

ISSN 1725-5988

eurostat
Pocketbooks

Living conditions in Europe

Data 2003–06

2008 edition

Living conditions in Europe
Data 2003–06

2008 edition

*Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union*

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(* Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access
to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2008

ISBN 978-92-79-10111-3

ISSN 1725-5988

DOI 10.2785/22215

Cat. No. KS-DZ-08-001-EN-N

(Cat. No. printed publication KS-DZ-08-001-EN-C)

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Pocketbooks

© European Communities, 2008

© Cover photo: European Communities

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Its mission is to provide the European Union with high-quality statistical information. For that purpose, it gathers and analyses figures from the national statistical offices across Europe and provides comparable and harmonised data for the European Union to use in the definition, implementation and analysis of Community policies. Its statistical products and services are also of great value to Europe's business community, professional organisations, academics, librarians, NGOs, the media and citizens.

Eurostat's publications programme consists of several collections:

- **News releases** provide recent information on the Euro-Indicators and on social, economic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics.
- **Statistical books** are larger A4 publications with statistical data and analysis.
- **Pocketbooks** are free of charge publications aiming to give users a set of basic figures on a specific topic.
- **Statistics in focus** provides updated summaries of the main results of surveys, studies and statistical analysis.
- **Data in focus** present the most recent statistics with methodological notes.
- **Methodologies and working papers** are technical publications for statistical experts working in a particular field.

Eurostat publications can be ordered via the EU Bookshop at <http://bookshop.europa.eu>.

All publications are also downloadable free of charge in PDF format from the Eurostat website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. Furthermore, Eurostat's databases are freely available there, as are tables with the most frequently used and demanded short- and long-term indicators.

Eurostat has set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' (ESS) a network of user support centres which exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data. Contact details for this support network can be found on Eurostat Internet site.

Table of contents

Symbols	7
Country codes and country groupings	8
Introduction	11
Explanatory notes	13

INDICATORS BY DOMAIN

1 Population and households	15
1.1 The population in Europe	17
1.2 Population structure	20
1.3 Getting older	22
1.4 A changing population	24
1.5 Composition of households	26
1.6 Total fertility rate	28
1.7 Population by citizenship	30
1.8 Immigration and emigration	32
1.9 Asylum applications	34
<i>Methodological Notes</i>	37
2 Education and training	39
2.1 Education outcomes	41
2.2 Participation in education	44
2.3 Foreign language learning	47
2.4 Tertiary education	49
2.5 Lifelong learning	51
2.6 Continuing Vocational Training in enterprises	53
2.7 Investment in vocational training	56
2.8 Expenditure on education	59
3 Labour market	63
3.1 Employment	65
3.2 Equal opportunities in employment	68
3.3 Gender Pay Gap	70
3.4 Working time	73
3.5 Unemployment	75
3.6 Youth unemployment	77
3.7 Unemployment and education	79
3.8 Industrial disputes	81
3.9 Job vacancies	84

3.10	Expenditure on Labour Market Policy	86
3.11	Average earnings of full-time workers	89
3.12	Earnings of men and women	91
3.13	Minimum wage	94
3.14	Time use structure of women	97
3.15	Time use structure of men	99
4	Income, poverty and social exclusion; Consumption	100
4.1	Risk of poverty	103
4.2	Income and risk of poverty	106
4.3	Activity status and social exclusion	108
4.4	Consumption expenditure	111
	<i>Background information</i>	114
5	Social protection	117
5.1	Social protection expenditure	119
5.2	Social protection benefits	122
5.3	Social protection receipts	125
6	Health and safety	129
6.1	Life and health expectancies	131
6.2	Perceived health	134
6.3	Selected health problems	136
6.4	Accidents at work	138
6.5	Major causes of death	141
6.6	Transport accident deaths	144
7	Crime and criminal justice	147
7.1	Trends in recorded crime	149
7.2	Prison population	152
8	Information society	155
8.1	Internet access of households	157
8.2	Purposes of internet usage	159
8.3	Non-existence of computer/internet usage	161
9	Tourism	163
9.1	Tourism propensity	165
9.2	Holiday trips	168

Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes which replace real data:

- : “not available”
- “not applicable”

Flags are codes added to data and defining a specific characteristic:

- b “break in series”
- e “estimated value”
- f “forecast”
- i “more information is in the note in the end of the table or in the Eurostat web site
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>”
- p “provisional value”
- r “revised value”
- s “Eurostat estimate”
- u “unreliable or uncertain data ”

Other symbols

- % percent

Country codes and country groupings

Symbols used in the tables

AL	Albania
AT	Austria
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CH	Switzerland
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IS	Iceland
IT	Italy
LI	Liechtenstein
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
ME	Montenegro
MK	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RS	Serbia
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
TR	Turkey
UK	United Kingdom
XK	<i>Kosovo/UNSCR 1244*</i>

* As defined by United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244 of 10 June 1999.

Country groupings (the newcomers are underlined)**European Union**

- EU-27 The 27 Member States of the European Union from 1.1.2007: BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK.
- EU-25 The 25 Member States of the European Union from 1.5.2004 to 31.12.2006: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK.
- EU-15 The 15 Member States of the European Union from 1.1.1997 to 1.5.2004: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE and UK.

Euro area

- EA-15 The euro area with 15 countries participating from 1.1.2008 to 1.1.2009: BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI and FI). Also called 'euro zone', 'euroland' and 'euro group'.
- EA-13 The euro area with 13 countries participating from 1.1.2007 to 1.1.2008: BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, SI and FI). Also called 'euro zone', 'euroland' and 'euro group'.

European Economic Area

- EEA-30 The European Economic Area with the 27 Member States of the European Union and three of the four EFTA Member States: IS, LI and NO.

Introduction

This is the sixth edition of the statistical pocketbook on *Living conditions in Europe*. It aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the current living conditions in the twenty-seven member states and the three candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) of the European Union as well as the EFTA member states (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland). For the first time in this publication some data is presented concerning the potential candidate countries of the European Union (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo [as defined by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999]). More data concerning these countries can be found in the Eurostat publication 'Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries – 2008 edition' http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/PGP_DS_COOP/PGE_DS_COOP_01/TAB62509279/POCKETBOOK_2008_0838_WEB%20FINAL.PDF.

In addition three new chapters (Crime and criminal justice, Information society and Tourism) have been added.

Each of the nine chapters focuses on an area of living conditions. Within each chapter, a range of policy-relevant indicators, as well as more descriptive data, are presented in tables and graphs and accompanied by a short commentary.

Data are drawn from sources available in Eurostat, such as the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

The European Commission report *The Social Situation in the European Union*, prepared jointly by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and Eurostat, provides a more in-depth analysis of the key social policy concerns for the European Union

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/reports_social_situation_en.htm.

Editor and co-ordinator: Jukka PIIRTO (Eurostat, Unit F3 *Living conditions and social protection statistics*).

Contributors: Eurostat, Directorate F: *Social Statistics and Information Society*

Unit F1 *Demographic and migration statistics*: Anne HERM, Piotr JUCHNO and Monica MARCU;

Unit F2 *Labour market statistics*: Simone CASALI, Beate CZECH, Arturo DE LA FUENTE NUÑO, Luis DEL BARRIO, Sabine GAGEL, Michaela KOTECKA, Aurora ORTEGA SÁNCHEZ and Pierre REGNARD;

Unit F3 *Living conditions and social protection statistics*: Peter BORG, Anne CLÉMENCEAU, Alexandra PETRÁŠOVÁ, Irene SARANTOU and Laura WAHRIG;

Unit F4 *Education, science and culture statistics*: Marta BECKDOMŹALSKA, Georgeta ISTRATE, Emmanuel KAILIS, Lene MEJER and Fernando REIS;

Unit F5 *Health and food safety statistics*: Lucian AGAFIŢEI, Elodie CAYOTTE, Antti KARJALAINEN and Cynthia TAVARES.

Unit F6 *Information society and tourism statistics*: Christophe DEMUNTER and Heidi SEYBERT

Secretarial support: Erja SANDELIN, Minna VEHMANEN and Jacqueline WALSHE.

For more information please consult:

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

Explanatory notes

The notes presented below cover several indicators. Other notes that are specific to one indicator appear below each table or that are specific to a domain within the domain.

Rounding of figures

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be a discrepancy between the sum of the components and the total as shown.

Purchasing power standards (PPS)

The purchasing power parity is a conversion rate that uses the prices of a selection of comparable products and thus takes account of the real purchasing power of a currency. The amounts obtained using this rate are called purchasing power standards (PPS).

ISCED - International Standard Classification of Education

Education data in this pocketbook are based on ISCED97. The term 'Less than upper secondary' corresponds to primary level (ISCED 1) and lower secondary (ISCED 2) education. 'Upper secondary education' refers to ISCED 3 as well as post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4). For some countries, the end of ISCED 2 marks the end of compulsory schooling. For others, the boundary between ISCED 2 and 3 is less clear, in particular when a modular system is in place. Tertiary education (university and non-university programmes) refers to ISCED 5-6.

Income data

The income data in portraits 4.1-4.3 are based on the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total income is divided by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14 in the household.

1

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

Table 1.1: The population in Europe

	Total population In 1000			Share in EU-27 population In %	Population density In persons per km ²
	1970 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾	2050 ^{1) 2)}	2006 ¹⁾	2006 ¹⁾
EU-27	435 474	492 975	472 050	100.0	115
EU-25	406 870	463 646	449 831	94.1	117
EA-15	274 150	317 861	307 779	64.5	124
EA-13	273 235	316 690	304 395	64.2	124
BE	9 660	10 511	10 906	2.1	348
BG	8 464	7 719	5 094	1.6	69
CZ	9 906	10 251	8 894	2.1	133
DK	4 907	5 427	5 430	1.1	126
DE	78 269	82 438	74 642	16.7	231
EE	1 356	1 345	1 126	0.3	31
IE	2 943	4 209	5 478	0.9	62
EL	8 781	11 125	10 632	2.3	85
ES	33 588	43 758	42 834	8.9	87
FR	50 528	62 999	65 704	12.8	100
IT	53 685	58 752	52 709	11.9	200
CY	612	766	975	0.2	84
LV	2 352	2 295	1 873	0.5	37
LT	3 119	3 403	2 881	0.7	54
LU	339	469	643	0.1	183
HU	10 322	10 077	8 915	2.0	108
MT	303	405	508	0.1	1288
NL	12 958	16 334	17 406	3.3	484
AT	7 455	8 266	8 216	1.7	100
PL	32 671	38 157	33 665	7.7	122
PT	8 698	10 570	10 009	2.1	115
RO	20 140	21 610	17 125	4.4	94
SI	1 718	2 003	1 901	0.4	100
SK	4 537	5 389	4 738	1.1	110
FI	4 614	5 256	5 217	1.1	17
SE	8 004	9 048	10 202	1.8	22
UK	55 546	60 393	64 330	12.3	250
HR	4 403	4 443	:	-	78
MK	1 617	2 039	:	-	82
TR	34 881	72 520	:	-	93
IS	204	300	:	-	3
LI	21	35	:	-	219
NO	3 863	4 640	:	-	15
EEA-30	439 562	497 950	:	-	106
CH	6 169	7 459	:	-	187
AL	2 111	3 149	:	-	:
BA	3 686	3 843	:	-	:
ME	:	624	:	-	:
RS	:	7 425	:	-	:
XK	:	2 070	:	-	:

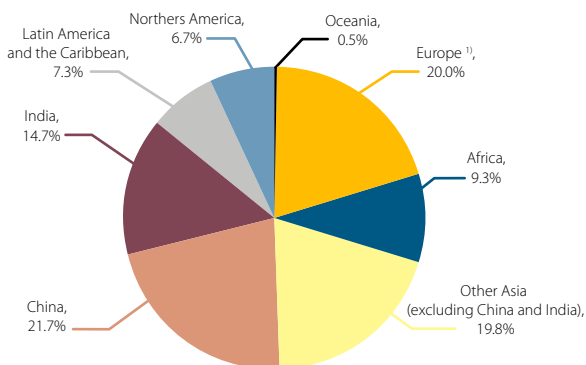
Notes: 1) 1st January. 2) Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant.

(:) not available; (-) not applicable

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.1a: Share in the total world population in 1970

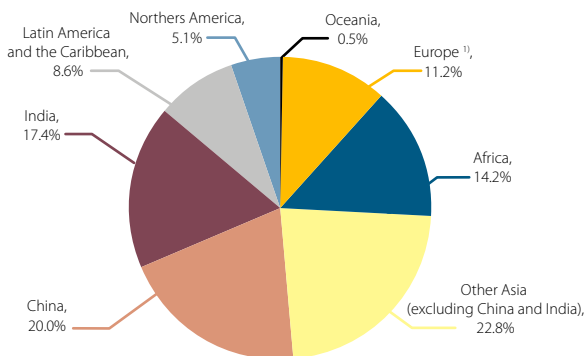


Note: (1) EU-27, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

Source: United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. <http://esa.un.org/unpp>

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.1b: Share in the total world population in 2005



Note: (1) EU-27, Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland and the Ukraine.

Source: United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. <http://esa.un.org/unpp>

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Nearly 493 million inhabitants in EU-27

During the last four decades, the population of the 27 countries of today's European Union has grown from over 435 million persons (1970) to nearly 493 million persons (2006).

Despite the fact that the population in Europe is still growing, its share in the world population is decreasing. Between the 1960s and the turn of the century the world population has about doubled. About 90 % of this increase has happened in less developed countries.

Table 1.2: Population structure (Share of each age group of the total population in %), 1st January 2006

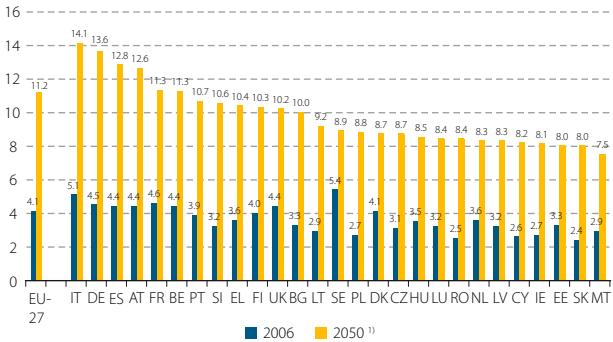
	Under 20 years	20 to 59 years	60 to 79 years	80 years and over
EU-27	22.1	56.0	17.7	4.1
EU-25	22.1	55.9	17.7	4.2
EA-15	21.4	55.8	18.4	4.5
EA-13	21.4	55.8	18.4	4.5
BE	23.1	54.8	17.6	4.4
BG	20.2	56.8	19.7	3.3
CZ	21.0	58.9	16.9	3.1
DK	24.5	54.1	17.3	4.1
DE	20.0	55.1	20.5	4.5
EE	22.9	55.4	18.3	3.3
IE	27.5	57.1	12.7	2.7
EL	19.7	56.8	19.9	3.6
ES	19.7	58.6	17.2	4.4
FR	25.1	54.2	16.1	4.6
IT	19.1	55.9	20.0	5.1
CY	25.8	57.5	14.0	2.6
LV	22.2	55.6	18.9	3.2
LT	24.4	55.2	17.4	2.9
LU	24.3	57.2	15.3	3.2
HU	21.6	56.9	17.9	3.5
MT	24.3	56.6	16.1	2.9
NL	24.3	56.3	15.8	3.6
AT	21.8	56.3	17.5	4.4
PL	23.7	59.1	14.5	2.7
PT	21.1	56.4	18.5	3.9
RO	23.4	57.4	16.7	2.5
SI	20.3	59.2	17.4	3.2
SK	24.2	59.6	13.7	2.4
FI	23.4	55.0	17.6	4.0
SE	23.9	52.5	18.3	5.4
UK	24.5	54.3	16.8	4.4
HR	22.0	56.0	19.0	2.9
MK	27.4	57.1	13.9	1.5
TR	36.9	54.4	:	:
IS	29.2	54.9	12.8	3.1
LI	23.4	59.6	14.1	2.9
NO	26.0	54.2	15.2	4.7
EEA-30	22.2	56.0	17.7	4.1
CH	21.9	56.4	17.1	4.5
AL	35.7	52.1	10.9	1.4
BA	:	:	:	:
ME	27.8	55.5	14.8	1.8
RS	21.9	56.0	19.4	2.7
XK	30.6	56.3	12.0	1.2

Note: (:) not available

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.2: Population aged 80 years and over
Share in the total population in %



Notes: 1) 2050: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant. 2) France métropolitaine.

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

The share of older people will increase substantially

In 2006, more than a fifth of the total EU-27 population was younger than 20 years (22.1 %). Within the EU, Ireland had the biggest share of young people (27.5 %), whereas Italy (19.1 %), Spain (19.7 %), Greece (19.7 %) and Germany (20.0 %) had the smallest.

The structure of the EU-27 population is bound to change and the share of the older generations will probably increase. For example, the share of the persons of 80 years and over is projected to grow from 4.1 % in 2006 to 11.2 % in 2050.

Table 1.3: Getting older

	Retirement age to working age population (in %) ¹⁾			Life expectancy at birth (in years)	
	1970	2006	2050 ³⁾	Males	Females
				2006 ²⁾	
EU-27	:	24.9	52.8	75.2	81.5
EU-25	:	25.1	52.8	75.7	81.9
EA-15	18.5	26.5	55.6	76.9	82.8
EA-13	:	26.5	55.6	76.8	82.8
BE	21.2	26.2	48.1	76.6	82.3
BG	14.0	24.9	60.9	69.2	76.3
CZ	17.9	20.0	54.8	73.5	79.9
DK	18.9	22.9	40.0	76.1	80.7
DE	21.4	28.9	55.8	77.2	82.4
EE	17.7	24.5	43.1	67.4	78.6
IE	19.3	16.2	45.3	77.3	82.1
EL	17.2	27.6	58.8	77.2	81.9
ES	15.2	24.3	67.5	77.7	84.4
FR⁴⁾	20.6	24.9	47.9	77.3	84.4
IT	16.7	29.8	66.0	77.9	83.8
CY	:	17.3	43.2	78.8	82.4
LV	18.0	24.4	44.1	65.4	76.3
LT	15.9	22.5	44.9	65.3	77.0
LU	19.1	20.8	36.1	76.8	81.9
HU	17.0	22.9	48.3	69.2	77.8
MT	:	19.8	40.6	77.0	81.9
NL	16.2	21.1	38.6	77.7	82.0
AT	22.7	24.4	53.2	77.2	82.8
PL	12.6	18.9	51.0	70.9	79.7
PT	14.9	25.4	58.1	75.5	82.3
RO	13.0	21.2	51.1	69.2	76.2
SI	14.8	22.2	55.6	74.5	82.0
SK	14.4	16.4	50.6	70.4	78.4
FI	13.6	24.0	46.7	75.9	83.1
SE	20.7	26.4	40.9	78.8	83.1
UK	20.7	24.2	45.3	77.1	81.1
HR	:	25.2	:	72.5	79.3
MK	:	16.0	:	71.7	76.2
TR	8.2	9.0	:	:	:
IS	15.0	17.6	:	79.6	83.5
LI	12.3	16.3	:	78.9	83.1
NO	20.4	22.4	:	78.2	82.9
EEA-30	:	24.9	:	:	:
CH	17.3	23.5	:	79.2	84.2
AL	:	13.1	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	19.0	:	71.4	77.0
RS	:	25.7	:	70.8	76.2
XK	:	:	:	:	:

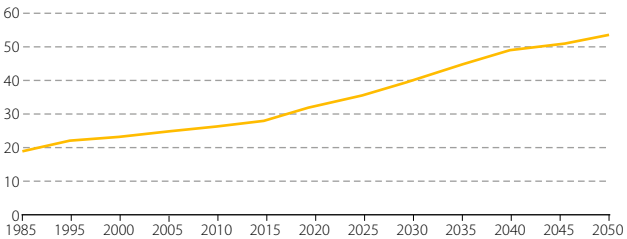
Notes: 1) Population, 1st January, aged 65 years and over related to the population between 15 and 64. These are rough approximations of the real retirement and working ages. 2) 2004 data for EU27, EU25, EA15, EA13, Italy; 2005 data for UK, Island, Montenegro. 3) 2050: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline. 4) France métropolitaine for 1970 and 2050.

(:) not available

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.3: Retirement age to working age population in the EU-27 (in %) ¹⁾



Note: 1) Population aged 65 years and over related to the population between 15 and 64, in the 27 countries that today form the EU. These are rough approximations of the real retirement and working ages.

2008 and later: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant.

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics:

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

The old age dependency ratio might double by 2050

Life expectancy at birth has increased due to better circumstances of life and medical progress. In the countries of today's EU-27, a newborn girl can expect to live over 81 years (boys: about 75). At the beginning of the 1960s life expectancy at birth stood at below 73 years for girls and at about 67 years for boys.

Low fertility levels, combined with an extended longevity and the fact that the baby boomers will reach retirement age, results in a demographic ageing of the EU population. The share of the older generation is increasing while the one of those of working age is decreasing. The graph shows the 'old age dependency ratio' which relates the population in retirement age (65 years and over) to the population in their working age (from 15 to 64 years). If current trends prevail until 2050, a person at working age might have to provide, on average, for twice as many retired people then as is usual today!

Table 1.4: A changing population (Average annual rate of change per 1 000 inhabitants - for the years 2000 to 2006)

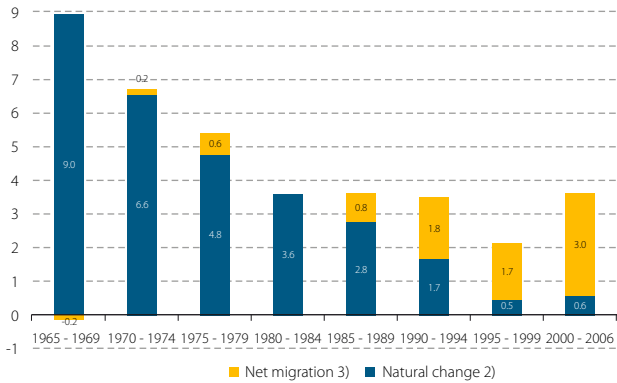
	Average ¹⁾ annual rate of change	Contribution of natural change ²⁾ to the average annual rate of change	Contribution of net migration ³⁾ to the average annual rate of change
EU-27	3.6	0.6	3.0
EU-25	4.3	0.8	3.5
EA-15	5.6	1.0	4.6
EA-13	5.6	1.0	4.6
BE	4.8	1.1	3.7
BG	-9.2	-5.3	-3.8
CZ	0.1	-1.1	1.3
DK	3.1	1.5	1.6
DE	0.3	-1.5	1.7
EE	-3.1	-3.2	0.1
IE	19.2	8.1	11.6
EL	3.5	0.1	3.4
ES	15.1	1.6	13.6
FR	6.6	4.4	2.3
IT	5.5	-0.3	5.7
CY	17.3	4.4	13.2
LV	-6.1	-5.1	-1.0
LT	-5.3	-3.0	-2.2
LU	13.5	3.9	9.8
HU	-2.2	-3.6	1.4
MT	10.1	2.5	7.7
NL	4.4	3.6	0.8
AT	5.2	0.3	4.9
PL	-2.0	-0.0	-1.9
PT	5.6	0.7	4.9
RO	-5.8	-1.9	-3.8
SI	1.6	-0.4	2.0
SK	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
FI	2.9	1.6	1.3
SE	4.0	0.6	3.4
UK	5.0	1.9	3.0
HR	-1.6	-2.1	0.5
MK	1.4	3.8	-2.4
TR	13.4	13.3	0.1
IS	14.0	8.4	6.0
LI	11.7	5.0	6.9
NO	6.3	3.2	3.2
EEA-30	3.7	0.6	3.0
CH	6.7	1.7	5.1
AL	4.3	8.9	-4.9
BA	3.4	1.1	2.3
ME	:	:	:
RS	-2.5	-3.7	1.2
XK ⁴⁾	:	:	:

Notes: 1) Average annual rate of change (geometrical average) is computed as an average rate of the change of the population from one year to another, for the period 2000 to 2006. 2) Live births minus deaths. 3) Net migration has been calculated as difference between total population change and natural change. Including corrections. (:) not available

NB: The sum of rates of natural change and net migration might register exceptions in giving as result the rate of total change due to use of geometrical average.

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.4: Components of population change, EU-27

Notes: 1) Average annual rate of change (geometrical average) is computed as an average rate of the change of the population from one year to another, for the specified period.

2) Live births minus deaths. 3) Net migration has been calculated as the difference between total population change minus natural change. Including corrections.

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Important role of international migration in population growth

Development and composition of the population growth in Europe has varied significantly over the years. The “natural increase” of the population is defined as the number of life births minus the one of deaths during a given year. Until the end of the 1980s, the “natural increase” was by far the major component of population growth. However, there has been a sustained decline of the “natural increase”.

On the other hand, international migration has gained importance to become the major force of population growth from the beginning of the 1990s onwards. In recent years, clearly more than three quarters of the total population increase was due to a net inward migration. Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors which act as ‘push’ factors in the migrant’s country of origin and ‘pull’ factors in the destination country. The economic prosperity and political stability of the EU exert a considerable pull effect. Various push factors in many parts of the world have a strong effect on migrant flows.

Table 1.5: Composition of households (Percentage of persons living in private households by household type), 2007

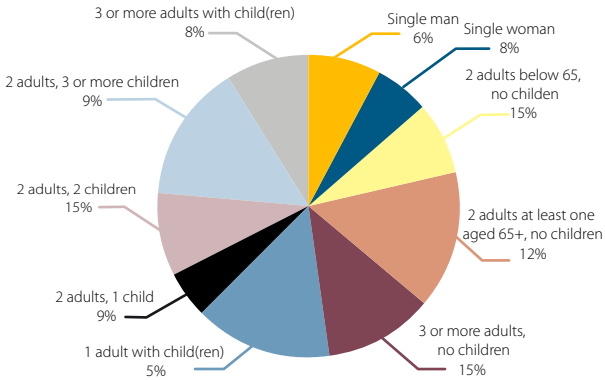
	Single man	Single woman	2 adults below 65, no children	2 adults at least one aged 65+, no children	3 or more adults, no children	1 adult with child (ren)	2 adults, 1 child	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3 or more children	3 or more adults with children
EU-27	6	8	15	12	15	5	9	15	9	8
EU-25	6	8	15	12	14	5	9	15	9	7
EA-15	6	8	15	12	14	5	9	15	8	5
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	6	8	16	13	11	7	8	15	12	4
BG	4	7	13	14	19	3	9	12	4	15
CZ	5	8	17	11	15	6	9	17	7	5
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	9	11	18	15	11	5	9	13	7	3
EE	6	8	13	13	12	8	11	12	9	7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	5	7	12	14	22	2	9	16	7	6
ES	3	4	11	10	24	2	11	17	6	11
FR	7	9	18	12	7	7	10	16	12	3
IT	5	8	10	13	21	2	11	17	6	6
CY	2	4	12	11	18	3	9	15	16	9
LV	3	7	11	12	17	7	9	10	8	15
LT	5	9	9	9	13	7	8	12	9	20
LU	8	7	15	10	9	4	10	18	15	5
HU	3	7	13	11	18	4	8	13	11	10
MT	2	3	7	9	25	2	9	18	12	13
NL	8	9	20	11	6	6	8	18	13	2
AT	7	9	14	11	16	4	8	13	8	10
PL	2	5	11	9	16	4	8	13	12	19
PT	2	5	10	12	21	3	13	16	6	12
RO	3	5	10	9	18	2	10	14	9	20
SI	3	7	10	11	21	3	8	17	8	12
SK	2	5	9	8	21	3	6	14	12	19
FI	8	12	22	12	6	2	8	13	15	2
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	6	8	18	11	11	9	8	14	9	5
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EAA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) Data for FI extracted from a special household sample. 2) No data for DK, IE and SE.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey, annual result.

Extraction date: 4.7.2008

Graph 1.5. Population (aged at least 15) living in private households by household type, EU-27, 2007



Notes: 1) Data for FI extracted from a special household sample. 2) No data for DK, IE and SE.
 Source: EU Labour Force Survey, annual result.
 Extraction date: 4.7.2008

More adults living without (55 %) than with (45 %) children in private households

In 2007 in EU-27, 45 % of the population (aged at least 15 years) living in private households lived in households which had children. The highest percentages could be observed in Poland and Lithuania (both 66 %) and the lowest ones in Finland (40 %), Greece (40 %) and Germany (36 %).

14 % were single adults living alone. This percentage was highest in Germany and Finland (both 20 %) and lowest in Malta (5 %) and Cyprus (6 %).

Table 1.6: Total fertility rate ¹⁾

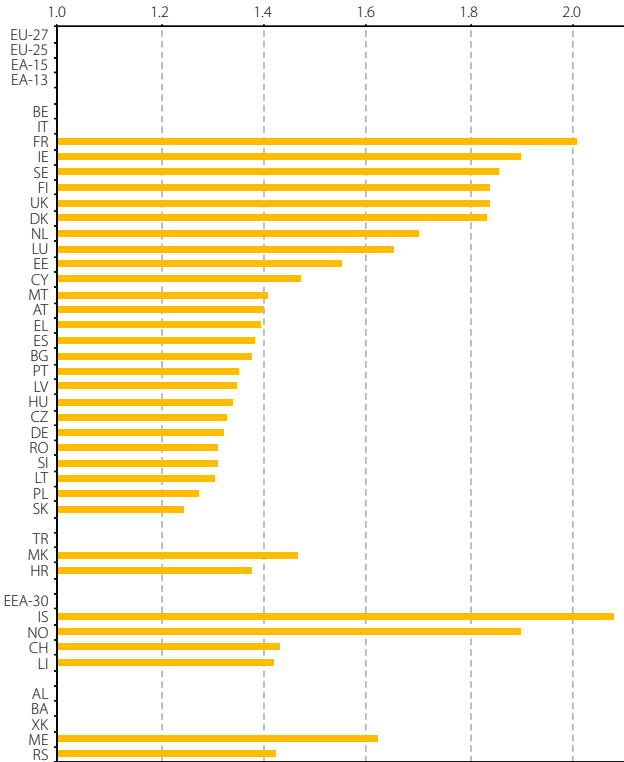
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:
BE	2.25	1.68	1.62	:	:
BG	2.17	2.05	1.81	1.26	1.37
CZ	1.90	2.10	1.90	1.14	1.33
DK	1.95	1.55	1.67	1.78	1.83
DE	2.03	1.56	1.45	1.38	1.32
EE	:	:	2.05	1.38	1.55
IE	:	:	2.09	1.88	1.90
EL	2.40	2.23	1.40	1.26	1.39
ES	:	2.20	1.36	1.23	1.38
FR	:	:	:	1.89	2.00
IT	2.38	1.64	1.33	1.26	:
CY	:	:	:	1.64	1.47
LV	2.00	1.88	2.01	1.24	1.35
LT	2.40	1.99	2.03	1.39	1.31
LU	1.76	1.47	1.60	1.76	1.65
HU	1.98	1.91	1.87	1.32	1.34
MT	:	:	:	1.70	1.41
NL	2.57	1.60	1.62	1.72	1.70
AT	2.29	1.65	1.46	1.36	1.40
PL	:	:	:	1.35	1.27
PT	3.01	2.25	1.56	1.55	1.35
RO	:	2.44	1.83	1.39	1.31
SI	:	:	1.46	1.26	1.31
SK	2.41	2.31	2.09	1.30	1.24
FI	1.83	1.63	1.78	1.73	1.84
SE	1.92	1.68	2.13	1.54	1.85
UK	:	1.90	1.83	1.64	1.84
HR	:	:	1.52	1.47	1.38
MK	:	:	:	1.88	1.46
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	2.82	2.48	2.30	2.08	2.08
LI	:	:	:	1.57	1.42
NO	2.50	1.72	1.93	1.85	1.90
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:
CH	2.10	1.55	1.58	1.50	1.43
AL	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	1.62
RS	:	:	:	1.48	1.43
XK	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The data represent total fertility rate, "age at last birthday"; when not available, fertility rate according to "age reached during the year" is provided.

(:) not available

Source(s): Eurostat - Population statistics

Extraction date: 3.7.2008

Graph 1.6. Total fertility rate, 2006

Note: The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Source: Eurostat - Population statistics

Fewer children and later in life

A major reason for the slowdown of the “natural increase” of the population is the fact that, on average and over time, the inhabitants of the European Union have fewer children. The so-called “total fertility rate” is a tool often used to make comparisons: In the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration. In the 27 countries that today form the European Union, the total fertility rate has declined from a level of above 2.5 in the 1960s to a level situated between 2.00 in France and 1.24 in Slovakia in 2006.

Table 1.7: Population by citizenship ⁽¹⁾

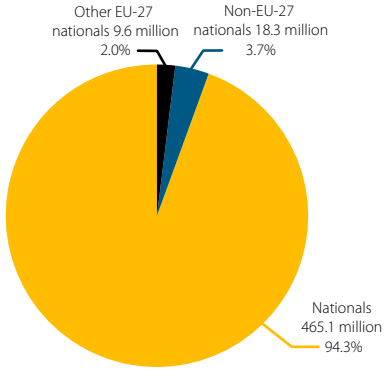
	Population by citizenship (in thousands), 1.1.2006				Non-nationals as a percentage of total population			
	Nationals	Non-nationals			1990	1.1.2006		
	Total	Total	... of which other EU-27 nationals	... of which non- EU-27 nationals	Total	Total	... of which other EU-27 nationals	... of which non- EU-27 nationals
EU-27	465 070	27 904	9 615	18 291	:	5.7	2.0	3.7
EU-25	435 793	27 853	9 601	18 252	:	6.0	2.1	3.9
EA-15	296 054	21 807	7 268	14 539	:	6.9	2.3	4.6
EA-13	294 994	21 697	7 734	13 963	:	6.9	2.4	4.4
BE	9 611	900	620	280	8.9	8.6	5.9	2.7
BG	7 693	26	4	22	:	0.3	0.1	0.3
CZ	9 993	258	94	164	0.3	2.5	0.9	1.6
DK	5 157	270	74	196	2.9	5.0	1.4	3.6
DE ⁽²⁾	75 149	7289	2 257	5 032	6.1	8.8	2.7	6.1
EE ⁽³⁾	1 103	242	5	237	:	18.0	0.4	17.6
IE	3 895	314	215	99	2.3	7.5	5.1	2.4
EL	10 241	884	157	727	1.4	7.9	1.4	6.5
ES	39 756	4003	1 326	2 677	1.0	9.1	3.0	6.1
FR	59 489	3510	1 314	2 196	6.3	5.6	2.1	3.5
IT	56 081	2671	539	2 132	0.6	4.5	0.9	3.6
CY	668	98	59	39	4.2	12.8	7.7	5.1
LV ⁽⁴⁾	1 838	457	6	451	27.3	19.9	0.2	19.7
LT	3 370	33	2	31	:	1.0	0.1	0.9
LU	287	182	155	27	28.7	38.8	33.1	5.8
HU	9 920	156	92	64	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.6
MT	392	12	8	4	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.0
NL	15 643	691	239	452	4.3	4.2	1.5	2.8
AT	7 452	814	256	558	5.7	9.8	3.1	6.8
PL ⁽⁵⁾	37 457	700	16	684	:	1.8	0.0	1.8
PT	10 294	276	82	194	1.0	2.6	0.8	1.8
RO	21 584	26	9	17	:	0.1	0.0	0.1
SI	1 954	49	3	46	2.4	2.4	0.1	2.3
SK	5 364	26	15	11	:	0.5	0.3	0.2
FI	5 142	114	39	75	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.4
SE	8 568	480	216	264	5.3	5.3	2.4	2.9
UK	56 968	3425	1 280	2 145	4.2	5.7	2.1	3.6
HR ⁽⁶⁾	4 405	38	:	:	:	0.9	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	72 228	292	192	100	:	0.4	0.3	0.1
IS	286	14	8	6	:	4.6	2.7	2.0
LI	23	12	:	:	:	34.4	:	:
NO	4 418	222	100	122	:	4.8	2.2	2.6
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	5 917	1542	900	642	:	20.7	12.1	8.6

Notes: (1) Table includes Eurostat estimates. (2) Non-EU27 includes category 'statistical adjustments'. (3) Non-EU27 includes category 'undetermined citizenship'. (4) Non-EU27 includes category 'non-citizens of Latvia'. (5) Non-EU27 includes category 'unknown citizenship'. (6) Non-nationals includes category "unknown citizenship".

Source(s): Eurostat Migration statistics (migr_st_popczt)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 1.7: Population by citizenship group, EU-27, 1 January 2006



Source(s): Eurostat Migration statistics (migr_st_popctz)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

18 million non-EU-27 nationals in the EU-27

The total number of non-EU-27 nationals living in the 27 Member States in 2006 was around 18 million, the equivalent of 3.7 % of the total population.

Apart from Latvia and Estonia, where the large percentage of non-EU-27 nationals included former USSR citizens who have not taken the citizenship of their country of residence (called non-citizens or persons of undetermined citizenship), Austria, Greece, Germany, Spain, Luxembourg and Cyprus also have more than 5 % of the population from non-EU-27 countries. In Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovak Republic the percentage of non-EU-27 nationals was no more than 1 %.

Luxembourg is a unique case with the total number of non-nationals accounting for 39 % of the population, of which the large majority are citizens of other EU-27 countries. Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Austria and Spain also have sizeable non-national populations (between 9 % and 20 %). In contrast, total non-nationals comprised no more than 1 % of the populations of Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Romania.

Further reading: “Non-national populations in the EU Member States” (Eurostat SiF, Population and Social Conditions, 8/2006).

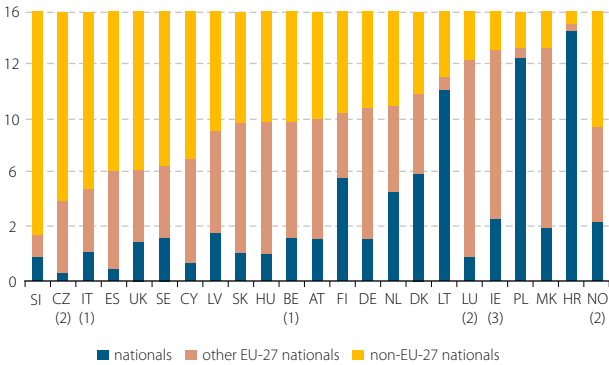
Table 1.8: Immigration and emigration (in thousands), 2006

	Immigration					Emigration
	Total	Nationals	Non-nationals			Total
			Total	... of which other EU-27 nationals	... of which non-EU-27 nationals	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE ⁽¹⁾	81.9	13.1	68.8	35.1	33.7	41.9
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ ⁽²⁾	60.3	1.7	58.6	16.0	42.5	24.1
DK	56.8	22.5	34.3	16.8	17.4	46.8
DE	661.9	103.4	558.5	320.7	237.7	639.1
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE ⁽³⁾	86.9	19.7	67.2	54.8	12.4	17.0
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	840.8	37.9	803.0	304.3	498.6	142.3
FR ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	134.8	:	:	:
IT ⁽¹⁾	440.3	47.5	392.8	102.0	290.7	65.0
CY	15.5	1.0	14.5	6.0	8.5	6.9
LV	2.8	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.2	5.3
LT	7.7	5.5	2.2	0.4	1.8	12.6
LU ⁽²⁾	13.5	1.2	12.3	10.0	2.3	10.8
HU ⁽⁵⁾	21.5	2.2	19.4	10.5	8.9	3.8
MT	1.8	1.2	0.7	:	:	1.9
NL	101.2	33.5	67.7	31.9	35.7	91.0
AT	101.0	15.6	85.4	45.2	40.2	73.5
PL	10.8	9.0	1.8	0.4	1.4	46.9
PT	39 p	:	:	:	:	12,7p
RO ⁽⁶⁾	:	:	7.7	1.1	6.6	14.2
SI	20.0	1.8	18.3	1.7	16.5	13.7
SK	12.6	1.3	11.3	6.1	5.2	3.1
FI	22.5	8.6	13.9	5.4	8.5	12.1
SE	95.8	15.4	80.4	25.5	54.9	44.9
UK ⁽⁷⁾	529.0	77.3	451.7	141.4	310.3	369.5
HR	15.0	13.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	7.7
MK ⁽²⁾	2.7	0.5	2.1	0.3	1.9	1.1
TR	:	:	195.7	93.7	102.0	:
IS	9.8	:	:	:	:	4.6
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO ⁽²⁾	40.1	8.8	31.4	14.1	17.2	21.7
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	127.6	20.4	107.2	67.0	40.2	88.2

Notes: (1) 2003. (2) 2005. (3) 2005, EU25 and non-EU25. (4) 2005 excluding EU15. (5) Emigration: 2004. (6) Permanent immigration of foreigners and permanent emigration of nationals. (7) Excluding migration from and to IE.

Source(s): Eurostat Migration statistics (migr_immictz and migr_emictz)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 1.8: Immigration by citizenship group, EU-27, 2006

Source(s): Eurostat Migration statistics (migr_immictz and migr_emictz)
Extraction date: 1/02/2008

The majority of EU Member States continue to be immigration countries.

Differences in definitions used by national statistical institutions and missing statistics on migration mean it can be difficult to attain reliable figures on the annual migration flows for the EU-27. However, according to rough estimates the annual number of recorded immigrants in the EU-27 may be between 3 and 4 million while the number of emigrants is around half this.

The highest numbers of immigrants were reported in 2006 by Spain (841 000) and Germany (662 000), these numbers including short-term migrants. In the United Kingdom, the number of immigrants who entered for a stay of at least one year, excluding those originating from Ireland, was 529 000 according to national statistics. In recent years, available statistics in Italy indicate annual flows of 300 000-400 000 immigrants per year. Also Austria and Netherlands register more than 100 000 immigrants per year. These numbers include both foreign citizens, including those who are citizens of other EU Member States as well as nationals returning to their country of origin. However, the number of nationals is relatively small compared to the total number of immigrants while the citizens of non-EU27 countries constitute half of that.

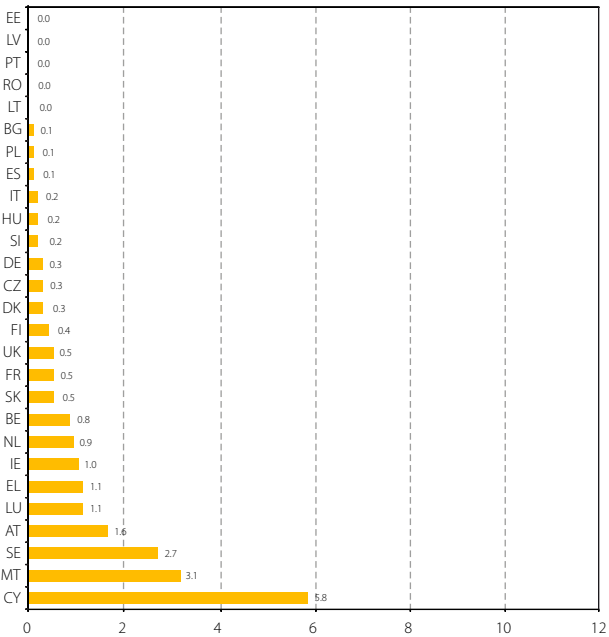
Table 1.9: Asylum applications, 2006 (1000)

	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	:	:	406.6	344.8	276.7	234.7	197.2
EU-25	:	:	403.5	342.6	275.1	233.5	196.4
EA-15	:	:	273.4	215.5	181.7	168.7	129.9
EA-13	:	205.6	272.6	210.6	171.1	159.8	124.0
BE	12.9	11.4	42.7	13.6	12.4	12.6	8.9
BG	:	:	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
CZ	:	:	8.8	11.4	5.3	3.6	2.7
DK	5.3	5.1	10.3	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.8
DE	193.1	127.9	78.6	50.6	35.6	28.9	21.0
EE	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IE	0.1	0.4	10.9	7.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
EL	4.1	1.3	3.1	8.2	4.5	9.1	12.3
ES	8.6	5.7	7.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.3
FR	54.8	20.4	38.7	59.8	58.5	49.7	30.8
IT	3.6	1.8	15.2	13.7	9.6	9.3	10.4
CY	:	:	0.7	4.4	9.7	7.7	4.5
LV	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LT	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
LU	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5
HU	:	:	7.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.1
MT	:	:	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3
NL	21.2	29.3	43.9	13.4	9.8	12.3	14.5
AT	22.8	5.9	18.3	32.4	24.6	22.5	13.4
PL	:	0.8	4.7	6.8	7.9	5.2	4.2
PT	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RO	:	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
SI	:	0.0	9.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.5
SK	:	0.4	1.6	10.3	11.4	3.6	2.9
FI	2.7	0.8	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.3
SE	29.4	9.0	16.3	31.4	23.2	17.5	24.3
UK	38.2	44.0	80.3	60.0	40.6	30.8	28.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4.0	1.5	10.8	16.0	8.0	5.4	5.3
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	34.9	16.9	15.8	18.9	12.7	8.7	8.6

Source: Eurostat - Asylum Statistics

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 1.9: Crude asylum application rate, 2006
(new applications per 1 000 inhabitants)



Source(s): Eurostat - Asylum Statistics; Population as on 1st January 2007
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

197 thousand new asylum applications in the EU in 2006

The number of asylum applicants in the EU has been falling for the past five years, and in 2006 some 197 000 asylum applications were lodged throughout the 27 EU Member States. This compared with over 670 000 applications in 1992 (data for EU-15), and marked a significant decrease during this period.

There were about 0.4 applications per 1000 citizens in EU-27 in 2006 (0.5 in 2005). With 5.8 applications per thousand, Cyprus received the highest number of applications relative to its total population, followed by Malta (3.1) and Sweden (2.7).

The number of applications in 2006 fell in most Member States, with particularly high relative drops in Slovenia (nearly 70%), Cyprus, Austria and France (around 40%). However, several countries noted an increase in asylum applications, Sweden 38%, Greece 35%

and Hungary nearly 32%. This increase has been mostly driven by a large influx of asylum seekers from Iraq. The main countries of origin of those seeking asylum in the EU in 2006 were Iraq, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Afghanistan and Turkey.

Further information: Eurostat. NewCronos Database Theme – International migration and asylum

Methodological notes

- **Sources:** Eurostat - Demographic Statistics. For more information please consult the Eurostat website at <http://www.eurostat.eu.int/comm/eurostat/> . Source for the graph on the world population: US Census Bureau.
- The “**total fertility rate**” is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year. In the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration.
- The **Eurostat population projections** presented here correspond to the baseline variant of the Trend scenario. The Eurostat set of population projections is just one among several scenarios of population evolution based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The current Trend scenario does not take into account any future measures that could influence demographic trends and comprises different variants reflecting different combinations of the base, high, low assumptions for the respective components, i.e. fertility, mortality and net migration.: the ‘baseline’ variant as well as ‘high population’, ‘low population’, ‘zero-migration’, ‘high fertility’, younger-age profile population variant and older-age profile population variant are all available on the Eurostat’s website. It should be noted that the assumptions adopted by Eurostat may differ from those adopted by National Statistical Institutes. Therefore, results can be different from those published by Member States.
- **Migration** can be extremely difficult to measure. A variety of different data sources and definitions are used in the Member States that can make direct comparisons between national statistics difficult or misleading. The net migration figures here are not directly calculated from immigration and emigration flow figures. As many EU Member States do not have complete and comparable figures for immigration and emigration flows, net migration is estimated here as the difference between the total population change and the “natural increase” over the year. In effect, net migration equals all changes in total population that cannot be attributed to births and deaths.

2

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

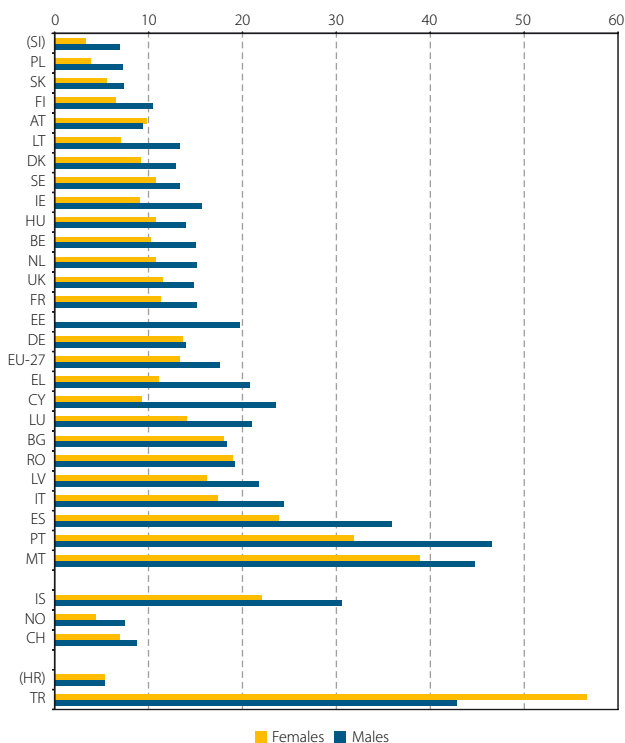
Table 2.1: Population by level of educational attainment, by age group, 2006

	25-39 years			40-59 years		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
EU-27	22	50	28	33	47	21
EU-25	23	49	29	33	46	21
EU-15	25	45	30	36	42	22
EA-13	26	45	29	38	41	21
BE	20	40	40	38	34	28
BG	20	56	24	24	55	21
CZ	6	79	15	11	76	13
DK	13	47	40	21	47	33
DE	15	62	23	16	60	24
EE	11	55	34	9	56	34
IE	20	40	40	42	33	24
EL	26	47	26	48	32	20
ES	36	24	39	56	20	24
FR	20	42	38	38	42	20
IT	37	47	16	54	35	11
CY	17	42	41	36	39	24
LV	16	62	22	12	67	21
LT	11	55	34	8	69	23
LU	26	43	31	39	41	20
HU	15	65	20	23	60	16
MT	59	22	19	81	11	8
NL	20	46	33	31	40	28
AT	14	67	19	22	61	17
PL	9	66	25	15	71	13
PT	60	22	19	80	10	11
RO	19	68	13	27	62	11
SI	11	64	26	22	58	20
SK	6	78	16	13	74	13
FI	11	49	40	22	44	34
SE	9	55	36	17	55	28
UK	23	42	35	30	41	29
HR	15	69	17	29	55	16
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	68	21	11	:	:	:
IS	33	34	33	37	34	28
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	6	55	40	14	55	31
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	13	54	33	18	53	29

Source: Labour Force Survey 2006

Extraction date: 14.2.2008

Graph 2.1: Percentage of early school leavers (young aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training), 2006



Note: SI, HR for all data, EE and LT for data by gender - due to the small number of observations, data are not reliable

Source: LFS 2006 (spring data)

Extraction date: 22.2.2008

Educational attainment of population raising but early school leavers still numerous

In 2006, in the EU-27, 68% of persons aged 40-59 years had at least upper secondary education compared to 78 % for the younger generation (aged 25-39). In some countries, the percentage of younger people with tertiary education is nearly double that observed among the older age-group.

Even if the decrease in the proportion of persons with low educational attainment is very visible in the majority of countries, there are still too many young people stopping their education at lower secondary level. Early school leavers still represent 15 % of the young Europeans aged 18-24 and in three Southern MS this percentage exceeds 25%. In nearly all countries, early school leavers are relatively more numerous among young men than women.

Table 2.2 : Participation in education, 2004/2005

	Age at which compulsory education ends	Pupils and students (ISCED 1-6) as % of corresponding age group						Participation rates (16-18 year olds) by sex	
		aged 15 to 24 years old			aged 18 years old				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
EU-27	:	60	58	62	78	76	80	85	88
EU-25	:	61	59	63	79	77	81	86	90
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	60	58	62	80	78	83	86	90
BE	18	68	65	71	89	86	92	95	99
BG	16	51	51	51	75	76	74	82	79
CZ	15	61	59	62	88	87	89	95	95
DK	16	68	65	70	81	80	82	86	88
DE	19	65	65	65	86	86	85	92	91
EE	16	64	60	68	82	78	86	89	92
IE	15	58	57	59	90	76	:	85	:
EL	15	65	62	69	81	76	87	88	95
ES	16	55	51	59	70	64	75	79	86
FR	16	59	57	61	79	77	81	88	90
IT	15	55	52	58	81	76	85	81	87
CY	15	40	39	42	30	22	37	65	72
LV	16	65	61	69	85	82	88	91	93
LT	16	70	67	74	90	88	92	95	96
LU	15	42	40	43	67	64	71	73	79
HU	16	62	60	64	79	79	80	89	89
MT	16	40	43	37	54	50	58	74	60
NL	17	64	64	64	79	78	80	87	89
AT	15	52	51	54	77	76	78	86	86
PL	16	70	68	72	93	93	93	95	96
PT	15	52	48	56	66	60	72	69	80
RO	16	49	47	52	58	53	64	68	73
SI	15	69	64	74	89	87	92	92	95
SK	16	54	52	56	81	79	84	88	90
FI	16	71	68	74	94	93	94	95	95
SE	16	68	64	72	96	96	95	97	97
UK	16	58	55	61	60	58	63	75	83
HR	:	49	47	52	62	58	67	78	83
MK	14	40	39	41	52	50	54	68	66
TR	:	28	32	24	32	38	25	47	34
IS	16	67	64	70	75	71	79	82	87
LI	15	50	59	41	93	:	76	90	74
NO	16	64	62	67	85	83	88	90	92
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	57	59	55	81	84	77	89	84

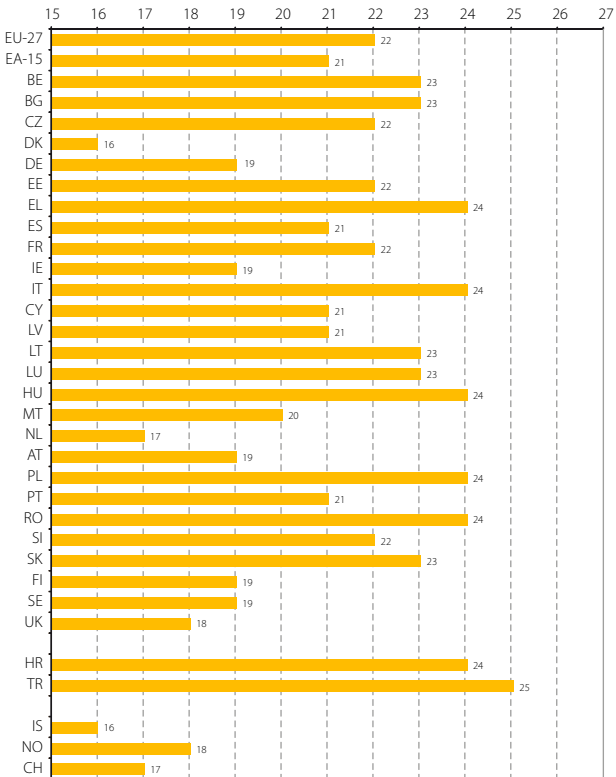
Notes (2005): 1) CY and LU: Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

2) LU: Also many pupils at ISCED levels 1 2 and 3 study abroad and are not included in enrolment but in population data, therefore all participation rates by age are underestimated. In ISCED 5 data by age is missing. 3) DE, IT, PL, SI: Data exclude ISCED level 6.

Source: Eurostat - UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics.

Extraction date: March 2008

Graph 2.2: Youngest age at which the employment rate reaches 50%, 2006



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2006
Extraction date: 14.2.2008

Prolonged education and training

For most Member States, full-time compulsory schooling ends at 15-16 years of age. However, the vast majority of young people choose to stay on longer in education or training. In the school year 2004/2005, 78% of 18-year-olds in the EU-27 were still in education.

Overall, participation rates for females are higher than for males. The gap is particularly significant in South and Central European Member States as Portugal, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Italy and Ro-

mania in favour of females. Only Turkey has a significantly higher male participation rate compared to women.

The young people stay longer in education and are entering the labour market at a later age. For EU-27, it is not until the age of 22 that 50 % of young people are in employment (in the reference week they have paid work of at least one hour). However, there are considerable differences between countries. The average age is 24 in Greece, Italy, Hungary, Poland and Romania, compared to 16 in Denmark and Iceland and 17 in the Netherlands and Switzerland. In these latter countries, many students are working part-time.

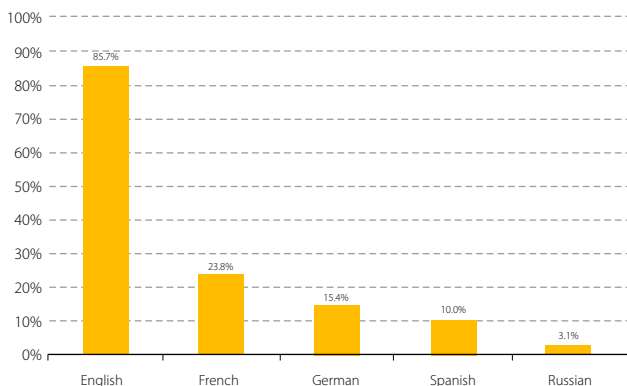
Further reading: “Key data on education in Europe 2005”, European Commission. Statistics in Focus - 10/2005 “Education in Europe - Key statistics 2002/2003”, Eurostat. Statistics in Focus - 19/2005 – “17 million tertiary students in the European Union”, Eurostat.

Table 2.3: Foreign language learning, 2005/2006

	Average number of languages learnt per pupil, 2005/2006		Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages in general secondary education, 2005/2006				
	Primary	General secondary	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian
EU-27	0.6	1.5	88.0	24.5	15.9	10.3	3.2
EU-25	0.6	1.4	87.9	21.7	16.0	10.9	2.8
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA -13	0.6	1.5	94.3	26.0	8.5	13.5	0.7
BE	0.4	1.7	69.0	52.2	14.4	2.3	:
BG	0.8	1.5	75.4	12.2	25.9	3.7	28.0
CZ	0.5	1.3	81.4	6.2	34.5	2.0	1.8
DK	0.7	2.1	100.0	15.3	84.0	8.6	0.2
DE	0.6	1.3	96.0	25.1	-	4.5	1.8
EE	1.1	2.1	92.9	3.7	30.0	0.2	59.6
IE	0.048	1.0	-	65.3	20.9	8.3	0.0
EL	1.0	1.6	96.9	37.2	23.1	:	:
ES	1.0	1.4	97.5	35.6	2.1	-	:
FR	0.0	1.7	97.5	-	17.1	43.5	0.3
IT	1.0	1.6	96.3	46.1	7.2	6.9	:
CY	0.6	1.8	93.9	67.6	1.6	3.7	0.7
LV	0.6	1.7	96.5	1.9	22.4	0.2	47.7
LT	0.6	1.7	90.1	4.3	24.3	0.1	55.4
LU	1.8	2.7	64.0	99.2	99.2	1.9	:
HU	0.5	1.2	64.2	3.2	44.4	0.7	0.4
MT	1.0	1.7	80.6	30.0	6.7	2.4	0.1
NL	0.3	2.6	100.0	70.1	86.2	:	:
AT	1.0	1.2	98.8	12.9	-	2.2	0.8
PL	0.7	1.4	80.3	5.0	42.8	0.5	7.3
PT	0.6	1.5	80.2	63.1	0.9	1.6	:
RO	0.6	2.0	95.0	86.5	10.9	1.0	1.9
SI	0.2	1.6	96.4	5.1	47.8	2.5	0.1
SK	0.5	1.3	74.2	4.5	42.6	1.0	3.6
FI	0.9	2.4	99.3	11.6	22.0	3.8	2.6
SE	0.9	1.8	100.0	17.6	25.6	32.4	0.1
UK	0.9	0.5	-	28.2	10.6	6.6	:
HR	1.1	1.5	90.5	1.6	41.0	0.4	0.0
MK	0.2	1.3	73.4	33.9	15.6	:	2.6
TR	0.6	0.7	67.3	0.7	6.5	:	:
IS	0.7	2.0	87.3	9.7	17.9	10.5	0.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1.0	1.1	67.0	12.0	19.1	5.3	0.0
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics
 Extraction date: September 2008

Graph 2.3: Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages in general secondary education, EU-27, 2005/2006



Source: Eurostat - UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics
Extraction date: September 2008

English the most widely-taught language at school

In all Member States, the teaching of foreign languages begins in primary education. In Luxembourg, most pupils learn two foreign languages already in primary education.

Pupils enrolled in general secondary education were learning on average 1.5 foreign languages in 2005/2006. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, Estonia, Malta and Romania pupils learnt two or more languages on average.

English is the most widely taught foreign language in secondary schools in all Member States except in Luxembourg. More than 90% of the pupils were being taught English in general secondary education in sixteen Member States. French is the second most popular language in ten Member States, studied by 87% in Romania, 68% in Cyprus, 63% in Portugal and 52% in Belgium (all communities). German is a popular language in the Nordic Member States (studied by 84% in Denmark) as well as in the new Central and Eastern European Member states, studied by 48% in Slovenia, 43% in Poland and Slovak Republic, 35% in Czech Republic. Russian is the second language, learnt by more than 50% of pupils in Estonia and Lithuania, by 48% in Latvia and 28% in Bulgaria. More than 43% of pupils in France and 32% of pupils in Sweden were studying Spanish in 2005/2006.

Further reading: “Key data on higher education in Europe 2007”, European Commission.

Table 2.4: Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-6)

	Number of students in tertiary education	Students in tertiary education, all ages, as % of 20-24 years old in population		Females per 100 males in tertiary education	Median age of students in tertiary education
		2004/2005	1999/2000		
EU-27	18 530 167	57.4	48.9	121.9	22.1
EU-25	17 553 452	58.3	50.5	122.2	22.1
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	11 111 724	56.6	50.9	115.3	22.0
BE	389 547	60.7	56.6	119.4	20.7
BG	237 909	43.9	41.6	108.7	21.6
CZ	336 307	47.4	28.5	111.1	22.1
DK	232 255	79.4	55.7	134.9	25.6
DE	2 268 741	46.4	45.4	98.4	23.6
EE	67 760	65.9	56.7	159.8	22.1
IE	186 561	54.8	51.8	121.9	20.4
EL	646 587	84.3	50.3	104.5	20.4
ES	1 809 353	61.1	56.3	116.1	22.2
FR	2 187 383	53.5	54.3	123.3	20.7
IT	2 014 998	62.8	47.8	130.2	22.1
CY	20 078	32.2	20.8	108.4	20.7
LV	130 706	74.7	56.5	171.6	22.8
LT	195 405	77.4	51.5	150.8	21.7
LU	:	:	9.7	:	:
HU	436 012	63.4	36.4	140.4	22.6
MT	9 441	31.4	21.7	129	20.9
NL	564 983	58.3	51.0	104	21.6
AT	244 410	46.6	55.7	115.8	23.2
PL	2 118 081	64.1	49.9	135.3	21.5
PT	380 937	52.3	46.8	125.6	22.2
RO	738 806	45.3	25.2	120.5	21.5
SI	112 228	78.8	55.4	137.1	22.3
SK	181 419	40.2	28.6	123.7	21.7
FI	305 996	91.8	82.4	115.3	24.3
SE	426 723	81.7	66.7	147.5	25.3
UK	2 287 541	59.0	58.1	133.6	22.9
HR	134 658	43.4	:	116.7	20.6
MK	49 364	29.9	22.6	130.9	20.6
TR	2 106 351	31.7	:	72	20.9
IS	15 169	69.8	45.9	185	25.9
LI	527	23.9	23.3	40.5	25.5
NO	213 940	78.1	68.5	147.4	24.9
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:
CH	199 696	45.2	:	85.3	24.1

Notes (2005): 1) DE, IT, PL, SI: Data exclude ISCED level 6

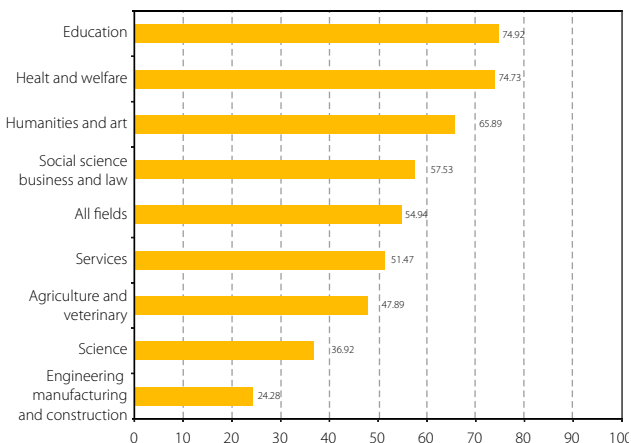
2) CY, LU: Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included

3) LU: Also many pupils at ISCED levels 1 2 and 3 study abroad and are not included in enrolment but in population data, therefore all participation rates by age are underestimated. In ISCED 5 data by age is missing

Source: Eurostat - UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics.

Extraction date: March 2008

Graph 2.4: Percentage of females in tertiary education and training per field of study, EU-27, 2004/2005



Source: Eurostat - UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics.
Extraction date: March 2008

Greater numbers in tertiary education, particularly women

In 2004/2005, there were 18.5 million students enrolled in tertiary education in EU-27. There are now 1.2 million more students among 20-24 years old compared to 1999/2000 in EU 27.

EU-wide, there are 122 females for every 100 males in tertiary education. In the Baltic countries, the ratio is above 150, in Sweden as in Norway 147. Only in Germany and Turkey, does the number of males exceed the number of females. In Germany the ratio is 98 to 100 and in Turkey 72 to 100.

On average, the median age of students in tertiary education is 22 years in EU-27. Both part-time and full-time students are included. This figure ranges from 20 in Ireland to 25.3 in Sweden, reflecting both the different ages at which students enter tertiary education, the length of study and the participation of adults, often on part-time basis, in tertiary education.

Females account for three out of four of students in education related studies (75%), health and welfare (75%) and humanities and arts (66%). However, they are considerably under-represented in engineering, manufacturing and construction studies (24%) and Science, mathematics and computing studies (37%).

Further reading: “Key data on higher education in Europe 2007”, European Commission.

Table 2.5: Lifelong learning: Participation rate in lifelong learning*, by age group and sex, 2006

	25-44 years		45-64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-27	13.6	11.5	6.8	5.2
EU-25	14.3	12.1	7.3	5.5
EA-15	:	:	:	:
EA -13	:	:	:	:
BE	10.1	9.4	4.9	5.3
BG	2.3	2.3	(0.3)	u
CZ	8.3	7.5	3.3	2.9
DK	37.4	30.5	30.1	18.3
DE	10.0	10.5	3.9	3.7
EE	13.2	6.4	4.0	1.5
IE	12.8	8.6	7.5	4.3
EL	3.1	3.4	(0.3)	(0.3)
ES	16.6	13.3	7.6	5.3
FR	11.1	10.7	5.2	4.5
IT	9.5	7.9	3.0	3.1
CY	10.3	8.7	4.7	3.6
LV	13.6	5.6	4.9	2.2
LT	10.4	4.2	2.5	1.2
LU	11.9	10.1	5.1	4.5
HU	7.6	5.3	1.1	0.6
MT	7.6	8.0	3.7	2.9
NL	18.3	19.3	9.6	8.5
AT	17.2	15.6	10.2	8.0
PL	8.4	6.9	1.7	1.3
PT	6.3	5.7	1.2	1.1
RO	2.4	2.3	u	u
SI	23.0	20.2	9.3	6.8
SK	6.1	5.0	2.4	2.2
FI	31.6	26.9	20.9	13.8
SE	28.0	17.2	19.3	9.2
UK	35.4	27.0	29.0	17.3
HR	5.0	5.8	(1.0)	(0.7)
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	2.1	3.0	(0.2)	(0.3)
IS	37.5	26.8	29.2	17.2
NO	24.9	20.2	15.5	13.6
EEA-30	:	:	:	:
CH	10.3	8.7	4.7	3.6

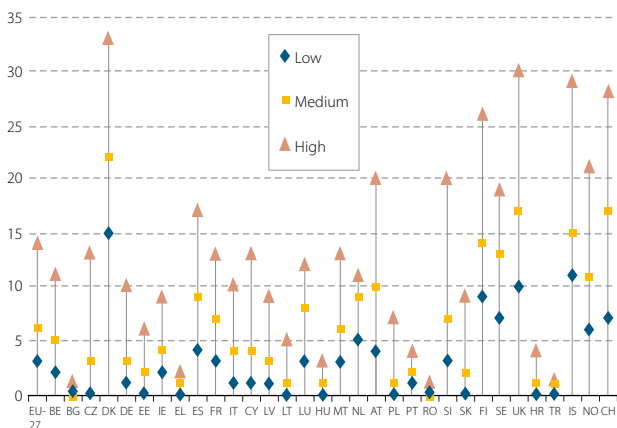
Note: * Lifelong learning: formal and non-formal education

Reference period: 4 weeks preceding the survey

Source: EU-LFS, 2006

Extraction date: 19.2.2008

Graph 2.5: Participation rate (%) in non-formal education of persons



Notes: Low educational level: ISCED 1 and 2 (primary and lower secondary)
 High educational level: ISCED 5 and 6 (tertiary education). Missing data: not presented because not reliable (very small number of observations).
 Source: EU-LFS, 2006
 Extraction date: 19.2.2008

Participation in adult education strongly influenced by age and educational level

The percentage of adults participating in education (formal and non-formal) varies considerably between countries. Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom show the highest proportions in Europe, while in several other countries proportions are very low.

However, in all countries, the profile of people participating in lifelong learning is nearly the same: younger and with higher education. Excluding the above mentioned MS, the percentage of older people with lower educational level participating in education is particularly low (and especially so for men).

Table 2.6: Continuing Vocational Training in enterprises: key indicators

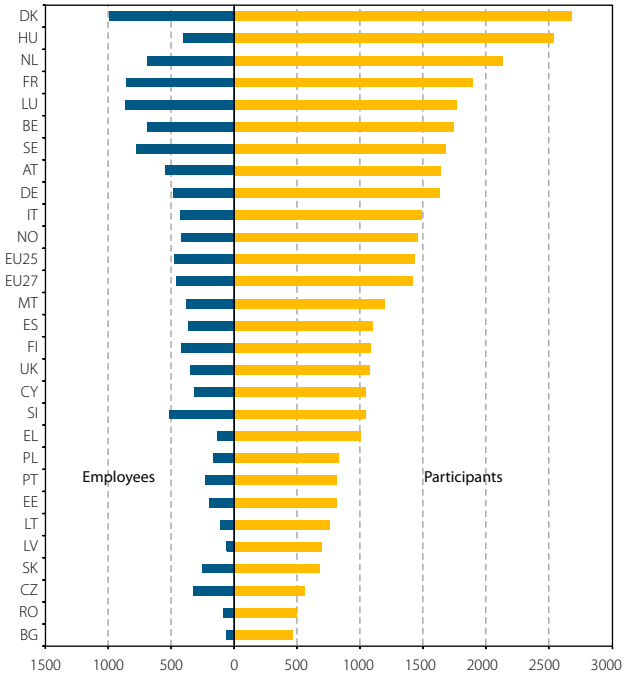
	Training enterprises as % of all enterprises	Percentage of employees (all enterprises) participating in CVT courses	Cost of CVT courses as % of total labour cost (all enterprises)	Hours in CVT courses per employee (all enterprises)	Percentage of enterprises providing IVT
EU27(1)	60	33	1.6	9	30
EU25(1)	61	34	1.6	9	31
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:
BE	63	40	1.6	12	9
BG	29	15	1.1	4	4
CZ	72	59	1.9	14	3
DK	85	35	2.7	10	45
DE	69	30	1.3	9	55
EE	67	24	1.6	7	1
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	21	14	0.6	3	3
ES	47	33	1.2	9	14
FR	74	46	2.3	13	37
IT	32	29	1.3	7	40
CY	51	30	1.3	7	2
LV	36	11	0.8	3	5
LT	46	15	1.2	5	17
LU	72	49	2.0	16	28
HU	49	16	2.6	6	6
MT	46	32	1.8	11	12
NL	75	34	2	12	41
AT	81	33	1.4	9	49
PL	35	21	1.3	6	9
PT	44	28	1.1	7	5
RO	40	17	1.1	5	2
SI	72	50	2	14	9
SK	60	38	1.8	12	1
FI	77	39	1.5	10	17
SE	78	46	2.1	15	7
UK	90	33	1.3	7	51
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
NO	86	29	1.3	9	23
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Note: (1) EU totals are calculated on available country data

Source: European Survey of vocational training in enterprises - reference year 2005

Extraction date: 5.9.2008

Graph 2.6 Total cost (in PPS) of CVT courses per employee (all enterprises) and per participant - 2005



Source: European Survey of vocational training in enterprises - reference year 2005
 Extraction date: 5.9.2008

Initial training: A field of great importance among EU15 Member States

The third European survey of continuing vocational training in enterprises (CVTS3) was implemented with 2005 as reference year in the EU27 Member States and Norway. The proportion of all enterprises that provided training to their staff in 2005 ranged from 21%, in Greece to 90% in the United Kingdom.

CVT courses related costs vary from one country to another. The cost per participant reflects differences between countries relating to investment on individual participant. The costs per employee show the global investment of the countries companies in their workforce training. The cost per participant as well as per employee is highest in Denmark.

CVTS3 includes for the first time information regarding initial vocational training in enterprises. Austria, Germany, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom give the most importance to the initial training given in enterprises. In these countries the percentage of enterprises providing initial vocational training is up to or even more to 50%, while in the majority of the MS's this percentage does not exceed 10%.

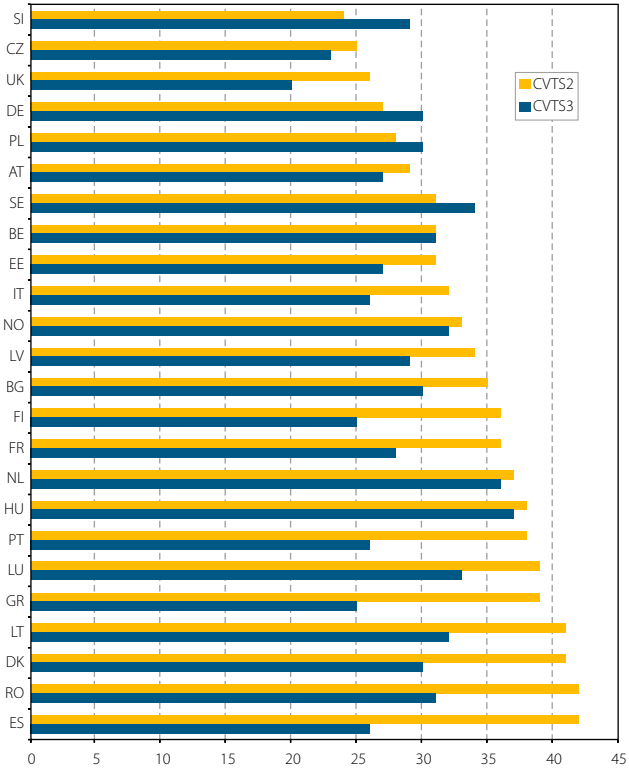
Table 2.7: 1999-2005 - New Member States increased their investment in vocational training

	Training enterprises		Participation rate			
			Men		Women	
	CVTS3	CVTS2	CVTS3	CVTS2	CVTS3	CVTS2
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	61	62	34	40	32	36
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE (1)	63	70	41	:	39	:
BG	29	28	16	16	13	9
CZ	72	69	63	46	52	35
DK	85	96	32	52	39	54
DE	69	75	32	34	27	29
EE	67	63	23	18	26	20
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	21	18	13	14	15	16
ES	47	36	33	25	35	26
FR	74	76	47	48	43	44
IT	24	32	29	27	28	23
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	36	53	9	13	12	12
LT	46	43	15	10	14	9
LU	72	71	48	34	51	39
HU	49	37	16	13	16	11
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	75	88	36	44	31	35
AT	81	72	36	31	30	32
PL	35	39	21	17	20	15
PT	44	22	29	17	27	17
RO	40	11	18	8	17	7
SI	72	50	48	32	55	33
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	82	77	38	48	41	53
SE	78	91	47	60	45	61
UK	90	87	32	50	34	46
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	86	86	30	40	28	66
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: (1) gender breakdown for Belgium is missing

Source: European Survey of vocational training in enterprises - reference years 1999 and 2005

Extraction date: 5.9.2008

Graph 2.7: Hours in CVT courses per participant

Source: European Survey of vocational training in enterprises - reference year 1999 and 2005

Extraction date: 5.9.2008

Intensity in CVT courses per participant is decreasing in most of the countries

The preliminary results of the survey reflect, as the EU average, a slight decrease in the number of training enterprises in comparison with the results of CVTS2 (conducted in 1999).

However, in the details, the Northern countries and especially in the Scandinavian countries, the situation is decreasing significantly maybe because considerable efforts were made in previous years, while the situation in most of the new Member States has changed considerably due to their increasing training needs.

Intensity concerning hours in CVT courses per participant is decreasing in most of the countries. Exceptions are Slovenia Sweden, Poland, and Germany. In most of the new Member States there are more training enterprises than in CVTS2 with less hours of training per participant. The same trend is observed in Southern countries e.g. more training enterprises but with less intensity.

At the EU level there is a net decrease of the participation rate in CVT courses between the two surveys. In CVTS3, in most countries, men have a higher participation rate in training than women.

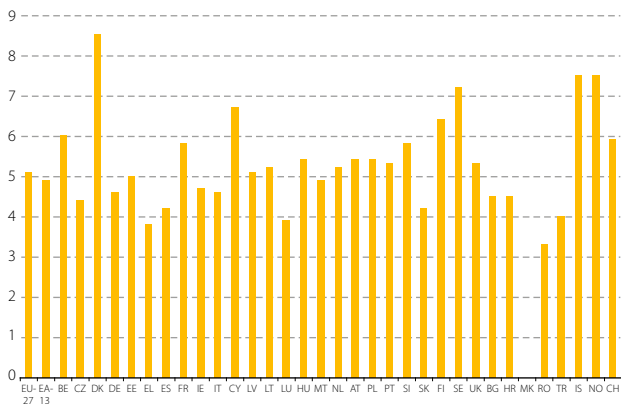
Further reading: CVTS3: Continuing Vocational Training - Reference year 2005 (provisional data), metadata: **CVTS2:** *Statistics in focus*; (Theme 3 – 3,8,10,22/2002) - (Theme 3 – 1/2003). Detailed Tables, 2002 edition. New Cronos data base-Population and social conditions-Education and training -CVTS

Table 2.8: Expenditure on education, 2004

	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	Expenditure (from both public and private sources) per pupil/student in public institutions by level of education, PPS			Financial aid to students as a percentage of total public expenditure on education
	Total (ISCED 0-6)	Primary (ISCED 1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)	Total (ISCED 0-6)
EU-27	5.1	4 422	5 588	8 093	6.0
EU-25	5.1	4 802	5 827	8 458	5.9
EA-15	4.9	4 732	6 031	8 280	5.6
EA-13	4.9	4 735	6 030	8 276	5.5
BE	6.0	6 260	6 807	9 345	4.7
BG	4.5	1 335	1 402	3 519	15.0
CZ	4.4	2 283	3 941	5 847	4.4
DK	8.5	7 118	7 554	12 703	18.6
DE	4.6	4 107	4 750	10 237	7.7
EE	5.0	2 297	3 036	3 872	2.5
IE	4.7	4 525	5 915	8 859	10.5
EL	3.8	3 175	4 430	4 669	2.0
ES	4.2	4 913	6 588	8 118	2.9
FR	5.8	4 398	7 847	9 134	3.9
IT	4.6	6 172	6 550	6 394	4.4
CY	6.7	4 697	7 937	15 955	12.5
LV	5.1	2 087	2 272	2 905	7.4
LT	5.2	:	:	3 745	7.7
LU	3.9	11 241	14 931	:	2.2
HU	5.4	3 112	3 189	6 149	7.0
MT	4.9	2 384	3 288	5 730	0.6
NL	5.2	:	:	:	11.8
AT	5.4	:	:	:	5.4
PL	5.4	8 106	7 331	12 102	0.4
PT	5.3	3 876	5 083	6 383	1.9
RO	3.3	911	1 065	2 042	2.6
SI	5.8	6 079	4 157	6 368	8.6
SK	4.2	1 728	2 282	5 449	5.3
FI	6.4	4 657	6 173	10 763	7.3
SE	7.2	6 209	6 585	13 565	11.9
UK	5.3	4 674	6 524	:	6.1
HR	4.5	2 424	2 490	3 467	0.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	4.0	934	1 508	3 529	5.8
IS	7.5	7 047	7 037	8 312	4.8
LI	2.4	6 751	7 124	:	4.1
NO	7.5	7 195	6 698	13 714	18.5
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:
CH	5.9	7 132	7 720	19 015	1.6

Source: Eurostat - UOE (Unesco, OECD and Eurostat). Questionnaires on education statistics.

Extraction date: February 2008

Graph 2.8: Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 2004

Source: Eurostat - UOE (Unesco, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics.
Extraction date: February 2008

Public expenditure on education accounts to 5.1 % of GDP in EU-27

Total public expenditure on education includes the expenditure of all levels of government, from local to central government, not only with educational institutions, but also with transfers to students and their families and also other private entities, when the funds are to be allocated to education.

The part of the domestic product of the EU-27 allocated to education by the governments was 5.1% in 2004. Within the group of countries allocating more of its GDP to education via government, we can find Denmark (8.3%), Sweden (7.2%), Cyprus (6.7%) and Finland (6.4%). The countries which channelled fewer resources to education via government were Romania (3.3%), Greece (3.8) and Luxembourg (3.9%).

The expenditure per pupil or student varies with the level of education. On average, for public educational institutions the education of a student in the tertiary costs around 80% then a pupil in the primary. The country where it was spent the most in primary and secondary education per pupil was Luxembourg, with 11 241 EUR and 14 931 EUR respectively. Cyprus was the country with the highest expenditure per student in the tertiary, with 15 955 EUR per student.

Financial aid awarded to students, both in the form of grants and loans, accounted to 6.0 % of total public expenditure on education in the EU-27. It ranged from 18.6% in Denmark to 0.4% in Poland.

3

LABOUR
MARKET

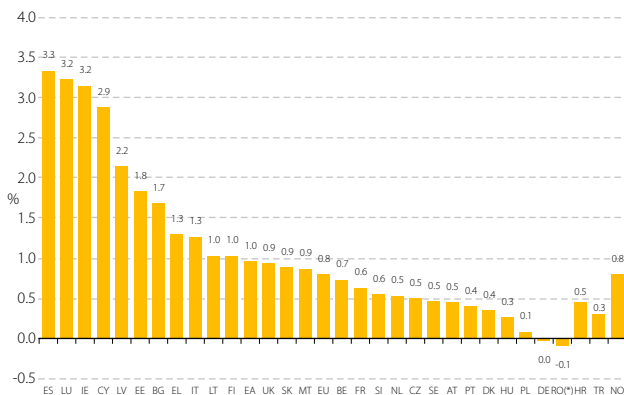
Table 3.1: Employment

	Employment rates		Persons in employment by branch (percentage share of total)			Percentage of persons in employment who are employees
	15-64	55-64	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
EU-27	64.5	43.5	6.4	24.9	68.7	83.7
EU-25	64.8	43.7	4.9	24.7	70.4	84.7
EA-15	64.8	41.8	4.2	25.1	70.7	84.8
EA-13	64.8	41.8	4.2	25.1	70.7	84.8
BE	61.0	32.0	2.0	20.3	77.7	83.7
BG	58.6	39.6	20.6	27.6	51.8	72.2
CZ	65.3	45.2	3.7	38.1	58.2	81.7
DK	77.4	60.7	3.1	20.9	76.0	93.6
DE	67.5	48.4	2.2	25.5	72.3	88.8
EE	68.1	58.5	4.9	33.1	62.0	91.9
IE	68.6	53.1	5.7	27.6	66.7	83.6
EL	61.0	42.3	:	:	:	59.3
ES	64.8	44.1	4.7	29.0	66.3	85.8
FR	63.8	38.1	3.4	20.4	76.2	91.0
IT	58.4	32.5	4.1	28.4	67.5	75.7
CY	69.6	53.6	4.2	20.4	75.4	79.4
LV	66.3	53.3	11.4	26.8	61.8	88.3
LT	63.6	49.6	12.4	29.5	58.1	84.2
LU	63.6	33.2	1.5	21.7	76.9	93.7
HU	57.3	33.6	4.8	32.3	63.0	87.3
MT	54.8	30.0	:	:	:	88.2
NL	74.3	47.7	3.2	17.3	79.6	85.8
AT	70.2	35.5	11.9	22.2	66.0	80.6
PL	54.5	28.1	19.2	26.9	53.9	74.3
PT	67.9	50.1	:	:	:	81.7
RO	58.8	41.7	:	:	:	67.7
SI	66.6	32.6	9.5	34.7	55.8	82.6
SK	59.4	33.1	3.9	33.7	62.3	87.0
FI	69.3	54.5	5.0	25.8	69.2	88.2
SE	73.1	69.6	2.2	22.8	75.1	94.3
UK	71.5	57.4	1.4	17.8	80.8	86.8
HR	55.6	34.3	:	:	:	79.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	45.9	30.1	:	:	:	:
IS	84.6	84.3	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	75.4	67.4	3.1	20.2	76.7	92.9
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	77.9	65.7	:	:	:	:

Note: Data refer to 2006. Employment rates represent persons in employment aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week (of the Labour Force Survey) did any work for pay or profit

Sources: Employment rates: Eurostat, Eurostat, structural indicators 2006 - based on the European Union Labour Force Survey; branch and employee data: Eurostat, national accounts.

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.1: Average annual employment growth 2001-2006

Notes: RO (*): Average for Romania 2003-2006

Source: National accounts employment

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

64.5 % of persons in employment

Over the period 2001-2006, the annual employment in the EU-27 grew 0.8 % per year on the average. The 2006 employment rate (64.5 %) was still far from the target for 2010 (70%) set during the Stockholm summit of the European Council. The 2006 employment rates for the population aged 15-64 ranged from 54.5 % in Poland to 77.4 % in Denmark, 84.6 % in Iceland.

EU-wide, 6.4 % were employed in agriculture, 24.9 % in industry and the remaining 68.7 % in services. This pattern was rather similar throughout the Member States with the exception of Bulgaria, Poland, Lithuania, Austria and Latvia, which still have a relatively large share of people working in agriculture. Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and Italy had the lowest share of employees among employed persons (59%, 68%, 72%, 74% and 76% respectively) compared to 83.7 % in the EU-27. In some countries many self-employed persons in agriculture are actually people spending few hours raising agricultural products only for own-consumption; this kind of labour has clearly different economic significance than other self-employment in manufacturing and services.

More than two-fifths (43.5 %) of persons around the retirement age 55-64 were employed. The rates ranged from 28.1 % in Poland to 69.6 % in Sweden, 84.3 % in Iceland.

Further reading: “Employment in Europe 2007”, European Commission. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission. Eurostat Free Data on the World Wide Web, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

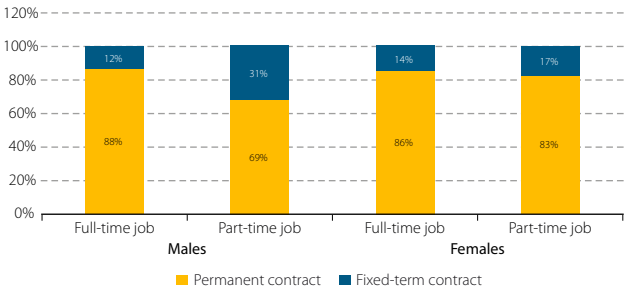
Table 3.2: Equal opportunities in employment

	Employment rates by age and sex, 2006				Percentage of persons in employment working part-time by sex, 2006		Percentage of employees with a fixed-term contract	
	15-64 years		55-64 years					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
EU-27	71.6	57.3	52.7	34.9	7.7	31.2	13.9	15.0
EU-25	72.1	57.6	52.8	35.0	7.7	32.6	14.5	15.6
EA-15	72.7	56.8	50.9	33.1	7.4	35.0	15.9	17.7
EA-13	72.7	56.9	50.9	33.1	7.4	35.1	16.0	17.7
BE	67.9	54.0	40.9	23.2	7.4	41.1	6.9	10.9
BG	62.8	54.6	49.5	31.1	1.5	2.5	6.3	6.1
CZ	73.7	56.8	59.5	32.1	2.2	8.7	7.5	10.1
DK	81.2	73.4	67.1	54.3	13.3	35.4	8.0	10.0
DE	72.8	62.2	56.4	40.6	9.3	45.6	14.7	14.1
EE	71.0	65.3	57.5	59.2	4.3	11.3	3.3	2.2
IE	77.7	59.3	67.0	39.1	:	:	2.9	3.9
EL	74.6	47.4	59.2	26.6	2.9	10.2	9.1	13.0
ES	76.1	53.2	60.4	28.7	4.3	23.2	32.0	36.7
FR	69.0	58.8	40.5	35.9	5.8	30.2	13.4	14.8
IT	70.5	46.3	43.7	21.9	4.7	26.5	11.2	15.8
CY	79.4	60.3	71.6	36.6	4.3	12.1	7.9	19.0
LV	70.4	62.4	59.5	48.7	4.7	8.3	8.8	5.4
LT	66.3	61.0	55.7	45.1	7.9	12.0	6.4	2.7
LU	72.6	54.6	38.7	27.8	2.6	36.2	5.7	6.6
HU	63.8	51.1	41.4	27.1	2.6	5.6	7.4	6.0
MT	74.5	34.9	50.4	11.2	4.8	21.8	2.7	6.0
NL	80.9	67.7	58.0	37.2	23.0	74.7	15.4	18.0
AT	76.9	63.5	45.3	26.3	6.5	40.2	9.1	8.9
PL	60.9	48.2	38.4	19.0	7.1	13.0	28.5	26.0
PT	73.9	62.0	58.2	42.8	7.4	15.8	19.5	21.7
RO	64.6	53.0	50.0	34.5	9.5	9.8	2.0	1.6
SI	71.1	61.8	44.5	21.0	7.2	11.6	15.5	19.3
SK	67.0	51.9	49.8	18.9	1.3	4.7	5.0	5.2
FI	71.4	67.3	54.8	54.3	9.3	19.2	12.6	20.0
SE	75.5	70.7	72.3	66.9	11.8	40.2	15.4	19.1
UK	77.3	65.8	66.0	49.1	10.6	42.6	5.1	6.4
HR	62.0	49.4	44.4	25.7	7.5	11.7	13.1	12.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	68.1	23.9	44.1	16.7	4.4	17.8	13.3	13.1
IS	88.1	80.8	88.7	79.8	7.0	30.1	10.4	12.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	78.4	72.2	73.1	61.6	13.9	45.2	7.8	12.6
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	84.7	71.1	74.9	56.6	12.6	58.4	13.1	13.9

Note: Employment rates represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 years. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour or were not working but had jobs

Sources: Eurostat, structural indicators 2006 - based on the European Union Labour Force Survey

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.2: Permanency vs. labour status, EU-27, 2006

Source: EU Labour Force Survey, annual averages
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Still substantial gap between sexes

In 2006, employment rates for males aged 15-64 were around 14 percentage points higher than for females (72 % compared to 57 %). The gap was 40-44 percentage points in Malta and Turkey, 23-27 points in Greece, Spain and Italy but less than 10 points in Finland, Sweden, Lithuania, Denmark, Latvia, Bulgaria and Slovenia. The gap was also low in Iceland and Norway.

Similar differences were observed for older workers (aged 55-64). In the EU, males were more likely to be employed at this age than females (53 % compared to 35 %).

EU-wide, 31 % of females in employment worked part-time in 2006 compared to only 8 % of males. Female part-time work was particularly prevalent in the Netherlands (75 %), Germany (47 %) and the United Kingdom (43 %). The number of fixed-term contracts was highest in Spain, being 32 % and 37 % for males and females, respectively. In most Member States, women were more likely to have a fixed-term contract, especially in Cyprus and Finland, where the gap was 11 and 7 percentage points (pp) respectively. In some other Member States men are more likely to have a fixed-term contract, above all in Lithuania (4 pp) and Latvia (3 pp).

Further reading: “Employment in Europe 2007”, European Commission. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.3: Gender Pay Gap

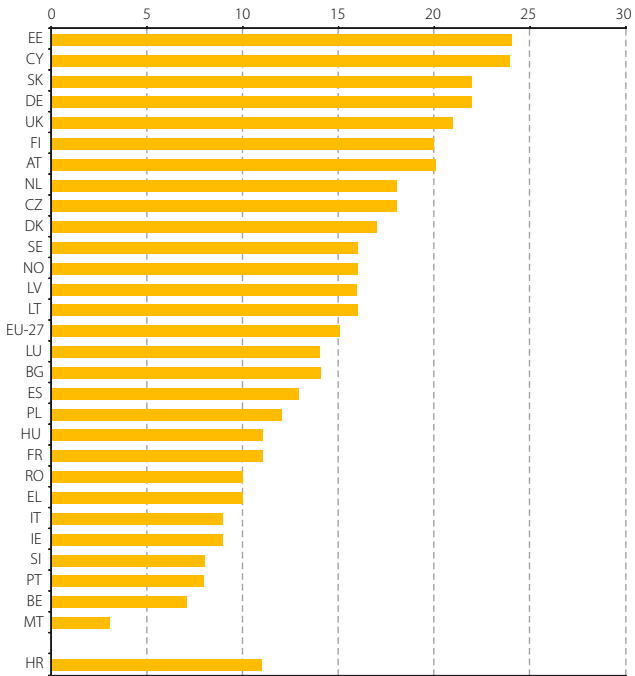
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	17s	17s	16s	17s	16s	16s	16s	16s	15s	15s	15s	15s
EU-25	17s	17s	16s	17s	16s	16s	16s	16s	15s	15s	15s	15s
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	15s	15s	15s	15s	14s	15s	15s	15s	15s	14s	14s	:
BE	12	10	10	9	11	13	12	:	:	6b	7	7p
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	22r	21r	18r	16r	15r	14
CZ	:	21	21	25	22	22	20	19	19	19	19	18
DK	15	15	13	12	14	15	15	18b	18	17	18	17
DE	21	21	21	22	19	21	21	22b	23	23	22	22
EE	27	27	28	26	26	25	24	24	24	24	24	:
IE	20	21	19	20	22	19	17	:	14b	11b	9p	9
EL	17	15	13	12	13	15	18	17	11b	10	9p	10
ES	13	14	14	16	14	15	17	21b	18	15	13p	13
FR	13	13	12	12	12	13	14	13	12b	12	12	11p
IT	8	8	7	7	8	6	6	:	:	7p	9	:
CY	29	28	27	26	27	26	26	25	25	25	25	24p
LV	:	:	:	20	20	20	16	16	16	14br	16r	16
LT	27	22	23	22	16	16	16	16	17	16	15	16
LU	19	19	19	18	17	15	16	17	15	14	14	14
HU	22	23	24	23	21	21	20	16	12r	14r	11	11
MT	:	:	:	:	:	11	9	6	4	4	4	3
NL	23	23	22	21	21	21	19	19	18	19	18	:
AT	22	20	22	21	21	20	20	:	17b	18	18	20
PL	:	:	:	:	15	:	12	11	11	10	10	12
PT	5	6	7	6	5	8	10	8	9	5b	9	8p
RO	21	24	24	20	17	17	18	17	18	14b	13	10
SI	14	15	14	11	14	12	11	9	7p	8p	8p	8p
SK	:	:	:	:	23	22	23	27	23	24	24	22
FI	:	17	18	19	19	17	17	20b	20	20	20	20
SE	15	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	16	17	16	16
UK	26	24	21	24	22	21	21	23b	22	22	16r	21
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	11	11	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	16	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	23	:	22	:	21	:	21	:	19	:	19

Note: The target definition is "the difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings".

The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are "at work 15+ hours per week

Sources: European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), administrative data, Labour Force Survey (LFS) and national surveys.

Extraction date: 26.6.2008

Graph 3.3: Gender Pay Gap, 2006

Source(s): European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), administrative data, Labour Force Survey (LFS) and national surveys.
Extraction date: 26.6.2008

Women's earnings remain on average below those of men in all EU countries

The gender pay gap¹ in unadjusted form – difference in average gross hourly earnings of men and women as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings – varied between 3 % and 24 % in 2006. Women's earnings remain on average below those of men in all EU countries. The smallest differences are found in Malta, Belgium, Portugal and Slovenia, the biggest in Cyprus, Germany, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Estonia. At EU

¹ Cross-national and over-time comparisons must be done with caution, due to the multiplicity of data sources and due to methodological differences in the national estimates, which make the data not fully comparable between countries.

level the difference remains fairly the same since 1994, the first reference year for which data are available. In EU-27 countries, the average gross hourly earnings of women in 2006 is estimated at 15 % less than the gross hourly earnings of men.

The statistics show that development over time varies at country level. Differences decreased in Romania, Ireland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Slovakia, Malta, the Baltic countries, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Cyprus and the United Kingdom. The unadjusted gender pay gap slightly increased in Denmark, Finland, Portugal, Germany and Italy. In the remaining countries pay differences were fairly stable over time².

Further reading: 'The social situation in the European Union 2008'.

² Apart from changes that can be attributed to breaks in the statistical series.

Table 3.4: Working time

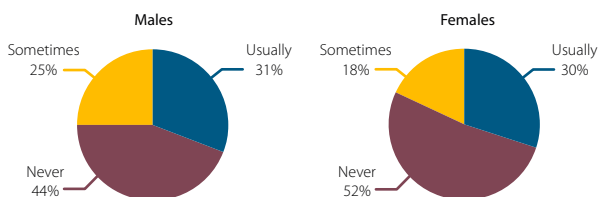
	Full-time employees, 2006					Percentage of employees doing the following types of work:		
	Average number of hours usually worked per week			Percentage working long hours per week		Shift work	Evening / night work	Saturday / Sund. work
	Total	Males	Females	> 40 hours	> 48 hours			
EU-27	40.5	41.3	39.3	20	9	17	36	44
EU-25	40.5	41.3	39.2	21	9	17	36	44
EA-15	40.0	40.7	38.8	17	8	15	34	43
EA-13	40.0	40.7	38.8	17	8	15	34	43
BE	39.0	39.7	37.7	10	5	9	30	31
BG	41.3	41.6	41.0	16	4	23	40	51
CZ	41.3	42.0	40.5	16	9	30	39	42
DK	39.4	40.4	38.0	22	7	4	43	42
DE	40.4	40.8	39.5	16	7	16	43	46
EE	41.0	41.6	40.4	12	6	16	39	39
IE	:	:	:	:	:	16	30	48
EL	40.7	41.6	39.5	23	6	20	48	46
ES	41.1	41.9	39.8	21	10	17	29	30
FR	39.1	39.9	38.0	21	10	9	34	50
IT	39.3	40.6	37.1	16	7	18	20	42
CY	39.9	40.3	39.4	17	5	9	16	40
LV	42.2	43.3	41.1	21	11	21	38	44
LT	39.7	40.2	39.3	4	1	12	33	42
LU	40.0	40.1	39.8	1	1	9	18	25
HU	40.7	41.1	40.2	8	4	19	22	33
MT	40.4	41.0	39.0	12	4	21	29	47
NL	38.8	39.0	38.1	2	1	8	41	42
AT	42.4	43.1	41.0	29	14	18	32	40
PL	41.2	42.8	39.4	22	10	31	44	59
PT	40.1	40.9	39.2	13	5	18	18	41
RO	41.3	41.6	41.0	15	4	23	30	40
SI	41.4	41.9	40.9	14	8	32	42	58
SK	40.9	41.4	40.3	15	7	29	38	50
FI	39.2	40.1	38.2	11	5	25	47	34
SE	39.9	39.9	39.8	7	2	23	29	28
UK	42.4	43.9	40.1	44	17	19	44	46
HR	41.4	41.9	40.9	31	5	31	38	65
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	53.6	54.6	49.5	75	51	14	38	75
IS	46.5	49.2	42.4	58	31	21	59	63
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	38.7	39.0	38.0	7	3	23	39	38
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	41.0	41.3	40.4	70	1	14	41	39

Note: The response categories for working time arrangements are 'never', 'sometimes' and 'usually'. In the above, "sometimes" and "usually" combined. 'Usually' means working on at least half of the working days during the four weeks preceding the survey. The calculation of percentage of employees working long hours per week in the European aggregates excludes Ireland.

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey - Annual average, except CH (spring survey).

Extraction date: 01/02/2008

Graph 3.4: Percentage of employees working 'asocial' hours (at evenings, nights or weekends) by gender and frequency, EU-27, 2006



Note: 'Usually' stands for employees usually working either at evenings, nights, Sundays or Saturdays. Correspondingly for 'sometimes'. 'Never' stands for employees not working 'sometimes' nor 'usually' in any of those four asocial times.

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey - Annual average

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Longest working hours in the United Kingdom

In 2006, full-time employees in the EU-27 usually worked for an average of 40.5 hours per week, ranging from 38.8 in Netherlands to 42.4 hours in the United Kingdom, 46.5 hours in Iceland. In all Member States, men worked more hours than women although in Sweden and Luxembourg the difference was less than half an hour. In contrast, the gender gap was 3.8 hours in the United Kingdom and 6.8 in Iceland.

About 20 % of full-time employees were working longer than the average of 40 hours per week in 2006. Around 9 % worked at least 49 hours per week, 17 % in the United Kingdom and 31 % in Iceland.

36 % of EU employees had jobs which involved them 'usually' or 'sometimes' working at evenings or at nights while 44 % worked on Saturdays or Sundays. Combining these situations, 56 % of male employees and 48 % of females were working usually or sometimes 'asocial' hours.

Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2007", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

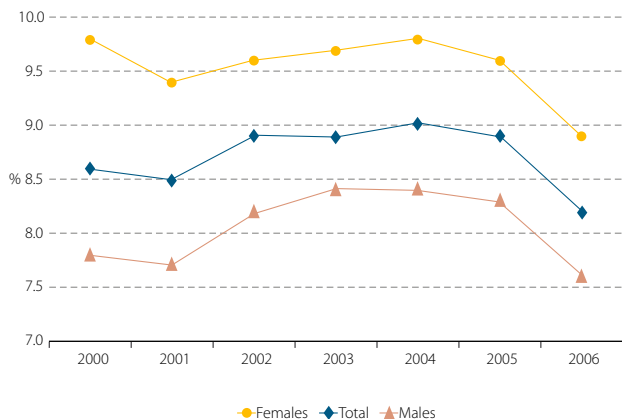
Table 3.5: Unemployment

	Unemployment (1 000)		Unemployment rates			Unemployment rates by sex (2006)	
	2000	2006	2000	2005	2006	Males	Females
EU-27	19 495.1	19 188.0	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.6	8.9
EU-25	18 113.1	18 153.8	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.5	9.0
EA-15	11 710.0	12 516.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	7.4	9.3
EA-13	11 684.4	12 487.3	8.3	8.9	8.2	7.4	9.3
BE	301.9	383.2	6.9	8.4	8.2	7.4	9.3
BG	560.8	305.7	16.4	10.1	9.0	8.6	9.3
CZ	444.6	371.7	8.7	7.9	7.1	5.8	8.8
DK	122.4	113.8	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.3	4.5
DE	3 137.3	4 226.9	7.5	10.7	9.8	10.2	9.4
EE	84.0	40.5	12.8	7.9	5.9	6.2	5.6
IE	75.3	93.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.1
EL	516.9	434.5	11.2	9.8	8.9	5.6	13.6
ES	1 979.6	1 837.1	11.1	9.2	8.5	6.3	11.6
FR	2 385.2	2 604.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.4	10.1
IT	2 388.2	1 673.4	10.1	7.7	6.8	5.4	8.8
CY	15.2	17.3	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.0	5.4
LV	150.3	79.5	13.7	8.9	6.8	7.4	6.2
LT	276.6	89.4	16.4	8.3	5.6	5.8	5.4
LU	4.3	9.7	2.3	4.5	4.7	3.5	6.2
HU	260.9	316.7	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.8
MT	10.4	12.0	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.5	8.9
NL	229.9	335.7	2.8	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.4
AT	138.4	195.7	3.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	5.2
PL	2 788.3	2 344.3	16.1	17.7	13.8	13.0	14.9
PT	209.6	427.8	4.0	7.6	7.7	6.5	9.0
RO	821.2	728.4	7.2	7.2	7.3	8.2	6.1
SI	64.7	60.8	6.7	6.5	6.0	4.9	7.2
SK	485.2	355.4	18.8	16.3	13.4	12.3	14.7
FI	253.1	204.3	9.8	8.4	7.7	7.4	8.1
SE	253.2	330.3	5.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.2
UK	1 537.8	1 595.7	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	4.9
HR	:	198.7	:	12.6	11.1	9.8	12.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	1 191.3	2 040.7	5.2	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	80.6	85.4	3.4	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.4
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Unemployed people - according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) criteria are those persons aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work or who found a job

Source: Eurostat - Harmonised unemployment rates, based on the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.5: Trend in the unemployment rate by sex, EU-27 2000-2006

Source: Eurostat - Harmonised unemployment rates, based on the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Unemployment declined sharply in 2006 after the turn point in 2004

In 2006, 8.2 % of the EU-27 labour force was unemployed, 0.7 percentage points less than in 2005 and 0.8 less than in 2004, when unemployment topped. This is a new low value since 8.4 % was recorded in 2001. The unemployment rates fell in all Member States between 2006 and 2005 except in France, Malta, Romania, Ireland, Portugal, Luxembourg, Hungary and United Kingdom.

The 2006 unemployment rates ranged from 13.8 % in Poland to 3.9 % in Denmark and the Netherlands. The rates were also relatively low in the Ireland, Cyprus, Austria, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Latvia and Estonia (less than 6 %). In most countries women are more exposed to unemployment than men, the exceptions being Romania, Latvia, United Kingdom, Germany, Estonia and Ireland.

Further reading: “Employment in Europe 2007”, European Commission. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

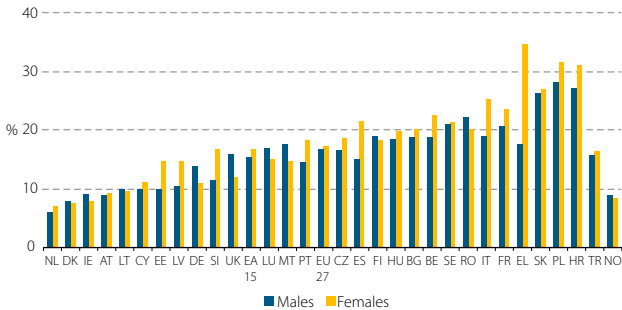
Table 3.6: Youth unemployment

	Number of unemployed persons aged 15-24 (1 000)		Youth unemployment rates (%)			Youth unemployment rates by sex (%), 2006	
	2000	2006	2000	2005	2006	Males	Females
EU-27	5 008.2	4 657.0	17.4	18.3	17.1	16.9	17.3
EU-25	4 599.0	4 385.6	17.0	18.2	16.9	16.6	17.2
EA-15	2 773.2	2 735.6	15.8	17.2	16.1	15.4	16.9
EA-13	2 764.7	2 726.1	15.8	17.2	16.1	15.4	17.0
BE	72.6	90.7	16.7	21.5	20.5	18.8	22.6
BG	117.6	58.3	33.7	22.3	19.5	18.9	20.3
CZ	119.2	79.0	17.8	19.2	17.5	16.6	18.7
DK	26.4	32.9	6.2	8.6	7.7	7.9	7.5
DE	391.5	670.7	7.5	13.9	12.5	13.9	11.1
EE	17.1	9.0	23.9	15.9	12.0	10.0	14.7
IE	23.8	30.1	6.8	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.0
EL	164.2	98.8	29.1	26.0	25.2	17.7	34.7
ES	615.0	443.3	24.3	19.7	17.9	15.0	21.6
FR	522.9	656.8	19.6	21.0	22.1	20.8	23.6
IT	720.8	424.7	27.0	24.0	21.6	19.1	25.3
CY	3.7	4.1	10.1	13.0	10.5	9.9	11.2
LV	27.8	17.9	21.4	13.6	12.2	10.5	14.7
LT	57.1	13.7	30.6	15.7	9.8	10.0	9.6
LU	1.2	2.4	7.1	13.7	16.2	17.0	15.2
HU	70.1	64.1	12.4	19.4	19.1	18.6	19.8
MT	4.8	5.4	13.7	16.4	16.3	17.6	14.8
NL	76.7	90.5	5.7	8.2	6.6	6.1	7.1
AT	26.8	53.5	5.3	10.3	9.1	9.0	9.3
PL	773.3	592.0	35.1	36.9	29.8	28.3	31.6
PT	59.2	88.5	8.8	16.1	16.3	14.5	18.4
RO	291.6	213.1	20.0	20.2	21.4	22.3	20.2
SI	18.6	14.7	16.3	15.9	13.9	11.6	16.8
SK	153.4	80.8	36.9	30.1	26.6	26.4	27.0
FI	71.4	61.5	21.4	20.1	18.7	19.0	18.4
SE	55.7	120.3	10.5	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.5
UK	525.6	640.4	12.1	12.9	14.1	15.9	12.1
HR	:	54.9	:	32.3	28.9	27.2	31.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	554.0	713.4	10.5	16.8	16.0	15.8	16.5
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	33.3	29.1	9.9	11.6	8.8	9.0	8.5
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Unemployment is defined according to the ILO definition. See 'Unemployment' for definition. Youth unemployment rates represent unemployed persons aged 15-24 as a percentage of the active population (or labour force) of the same age.

Source: Eurostat - Harmonised unemployment rates, based on the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.6: Youth unemployment rates (15-24 years) by sex, 2006

Source: Eurostat - Harmonised unemployment rates, based on the European Union Labour Force Survey.
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

17.1 % of young people unemployed across the EU-27

The 2006 youth unemployment rate decreased by 1.2 percentage points since 2005, from 18.3 % to 17.1 %, after peaked in 2004 of 18.4 %. The youth unemployment rate decreased in all Member States but in 6. The biggest decrease was registered in Poland (-7.1 percentage points (pp)), Lithuania (-5.9 pp) and Estonia (-3.9 pp) whereas the rate increased most in Luxembourg (+2.5 pp), United Kingdom and Romania (both +1.2 pp) and France (+1.1 pp).

In 2006, youth unemployment was highest in Poland (29.8 %) with Slovakia and Greece coming second and third (26.6% and 25.2 %). In the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland youth unemployment rates were less than 9 %.

Young women were still more likely than young men to be unemployed in 2006 (17.3 % and 16.9% respectively), although the gap was not as large as it was compared both to the situation of young people in 2000 and to the population aged 25 and over in 2006.

Further reading: “Employment in Europe 2007”, European Commission. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.7: Unemployment rate (%) and education, 2006

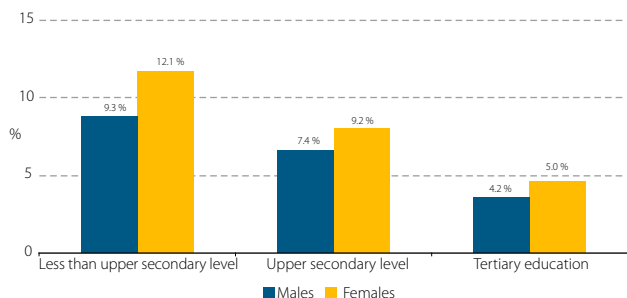
	Males and females			Males		Females	
	Less than upper secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Less than upper secondary	Tertiary	Less than upper secondary	Tertiary
EU-27	11.5	8.3	4.5	10.5	3.9	12.9	5.1
EU-25	11.6	8.3	4.5	10.4	4.0	13.2	5.2
EA-15	11.3	8.1	5.0	9.6	4.2	13.7	5.9
EA-13	11.3	8.1	5.0	9.7	4.2	13.7	5.9
BE	13.9	8.1	4.5	12.3	4.0	16.5	5.0
BG	20.1	7.7	4.0	18.1	3.8	22.7	4.1
CZ	24.5	6.4	2.4	26.3	2.2	23.2	2.8
DK	6.6	3.1	3.3	6.1	2.7	7.1	3.8
DE	18.9	9.9	4.3	19.8	3.7	17.9	5.3
EE	12.8	6.2	3.2	:	:	:	:
IE	6.9	4.1	2.5	6.9	2.6	6.9	2.4
EL	8.1	10.7	7.2	5.5	4.6	13.3	10.2
ES	10.2	8.5	6.2	7.5	4.7	15.3	7.9
FR	13.1	8.1	5.8	12.4	5.8	14.0	5.8
IT	8.1	6.2	5.2	6.4	3.8	11.6	6.5
CY	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.4	5.9	5.3
LV	13.9	6.2	3.9	13.6	:	14.8	4.1
LT	10.1	6.5	2.6	10.6	:	:	:
LU	6.6	4.5	3.1	4.9	2.4	8.8	4.0
HU	16.5	6.9	2.8	17.3	2.7	15.8	2.8
MT	9.5	:	:	8.3	:	12.4	:
NL	7.2	4.1	2.6	6.2	2.5	8.5	2.7
AT	9.2	4.0	2.6	9.8	2.0	8.8	3.4
PL	22.4	14.9	5.9	22.0	5.3	23.1	6.4
PT	7.9	8.5	6.4	6.7	4.9	9.5	7.4
RO	7.6	7.9	3.8	10.2	3.3	4.9	4.3
SI	7.8	6.5	3.2	8.4	2.4	7.3	3.8
SK	48.4	11.8	3.3	53.3	2.5	43.9	4.3
FI	13.9	8.1	3.7	12.8	3.2	15.4	4.1
SE	13.6	6.3	4.4	12.0	4.7	15.9	4.2
UK	8.9	5.2	2.7	10.5	2.9	7.3	2.6
HR	12.6	12.3	6.0	13.1	4.9	12.1	6.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	7.6	10.9	8.1	8.5	6.7	5.2	10.8
IS	4.6	:	:	4.8	:	4.4	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.6	3.4	1.9	8.0	2.3	7.1	1.5
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	7.2	3.8	2.4	6.5	2.1	7.9	3.2

Note: The three levels of education are defined according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education). In the UK, GCSE 'O' levels are included under ISCED 3 (educational attainment level "upper secondary").

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey - Annual average, except CH (spring survey).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.7: Unemployment rates of the population aged 25-64 by sex and level of education, EU-27, 2006



Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey - Annual average
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Qualifications still tend to reduce the risk of unemployment

Higher education qualifications seem to reduce, albeit to differing degrees, the risk of unemployment in all Member States. In EU-27, the unemployment rate of persons with a tertiary education qualification stood at 4.5 % in 2006 compared with 8.3 % for persons who had completed at most upper secondary education and 11.5 % among those who had not completed upper secondary education.

Unemployment among young people with tertiary education is lowest in Czech Republic (2.4 %) and highest in Greece (7.2 %), whereas unemployment among young people with less than upper secondary education is lowest in Cyprus (4.8 %) and highest in Slovakia (48.4 %).

The largest differences between ‘tertiary’ and ‘less than upper secondary’ education were found in Slovakia, with the Czech Republic coming a distant second (45.1 and 22.1 percentage points respectively). In Cyprus and Greece the difference was 0.4 and 0.9 percentage points respectively.

Further reading: Eurostat. “Key data on higher education in Europe. 2007 edition”, European Commission. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.8: Industrial disputes

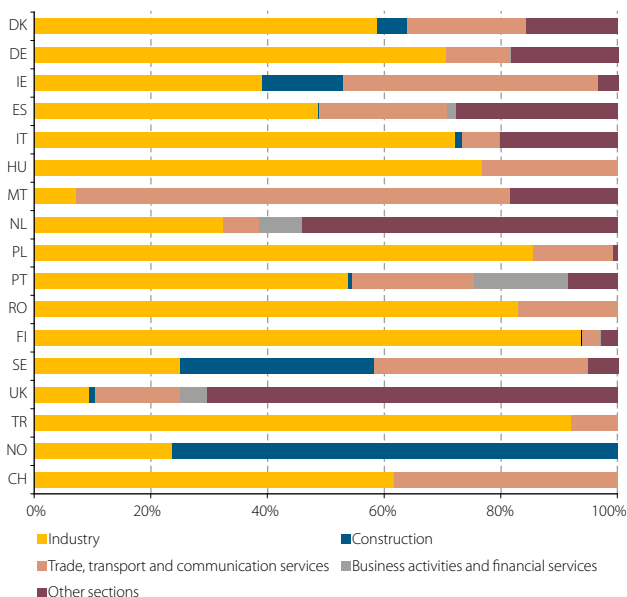
	Workers involved per 1 000 workers						Working days lost per 1 000 workers					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	25	20	73	36	13	13	52	34	80	62	45	28
EU-25	25	21	74	37	14	13	50	36	82	63	46	28
EA-15	34	26	94	48	15	17	64	44	101	77	53	38
EA-13	34	27	95	48	15	17	64	44	101	77	53	38
BE	3	15	:	:	:	:	8	41	18	:	:	:
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	29	21	43	17	29	13	48	23	74	21	30	20
DE	0	2	12	1	3	0	0	1	9	5	1	1
EE	0	0	:	25	:	0	0	0	:	21	:	0
IE	20	22	2	2	7	2	70	80	15	25	13	16
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	133	77	273	42	31	21	233	119	297	46	249	50
FR	37	19	12	54	10	22	102	74	44	193	32	77
IT	41	64	303	141	39	51	52	59	274	109	39	49
CY	1	7	15	15	27	:	5	19	30	29	37	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
LT	3	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	1
LU	1	0	0	:	0	0	5	0	0	:	0	0
HU	10	8	2	4	2	1	55	3	1	1	7	0
MT	36	11	5	13	4	7	32	19	5	22	12	9
NL	1	5	4	1	15	4	1	6	35	2	9	6
AT	6	0	2	236	0	0	1	0	3	395	0	0
PL	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	1	1	0
PT	18	11	33	12	13	8	19	18	44	22	18	11
RO	5	0	8	6	3	2	122	0	8	3	5	5
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	36	9	29	39	11	44	110	26	31	28	18	280
SE	0	2	0	19	1	0	0	3	0	152	4	0
UK	7	7	36	6	11	4	20	20	51	19	34	6
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	6	3	3	1	2	1	121	75	24	65	43	70
IS	12	63	0	0	27	0	386	1652	0	0	1097	0
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	44	0	5	0	5	0	233	0	70	0	66	5
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	1	5	5	2	6	0	1	5	5	2	9	0

Notes: EU 27 and Euro Area are estimated on the basis of the available country data.
France - estimates, Cyprus 2000-2001 provisional data, Luxembourg 2000-2002 provisional data.

Source: Eurostat - Labour Market statistics - Strikes and Lockouts statistics

Extraction date: 25.1.2008

Graph 3.8: Structure of workers involved in strikes and lock-outs by economic activity, 2005



Notes: 1) Five economic activities are distinguished on the basis of an aggregation of NACE Rev.1.1 sections: C, D, E - Industry; F - Construction; G, H, I - Trade, transport and communication services including hotels and restaurants; J, K - Business activities and financial services including real estate and renting activities; A-B, L-Q - Other sections

2) No data available for BE, BG, CZ, EL, CY, SI, HR and TR. No breakdown by economic activity available for EE, FR, AT and IS. No industrial disputes registered in LV, LU, SK and LI. Industrial disputes registered in LV, LU, SK and LI.

3) LT: All strikes and lockouts have been registered in section L-Q (Other section).

Source: Labour Market Statistics: Strikes and lockouts statistics

Extraction date: 25.1.2008

Industrial disputes

The statistics on strikes and lockouts are characterised by a strong volatility across countries and over time, since they are highly dependant on a specific political and economic context.

In 2005, in the European Union (EU27) around 13 workers out of 1000 were involved in industrial disputes and 28 days were lost per thousand workers. For the Euro Area (EA15), the values were 17 and 38 respectively.

The EU Member States who registered the highest number of workers involved per 1000 workers in 2005 were Italy (51), Finland (44), France (22) and Spain (21). The highest number of days lost per 1000 workers was recorded in Finland (280), followed by France (77), Spain (50) and Italy (49). No significant or marginal strikes or lockouts were registered in Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovakia, Poland and Sweden.

2005 saw the largest share of workers involved in industrial disputes in Finland, Poland and Romania (each over 80% of the total). Trade, transport and communication services registered the highest values in Malta (74%), Ireland (44%) and Sweden (37%). A relatively small share of workers participated in industrial disputes in construction (except in Sweden and among EFTA countries, Norway) and in business activities and financial services (except Portugal). It should be noted however that the majority of these countries - with a specific economic activity in which the majority of industrial disputes are concentrated - are countries with a low level of industrial disputes overall.

Further reading: Metadata information to be found in the Eurostat database: Population and social conditions – Labour Market – Industrial Disputes

Table 3.9: Job vacancies

	Job vacancy rate						
	annual				quarterly		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007-Q1	2007-Q2	2007-Q3
EU-27	1.6 p	1.7 p	1.8 p	2.1 p	2.2 p	2.1 p	2.2 p
EU-25	1.6 p	1.7 p	1.8 p	2.1 p	2.2 p	2.1 p	2.2 p
EA-15	1.5 p	1.6 p	1.9 p	2.3 p	2.4 p	2.1 p	2.3 p
EA-13	1.5 p	1.6 p	1.9 p	2.3 p	2.4 p	2.1 p	2.3 p
BE	:	2.2 p	2.2 p	2.2 p	1.8 p	2.1 p	:
BG	:	:	1.0 p	0.9 p	1.0 p	1.1 p	1.0 p
CZ	:	:	1.4 p	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	2.5 p	2.2	3.2	3.8 p	3.9 p	3.4 p	4.4 p
EE	:	:	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	4.2 p	0.9	2.0	2.8	1.5 r	1.5
ES	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
FR	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6 r	: c
IT	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	: c	:
CY	:	:	1.5	1.4	3.9	4.8	4.5
LV	:	:	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.0 r	2.0 p
LT	:	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.2
LU	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7 p
HU	:	1.1 p	1.0 p	1.2 p	1.3 p	1.4 p	1.3 p
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.1 p	3.2 p	:
AT	:	1.5	1.4	:	:	:	:
PL	0.1	:	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
PT	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	:	:
RO	:	:	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
SI	0.7 p	0.8 p	0.9 p	1.0 p	1.1 p	1.2 p	1.2 p
SK	:	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
FI	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.3
SE	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
UK	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5 p
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Definitions: A job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps, and which the employer intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.

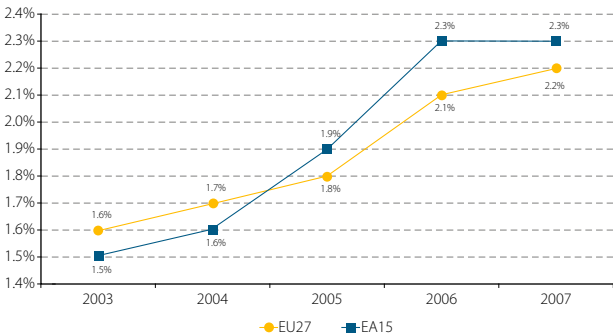
The job vacancy rate represents the proportion of posts that are vacant, expressed as a percentage as follows: $JVR = \text{number of job vacancies} / (\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies}) * 100$.

Notes: The EU and EA job vacancy rates are calculated from the available data received from Member States. No estimates are made for any country not participating in the data collection. If national data are only available for a sub-population, for example excluding smaller units or some economic activities, this sub-population is used in the computation of the JVR for the European aggregates.

Further methodological information can be found in the Eurostat internet site.

Source: Eurostat - Labour Market statistics - Job vacancy statistics

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.9: EU Job vacancy rate (provisional)

Note: 2007 provisional figures are calculated as an average from available data for 2006Q4-2007Q3.

Source: Eurostat - Labour Market Statistics - Job vacancy Statistics

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Increasing trend in job vacancies

Job vacancies are used by the Commission (DG Employment) and the European Central Bank to analyse and monitor the evolution of the labour market at national and European level.

Job vacancy statistics are compiled on the basis of data provided on a voluntary basis by the participating countries. At the request of some countries, certain data is not published at national level and is used only for the calculation of statistics at EU level.

The provisional EU27 job vacancy rate in 2007 was 2.2% (based on the average data 2006Q4 to 2007Q3). The corresponding result for the Euro area was 2.3%. Over the period 2003-2006, the annual provisional EU (EU27) job vacancy rate has increased, from 1.6% to 2.1%. In the Euro Area (EA15) it increased from 1.5% to 2.3% during the same period.

In the third quarter of 2007 the job vacancy rate among Member States was highest in Cyprus (4.5%) followed by Germany (4.4%), Estonia (3.6%) and the Czech Republic (3.0%). The lowest rates were registered in France (0.6%, 2007Q2), Luxembourg (0.7%) and Spain (0.8%). Please note that these figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Further reading: Metadata information to be found in the Eurostat database: Population and social conditions - Labour market – Job vacancy statistics.

Table 3.10: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, by category, 2005

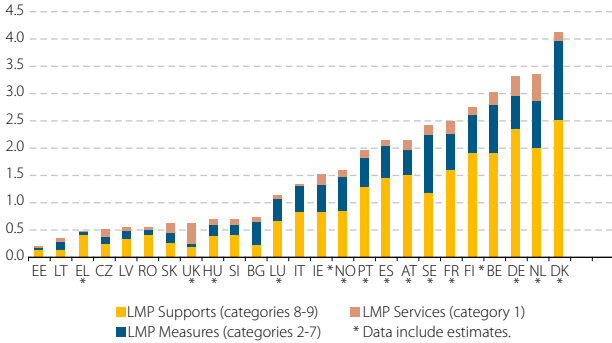
	1 - Labour Market Services	2 - Training	3 - Job rotation and job sharing	4 - Employment incentives	5 - Supported employment and rehabilitation	6 - Direct job creation	7 - Start-up incentives	8 - Out-of-work income maintenance and support	9 - Early retirement
EU-27	:	0.193 s	0.003 e	0.127 s	0.089 s	0.073 e	0.032 s	1.250 e	0.086 e
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	0.227	0.202	-	0.210	0.120	0.342	0.003	1.493	0.421
BG	0.072	0.066	-	0.041	0.009	0.310	0.007	0.213	-
CZ	0.129	0.014	-	0.041	0.035	0.028	0.004	0.241	-
DK	0.156 e	0.510 e	-	0.447 e	0.479 e	0.000 e	-	1.837 e	0.683 e
DE	0.352 e	0.249 e	0.001 e	0.051 s	0.126 e	0.098 e	0.091 s	2.293	0.050
EE	0.022	0.033	-	0.008	-	-	0.005	0.118	-
IE	0.190 e	0.212 e	-	0.053 e	0.009	0.206	-	0.768 e	0.064 e
EL	0.011 s	0.036 s	-	0.019	-	-	0.001	0.400	-
ES	0.092	0.147	0.008	0.289	0.019	0.066	0.051	1.419	0.031 e
FR	0.235	0.290 e	-	0.125 e	0.066	0.180	0.004 e	1.535	0.057
IT	0.038	0.202	0.002	0.211	-	0.010	0.046	0.719	0.097
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0.063	0.101	-	0.015	0.007	0.025	-	0.324	-
LT	0.072	0.052	-	0.043	0.001	0.051	0.000	0.105	0.018
LU	0.058 e	0.124	-	0.190 e	0.009 e	0.083	0.001	0.465	0.193
HU	0.094 e	0.039	-	0.100	-	0.058	0.005	0.383	0.008
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.486 e	0.143 e	-	0.175	0.530	-	-	2.006	-
AT	0.171	0.326 e	0.000	0.053	0.035	0.038	0.005	1.231	0.276
PL	:	0.100	:n	0.043	0.160	0.025	0.027	0.305	0.552
PT	0.146	0.289	0.000	0.157 e	0.038	0.031	0.002	1.194	0.095
RO	0.036	0.013	-	0.055	-	0.039	0.000	0.395	-
SI	0.109	0.044	-	0.040	0.012	0.079	0.016	0.397	-
SK	0.170	0.024	-	0.027	0.009	0.060	0.048	0.172	0.094
FI	0.136	0.369	0.047	0.111	0.097 e	0.068	0.019	1.466	0.437
SE	0.179 e	0.333	0.047	0.443	0.215	-	0.034	1.170	-
UK	0.371 s	0.026 s	-	0.014 e	0.009 s	0.005 e	0.001	0.186	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	0.121	0.367	0.000	0.033 e	0.144	0.070	0.003	0.853	-
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: : Not available; :n Not significant; - Not applicable or real zero or zero by default; 0 or 0.00 Less than half of the unit used; e Estimated value; s Eurostat estimate

Source: Eurostat - Labour market policy database (Imp_expsumm).

Extraction date: 1.1.2008

Graph 3.10: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, by category, 2005



Source: Eurostat - Labour market policy database (Imp_expsumm).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Expenditure on Labour Market Policy

LMP expenditure includes the costs of services for jobseekers provided by the public employment services (category 1 – LMP services), the cost of ‘active’ interventions such as training and employment incentives to help the unemployed and other target groups (categories 2-7 – LMP measures) as well as ‘passive’ supports (categories 8-9 – LMP supports), which mostly refer to unemployment benefits.

In 2005, considerable variations of public expenditure on Labour Market Policies (LMP) were reported across the EU-27, ranging from less than 0.5 % of GDP in Estonia (0.187 %), Lithuania (0.342 %), Greece (0.467 %) and the Czech Republic (0.491 %) to over 3 % of GDP in Belgium (3.017 %), Germany (3.310 %), the Netherlands (3.339 %) and Denmark (4.112 %).

Across the Union, expenditure on labour market services (category 1) accounted in half of the countries for no more than 10 % of total LMP expenditure. In contrast, spending on this category was high in the United Kingdom (61 % of total LMP expenditure or 0.371 % of GDP). The only other countries that spent over 20 % of total LMP expenditure on labour market services were Lithuania (21.1 %), the Czech Republic (26.3 %) and Slovakia (28.1 %).

The EU-27 average on public expenditure on LMP measures (categories 2-7) was at 0.517 % of GDP in 2005. Spending on LMP

measures accounted only in Denmark (1.436 %) and Sweden (1.071 %) for more than 1 % of GDP while it was below 0.1 % in Estonia, the United Kingdom and Greece.

Among active interventions, training receives the highest share of expenditure in EU-27 (37 % of total expenditure in active measures with 0.193 % of GDP). It is followed by employment incentives (which includes not only subsidies but also reduction in taxes and social contributions to employers; 25%) and supported employment and rehabilitation (17%).

In 2005, public expenditure on LMP supports (categories 8-9) accounted for the largest share of total LMP expenditure in every country except Bulgaria, Lithuania and the United Kingdom, and for 1.336 % of GDP in the EU-27 as a whole. In only three countries – Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands – expenditure on LMP supports accounted for more than 2 % of GDP, whilst in Estonia, Lithuania and the United Kingdom it was less than 0.2 % of GDP.

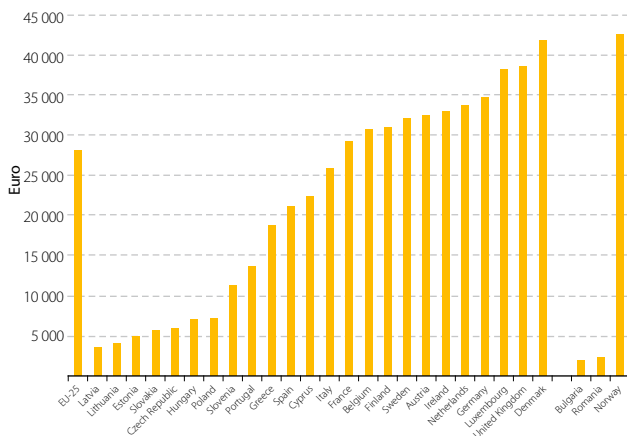
Table 3.11: Annual average gross earnings of full-time workers(€), 2002

	Total	Industry (excl. Construction)	Construction	Services (excl. public admin.)	Of which:		
					Distributive trades	Hotels and restaurants	Financial intermediation
EU-27							
EU-25	28 024	27 540	24 538	28 881	24 701	19 644	44 351
EA-15							
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	30 694	31 293	22 865	31 378	28 898	18 175	43 983
BG	1 884	1 904	1 582	1 914	1 296	1 252	4 047
CZ	7 212	6 845	6 962	7 680	6 527	7 550	12 427
DK	41 736	41 548	41 543	41 884	36 931	32 038	49 083
DE	34 622	36 961	29 435	33 211	30 234	20 864	45 603
EE	4 934	4 747	4 667	5 101	4 506	3 018	11 230
IE	32 912	33 375	37 509	31 898	26 348	23 763	40 897
EL	18 751	19 611	18 267	18 263	15 035	14 349	27 321
ES	21 063	22 245	17 721	21 194	18 741	14 819	37 776
FR	29 139	29 597	24 812	29 437	25 530	20 476	42 589
IT	25 808	24 742	22 298	27 354	24 203	20 250	42 451
CY	22 316	19 382	20 989	23 681	16 243	15 800	27 435
LV	3 616	3 692	3 115	3 641	2 585	2 224	8 571
LT	4 097	4 062	3 706	4 209	3 750	2 681	8 235
LU	38 103	36 472	29 562	39 918	29 851	23 578	61 012
HU	5 906	5 867	4 502	6 165	4 910	4 229	11 621
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	33 683	34 588	32 487	33 541	28 427	28 190	46 598
AT	32 434	34 176	29 584	31 941	27 320	20 360	45 785
PL	7 065	6 987	6 230	7 290	6 163	5 422	11 270
PT	13 609	11 624	11 383	15 911	12 950	9 259	26 910
RO	2 321	2 217	1 926	2 647	1 953	1 637	6 143
SI	11 275	10 846	9 819	12 102	10 518	8 686	19 914
SK	5 708	5 422	4 792	6 022	6 660	3 782	11 338
FI	30 965	31 335	28 757	30 963	29 439	26 923	35 516
SE	32 056	30 864	29 435	33 248	33 160	26 898	41 300
UK	38 538	38 677	38 631	38 477	29 946	22 760	59 495
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	40 095	:	33 730	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	42 475	44 820	41 577	41 676	37 890	30 170	51 209
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Annual earnings are defined as total gross earnings paid during the reference year including overtime and regular cash supplements as well as vacation payments typically paid to employees. Apart from regularly paid bonuses, all bonuses and payments

Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – Structure of Earnings Survey

Extraction date: 27.6.2008

Graph 3.11: Annual average gross earnings in Industry and Services, 2002

Source(s): Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey
Extraction date: 27.6.2008

Highest earnings in the financial intermediation sector

In the EU-25 in 2002, annual average earnings were 27 500 euro in industry (excluding construction), compared to 24 500 euro in construction and 28 900 euro in services (excluding public administration). The highest earnings in industry (excluding construction) were recorded in Denmark (41 500 euro) and the United Kingdom (38 700 euro), and the lowest in Latvia (3 700 euro) and Lithuania (4 100 euro). Among the economic activities, financial intermediation recorded the highest level of earnings, with an EU-25 average of 44 400 euro, ranging from 8 200 euro in Lithuania to 61 000 euro in Luxembourg. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants recorded the lowest average earnings in the EU-25 (19 600 euro). Among the Member States, earnings in this sector varied from 2 200 euro in Latvia to 32 000 euro in Denmark. Annual earnings in the distributive trades sector averaged 24 700 euro in the EU-25, ranging from 2 600 euro in Latvia to 36 900 euro in Denmark.

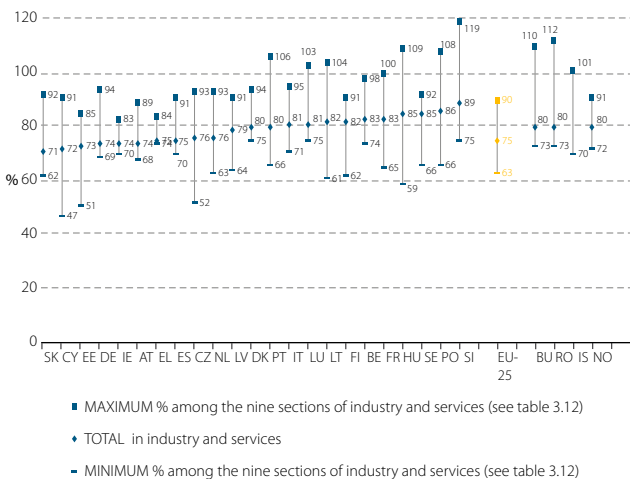
More data: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey

Table 3.12: Earnings of men and women: Average gross earnings per hour of women as a percentage of men's, 2002

	TO-TAL Industry and services	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction	Distributive trades	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting and business activities
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	75	83	70	78	90	74	81	84	63	70
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	83	98	82	74	89	80	93	93	77	78
BG	80	78	73	86	103	90	99	92	86	110
CZ	76	78	71	80	93	69	54	85	52	75
DK	80	81	84	79	85	81	94	83	77	75
DE	74	94	73	79	87	74	79	91	72	69
EE	73	51	76	80	81	67	74	85	54	71
IE	74	74	76	80	78	70	83	79	70	75
EL	75	74	78	82	83	78	84	75	76	76
ES	75	78	73	82	91	74	82	85	70	70
FR	83	90	85	82	99	82	88	100	65	70
IT	81	89	80	93	92	85	87	95	81	71
CY	72	47	61	79	91	59	74	70	72	69
LV	79	81	85	84	91	76	74	81	64	84
LT	82	104	79	84	94	78	87	93	61	91
LU	81	103	81	89	98	75	83	84	77	75
HU	85	87	76	84	109	92	84	94	59	81
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	76	83	85	71	93	76	77	79	63	76
AT	74	84	72	79	89	72	88	88	68	71
PL	86	71	80	92	108	75	70	98	66	101
PT	80	94	66	94	106	78	79	105	86	91
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	89	91	82	101	119	86	87	114	84	75
SK	71	82	68	92	84	71	75	66	84	62
FI	82	91	84	74	87	76	90	88	62	74
SE	85	88	88	82	92	81	89	92	66	78
UK	70	95	75	70	80	66	79	92	54	68
HR	80	79	74	86	111	73	81	103	78	112
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	72	:	101	70	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	80	82	86	87	89	78	91	87	72	75
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey

Extraction date: 27.6.2008

Graph 3.12: Annual gross hourly earnings of women as percentage of men's, 2002

Source(s): Eurostat: Population and social conditions - Labour Market - The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey
Extraction date: 27.6.2008

Women's earnings at 75 % of men's

The pay difference between women and men is usually measured by expressing women's average earnings per hour as a percentage of men's. In Industry and Services this percentage varies from 70 % in UK, meaning that on average women earn 30 % less than men, to 89 % in Slovenia, where on average women earn 11 % less than men. In EU-25 women are paid on average 25 % less per hour than men, without adjusting for the personal and job characteristics.

Among the economic activities within Industry and Services the smallest pay differences between women and men in EU-25 are found in Construction, Transport and Mining and Quarrying with a ratio F/M of respectively 90 %, 84 % and 83 %. The biggest pay difference between women and men is in Financial Intermediation with a ratio F/M of 63 %. The economic activities where the pay difference is smallest are those where relatively few women are employed. More detailed analysis by economic activity and occupation shows that in Construction (F), Transport (I), Mining and Quarrying (C), female employment is concentrated

in non-manual work whereas male employment is concentrated in manual work. This means that the majority of women in these economic activities have generally better paid jobs. In Financial Intermediation (J) where the pay difference is largest, employment is mainly in non-manual work both for women and men. However a majority of women are clerks and technicians, whereas men are more often managers and professionals.

When comparing the level of earnings of women and men, it should be kept in mind that the pay differences are related to differences in the personal and job characteristics of women and men in employment. For instance, women and men do not have the same breakdown of employment across economic activities, and do not have the same type of jobs. Furthermore, working women take probably more and longer career breaks, and as a result, they have less seniority and maybe less of an opportunity to occupy management positions. This means that the differences observed in average earnings do not necessarily reflect a gap in pay between women and men occupying an equivalent job with the same level of seniority. Structural pay differences are also due to other factors, like the level of education, and all these factors are interrelated.

More data: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey

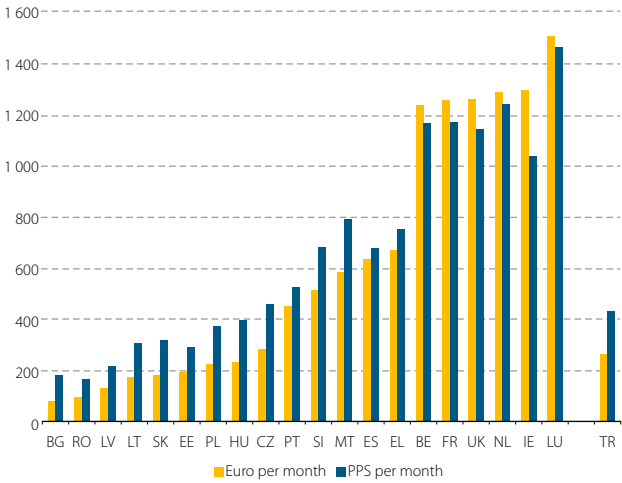
Table 3.13: Minimum wage

	EURO							PPS						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007p
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1 140	1 163	1 186	1 186	1 210	1 234	1 283	1 109	1 137	1 140	1 138	1 160	1 162	1 208
BG	44	51	56	61	77	82	92	113	123	132	143	177	183	206
CZ	:	188	197	212	239	280	280	:	338	351	382	418	457	459
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	118	138	159	172	192	230	:	190	219	252	268	288	346
IE	1 009	1 009	1 073	1 183	1 293	1 293	1 462	870	824	848	961	1 048	1 036	1 171
EL	552	582	605	631	668	668	658	653	708	716	741	760	749	738
ES	433	516	526	573	599	631	666	509	607	608	656	666	676	714
FR	1 126	1 154	1 173	1 197	1 218	1 254	1 280	1 068	1 088	1 109	1 108	1 122	1 168	1 193
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	111	103	107	122	115	129	172	184	179	197	213	202	213	285
LT	126	125	125	145	159	174	203	226	228	227	265	291	307	358
LU	1 290	1 322	1 369	1 403	1 467	1 503	1 570	1 253	1 290	1 300	1 323	1 371	1 457	1 522
HU	:	206	191	209	229	229	262	:	362	334	340	361	394	413
MT	:	538	537	549	563	580	585	:	736	726	727	757	790	797
NL	1 180	1 232	1 265	1 265	1 265	1 285	1 317	1 135	1 170	1 186	1 202	1 203	1 237	1 267
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	224	197	180	180	207	223	246	329	331	341	347	354	372	387
PT	390	406	416	426	437	450	470	523	533	477	497	513	525	548
RO	:	54	66	69	86	93	121	:	136	160	160	161	164	194
SI	:	450	444	466	491	512	522	529	596	569	615	642	679	693
SK	:	126	134	152	169	181	217	:	292	266	277	292	318	350
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 138	1 076	1 011	1 146	1 244	1 255	1 356	975	995	989	1 061	1 160	1 141	1 212
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	184	245	271	262	330	:	:	325	432	444	429	473
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: The minimum monthly wages are calculated on an annual basis (thus including the 13th and 14th month payments where applicable).

Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market

Extraction date: 8.2.2008

Graph 3.13: Monthly minimum wages in euro and in PPS, 2006

Note: The minimum monthly wages are calculated on an annual basis (thus including the 13th and 14th month payments where applicable).

Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market

Extraction date: 8.2.2008

Minimum wages in 18 Member States

Since 1 January 2007 there is a minimum wage in 18 of the 27 EU Member States and in one candidate country. Three groups of countries with distinct levels of minimum wages can be distinguished. The first group includes the candidate country Turkey and 9 of the 27 Member States (Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Romania). Minimum wages there varied between 92 and 330 euro on 1 January 2007. The second group with minimum wages between 470 and 658 euro on 1 January 2007 includes Portugal, Spain, Greece, Slovenia and Malta. The third group, with minimum wages in excess of 1 000 euro, includes Ireland, France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Differences in the levels of the minimum monthly wages are markedly reduced when expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS). In particular, removing differences in price levels between the countries shows the purchasing power of the minimum wage to be higher in all new MS, as well as in Spain and Greece. In the Member States, the minimum wage in euros ranged from

82 to 1 503 euro in January 2006, which represents a factor of about 1:18; in contrast, the minimum wage in PPS extended between 183 and 1 457, a factor of about 1:8.

The percentage of females on the minimum wage was usually higher than that for males. In the majority of the countries for which data is available, the minimum wage was less than 50 % of the average monthly gross earnings.

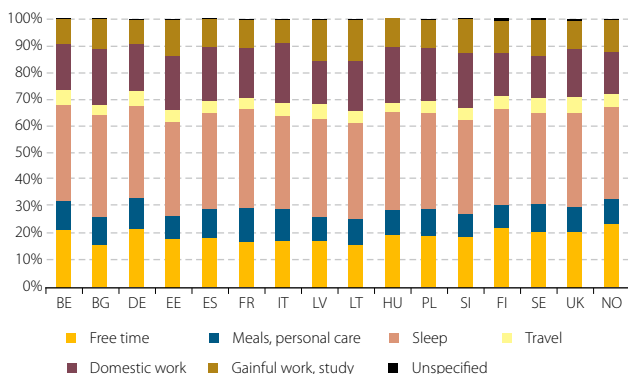
Further reading: Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) No. 71/2007: “Minimum Wages, EU Member States and Candidate Countries, 2007”.

Table 3.14: Time use structure of women aged 20 to 74 (hours and minutes per day)

	Free time	Meals, personal care	Sleep	Travel	Domestic work	Gainful work, study	Unspecified time use	Total
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	5:06	2:37	8:34	1:22	4:10	2:09	0:02	24
BG	3:47	2:31	9:07	0:52	5:01	2:40	0:02	24
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5:15	2:43	8:15	1:19	4:14	2:09	0:05	24
EE	4:18	2:04	8:26	1:02	4:53	3:12	0:05	24
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	4:26	2:33	8:32	1:05	4:55	2:26	0:02	24
FR	4:05	2:58	8:55	0:54	4:34	2:31	0:03	24
IT	4:06	2:53	8:19	1:14	5:20	2:06	0:03	24
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	4:08	2:09	8:44	1:20	3:56	3:41	0:03	24
LT	3:45	2:21	8:35	1:05	4:29	3:41	0:04	24
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	4:38	2:19	8:42	0:51	4:58	2:32	0:00	24
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	4:32	2:28	8:35	1:06	4:45	2:29	0:05	24
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4:27	2:07	8:25	1:02	4:56	3:01	0:02	24
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5:17	2:06	8:32	1:07	3:56	2:49	0:12	24
SE	4:57	2:27	8:11	1:23	3:42	3:13	0:06	24
UK	4:55	2:16	8:27	1:25	4:15	2:33	0:10	24
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5:40	2:17	8:10	1:11	3:47	2:53	0:03	24
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: For all countries except HU: Harmonized European Time Use Survey database for HU Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004'.

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.14: Time use structure of women aged 20 to 74

Source(s): For all countries except HU: Harmonized European Time Use Survey database for HU Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time, everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004'

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Domestic work emphasised in female use of time

Women aged 20 to 74 spend on average more time on domestic tasks than on gainful work and study. The share of gainful work and study is the largest in Latvia and Lithuania, and the smallest in Italy, Germany and Belgium. Travel takes more time than in the other countries for women in the United Kingdom and Sweden, and less in Hungary, Bulgaria and France.

Women sleep over eight hours during an average day of the year. Naps during daytime are also included. Women in Bulgaria and France seem to spend more time sleeping than others. While in Bulgaria this is may be due to its low employment rate and high unemployment rate, in the case of France the coding of *rest* differed somewhat from the other countries. The differences between the countries are not very big and the shortest hours of sleep are found among Norwegian and Swedish women.

Women in France and Italy spend more time on meals and personal care than in the other compared countries. This may reflect different habits of combining meals with socialising. Norwegian women seem to enjoy the largest amount of free time. This is, however, partly explained by a different way of recording socialising during meals. The least amount of free time is found among women in Lithuania.

More data: Harmonized Time Use Database (<https://www.testh2.scb.se/tus/tus/>).

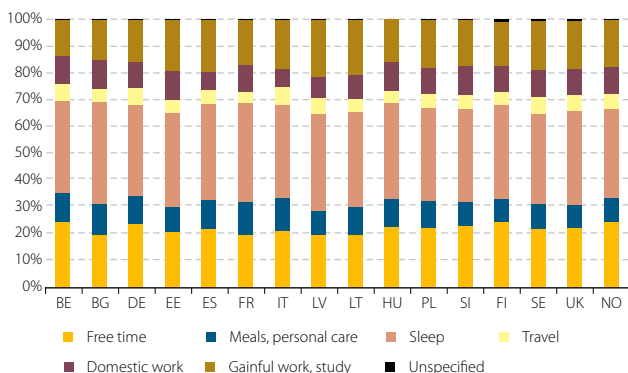
Table 3.15: Time use structure of men aged 20 to 74 (hours and minutes per day)

	Free time	Meals, personal care	Sleep	Travel	Domestic work	Gainful work, study	Unspecified time use	Total
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	5:58	2:30	8:15	1:30	2:28	3:18	0:01	24
BG	4:46	2:46	9:08	1:07	2:37	3:35	0:02	24
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5:42	2:32	8:08	1:29	2:22	3:42	0:05	24
EE	5:02	2:11	8:24	1:12	2:33	4:33	0:04	24
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	5:16	2:35	8:36	1:16	1:37	4:39	0:02	24
FR	4:44	2:59	8:45	1:03	2:24	4:03	0:02	24
IT	5:05	2:59	8:17	1:35	1:35	4:26	0:03	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	4:45	2:11	8:35	1:28	1:50	5:09	0:02	24
LT	4:47	2:25	8:28	1:13	2:09	4:54	0:03	24
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	5:29	2:31	8:31	1:03	2:40	3:46	0:00	24
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	5:20	2:23	8:21	1:13	2:22	4:15	0:05	24
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	5:31	2:13	8:18	1:10	2:38	4:08	0:02	24
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5:56	2:01	8:22	1:12	2:16	4:01	0:12	24
SE	5:18	2:11	8:01	1:30	2:29	4:25	0:06	24
UK	5:22	2:04	8:18	1:30	2:18	4:18	0:08	24
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5:52	2:10	7:56	1:21	2:21	4:16	0:03	24
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: For all countries except HU: Harmonized European Time Use Survey database. For HU: Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time, everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004'

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 3.15: Time use structure of men aged 20 to 74



Source(s): For all countries except HU: Harmonized European Time Use Survey database. For HU: Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time, everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004'
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Gainful work and study emphasised in male use of time

On average, men spend more time on gainful work and study than on domestic tasks while the situation is the opposite with women. The share of gainful work and study is the largest in Latvia and Lithuania and the smallest in Belgium and Bulgaria. The total time spent on work activities – gainful work, study and domestic work – is shorter for men than for women in the compared countries except for Norway and Sweden, where it is equal.

On average, men spend slightly more time on daily travel than women do. Men sleep on average slightly less than women in the countries compared. Among men, differences across the countries are similar to those observed among women on the previous page. Men spend the longest time sleeping in Bulgaria and France, and the shortest in Norway and Sweden. In all the countries men enjoy more free time than women do. The amounts of free time for men vary between four hours and forty four minutes to nearly six hours per day. The least amount of free time is found in France.

More data: Harmonized Time Use Database (<https://www.testh2.scb.se/tus/tus/>)

4

**INCOME, POVERTY AND
SOCIAL EXCLUSION;
CONSUMPTION**

Table 4.1: Risk of poverty

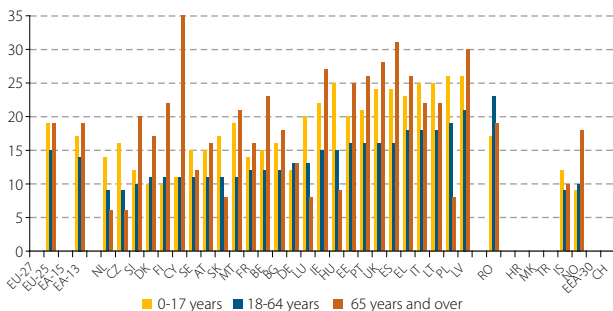
	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)						At-risk-of-poverty threshold (value) 2006
	Population sub-groups, 2006						
	Total	0-17	18-24	25-54	55-64	65+	
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
EU-25	16 s	19 s	20 s	14 s	13 s	19 s	-
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
EA-13	16 s	17 s	19 s	13 s	14 s	19 s	-
BE	15	15	16	11	14	23	9 915
BG	14 i	16 i	:	:	:	18 i	:
CZ	10	16	12	9	5	6	5 002
DK	12	10	35	9	5	17	9 806
DE	13	12	15	12	15	13	9 121
EE	18	20	17	15	20	25	3 431
IE	18	22	17	13	20	27	9 536
EL	21	23	24	17	19	26	6 762
ES	20	24	17	15	18	31	7 533
FR	13	14	21	11	10	16	9 117
IT	20	25	25	17	14	22	8 435
CY	16	11	9	10	15	52	9 666
LV	23	26	18	19	28	30	2 730
LT	20	25	18	18	19	22	2 811
LU	14	20	19	13	9	8	17 208
HU	16	25	17	15	10	9	3 691
MT	14 p	19 p	7p	11p	15p	21p	7047p
NL	10	14	19	8	7	6	10 006
AT	13	15	11	11	10	16	10 617
PL	19	26	24	19	13	8	3 055
PT	18p	21p	16p	15p	19p	26p	5216p
RO	19 i	:	:	:	:	19 i	:
SI	12	12	9	9	13	20	7 501
SK	12	17	13	11	7	8	3 602
FI	13	10	24	9	10	22	8 990
SE	12	15	30	10	5	12	9 069
UK	19	24	22	14	17	28	10 724
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	10p	12p	14p	8p	3p	10p	11065p
NO	11	9	26	9	5	18	11 965
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006) and UK (2006). EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.

Source: EU-25: EU-SILC. BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006.

Extraction date: 20.5.2008

Graph 4.1: At-risk-of-poverty rate by age, survey year 2006



Notes: Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006) and UK (2006). EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures. MT, PT and IS: provisional data.

Source: EU-25: EU-SILC. BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006.

Extraction date: 20.5.2008

16 % of EU citizens currently at risk of poverty

Most of the indicators described below are calculated from EU-SILC (Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data. EU-SILC is an instrument which aims at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal data on income, poverty and social exclusion. From 2005 onwards, EU-SILC covers the EU-25 Member States as well as Norway and Iceland. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland launched EU-SILC in 2007.

In 2006, for the EU-25 as a whole, 16 % of persons had an equivalised disposable income below 60 % of the national median for the country they live in³. This figure masks considerable variations between Member States – with the share of the population living in households which are at risk of poverty ranging from 10 % in the Czech Republic and the Netherlands to 21 % in Greece. The share of the population living on a low income for an extended period of time is of particular concern, although during the transition to EU-SILC, current figures are not available on this phenomenon.

For the same survey year the EU-25 average at-risk-of-poverty threshold stands at 8 386 Euros (and median income stands at 13 815 EUR). The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60% of

³ All EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.

national median equivalised disposable income. In the EU-25, thresholds vary from 2 730 PPS in Latvia to 17 208 PPS in Luxembourg. This disparity, which persists when expressed in Purchasing Power Standards, which reflect differences in purchasing power, suggests big differences in the standard of living within the EU.

Exposure to poverty risk can be analysed by various factors to highlight important differences in the relative situation of population sub-groups. A comparison of the EU-25 aggregate at-risk-of-poverty-rates for different age groups shows the number of children and young adults (aged 0-24) and elderly persons (aged 65+) being in the least favourable income situation of the elderly and the young by comparison to persons of working age aged 25-64

Table 4.2: Income and risk of poverty

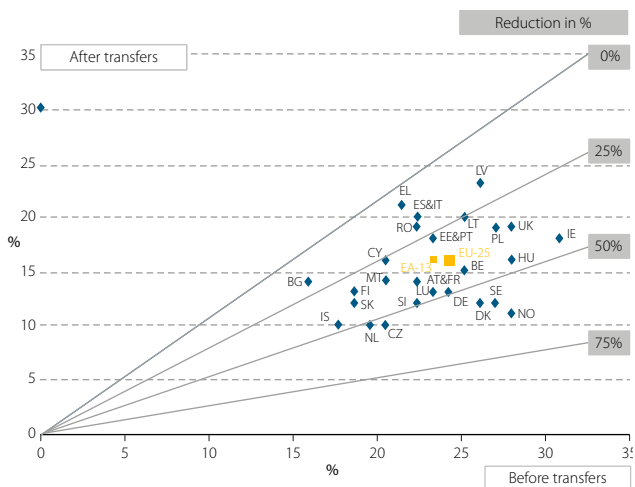
	At-risk-of-poverty rate 2006 (%)			Median equivalent disposable income 2006 (value in PPS)	Inequality of income distribution 2006	
	After all transfers	After pensions, before other transfers	Before all transfers		S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	Gini coefficient
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	16 s	26 s	43 s	:	4.8 s	30 s
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	16 s	25 s	43 s	:	4.6 s	29 s
BE	15	27	41	18 265	4.2	28
BG	14i	17i	41i	:	3.5i	24i
CZ	10	22	39	9 391	3.5	25
DK	12	28	37	17 316	3.4	24
DE	13	26	46	16 770	4.1	27
EE	18	25	38	6 844	5.5	33
IE	18	33	40	18 865	4.9	32
EL	21	23	40	13 346	6.1	34
ES	20	24	39	14 140	5.3	31
FR	13	25	44	17 192	4.0	27
IT	20	24	43	16 110	5.5	32
CY	16	22	29	18 358	4.3	29
LV	23	28	40	5 802	7.9	39
LT	20	27	41	5 652	6.3	35
LU	14	24	40	32 681	4.2	28
HU	16	30	49	7 326	5.5	33
MT	14p	22p	34p	13 151p	4.2p	28p
NL	10	21	36	18 721	3.8	26
AT	13	25	43	19 501	3.7	25
PL	19	29	49	6 062	5.6	33
PT	18p	25p	40p	11 356p	6.8p	38p
RO	19i	24i	42i	:	5.3i	33i
SI	12	24	41	13 566	3.4	24
SK	12	20	39	6 889	4.0	28
FI	13	29	41	16 557	3.6	26
SE	12	29	42	15 937	3.5	24
UK	19	30	42	20 793	5.4	32
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	10p	19p	26p	20 840p	3.7p	26p
NO	11	30	41	27 791	4.6	30
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006) and UK (2006). EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.

Source: EU-25: EU-SILC. BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006.

Extraction date: 20.5.2008

Graph 4.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers, 2006



Source: EU-25: EU-SILC. Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006 and UK (2006)
 BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006.
 EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.
 MT, PT, IS: provisional data.
 Extraction date: 19.5.2008

Effectiveness of social transfers

In the hypothetical absence of all social transfers, the poverty risk for the EU as a whole in 2006 would have been considerably higher than it was in reality (43 % instead of 16 %). If pensions are considered as income rather than social transfers the rate would be 26 % instead. The proportion of individuals in low-income households, which are lifted above the at-risk-of-poverty threshold by social transfers other than pensions, varies between different countries. For the EU-25 as a whole, 38 % of low-income households are pushed above the threshold by transfers other than pensions.

Access to employment is a key aspect of social inclusion. Poverty risk is higher amongst the unemployed and inactive (other than retired) members of the population.

Table 4.3: Activity status and social exclusion

	Persons living in jobless households 2007 (%) (1)			At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household 2006 (%) (2)							
				Households without dependent children			Household with dependent children				
	0-17	18-59 (female)	18-59 (male)	WI=0	0 < WI < 1	WI=1	WI=0	0 < WI < 0.5	0 < WI < 1	WI=1	
EU-27	9.4 e	10.3 e	8.3 e	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EU-25	9.3 e	10.3 e	8.2 e	30 s	10 s	5 s	62 s	42 s	22 s	7 s	
EA-15	7.7 e	9.6 e	7.9 e	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EA-13	7.7 e	9.7 e	8 e	29 s	10 s	5 s	61 s	41 s	21 s	6 s	
BE	13.5	14.4	10.7	33	8	2	72	35	13	4	
BG	12.9	9.9	10.1	25i	10i	2i	68i	30i	i	2i	
CZ	7.9	8.1	4.9	18	5	1	80	40	15	3	
DK	:	:	:	24	8	5	43	33	11	4	
DE	9.3	9.9	9.2	30	10	5	49	23	10	5	
EE	7.3	5.7	6.3	58	14	5	87	51	20	8	
IE	11.2	9.1	6.4	50	7	3	73	42	16	7	
EL	3.9	10	6	27	14	11	53	52	28	12	
ES	5	6.5	5.6	45	11	4	70	46	27	9	
FR	9.8	12	9.7	21	10	5	70	47	18	5	
IT	5.8	10.3	7.8	32	9	5	68	49	30	5	
CY	3.7	4.9	4.1	45	12	13	49	27	16	2	
LV	8.6	7.7	6.4	68	20	6	82	46	26	11	
LT	6.9	6.3	6.4	42	13	7	84	45	28	9	
LU	4	8.6	6.3	20	11	6	53	57	23	10	
HU	14	12.9	10.7	21	9	2	73	51	23	6	
MT	8.4	8.3	5.6	36p	3p	1p	69p	24p	15p	2p	
NL	5.9	7.7	5.4	16	6	3	51	22	15	4	
AT	6.1	8.7	6.5	22	11	5	55	27	14	4	
PL	9.5	12.8	10.5	25	13	7	62	48	28	12	
PT	4.8	6.1	5.4	33p	12p	9p	74p	40p	26p	8p	
RO	9.4	10.7	8.6	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	
SI	2.5 u	6.9	5.1	31	8	4	59	34	16	2	
SK	10.5	9.6	8.1	18	6	2	74	36	19	6	
FI	:	:	:	30	12	4	51	40	10	4	
SE	:	:	:	16	14	6	56	32	16	7	
UK	16.7	12.7	8.9	41	14	5	61	40	26	9	
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IS	:	:	:	11p	10p	4p	32p	47p	16p	7p	
NO	:	:	:	20	11	6	45	25	12	5	
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

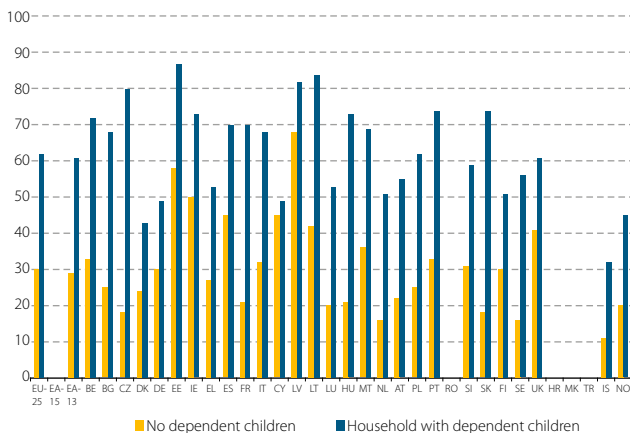
1) Source/ Notes: Eurostat - Labour Force Survey. The indicators "persons living in jobless households" is calculated as a share of persons (in that group) who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 - 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator nor denominator.

2) Source/ Notes: EU-25: EU-SILC. BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006. Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006) and UK (2006).

EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures.

Extraction date: 20.5.2008

Graph 4.3: At-risk-of-poverty rate in jobless households according to presence of dependent children, survey year 2006



Notes: Survey year 2006, income reference period 2005, except for IE (moving income reference period 2005-2006) and UK (2006). EU aggregates are calculated as population-size weighted averages of national figures. MT, PT and IS: provisional data

Source: EU-25: EU-SILC. BG and RO: national Household Budget Surveys, survey year 2006.

Extraction date: 20.5.2008

Access to employment

Labour market participation is widely recognised as an important factor for social inclusion, although it would be wrong to assume that the absence of a job automatically leads to financial poverty or that having a job is a sufficient condition for escaping monetary poverty. In 2007, 7.7% of children and 9.6% of adults aged 18-59 were living in households where none of the members of working age were in employment. This percentage masks considerable variation between member states, and in the relative situation of children aged 0-17 and adults aged 18-59⁴.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate amongst individuals living in jobless households is especially high – roughly 4 times that of households where all members of working age are employed. The situation is particularly worrying when the presence of dependent children is taken into account: 62% of children and other individuals living in households with dependant children where no

⁴ Source: Labour Force Survey. Students aged 18-24 are not counted in either numerator or denominator.

adult of working age is working are at risk of poverty as opposed to 30% of individuals in households in the same situation without any dependant children.

Unemployment which persists over time is of particular concern. The long-term unemployment rate, i.e. the percentage of the EU-27 population without a job for more than 12 months stood at 3.0 % in 2005. The long-term unemployment rate varied from 1.2 % in Austria to 8.3 % in Slovakia. While the unemployment rate is closely linked to the business cycle, the long-term unemployment rate has decreased by 25% between 2000 (4.0%) and 2007. This gives some indication, that the recent economic upturn has had some success in reinserting a significant number of the persons forming structural unemployment basis into the labour force.⁵

⁵ Source: Labour Force Survey. Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later).

Table 4.4: Structure of household final consumption expenditure (percentage of total), 2005

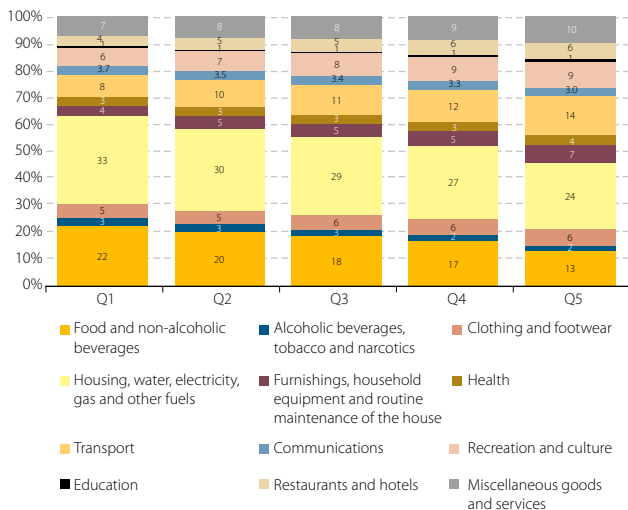
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services
EU-27	16.9	2.5	5.7	27.6	5.5	3.4	11.9	3.3	8.4	1	5.3	8.7
EU-25	15.3	2.3	5.7	28	5.6	3.3	12.3	3.2	8.7	1	5.5	9.1
EU15	13.6	2.2	5.8	28.4	5.8	3.2	12.7	2.8	8.9	0.9	6	9.6
EA13	14.4	2.1	6	28	5.6	3.6	12.6	2.9	8.2	0.9	5.7	10
BE	13.5	2.2	4.7	25.3	5.6	4.7	12.9	2.9	9.5	0.5	6.3	11.9
BG	31.5	3.8	3.1	34.7	3	4.3	5	4.6	2.9	0.5	3.6	3.1
CZ	20.6	2.9	5.6	20.1	6.7	2	11.1	4.6	10.6	0.5	5.1	10.2
DK	11.9	3.3	4.9	29.9	6.1	2.7	13.8	2.4	11.4	0.4	4	9.3
DE	11.2	1.7	4.8	29.6	5.4	3.6	13.3	2.9	11.1	0.8	4.3	11.3
EE	22.5	2.8	5.5	29.9	5.2	2.6	10	5.5	6.4	1.3	3.1	5.2
IE	12.3	5.6	5.1	23.4	7.2	2.5	11.6	3.4	10.1	1.9	6	10.9
EL	15.5	3.4	7	24	6.2	5.9	10.4	3.8	4.2	2.4	8.6	8.7
ES	18	2.3	6.9	30.3	4.7	2.2	10.5	2.7	6.4	1.1	9.3	5.8
FR	13.4	2.3	6.6	26.3	6.1	4.2	13.5	3.3	6.9	0.6	4.6	12.2
IT	18.6	1.8	7	29.6	5.8	3.9	11.9	2.2	5.8	0.7	5	7.8
CY	15.1	1.9	7.7	21.6	5.9	4.7	14.6	3.4	6	4	8.3	6.9
LV	29.2	3.1	7.3	17.1	5.2	3.7	10.9	5.8	6.3	1.4	5.3	4.8
LT	33.8	3.5	7.9	18.9	4.2	4.7	8.1	4.6	4.3	1.1	4.6	4.2
LU	9.3	1.7	6.4	30.1	7.1	2.6	16.2	2.2	7.5	0.4	7.9	8.6
HU	22.6	3.6	5	19.4	4.7	4.1	14.1	6.5	8.5	0.8	3.2	7.5
MT	21.3	2.7	8.3	9.1	10.7	3	16.6	2.9	10.1	1.2	7.1	6.9
NL	10.5	2.1	5.8	25.6	6.4	1.3	10.9	3.1	10.9	1	5.6	16.8
AT	13	2.8	5.6	22.3	6.2	3.1	16.1	2.6	12.6	0.8	5.5	9.3
PL	25.5	2.5	4.6	31.5	4.5	4.6	8.1	4.8	6.3	1.3	1.7	5.4
PT	15.5	2.3	4.1	26.6	4.8	6.1	12.9	3	5.7	1.7	10.8	6.5
RO	44.2	5.8	6.2	15.6	3.8	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.2	0.8	1.1	3
SI	16.7	2.4	7	23	5.8	1.5	15.6	4	9.4	0.8	4.3	9.3
SK	27	3.1	6.1	23.4	4.6	3.1	9.2	4.7	6.6	0.9	4.8	6.6
FI	12.7	2.4	3.8	27.2	5.1	3.5	15.7	2.8	11.2	0.2	4.2	11.2
SE	10.5	1.9	4.6	29.6	5.9	2.3	13	2.8	12.2	0	3.5	5.6
UK	9.9	2.4	5	29.6	6.5	1.2	13.5	2.7	12.3	1.4	8	7.6
HR	27.1	3.3	6.3	29.6	4.1	1.9	8.8	4.3	5.1	0.6	2.8	6.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	11.7	3.1	5.6	26.2	6.5	3	18.1	2.6	12.3	0.3	3.8	6.7
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) CZ and MT do not account for any imputed rent for owners-occupiers. This means that "housing" data of these countries are underestimated compared to the others.

Source: Eurostat - Household Budget Surveys

Extraction date: 2.7.2008

Graph 4.4: Structure of consumption expenditure by income quintile, EU-27, 2005



Note: The first quintile Q1 is the 20 % of households with the lowest income in each country and the last quintile Q5 is the 20 % of households with highest income in each country.

Sources:

Extraction date: 2.7.2008

Housing and food are the main components of consumption expenditure

The consumption habits of Europeans vary substantially among the 25 Member States. Factors such as culture, tradition, household composition, income and degree of urbanisation can influence habits in each country. The accession of ten new Member States in 2004 has made those differences even more apparent than before.

In nearly all old Member States (EU-15), housing accounts for the largest share of household expenditure (around 28 %). The other basic necessity (food) occupies second place in most cases. This pattern is inverted for most of the ten new Member States, where housing ranks second far behind food, drinks and tobacco.

The graph above shows some significant differences in the EU-15 consumption expenditure patterns (most notably in food, housing and transport) across five income groups. Food represents 22 % of total expenditure of low income households but

only 13 % of the budget of high-income households. Housing accounts for 31 % of total consumption expenditure in the lowest quintile compared with 26 % in the highest. This indicates, to some extent, the relatively high costs of adequate housing for the lower income group. Consequently, the lower income group spends considerably less of their budget on recreation, hotels and restaurants as well as on transport and communication.

Further reading: Panorama of the European Union (Population and social conditions): 'Consumers in Europe. Facts and figures. Data 1999-2004', Eurostat. NewCronos Database, Population and social conditions – HBS.

Background information**Higher profile of statistics on income poverty and social exclusion**

Indicators on living conditions, mainly on income and poverty are included in three high-profile sets of indicators: structural indicators, sustainable development indicators and the streamlined portfolio of the Open Method of Coordination in the field of social inclusion.

At the Nice European Council in December 2000, Member States reconfirmed and implemented their March 2000 decision in Lisbon that the fight against poverty and social exclusion (target: eradication of poverty by 2010) would be best achieved via an Open Method of Coordination. A list of statistical “structural indicators” was also agreed on at the Nice summit in December 2000, including 7 indicators in the field of social cohesion. This list was updated for the Synthesis Report from the Commission to the Barcelona Council in March 2002. This approach has been further developed by the Indicators Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee, who proposed a list of “cohesion indicators” which was adopted by the Laeken summit in December 2001. The Indicators Sub Group continues to refine and extend this list. In May 2006, the Social Protection Committee endorsed new best practice criteria for indicator design in the field of the Open Method of Coordination and adopted proposals for a portfolio of overarching indicators and for streamlining the social inclusion, pensions and health portfolios, setting the framework for the monitoring of national strategy reports which covered the period 2006-2008.

Further reading: “European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd report”, 2003 edition. Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions), Eurostat: “Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part 1”, No.8/2003, “Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part 2”, No.9/2003, “Monetary poverty in EU Acceding and Candidate Countries”, No.21/2003, “Social protection: cash family benefits in Europe”, No.19/2003, “The social protection in Europe”, No.3/2003, “Monetary poverty in new Member States and Candidate Countries”, No.12/2004 “Poverty and social exclusion in the EU”, No.16/2004, “In Work Poverty”, No. 5/2005, “Income poverty and social exclusion in EU25”, No. 13/2005, “Material Deprivation in the EU”, No. 21/2005. “Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2005-8 editions”, European Commission,

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. “A new partnership for cohesion – Third report on Economic and Social Cohesion”, 2004. European Commission, Regional Affairs DG. “The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006”, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.



5

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 5.1: Social protection expenditure

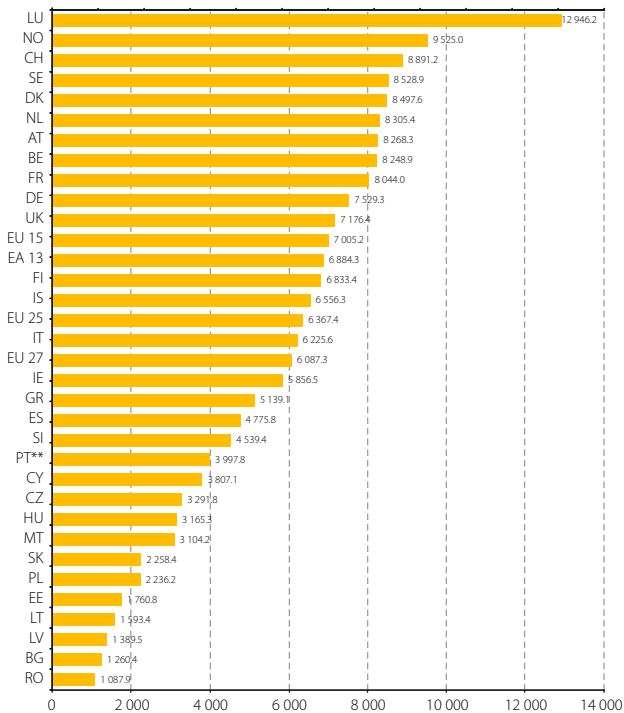
	As a percentage of GDP		Per capita in PPS	Per capita in ECU/EURO
	2000	2005	2005	2005
EU-27	:	27.2 e	6 087.3 e	6 087.3 e
EU-25	26.6	27.4 e	6 367.4 e	6 441.9 e
EA-15	27	27.8 e	7 005.2 e	7 390.5 e
EA-13	26.8	27.8 e	6 884.3 e	7 087.9 e
BE	26.5	29.7	8 248.9	8 555.7
BG	:	16.1 p	1 260.4 p	453.8 p
CZ	19.5	19.1 p	3 291.8 p	1 874.9 p
DK	28.9	30.1	8 497.6	11 570.2
DE	29.3	29.4 p	7 529.3 p	8 001.4 p
EE	14.0	12.5	1 760.8	1 043.0
IE	14.1	18.2	5 856.5	7 083.4
EL	23.5	24.2	5 139.1	4 321.5
ES	20.3	20.8 p	4 775.8 p	4 362.2 p
FR	29.5	31.5 p	8 044.0 p	8 621.5 p
IT	24.7	26.4 p	6 225.6 p	6 416.1 p
CY	14.8	18.2 p	3 807.1	3 274.3
LV	15.3	12.4 p	1 389.5 p	700.4 p
LT	15.8	13.2 p	1 593.4 p	802.1 p
LU	19.6	21.9	12 946.2	14 217.5
HU	19.3	21.9	3 165.3	1 926.5
MT	16.5	18.3	3 104.2	2 145.8
NL	26.4	28.2 p	8 305.4 p	8 789.6 p
AT	28.1	28.8	8 268.3	8 573.4
PL	19.7	19.6 p	2 236.2 p	1 257.5 p
PT	21.7	:	:	:
RO	13.2	14.2	1 087.9 p	520.7 p
SI	24.6	23.4 p	4 539.4 p	3 310.4 p
SK	19.3	16.9 p	2 258.4 p	1 194.8 p
FI	25.1	26.7	6 833.4	8 004.6
SE	30.7	32.0 p	8 528.9 p	10 208.3 p
UK	26.9	26.8 e	7 176.4 e	8 043.6 e
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	19.2	21.7	6 556.3	9 575.2
LI	:	:	:	:
NO	24.4	23.9	9 525.0	12 530.3
EEA-30	:	:	:	:
CH	26.9	29.2	8 891.2	11 766.9

Notes: 1) Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. 2) GDP = Gross Domestic Product and PPS = Purchasing Power Standards.

Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 5.1: Expenditure on social protection in PPS per capita, 2005



Notes: * Data for Portugal refers to 2004

Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Social protection expenditure - disparities between countries

In 2005, social protection expenditure in the European Union accounted for 27.2 % of GDP. This ratio reflects the recent upward trend experienced in most countries. The proportion was highest in Sweden (32.0 %), Denmark (30.1 %), France (31.5 %), Belgium (29.7 %) and Germany (29.4 %), while Latvia (12.4 %), Estonia (12.5) and Lithuania (13.2 %) recorded the lowest ratios.

To some extent, these differences reflect differences in living standards, but they are also indicative of the diversity of national social protection systems and of the demographic, economic, social and institutional structures specific to each country.

When social protection is expressed in PPS per capita, the differences between countries are more pronounced. Within EU-27, Luxembourg has the highest expenditure in 2005, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Romania, Bulgaria and Latvia, on the other hand spent the least.

Further reading: “Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1997-2005”, 2008. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): “Social Protection in the European Union”, No 99/2007. “ESSPROS Manual”, 1996. Eurostat. “The Social Situation in the European Union 2004”, European Commission. Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/Social protection/ Social protection expenditure/Expenditure-Summary tables.

Table 5.2: Social protection benefits by groups of functions (as a percentage of total benefits)

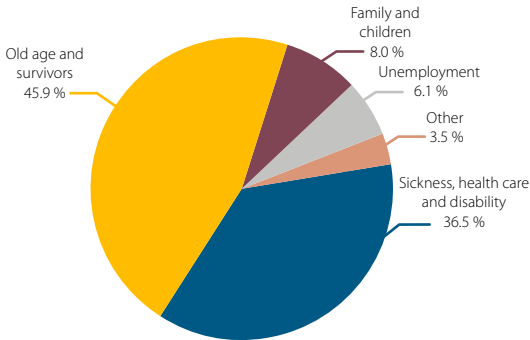
	Old age and survivors		Sickness, health care and disability		Unemployment		Family and children	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-27	:	45.9 e	:	36.5	:	6.1	:	8.0
EU-25	46.6	45.9 e	35.4	36.5	6.3	6.1	8.1	8.0
EA-15	46.6	45.7 e	35.4	36.5	6.4	6.2	8.2	8.0
EA-13	46.6	46.3 e	35.4	35.7	7.0	6.9	8.3	8.2
BE	44.1	44.7	33.4	34	11.8	12.2	8.8	7.2
BG	:	51.1 p	:	37.4 p	:	1.9 p	:	6.8 p
CZ	43.3	42.6 p	41.4	43.1 p	3.4	3.6 p	8.4	7.5 p
DK	38.1	37.5	32.2	35.1	10.5	8.6	13.1	12.9
DE	42.4	43.5 p	36.1	35.1 p	8.5	7.3 p	10.7	11.2 p
EE	45.3	44	38.7	41.3	1.3	1.3	11.9	12.2
IE	25.1	26.6	46.2	46.2	9.5	7.5	13.6	14.6
EL	49.7	51.2	31.3	32.7	6.2	5.1	7.4	6.4
ES	44.7	41.4 p	37.4	38.8 p	11.6	12.4 p	4.9	5.6 p
FR	44.4	43.9 p	34.6	35.8	7.2	7.5	9.1	8.5
IT	63.2	60.7 p	31.1	32.6 p	1.7	2.0 p	3.8	4.4 p
CY	48.7	46.6	30.6	29	7.2	5.8	6.3	11.8
LV	57.2	48.4 p	27.5	35.1 p	3.8	3.9 p	10.2	11.0 p
LT	47.8	46.4 p	38.2	40.7 p	1.8	1.8 p	8.8	9.3 p
LU	39.9	36.6	38.8	38.7	3.2	5	16.6	16.9
HU	41.4	42.5	37.5	39.8	4.0	2.9	13.2	11.8
MT	51.7	52.4	31.7	33.0	6.2	7.4	7.9	4.7
NL	42.4	42.3 p	41.1	40.8 p	5.1	5.9 p	4.6	4.9 p
AT	48.6	48.6	34.7	33.5	4.9	5.8	10.7	10.7
PL	55.3	59.8 p	33.6	30.4 p	4.6	2.9 p	5.0	4.4 p
PT	44.7	:	44.7	:	3.7	:	5.4	:
RO	48.5	41.3 p	33.5	43.2 p	7.7	3.2 p	10.0	10.2 p
SI	45.2	44.4 p	39.7	40.8 p	4.3	3.3 p	9.2	8.6 p
SK	37.2	42.5 p	42.5	38.7 p	4.8	4.3 p	9.0	11.3 p
FI	35.8	37.3	37.7	38.8	10.5	9.3	12.5	11.6
SE	39.4	40.5 p	39.8	39.7 p	7.1	6.2 p	9.3	9.8 p
UK	48.8	45.0 e	34.9	39.9 e	3.0	2.6 e	6.9	6.3 e
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	31.1	31.2	53.1	49.9	1.3	1.8	11.7	13.9
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	30.6	30.7	50.6	51.2	2.7	2.7	12.8	12.1
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	51.8	48.3	36.8	39.1	2.8	4.4	5.1	4.8

Notes: Social benefits are classified in the following eight functions: Sickness/health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). The above table has regrouped the data into 4 broad categories. The figures do not add up to 100 as benefits for housing and social exclusion (n.e.c.) have not been included in the table.

Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 5.2: Social benefits by groups of functions as a percentage of total benefits, EU-27, 2005



Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

The old-age and survivors functions account for the major part of benefits

In most Member States, old-age and survivors benefits make up the largest item of social protection expenditure (EU-wide, it amounted to 45.9 % of total benefits in 2005). This was especially true of Italy, where nearly 60.7 % of total benefits were devoted to these functions. Ireland, with the youngest population in the EU, spent the largest percentage (40.9 %) on sickness and health care. Within the EU, the share of expenditure on families and children ranged from less than 4.4 % in Italy and in Poland to almost 16.9 % in Luxembourg. For unemployment, the lowest share was less than 2 % in Estonia, Lithuania and Bulgaria and the highest more than 12 % in Spain.

The structure of benefits is relatively stable over time, though for EU-27 as a whole a number of changes can be identified between 2000 and 2005. Over this period the share of the “sickness/health care” function grew in most of the European countries. At the same time the share of expenditure on old-age related benefits decreased significantly.

Further reading: “Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1997-2005”, 2008. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): “Social Protection in the European Union”, No 99/2007. “ESSPROS Manual”, 1996. Eurostat. “The Social Situation in the European Union 2004”, European Commission. Eurostat Website/

Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/
Social protection/ Social protection expenditure/Expenditure-
Summary tables.

Table 5.3: Social protection receipts by type (as a percentage of total receipts)

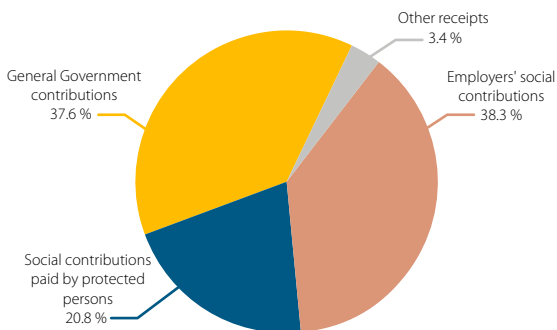
	General government contributions		Employers' social contributions		Social contributions paid by protected persons		Other receipts	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
EU-27	:	37.6 e	:	38.3 e	:	20.8 e	:	3.4 e
EU-25	35.4	37.7 e	38.7	38.2 e	22.2	20.8 e	3.6	3.3 e
EA-15	35.6	37.9 e	38.7	38.2 e	22.2	20.7 e	3.5	3.2 e
EA-13	31.8	33.9 e	41.5	40.1 e	22.9	22.5 e	3.9	3.4 e
BE	25.3	24.7	49.9	51.4	22.3	22.0	2.5	1.9
BG	:	36.1 p	:	42.4 p	:	18.3 p	:	3.1 p
CZ	25.0	18.1 p	49.8	54.3 p	24.0	26.4 p	1.2	1.2 p
DK	63.9	63.2	9.1	10.3	20.3	18.5	6.7	8.0
DE	31.8	35.6 p	38.5	35 p	27.6	27.7 p	2.1	1.6 p
EE	20.6	20.4	79.2	79.0	:	0.4	0.2	0.1
IE	58.3	53.9	25.1	24.7	15.1	15.3	1.5	6.1
EL	29.2	30.7	38.2	35.5	22.6	22.9	10.0	11.0
ES	29.4	33.3 p	51.8	48.9 p	16.2	15.6 p	2.6	2.1 p
FR	30.3	30.6 p	46.0	44.7 p	19.9	20.9 p	3.8	3.8 p
IT	40.6	41.4 p	42.8	41.7 p	14.9	15.3 p	1.6	1.6 p
CY	45.0	53.7	20.5	19.7	16.8	15.0	17.7	11.6
LV	33.5	35.3 p	50.2	47.1 p	16.3	16.9 p	0.0	0.7 p
LT	38.9	39.6 p	53.7	53.8 p	5.9	6.0 p	1.5	0.5 p
LU	46.9	45.3	24.7	26.9	23.8	24.4	4.6	3.4
HU	31.6	34.8	47.0	42.0	12.8	15.9	8.7	7.3
MT	30.5	34.5	45.3	43.5	21.5	19.2	2.6	2.8
NL	14.4	19.9 p	29.4	33.4 p	38.1	34.4 p	18.1	12.3 p
AT	32.5	33.1	39.1	37.9	27.1	27.4	1.3	1.6
PL	32.5	39.2 p	30.5	28.0 p	24.8	22.3 p	12.2	10.4 p
PT	39.1	:	35.6	:	17.4	:	7.9	:
RO	:	11.7 p	:	49.7 p	:	23.5 p	:	15.0 p
SI	31.5	31.7 p	27.0	27.4 p	39.3	40.0 p	2.2	0.8 p
SK	31.0	14.0 p	48.3	62.0 p	18.5	22.4 p	2.2	1.5 p
FI	42.9	43.7	38.0	38.8	12.0	11.4	7.0	6.1
SE	45.8	48.0 p	40.5	41.0 p	9.4	8.8 p	4.3	2.3 p
UK	46.4	50.5 e	29.9	32.4 e	22.5	15.5 e	1.2	1.6 e
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	51.4	32.8	39.5	26.2	9.1	5.7	:	35.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	60.5	55.8	24.4	29.5	14	14.6	1.1	0.1
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	21.0	22.2	29.3	27.6	31.1	32.1	18.6	18.0

Notes:1) Other receipts come from a variety of sources, such as interests and dividends.

Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 5.3: Social protection receipts by type as a percentage of total receipts, EU-27, 2005



Source: Eurostat - European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).
Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Two main patterns of funding social protection

At EU level, the main sources of funding for the social protection system are social contributions (employers and protected persons), which accounted for 59.0 % of total receipts in 2005, followed by tax-funded general government contributions (37.6 %). The EU average conceals considerable differences between the Member States in the structure of funding. Social security contributions are more significant (over 70 %) in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Belgium. In contrast, Denmark finance their social protection system largely from taxes, whose relative weight in total receipts is over 60 %. Ireland, Cyprus and the United Kingdom are also heavily dependent on general government contributions.

The proportion of general government contributions in total funding rose generally between 2000 and 2005 in the European countries. The largest increases were observed in Poland, Netherlands and Cyprus. Over the same period, the share of employers' social contributions remained quasi constant and the share of social contributions paid by protected persons decreased in the EU.

Further reading: "Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1997-2005", 2008. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): "Social Protection in the European Union", No 99/2007. "ESSPROS Manual", 1996. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission.

Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/Social protection/ Social protection receipts/ Receipts-Summary tables.

6

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Table 6.1: Life and health expectancies

	Infant mortality rate, per 1 000 live births		Life expectancy at birth (years), men		Life expectancy at birth (years), women		Life expectancy without disability (years), 2005	
	1990	2006	1990	2006(1)	1990	2006(1)	Men	Women
EU-27	:	4.7	:	75.2	:	81.5	:	:
EU-25	9.2	4.2	:	75.7	:	81.9	:	:
EA-15	:	3.9	:	76.9	:	82.8	:	:
EA-13	7.6	3.9	72.8	76.8	79.7	82.8	:	:
BE	8.0	4.0	72.7	76.6	79.5	82.3	61.7 p	61.9 p
BG	14.8	9.7	68.0	69.2	74.7	76.3	:	:
CZ	10.8	3.3	67.6	73.5	75.5	79.9	57.9 p	59.9 p
DK	7.5	3.8	72.0	76.1	77.8	80.7	68.4 p	68.2 p
DE	7.0	4.3	72.0	77.2	78.5	82.4	55.0 p	55.1 p
EE	12.3	4.4	64.7	67.4	75.0	78.6	48.0 p	52.2 p
IE	8.2	3.7	72.1	77.3	77.7	82.1	62.9 p	64.1 p
EL	9.7	3.6	74.7	77.2	79.5	81.9	65.7 p	67.2 p
ES	7.6	3.1	73.4	77.7	80.6	84.4	63.2 p	63.1 p
FR	7.3	3.8	72.8	77.3	81.2	84.4	62.0 p	64.3 p
IT	8.2	4.2	73.9	77.9	80.4	83.8	65.8 p	67.0 p
CY	12.9	3.9	:	78.8	:	82.4	59.5 p	57.9 p
LV	13.7	7.6	:	65.4	:	76.3	50.6 p	53.1 p
LT	10.2	6.8	66.5	65.3	76.3	77.0	51.2 p	54.3 p
LU	7.3	2.5	72.4	76.8	78.7	81.9	62.2 p	62.1 p
HU	14.8	5.7	65.2	69.2	73.8	77.8	52.0 p	53.9 p
MT	9.1	3.6	:	77.0	:	81.9	68.5 p	70.1 p
NL	7.1	4.4	73.8	77.7	80.2	82.0	65.0 p	63.1 p
AT	7.8	3.6	72.3	77.2	79.0	82.8	57.8 p	59.6 p
PL	19.4	6.0	66.3	70.9	75.3	79.7	61.0 p	66.6 p
PT	11.0	3.3	70.6	75.5	77.5	82.3	58.4 p	56.7 p
RO	26.9	13.9	66.7	69.2	73.1	76.2	:	:
SI	8.4	3.3	69.8	74.5	77.8	82.0	56.3 p	59.9 p
SK	12.0	6.6	66.7	70.4	75.7	78.4	54.9 p	56.4 p
FI	5.6	2.8	71.0	75.9	79.0	83.1	51.7 p	52.4 p
SE	6.0	2.8	74.8	78.8	80.5	83.1	64.2 p	63.1 p
UK	7.9	4.5	:	77.1	:	81.1	63.2 p	65.0 p
HR	10.7	5.2	68.4	72.5	76.1	79.3	:	:
MK	31.6	11.5	:	71.7	:	76.2	:	:
TR	:	22.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	5.9	1.4	75.5	79.6	80.7	83.5	66.9 p	64.5 p
LI	:	2.8	:	78.9	:	83.1	:	:
NO	6.9	3.2	73.4	78.2	79.9	82.9	65.5 p	63.6 p
EEA-30	:	4.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	6.8	3.7	74.0	79.2	80.9	84.2	:	:
AL	28.3	7.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	15.3	6.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	11.0	:	71.4	:	77.0	:	:
RS	:	7.4	:	70.8	:	76.2	:	:
XK	34.4	12.6	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: (1) 2004 data for EU27, EU25, EA15, EA13, Italy; 2005 data for UK, Island, Montenegro.

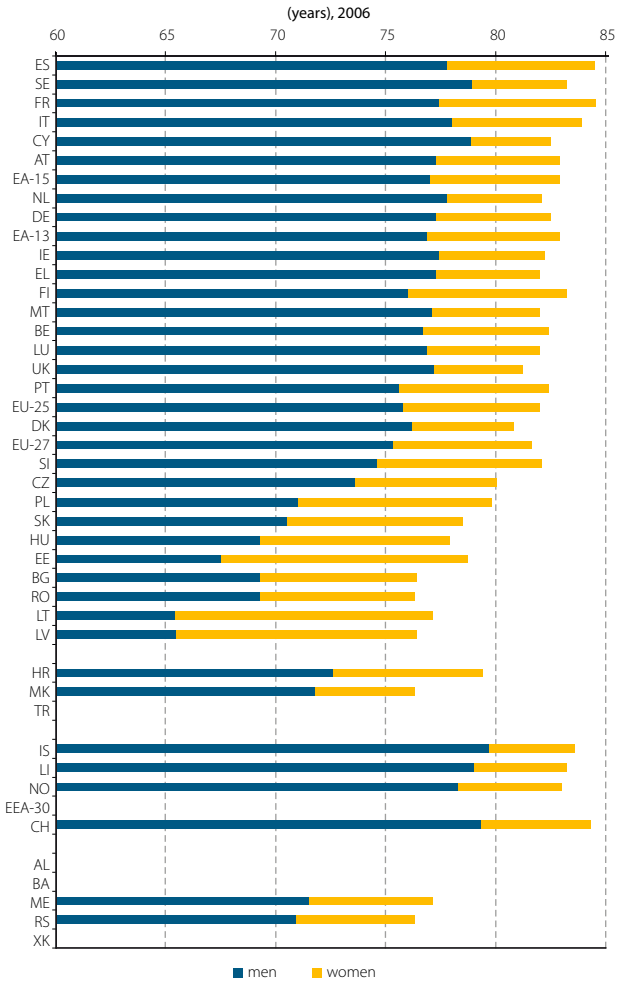
(2) Life expectancy and infant mortality rate for France refer to France metropolitane.

(3) The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants who die within the first year of life divided by the number of live births (per 1000 live births). Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Life expectancy without disability is calculated by the Sullivan method and uses Eurostat mortality data and disability prevalence figures.

Source: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics and Structural Indicators on Health (HLTH_HLYE)

Extraction dates: Infant mortality and Life expectancy: 18.9.2008; Life expectancy without disability 1.2.2008

Graph 6.1: Life expectancy at birth



Note: The countries are ordered within their group by the average of the life expectancies of men and women.

Source: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics

Extraction date: 18.9.2008

Life expectancy continues to rise

Life expectancy has increased over the last 50 years by about 10 years in total, due to improved socio-economic and environmental conditions and better medical treatment and care. Throughout the EU-27, women live longer than men. Female life expectancy at birth was already above 80 years of age in at least half of the EU-27 countries in 2006. The average gap across EU-27 member states between women and men was 6.3 years.

Progress in medical research and care has also led to considerable improvements in the infant mortality rate at the EU level. The differences between Member States have diminished considerably.

Further reading: “Key data on health 2002”. “Population statistics”, 2006 edition. Eurostat. “The Social Situation in the European Union 2005-2006”. European Commission - Health in Europe. Eurostat online database: Population and Social conditions – Population – Demography

Table 6.2: Perceived health

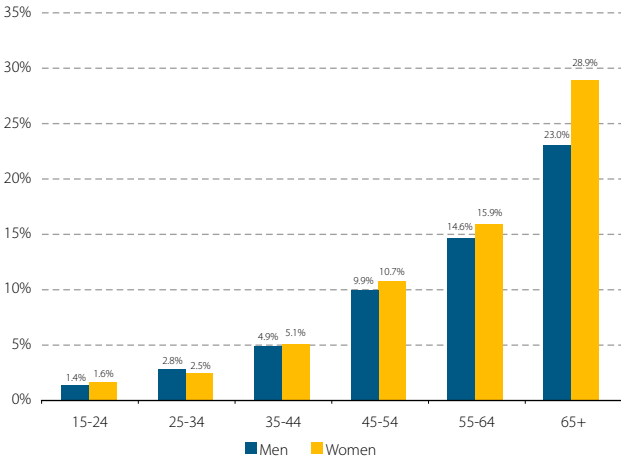
	Percentage of population aged 15 and over who feel that their health is bad or very bad, by sex, 2005			Percentage of population aged 65 and over who feel that their health is bad or very bad, by sex, 2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	10.8	9.5	12.1	26.4	23.0	28.9
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	8.2	6.7	9.6	17.0	13.4	19.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	13.0	11.6	14.3	34.3	32.3	35.7
DK	7.0	5.4	8.4	13.1	11.3	14.4
DE	9.2	8.7	9.6	16.7	15.4	17.8
EE	16.1	14.1	17.9	46.8	43.6	48.4
IE	3.6	3.7	3.5	8.7	8.4	9.0
EL	8.9	8.3	9.3	26.6	25.1	27.9
ES	12.5	10.1	14.9	36.0	29.5	40.8
FR	9.9	8.8	11.0	25.7	24.4	26.7
IT	9.8	8.1	11.4	27.4	23.6	30.2
CY	9.8	8.1	11.4	36.2	27.8	43.2
LV	21.9	17.7	25.3	54.9	47.4	58.4
LT	19.5	15.4	23.0	55.1	45.5	60.0
LU	7.8	6.8	8.8	20.6	16.1	24.3
HU	21.9	18.8	24.5	49.9	43.0	54.0
MT	5.7	5.1	6.2	17.5	15.8	18.8
NL	5.2	4.5	5.8	10.0	10.7	9.5
AT	8.3	7.2	9.4	25.4	21.7	28.0
PL	18.7	16.7	20.4	52.8	46.8	56.5
PT	20.6	15.9	24.9	53.5	43.5	60.7
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	16.2	14.6	17.6	38.6	29.6	44.1
SK	17.6	14.8	20.1	54.7	48.5	58.5
FI	10.1	9.7	10.4	24.8	23.1	25.8
SE	6.1	5.0	7.0	12.2	9.8	14.0
UK	6.9	6.6	7.1	13.3	13.3	13.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	6.1	3.9	8.2	17.6	10.8	23.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	8.8	7.2	10.2	18.4	15.0	21.0
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Data on perceived health - respondents are asked 'How is your health in general?'. There are 5 response categories: very bad, bad, fair, good and very good.

Source: Eurostat - Health Status Statistics (HLTH_SILC_01)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 6.2: Percentage of the population whose perceived health is bad or very bad, by age and sex, EU-25, 2005



Source(s): Eurostat - Health Status Statistics (HLTH_SILC_01)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Around a quarter of elderly persons claim to be in (very) bad health

EU-25 wide, 10.8 % of adults (aged 15 and over) perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad' in 2005. This perception is higher in the case of women (12.1 %) than for men (9.5 %). 64.2 % of EU-25 adults (67.2 % of men and 61.6 % of women) feel that their health is 'good' or 'very good' while the remaining 24.9 % of EU-25 adults describe it as 'fair'. Citizens of Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, Lithuania and Poland tend to be more pessimistic about their health than those in the rest of countries.

The proportion of persons in the category '(very) bad' increases with age: around a quarter of elderly people (aged 65 and over) described their health as such in 2005. For all ages, women are more likely than men to perceive their health as '(very) bad'. This pattern can be observed in every Member State with minor exceptions.

Further reading: Eurostat Free Data: Population and Social conditions – Health – Public Health – Health Status

Table 6.3: Selected health problems

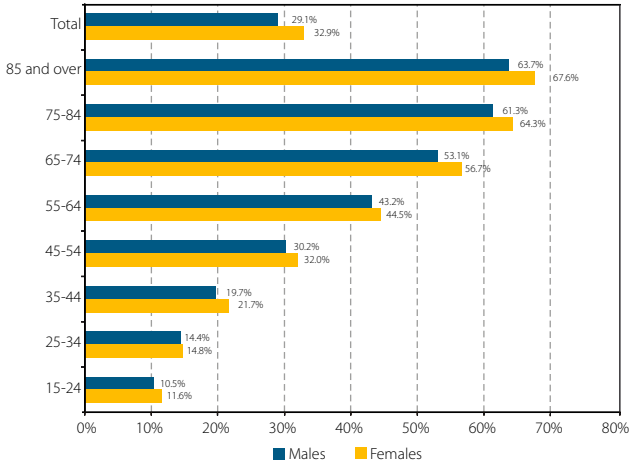
	Percentage of population aged 15 and over stating they have a long-standing illness or condition, by sex, 2005			Percentage of population aged 15 and over who declares a long-term limitation in activities, by sex, 2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	31.1	29.1	32.9	24.6	22.4	26.7
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	24.9	22.6	27.0	23.7	20.6	26.7
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	30.3	27.5	32.7	26.3	24.2	28.1
DK	25.7	23.0	28.3	14.7	11.1	18.0
DE	36.1	34.6	37.5	35.6	33.7	37.4
EE	38.4	35.1	41.0	37.3	34.5	39.6
IE	23.8	22.2	25.5	19.6	18.3	20.8
EL	20.0	18.4	21.5	17.7	15.9	19.4
ES	24.1	22.1	26.1	22.6	19.2	25.7
FR	34.5	33.4	35.5	22.3	20.6	23.8
IT	22.0	20.5	23.4	19.0	16.5	21.4
CY	26.1	23.9	28.2	24.3	21.9	26.6
LV	36.3	31.6	40.1	33.1	28.6	36.7
LT	30.1	26.0	33.5	31.1	26.3	35.0
LU	22.4	21.2	23.7	22.6	20.8	24.3
HU	40.0	36.3	43.2	33.3	30.0	36.3
MT	22.0	19.9	24.0	13.0	11.9	14.1
NL	30.3	27.5	33.0	20.8	16.7	24.7
AT	21.9	19.8	23.8	28.2	26.1	30.1
PL	32.0	28.5	35.3	16.0	15.2	16.8
PT	32.2	28.0	36.0	29.4	24.6	33.8
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	30.7	28.5	32.7	27.3	25.7	28.8
SK	26.8	23.0	30.0	26.8	23.7	29.5
FI	43.0	40.6	45.3	38.7	36.2	41.1
SE	41.7	37.6	45.6	23.4	20.0	26.7
UK	37.1	36.5	37.6	22.1	21.0	23.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	25.1	22.2	27.9	19.6	16.3	22.8
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	31.6	28.2	35.1	20.7	17.0	24.3
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: The long-term limitation refers to a limitation for a period of at least 6 months because of a health problem

Source: Eurostat - Health Status Statistics (HLTH_SILC_04 and HLTH_SILC_06)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Graph 6.3: Percentage of EU-25 population stating to have a long-standing illness or condition, by age and sex, 2005



Source: Eurostat - Health Status Statistics (HLTH_SILC_04)

Extraction date: 1.2.2008

Prevalence of long-standing illnesses or conditions and prevalence of long-term limitation in activities

EU-25 wide, 31.1 % of the persons aged 15 and over state that they have a long-standing illness or condition (LSIC). In all countries, the prevalence of LSIC among women is higher than the one for men. The highest difference is found in Latvia (8.5 percentage points more for women) while UK shows the lowest difference (1.1 percentage points more for women).

Almost a quarter of the Europeans aged 15 and over declares a long-term limitation in activities (24.6%). Women are more likely than men to declare such a limitation (26.7% compared with 22.4%). The differences between women and men range from 1.6 percentage points (in Poland) to 9.2 percentage points (in Portugal).

Further reading: Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): “Employment of disabled people in Europe in 2002”. Health in Europe. Data 1998-2003. Eurostat. Eurostat Free Data: Population and Social conditions – Health – Public Health – Health Status.

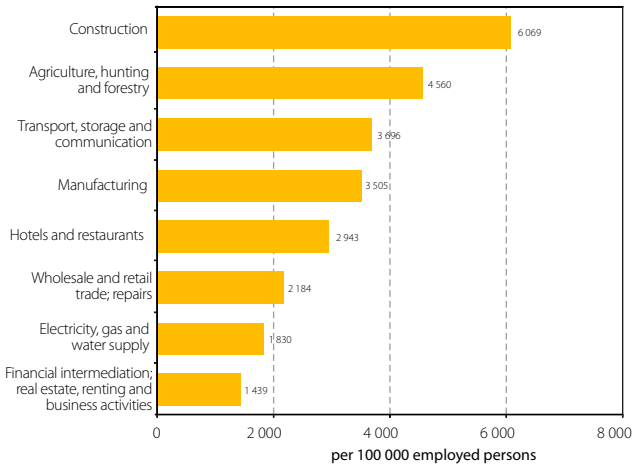
Table 6.4: Accidents at work:
Index of the number of accidents per 100,000 persons in
employment (Index 1998=100)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	:	100	96	88	84	80	78
EU-25	100	99	95	88	83	79	77
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	99	97	92	84	79	76	74
BE	96	82	83	72	68	65	62
BG	84	100	90	84	65	58	58
CZ	93	91	91	89	80	81	80
DK	95	89	90	82	76	79	83
DE	99	96	88	82	74	73	65
EE	106	105	132	125	128	124	126
IE	:	:	:	100	105	94	101
EL	93	88	86	83	71	66	55
ES	107	108	106	103	100	92	87
FR	101	102	98	99	95	90	90
IT	99	99	92	83	80	75	71
CY	100	112	112	92	103	103	97
LV	75	66	116	108	84	79	92
LT	97	94	85	86	82	82	104
LU	105	104	97	109	107	94	72
HU	93	94	86	84	83	79	79
MT	113	77	94	91	90	83	77
NL	108	105	92	100	82	73	100
AT	99	92	83	84	79	79	77
PL	78	85	78	76	82	84	80
PT	92	88	91	74	72	75	74
RO	100	106	113	104	111	103	96
SI	102	98	94	94	98	98	84
SK	92	88	84	77	68	54	52
FI	91	89	87	85	83	83	88
SE	107	111	113	101	94	86	85
UK	106	106	110	108	107	88	84
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	84	85	90	84	83	82	65
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	91	94	82	74	68	59	64
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Ireland: data are not comparable over the years 1999-2001

Source: Eurostat - structural indicators- employment - EM0611

Extraction date: 15.2.2008

Graph 6.4: Accidents at work by type of activity, EU-15, 2005

Source(s): Eurostat - Health and Safety at Work Statistics - Accidents at Work - HSW_AW_INASX
Extraction date: 15.2.2008

Around 3 % of EU-15 workers were the victims of a working accident in 2005

According to the European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), about 4.0 million accidents at work resulting in more than 3 days of absence from work occurred in the EU-15 in 2005. This means that about 3.1 % of the working population experienced such an accident during the year (3 098 accidents per 100 000 workers).

The incidence of accidents varies considerably depending on the economic activity of the enterprise, and the age and sex of workers. The construction industry (6.1 %) has the highest incidence of accidents. The incidence of non-fatal accidents decreases with age in most Member States. In contrast, the frequency of fatal accidents increases considerably with age.

The 12 Member States, which acceded the EU in 2004 or 2007, have not yet implemented the full ESAW methodology, but an annual index is already calculated to show the broad development over time. The base year for this index is 1998, meaning that the index value of 1998 equals 100. For most countries this

incidence rate is decreasing. At EU-27 level the number of non-fatal accidents has fallen by 22 % in 7 years' time.

Further reading: “Work and Health in the EU – A statistical portrait”. Eurostat 2003. European social statistics – “Accidents at work and work-related health problems 1994-2000” Eurostat 2002. “European Statistics on Accidents at Work - Methodology”, 2001 Edition. European Social Statistics: “Accidents at work and work-related health problems 1994-2000” Eurostat 2002. “Fourth European Working Conditions Survey”, 2006. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Eurostat Free Data Database Theme - Population and social conditions, Domain - Health.

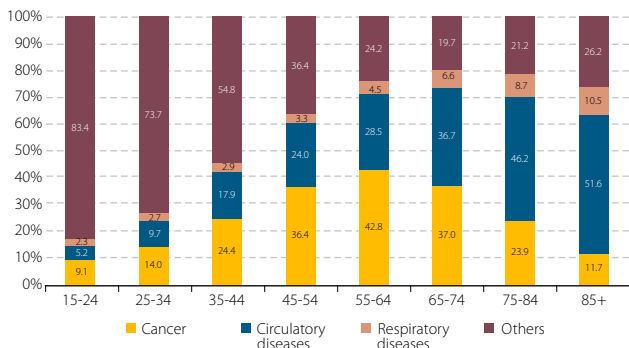
Table 6.5: Major causes of death

	Standardised death rates (SDRs) per 100,000 population, 2006							
	men				women			
	Circulatory diseases	Cancer	Lung cancer	External causes of injury and poisoning	Circulatory diseases	Cancer	Breast cancer	External causes of injury and poisoning
EU-27	302.9	232.0	67.0	60.9	200.7	133.3	24.5	21.6
EU-25	279.1	231.3	66.5	59.3	184.1	133.2	24.6	21.4
EA-15	240.8	223.9	64.1	52.1	161.5	123.5	24.2	20.1
EA-13	240.7	224.1	64.2	52.2	161.4	123.6	24.2	20.1
BE	300.1	276.2	98.6	75.4	192.9	148.9	35.2	35.4
BG	833.2	225.5	71.9	72.6	551.4	128.6	23.6	19.7
CZ	477.7	284.0	78.1	77.5	318.1	163.1	25.5	25.4
DK	321.6	253.1	67.1	63.4	195.2	197.3	36.1	29.5
DE	285.7	210.9	56.3	43.3	198.4	131.9	25.5	17.3
EE	688.4	302.1	91.4	193.2	360.3	143.5	22.7	43.3
IE	258.4	215.3	53.8	42.7	156.0	154.9	29.4	15.7
EL	318.9	217.5	74.6	50.2	265.2	113.0	21.7	13.5
ES	194.5	228.8	71.0	45.2	127.6	103.4	18.7	14.6
FR	187.5	249.0	67.3	69.8	110.9	121.1	25.4	29.3
IT	269.7	238.0	71.5	47.6	181.4	128.4	24.7	18.1
CY	266.6	145.6	33.8	46.6	190.8	93.6	21.7	20.9
LV	779.2	299.4	91.7	226.1	421.1	145.5	25.9	52.5
LT	740.6	299.4	87.5	257.1	439.8	133.4	21.0	60.6
LU	271.7	216.2	64.0	61.0	191.4	123.2	20.9	25.9
HU	643.9	330.8	112.6	107.9	401.4	172.7	27.4	34.1
MT	317.2	183.4	52.9	34.6	232.7	119.9	28.1	16.3
NL	222.1	234.6	70.4	35.6	138.6	154.3	29.9	18.4
AT	278.2	212.3	52.2	62.6	192.4	127.5	24.3	21.9
PL	491.4	295.6	103.7	102.5	303.2	155.3	21.3	26.0
PT	255.5	215.6	48.4	58.2	187.8	111.4	19.7	16.6
RO	725.9	240.8	75.6	90.3	530.2	132.5	22.5	24.9
SI	321.2	277.3	77.6	105.3	211.2	145.3	25.6	31.3
SK	644.4	304.1	83.4	95.0	425.5	146.8	22.1	21.9
FI	317.2	183.9	47.2	107.0	171.3	113.4	21.8	34.5
SE	273.9	182.4	32.8	54.9	163.7	136.5	22.3	24.8
UK	264.4	216.9	54.9	39.7	171.9	156.7	28.5	17.3
HR	503.6	303.2	94.1	79.7	348.3	146.2	25.1	29.0
MK	676.9	219.3	75.6	50.7	539.8	127.4	23.8	17.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	219.2	192.8	52.2	43.4	140.8	133.5	19.9	24.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	236.8	203.9	46.3	57.3	140.5	142.0	21.3	26.4
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	219.1	191.7	48.6	51.3	137.1	113.9	23.2	22.6
AL	492.7	152.8	46.7	63.5	356.0	82.1	11.0	21.2
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Circulatory diseases: ICD-10 I00-I99; Cancer: ICD-10 C00-C97; Lung cancer including larynx, trachea, bronchus: ICD-10 C32-C34; Breast cancer: ICD-10 C50; External causes of injury and poisoning: ICD-10 V01-Y89. BE: 1998; DK: 2001; IT: 2003; AL: 2004; BG, EL, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, SE, UK, IS, NO, CH: 2005

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics (hlth_cd_asdr)

Extraction date: 18.2.2008

Graph 6.5: Major causes of death by age group, EU-27, total, 2006

Notes: BE: 1998; DK: 2001; IT: 2003; AL: 2004; BG, EL, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, SE, UK, IS, NO, CH: 2005

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics (hlth_cd_ann)

Major causes of death in EU-27

In general, mortality is higher among men than women in all age groups. Although there are signs that the mortality gap is narrowing in some Member States, the difference nevertheless warrants looking at women and men separately. Circulatory diseases continue to be the major cause of death in 2006, accounting for 41 % of all deaths in EU-27. It is the most frequent cause of death both for men and women in EU-27, responsible for 38 % of deaths for men and 45 % for women. The second most frequent cause of death is cancer making up for a quarter of all deaths in 2006 (28 % of deaths for men and 22 % for women). Amongst the cancers, lung cancer (including malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea and bronchus) is the most common cause of death for men (29 % of all deaths due to cancer) while for women it is breast cancer (17 % of all deaths due to cancer). Considering all ages, diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancers) are the 3rd most frequent cause of death (8 % of all deaths). However, as shown in the chart, the relative weight of these major causes varies for the different age groups. Circulatory diseases play a minor role for deaths in young age groups and are most prominent in the old age groups. Cancer mainly affects the middle age classes. In the age group 35-44, cancers are responsible for around a quarter of all deaths, and in the age group 55-64 they

account for almost 43 % of deaths. In the following age groups, this percentage continuously decreases.

Methodological note: Total numbers are influenced by the population structure: in a relatively “old” population, there will be more deaths than in a “young” one. Standardised Death Rates (SDRs) as shown in the table take into account differences in population structure by using a European standard population. SDRs therefore allow direct comparisons between countries.

Further reading: “Health in Europe”, 2005 edition. “Atlas of Mortality in the EU”, 2003 edition. “Key data on health 2002”. SIF “Causes of death in the EU” (10/2006). “Demographic Statistics”, 2002 edition. Eurostat. NewCronos Database Theme 3 – Health – Public Health

Table 6.6: Transport accident deaths

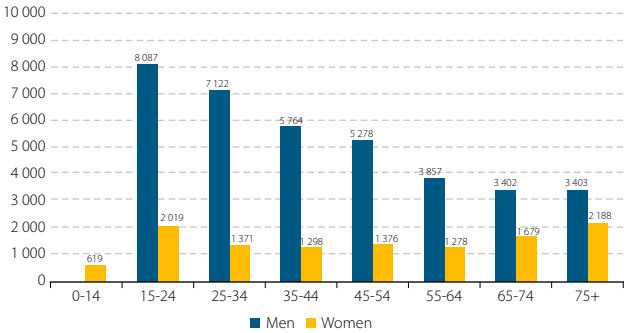
	Transport accident deaths, total number, 2006			Percentage of transport accident deaths of all deaths in the age group 15-34	
	total	men	women	men	women
EU-27	49 688	37 860	11 828	26.5	16.4
EU-25	45 281	34 560	10 721	27.1	16.7
EA-15	29 862	22 776	7 086	29.9	17.9
EA-13	29 752	22 685	7 067	30.0	17.9
BE	1 609	1 151	458	36.2	24.0
BG	922	693	229	18.6	12.2
CZ	1 087	829	258	24.9	17.4
DK	468	344	124	25.5	17.6
DE	5 373	3 953	1 420	25.7	16.0
EE	245	186	59	16.8	13.2
IE	291	221	70	23.3	16.6
EL	1 824	1 426	398	39.8	28.3
ES	4 538	3 540	998	31.4	19.0
FR	5 608	4 204	1 404	27.4	16.5
IT	6 810	5 380	1 430	37.6	21.7
CY	92	77	15	20.8	12.5
LV	447	333	114	15.0	15.4
LT	899	658	241	21.5	22.5
LU	46	27	19	22.9	37.5
HU	1 563	1 183	380	25.7	18.9
MT	18	14	4	17.9	11.1
NL	789	557	232	19.2	5.4
AT	726	534	192	25.0	17.4
PL	5 953	4 599	1 354	24.9	19.0
PT	1 402	1 108	294	24.2	15.1
RO	3 485	2 607	878	20.3	13.8
SI	293	243	50	37.3	18.1
SK	764	594	170	23.7	16.9
FI	443	341	102	16.4	10.9
SE	492	366	126	18.9	13.4
UK	3 465	2 659	806	20.2	9.4
HR	659	512	147	35.2	18.1
MK	126	104	22	13.1	3.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	20	14	6	29.6	14.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	290	211	79	17.0	13.7
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:
CH	398	301	97	17.8	7.4
AL	357	279	78	17.2	6.5
BA	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: BE: 1998; DK: 2001; IT: 2003; AL: 2004; BG, EL, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, SE, UK, IS, NO, CH: 2005

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics (hlth_cd_anr)

Extraction date: 18.2.2008

Graph 6.6: Number of transport accident deaths by age group, EU-27, 2006



Notes: BE: 1998; DK: 2001; IT: 2003; AL: 2004; BG, EL, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, SE, UK, IS, NO, CH: 2005

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics (hlth_cd_ann)

Extraction date: 18.2.2008

More than 49 600 deaths in transport accidents in EU-27

Amongst the external causes of death, transport accidents (which include road transport) play a prominent role. Around 37 860 men died in transport accidents in 2006; that is about 1.5 % of all deaths. With no more than 0.5 % of all deaths, transport accidents play a less prominent role for women. This cause of death is particularly prominent for younger men: In the age group 15-34 over 26 % of deaths are due to transport accidents. Looking at women in the same age group, over 16 % of all deaths are due to transport accidents. Within EU-27, Spain, Belgium, Slovenia, Italy and Greece show the highest shares for men – more than 30 % of the dead men in the age group 15-34 died due to transport accidents, compared to less than 17 % in Latvia, Finland and Estonia. For women, Belgium and Luxembourg show the highest proportions (just above one quarter).

The number of transport deaths decreased by around 21 % compared to 1999. While most of the EU-27 countries show this improvement, the number of transport deaths remained quite stable in United Kingdom, Hungary, Romania and Lithuania (less than 5 % of decrease).

Further reading: “Health in Europe”, 2005 edition. “Atlas of Mortality in the EU”, 2003 edition, “Key data on health 2002”,

“Causes of death in the EU” (Eurostat SiF Population and Social Conditions 10/2006). “Passenger transport in the European Union” (Eurostat SiF Transport, 9/2006). NewCronos Database Theme 3 – Health – Public Health.

7

CRIME AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Table 7.1. Crimes recorded by the police: Total crime

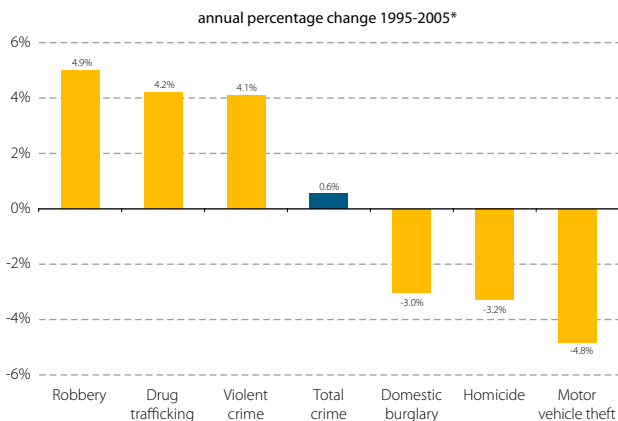
These figures include offences against the penal (or criminal) code. Less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are generally excluded. For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1 015 011	988 246	1 042 086	1 026 452	1 017 324	989 153
BG	148 915	147 022	146 929	143 921	142 093	137 800
CZ	391 469	358 577	372 341	357 740	351 629	344 060
DK	504 231	473 290	491 511	486 174	474 419	432 704
DE	6 264 723	6 363 865	6 507 394	6 572 135	6 633 156	6 391 715
EE	57 799	58 497	53 293b	53 595	53 048	52 916
IE	73 276	86 633	106 415	103 360	98 964	101 659
EL	369 137	439 629	441 138	441 839	405 627	455 952
ES	1 852 858	2 052 492	2 183 457	2 144 155	2 141 295b	2 230 906
FR	3 771 849	4 061 792	4 113 882	3 974 694	3 825 442	3 775 838
IT	2 205 782	2 163 826	2 231 550	2 456 887b	2 417 716	2 579 124
CY	4 340	4 506	4 758b	7 256	7 615	7 241
LV	50 199	51 082	49 329	51 773b	62 173	51 435
LT	82 370	79 265	72 646b	79 072	84 136	82 074
LU	22 816	22 646b	26 046	26 163	26 907	25 321
HU	450 673	465 694	420 782	413 343	418 833	436 522
MT	17 016	15 929	17 023	17 739	18 384	18 580
NL	1 315 396	1 363 248	1 383 594	1 350 681	1 295 619	1 228 271
AT	560 306	522 710b	591 584	643 286	643 648	605 272
PL	1 266 910	1 390 089	1 404 229	1 466 643	1 461 217	1 379 962
PT	363 294	372 170	391 599	417 383	416 420	392 174
RO	353 745	340 414	312 204	276 841	231 637	208 239
SI	67 618	74 794	77 218	76 643	86 568	84 379
SK	88 817	93 053	107 373	111 893	131 244	123 563
FI	385 797	361 105	364 717	367 343	354 453	339 715
SE	1 214 968	1 189 393	1 234 784	1 255 371	1 248 743	1 241 843
UK: England & Wales	5 170 843	5 525 024b	5 974 960	6 013 759	5 640 573	5 556 513
UK: Scotland	423 172	421 093	427 034	406 979b	438 121	417 785
UK: Northern Ireland	119 912	139 786b	142 496	127 953	118 124	123 194
HR	68 378	78 351	77 905	80 377	85 416	79 946
MK	19 814	17 139	18 308	22 547	22 663	22 634
TR	339 881	414 385	458 558	499 130	533 018b	686 169
IS	18 584	18 547	19 938	17 515	16 565b	12 028
LI	898	1 086	1 002	1 138	1 043	1 038
NO	306 526	299 714	319 523	303 824	287 821	275 684
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	317 335	321 713	356 841	379 343	389 415	352 723

Note: Figures for the UK reported separately (as UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland and UK: Northern Ireland) owing to the existence of three separate jurisdictions.

Source: Eurostat. Population & Social Conditions - Crime & Criminal Justice

Extraction date: 14.1.2008

Graph 7.1: General trends in recorded crime in EU countries

Note: for countries where consistent time series allow such calculations to be made (approximately a half or a third of EU countries according to the offence)

Source: Eurostat – Population and Social conditions – Crime and Criminal justice

Extraction date: 14.1.2008

Based on numbers of crimes reported by the police (and their limitations reflect the fact that the methods and definitions used in the Member States differ considerably. This should be taken into account when using the figures).

Main findings

- It is possible to compare trends in total crime over the period 1995-2005 for only about half of the EU Member States. In these 14 countries, the general trend visible in police records for this period suggested an increase of about half a percent per year. In most countries a peak was reached about 2002 and since then the figures have fallen slightly.
- The types of crime which have featured increasingly in the police records include robbery, violent crime and drug trafficking. The incidence of each of these types of crime rose by 4 to 5% per year in the period 1995-2005.
- Types of crime which have become less prevalent include property offences such as domestic burglary and theft of motor vehicles. Police records suggest a decrease of 3% each year for domestic burglary in the countries where consist-

ent figures could be obtained. Motor vehicle thefts dropped more sharply, the general trend being an annual fall of 5% over the period 1995-2005.

- The annual rate for homicides as recorded by the police in the period 2003 to 2005 was about 1.8 per 100 000 population, but rather higher in capital cities (average 2.2).

Further information: “Crime and criminal justice” (Eurostat SiF, Population and Social Conditions, 15/2007).

Table 7.2. Prison population

Total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September. Including offenders held in Prison Administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders institutions, drug addicts institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. Excluding non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes (for example, people held pending investigation into their immigration status). For exceptions to the standard definition, see the metadata files on the website.

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	8 688	8 544	8 605	9 308	9 249	9 330
BG	9 424	9 283	9 607	10 056	10 935	11 399
CZ	22 418	20 971	16 597	17 180	18 303	19 003
DK	3 240	3 105	3 404	3 522	3 757	4 132
DE	70 252	70 203b	75 025	79 183	79 329	79 519
EE	4 679	4 803	4 775	4 352	4 575	4 410
IE	2 887	3 025	3 028	2 986	3 138	3 022
EL	8 038	8 343	8 284	8 555b	8 760	9 970
ES	45 309	46 594	50 537	54 497	58 087	60 707
FR	48 835	47 005	53 463b	55 407	59 246	59 197
IT	54 039	55 751	55 670	54 237	56 068	59 523
CY	287	369	351	355	546	536
LV	8 831	8 673	8 358	8 222	7 666	6 998
LT	8 667	10 750	11 345	8 957	7 838	7 951
LU	400	341	391	455	577	735
HU	15 539	17 275	17 838	16 507	16 543	15 720
MT	246	257	283	278	277	294
NL	11 760	12 410	13 060	13 980	16 455	17 600
AT	6 896	6 915	7 511	7 816	9 000	8 955
PL	65 336	80 004	80 990	80 692	79 344	82 656
PT	12 728	13 210	13 772	13 635	12 956	12 687
RO	48 296	49 841	48 081	42 815	39 031	36 700
SI	1 136	1 155	1 120	1 099	1 126	1 132
SK	7 136	7 509	7 849	8 829	9 504	9 289
FI	2 887	3 110	3 469	3 463	3 535	3 883
SE	5 678	6 089	6 506	6 755	7 332	7 054
UK: England & Wales	65 666	67 056	71 324	72 992	75 057	76 896
UK: Scotland	5 883	6 186	6 475	6 621	6 779	6 857
UK: Northern Ireland	1 011	872	1 029	1 128	1 219	1 325
HR	2 623	2 679	2 641	2 803	3 010	3 485
MK	1 425	1 398	1 291	1 545	1 791	2 081
TR	49 512	55 609	59 187	64 296	57 930	55 870
IS	78	110	107	112	115	119
LI	69	86	67	67	59	62
NO	2 548	2 762	2 832	2 944	3 028	3 124
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	5 727b	5 137	4 937	5 214	5 977	6 137

Note: Figures for the UK reported separately (as UK: England & Wales, UK: Scotland and UK: Northern Ireland) owing to the existence of three separate jurisdictions.

Source: Eurostat. Population & Social Conditions - Crime & Criminal Justice

Extraction date: 14.1.2008

The prison population has been rising steadily in the period 1995-2005 to reach an average rate in EU Member States of 124 prisoners per 100 000 population for the years 2003-2005.



8

INFORMATION
SOCIETY

Table 8.1: Internet access of households

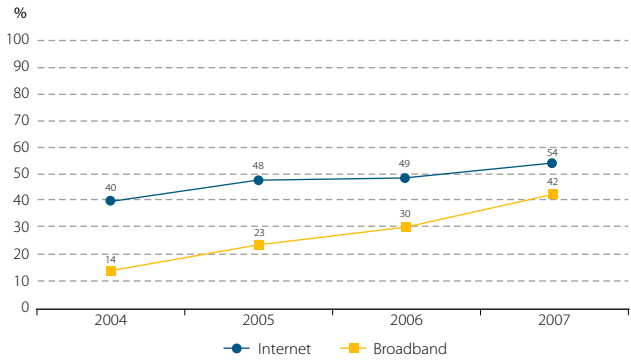
	Percentage of households with Internet access					Percentage of households with broadband access				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	:	40	48	49	54	:	14	23	30	42
EU-25	:	42	48	51	56	:	14	23	32	43
EEA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EEA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	:	:	50	54	60	:	:	41	48	56
BG	:	10	:	17	19	:	4	:	10	15
CZ	15	19	19	29	35	1	4	5	17	28
DK	64	69	75	79	78	25	36	51	63	70
DE	54	60	62	67	71	9	18	23	34	50
EE	:	31	39	46	53	:	20	30	37	48
IE	36	40	47	50	57	1	3	7	13	31
EL	16	17	22	23	25	1	0	1	4	7
ES	28	34	36	39	45	:	15	21	29	39
FR	31	34	:	41	49	:	:	:	30	43
IT	32	34	39	40	43	:	:	13	16	25
CY	:	53	32	37	39	:	2	4	12	20
LV	:	15	31	42	51	:	5	14	23	32
LT	6	12	16	35	44	2	4	12	19	34
LU	45	59	65	70	75	7	16	33	44	58
HU	:	14	22	32	38	:	6	11	22	33
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	61	:	78	80	83	20	:	54	66	74
AT	37	45	47	52	60	10	16	23	33	46
PL	:	26	30	36	41	:	8	16	22	30
PT	22	26	31	35	40	8	12	20	24	30
RO	:	6	:	14	22	:	:	:	5	8
SI	:	47	48	54	58	:	10	19	34	44
SK	:	23	23	27	46	:	4	7	11	27
FI	47	51	54	65	69	12	21	36	53	60
SE	:	:	73	77	79	:	:	40	51	67
UK	55	56	60	63	67	11	16	32	44	57
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	11	:	14	:	:	:	:	1	:
TR	:	7	8	:	:	:	0	2	:	:
IS	:	81	84	83	84	:	45	63	72	76
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	60	60	64	69	78	23	30	41	57	67
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	7
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: EU-27 are estimated on the basis of available country data. The Community surveys covered households containing at least one person aged 16-74.

Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_pi_a1, isoc_pi_j3)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Graph 8.1: Percentages of households with Internet and broadband access (EU-27)



Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_pi_a1, isoc_pi_j3)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Growth in broadband access by households has continued in 2007

The internet has become a part of daily life. In the EU-27 in 2007, more than half of households had access to the Internet at home. Internet access increased from 40% of all private households with at least one member aged 16 to 74 in 2004 to 54% in 2007. The highest proportion of internet access at home within the EU was recorded in the Netherlands (83%), the lowest in Bulgaria (19%).

Internet connectivity by broadband allows faster Internet access and higher rates of data transfer. The introduction of broadband is closely related to new Internet applications, such as Internet gaming, chatting or downloading of music and videos. The percentage of households with broadband access increased from 30% in 2006 to 42% in 2007, a growth of 12 percentage points. Compared to 2004 and 2005, the majority of households with Internet access in 2007 had now chosen broadband as type of internet connection, but there were differences between countries. Among the Member States, broadband access was least common in Greece and Romania.

Table 8.2: Purposes of Internet usage by individuals, 2007¹⁾

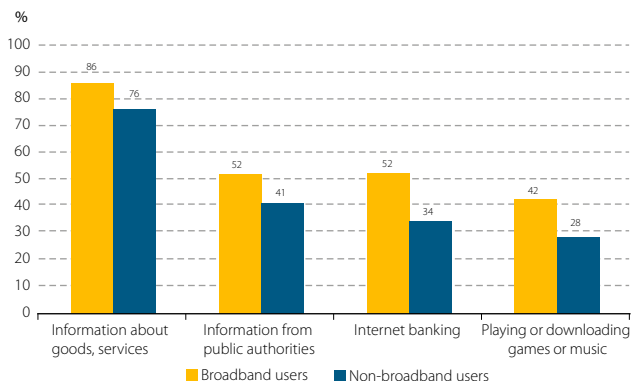
	Living in a household with broadband access				Living in a household with internet but without broadband access			
	Informat. about goods, services	Informat. from public authorit.	Internet banking	Playing or downl. games or music	Informat. about goods, services	Informat. from public authorit.	Internet banking	Playing or downl. games or music
EU-27	86	52	52	42	76	41	34	28
EU-25	86	52	53	42	78	42	36	26
EEA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EEA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	84	33	56	37	78	25	42	25
BG	63	16	6	58	46	14	6	47
CZ	82	32	30	44	78	27	22	45
DK	86	74	74	43	73	55	58	29
DE	90	57	54	34	84	50	43	17
EE	77	44	84	48	81	48	88	35
IE	83	54	53	29	74	43	36	17
EL	93	45	22	61	84	25	9	41
ES	84	52	37	55	81	51	32	35
FR	91	62	61	39	82	55	47	19
IT	73	42	35	42	69	38	29	32
CY	89	58	40	56	84	45	30	52
LV	75	34	59	53	67	24	40	43
LT	80	40	49	58	63	25	26	54
LU	89	62	65	47	83	46	43	31
HU	87	49	28	56	79	38	17	48
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	92	60	80	56	82	48	65	37
AT	75	39	50	28	69	34	44	19
PL	68	32	36	43	62	26	26	37
PT	86	47	37	57	76	35	18	49
RO	58	22	8	51	51	16	9	56
SI	92	57	43	53	81	45	22	39
SK	76	37	36	53	71	40	24	40
FI	89	57	86	47	80	48	78	25
SE	90	63	76	50	82	51	55	22
UK	89	49	52	39	84	38	26	19
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	87	62	83	42	81	49	70	23
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	90	68	86	44	81	52	75	18
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	76	29	31	48	63	9	11	55
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Definitions: Broadband access refers to DSL and/or other broadband connection (e.g. cable, UMTS, etc); non-broadband access refers to modem and dial-up access over normal telephone line or ISDN or mobile phone over narrowband (e.g. GPRS).

Notes: 1) as percentages of individuals who used the Internet in the last three months. EU-27 are estimated on the basis of available country data. The Community survey covered individuals aged 16-74.

Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_pi_a5, isoc_pi_d2)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Graph 8.2: Purposes of Internet usage by individuals, 2007 (EU-27)

Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_pi_a5, isoc_pi_d2)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Online information search about products is very popular among internet users

Among the various selected activities carried out for private purposes by individuals who had used the Internet in the last three months, obtaining information about goods and services accounted for large shares in 2007 for both, broadband and non-broadband internet users. More than half of internet users living in a household with broadband access obtained information from public authorities' websites and were engaged in internet banking activities (both 52%). Broadband internet users were also more active in playing or downloading games or music.

In general, higher proportions in performing the different activities were reported for broadband users. The impact of using broadband on undertaking certain activities varied according to type of activity and between countries. For playing or downloading games or music, the proportion for broadband users was twice as high or more in Germany, France, United Kingdom and Sweden. For internet banking, the share of broadband users was two times as high or more as among non-broadband users in Greece, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Table 8.3: Individuals who have never used the Internet, 2007

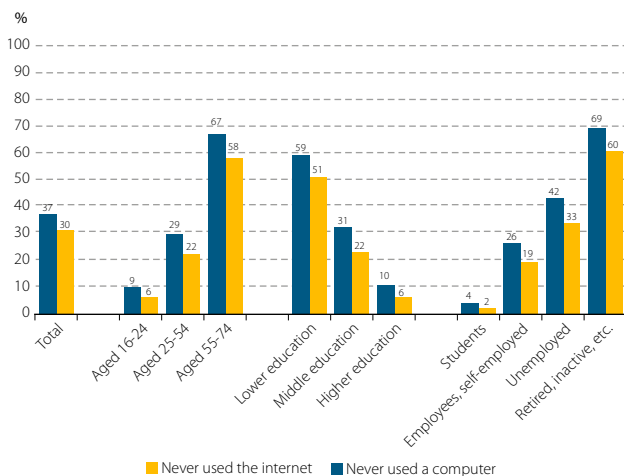
	Age groups				Educational level			Employment situation			
	Total	16-24	25-54	55-74	Low	Mid- dle	High	Stud	Empl	Unem- Other, pl	incl. reti- red
EU-27	37	9	29	67	59	31	10	4	26	42	69
EU-25	35	7	27	65	57	28	9	4	23	39	67
EEA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EEA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	29	5	19	60	51	21	8	3	15	34	62
BG	65	31	60	92	86	64	25	8	54	84	95
CZ	46	11	39	78	57	48	11	5	37	64	79
DK	12	0	4	31	21	10	3	1	:	14	38
DE	23	:u	:u	54	33	23	11	:u	10	26	55
EE	32	3	22	71	43	35	17	:u	23	29	70
IE	35	16	28	72	65	28	7	5	27	40	63
EL	62	20	56	93	89	51	26	9	52	51	91
ES	43	8	34	83	69	22	11	2	30	43	80
FR	32	4	23	64	47	12	6	3	22	29	64
IT	54	23	46	82	76	33	17	12	41	50	84
CY	56	25	52	89	84	59	20	9	51	42	85
LV	39	3	31	80	57	42	11	1	28	60	77
LT	49	7	44	89	63	57	15	1	39	70	88
LU	20	2	13	48	34	8	4	2	12	35	53
HU	46	13	38	78	71	31	12	5	30	67	80
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	12	0	5	36	27	6	2	0	4	4	34
AT	28	7	19	60	52	25	10	2	16	:u	59
PL	48	6	45	83	62	51	12	:u	37	58	82
PT	56	10	52	86	71	13	8	:u	48	56	89
RO	69	36	68	95	84	70	19	15	65	75	95
SI	39	2	30	81	69	36	7	0	24	53	86
SK	35	5	26	82	58	31	8	3	25	53	78
FI	17	0	5	44	32	15	3	0	7	22	49
SE	15	6	9	30	25	13	9	6	10	12	35
UK	22	:u	15	46	60	16	6	:u	13	:u	47
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	8	0	4	25	15	6	1	0	5	16	36
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	11	3	5	29	18	11	4	3	5	4	32
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RS	65	35	61	94	83	58	32	24	45	75	82
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Definitions: "Low" corresponds to education classification ISCED 0, 1 or 2, "Middle" to ISCED 3 or 4, "High" to ISCED 5 or 6. "Stud" are students not in the labour force. "Empl" includes employees or self-employed including family workers. "Other" includes retired, inactive, in compulsory military service, etc.

Notes: EU-27 are estimated on the basis of available country data. The Community surveys covered individuals aged 16-74.

Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (i_iux, MS Access database)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Graph 8.3: Share of individuals with no experiences in the use of computers and the Internet in 2007, EU-27

Source: Eurostat - Information Society Statistics - ICT usage in households and by individuals (i_iux, c_cux)

Extraction date: 29.2.2008

Digital divides in computer and internet usage are profound when considering age, education and employment situation

In EU-27 in 2007, 30% of the population aged 16-74 had never used a computer. Moreover, 37% of individuals had no experiences in using the internet. When looking at different subgroups of society, gaps in computer and internet usage can be quite strong.

The proportions of those who had never used a computer and/or the internet were in particular larger in the older age group (67% and 58%, respectively), signalling a big generation gap in the use of information and communication technologies. This type of divide can be observed in all countries.

Similar, the employment status of citizen plays a role in the digital divide. The non-usage proportions were highest in the group of retired, inactive and other not in the labour force and lowest within the group of students, reflecting the close relationships of these groups with the factor age. The gap is repeated when looking at the educational level. Citizen with lower education showed large proportions for having never used the computer and/or the internet while the higher educated were most familiar with computer and internet usage.



9

TOURISM

Table 9.1: Tourism propensity (2006)

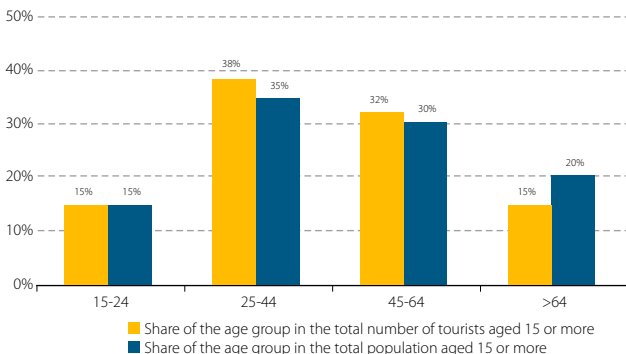
	Share of the population that takes part in tourism (i.e. at least one holiday trip of 4 nights or more during the year)									
	Total population (aged 15 or more)				Share by age group (percentage)					
	Any holiday trip	Only dome- stic trip(s)	Only out- bound trip(s)	Dome- stic and out- bound trip(s)	<15	15-24	25-44	45-64	>64	
EU-27	55	28	20	8	:	55	61	59	41	
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
BE	45	6	34	5	52	45	47	58	22	
BG	18	15	3	:	:	23	27	13	6	
CZ	51	25	13	14	:	65	61	49	24	
DK	64	11	42	11	:	72	69	68	44	
DE	81	25	50	6	:	81	90	92	51	
EE	23	6	14	2	:	30	27	23	9	
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EL	44	38	5	<1	57	55	49	44	27	
ES	44	34	5	5	52	44	48	47	34	
FR	61	43	5	13	:	48	66	63	60	
IT	49	36	7	6	60	59	60	48	27	
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
LV	18	11	7	<1	:	30	22	15	7	
LT	26	6	20	<1	:	28	37	24	9	
LU	49	<1	49	<1	:	48	50	55	39	
HU	35	26	8	1	43	41	37	35	26	
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NL	68	15	25	27	77	66	70	71	60	
AT	62	19	10	33	:	68	68	62	46	
PL	33	23	6	4	:	48	33	30	19	
PT	27	20	5	3	:	34	32	25	17	
RO	17	15	2	<1	:	:	:	:	:	
SI	60	12	38	9	:	87	65	59	30	
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
FI	57	24	15	18	:	66	59	67	31	
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
UK	60	21	30	9	:	49	64	65	56	
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NO	74	22	35	17	:	72	81	87	40	
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Notes: 1) EU-27: excluding IE, CY, MT, RO, SK, SE ; 2) HU: preliminary data ;

3) Domestic trips: trips of residents of a Member State within that same Member State (but outside the traveller's usual environment) ; 4) Outbound trips: trips of residents of a Member State outside that Member State (and outside their usual environment)

Source: Eurostat - Tourism Statistics (number of tourists) & Population Statistics

Extraction date: 10.3.2008

Graph 9.1: Age distribution of tourists versus age distribution of total population (aged 15 or more)

Source: Eurostat - Tourism Statistics (number of tourists) & Population Statistics

Extraction date: 10.3.2008

More than half of the EU residents go on holidays

Over the past decades, going on holidays has become a key moment in the year for many citizens. It gives people the opportunity to take a break from their usual private or professional environment or to discover other parts of their country, other parts of Europe or even other parts of the world. In this sense, tourism can contribute to bringing people from different cultures together and to foster the mutual respect between different communities.

In 2006, 55 percent of the EU population (aged 15 or more) made at least one holiday trip of at least four overnight stays. 28 percent of the population made at least one holiday trip abroad while another 28 percent limited its holidays to (one or more) domestic trips. Especially in southern countries or countries with important seaside tourism, domestic trips appear to be very popular. Indeed, in Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Portugal, about 3 out of 4 persons who did go on holidays in the course of 2006 only made trips within the country of residence. Residents of smaller or more central or northern located countries tend to prefer foreign destinations, the extreme case being Luxembourg where less than 1 percent of the populations spend the holidays within the country.

In terms of overall tourism propensity, regardless of the destination, Germany scores by far the highest with 81 percent of its population going on holidays at least once per year.

When looking at the tourism propensity by age group, no big differences are observed, apart from the group of persons aged 64 or more where only 41 percent takes part in tourism. The graph above shows that this age group represents 20 percent of the population, while it brings in 'only' 15 percent of the tourists. The so-called ageing society, combined with the knowledge that this generation did not always grow up with a household budget for tourism and combined with the fact that people stay longer healthy, the travellers aged 65 or more will most probably be a very important growth segment for the tourism market in the next decades.

Table 9.2: Holiday trips of EU residents aged 15 or more (2006)

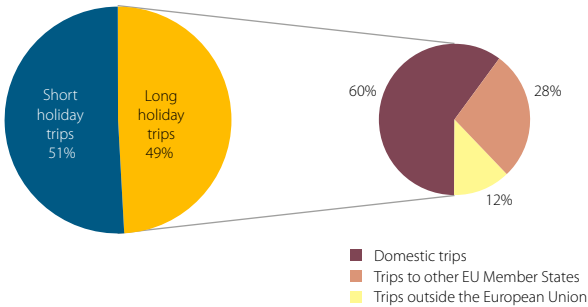
	Number of holiday trips (in thousands)			Share by type of trip - broken down by duration and destination (percentage)					
	All holiday trips	Short trips (1 to 3 nights)	Long trips (4 nights or more)	Short domestic trips	Short trips to other Member States	Short trips outside the EU	Long domestic trips	Long trips to other Member States	Long trips outside the EU
EU-27	921 761	473 249	448 512	46	5	<1	29	14	6
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	9 836	3 188	6 648	16	16	<1	13	43	12
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	26 754	17 821	8 933	63	4	<1	19	9	6
DK	10 631	4 736	5 895	36	8	1	17	28	10
DE	153 276	47 845	105 431	27	4	<1	26	31	11
EE	865	586	279	57	:	:	11	:	:
IE	9 797	5 007	4 790	38	13	<1	11	30	8
EL	15 883	7 305	8 578	45	<1	<1	48	3	3
ES	120 901	81 302	39 599	66	1	<1	28	3	2
FR	188 156	105 020	83 136	53	3	<1	37	4	3
IT	78 055	36 920	41 134	43	3	<1	40	8	5
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	4 702	3 793	909	75	5	1	9	6	4
LT	3 476	2 386	1 090	52	11	6	12	10	9
LU	1 099	419	680	1	35	2	<1	51	11
HU	24 685	17 973	6 711	66	6	1	17	7	3
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	28 265	9 880	18 385	25	10	<1	25	31	9
AT	15 771	7 026	8 745	31	12	2	20	22	13
PL	38 283	20 475	17 808	49	4	<1	37	7	2
PT	10 265	6 602	3 663	62	:	:	28	:	:
RO	6 892	3 505	3 387	50	<1	<1	43	5	<1
SI	4 765	2 958	1 807	43	5	14	10	5	22
SK	6 420	1 865	4 555	24	5	<1	38	21	13
FI	28 161	21 541	6 620	67	9	<1	16	5	2
SE	22 130	14 222	7 908	52	:	:	17	:	:
UK	112 695	50 874	61 821	36	9	<1	25	20	9
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	17 312	10 464	6 848	49	11	<1	20	16	4
EEA-30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) EU-27 for number of holiday trips: excluding BG, CY, MT ; 2) EU-27 for share by trip: excluding BG, EE, CY, MT, PT, SE ; 3) Data for SE and HU (partially): 2005 ; 4) Domestic trips: trips of residents of a Member State within that same Member State (but outside the traveller's usual environment) ; 5) Breakdown by destination: if several destinations within 1 trip, trips are classified according to the main destination.

Source: Eurostat - Tourism Statistics (number of trips, quarterly and annual data)

Extraction date: 10.3.2008

Graph 9.2: Share of short and long trips by EU residents
Share of long trips, by destination



Source: Eurostat - Tourism Statistics (number of trips, quarterly and annual data)
Extraction date: 10.3.2008

Europe is an attractive destination for its citizens

In 2006, residents (aged 15 or more) of the European Union made 922 million holiday trips with overnight stays (data excluding BG, CY and MT), of which slightly more than half (51 percent) were short trips of 1 to 3 nights only. In all Member States, excepting Luxembourg, such short trips in general have a destination within the same Member State: 90 percent of the short trips (or 46 percent of all holiday trips with overnight stays) concern domestic tourism. Among the short trips, only about 1 percent has a destination outside the EU, often trips by residents from Member States neighbouring non EU countries.

With more than 188 million holiday trips made, residents of France take the lead, to an important extent because of the high number of - mainly domestic - short trips.

When looking at longer holiday trips of at least four overnight stays rather than at the short breaks, most holiday trips are made by Germans (105 million trips in 2006). At the level of the EU-27, the Member State where the tourist resides (60 percent) or other Member States of the EU (28 percent) appear to be the most attractive destinations for residents of the European Union. Only 12% of the long holiday trips has a destination outside the EU.

Analogous to the discussion on tourism propensity on the previous pages, an important geographical factor can be observed in the destination of European's holidays. While domestic trips represent more than 90 percent of the total number of holidays

trips made by residents of southern or mediterranean countries such as Greece, Spain, France, Portugal or Romania, the own country is a holiday destination on less than half of the trips made by residents from more central or northern – and often smaller – Member States like Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg or the Netherlands. Only in two Member States, namely Belgium and Luxembourg, more trips are made to other EU Member States as compared to domestic trips. As regards trips outside the EU, Slovenia is the only Member State that counts less trips to other EU countries as compared to countries outside the EU which is easily explained by the proximity of Croatia – by far the first foreign destination for Slovenians.

More information and publications: tourism statistics website (ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism)

European Commission

Living conditions in Europe – Data 2003–06

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2008 – 170 pp. – 10.5 x 21 cm

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Pocketbooks

ISBN 978-92-79-10111-3

ISSN 1725-5988

How to obtain EU publications

Our priced publications are available from EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>), where you can place an order with the sales agent of your choice.

The Publications Office has a worldwide network of sales agents. You can obtain their contact details by sending a fax to (352) 29 29-42758.



Living conditions in Europe

Data 2003–06

This pocketbook provides a comprehensive picture of the current living conditions in the Member States and the Candidate Countries of the European Union, as well as in the EFTA states. For the first time in this publication some data is presented concerning the potential candidate countries of the European Union. Different areas of the social field are described by a selection of indicators which are presented in tables and graphs and accompanied by a short commentary. Data are drawn from sources available in Eurostat, such as the European Union Labour Force Survey or SILC project (European Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions).

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

ISBN 978-92-79-10111-3



9 789279 101113



Publications Office
Publications.europa.eu