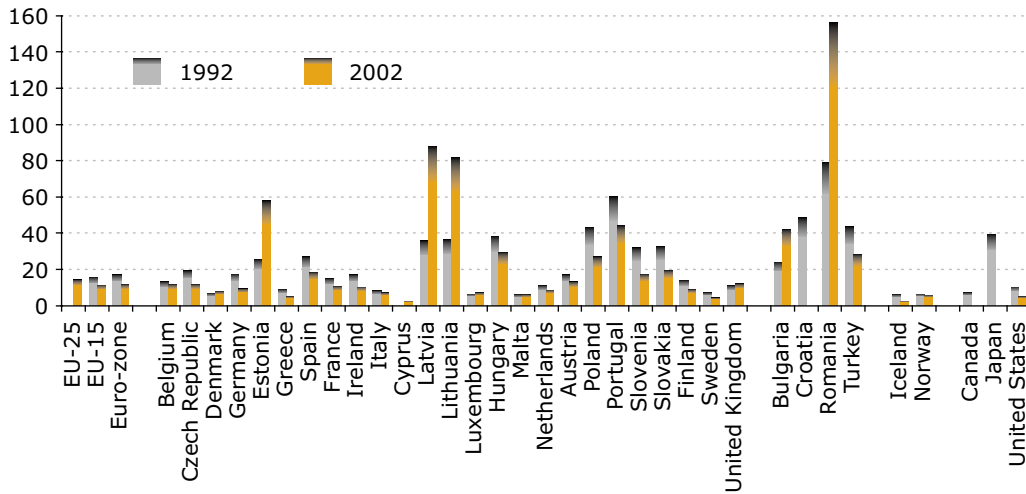
The Baltic countries report the highest rates within the 25 countries of today's European Union: Latvia (88 per 100 000 inhabitants), Lithuania (82) and Estonia (59). These values are more than double those of 1992. Among the EU-15 countries, only Portugal recorded a high value in 2002 (44). Lowest values are reported by Cyprus and Sweden.



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.

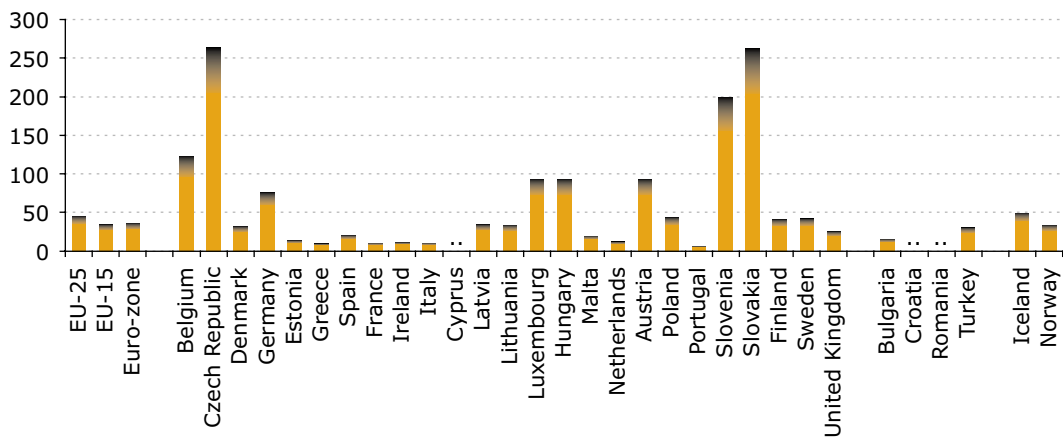
Incidence of tuberculosis
Per 100 000 persons



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).

Data on 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 on a compulsory legal basis. Data for tuberculosis are collected by EuroTB (network supported by the European Commission).

Incidence of salmonellosis in 2003
Per 100 000 persons



Source: Community network on communicable diseases.

Data on diseases such 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 on 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

2

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.

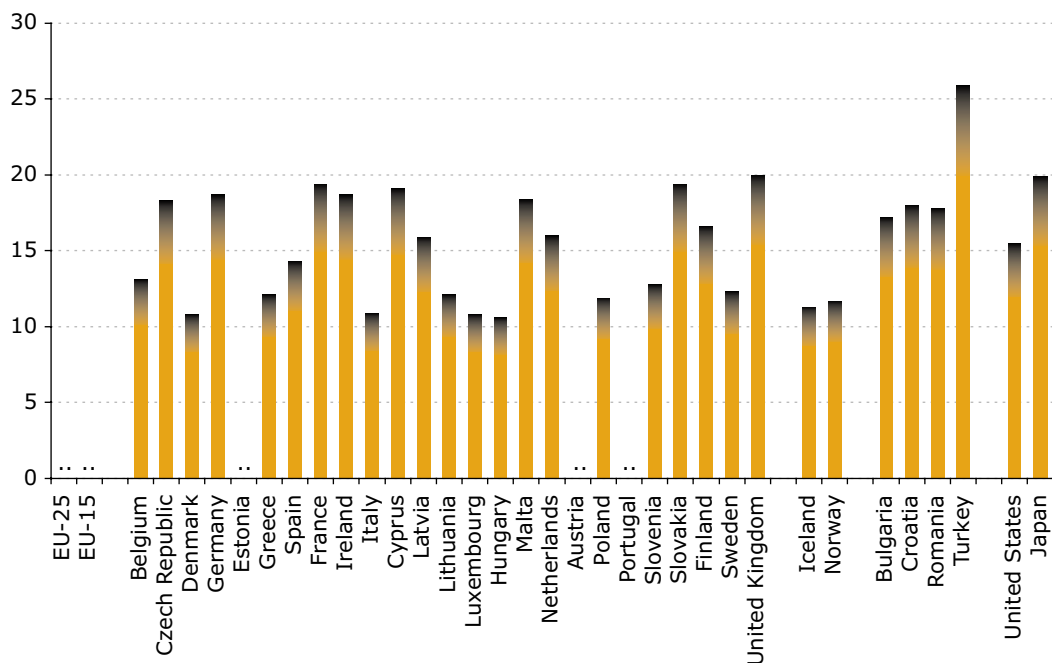
Policy context

'The Community shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation 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 lifelong learning, and remain important challenges for many current and future Member States.

Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education in 2003



Belgium: data exclude the German community and all independent private institutions. Denmark, Iceland: ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1. Luxembourg, Norway: public sector only. Netherlands: ISCED 1 includes ISCED 0.

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 is not identical to the 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 where a teacher is working in a shift system.



Pupils and students

Excluding pre-primary education; in 1 000

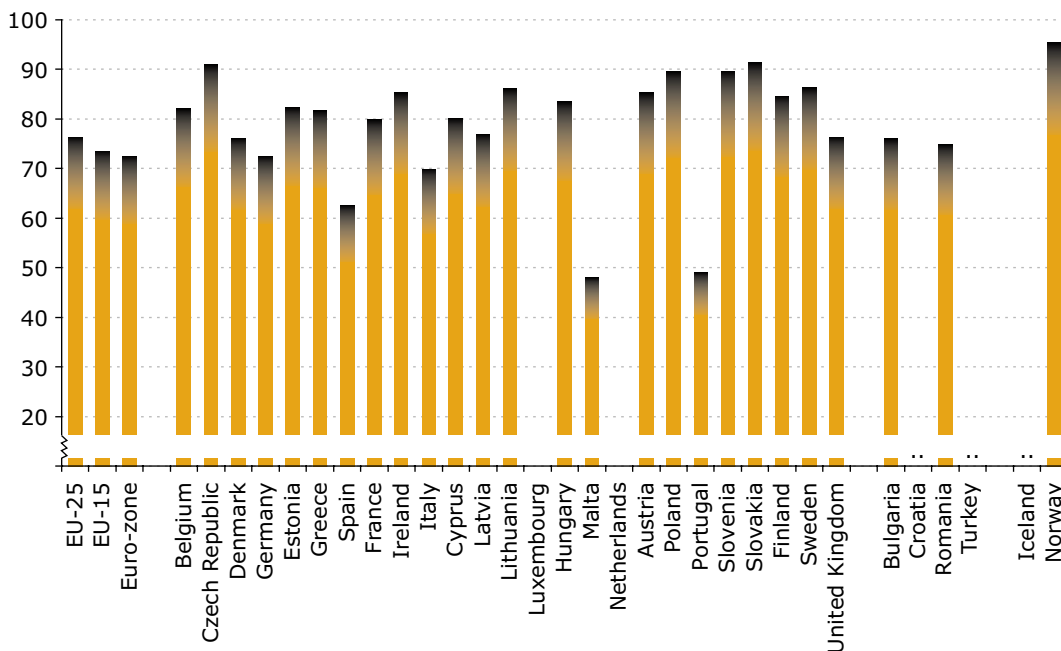
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90 391.1	90 505	90 746.6	92 052.7	91 677.4
EU-15	70 917.2	72 303.1 (e)	73 000.7	73 359.6	73 379.9	73 295.7	:	74 387.9	74 323.2	74 400.4	75 674	75 357
Euro-zone	56 318.5	56 812.2 (e)	5 7104.8	57 018.6	56 882.6	56 758.3	:	56 490.1	56 276.2	56 226.3	56 106.5	56 259.8
Belgium	2 033.1	2 086.8	2 112.6	2 153	2 160	2 168.3	:	2 206.8 (i)	2 234.8 (i)	2 303.5 (i)	2 332.6 (i)	2 373.0 (i)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 913.9	1 875.2	1 906.2	1 931.8	1 935.3	1 927.7
Denmark	932.8	936.6	942	943	942	954.6	972.7	988.3	1 003	1 029.4	1 046	1 069.4
Germany	13 337.7 (i)	13 629.0 (i)	13 842.0 (i)	14 035.2 (i)	14 209.7 (i)	14 440.7 (i)	14 567.6 (i)	14 580.9 (i)	14 549.3 (i)	14 515.1 (i)	14 510.7 (i)	14 525.4 (i)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	289.9	295.5	302.9	305.9	304	298.4
Greece	1 859.9	1 891.7	1 889	1 850	1 839.6	1 832.8	1 904.3	1 858.8	1 883.5	1 905.7	1 975.3	1 960.7
Spain	8 773.1	8 813	8 778.4	8 636.7	8 508.9	8 239.1	8 086.8	7 898.3	7 768.6	7 597.3	7 461.2	7 381.6
France	11 911.4	11 998	12 144.7	12 148	12 137.2	12 130.8	12 092.3	12 022	11 933.8	11 849.1	11 791.2	11 884.1
Ireland	886.2	892.3	897.5	893	885.3	886.5	1000	994.1	990.1	986.8	992.2	1 000.8
Italy	9 552.7	9 467	9 572	9 433.1	9 299.7	9 305.5	9 202.3	9 151.1	9 049.2	9 143.6	9 198.7	9 266.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	136.0 (i)	:	138.1 (i)	138.0 (i)	139.6 (i)	141.5 (i)	145.9 (i)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	470.6	484.6	498.6	509.7	510.1	505.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	713	739.1	766.8	787.3	796.6	806.8
Luxembourg	48.7 (i)	:	52.3 (i)	54.0 (i)	57.0 (i)	60.2 (i)	62.2 (i)	67.6 (i)	68.7 (i)	70.3 (i)	72.0 (i)	72.9 (i)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 855.1	1 879.4	1 905.6	1 924.2	1 945.5	1 968.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.1	77.6	77.9	77.1	78.6
Netherlands	3 533.6	3 539	3 241.1	3 201	3 179.3	3 115.7	3 136	3 122.6	3 171.1	3 217.3	3 208.1	3 238.9
Austria	1 351.6	1 372	1 387.1	1 401.5	1 412.4	1 416	1 426.1	1 442.9	1 458.8	1 463.6	1 422.1	1 429
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	8 866.8	9 002.6	9 073.8	9 152.5	9 153.1	9 077.3
Portugal	2 023.7	2 098.9	2 144.5	2 166	2 134.3	2 085.4	2 076.3	2 019.5	2 015.9	2 002.4	1 963.6	1 934.9
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	385.5 (i)	391.5 (i)	389.4 (i)	403.3 (i)	407.1 (i)	407.7 (i)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 122.9	1 119	1 122.8	1 114	1 108.5	1 104
Finland	1 006.8	1 024.5	1 043.6	1 047.1	1 059.2	1 077.3	1 100.6	1 125.5	1 152.3	1 171.7	1 178.8	1 192.5
Sweden	1 377	1 623	1 655.7	1 697.9	1 753.3	1 814.3	1 961.9	2 075	2 089.5	2 106.9	2 114.8	2 118.8
United Kingdom	12 288.7	12 931.3	13 298.4	13 700.1	13 801.7	13 768.5	13 231.5	14 834.5	14 954.5	15 037.9	16 406.7	16 043
Iceland	62	:	:	67	67.2	68	71.3	71.6	73.5	74.4	76.8	80
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	5	5.2	:	:	4.5	:	:	5.9 (i)
Norway	850	:	895	858	865.2	884	957.8	980.8	989.3	993.1	1 005.2	1 036.2
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 403.9	1 389.5	1 357.1	1 322	1 274.9	1 273.9
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	725.2
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 019.8 (i)	4 006.4 (i)	3 962.1 (i)	3 954.2 (i)	3 938.5 (i)	3 914.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 570.9	13 168.8	14 893.2	15 389.1	15 564.9
United States	56 564	57 979	58 573	59 225	59 781	60 622	61 816.1	62 795.2	62 323.3	63 652.7	64 440.4	65 738
Japan	:	:	22 842	22 409	22 346	:	21 367.7	20 907.6	20 582.9	20 254.1	19 956.3	19 646.2

Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia, Romania: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus, Liechtenstein: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

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.

Youth education attainment level – total in 2004

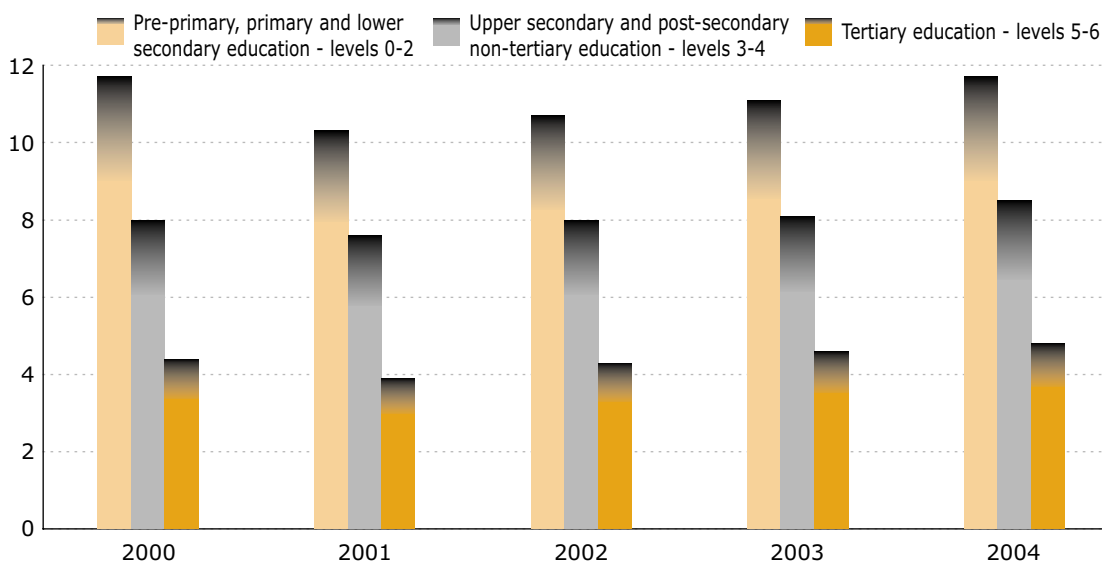
Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education



The indicator 'youth education attainment level' is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20 to 24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3-4 minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour force survey (LFS).

Unemployment rates in the EU-25 by level of education (1)

Population aged 25 to 59; in %



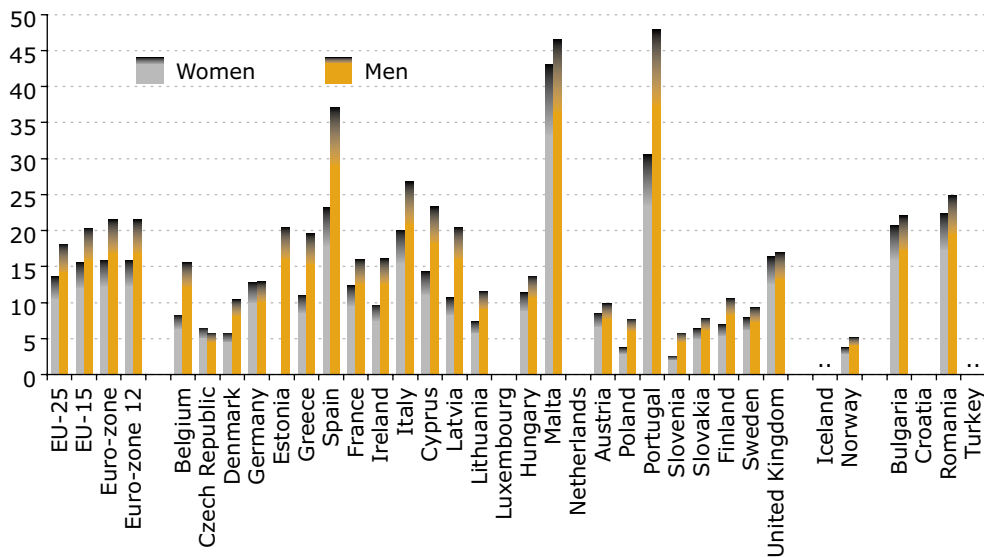
(1) Levels according to ISCED 97.

The indicators focus on the 25-59-year-olds. 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 an initial idea of the impact of education in reducing the chances of being unemployed.



Early school-leavers aged 18 to 24 in 2004

In % of the total population of the same age group



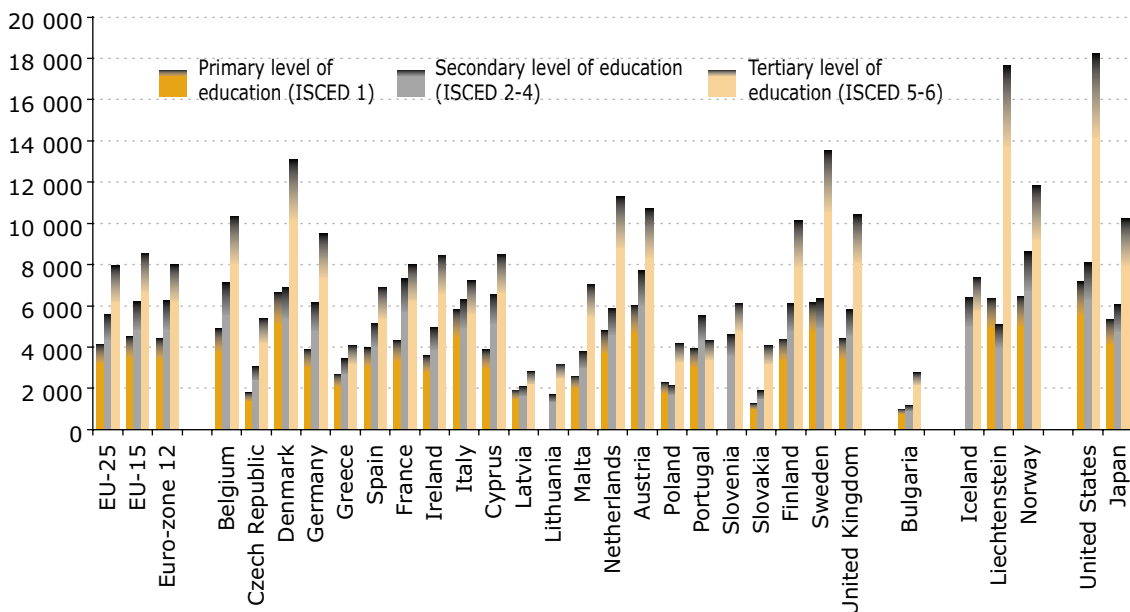
Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, United Kingdom, Iceland: provisional data.

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.

Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per pupil/student in 2002

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



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

Students

Tertiary education; in 1 000

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14 891.7	15 206.8	15 737.2	16 328.7	16 887.3
EU-15	10 113.9	10 845.1	11 512.7	11 810.4 (e)	11 933.1	12 265.9	12 163.3 (i)	12 721.2	12 764.4	13 020.5	13 399.7	13 815.8
Euro-zone 12	8 371.3	8 929.5	9 444.6	9 581.2 (e)	9 684.6	9 918.8	:	9 919.2	10 003.1	10 204.2	10 372.2	10 685.3
Belgium	285.9	307.1	322.4	353	358.2	360.9	:	351.8 (i)	355.7 (i)	359.3 (i)	367.0 (i)	374.7 (i)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	196	215	231.2	253.7	260	284.5	287
Denmark	150.2	164.4	169.6	170	166.5	180.4	183.3	190	189.2	190.8	195.3	201.7
Germany	2 033.7 (i)	2 112.6 (i)	2 132.2 (i)	2 155.7 (i)	2 144.2 (i)	2 131.9 (i)	2 097.7 (i)	2 087.0 (i)	2 054.8 (i)	2 083.9 (i)	2 159.7 (i)	2 242.4 (i)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	39	43.1	48.7	53.6	57.8	60.6	63.6
Greece	199.7	299	314	:	329.2	363.2	374.1	387.9	422.3	478.2	529.2	561.5
Spain	1 301.7	1 370.7	1 469.5	1 527	1 591.9	1 684.4	1 746.2	1 786.8	1 829	1 833.5	1 832.8	1 840.6
France	1 840.3	1 952	2 083.2	2 073	2 091.7	2 062.5	2 027.4	2 012.2	2 015.3	2 031.7	2 029.2	2 119.1
Ireland	101.1	108.4	117.6	122	128.3	134.6	142.8	151.1	160.6	166.6	176.3	181.6
Italy	1 533.2	1 615	1 770.3	1 791.7	1 775.2	1 892.5	1 869.1	1 797.2	1 770	1 812.3	1 854.2	1 913.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	10.0 (i)	:	10.8 (i)	10.4 (i)	11.9 (i)	13.9 (i)	18.3 (i)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	62	70.2	82	91.2	102.8	110.5	118.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	84	96.4	107.4	121.9	135.9	148.8	167.6
Luxembourg	1.0 (i)	:	1.8 (i)	:	1.7 (i)	1.8 (i)	1.8 (i)	2.7 (i)	2.4 (i)	2.5 (i)	3.0 (i)	3.1 (i)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	203	254.7	279.4	307.1	330.5	354.4	390.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.8	6.3	7.4	7.3	8.9
Netherlands	493.6	507	532.4	503	491.7	469	461.4	469.9	487.6	504	516.8	526.8
Austria	216.5	221	227.4	234	239	240.6	247.5	252.9	261.2	264.7	223.7	229.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 191.1	1 399.1	1 579.6	1 775	1 906.3	1 983.4
Portugal	190.9	247.5	276.4	301	319.5	350.9	351.8	356.8	373.7	387.7	396.6	400.8
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	53.0 (i)	68.1 (i)	79.1 (i)	83.8 (i)	91.5 (i)	99.2 (i)	101.5 (i)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	102	112.8	122.9	135.9	143.9	152.2	158.1
Finland	173.7	188.2	197.4	205	214	226.5	250	262.9	270.2	279.6	283.8	291.7
Sweden	207.3	222.8	234.5	245.9	261.2	275.2	280.7	335.1	346.9	358	382.9	414.7
United Kingdom	1 385.1	1 528.4	1 664	1 813.3	1 820.8	1 891.5	1 938.4	2 081	2 024.1	2 067.3	2 240.7	2 287.8
Iceland	6	:	:	7	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.7	10.2	11.6	13.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.1	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4
Norway	154	:	177	173	180.4	185.3	183	187.5	190.9	189.9	197.1	212.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	263	260.5	270.1	261.3	247	228.4	230.5
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	121.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	354.0 (i)	360.6 (i)	407.7 (i)	452.6 (i)	533.2 (i)	582.2 (i)	643.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 464.7	1 015.4	1 607.4	1 677.9	1 918.5
United States	14 359	14 486	14 305	14 279	14 262	14 300	13 284	13 769.4	13 202.9	13 595.6	15 928	16 611.7
Japan	:	:	3 841	3 918	3 945	:	3 963.7	3 940.8	3 982.1	3 972.5	3 966.7	3 984.4
Canada	1 943	2 633	2 662	1 784	1 763	1 717	1 179	1 193	:	:	:	:

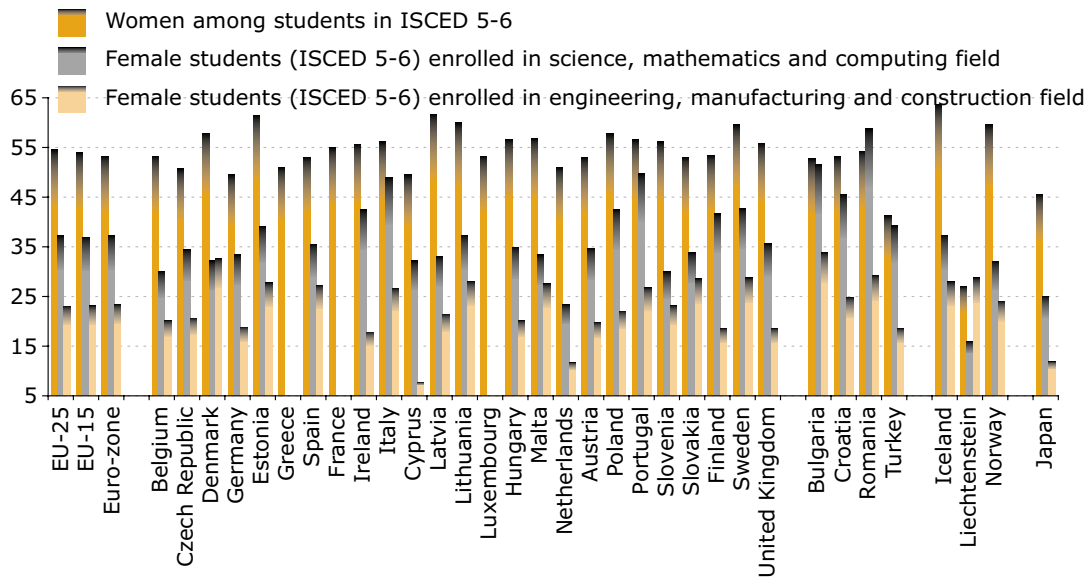
Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia, Romania: ISCED 6 missing. Cyprus, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein: most students study abroad and are not included.

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 in 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 2003

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



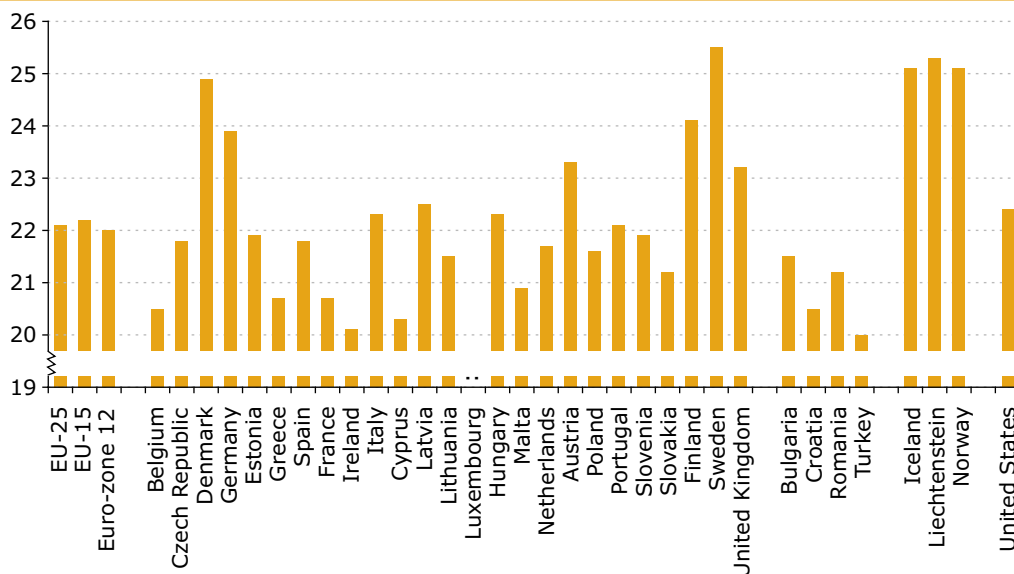
Data extracted on 16 August 2005. Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

This indicator presents the percentage of women among all students in tertiary education irrespective of 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 (ISCED 97) 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. Germany is the only exception.

Median age in tertiary education in 2003

Years



Belgium: data exclude independent private institutions. Germany, Slovenia: ISCED 6 missing. Luxembourg, Cyprus: most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

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.

Total public expenditure on education in 2002
In % of GDP



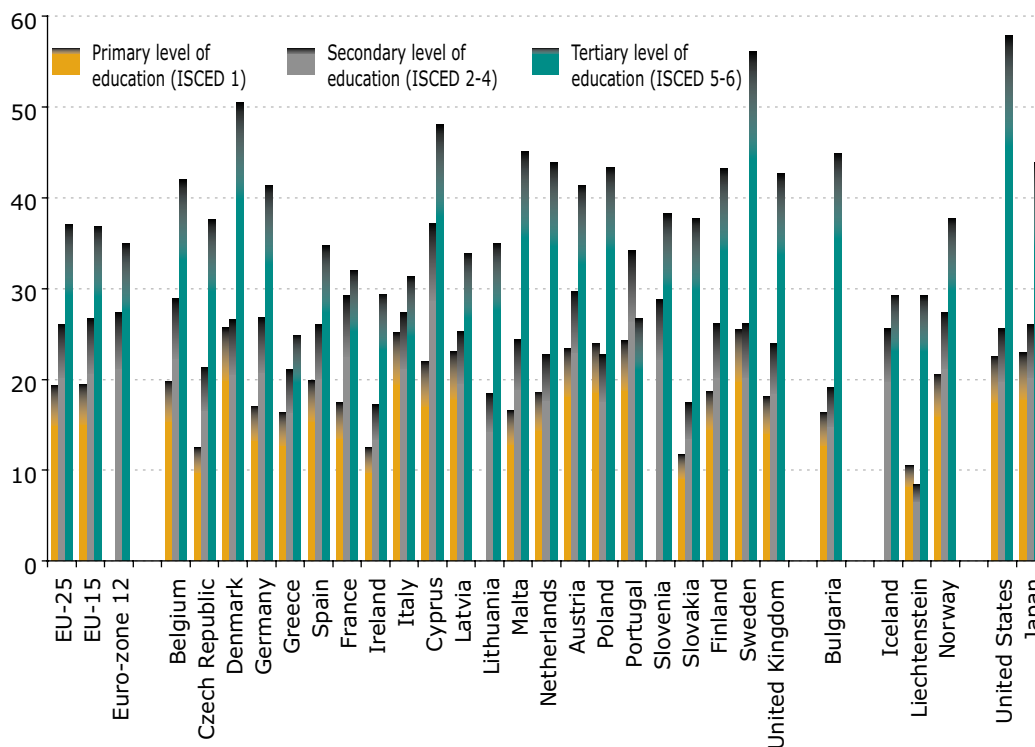
Liechtenstein	2.95	Romania	3.53	Turkey	3.56	Bulgaria	3.57	Japan	3.60	Greece	3.96	Luxembourg	3.99	Ireland	4.32	Croatia	4.32	Slovakia	4.35	Czech Republic	4.41	Spain	4.44	Malta	4.54	Italy	4.75	Germany	4.78	Euro-zone	5.07	Netherlands	5.08	EU-15	5.22	EU-25	5.23	United Kingdom	5.25	United States	5.35	Hungary	5.51	Poland	5.60	Austria	5.67	Estonia	5.69	France	5.81	Latvia	5.82	Portugal	5.83	Lithuania	5.89	Slovenia	6.02	Belgium	6.26	Finland	6.39	Cyprus	6.83	Iceland	7.12	Norway	7.63	Sweden	7.66	Denmark	8.51
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2

Generally, 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 transaction together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

Annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions compared to GDP per capita in 2002

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



Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

The annual expenditure on public and private educational institutions per pupil/student compared to GDP per capita relates the resources (e.g. expenditure for personnel, other current and capital expenditure) being devoted to education in public and private educational institutions to the overall economic welfare of a country. It is based on full-time equivalent enrolment. The use of GDP per capita allows the comparison of levels of economic activity of different sized economies (per capita) irrespective of their price levels (in PPS).



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

2

Developing human capital

Indicators of investment in human capital are becoming increasingly important, since they reflect the personal and economic impact of keeping the qualifications 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 place on the qualifications 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-



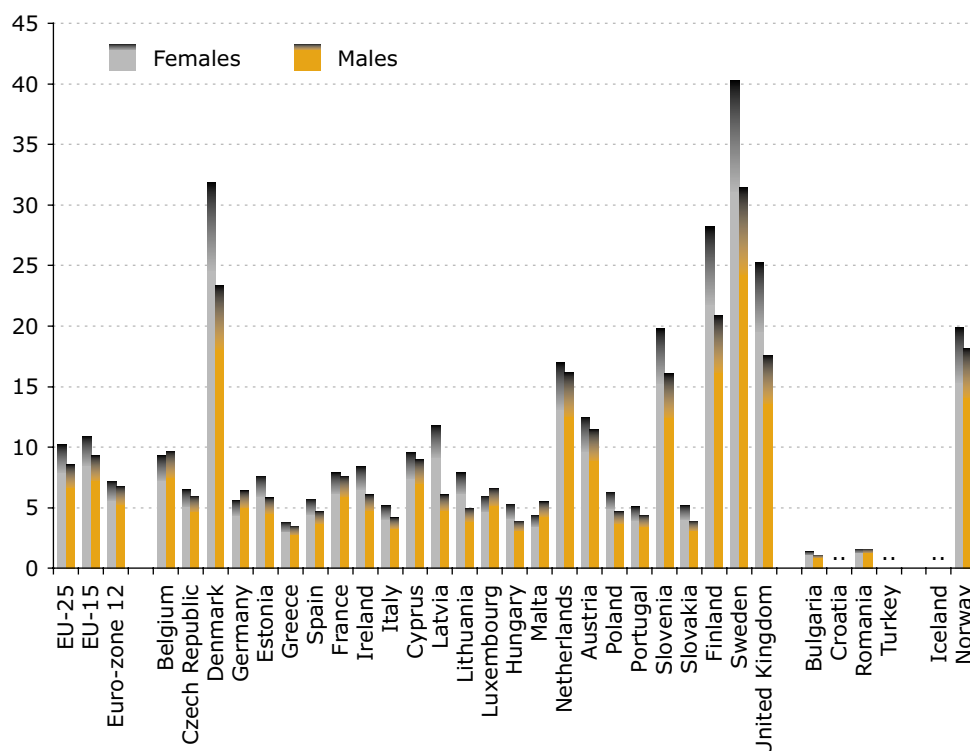
knowledge-based society. Special reference is made to '... the importance of ensuring that all workers within their specific enterprises and organisations are fully involved and properly trained ... which can help facilitate change, and are thus aware of the benefits in terms of improved competitiveness 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

European 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 2004

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



EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom: provisional data.



Lifelong learning

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



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.9 (e)	7.9 (e)	8	9.3 (b)	9.4 (p)
EU-15	:	:	:	5.7 (e)	5.7 (e)	:	8.2 (e)	8.5 (e)	8.4 (e)	8.5	10.0 (b)	10.1 (p)
Euro-zone	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.7 (e)	5.7 (e)	5.5 (e)	5.5	7.0 (b)	7.0 (p)
Euro-zone 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.5 (e)	5.6 (e)	5.5 (e)	5.5	7.0 (b)	7.0 (p)
Belgium	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3	4.4	6.9 (b)	6.8	7.3	6.5	8.5	9.5 (b)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.9	5.4 (b)	6.3
Denmark	15.6	15.1	16.8	18	18.9	19.8	19.8	20.8	17.8	18.4	25.7 (b)	27.6
Germany	:	:	:	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0 (i)	6.0 (p)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	4.3	6.3	6.5	6	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.7
Greece	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.7 (b)	3.7 (p)
Spain	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5	5.8	5.2
France	3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	7.4 (b)	7.8
Ireland	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	:	:	:	:	7.7	9.7 (b)	7.2 (p)
Italy	3.3 (b)	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7 (p)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	7.9 (b)	9.3
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	8.1	9.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.3 (b)	4.5	6.5 (b)
Luxembourg	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	5.1 (b)	5.3	4.8	5.3	7.7	6.3 (b)	6.3 (p)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.1	3	3.2	6.0 (b)	4.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.0 (b)
Netherlands	14.3	13.6	13.1	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.6	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5 (p)
Austria	:	:	7.7	7.9	7.8	:	9.1	8.3	8.2	7.5	12.5 (b)	12
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.8	4.3	5	5.5 (b)
Portugal	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.1 (b)	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	4.8 (b)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.6	9.1	15.1 (b)	17.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	4.8 (b)	4.6
Finland	:	:	:	16.3	15.8	16.1	17.6	19.6 (b)	19.3	18.9	25.3 (b)	24.6
Sweden	:	:	:	26.5	25	:	25.8	21.6	17.5 (b)	18.4	34.2 (b)	35.8
United Kingdom	10.8	11.5	:	:	:	:	19.2	21.1	21.7	22.3	21.3	21.3 (p)
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6 (b)
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	19.6 (b)	19.1

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 the question on 'participation in 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 access and achievement of education or training. The Nordic countries of Europe reached the highest levels of persons between 25 and 64 years that have had training.



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

2

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 EU labour force survey (LFS) has gained steadily in impor-

tance. It is now universally recognised as an indispensable tool for observing labour market developments and for taking 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. Employment growth results are based on national accounts (ESA 95 transmission programme).



Comparable data on Europe's labour market

An objective of the LFS is to report on the EU's population of working age (15 to 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 year 2005 marks the end of the transition from a spring to a quarterly continuous LFS for all Member States. Therefore, the data presented in the Eurostat yearbook refer either to annual averages (using estimations for missing quarters) or to the situation in spring (one reference quarter).

Employment growth

Annual percentage change of the employed population



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	1.0 (e)	1.7 (e)	1.2 (e)	1.4 (e)	1.1	0.3	0.2
EU-15	:	-1.6	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.7	2	1.3	0.5	0.3
Euro-zone	-0.9	-1.7	-0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.1
Belgium	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	-0.3	0
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.8	-0.6
Denmark	-0.8	-1.5	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.9
Germany	-1.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.4	-0.6	-1
Estonia	-6	-7.9	-3.4	-6.1	-2.3	0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.5	0.8	1.3	1.5
Greece	1.4 (e)	0.8 (e)	1.9 (e)	0.9	-0.5	-2.2	7.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.4
Spain	-1.4	-2.8	-0.5	1.9	1.3	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.5	1.8
France	-0.6	-1.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	2	2.7	1.7	0.7	-0.1
Ireland	0.3 (e)	1.4 (e)	3.2 (e)	4.4	3.6	5.6	8.6	6.3	4.6	3	1.8	2
Italy	-0.5	-2.5	-1.5	-0.1	0.6	0.4	1	1.1	1.9	2	1.8	1.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	-0.3	1	1.3	2.8	1.9 (f)	1.4 (f)	0.9 (f)
Latvia	-7.4	-6.9	-10	-10	-1.9	4.4	-0.3	-1.8	-2.9	2.2	2.3	1
Lithuania	-2.3	-4.1	-5.8	-1.9	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-3.7	-4.1	-7.4	2.4
Luxembourg	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	4.5	5	5.7	5.7	3	1.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	-0.5	0.1	1.8	3.2	1	1	0.1	1.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	-0.7	-1.0 (f)
Netherlands	1.6	0	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.4	-0.4
Austria	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	0	-0.6	0.5	1	1.4	0.8	0.6	-0.2	-0.1
Poland	:	:	:	:	1.9	2.8	2.3	-2.7	-2.3	-0.6	-2.2	-1.2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.8 (f)	2.3 (f)	1.5 (f)	0.3 (f)	-0.4 (f)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	-1.6	-0.7	0.1	1	3.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	0.2	2.3	-1.2	-0.4	-2.7	-1.8	0.6	-1.1	2.3
Finland	-7.1	-6	-1.4	1.8	1.4	3.3	2	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.9	-0.1
Sweden	-4.4	-5.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.8	-1.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.1	-0.2
United Kingdom	:	-0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.8	1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	-3.9	-0.1	-2.1	-3.5	-0.4	0.8 (f)	3.5 (f)
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	-3	-3.8	-0.5	-5.2	-1.2	-3.8	-2.3	-4.5	2.5	-0.8	-2.7	-0.1 (f)
Turkey	:	:	:	3.7	2.1	-2.5	2.8	2.1 (f)	-0.4 (f)	-1.0 (f)	-0.8 (f)	-1.0 (f)
Iceland	-1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.8 (f)	3.1 (f)	2.7 (f)	2.2 (f)	1.6 (f)	-1.1 (f)	1.5 (f)
Norway	-0.3	0.3	1.5	2.2	2	2.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.6
Japan	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-0.2 (f)
United States	0.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.8	0

Employment growth is the annual percentage change in the total employed population. The figures on the employed population originate from ESA 95 and cover all persons engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary system. Employment is defined here in terms of resident producer units (domestic concept).

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*.

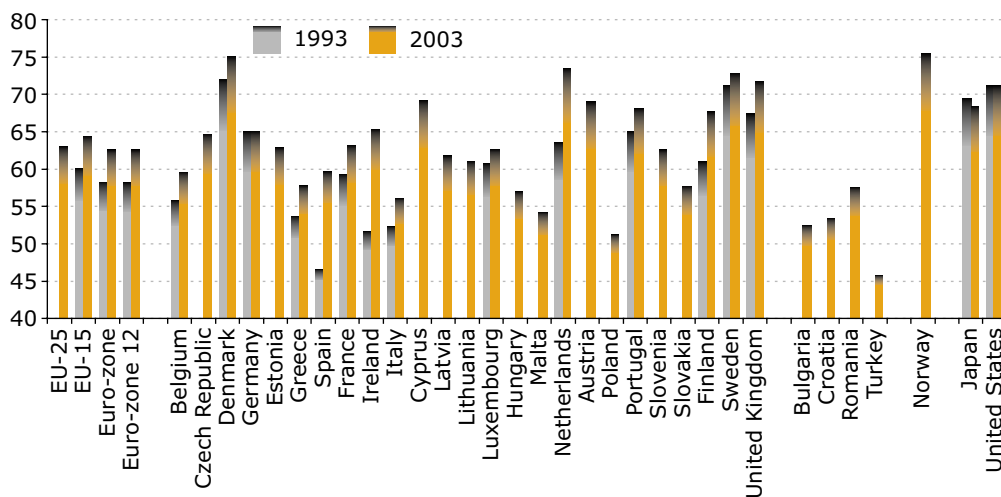


In 2003, 63.0 % of the European Union population aged 15 to 64 were employed. In eight EU countries, the employment rate was 67 % or more ⁽¹⁾: Denmark, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and

the United Kingdom. The rate was less than 57 % in Italy, Malta and Poland. The employment rate for women (55.1 %) stood lower than that for men (70.9 %).

Total employment rate

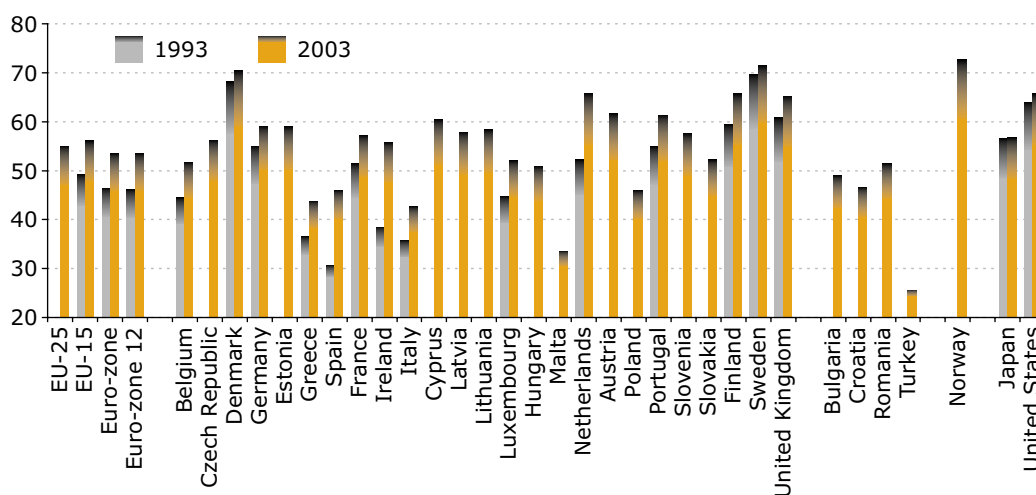
In %



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. The 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 %

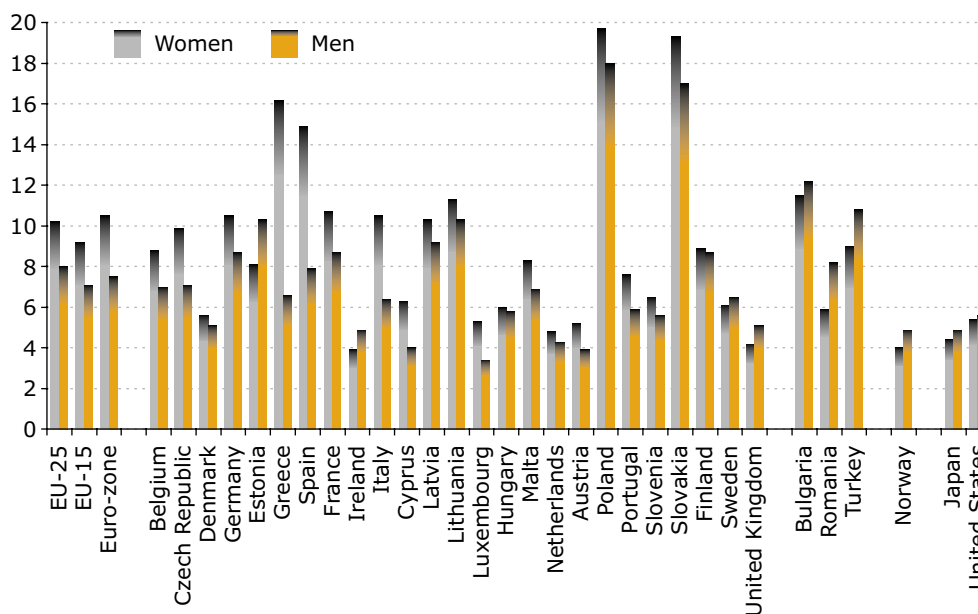


The employment rate of women is calculated by dividing the number of women aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total female population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU labour force survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The 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.

⁽¹⁾ Intermediate target set by the Stockholm European Council of 2001 for the EU employment rate of persons aged 15 to 64 for 2005.

Unemployment rate for men and women in 2004

Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force



Unemployment rates 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 to 74 who were: (a) without work during the reference week, (b) 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, (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week 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.

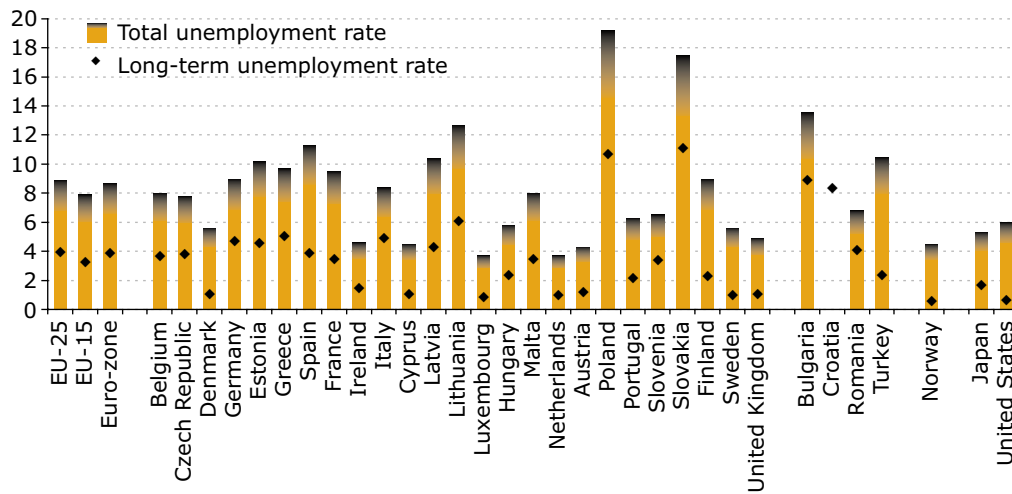
In 2003, 17 % of employed persons were part-timers in the EU-25. Countries with employment rates of 67 % or more had generally higher proportions of part-timers (18.6 to 45 % of the total employment) except Cyprus (8.9 %), Portugal and Finland (around 12 % each). Part-time work was less frequent in Greece, Hungary and Slovakia (less than 4.5 % for an overall employment rate between 57 and 58 %).





Total and long-term unemployment in 2003

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



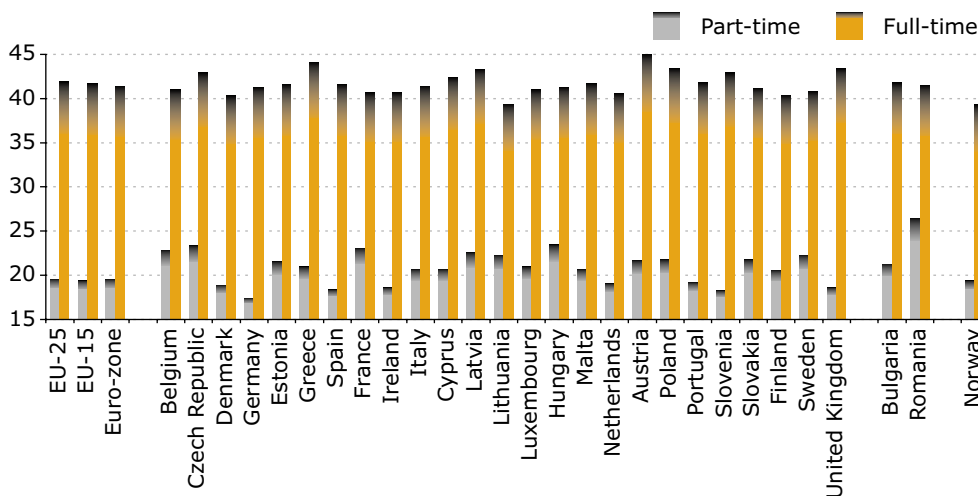
Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the 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 the search for a job).

Unemployment remained a problem in the European Union: the unemployment rate for the 25 Member States of the European Union was 9 % in 2004; 4 % of the economically active population were 'long-term unem-

ployed', i.e. they could not find a job for over one year. The unemployment rate for women (2004: 10.2 %) was higher than that for men (2004: 8 %).

Hours worked per week in 2004

Spring



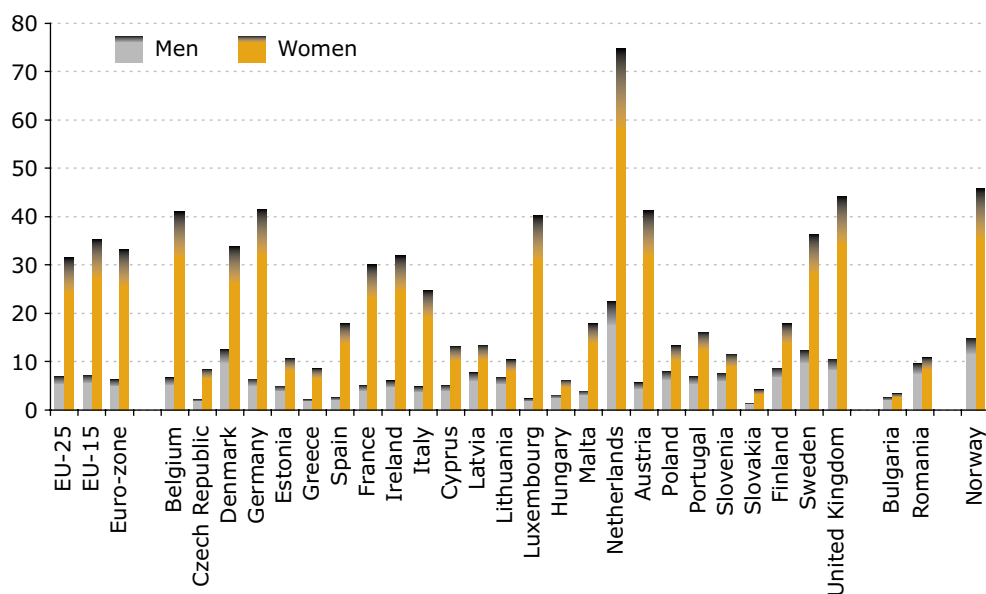
The average number of hours worked per week corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works. It excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (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.



2

Persons employed part-time in 2004

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.



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

Interventions covered by the labour market policy database

Labour market policy (LMP) measures are classified in the following categories.

Training

Programmes which aim to improve the employability of the unemployed and other target groups through training and which are financed

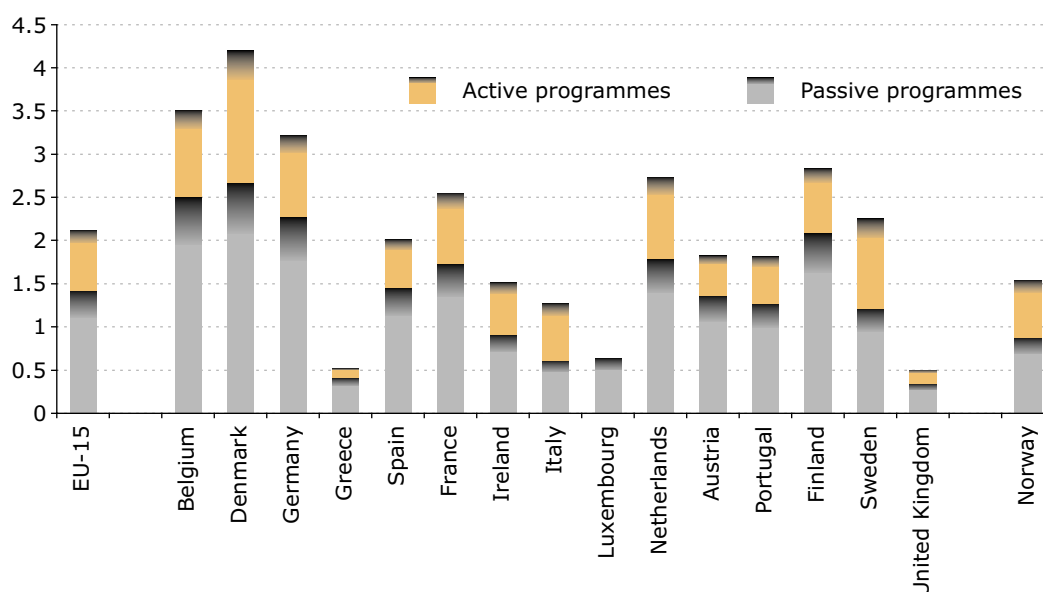
by public bodies. Measures here should include some evidence of classroom teaching, or, if in the workplace, supervision specifically for the purpose of instruction.

Job rotation and job sharing

Programmes that facilitate the insertion of an unemployed person or a person from another target group into a work placement by substituting hours worked by an existing employee.

Public expenditure on labour market policy measures in the EU-15 in 2003

In % of GDP

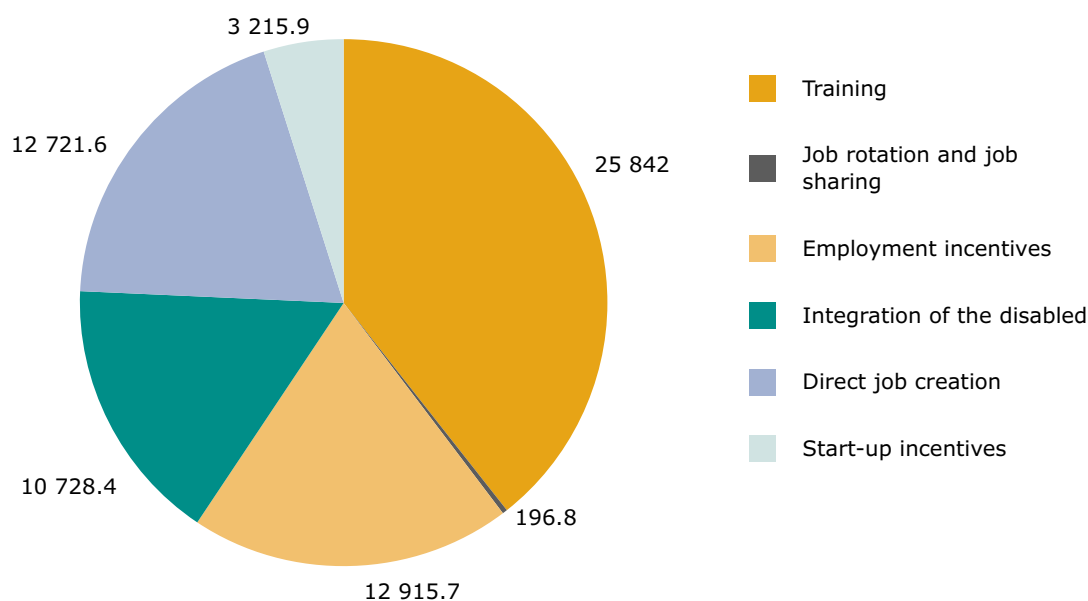


Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

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 and 9 – Expenditure on passive programmes such as 'out-of-work income maintenance' (mostly unemployment benefits) and 'early retirement'.

Labour market policy public expenditure on active measures in the EU-15 in 2003

In million EUR



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Total labour market policy expenditure on active measures refers to public expenditure on programmes targeted at 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.

Employment incentives

Programmes which facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by the employer.

Integration of the disabled

Programmes that aim to promote integration of disabled persons into the labour market.

Direct job creation

Programmes that create additional jobs, usually of community benefit or socially useful, in order to employ the long-term unemployed or persons otherwise difficult to place. The majority of the labour cost is normally covered by public finance.

Start-up incentives

Programmes that promote entrepreneurship by encouraging the unemployed and target groups to start their own business or to become self-employed.

Out-of-work income maintenance and support

Programmes which aim to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary through the provision of cash benefits.

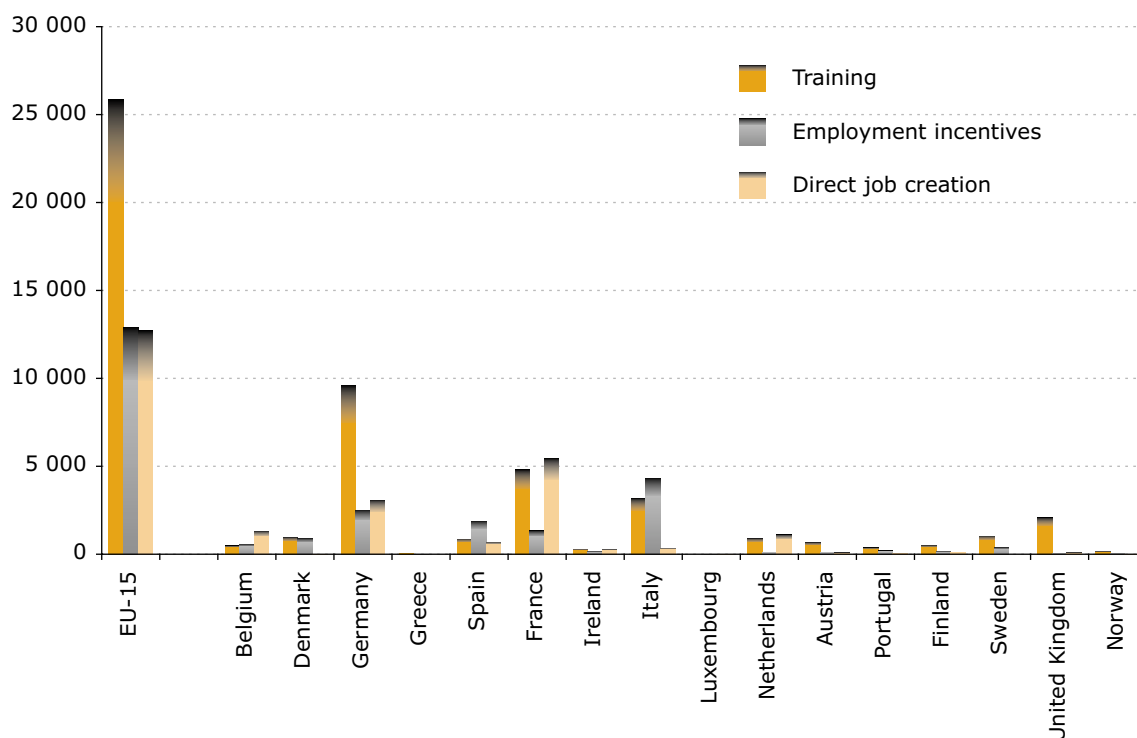
Early retirement

Programmes which facilitate the full or partial early retirement of older workers who are assumed to have little chance of finding a job or whose retirement facilitates the placement of an unemployed person or a person from another target group.



Labour market policy public expenditure on major active measures in 2003

In million EUR



Data extracted on 16 August 2005.

Total labour market policy expenditure on major active measures refers to public expenditure on programmes targeted at 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 policies

Labour market policies are, by definition (see glossary), 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.



Household consumption expenditure

Eurostat data

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

- food and non-alcoholic beverages
- alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
- clothing and footwear
- housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
- furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
- health
- transport
- communication
- recreation and culture
- education
- restaurants and hotels
- miscellaneous goods and services (personal care, social protection, insurance, etc.)

2

Making consumer markets transparent

For everyone who wants to know more about consumer markets in the EU, the data help to answer the following important questions: How much do households spend on these items? Do household consumption structures vary among Member States?

The Eurostat yearbook also answers these questions. 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).



Reliable source, harmonised definitions

Statistics on final consumption expenditure of households are provided by Eurostat's national accounts statistics.

Final consumption expenditure of households refers to expenditure incurred by residents and non-residents on goods or services that are

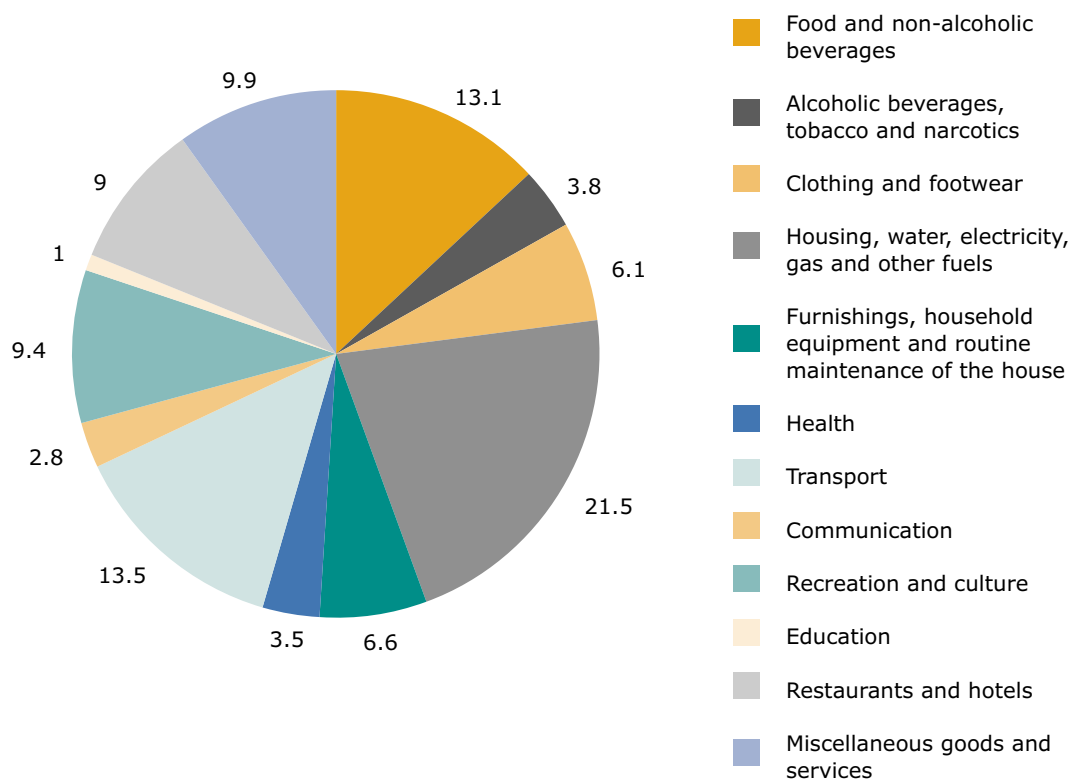
used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs. It covers the purchases of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

Final consumption expenditure of households explicitly relates to direct spending by households; it excludes consumption financed by general government or by NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households).

2

Household consumption expenditure in the EU-25 in 2003

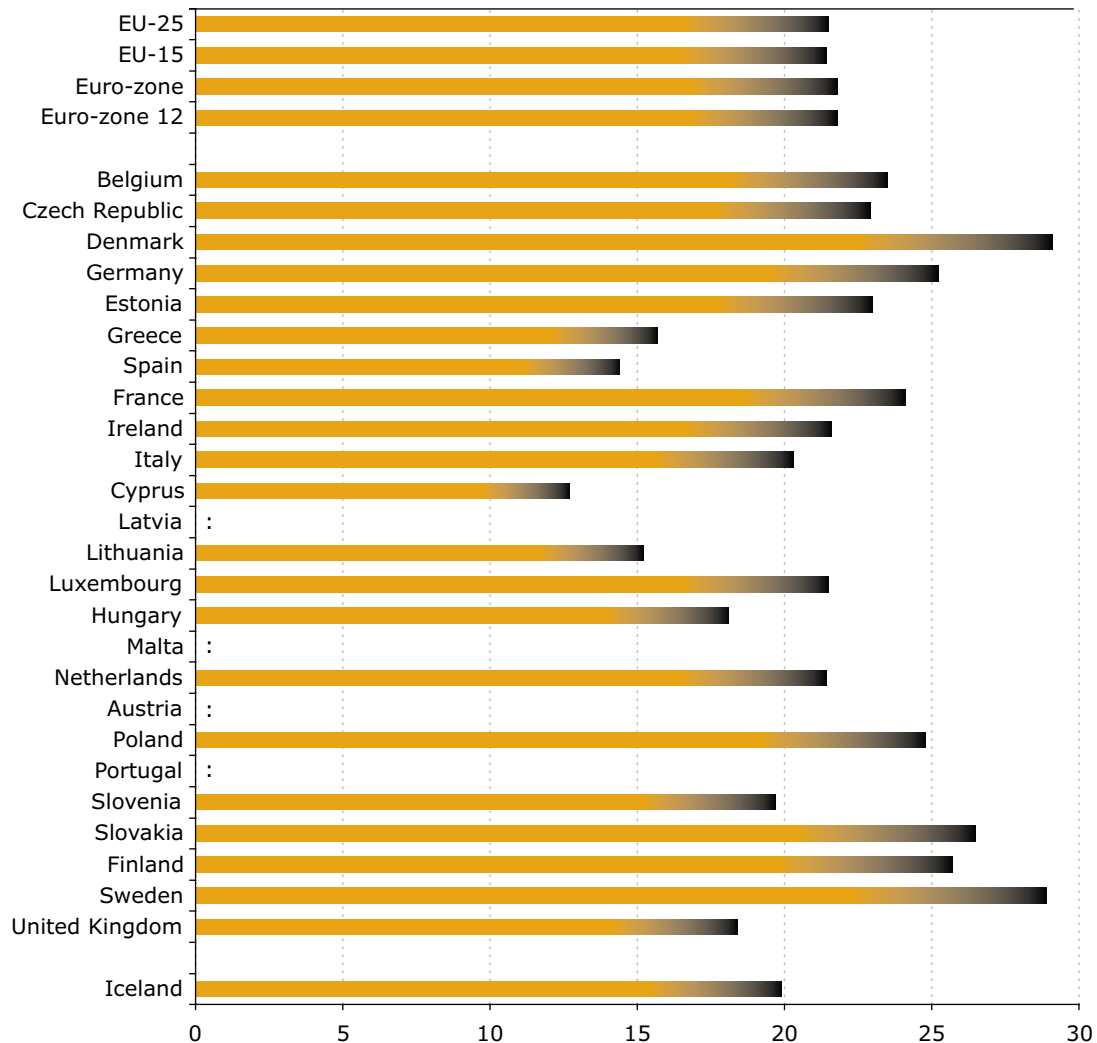
In % of total household consumption expenditure



Estimated values.

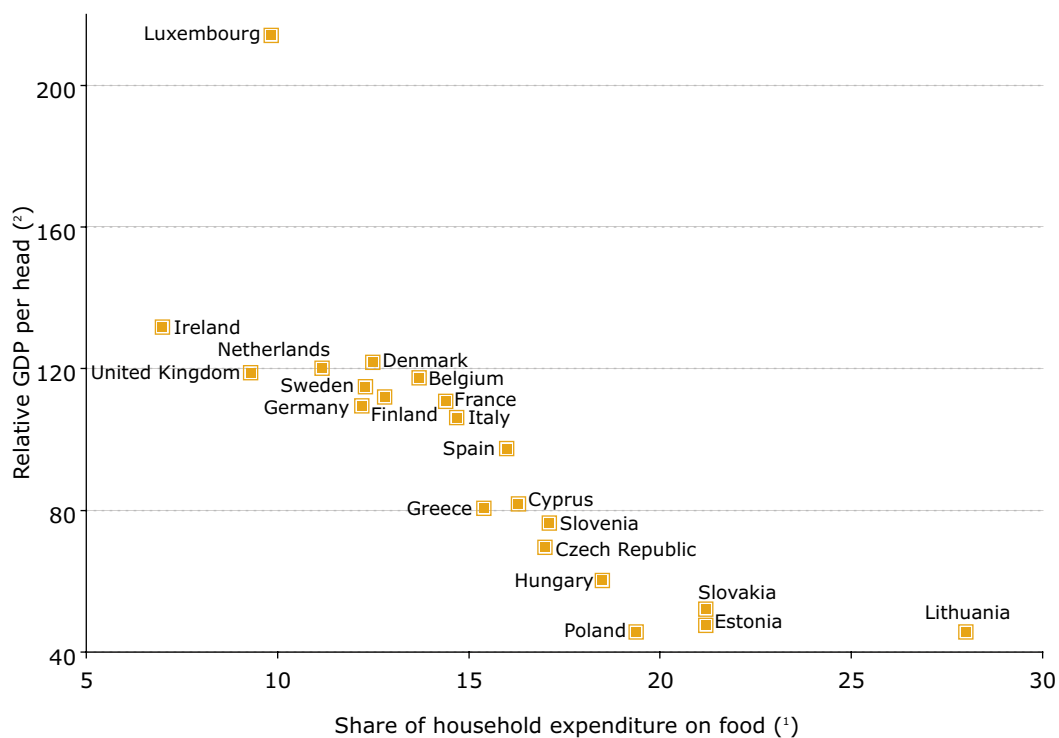


**Household consumption expenditure in 2003:
housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

In 2003, the households of the EU-25 spent around one fifth of their expenditure on housing, water, and energy linked to housing (21.5%). This constitutes by far the biggest consumption category. It ranged from 29.1% in Denmark to 12.7 % in Cyprus.

Household expenditure on food ⁽¹⁾ versus GDP per head ⁽²⁾ in 2003

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

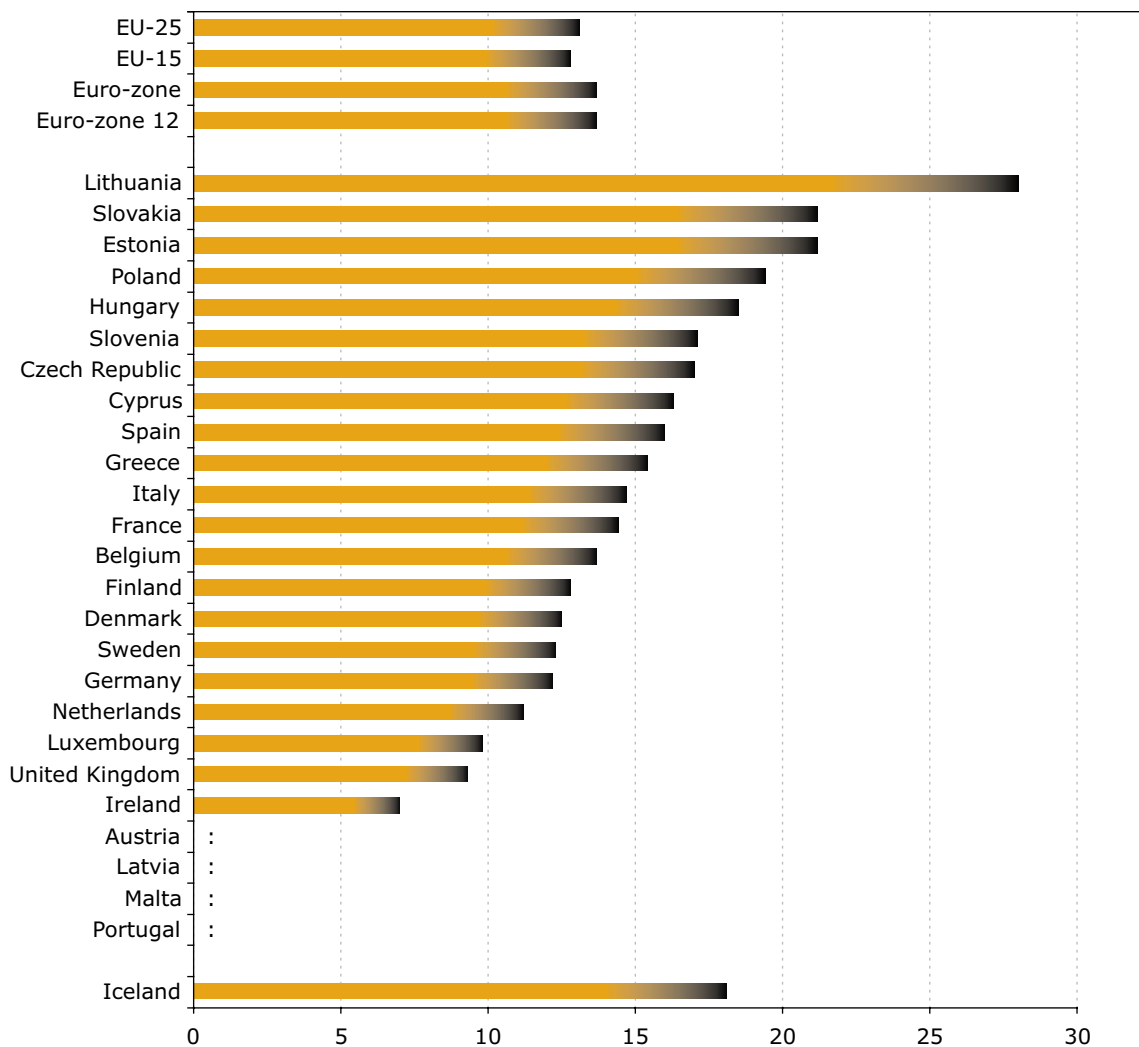
⁽²⁾ Gross domestic product in PPS per inhabitant; EU-25 = 100.

Around 13% was spent on food and non-alcoholic beverages. This share tends to vary with GDP per head: the lower GDP per head of a country, the higher the share of household consumption spent on food.





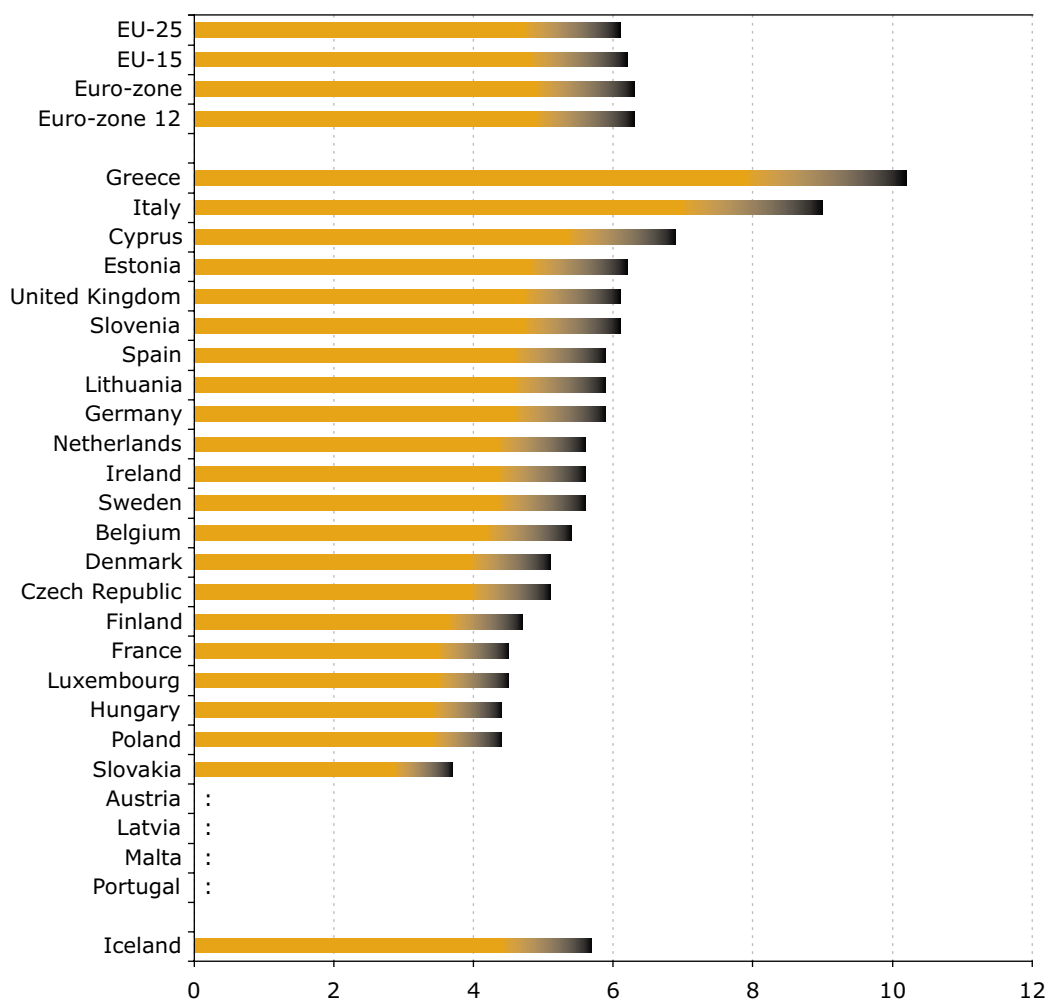
**Household consumption expenditure in 2003:
food and non-alcoholic beverages**
In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

Household consumption expenditure in 2003: clothing and footwear

In % of total household consumption expenditure



At current prices.

Around 6 % of total household consumption expenditure was spent on clothing and footwear. Greece is the country which proportionally spends most on this category (10.2 %) while the opposite is true in Slovakia (3.7 %).



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 educational 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. These are selected from the 'Laeken' list of social inclusion indicators developed under the open method of coordination.

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 was a 'longitudinal' survey that involved annual interviews with participant households (around 80 000 across the EU: samples were designed to be nationally representative). This made 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 comprises both a cross-sectional dimension — the first priority — and a longitudinal dimension. Greater reliance is placed on existing national data sources in an attempt to harmonise outcomes rather than inputs and improve timeliness.

During the transition period, data are 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

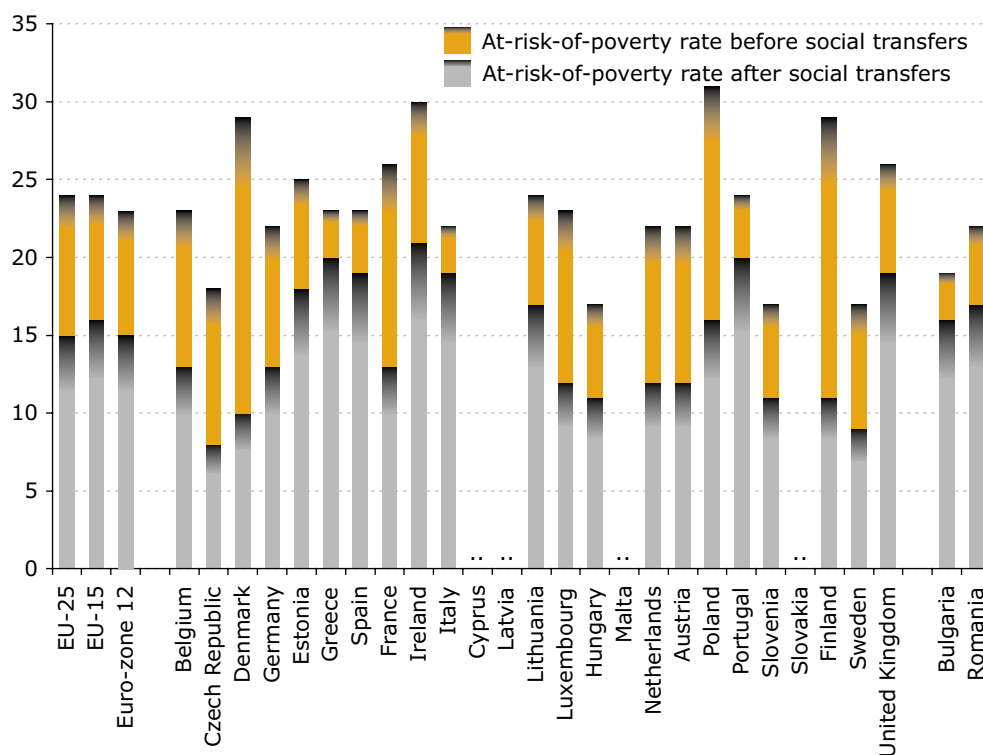
Household income is established by summing all monetary income received from any source by each member of the household (including income from work, investment and social benefits) net of taxes and social contributions paid. In order to reflect differences in household size and composition, this total 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 %



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 survivors' 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 (the latest year for which this aggregate is currently available), 15 % of the population in the 25 countries that make up the European Union today were at risk of poverty.

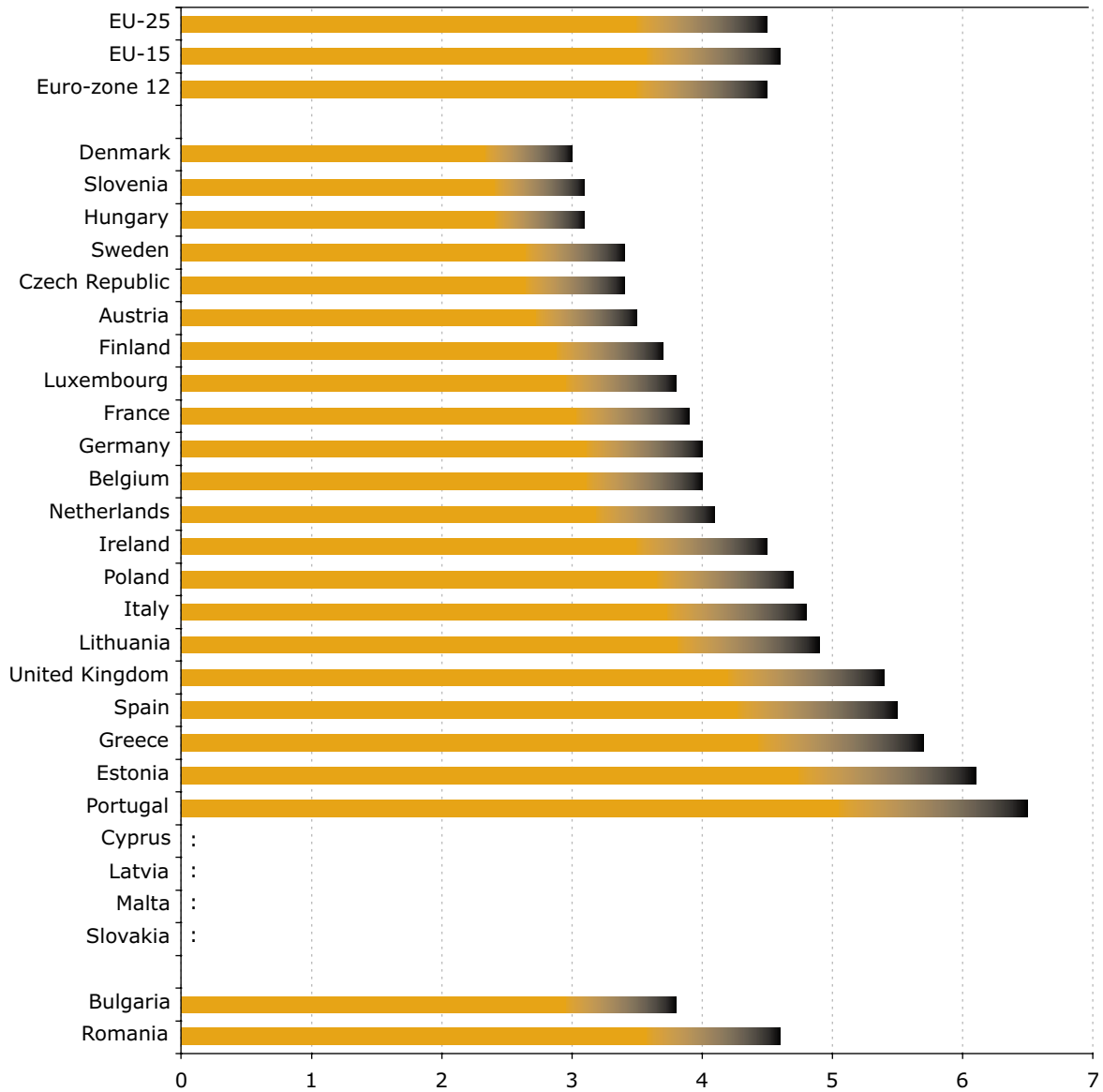
This figure masks considerable variation between countries: the at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers was highest (21 %) in Ireland (2001 data) and Slovakia (2003 data), followed by Greece and Portugal (2003 data)

and Italy (2001 data), the United Kingdom and the Baltic 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 that this analysis refers only 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 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.

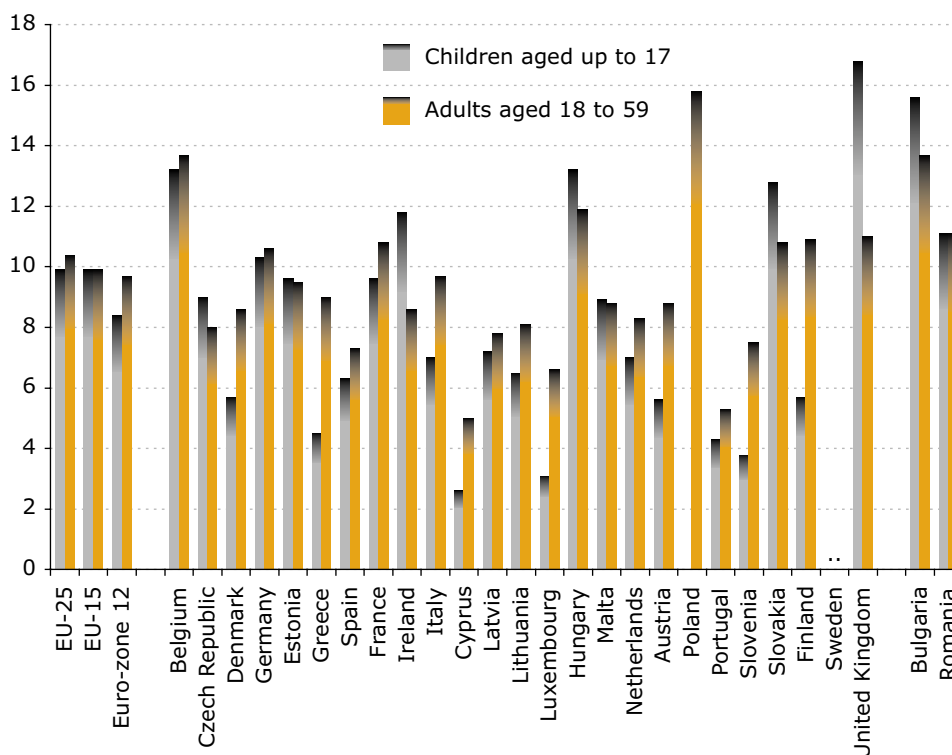
Income inequality is a sensitive issue, and it is difficult to measure. Eurostat calculates the following ratio to compare 'rich' and 'poor': total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income in relation to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income.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

available), 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. This masks a wide variation between countries. Inequality is higher in southern countries, Baltic states, United Kingdom and Ireland, and it is lower in Scandinavian and central European countries.



Persons living in jobless households in 2004

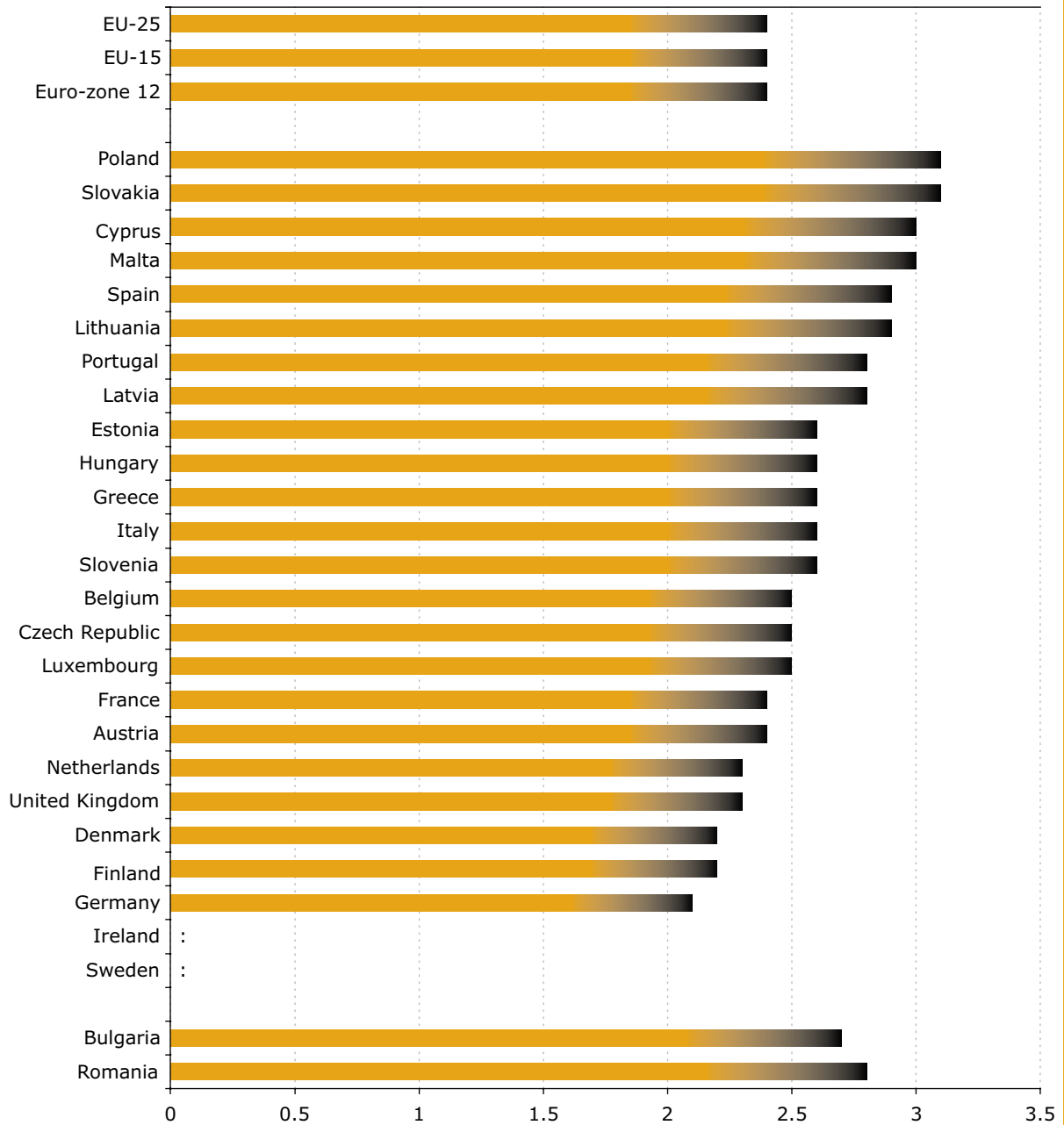
Share of persons of the respective age group living in jobless households; in %



The aggregates are estimated values.

The indicator 'persons living in jobless households' is calculated as a share of persons of the respective age who are living in households where no one is employed. Students aged 18 to 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age group are not counted in either the numerator or denominator. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU labour force survey.

In 2004, about 10 % of the population aged between 18 and 59 years in the EU-25 lived in jobless households. The share for children (up to 17 years) was equally high.

**Average number of persons per private household in 2003**

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 housing costs

Access to housing as an aspect of social exclusion

There is a long-standing interest in statistics on housing generally, but the profile of certain indicators has increased in recent years with the evolution of the open method of coordination in the field of social inclusion.

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.

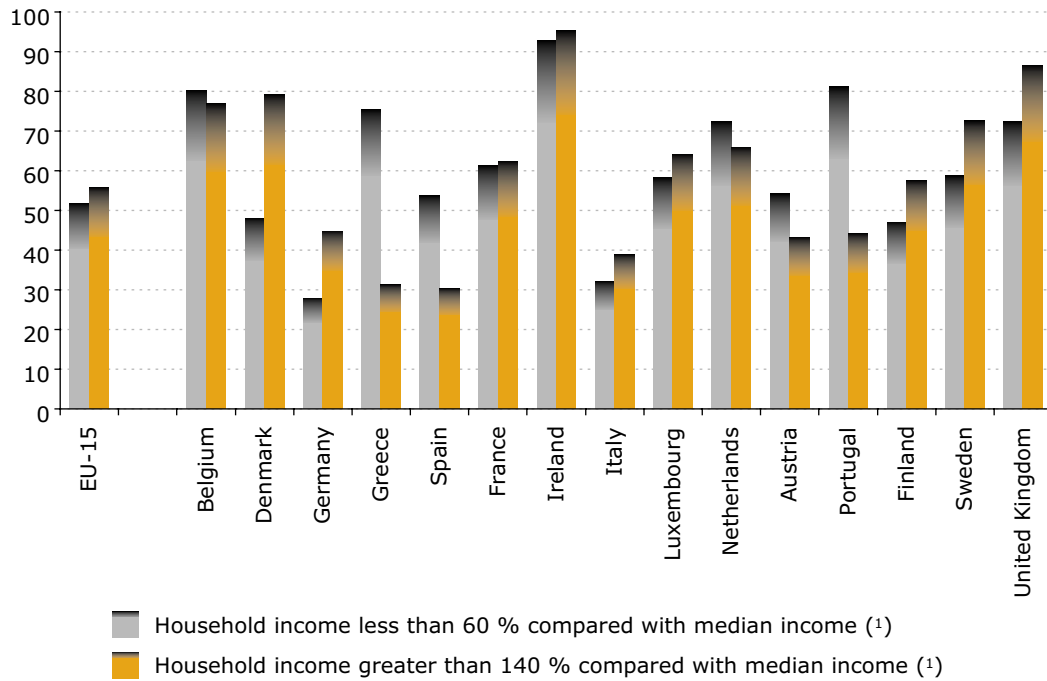
Within one's own four walls

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.





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



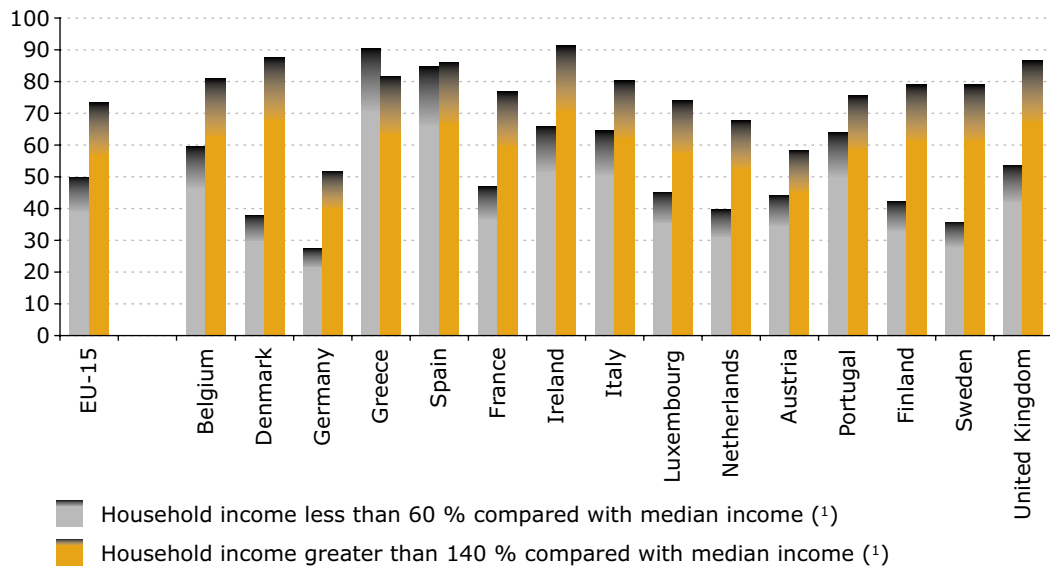
(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all households that are situated in a single, attached or detached house (versus a 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 %

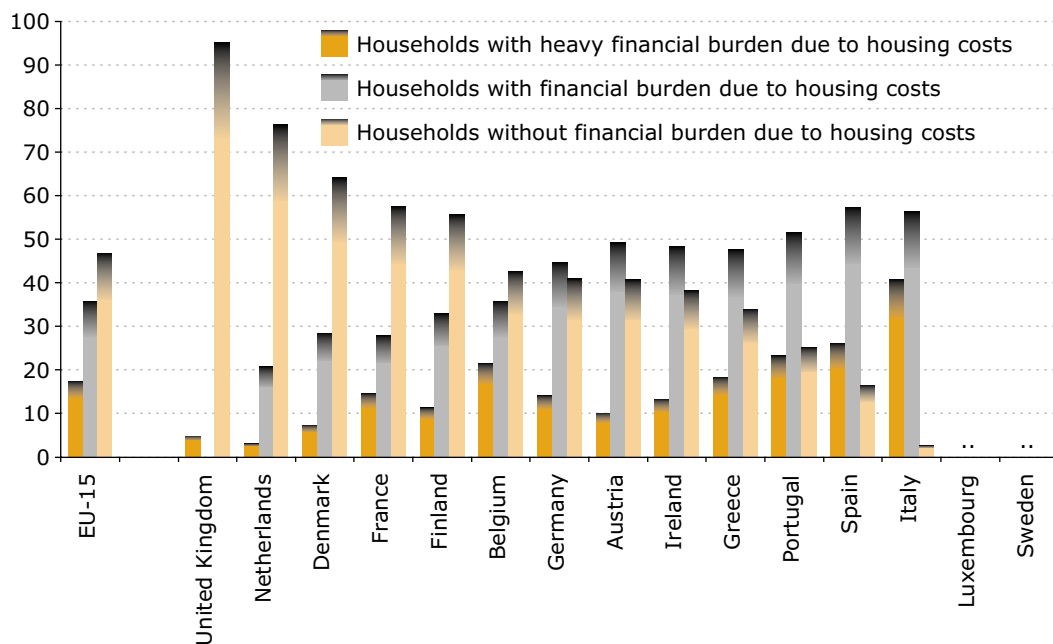


(1) Median actual current income.

The indicator shows the share of all households that are the owners 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 %

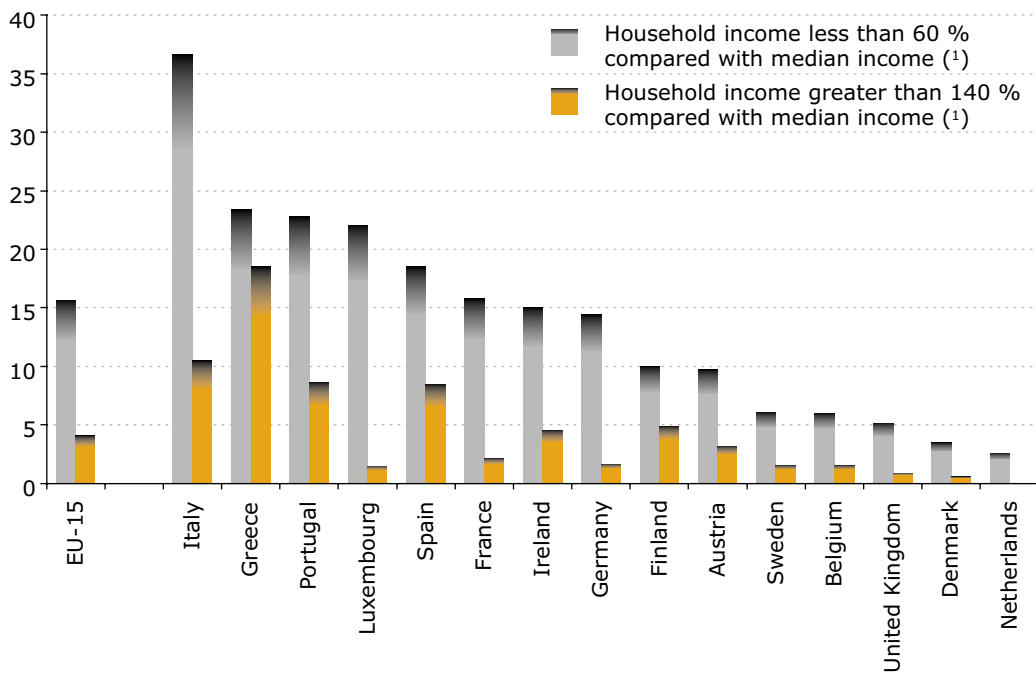


No data for Luxembourg and Sweden.

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

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

In %

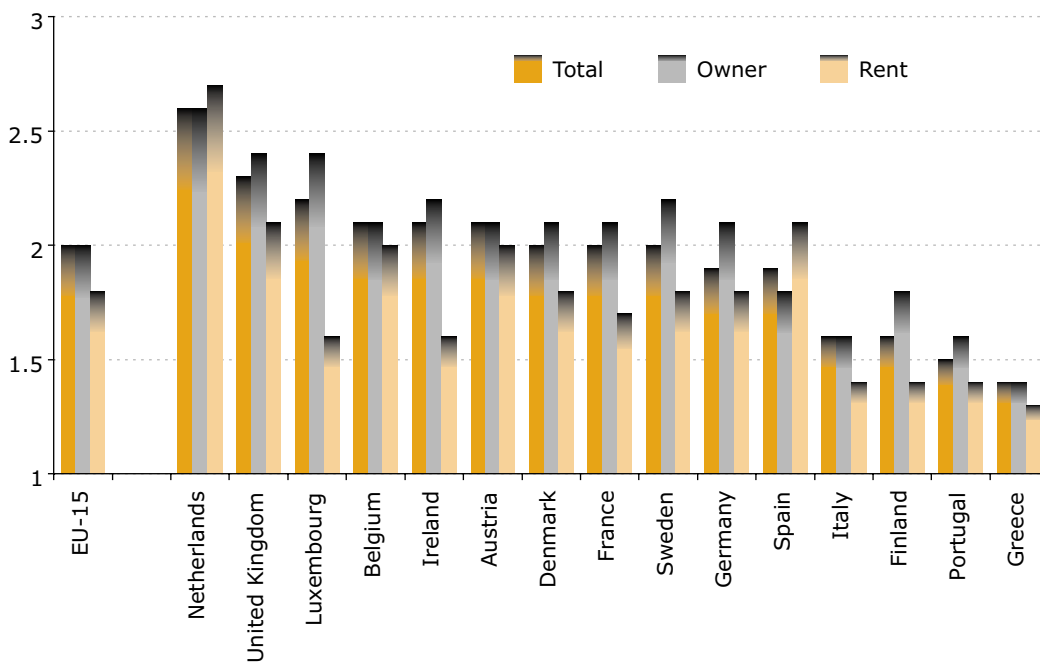


(¹) Median actual current income.

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 at his/her 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, childbearing 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

functions 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

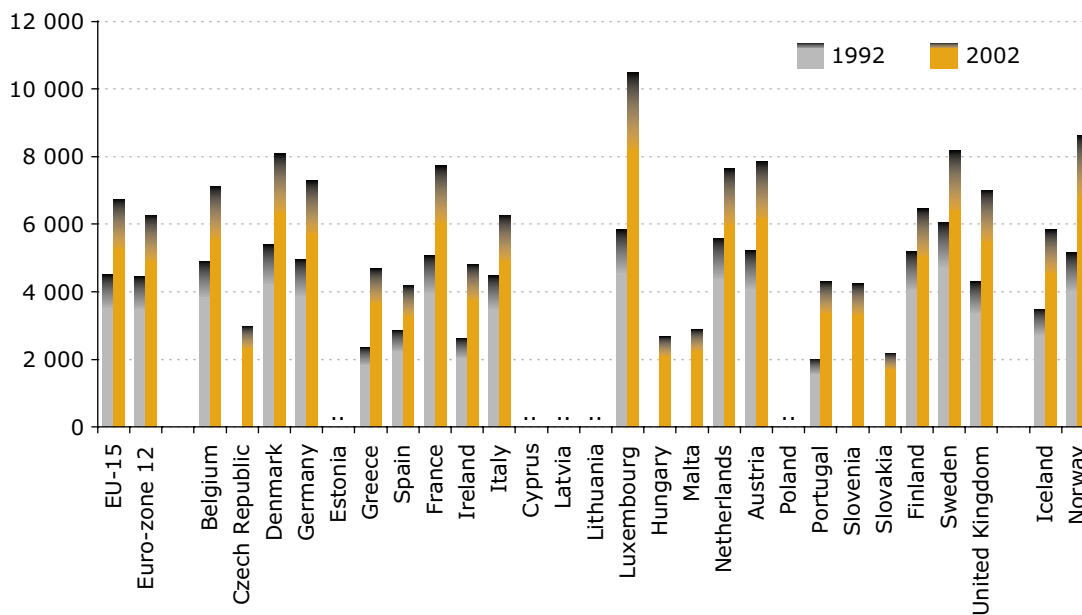
In % of GDP; at current prices

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.0 (p)	27.3 (e)	:
EU-15	26.3	27.6	28.7	28.4	28.2	28.4	28	27.5	27.4	27.3 (p)	27.6 (e)	28.0 (e)
Euro-zone 12	26.1	27.2	28.2	28	27.9	28.2	27.8	27.4	27.4	27.2 (p)	27.4 (e)	27.9 (e)
Belgium	27	27.7	29.3	28.7	28.1	28.6	27.9	27.6	27.3	26.9 (p)	27.5 (e)	27.8 (e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	17.3	18.3	18.3	19.1	19.3	19.2 (p)	19.9 (p)
Denmark	29.7	30.3	31.9	32.8	32.2	31.4	30.4	30.2	30	29.2	29.4	30
Germany	26.1	27.6	28.4	28.3	28.9	30	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.8 (p)	30.5 (p)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.1 (p)	14.3 (p)	:
Greece	21.5	21.2	22	22.1	22.3	22.9	23.3	24.2	25.5	26.3	27.1	26.6
Spain	21.2	22.4	24	22.8	22.1	21.9	21.2	20.6	20.3	20.2 (p)	20.1 (p)	20.2 (p)
France	28.4	29.3	30.7	30.5	30.7	31	30.8	30.5	30.2	29.8	30	30.6 (p)
Ireland	19.6	20.3	20.2	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.6	15.4	14.7	14.3	15.3	16.0 (p)
Italy	25.2	26.2	26.4	26	24.8	24.8	25.5	25	25.2	25.2	25.6 (p)	26.1 (p)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.3 (p)	14.3 (p)	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.2 (p)	15.2 (p)	:
Luxembourg	22	22.5	23.3	22.9	23.7	24.1	22.8	21.7	21.7	20.3	21.3	22.7 (p)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.7	19.8	19.8	20.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.2	16.6	17.3	17.7
Netherlands	31.2	31.9	32.3	31.7	30.9	30.1	29.4	28.4	28	27.4	27.5	28.5 (p)
Austria	26.7	27.2	28.2	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.9	28.4	28.6	29.1
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.7 (p)	22.1 (p)	:
Portugal	17.2	18.4	21	21.3	22.1	21.2	21.4	22.1	22.6	23	24	25.4 (p)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	24.4	24.8	25	25	25.2	25.5	25.4 (p)
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	18.7	19.8	20	20.2	20.2	19.5	19.1	19.2 (p)
Finland	29.8	33.6	34.5	33.8	31.7	31.6	29.2	27.2	26.8	25.5	25.7	26.4 (p)
Sweden	34.3	37.1	38.2	36.8	34.6	33.8	32.9	32.2	31.8	30.8	31.4	32.5 (p)
United Kingdom	25.8	27.9	29	28.6	28.2	28.1	27.5	26.9	26.5	27.1	27.6	27.6 (p)
Iceland	17.6	18.2	18.8	18.4	19	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.8	20.2	22.3 (p)
Norway	27	28.2	28.2	27.6	26.7	26	25.3	27.1	27.1	24.6	25.6	26.3 (p)

Expenditure on social protection includes: 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, 27.3 % of the GDP was spent on social protection in the EU-25. The share was highest in Sweden with 31.4 %, and lowest in Latvia and Estonia with 14.3 %. In 2002, social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in most of the countries of the European Union: this ratio rose in 17 of the 20 countries for which data are available.

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population In PPS



2002 EU-15: estimated value.
2002: provisional values.

Expenditure on social protection includes: 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).

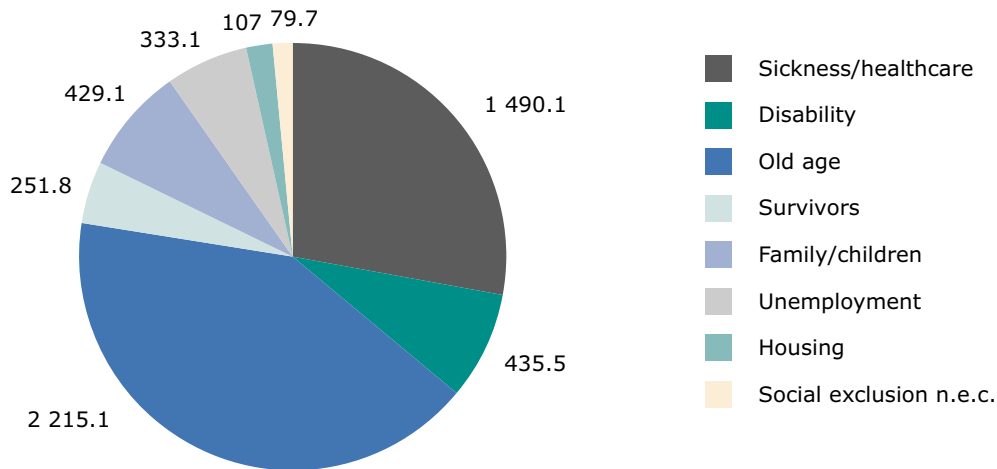
The expenditure on social protection has also been calculated per head of the population. The unit is the purchasing power standard (PPS) that allows an unbiased comparison between countries. In 2000, the expenditure on social protection was about 5 300 PPS per head in the EU-25, ranging from 9 154 PPS in Luxembourg

to 1 300 PPS or less in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The disparities between countries are partly related to differing levels of wealth and also reflect differences in social protection systems, demographic trends, unemployment rates and other social, institutional and economic factors.



Social benefits per head of population by function, EU-25 in 2001

In PPS



Estimated values.

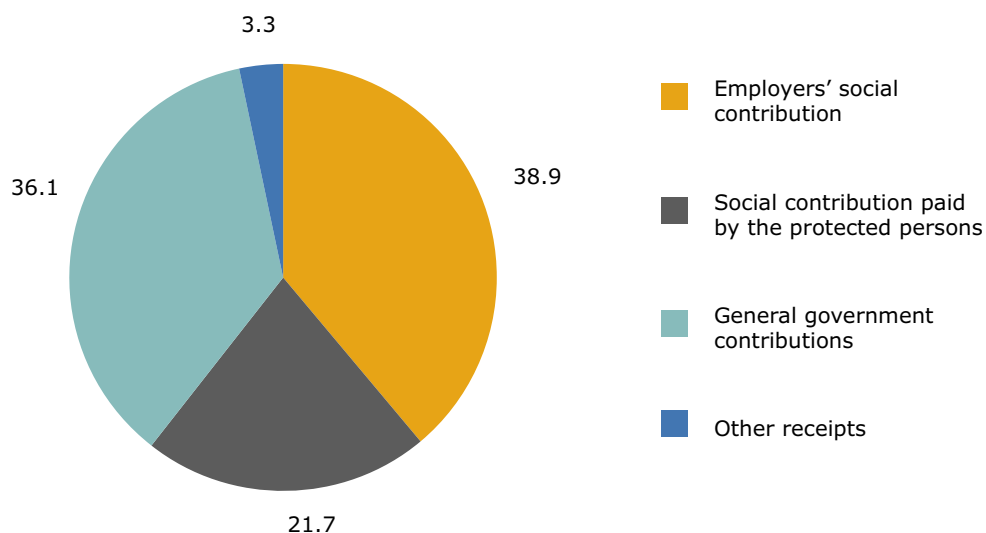
Social benefits consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

The social benefits per head are presented by the abovementioned functions. The highest amount is spent on the elderly (2 215 PPS in the EU-25 in 2001), followed by benefits for sickness and healthcare (1 490 PPS in the

EU-25 in 2001). About 39 % of the social protection receipts were financed by the employers, 36 % by the government and 21.7 % by the protected persons themselves.

Social protection receipts by type, EU-25 in 2001

In % of total receipts



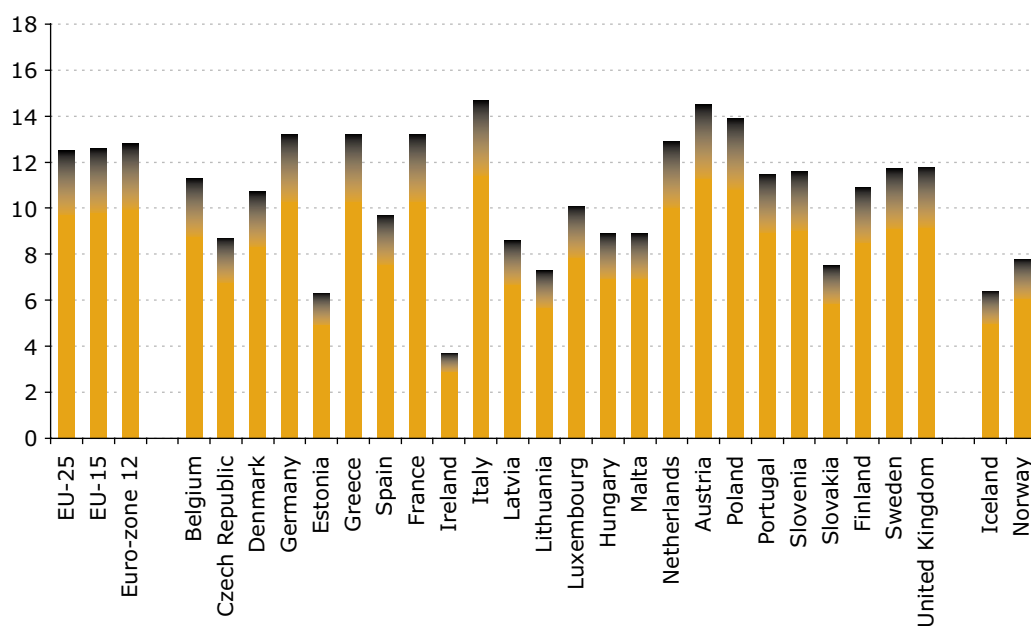
Estimated values.

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.

Pensions expenditure in the EU-25 accounted for 12.5 % of GDP in 2001. The highest expenditure is found in Italy (14.7 % of GDP) and the lowest in Ireland (3.7 % of GDP). Moreover, pensions are the dominant expenditure item of social protection in most European countries.

Expenditure on pensions in 2001

In % of GDP; at current prices



Contains provisional values; EU-25, EU-15, euro-zone 12: estimated values.

The 'pensions' aggregate comprises part of periodic cash benefits under the disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment functions. It is defined as the sum of the following social benefits: disability pension, early-retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pension, anticipated old-age pension, partial pension, survivors' pension, early-retirement benefit for labour market reasons.