

**Statistical portrait
of the European Union 2008**
European Year of Intercultural Dialogue



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STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 2008 – EUROPEAN YEAR OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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This Eurostat brochure celebrates the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 which aims to promote dialogue, knowledge and skills enabling all persons living in Europe to deal with a more complex society; a society which should be open to the world and respectful of cultural diversity, while being based on a set of common values. The brochure presents statistical data on areas which deal with various aspects of multicultural societies that are likely to promote dialogue. The brochure is intended to give an idea of the range of European statistics available in this area, but in no way is it a comprehensive picture of all data available concerning the topic in question. Data are provided for a wide range of statistical areas, usually for the European Union total (EU-27) and the Member States. When available, information is also presented for the candidate countries, EFTA countries, as well as other countries.

PREFACE

Democratic societies need a solid basis of reliable and objective data to function properly. On the one hand, decision-makers at the European Union (EU) level and in the Member States, be they governments or businesses, need statistical data to make informed decisions. On the other hand, the public, researchers and media refer increasingly to statistics for an accurate picture of society.



This Eurostat brochure celebrates the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 which aims to promote dialogue, knowledge and skills enabling all persons living in Europe to deal with a more complex society; a society which should be open to the world and respectful of cultural diversity, while being based on a set of common values. The brochure presents statistical data on areas which deal with various aspects of multicultural societies that are likely to promote dialogue. It is intended to give an idea of the range of European statistics available in this area, but in no way is it a comprehensive picture of all data available concerning the topic in question.

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities situated in Luxembourg. Since the early days of the Community, the need for reliable and comparable statistics was evident. A first statistical service was established in 1952 to meet the statistical requirements of the European Coal and Steel Community. After the European Economic Community and Euratom were founded in 1958, the statistical services of the three Communities were combined into the Statistical Office of the European Communities, which became later a Directorate-General (DG) of the European Commission. Its role is to supply high-quality statistical information, first and foremost to other Directorates-General and European institutions, in order to underpin the definition, implementation and analysis of Community policies, but also to the general public.

Eurostat does not work alone. The European statistical system (ESS) was built up gradually with the objective of providing comparable statistics for the EU. The ESS comprises, besides Eurostat, the statistical offices, ministries and agencies that collect official statistics in the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The ESS functions as a network: Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonisation of statistics, in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. The ESS concentrates on European policy areas, although harmonisation has extended to almost all statistical fields.

Thus, Eurostat gets most of its data from the national statistical authorities in the Member States. It then processes, analyses and publishes this data at a European level, according to common statistical concepts, methods, and standards. Eurostat defines methodologies together with the Member States, consolidates the data collected in each country, ensures that it is harmonised and as comparable as possible, and then creates European aggregates for the EU Member States and the euro area. It then publishes most of this data and accompanying analyses on its website and in many cases also in the form of paper publications.

Eurostat's website, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, offers free-of-charge access to nearly all of Eurostat's data, as well as to methodological information, and statistical publications in PDF format.

I hope this publication will encourage you to further explore the wealth of statistics available on the EU, and to use Eurostat's data for your information needs and daily work.



Hervé Carré
Director-General, Eurostat

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Introduction

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

In order to live together, people need to be able to communicate and understand one another's culture. This is all the more important in an increasingly globalised and interdependent world, where encountering cultural difference can scarcely be avoided.

Communication is the basis for any multicultural society to function properly, through tolerant and respectful dialogue, at the level of nations, communities, and individuals. Intercultural dialogue is based upon the recognition that different cultures exist within the world. These differences of opinion, belief and values exist not only within each individual culture but also between cultures. Intercultural dialogue seeks to promote dialogue, encouraging the sharing of ideas and exploring different thought-processes through which the world

is perceived and understood. Indeed, throughout history, people have exchanged cultural experience, ideas, values and goods through art, trade and migration.

Learning the art of dialogue is both a personal and social process. Developing skills and the capacity for dialogue implies a willingness to be open while retaining critical judgement. In increasingly diverse societies, it becomes all the more important that people understand each other in order for plural and dynamic communities to develop, where people of different cultural identities can live together in harmony and accord. Some of the most important policies in this area therefore seek to promote inclusion, integration and participation of all citizens in order to further social cohesion, civil society and peace. This is part of what is termed 'active citizenship', whereby people play a

more active role in their local society, through voting, membership of local clubs and organisations, charity work, etc.

The Commission proposed that 2008 be designated as the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue. The Year has been designed to present a wide variety of projects, to help forge closer links between European peoples and their cultures, promoting dialogue and developing active European citizenship. The Year will promote initiatives that bring together different communities and social groups. It is also hoped that the Year will contribute indirectly to the exchange of good practices and experimental initiatives regarding the promotion of intercultural dialogue.

Intercultural dialogue may be used as a tool to help achieve several of the EU's strategic priorities, including:

- respecting and promoting cultural diversity in Europe, in a world where globalisation is often seen as a force that promotes homogeneity;
- establishing active European citizenship based on common values of the EU, such as a commitment to solidarity, social justice and strengthening of cohesion;
- reinvigorating the Lisbon strategy, by promoting culture and creativity as sources of innovation to improve prosperity;

- allowing Europe to have a stronger voice in the world and establish effective partnerships with neighbouring countries, with the aim of supporting further development towards stability and democracy.

This publication brings together data from a variety of sources covering migration statistics, education and labour markets – statistics that describe how different cultures mix within Europe. It presents information on the cultural sector, in other words, the output and consumption of media (including the information society), books, theatre or films – which have the potential to further understanding of different cultures. Statistics are also presented on tourism and international transport, whereby individuals take-up the possibility to experience, at first hand, different cultures. Finally, the publication closes with recourse to a number of surveys from alternative, non-Eurostat sources that present information on the opinions of Europeans in relation to areas such as active citizenship, religion, discrimination, racism and xenophobia. Data from opinion polls, such as those presented, can often be more volatile and influenced by recent events within a country; therefore, these should be interpreted with special care.

DEFINING CULTURE

The term 'culture' can have several meanings. Perhaps the most 'pure' definition is to view culture as synonymous with the term 'art'. Culture may also be defined as covering a set of shared attitudes, beliefs, customs, values and practices, which may be assigned to a particular group of persons who are often defined in terms of their political, religious, geographic, ethnic, or other characteristics. The Year of Intercultural Dialogue is closely focused on this latter definition, as it aims to make people from different countries, religions, genders and age groups understand other cultures more clearly and to subsequently be more tolerant of them.

Culture in the sense of art and related products can be a catalyst for intercultural dialogue within Europe, as well as with the rest of the world – acting through the distribution of films, books or sound recordings that allow people the opportunity to experience the culture of others. In this respect, culture can be seen as a vehicle for a set of common values (tolerance, democracy, diversity and pluralism) and a specific way of life. Europe is more than a single, economic market and culture contributes to creativity, better education, self-confidence, social inclusion and the feeling of belonging to a community. As such, culture performs multiple social and political functions.

The word culture is also frequently employed in a more economic sense, as an adjective to qualify a sector of activity: as in the cultural

sector, cultural industries, or cultural products. These concepts involve some form of creativity in their production. In these cases it is often difficult to delineate the boundaries of the cultural sector, as some industries use culture as an intermediate consumption in their production process. Beyond drama, dance, film, music and heritage, there is no commonly agreed definition and, for example, areas such as architecture, advertising, sport, fashion, or design may or may not be included.

Aside from defining the term culture, statisticians face problems as many statistical tools, such as classifications, that are used at a European and national level were not developed with culture, or cultural dialogue, in mind. For this reason, it is often very difficult to measure the cultural phenomenon using existing economic, product or occupational classifications – which may be too broad to permit the cultural dimension to be assessed properly.

During the 1990s policy makers became aware of the lack of cultural statistics and in 1995 the European Council adopted a resolution on the promotion of statistics on culture and economic growth. As a result, the Leadership Group on Cultural Statistics (LEG-Culture) was set up by the Statistical Programme Committee in 1997. It conducted a three year project aimed at: determining a common definition of the cultural sector; suggesting changes in statistical classifications to take account of culture; reviewing existing data collections; and producing indicators to enable an

assessment of employment, financing and participation in the cultural field. The result was a definition of culture that cross-tabulates eight cultural and artistic domains (artistic and monumental heritage, archives, libraries, books and press, visual arts, architecture, performing arts, audio and audiovisual/multimedia), with six functions (creation, production, dissemination, marketing, preservation and training).

POLICY INITIATIVES IN RELATION TO CULTURE

Community activities in relation to culture were officially enshrined in Article 151 (ex-128) of the Treaty establishing the European Union ⁽¹⁾, whereby the EU should 'contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore'.

Initially pilot and sectoral EU-wide programmes were put in place, including supporting artistic and cultural events, encouraging artistic creation, promoting better public access to European heritage, and improving artistic and cultural cooperation between professionals. These led on to three cultural programmes that were implemented between 1996 and 1999:

- Kaléidoscope, which aimed to encourage artistic and cultural creation and cooperation with a European dimension;

- Ariane, which supported the field of books and reading, including translation;
- Raphaël, which complemented Member States' policies in the area of cultural heritage of European significance.

These were followed by the Culture 2000 initiative, a Community programme that was established for seven years (2000-2006), which provided grants to cultural cooperation projects in all artistic and cultural fields. In addition, a number of other European programmes deal with culture, for example, by supporting cultural industries, technological research, education and training, regional development, or cooperation with non-member countries.

The EU's culture strategy is implemented through the use of what is known as an 'open method of coordination' (OMC). Member States retain the main responsibility in the field of culture, following the principle of subsidiarity, while actions taken at an EU level should take cultural aspects into account in other EU policies, so as to preserve cultural diversity and bring common heritage to the fore, while fostering cooperation with non-member countries. This method also allows countries to assess each other's performance and share best practice ⁽²⁾.

⁽²⁾ See: <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/180>.

⁽¹⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/sources_info/official_doc/article151_en.html.

Culture 2000 was subsequently replaced by a new programme – Culture 2007 (covering the period 2007-2013). The programme is open to the participation of non-audiovisual cultural industries, in particular small cultural enterprises. Its specific objectives are: to promote the trans-national mobility of people working in the cultural sector; to encourage the trans-national circulation of works and cultural and artistic products; and, to encourage intercultural dialogue. It was established by Decision No 1855/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾.

On 10 May 2007 the European Commission adopted a Communication for a European agenda for culture in a globalising world ⁽⁴⁾. The agenda foresees three objectives:

- to promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in Europe;
- to promote culture as a catalyst for creativity and innovation in the context of the Lisbon strategy for jobs and growth;
- to ensure that culture becomes a key component in the EU's external relations so as to build bridges with other parts of the world.

Cultural diversity has for a long time been a major issue among international organisations, with one of the first actions being the European Cultural Convention that was signed by members of the Council of Europe in Paris in 1954 ⁽⁵⁾. Among the purposes of this Convention was the desire to: develop mutual understanding among the peoples of Europe and reciprocal appreciation of their cultural diversity; safeguard European culture; promote national contributions to Europe's common cultural heritage; encourage the study of the languages, history and civilisation of the different parties to the Convention.

A number of bodies have examined this issue in more recent years including the G8 (Okinawa, 2000), the Council of Europe (declaration on cultural diversity, December 2000), and UNESCO (Universal Declaration and Action Plan on Cultural Diversity, November 2001). Indeed, the EU's work on cultural matters is often carried out in conjunction with the Council of Europe and UNESCO. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity was adopted unanimously by the 185 Member States represented at the 31st session of the General Conference in 2001 in the wake of the events of 11 September 2001. It supports the view that respect for cultural

⁽³⁾ See: Official Journal, n° L 372 of 27 December 2006.

⁽⁴⁾ See: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0242en01.pdf.

⁽⁵⁾ See: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=018&CM=1&CL=ENG>.

diversity and intercultural dialogue is an important element for development and peace. The EU has also signed many cooperation agreements with non-member countries all over the world. By doing so, culture is not only seen as an important element in economic and social development, but also plays a role in establishing democracy and stability.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF CULTURE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO COMPETITIVENESS

The promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is supported by the notion that culture can be used as a catalyst for creativity and productivity gains within the framework of the revised Lisbon strategy ⁽⁶⁾. While it is to some extent possible to measure the contribution of scientific innovation, or investment in support of research and development, to sustainable economic growth, it is not so easy to gauge the contribution of culture and creativity; this is partly because culture and creativity often involve more intangible aspects.

While much of the initial focus of the Lisbon strategy was on productivity gains relating to information and communication technologies (ICT) uptake and encouraging

research and development, there has in recent years been a steady growth in acknowledging that culture can also make a significant contribution to economic growth, jobs and social cohesion. Culture provides products and services for consumption, namely books, films, or sound recordings as well as architecture, theatre, concerts, exhibitions, etc. With rising income per capita, consumption patterns have increasingly become a cultural statement, reinforced by more leisure time and a changing population structure with an increasing proportion of healthy, retired persons. However, the benefits that culture brings to Europe's economy stretch well beyond the consumption of cultural goods, as culture is indirectly used by many non-cultural economic sectors as a source of innovation or as an input in terms of content. Creativity is a complex process of innovation mixing several dimensions such as technology, science, management, and culture. Besides others, cultural and creative sectors are also considered to be crucial for the further development of information society technologies and services, while at a more local level culture can also have a considerable impact, attracting tourists, providing growth and employment, as well as offering the possibility for social regeneration and cohesion.

⁽⁶⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/index_en.htm.



SOURCES AND COVERAGE OF DATA

The European statistical system (ESS) is ever-changing and has adapted considerably to reflect the needs of policy and decision makers. This has been particularly true in the past decade when a wide range of indicators has been developed to monitor and appraise monetary or socio-economic policies, most notably in the form of euro-indicators, principal European economic indicators (PEEIs), structural indicators and sustainable development indicators.

The data presented within this publication has been selected from a wide range of information available within Eurostat's free dissemination database (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>), other Commission sources such as the Eurobarometer surveys released by the Directorate-General Communication ⁽⁷⁾, and some other sources; all sources are identified under each table or graph.

Most of the data was extracted from Eurostat's dissemination database during the first week of July 2007. Data are generally available up until 2005 or 2006; longer time series will generally be available when consulting Eurostat's website. All tables and graphs based on data that comes from sources other than Eurostat have their source mentioned beneath the particular table or graph in question.

The publication presents (subject to data availability) information for the EU total (EU-27 or EU-25) and the Member States. When available, information is also presented for the candidate countries, EFTA

countries, as well as other selected countries. The EU-27 aggregate is provided when information for all 27 Member States is available or has been estimated.

Note that EU aggregates are back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the EU-27 aggregate is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 and the accession of ten new Member States in 2004, as if all 27 Member States had always been members of the EU. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the EU refers to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States).

More detailed metadata for the statistics presented in this brochure can be found in the dissemination databases on Eurostat's website.

The publication was produced during the late summer/autumn of 2007.

THE NEW EUROSTAT DATA CODE

A code (such as 'tsier066') has been inserted as part of the source whenever Eurostat data is presented in this publication. This code allows the reader to easily access the most recent data on the Eurostat website (note that the data on the website is frequently updated and may also be more detailed or have a different measurement unit). For more details, consult the link entitled 'The Eurostat data code' on the Eurostat homepage.

⁽⁷⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

An *italic font* is used in tables to show provisional data, estimates and forecasts (in other words, data that are likely to change in the future). The colon (:) is used in tables to represent data that is not available, either because the value was not provided by the national statistical authority or because the value is confidential. In figures (charts/graphs), missing information is footnoted when it is not available. A dash (-) is used to indicate values that are not relevant or not applicable.

Within this publication, the euro area consists of Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland. Cyprus and Malta will also become members of the euro area in 2008; however, this could not be taken into account at the time of writing (September 2007).

Note that a full list of symbols and abbreviations may be found at the end of the publication.

All statements on policies within this publication are given for information purposes only. They do not constitute an official policy position of the European Commission and are not legally binding. To know more about such policies, please consult the European Commission's website at <http://ec.europa.eu/comm>.



1

1. Multinational populations in the European Union

The EU-27 had a population of around 495 million inhabitants at the start of 2007, with a broad range of cultural, social and linguistic diversity. The degree of interaction between different cultural groups has increased, not only because of successive enlargements of the EU, but also due to (among others) migration (both between different European countries and between different continents), tourism, advances in communication technologies, and increased levels of external trade, all of which have increased exposure to a more diverse range of cultures, products and languages.

All Member States of the EU are affected by the flow of international migration: in this respect they have agreed to develop a common immigration policy. The leaders of the EU set out at the October 1999 European Council in Tampere (Finland) the

elements for a common EU immigration policy. This was confirmed in 2004 with the adoption of the Hague programme ⁽⁸⁾, which sets the objectives for strengthening freedom, security and justice in the EU for the period 2005-2010. The European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex) was established by a Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 ⁽⁹⁾ and was later amended by Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 ⁽¹⁰⁾ of the European Parliament and of the Council in 2007, establishing a mechanism for the creation of rapid border intervention teams.

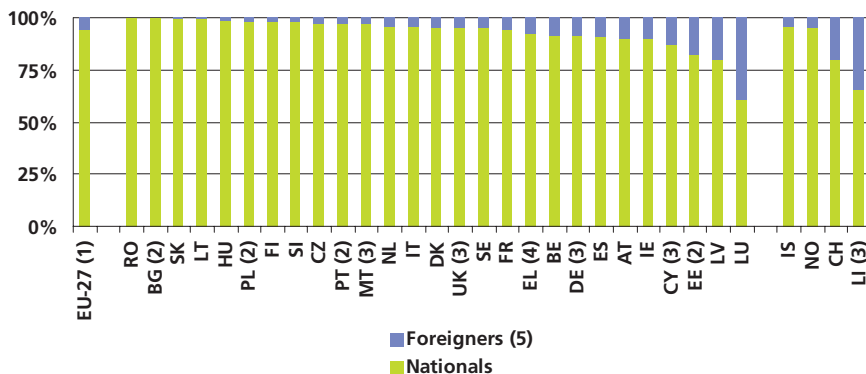
⁽⁸⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/information_dossiers/the_hague_priorities/index_en.htm.

⁽⁹⁾ See: http://www.frontex.europa.eu/gfx/frontex/files/frontex_regulation_en.pdf.

⁽¹⁰⁾ See: http://www.frontex.europa.eu/gfx/frontex/files/rabit_regulation-863-2007.pdf.



**Figure 1.1: Breakdown of population, nationals and foreigners, 2006
(% of total population)**



(1) Average based on the available data shown in the graph for the Member States (with mixed reference periods).

(2) Eurostat estimates based on latest annual data available or on the last census.

(3) 2005.

(4) 2004, estimates.

(5) Foreigners: persons who are not citizens of their country of residence. Foreigners in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania include former Soviet citizens who had not applied for the citizenship of their country of residence at the time of data collection.

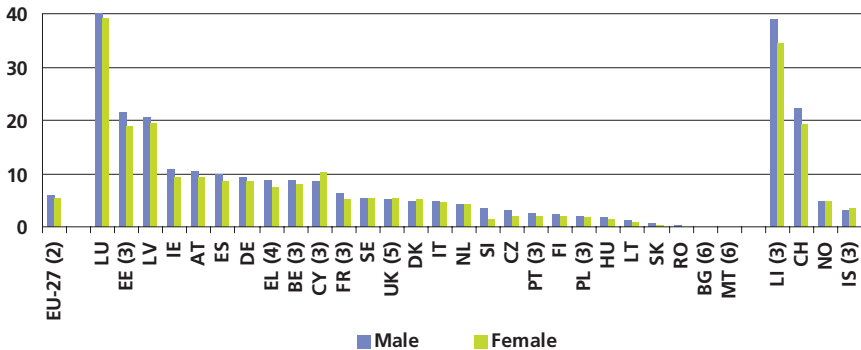
Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and cens_nsctz), Central Statistics Office Ireland (<http://beyond2020.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1840>)

In 2005 the Commission issued a Green Paper on an EU approach to managing economic migration. This consultation led to the adoption in December 2005 of a policy plan on legal migration which lists the actions and legislative initiatives that the Commission intends to take, so as to pursue the consistent development of the EU legal migration policy.

Just less than 6 % of the EU's population ⁽¹¹⁾ was composed of foreigners (non-nationals originating from other EU countries and non-nationals from non-member countries) in 2006. The proportion ranged from a high of 39.6 % in Luxembourg and upwards of 10 % in Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus and Ireland to less than 1 % of the total population in Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. Generally the majority of foreigners that have settled in most of the Member States are from other (often neighbouring) European countries.

⁽¹¹⁾ Average based on the available data shown in the graph above for the Member States (with mixed reference periods).

Figure 1.2: Proportion of foreigners in the population, by gender, 2006 (% of male/female population) (1)



(1) Foreigners: persons who are not citizens of their country of residence. Foreigners in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania include former Soviet citizens who had not applied for the citizenship of their country of residence at the time of data collection.

(2) Average based on the available data shown in the graph for the Member States (with mixed reference periods).

(3) Latest data available are from the last census.

(4) 2004, estimates.

(5) 2005.

(6) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and cens_nsctz), Central Statistics Office Ireland (<http://beyond2020.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1840>)

The proportion of the EU's male population ⁽¹²⁾ that was made up of non-nationals (5.9 %) in 2006 was somewhat higher than the corresponding share among women (5.3 %). This pattern was repeated across the majority of the Member States for

which data are available, as there were only three Member States where the proportion of non-nationals among the female population was higher than the corresponding share among men (Cyprus, Denmark and the United Kingdom).

⁽¹²⁾ Average based on the available data shown in the graph for the Member States (with mixed reference periods).



Table 1.1: Foreigners from other EU Member States, 2006
(continued on the following page)

	Total (1 000)	Share in total population (%)	(% share of foreigners from other Member States)											
			BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY
BE (1)	587.9	5.7	-	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	7.6	19.2	31.8	0.0
BG (2)	3.9	0.0	0.5	-	5.7	0.3	8.9	0.2	0.2	43.9	0.6	2.2	4.0	3.6
CZ	93.9	0.9	0.3	4.4	-	0.2	7.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.9	0.0
DK	74.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-	19.1	0.8	1.6	0.9	3.2	5.0	4.3	0.0
DE	2 256.8	2.7	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.8	-	0.2	0.5	14.3	4.9	4.5	24.8	0.0
EE (2)	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	3.7	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
IE	147.5	3.5	0.3	:	1.8	0.3	3.6	0.8	:	0.1	2.1	3.2	2.2	0.0
EL (2)	136.1	1.2	1.0	25.8	0.5	0.6	8.7	0.0	0.3	-	0.7	3.9	4.3	12.8
ES	1 326.1	3.0	2.0	7.7	0.4	0.7	10.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	-	6.2	7.9	0.0
FR (2)	1 250.1	2.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	6.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	12.8	-	16.0	0.0
IT	538.9	0.9	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.4	6.8	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.9	5.2	-	0.0
CY (2)	36.9	5.3	0.3	6.5	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	47.3	0.1	1.0	0.6	-
LV	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.6	8.6	13.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.8	1.6	0.0
LT	2.0	0.1	1.5	2.1	0.7	6.0	16.8	4.5	0.6	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.9	0.0
LU (2)	141.3	32.1	10.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	14.1	13.4	0.0
HU	92.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	11.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	238.9	1.5	10.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	24.5	0.1	1.7	2.7	7.1	6.2	7.7	0.0
AT	257.0	3.1	0.5	2.6	3.1	0.4	40.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.2	5.0	0.0
PL (2)	15.4	0.0	1.3	5.2	4.3	0.7	51.2	0.1	0.2	4.1	1.4	4.8	4.2	0.1
PT (1)	67.8	0.7	3.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	17.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	21.5	12.3	5.5	0.0
RO	6.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.2	0.3	11.6	0.0	0.3	26.2	1.5	8.6	29.5	0.0
SI	2.7	0.1	1.2	2.6	3.9	0.9	21.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	6.6	15.2	0.1
SK	15.0	0.3	0.8	3.7	29.0	0.8	10.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	4.2	3.3	0.1
FI	38.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.7	7.2	39.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	0.1
SE	216.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	15.2	9.7	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	0.0
UK (3)	1 173.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.4	8.5	0.3	31.5	1.2	5.2	8.5	7.5	0.9

(1) 2003.

(2) Latest data available are from the last census.

(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and cens_nsctz), Central Statistics Office Ireland
(<http://beyond2020.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1840>)

The table above shows details concerning the origin of non-nationals exclusively from other Member States. It shows, as one may expect, that the geographical proximity of countries – among others – can play an important role in determining intra-Community migratory patterns. For example, more than 70 % of those EU citizens from another Member State living in Hungary originated from Romania,

over 50 % of those in the Czech Republic from Slovakia, and slightly more than 40 % of those in Sweden from Finland according to the latest national data.

However, a number of other factors play an important role in determining migratory flows including socio-economic factors, a shared language, increased job

Table 1.1: Foreigners from other EU Member States, 2006
(continued from previous page)

	(% share of foreigners from other Member States)														
	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
BE (1)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	16.4	0.4	1.9	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	4.5
BG (2)	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	14.9	0.1	5.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.5	2.1
CZ	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.5	19.0	0.1	2.8	0.2	52.6	0.1	0.4	2.4
DK	1.5	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	1.1	9.9	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.4	2.8	15.0	17.4
DE	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.0	5.2	7.9	13.2	5.3	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	4.3
EE (2)	35.1	27.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	3.4	1.4
IE	4.7	8.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	22.3	0.6	2.7	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.6	39.7
EL (2)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	1.0	9.4	0.2	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.6	9.7
ES	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.5	3.1	5.5	29.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	18.8
FR (2)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.7	44.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	6.0
IT	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.1	11.3	0.8	55.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	4.3
CY (2)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	32.2
LV	-	48.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.7	3.7	4.4
LT	16.9	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.2	1.0	25.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	3.9	3.8
LU (2)	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.5	41.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.1
HU	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.6	0.1	71.8	0.1	3.9	0.4	0.6	1.6
MT	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	-	1.5	6.4	5.1	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	17.4
AT	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.5	0.0	2.2	-	12.2	0.5	8.9	2.6	5.2	0.5	1.1	2.9
PL (2)	0.4	3.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.4	2.3	-	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.3	0.3	2.8	4.4
PT (1)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.1	0.9	0.4	-	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	23.4
RO	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	5.3
SI	0.4	0.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.8	11.0	5.3	0.2	4.9	-	9.4	0.5	1.2	5.7
SK	0.1	0.1	0.0	11.7	0.0	1.3	5.9	18.9	0.2	2.8	0.5	-	0.1	0.5	3.3
FI	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.3	-	21.1	7.1
SE	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	1.4	7.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	40.2	-	6.8
UK (3)	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.9	1.7	9.4	7.2	1.5	0.0	2.1	0.8	2.2	-

(1) 2003.

(2) Latest data available are from the last census.

(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and cens_nsctz), Central Statistics Office Ireland
(<http://beyond2020.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1840>)

opportunities, or an already established migrant population from the same country.

Note that the figures shown refer to the stock of foreigners in each Member State, and not to the annual flow of immigrants. As such, these stocks are heavily influenced by historic migratory patterns (for example, the high

proportion of nationals who have moved back and forth between Ireland and the United Kingdom), as well as more recent migratory patterns (for example, the relatively high proportion of citizens from Baltic Member States and Poland arriving in countries such as Ireland and the United Kingdom since 2004).

Table 1.2: Breakdown of foreign population, 2006

	Foreigners (1 000)	Share in total population (%)	Share (% of total foreign population)					Others, stateless and unknown
			Europe (1)	Africa	America	Asia	Oceania	
BE (2)	850.1	8.2	77.1	15.5	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.3
BG (3)	25.6	0.3	76.3	1.4	1.4	20.5	0.1	0.3
CZ	258.4	2.5	77.7	1.0	1.8	19.2	0.1	0.2
DK	270.1	5.0	59.6	7.9	4.2	26.4	0.6	1.4
DE	7 289.1	8.8	81.1	3.8	2.9	11.3	0.1	0.8
EE (3, 4)	274.3	19.6	34.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	65.4
IE	419.7	10.1	71.5	8.4	5.0	11.2	3.3	0.6
EL (3)	762.2	7.0	82.1	2.1	3.6	10.9	1.2	0.1
ES	4 002.5	9.1	37.2	19.0	38.0	5.6	0.1	0.0
FR (3)	3 258.5	5.6	47.6	43.5	2.5	6.3	0.1	0.0
IT	2 670.5	4.5	47.3	26.0	9.6	17.0	0.1	0.0
CY (3)	64.8	9.4	69.8	2.0	1.9	24.7	0.5	1.1
LV (4)	456.8	19.9	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
LT (4)	32.9	1.0	67.9	0.2	0.9	4.8	0.0	26.2
LU (3)	162.2	36.9	95.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.3
HU	156.2	1.5	83.9	1.3	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.3
MT (5)	12.0	3.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	691.4	4.2	52.2	16.6	6.0	10.6	0.6	14.0
AT	814.1	9.8	86.8	2.6	2.0	6.5	0.2	1.9
PL (3)	40.7	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT (2)	238.7	2.3	30.2	47.8	17.1	4.5	0.2	0.1
RO	26.0	0.1	60.3	0.0	2.9	25.2	0.0	11.5
SI	49.0	2.4	97.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1
SK	25.6	0.5	84.1	1.2	3.4	10.8	0.2	0.3
FI	113.9	2.1	66.1	9.4	3.8	19.0	0.5	1.2
SE	479.9	5.3	65.6	6.0	6.2	20.1	0.5	1.5
UK (5)	3 066.1	5.2	42.2	14.8	9.6	22.5	3.9	7.0

(1) Europe is defined as: all EU and EFTA countries, the candidate countries, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Holy See (Vatican City State), the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Turkey and the Ukraine.

(2) 2003.

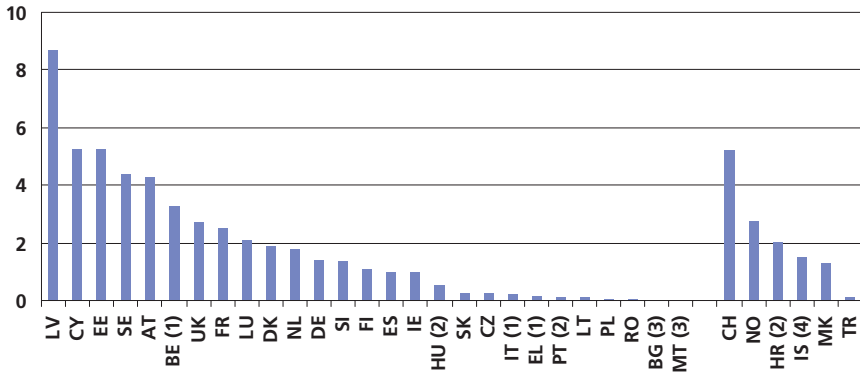
(3) Latest data available are from the last census.

(4) Foreigners in Estonia and Latvia include former Soviet citizens who settled in these countries prior to declarations of independence and who had not applied for the citizenship of their country of residence at the time of data collection; in the case of Estonia and Lithuania these persons are considered under unknown (undetermined) citizenship and are accordingly not attributed to any of the continents; in the case of Latvia, these non-citizens of Latvia are counted among foreigners from Europe.

(5) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and cens_nsctz), Central Statistics Office Ireland (<http://beyond2020.cso.ie/Census/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1840>)

Figure 1.3: Acquisition of citizenship, 2005 (% of total population)



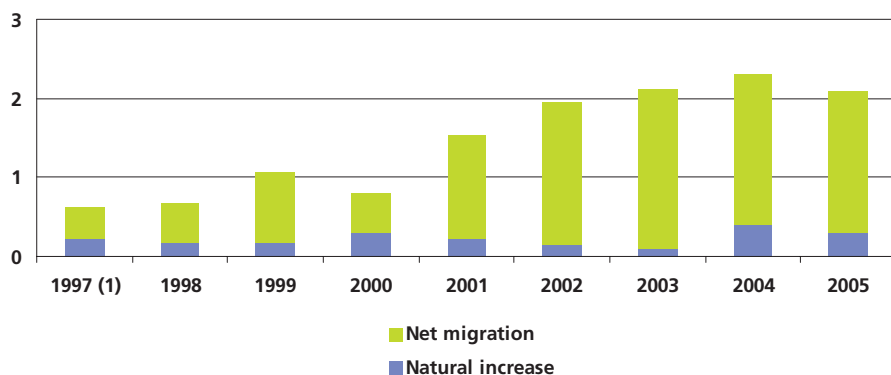
- (1) 2003.
- (2) 2004.
- (3) Not available.
- (4) 2002.

Source: Eurostat (migr_acqctz)

The total stock of non-nationals on 1 January 2006 in the 27 Member States was, according to Eurostat estimates, almost 28 million persons. The absolute number of foreigners in a Member State is clearly influenced by the size of each country, with the highest number of foreigners being registered in Germany (almost 7.3 million in 2005), followed by Spain (just over 4 million), France (3.3 million), the United Kingdom (more than 3 million in 2005) and Italy (2.7 million).

Historic ties, language and a mix of geographical proximity and socio-economic factors are likely to play an important role in determining the origin of foreigners by continent. In most countries, Europeans made up the largest group of foreigners (on

the basis of a breakdown by continent); accounting for an absolute majority – over 50 % – of foreigners in 19 of the 25 Member States for which data are presented. Note that in Estonia and Lithuania the share of foreigners with unknown citizenship includes former Soviet citizens who settled in these countries prior to declarations of independence and who had not applied for the citizenship of their country of residence at the time of data collection; in the case of Latvia, these persons are defined as ‘non-citizens of Latvia’ and are counted among the foreigners from Europe. The remaining Member States where Europeans did not account for an absolute majority of the foreign population are Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Figure 1.4: Components of population growth, EU-27 (million)

(1) 1997 includes only metropolitan France.

Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

The statistics presented in this section refer to citizenship of individuals. In some cases migrants may be attracted to becoming citizens of their host country. The procedure to take this step varies from one Member State to another, although often migrants will need to satisfy a number of conditions, such as speaking the host country language, residing in the host country for a minimum number of years, passing a citizenship test, or taking part in a citizenship ceremony.

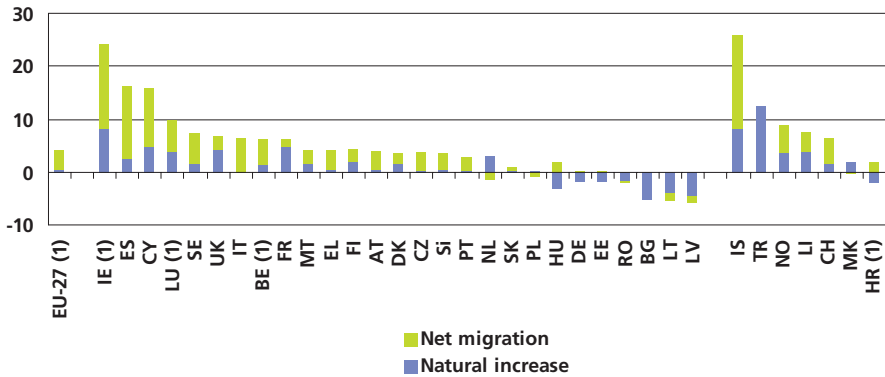
The integration of third country nationals (INTI) programme ⁽¹³⁾ provided support through to the end of 2006 for actions that promoted the integration of people who were not citizens of the EU. The general objective of this instrument was to support

the efforts of Member States to enable third country nationals to fulfil conditions of residence and to facilitate their integration into European societies. The programme was targeted primarily at new arrivals from non-member countries and its actions were complementary with specific actions to increase the participation of migrants in employment under the European Social Fund (ESF). INTI did not cover the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, as these actions fall under the European Refugee Fund (ERF). As of the start of 2007, INTI was replaced by the European fund for the integration of third-country nationals, set up as part of the new framework programme for the solidarity and management of migration flows (see below for more details).

⁽¹³⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/2004_2007/inti/funding_inti_en.htm.



Figure 1.5: Population change, 2006 (% of total population)



(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

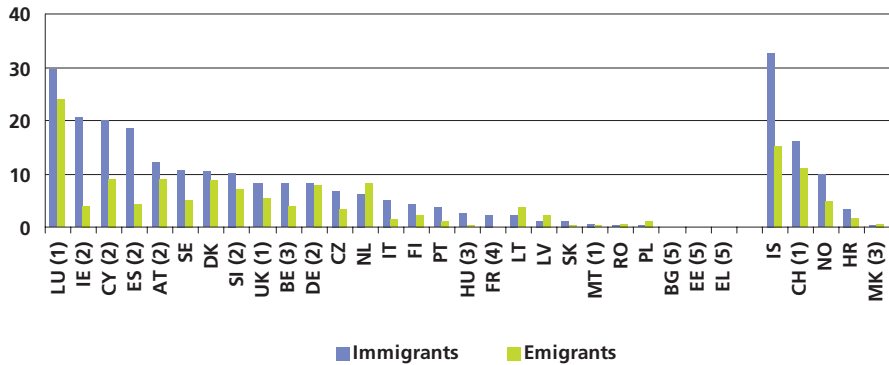
In recent years, as the rate of natural population increase (births minus deaths) has slowed, due to declining fertility rates, the contribution of migration to overall population growth has increased considerably. In some countries there will be a significant further change in the structure of population as the baby-boom⁽¹⁴⁾ generation reach retirement. Migratory flows cannot easily be predicted, as migratory patterns can depend on a variety of economic and political factors. Conflicts within and between countries may lead to considerable unexpected movements of people – for example, the peak in net migration into the EU-27 in 1999 can be attributed (at least in part) to the war in the Balkans.

The EU-27's population grew by 2.1 million in 2005 with net migration approximately six times as high as the level of natural increase. In relative terms, for each 1 000 persons in the EU-27's population in 2005, the population grew by 0.6 persons due to natural increase and by 3.6 persons because of net migration. In several Member States the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in 2006, resulting in a natural decrease of the population. In Hungary and Germany this natural decrease was (at least in part) compensated for by an increase in net migration. On the other hand, in Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, natural population decrease was compounded by migratory flows, with a higher number of emigrants than immigrants.

⁽¹⁴⁾ A phenomenon associated with an increase in birth rates witnessed in many countries during the 1950s and 1960s.



Figure 1.6: Immigration and emigration, 2006 (% of total population)



(1) 2005.

(2) Provisional.

(3) 2004.

(4) Excludes nationals and EU immigration from EU-15 Member States; emigration data, not available.

(5) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

The EU's solidarity and management of migration flows framework programme for the period 2007-2013⁽¹⁵⁾ is designed to address the issue of sharing responsibilities between Member States as regards the introduction of integrated management of the external borders of the EU and the implementation of common policies on asylum and immigration; it has replaced INTI. It consists of four financial instruments: the external borders fund and the integration fund (both applicable from 1 January 2007) and the return fund and European refugee fund (both applicable from 1 January 2008). Just over 45 % of the overall budget for the programme for the period 2007 to 2013 is devoted to the external borders fund, 20.5 % to integration, 17.4 % to the refugee fund, and 16.8 % for the return fund.

Immigrants and emigrants are defined as persons arriving or leaving a country for a period of more than one year. In contrast to the data shown earlier in this section that focused on the stock of persons by citizenship, the data shown here relate to the flows of migrants each year. The highest proportion of immigrants and emigrants was recorded in Luxembourg (2005) where for every 1 000 persons there were 29.7 immigrants and 23.8 emigrants. The largest differences between rates of immigration and emigration were registered in Ireland and Spain.

⁽¹⁵⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/integration/funding_integration_en.htm.

Table 1.3: Immigration of non-nationals, 2005

	Immigrants (1 000)	Share (% of total immigrants)					Others, stateless and unknown
		Europe (1)	Africa	America	Asia	Oceania	
BE (2)	68.8	60.4	21.0	7.7	10.2	0.4	0.3
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	58.6	80.2	0.8	2.9	15.8	0.2	0.0
DK	30.0	64.7	3.8	9.5	20.2	1.5	0.4
DE	579.3	74.9	4.4	5.8	14.1	0.4	0.3
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	67.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	682.7	41.5	17.7	33.8	6.9	0.1	0.0
FR (3, 4)	140.1	15.0	64.4	8.7	11.4	0.3	0.2
IT (2)	392.8	57.8	17.8	12.6	11.7	0.1	0.0
CY	21.9	79.0	1.2	2.0	16.8	0.9	0.1
LV	1.2	89.7	0.2	5.0	4.7	0.4	0.2
LT	2.1	66.5	0.3	8.2	10.9	0.3	13.9
LU	12.3	88.1	4.6	3.8	2.6	0.1	0.9
HU (3)	22.2	83.2	1.6	2.8	12.1	0.3	0.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	63.4	51.9	9.5	11.3	18.8	1.3	7.2
AT	101.5	79.8	4.3	3.3	10.3	0.3	2.1
PL	9.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT (3)	16.8	41.1	33.6	20.2	5.0	0.0	0.0
RO	3.7	79.6	1.1	13.0	5.5	0.9	0.0
SI	13.3	97.2	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.0
SK	7.7	77.3	1.6	4.8	15.9	0.3	0.2
FI	12.7	59.6	10.8	4.7	23.7	0.5	0.7
SE	51.3	52.8	10.0	6.2	28.8	0.6	1.7
UK	407.4	33.8	13.1	6.7	37.9	8.4	0.1
HR (3)	1.5	94.5	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.2
MK	2.1	92.3	0.4	3.6	3.2	0.1	0.4
TR	179.0	62.2	1.6	4.3	29.6	0.6	1.7
NO	31.4	56.0	12.0	5.7	25.0	0.7	0.6
CH	99.1	73.3	5.4	9.9	10.8	0.7	0.0

(1) Europe is defined as: all EU and EFTA countries, the candidate countries, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Holy See (Vatican City State), the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Turkey and the Ukraine.

(2) 2003.

(3) 2004.

(4) Excludes nationals and EU immigration from EU-15 Member States.

Source: Eurostat (migr_immimagec)

Table 1.4: Immigrants and emigrants, by gender, 2006 (1 000) (1)

	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
BE (2)	39.6	42.3	21.2	20.7
BG	:	:	:	:
CZ	42.0	26.2	20.4	13.1
DK	29.4	27.4	24.8	22.0
DE	394.0	268.0	394.0	245.0
EE	:	:	:	:
IE	48.5	38.4	9.1	7.8
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	438.0	375.8	99.8	85.7
FR	:	:	:	:
IT	137.2	160.5	40.7	34.5
CY	5.6	9.8	2.2	4.8
LV	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.8
LT	4.4	3.4	6.1	6.5
LU (3)	7.4	6.1	6.3	4.5
HU (4)	13.5	10.8	2.3	1.5
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	51.7	49.5	73.9	58.6
AT	55.6	45.3	43.6	29.9
PL	5.9	4.9	27.2	19.7
PT	20.9	17.9	7.3	5.4
RO	4.8	3.0	5.3	8.9
SI	15.7	4.5	10.6	3.3
SK	3.5	2.1	0.7	1.0
FI	11.6	10.8	6.0	6.1
SE	50.7	45.0	23.9	21.0
UK (3)	273.1	223.3	187.1	141.3
HR	8.2	6.8	3.8	3.9
MK	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
IS	6.5	3.3	2.5	2.1
NO	24.7	21.1	11.2	10.8
CH (3)	62.0	56.3	43.2	38.9

(1) Data cover both nationals and non-nationals, except Romania: immigration covers only foreigners and emigration only nationals.

(2) 2003.

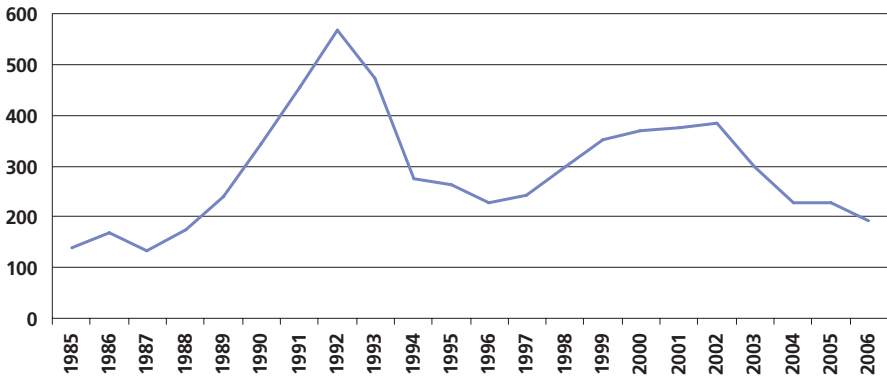
(3) 2005.

(4) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

Migrant flows in 2006 confirm that in most Member States a higher number of men than women tend to emigrate and immigrate.

Figure 1.7: Asylum applications, EU (1 000) (1)



(1) European Union (EU-12 up to 1994, EU-15 up to 2004, EU-25 up to 2006).

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyctz)

Asylum is a form of protection given by a State on its territory based on internationally recognised refugee rights. It is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of citizenship and/or residence – in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

The aims and principles of a common asylum policy were agreed in October 1999 at the European Council in Tampere (Finland). In the longer term, this policy should lead to a common asylum procedure and a uniform status for those granted asylum that is valid throughout the EU.

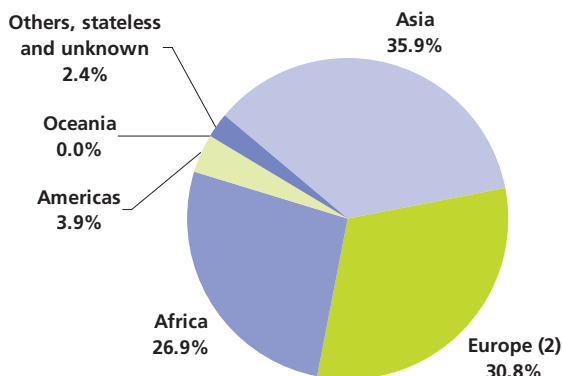
Central to refugee and asylum issues is the Geneva Convention ⁽¹⁶⁾, which has addressed global refugee issues for over 50 years. Its purpose is to define who is a refugee and to lay down a common approach to be taken towards refugees. Respect of the Convention has been a constant theme in the negotiations for a Common European Asylum System. Within this framework:

- the Dublin Regulation contains rules about the Member State responsible for assessing an application for asylum; it is an important instrument for the prevention of multiple demands;

⁽¹⁶⁾ Convention relating to the status of refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 by the United Nations conference of plenipotentiaries on the status of refugees and stateless persons convened under general assembly resolution 429 (V) of 14 December 1950, see: <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/refugees.htm>.



Figure 1.8: Asylum applications, EU-27, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

(2) Europe is defined as: all EU and EFTA countries, the candidate countries, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Holy See (Vatican City State), the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Turkey and the Ukraine.

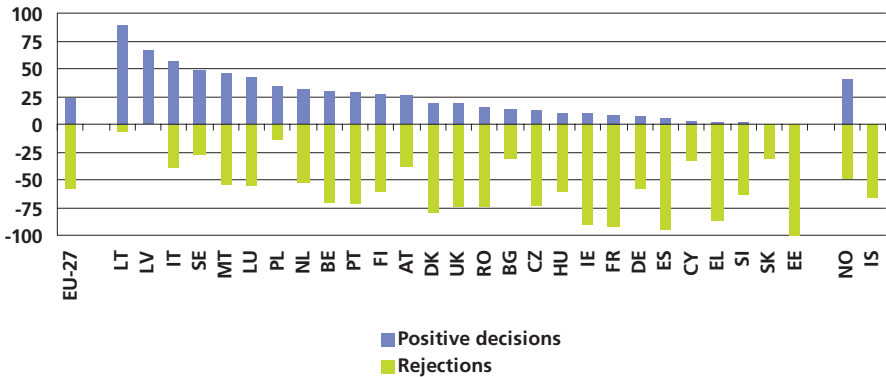
Source: Eurostat (migr_asyctz)

- the Reception Conditions Directive guarantees minimum standards for the reception of asylum-seekers, including housing, education and health;
- the Qualification Directive contains a clear set of criteria for qualifying either for refugee or subsidiary protection status; the Directive also introduces a harmonised regime for subsidiary protection in the EU for those persons who fall outside the scope of the Geneva Convention but who nevertheless still need international protection, such as victims of general violence or civil war;
- the Asylum Procedures Directive ensures that throughout the EU, all procedures at first instance are subject to the same minimum standards (for example, the right to be invited to a personal interview, or basic principles and guarantees relating to interpretation and access to legal aid).

The European refugee fund (ERF) promotes a balanced approach to the efforts that the Member States make in receiving asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons. The ERF also supports actions to promote the social and economic integration of refugees and their return to their countries of origin, if they so wish.



Figure 1.9: Asylum decisions and rejections, 2006
(% of total asylum decisions) (1)



(1) Provisional; the sum of positive decisions and rejections does not always equal 100 % as some decisions are not definitive.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asydctzy)

In 2005 new asylum applications to the EU-27 were concentrated among persons from three different continents: Asia (35.9 %), Europe (30.8 %) and Africa (26.9 %). The total number of applications for asylum in the same year numbered 227 520.

Fresher information is available as regards the proportion of asylum decisions that resulted in positive decisions or rejections. Across the EU-27 almost one quarter (23.2 %) of the decisions in 2006 were positive, while 57.8 % of decisions ended in rejections.



2

2. Patterns of education and research influencing intercultural dialogue

Education has the potential to play a key role in promoting intercultural dialogue on a number of levels, for example, learning foreign languages, understanding geographical, historical or political issues that affect another country, or enjoying works of art and literature from another country. In multicultural societies school children can, from an early age, be exposed to other persons from different cultural backgrounds (different nationalities, regional and ethnic backgrounds, etc.). Classes at school have the potential to promote cultural diversity in relation to a broad range of issues, such as learning languages, religious education, history, geography, sociology, active citizenship, art, or sport.

European citizens can also come into contact with other European cultures through education and training – for example, by taking part in cultural exchanges and learning other languages. A number of programmes have supported cooperation in education, training and cultural fields, including:

- the Socrates programme that encouraged the creation of thematic networks between university departments in Europe; it also co-financed cooperation between European schools in the fields, amongst others, of language teaching and of intercultural dialogue (subsequently integrated into the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP));



- the Leonardo da Vinci programme supported cooperation between training institutions, including universities and companies, in order to improve the quality of vocational training in Europe (subsequently integrated into the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP));
- the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) 2007-2013 that encompasses all European programmes in the field of lifelong learning (based on previous programmes for the period 2000-2006 such as Socrates, Leonardo da Vinci, eLearning and the Jean Monnet action ⁽¹⁷⁾);
- the TEMPUS programme 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁸⁾, which covers all the beneficiaries of the TACIS ⁽¹⁹⁾ programme, the Western Balkans beneficiaries of the CARDS programme, and the countries of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership beneficiaries of the MEDA programme. TEMPUS focuses on institution-based university cooperation;
- Erasmus Mundus is a higher education cooperation programme with different countries from all over the world ⁽²⁰⁾: it aims to fund higher education students and teaching staff mobility activities between European universities and universities from targeted non-member countries.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Decision No 1720/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 establishing an action programme in the field of lifelong learning, see: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/llp/index_en.html.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/tempus/index_en.html.

⁽¹⁹⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/ceeca/tacis.

⁽²⁰⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/index_en.html.

According to the Directorate-General Education and Training, there were over 60 indigenous regional or minority languages existing within the EU in 2005 ⁽²¹⁾ – on top of the 23 official EU languages (as of 2007) - and a wide range of non-indigenous languages from other countries.

Article 22 of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights states that ‘the Union respects cultural, religious and linguistic diversity’. The EU takes actions to safeguard and promote regional and minority languages within Europe – for example, Basque, Catalan or Galician in Spain. The definition of regional or minority language as defined by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (supervised by the Council of Europe) and adopted by many of the Member States, is that of ‘languages traditionally used by part of the population of a state that are not dialects of official languages of the state, languages of migrants or artificially created languages’.

It is estimated that as many as 40 million citizens of the EU regularly use a regional or minority indigenous language that has been passed on from generation to generation ⁽²²⁾. The social, economic and political situation of such communities may however vary enormously. For example, there are around 7 million people speaking Catalan in Spain, France and Alghero (Sardinia), whereas there are just a few hundred speaking Saami, a family of languages spoken by indigenous peoples in northern Finland, Sweden, Norway

⁽²¹⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/lang/languages/langmin/regmin_en.html.

⁽²²⁾ See: European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages (EBLUL), <http://www.eblul.org>.

Table 2.1: Mother tongue(s) spoken, 2005 (% of population) (1)

	State languages (2)	Other official EU languages (3)	Other languages (4)
BE	Dutch (56%) French (38%) German (0.4%)	5.0%	3.0%
BG	90.0%	0.4%	11.0%
CZ	98.0%	2.0%	0.7%
DK	97.0%	2.0%	2.0%
DE	90.0%	3.0%	8.0%
EE	82.0%	1.0%	18.0%
IE	English (94%) Irish (11%)	2.0%	0.2%
EL	99.0%	0.2%	0.7%
ES	Spanish (89%) Catalan (9%) Galician (5%) Basque (1%)	1.0%	2.0%
FR	93.0%	6.0%	3.0%
IT	95.0%	5.0%	1.0%
CY	98.0%	2.0%	1.0%
LV	73.0%	1.0%	27.0%
LT	88.0%	5.0%	7.0%
LU	Luxembourgish (77%) French (6%) German (4%)	14.0%	0.8%
HU	100.0%	0.8%	0.6%
MT	Maltese (97%) English (2%)	0.6%	-
NL	96.0%	3.0%	3.0%
AT	96.0%	3.0%	2.0%
PL	98.0%	1.0%	1.0%
PT	100.0%	0.6%	0.1%
RO	95.0%	6.0%	0.7%
SI	95.0%	1.0%	5.0%
SK	88.0%	12.0%	2.0%
FI	Finnish (94%) Swedish (5%)	0.8%	0.4%
SE	95.0%	5.0%	2.0%
UK	92.0%	3.0%	5.0%
HR	98.0%	1.0%	0.8%
TR	93.0%	0.5%	7.0%

(1) The question allows for multiple answers i.e. the respondents may name several languages as their mother tongue.

(2) This category includes official EU languages and other national languages (Catalan, Galician, Basque and Luxembourgish), as well as Croatian and Turkish.

(3) This category includes official EU languages that are spoken in a country where they are not state languages.

(4) This category includes non-indigenous languages and regional/minority languages that do not have official status.

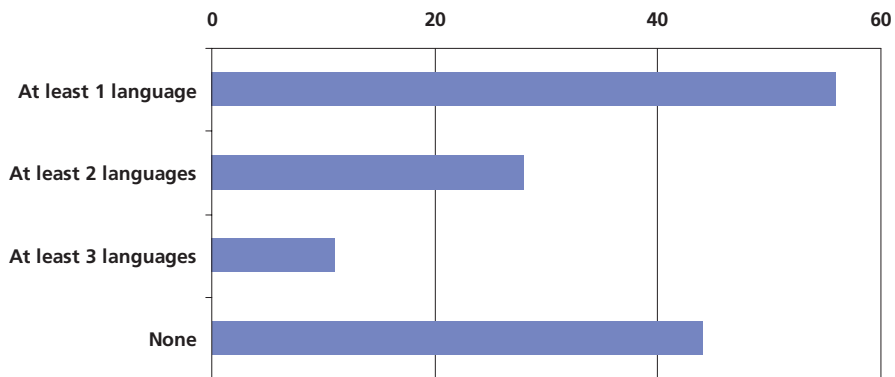
Source: Eurobarometer special 243 - Europeans and their languages (2005)

and Russia. Many of these communities have links over considerable distances, such as the Celtic cultures found in the north-west of Portugal and Spain, Brittany, Cornwall, Ireland and Scotland.

A Council Resolution on linguistic diversity ⁽²³⁾ acknowledges the important role that can be

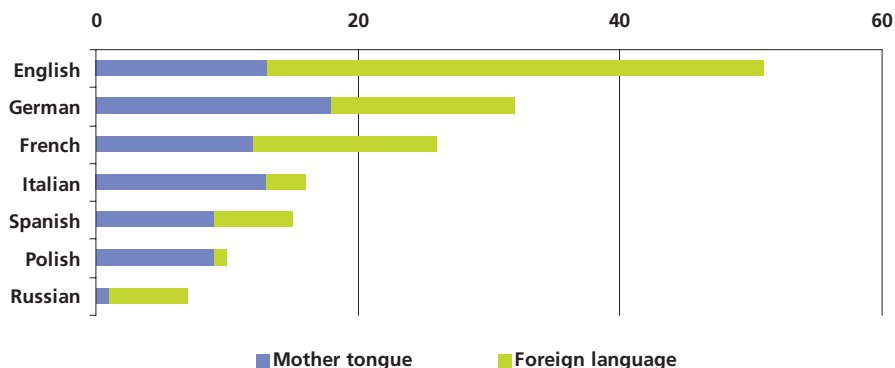
⁽²³⁾ Council Resolution of 14 February 2002 on the promotion of linguistic diversity and language learning in the framework of the implementation of the objectives of the European Year of Languages 2001, see: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2002/c_050/c_05020020223en00010002.pdf.

Figure 2.1: Languages spoken well enough to have a conversation (excluding mother tongue), EU-25, 2005 (% of the population)



Source: Eurobarometer special 243 - Europeans and their languages (2005)

Figure 2.2: Languages most commonly used, EU-25, 2005 (% of the population)



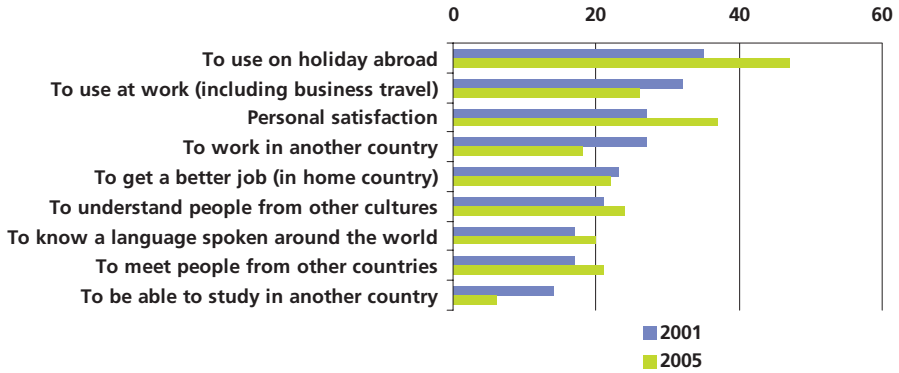
Source: Eurobarometer special 243 - Europeans and their languages (2005)

played by languages in social, economic and political integration, particularly in an enlarged Europe. The Resolution argues that the learning of languages opens doors to understanding different cultures and that the EU should encourage knowledge, preservation and dissemination of European

languages, as well as languages of third countries with which it cooperates.

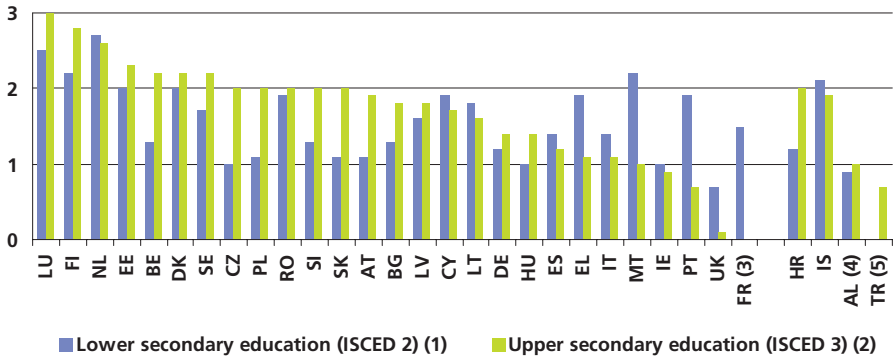
A European year of languages was organised in 2001 by the EU and the Council of Europe. This campaign covered sign language, national, regional and minority languages,

Figure 2.3: Main reasons for learning a new language, EU-25 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer special 243 - Europeans and their languages (2005)

Figure 2.4: Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil, 2005 (languages)



(1) Lower secondary education (ISCED 2) generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.

(2) Upper secondary education (ISCED 3) corresponds to the final stage of secondary education in most OECD countries.

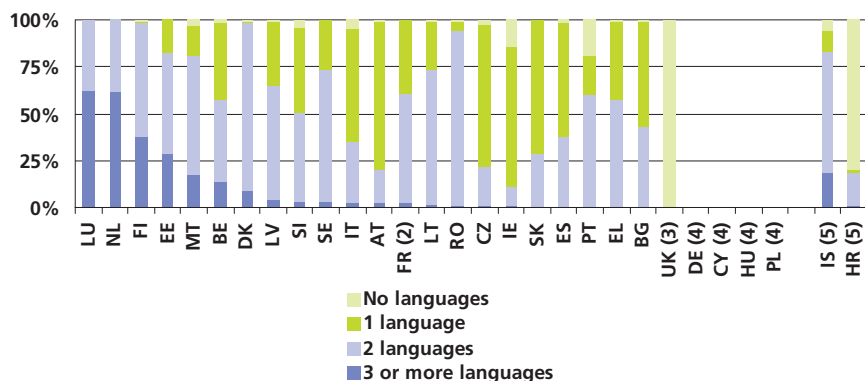
(3) ISCED 3, not available.

(4) 2003.

(5) 2004; ISCED 2, not available.

Source: Eurostat (educ_thfrlan)

Figure 2.5: Proportion of pupils in secondary education learning foreign languages, 2005 (%) (1)



- (1) ISCED 2 and 3 combined.
 (2) 2004.
 (3) Only no languages available.
 (4) Not available.
 (5) 2003.
Source: Eurostat (educ_thfrlan)

languages of migrants, and also languages of other continents. The event had the goal of creating public awareness regarding the importance of learning languages regardless of age. As a result, the date of 26 September was subsequently chosen to ensure that language issues have a focal point every year.

In 2003, the European Commission presented an action plan for the promotion of language learning and linguistic diversity (2004-2006) (24). One of its main goals was to

encourage Europeans to know at least two languages in addition to their mother tongue. A Eurobarometer study (25) conducted in November and December 2005 shows that just over a quarter (28 %) of the EU-25's population could hold a conversation in at least two foreign languages.

(25) Eurobarometer special 243, Europeans and their languages, see: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_243_sum_en.pdf.

(24) Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, promoting language learning and linguistic diversity: an action plan 2004-2006, COM(2003) 449 final, see: http://ec.europa.eu/education/doc/official/keydoc/actlang/act_lang_en.pdf.

The same Eurobarometer study shows that between 2001 and 2005 an increasing number of persons in the EU-25 were learning languages for use on holidays or for personal satisfaction. In addition, there were more persons learning foreign languages in order to understand people from other cultures, to know a language spoken around the world, or to meet people from other countries – all three of which may be related to a desire to improve intercultural dialogue. However, there was a reduction in the proportion of persons learning a foreign language so they could work in another country, study in another country, or use it at work.

The EU has encouraged language learning through its educational programmes (Socrates and ERASMUS) and vocational training programmes (Leonardo da Vinci). Education activities carried out under the Socrates programme were designed to encourage linguistic exchanges between young people and the training of language teachers. Socrates also targeted adults, and encouraged them to engage in lifelong learning, including learning languages through its *Lingua element*. One of the objectives of the Leonardo da Vinci training programme was to improve occupational mobility and multilingual and multicultural communication within the working environment. The ERASMUS exchange programme enables higher-education students to study in a foreign country.

In order to have a sound basis for following the evolution of language learning across the EU, a framework for the European survey on

language competences⁽²⁶⁾ was outlined within a Commission communication. The purpose of the survey is to measure overall foreign language competence in each Member State. Initially this will be done with reference to receptive skills – reading, listening and writing – while it is intended to include speaking in subsequent rounds.

For the period 2007-2013, the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) has been established as the successor to the Socrates, Leonardo da Vinci and eLearning programmes. It has been designed to support projects and activities that foster exchange, cooperation and mobility between education and training systems within the EU.

The LLP is a structure built on four pillars, which address teaching and learning needs of individuals, as well as the institutions and organisations providing education, within the following specific areas:

- the Comenius programme for pre-school and school education up to the end of upper secondary education;
- the ERASMUS programme for higher education;
- the Leonardo da Vinci programme for vocational education and training;
- the Grundtvig programme for adult education.

⁽²⁶⁾ COM(2007) 184 final of 13 April 2007; see: http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/doc/com184_en.pdf.

Table 2.2: Proportion of pupils in secondary education learning specific foreign languages, 2005 (%) (1)

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian
BE	68.7	52.1	14.2	2.2	-
BG	71.8	12.6	25.1	3.3	26.8
CZ	77.6	5.5	34.8	1.5	1.3
DK	98.9	14.8	83.7	8.3	0.1
DE	94.6	24.4	-	3.8	2.0
EE	93.0	3.6	29.6	0.2	59.6
IE	-	66.3	21.6	7.6	0.0
EL	97.1	38.0	21.7	-	-
ES	97.6	36.1	2.1	-	-
FR (2)	96.5	-	18.4	41.6	0.3
IT	87.6	35.9	5.5	3.7	-
CY	94.2	65.8	2.2	3.1	0.6
LV	96.0	1.6	23.9	0.2	45.7
LT	87.8	4.8	26.3	0.1	54.9
LU	63.7	99.2	99.2	1.8	-
HU	62.8	3.1	45.9	0.6	0.4
MT	94.0	36.2	7.3	2.3	0.0
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	98.8	13.3	-	2.3	0.8
PL	81.2	5.6	46.2	0.4	7.0
PT	78.5	60.8	1.4	1.0	:
RO	93.4	85.6	11.1	0.8	2.3
SI	93.7	4.7	45.4	1.6	0.1
SK	71.6	4.1	44.6	0.9	3.8
FI	99.4	12.0	24.1	3.6	2.6
SE	100.0	18.3	27.3	29.8	0.1
UK	-	32.2	12.3	6.7	:
HR	87.9	1.6	39.0	0.3	0.1
TR (2)	66.1	0.8	3.8	-	-
IS	88.1	9.4	19.0	8.4	0.2
AL (3)	63.2	21.6	-	-	0.2

(1) ISCED 2 and 3 combined.

(2) 2004.

(3) 2003.

Source: Eurostat (educ_ilang)

Erasmus Mundus⁽²⁷⁾ is a programme that promotes the EU as a centre of excellence in learning around the world, by supporting inter-university EU masters courses, as well as providing EU-funded scholarships for third country nationals participating in these

European postgraduate programmes, or for EU nationals studying in non-member countries. It aims to enhance quality in European higher education and to promote intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries. Erasmus Mundus also offers a framework for valuable

(27) See: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/mundus/index_en.html.

Table 2.3: Proportion of tertiary education students studying abroad in another EU-27, EEA or candidate country (% of students) (1)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
BE	:	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
BG	1.9	2.6	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.4	8.6	8.7
CZ	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
DK	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
DE	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
EE	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
IE	11.7	11.1	9.4	8.0	7.4	7.5	8.5	8.8
EL	13.8	14.1	12.4	10.9	8.6	7.9	7.3	5.9
ES	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
FR	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
IT	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
CY	:	32.7	46.5	44.4	52.2	53.6	54.8	56.5
LV	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
LT	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5
LU	71.8	71.4	74.5	68.6	66.0	66.7	:	:
HU	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
MT	:	8.3	8.2	6.9	12.4	5.9	8.4	7.9
NL	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2
AT	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.4
PL	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
PT	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0
RO	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
SI	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
SK	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.5	6.4	7.9	8.2	8.6
FI	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6
SE	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
UK	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4

(1) Tertiary students as defined by ISCED 5-6.

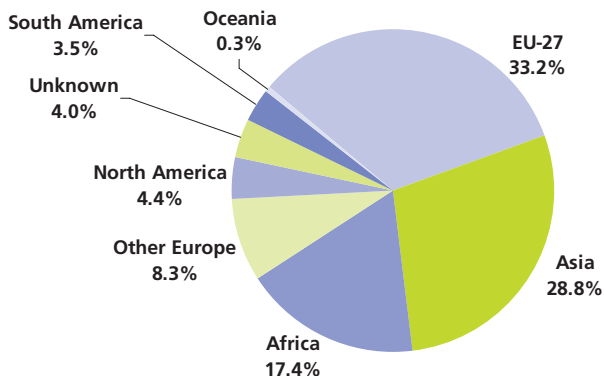
Source: Eurostat (educ_thmob)

exchange and dialogue between cultures. It is seen as a useful means to respond to the challenges European higher education faces today, in particular the need to stimulate the process of the convergence of degree structures and to enhance the attractiveness of European higher education worldwide.

The four LLP pillars are complemented by the Jean Monnet programme ⁽²⁸⁾, which supports institutions and activities in the field of European integration, for example, the College of Europe in Bruges, the European University Institute in Florence, or the European Institute of Public Administration in Maastricht.

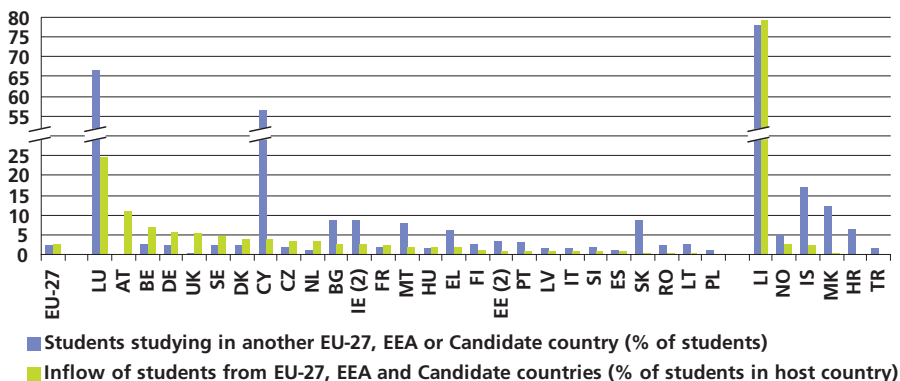
⁽²⁸⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/ajm/index_en.html.

Figure 2.6: Foreign students in tertiary education, EU-27, 2004
(% of total foreign students) (1)



(1) Tertiary students as defined by ISCED 5-6.
Source: Eurostat (educ_enrl8)

Figure 2.7: Proportion of tertiary education students studying abroad, 2005 (%) (1)



(1) Tertiary students as defined by ISCED 5-6.
(2) Inflow of students, 2004.
Source: Eurostat (educ_thmob)

Of the 1.15 million foreign students in the EU-27's tertiary education sector in 2004, around one third (33.2 %) were from other Member States, while Asian and African

students formed the next largest groups of foreign students studying in the EU – together accounting for 46.2 % of the total number of foreign students.

Table 2.4: Students in tertiary education who are non-citizens, by field of education, 2004 (% of total non-citizens in tertiary education) (1)

	Teacher training	Humanities & arts	Social science, business & law	Science, maths & comput.	Engin., manuf. & constr.	Agriculture & veterinary	Health & welfare	Services	Unknown or not specified
BE	4.6	12.8	23.0	9.4	9.2	6.7	30.6	2.8	0.8
BG	6.9	11.5	21.3	2.9	16.4	2.3	34.1	2.9	1.7
CZ	4.1	11.2	33.6	11.2	14.3	2.3	21.9	1.5	0.0
DK	4.0	15.2	30.4	13.0	16.9	2.2	17.7	0.7	0.0
DE	4.4	21.4	26.7	16.1	17.9	1.1	5.6	1.1	5.6
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2.1	7.1	17.5	5.6	8.0	1.4	8.9	2.0	47.3
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	1.9	18.5	30.3	6.3	14.4	1.8	24.7	1.4	0.8
CY	0.8	4.2	41.8	8.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	36.6	6.7
LV (2)	25.2	2.0	57.8	3.3	2.1	0.0	6.6	2.9	0.0
LT	17.9	10.2	22.1	1.8	20.3	0.1	26.6	1.1	0.0
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	8.9	13.8	21.7	6.9	13.1	10.9	22.6	2.1	0.0
MT	3.4	14.5	57.2	2.5	4.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0
NL	5.6	13.0	45.3	9.6	10.0	1.2	12.6	2.6	0.0
AT	5.2	23.4	36.6	11.9	12.1	1.5	8.2	0.9	0.2
PL	8.5	21.2	37.0	2.1	6.9	0.7	21.1	2.6	0.0
PT	6.1	7.8	41.6	9.9	19.4	1.6	8.0	5.5	0.0
RO (2)	2.4	13.1	29.8	1.6	7.9	1.2	41.5	0.9	1.6
SI	6.0	17.5	33.0	9.4	15.1	1.8	13.1	4.2	0.0
SK	6.0	13.5	18.2	6.7	13.3	10.3	26.0	5.9	0.0
FI	2.5	16.5	25.1	11.2	29.6	1.9	10.1	3.2	0.0
SE	7.3	16.1	27.6	12.9	19.7	0.8	13.8	1.5	0.3
UK	4.8	14.1	36.4	14.5	13.1	0.8	13.8	0.9	1.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	13.7	7.2	18.3	2.6	9.8	1.3	43.1	3.9	0.0
TR	7.9	6.5	40.7	8.6	15.0	2.5	14.3	4.4	0.0
IS	8.2	53.0	13.5	11.5	4.9	1.6	5.5	1.8	0.0
LI (2)	0.0	12.7	52.0	9.8	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NO	7.6	17.5	28.3	16.6	6.9	1.9	15.5	3.2	2.5
CH	4.1	16.3	34.4	14.6	15.2	0.8	6.9	6.4	1.3
AL	3.5	13.7	12.6	3.7	7.7	22.4	35.2	1.2	0.0
JP	2.7	26.0	33.7	1.3	13.1	2.3	3.5	2.2	15.2
US (2)	2.7	7.4	29.5	19.5	17.5	0.8	5.4	0.8	16.3

(1) Tertiary students as defined by ISCED 5-6.

(2) 2003.

Source: Eurostat (educ_enrl6)

Table 2.5: Participation of foreign students in tertiary education (% of all students in tertiary education) (1)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BE	:	:	:	10.6	11.0	11.2	9.6
BG	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6
CZ	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.4	4.7
DK	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.4	9.0	7.9
DE	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.7	11.2
EE	1.5	1.6	1.6	:	0.8	1.7	:
IE	4.8	:	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.4
ES	:	:	1.4	:	:	:	2.3
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1
CY	:	17.2	19.4	20.7	22.0	28.9	32.0
LV	1.8	2.3	6.6	7.7	3.0	2.0	:
LT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
LU	30.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
MT	:	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.6
NL	:	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9
AT	11.0	11.4	12.4	11.6	12.2	13.5	14.1
PL	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PT	:	:	3.0	3.7	4.0	:	4.1
RO	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	:
SI	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
SK	:	:	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
FI	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
SE	:	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.5
UK	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.1	11.2	16.2
TR	:	:	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8
IS	2.4	2.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.3
NO	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.8
CH	:	:	:	:	17.2	17.7	18.2
JP	:	:	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.9
US	:	:	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	:

(1) All foreign students, including those from other Member States and those from non-member countries; tertiary students as defined by ISCED 5-6.

Source: Eurostat (hrst_fl_tefor)

Some 2.2 % of all students from within the EU-27 travelled to study in another EU-27, EEA or candidate country in 2005. There were wide disparities, particularly for the smaller Member States, such as Luxembourg and Cyprus, where more than half of all tertiary students studied abroad. These high figures can (at least in part) be explained by a shortfall in the supply

of tertiary education places in the host country – coupled with a high propensity to speak foreign languages that opens up the possibility of studying in several other countries. These figures could be contrasted with those recorded in the United Kingdom, where as few as 0.4 % of all students studied in another EU-27, EEA or candidate country. It is

Table 2.6: ERASMUS student mobility, outgoing students (number)

	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
BE	4 101	4 233	4 446	4 404	4 427	4 521	4 620	4 789	4 833	4 971
BG	:	:	:	134	398	605	612	751	779	882
CZ	:	:	879	1 249	2 001	2 533	3 002	3 589	4 178	4 725
DK	1 730	1 795	1 751	1 764	1 750	1 752	1 845	1 686	1 793	1 682
DE	13 070	13 785	14 693	15 715	15 872	16 626	18 482	20 688	22 427	23 848
EE	:	:	:	183	255	274	304	305	444	511
IE	1 584	1 564	1 504	1 689	1 648	1 707	1 627	1 705	1 572	1 567
EL	1 601	1 431	1 765	1 910	1 868	1 974	2 115	2 385	2 491	2 714
ES	10 841	12 468	14 381	16 297	17 158	17 403	18 258	20 034	20 819	22 891
FR	12 505	14 821	16 351	16 824	17 161	18 149	19 365	20 981	21 561	22 501
IT	8 907	9 271	10 875	12 421	13 253	13 950	15 225	16 829	16 440	16 389
CY	:	:	35	42	:	72	91	64	93	133
LV	:	:	:	166	182	209	232	308	607	681
LT	:	:	:	361	624	823	1 002	1 194	1 473	1 910
LU	61	66	82	87	126	104	119	138	116	146
HU	:	:	856	1 627	2 001	1 736	1 830	2 058	2 316	2 658
MT	:	:	:	:	92	129	72	119	130	149
NL	4 132	4 190	4 332	4 418	4 162	4 244	4 241	4 388	4 743	4 623
AT	2 384	2 442	2 711	2 952	3 024	3 024	3 325	3 721	3 809	3 971
PL	:	:	1 426	2 813	3 691	4 323	5 419	6 276	8 390	9 974
PT	1 674	1 834	2 179	2 472	2 569	2 825	3 172	3 782	3 845	4 312
RO	:	:	1 250	1 699	1 899	1 964	2 701	3 005	2 962	3 261
SI	:	:	:	170	227	364	422	546	742	879
SK	:	:	59	380	505	578	653	682	979	1 165
FI	2 538	3 052	3 441	3 486	3 286	3 291	3 402	3 951	3 932	3 851
SE	2 915	3 264	3 321	3 087	2 726	2 633	2 656	2 667	2 698	2 530
UK	10 537	10 582	9 994	10 056	9 020	8 475	7 973	7 539	7 214	7 131
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 142	2 852
IS	117	113	147	138	134	147	163	221	199	194
LI	0	3	2	3	18	17	7	19	26	30
NO	1 165	1 071	1 101	1 107	1 007	970	1 010	1 156	1 279	1 412

Source: 'ERASMUS celebrates 20 years breaking records of participation', <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/580>

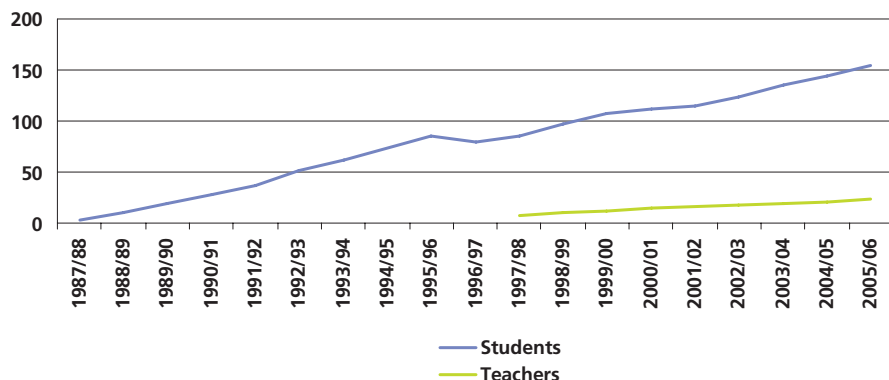
important to note that the data presented in Figure 2.7 only concern the movement of students between EU-27, EEA and candidate countries and not, for example, students going to the United States to further their studies.

The most popular courses for foreign students to follow in 2004 included social sciences, business and law related studies, followed by the fields of health and welfare; humanities and arts; engineering, manufacturing and construction; and

science, mathematics and computing.

Aside from the rather special cases of Cyprus and Luxembourg, the highest proportion of students from European countries flowing into other countries tertiary education systems was recorded in Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Belgium in 2005.

However, extending this analysis to cover also foreign students from other continents (see Table 2.5), the United Kingdom became

Figure 2.8: ERASMUS student and teacher mobility, Europe (1 000) (1)

(1) EU-27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/lip/erasmus/stat_en.html

the most popular destination for foreign students – based on data for 2004 – with foreign students accounting for 16.2 % of all students.

The EU promotes cultural exchange as a way of raising cultural awareness. Under the ERASMUS programme some 150 055 outgoing tertiary students participated during the 2005/2006 academic year in exchange programmes. This marked a 32 % overall increase in the number of exchange students when compared with the number of tertiary students participating in ERASMUS programmes in 2001/2002 – the first year when a full set of data are available for all 27 Member States. This increase in ERASMUS students equated to an additional 35 000 students, or an average gain of 7.0 % per annum over the period considered.

ERASMUS is not only concerned with encouraging students to participate in exchange programmes; it also promotes mobility among academic staff from higher education institutions. This initiative encourages not only teaching periods abroad (1 week to 6 months), but also participation in the development of study programmes, or the creation of thematic networks. All these ERASMUS higher education activities aim to develop a European dimension within a university's academic programme. Financial support is provided to universities as an incentive to add a European perspective to their courses. During the academic year 2005/2006 there were more than 20 000 university teachers who participated in ERASMUS.

Table 2.7: Top 20 most popular universities sending and receiving ERASMUS students, 2004/05 (number)

Top 20	Home institution	Institution name	Outgoing
1	Madrid (Spain)	Universidad Complutense de Madrid	1 343
2	Bologna (Italy)	Università di Bologna	1 253
3	Valencia (Spain)	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	1 004
4	Valencia (Spain)	Universitat de València	970
5	Praha (Czech Republic)	Univerzita Karlova V Praze	951
6	Granada (Spain)	Universidad de Granada	950
7	Roma (Italy)	Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza'	937
8	Wien (Austria)	Universität Wien	848
9	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	830
10	Zaragoza (Spain)	Universidad de Zaragoza	808
11	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat de Barcelona	774
12	Madrid (Spain)	Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	714
13	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	709
14	Berlin (Germany)	Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin	692
15	Firenze (Italy)	Università degli Studi di Firenze	690
16	Madrid (Spain)	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	673
17	Warszaw (Poland)	Uniwersytet Warszawski	654
18	Padova (Italy)	Università degli Studi di Padova	653
19	Maastricht (Netherlands)	Universiteit Maastricht	641
20	Valladolid (Spain)	Universidad de Valladolid	640

Top 20	Host institution	Institution name	Incoming
1	Granada (Spain)	Universidad de Granada	1 620
2	Madrid (Spain)	Universidad Complutense de Madrid	1 484
3	Valencia (Spain)	Universitat de València	1 413
4	Bologna (Italy)	Università di Bologna	1 284
5	Valencia (Spain)	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	1 257
6	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat de Barcelona	1 255
7	Sevilla (Spain)	Universidad de Sevilla	1 180
8	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	1 142
9	Salamanca (Spain)	Universidad de Salamanca	1 108
10	Firenze (Italy)	Università degli Studi di Firenze	871
11	Roma (Italy)	Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza'	871
12	Alicante (Spain)	Universidad de Alicante	860
13	Madrid (Spain)	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	838
14	Zaragoza (Spain)	Universidad de Zaragoza	828
15	Berlin (Germany)	Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin	827
16	Lund (Sweden)	Lunds Universitet	794
17	Barcelona (Spain)	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	707
18	Wien (Austria)	Universität Wien	693
19	Valladolid (Spain)	Universidad de Valladolid	669
20	Berlin (Germany)	Freie Universität Berlin	660

Source: 'Frequently Asked Questions: ERASMUS programme, facts and figures', <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/467>



3

3. Patterns of work influencing intercultural dialogue

This section can be divided into two distinct areas. The first covers labour force characteristics: looking at the profile of the labour force in terms of the proportion of persons who are working, out of work (unemployed), or inactive (retired, choosing not to work), broken down for nationals and non-nationals. The second part looks at two sectors of the economy which are thought to be key drivers of competitiveness, namely, human resources in science and technology and cultural employment.

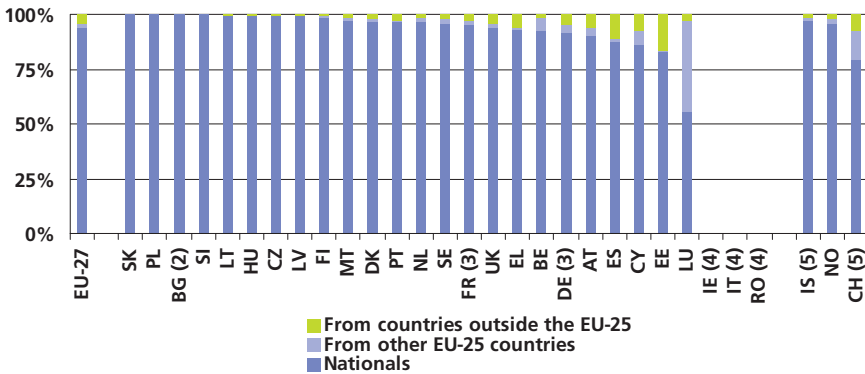
The principle of free movement of people dates back to the Treaty of Rome. This principle was initially introduced to open Europe's labour markets to migrant workers and their families. This right was extended to cover all categories of citizens and has subsequently resulted in the lifting of most internal border controls, such that it is

generally possible to move as freely around Europe as it is within a single Member State. Citizens who are in paid employment are subject to the same legislation and can benefit from the same advantages as national employees. The free movement of workers within the EU applies to cross-border workers too, in other words, those persons who work in one EU country but live in another. Note that following the recent enlargements of May 2004 and January 2007, there is a transitional period of a maximum of seven years during which Community law relating to free movement of workers does not necessarily apply fully across the enlarged EU.

Often, migrant workers are concentrated within a few sectors of the economy – typically these have been areas where the national population are less inclined to work



Figure 3.1: Employment by nationality, 2006 (% of total employment) (1)



(1) Labour Force Survey is based on the resident population; cross-border workers are taken into account in their country of residence.

(2) Nationals account for 99.8 % of total employment; no information on breakdown of remainder.

(3) Provisional.

(4) Not available.

(5) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (cens_nactz)

– for example, agriculture, construction or unskilled jobs in the services sector such as retail, hotels and catering or public transport systems. This pattern is slowly changing, as witnessed in countries like Ireland or Luxembourg, where a more extensive recruitment of highly-qualified migrant workers has played an important role in economic development.

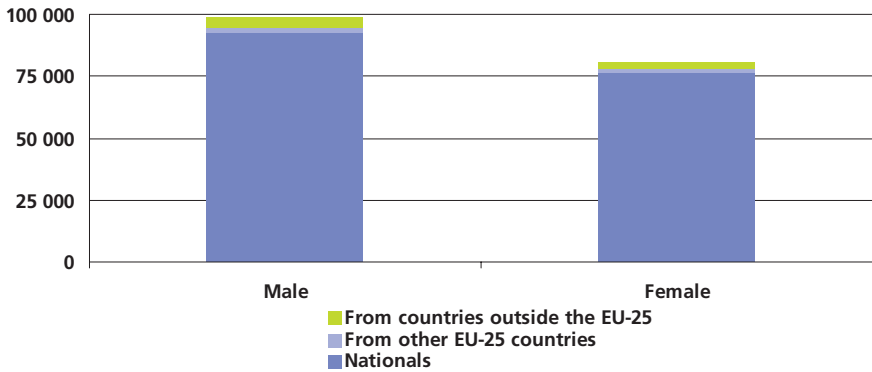
Furthermore, there are sometimes large flows of labour between countries on a daily basis across borders, with approximately 1.5 % of EU-25 citizens working in a different Member State from the country they live in ⁽²⁹⁾.

⁽²⁹⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/workersmobility_2006/index.cfm?id_page_category=FF.

Non-nationals account for a significant proportion of total employment in the EU-27, with their share rising to 5.9 % in 2006. Luxembourg stands out, as 44.7 % of those employed and resident in this country in 2006 were non-nationals. Non-nationals also accounted for a relatively high proportion of those employed in Estonia, Cyprus, Spain, Austria and Germany – between 16.9 % and 8.4 % of the total.

There are considerable differences in the age structures of national and non-national populations in the EU. These differences are particularly pronounced with respect to adults, with non-national populations having a high proportion of relatively young adults aged less than 45, whereas national populations tend to display a considerably

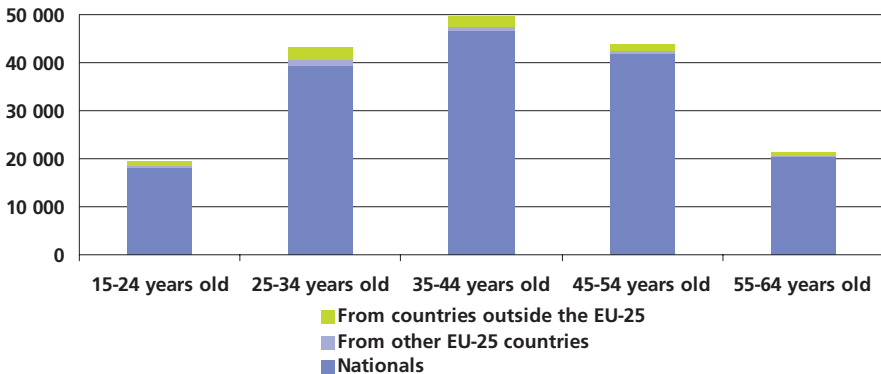
Figure 3.2: Employment by nationality and gender, EU-27, 2006 (1 000) (1)



(1) Labour Force Survey is based on the resident population; cross-border workers are taken into account in their country of residence.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan)

Figure 3.3: Employment by nationality and age, EU-27, 2006 (1 000) (1)



(1) Labour Force Survey is based on the resident population; cross-border workers are taken into account in their country of residence.

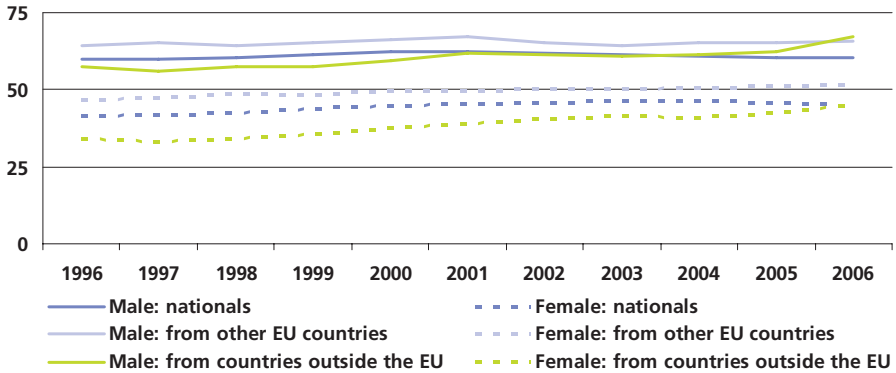
Source: Eurostat (lfsa_egan)

higher proportion of older persons aged 65 and over. In the short-term, immigrants may rejuvenate labour markets; however, it is important to note that this could be a one-

off effect as once people have immigrated they also grow older, while future migratory flows, including the return of migrants to their home country, are difficult to predict.



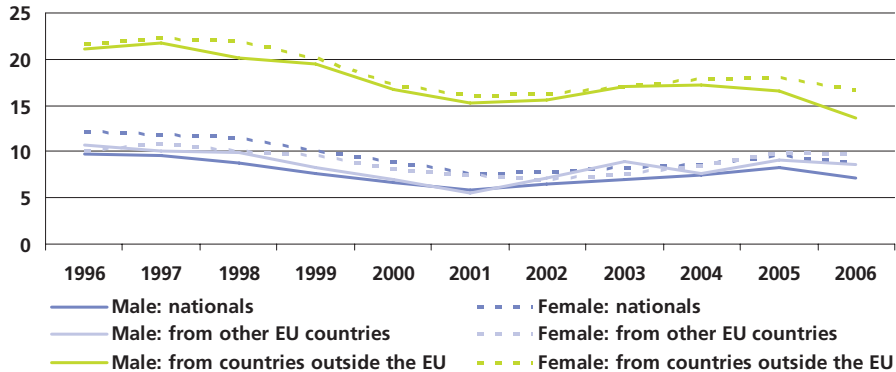
Figure 3.4: Employment rates by nationality, EU (%) (1)



(1) Labour Force Survey is based on the resident population; cross-border workers are taken into account in their country of residence; European Union (EU-15 up to 2004, EU-25 up to 2006).

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_organ)

Figure 3.5: Unemployment rates by nationality, EU (%) (1)



(1) European Union (EU-15 up to 2004, EU-25 up to 2006).

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_organ)

EU-27 employment rates among those aged between 15 and 24 were higher among those persons from other EU-25 countries (47.6 %) than they were among nationals (36.1 %) in 2006. This pattern was repeated for those aged between 55 and 64, while for

all interceding years (ages 25 to 54), employment rates were highest among nationals. The only age category for which nationals from outside the EU-25 reported the highest employment rate was in relation to those aged 65 or more.

Table 3.1: Unemployment rates by nationality and gender, 2006 (%)

	Nationals		From other EU-25 countries		From countries outside the EU-25	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EU-25	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.8	15.2	17.5
BE	6.6	8.5	9.5	14.0	30.7	36.3
BG	8.6	9.3	:	:	:	:
CZ	5.8	8.8	:	10.7	5.4	9.8
DK	3.2	4.4	:	:	:	:
DE	9.3	9.3	12.3	12.1	23.4	22.2
EE	5.3	4.4	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	5.7	13.6	:	:	4.2	13.7
ES	5.9	11.0	7.8	12.0	9.5	15.3
FR	7.9	9.4	6.3	9.6	21.7	27.4
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	3.5	5.4	6.5	8.1	6.5	4.0
LV	7.5	6.0	:	:	:	:
LT	5.9	5.4	:	:	:	:
LU	2.3	4.0	3.9	7.8	19.3	23.1
HU	7.2	7.8	:	:	:	:
MT	6.5	9.0	:	:	:	:
NL	3.3	4.2	:	:	13.2	12.1
AT	3.6	4.6	:	7.7	12.9	12.9
PL	13.0	14.9	:	:	:	:
PT	6.4	8.8	:	:	9.5	13.8
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4.9	7.2	:	:	:	:
SK	12.3	14.7	:	:	:	:
FI	7.2	7.8	:	:	18.9	31.8
SE	6.5	7.0	7.7	7.8	21.6	18.1
UK	5.5	4.6	6.0	6.4	9.1	10.5
IS (1)	2.5	2.5	:	:	:	:
NO	3.1	3.2	:	:	:	:
CH (1)	2.7	3.7	4.8	6.4	16.7	12.3

(1) 2005.

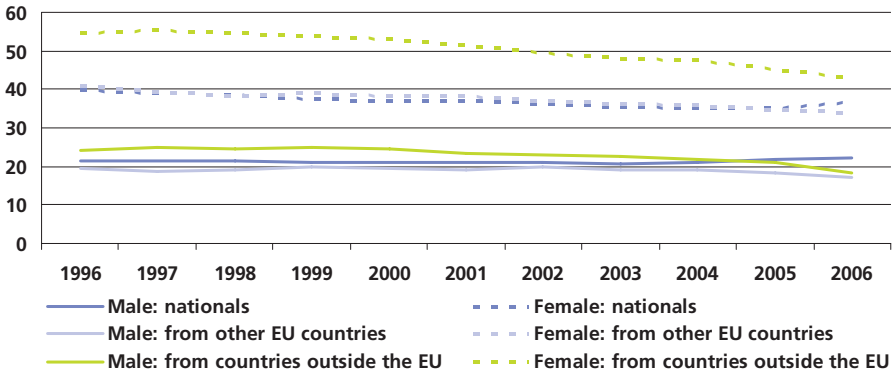
Source: Eurostat (organ)

EU citizens who are unemployed have the right to live in another EU country for a 'reasonable period of time' in order to look for a job; most Member States operate a six-month period as their definition of 'reasonable'.

Non-nationals tended to have higher unemployment rates than nationals in the majority of the Member States. Overall unemployment rates for the EU-25 ranged from 7.5 % for male nationals up to 17.5 % for females coming from countries outside



Figure 3.6: Inactivity rates by nationality, EU (%) (1)



(1) European Union (EU-15 up to 2004, EU-25 up to 2006); inactivity rates defined as proportion of persons inactive in total population aged 15-64.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_pganws)

the EU. In the last couple of years for which data are available there has been a marked reduction in unemployment rates among males from countries outside of the EU.

Note that these labour force statistics do not take account of undeclared work or possible illegal migration.

It appears that non-nationals are more prone to experience temporary jobs or job insecurity, which may, to some degree, explain higher inactivity rates, in particular among women from countries outside of the EU. The problems faced by non-nationals represent a challenge for social and labour market policies in Europe and have direct consequences for intercultural dialogue.

Table 3.2: Inactive persons by nationality and gender, 2006 (1 000)

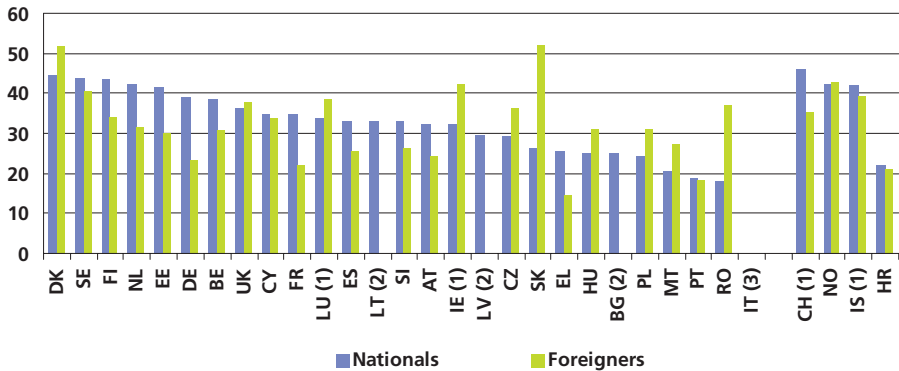
	Nationals		From other EU-25 countries		From countries outside the EU-25	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EU-27	34 838	56 784	486	946	1 303	3 025
BE	839	1 243	56	84	33	69
BG	807	1 050	:	:	:	:
CZ	793	1 360	3	4	3	5
DK	275	379	4	4	8	24
DE	4 520	7 037	150	309	451	936
EE	91	123	:	:	15	22
IE	254	507	3	6	15	36
EL	723	1 525	5	15	17	73
ES	2 661	5 462	47	89	152	409
FR	4 598	6 552	85	134	196	411
IT	4 801	9 112	6	46	104	371
CY	37	82	3	7	2	4
LV	181	271	:	:	:	:
LT	329	423	:	:	:	:
LU	25	41	11	20	1	3
HU	1 036	1 541	:	:	3	8
MT	27	82	:	:	:	2
NL	824	1 467	13	26	42	88
AT	480	795	12	29	46	94
PL	3 890	5 732	:	:	6	12
PT	707	1 104	:	:	13	27
RO	2 192	3 272	:	:	:	:
SI	179	228	:	:	:	1
SK	453	757	:	:	:	:
FI	393	451	2	3	4	9
SE	529	635	15	18	25	42
UK	3 194	5 553	63	137	160	369
IS (1)	10	15	:	:	:	:
NO	279	359	:	5	8	18
CH (1)	241	487	38	76	38	84

(1) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_igan)



Figure 3.7: Human resources in science and technology (HRST), 2006
(% of population aged 25-64)



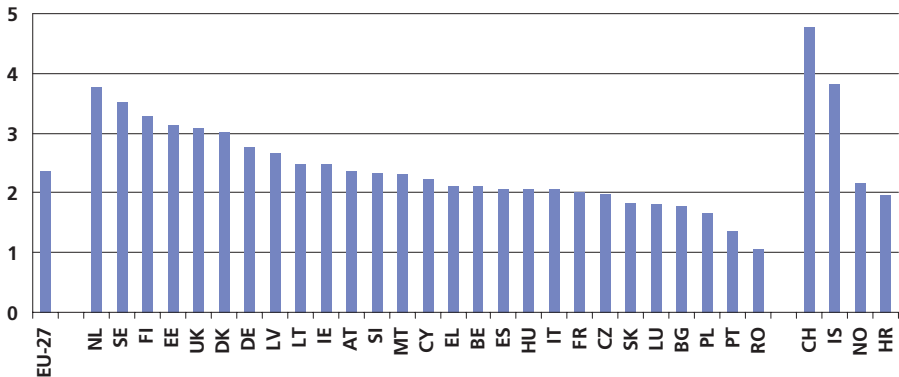
(1) 2005.

(2) Foreigners, not available.

(3) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (hrst_st_nnat)

Figure 3.8: Cultural employment, 2005 (% of total employment)



Source: Eurostat (LFS)

The second part of this section presents information on labour input within two key economic sectors which are thought to be key drivers of competitiveness, namely, human resources in science and technology and cultural employment.

As noted earlier in this section, a number of Member States are actively encouraging highly qualified foreigners into their workforces in an attempt to redress particular skills' shortages. In 10 out of the 23 Member States for which data are

Table 3.3: Employment profile of cultural workforce, 2005 (1)

	Employed (1 000)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Low education (%)	High education (%)	Aged 15-24 (%)	Aged 25-49 (%)	Aged 50+ (%)
EU-27	4 940.3	53.8	46.2	10.5	47.7	10.2	67.1	22.7
BE	88.4	59.8	40.2	12.7	62.5	5.4	73.2	21.4
BG	53.4	50.5	49.5	2.7	56.3	8.9	68.8	22.3
CZ	93.7	54.2	45.8	1.7	36.9	8.0	65.6	26.5
DK	82.4	55.2	44.8	15.6	50.1	15.4	55.0	29.6
DE	1 003.9	55.9	44.1	10.0	47.8	9.0	66.3	24.7
EE	19.2	34.4	65.6	3.6	64.0	13.9	47.4	38.7
IE	47.9	50.5	49.5	12.7	50.0	12.8	67.4	19.8
EL	92.4	58.2	41.8	8.3	40.5	7.9	75.1	17.0
ES	389.8	55.9	44.1	16.6	59.9	10.1	77.2	12.7
FR	487.9	53.1	46.9	13.2	53.5	7.0	73.6	19.4
IT	464.4	60.0	40.0	15.6	37.4	7.4	72.2	20.4
CY	7.8	56.5	43.5	6.5	55.3	9.7	70.9	19.4
LV	27.5	37.1	62.9	4.1	43.0	20.2	54.2	25.6
LT	36.3	35.0	65.0	1.8	61.1	7.6	66.1	26.4
LU	3.5	62.2	37.8	5.9	51.5	6.7	74.2	19.1
HU	79.8	46.1	53.9	3.3	50.7	5.8	67.7	26.5
MT	3.4	68.3	31.7	46.3	26.0	18.0	53.6	28.4
NL	305.8	56.6	43.4	18.2	45.2	18.2	55.6	26.2
AT	88.6	53.7	46.3	7.9	36.2	11.8	67.2	21.1
PL	231.3	42.9	57.1	1.6	50.5	6.0	68.3	25.7
PT	69.8	58.3	41.7	40.6	27.9	8.9	72.9	18.2
RO	97.8	46.1	53.9	3.7	45.5	7.1	76.9	16.0
SI	22.2	46.0	54.0	1.7	51.2	7.7	69.3	23.0
SK	40.3	55.3	44.7	0.8	35.7	7.9	69.5	22.6
FI	79.3	47.4	52.6	13.8	44.8	11.2	62.9	25.9
SE	153.5	52.6	47.4	9.0	41.4	9.4	57.6	33.0
UK	870.0	52.5	47.5	5.2	47.7	14.1	61.7	24.2
HR	30.0	45.9	54.1	1.3	45.0	8.6	69.2	22.2
IS	6.0	50.6	49.4	25.3	53.7	18.3	54.1	27.6
NO	48.0	54.9	45.1	9.8	45.7	16.7	60.3	23.1
CH	188.5	54.5	45.5	7.4	39.1	10.2	59.0	30.7

(1) Low education: ISCED levels 0-2; high education: ISCED levels 5-6.

Source: Eurostat (LFS)

available, the proportion of foreign human resources in science and technology was higher than the corresponding proportion among nationals.

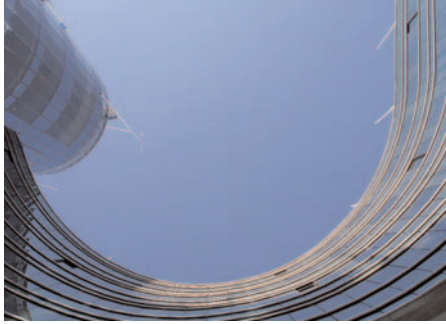
In 2005, the EU-27's cultural sector employed 4.9 million people, some 2.4 % of the total workforce. Persons working within the cultural field are generally better



educated than those employed in the whole economy: nearly 48 % of cultural workers had a tertiary level of education, compared with 26 % of the total workforce; this ratio rose to 60 % or more in Belgium, Estonia, Lithuania and Spain.

There is considerable interest in cultural employment, as this area has experienced employment growth, while many cultural sectors provide the content that has been the basis of new technologies that have generated

productivity gains across the European economy in recent years. Generally speaking, these trends have been based around the increasing digitalisation of cultural products, resulting in a higher demand for content producers, as well as professionals to work in the areas of telecommunications, Internet, multimedia, e-commerce, software and security. These technological developments have enlarged the choice of media available, while increasing the chances that persons from different cultures interact with each other.



4

4. Economic factors influencing intercultural dialogue

This chapter covers several economic factors which influence intercultural dialogue. The cultural sector of the economy creates cultural products and services, such as books, newspapers, digital media or musical instruments, which all form an important basis for the consumption of culture within and between countries. Culture plays an important social role as a communication tool between different countries and regions; this role has increased considerably with the diffusion of digital information.

Content produced by the cultural industries of the EU has the potential to influence the rest of the world by shaping opinions and presenting ideas, concepts, images and sounds in a way that may challenge conventional understanding. In a similar vein, cultural goods and services that originate from other parts of the world can

also enlighten or challenge Europeans. In this light, culture can be seen as a tool for promoting diversity. However, many cultural products rely on the spoken word with language having the potential to be a barrier to market entry, for example, the challenges faced by European book and film producers trying to extend the reach of their products through translations and subtitles.

Today, the 'economisation' of culture on the one hand, and the 'culturalisation' of the economy on the other hand are two divergent trends shaping the cultural sector. Many modern cultural products are short-lived, with a high ratio of failures to successes. The market for modern culture can be volatile, depending on fashion trends, with some sectors being 'hit-driven' (for example, music and cinema).



Culture is increasingly seen as an area where economic gains can be made, as witnessed by the growing importance of media conglomerates and technology-related enterprises. Media ownership across the world is becoming increasingly consolidated. This trend may have significant consequences not only on the content of news reporting and editorial comment, but also the type of programming and advertising that is offered to consumers. Most democracies have some form of legislation pertaining to media consolidation: while some countries stress fair competition, others regulate against foreign control (including foreign direct investment) with the aim of ensuring media diversity, preventing monopolistic control, and limiting the degree of cross-media ownership.

A more recent trend has seen a shift by media companies into multimedia services and telecommunications, made possible by the recent innovations in this field. On the other hand, maybe as a counter-reaction to this trend for globalised culture there has been an increase in localised media, in the shape of more local television and radio stations.

The Television without Frontiers Directive ⁽³⁰⁾ is the cornerstone of the European Community's regulatory framework in the audiovisual field. The directive (adopted in 1989 and revised in 1997) aims to ensure the free movement of broadcasting services within the internal market and to preserve certain public interest objectives, such as:

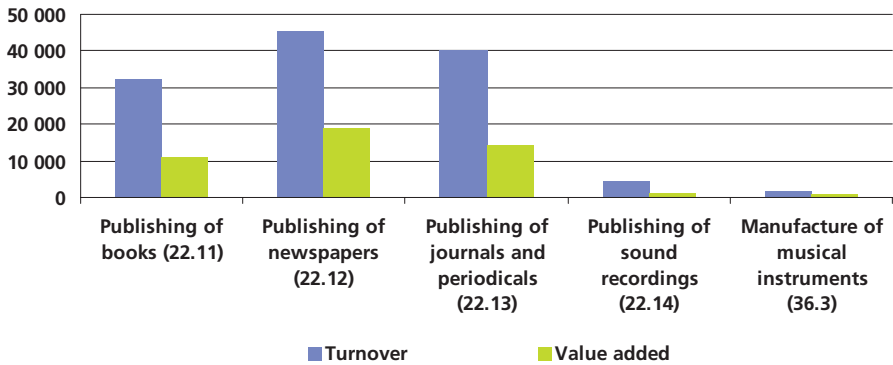
- cultural diversity;
- the right of reply;
- consumer protection;
- the protection of minors.

It is also intended to promote the distribution and production of European audiovisual programmes, for example, by ensuring that they are given a popular position within programming schedules.

On 24 May 2007 a political agreement was reached on the new Audiovisual Media Services Directive. Both the European Parliament and Council agreed on the main aims of the Commission proposal to modernise the rules governing the audiovisual services industry. The directive should enter into force by the end of 2007 and will offer a comprehensive legal framework that covers all audiovisual media services, as well as rules on television advertising.

⁽³⁰⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/avpolicy/reg/twvf/index_en.htm.

Figure 4.1: Turnover and value added of cultural activities, EU-27, 2004 (EUR million) (1)



(1) Manufacture of musical instruments: rounded estimates based on non-confidential data; NACE Rev. 1.1 codes are provided in parenthesis for each activity.

Source: Eurostat (sbs_na)

In 2004, there were over 790 000 people employed in nearly 70 000 enterprises active in the EU-27's cultural sectors involved in the publishing of books, newspapers, periodicals and sound recordings and the manufacture of musical instruments (note that printing and other publishing activities are not considered as part of the cultural field). Together these sectors had sales of EUR 124 400 million that generated EUR 45 900 million of value added, and therefore accounted for 2.9 % of manufacturing value added (compared with just 2.2 % of manufacturing employment and 2.0 % of its turnover).

There is a lack of harmonised statistics at the European level concerning the traditional arts (such as the visual arts, dance, drama, opera, museums, etc.). Indeed, these areas tend to be viewed from a non-economic perspective, whereby 'works of art' are judged on their ability to give pleasure, or offer an historical, educational, philosophical or political dimension. As a result, it is often difficult to collect statistics in relation to these intangible aspects. In many cases the individuals producing these types of culture operate within a non-profit making framework, and often use is made of public subsidies to fund (at least part) of their work. Nevertheless, the arts are recognised as a tool for local development initiatives, and positive externalities are often associated with cultural projects. Indeed, the arts often account for a significant part of the public budget in many cities and regions.



Table 4.1: Production of selected cultural products, EU-27, 2006 (1)

	Prodcom code	Label	Value (EUR million)	Volume (1 000 units)
Publishing	22.11.10.00	Books; brochures; leaflets and pamphlets in single sheets published; or printed and published (2)	2 337.0	c
	22.11.21.70	Other printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter	18 891.6	4 247 162.3
	22.11.21.80	Children's picture; drawing or colouring books published; or printed and published	551.6	244 764.3
	22.11.22.00	Books, brochures, leaflets and the like; electronic	416.8	-
	22.11.31.00	Dictionaries and encyclopaedias; and serial instalments thereof published; or printed and published	1 179.5	145 094.7
	22.11.41.00	Maps, hydrographic or similar charts, in book-form	163.5	56 279.2
Musical instruments	36.30.11.10	Acoustic new upright pianos (including automatic pianos)	65.5	14.5
	36.30.11.30	Acoustic grand pianos (including automatic pianos)	106.5	4.9
	36.30.12.50	Acoustic guitars	31.1	260.5
	36.30.13.10	Keyboard pipe organs, harmoniums and similar keyboard instruments with free metal reeds	37.7	c
	36.30.13.30	Non-electronic accordions, concertinas, bandonions and foot-blown accordions	38.6	36.6
	36.30.14.10	Brass-wind instruments	31.3	41.4
	36.30.15.33	Digital-pianos	22.7	52.2
	36.30.16.30	Percussion musical instruments	45.9	1 235.8
36.30.17.50	Musical instrument strings	28.3	3 855.8	

(1) Prodcom is a system for the collection and dissemination of statistics on the production of manufactured goods; excluding miscellaneous categories and services; c: confidential; -: not applicable.

(2) Excluding Austria and Slovenia.

Source: Eurostat (<http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb/>)

A higher level of trade can result in a wider range of goods and services being imported and exported and thus may open the eyes of consumers to other cultures. International rules governing trade in goods and services and intellectual property have major implications for the EU's cultural sector, and

the EU ensures that the Community and its Member States maintain the possibility to preserve and develop their capacity to define and implement their cultural and audiovisual policies for the purpose of preserving their cultural diversity.

Table 4.2: Exports and imports of selected cultural goods, EU-27 (1)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EXPORTS (EUR million)						
Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	3 619	3 494	3 298	3 460	3 480	3 551
Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	:	134	190	221	257	319
Musical instruments	524	522	491	482	476	484
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	4 096	4 251	3 875	4 182	4 275	4 723
EXPORTS (% of total exports)						
Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.33	0.31
Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	:	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Musical instruments	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.41
IMPORTS (EUR million)						
Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	1 794	1 770	1 598	1 707	1 793	1 960
Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	:	98	124	148	130	147
Musical instruments	804	775	766	826	836	929
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	3 026	3 068	2 201	2 521	2 568	3 041
IMPORTS (% of total imports)						
Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15
Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Musical instruments	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.23

(1) Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals (CN codes: 4901 and 4902); digital versatile discs (DVDs) (CN code: 85243920); musical instruments (CN code: 92); works of art, collectors pieces and antiques (CN code: 97).

Source: Eurostat (<http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb/>)

Among the selection of cultural goods presented in the table above, the level of external trade in books, newspapers, journals and periodicals and in works of art, collectors pieces and antiques was of considerably higher value for both exports and imports than trade in DVDs or musical instruments. Together, the four product groupings detailed above accounted for 0.78 % of the EU-27's exports of goods in 2006 and for 0.45 % of its imports.

The information presented in the table overleaf concerns exports and imports with the rest of the world, while data for each Member State includes trade flows with other Member States, as well as trade flows with non-member countries. These statistics reveal various country-product specialisations that may reflect a number of factors: for example, production facilities for producing DVDs in the Netherlands and Austria, the popularity of English as an international language, or the concentration of antique dealers and auction houses in London.



Table 4.3: Exports and imports of selected cultural goods, 2006 (EUR million) (1)

	Exports				Imports			
	Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	Musical instruments	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals	Digital versatile discs (DVDs)	Musical instruments	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques
BE	504.1	64.3	214.7	69.1	690.2	154.1	187.3	82.1
BG	4.2	3.5	1.2	0.5	16.6	1.4	1.5	0.5
CZ	209.3	31.3	48.0	13.2	221.5	14.3	16.3	62.6
DK	161.8	91.3	14.1	37.9	174.7	60.0	39.1	46.6
DE	2 173.9	702.8	386.3	275.5	852.8	343.8	330.3	276.7
EE	26.8	1.5	2.9	3.0	11.1	2.3	4.8	0.5
IE	190.0	8.2	2.6	13.6	334.1	84.4	19.6	19.5
EL	54.0	2.0	1.1	36.4	101.0	8.8	14.9	9.2
ES	737.5	16.4	31.9	53.5	369.5	54.3	86.3	383.1
FR	1 006.8	147.4	141.9	896.9	1 093.4	183.3	192.1	341.2
IT	666.0	17.0	140.7	132.8	406.7	110.4	140.8	80.6
CY	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	47.8	4.2	2.5	0.9
LV	10.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	27.2	2.0	2.9	0.5
LT	32.2	2.3	0.2	0.4	13.7	1.9	2.6	0.2
LU	23.4	34.8	0.0	1.5	67.7	27.1	3.7	12.4
HU	43.1	2.9	7.2	3.8	102.2	6.4	9.0	1.8
MT	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.7	1.8	0.9	0.5
NL	564.8	444.9	132.7	85.1	440.0	98.5	131.7	167.6
AT	125.3	513.6	41.9	321.1	585.5	125.9	41.0	98.0
PL	280.8	153.1	12.8	20.8	122.6	60.9	21.5	4.2
PT	31.9	3.2	2.3	4.4	157.4	11.5	12.6	54.0
RO	11.1	1.3	12.0	0.0	36.5	3.1	6.4	0.0
SI	88.9	1.7	2.1	0.2	35.8	3.1	6.3	0.5
SK	104.4	8.5	2.3	0.1	50.2	19.3	4.4	0.3
FI	163.5	2.1	1.7	23.7	121.1	36.8	20.6	17.0
SE	140.5	81.6	25.5	35.2	242.7	100.6	51.0	30.5
UK	2 629.7	215.6	67.2	3 149.4	1 539.2	368.1	273.9	1 873.0

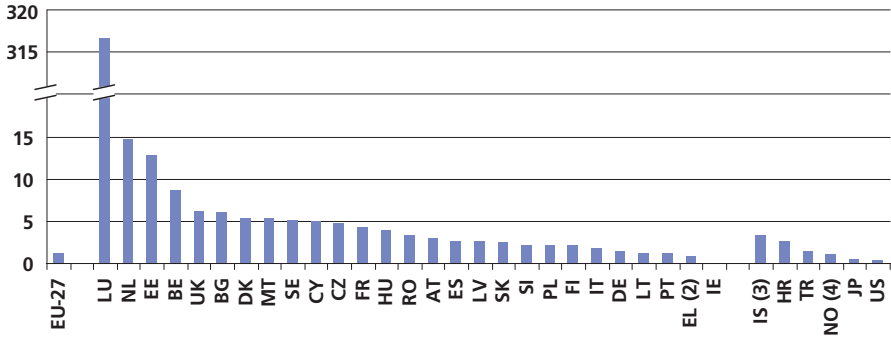
(1) Books, newspapers, journals and periodicals (CN codes: 4901 and 4902); digital versatile discs (DVDs) (CN code: 85243920); musical instruments (CN code: 92); works of art, collectors pieces and antiques (CN code: 97).

Source: Eurostat (<http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb/>)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) by its nature has an influence on intercultural dialogue, as any such investment leads to an exchange of business ideas between cultures. An often

cited example is that of a Japanese-owned motor vehicles plant situated in one of the Member States, which is run (at least in part) under Japanese management principles.

Figure 4.2: Market integration - foreign direct investment (FDI) intensity, 2005 (% of GDP) (1)



(1) Average value of inward and outward FDI flows expressed in relation to GDP; EU-27 data refers to extra flows only.

(2) 2001.

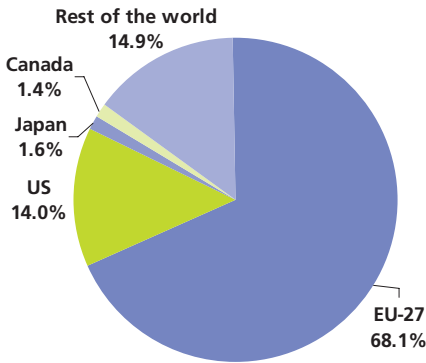
(3) 2003.

(4) 2002.

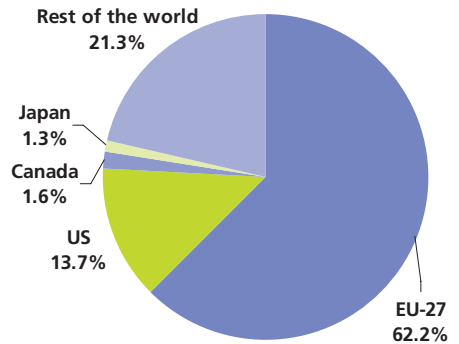
Source: Eurostat (tsier066)

Figure 4.3: Direct investment stocks, 2005 (%)

Direct investment stocks in the EU-27



Direct investment stocks of EU-27 countries abroad (1)

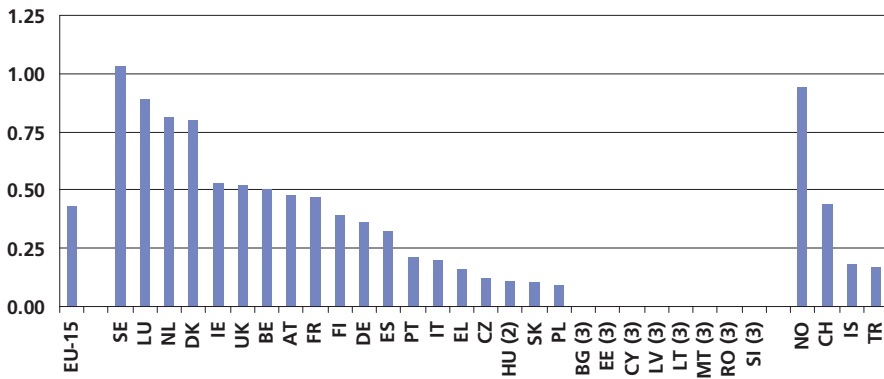


(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (tec00051 and tec00052)



Figure 4.4: Official development assistance, 2006
(% of gross national income) (1)



(1) Preliminary results.

(2) 2005.

(3) Not available.

Source: OECD

FDI intensity is likely to be higher among smaller countries, as one foreign implant can make a sizeable contribution to the output of the national economy. Foreign-owned enterprises tend to be considerably larger than average and frequently operate within industrial activities (although in the case of Luxembourg the figures are skewed by the importance of the financial sector).

As can be seen, fellow Member States provide the most important contributions to FDI stocks within the EU, with American companies also contributing 14 % of total FDI within the EU-27 in 2005.

Official development assistance (ODA) plays a role in promoting intercultural dialogue, as an expression of solidarity with the poorer regions of the world. This assistance may be

provided on the grounds of humanitarian assistance following natural disasters (such as the Tsunami) or used to eradicate poverty and disease (such as famine or HIV-AIDS). ODA is also employed as a tool to help strengthen links between countries and regions on a range of other bilateral issues, such as promoting democracy, the rule of law and good governance.

ODA among the EU-15 Member States averaged 0.43 % of gross national income in 2006 (preliminary results); the highest share being recorded in Sweden (1.03 %). The EU has committed to a target of reaching an ODA threshold of 0.7 % of gross national income by 2015 which is the deadline for the achievement of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.



5. Consumption of culture

The consumption of culture may help individuals to learn about local, national and foreign environments and characteristics, such that opinions are formed.

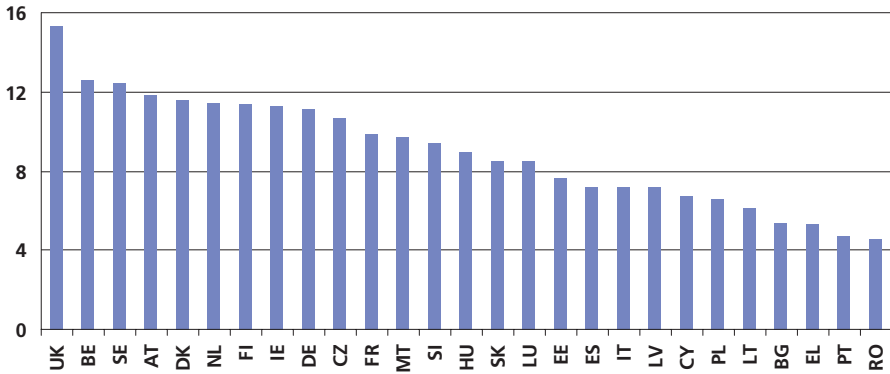
Cultural goods and services have the potential to inform and entertain, by doing so they can contribute to the development of a variety of personal and societal aspects such as education, the exchange of ideas, creativity and building a collective identity.

Cultural goods include, among others, books and magazines, multimedia products, software, films and videos, sound recordings and musical instruments. Cultural services comprise, for example, the promotion of performances and cultural events, as well as cultural information and preservation in the form of libraries, documentation centres, galleries and museums.

Demand for a diverse range of cultural products is indicative of consumers seeking to learn and improve their own understanding. While the magnitude of expenditure on cultural products and services can be a useful starting point for gauging the extent to which people support such creative activity, the trend towards increasing consumerism may also threaten some cultural customs and values. The divide between culture and consumerism has become increasingly blurred. For example, some regional habits have (to some degree) been replaced by global consumption patterns (wearing a particular brand of clothing, or listening to the latest top-selling pop group).



**Figure 5.1: Expenditure on recreation and culture, 2007
(% of overall consumption expenditure) (1)**



(1) Data pertain to the start of the year; recreation and culture (COICOP 09).

Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_inw)

The three main categories of household consumption expenditure are housing, food and transport. The COICOP classification features a heading for recreation and culture expenditure. Within the Member States, the share of cultural expenditure in total household expenditure varied at the start of 2007 from just under 5 % in Romania and Portugal to more than 12 % in Sweden and Belgium, peaking at 15.3 % in the United Kingdom.

Cultural and recreational expenditure reflects not only discrepancies in cultural practices, but also relative price differences. The effects of price differences can be limited by expressing the data on mean household expenditure in terms of purchasing power standards (as done here). The differences that remain after this

adjustment can be largely related to factors such as household equipment rates (numbers of computers or DVD machines), attendance rates at theatres, cinemas and concert halls, as well as the propensity of individuals to read books, newspapers and magazines, or to go on package holidays (which are included under the heading for recreation and culture).

Data on household expenditures can also be analysed according to the socio-economic situation of households. In particular this information confirms the commonly perceived view that cultural consumption is influenced by income. In some countries, cultural consumption grows regularly with an increase in income, while in others, a strong jump is observed among those households with the highest income.

**Table 5.1: Expenditure on recreation and culture, 2007
(% of overall consumption expenditure) (1)**

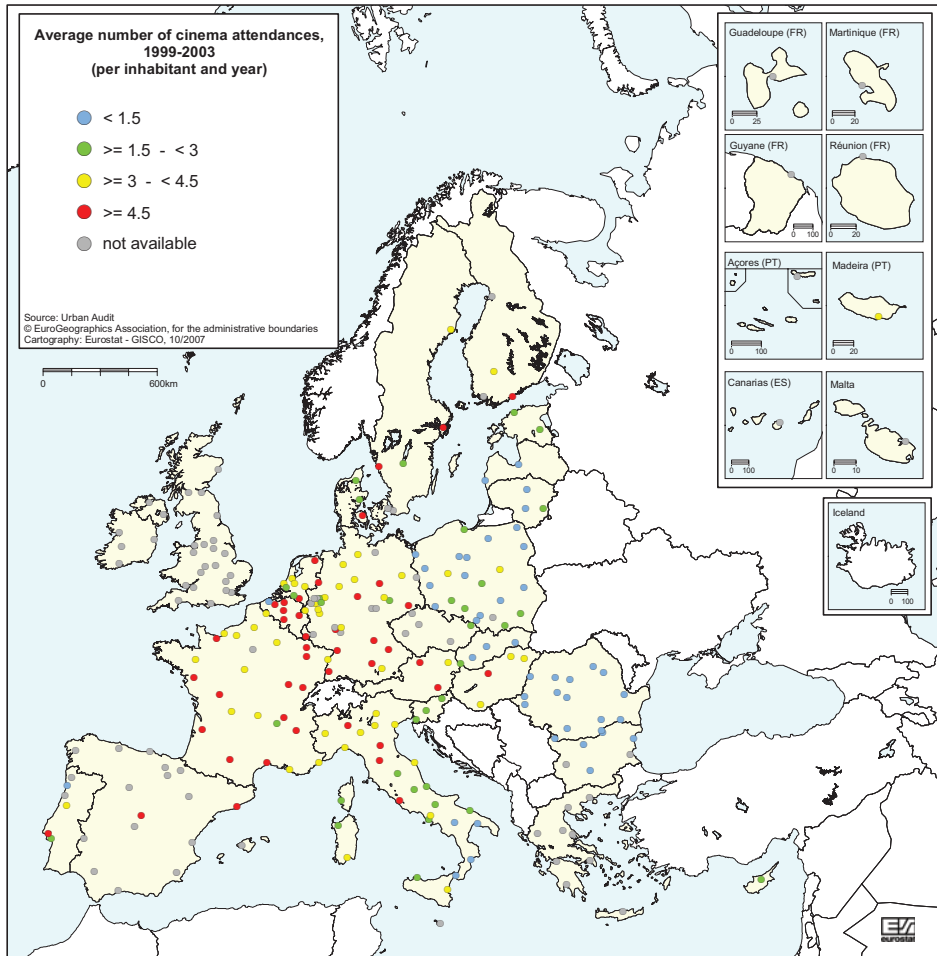
	09	09.11	09.12	09.13	09.14	09.15	09.2	09.3	09.41	09.42	09.51	09.52	09.53 and 09.54
EU-27	10.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3
BE	12.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
BG	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
CZ	10.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
DK	11.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.3
DE	11.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.4
EE	7.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
IE	11.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.4
EL	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.2
ES	7.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.2
FR	9.8	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
IT	7.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2
CY	6.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3
LV	7.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2
LT	6.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
LU	8.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.3
HU	9.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.4
MT	9.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
NL	11.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5
AT	11.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.3
PL	6.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3
PT	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
RO	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.4
SI	9.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
SK	8.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.7
FI	11.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.2
SE	12.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.2
UK	15.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.9	3.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.5
TR	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
IS	13.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4
NO	14.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.1	0.2

(1) Data pertain to the start of the year; recreation and culture (COICOP 09); equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures (09.11); photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (09.12); information processing equipment (09.13); recording media (09.14); repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (09.15); other major durables for recreation and culture (09.2); other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets (09.3); recreational and sporting services (09.41); cultural services (09.42); books (09.51); newspapers and periodicals (09.52); miscellaneous printed matter; stationery and drawing materials (09.53 and 09.54).

Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_inw)



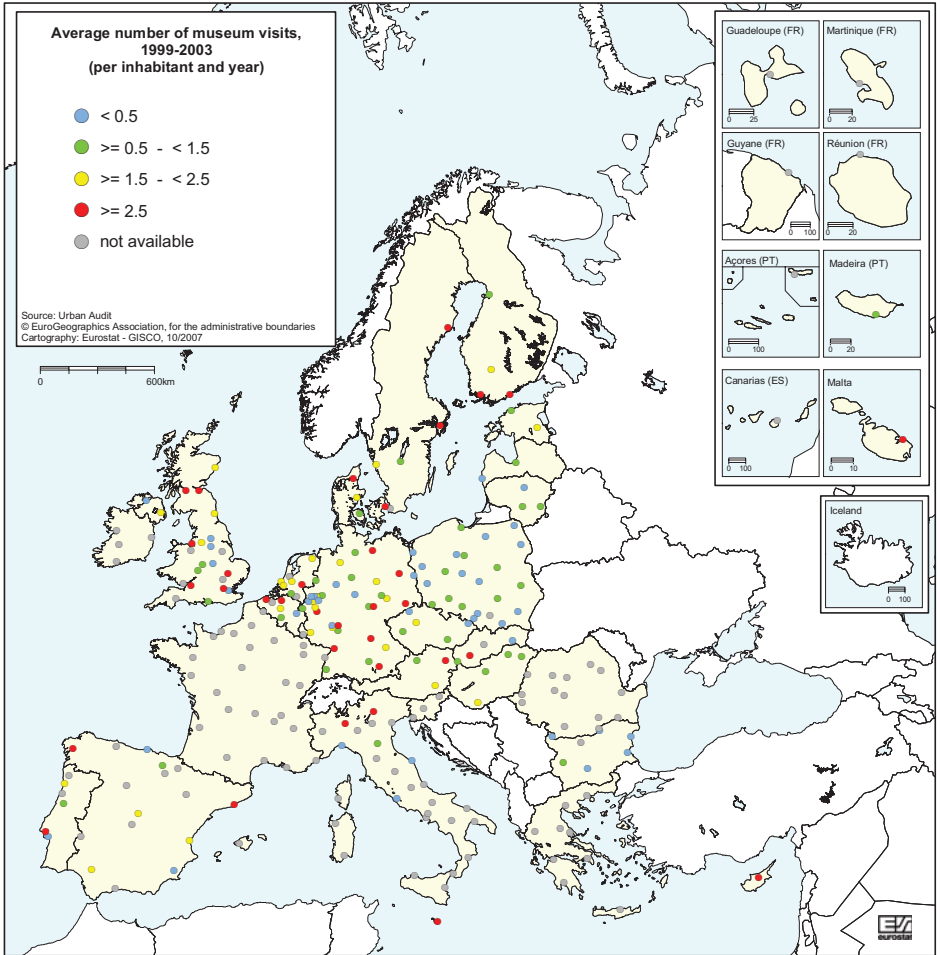
Map 5.1



Attendance at cultural venues – often urban and fee-paying, especially in the case of the performing arts – on the whole involves a relatively small proportion of the population. The cultural activities that are attended most often include visiting the cinema and historical monuments.

Among the EU cities for which data is available, the highest average number of cinema attendances per inhabitant was recorded in Luxembourg, with 16.5 attendances per inhabitant on average, while the lowest averages were recorded in several cities across Bulgaria and Romania.

Map 5.2

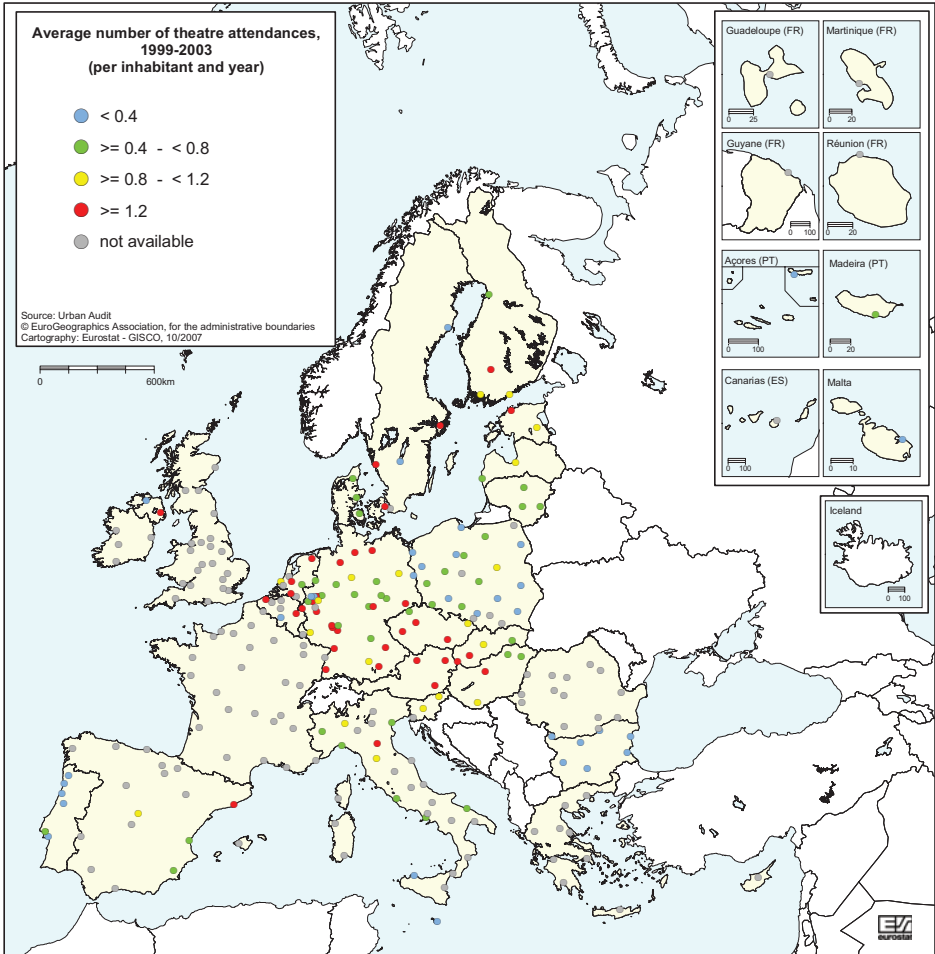


Concerning the average number of museum visits per inhabitant, the highest average was registered in Weimer (Germany), at 20.6 %, while Gravesham (United Kingdom) and Zory (Poland) had the lowest rates. Note that these figures will depend upon the supply of cinema screens and museums, while the data

may also be influenced by persons visiting the site from another region or country. It is also necessary to note that all of the maps in this chapter are based on data which relates to national definitions concerning what is a museum, a theatre, etc.; as such, the comparability of data is not fully guaranteed.



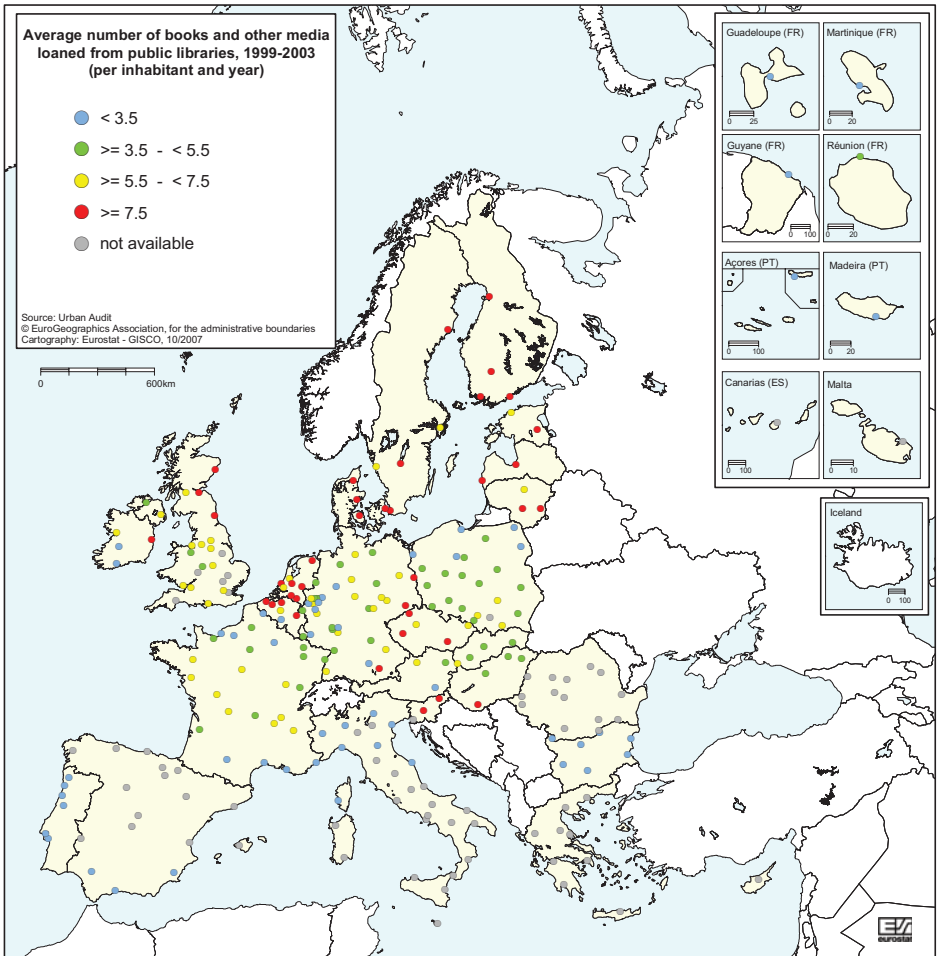
Map 5.3



In Liège (Belgium) the average person went to the theatre as many as seven times per year, while in most other cities with available data the average rate was about once a year.

Turning to the reading habits of Europeans, as measured by the average number of books and other media loaned from public libraries, there were highs recorded in three cities in Finland, where an average of at least 22.5 loans were made per inhabitant per

Map 5.4

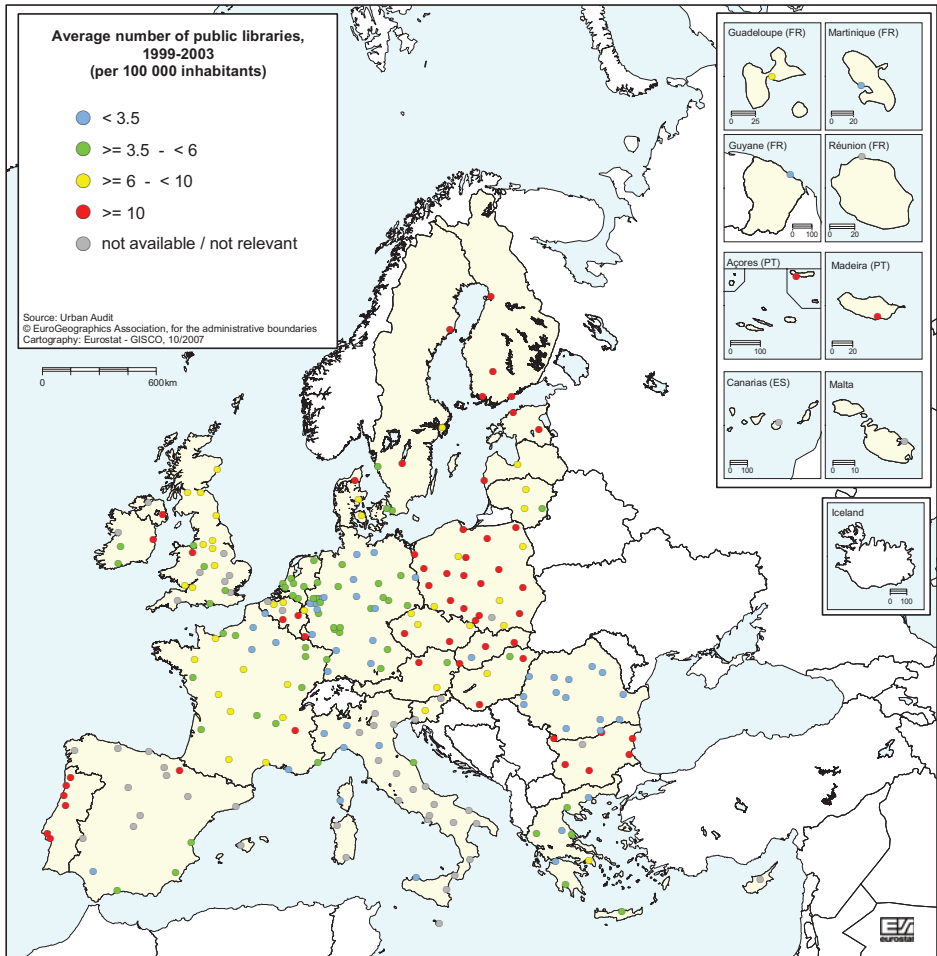


year. At the other end of the spectrum, Bologna and Ancona (both Italy), Málaga and Sevilla (both Spain) reported that the average inhabitant loaned only 0.3 books or other media. As with the information on

cinemas and museums, these statistics need to be considered in relation to the supply of local facilities, as well as trends observed in book purchases.



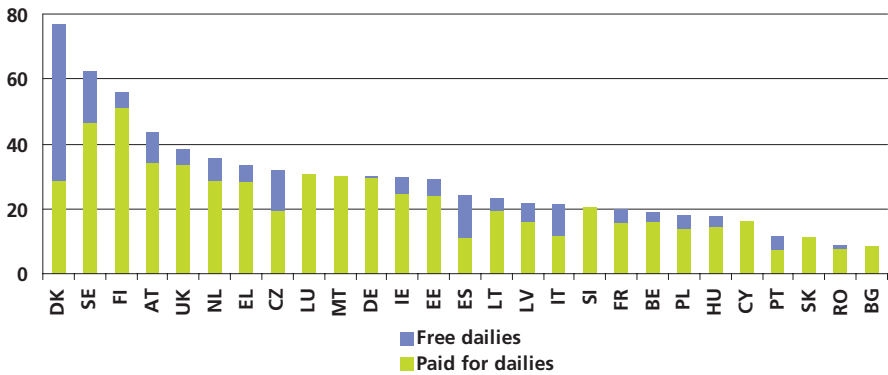
Map 5.5



Indeed, the distribution of public libraries was not evenly spread across the range of cities covered by the Urban Audit. During the period 1999 to 2003, the highest

concentration of public libraries was found in the Portuguese cities of Lisboa, Coimbra, Oporto and Funchal, as well as Luxembourg, and Nyiregyhaza and Pecs (both Hungary).

Figure 5.2: Newspaper circulation, 2006
(daily circulation per 100 adult population)



Source: World Press Trends (<http://www.wan-press.org>)

National and foreign newspapers have the potential to influence intercultural dialogue in the way that they inform people about other cultures as well as shaping their beliefs.

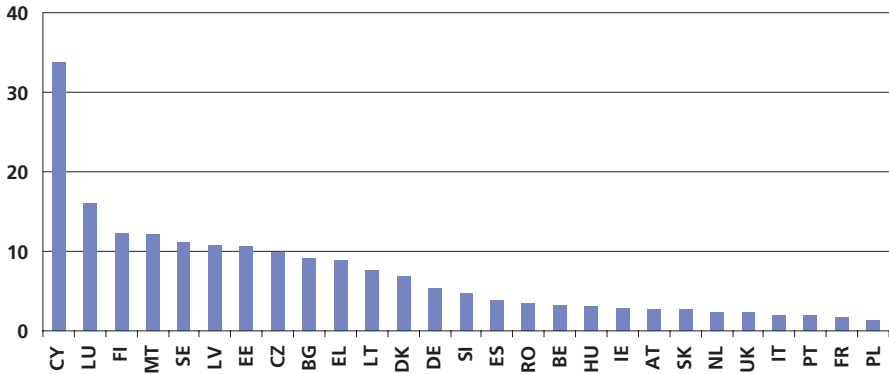
Freedom of the press is an important human right. An independent and diverse press can act crucially in providing alternative points of view, and investigative journalism has the potential to uncover stories that may change the way in which individuals view others, society or authority. On the other hand,

most newspapers have a particular editorial perspective and the way in which they report the news – in particular political events – can differ considerably from one newspaper to another.

In recent years, newspaper circulation has in many countries declined in terms of physical copies. This may, at least in part, be a result of more people consulting on-line versions of newspapers, or other mediums for hearing and seeing the news.



Figure 5.3: Paid for dailies, 2006 (titles per million adult population)



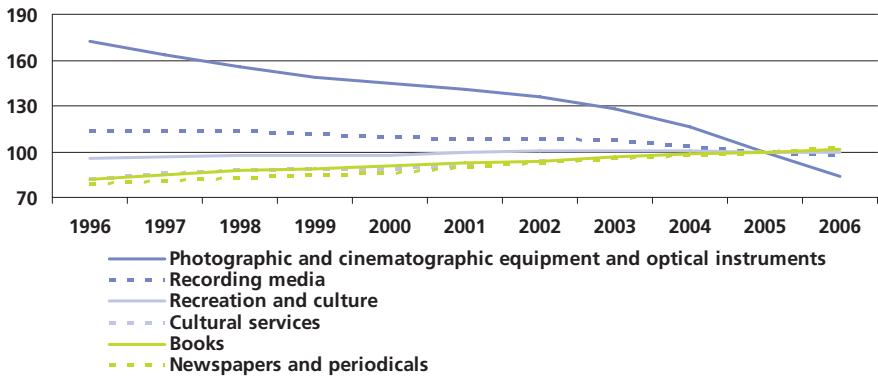
Source: World Press Trends (<http://www.wan-press.org>)

Most countries in the EU have a wide range of newspapers and magazines on sale. The number of different paid for daily newspaper titles was highest in Germany (370), followed by Spain (140) and the United Kingdom (104). When adjusting the figures, and expressing the number of paid for daily newspapers in relation to total population, the Member States with the highest 'choice' of newspapers tended to be the smaller countries, with Cyprus and Luxembourg at the head of the ranking (33.7 and 16.0 titles per million adult population). As regards the circulation of newspapers, the Nordic countries had the highest figures in relative terms (in other words, on the basis of a comparison of circulation figures per 100

inhabitants). In Denmark, in particular, and also Sweden, the relatively high circulation figures were due (at least in part) to the circulation of free dailies.

Compared with the general evolution of the all-items harmonised index of consumer prices (the inflation rate), the price of selected cultural products in the EU followed a quite different pattern. While the price of individual cultural products fluctuated considerably, the overall price of all recreation and culture items remained virtually unchanged over the period observed (increasing on average by 0.4 % per annum).

Figure 5.4: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for selected cultural products, EU (2005=100) (1)



(1) European Union, EU-15 up to 2004, EU-25 up to 2006; 1996-1998, estimates; recreation and culture (COICOP 09); photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (09.12); recording media (09.14); cultural services (09.42); books (09.51); newspapers and periodicals (09.52).

Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

The price of newspapers and periodicals, cultural services and books all increased at a faster pace than the average inflation rate during the period 1996 to 2006, with prices rising by between 2.1 % and 2.7 % per annum on average compared with an average inflation rate of 1.9 %. In contrast, the price of recording media and the price of

photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments fell (by an average of 1.5 % and 6.9 % per annum). As such, products with a high technology component have tended to see their prices fall rapidly, while services or products that have a considerable amount of labour input have tended to see their prices rise.



6

6. Tourism and international transport

Many Europeans decide to go on holiday to foreign locations in order to experience different cultures, immersing themselves in the language, diversity, cuisine and way of living of the country they are visiting.

Culture can act as a catalyst for attracting tourists. As part of the European initiative encouraging cultural tourism, the European city of culture project was launched in 1985. The cultural capital of Europe is a title that is given to one or more EU cities each year, with the aim of bringing the people of Europe closer together. According to the world heritage list released by the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) ⁽³¹⁾, 324 out of the 851 properties considered as having outstanding universal values were located in the EU-27 as October 2006.

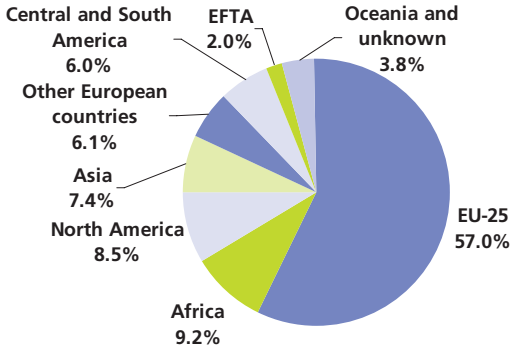
The EU supports the building of cultural facilities as part of its regional development policy. The European regional development fund (ERDF) supports projects concerned with building cultural facilities or renovating historic buildings or cultural sites with a view to their conversion into museums, libraries, concert halls, multimedia centres or tourist attractions.

Tourist expenditures can inject substantial demand for goods and services into an economy. Some of these goods and services are likely to be for cultural products, such as those associated with gift shops in museums and historic buildings (reproductions, books, audio-guides).

⁽³¹⁾ See: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>.



Figure 6.1: Tourist expenditure by destination of the trip, EU, 2006 (%) (1)



(1) Average based on available data: Belgium, Ireland, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, 2006; the Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Hungary, 2005; remaining Member States, not available or partial information available; data refer to all holidays, outbound, of one or more nights.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_extotw)

The two concepts are however inter-related, as culture may stimulate tourism, for example, through people visiting another country so they can visit an art exhibition, see a piece of theatre, or watch a particular rock group.

The data on tourism that is presented in this chapter provides an overview of tourist expenditures, arrivals and nights spent by non-residents, as well as information on the frequency of trips. Note however that the statistics presented cover all holidays, including for instance all-inclusive package holidays where some holidaymakers may not have much contact with the local population or culture.

Clearly geographical proximity plays an important role in decision making for holiday destinations. Nevertheless, the growth of air

travel has changed the pattern of tourist destinations considerably. As may be expected, more than half (57.0 %) of the tourist expenditure made by EU⁽³²⁾ citizens in 2006 was destined for EU-25 countries, while 9.2 % of expenditure was made in Africa and 8.5 % in North America.

Accommodation statistics exist for the number of nights spent by non-residents in the EU. Subject to data availability, there were almost 900 million nights spent by non-nationals in the EU-25 in 2005. Combining statistics on the number of tourist arrivals and nights spent, it is possible to calculate that the average tourist visiting an EU Member State from abroad spent approximately four nights during each trip in a hotel or other collective accommodation establishment.

⁽³²⁾ Average based on available data: Belgium, Ireland, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, 2006; the Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Hungary, 2005.

Table 6.1: Nights spent by non-residents, 2006 (1 000)

	Hotels and similar establishments	Other collective accommodation establishments	Total nights spent
EU-25 (1)	657 220	238 366	895 586
BE	10 633	5 406	16 039
BG	11 776	169	11 945
CZ	17 035	3 055	20 090
DK (1)	4 787	4 606	9 393
DE	42 821	10 127	52 948
EE	2 772	248	3 020
IE	18 834	2 818	21 652
EL (1)	40 075	660	40 735
ES	151 763	72 588	224 351
FR	69 551	36 314	105 865
IT (1)	102 098	46 193	148 291
CY	13 227	83	13 310
LV	1 745	127	1 872
LT	1 451	63	1 514
LU	1 284	1 116	2 400
HU (1)	9 127	1 652	10 779
MT	6 977	116	7 093
NL (1)	15 143	10 067	25 210
AT	57 114	12 903	70 017
PL	7 911	2 644	10 555
PT (1)	23 873	1 515	25 388
RO	3 169	73	3 242
SI	3 401	931	4 332
SK	3 911	1 147	5 058
FI	4 339	665	5 004
SE	5 604	5 339	10 943
UK	63 023	25 191	88 214
HR (1)	18 415	14 705	33 120
MK (2)	249	15	264
IS	1 341	347	1 688
LI	115	40	155
NO	4 896	3 026	7 922
CH (3)	19 273	12 838	32 111

(1) 2005.

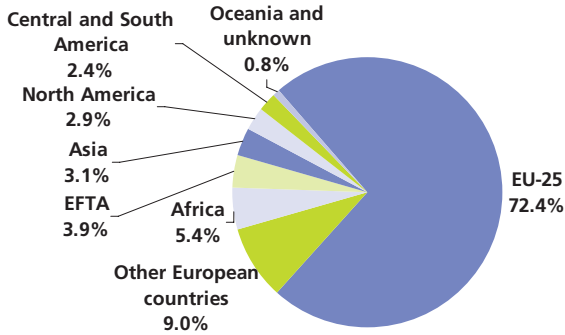
(2) 2002.

(3) 2001.

Source: Eurostat (tour_occ_ninr)



Figure 6.2: Breakdown of trips abroad, EU, 2006 (1)



(1) Average based on available data: Belgium, Germany, Ireland, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom (provisional), 2006; Denmark, Greece, Spain, Italy and Hungary, 2005; remaining Member States, not available or partial information available; data refer to all holidays, outbound, of one or more nights.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_ttw)

There has been a notable shift in holiday patterns driven by, among others, the growth of affordable air travel to a wider variety of destinations, more flexible working patterns, higher levels of disposable income, as well as increased interest in different cultures (as Europeans are increasingly exposed to more news, arts and current affairs from different regions).

A large majority (72.4 %) of the tourist trips made abroad by EU citizens were to other European countries accounting for the next most common destinations (9.0 %).

While the southern Member States are generally those that receive the highest number of tourists, the larger and more northern Member States tend to be those who send the most tourists abroad. Factors such as climatic conditions are likely to play a considerable role in explaining why holidaymakers from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom contributed a significant share of EU tourists abroad, especially in relation to France, Italy and Spain. Relative to the size of their populations, the small countries of Cyprus, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Slovenia reported a high proportion of tourist departures.

Table 6.2: Number of tourist departures abroad (1 000) (1)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
BE	2 872	2 995	3 204	2 991
BG	:	:	:	177
CZ	1 193	1 278	1 326	1 141
DK	1 521	1 787	1 700	:
DE	25 680	25 550	33 547	35 301
EE	140	99	143	165
IE	2 626	:	:	:
EL	408	:	:	:
ES	1 829	1 170	1 653	:
FR	2 600	2 695	2 754	:
IT	3 546	3 513	3 494	:
CY	422	488	516	533
LV	:	:	115	129
LT	:	275	577	578
LU	240	229	233	190
HU	:	1 126	1 166	:
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	3 398	3 414	3 470	3 348
AT	2 054	1 981	1 222	693
PL	1 220	1 289	1 460	1 853
PT	381	491	508	:
RO	:	:	:	376
SI	603	622	613	662
SK	1 708	1 669	1 612	1 914
FI	508	503	581	648
SE	:	:	:	:
UK	15 720	16 200	15 265	:
NO	1 040	1 092	1 168	:

(1) Data refer to holidays of four nights or more.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_toage)



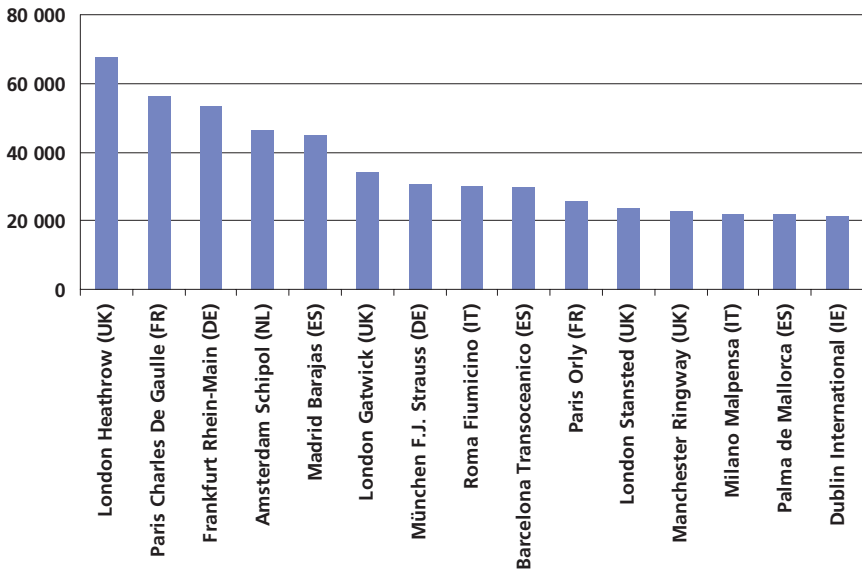
Table 6.3: Nights spent by tourists abroad (1 000) (1)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
BE	64 366	65 754	71 695	66 354
BG	:	:	:	3 338
CZ	44 098	36 152	38 286	35 679
DK	32 893	29 157	34 840	:
DE	803 637	808 251	662 403	734 098
EE	1 717	1 136	1 796	1 707
IE	28 632	30 805	34 142	36 888
EL	6 390	9 743	13 538	:
ES	30 382	34 820	61 504	:
FR	125 555	140 702	148 500	139 415
IT	88 314	92 245	102 285	:
CY	5 539	5 769	6 425	6 882
LV	4 325	3 725	4 285	5 326
LT	:	8 891	12 836	9 044
LU	6 810	6 998	7 207	6 829
HU	:	11 614	25 275	:
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	130 778	138 329	135 150	133 061
AT	52 668	49 690	46 943	53 390
PL	50 480	38 933	46 323	50 111
PT	9 217	11 913	11 438	:
RO	:	:	:	7 389
SI	10 372	9 985	10 352	11 517
SK	17 395	18 732	20 473	21 084
FI	15 905	20 418	19 520	19 141
SE	:	:	:	:
UK	438 100	443 000	:	:
HR	:	2 689	:	:
NO	29 619	32 377	32 401	:

(1) Data refer to holidays of two or more nights.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnls)

Figure 6.3: Top 15 airports in Europe, total passengers onboard, 2006 (1 000)



Source: Eurostat (avia_tf_aca)

The information presented in relation to air passenger transport refers to the 15 most used airports within the EU, in terms of numbers of passengers onboard. Note that these statistics on passenger transport not only reflect activities linked to tourism, but all transport services covering any movement of passengers using the given network, and as such they include business travel too – although it is of course possible that business travellers also participate in cultural activities while abroad.

Those countries that tended to record relatively high numbers of persons going abroad for holidays also featured within the ranking of Europe's top airports in terms of passenger volumes. The most used airports were London Heathrow (United Kingdom) which recorded some 67.7 million passengers onboard in 2006, Paris Charles de Gaulle (France) with 56.4 million and Frankfurt Rhein-Main (Germany) with 53.1 million. Note that these airports are often located near to large cities with considerable catchment areas for departures, while they also attract weekend and short break tourists, as well as business travellers.



Table 6.4: Transport of passengers

	Air, 2005 (million passengers)	Rail, 2003 (million passenger-km)	Maritime, 2005 (million passengers)
EU-27	714	367 219	386.62
BE (1)	18	8 675	0.89
BG (1)	5	2 598	0.02
CZ	11	6 580	-
DK	22	5 921	47.92
DE (1)	146	72 879	29.26
EE	1	193	6.89
IE	24	1 582	3.28
EL	31	1 668	86.07
ES	144	20 328	22.41
FR	108	74 359	25.80
IT	88	49 254	78.75
CY	7	-	0.19
LV (1)	2	811	0.22
LT (1)	1	283	0.19
LU	2	253	-
HU	8	10 165	-
MT (1)	3	-	0.22
NL	46	14 097	2.12
AT	20	8 668	-
PL	7	18 430	1.65
PT	20	3 693	0.66
RO	4	8 501	:
SI (1)	1	695	0.03
SK	2	2 228	-
FI	12	3 352	17.11
SE	23	8 657	32.62
UK	204	43 349	30.21
HR	3	1 169	:
TR	54	5 237	:
IS	3	-	0.42
LI	-	-	-
NO	19	2 620	6.66
CH (2)	29	11 712	-

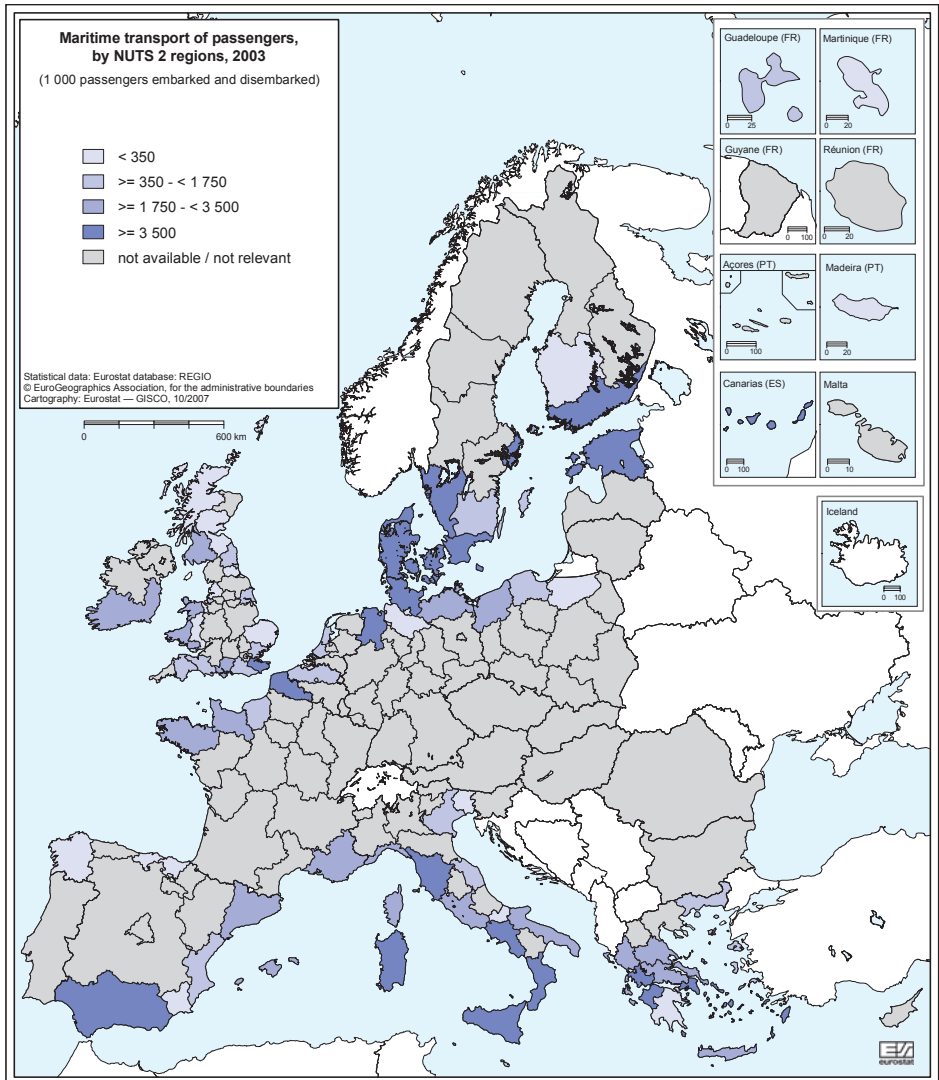
(1) Maritime, 2006.

(2) Rail, 2002.

Source: Eurostat (eba16656, eba18704 and mar_pa_aa) / DG TREN

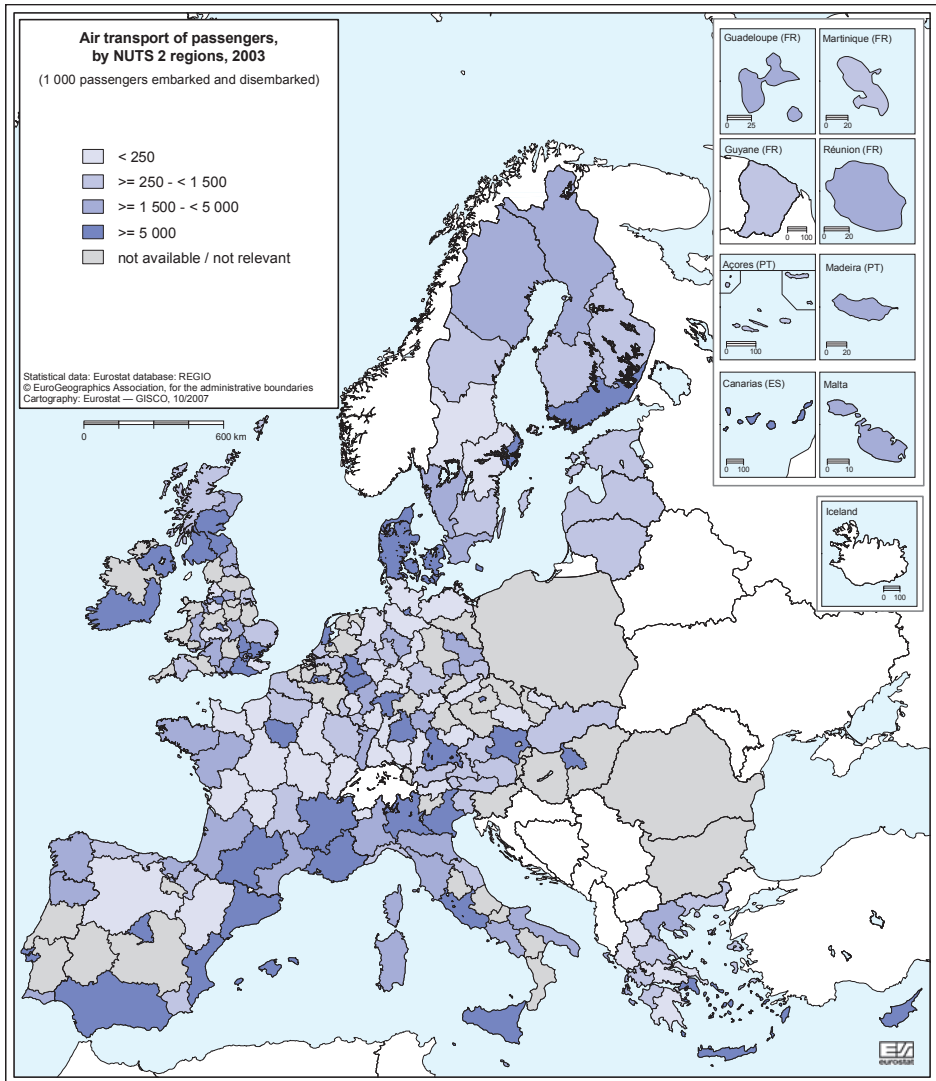
Unsurprisingly, the largest concentration of maritime transport, in terms of passengers, was closely related to the location of main sea ports within the EU-27.

Map 6.1





Map 6.2



The use of air transport has, as stated, substantially increased in recent years as a

result of the deregulation of European skies and the rapid growth of low-cost air carriers.



7

7. Information society trends influencing intercultural dialogue

In addition to economic benefits, developments in information and communication technology (ICT) and related services (such as e-mail and mobile phone messages, information spaces and communication platforms available through Internet, foreign TV programmes via satellite or cable, multimedia content on multilingual DVDs) have opened up possibilities for much greater intercultural information exchange and dialogue. For content producers, such technological innovations have enlarged and improved the reach, speed, volume, format, delivery and timeliness of information dissemination. For consumers, these developments offer a broader range of choice and opportunities beyond national and regional boundaries, including the frequency, location and form of communication.

These ICT developments can strengthen cultural diversity, social inclusion and linguistic skills, and reinforce freedoms, creativity, learning and job opportunities. Mindful of these possibilities, the European Commission has launched a number of initiatives in this area. The e-content programme ⁽³³⁾ has been developed to encourage, as one of its priorities, the creation and use of multilingual digital content. Enterprises in this field are thus given support to adopt strategies taking full account of cultural and linguistic aspects. At a research level, activities developed under the user-friendly information society programme deal with 'language technologies', such as the development of machine translation and multilingual research tools.

⁽³³⁾ See: <http://cordis.europa.eu/econtent>.



**Table 7.1: Internet activities of individuals in the last 3 months, 2006
(% of all individuals) (1)**

	Training and education	Sending/ and receiving e- mails	Playing /downl. games & music	Using serv. related to travel & accom- modation	Reading /downl. online news- papers & news magazines	Other communi- cation uses	Tele- phoning over the Internet, video- conf.	Listening to Web radios & watching Web TV
EU-27	19	42	18	25	18	17	7	11
BE	15	54	20	30	16	19	8	11
BG	7	19	12	4	11	14	7	11
CZ	18	37	12	22	19	13	9	6
DK	20	74	26	45	46	17	13	27
DE	36	60	18	41	19	26	10	12
EE	8	49	28	20	50	21	14	17
IE	13	45	11	37	8	6	6	9
EL	9	17	11	12	14	3	2	5
ES	8	37	23	16	:	20	6	:
FR	:	34	9	15	9	17	5	10
IT	11	29	11	15	13	9	3	5
CY	13	25	17	16	20	11	5	9
LV	13	41	24	18	27	22	14	17
LT	27	32	24	12	30	16	11	17
LU	21	65	26	48	29	35	16	22
HU	13	37	22	20	25	21	8	12
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	23	76	42	43	36	30	10	28
AT	13	53	15	26	26	13	7	7
PL	4	27	16	11	16	18	8	10
PT	7	29	16	13	16	15	6	11
RO	6	16	11	4	7	7	2	4
SI	22	42	21	24	24	16	4	15
SK	8	42	18	21	25	20	7	8
FI	27	67	33	53	46	22	14	20
SE	7	74	34	45	41	25	9	28
UK	33	53	24	47	23	13	7	15
MK	6	18	13	2	7	9	6	5
IS	15	77	34	61	67	44	18	43
NO	7	72	37	51	65	34	13	34

(1) Population covered: individuals aged 16-74.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_ac_i)

**Table 7.2: Individuals' level of Internet skills, 2006
(% of all individuals) (1)**

	Sent an email with attached files	Have posted messages (chat rooms, newsgroups, online discussion forum)	Have used the Internet to make phone calls	Have used peer-to-peer file sharing for exchanging movies, music, etc.	Have created a Web page
EU-27	43	18	9	11	9
BE	52	18	9	9	7
BG	21	20	11	6	3
CZ	41	14	10	4	7
DK	76	31	21	16	20
DE	55	26	11	8	9
EE	55	45	29	22	20
IE	44	8	6	7	5
EL	22	9	4	5	4
ES	36	18	5	16	6
FR	44	9	5	:	12
IT	34	21	9	10	7
CY	24	9	6	9	6
LV	38	20	14	9	5
LT	34	22	16	13	5
LU	63	31	18	18	14
HU	39	22	10	11	7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	73	22	13	19	16
AT	50	21	11	8	11
PL	30	23	12	13	8
PT	33	11	8	9	5
RO	17	9	4	7	3
SI	44	21	8	16	10
SK	47	17	9	9	9
FI	62	26	17	15	17
SE	69	20	11	20	15
UK	52	17	8	10	10
MK	23	6	7	4	4
IS	74	35	27	23	28
NO	73	30	21	24	19

(1) Population covered: individuals aged 16-74.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_sk_iskl_i)



As Internet networks and content improve and hardware, software, rental and telecommunications prices are driven down, the frequency of use of the Internet and the size of the Internet user population are increasing steadily. It is likely that as people become more accustomed to using the Internet they develop a range of skills that enable them to benefit more from its use and to interact more with other people and organisations.

Within the EU in 2006, a high proportion of individuals aged 16-74 years communicate by e-mail (almost three quarters in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden), gather news on-line (almost half of the population considered in Denmark, Estonia and Finland), or use the Internet for training and education (almost one third in Germany and the United Kingdom). Posting messages on the Internet is a rather new activity but has gained considerable importance in a number of countries (as high as 45 % in Estonia). These Internet activities such as participation in newsgroups and online discussion forums can be viewed as strengthening cultural dialogue through the sharing of ideas, opinions, articles and knowledge between different countries and regions.

Internet purchasing provides a level of convenience, choice (in terms of the range of goods and services available) and cross-price comparison that generally surpasses that available on most high streets. A number of people, however, have concerns about security and trust (for example, providing personal and credit card details

online, viruses and unsolicited e-mails, as well as worries over consumer rights). Furthermore, some people prefer to see or handle a product before purchasing it.

For business, the Internet has provided a platform for new and supplementary business models that extend their reach and allow access to new markets. The challenge for many enterprises remains in identifying ways to create profitable growth through these new models. One aspect of Internet business that has led to growth is the lack of physical boundaries, such that new business partners can be found and new products and services can be advertised and sold to cross-border customers. Communication between businesses and customers has become a two-way process, with feedback from customers, online surveys and online product ratings. This dialogue between businesses and customers is often transparent, highlighting areas for product or service improvement as well as regional and sometimes cultural preferences.

A growing and significant proportion of individuals are already using the Internet for purchases; around one in every ten individuals between the ages of 16 and 74 years in the EU-27 used the Internet in 2006 to purchase films/music, books, magazines and learning materials, travel and holiday accommodation. In addition to these goods, around one in every twelve individuals in the EU-27 booked tickets for events over the Internet (8 %) in 2006, while 6 % bought software (including computer games).

Table 7.3: Internet purchases by individuals, 2006 (% of all individuals)

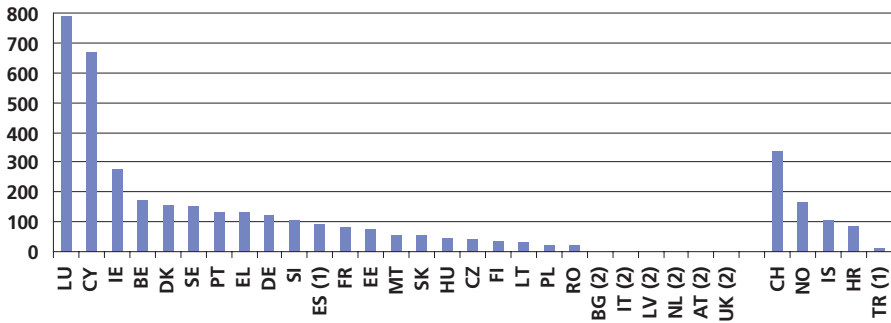
	Ordered films/ music	Ordered books/ magazines/ e-learning material	Ordered computer software (1)	Ordered travel and holiday accommodation	Ordered tickets for events
EU-27	9	10	6	11	8
BE	4	5	3	7	6
BG	1	1	0	0	0
CZ	2	4	2	3	4
DK	16	17	15	26	24
DE	18	26	17	21	16
EE	1	2	1	1	2
IE	9	9	6	18	11
EL	1	2	1	1	0
ES	2	3	2	9	5
FR	6	6	3	8	5
IT	2	2	2	3	2
CY	1	3	1	2	0
LV	1	1	1	1	1
LT	1	2	1	1	1
LU	16	25	11	21	19
HU	1	3	1	2	2
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	11	16	9	21	15
AT	8	15	5	7	7
PL	3	5	2	1	1
PT	2	3	1	2	1
RO	1	1	0	0	0
SI	3	4	4	3	2
SK	2	4	2	3	2
FI	8	10	5	12	9
SE	14	15	4	18	10
UK	24	17	13	23	16
MK	1	1	0	1	0
IS	16	19	15	39	19
NO	22	23	16	40	30

(1) Including video games.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_ibuy)



Figure 7.1: Telecommunication services: international outgoing calls, 2005 (average number of minutes per inhabitant)



(1) 2004.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_tc_cal and tps00001)

Cultural dialogue implies that people can live together well through the mutual enrichment of understanding one another's culture. This emphasises the need for different cultures to be included in and benefit from communication, rather than the general opportunities for communication. With increasing migration within the EU and to the EU from non-member countries, cultural dialogue has an important role to play in integration, understanding and social bonding.

The annual telecommunication inquiry provides information on the average number of minutes spent on international outgoing calls. This indicator reflects, in part, the relative size of each country, the relative size of non-national populations, as well as the price and availability of communications

services. Among the Member States for which data are available, the relatively small countries of Luxembourg and Cyprus recorded by far the highest average number of minutes spent on international outgoing calls in 2005.

One of the structural indicators that measures economic reform presents information on the significant differences that remain between Member States with respect to the average cost of a ten minute telephone call. This variation was widest for international calls to the United States, where it was significantly cheaper to call for ten minutes from Germany (EUR 0.46) than from Finland (EUR 4.90) or Latvia (EUR 5.94) in 2006. Variations were narrower for national calls and local calls in turn.

Table 7.4: Price of telecommunications (10-minute call), 2006 (EUR)

	Local calls	National calls	International calls to US
EU-25	0.36	0.74	1.79
BE	0.57	0.57	1.98
BG	:	:	:
CZ	0.56	0.56	2.02
DK	0.37	0.37	2.38
DE	0.39	0.49	0.46
EE	0.23	0.23	2.13
IE	0.49	0.82	1.91
EL	0.31	0.74	3.49
ES	0.19	0.85	1.53
FR	0.36	0.89	2.32
IT	0.22	1.15	2.12
CY	0.22	0.22	0.66
LV	0.36	1.03	5.94
LT	0.39	0.79	4.07
LU	0.31	:	1.37
HU	0.40	1.04	2.88
MT	0.25	:	1.64
NL	0.33	0.49	0.85
AT	0.49	0.59	1.90
PL	0.50	1.00	1.23
PT	0.37	0.65	3.11
RO	:	:	:
SI	0.26	0.26	1.40
SK	0.60	1.29	1.23
FI	0.24	0.94	4.90
SE	0.29	0.29	1.18
UK	0.44	0.44	2.23
JP	0.25	1.02	4.34
US	0.07	1.03	-

Source: Teligen



8

8. Values and challenges to intercultural dialogue

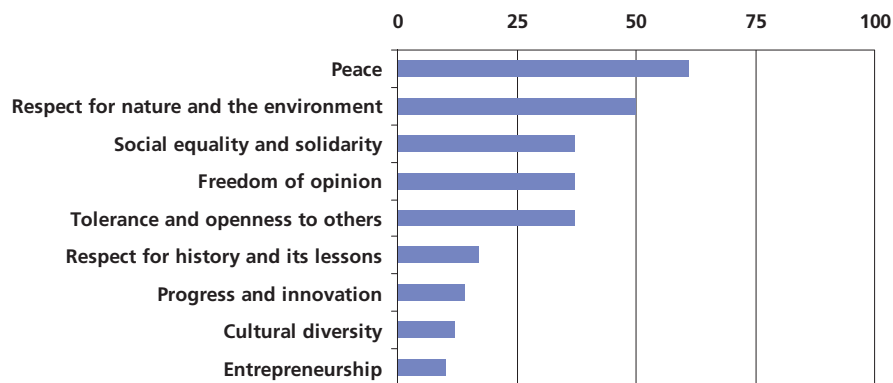
In a broad sense, intercultural dialogue can be a means by which citizens can learn to live together peacefully and constructively in a multicultural world, developing a sense of community and belonging.

Intercultural dialogue can contribute to a number of important goals in the EU, such as: respecting and promoting cultural diversity; safeguarding and fostering ideals and principles founded upon the respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law; solidarity, social justice and reinforced cohesion. The EU places importance on both preserving cultural heritage and multicultural dialogue. These areas face new challenges, among which are the needs to:

- ensure that cultural diversity is enhanced not threatened by global trade and the communications revolution;

- promote social cohesion, especially in the face of tensions between different societal groups;
- better connect EU citizens with the democratic institutions that work for them;
- support access to and the nurturing of cultural heritage, and;
- breakdown stereotypes, intolerance, discrimination and violence.

The tables and graphs presented in this section are largely based on the results of opinion polls undertaken by the Directorate-General Communication of the European Commission under the framework of Eurobarometer surveys. Such opinion polls can be particularly volatile over time and are often influenced by recent political or other events within a country; therefore they have to be interpreted with special care.

Figure 8.1: Key societal values, EU-27, 2007 (%) (1)

(1) Respondents were asked: among the following values, what are the three in your opinion, that we should preserve and reinforce the most in our current society?

Source: Eurobarometer special 278 - European cultural values (2007)

Intercultural dialogue is based on an open and respectful exchange of views between individuals and groups belonging to different cultures leading to a more profound understanding of the other's global perception. To have this dialogue, individuals must have an interest to learn about other cultures. When questioned about their key societal values, Europeans name peace and respect for nature as the most important issues. Social equality and solidarity, freedom of opinion, and a tolerance and openness to others follow, with no difference in their importance ⁽³⁴⁾.

Participation in society is often viewed as a fundamental element of social cohesion, strengthening the respect, appreciation and

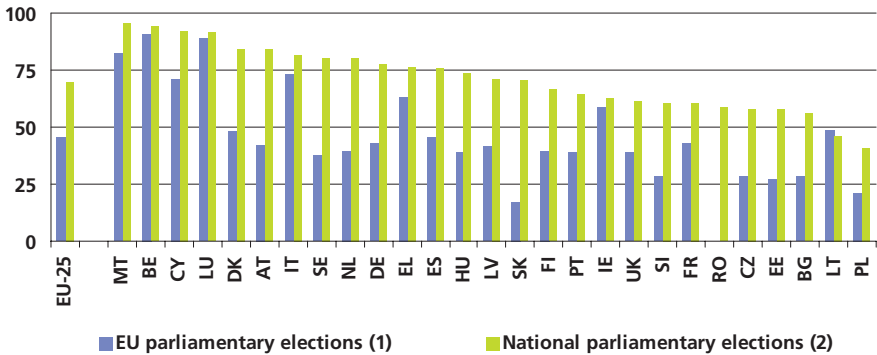
worth of others. Despite legal protection against discrimination (more details below), perceptions of under-representation of minority groups in various parts of society (such as women, those over 50, or those of a different ethnic origin) suggest that there remains much to be done to enable and empower people so that participation is spread widely across the whole of society.

The Europe for citizens programme (2007-2013) ⁽³⁵⁾ provides instruments to promote active citizenship. It aims to put citizens at the centre of the process and offers them opportunities to fully assume their responsibility, improve participation, and develop their ideas in a European context which goes beyond national visions.

⁽³⁴⁾ Respondents had to choose three out of a list of nine key societal values, which should be preserved and reinforced within society.

⁽³⁵⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/citizenship/index_en.html.

Figure 8.2: Voter turnout (% of total eligible electorate)



(1) Last election in 2004, except for Bulgaria, 2007, and Romania, first election foreseen on 25 November 2007.

(2) Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, 2005; Greece, Spain, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania and Slovenia, 2004; Belgium, Estonia, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland, 2003; the Czech Republic, Ireland, France, Latvia, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia and Sweden, 2002; Italy and Cyprus, 2001.

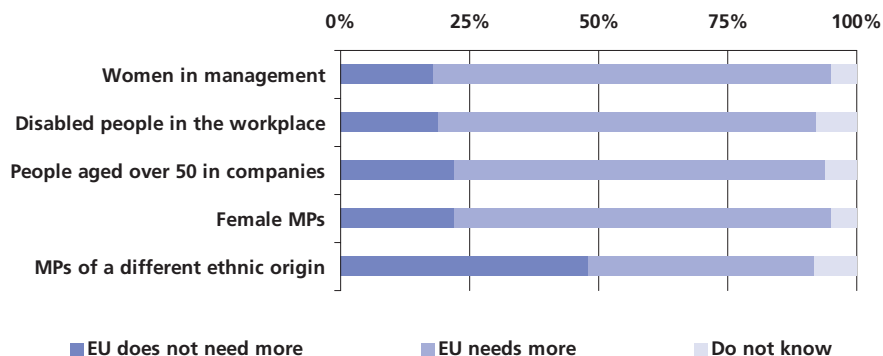
Source: European Parliament and International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

This is reflected in four different actions:

- Active citizens for Europe – involves citizens directly, either through activities linked to town-twinning or through other kinds of citizens' projects;
- Active civil society for Europe – targeted to Europe-wide civil society organisations;
- Together for Europe – supports high visibility events, studies and information tools, addressing the widest possible audience across frontiers;
- Active European remembrance – supports the preservation of the main sites and archives associated with the victims of Nazism and Stalinism.

Another way that participation is measured is with respect to governance and participation in the democratic process. Some Member States impose legal obligations on the electorate to vote. Across the EU-25 as a whole less than half (45.7 %) of all those eligible voted in EU parliamentary elections in 2004, which was considerably less than the average (69.9 %) for the latest national elections.

Figure 8.3: Perceived views regarding representation and participation in society, EU-25, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer special 263 - Discrimination in the European Union (2006)

The framework programme on Fundamental Rights and Justice ⁽³⁶⁾ looks to promote the development of a European society based on EU citizenship which is respectful of fundamental rights, fighting anti-semitism, racism and xenophobia and strengthening civil society. In legal terms, equality implies a lack of discrimination based on belonging to a group identified by race, ethnicity, religion, class or gender. In this way, non-discrimination is a fundamental right that allows the exercise of all other rights and is particularly important for minority, ethnic or indigenous groups.

The Racial Equality Directive (2000/43/EC) and the Employment Framework Directive (2000/78/EC) define a set of principles that offer everyone in the EU a common

⁽³⁶⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/funding/intro/funding_rights_en.htm.

minimum level of legal protection from discrimination. These directives are designed to prevent people in the EU from being discriminated against on the grounds of religion, belief, race, disability, age or sexual orientation, primarily within the workplace.

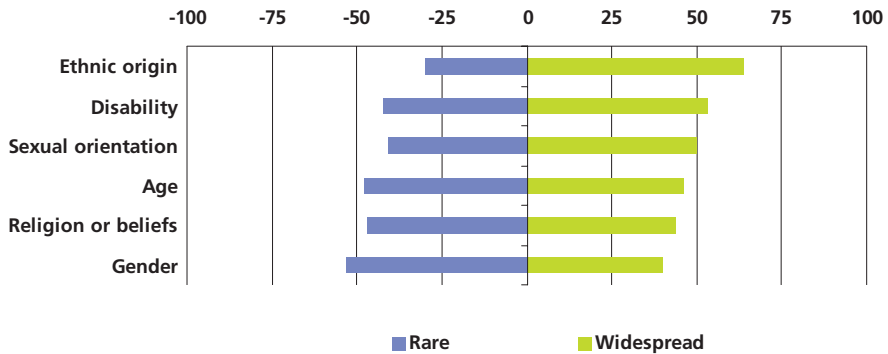
The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is based in Vienna ⁽³⁷⁾. Its objectives include providing assistance and expertise relating to fundamental rights and to support relevant institutions and authorities of the Community and its Member States when implementing Community law in this area.

The European year of equal opportunities for all was in 2007 ⁽³⁸⁾, seeking to make people more aware of their rights to equal

⁽³⁷⁾ See: <http://fra.europa.eu/fra/index.php?lang=EN>.

⁽³⁸⁾ See: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/eyeq/index.cfm.

Figure 8.4: Perception of discrimination, EU-25, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer special 263 - Discrimination in the European Union (2006)

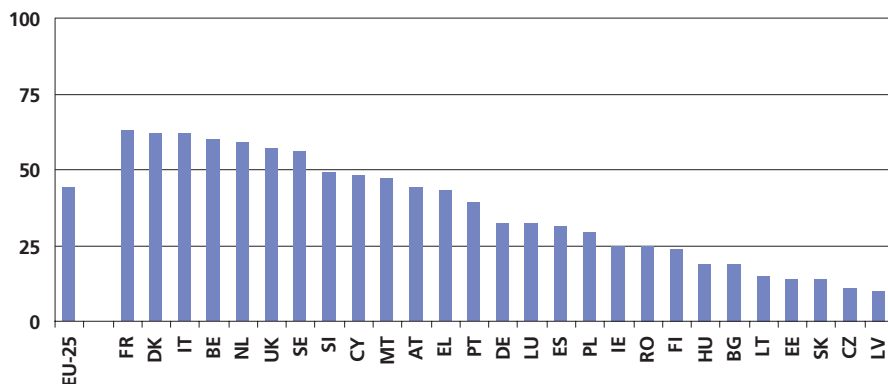
treatment and to a life free of discrimination – irrespective of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation. It aimed to promote equal opportunities for all, while launching a debate on the benefits of diversity both for European societies and individuals.

A Eurobarometer poll from July 2006, suggests that a large majority of the EU's population has the view that more women are needed in management positions (77 %) and as parliamentary members (72 %). A large majority also think that disabled people (74 %) and people over 50 years of age (72 %) are under-represented in the workplace and would be in agreement if this situation changed. Some 48 % of those surveyed believed that the EU does not need

more MPs from different ethnic backgrounds, compared with 44 % who thought that the EU did need more.

A small majority (53 %) of people across the EU-25 also thought there was widespread discrimination on the grounds of disability. Those perceiving widespread discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (50 %) also outweighed those that perceived such incidences to be rare (41 %). Although more people across the EU-25 perceived incidences of discrimination on the grounds of age, religion or gender as rare compared with those that considered it widespread, there remained a considerable proportion of respondents who thought these types of discrimination were widespread (at least 40 %).

Figure 8.5: Perception of widespread discrimination on the grounds of religion or beliefs, 2006 (%)

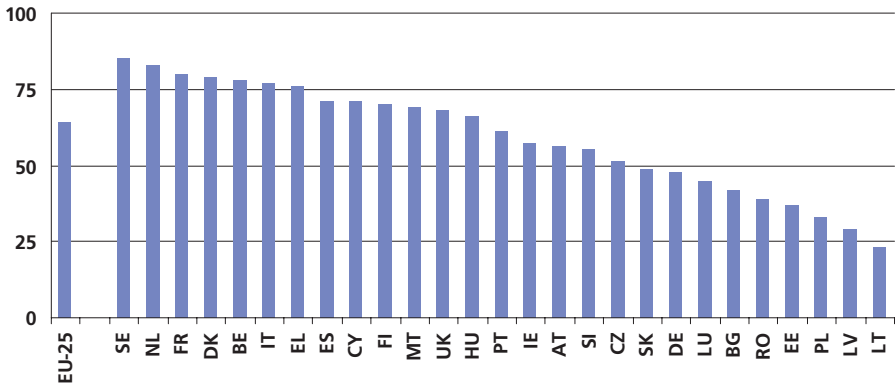


Source: Eurobarometer special 263 - Discrimination in the European Union (2006)

Despite widespread legal protection, discrimination may hinder the social and economic achievement of many groups and individuals. A Eurobarometer survey on discrimination in the EU, suggests that 44 % of the EU-25 population believed there was widespread discrimination on the grounds of religion and belief when surveyed in 2006. In some Member States, this perception of discrimination was much higher; a little over six out of every ten people in France, Denmark, Italy and Belgium perceived there to be widespread discrimination on the grounds of religion or beliefs. The survey was not explicit about which religions were deemed to be discriminated against. In contrast, less than 15 % of those surveyed in the Baltic Member States, the Czech Republic and Slovakia perceived discrimination on the grounds of religion or beliefs.

There remains a high perception of discrimination, however, on the grounds of ethnic origin across the EU-27 as a whole (64 %). In some Member States, more than three quarters of those surveyed perceived there to be discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin in 2006; the rates were highest in Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Belgium and Italy. In many of the Member States with the highest perceptions of discrimination, there were much larger migrant populations or populations from different ethnic origins, when compared with those Member States that reported lower perceptions of discrimination. Whether these higher rates regarding the perception of discrimination relate to a higher proportion of ethnic minority respondents, or whether they relate to replies from the indigenous population (perceiving positive or negative discrimination in favour of minority

Figure 8.6: Perception of widespread discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer special 263 - Discrimination in the European Union (2006)

groups), they do point to the importance of intercultural dialogue as a process to diffuse tension and lower incidences of discrimination.

A special Eurobarometer study on European Social Reality ⁽³⁹⁾ that was carried out between November and December 2006 provides information on the views of Europeans as regards immigration (see Chapter 1 for more information on population and migration). The majority (54 %) of persons surveyed felt that immigrants enriched the cultural life of their country, while 30 % of respondents disagreed with this statement. However, the presence of people from other ethnic groups was a cause of insecurity for 42 % of the EU-25's population; while an almost equal

proportion (41 %) of respondents disagreed with this statement.

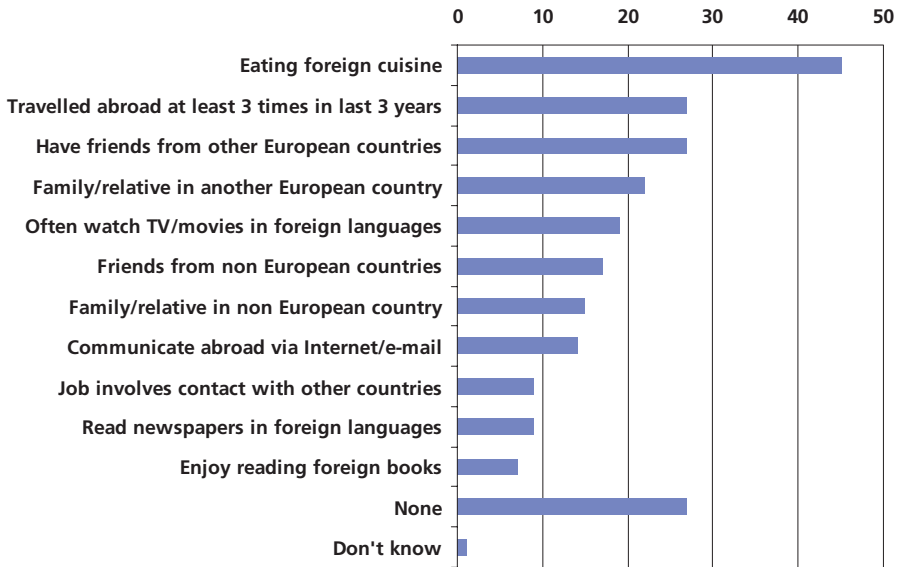
At a socio-demographic level, the most positive attitudes to immigration were recorded among those persons who remained in education until at least 20 years of age. Indeed, the age at which people left full-time education had the highest variation in attitudes among the socio-demographic characteristics that were studied.

There were also considerable differences in attitudes to immigration according to the age of respondents. By occupation, managers, students and the self-employed had the most positive views of immigration. Those living in large towns and cities reported a higher proportion of positive views of immigration when compared with those living in rural areas or villages.

⁽³⁹⁾ Eurobarometer special 273, European Social Reality, see: http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_273_en.pdf.



Figure 8.7: Types of cross-national contact, EU-27, 2007 (%)



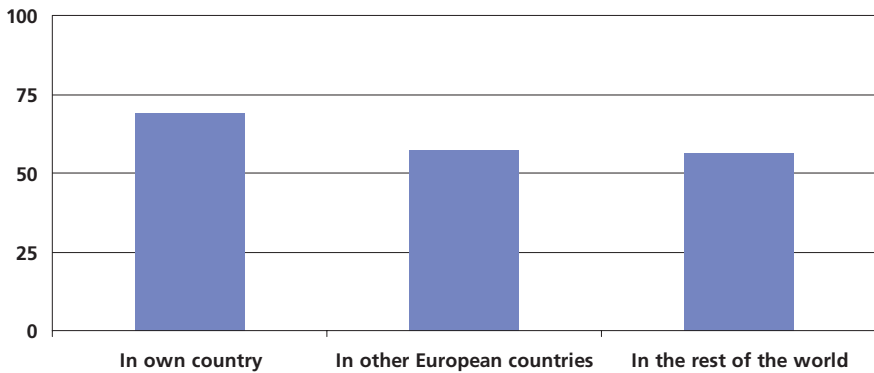
Source: Eurobarometer special 278 - European cultural values (2007)

Otherwise, those persons from the left of the political spectrum, those with a positive outlook regarding general economic and employment prospects, those with a positive outlook concerning their own situation (job situation, household finances and life in general), those who did not feel threatened by the risk of falling into poverty, those confident concerning pensions, and those who did not rate immigration as one of the top three issues of concern, all had relatively positive views as regards immigration.

A Eurobarometer poll on cultural values in the EU-27 in 2007 was commissioned to study how Europeans conceive of the idea of culture and its importance to them, while measuring their participation in various cultural and artistic activities, and the extent to which Europeans have cross-cultural contacts and interest in other cultures.

Respondents to the survey were asked for the extent of their cross-cultural contact. The most common form of cross-cultural contact was through food, in other words enjoying foreign cuisines (either at home or at a restaurant) – which applied to 45 % of respondents.

Figure 8.8: Interest in the arts and culture, EU-27, 2007
(% who are very interested or fairly interested)

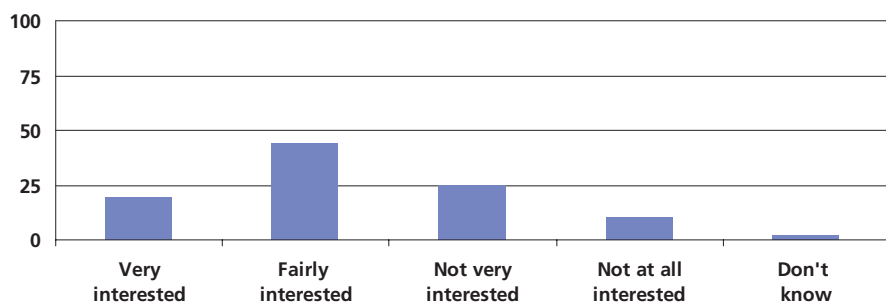


Source: Eurobarometer special 278 - European cultural values (2007)

The next most common forms of cross-cultural contact were travelling abroad at least three times in the last three years (for business or pleasure) and having friends from foreign countries – which both applied to 27 % of those questioned; the same proportion (27 %) replied that none of the cross-cultural forms of contact applied to them.

The same survey shows that the majority of persons in the EU-27 in 2007 were interested in the arts and culture – whether or not this was in their own country, another European country or the rest of the world.

Figure 8.9: Interest in meeting people from other European countries, EU-27, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer special 278 - European cultural values (2007)

One measure of the potential for cultural exchange is the proportion of the population who express an interest in meeting people from other European countries. This also formed part of the questionnaire carried out within the framework of Eurobarometer in 2007 concerning European cultural values. The majority (63 %) of those questioned said they were attracted by the possibility of meeting people from another European country, compared with 35 % that were not.

The Eurostat Urban Audit database presents further information on perspectives in relation to intercultural issues. The information presented for 31 different cities shows that most respondents were generally happy with the quality of their cultural services, cinemas and public Internet access. There were generally fewer people who thought that foreigners were well integrated within their city.

Table 8.1: Cultural and intercultural perceptions across selected European cities, 2004 (synthetic index, 0-100) (1)

	Satisfied with cultural facilities	Satisfied with cinemas	Satisfied with public Internet access	Foreigners here are well integrated
Antwerpen (BE)	92	96	79	29
Bruxelles / Brussel (BE)	90	85	78	46
Liège (BE)	81	88	84	57
København (DK)	96	96	85	30
Berlin (DE)	91	91	79	36
Dortmund (DE)	90	79	75	39
Leipzig (DE)	93	90	75	54
München (DE)	94	94	69	53
Dublin (IE)	87	88	86	40
Athina (EL)	77	91	76	46
Irakleio (EL)	55	87	77	70
Barcelona (ES)	84	90	75	39
Madrid (ES)	73	86	74	28
Málaga (ES)	52	93	70	67
Marseille (FR)	78	85	79	51
Paris (FR)	95	91	79	47
Rennes (FR)	85	86	80	72
Napoli (IT)	76	86	60	61
Roma (IT)	83	90	74	54
Torino (IT)	89	91	69	39
Luxembourg (LU)	89	89	69	67
Amsterdam (NL)	94	92	86	35
Rotterdam (NL)	95	93	87	31
Wien (AT)	94	88	79	41
Braga (PT)	53	93	71	57
Lisboa (PT)	71	89	53	40
Helsinki (FI)	96	97	85	50
Stockholm (SE)	97	97	68	10
Glasgow (UK)	93	92	86	64
London (UK)	89	89	89	60
Manchester (UK)	91	90	82	69

(1) The higher/lower the index, the higher/lower the overall proportion of persons who are/are not satisfied or in agreement.

Source: Eurostat (urb_percep)

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Geographical aggregates

EU	European Union
EU-12	European Union of 12 Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom)
EU-15	European Union of 15 Member States (EU-12 and Austria, Finland and Sweden)
EU-25	European Union of 25 Member States (EU-15 and the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia)
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States (EU-25 and Bulgaria and Romania)
Euro area	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Finland; Cyprus and Malta will also become members of the euro area in 2008; however, this could not be taken into account at the time of writing (September 2007).

Note that EU aggregates are back-calculated when sufficient information is available – for example, data relating to the EU-27 aggregate is often presented for periods prior to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 and the accession of ten new Member States in 2004, as if all 27 Member States had always been members of the EU. A footnote is added when this is not the case and the data for the EU refers to a partial total that has been created from an incomplete set of country information (no data for certain Member States).

Countries

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	the Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary

MT	Malta
NL	the Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	the United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
MK ⁽⁴⁰⁾	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
AL	Albania
JP	Japan
US	United States

Abbreviations

CN	Combined nomenclature (classification)
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption according to purpose (classification)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DVD	Digital versatile disc or digital video disc
EBLUL	European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages
EC	European Community
EEA	European Economic Area (EU-27, IS, LI and NO)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI and NO)
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
ERF	European Refugee Fund
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
ESS	European Statistical System

⁽⁴⁰⁾ The code MK is provisional and does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FRA	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
GDP	Gross domestic product
HRST	Human resources in science and technology
ICT	Information and communication technologies
INTI	Integration of third country nationals (programme)
ISCED	International standard classification of education
LEG-Culture	Leadership Group on Cultural Statistics
LLP	Lifelong Learning Programme
MEPs	Members of the European Parliament
MPs	Members of Parliament (national)
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities (Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes)
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEEIs	Principal European Economic Indicators
PRODCOM	Products of the European Community (classification)
SPC	Statistical Programme Committee
TENs	Trans-European Networks
TV	Television
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Units

%	Percent
‰	Per thousand
EUR	Euro
Passenger-km	Passenger-kilometre (sum of kilometres travelled by all passengers)
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard

Symbols

0	less than half the final digit shown
c	confidential
:	used in tables to represent data that is not available, either because the value was not provided by the national statistical authority or because the value is confidential
-	used in tables to indicate values that are not relevant or not applicable
<i>Italic</i>	values that are presented in tables in italic typeface are estimates, provisional data or forecasts (and therefore may be subject to change)

European Commission

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Statistical portrait of the European Union 2008

European Year of Intercultural Dialogue

This Eurostat brochure celebrates the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 which aims to promote dialogue, knowledge and skills enabling all persons living in Europe to deal with a more complex society; a society which should be open to the world and respectful of cultural diversity, while being based on a set of common values.

The brochure presents statistical data on areas which deal with various aspects of multicultural societies that are likely to promote dialogue. The brochure is intended to give an idea of the range of European statistics available in this area, but in no way is it a comprehensive picture of all data available concerning the topic in question.

Data are provided for a wide range of statistical areas, usually for the European Union total (EU-27) and the Member States. When available, information is also presented for the candidate countries, EFTA countries, as well as other countries.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

