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Key figures on Europe

2010 edition

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FOREWORD

Official statistics play a fundamental role in today's society. Public administrations, policy makers, economic operators, markets, researchers and citizens rely on high quality statistics to describe developments in the economic, social, environmental and cultural spheres as accurately as possible.

Impartial, objective, timely and easily accessible statistical information is essential in order to enable well informed decisions based on an accurate and relevant picture of society. Statistical information underpins the transparency and openness of policy decisions; official statistics are therefore a public good and a basis for the smooth functioning of democracy.

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, ensures the development, production and dissemination of harmonised statistics at a European level. Eurostat gets most of its data from the national statistical authorities in the Member States. It then processes, analyses and disseminates that data, following common statistical concepts, methods and standards. Eurostat also supports and encourages the development of similar statistical systems within countries neighbouring the European Union, driving thereby a process of statistical harmonisation.

At a European level, statistics are increasingly important for the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies. Europe needs a plethora of statistical data which meet the highest possible standards in terms of quality. For example, reliable statistics are needed to assess macro-economic developments such as inflation, employment and government finances. European statistics thus constitute an essential information tool for monitoring strategic objectives, in particular through the use of principal European economic indicators (PEEIs), sustainable development indicators, structural indicators, and employment and social policy indicators.

I hope this publication will encourage you to use Eurostat's data for your information needs and daily work. Please consult our website at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat which offers you free access to nearly all Eurostat data and publications.

Walter Radermacher
Director-General, Eurostat

ABSTRACT

Key figures on Europe 2010 presents a comprehensive selection of statistical data on Europe. The pocketbook may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics and provides guidance to the vast range of data freely available from the Eurostat website at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat.

Most data cover the period 1998-2008 for the European Union and some indicators are provided for other countries, such as candidate countries to the European Union, members of EFTA, Japan or the United States (subject to availability). The pocketbook treats the following areas: the economy, population, health, education, the labour market, living conditions and welfare, industry and services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, trade, transport, the environment, energy, science and technology, and Europe's regions.

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Introduction

THE EUROSTAT POCKETBOOK

Key figures on Europe 2010 provides users of official statistics with an overview of the wealth of information that is available on Eurostat's website and within its online databases. It belongs to a set of general compendium publications. Key figures on Europe has been conceived as a publication that provides a balanced set of indicators, with a broad cross-section of information.

Structure of the publication

Key figures on Europe is divided into an introduction and 13 main chapters. The main chapters contain data and/or background information relating to the full range of Eurostat data. Each section is divided into double page spreads that highlight a particular topic. The text that is provided generally highlights the most important methodological points and is often centred on presenting indicator definitions.

Users will find a great deal more information when consulting the Eurostat website, which contains subject-specific publications and online databases.

Data extraction, coverage and presentation

The statistical data presented in the pocketbook were extracted at the start of September 2009 and represent data availability at that time. There are a few specific tables/graphs where the data had to be extracted at a later date – where this was the case, the extraction date is mentioned under the table or graph in question. The accompanying text was drafted during October and November 2009.

This publication usually presents information for the EU-27 (the 27 Member States of the EU), the euro area (based on 16 members), as well as the individual Member States. The order of the Member States used in the pocketbook generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages; in some graphs the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator.

The EU-27 and euro area aggregates are only provided when information for all of the countries is available, or if an estimate has been made for missing information. Any partial totals that are created are systematically footnoted. Time-series for these geographical aggregates are based on a consistent set of countries for the whole of the time period (unless otherwise indicated). In other words, although the EU only had 25 Member States since early 2004 and has only had 27 Member States since the start of 2007, the time-series for EU-27 refer to a sum or an average for all 27 countries for the whole of the period presented, as if all 27 Member States had been part of the EU in earlier periods. In a similar vein, the data for the euro area are consistently presented for all 16 members, despite the later accessions of Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta, and Slovakia to the euro area. As such, unless otherwise stated, the data for the euro area covers the 16 Member States that share the euro as a common currency as of November 2009 (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland).

In the event that a reference year is not available for a particular country, then efforts have been made to fill tables and graphs with previous reference years (these exceptions are footnoted); generally, an effort has been made to go back two reference periods.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ACCESSING EUROPEAN STATISTICS

The simplest way of accessing Eurostat's broad range of statistical information is through the Eurostat website (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat). Eurostat provides users with free access to its databases and all of its publications in PDF format via the Internet. The website is updated twice per day and gives access to the latest and most comprehensive statistical information available on the EU, its Member States, its candidate countries and EFTA countries.

Eurostat data codes – easy online access to the freshest data

Eurostat data codes, such as tps00001 and nama_gdp_c, allow the reader to easily access the most recent data on the Eurostat website. In this pocketbook these codes are given as part of the source below tables and figures.

In the PDF version of this pocketbook the reader is led directly to the freshest data when clicking on the hyper-links that form the data code(s). Readers of the paper version can access the freshest data directly by typing a standardised hyper-link into a web browser, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data_code>&mode=view, where <data_code> is to be replaced by the data code in question. The data is presented either in the TGM or the Data Explorer interface.

The data codes can also be fed into the 'Search' function of Eurostat's website, which is found in the upper right corner of the Eurostat homepage, at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. The results from such a search present related dataset(s) and possibly publication(s) and metadata. By clicking on these hyper-links users are taken to product page(s), which provide some background information about each dataset/publication or set of metadata. For example, it is possible to move directly to the data from the data product page by clicking the TGM or Data Explorer icons presented under the 'View table' sub-heading.

Note that the data on the Eurostat's website is frequently updated.

Note also that the description above presents the situation as of April 2010.

Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained is part of the Eurostat website. It is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics, which is completed by a statistical glossary that clarifies the terms used. In addition, there are numerous links provided to the latest data, further information, and metadata, making Statistics Explained a portal for regular and occasional users alike.

Statistics Explained can be accessed via a link on the right-hand side of Eurostat's homepage, or directly at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained.

In April 2010, Statistics Explained contained around 200 different articles and over 800 glossary items; its content and user-friendliness will be expanded regularly. Users may find articles using a set of navigational features in the left-hand menu; on the top-right menu bar of Statistics Explained it is possible to find options that make it possible, among others, to print, forward, cite, blog or share content easily.

STATISTICAL SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Statistical symbols

Statistical data are often accompanied by additional information in the form of statistical symbols (also called 'flags') to indicate missing information or some other metadata. In this pocketbook, the use of statistical symbols has been restricted to a minimum. The following symbols are included where necessary:

Italic	Value is either a forecast, provisional or an estimate and is therefore likely to change
:	Not available, confidential or unreliable value
–	Not applicable or zero by default
0	Less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero

Breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided with each table and graph.

In the case of the EU Member States, even when data are not available, these countries have been included in tables and graphs systematically (with appropriate footnotes for graphs indicating that data are not available, while in tables use has been made of the colon (:) to indicate that data are not available). For non-member countries outside the EU, when data are not available for a particular indicator the country has been removed from the table or graph in question.

Geographical aggregates

EU	European Union
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States including Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Note that unless otherwise stated, the EU aggregate in this publication refers to 27 countries, as if all 27 of these had been part of the EU in periods prior to 1 January 2007
EU-25	EU-27 other than Bulgaria and Romania (from 1 May 2004 to 31 December 2006)
EU-15	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004)
EU-12	EU-15 other than Austria, Finland and Sweden (from 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1994)
Euro area	Note that unless otherwise stated, the euro area (EA) aggregate in this publication refers to 16 countries, as if all 16 of these had been part of the EA in periods prior to 1 January 2009
EA-16	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland
EA-15	EA-16 other than Slovakia
EA-13	EA-15 other than Cyprus and Malta
EA-12	EA-13 other than Slovenia

Country codes

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
MK ([1])	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
RS	Serbia
JP	Japan
US	United States

([1]) Provisional ISO code which does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Other abbreviations and acronyms

BMI	body mass index
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BoP	balance of payments
CAP	common agricultural policy
CC	classification of types of construction
CFP	common fisheries policy
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
CIS	Community innovation survey
COD	chemical oxygen demand
COICOP	classification of individual consumption by purpose
CPA	classification of products by activity
DAC	development assistance committee
DSL	digital subscriber line
ECB	European Central Bank
EEC	European Economic Community
EES	European Employment Strategy
EFTA	European free trade association
EICP	European index of consumer prices
EMAS	eco-management and audit scheme
EMU	economic and monetary union
EPO	European Patent Office
ERA	European research area
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
ESSPROS	European system of integrated social protection statistics
EU	European Union
EUEB	European eco-labelling board
Eurostat	statistical office of the European Union
FOB	free on board
FDI	foreign direct investment
FSS	farm structure survey
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R & D
GNI	gross national income
HBS	household budget survey
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
HIS	health interview surveys
HLY	healthy life years
HRST	human resources in science and technology
ICD	international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems
ICT	information and communication technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation

ISCED	international standard classification of education
ISDN	integrated services digital network
JVR	job vacancy rate
LFS	labour force survey
MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities within the European Community
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households
NUTS	hierarchical classification/nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (Eurostat) (NUTS 1, 2 and 3)
ODA	overseas development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCT	patent co-operation treaty
PDA	personal digital assistant
PEEI	principal European economic indicator
R & D	research and development
RON	research octane number
S & T	science and technology
SBS	structural business statistics
SET	strategic energy technology
SHA	system of health accounts
SITC	standard international trade classification
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SMS	short message service
STS	short-term (business) statistics
UN	United Nations
UNCAT	United Nations convention against torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment
UNESCO	United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation
UOE	United Nations/OECD/ Eurostat
USPTO	United States patent and trademark office
VAT	value added tax
WHO	World Health Organisation

Units of measurement

%	percent(age)
AW	average worker
BMI	body mass index
CHF	Swiss franc
cm^3	cubic centimetre
EUR	euro
FTE	full-time equivalent
GJ	gigajoule
GT	gross tonnage
GWh	gigawatt-hour
JPY	Japanese yen
kg	kilogram
kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
l	litre
m^3	cubic metre
mm	millimetre
MWh	megawatt-hour
p/st	piece/unit
PPCS	purchasing power consumption standard
PPP	purchasing power parity
PPS	purchasing power standard
t-km	tonne-kilometre
toe	tonne of oil equivalent
TWh	terawatt hour
UAA	utilised agricultural area
USD	United States dollar

Economy

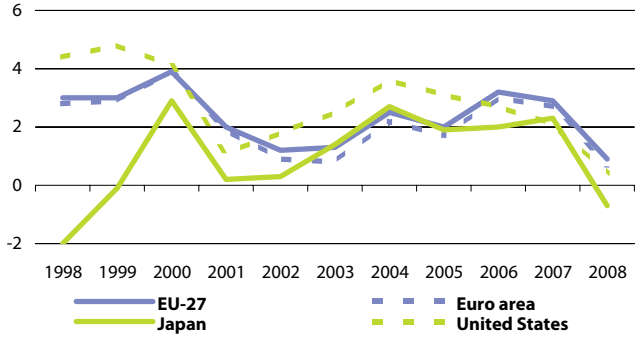
GDP

GDP is a central measure of national accounts, which summarises the economic position of a country (or region). GDP can be calculated using different approaches:

- the output approach, which sums the gross value added of various sectors, plus taxes and less subsidies on products;
- the expenditure approach, which sums the final use of goods and services (final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services, and;
- the income approach, which sums the compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus and mixed income.

An analysis of GDP per capita removes the influence of the absolute size of the population, making comparisons between different countries easier. GDP data in national currencies can be converted into purchasing power standards (PPS) using purchasing power parities that reflect the purchasing power of each currency, rather than using market exchange rates. In this way differences in price levels between countries are eliminated. The volume index of GDP per capita in PPS is expressed in relation to the EU average (set to equal 100). If the index of a country is higher/lower than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is above/below the EU-27 average; this index is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than temporal comparisons.

Figure 1.1: Real GDP growth rate
(% change on previous year)



Source: Eurostat (tsieb020)

Table 1.1: GDP

	GDP at current prices (EUR 1 000 million)			GDP per capita (PPS, EU-27=100)		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
EU-27	8 162.3	10 108.2	12 512.1	100 .0	100.0	100.0
Euro area	6 160.2	7 544.4	9 276.2	113.1	110.5	108.3
BE	228.0	274.7	344.2	122.8	122.9	114.6
BG	11.4	17.8	34.1	26.9	32.5	40.1
CZ	55.4	80.9	148.6	70.5	73.4	80.4
DK	155.2	188.5	232.5	131.9	124.1	118.3
DE	1 952.1	2 163.8	2 495.8	122.4	116.5	116.0
EE	5.0	8.7	15.9	42.3	54.4	67.2
IE	78.7	139.4	185.7	121.2	140.5	139.4
EL	122.0	171.4	242.9	83.3	92.1	95.3
ES	536.9	782.9	1 095.2	95.3	101.0	103.9
FR	1 315.3	1 594.8	1 950.1	115.0	111.8	107.3
IT	1 087.2	1 335.4	1 572.2	119.7	110.7	100.4
CY	8.5	11.8	16.9	86.7	88.9	94.6
LV	6.0	10.0	23.1	35.6	43.3	55.6
LT	10.0	16.5	32.3	40.1	49.1	61.2
LU	17.3	25.8	36.7	217.4	247.7	252.8
HU	41.9	74.6	105.8	52.7	63.2	62.9
MT	3.4	4.4	5.8	80.5	78.4	76.3
NL	359.9	476.9	595.9	128.6	129.3	134.9
AT	189.6	223.3	281.9	131.6	126.8	123.1
PL	153.4	191.6	362.1	47.8	48.9	57.5
PT	105.9	138.6	166.2	76.6	76.7	75.3
RO	37.4	52.6	137.0	:	31.3	45.8
SI	19.3	25.7	37.1	78.6	83.4	89.8
SK	19.9	29.5	64.9	52.1	55.5	71.8
FI	116.3	145.8	184.7	114.3	112.8	115.0
SE	225.7	275.7	328.3	122.5	122.6	121.4
UK	1 299.6	1 647.1	1 816.1	117.6	121.8	116.9
HR	22.5	30.0	47.4	51.7	*54.3*	63.0
MK	3.2	4.1	6.5	26.6	25.6	32.5
TR	239.0	268.3	498.4	42.6	33.9	45.5
IS	7.4	9.7	10.2	140.4	125.5	118.7
NO	134.7	199.1	309.9	138.4	156.2	190.0
CH	243.7	287.8	341.3	149.3	136.9	141.4
JP	3 448.5	3 743.6	3 329.4	121.0	112.1	110.8
US	7 843.7	9 849.8	9 818.7	160.7	156.3	154.3

Source: Eurostat (tec00001)

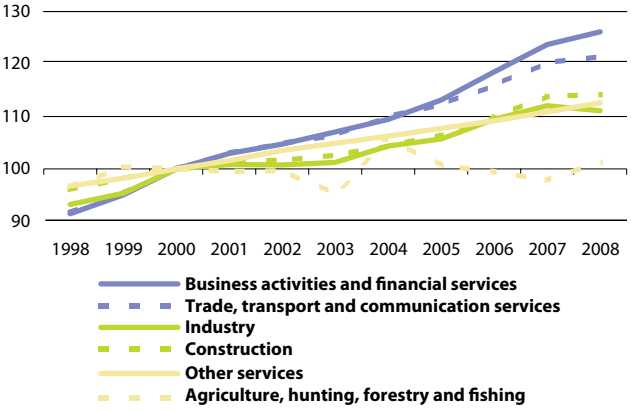
ECONOMIC OUTPUT

The output of the economy is measured using gross value added. Gross value added is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed in their creation; the depreciation of fixed assets is not included. When calculating value added, output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Taxes less subsidies on products have to be added to value added to obtain GDP at market prices.

Economic output can be analysed by activity: at the most aggregated level of analysis six NACE Rev. 1 headings are identified: agriculture, hunting and fishing; industry; construction; trade, transport and communication services; business activities and financial services, and; other services.

An analysis of output over time can be facilitated by using a volume measure of output – in other words, by deflating the value of output to remove the impact of price changes; each activity is deflated individually to reflect the changes in the prices of its associated products.

Figure 1.2: Gross value added, EU-27 (2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_k)

Table 1.2: Gross value added at basic prices, 2008
(% share of total gross value added)

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Industry	Construction	Trade, transp. & comm. services	Bus. activ. & finance	Other services
EU-27	1.8	20.1	6.5	21.0	28.1	22.5
Euro area	1.8	20.0	6.5	20.8	28.4	22.6
BE	0.8	17.9	5.3	23.0	29.4	23.6
BG	7.3	21.9	8.6	23.5	23.5	15.1
CZ	2.3	31.3	6.3	25.4	17.8	16.9
DK	1.1	20.5	5.8	21.4	24.4	26.8
DE	0.9	25.6	4.2	17.7	29.4	22.1
EE	2.6	20.6	8.4	25.6	24.2	18.6
IE	2.0	25.3	8.5	17.5	27.1	19.5
EL	3.3	13.6	6.1	33.2	19.9	23.9
ES	2.8	17.3	11.6	24.5	22.6	21.3
FR	2.0	13.8	6.7	18.7	33.6	25.3
IT	2.0	20.8	6.2	22.1	27.9	21.0
CY	2.1	10.2	9.4	26.7	27.5	24.1
LV	3.1	13.8	8.9	29.8	23.9	20.5
LT	4.5	22.2	10.0	30.8	15.6	17.0
LU	0.4	9.7	6.2	21.4	45.5	16.7
HU	4.3	24.9	4.6	22.2	21.9	22.2
MT	2.3	17.7	3.6	26.4	21.6	28.6
NL	1.8	19.7	5.8	21.0	28.3	23.5
AT	1.7	23.2	7.5	23.3	23.8	20.5
PL	4.5	23.1	8.0	27.3	19.4	17.8
PT	2.4	17.6	6.4	24.3	22.7	26.6
RO	7.2	25.6	11.8	26.1	14.2	15.2
SI	2.3	25.1	8.9	22.6	22.4	18.9
SK	*3.4*	*28.1*	*8.7*	*26.2*	*17.7*	15.9
FI	3.0	24.9	6.7	21.6	21.6	22.2
SE	1.6	22.8	5.1	19.4	24.3	26.8
UK	0.8	17.6	6.1	20.4	32.2	22.8
HR	6.4	20.2	8.3	25.2	22.9	16.9
MK	11.0	25.7	7.0	27.4	11.3	17.8
TR	8.6	21.7	5.2	31.9	21.1	11.4
IS (1)	5.6	14.3	12.2	19.4	27.2	20.9
NO	1.2	41.3	4.8	15.7	17.3	19.6
CH	1.2	22.6	5.3	22.2	23.3	25.1

(1) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tec00003, tec00004, tec00005, tec00006, tec00007 and tec00008)

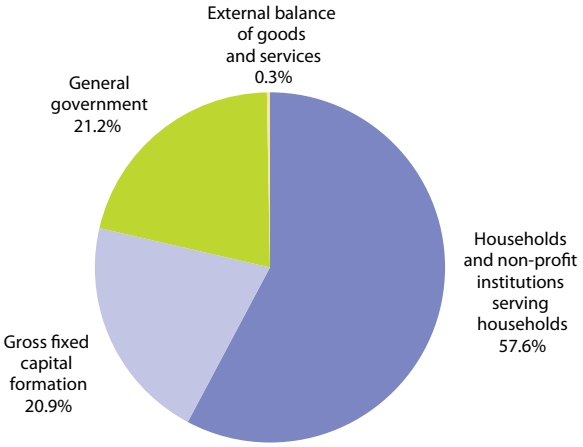
GDP EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT

The main aggregates of national accounts are compiled from institutional units, namely non-financial or financial corporations, general government, households, and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

In the system of national accounts, only households, NPISH and government have final consumption, whereas corporations have intermediate consumption. Private final consumption expenditure, or that performed by households and NPISH, is defined as expenditure on goods and services for the direct satisfaction of individual needs, whereas government consumption expenditure includes goods and services produced by government, as well as purchases of goods and services by government that are supplied to households as social transfers in kind.

Gross capital formation is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and the change in inventories (stocks). Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed tangible and intangible assets. Fixed assets are produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Investment may be made by public or private institutions.

Figure 1.3: Expenditure components of GDP, EU-27, 2008 (% share of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (tec00009, tec00010, tec00011 and tec00110)

Table 1.3: Investment
(% of GDP)

	Total investment		Public investment		Business investment (gross fixed capital formation by the private sector)	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
EU-27	20.0	21.1	2.3	2.7	17.8	18.4
Euro area	20.4	21.6	2.4	2.5	18.0	19.1
BE	20.2	22.7	1.7	1.6	18.5	21.1
BG	13.0	33.4	3.2	5.6	9.8	27.8
CZ	28.2	24.0	4.2	4.8	24.0	19.1
DK	20.4	21.0	1.7	1.8	18.8	19.2
DE	21.1	19.0	1.8	1.5	19.3	17.5
EE	30.4	29.3	4.9	5.6	25.5	23.8
IE	21.4	21.1	2.7	5.4	18.8	15.7
EL	:	19.3	3.2	2.9	:	16.4
ES	23.0	29.4	3.3	3.8	19.8	25.6
FR	17.9	21.9	2.8	3.2	15.1	18.7
IT	19.3	20.9	2.3	2.2	17.0	18.7
CY	18.7	23.3	2.9	3.0	15.8	20.3
LV	24.7	30.2	1.4	4.9	23.3	25.3
LT	24.0	24.8	2.5	4.9	21.4	19.9
LU	21.8	20.1	4.5	3.9	17.3	16.2
HU	23.6	20.1	3.4	2.8	20.2	17.3
MT	22.9	15.8	4.6	2.7	18.4	13.2
NL	22.2	20.4	3.0	3.3	19.3	17.2
AT	24.0	21.8	1.8	1.0	22.2	20.8
PL	24.1	22.0	3.9	4.6	20.2	17.3
PT	26.5	21.7	4.0	2.1	22.5	19.6
RO	18.2	33.3	1.8	5.4	16.4	27.9
SI	24.9	28.9	2.9	4.2	21.2	24.8
SK	35.7	*25.9*	4.0	*1.8*	32.7	*24.2*
FI	19.0	20.6	2.9	2.5	16.2	18.1
SE	16.3	19.5	3.1	3.3	13.2	16.2
UK	17.7	16.9	1.3	2.3	16.5	14.6
HR	20.0	*27.6*	:	:	:	:
MK	17.4	*23.7*	:	:	:	:
TR	22.9	20.3	:	:	:	:
IS	24.0	24.4	4.4	4.5	19.6	19.9
NO	25.0	20.8	3.6	3.1	21.3	17.7
CH (1)	22.2	21.3	2.7	1.9	19.4	19.6

(1) 2007 instead of 2008 for public and business investment.

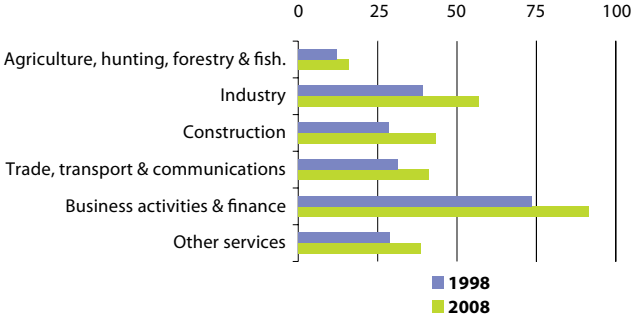
Source: Eurostat (nama_gdp_c, tsdec210, tec00022 and tsier140)

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Various measures of labour productivity are available, for example, based on value added or GDP relative to the number of persons employed or to the number of hours worked. Productivity indicators provide confirmation of the most labour-intensive areas of the EU economy, as well as an insight into the apparent productivity growth of particular economic activities.

Productivity measures expressed in PPS, which eliminates differences in price levels between countries, are particularly useful for cross-country comparisons. GDP in PPS per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies. It should be kept in mind, though, that this measure depends on the structure of total employment and may, for instance, be lowered by a shift from full-time to part-time work. GDP in PPS per hour worked gives a clearer picture of productivity as the incidence of part-time employment varies greatly between countries and activities. The data are presented in the form of an index in relation to the EU average: if the index rises above 100, then labour productivity is higher than the EU average.

Figure 1.4: Labour productivity, EU-27 (EUR 1 000 per person employed)



Source: Eurostat (nama_nace06_c and nama_nace06_e)

Table 1.4: Labour productivity (based on PPS)

	Per person employed (EU-27=100)		Per hour worked (EU-15=100)	
	1998	2008	1998	2008
EU-27	100.0	100.0	:	88.8
Euro area	114.8	109.1	:	100.7
BE (1)	134.3	124.6	:	:
BG	*27.2*	36.4	*24.5*	*31.2*
CZ	*60.1*	72.3	*44.1*	54.8
DK	109.1	101.0	106.1	96.4
DE	112.4	107.4	111.1	111.9
EE	*41.2*	63.7	:	47.8
IE	125.1	134.1	95.2	111.2
EL	*90.8*	102.2	:	:
ES	107.7	104.8	92.4	94.3
FR (1)	126.3	120.9	114.5	116.9
IT	130.0	108.1	102.7	88.9
CY	*82.2*	86.1	*64.4*	66.9
LV	*36.8*	51.1	:	:
LT	*40.6*	61.4	*33.8*	47.1
LU	*165.4*	160.8	:	165.5
HU	62.5	74.4	45.2	54.7
MT	:	87.6	:	:
NL	110.8	115.3	114.3	121.0
AT	120.5	113.3	104.1	101.7
PL (2)	*50.6*	62.8	:	43.6
PT	67.8	70.6	:	:
RO	:	*47.6*	:	:
SI	*75.1*	84.0	:	:
SK	56.3	*78.8*	46.2	62.9
FI	114.1	109.5	96.2	96.5
SE	111.9	111.5	100.4	103.0
UK	109.0	110.6	:	:
HR	*63.5*	*76.5*	:	:
MK	45.9	*57.9*	:	:
TR	*53.1*	*63.9*	:	:
IS	110.4	*99.2*	:	:
NO	113.9	*157.2*	114.7	156.9
CH	112.3	*112.2*	100.0	97.1
JP	97.5	99.9	:	:
US	140.8	*144.6*	112.0	:

(1) 2004, break in series.
(2) 2005, break in series for per person employed; 2007, break in series for per hour worked.

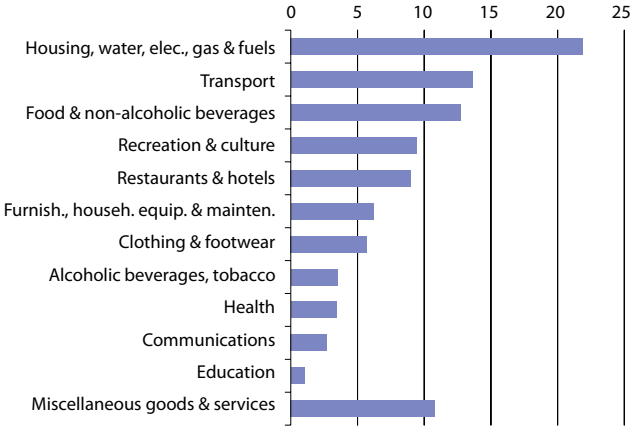
Source: Eurostat (tsieb030 and tsieb040), OECD

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Statistics on the final consumption expenditure of households cover expenditure incurred on goods or services used for the satisfaction of individual needs, either through purchase, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce), or the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Data on consumption expenditure may be broken down according to the classification of individual consumption according to purpose (COICOP), which identifies 12 different headings at its most aggregated level. Housing, energy costs, transport, and food and non-alcoholic beverages account for a high proportion of the total expenditure made by most European households.

Annual information on household expenditure is available from national accounts collected through a macro-economic approach. An alternative source for analysing household expenditure is the household budget survey (HBS): this information is obtained by asking households to keep a diary of their purchases and is much more detailed in its coverage of goods and services, as well as the types of socio-economic breakdown that are made available. HBS is only carried out and published every five years – the latest reference year currently available is 2005.

Figure 1.5: Consumption expenditure of households, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(% of total household consumption expenditure)



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

Source: Eurostat (nama_co2_c)

Table 1.5: Consumption expenditure of households (domestic concept)

	As a proportion of GDP (%)			Per capita (PPS, EU-27=100)		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
BE (1)	51.9	51.5	50.2	10 800	13 100	14 700
BG (1)	*70.8*	73.2	73.5	*3 200*	4 900	6 300
CZ (2)	*54.7*	53.0	49.5	*6 500*	8 100	9 900
DK	49.9	46.9	48.2	11 200	12 100	14 300
DE (2)	55.0	56.1	53.7	11 400	13 600	15 400
EE (2)	*63.7*	58.1	54.6	*4 600*	6 600	9 400
IE (2)	48.4	43.9	43.6	10 000	12 800	16 300
EL (2)	:	74.3	74.1	:	14 200	17 500
ES (2)	62.8	60.4	59.4	10 200	12 600	15 600
FR	55.1	55.8	56.1	10 800	12 900	15 100
IT (2)	60.2	59.8	59.3	12 200	13 700	15 000
CY (2)	*81.0*	77.6	76.6	*11 900*	14 300	17 300
LV (2)	*62.1*	61.1	60.6	*3 800*	5 500	8 700
LT (2)	*63.0*	65.3	64.0	*4 300*	6 600	9 500
LU (2)	49.3	44.3	37.4	18 200	22 800	24 900
HU	54.7	56.0	53.5	4 900	7 300	8 500
MT	79.4	74.9	70.6	10 900	12 200	13 400
NL	49.3	48.7	44.8	10 800	13 000	15 200
AT (2)	56.2	55.9	54.1	12 500	14 700	16 700
PL (2)	*62.5*	65.1	60.4	*5 100*	6 600	8 100
PT (1)	64.3	64.1	65.9	8 400	10 200	11 900
RO (1)	74.8	65.4	67.7	:	4 200	6 100
SI	*59.2*	57.4	55.8	*7 900*	9 900	12 700
SK (2)	54.3	56.0	55.0	4 800	6 400	9 200
FI	48.2	49.6	49.6	9 400	11 600	14 300
SE (2)	47.8	47.4	45.5	9 900	12 000	13 900
UK	61.9	61.6	60.6	12 400	15 600	17 800
MK (2)	72.9	77.4	78.7	3 300	4 100	6 100
TR	*70.8*	76.0	73.0	*5 100*	5 300	8 300
IS	53.7	53.1	49.2	12 800	13 800	14 700
NO	47.5	44.5	37.3	11 100	14 400	17 800
CH (2)	59.0	59.2	55.7	15 000	16 800	19 200

(1) 2006 instead of 2008.
(2) 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tec00009 and nama_co2_c)

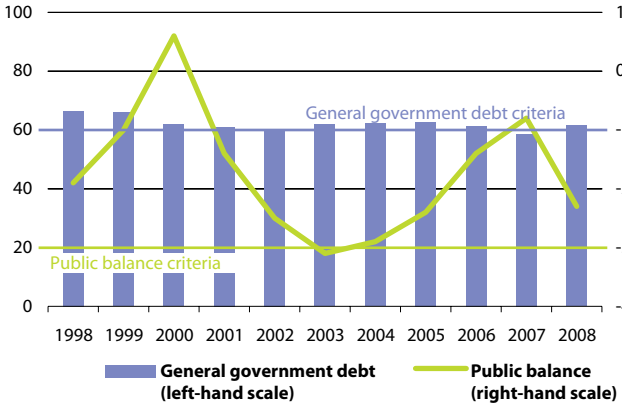
GOVERNMENT PUBLIC BALANCE AND DEBT

Under the rules on budgetary discipline within the EU stability and growth pact (Amsterdam, 1997), Member States are to avoid situations of 'excessive government deficits'. The Member States should notify their government deficit and debt statistics to the European Commission before 1 April and 1 October of each year under the 'excessive deficit procedure'.

The public balance is defined as general government net borrowing/net lending reported for the Excessive Deficit Procedure and is expressed in relation to GDP. Under the convergence criteria, the ratio of planned or actual government deficit (net borrowing) to GDP should be no more than 3 %.

General government consolidated gross debt is also expressed as a percentage of GDP. It refers to the consolidated stock of gross debt at nominal value at the end of the year. Under the convergence criteria, the ratio of general government consolidated gross debt to GDP should generally be no more than 60 % (unless the ratio is sufficiently diminishing and approaching the reference value at a satisfactory pace).

Figure 1.6: Public balance and general government debt, EU-27 (1) (% of GDP)



(1) Public balance: net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector; general government debt: general government consolidated gross debt. Data extracted on 22 October 2009.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb090 and tsieb080)

Table 1.6: Public balance and general government debt (1) (% of GDP)

	Public balance			General government debt		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
EU-27	-1.9	-3.1	-2.3	66.5	61.8	61.5
Euro area	-2.3	-3.1	-2.0	73.1	69.1	69.3
BE	-0.9	-0.1	-1.2	117.1	98.7	89.8
BG	:	-0.3	1.8	79.6	45.9	14.1
CZ	-5.0	-6.6	-2.1	15.0	30.1	30.0
DK	0.1	0.1	3.4	60.8	45.8	33.5
DE	-2.2	-4.0	0.0	60.3	63.8	65.9
EE	-0.7	1.7	-2.7	5.5	5.6	4.6
IE	2.4	0.4	-7.2	53.6	31.1	44.1
EL	:	-5.7	-7.7	105.8	98.0	99.2
ES	-3.2	-0.2	-4.1	64.1	48.7	39.7
FR	-2.6	-4.1	-3.4	59.4	62.9	67.4
IT	-2.8	-3.5	-2.7	114.9	104.4	105.8
CY	-4.1	-6.5	0.9	58.6	68.9	48.4
LV	0.0	-1.6	-4.1	9.6	14.6	19.5
LT	-3.1	-1.3	-3.2	16.6	21.1	15.6
LU	3.4	0.5	2.5	7.1	6.1	13.5
HU	-8.2	-7.2	-3.8	62.0	58.1	72.9
MT	-9.9	-9.9	-4.7	53.4	69.3	63.8
NL	-0.9	-3.1	0.7	65.7	52.0	58.2
AT	-2.4	-1.4	-0.4	64.8	65.5	62.6
PL	-4.3	-6.3	-3.6	38.9	47.1	47.2
PT	-3.4	-2.9	-2.7	52.1	56.9	66.3
RO	-3.2	-1.5	-5.5	16.6	21.5	13.6
SI	-2.4	-2.7	-1.8	:	27.5	22.5
SK	-5.3	-2.8	-2.3	34.5	42.4	27.7
FI	1.6	2.6	4.5	48.2	44.4	34.1
SE	1.1	-0.9	2.5	69.1	52.3	38.0
UK	-0.1	-3.3	-5.0	46.7	38.7	52.0
HR	:	-4.5	-1.4	:	40.9	33.5
TR	:	-11.3	-2.2	:	85.1	39.5
IS	0.5	-1.6	-14.3	49.3	41.4	70.6
NO	:	7.3	18.8	:	44.3	50.0

(1) Public balance: net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector; general government debt: general government consolidated gross debt. Data extracted on 22 October 2009.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb080 and tsieb090)

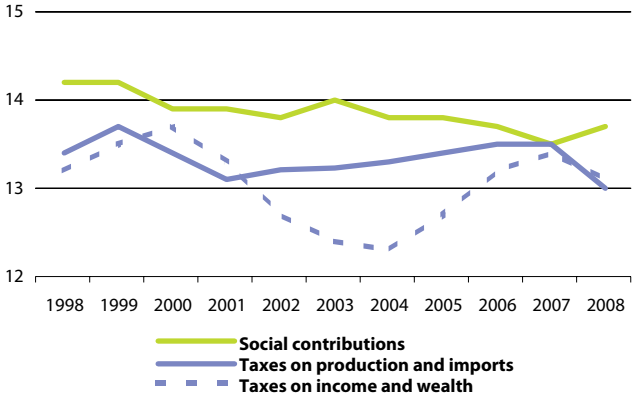
TAXES AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Taxes and social contributions correspond to revenues which are levied (in cash or in kind) by central, state and local governments, and social security funds. These levies (generally referred to as tax revenue) are organised into three main areas, covered by the following headings:

- taxes on income and wealth, including all compulsory payments levied periodically by general government on the income and wealth of enterprises and households;
- taxes on production and imports, including all compulsory payments levied by general government with respect to the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production;
- social contributions, including all employers' and employees' social contributions, as well as imputed social contributions that represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by employers.

The structure of tax revenue within the EU-27 shows that receipts from these three main headings were roughly equal in 2008. However, there was considerable variation in the structure of tax revenue across the Member States.

Figure 1.7: Taxes and social contributions, EU-27 (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (tec00019, tec00020 and tec00018)

Table 1.7: Taxes and social contributions, 2008
(% of GDP)

	Taxes on income & wealth (1)	Taxes on production & imports (2)	Social contributions
EU-27	13.1	13.0	13.7
Euro area	12.2	12.9	15.3
BE	16.6	12.6	16.1
BG	6.5	18.1	8.1
CZ	8.6	11.0	16.2
DK	29.8	17.2	1.8
DE	11.3	12.5	16.4
EE	7.9	12.1	11.9
IE	11.3	12.2	6.9
EL	7.7	12.1	14.7
ES	10.8	9.9	13.1
FR	11.4	14.8	17.9
IT	15.4	13.7	13.7
CY	12.9	18.4	7.7
LV	9.7	10.8	8.6
LT	9.4	11.5	9.4
LU	13.4	11.8	10.9
HU	10.6	15.6	13.9
MT	13.1	14.6	7.6
NL	11.6	12.1	15.2
AT	14.0	14.2	15.9
PL	8.6	14.2	11.4
PT	9.9	14.6	12.9
RO	6.9	12.0	10.3
SI	9.0	14.0	14.3
SK	6.4	10.4	12.1
FI	17.5	12.9	12.2
SE	17.4	18.2	11.9
UK	16.7	12.0	8.4
IS	18.3	15.6	2.8
NO	22.0	11.1	8.9
CH (3)	15.0	6.9	6.8

(1) For Sweden, provisional.
(2) For Denmark, includes taxes on production and imports of EU institutions.
(3) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tec00019, tec00020 and tec00018)

EXCHANGE AND INTEREST RATES

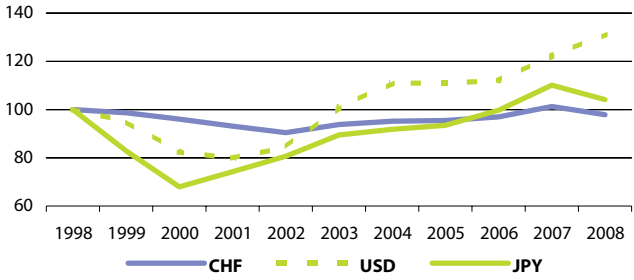
Exchange rates are the price or value of one country's currency in relation to another. Bilateral exchange rates are available with reference to the euro. Daily exchange rates are available from 1974 onwards against a large number of currencies.

An interest rate is defined as the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending; interest rates are traditionally expressed in annual percentage terms. Interest rates are distinguished either by the period of lending/borrowing, or by the parties involved in the transaction (business, consumers, governments or interbank operations).

Long-term interest rates are one of the convergence criteria (or Maastricht criteria) for European economic and monetary union. Compliance with this criterion means that a Member State should have an average nominal long-term interest rate that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best performing Member States. Interest rates are based upon central government bond yields (or comparable securities) with a residual maturity of around 10 years.

Eurostat publishes a number of short-term interest rates, with different maturities (overnight, 1 to 12 months): three month interbank rates are shown in this publication.

Figure 1.8: Exchange rates against the euro (1)
(1998=100)



(1) CHF, Swiss franc; JPY, Japanese Yen; USD, United States Dollar; a reduction in the value of the index shows an appreciation in the value of the foreign currency and a depreciation in the value of the euro.

Source: Eurostat (tec00033), ECB

Table 1.8: Interest rates
(%)

	EMU convergence criterion bond yields (Maastricht criterion) (1)			Short-term interest rates: three-month interbank rates		
	1999	2004	2008	1999	2004	2008
EU-27	:	:	4.6	:	2.9	5.0
Euro area	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.0	2.1	4.6
BE	4.8	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
BG	:	5.4	5.4	5.9	3.7	7.1
CZ	:	4.8	4.6	6.9	2.4	4.0
DK	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.4	2.2	5.3
DE	4.5	4.0	4.0	-	-	-
EE (2)	11.4	4.4	8.2	7.8	2.5	6.7
IE	4.7	4.1	4.5	-	-	-
EL	6.3	4.3	4.8	10.1	-	-
ES	4.7	4.1	4.4	-	-	-
FR	4.6	4.1	4.2	-	-	-
IT	4.7	4.3	4.7	-	-	-
CY	:	5.8	4.6	6.3	4.7	-
LV	:	4.9	6.4	8.4	4.2	8.0
LT	:	4.5	5.6	13.9	2.7	6.0
LU	4.7	4.2	4.6	-	-	-
HU	:	8.2	8.2	15.1	11.5	8.8
MT	:	4.7	4.8	5.2	2.9	-
NL	4.7	4.1	4.2	-	-	-
AT	4.7	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
PL	:	6.9	6.1	14.7	6.2	6.4
PT	4.8	4.1	4.5	-	-	-
RO	:	:	7.7	79.6	19.1	12.3
SI	:	4.7	4.6	8.6	4.7	-
SK	:	5.0	4.7	15.7	4.7	4.2
FI	4.7	4.1	4.3	-	-	-
SE	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	2.3	4.7
UK	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	4.6	5.5
JP	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.9
US	-	-	-	5.4	1.6	2.9

(1) The indicator for Estonia represents interest rates on new EEK-denominated loans to non-financial corporations and households with maturity over 5 years; however, a large part of the underlying claims are linked to variable interest rates. The indicator for Luxembourg is based on a basket of long-term bonds, which have an average residual maturity close to ten years; the bonds are issued by a private credit institution.
(2) Break in series for EMU convergence, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tec00097 and tec00035)

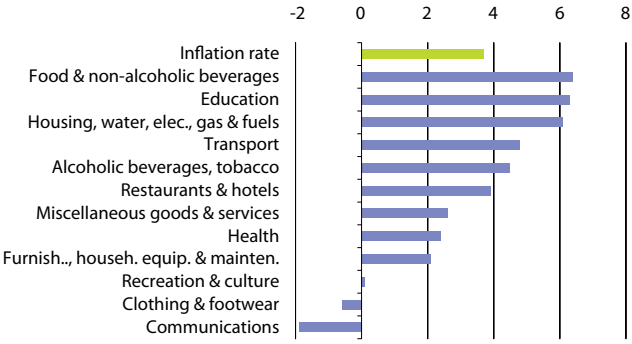
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

Changes in the price of consumer goods and services are usually referred to as inflation. Price stability is the main objective of the European Central Bank (ECB), with the inflation rate used as the prime indicator for monetary policy management in the euro area. The ECB has defined price stability as a year-on-year increase in the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) for the euro area of below, but close to, 2 % over the medium-term.

The monetary union index of consumer prices (MUICP) covers the euro area countries and Eurostat also publishes the European index of consumer prices (EICP) covering all Member States. Note that these aggregates reflect changes over time in their country composition through the use of a chain index formula.

HICPs are presented with a common reference year (currently 2005=100). Normally the indices are used to create percentage changes that show price increases/decreases for the period in question. HICPs cover practically every good and service that may be purchased by households in the form of final monetary consumption expenditure. Goods and services are classified according to an international classification of individual consumption by purpose known as COICOP/HICP. At its most disaggregated level, Eurostat publishes around 100 sub-indices.

Figure 1.9: HICP main headings, annual average inflation rates, EU, 2008
(%)



Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

Table 1.9: HICP all-items, annual average inflation rates
(%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU (1)	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.7
Euro area (2)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3
BE	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.8	4.5
BG	2.3	6.1	6.0	7.4	7.6	12.0
CZ	-0.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	6.3
DK	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.6
DE	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8
EE	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	10.6
IE	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1
EL	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	4.2
ES	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.8	4.1
FR	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.2
IT	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5
CY	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	4.4
LV	2.9	6.2	6.9	6.6	10.1	15.3
LT	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8	11.1
LU	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	4.1
HU	4.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9	6.0
MT	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.7	4.7
NL	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.2
AT	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.2
PL	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	4.2
PT	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.7
RO	15.3	11.9	9.1	6.6	4.9	7.9
SI	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8	5.5
SK	8.4	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9	3.9
FI	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.9
SE	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.3
UK	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.6
TR	25.3	10.1	8.1	9.3	8.8	10.4
IS	1.4	2.3	1.4	4.6	3.6	12.8
NO	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.7	3.4
CH	:	:	:	1.0	0.8	2.3
JP (3)	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4
US (3)	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8

(1) The data refer to the official EU aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EU Member States and integrates them using a chain index formula.
(2) The data refer to the official euro area aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EA Member States and integrates them using a chain index formula.
(3) National CPI: not strictly comparable with the HICP.

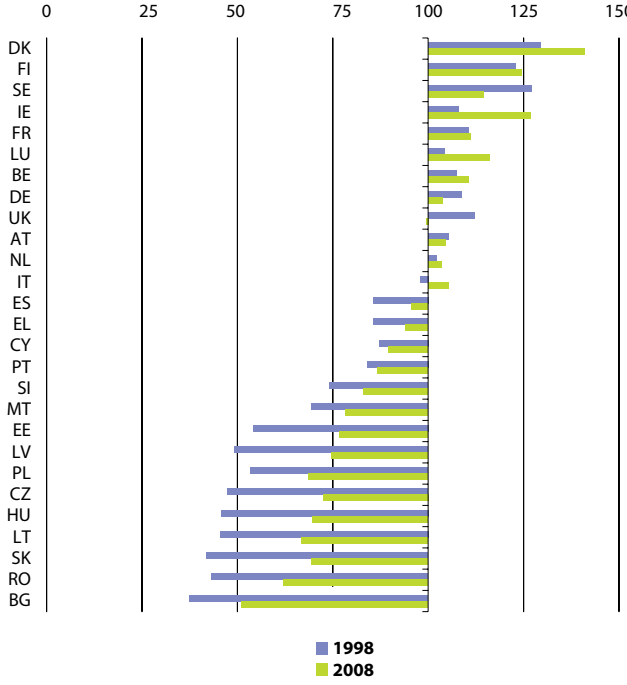
Source: Eurostat (tsieb060)

PRICE CONVERGENCE AND PRICE LEVELS

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) estimate price-level differences between countries. Comparative price levels are the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates; these indices provide a comparison of each country's price level relative to the EU average – if the price level index is higher than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive compared with the EU average and vice versa.

The coefficient of variation of comparative price levels is applied as an indicator of price convergence among Member States – if the coefficient of variation for comparative price levels for the EU decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging.

Figure 1.10: Comparative price levels (final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, EU-27=100)



Source: Eurostat (tsier010)

Table 1.10: Price convergence and price levels

Price convergence between EU Member States (%, coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes)						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
EU-27	35.4	33.3	32.0	31.7	28.5	23.8
Euro area	20.8	19.7	20.6	18.5	17.8	15.6
Comparative price levels (final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, EU-27=100)						
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
BE	108	102	102	107	107	111
BG	38	39	41	42	45	51
CZ	47	48	57	55	61	72
DK	129	130	134	140	138	141
DE	109	107	107	105	103	104
EE	54	57	61	63	67	77
IE	108	115	125	126	124	127
EL	86	85	80	88	89	94
ES	86	85	85	91	92	96
FR	111	106	104	110	109	111
IT	98	98	103	105	104	105
CY	87	88	89	91	91	90
LV	49	59	57	56	61	75
LT	46	53	54	54	57	67
LU	104	101	102	103	112	116
HU	46	49	57	62	60	70
MT	69	73	75	73	75	78
NL	102	100	103	106	104	103
AT	105	102	103	103	102	105
PL	54	58	61	53	62	69
PT	84	83	86	87	85	87
RO	43	43	43	43	57	62
SI	74	73	74	76	77	83
SK	42	44	45	55	57	70
FI	123	121	124	124	123	125
SE	127	128	122	121	119	114
UK	112	120	117	109	110	99
HR	:	:	:	67	70	75
MK	:	:	:	44	43	47
TR	55	63	52	59	66	73
IS	125	144	135	138	144	117
NO	131	138	151	135	140	139
CH	136	143	147	141	134	130
JP	147	198	156	130	110	101
US	101	121	120	93	92	80

Source: Eurostat (tsier020 and tsier010)

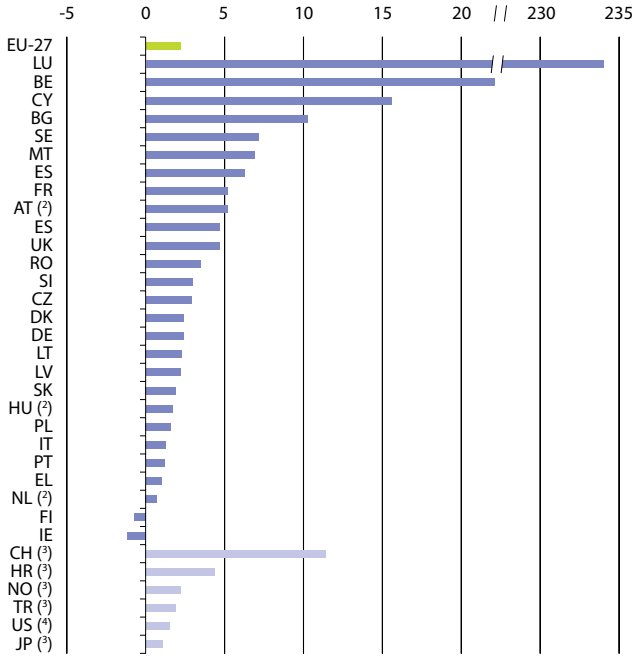
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a type of international investment where an entity that is resident in one economy (the direct investor) acquires a lasting interest (at least 10 % of the equity capital) in an enterprise operating in another economy.

FDI flows are new investment made during the reference period, whereas FDI stocks provide information on the position, in terms of value, of all previous investments at the end of the reference period.

Outward flows and stocks of FDI (FDI abroad) report investment by entities resident in the reporting economy in an affiliated

Figure 1.11: FDI intensity: average value of inward and outward FDI flows, 2008 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) EU-27, FDI with extra-EU-27 partners; all other countries, FDI with the rest of the world; including special purpose entities; data extracted on 8 January 2010.
(2) Excluding special purpose entities.
(3) 2007.
(4) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsier130)

enterprise abroad. Inward flows and stocks report investment by foreigners in enterprises resident in the reporting economy. The intensity of FDI can be measured by averaging the value of inward and outward flows during a particular reference period and expressing this in relation to GDP.

Table 1.11: Foreign direct investment (1)

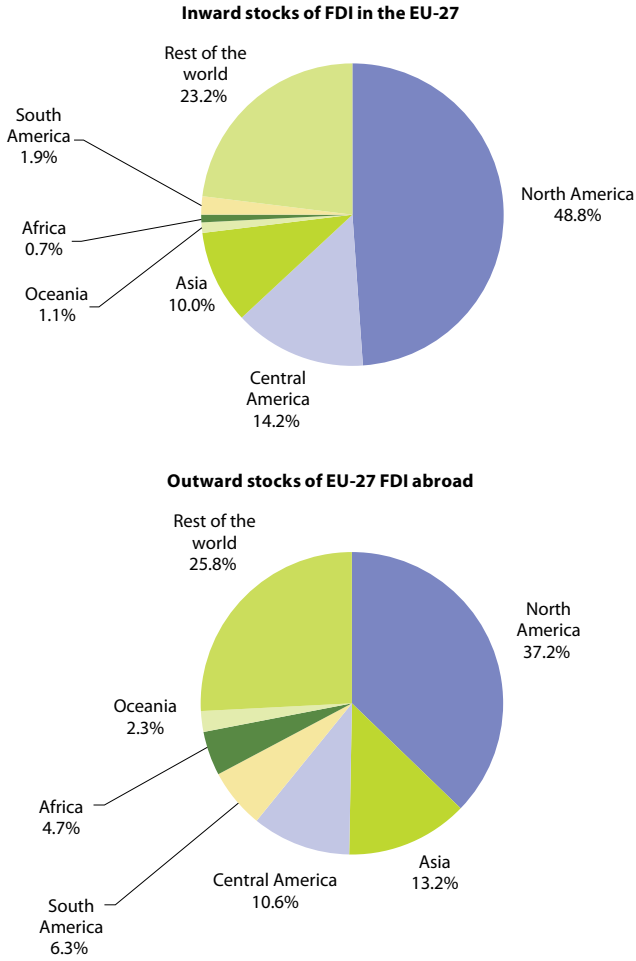
	FDI flows, 2008 (EUR million)			FDI flows, 2008 (% of GDP)		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
EU-27	198 701	347 667	148 966	1.6	2.8	1.2
BE	70 231	82 383	12 152	20.4	23.9	3.5
BG	6 549	485	-6 064	19.2	1.4	-17.8
CZ	7 328	1 297	-6 031	5.0	0.9	-4.1
DK	1 858	9 485	7 627	0.8	4.1	3.3
DE	14 526	106 813	92 287	0.6	4.3	3.7
EE	1 317	722	-595	8.2	4.5	-3.7
IE	-13 674	9 217	22 891	-7.5	5.1	12.6
EL	3 070	1 646	-1 424	1.3	0.7	-0.6
ES	47 749	54 662	6 913	4.4	5.0	0.6
FR	66 341	136 775	70 434	3.4	7.0	3.6
IT	11 626	29 928	18 302	0.7	1.9	1.2
CY	2 741	2 657	-84	15.9	15.4	-0.5
LV	862	167	-695	3.7	0.7	-3.0
LT	1 245	229	-1 016	3.9	0.7	-3.2
LU	81 332	102 774	21 442	206.7	261.2	54.5
HU (2)	3 149	536	-2 613	3.0	0.5	-2.5
MT	600	189	-411	10.6	3.3	-7.3
NL (2)	-5 203	13 696	18 899	-0.9	2.3	3.2
AT (2)	9 478	20 018	10 540	3.4	7.1	3.7
PL	9 952	1 971	-7 981	2.7	0.5	-2.2
PT	2 411	1 437	-974	1.4	0.9	-0.5
RO	9 509	189	-9 320	6.9	0.1	-6.8
SI	1 313	932	-381	3.5	2.5	-1.0
SK	2 331	176	-2 155	3.6	0.3	-3.3
FI	-4 895	2 284	7 179	-2.6	1.2	3.8
SE	28 132	19 008	-9 124	8.6	5.8	-2.8
UK	62 498	107 703	45 205	3.4	5.9	2.5
HR (3)	3 626	181	-3 445	8.5	0.4	-8.1
TR (3)	16 268	1 537	-14 731	3.4	0.3	-3.1
NO (3)	3 578	9 162	5 584	1.3	3.2	1.9
CH (3)	35 985	36 289	304	11.3	11.4	0.1
JP (3)	16 466	53 710	37 244	0.5	1.7	1.2
US (4)	139 689	172 518	32 829	1.3	1.6	0.3

(1) EU-27, FDI with extra-EU-27 partners; all other countries, FDI with the rest of the world; including special purpose entities; data extracted on 8 January 2010.
(2) Excluding special purpose entities.
(3) 2007.
(4) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tec00049, tec00053 and tec00046), Bank of Japan, Bureau of Economic Analysis

FDI may be seen as an alternative economic strategy, adopted by those enterprises that invest to establish a new plant/office, or alternatively, purchase existing assets of a foreign enterprise. These enterprises seek to complement or substitute external trade, by producing (and often selling) goods and services in countries other than where the enterprise was first established.

Figure 1.12: Stocks of foreign direct investment, EU-27, end-2007 (1) (% of extra EU-27 FDI stocks)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding; data extracted on 8 January 2010.

Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi_pos)

Table 1.12: Foreign direct investment stocks for selected partner countries, end-2007 (1)
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Outward				Inward			
	Total	EU-27	JP	US	Total	EU-27	JP	US
EU-27	3 151.1	-	74.4	1 005.8	2 352.4	-	120.4	1 042.3
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.8	22.8	0.1	1.0
CZ	5.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	76.3	66.9	1.3	2.9
DK	123.1	70.3	0.5	12.4	109.9	74.9	0.1	9.1
DE	823.3	529.2	6.5	142.4	634.2	464.0	12.3	71.9
EE	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	11.4	10.2	0.0	0.2
IE	101.9	68.3	:	14.6	138.4	89.9	1.0	19.5
EL	23.1	14.1	0.0	1.1	35.4	29.1	0.0	2.9
ES	398.6	233.0	0.4	26.5	399.3	319.6	2.0	45.8
FR	957.3	633.9	21.6	143.2	681.5	514.0	7.6	74.1
IT	353.3	277.3	1.0	20.3	247.8	194.7	2.9	20.7
CY	6.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	7.0	0.0	0.3
LV	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.7	0.0	0.3
LT	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	8.2	0.0	0.2
LU (2)	50.8	37.4	0.0	2.9	55.2	46.1	0.3	6.1
HU (2)	11.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	67.7	45.6	0.8	2.9
MT	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.0	0.0	0.1
NL (2)	604.2	:	2.8	56.8	494.7	:	8.1	90.0
AT (2)	101.1	65.5	0.0	2.9	110.5	72.3	1.9	12.8
PL	14.4	8.6	0.0	0.2	120.7	102.1	1.0	7.9
PT	46.0	29.8	0.0	1.2	78.3	60.3	0.1	1.2
RO	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	42.8	36.6	0.0	0.6
SI	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.1	0.0	0.1
SK	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	29.1	26.2	0.1	0.7
FI	79.9	63.6	0.0	3.8	62.2	56.4	0.1	1.3
SE	223.4	144.3	1.1	34.4	198.7	138.4	2.4	25.7
UK	1 249.4	561.8	0.8	275.6	846.0	421.3	34.7	227.7
HR	2.4	1.0	:	0.0	30.4	28.7	0.0	0.3
TR	8.3	5.1	0.0	0.1	106.8	76.3	1.0	8.3
IS	:	:	0.0	2.1	:	:	:	0.5
NO (3)	92.8	51.1	0.1	9.7	70.9	49.2	0.4	13.3
CH	447.5	176.3	8.3	68.7	229.6	164.3	0.6	42.1
JP	375.1	99.6	-	119.5	91.8	37.8	-	30.7
US (3)	1 810.2	:	69.7	-		:	160.2	-

(1) EU-27, FDI stocks in extra EU-27 partners; all other countries, FDI stocks in the rest of the world; data extracted on 8 January 2010.
(2) Excluding special purpose entities.
(3) 2006.

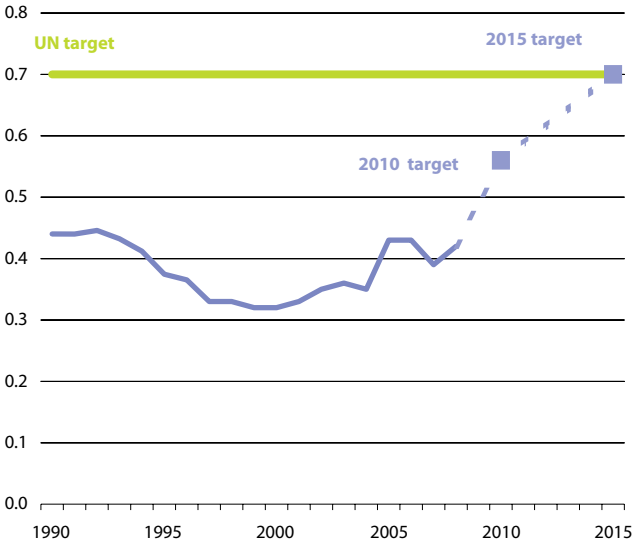
Source: Eurostat (tec00052 and tec00051)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants or loans that are undertaken by the official sector with the promotion of economic development and welfare in the recipient countries as the main objective. The net disbursements for ODA to development assistance committee (DAC) countries are expressed as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) at market prices. Disbursements are the release of funds to a recipient, or the purchase of goods or services for a recipient. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources, or of goods or services valued at the cost of the donor.

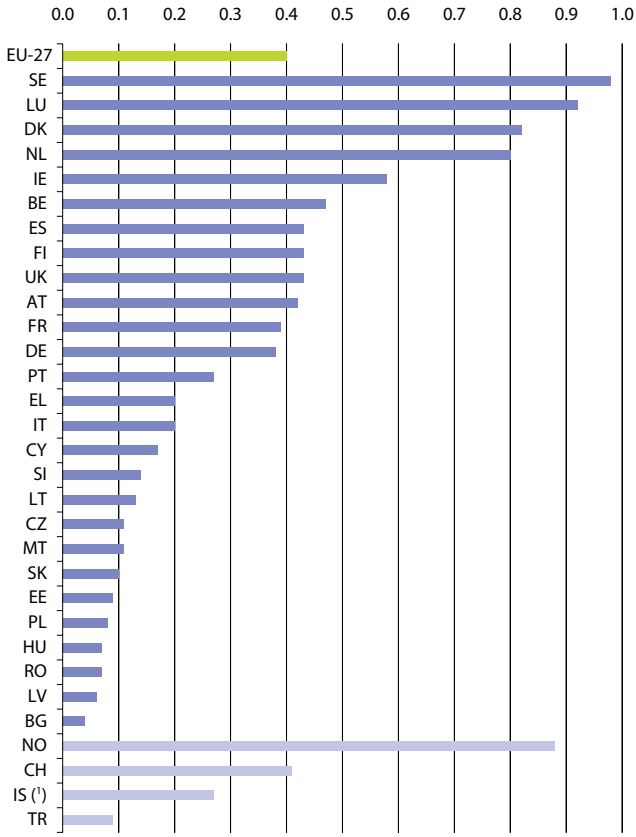
DAC countries refer to 'developing countries and territories' on Part I of the OECD DAC list of aid recipients for which there is a long-standing United Nations target of 0.7 % of donors' gross national product.

Figure 1.13: Official development assistance, EU-15 (% share of GNI)



Source: Eurostat (tsdgp100), OECD (DAC database)

Figure 1.14: Official development assistance, 2008
(% share of GNI)



(1) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsdgp100), OECD (DAC database)

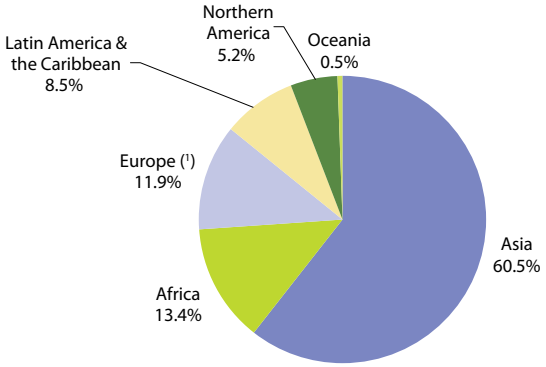
2 Population

WORLD POPULATION

Europe's ageing society and its relatively static number of inhabitants may be contrasted against a rapid expansion in the world's population, driven largely by population growth in developing countries. United Nations' population projections show that the situation in Europe is by no means unique, and that most developed, and indeed some emerging economies, will undergo changes in their demographic composition in the next half century, with shrinking working-age populations, a higher proportion of elderly persons, and increasing dependency rates.

The projected ageing of populations could lead to labour shortages in some countries, which may provide opportunities for economic development in developing economies. Much will depend upon whether the increasing pool of labour in developing countries attracts inward investment or whether labour shortages in other global regions result in migratory flows that may have repercussions for both destination and departure countries.

Figure 2.1: World population, 2005
(% share of total)



(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

UN population data is often based on registers or estimates of population on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population); this may be contrasted with Eurostat's data that generally reflect the situation as of 1 January in each reference year. Note that the geographical coverage relates to the whole of Europe as opposed to the political and economic union of the 27 Member States.

The world's population more than doubled between 1960 and 2005, rising from 3 023 million to 6 512 million inhabitants. In its entirety, Europe had 729 million inhabitants in 2005, equivalent to 11.2 % of the global population. Asia had by far the largest share of the world's population in 2005, with 3 937 million inhabitants, equivalent to around three fifths (60.4 %) of the total. Africa accounted for the second highest share (14.1 %), while Latin America and the Caribbean (8.5 %), Northern America (5.1 %) and Oceania (0.5 %) each reported shares that were below that recorded for Europe.

The UN forecasts that the rate of population growth will slow considerably in the period through to 2050, by which time the global population is projected to reach 9 150 million inhabitants; this would, nevertheless, mark an overall increase of 41.1 % between 2005 and 2050, with the largest contribution to population growth (some 95 % of the total) likely to come from developing countries (in particular those in Africa). According to the same set of UN forecasts, India is likely to become the most populous nation on the planet by 2030, and its population is projected to continue growing through to 2050 when it will reach 1 614 million. These projections are in contrast to those made for China, where the population is expected to peak by 2030, after which a gradual decline in the number of inhabitants is foreseen.

Table 2.1: World population

	2005 (million)	Share of 2005 (%)				
		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Europe (1)	729	82.9	90.0	95.0	98.8	99.6
Africa	921	30.9	39.8	52.4	69.3	89.0
Asia	3 937	43.0	54.0	66.6	80.8	93.9
Latin America & the Caribbean	557	39.5	51.5	65.2	79.5	93.7
Northern America	335	61.0	69.0	75.8	84.3	95.1
Oceania	34	47.3	58.5	68.4	80.2	92.9

(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

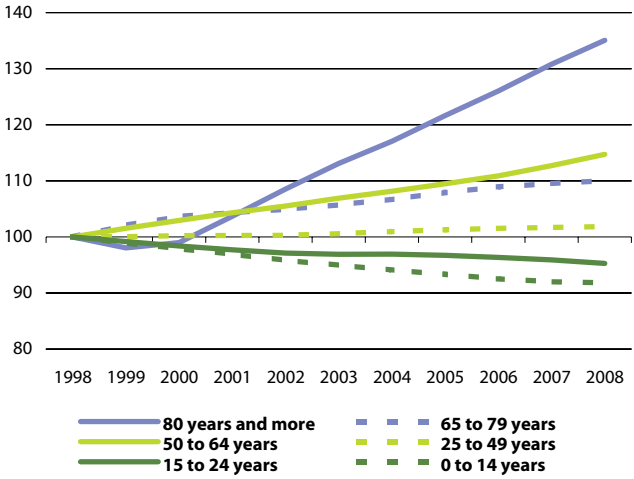
EU POPULATION

Total population figures published by Eurostat, as well as those broken down by age or by gender, refer to the population as of 1 January. The population concept used refers to the usual residence. Countries may provide the legal or registered population instead of the usually resident population. Data are usually based on the most recent census information, adjusted by the components of population change, or are alternatively based on population registers.

Eurostat projects that, under the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, the EU-27's population will grow gradually through to 2035, after which the number of inhabitants will start to fall. The latest projections foresee an EU-27 population of 505.7 million inhabitants by 2060, some 1.7 % higher than in 2008.

Population density is the ratio of average population, defined as the number of inhabitants, relative to the size of the territory in square kilometres (km^2); the land area concept (excluding inland waters like lakes or rivers) is used wherever available.

Figure 2.2: Population by age class, EU-27 (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat (tps00010)

Table 2.2: Population indicators

	Population, as of 1 January 2008 (million)	Population, as of 1 January (% of 2008) (1)				Population density, 2007 (inhab. per km²) (2)
		1960	1990	2030	2060	
EU-27	497.4	81.2	94.9	*104.9*	*102.0*	114.3
Euro area	326.9	79.1	92.6	*106.0*	*103.1*	:
BE	10.7	85.6	93.3	*110.1*	*115.3*	350.4
BG	7.6	102.5	114.8	*88.4*	*71.8*	69.0
CZ	10.4	92.8	99.8	*100.4*	*91.6*	133.8
DK	5.5	83.4	93.8	*106.1*	*108.1*	126.7
DE	82.2	88.2	96.2	*97.5*	*86.1*	230.4
EE	1.3	90.2	117.1	*94.5*	*84.4*	30.9
IE	4.4	64.4	79.7	*133.6*	*153.4*	63.7
EL	11.2	74.0	90.3	*103.2*	*99.1*	85.6
ES	45.3	67.0	85.7	*116.3*	*114.6*	87.2
FR	63.8	72.9	90.8	*109.1*	*115.2*	100.2
IT	59.6	83.9	95.1	*103.8*	*99.6*	201.2
CY	0.8	72.5	72.6	*135.8*	*167.3*	83.5
LV	2.3	92.7	117.5	*89.5*	*74.1*	36.5
LT	3.4	81.9	109.7	*91.6*	*75.7*	53.9
LU	0.5	64.7	78.4	*125.4*	*151.2*	182.8
HU	10.0	99.2	103.3	*96.1*	*86.8*	108.1
MT	0.4	79.7	85.9	*105.2*	*98.6*	1 281.2
NL	16.4	69.6	90.8	*104.9*	*101.2*	485.3
AT	8.3	84.4	91.8	*107.9*	*108.5*	99.5
PL	38.1	77.3	99.8	*97.0*	*81.7*	122.0
PT	10.6	83.1	94.1	*106.6*	*106.1*	115.2
RO	21.5	85.1	107.8	*93.1*	*78.6*	93.7
SI	2.0	78.0	98.5	*99.9*	*87.8*	100.2
SK	5.4	73.5	97.9	*98.7*	*84.2*	110.1
FI	5.3	83.3	93.8	*105.1*	*101.9*	17.4
SE	9.2	81.4	92.9	*111.8*	*118.4*	22.3
UK	61.2	85.3	93.4	*113.2*	*125.3*	248.4
HR	4.4	93.0	107.6	:	:	78.5
MK	2.0	67.7	91.6	:	:	82.0
TR	70.6	38.4	78.6	:	:	93.0
IS	0.3	55.1	80.4	:	:	3.1
LI (3)	35.4	46.0	80.5	:	:	219.0
NO	4.7	75.3	89.4	*116.2*	*127.4*	15.3
CH	7.6	69.7	87.9	*113.7*	*121.1*	188.8

(1) EU-27, euro area and France, excluding the four French overseas departments.
(2) Spain, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Poland, Croatia, Turkey, Liechtenstein and Norway, 2006; EU-27 and the United Kingdom, 2005.
(3) Population in thousand instead of million.

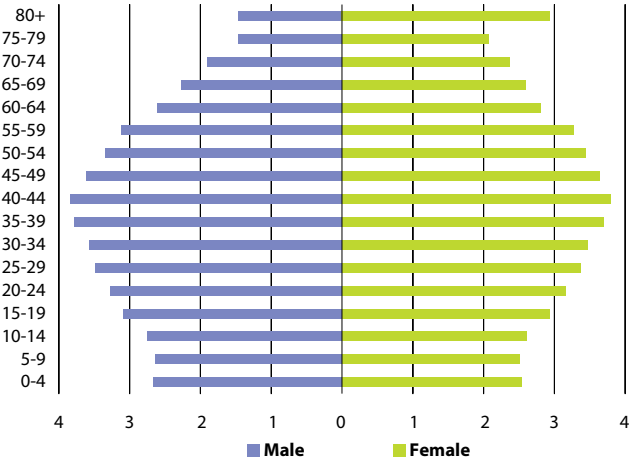
Source: Eurostat (demo_pjan, proj_08c2150p and tps00003)

AGE STRUCTURE

The impact of demographic ageing within the EU is likely to be of major significance in the coming decades. Consistently low birth rates and higher life expectancy will transform the shape of the EU-27's age pyramid; probably the most important change will be the marked transition towards a much older population and this trend is already becoming apparent in several Member States. As a result, the proportion of people of a working age in the EU-27 is shrinking at the same time as those who are considering retirement expands. The share of older persons in the total population will increase significantly from 2010 onwards, as the post-war baby-boom generation starts to reach retirement.

Low birth rates and rising life expectancy will likely result in a much older population structure, such that the ratio of the number of working-age people to those aged over 65 will be reduced from 4:1 in 2008 to less than 2:1 by 2060.

Figure 2.3: Age pyramid, EU-27, 2008
(% of total population)



Source: Eurostat (demo_pjan)

Table 2.3: Population by age class, 2008
(% of total population)

	0-14	15-24	25-49	50-64	65-79	80+
EU-27	15.7	12.5	36.2	18.6	12.7	4.3
Euro area	15.5	11.7	36.5	18.4	13.2	4.6
BE	16.9	12.1	35.1	18.8	12.4	4.7
BG	13.4	13.1	35.7	20.5	13.7	3.6
CZ	14.2	13.0	37.0	21.2	11.2	3.4
DK	18.4	11.7	34.4	19.9	11.5	4.1
DE	13.7	11.6	36.0	18.6	15.3	4.6
EE	14.8	15.2	34.8	18.0	13.5	3.7
IE	20.6	14.1	38.9	15.5	8.2	2.7
EL	14.3	11.2	37.6	18.3	14.6	4.1
ES	14.6	11.2	40.6	16.9	12.0	4.6
FR	18.5	12.8	33.7	18.6	11.5	4.9
IT	14.0	10.2	37.2	18.6	14.6	5.5
CY	17.4	15.4	37.4	17.3	9.7	2.8
LV	13.8	15.6	35.7	17.8	13.7	3.5
LT	15.4	15.9	36.1	16.8	12.6	3.3
LU	18.2	11.8	38.7	17.3	10.6	3.4
HU	15.0	12.7	35.7	20.4	12.5	3.7
MT	16.2	14.1	34.5	21.3	10.7	2.8
NL	17.9	12.1	35.6	19.7	11.0	3.8
AT	15.4	12.3	37.4	17.8	12.6	4.6
PL	15.5	15.5	36.0	19.6	10.5	3.0
PT	15.3	11.6	37.4	18.2	13.2	2.5
RO	15.2	14.6	37.0	18.2	12.1	2.8
SI	13.9	12.2	37.6	19.9	12.7	3.6
SK	15.8	15.3	38.1	18.8	9.4	2.6
FI	16.9	12.4	32.7	21.5	12.2	4.3
SE	16.8	13.0	33.0	19.6	12.2	5.3
UK	17.6	13.4	34.9	18.0	11.6	4.5
HR	15.4	12.6	35.0	19.4	13.9	3.2
MK	18.5	15.9	37.0	17.3	9.7	1.7
TR	26.4	17.6	37.0	11.9	5.9	1.1
IS	20.9	14.7	36.4	16.5	8.4	3.2
LI	16.8	12.2	38.6	20.1	9.3	3.1
NO	19.2	12.7	34.9	18.6	10.0	4.6
CH	15.5	11.9	37.2	19.0	11.7	4.7

Source: Eurostat (tps00010)

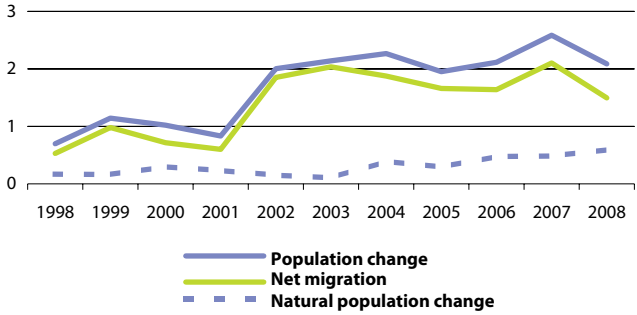
POPULATION CHANGE AND MIGRATION

Population change is the difference in population between two reference dates and is equal to the sum of natural population change and net migration.

Natural population change is defined as the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths. The natural increase is negative (in other words, a natural decrease) when the number of deaths exceeds the number of live births.

Net migration is defined as the difference between immigration and emigration (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Eurostat produces corrected net migration figures by taking the difference between total and natural population increases; this concept is referred to as net migration (including corrections). Net migration gives no indication of the relative scale of the separate immigration and emigration flows to and from a country; a country may report low net migration but experience very high immigration and emigration flows.

Figure 2.4: Population change, net migration (including corrections) and natural population change, EU-27 ([1]) (million)



([1]) Provisional data, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tps00006, tsdde230 and tps00007)

Table 2.4: Migration indicators

	Net migration (including corrections) (1 000)			Citizenship of immigrants, 2006 (% of total)	
	1998	2003	2008	Nationals	Foreigners
EU-27	528.8	2 035.3	*1 494.6*	:	:
BE	11.8	35.5	64.3	24.9	75.1
BG (1)	0.0	0.0	-0.9	96.1	3.9
CZ	9.5	25.8	71.8	1.9	98.1
DK	11.0	7.0	28.9	34.1	65.9
DE	47.0	142.2	-53.6	15.6	84.4
EE	-6.6	0.1	0.1	47.8	52.2
IE	16.2	31.4	17.9	19.3	80.7
EL	54.8	35.4	35.0	:	:
ES	158.8	624.6	413.8	3.9	96.1
FR	-1.4	188.7	77.0	:	:
IT	55.8	612.0	437.9	:	:
CY	4.2	12.3	0.6	5.0	95.0
LV	-5.8	-0.8	-2.5	27.8	72.2
LT	-22.1	-6.3	-7.7	71.3	28.7
LU	3.8	5.4	7.7	5.5	94.5
HU	17.3	15.6	16.6	7.2	92.8
MT	0.4	1.7	2.5	17.4	82.6
NL	44.1	7.1	31.5	31.3	68.7
AT	8.5	38.2	34.0	14.0	86.0
PL	-13.3	-13.8	-14.9	89.3	10.7
PT	31.9	63.5	9.4	:	:
RO	-5.6	-7.4	1.3	:	:
SI (2)	-5.4	3.5	19.5	5.8	94.2
SK	1.3	1.4	7.1	8.7	91.3
FI	4.5	5.8	15.4	32.8	67.2
SE	10.9	28.7	55.6	16.0	84.0
UK	97.4	177.7	226.4	13.6	86.4
HR	-4.1	11.9	7.1	93.7	6.3
MK	-2.0	-2.8	-0.5	27.7	72.3
TR	98.9	-3.0	112.8	:	:
IS	1.0	-0.2	1.1	30.0	70.0
LI	0.5	0.3	0.1	:	:
NO	13.5	11.2	43.3	13.4	86.6
CH	10.7	41.5	91.5	13.1	86.9

(1) Due to lack of data on migration, the population figures for Bulgaria for 1998 and 2003 are based exclusively on the natural change; data on net migration including corrections are therefore zero, or just the necessary correction of the demographic balance.
(2) Break in series, 2008.

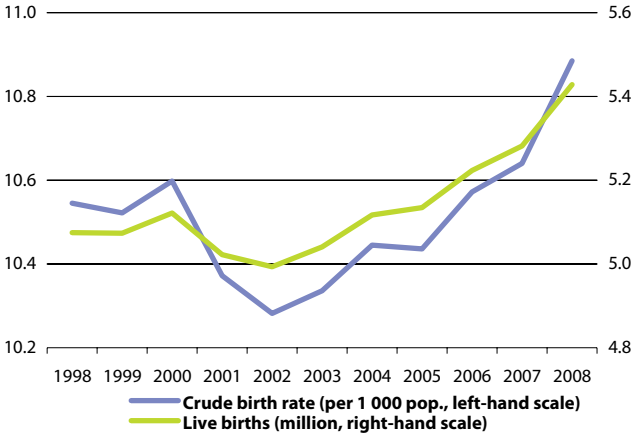
Source: Eurostat (tsdde230 and migr_immictz)

BIRTHS AND FERTILITY

Live births are defined as the total number of births excluding still births. Stillbirths are defined as the expulsion or extraction from the mother of a dead foetus after the time at which it would normally be presumed capable of independent extra-uterine existence (commonly taken to be after 24 or 28 weeks of gestation). The crude birth rate is the ratio of the number of births to the average population in a particular reference year (the result is generally expressed per 1 000 inhabitants).

The total fertility rate is the mean number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. In developed countries, a fertility rate of about 2.1 children per woman is considered necessary to maintain a stable population in the long-run, under a hypothetical situation with zero net migration. Fertility rates have been below this natural replacement level in each of the Member States for more than a decade.

Figure 2.5: Birth rates, EU-27 ([1])



([1]) Note: the y-axes do not start at 0.

Source: Eurostat (tps00112 and tps00111)

Table 2.5: Birth and fertility indicators

	Number of live births (1 000) (1)		Crude birth rate (per 1 000) (1)		Total fertility rate (number of children)	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1997	2007
EU-27	5 074.8	*5 428.2*	10.5	10.9	:	1.55
Euro area	3 249.0	*3 451.6*	10.5	10.5	:	:
BE	114.2	*125.0*	11.2	11.7	1.60	:
BG	65.4	77.7	7.9	10.2	1.09	1.42
CZ	90.5	119.6	8.8	11.5	1.17	1.44
DK	66.2	65.0	12.5	11.8	1.76	1.84
DE	785.0	*682.5*	9.6	8.3	:	1.37
EE	12.2	16.0	8.8	12.0	1.32	1.63
IE	54.0	*74.8*	14.5	16.9	1.93	2.01
EL	100.9	*115.5*	9.3	10.3	1.28	1.41
ES	365.2	*518.9*	9.2	11.4	1.18	1.40
FR	768.6	*835.0*	12.8	13.0	:	1.98
IT	515.4	*575.8*	9.1	9.6	1.21	1.37
CY	8.9	*9.2*	13.1	11.6	1.86	1.39
LV	18.4	23.9	7.6	10.6	:	1.41
LT	37.0	35.1	10.4	10.4	1.47	1.35
LU	5.4	5.6	12.7	11.5	1.71	1.61
HU	97.3	*99.2*	9.5	9.9	1.37	1.32
MT	4.7	4.1	12.4	10.0	1.98	1.37
NL	199.4	*184.7*	12.7	11.2	1.56	1.72
AT	81.2	77.8	10.2	9.3	1.39	1.38
PL	395.6	414.5	10.2	10.9	1.51	1.31
PT	113.5	*104.6*	11.2	9.8	1.47	1.33
RO	237.3	221.9	10.5	10.3	1.32	1.30
SI	17.9	*21.2*	9.0	10.5	1.25	1.38
SK	57.6	57.4	10.7	10.6	1.43	1.25
FI	57.1	59.5	11.1	11.2	1.75	1.83
SE	89.0	109.3	10.1	11.9	1.52	1.88
UK	716.9	*794.4*	12.3	12.9	1.72	1.90
HR	47.1	43.8	10.4	9.9	:	1.40
MK	29.2	*22.9*	14.6	11.2	1.93	1.46
TR	1 472.0	*1 272.0*	22.6	17.9	:	:
IS	4.2	4.8	15.2	15.2	2.04	2.09
LI	0.4	0.4	12.6	9.9	:	1.42
NO	58.4	60.5	13.2	12.7	1.86	1.90
CH	78.9	*76.9*	11.1	10.1	1.48	1.46

(1) Slovenia, 2008, break in series.

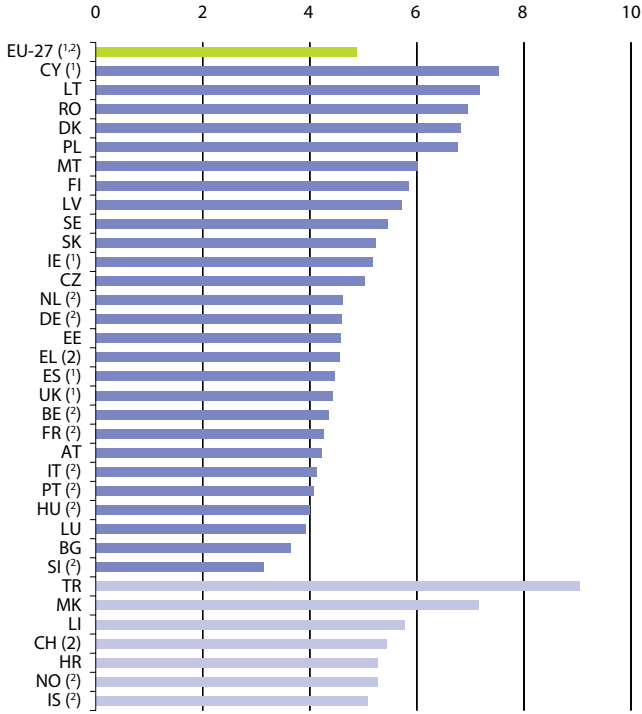
Source: Eurostat (tps00111, tps00112 and tsdde220)

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

A marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. Divorce is defined as the final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, a separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarry under civil, religious and/or other provisions. Divorce is possible in all of the Member States, except Malta.

Crude marriage and divorce rates measure the number of marriages/divorces in relation to the average population; these rates are expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Figure 2.6: Marriages, 2008
(per 1 000 population)



(1) 2007.
(2) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tps00012)

Table 2.6: Marriage and divorces (per 1 000 population)

	Marriages (1)			Divorces (2)		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
EU-27	5.1	4.9	*4.9*	1.8	2.0	:
Euro area	:	4.7	4.5	:	1.8	:
BE	4.4	4.0	*4.4*	2.6	3.0	*2.8*
BG	4.3	3.9	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.9
CZ	5.4	4.8	5.0	3.1	3.8	3.0
DK	6.6	6.5	6.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
DE	5.1	4.6	*4.6*	2.3	2.6	2.3
EE	3.9	4.2	4.6	3.2	2.9	2.6
IE	4.5	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.8
EL	5.1	5.5	*4.6*	0.7	1.1	1.2
ES	5.2	5.1	4.5	0.9	1.1	2.8
FR	4.6	4.6	*4.3*	2.0	2.1	2.2
IT	4.9	4.5	*4.1*	0.6	0.8	*0.9*
CY	11.4	7.7	7.5	1.3	2.0	2.1
LV	4.0	4.3	5.7	2.6	2.1	2.7
LT	5.2	4.9	7.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
LU	4.8	4.4	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.0
HU	4.4	4.5	*4.0*	2.5	2.5	*2.5*
MT	6.5	5.9	6.0	-	-	-
NL	5.5	4.9	*4.6*	2.1	1.9	*2.0*
AT	4.9	4.6	4.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
PL	5.4	5.1	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.7
PT	6.6	5.2	*4.1*	1.5	2.2	2.4
RO	6.5	6.2	7.0	1.8	1.5	1.7
SI	3.8	3.4	*3.1*	1.0	1.2	*1.1*
SK	5.1	4.8	5.2	1.7	2.0	2.3
FI	4.7	5.0	5.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
SE	3.6	4.4	5.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
UK	5.2	5.1	4.4	2.7	2.8	2.4
HR	5.4	5.0	5.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
MK	7.0	7.1	7.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
TR	:	6.8	9.0	:	0.7	1.4
IS	5.6	5.3	*5.1*	1.8	1.8	*1.7*
LI	:	4.4	5.8	:	2.5	*2.8*
NO	5.3	4.9	5.3	2.1	2.4	2.1
CH	5.4	5.5	*5.4*	2.5	2.3	*2.6*

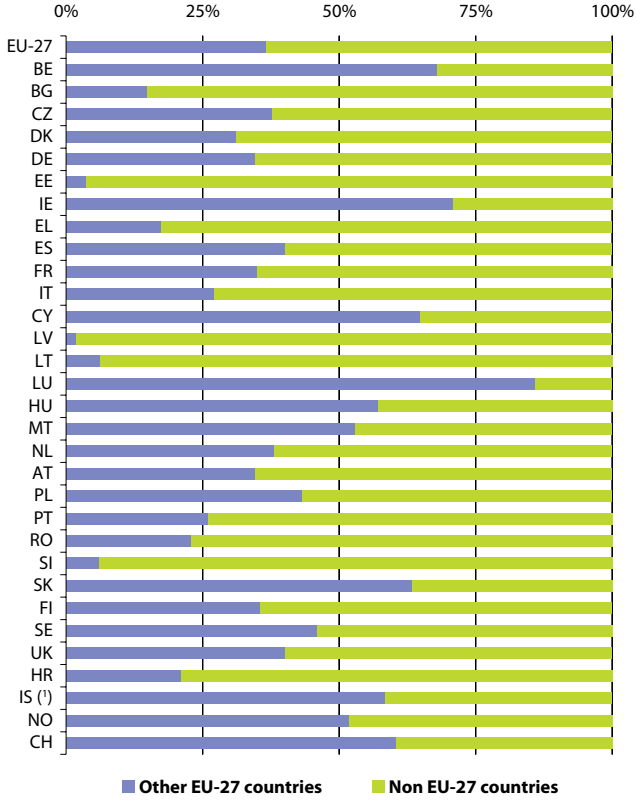
(1) EU-27, euro area, Ireland, Spain, Cyprus and the United Kingdom, 2007 instead of 2008; Cyprus, break in series, 2003.
(2) Ireland, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom, 2007 instead of 2008; France, 2006 instead of 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tps00012 and tps00013)

CITIZENSHIP

The acquisition of citizenship is sometimes viewed as an indicator for the formal integration of migrants into their host country.

Figure 2.7: Breakdown of non-nationals by citizenship, 2008 (% of non-nationals)



(1) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz)

The granting of citizenship usually requires a period of legal residence, together with other factors (for example, language proficiency). Citizenship may be granted to persons who have previously been citizens of another country, or to persons who have been stateless.

Table 2.7: Citizenship, 2008 (persons)

	Nationals (1)	Foreigners (1)	Acquisition of citizenship (2)
EU-27	*466 652 667*	*30 778 489*	:
BE	9 695 418	971 448	36 063
BG	7 615 836	24 402	5 966
CZ	10 033 481	347 649	2 371
DK	5 177 301	298 450	3 648
DE	74 962 442	7 255 395	113 030
EE	*1 111 600*	*229 300*	4 242
IE	3 847 645	553 690	4 649
EL	*10 307 400*	*906 400*	3 921
ES	40 021 164	5 262 095	71 936
FR	*60 079 000*	*3 674 000*	132 002
IT	56 186 639	3 432 651	35 266
CY	*664 000*	*125 300*	2 780
LV	1 855 401	415 493	8 322
LT	3 323 423	42 934	371
LU	277 910	205 889	1 236
HU	9 868 821	176 580	*8 442*
MT	394 830	15 460	553
NL	15 717 024	688 375	30 653
AT	7 483 410	835 182	14 010
PL	38 057 799	57 842	1 542
PT	10 171 242	446 333	3 627
RO	21 502 527	26 100	*31*
SI	1 957 245	68 621	1 551
SK	5 360 094	40 904	1 478
FI	5 167 776	132 708	4 824
SE	8 658 439	524 488	33 629
UK	*57 154 800*	*4 020 800*	*164 540*
HR	*4 399 300*	*37 100*	13 240
MK	:	:	1 713
TR	72 228 000	292 000	4 807
IS	286 113	13 778	647
NO	4 470 911	266 260	14 877
CH	5 991 401	1 602 093	43 889

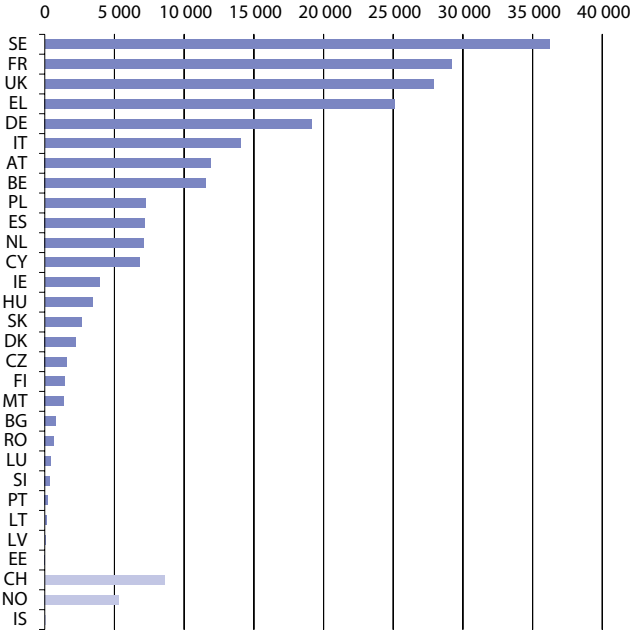
(1) Turkey and Iceland, 2006.
(2) 2007, except Italy and Portugal (both 2006).

Source: Eurostat (migr_st_popctz and tps00024)

ASYLUM

Asylum applications refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally. An asylum applicant is a person who has requested protection under: either Article 1 of the Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967; or within the remit of the United Nations convention against torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment (UNCAT); or the European convention on human rights; or other relevant instruments of protection.

Figure 2.8: Asylum applications, 2007 (1)
(persons)



(1) Provisional figures; EU-27, 222 635 asylum applications in 2007; Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tps00021)

Table 2.8: Asylum decisions, 2007

	Number of decisions (persons)	of which, positive (%)	of which, rejections (%)
EU-27	*237 970*	*23.2*	*57.8*
BE	*8 345*	*29.2*	*70.8*
BG	*770*	*43.5*	*31.8*
CZ	*2 280*	*17.1*	*68.9*
DK	*850*	*55.9*	*44.1*
DE	*28 570*	*27.5*	*44.6*
EE	*15*	*33.3*	*66.7*
IE	*3 810*	*9.8*	*90.0*
EL	*20 990*	*0.8*	*98.5*
ES	*5 400*	*4.5*	*95.5*
FR	*29 150*	*11.5*	*88.5*
IT	*9 260*	*56.3*	*39.7*
CY	*7 170*	*2.9*	*32.3*
LV	20	50.0	50.0
LT	*145*	*41.4*	*34.5*
LU	*1 035*	*52.2*	*41.5*
HU	*2 805*	*8.9*	*49.0*
MT	*955*	*65.4*	*34.6*
NL	*14 180*	*30.6*	*53.0*
AT	*16 045*	*32.4*	*41.4*
PL	*6 185*	*49.1*	*29.7*
PT	*110*	*22.7*	*77.3*
RO	*590*	*22.9*	*57.6*
SI	*540*	*1.9*	*50.0*
SK	*2 970*	*3.2*	*39.7*
FI	*2 020*	*41.6*	*51.7*
SE	*32 470*	*48.2*	*37.5*
UK	*27 630*	*24.6*	*70.5*
IS	*30*	*0.0*	*66.7*
NO	*4 215*	*40.0*	*48.0*

Source: Eurostat (tps00163 and tps00164)

3

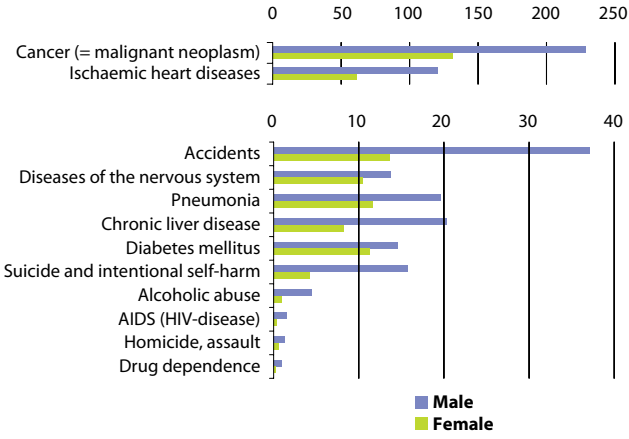
Health

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

Causes of death are classified according to the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD) that is developed and maintained by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Causes of death statistics are based on information derived from medical certificates; the medical certification of death is an obligation in all Member States. They target the underlying cause of death, in other words, the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Statistics on life expectancy at birth refer to the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his/her life to current mortality conditions. A similar indicator can be analysed for persons aged 65, reflecting the mean number of years still to be lived by these persons (following current mortality conditions).

Figure 3.1: Causes of death - standardised death rate, EU-27, 2007 (1)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Note the differences in the scales employed between the two parts of the figure; the figure is ranked on the average of male and female; provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tps00116, tps00119, tps00122, tps00125, tps00128, tps00131, tps00134, tps00137, tps00140, tps00143, tps00146 and tps00149)

The indicator on healthy life years (also called disability-free life expectancy) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems or acquired disabilities.

Table 3.1: Life expectancy and healthy life years (HLY), 2007 (years)

	Life expectancy (1)				Healthy life years			
	At birth		At age 65		At birth		At age 65	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
EU-27	75.8	82.0	16.8	20.4	:	:	8.7	*8.9*
Euro area	77.3	83.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	77.1	82.6	17.3	21.0	63.3	63.7	10.1	10.3
BG	69.5	76.7	13.3	16.4			:	:
CZ	73.8	80.2	15.1	18.5	61.3	63.2	8.0	8.3
DK	76.2	80.6	16.5	19.2	67.4	67.4	13.1	14.3
DE	77.4	82.7	17.4	20.7	58.8	58.4	7.7	7.6
EE	67.2	78.8	13.1	18.5	49.5	54.6	3.5	4.1
IE	77.4	82.1	17.1	20.1	62.7	65.3	9.6	10.4
EL	77.1	81.8	17.4	19.4	65.9	67.1	9.8	9.4
ES	77.8	84.3	17.8	22.0	63.2	62.9	10.3	10.0
FR	77.6	84.8	18.4	23.0	63.1	64.2	9.4	9.9
IT	78.5	84.2	17.9	21.8	62.8	*62.0*	7.9	*7.3*
CY	77.8	82.2	17.4	19.6	63.0	62.7	8.9	7.3
LV	65.8	76.5	12.8	17.2	50.9	53.7	5.1	4.3
LT	64.9	77.2	12.9	17.9	53.4	57.7	5.2	5.4
LU	76.7	82.2	16.4	20.3	62.2	64.6	9.0	10.7
HU	69.4	77.8	13.7	17.8	55.0	57.6	5.3	5.8
MT	77.5	82.2	16.7	20.3	69.0	70.8	10.4	11.3
NL	78.1	82.5	17.1	20.7	65.7	63.7	11.2	12.1
AT	77.5	83.1	17.6	21.0	58.4	61.1	7.3	7.7
PL	71.0	79.8	14.6	19.0	57.4	61.3	6.5	7.0
PT	75.9	82.2	16.8	20.2	58.3	57.3	6.8	5.3
RO	69.7	76.9	13.9	16.9	60.4	62.4	7.6	7.7
SI	74.7	82.0	15.9	20.2	58.7	62.3	9.0	9.9
SK	70.6	78.4	13.6	17.5	55.4	55.9	4.1	4.1
FI	76.0	83.1	17.0	21.3	56.7	58.0	7.8	8.8
SE	79.0	83.1	17.9	20.8	67.5	66.6	12.8	13.8
UK	77.6	81.8	17.6	20.2	*64.8*	*66.2*	*10.4*	*11.7*
HR	72.3	79.3	14.0	17.7	:	:	:	:
MK	71.8	75.9	13.3	15.2	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	79.6	83.4	18.4	21.0	72.8	71.7	15.7	16.5
LI	79.1	83.6	16.7	21.1	:	:	:	:
NO	78.3	82.9	17.5	20.8	66.4	66.0	12.2	13.1
CH	79.5	84.4	18.6	22.2	:	:	:	:

(1) EU-27, euro area and Italy, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tps00025, tsdde210, tsdph100 and tsdph220)

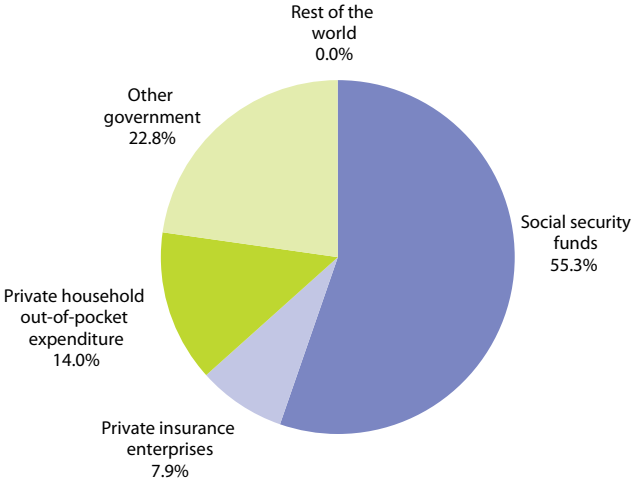
HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE

A new health strategy 'Together for health: a strategic approach for the EU 2008-2013' was adopted on 23 October 2007, putting in place a framework to improve health in the EU.

The provision of healthcare varies considerably within the EU, although widespread use is made of public provision and comprehensive healthcare insurance. Healthcare schemes generally cover all residents; nevertheless, an increasing proportion of individuals choose to adhere to private insurance schemes (usually on top of the national provision for care).

According to the system of health accounts (SHA), healthcare expenditure data can be analysed by type of provider, by function (goods and services) and by financing agent. Healthcare data on expenditure are based on various information sources including surveys and administrative data sources. The country-specific way of organising and financing healthcare, existing departures from SHA definitions and information gaps justify the fact that data are not always completely comparable between countries.

Figure 3.2: Healthcare expenditure by financing agent, EU, 2006 (1)
(%, based on PPS million)



(1) Average based on available data for the Member States.

Source: Eurostat (hlth_sha_hf)

Table 3.2: Healthcare expenditure by provider, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)

	Hospitals	Nursing and residential care	Retail sale (incl. pharmacies)	Provision of administration and prevention
BE	843.7	299.5	495.4	105.9
BG	234.4	4.2	234.8	7.8
CZ	561.9	18.3	263.7	2.8
DK	1 200.3	546.2	354.5	4.7
DE	839.9	221.4	591.3	23.0
EE	338.6	18.7	216.7	17.6
IE	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	769.2	96.1	449.6	19.5
FR	988.5	173.1	604.2	17.0
IT	:	:	:	:
CY	530.4	32.0	238.7	1.8
LV (1)	273.1	18.5	187.0	1.3
LT	285.1	11.0	272.5	4.3
LU (1)	1 437.9	518.3	1 072.8	1.2
HU	397.5	27.4	436.4	58.4
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	1 016.1	328.7	449.2	46.6
AT (2)	1 045.0	206.9	458.8	19.1
PL	223.3	12.7	226.0	10.6
PT	636.9	31.5	423.0	0.1
RO	174.5	3.2	130.5	14.0
SI	635.6	84.9	384.2	10.0
SK	284.7	:	411.1	19.7
FI	770.0	183.5	395.0	26.9
SE	1 154.1	:	426.0	29.9
UK	:	:	:	:
IS	1 108.5	317.6	433.4	74.6
NO (1)	1 280.0	580.7	474.6	56.5
CH	1 218.1	592.1	321.4	0.0

(1) 2005.
(2) 2004.

Source: Eurostat (hlth_sha_hp)

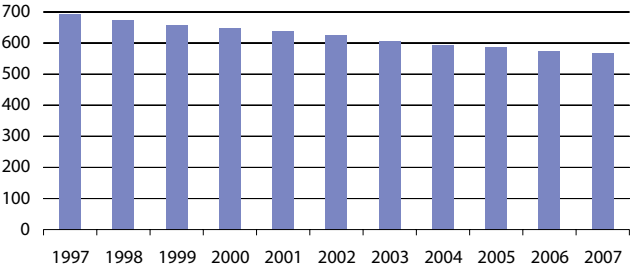
HEALTHCARE NON-EXPENDITURE DATA

Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. These include: beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals; occupied and unoccupied beds are covered.

Practising physicians are defined as those providing services directly to patients. Their tasks include: conducting medical examinations and making diagnosis; prescribing medication and giving treatment for diagnosed illnesses, disorders or injuries; giving specialised medical or surgical treatment for particular types of illnesses, disorders or injuries; giving advice on and applying preventive medicine methods and treatments. The number of physicians may be used as a proxy for access to the healthcare system.

A hospital discharge is defined as the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a procedure or course of treatment. A discharge occurs whenever a patient leaves because of finalisation of treatment, signs out against medical advice, transfers to another healthcare institution or on death. Healthy newborn babies should be included; while patient transfers to another department within the same institution are excluded.

Figure 3.3: Hospital beds, EU-27 (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Source: Eurostat (tps00046)

Table 3.3: Healthcare non-expenditure indicators (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Practising physicians (1)		Number of hospital beds		Hospital discharges	
	1997 (2)	2007 (3)	1997 (4)	2007 (5)	2001 (6)	2007 (7)
BE	367.4	405.1	795	660	16 162	15 741
BG	345.9	364.9	1 031	638	:	20 015
CZ	311.3	355.7	804	727	22 065	20 624
DK	262.0	314.4	462	341	16 326	16 498
DE	312.7	345.5	938	829	20 060	22 138
EE	325.4	323.4	775	557	:	:
IE	213.4	298.6	671	520	14 025	13 743
EL	398.1	:	512	474	:	:
ES	293.5	352.2	383	330	10 904	10 659
FR	325.0	335.5	848	700	17 937	16 146
IT	400.9	363.5	588	386	:	14 417
CY	249.6	271.5	467	376	7 031	6 536
LV	288.1	306.7	975	745	:	19 970
LT	377.2	371.1	1 023	816	23 454	22 100
LU	225.5	348.3	1 067	569	18 172	16 468
HU	307.9	280.6	818	713	:	19 838
MT	245.7	334.9	562	737	:	7 337
NL	189.9	:	520	482	9 088	10 634
AT	293.0	374.2	919	778	:	27 363
PL	235.7	218.0	757	648	:	13 965
PT	261.0	:	394	:	:	9 127
RO	:	222.0	739	641	:	21 274
SI	219.1	237.6	565	473	:	16 168
SK	239.8	315.9	814	675	20 534	19 290
FI	229.9	269.5	791	674	21 045	19 620
SE	291.5	356.6	522	288	14 997	14 910
UK	:	248.5	:	342	12 698	12 248
HR	227.7	266.0	606	548	12 268	14 151
MK	224.3	253.5	517	463	:	9 876
TR	:	:	252	:	:	:
IS	324.5	366.8	:	:	16 789	15 018
NO	251.7	387.8	396	382	15 999	17 160
CH	326.1	382.6	664	539	:	16 223

(1) Greece, France, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Switzerland, professionally active physicians; Ireland and Malta, licensed physicians; Estonia, break in series, 1998.
(2) Slovenia, 1998.
(3) Belgium, Spain, Latvia, Malta and Austria, 2008; the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden, 2006.
(4) France and Switzerland, 1998.
(5) Belgium, France, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia, 2008; Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 2006; Greece, 2005.
(6) The Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2002.
(7) Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Iceland, 2006; Latvia and Portugal, 2005.

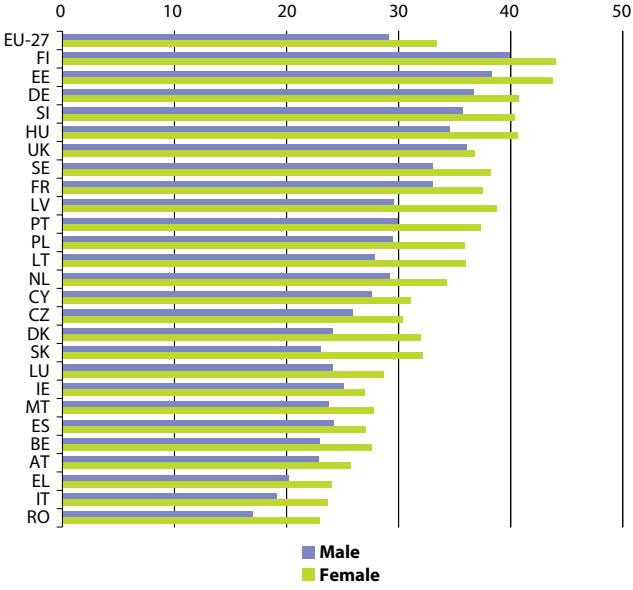
Source: Eurostat (tps00044, tps00046 and tps00048)

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Smoking is widely acknowledged as a leading cause of health problems, with legislation adopted in a majority of Member States restricting or forbidding smoking in public places and/or workplaces, as well as offering protection to passive smokers. Indirect taxes, health warnings, and restrictions on advertising have also targeted smokers.

The body mass index (BMI) is a measure of a person's weight relative to their height that correlates fairly well with body fat. The following subdivisions are used to categorise the BMI: a BMI less than 18.5 is underweight, a BMI from 18.5 to less than 25 is normal weight, overweight people have a BMI greater than or equal to 25, while the threshold for obesity is a BMI of 30.

Figure 3.4: People having a long-standing illness or health problem, 2007 (1)
(% of male/female population aged 18 or more)



(1) Long-standing refers to any illnesses or health problems which have lasted, or are expected to last, for 6 months or more; Bulgaria, not available; graph is ranked on the average of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (hlth_silc_11)

Table 3.4: Health problems ([1])
(%)

	Daily smokers ([2])			Over-weight ([3])	of which:
	Male	Female	Aged 15-24		Obese ([3])
BE	28.3	20.1	26.0	30.8	11.0
BG	42.6	22.7	30.5	33.6	12.4
CZ	31.6	18.7	23.8	36.4	14.4
DK	36.3	31.9	29.5	32.2	9.5
DE	30.9	22.0	35.3	39.4	20.3
EE	49.8	18.6	33.2	30.9	13.3
IE	23.9	20.5	29.0	33.1	13.2
EL	40.8	15.6	24.6	43.3	10.7
ES	34.2	22.4	33.0	35.7	13.3
FR	31.6	21.2	28.0	27.8	9.3
IT	31.9	17.6	22.7	31.7	8.1
CY	38.1	10.5	24.6	33.7	12.3
LV	50.6	17.0	30.0	29.8	15.5
LT	44.0	13.3	25.5	32.9	16.0
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	37.0	24.7	38.6	33.8	18.8
MT	29.9	17.6	26.4	34.5	23.0
NL	31.6	24.9	28.6	33.3	8.9
AT	40.7	32.2	40.9	34.9	8.6
PL	41.3	19.5	16.8	31.8	11.4
PT	27.1	6.8	18.8	36.8	14.7
RO	32.3	10.1	13.9	33.1	8.6
SI	47.1	23.8	28.8	36.2	12.3
SK	27.8	11.7	17.7	32.4	14.3
FI	21.6	15.1	21.9	36.7	14.5
SE	16.5	18.5	13.7	33.8	10.1
UK	27.7	25.7	33.7	38.3	22.7
IS	26.5	25.7	23.9	38.7	11.6
NO	28.8	26.7	25.7	25.4	6.1
CH	33.9	23.1	32.8	29.1	7.6

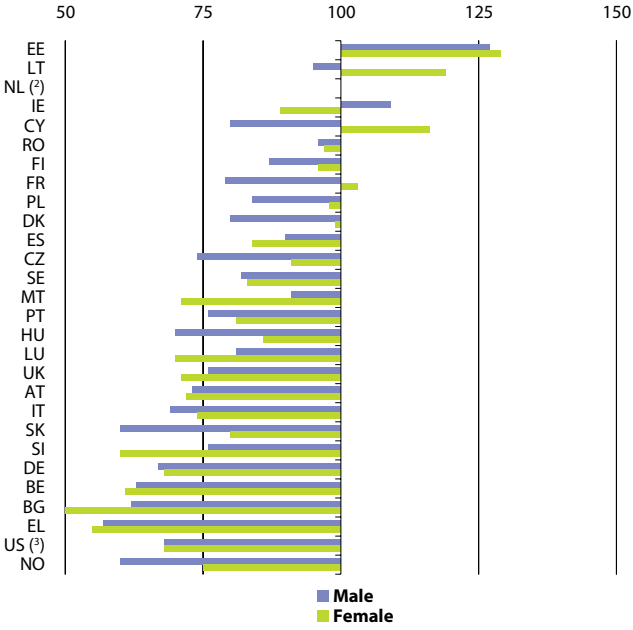
([1]) HIS (Health Interview Survey) data are collected in different years depending on the country, with reference years between 1996 and 2003 – for more information, see: http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/hlth/hlth_his_2004_surveys.pdf.
([2]) France, Italy and the United Kingdom, no distinction between daily and occasional smoking.
([3]) Data for the United Kingdom include data for England only; data for Germany and for England relate to valid height and weight measurements, while for the other countries the data correspond to self-declared height and weight.

Source: Eurostat (tps00169, tps00170 and hlth_ls_bmia)

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

An accident at work is a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of a person's business, even if caused by a third party. The information presented excludes accidents on the way to or from work (commuting accidents), occurrences having only a medical origin (such as a heart attack at work) and occupational diseases. The data on serious accidents at work refer to accidents that result in more than three days absence from work.

Figure 3.5: Incidence of serious accidents at work, 2006 (1) (1998=100, based on the number of serious accidents per 100 000 persons in employment)

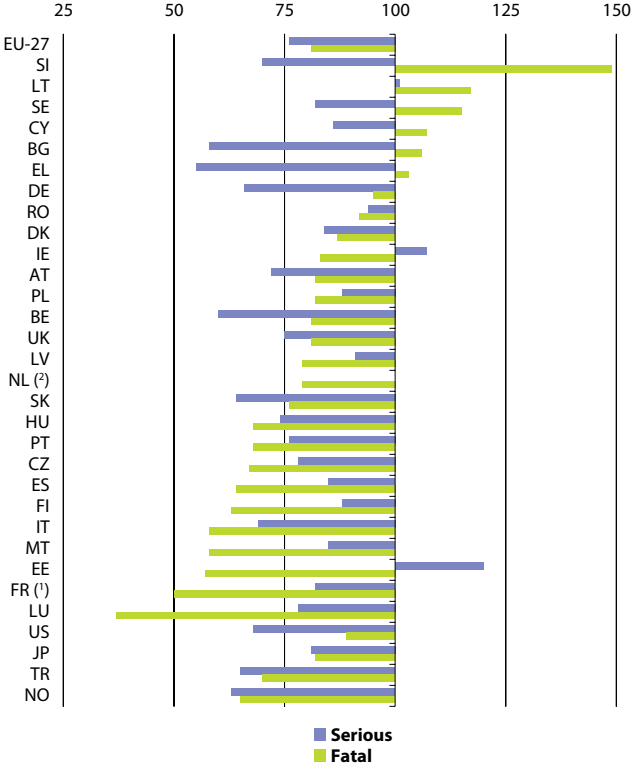


(1) Latvia, not available; the figure is ranked on the average of male and female.
(2) Break in series, re-based, 2005=100.
(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem090)

The incidence of fatal accidents may, in part, reflect the structural shift of the European economy towards services, where the risks of accident and death at work are usually less than within agriculture, industry or construction.

Figure 3.6: Incidence of accidents at work, 2006 (1998=100, based on the number of accidents per 100 000 persons in employment)



(1) Fatal accidents, provisional.
(2) Break in series for serious accidents, re-based, 2005=100.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem090 and tsiem100)

4

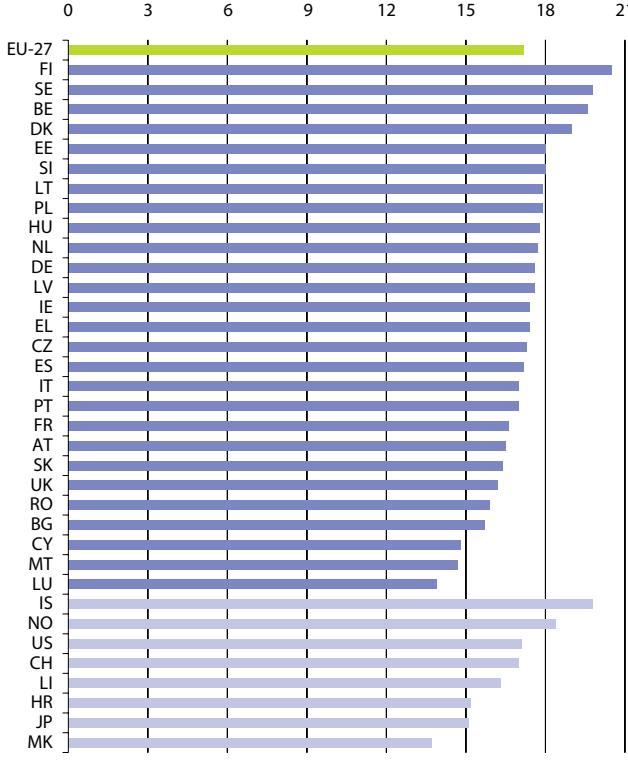
Education

PUPILS AND STUDENTS

Education statistics cover a range of subjects, including: expenditure, personnel, participation rates, and attainment. The main source of data is a joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) questionnaire on education statistics.

The indicator of school expectancy corresponds to how many years, on average, a child starting in school can expect to stay at school (calculated by adding the single-year enrolment rates for all ages).

Figure 4.1: School expectancy, 2007 (1)
(years)



(1) School expectancy corresponds to the expected years of education over a lifetime and has been calculated adding the single-year enrolment rates for all ages.

Source: Eurostat (tps00052)

Table 4.1: Pupils and students, 2007 (1)

	Pupils and students (1 000)	Proportion of four-year olds in education (%)	Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education (2)	Proportion of 18-year olds in education (%)	Students in tertiary education (% of all pupils/students)
EU-27	93 247	88.6	:	76.8	20.3
BE	2 418	99.9	12.6	89.4	16.3
BG	1 175	71.1	16.0	76.1	22.0
CZ	1 856	87.8	18.7	87.0	19.5
DK	1 155	95.0	11.2	80.0	20.1
DE	14 251	94.2	18.3	84.8	16.0
EE	268	88.3	14.4	82.7	25.6
IE	1 054	44.8	17.9	93.9	18.1
EL	1 964	55.7	10.1	65.9	30.7
ES	7 556	98.4	13.6	70.0	23.5
FR	12 296	100.0	19.7	78.7	17.7
IT	9 500	99.1	10.5	78.1	21.4
CY	146	73.6	15.9	35.0	15.2
LV	450	76.0	11.4	85.3	28.8
LT	760	61.9	10.0	91.4	26.3
LU	76	92.5	11.2	68.3	:
HU	1 916	92.4	10.2	83.0	22.5
MT	75	98.8	13.7	54.4	13.1
NL	3 346	98.9	15.6	82.3	17.6
AT	1 457	84.6	13.6	72.9	17.9
PL	8 416	44.4	11.0	93.9	25.5
PT	1 881	80.9	11.8	64.8	19.5
RO	3 839	77.2	16.9	69.9	24.2
SI	395	81.8	15.2	89.4	29.4
SK	1 079	74.1	17.9	83.2	20.2
FI	1 251	50.3	15.0	93.8	24.7
SE	2 061	100.0	12.3	94.8	20.1
UK	12 607	90.7	19.4	49.9	18.7
HR	728	50.0	17.3	64.1	19.2
MK	369	18.6	18.4	57.2	15.8
TR	16 687	10.1	26.2	41.4	14.7
IS	85	96.1	10.4	74.6	18.6
LI	6	52.7	9.6	81.6	10.7
NO	1 079	93.8	11.0	88.0	19.9
CH	1 350	38.7	:	81.9	15.8
JP	18 885	95.2	19.0	:	21.4
US	67 429	61.4	14.6	65.5	26.3

(1) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).
(2) Malta, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tps00051, tps00053, tps00054, tps00060 and educ_itertp)

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Tertiary education includes both programmes which are largely theoretical and designed to provide qualifications for entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements, as well as programmes which are classified at the same level of competencies, but are more occupationally-oriented and lead to direct labour market access.

The indicator for early school leavers is defined as the proportion of the population aged 18 to 24 with at most a lower secondary level of education (ISCED levels 1, 2 or 3c short), who are no longer in further education or training. The indicator for the youth education attainment level is defined as the proportion of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least an upper secondary education (minimum of ISCED level 3a, 3b or 3c long).

Figure 4.2: Proportion of the population having a tertiary educational attainment, 2008 (1)
(% of population aged 25 to 64)

(1) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_pgaed)

Table 4.2: Youth education, 2008 ([1])
(%)

	Youth education attainment			Early school leavers		
	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.
EU-27	78.5	75.7	81.4	14.9	16.9	12.9
Euro area	75.5	72.1	79.1	16.8	19.4	14.1
BE	82.2	80.5	83.9	12.0	13.4	10.6
BG	83.7	84.0	83.4	14.8	14.1	15.5
CZ	91.6	91.0	92.2	5.6	5.8	5.4
DK	71.0	63.6	78.6	11.5	13.7	9.2
DE	74.1	71.9	76.4	11.8	12.4	11.2
EE ([2])	82.2	76.0	88.3	14.0	19.8	8.2
IE	87.4	83.9	91.0	11.3	14.6	8.0
EL	82.1	78.0	86.6	14.8	18.5	10.9
ES	60.0	52.7	67.6	31.9	38.0	25.7
FR	83.7	81.4	86.0	11.8	13.8	9.8
IT	76.5	73.5	79.7	19.7	22.6	16.7
CY	85.1	80.1	89.5	13.7	19.0	9.5
LV	80.0	74.3	86.0	15.5	20.2	10.7
LT ([3])	89.1	85.9	92.3	7.4	10.0	4.7
LU	72.8	68.3	77.4	13.4	15.8	10.9
HU	83.6	81.7	85.5	11.7	12.5	10.9
MT	54.2	50.5	58.3	39.0	41.7	36.1
NL	76.2	71.9	80.6	11.4	14.0	8.8
AT	84.5	84.2	84.8	10.1	10.4	9.8
PL	91.3	89.3	93.3	5.0	6.1	3.9
PT ([4])	54.3	47.1	61.9	35.4	41.9	28.6
RO	78.3	77.9	78.6	15.9	15.9	16.0
SI ([5])	90.2	87.4	93.6	5.1	7.2	2.6
SK	92.3	91.0	93.6	6.0	7.1	4.9
FI	86.2	84.6	87.6	9.8	12.1	7.7
SE ([4])	87.9	86.2	89.7	11.1	12.3	9.9
UK	78.2	76.4	80.0	17.0	18.3	15.6
HR ([5])	95.4	94.6	96.3	3.7	4.1	3.3
MK	79.7	81.7	77.6	19.6	17.6	21.7
TR	47.8	56.4	40.9	46.6	38.5	53.7
IS	53.6	47.9	59.8	24.4	26.2	22.4
NO	70.0	65.4	74.7	17.0	21.0	12.9
CH	82.6	81.4	83.8	7.7	7.8	7.5

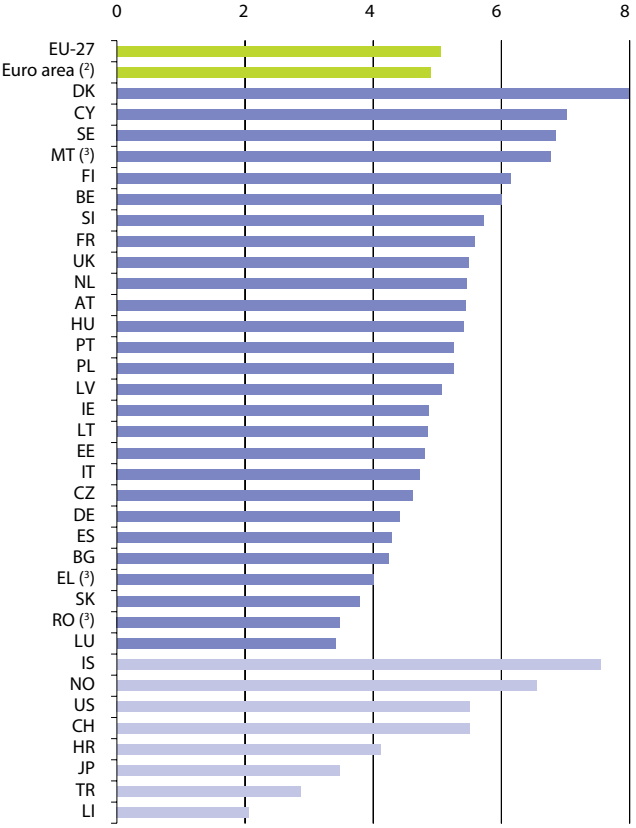
([1]) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/lfsi_edu_a_esms.htm); early school leavers: based on annual averages of quarterly data, data extracted on 20 November 2009.
([2]) Female early school leavers: unreliable or uncertain data.
([3]) Male and female early school leavers: unreliable or uncertain data.
([4]) Provisional.
([5]) Early school leavers: unreliable or uncertain data.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir110 and tsisc060)

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

In general the public sector finances education either by assuming direct responsibility for the current and capital expenses of schools (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by providing financial support to students and their families through scholarships and public loans.

Figure 4.3: Public expenditure on education, 2006 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/tsiir010_esms.htm).
(2) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir010)

Table 4.3: Education expenditure, for all levels of education combined (1)

	Public expenditure (% of GDP)		Private expenditure (% of GDP)		Expenditure on public and private educational institutions per student (PPS)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-27	*4.99*	*5.05*	*0.60*	*0.67*	*5 081*	*6 003*
Euro area (2)	*4.98*	*4.89*	*0.60*	*0.55*	*5 665*	*6 459*
BE	6.00	6.00	0.44	0.34	6 322	7 013
BG	3.78	4.24	0.70	0.65	1 326	2 139
CZ	4.09	4.61	0.40	0.56	2 787	4 442
DK	8.44	7.98	0.27	0.59	7 306	14 308
DE	4.49	4.41	0.96	0.71	5 815	6 481
EE	5.28	4.80	:	0.34	:	3 217
IE	4.27	4.86	0.34	0.28	4 637	6 740
EL (3)	3.50	4.00	0.21	0.25	3 238	4 485
ES	4.23	4.28	0.57	0.52	4 527	6 141
FR	5.94	5.58	0.56	0.54	5 931	6 510
IT	4.86	4.73	0.31	0.38	6 385	6 465
CY	5.93	7.02	1.24	1.21	4 953	7 101
LV	5.64	5.07	0.75	0.66	1 995	3 126
LT	5.89	4.84	:	0.46	1 860	2 761
LU	3.74	3.41	:	:	:	:
HU	5.01	5.41	0.55	0.54	:	4 008
MT (4)	4.46	6.76	0.85	0.38	3 307	5 914
NL	5.06	5.46	0.84	0.88	6 266	7 477
AT	5.79	5.44	0.32	0.59	7 002	8 583
PL	5.42	5.25	:	0.54	2 184	3 062
PT	5.61	5.25	0.08	0.44	4 037	5 007
RO (3)	3.25	3.48	0.21	0.40	:	1 438
SI	5.89	5.72	0.82	0.78	4 648	6 323
SK	4.00	3.79	0.11	0.62	1 846	2 940
FI	6.04	6.14	0.12	0.15	5 286	6 389
SE	7.12	6.85	0.20	0.17	6 096	7 411
UK	4.57	5.48	0.82	1.44	5 152	7 937
HR	:	4.11	:	0.38	:	:
TR (2)	2.71	2.86	0.03	:	:	:
IS	6.24	7.55	0.53	0.81	6 713	7 966
LI	:	2.06	:	:	:	7 677
NO (3)	7.18	6.55	0.25	:	8 153	9 290
CH	5.42	5.50	0.67	0.56	:	:
JP	3.63	3.47	1.18	1.66	6 160	7 421
US	5.63	5.51	2.26	2.39	9 212	11 085

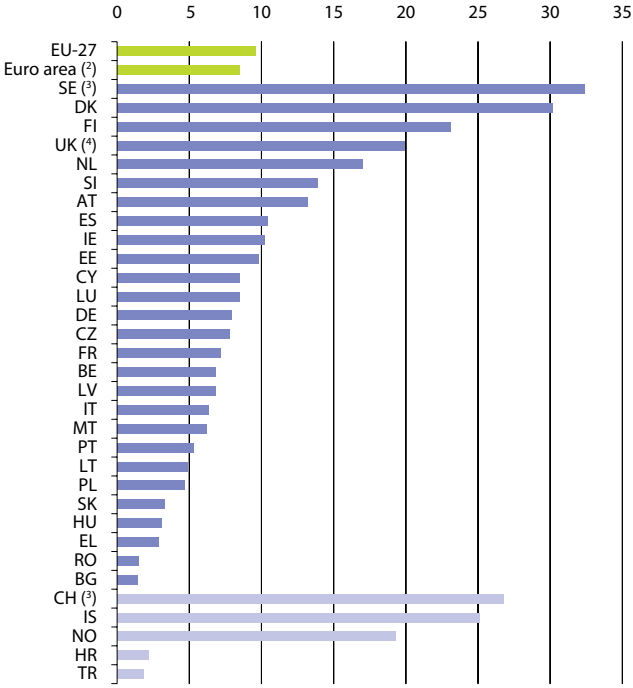
(1) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).
(2) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
(3) 2005 instead of 2006.
(4) 2005 instead of 2006; break in series, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (educ_figdp, tps00068 and tps00067), Unesco, OECD

LIFELONG LEARNING

Lifelong learning encompasses all purposeful learning activity undertaken on an on-going basis with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competence. The intention or aim to learn is the critical point that distinguishes these learning activities from non-learning activities such as cultural activities or sports activities. The information collected relates to all subjects whether they are relevant or not for the respondent's current or possible future job. Note that the statistics presented do not cover informal learning, which corresponds to self-learning.

Figure 4.4: Lifelong learning, 2008 (1)
(% of the population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training)



(1) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/lfsi_edu_a_esms.htm).
(2) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
(3) 2007 instead of 2008.
(4) Break in series, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem080)

Table 4.4: Lifelong learning ([1])
(% of population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
EU-27	8.5	*9.6*	*7.9*	*8.7*	9.1	*10.4*
Euro area ([2])	6.5	*8.5*	6.4	*8.1*	6.6	*8.8*
BE	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.2
BG	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
CZ	5.1	*7.8*	4.8	*7.7*	5.4	*7.9*
DK	24.2	30.2	21.0	25.0	27.4	35.5
DE	6.0	7.9	6.4	8.0	5.6	7.8
EE	6.7	*9.8*	5.0	*6.6*	8.2	*12.6*
IE	5.9	*10.2*	5.1	8.7	6.8	11.7
EL	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1
ES	4.7	10.4	4.3	9.5	5.1	11.3
FR	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.5
IT	4.5	6.3	4.2	6.1	4.8	6.6
CY	7.9	8.5	7.1	8.1	8.5	8.9
LV	7.8	6.8	5.4	4.3	10.0	9.0
LT	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.7	4.7	6.1
LU	6.5	8.5	6.8	7.6	6.1	9.5
HU	4.5	3.1	4.0	2.7	4.9	3.5
MT	4.2	6.2	4.7	6.1	3.6	6.2
NL	16.4	17.0	16.1	16.8	16.8	17.2
AT	8.6	13.2	8.6	12.2	8.6	14.2
PL	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.2
PT	3.2	*5.3*	3.0	*5.0*	3.4	*5.6*
RO	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
SI	13.3	13.9	12.0	12.5	14.7	15.4
SK	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.9	4.0
FI	22.4	23.1	18.6	19.3	26.2	26.9
SE ([3])	31.8	*32.4*	28.4	*25.8*	35.4	*39.3*
UK ([4])	27.2	19.9	23.4	16.6	31.1	23.2
HR	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.3
TR	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.6
IS	29.5	25.1	25.0	20.1	34.1	30.5
NO	17.1	19.3	16.2	18.2	18.0	20.5
CH ([3])	24.7	26.8	25.3	26.2	24.0	27.5

([1]) Refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/lfsi_edu_a_esms.htm).
([2]) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
([3]) 2007 instead of 2008.
([4]) Break in series, 2007.

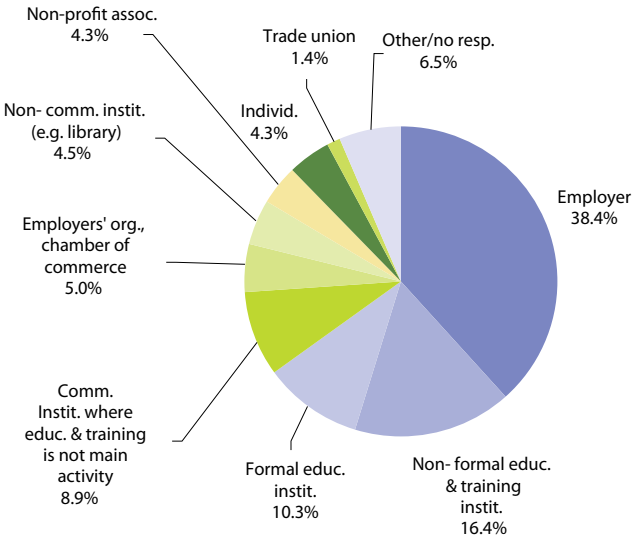
Source: Eurostat (tsiem080)

ADULT EDUCATION

The adult education survey is included as part of the EU's statistics on lifelong learning. Surveys have been carried out between 2005 and 2008 as a pilot exercise with a standard questionnaire, covering participation in education and lifelong learning activities whether formal, non-formal or informal, and included job-related activities. The survey also collects information on learning activities, self-reported skills, as well as modules on social and cultural participation.

Learning includes activities with the intention to improve an individual's knowledge, skills, and competences. Intentional learning (as opposed to random learning) is defined as a deliberate search for knowledge, skills, competences, or attitudes of lasting value. Organised learning is defined as learning planned in a pattern or sequence with explicit or implicit aims.

Figure 4.5: Providers of non-formal education and training activities, EU, 2007 (1)
(%)

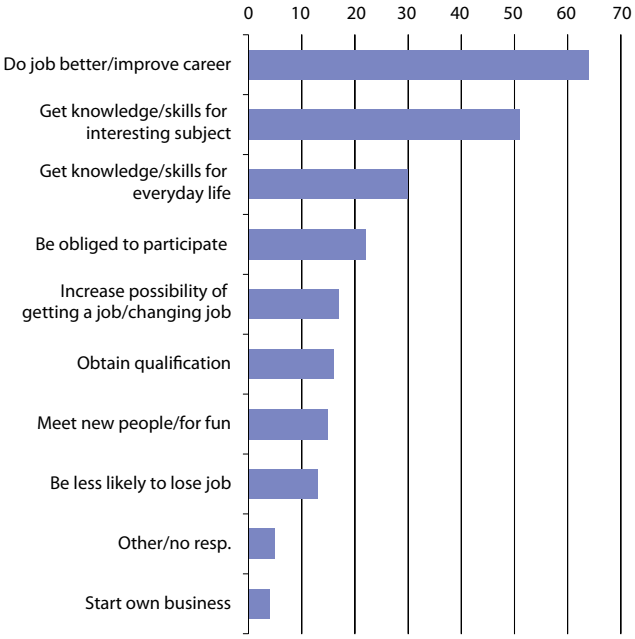


(1) Denmark, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania are not included in the EU average; refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/trng_aes_esms.htm).

Source: Eurostat (trng_aes_170)

Formal education is defined as education provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitute a continuous 'ladder' of full-time education for children and young people (up to 20 or 25 years of age). Non-formal education is defined as any organised and sustained educational activities that do not correspond to the definition of formal education. Non-formal education may or may not take place in educational institutions and cater to persons of all ages. It may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, basic education for out-of-school children, life skills, work skills, and general culture.

Figure 4.6: Reasons for participation in non-formal education and training, EU, 2007 (1)
(%)



(1) Multiple answers allowed; Denmark, Ireland, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania and the United Kingdom are not included in the EU average; Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Portugal, Finland and the United Kingdom did not interview participants taking part in guided on the job training; refer to the Internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/trng_aes_esms.htm).

Source: Eurostat (trng_aes_142)

5

Labour market

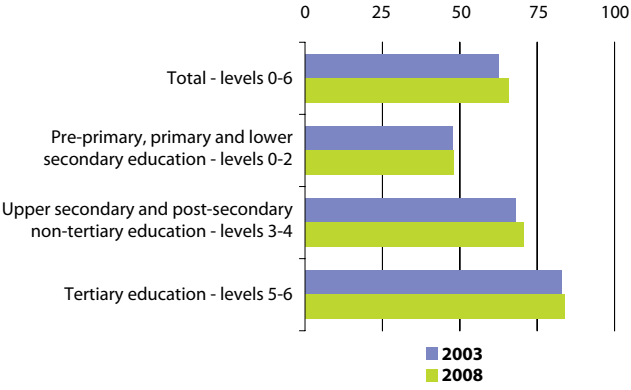
EMPLOYMENT

The European Employment Strategy (EES) was launched at the Luxembourg jobs summit in November 1997 and was revamped in 2005 to align the employment strategy more closely to the revised Lisbon objectives. The EU has set itself the ambitious targets of a 70 % total employment rate and 60 % female employment rate by 2010, while in the spring of 2001 a 50 % target rate was added for the employment rate of persons aged between 55 and 64 years.

The total employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The employment rate of older workers is calculated by restricting the population to persons aged 55 to 64. Employed persons are defined as persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week of the (EU labour force) survey performed some work, even for just one hour per week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. The data include family workers.

Employment rates are generally higher among persons having achieved higher levels of education and lower among older workers.

Figure 5.1: Employment rate - by highest level of education attained (ISCED 1997), EU-27 (1)
(%)



(1) Excludes persons for which the level of education attained is unknown.

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergaed)

Table 5.1: Employment rates, 2008
(%)

	Total employment rate (persons aged 15-64)			Employment rate - older workers (55 to 64)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-27	65.9	72.8	59.1	45.6	55.0	36.9
Euro area	66.1	73.3	58.8	44.3	53.3	35.7
BE	62.4	68.6	56.2	34.5	42.8	26.3
BG	64.0	68.5	59.5	46.0	55.8	37.7
CZ	66.6	75.4	57.6	47.6	61.9	34.4
DK	78.1	81.9	74.3	57.0	64.3	49.8
DE	70.7	75.9	65.4	53.8	61.8	46.1
EE	69.8	73.6	66.3	62.4	65.2	60.3
IE	67.6	74.9	60.2	53.6	66.0	41.0
EL	61.9	75.0	48.7	42.8	59.1	27.5
ES	64.3	73.5	54.9	45.6	60.9	31.1
FR	65.2	69.8	60.7	38.3	40.6	36.1
IT	58.7	70.3	47.2	34.4	45.5	24.0
CY	70.9	79.2	62.9	54.8	70.9	39.4
LV	68.6	72.1	65.4	59.4	63.1	56.7
LT	64.3	67.1	61.8	53.1	60.2	47.8
LU	63.4	71.5	55.1	34.1	38.7	29.3
HU	56.7	63.0	50.6	31.4	38.5	25.7
MT	55.2	72.5	37.4	29.1	46.4	12.4
NL	77.2	83.2	71.1	53.0	63.7	42.2
AT	72.1	78.5	65.8	41.0	51.8	30.8
PL	59.2	66.3	52.4	31.6	44.1	20.7
PT	68.2	74.0	62.5	50.8	58.5	43.9
RO	59.0	65.7	52.5	43.1	53.0	34.4
SI	68.6	72.7	64.2	32.8	44.7	21.1
SK	62.3	70.0	54.6	39.2	56.7	24.2
FI	71.1	73.1	69.0	56.5	57.1	55.8
SE	74.3	76.7	71.8	70.1	73.4	66.7
UK	71.5	77.3	65.8	58.0	67.3	49.0
HR	57.8	64.9	50.7	36.6	49.0	25.6
TR	45.9	67.7	24.3	29.5	43.0	16.5
IS	83.6	87.3	79.6	82.9	88.4	77.2
NO	78.0	80.5	75.4	69.2	74.1	64.2
CH	79.5	85.4	73.5	68.4	77.0	60.0
JP	70.7	81.6	59.7	66.3	81.4	51.7
US	70.9	76.4	65.5	62.1	67.7	57.0

Source: Eurostat (tsiem010 and tsiem020)

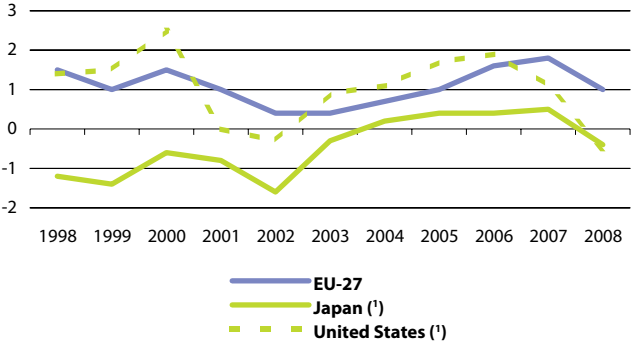
EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

In July 2008, the Council decided on updated employment policy guidelines for the period 2008 to 2010. To meet the objectives of full employment, improved quality and productivity at work, and strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion, it was decided that actions should continue to concentrate on the priorities established in the 2005 review, namely to:

- attract and retain more people in employment, increase labour supply and modernise social protection systems;
- improve the adaptability of workers and enterprises;
- increase investment in human capital through better education and skills.

Annual employment growth gives the change in percentage terms from one year to another of the total number of persons employed in resident producer units. The indicator is based on national accounts data; EU labour force survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

Figure 5.2: Annual employment growth
(% change compared with previous year)



(1) Forecast, 2007 and 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tsieb050)

Table 5.2: Annual employment growth
(% change compared with previous year)

	Total		Male		Female	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
EU-27	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.1	1.5
Euro area	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.6
BE	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	3.0	2.7
BG	-1.0	3.3	:	3.5	:	3.0
CZ	-1.5	1.5	:	1.9	:	1.0
DK	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.1
DE	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.7
EE	-1.9	0.2	:	0.3	:	0.1
IE	8.6	-0.8	7.5	-2.2	10.3	1.0
EL	*2.9*	1.2	*3.6*	0.7	*1.8*	2.1
ES	4.5	-0.5	4.0	-2.2	5.4	2.0
FR	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.8
IT	1.0	0.3	0.4	-0.4	2.0	1.4
CY	1.6	2.6	:	2.6	:	2.6
LV	-0.3	0.8	:	0.1	:	1.6
LT	-0.8	-0.5	:	-0.7	:	-0.2
LU	4.5	4.7	3.0	6.6	7.1	2.2
HU	1.8	-1.2	0.8	-1.5	2.9	-0.8
MT	:	2.5	:	0.6	:	6.6
NL	2.6	1.5	1.8	0.9	3.7	2.2
AT	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.0
PL	1.3	*4.0*	0.9	*4.1*	1.9	*3.9*
PT	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.2	3.5	0.7
RO	:	*0.3*	:	*0.9*	:	*-0.5*
SI	-0.2	2.9	:	2.4	:	3.5
SK	-0.5	*2.8*	:	*2.7*	:	*2.8*
FI	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2
SE	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.7
UK	0.9	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.8	0.4
HR	-3.0	*1.1*	:	*0.6*	:	*1.7*
TR	2.8	*1.8*	:	*1.1*	:	*3.7*
NO	2.7	3.1	:	3.1	:	3.1
JP	-1.2	*-0.4*	:	:	:	:
US	1.4	*-0.5*	:	:	:	:

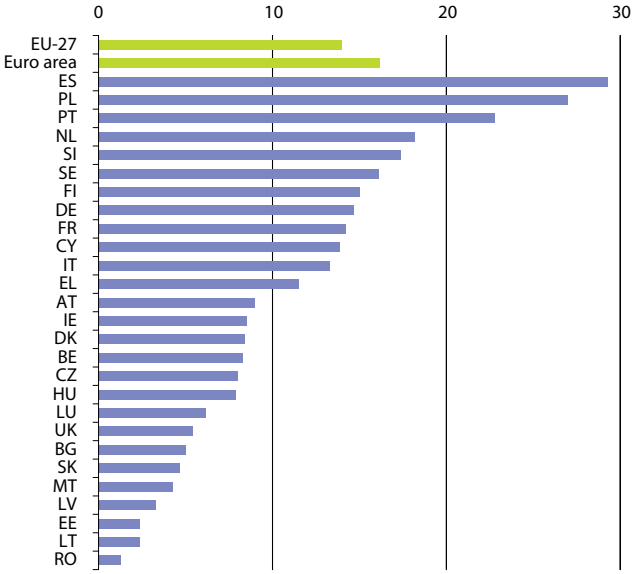
Source: Eurostat (tsieb050)

PART-TIME, TEMPORARY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT

The indicators presented here are derived from the EU labour force survey (LFS). The population considered for atypical employment consists of persons aged 15 to 64. Persons with temporary contracts are those who have a job for which the employer and employee agree that its end is determined by objective conditions, such as a specific date, the completion of an assignment, or the return of an employee who was temporarily replaced; this can be contrasted with those in permanent employment, for whom no fixed end date is foreseen.

In the labour force survey, the distinction between full-time and part-time employment is left to the respondent, since working hours differ from one Member State to the next and between economic activities. The indicator on persons with a second job refers only to persons with more than one job running in parallel.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of employees with a contract of limited duration, 2008
(% of total employees)



Source: Eurostat (lfsi_emp_a)

Table 5.3: Persons employed part-time and persons with a second job
(% of total employment)

	Persons employed working part-time			Persons in employment with a second job		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
EU-27	15.9	16.5	18.2	:	3.5	3.8
Euro area	15.1	16.4	19.5	:	2.7	3.4
BE	16.5	20.5	22.6	2.9	3.7	3.8
BG	:	2.3	2.3	:	0.7	0.8
CZ	5.7	5.0	4.9	3.4	2.6	1.8
DK	22.3	21.3	24.6	7.3	10.1	9.5
DE	18.4	21.7	25.9	2.8	2.5	3.7
EE	8.6	8.5	7.2	8.3	4.1	3.3
IE	16.5	16.9	:	0.8	1.8	2.6
EL	5.6	4.3	5.6	4.8	2.9	3.4
ES	7.8	8.2	12.0	1.6	1.8	2.5
FR	17.3	16.5	16.9	3.5	2.7	3.2
IT	7.3	8.5	14.3	1.3	1.2	1.9
CY	:	8.9	7.8	:	6.9	4.2
LV	12.8	10.3	6.3	5.0	7.5	6.0
LT	:	9.6	6.7	6.0	7.4	5.1
LU	9.1	13.4	18.0	1.2	1.1	2.1
HU	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.3	1.9	1.6
MT	:	9.2	11.5	:	4.9	5.1
NL	38.9	45.0	47.3	5.9	5.9	7.3
AT	15.7	18.7	23.3	5.5	3.6	4.4
PL	10.4	10.5	8.5	8.6	7.4	7.5
PT	11.0	11.7	11.9	6.0	6.7	6.5
RO (1)	15.8	11.5	9.9	6.2	4.1	3.1
SI	:	6.2	9.0	2.7	1.8	3.7
SK	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.1
FI	11.4	13.0	13.3	4.5	3.7	4.4
SE	19.8	22.9	26.6	8.7	9.4	8.2
UK	24.5	25.6	25.3	4.5	4.1	3.8
HR	:	8.5	8.9	:	3.0	3.1
TR	:	:	9.6	:	:	2.9
IS	:	22.1	20.5	16.6	11.8	9.6
NO	:	28.8	28.2	8.2	8.4	8.5
CH	29.6	32.7	34.3	5.2	6.0	7.4

(1) Break in series, 2002.

Source: Eurostat (tps00159, tps00074 and lfsa_egan)

UNEMPLOYMENT

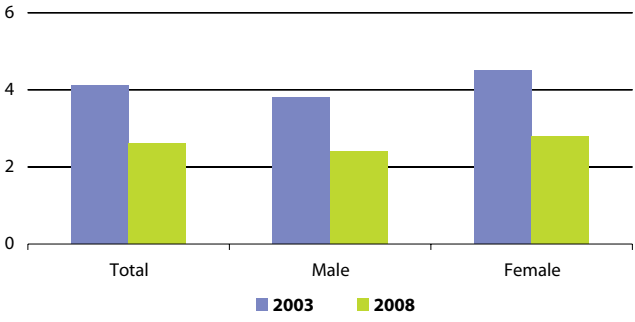
Unemployed persons are defined as those persons aged 15-74 ([2]) who were not employed during the reference week of the labour force survey, were available for work and were either actively seeking work in the four weeks prior to the survey, or had already found a job to start within the next three months. This definition is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards.

The unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons over the total number of active persons in the labour market; active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed. Please note that at the end of this publication, Chapter 13 presents regional data for unemployment rates.

The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job, or as the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job). The long-term unemployment rate is the proportion of active persons in the labour market who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

([2]) In Spain and the United Kingdom this is restricted to persons aged 16 to 74 years old.

Figure 5.4: Long-term unemployment rate, EU-27 (persons unemployed for 12 months or more as a % of the total labour force)



Source: Eurostat (tsisc070)

Table 5.4: Unemployment rate
(%)

	Total		Male		Female		Less than 25 years	Between 25 and 74 years
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008	2008	2008
EU-27	9.0	7.0	8.4	6.6	9.7	7.5	15.4	5.9
Euro area	8.8	7.5	7.9	6.9	10.0	8.3	15.4	6.6
BE	8.2	7.0	7.7	6.5	8.9	7.6	18.0	5.9
BG	13.7	5.6	14.1	5.5	13.2	5.8	12.7	5.0
CZ	7.8	4.4	6.2	3.5	9.9	5.6	9.9	3.9
DK	5.4	3.3	4.8	3.0	6.1	3.7	7.6	2.5
DE	9.3	7.3	9.8	7.4	8.7	7.2	9.9	6.9
EE	10.0	5.5	10.2	5.8	9.9	5.3	12.0	4.6
IE	4.8	6.0	5.0	7.1	4.4	4.6	12.6	4.9
EL	9.7	7.7	6.2	5.1	15.0	11.4	22.1	6.6
ES	11.1	11.3	8.2	10.1	15.3	13.0	24.6	9.8
FR	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.9	8.4	19.1	6.5
IT	8.5	6.8	6.5	5.5	11.4	8.5	21.3	5.6
CY	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.8	4.3	9.0	3.1
LV	10.5	7.5	10.6	8.0	10.4	6.9	13.1	6.6
LT	12.5	5.8	12.7	6.1	12.2	5.6	13.4	5.0
LU	3.8	4.9	3.0	4.1	4.9	5.9	16.9	4.0
HU	5.9	7.8	6.1	7.6	5.6	8.1	19.9	6.9
MT	7.6	6.0	6.9	5.6	9.1	6.6	11.9	4.7
NL	3.7	2.8	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.0	5.3	2.3
AT	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.1	8.0	3.1
PL	19.7	7.1	19.0	6.4	20.5	8.0	17.3	5.9
PT	6.4	7.7	5.6	6.6	7.3	9.0	16.4	6.8
RO	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.7	6.4	4.7	18.6	4.4
SI	6.7	4.4	6.3	4.0	7.1	4.8	10.4	3.7
SK	17.6	9.5	17.4	8.4	17.8	10.9	19.0	8.4
FI	9.0	6.4	9.2	6.1	8.9	6.7	16.5	4.9
SE ([1])	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.5	20.0	4.1
UK	5.0	5.6	5.5	6.1	4.3	5.1	15.0	3.9
HR	14.2	8.4	12.9	7.0	15.8	10.1	21.9	6.9
TR	:	9.8	:	9.7	:	10.0	18.5	7.8
NO	4.2	2.5	4.5	2.7	3.9	2.3	7.2	1.7
JP	5.3	4.0	5.5	4.1	4.9	3.8	7.3	3.7
US	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	12.8	4.6

([1]) 2005, break in series.

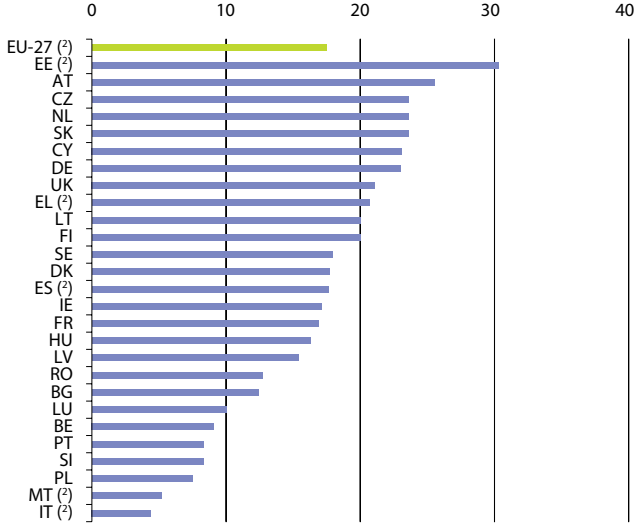
Source: Eurostat (tsiem110 and une_rt_a)

EARNINGS AND MINIMUM WAGES

The structure and evolution of earnings are important features of any labour market, reflecting labour supply from individuals and labour demand by enterprises.

Particular attention is given to the gender pay gap, the difference between male and female pay, which is a multidimensional phenomenon: some underlying factors that may, in part, explain gender pay gaps include sectoral and occupational segregation, education and training, awareness and transparency. The EU seeks to promote equal opportunities implying progressive elimination of the gender pay gap. The gender pay gap in unadjusted form is defined as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees, and is shown as a percentage of men's earnings. Gross earnings are remuneration (wages and salaries) paid directly to an employee, before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by employees.

Figure 5.5: Gender pay gap, 2007 (1)
(% difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % of male gross earnings, unadjusted form)



(1) Enterprises employing 10 or more employees; excluding agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organisations.
(2) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tsiem040)

Data on minimum wages are transmitted by national ministries responsible for areas such as social affairs, labour or employment.

Table 5.5: Minimum wages (per month, as of 1 January)

	National currency (1)		EUR		PPS
	1999	2009	1999	2009	2009
BE	1 074	1 388	1 074	1 388	*1 254*
BG	64	240	33	123	*240*
CZ	3 250	8 000	93	306	*443*
DK	-	-	-	-	-
DE	-	-	-	-	-
EE	:	4 350	:	278	*362*
IE	:	1 462	:	1 462	*1 153*
EL	505	:	505	:	*:*
ES	416	728	416	728	*760*
FR	1 036	1 321	1 036	1 321	*1 189*
IT	-	-	-	-	-
CY	-	-	-	-	-
LV	50	180	75	254	*343*
LT	430	800	92	232	*347*
LU	1 162	1 642	1 162	1 642	*1 413*
HU	22 500	71 500	89	270	*408*
MT	475	635	462	635	*810*
NL	1 064	1 382	1 064	1 382	*1 336*
AT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	650	1 126	159	281	*468*
PT	357	525	357	525	*606*
RO	35	600	28	153	*263*
SI	285	589	363	589	*710*
SK	:	296	:	296	*409*
FI	-	-	-	-	-
SE	-	-	-	-	-
UK	608	914	866	1 010	*1 154*
TR	78	666	217	319	*480*
US	893	1 135	762	844	*961*

(1) Including 'euro fixed' series for euro area countries.

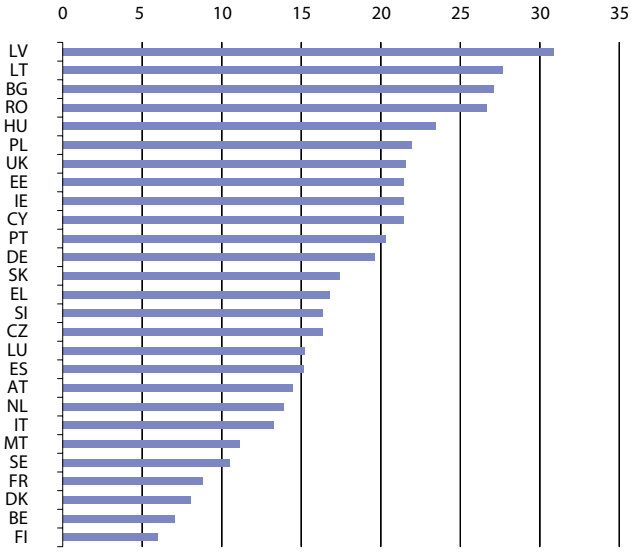
Source: Eurostat (earn_mw_cur)

LOW WAGE EARNERS

The tax wedge on labour costs is defined as income tax plus the employee and the employer's social security contributions, expressed as a percentage of the total labour costs (gross earnings plus the employer's social security contributions plus payroll taxes where applicable). This indicator is for single persons without children, earning 67 % of the earnings of an average worker (AW).

The unemployment trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment and other benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This indicator is also available for single persons without children, earning 67 % of the earnings of an AW when in work.

Figure 5.6: Low wage earners – full-time employees earning less than two thirds of the median gross monthly earnings, 2006 (1) (% of employees)



(1) Enterprises employing 10 or more employees; excluding agriculture, fishing, public administration, private households and extra-territorial organizations.

Source: Eurostat (Structure of earnings survey 2006)

The low wage trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is taxed away through the combined effects of income taxes, social security contributions and any withdrawal of benefits when gross earnings increase from 33 % to 67 % of the earnings of an AW.

Table 5.6: Tax wedges and traps
(%)

	Tax wedge on labour cost		Unemployment trap		Low wage trap - single person without children		Low wage trap - one earner couple with two children	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27	42.2	42.0	75	77	46	48	56	58
BE	50.5	50.0	87	85	57	59	48	48
BG	36.2	32.3	76	76	21	19	54	19
CZ	41.5	40.6	67	67	38	37	72	44
DK	39.9	39.3	91	90	83	81	105	102
DE	48.1	47.8	75	74	53	57	66	84
EE	40.2	38.7	50	63	28	24	74	11
IE	16.7	15.0	71	74	42	49	74	85
EL	35.7	36.8	56	59	20	22	16	16
ES	35.7	35.7	80	82	26	26	16	14
FR	47.4	45.4	80	78	37	44	59	61
IT	43.0	42.6	61	73	32	36	-11	-10
CY	17.3	11.9	55	61	7	6	74	115
LV	42.2	41.2	87	87	32	32	100	73
LT	43.1	41.2	59	80	36	30	94	58
LU	29.0	29.9	86	87	51	53	108	108
HU	48.2	46.0	68	81	39	37	60	55
MT	17.7	17.9	59	61	17	20	11	30
NL	39.1	40.7	70	81	64	68	77	81
AT	43.1	44.1	67	68	36	38	83	65
PL	41.4	41.8	82	78	65	63	79	68
PT	32.3	33.0	81	82	21	23	66	61
RO	44.6	41.8	61	71	30	30	29	24
SI	43.2	40.9	84	81	43	51	96	67
SK	40.8	35.6	71	44	32	24	124	30
FI	40.9	38.2	82	75	65	57	100	100
SE	46.8	43.3	87	82	58	47	94	81
UK	28.7	30.7	68	68	58	57	61	85
TR	41.5	41.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	22.6	23.4	71	82	37	39	79	57
NO	35.2	34.2	75	76	39	35	91	93
CH	27.3	27.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
JP	23.2	:	58	58	20	21	140	136
US	28.0	27.5	71	70	28	28	59	50

Source: Eurostat (tsiem050, earn_nt_unemtrp and earn_nt_lowwtrp)

JOB VACANCIES

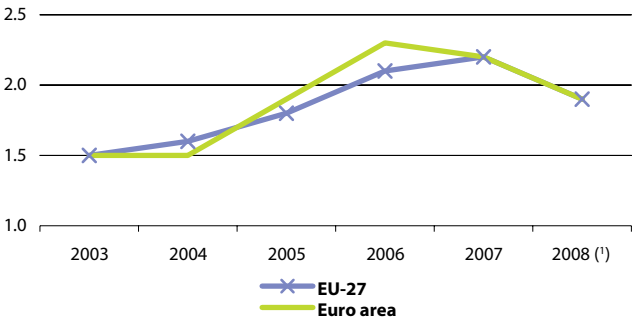
A job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant):

- 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.

A vacant post that is open only to internal candidates should not be treated as a job vacancy. The job vacancy rate (JVR) measures the percentage of posts that are vacant. It is calculated as the proportion of the number of job vacancies relative to the total number of posts, where the latter is composed of the number of occupied posts plus the number of job vacancies.

Eurostat publishes quarterly and annual data on job vacancies. Quarterly data is broken down by economic activity and enterprise size while annual data is additionally broken down by region and occupation making it more suitable for structural analysis.

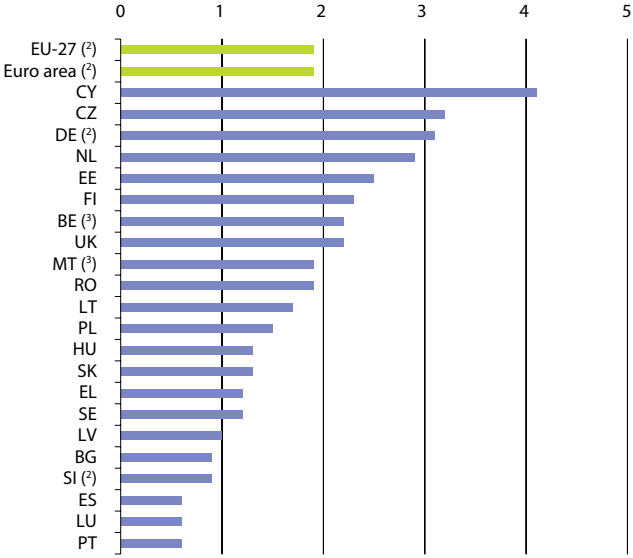
Figure 5.7: Job vacancy rate
(%)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a_nace1)

Figure 5.8: Job vacancy rate, 2008 (1)
(%)



(1) Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy and Austria, not available.
(2) Provisional.
(3) 2007.

Source: Eurostat (jvs_a_nace1)

6

Living conditions and welfare

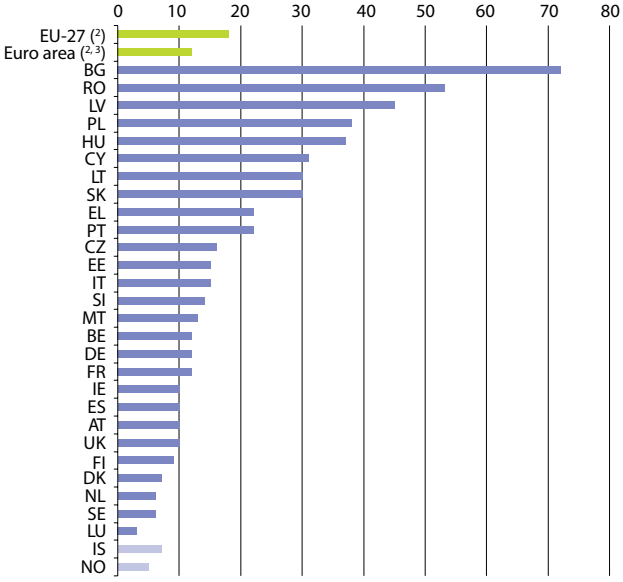
LIVING CONDITIONS

Material deprivation covers an economic strain and a durables strain, defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least three of the following nine items: unexpected expenses; one week annual holiday away from home; arrears; a meal with meat or fish every other day; heating to keep the home adequately warm; a washing machine; a colour television; a telephone; or a car.

The indicators relating to the share of the population in jobless households are calculated as the proportion of persons of the specified age who live in households where no one is working.

The aggregate replacement ratio is defined as the median individual gross pensions of those aged 65 to 74 relative to median individual gross earnings of those aged 50 to 59, excluding other social benefits.

Figure 6.1: Material deprivation rate - economic strain and durables dimension, 2007 (1)
(%)



(1) The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for the majority of countries.
(2) Eurostat estimate based on population-weighted averages of national data.
(3) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

Source: Eurostat (ilc_sip8)

The inequality of income distribution is calculated as the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (the top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (the bottom quintile); where all incomes are compiled as equivalised disposable income.

Table 6.1: Living conditions, 2007

	Proportion of age group living in jobless households (%) (1)		Aggregate replacement ratio (2)	Inequality of income distribution (2, 3)
	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-59		
EU-27	*9.4*	*9.3*	0.48	5.0
Euro area	:	:	:	*4.8*
BE	12.0	12.3	0.44	3.9
BG	12.8	10.2	0.36	6.9
CZ	8.0	6.5	0.51	3.5
DK	5.0	7.7	0.39	3.7
DE	9.6	9.5	0.45	5.0
EE	7.2	6.0	0.47	5.5
IE	11.5	7.9	0.47	4.8
EL	3.9	8.0	0.40	6.0
ES	5.3	6.2	0.47	5.3
FR	8.7	10.0	0.61	3.8
IT	5.8	9.2	0.49	5.5
CY	3.9	4.7	0.29	4.5
LV	8.3	6.6	0.38	6.3
LT	8.3	7.0	0.40	5.9
LU	3.4	7.0	0.61	4.0
HU	13.9	11.9	0.58	3.7
MT	9.2	7.7	0.50	3.8
NL	5.9	6.5	0.42	4.0
AT	5.3	7.1	0.61	3.8
PL	9.5	11.6	0.58	5.3
PT	5.1	5.7	0.47	*6.5*
RO	10.0	10.4	0.43	7.8
SI	2.2	6.5	0.44	3.3
SK	10.6	8.9	0.54	3.5
FI	4.4	9.1	0.46	3.7
SE	:	:	0.61	3.4
UK	16.7	10.7	0.41	5.5
HR	8.4	11.3	:	:
TR	15.5	15.4	:	:
IS	:	:	0.43	3.9
NO	:	:	0.49	3.7

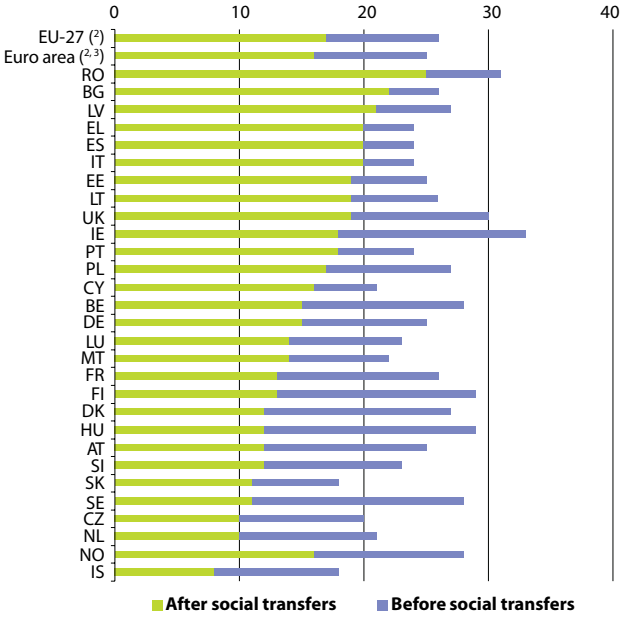
(1) Denmark, 2006.
(2) The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for the majority of countries; European aggregates: Eurostat calculation based on population-weighted averages of national data.
(3) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

Source: Eurostat (tsdsc310, ilc_pnp3 and ilc_ov2)

POVERTY

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is defined as the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income. This rate may be expressed before or after social transfers, with the difference measuring the hypothetical impact of national social transfers in reducing poverty risk; retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers. For the purpose of poverty indicators, the equivalised disposable income is calculated from the total disposable income of each household divided by the equivalised household size.

Figure 6.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate, 2007 (1)
(%)



(1) The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for the majority of countries.
(2) Eurostat estimates based on population-weighted averages of national data.
(3) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

Source: Eurostat (ilc_ov1a1 and ilc_ov251)

Table 6.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers ([1])
(%)

	Total			Male			Female		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
EU-27 ([2])	*16*	*16*	17	*15*	*15*	16	*17*	*17*	18
Euro area ([2, 3])	15	16	16	14	15	15	16	16	17
BE	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	16	16
BG ([4])	14	18	22	13	17	21	15	19	23
CZ ([5])	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	11	10
DK	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12
DE ([5])	12	13	15	11	12	14	13	13	16
EE	18	18	19	17	16	17	19	20	22
IE	20	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	19
EL	20	21	20	18	20	20	21	21	21
ES ([5])	20	20	20	19	18	19	21	21	21
FR	13	13	13	12	12	12	14	14	14
IT	19	20	20	17	18	18	21	21	21
CY	16	16	16	15	14	14	18	18	17
LV ([5])	19	23	21	18	21	19	20	25	23
LT ([5])	21	20	19	20	19	17	21	21	21
LU	14	14	14	13	14	13	14	14	14
HU	13	16	12	14	16	12	13	16	12
MT	14	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	15
NL ([5])	11	10	10	11	10	10	11	10	11
AT	12	13	12	11	11	11	13	14	13
PL ([5])	21	19	17	21	20	18	20	19	17
PT	19	18	18	19	18	17	20	19	19
RO ([4])	18	19	25	18	18	24	18	19	25
SI ([5])	12	12	12	11	10	10	14	13	13
SK ([5])	13	12	11	13	12	10	13	12	11
FI	12	13	13	11	12	12	13	13	14
SE	9	12	11	9	12	11	10	12	11
UK ([5])	19	19	19	19	18	18	19	20	20
IS	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	11
NO	11	11	12	10	10	11	13	12	14

([1]) The income reference period concerns the year preceding the survey year for the majority of countries.
([2]) Eurostat estimates based on population-weighted averages of national data.
([3]) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
([4]) Break in series, 2007.
([5]) Break in series, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ilc_ov1a1)

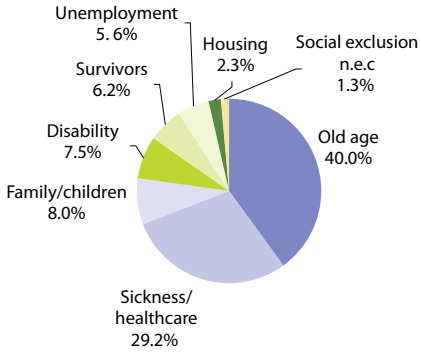
SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection systems are highly developed in the EU: they are designed to protect people against the risks and needs associated with unemployment, parental responsibilities, sickness/healthcare and invalidity, the loss of a spouse or parent, old age, housing and social exclusion (not elsewhere classified). The organisation and financing of social protection systems is the responsibility of each of the Member States. The EU plays a coordinating role to ensure that people who move across borders continue to receive adequate protection.

Data on expenditure and receipts of social protection are drawn up according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) methodology. Social protection benefits are direct transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of one or more of the defined risks or needs. Social benefits are paid to households by social security funds, other government units, NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households), employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes, insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering privately funded social insurance schemes.

Expenditure on social protection includes: social benefits, administration costs and miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes, principally, payment of property income. Expenditure on care for the elderly is defined as the percentage of social protection expenditure devoted to old age care in GDP.

Figure 6.3: Social benefits, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(%, based on PPS)



(1) Provisional; figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (tps00107)

These expenditures cover care allowance, accommodation, and assistance in carrying out daily tasks.

Age dependency ratios show the relationship between the working-age population and dependents at either end of the age spectrum. For example, the old-age dependency ratio measures the population aged 65 years or older in relation to the population aged between 15 and 64.

Table 6.3: Expenditure on social protection

	Social protection, 2006		Expenditure on care for the elderly, 2006 (% of GDP) (1)	Old-age dependency ratio, 2008 (%)
	(PPS per inhabitant)	(% of GDP)		
EU-27	6 349	*26.9*	*0.5*	25.3
Euro area (2)	7 154	*27.5*	:	26.9
BE	8 520	30.1	0.1	25.8
BG	1 294	15.0	0.0	25.0
CZ	3 439	18.7	0.3	20.5
DK	8 601	29.1	1.7	23.6
DE	*7 706*	*28.7*	*0.2*	30.4
EE	1 976	12.4	0.1	25.3
IE	6 321	18.2	0.2	15.9
EL	5 525	24.2	0.1	27.8
ES	*5 163*	*20.9*	*0.3*	24.1
FR	*8 200*	*31.1*	*0.3*	25.0
IT	*6 476*	*26.6*	*0.1*	30.4
CY	*3 994*	18.4	*0.0*	17.8
LV	*1 547*	*12.2*	0.1	24.9
LT	*1 770*	*13.2*	*0.2*	23.0
LU	13 458	20.4	:	20.6
HU	3 401	22.3	0.3	23.5
MT	3 298	18.1	0.6	19.8
NL	9 099	*29.3*	*0.8*	21.8
AT	8 524	28.5	1.0	25.4
PL	2 373	19.2	0.2	18.9
PT	4 451	25.4	0.3	25.9
RO	1 277	14.0	0.0	21.3
SI	*4 793*	*22.8*	*0.2*	23.1
SK	*2 387*	*15.9*	*0.4*	16.6
FI	7 215	26.2	0.7	24.8
SE	*8 998*	*30.7*	2.4	26.7
UK	7 410	*26.4*	*1.0*	24.3
IS	6 535	21.2	1.8	17.1
NO	9 901	22.6	1.6	22.1
CH	9 127	28.4	0.3	24.1

(1) Luxembourg: expenditure was recorded together with similar benefits under the disability function as the split between old-age and disability was not available.
(2) Social protection, EA-15 instead of EA-16.

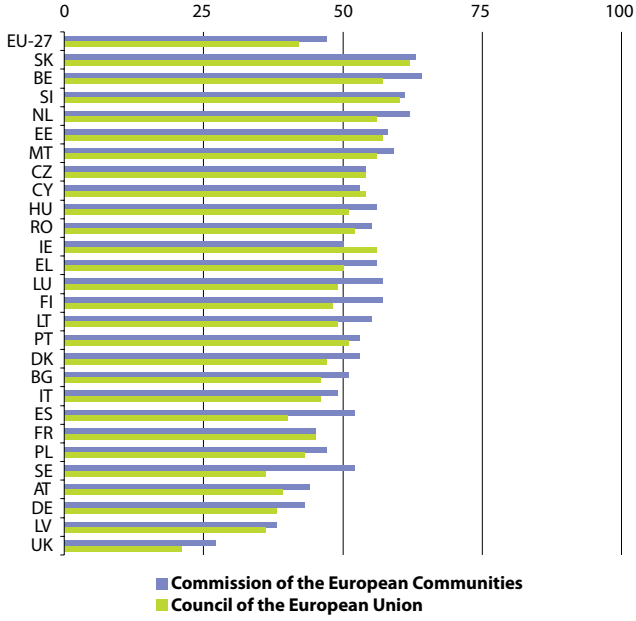
Source: Eurostat (tps00100, tsp00098, tsdde530 and tsdde510)

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The level of citizens' confidence in each EU institution is expressed as the share of positive opinions, people who declare that they 'tend to trust' each institution. Trust is not precisely defined and could leave some room for interpretation to the interviewees. The data are based on a Eurobarometer survey.

Voter turnout is the percentage of persons who cast a vote or 'turn out' at an election as a share of the total population entitled to vote. It includes those who cast blank or invalid votes. In Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece, voting is compulsory. In Italy, voting is a civic obligation (no penalty).

Figure 6.4: Level of citizens' confidence in EU institutions, December 2008 (1)
(%)



(1) The indicator presents the proportion of positive opinions ('tend to trust'); remaining answers were either 'tend not to trust', 'don't know' or 'no answer'; the graph is ranked on the average of the two institutions.

Source: Eurostat (tsdgo510), European Commission - Eurobarometer survey

Table 6.4: Good governance
(%)

	Level of citizens' confidence in the European Parliament, 2008 (1)	Voter turnout in EU parliamentary elections, 2009	Voter turnout in latest national parliamentary elections (2)
EU-27	51	43.0	68.5
BE	65	90.4	91.1
BG	57	39.0	55.8
CZ	58	28.2	39.1
DK	63	59.5	86.6
DE	47	43.3	77.7
EE	61	43.9	61.9
IE	54	58.6	67.0
EL	59	52.6	74.1
ES	57	44.9	75.7
FR	52	40.6	60.2
IT	53	65.1	80.5
CY	55	59.4	89.0
LV	41	53.7	61.0
LT	57	21.0	43.3
LU	64	90.8	91.7
HU	59	36.3	64.4
MT	64	78.8	93.3
NL	58	36.8	80.4
AT	47	46.0	81.7
PL	52	24.5	53.9
PT	57	36.8	64.3
RO	63	27.7	39.2
SI	62	28.3	63.1
SK	70	19.6	54.7
FI	59	40.3	65.0
SE	57	45.5	82.0
UK	27	34.7	61.4
HR	39	-	59.6
MK	48	-	57.1
TR	20	-	84.2
IS	-	-	83.6
LI	-	-	86.5
NO	-	-	77.4
CH	-	-	48.3

(1) The indicator presents the proportion of positive opinions ('tend to trust'); remaining answers were either 'tend not to trust', 'don't know' or 'no answer'.

(2) Latest elections: the Czech Republic, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Romania, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 2008; Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, France, Poland, Finland, Croatia, Turkey, Iceland and Switzerland, 2007; Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden, 2006; Bulgaria, Germany, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Liechtenstein and Norway, 2005; Luxembourg, 2004; EU-27, average estimated by Eurostat on the basis of the trends observed in each of the Member States for national parliamentary elections.

Source: Eurostat (tsdgo510 and tsdgo310), European Commission - Eurobarometer survey, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

CRIME

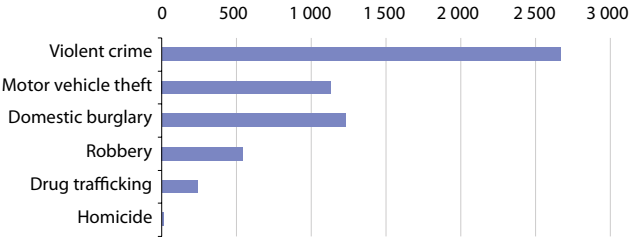
The figures currently available on crime and criminal justice reflect the differing legal systems in the Member States and therefore cannot readily be compared. However, a more comparable system of crime and criminal justice statistics is being developed, as outlined in Commission Communication COM/2006/437, 'Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: an EU action plan 2006-2010'.

Total crime statistics include offences against the penal (or criminal) code. Less serious crimes (misdemeanours) are generally excluded.

Homicide is defined as the intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is excluded. Causing death by dangerous driving, abortion and help with suicide are also excluded. Unlike other offences, the counting unit for homicide is normally the victim.

Violent crime includes violence against the person such as physical assault, robbery (stealing by force or by threat of force), and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). Robbery is a subset of violent crime: it is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence; pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally not included.

Figure 6.5: Recorded crimes, EU, 2007 (1)
(1 000)



(1) Excluding Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus and Malta.

Source: Eurostat (crim_gen)

Domestic burglary is defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods. Theft of motor vehicles covers all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road which are used to carry people (including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles, etc.).

Drug trafficking includes illegal possession, cultivation, production, supplying, transportation, importing, exporting, financing etc. of drug operations which are not solely in connection with personal use.

Table 6.5: Crimes recorded by the police
(1 000)

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
BE	:	:	959	1 001	990	1 003
BG	228	145	147	144	138	135
CZ	404	427	359	358	344	357
DK	531	494	473	486	433	445
DE	6 586	6 302	6 364	6 572	6 392	6 285
EE	41	52	58	54	53	50
IE	91	81	87	103	102	:
EL	1 823	374	440	442	456	423
ES	924	1 896	2 052	2 144	2 231	2 310
FR	3 493	3 568	4 062	3 975	3 776	3 589
IT	2 441	2 374	2 164	2 457	2 579	2 933
CY	4	4	5	7	7	8
LV	37	44	51	52	51	56
LT	76	77	79	79	82	68
LU	24	27	23	26	25	28
HU	514	506	466	413	437	427
MT	:	16	16	18	19	15
NL	1 220	1 303	1 379	1 369	1 255	1 215
AT	482	493	523	643	605	594
PL	992	1 122	1 390	1 467	1 380	1 153
PT	322	363	372	417	392	400
RO	361	364	340	277	208	281
SI	37	62	75	77	84	88
SK	92	94	93	112	124	111
FI	374	372	361	367	340	344
SE	1 196	1 194	1 189	1 255	1 242	1 306
UK	5 081	5 856	6 086	6 549	6 096	5 445
HR	55	58	78	80	80	76
MK	:	:	17	23	23	26
TR	357	339	414	499	674	963
IS	:	:	19	18	12	13
LI	1	1	1	1	1	1
NO	285	292	300	304	276	272
CH	383	355	322	379	353	326
JP	1 900	2 166	2 736	2 790	2 269	:
US	13 195	11 634	11 877	11 827	11 565	11 252

Source: Eurostat (crim_gen)

7

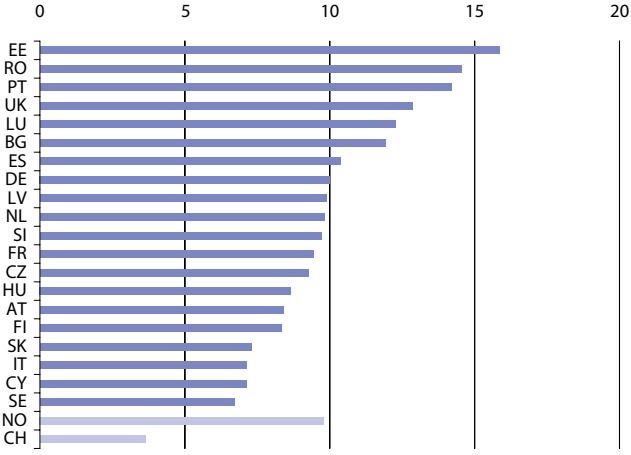
Industry and services

STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS ECONOMY

Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of businesses within their economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). SBS cover the 'business economy' (NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections C to K), which includes industry, construction and services. Note that financial services (Section J) are kept separate because of their specific nature and the limited availability of most types of standard business statistics in this area. SBS do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health.

SBS describe the economy through the observation of units engaged in an economic activity, which in SBS is generally the enterprise. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Note that enterprises that are active in more than one economic activity (and the value added and turnover they generate and the persons they employ, and so on) will be classified under the NACE heading which is their principal activity, normally the one that generates the largest amount of value added.

Figure 7.1: Enterprise birth rates, 2006 (1)
(% of enterprise births among active enterprises)



(1) Cyprus, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Finland, 2005; Germany and Switzerland, 2004; Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Poland, not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsier150)

The number of enterprises is a count of the number of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period. An enterprise birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises, nor do the statistics include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. A birth occurs when an enterprise starts from scratch and actually starts activity. The birth rate is the number of births relative to the stock of active enterprises.

Value added represents the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, less subsidies on production and costs, taxes and levies. Value added can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

Table 7.1: Structure of the business economy, EU-27, 2006

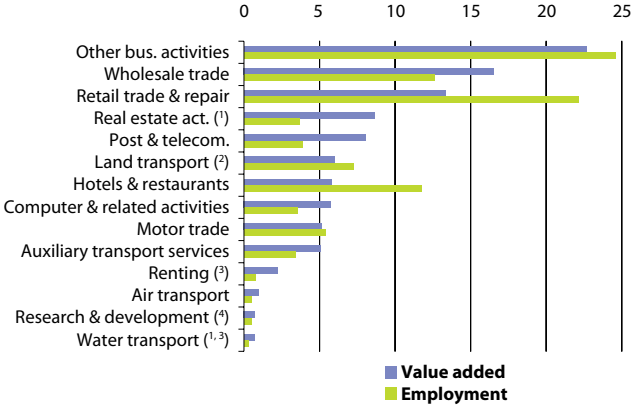
	Number of enterprises		Value added		Number of persons employed	
	(1 000)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(million)	(%)
NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY	*20 156*	100.0	5 650	100.0	129.8	100.0
Mining & quarrying	*21*	0.1	89	1.6	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	*2 310*	11.5	1 712	30.3	34.4	*26.5*
Electricity, gas & water supply	*31*	*0.2*	*204*	*3.6*	*1.6*	*1.2*
Construction	*2 902*	14.4	510	9.0	14.1	10.9
Distributive trades	*6 336*	31.4	1 099	19.5	31.7	24.4
Hotels & restaurants	*1 682*	8.3	182	3.2	9.3	7.1
Transport, storage & communication	*1 211*	6.0	653	11.6	11.9	9.2
Real estate, renting & business activities	*5 664*	28.1	1 202	21.3	26.1	20.1

Source: Eurostat (tin00050, tin00002 and tin00004)

SIZE OF MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SUBSECTORS

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (for example, sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams); it excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

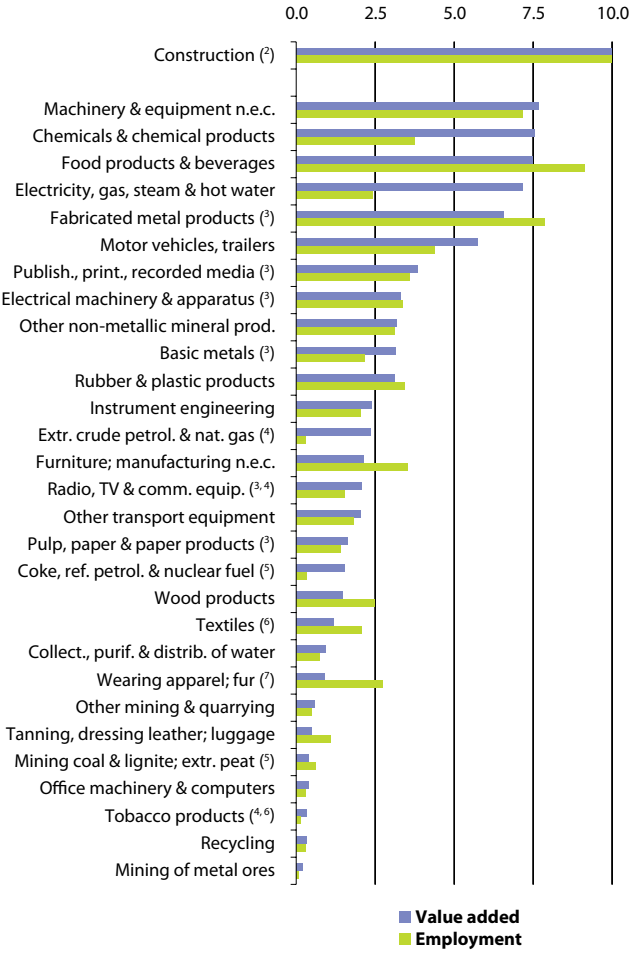
Figure 7.2: Breakdown of non-financial services value added and employment, EU-27, 2006
(% of non-financial services value added and employment)



(1) Value added, estimate.
(2) Estimate, 2005.
(3) Number of persons employed, 2005.
(4) Value added, estimate, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 7.3: Breakdown of industrial and construction value added and employment, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(% of industrial and construction value added and employment)



(1) Mining of uranium and thorium ores, not available
(2) Note that the axis is cut: value added, 20.3 %, employment, 27.7 %.
(3) Estimates.
(4) Employment, 2005.
(5) Value added, 2005.
(6) Employment, estimate.
(7) Value added, estimate.

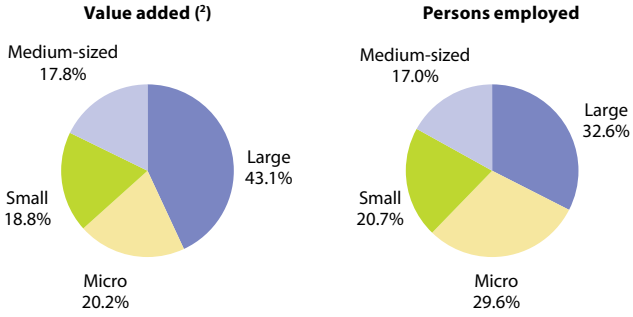
Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

ENTERPRISE SIZE CLASSES

In SBS, size classes are defined based on the number of persons employed, except for specific series within retail trade activities where turnover size classes can also be used.

Less than one enterprise in 400 within the EU-27 non-financial business economy employed 250 or more persons (and was therefore considered as large) in 2006, but these enterprises accounted for approximately one third (32.6 %) of employment and more than two fifths (43.1 %) of value added. Nevertheless, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs, with less than 250 persons employed) generated the majority of value added (56.9 %) and employed most (67.4 %) of the workforce in the non-financial business economy. Micro enterprises (those with less than 10 persons employed) played a particularly important role, providing employment to nearly as many persons as large enterprises.

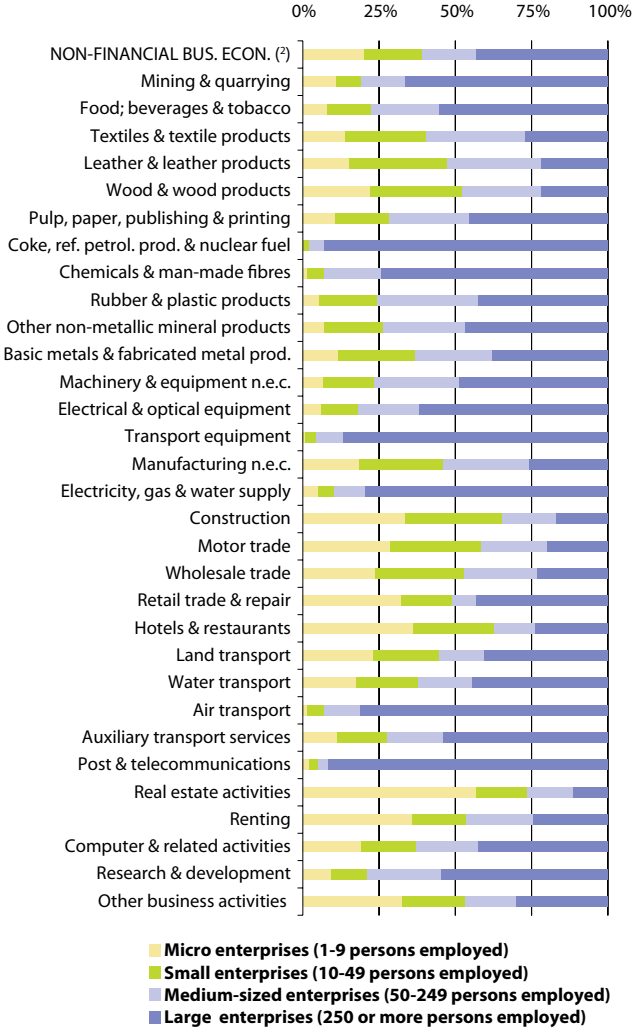
Figure 7.4: Value added and employment by enterprise size-class, non-financial business economy, EU-27, 2006 (1) (%)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding; micro enterprises: 1-9 persons employed; small enterprises: 10-49 persons employed; medium-sized enterprises: 50-249 persons employed; large enterprises: 250 or more persons employed.
(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tin00053 and tin00052)

Figure 7.5: Value added by enterprise size-class, EU-27, 2006 (1) (% of sectoral total)



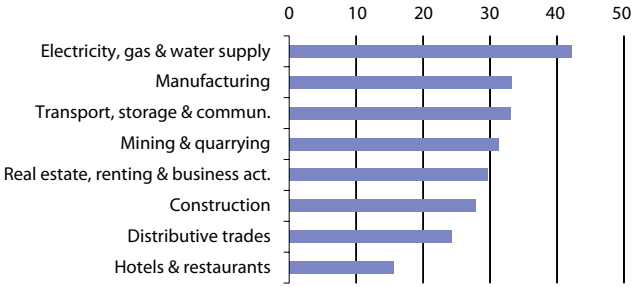
(1) Includes rounded estimates based on non-confidential data.
(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (sbs_sc_indic)

PERSONNEL COSTS

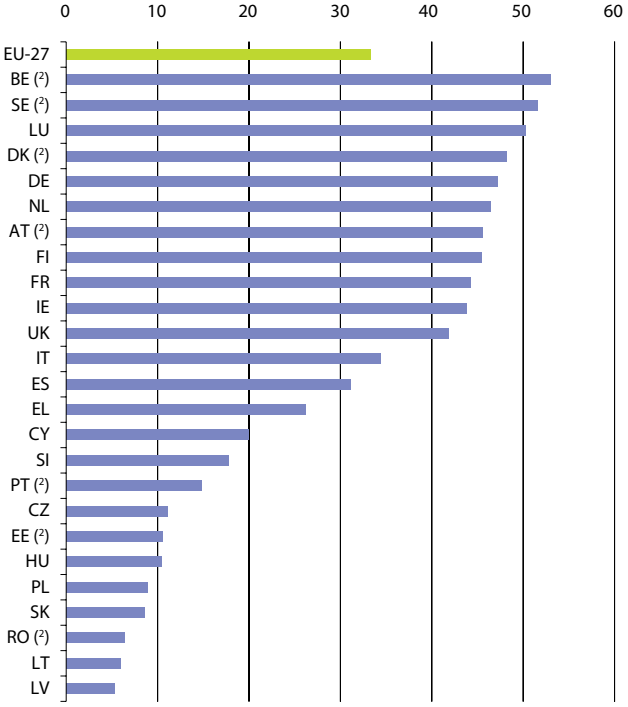
Average personnel costs (or unit labour costs) are defined as personnel costs divided by the number of employees (paid persons with an employment contract). Personnel costs are the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. All remuneration paid during the reference period is included, regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework. Included are all gratuities, workplace and performance bonuses, ex gratia payments, 13th month pay (and similar fixed bonuses), payments made to employees in consideration of dismissal, lodging, transport, cost of living and family allowances, commissions, attendance fees, overtime, night work, etc., as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts owed by employees and retained at source by employers. Also included are the social security costs for the employer. Payments for agency workers are not included in personnel costs.

Figure 7.6: Average personnel costs, EU-27, 2006 (EUR 1 000 per employee)



Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

Figure 7.7: Average personnel costs for manufacturing, 2006 (1) (EUR 1 000 per employee)



(1) Bulgaria and Malta, not available.
(2) 2007.

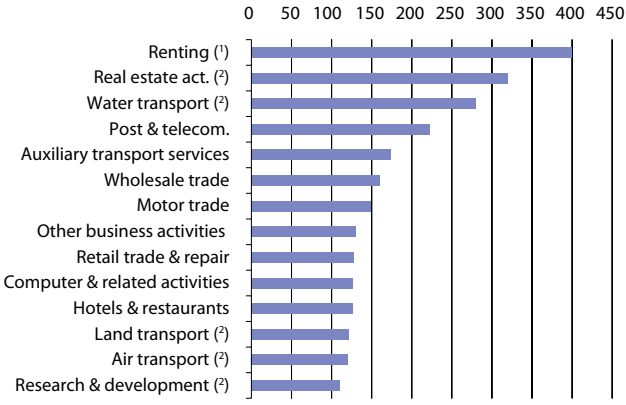
Source: Eurostat (tin00049)

WAGE ADJUSTED LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The wage adjusted labour productivity ratio is defined as the ratio of value added at factor cost divided by personnel costs (the latter having been divided by the share of employees in the number of persons employed); the result is expressed as a percentage. The ratio can also be calculated by dividing the apparent labour productivity by average personnel costs and expressing the result as a percentage.

The average value added generated per person within each of the EU-27 industrial sectors as well as construction more than covered respective average personnel costs in 2006. However, there were considerable differences between the various sectors; the wage adjusted labour productivity ratio was high for many of the energy-related activities, particularly for the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas sector (900 % in 2005) and the coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel sector (357 % in 2005), but less than 150 % for the clear majority of industrial sectors as well as the construction sector.

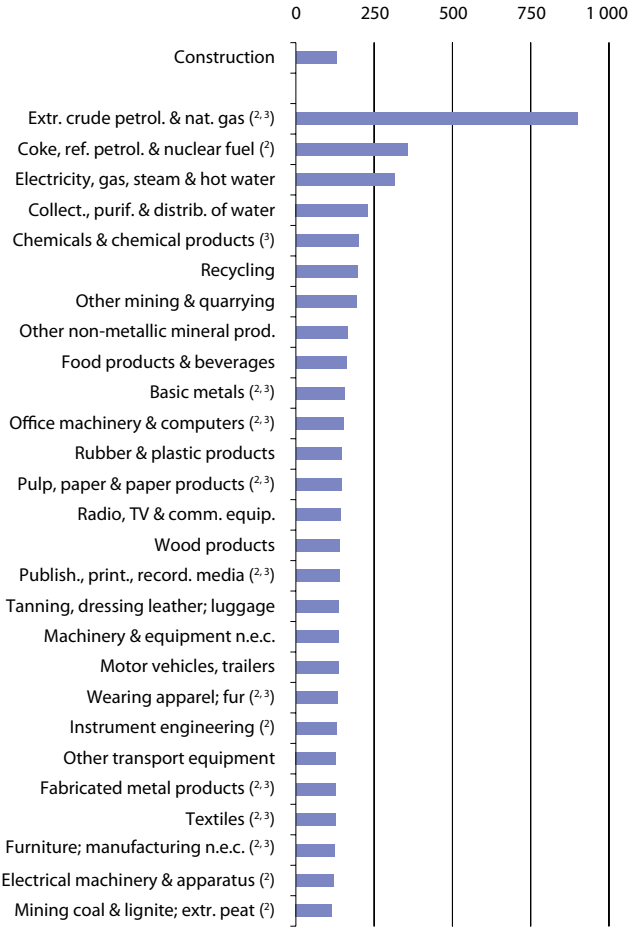
Figure 7.8: Wage adjusted labour productivity within non-financial services, EU-27, 2006
(%)



(1) 2005.
(2) Estimate, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 7.9: Wage adjusted labour productivity within industry and construction, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(%)



(1) Mining of uranium and thorium ores and tobacco products, not available.
(2) 2005.
(3) Estimate.

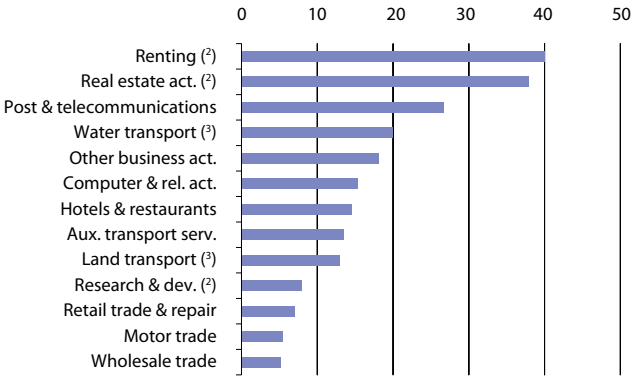
Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

PROFITABILITY

The gross operating rate is one measure of profitability that is a key factor for competitiveness and enterprise success. It is defined as the size of the gross operating surplus relative to turnover, and is expressed as a percentage.

The gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed (it can be calculated from value added at factor cost less personnel costs); turnover is often referred to as sales; capital-intensive activities tend to report higher gross operating rates, while distributive activities often report lower rates.

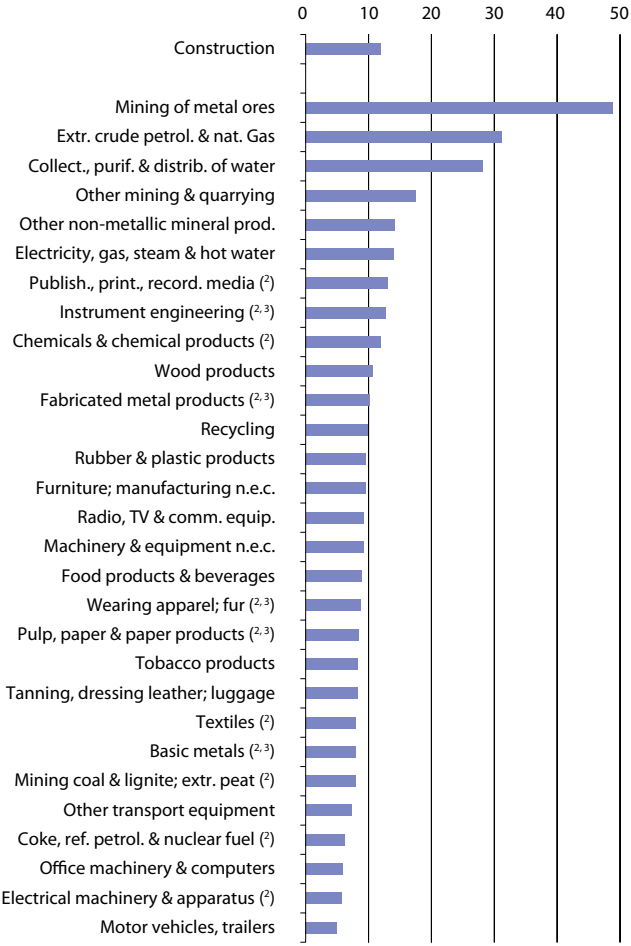
Figure 7.10: Gross operating rate within non-financial services, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(%)



(1) Air transport, confidential.
(2) Estimate, 2005.
(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

Figure 7.11: Gross operating rate within industry and construction, EU-27, 2006 (1)
(%)



(1) Mining of uranium and thorium ores, not available.
(2) 2005.
(3) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (ebd_all)

PRODUCTS SOLD

PRODCOM (PRODuction COMmunautaire) is a system for the collection and dissemination of statistics on the production of industrial (mainly manufactured) goods, both in value and quantity terms. It is based on a list of products called the Prodcom List which consists of about 4 500 headings relating to industrial products. These products are detailed at an 8-digit level, with the first four digits referring to the equivalent NACE class, and the next two digits referring to subcategories within the statistical classification of products by activity (CPA).

Based on PRODCOM data, transport equipment products dominated the list of the most sold manufacturing products in value terms in the EU-27 in 2008, occupying the first two places, with a number of further products among the top 20.

Table 7.2: Production sold in volume terms, selected products, EU-27, 2008 (1)

PRODCOM code	Product	Quantity (1 000)	Rounding base (1 000) (2)	Unit
24.10.22.10	Flat semi-finished products (slabs) (of stainless steel)	180 204		kg
23.51.12.10	Portland cement	220 699 380		kg
11.02.11.30	Champagne (important: excluding alcohol duty)	260 788		l
20.42.11.50	Perfumes	13 000	500	l
20.11.11.70	Oxygen	29 561 233		m^3
16.10.10.34	Coniferous wood; sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness > 6 mm, planed (excluding end-jointed or sanded)	14 980	70	m^3
12.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	758 642 288		p/st
27.90.52.20	Fixed electrical capacitors, tantalum or aluminium electrolytic (excluding power capacitors)	12 761 920		p/st

(1) Data extracted on 17 December 2009.
(2) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 16.10.10.34, the confidential value lies within the range +/- 70 000 m^3 of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056120)

Table 7.3: Production sold in value terms, selected products, EU-27, 2008 (1)

PRODCOM code	Product	Value (EUR million)	Rounding base (million) (2)
29.10.22.30	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1 500 cm^3 (including motor caravans of a capacity > 3 000 cm^3) (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	111 332	
29.10.23.30	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1 500 cm^3 but <= 2 500 cm^3 (excluding vehicles for transporting >= 10 persons, motor caravans, snowmobiles, golf cars and similar vehicles)	90 339	
21.20.13.80	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, p.r.s., n.e.c.	61 449	
17.29.11.20	Self-adhesive printed labels of paper or paperboard	52 434	
29.32.30.90	Other parts and accessories, n.e.c., for vehicles of HS 87.01 to 87.05; parts thereof	49 400	200
25.11.23.60	Other structures of iron or steel	36 081	9
29.32.20.90	Parts and accessories of bodies (including cabs), n.e.c.	33 911	
29.10.21.00	Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity <= 1 500 cm^3, new	31 969	
25.62.20.00	Metal parts (excluding turned metal parts)	31 900	50
11.05.10.00	Beer made from malt (excluding non-alcoholic beer, beer containing <= 0.5 % by volume of alcohol, alcohol duty)	30 942	

(1) Data extracted on 17 December 2009.
(2) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 25.11.23.60, the confidential value lies within the range +/- EUR 9 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2.) (DS056120)

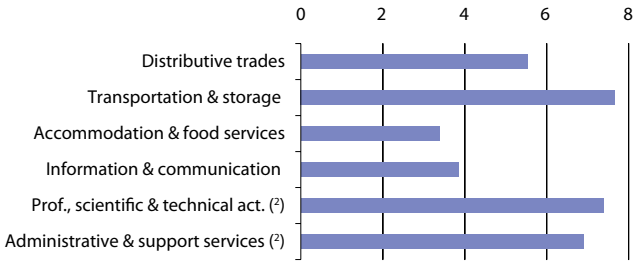
GROWING AND DECLINING ACTIVITIES

Short-term business statistics are compiled within the scope of the STS Regulation ([3]). The emergence of the ECB fundamentally changed expectations as regards STS. As a result, the STS Regulation was amended (Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005) on 6 July 2005. Among the main changes introduced were: new indicators for the purpose of analysis, namely the introduction of industrial import prices, services output prices, and the division of non-domestic turnover, new orders and industrial output prices between euro area and non-euro area markets; more timely data, by shortening data delivery deadlines; and more frequent data.

The index of turnover shows the evolution of the market for goods and services in terms of sales made. The index is not deflated, and so its objective is to measure market activity in value terms. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this equates to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit.

([3]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics.

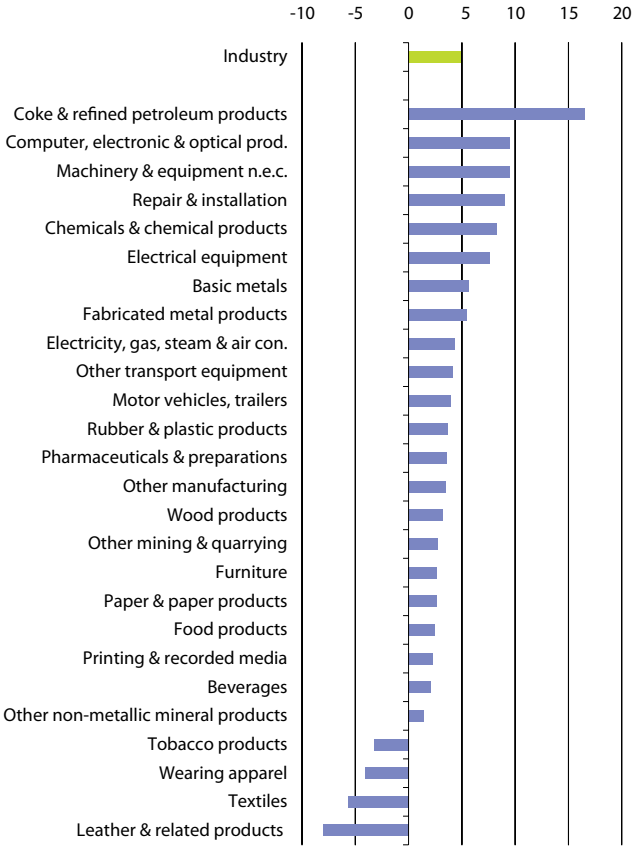
Figure 7.12: Average annual growth rate of turnover, selected services, EU-27, 2003-2008 ([1])
(%)



([1]) Working day adjusted.
([2]) As required by the STS Regulation.

Source: Eurostat (sts_setu_a and sts_trtu_a)

Figure 7.13: Average annual growth rate for the industrial index of production, EU-27, 2003-2008 (1)
(%)



(1) Working day adjusted.

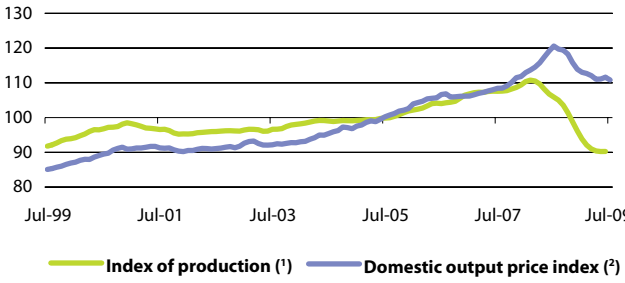
Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRY

The production index aims to provide a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period. The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are generally not available on a sub-annual basis. In practice, suitable proxy values for the compilation of the indices are needed. Within industry these may include gross production values (deflated), production quantity data, turnover (deflated), work input, raw material input, or energy input.

The output price index (sometimes referred to as the producer price index) shows monthly price changes in industrial output, which can be an indicator of inflationary pressure before it reaches the consumer. The appropriate price is the basic price that excludes VAT and similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover, as well as all duties and taxes on the goods and services invoiced by the unit, whereas subsidies on products received by the producer, if there are any, should be added. The price should refer to the moment when the order is made, not the moment when the commodities leave the factory gates. Output price indices are compiled for the total, domestic and non-domestic markets, with the latter further split between euro area and non-euro area markets (the information presented in this publication refers only to price developments within the domestic market).

Figure 7.14: Production and domestic output price indices for industry (excluding construction), EU-27 (2005=100)



(1) Trend-cycle; estimates.
(2) Gross series; estimates, 1999-2004.

Source: Eurostat (sts_inppd_m and sts_inpr_m)

Table 7.4: Annual growth rates for industry (excluding construction)
(%)

	Index of production (1)			Domestic output price index (2)		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	4.0	3.5	-1.8	5.6	2.8	7.6
Euro area	4.2	3.7	-1.8	*5.1*	*2.7*	*6.1*
BE	5.0	2.9	-0.6	5.1	3.1	9.3
BG	*6.0*	*9.5*	*0.6*	8.7	8.0	13.2
CZ	8.7	10.7	-2.2	1.5	4.1	4.5
DK	4.0	-2.1	-1.1	7.9	1.6	13.2
DE	5.7	6.0	0.0	5.4	1.3	5.4
EE	10.2	6.4	-6.2	4.3	9.6	9.6
IE	3.0	4.9	-1.5	1.8	*1.6*	5.3
EL	*0.8*	*2.3*	*-4.2*	7.3	4.1	10.0
ES	3.9	2.0	-7.3	5.4	3.6	6.6
FR	1.4	1.2	-2.6	3.8	2.8	5.6
IT	3.6	2.1	-3.3	5.2	3.3	5.8
CY	*0.4*	*4.6*	*4.0*	5.3	3.6	11.7
LV	6.5	1.0	-3.8	9.6	18.6	15.7
LT	6.7	2.5	4.9	6.9	9.4	15.8
LU	2.1	-0.3	-5.4	12.8	4.4	15.1
HU	10.6	8.1	-1.0	8.4	6.5	11.6
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	-4.9	*17.5*
NL	*1.5*	*2.3*	*1.4*	8.6	5.3	8.9
AT	7.8	5.8	0.8	2.1	4.1	4.8
PL	12.3	9.2	2.2	3.4	4.0	5.4
PT	3.2	0.1	-4.1	4.4	2.8	5.2
RO	9.5	10.2	3.1	10.3	8.4	12.8
SI	6.1	7.2	*-1.9*	2.4	5.5	5.6
SK	12.2	16.1	5.0	6.3	1.8	6.2
FI	9.9	4.2	-0.5	6.3	3.9	8.6
SE	3.6	3.9	-2.9	6.1	3.6	6.1
UK	-0.5	0.1	-3.4	8.6	1.7	16.1
HR	4.3	5.1	0.6	2.7	3.5	8.3
TR	*5.8*	*4.4*	*-0.9*	*9.8*	*6.0*	*13.0*
NO	-2.2	-1.3	0.3	8.6	-0.6	15.2
CH	7.8	9.5	*1.2*	:	:	:
JP	4.4	2.8	-3.3	:	:	:
US	*2.2*	*1.7*	*-1.8*	:	:	:

(1) Working day adjusted.
(2) Gross series.

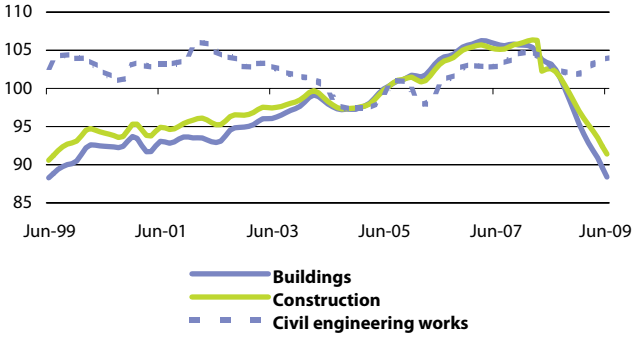
Source: Eurostat (sts_inprgr_a and sts_inppdgr_a)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR CONSTRUCTION

The building production index and the civil engineering production index is a split of construction production between buildings and civil engineering works according to the Classification of types of Construction (CC); the aim of the indices is to show the development of value added for each of the two main parts of construction. Buildings are sub-divided into residential buildings (in methodological terms, those buildings of which at least half are used for residential purposes) and non-residential buildings. Civil engineering works are all constructions not classified under buildings: for example, railways, roads, bridges, highways, airport runways, dams.

It is particularly difficult to compile a production index for construction, given that it is problematic to measure output in physical quantities, as almost every project is unique in terms of the building being constructed and the site being used; equally, it is difficult to obtain reliable output prices to use as a deflator in the event that output is measured in value terms. As a result, a wide variety of approaches are used in different countries to provide these statistics, including the use of hours worked as a proxy.

Figure 7.15: Index of production, construction, EU-27 ([1]) (2005=100)



([1]) Trend-cycle; estimates.

Source: Eurostat (sts_copr_m)

Table 7.5: Annual growth rates for construction
(%)

	Index of production (1)			Construction costs index (2)		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	3.3	2.0	-3.1	4.7	4.5	*3.5*
Euro area	3.1	1.1	-4.8	4.8	4.2	*3.5*
BE	3.3	2.3	-1.2	*4.1*	*3.1*	:
BG	*23.9*	*27.8*	-3.5	:	:	:
CZ	6.3	7.1	-0.5	2.1	4.8	3.5
DK	10.0	3.6	1.7	4.7	*6.6*	*3.0*
DE	6.4	2.9	-0.8	*1.5*	*3.3*	*2.4*
EE	27.1	16.5	-15.4	10.5	12.7	3.5
IE	-1.7	-14.2	-30.1	*9.6*	*1.7*	:
EL	3.8	15.2	2.7	4.2	4.6	5.1
ES	*2.2*	*-4.3*	*-16.3*	*6.9*	5.0	4.7
FR	1.8	1.1	-0.6	*5.3*	*4.6*	*5.5*
IT	3.9	6.4	-0.4	*3.1*	*3.9*	*3.7*
CY	*4.0*	*6.3*	*2.3*	5.1	5.0	8.0
LV	13.2	13.8	-3.0	:	33.7	15.6
LT	21.7	22.2	4.0	10.7	16.1	9.5
LU	2.5	2.6	-1.9	*2.8*	*2.9*	:
HU	-0.7	-14.0	-5.2	*6.2*	*7.2*	*7.5*
MT	8.3	1.8	2.4	:	:	:
NL	2.6	5.8	5.6	3.2	4.0	4.3
AT	5.9	3.9	-1.1	4.6	4.5	5.2
PL	15.9	16.2	9.6	*1.4*	*6.6*	:
PT	-6.6	-3.8	-1.4	:	:	:
RO	15.6	33.0	27.0	*11.1*	*10.2*	*16.2*
SI	15.7	18.5	15.5	3.4	5.1	5.1
SK	15.7	5.4	11.5	*4.0*	*4.4*	:
FI	*7.5*	*10.2*	*4.1*	3.8	5.9	3.9
SE	8.8	7.6	6.0	*5.0*	*6.1*	*4.8*
UK	1.4	*2.3*	*-1.3*	4.6	3.9	:
HR	*9.4*	*2.4*	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	*16.0*	*8.3*	*13.6*
NO	6.1	5.7	2.5	3.7	7.4	5.7

(1) Working day adjusted.
(2) Gross series for new residential buildings.

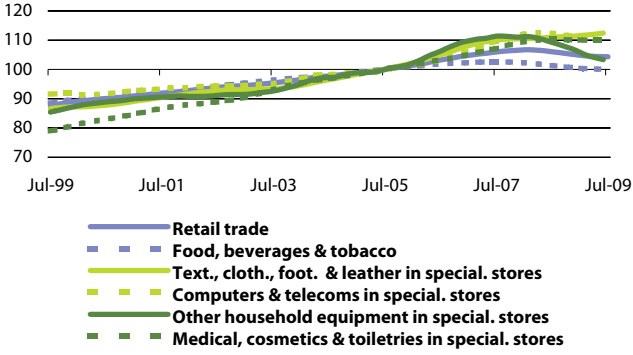
Source: Eurostat (sts_copr_a and sts_copi_a)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Retailing covers the resale without transformation of new and used goods to the general public for personal or household use and consumption. Retail trade has a particular importance because of its role as an interface between producers and final customers, allowing retail sales turnover and volume of sales indices to be used as a short-term indicator for final domestic demand by households.

Retail trade turnover indices are business cycle indicators which show the monthly activity of the retail sector in value and volume terms. The volume measure of the retail trade turnover index is more commonly referred to as the index of the volume of (retail) sales. Retail trade turnover indices are short-term indicators for final domestic demand. In order to eliminate the price effect on turnover in retail trade a deflator of sales is used. These indices may be split between food and non-food products. Food products are sold, either in non-specialised stores (hypermarkets, supermarkets) or in specialised stores (for example fruit and vegetable grocers). A greater proportion of sales in specialised stores is a sign of a more traditional pattern of retail trade.

Figure 7.16: Volume of sales index, selected retail trade activities, EU-27 (1)
(2005=100)



(1) Trend-cycle.

Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m)

Table 7.6: Annual growth rates for the volume of sales index, retail trade (1)
(%)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	1.7	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.3
Euro area	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	-0.8
BE	*-0.2*	*1.7*	*1.3*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.2*
BG	15.5	16.7	14.6	13.0	19.0	3.1
CZ	*8.0*	*3.1*	*6.8*	*8.9*	*7.8*	*4.0*
DK	3.2	4.5	8.9	4.7	-1.4	-3.4
DE	*-0.9*	*1.7*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*-3.0*	*-0.7*
EE	-0.9	11.0	14.8	17.6	10.5	-4.5
IE	3.5	5.7	6.7	8.8	8.0	-2.3
EL	4.3	4.5	3.0	9.0	2.2	1.3
ES	*3.2*	*2.5*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*-5.4*
FR	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.7	4.1	1.3
IT	*-0.7*	*-2.5*	*-0.6*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*-2.3*
CY	*-1.4*	*3.2*	*4.9*	*6.9*	*8.5*	*4.8*
LV	12.7	10.0	20.0	19.9	15.3	-7.2
LT	11.2	9.3	11.7	7.2	13.7	3.8
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	*7.7*	6.0	4.3	4.9	-2.0	-1.9
MT	*15.5*	*-5.4*	*-20.4*	*-6.4*	*17.6*	*-11.3*
NL	-1.0	-0.3	1.8	4.6	2.7	-0.1
AT	*-0.1*	*0.1*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*0.8*	*-0.8*
PL	4.7	4.7	1.4	12.5	11.0	4.4
PT	*-2.1*	*2.1*	*6.0*	*1.8*	*0.6*	*1.2*
RO	8.4	14.7	16.2	19.6	20.4	20.4
SI	3.4	3.8	8.0	2.6	6.1	12.1
SK	-2.4	8.2	10.2	8.2	5.5	9.0
FI	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.2	1.2
SE	3.9	3.9	5.8	6.2	0.9	0.8
UK	3.3	5.7	2.5	3.3	4.3	2.4
HR	*10.7*	*7.3*	*3.1*	*4.3*	*2.8*	*-0.4*
NO	2.6	3.2	3.4	5.6	6.6	1.5

(1) Working day adjusted.

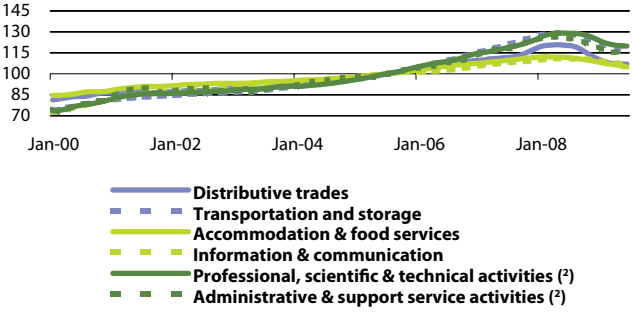
Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_a)

SHORT-TERM STATISTICS FOR OTHER SERVICES

The contribution of services to the European economy grows almost every year. The knowledge-based economy and the demand for intangibles, either for consumption or investment purposes, as well as international outsourcing, has led to a major restructuring of many European economies, with a shift away from industrial activities towards services activities. This weightlessness that is inherent to many sectors of the economy provides new opportunities and with it competition both nationally and internationally. Traditionally, business statistics were concentrated on industrial and construction activities, and to a lesser extent distributive trades and services. Since the early 1990s major developments in official statistics within the EU have seen data collection efforts focus more on services.

The index of turnover for other services shows the evolution of sales in value terms. Note that prices for some services have actually been falling, perhaps due to market liberalisation and increased competition (for example, telecommunications and other technology-related activities). In such cases, the rapid growth rates observed for turnover value indices for some activities would be even greater in volume terms.

Figure 7.17: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27 (1) (2005=100)



(1) Trend-cycle series; estimates.
(2) As required by the STS Regulation.

Source: Eurostat (sts_trtu_m and sts_setu_m)

Table 7.7: Annual growth rates for the index of turnover, selected services (1)
(%)

	Transport. & storage		Accomm.& food services		Info. & commun.		Profes., scient. & tech. act. (2)		Admin. & support serv. (2)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
EU-27	*10.2*	*5.7*	3.9	1.4	*5.0*	*2.8*	*8.7*	*7.8*	10.3	4.6
Euro area	*7.0*	*3.5*	4.0	0.3	3.4	1.6	6.9	7.0	8.3	6.1
BE	9.7	7.9	5.3	4.1	:	:	7.6	40.8	11.3	7.3
BG	*18.6*	*18.3*	*21.8*	*16.4*	21.9	*0.8*	*51.6*	*11.2*	42.5	5.8
CZ	12.0	1.7	6.4	-2.9	9.5	6.0	11.3	8.6	*19.3*	*1.1*
DK	*7.7*	8.9	*9.6*	*3.3*	13.9	-1.5	10.1	6.3	-8.1	9.0
DE	8.1	3.9	*-0.8*	*-0.2*	0.5	0.9	7.5	8.6	12.7	12.5
EE	*11.4*	*-6.2*	18.1	1.6	*18.7*	*10.6*	*31.6*	*8.0*	*37.5*	*-0.4*
IE	3.1	-2.4	5.0	-5.2	:	:	*8.3*	*-0.9*	:	:
EL	*8.8*	*5.3*	6.4	3.2	*-2.6*	*0.1*	*9.3*	*6.6*	*16.1*	*6.0*
ES	5.9	-0.8	4.7	-2.3	6.4	1.1	9.0	-4.3	6.1	-0.2
FR	*5.4*	*4.2*	4.5	1.0	*5.8*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*3.6*	*2.8*
IT	:	:	:	:	*1.5*	*-1.8*	:	:	:	:
CY	5.9	4.5	12.6	3.5	*12.0*	*11.4*	*14.0*	*9.4*	*6.2*	*-1.4*
LV	17.5	24.9	21.9	-0.4	15.0	5.0	19.9	8.8	38.9	10.0
LT	*31.3*	*8.1*	10.5	15.2	*14.8*	*11.2*	*30.4*	*20.7*	*28.5*	*19.6*
LU	:	:	*3.4*	*2.2*	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	*-8.8*	*21.1*	5.5	4.2	*1.4*	*3.3*	*2.1*	*34.8*	6.2	*24.1*
MT	*2.7*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*5.2*	:	:	1.6	*12.2*	:	:
NL	:	:	5.6	0.2	*7.1*	*1.6*	6.8	6.3	12.3	6.8
AT	*5.2*	*4.3*	5.2	4.4	*3.3*	*0.1*	*4.5*	*3.9*	*7.5*	*4.6*
PL	*14.3*	*13.4*	12.5	*11.7*	*9.1*	*11.7*	*16.5*	*30.3*	*20.5*	*21.9*
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	*17.4*	*25.4*	20.3	-0.4	*19.0*	*21.7*	*31.8*	*27.8*	*15.8*	*19.8*
SI	*16.5*	*-5.9*	9.8	6.5	*13.4*	*6.5*	*2.2*	*6.4*	*21.9*	*4.8*
SK	*15.0*	*13.7*	4.0	5.9	*8.4*	*8.3*	*10.9*	*7.2*	*4.7*	*28.4*
FI	*8.0*	*7.1*	6.7	5.4	*5.2*	*3.8*	*14.2*	*8.7*	*13.8*	*12.7*
SE	*6.5*	*2.6*	*8.6*	*4.6*	*5.2*	*1.3*	*7.9*	*-0.3*	*9.6*	*0.8*
UK	*20.3*	*9.1*	1.6	3.3	*7.9*	*4.8*	*11.0*	*6.6*	*14.3*	*0.5*
NO	:	:	*12.2*	*5.8*	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Working day adjusted.
(2) As required by the STS Regulation.

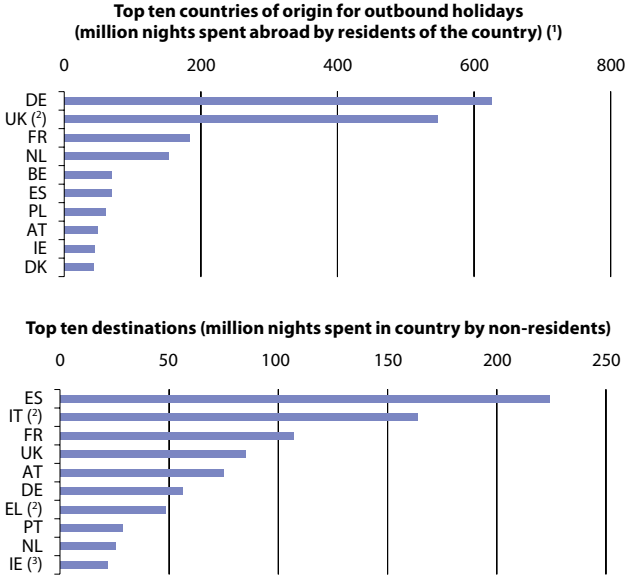
Source: Eurostat (sts_setu_a)

TOURISM

A tourist is any visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation. A night spent is defined as each night that a guest is registered to stay in a hotel or similar establishment (his/her physical presence there is not necessary). A breakdown of nights spent is provided for residents and non-residents, the former are identified as having lived for most of the past year in a country/place, or having lived in that country/place for a shorter period and intending to return within a year to live there; note that a significant proportion of tourism, using the definitions above, is accounted for by business customers.

Tourism intensity and international tourism receipts relative to GDP both give an indication of the importance of the size of tourism. Tourism intensity shows the number of nights spent by tourists relative to the population of the host country.

Figure 7.18: Top ten Member States for outbound and for inbound tourism, 2008



(1) Italy, Romania and Sweden, not available.
(2) 2007.
(3) 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tour_dem_tnw and tour_occ_ninat)

Table 7.8: Tourism indicators, 2008

	Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (million) (1)	Tourism intensity (nights spent per inhabitant) (2)	Tourism receipts relative to GDP (%) (3)
EU-27	202 353	4.7	0.5
Euro area	142 277	:	:
BE	2 009	2.8	1.9
BG	1 646	2.4	7.0
CZ	4 483	3.8	2.9
DK	470	5.1	1.5
DE	35 891	3.9	:
EE	368	3.4	3.7
IE	3 947	8.0	2.3
EL	9 385	5.9	4.5
ES	18 026	8.3	:
FR	17 970	4.7	1.8
IT	34 058	6.4	1.6
CY	708	18.2	11.6
LV	387	1.5	1.6
LT	365	1.0	2.0
LU	267	5.0	4.8
HU	2 001	2.0	2.8
MT	155	19.3	:
NL	3 196	5.1	1.2
AT	13 756	12.6	:
PL	2 642	1.5	2.0
PT	2 031	4.5	4.1
RO	4 362	1.0	0.3
SI	410	4.1	5.0
SK	1 313	2.3	2.3
FI	901	3.7	0.7
SE	1 893	5.3	:
UK	39 860	4.3	1.0

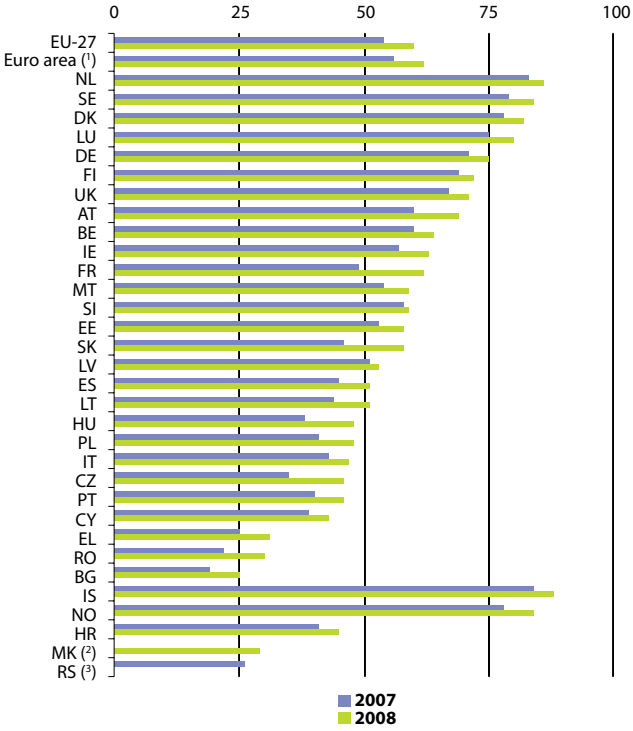
(1) Nights spent by residents and non-residents; EU-27, euro area, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom, 2007.
(2) Ratio of nights spent by residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments per inhabitant; Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Poland and Finland, 2007; Estonia, 2006.
(3) EU-27 - flows with extra-EU-27; 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tin00043, tps00001, bop_its_det and tec00001)

INTERNET ACCESS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The policy framework for ICT is the i2010 initiative – 'a European information society for growth and employment' – which seeks to boost efficiency throughout the European economy by means of wider use of ICT. The initiative is designed to promote an open and competitive digital economy, research into information and communication technologies, as well as their application to improve social inclusion, public services and quality of life. Indeed, at the heart of the policy is a desire to ensure that social and geographical differences are overcome, resulting in an inclusive digital society that provides opportunities for all.

Figure 7.19: Internet access of households (% of all households)

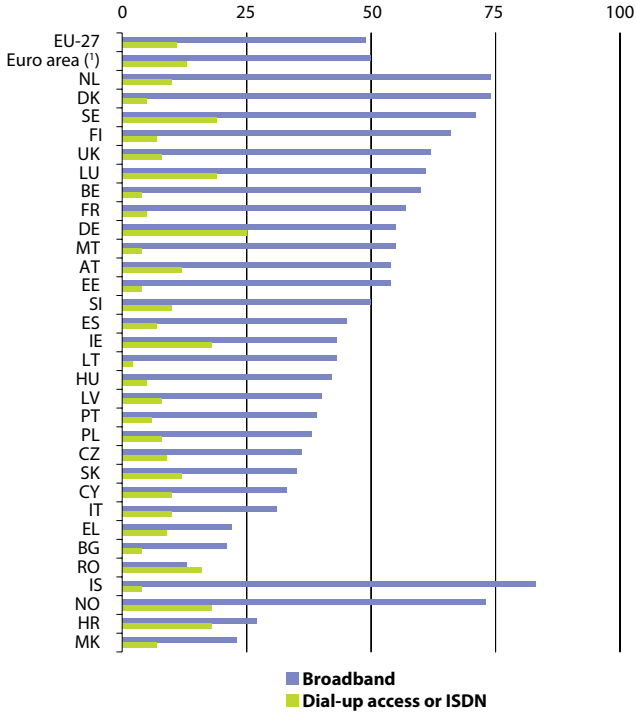


(1) EA-13 in 2007; EA-15 in 2008.
(2) Not available, 2007.
(3) Not available, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir040)

Indicators on the use of the Internet in households are defined in terms of those households with at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years. Internet access of households refers to the percentage of households with an Internet access, so anyone in the household could use the Internet at home, if desired, even if just to send an e-mail. The most commonly used technologies to access the Internet are distinguished according to speed of connection between broadband and narrowband access, either fixed or mobile. Broadband includes digital subscriber lines (DSL) or cable TV networks and uses technology that transports data at high speeds. A dial-up access using a modem can be made over a normal or an ISDN telephone line. Due to its limited bandwidth it is often referred to as narrowband.

Figure 7.20: Internet access of households by type of connection, 2008
(% of all households)



(1) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

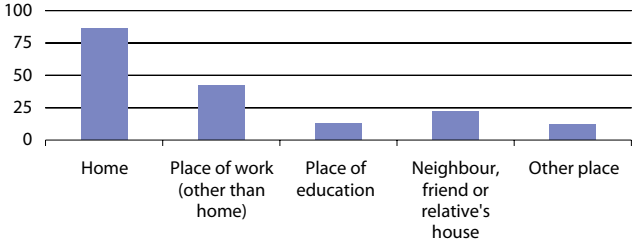
Source: Eurostat (tin00073)

ICT USE OF INDIVIDUALS

While ICTs have become available to a wider public, in terms of accessibility and cost, there remains a gap between users and non-users, often referred to as the 'digital divide'. This may be attributed to a number of factors, including: a lack of infrastructure (particularly in remote, rural areas), or a lack of computer literacy/skills necessary to take part in the information society, or a lack of awareness or interest in what the information society can offer. Eurostat's annual surveys on ICT use in households/by individuals and in enterprises can be used to benchmark ICT-driven developments, both by following developments for core variables over time, as well as by looking in greater depth at other aspects at a point in time. While the surveys initially concentrated on access and connectivity issues, their scope has subsequently been extended to cover a variety of subjects (including, for example, e-government, e-skills) and socio-economic breakdowns, such as regional diversity, gender specificity, age, educational differences and the individual's employment situation in the household survey or a breakdown by size (small, medium, large) in the enterprise survey.

A computer is defined as a personal computer powered by one of the major operating systems (Mac OS, Linux or Microsoft); handheld computers or palmtops (PDAs) are also included. Services related to travel and accommodation include using the Internet for ascertaining information or for purchasing goods and services in relation to travel and accommodation, for example, travel tickets, hotels or any other types of accommodation or websites containing information for tourists.

Figure 7.21: Place of Internet use, EU-27, 2008
(% of individuals aged 16 to 74 who used the Internet in the last three months)



Source: Eurostat (isoc_pibi_pai)

Table 7.9: Use of ICTs and use of on-line services for travel and accommodation
(% of individuals aged 16 to 74)

	Computer use			Internet use			Used Internet for services related to travel and accommodation		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	59	63	66	52	57	62	25	31	32
Euro area (1)	60	64	66	53	59	63	25	33	34
BE	67	70	71	62	67	69	30	34	36
BG	30	35	40	24	31	35	4	5	6
CZ	52	55	63	44	49	58	22	25	26
DK	86	84	86	83	81	84	45	51	47
DE	76	78	80	69	72	75	41	45	42
EE	62	65	66	61	64	66	20	21	27
IE	58	62	67	51	57	63	37	39	41
EL	38	40	44	29	33	38	12	16	17
ES	54	57	61	48	52	57	16	33	35
FR	55	69	71	47	64	68	15	30	38
IT	43	43	46	36	38	42	15	18	20
CY	44	47	47	34	38	39	16	23	18
LV	53	58	63	50	55	61	18	18	25
LT	47	52	56	42	49	53	12	14	15
LU	76	80	83	71	78	81	48	55	50
HU	54	58	63	45	52	59	20	24	23
MT	43	48	51	38	45	49	15	21	22
NL	84	87	88	81	84	87	43	48	50
AT	68	73	76	61	67	71	26	28	32
PL	48	52	55	40	44	49	11	11	14
PT	42	46	46	36	40	42	13	14	12
RO	30	34	35	21	24	29	4	5	7
SI	57	58	60	51	53	56	24	26	26
SK	61	64	72	50	56	66	21	26	29
FI	80	81	84	77	79	83	53	57	58
SE	87	88	89	86	80	88	45	41	46
UK	73	78	80	66	72	76	47	46	48
HR	:	47	46	:	38	42	:	10	15
MK	34	:	50	25	:	42	2	:	7
IS	90	91	92	88	90	91	61	60	62
NO	85	90	90	81	85	89	51	55	61
RS	:	41	:	:	30	:	:	9	:

(1) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

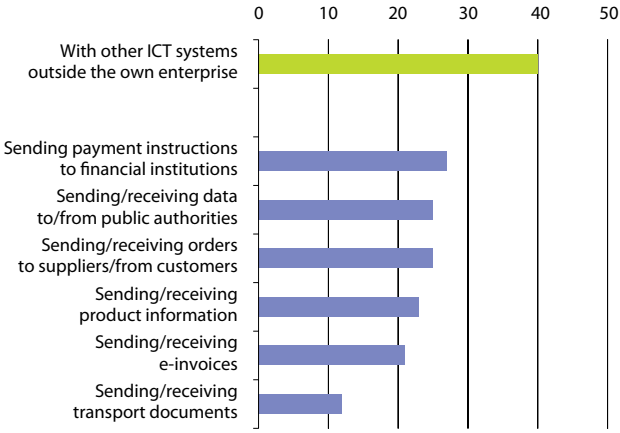
Source: Eurostat (isoc_ci_cfp_cu, isoc_ci_ifp_iu and isoc_ci_ac_i)

INTERNET ACCESS OF ENTERPRISES

Sharing information outside the enterprise means sharing information electronically on supply chain management under the following aspects:

- exchanging all types of information with suppliers and/or customers in order to coordinate the availability and delivery of products or services to the final consumer;
- including information on demand forecasts, inventories, production, distribution or product development;
- via computer networks, not only the Internet but also other connections between computers of different enterprises;
- excluding normal e-mail messages manually written.

Figure 7.22: Automated data exchange between the enterprise and ICT systems outside the own enterprise, by purpose, EU-27, January 2008 ([1])
(% of enterprises)



([1]) Automated data exchange between the enterprise and ICT systems outside the own enterprise covers:
– exchange of messages (e.g. orders, invoices, payment transactions or description of goods);
– via the Internet or other computer networks;
– in an agreed format which allows its automatic processing (e.g. XML, EDIFACT etc.);
– without the individual message being manually typed.
Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises that have their main activity in NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections D, F, G, I and K or NACE Rev. 1.1 Groups 55.1, 55.2, 92.1 and 92.2.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_pibi_isc)

Table 7.10: Enterprises having a website or a homepage, by enterprise size-class, 2008 (1)
(% of enterprises)

	All enterprises	Small	Medium	Large
EU-27	64	60	80	91
Euro area (2)	65	61	82	92
BE	76	72	89	95
BG	33	28	48	69
CZ	74	70	86	92
DK	87	85	94	96
DE	77	73	89	94
EE	66	62	83	92
IE	65	60	83	95
EL	60	56	76	88
ES	54	51	72	89
FR	54	50	71	85
IT	58	55	81	91
CY	48	42	77	95
LV	42	37	61	86
LT	55	49	73	91
LU	64	60	77	94
HU	48	44	65	77
MT	57	53	72	87
NL	85	83	94	96
AT	79	77	90	97
PL	57	50	77	88
PT	46	42	68	92
RO	27	25	37	61
SI	71	67	84	97
SK	73	72	78	84
FI	82	79	94	94
SE	86	84	95	97
UK	76	71	91	98
HR	64	61	75	84
IS	77	74	:	100
NO	73	70	87	90

(1) Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises that have their main activity in NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections D, F, G, I and K or NACE Rev. 1.1 Groups 55.1, 55.2, 92.1 and 92.2; small enterprises: 10-49 persons employed; medium-sized enterprises: 50-249 persons employed; large enterprises: 250 or more persons employed.
(2) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

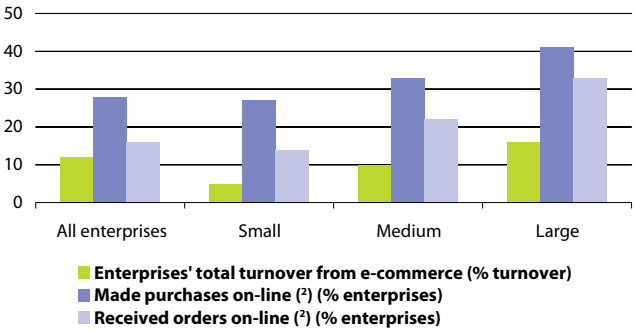
Source: Eurostat (isoc_pi_b3)

E-COMMERCE

E-commerce is defined as ordering or selling goods and services over computer mediated networks. On-line purchases or orders received exclude those relating to manually typed e-mail purchases or orders received. The indicator on enterprises having received orders or made purchases on-line covers on-line selling and EDI via Internet or via other computer networks within the year prior to the survey. Only enterprises buying/selling more than 1 % on-line are included.

The percentage of enterprises purchasing or selling on-line tends to rise with the size of the enterprise. It may be easier for large enterprises to finance investments for the introduction of e-commerce services. The general pattern across Member States is one where a considerably higher proportion of enterprises have made purchases on-line when compared with those that have received orders on-line (probably reflecting the greater complexity of setting up an on-line selling system compared with making purchases).

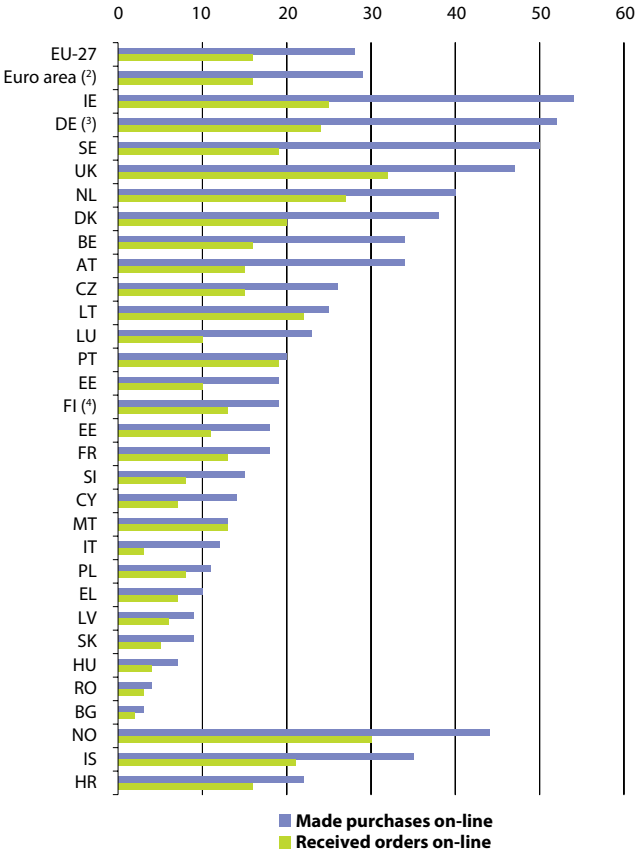
Figure 7.23: E-commerce among enterprises by size-class, EU-27, 2008 (1)



(1) Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises that have their main activity in NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections D, F, G, I and K or NACE Rev. 1.1 Groups 55.1, 55.2, 92.1 and 92.2; small enterprises: 10-49 persons employed; medium-sized enterprises: 50-249 persons employed; large enterprises: 250 or more persons employed.
(2) Only enterprises having made purchases/received orders on-line of at least 1 % of total purchases/total turnover.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_eval, isoc_ec_ebuy and isoc_ec_esel)

Figure 7.24: Enterprises having received orders/made purchases on-line, 2008 (1)
(% of enterprises)



(1) Enterprises with 10 or more persons employed; enterprises that have their main activity in NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections D, F, G, I and K or NACE Rev. 1.1 Groups 55.1, 55.2, 92.1 and 92.2; only enterprises having made purchases/received orders on-line of at least 1 % of total purchases/total turnover.
(2) EA-15 instead of EA-16.
(3) 2007.
(4) Made purchases on-line, 2007.

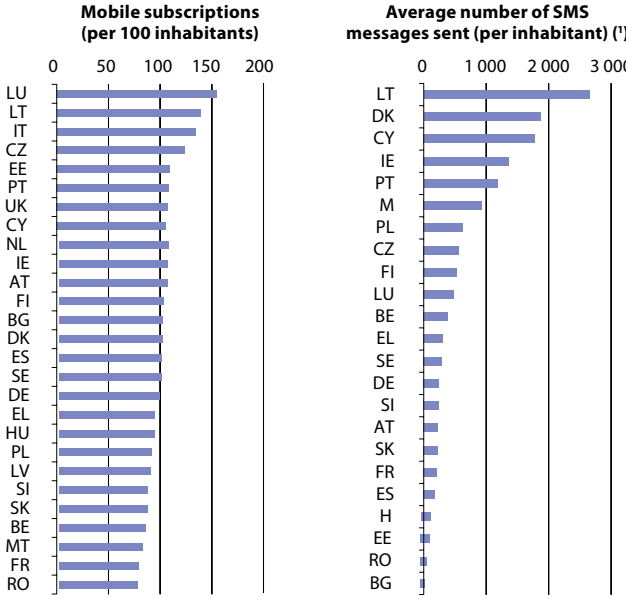
Source: Eurostat (isoc_ec_ebuy and tin00068)

USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The European telecommunications sector was historically characterised by public service, monopoly providers, often run in conjunction with postal services. Liberalisation moves began in the first half of the 1980s and, at first, concerned value added services or business users, while basic services were left in the hands of monopoly providers. By 1998, telecommunications were, in principle, fully liberalised across the Member States.

Indicators relating to the mobile market refer to the number of subscriptions to public cellular mobile telecommunication systems and also include active pre-paid cards. Note that an increasing number of people have multiple mobile subscriptions (for example, for private and work use, or for use in different countries). SMS messages are short-message services, traditionally sent between mobile phones, but also between a range of other SMS-enabled devices and on-line web services.

Figure 7.25: Mobile phone subscriptions and the use of SMS, 2006



(1) Greece, Malta and Slovakia,2005; Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, not available.

Source: Eurostat (tin00060, isoc_tc_smss and tps00001)

Telecommunications prices are based on the price (including VAT) in euro of a 10-minute call at 11 am on a weekday in August, based on normal rates. Three markets are presented, namely a local call (3 km), a national long-distance call (200 km) and an international call (to the United States).

Table 7.11: Price of fixed telecommunications (1)
(EUR per 10-minute call)

	Local calls		National long-distance calls		Calls to the United States	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
EU-25	0.39	0.36	1.17	0.74	:	1.79
BE	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.57	1.84	1.98
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	0.40	0.56	2.44	0.56	:	2.02
DK	0.41	0.37	0.41	0.37	2.71	2.38
DE	0.43	0.39	1.23	0.49	1.23	0.46
EE	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	:	2.13
IE	0.51	0.49	0.94	0.82	1.91	1.91
EL	0.36	0.31	0.98	0.74	2.91	3.49
ES	0.28	0.19	1.60	0.85	4.25	1.53
FR	0.39	0.36	0.96	0.89	2.97	2.32
IT	0.25	0.22	1.44	1.15	2.79	2.12
CY	0.16	0.22	0.40	0.22	3.82	0.66
LV	0.36	0.36	1.03	1.03	5.92	5.94
LT	0.35	0.39	1.20	0.79	11.96	4.07
LU	0.31	0.31	-	-	1.44	1.37
HU	0.35	0.40	1.23	1.04	4.29	2.88
MT	:	0.25	-	-	:	1.64
NL	0.32	0.33	0.48	0.49	0.78	0.85
AT	0.69	0.49	0.77	0.59	4.32	1.90
PL	0.35	0.50	1.22	1.00	10.58	1.23
PT	0.30	0.37	1.13	0.65	2.89	3.11
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0.17	0.26	0.17	0.26	2.98	1.40
SK	0.42	0.60	1.17	1.29	8.92	1.23
FI	0.23	0.24	0.88	0.94	4.80	4.90
SE	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.10	1.18
UK	0.59	0.44	1.17	0.44	3.50	2.23
NO	0.33	:	0.34	:	1.18	:
JP	0.29	0.25	1.02	1.02	4.39	4.34
US	0.09	0.07	0.43	1.03	-	-

(1) The indicator gives the price in euro of a 10-minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for respectively a local call (3 km), a national call (200 km) and an international call to the United States; prices refer to August 2001 and September 2006; normal tariffs without special rates are used.

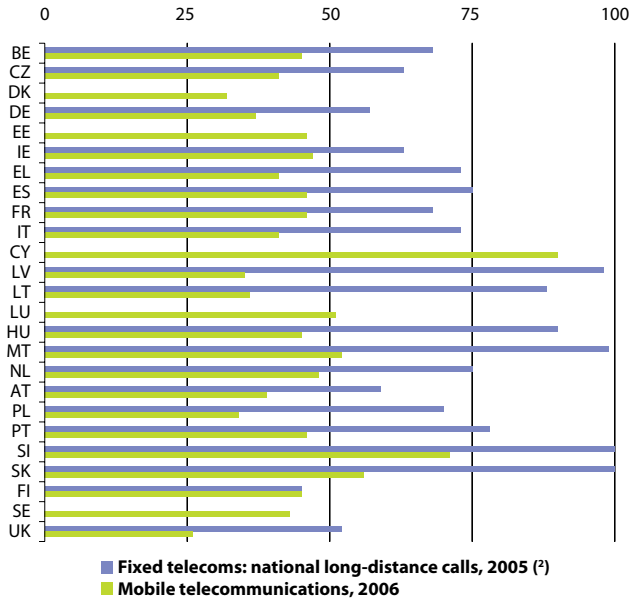
Source: Eurostat (tsier030), Teligen

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TURNOVER AND MARKET SHARE AMONG ENTERPRISES

The incumbent for fixed-line telephony is defined as the enterprise active in the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated on the basis of retail revenues.

Total turnover in value terms is based on sales from all telecommunication services, including leased lines, fixed network services, cellular mobile telecommunication services, interconnection services, and Internet service provisions. In the majority of Member States (with data available) turnover from mobile services exceeded that from fixed network services in 2006.

Figure 7.26: Market share of incumbents in fixed telecommunications and leading operators in mobile telecommunications (1)
(% of total market)



(1) Bulgaria and Romania, not available.
(2) Finland, 2004; Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Romania and Sweden, not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsier070 and tsier080), National Regulatory Authorities

Table 7.12: Turnover from telecommunications, 2006 (1)
(EUR million)

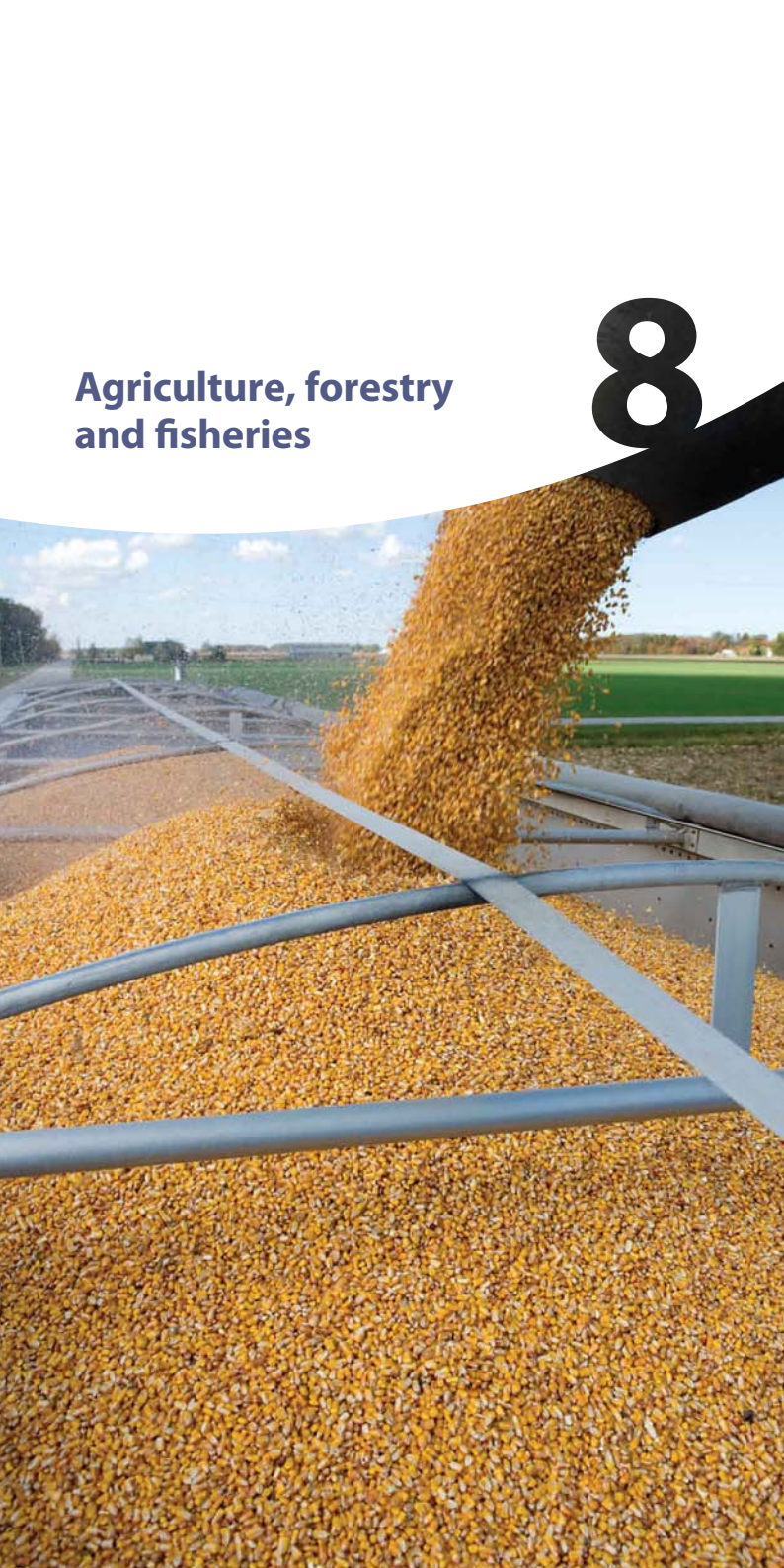
	Total turnover	of which:		
		Fixed network services	Cellular mobile services	Internet service provision
BE	9 721	863	4 226	:
BG	1 754	399	920	73
CZ	4 304	1 503	2 458	287
DK (2)	5 433	1 314	1 949	214
DE (3)	66 200	21 900	23 100	3 400
EE (4)	557	165	400	:
IE	4 284	2 180	1 924	:
EL (5)	8 034	3 284	4 305	123
ES	42 006	7 734	13 402	2 786
FR	47 448	11 420	16 771	3 739
IT	:	:	:	:
CY	303	111	158	34
LV	:	:	:	:
LT	781	123	359	77
LU (4)	593	238	248	29
HU	4 792	768	1 461	323
MT (5)	175	57	79	8
NL	14 241	4 678	7 243	:
AT	4 719	1 401	2 708	520
PL	:	:	:	:
PT (3)	7 781	1 601	2 112	255
RO (6)	4 307	848	1 510	228
SI	1 049	205	406	127
SK (5)	1 492	307	898	64
FI	4 511	573	2 260	:
SE	8 659	2 108	1 820	861
UK	:	:	:	:
HR	1 945	699	1 089	96
TR	9 167	3 925	5 165	597
IS (5)	374	102	160	23
NO	3 862	1 090	1 782	653
CH (3)	10 363	2 951	3 009	113

(1) Possibility of double counting in the breakdown of the total turnover.
(2) Cellular and Internet services, 2005.
(3) Internet services, 2005.
(4) Total turnover, 2005.
(5) 2005.
(6) Fixed, cellular and Internet services, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (isoc_tc_tur)

8

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

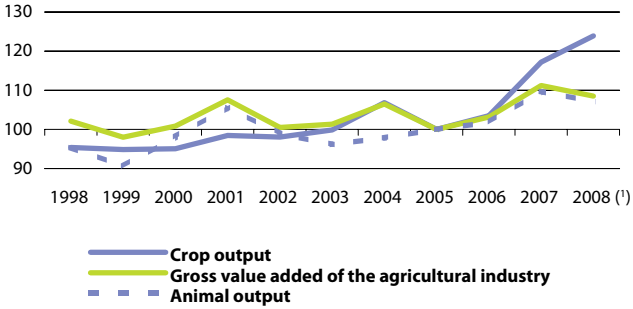


AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND PRICE INDICES

The output of agricultural activity includes output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units), changes in stocks, output for own final use (own final consumption and own-account gross fixed capital formation), output produced for further processing by agricultural producers, as well as intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products. The output of the agricultural industry is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. Intermediate consumption represents the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as fixed capital consumption.

Gross value added equals the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption, and is shown here measured at producer prices (the producer price excludes subsidies less taxes on products). Animal and crop output are the main product categories of agricultural output.

Figure 8.1: Agricultural output and gross value added at producer prices, EU-27
(2005=100)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01)

Table 8.1: Agricultural output at producer prices (EUR million)

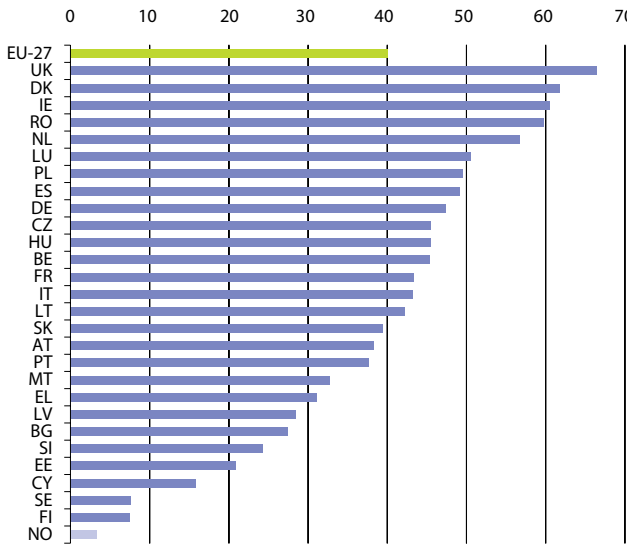
	Gross value added of the agricultural industry		Crop output		Animal output	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
EU-27	132 898	*141 207*	150 700	*195 658*	123 116	*148 914*
BE	2 450	*1 973*	3 016	*3 200*	3 645	*4 034*
BG	1 802	*1 767*	1 315	*2 437*	1 658	*1 347*
CZ	888	*923*	1 376	*2 460*	1 499	*1 984*
DK	2 067	*2 116*	2 635	*3 668*	4 316	*5 330*
DE	12 064	*14 376*	18 952	*24 610*	17 883	*22 113*
EE	125	*177*	113	*235*	194	*339*
IE	1 960	*1 592*	1 130	*1 658*	3 624	*4 195*
EL	6 005	*5 576*	6 434	*6 739*	2 245	*2 858*
ES	19 760	*20 427*	18 670	*24 279*	10 828	*14 280*
FR	24 947	*24 584*	31 342	*36 380*	21 959	*24 574*
IT	25 236	*25 743*	24 631	*27 682*	12 865	*15 352*
CY	321	311	308	318	544	616
LV	173	*236*	201	*481*	222	*395*
LT	497	*512*	686	*1 102*	514	*833*
LU	107	*110*	77	*88*	146	*182*
HU	1 970	*2 737*	2 241	*4 566*	2 041	*2 453*
MT	65	*44*	52	*47*	72	*68*
NL	8 824	*8 048*	9 130	*11 418*	8 259	*9 630*
AT	1 948	*2 669*	2 192	*3 002*	2 357	*3 082*
PL	5 084	*6 740*	6 295	*10 034*	5 627	*9 910*
PT	1 818	*1 867*	2 949	*3 824*	2 122	*2 562*
RO	5 111	*7 559*	5 286	*12 115*	4 285	*4 223*
SI	452	*376*	477	*589*	499	*552*
SK	456	*539*	630	*1 240*	815	*862*
FI	538	*673*	1 159	*1 890*	1 519	*1 906*
SE	1 143	*1 247*	1 706	*1 951*	2 230	*2 308*
UK	7 085	8 284	7 698	9 644	11 147	12 924
MK	362	:	560	:	185	:
NO	1 014	*1 041*	1 204	*1 349*	1 675	*2 048*
CH	3 089	*2 636*	3 098	*2 837*	3 337	*3 385*

Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01)

AGRICULTURE - FARM STRUCTURE AND LAND USE

Data on farm structures and land use are collected through the basic farm structure survey (FSS), which is carried out by Member States every 10 years (the full scope being the agricultural census), and intermediate sample surveys. Utilised agricultural area is defined as the area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, and kitchen gardens – it does not include wooded areas, forests or other land uses. Arable land is worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation, normally with annual crops like cereals; it also includes temporary grassland (less than five years), melons and strawberries, seedlings, and crops grown under glass or cover. Permanent grassland is land used (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops; it is usually used for grazing or mowed for silage or hay. Permanent crops are those not grown in rotation, occupying the soil for a long period and yielding harvests over several years – for example, olive groves, orchards or vineyards. Wooded area is land on agricultural holdings with tree crown cover of more than 5 %, where trees reach a height of at least 5 metres, or where crown cover is over 10 % (irrespective of height).

Figure 8.2: Utilised agricultural area, 2007 (1)
(% share of land use)



(1) Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Poland and the United Kingdom, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_d3area and ef_lu_ovcropesu)

Table 8.2: Land use, 2007
(%, share of land area)

	Total land area (km²)	Utilised agricultural area (1)	of which:			Wooded area (2)
			Land under permanent crops	Permanent grassland	Arable land	
EU-27	*4 303 351*	*40.1*	*2.5*	*13.2*	*24.2*	*7.2*
BE	30 328	45.3	0.7	16.9	27.8	0.2
BG	111 002	27.5	0.8	2.5	24.0	8.6
CZ	77 246	45.5	0.5	11.8	33.3	18.9
DK	43 098	61.8	0.2	4.7	56.9	4.8
DE	357 108	47.4	0.6	13.5	33.3	3.8
EE	43 432	20.9	0.1	6.3	14.4	5.3
IE	68 394	60.5	0.0	45.8	14.7	1.9
EL	130 822	31.2	8.6	6.3	16.2	0.5
ES	505 987	*49.2*	*8.6*	*17.1*	*23.5*	*9.6*
FR	632 834	43.4	1.7	12.8	28.9	1.5
IT	295 114	43.2	7.9	11.7	23.5	12.9
CY	9 250	*15.8*	*3.9*	*0.2*	*11.7*	*0.2*
LV	62 290	28.5	0.3	10.3	17.8	11.4
LT	62 678	42.3	0.3	13.1	28.9	2.6
LU	2 586	*50.6*	*0.6*	*26.4*	*23.6*	*2.5*
HU	93 029	45.5	1.7	5.4	38.2	14.6
MT	316	*32.7*	*4.2*	*0.0*	*25.4*	*0.0*
NL	33 756	56.7	1.0	24.3	31.4	0.3
AT	83 214	*38.3*	*0.8*	*20.8*	*16.7*	*32.9*
PL	312 685	*49.5*	*1.2*	*10.5*	*37.6*	*3.8*
PT	92 118	37.7	6.5	19.3	11.7	7.8
RO	229 973	59.8	1.5	19.7	37.8	4.7
SI	20 141	24.3	1.3	14.3	8.6	18.8
SK	49 035	39.5	0.5	11.2	27.7	21.4
FI	304 086	7.5	0.0	0.1	7.4	10.4
SE	410 335	7.6	0.0	1.2	6.4	9.1
UK	242 495	*66.5*	0.1	*41.6*	*24.8*	*2.6*
NO	304 280	3.4	0.0	1.4	2.0	7.7

(1) Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Poland and the United Kingdom, 2006.
(2) On agricultural holdings.

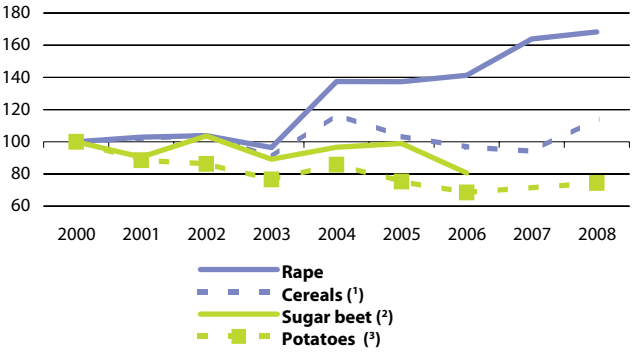
Source: Eurostat (reg_d3area and ef_lu_ovcropesu)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Agricultural production of crops is harvested production (excluding losses to the harvest). The harvested production includes marketed quantities, as well as quantities consumed directly on the farm, losses and waste on the holding, and losses during transport, storage and packaging. Cereals include wheat (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, other cereals, and rice (unless otherwise stated).

Milk production covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes. A distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm. Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm, the remainder generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Figure 8.3: Indices of the agricultural production of crops, EU-27 (2000=100)



(1) Provisional, 2008; estimate, 2004 and 2005.
(2) Estimate, 2006; not available, 2007 and 2008.
(3) Provisional, 2008; not available, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tag00104, tag00031, tag00106 and tag00108)

Table 8.3: Agricultural production, 2008
(1 000 tonnes)

	Production					Meat	
	Cereals [1]	Potatoes	Fruit [2]	Sugar beet [3]	Milk [4]	Cattle [5]	Pigs [5]
EU-27	*313 759*	*61 614*	*59 271*	97 299	132 856	8 090	22 596
BE	3 307	2 947	:	4 714	2 849	267	1 056
BG	6 977	353	469	0	705	20	73
CZ	8 370	770	:	2 885	2 446	80	336
DK	9 074	1 417	72	2 011	4 581	128	1 707
DE	50 105	11 369	:	23 003	27 466	1 210	5 111
EE	864	125	6	0.0	606	15	40
IE	2 384	372	:	*45*	5 106	537	202
EL	4 820	848	5 423	902	716	57	119
ES	*23 286*	2 325	11 176	3 988	5 834	658	3 484
FR	70 142	6 808	8 579	30 306	23 819	1 518	2 277
IT	20 459	1 730	20 858	44	10 497	1 059	1 606
CY	*7*	*132*	*207*	-	152	4	59
LV	1 689	673	32	0	634	21	41
LT	3 422	710	93	339	1 376	48	76
LU	190	22	29	0	265	10	10
HU	16 831	684	1 411	573	1 425	32	460
MT	-	19	10	:	40	1	9
NL	2 063	6 993	589	5 219	11 295	378	1 318
AT	5 748	757	1 215	3 091	2 717	221	526
PL	27 664	10 462	3 841	8 715	8 893	386	1 888
PT	1 159	567	2 289	137	1 887	109	381
RO	16 778	3 649	2 189	707	1 051	190	455
SI	580	100	240	262.0	524	37	31
SK	4 137	245	127	679	946	20	102
FI	4 229	684	18	468	2 254	83	217
SE	5 195	853	:	1 975	2 987	136	271
UK	24 282	5 999	398	7 500	13 350	862	740
HR	3 726	256	446	1 270	673	55	156
MK	599	189	15 592	0	:	:	:
TR	*28 533*	*4 225*	32	*15 488*	:	:	:
NO	1 347	*400*	32	:	:	:	:
CH	1 008	*408*	:	*1 508*	:	:	:

(1) Excluding rice.
(2) The United Kingdom, 2007; Denmark and Greece, 2006; EU-27, sum of available data.
(3) Estonia, 2007; Slovenia, 2006; EU-27, sum of available data.
(4) EU-27, the Czech Republic, Greece and Croatia, 2007.
(5) Croatia, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tag00031, tag00108, tag00112, tag00106, tag00037, tag00044 and tag00042)

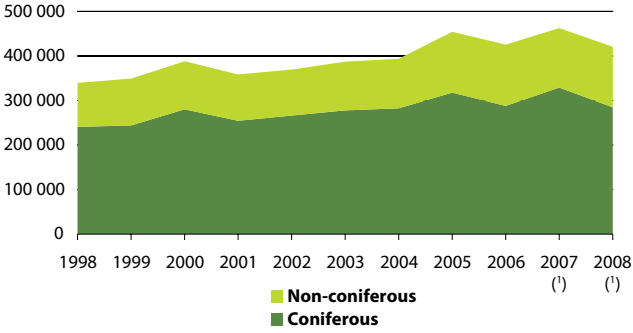
FORESTRY

The EU has approximately 177 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, just over 42 % of its land area, and the area of land devoted to forestry is gradually increasing. About 60 % of wooded land is under private ownership. Roundwood production is a synonym for removals; it comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling site during a given time period; it is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Sawnwood production is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness; it includes, for example, planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber in all kinds of forms, for example, unplaned, planed and end-jointed; it is reported in cubic metres (m^3) of solid volume.

Paper and paperboard comprises graphic papers, sanitary and household papers, packaging materials, and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines.

Figure 8.4: Roundwood production, EU-27 (1 000 m^3)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (for_rem41)

Table 8.4: Roundwood, sawnwood and paper production

	Roundwood (1 000 m³)		Sawnwood (1 000 m³)		Paper and paperboard production (1 000 tonnes)	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
EU-27	339 622	419 715	91 128	104 909	80 320	99 687
BE	4 435	4 700	:	1 400	:	2 006
BG	3 231	6 071	257	690	153	420
CZ	13 991	16 187	3 432	4 636	768	932
DK	1 558	2 786	240	300	393	418
DE	39 052	55 367	15 074	23 060	16 311	22 842
EE	6 061	4 860	853	1 300	43	69
IE	2 266	2 024	675	697	42	48
EL	1 692	1 261	137	106	622	462
ES	14 874	16 893	3 228	3 142	3 545	7 048
FR	35 527	58 383	10 427	9 630	9 161	9 420
IT	9 550	10 448	1 615	1 384	8 254	9 467
CY	35	20	11	10	-	-
LV	10 030	8 806	3 200	2 545	18	52
LT	4 879	5 590	1 150	1 075	37	119
LU	:	353	:	202	:	31
HU	4 167	5 276	349	207	482	424
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	1 023	1 118	350	243	3 180	2 977
AT	14 033	21 795	8 737	11 990	4 009	5 153
PL	23 107	34 447	4 320	4 068	1 718	3 090
PT	8 548	10 866	1 590	1 010	1 136	1 669
RO	11 649	13 667	2 204	3 794	301	617
SI	2 133	472	666	280	491	595
SK	5 519	9 269	1 272	2 842	597	921
FI	53 660	51 647	12 367	9 881	12 703	13 549
SE	60 600	69 000	15 150	17 601	9 879	12 374
UK	7 600	8 411	2 515	2 818	6 477	4 983
HR	3 398	4 469	678	721	403	535
TR	17 668	17 864	4 891	6 261	1 357	1 643
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	8 172	10 319	2 527	2 228	2 260	1 900
CH	4 276	5 096	1 425	1 540	1 592	1 698
US	469 750	380 225	88 991	72 869	83 916	80 178

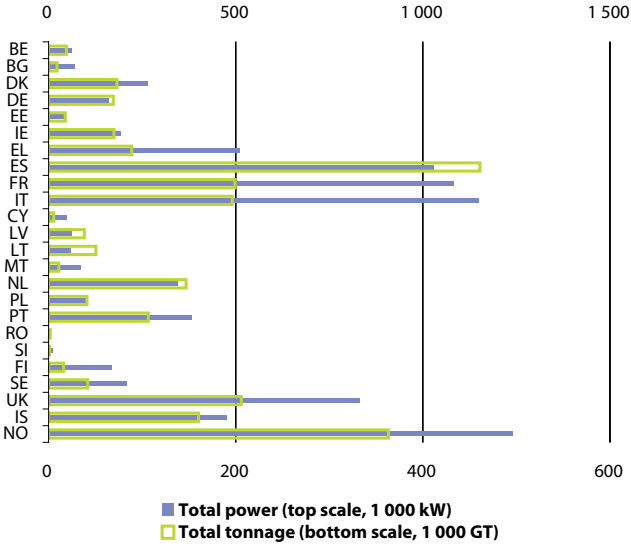
Source: Eurostat (tag00072, tag00073 and tag00074)

FISHERIES

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) was reformed in 2002 to deal with the environmental, economic and social dimensions of fishing. Common measures are agreed in four main areas: the conservation of stocks/environmental impact; structures and fleet management (such as vessels, port facilities and fish processing plants); the organisation of the market for fish in the EU; and external fisheries policy. To ensure sustainable fishing, it is not only the quantity of fish taken from the sea that is important, but also their species, size, and the techniques used in catching them, as well as the areas where they are caught.

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) include items taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas.

Figure 8.5: Fishing fleet, 2008 ([1])



([1]) In 2008, EU-27 total power was 6.87 million kW and total tonnage was 1.87 million GT; the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia are landlocked countries without a marine fishing fleet.

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr420 and tag00083), Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Table 8.5: Fishery indicators

	Total catches in all fishing regions (1 000 tonnes live weight)		Aquaculture production (1 000 tonnes live weight)		Fishing fleet, 2008 (1 000 GT)
	1997	2007	1997	2007	
EU-27 (1)	7 518	5 143	1 254	1 283	1 869.3
BE	31	25	1	0	19.0
BG	11	9	5	4	9.0
CZ	3	4	18	20	-
DK	1 827	653	40	31	73.0
DE	259	249	65	45	69.1
EE	124	99	0	1	17.8
IE	293	227	37	53	69.9
EL	157	95	49	113	88.8
ES	1 204	736	239	285	461.1
FR	638	558	287	237	199.3
IT	344	287	196	181	196.3
CY	18	2	1	3	5.4
LV	106	155	0	1	38.2
LT	44	187	2	3	50.5
LU	0	-	0	0	-
HU	7	7	9	16	-
MT	1	1	2	9	11.0
NL	452	413	98	53	146.9
AT	0	0	3	3	-
PL	348	152	29	:	41.0
PT	224	253	7	7	106.5
RO	8	6	11	10	1.7
SI	2	1	1	1	1.0
SK	1	3	1	1	-
FI	165	164	16	13	16.0
SE	357	238	7	5	41.8
UK	892	616	130	174	206.0
HR	17	40	4	13	:
MK	0	0	1	1	-
TR	459	632	45	140	:
IS	2 225	1 399	4	5	160.2
NO	2 863	2 379	368	830	363.2
CH	2	1	1	1	-

(1) Aquaculture, 2006 instead of 2007.

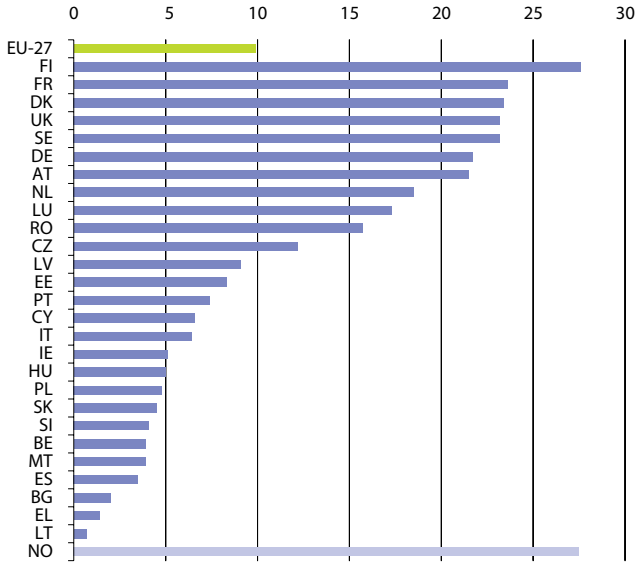
Source: Eurostat (tag00076, tag00075 and tag00083)

AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Organic farming can be defined as a method of production which places the highest emphasis on environmental protection and animal welfare considerations. In the EU, farming is only considered to be organic if it complies with Council Regulation (EEC) No 834/2007. Organic farming involves holistic production management systems for crops and livestock, emphasising the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs. This is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical methods in preference to synthetic chemical units such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medicinal products.

The livestock density index is the ratio of the livestock units (converted from the number of animals using standard coefficients) per hectare of utilised agricultural area. The irrigable area is that which is equipped for irrigation – the actual amount of land irrigated varies depending, for example, on meteorological conditions or the choice of crop.

Figure 8.6: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity, 2007
(%)



Source: Eurostat (tag00096)

Table 8.6: Agri-environmental indicators, 2007

	UAA (1 000 hectares)	Organic crop area (fully converted) (% UAA) (1)	Total organic crop area (% UAA) (2)	Irrigable area (% UAA)	Livestock density index (units per hecatre)
BE	1 374	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.8
BG	3 051	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.4
CZ	3 518	6.4	8.3	1.1	0.6
DK	2 663	4.9	5.1	16.4	1.7
DE	16 932	:	5.1	:	1.1
EE	907	6.1	8.7	:	0.4
IE	4 139	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.4
EL	4 076	4.3	6.9	38.2	0.6
ES	24 893	2.6	3.2	14.7	0.6
FR	27 477	1.8	2.0	9.7	0.8
IT	12 744	7.0	8.9	31.0	0.8
CY	146	1.0	1.6	31.4	1.7
LV	1 774	3.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
LT	2 649	2.1	4.5	0.1	0.4
LU	131	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.2
HU	4 229	2.3	2.5	3.3	0.6
MT	10	:	0.2	31.0	4.8
NL	1 914	2.3	2.4	23.9	3.4
AT	3 189	:	11.7	3.6	0.8
PL	15 477	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.7
PT	3 473	3.2	6.7	16.8	0.6
RO	13 753	0.5	1.0	4.5	0.4
SI	489	4.8	6.0	0.8	1.1
SK	1 937	4.1	6.1	9.5	0.4
FI	2 292	5.8	6.5	3.3	0.5
SE	3 118	7.5	9.9	5.1	0.6
UK	16 130	3.2	4.1	0.9	0.9
NO	1 032	3.9	4.7	11.0	1.2
CH (3)	1 062	:	:	0.0	1.7

(1) Romania, 2008; Denmark, 2006; Ireland and Portugal, 2005.
(2) Romania, 2008; Denmark and Malta, 2006.
(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (ef_lu_ovcropesu, food_in_porg1, tag00095 and tsdpc450)

9

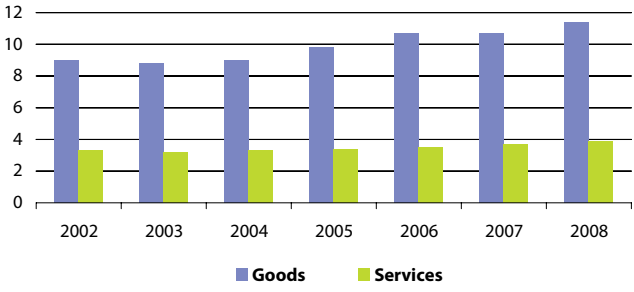
Trade

CURRENT ACCOUNT – TRADE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

The balance of payments (BoP) is a statistical statement that summarises the transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account of the BoP provides information not only on international trade in goods (generally the largest category), but also on international transactions in services, income and current transfers. For all these transactions, the BoP registers the value of credits (exports) and debits (imports). A negative balance – a current account deficit – shows that a country is spending more abroad than it is earning from transactions with other economies, and is therefore a net debtor towards the rest of the world.

Trade integration of goods and services is defined as the average value of debits and credits (summed and divided by two), presented in relation to GDP. This indicator is calculated for both goods and services, based on BoP data; if the values increase over time, then the reporting territory became more integrated within the international economy. It is normal that smaller countries will display a higher degree of trade integration, as they are more likely to import a range of goods and services that are not produced within their domestic markets.

Figure 9.1: Trade integration, EU-27 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) 2002 and 2003, EU-25.

Source: Eurostat (tsier120)

Table 9.1: Share of goods and services in GDP, 2008 (1)
(% of GDP)

	Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
EU-27	10.6	12.2	-1.6	4.2	3.6	0.6
Euro area	17.0	17.1	-0.1	5.5	5.0	0.5
BE	73.4	76.5	-3.2	17.6	16.4	1.2
BG	44.8	70.4	-25.7	15.7	13.3	2.4
CZ	66.5	63.7	2.8	10.2	8.0	2.2
DK	33.6	34.0	-0.5	21.1	18.3	2.9
DE	40.7	33.6	7.2	6.7	7.8	-1.0
EE	53.8	65.7	-11.9	22.3	14.7	7.6
IE	43.9	31.1	12.8	37.3	40.2	-2.9
EL	8.2	26.3	-18.1	14.0	7.0	7.1
ES	17.7	25.7	-8.0	8.9	6.5	2.4
FR	20.9	24.0	-3.1	5.6	4.9	0.7
IT	23.6	23.6	0.0	5.3	5.8	-0.5
CY	7.7	42.3	-34.7	42.1	18.8	23.3
LV	28.0	45.0	-17.0	13.4	9.4	4.0
LT	49.8	61.4	-11.6	10.2	9.2	1.1
LU	39.7	51.4	-11.7	128.2	75.4	52.8
HU	68.3	68.2	0.1	12.9	12.1	0.9
MT	36.1	57.0	-20.9	44.1	26.9	17.2
NL	60.7	54.3	6.4	12.0	10.5	1.5
AT	45.1	45.2	-0.1	15.1	10.3	4.8
PL	33.2	37.8	-4.6	6.7	5.7	1.0
PT	23.0	35.8	-12.9	10.8	6.8	3.9
RO	24.5	37.9	-13.4	6.4	5.8	0.6
SI	54.0	61.0	-7.1	14.0	9.2	4.8
SK	73.5	74.6	-1.1	8.9	9.7	-0.7
FI	35.5	32.3	3.2	10.5	9.7	0.9
SE	38.5	34.7	3.8	15.0	11.4	3.7
UK	17.4	23.8	-6.4	10.7	7.6	3.1
TR	20.6	43.5	-22.9	21.3	6.6	14.7
NO	19.2	26.3	-7.2	4.8	2.4	2.4
JP	38.0	18.8	19.2	10.0	9.8	0.2
US	15.3	14.5	0.7	3.1	3.5	-0.4

(1) EU-27, extra EU-27 flows; euro area, extra EA-16 flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

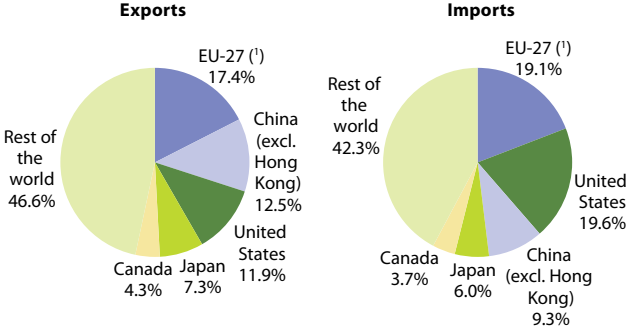
Source: Eurostat (tec00039, tec00040 and tec00001)

EXTERNAL TRADE – GLOBAL PATTERNS

External trade forms an increasing part of the world economy, through the influence of globalisation, as well as rapidly growing exchanges with developing economies such as China and India, and some of the countries formed out of the Soviet Union – in particular those where indigenous energy supplies are of particular importance.

The two main flows covered by EU trade statistics concern extra-EU trade, which covers the trading of goods with non-member countries, and intra-EU trade, which refers to trade between Member States. In extra-EU trade statistics, the data shown for the EU-27 treats this entity as a single trading block and reports exports from the whole of the EU-27 to the rest of the world and imports from the rest of the world into the EU-27. In contrast, when reporting data for individual Member States, external trade flows are generally presented in terms of world trade flows (including both intra-EU and extra-EU partners).

Figure 9.2: External trade, shares in the world market, 2007 (% share of world total)



(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)

The statistical values of extra-EU trade and intra-EU trade are recorded at their free-on-board (FOB) value for exports/dispatches and their cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value for imports/arrivals. The values reported comprise only those subsidiary costs (freight and insurance) which relate, for exports/dispatches, to the journey within the territory of the Member State from which the goods are exported/dispatched and, for imports/arrivals, to the journey outside the territory of the Member State into which the goods are imported/enter.

Table 9.2: Main players for external trade
(EUR 1 000 million)

	EU-27 (1)	Canada (2)	China (excl. Hong Kong) (2)	Japan (2)	United States (2)
EXPORTS					
1998	:	191	164	346	607
2003	869	241	387	417	640
2008	1 309	306	889	521	848
IMPORTS					
1998	:	180	125	250	842
2003	935	213	365	339	1 154
2008	1 551	277	698	454	1 472
TRADE BALANCE					
1998	:	12	39	96	-235
2003	-66	28	23	78	-514
2008	-242	29	191	67	-624

(1) External trade flows with extra EU-27.
(2) 2007 instead of 2008.

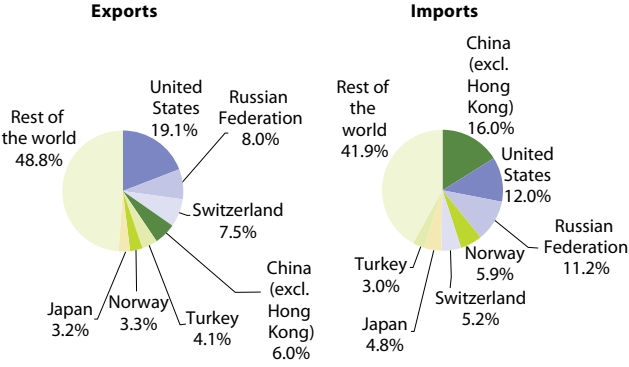
Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_introle)

MAIN EU TRADING PARTNERS

Exports of goods from the EU-27 to the United States were valued at EUR 249 400 million in 2008, representing a little less than one fifth (19.1 %) of all exports to non-member countries. The value of exports to the United States was about two and a half times the size of the next largest market, namely that of Russia. However, whereas the value of exports to the United States declined to its lowest level since 2004 (in part reflecting the relative strength of the euro against the dollar), the value of exports to Russia rose sharply (up 18.0 % on their 2007 level).

Since 2006, China has become the main origin of EU-27 imports of goods; it accounted for 16.0 % of extra-EU imports in 2008, up from 7.1 % in 1999. Although growth in the value of imports from China continued in 2008, there was faster growth in a number of other countries from which energy supplies were secured; the share of extra-EU imports from Russia rose sharply to 11.2 % of the total in 2008 and that from Norway to 5.9 %.

Figure 9.3: Main trading partners, EU-27, 2008
(% share of extra-EU-27 trade)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

Table 9.3: Extra EU-27 trade by main trading partners, EU-27 ([1]) (EUR 1 000 million)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EXPORTS						
Extra EU-27	869.2	953.0	1 052.7	1 159.3	1 241.6	1 308.6
United States	227.3	235.5	252.7	269.0	261.4	249.4
China (excl. Hong Kong)	41.5	48.4	51.8	63.8	71.9	78.4
Russian Federation	37.2	46.0	56.7	72.3	89.1	105.2
Switzerland	71.4	75.2	82.6	87.7	92.9	97.7
Norway	27.7	30.8	33.8	38.5	43.6	43.7
Japan	41.0	43.4	43.8	44.8	43.8	42.4
Turkey	30.9	40.1	44.6	50.0	52.7	54.3
South Korea	16.5	17.9	20.2	22.9	24.8	25.7
Brazil	12.4	14.2	16.1	17.7	21.3	26.3
India	14.6	17.2	21.3	24.4	29.5	31.5
IMPORTS						
Extra EU-27	935.3	1 027.5	1 179.6	1 351.7	1 434.1	1 550.7
United States	158.1	159.4	163.5	175.2	181.6	186.3
China (excl. Hong Kong)	106.2	128.7	160.3	194.8	232.6	247.6
Russian Federation	70.7	84.0	112.6	140.9	144.3	173.3
Switzerland	59.1	62.0	66.6	71.6	76.9	80.1
Norway	51.0	55.3	67.2	79.2	76.7	92.0
Japan	72.4	74.7	74.1	77.3	78.4	74.8
Turkey	27.3	32.7	36.1	41.7	47.0	45.9
South Korea	26.0	30.7	34.5	40.8	41.4	39.4
Brazil	19.1	21.7	24.1	27.2	32.8	35.5
India	14.1	16.4	19.1	22.6	26.6	29.4
TRADE BALANCE						
Extra EU-27	-66.0	-74.6	-126.9	-192.4	-192.5	-242.1
United States	69.2	76.1	89.2	93.8	79.8	63.1
China (excl. Hong Kong)	-64.8	-80.3	-108.5	-131.1	-160.7	-169.2
Russian Federation	-33.5	-37.9	-55.9	-68.6	-55.2	-68.2
Switzerland	12.3	13.2	16.0	16.1	16.0	17.6
Norway	-23.4	-24.5	-33.4	-40.7	-33.1	-48.3
Japan	-31.4	-31.3	-30.3	-32.5	-34.6	-32.4
Turkey	3.6	7.4	8.5	8.3	5.7	8.4
South Korea	-9.6	-12.7	-14.2	-17.9	-16.6	-13.7
Brazil	-6.7	-7.6	-8.1	-9.5	-11.5	-9.2
India	0.5	0.8	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.1

([1]) Partners are sorted according to the sum of exports and imports in 2008.

Source: Eurostat (tet00040)

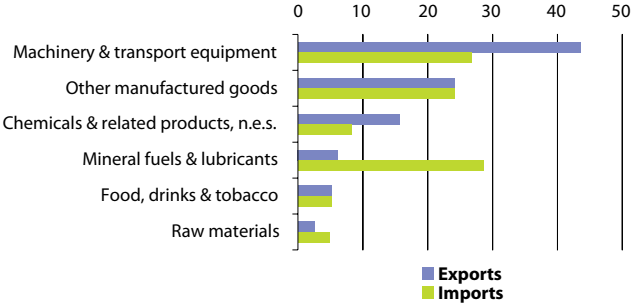
EU TRADE BY PRODUCT

Statistics on trade with non-member countries (extra-EU trade) cover movable property imported and exported by the EU, using a variety of product classifications. One of the most common is the standard international trade classification of the United Nations (SITC Rev. 4); this classification allows a comparison of external trade statistics to be made on a worldwide basis. The definitions of extra-EU trade are as follows:

- imports are goods which enter the statistical territory of the EU from a non-member country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation (as a general rule goods intended for consumption), inward processing, or processing under customs control (goods for working, processing), either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse;
- exports are goods which leave the statistical territory of the EU for a non-member country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (definitive export), outward processing, or re-exportation following either inward processing or processing under customs control.

A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus and consists of exporting more than importing. On the contrary, a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit and consists of importing more than exporting. Neither is necessarily damaging in a modern economy, although large trade surpluses or trade deficits may sometimes be a sign of other economic problems.

Figure 9.4: Extra EU-27 trade by product, EU-27, 2008
(% share of extra EU-27 exports and imports)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

The EU-27 exported goods to the value of EUR 1 308 600 million to non-member countries in 2008, and imported goods to the value of EUR 1 550 700 million from the rest of the world. The trade deficit of EUR 242 100 million in goods recorded for 2008 was larger than that for any other year in the period for which EU-27 data are available (since 1999), and confirmed a widening trend recorded since 2002.

Machinery and transport equipment accounted for the largest share (43.5 %) of exports of goods from the EU-27 to non-member countries in 2008; this latest figure represented a slightly lower proportion of EU-27 exports than five years earlier (45.0 % in 2003). Machinery and transport equipment also recorded the largest trade surplus (EUR 155 200 million) in 2008. Mineral fuels and lubricants accounted for the largest share (28.6 %) of extra EU-27 imports in 2008, which marked a considerable increase when compared with five years before (16.9 % in 2003).

Table 9.4: Extra EU-27 trade by product, EU-27

	2003		2008	
	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)	(EUR 1 000 million)	(%)
EXPORTS				
Total	869.2	100.0	1 308.6	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	48.5	5.6	68.3	5.2
Raw materials	18.3	2.1	32.4	2.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants	27.4	3.2	80.7	6.2
Chemicals & related prod.	141.1	16.2	205.2	15.7
Other manufactured goods	223.9	25.8	316.5	24.2
Machinery & transport equip.	391.6	45.0	569.0	43.5
IMPORTS				
Total	935.3	100.0	1 550.7	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	57.3	6.1	80.1	5.2
Raw materials	43.1	4.6	75.6	4.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants	157.9	16.9	444.0	28.6
Chemicals & related prod.	80.5	8.6	126.8	8.2
Other manufactured goods	238.5	25.5	374.3	24.1
Machinery & transport equip.	326.8	34.9	413.8	26.7
TRADE BALANCE				
Total	-66.0	-	-242.1	-
Food, drinks & tobacco	-8.8	-	-11.7	-
Raw materials	-24.8	-	-43.2	-
Mineral fuels, lubricants	-130.5	-	-363.3	-
Chemicals & related prod.	60.6	-	78.4	-
Other manufactured goods	-14.7	-	-57.7	-
Machinery & transport equip.	64.8	-	155.2	-

Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd)

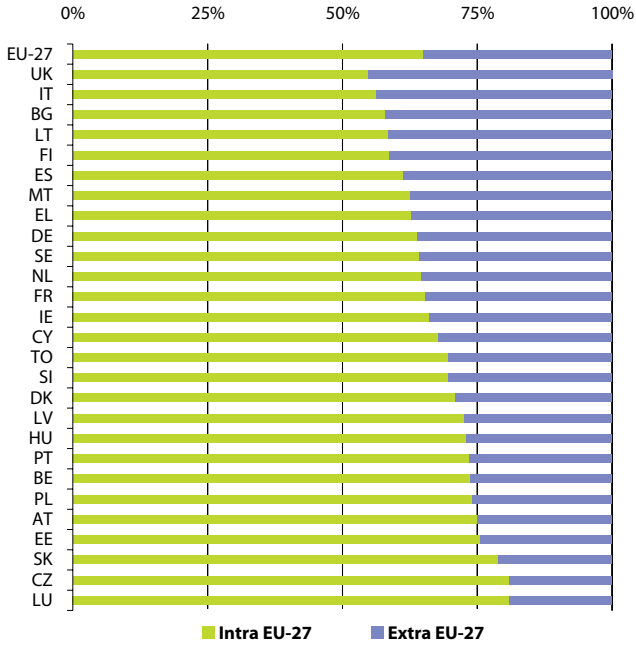
EXTERNAL TRADE BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

Whereas extra-EU trade statistics are required for a common trade and customs policy, intra-EU trade statistics measure the integration of the Member States in a common Single Market.

Intra-EU trade generally accounts for the majority of trade flows recorded for Member States. Countries that are near the centre of Europe are more likely to have a higher proportion of intra-EU trade than countries that are geographically on the periphery of the EU.

As a result of customs controls being abolished between the borders of the Member States during the creation of the Single Market, intra-EU trade statistics are collected directly from trade operators.

Figure 9.5: Intra and extra EU-27 trade, 2008
(imports + exports, % share of total trade)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intratrd)

Table 9.5: Intra EU-27 trade
(EUR 1 000 million)

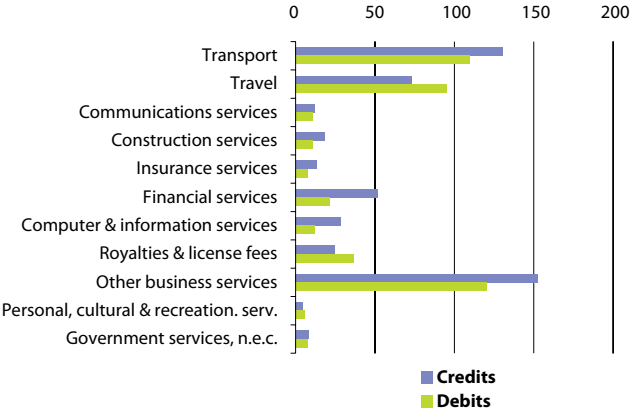
	Dispatches		Arrivals		Balance	
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
EU-27	1 914.5	2 701.7	1 824.1	2 621.9	-	-
BE	174.4	249.4	152.8	224.4	21.6	25.0
BG	4.2	9.2	5.6	14.3	-1.3	-5.1
CZ	37.6	84.4	32.7	74.0	4.9	10.5
DK	41.3	55.6	37.2	54.6	4.1	1.0
DE	431.1	633.0	353.3	526.7	77.8	106.2
EE	3.3	5.9	3.7	8.7	-0.4	-2.8
IE	51.2	53.7	29.9	39.6	21.3	14.0
EL	7.7	11.0	23.1	33.0	-15.4	-22.0
ES	103.9	124.4	127.9	155.2	-24.0	-30.8
FR	231.1	259.5	247.6	324.1	-16.6	-64.6
IT	165.0	213.9	166.5	204.0	-1.5	9.9
CY	0.3	0.8	2.2	4.9	-1.9	-4.1
LV	2.0	4.7	3.5	8.2	-1.5	-3.5
LT	3.9	9.7	4.8	12.1	-0.9	-2.4
LU	10.5	15.4	11.1	16.0	-0.6	-0.7
HU	32.1	57.1	27.3	49.8	4.8	7.3
MT	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.3	-1.0	-1.4
NL	210.4	338.7	128.4	191.0	81.9	147.6
AT	64.7	88.8	72.0	97.3	-7.3	-8.5
PL	38.9	88.5	42.0	99.0	-3.1	-10.5
PT	22.8	28.0	33.2	45.0	-10.4	-17.0
RO	11.8	23.7	14.5	38.9	-2.7	-15.3
SI	7.7	15.8	9.4	17.9	-1.7	-2.1
SK	16.6	41.2	14.8	36.3	1.8	4.9
FI	28.3	36.6	25.7	38.1	2.7	-1.4
SE	53.0	74.9	53.1	78.2	-0.1	-3.3
UK	160.0	177.3	200.2	228.6	-40.2	-51.3

Source: Eurostat (tet00039)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

BoP statistics are of particular interest for analysing the services economy, as external trade statistics only cover goods. The provision of services tends to contribute an increasing share of the economic wealth of the EU, and accounts for more than 50 % of GDP in each Member State. Nevertheless, the value of exports and imports of goods is approximately three times higher than that of services. Part of this imbalance may be due to the nature of some services: for example, the provision of services of proximity that are difficult to provide over long distances or alternatively professional services that are bound by distinct national legislation. Due to its intangible nature, trade in services is more difficult to record than trade in goods. Services are also often difficult to separate from goods with which they may be associated and trade in goods may indistinguishably include the value of some services, such as insurance, maintenance contracts, transport charges or royalty/licence payments.

Figure 9.6: Trade in services, by main categories, EU-27, 2008 (1) (EUR 1 000 million)



(1) Extra-EU-27 flows.

Source: Eurostat (bop_its_det)

Table 9.6: Trade in services ([1])
(EUR 1 000 million)

	Credits		Debits		Net	
	2003	2008	2003	2008	2003	2008
EU-27	:	523.6	:	445.3	:	78.3
Euro area	329.8	506.5	307.3	463.8	22.5	42.8
BE	39.5	60.6	37.9	56.3	1.6	4.3
BG	2.8	5.4	2.3	4.5	0.5	0.8
CZ	6.9	15.1	6.5	11.8	0.4	3.3
DK	27.8	49.1	24.7	42.5	3.1	6.6
DE	109.2	168.0	152.9	193.7	-43.7	-25.7
EE	2.0	3.5	1.2	2.3	0.7	1.2
IE	37.1	69.2	48.2	74.6	-11.1	-5.4
EL	21.4	34.1	9.9	16.9	11.5	17.1
ES	65.7	97.5	42.4	71.2	23.3	26.3
FR	87.3	109.8	73.3	95.7	14.0	14.1
IT	63.4	83.7	65.8	91.5	-2.4	-7.8
CY	4.7	7.1	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.9
LV	1.3	3.1	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.9
LT	1.7	3.3	1.1	3.0	0.5	0.3
LU	22.5	47.0	13.7	27.7	8.8	19.4
HU	8.1	13.7	8.1	12.8	0.0	0.9
MT	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.0
NL	55.9	71.3	56.5	62.3	-0.6	9.0
AT	28.8	42.4	21.0	29.0	7.9	13.4
PL	9.8	24.1	9.7	20.6	0.2	3.6
PT	10.9	17.9	7.3	11.4	3.6	6.5
RO	2.7	8.8	2.6	7.9	0.1	0.8
SI	2.5	5.2	1.9	3.4	0.5	1.8
SK	2.9	5.8	2.7	6.3	0.2	-0.5
FI	10.1	19.4	10.7	17.8	-0.6	1.6
SE	27.2	49.4	25.3	37.3	1.9	12.1
UK	140.3	194.7	112.5	137.8	27.8	56.9
HR	:	10.1	:	3.1	:	7.0
TR	15.9	23.8	6.6	11.9	9.3	11.9
NO	25.2	31.1	23.2	30.4	2.1	0.8
JP	68.7	101.6	98.7	115.9	-29.9	-14.3
US	266.1	368.6	221.3	275.8	44.8	92.8

([1]) Transactions are registered vis-à-vis the rest of the world; EU-27 partner is extra EU-27, euro area partner is extra euro area, Member States and other countries, partner is the rest of the world.

Source: Eurostat (tec00040)

10

Transport

MODAL BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORT

Transport is defined as any movement of passengers and/or goods (freight). The demand for increased mobility from individuals and increased flexibility and timeliness of delivery from enterprises (both within the Single Market and outside it) has driven rapid growth in road transport and maritime freight transport services. Each mode of transport has its own particular advantages in relation to a set of criteria covering issues such as capacity, speed, cost, safety, flexibility, energy consumption, and environmental impact.

For statistical comparisons between different modes of transport, standardised units are often used; for measuring freight, a tonne-kilometre is the unit of measure representing the transport of one tonne of goods by a given mode of transport over one kilometre: for measuring passengers, a passenger-kilometre is the unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by a given mode of transport over one kilometre.

The modal split (of transport) indicates the share of each mode of transport. Inland passenger transport corresponds to road (buses and passenger cars) and rail (including inter-city and urban rail transport), thus excluding air and water transport. Inland freight transport corresponds to road, rail, inland waterways and pipeline transport, thus excluding air and sea transport.

Rail and inland waterways movements are recorded in each reporting country on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel; road statistics are based on all movements, in the registration country or abroad, of the vehicles registered in the reporting country. The figures of the smallest reporting countries may, therefore, be misleading.

Table 10.1: Annual growth of passenger and freight transport relative to GDP, EU-27 (1)
(%)

	Average, 1997-2007	Average, 2005-2007
Volume of passenger transport (2)	*-0.9*	*-1.3*
Volume of freight transport (3)	*0.5*	*0.7*

(1) Passenger transport, the average growth refers to the period 2000-2007.
(2) This indicator is defined as the ratio between the volume of inland passenger transport (measured in passenger-kilometres for all inland modes) and GDP (in constant 2000 EUR).
(3) This indicator is defined as the ratio between the volume of freight transport (measured in tonne-kilometres for all inland modes, excluding pipelines) and GDP (in constant 2000 EUR).

Source: Eurostat (tsien070 and tsien060)

Table 10.2: Modal split of inland passenger and freight transport, 2007

	(% of total inland passenger-km) (1)			(% of total inland tonne-km) (2)		
	Passenger cars	Buses	Railways trams & metros	Railways	Roads	Inland waterways
EU-27	*83.4*	*9.5*	*7.1*	*17.9*	*76.5*	*5.6*
BE	80.1	13.3	6.7	13.2	71.1	15.7
BG	*71.3*	*23.6*	*5.1*	25.1	70.0	4.8
CZ	*75.7*	17.0	7.3	25.3	74.7	0.1
DK	80.2	10.8	8.9	7.8	92.2	-
DE	85.8	6.4	7.8	21.9	65.7	12.4
EE	*77.2*	*20.7*	*2.1*	56.8	43.2	0.0
IE	*76.3*	*18.6*	*5.1*	0.7	99.3	-
EL	*77.0*	*21.2*	*1.9*	2.9	97.1	-
ES	80.9	13.9	5.2	3.9	96.1	-
FR	84.9	5.5	9.6	*15.2*	*81.4*	*3.4*
IT	*82.4*	*11.9*	*5.7*	*11.6*	*88.3*	*0.0*
CY	:	:	0.0	-	100.0	-
LV	*79.5*	*15.0*	*5.5*	58.1	41.9	0.0
LT	90.7	8.4	0.9	41.5	58.5	0.0
LU	*84.9*	*11.1*	*4.1*	4.1	92.5	3.3
HU	61.8	25.2	13.1	21.0	74.4	4.6
MT	:	:	0.0	-	100.0	-
NL	*86.7*	*3.8*	*9.5*	5.7	61.4	33.0
AT	79.2	10.8	10.1	34.8	60.9	4.2
PL	83.6	9.6	6.8	26.4	73.5	0.1
PT	*83.3*	*12.2*	*4.5*	5.3	94.7	-
RO	*75.3*	*15.3*	*9.4*	18.9	71.3	9.8
SI	85.1	11.9	3.0	20.8	79.2	-
SK	72.4	21.6	6.0	25.5	71.8	2.7
FI	84.9	10.0	5.0	25.9	73.9	0.3
SE	84.1	7.2	8.7	36.4	63.6	-
UK	87.3	6.3	6.4	*13.3*	*86.6*	0.1
HR	*82.9*	*12.1*	*5.0*	25.2	74.0	0.8
MK	:	:	:	11.5	88.5	-
TR	*51.9*	*45.5*	*2.5*	5.1	94.9	-
IS	88.6	11.4	0.0	-	100.0	-
LI (3)	:	:	:	:	:	-
NO	88.0	7.0	4.9	15.1	84.9	-

(1) Excluding powered two-wheelers.
(2) Excluding pipelines.
(3) The railway in Liechtenstein is owned and operated by the Austrian ÖBB and included in their statistics.

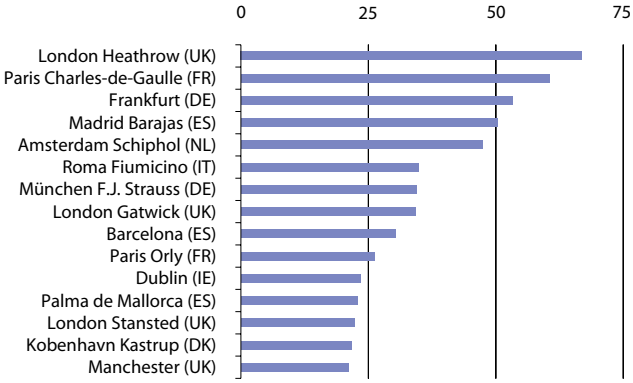
Source: Eurostat (tsdtr210 and tsdtr220)

AIR AND SEA PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Air transport statistics concern national and international transport. Passenger transport is measured by the number of passengers on board, passengers carried and passenger commercial air flights, in all cases separating arrivals and departures. Statistics on individual routes provide information on seats available, again separating arrivals from departures. The data are presented with monthly, quarterly and annual frequencies. Annual data are available for the Member States for most of the period from 2003 onwards. Air passengers carried relate to all passengers on a particular flight (with one flight number) counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. This includes all revenue and non-revenue passengers whose journey begins or terminates at the reporting airport and transfer passengers joining or leaving the flight at the reporting airport; but excludes direct transit passengers.

A merchant ship is a ship designed for the carriage of goods, transport of passengers, or specially fitted out for a specific commercial duty. A sea passenger is any person that makes a sea journey on a merchant ship. Service staff assigned to merchant ships are not regarded as passengers. Non-fare paying crew members travelling but not assigned and infants in arms are excluded.

Figure 10.1: Top 15 airports, passengers carried (embarked and disembarked), EU-27, 2008
(million passengers)



Source: Eurostat (avia_paoa)

Table 10.3: Air and sea passenger transport (1)

	Air passengers, 2008 (2)		Maritime passengers, 2007 (3)	
	(1 000)	(passengers per inhabitant)	(1 000)	(passengers per inhabitant)
EU-27	797 892	1.6	414 232	0.8
BE	21 982	2.1	909	0.1
BG	6 418	0.8	10	0.0
CZ	13 429	1.3	-	-
DK	24 629	4.5	48 409	8.9
DE	165 822	2.0	30 200	0.4
EE	1 804	1.3	8 665	6.5
IE	30 016	6.8	3 225	0.7
EL	34 404	3.1	92 423	8.3
ES	161 401	3.6	23 134	0.5
FR	122 724	1.9	27 048	0.4
IT	105 236	1.8	86 970	1.5
CY	7 218	9.1	174	0.2
LV	3 687	1.6	362	0.2
LT	2 552	0.8	212	0.1
LU	1 713	3.5	-	-
HU	8 429	0.8	-	-
MT	3 125	7.6	8 132	19.8
NL	50 419	3.1	1 871	0.1
AT	23 900	2.9	-	-
PL	18 727	0.5	2 456	0.1
PT	25 047	2.4	735	0.1
RO	8 031	0.4	0	0.0
SI	1 649	0.8	51	0.0
SK	2 596	0.5	-	-
FI	14 851	2.8	16 450	3.1
SE	27 817	3.0	32 662	3.6
UK	213 888	3.5	30 465	0.5
HR	4 504	1.0	24 611	5.5
IS	2 241	7.1	433	1.4
NO	27 717	5.9	6 447	1.4
CH	36 596	4.8	-	-

(1) For air: aggregates exclude the double-counting impact of passengers flying between countries belonging to the same aggregate. For maritime: figures refer to the number of passengers 'handled in ports' (i.e. the sum of passengers embarked and then disembarked in ports); if both the port of embarkation and disembarkation report data to Eurostat, then these passengers are counted twice.
(2) Total passengers carried (arrivals and departures for national and international).
(3) Malta, 2008; Iceland, 2006.

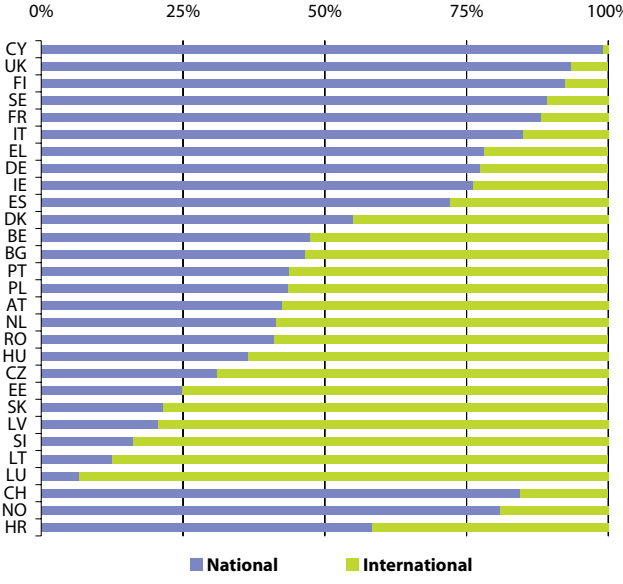
Source: Eurostat (ttr00012 and mar_pa_aa)

GOODS TRANSPORT

The ability to move goods safely, quickly and cost-efficiently to market is important for national and international trade, and economic development. Strains on infrastructure, demonstrated by congestion and delays, as well as the constraints of disparate standards, technical barriers and poor interoperability all impact on economic development.

The volume of freight transported by road in the EU was a little over four times as high as the volume transported by rail in 2008. About two thirds of the volume of road freight transport by vehicles registered in the EU was national in 2008. However, this proportion varied greatly between Member States: national transport dominated in Cyprus (99.1 % of all road freight transport), the United Kingdom (93.6 % in 2007) and Finland (92.5 %), whereas its importance was much lower in Slovenia (16.2 %), Lithuania (12.5 %) and Luxembourg (6.6 %).

Figure 10.2: National and international road transport of goods, 2008 (1)
(% based on million t-km of laden transport)



(1) Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007; Malta, not available.

Source: Eurostat (road_go_ta_to)

Table 10.4: Goods transport, 2008

	Inland freight transport (million t-km)		Air freight transport (1 000 tonnes) (3)	Gross weight of seaborne goods handled in ports (million tonnes) (4)
	Road (1)	Rail (2)		
EU-27	:	:	12 893	3 934
BE	38 356	9 258	1 071	244
BG	15 322	5 241	20	27
CZ	50 877	16 304	56	:
DK	19 480	1 779	254	106
DE	341 532	114 615	3 569	315
EE	7 354	8 430	42	36
IE	17 402	129	114	54
EL	27 791	835	109	164
ES	242 983	11 064	540	416
FR	206 304	41 190	1 668	349
IT	179 411	25 285	815	531
CY	1 308	-	43	7
LV	12 344	18 313	7	61
LT	20 419	14 373	9	29
LU	10 273	427	788	:
HU	35 759	10 048	63	:
MT	:	-	18	3
NL	81 457	7 216	1 649	507
AT	34 327	21 371	206	:
PL	164 930	54 253	58	52
PT	39 091	2 586	136	68
RO	56 386	15 757	24	49
SI	16 261	3 603	8	17
SK	29 276	9 647	7	:
FI	29 856	10 434	148	115
SE	29 075	23 250	206	185
UK	171 477	26 384	2 411	582
HR	11 042	3 574	9	29
TR	:	9 755	:	:
IS	:	:	55	6
LI	:	18	:	-
NO	20 595	3 456	4	199
CH	11 321	:	348	-

(1) Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom, 2007; road transport is based on movements all over the world of vehicles registered in the reporting country.
(2) All data refer to 2007, except France, 2006.
(3) France, underestimated: freight transport at Paris Charles-de-Gaulle and Paris Orly is incomplete.
(4) Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway, 2007; Iceland, 2006; The Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia, not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (road_go_ta_tott, rail_go_typeall, ttr00011 and mar_go_aa)

11

Environment and energy

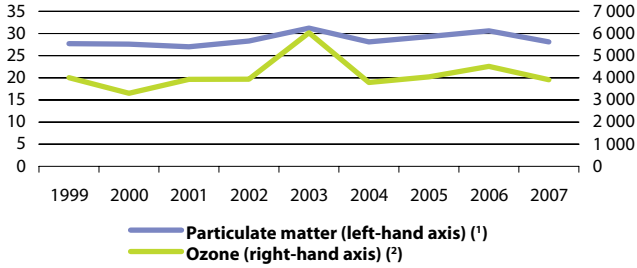
URBAN POPULATION EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution often results from human activities, although there are also natural events which can potentially lead to air pollution – for example, volcanic eruptions; it has the potential to cause serious health problems.

Particulates whose diameter is less than 10 micrometres (PM10) typically come from smoke, dust, pollen, mould and spores. These enter the body through breathing and can cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases. Ozone is a strong photochemical oxidant, which can cause serious health problems and damage to ecosystems, agricultural crops and forests. Human exposure to elevated ozone concentrations can give rise to inflammatory responses and decreases in lung function.

Two indicators are presented for urban population exposure to air pollution – covering particulate matter and ground-level ozone. These show the population weighted annual mean concentrations of air pollutants at urban background stations in agglomerations. In 1999 an annual limit on PM10 and other pollutants in ambient air was fixed at 40 micrograms of PM10 per cubic metre. For ozone, the indicator is based on maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above the threshold of 70 micrograms of ozone per cubic metre.

Figure 11.1: Urban population exposure to air pollution - population weighted, EU-27



(1) Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter - PM10 (micrograms per m^3).
(2) Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold of 70 microgram of ozone per m^3 (micrograms per m^3).

Source: Eurostat (tsien110 and tsien100), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

Table 11.1: Urban population exposure to air pollution

	Urban population exposure to air pollution by PM10 particulate matter (micrograms per m³) (1)			Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone (micrograms per m³) (2)		
	1999	2003	2007	1999	2003	2007
EU-27	27.7	31.2	28.1	4 003	6 031	3 909
BE	34.5	36.5	25.1	3 804	5 136	2 371
BG	:	59.5	59.0	117	1 838	2 555
CZ	28.0	47.0	32.0	4 760	7 041	4 870
DK	:	24.6	21.0	:	2 816	2 376
DE	25.0	29.0	22.5	3 545	5 872	3 142
EE	:	19.4	18.6	:	2 524	2 308
IE	15.8	13.9	12.6	:	:	:
EL	:	39.1	32.3	7 154	13 827	9 006
ES	33.9	31.4	32.9	5 028	5 862	4 108
FR	:	23.7	27.3	3 964	6 842	3 434
IT	:	42.3	36.6	8 706	9 852	7 356
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	3 801	863	:
LT	:	:	20.2	:	:	1 995
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	40.1	29.7	:	:	7 622
MT	:	:	29.3	:	:	8 156
NL	33.1	32.9	29.6	2 300	2 880	1 157
AT	:	32.2	23.8	5 344	8 318	6 043
PL	45.6	45.3	34.0	3 308	5 232	3 610
PT	37.6	34.1	30.4	1 361	4 112	3 969
RO	:	:	43.1	:	:	3 784
SI	:	43.8	32.4	4 636	11 461	6 514
SK	36.5	31.4	26.3	:	7 938	5 735
FI	15.7	16.3	16.8	2 427	1 800	1 136
SE	14.1	19.6	17.5	2 196	3 276	1 728
UK	24.2	25.9	23.9	1 439	2 197	938
IS	:	21.3	11.5	:	2 645	:
NO	:	19.6	20.7	:	:	380

(1) Population weighted annual mean concentration of PM10 particulate matter.
(2) Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram of ozone per m³).

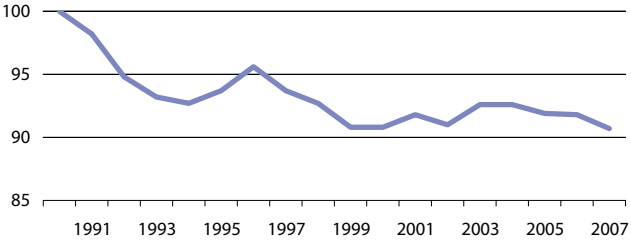
Source: Eurostat (tsien110 and tsien100), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

AIR EMISSIONS

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that committed industrialised nations to reduce or at least limit the growth of their greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was adopted in 1997, setting legally-binding targets with the goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries by 2008-2012. However, it was not until 18 November 2004 when the Russian Federation ratified the protocol that the prescribed conditions were met and the Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005.

Kyoto established different commitments for each country according to their economic development. The European Community agreed to an 8 % reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions for the EU-15 by 2008-2012. The reductions for each of the EU-15 Member States were agreed under the so-called 'burden sharing agreement', which allowed some countries to increase emissions, provided these were offset by reductions in others. Among the EU-15 Member States these range from decreases of 28 % for Luxembourg and 21 % for Denmark and Germany, to increases of 25 % and 27 % for Greece and for Portugal. Of the 12 Member States that have joined the EU since 2004, Cyprus and Malta are not party to the Kyoto Protocol, while the remaining ten countries have their own individual reduction targets, generally set at 8 %, although for Hungary and Poland the target is 6 %, and there are also base years other than 1990.

Figure 11.2: Greenhouse gas emissions, EU-27 (1) (1990=100)



(1) Weighted emissions of greenhouse gases represented 5 045 million tonnes in 2007.

Source: Eurostat (env_air_ind and ten00072), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

Table 11.2: Greenhouse gases

	Total greenhouse gas emissions (Kyoto base year=100) (1)				Weighted emissions, 2007 (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents)
	1997	2002	2007	Target (2)	
EU-27	93.7	91.0	90.7	-	5 045.4
BE	99.6	98.1	90.1	92.5	131.3
BG	63.2	50.2	57.2	92.0	75.8
CZ	78.8	74.7	77.6	92.0	150.8
DK	115.1	99.0	96.1	79.0	66.6
DE	86.6	81.7	77.6	79.0	956.1
EE	50.0	42.4	51.7	92.0	22.0
IE	113.0	123.7	124.5	113.0	69.2
EL	110.4	119.4	123.2	125.0	131.9
ES	114.8	139.1	152.6	115.0	442.3
FR	100.1	97.4	94.2	100.0	531.1
IT	102.3	107.5	106.9	93.5	552.8
CY	136.4	170.6	185.3	-	10.1
LV	46.5	41.5	46.6	92.0	12.1
LT	45.7	41.7	50.1	92.0	24.7
LU	74.7	86.1	98.1	72.0	12.9
HU	69.3	67.6	65.8	94.0	75.9
MT	127.2	134.9	149.0	-	3.0
NL	106.0	101.1	97.4	94.0	207.5
AT	105.2	110.1	111.3	87.0	88.0
PL	79.7	65.9	70.8	94.0	398.9
PT	118.8	147.6	136.1	127.0	81.8
RO	59.9	52.7	54.7	92.0	152.3
SI	96.4	98.5	101.8	92.0	20.7
SK	69.3	68.0	65.2	92.0	47.0
FI	106.6	108.2	110.3	100.0	78.4
SE	100.6	96.4	90.7	104.0	65.4
UK	91.2	84.5	82.0	87.5	636.7
HR	79.2	89.7	103.2	95.0	32.4
TR	150.3	159.1	219.1	-	372.6
IS	101.4	110.6	134.9	110.0	4.5
LI	109.1	113.0	106.1	92.0	0.2
NO	106.1	107.4	110.9	101.0	55.1
CH	96.5	97.5	97.1	92.0	51.3

(1) EU-27, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, 1990=100 as there is no target (and therefore no base year) under the Kyoto Protocol.
(2) 2008-2012.

Source: Eurostat (tsien010 and ten00072), European Environment Agency, European Topic Center on Air and Climate Change

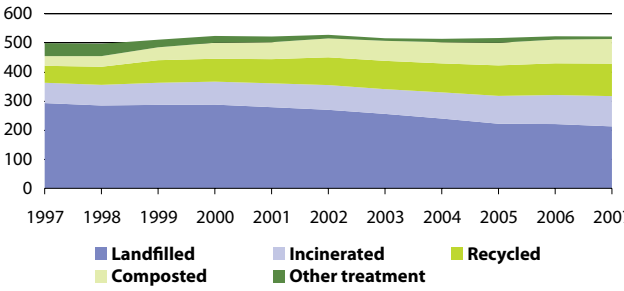
WASTE

Waste refers to materials for which the generator has no further use for their own purpose of production, transformation or consumption; the majority of waste is landfilled, incinerated, composted or recycled. In some circumstances there may be statutory requirements on a producer to dispose of waste in a certain manner, for example, when waste materials are hazardous. The disposal of waste can have a serious environmental impact: for example, landfill takes up space and may cause air, water or soil pollution, while incineration can also result in emissions of dangerous air pollutants; both landfill and incineration result in the generation of greenhouse gas emissions.

The treatment of municipal waste can be classified into three principal categories:

- ***landfill:*** which is defined as the depositing of waste into or onto land, including specially engineered landfill, and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites;
- ***incineration:*** which refers to the thermal treatment of waste in specifically designed plant;
- ***recovery:*** which refers to any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit (for example, composting or recycling).

Figure 11.3: Treatment of municipal waste, EU-27 (kg per capita)



Source: Eurostat (tsien120 and tsien130)

Table 11.3: Municipal waste generated and landfilled (kg per capita)

	Generated (1)			Landfilled (2)		
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007
EU-27	499	528	522	293	270	213
Euro area	536	568	553	260	235	181
BE	*464*	*489*	*492*	123	52	*21*
BG	577	500	468	433	404	388
CZ	318	279	294	318	205	243
DK	588	665	801	65	41	41
DE	*658*	640	*564*	216	137	3
EE	422	406	*536*	421	308	291
IE	*547*	698	788	*439*	504	467
EL	363	423	448	329	386	345
ES	561	645	*588*	*319*	359	*350*
FR	497	532	*541*	228	212	*185*
IT	468	524	550	374	331	286
CY	650	709	754	597	638	658
LV	*254*	338	377	*238*	280	322
LT	421	401	400	421	*322*	368
LU	607	656	*694*	145	129	*130*
HU	487	457	456	391	384	341
MT	*437*	543	652	*352*	501	606
NL	590	622	630	70	51	14
AT	532	609	597	189	187	*86*
PL	315	275	*322*	306	265	239
PT	405	439	*472*	269	319	*297*
RO	333	383	*379*	*263*	307	*284*
SI	*589*	407	441	*491*	357	342
SK	275	283	309	177	222	240
FI	448	459	507	281	286	267
SE	416	468	518	130	93	21
UK	533	600	572	461	465	324
TR	503	450	*430*	362	357	*359*
IS	445	478	*566*	333	359	*380*
NO	619	677	824	383	274	*262*
CH	609	678	724	67	11	0

(1) Breaks in series for Estonia (2001), Latvia (2006), Lithuania (1999), Hungary (2000), Malta (1999), Portugal (2002), Slovenia (2002), Slovakia (2002), Turkey (2004) and Switzerland (2004).
(2) Breaks in series for Estonia (2001), Latvia (2006), Lithuania (1999), Hungary (2000), Malta (1999), Portugal (2002) and Turkey (2004).

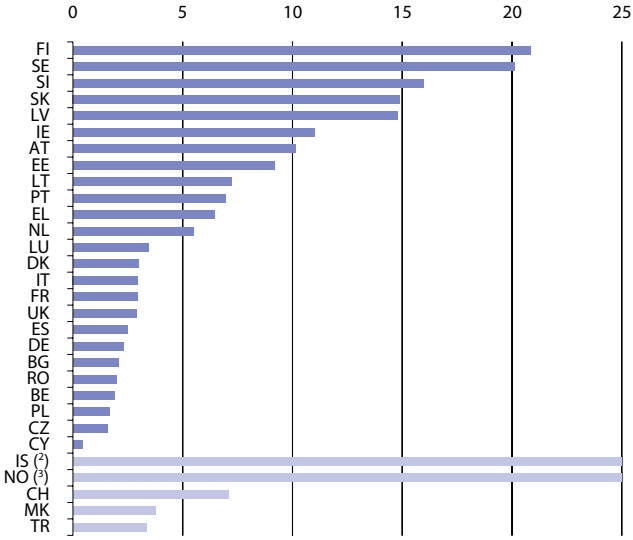
Source: Eurostat (tsien120 and tsien130)

WATER RESOURCES

Statistics on water resources are usually calculated on the basis of long-term annual averages for at least 20 years, to take account of the fluctuations in rainfall and evaporation/transpiration from one year to the next.

Precipitation is defined as the total volume of atmospheric wet precipitation (mainly rain, snow and hail) and is usually measured by meteorological or hydrological institutes. Evapotranspiration is the volume of water that is transported into the atmosphere by evaporation from the ground, wetlands and natural water bodies or by transpiration of plants. Internal flow is defined as the total volume of river run-off and groundwater generated, in natural conditions, exclusively by precipitation into a territory; it is equal to precipitation less evapotranspiration and can be calculated or measured.

Figure 11.4: Freshwater resources per capita – long-term average (1)
(1 000 m^3 per inhabitant)



(1) The minimum period taken into account for the calculation of long term annual averages is 20 years; population data are as of 1 January 2007; Hungary and Malta, not available.
(2) Y-axis is cut, 552.5.
(3) Y-axis is cut, 83.2.

Source: Eurostat (ten00001 and tps00001)

External inflow is the volume of inflow derived from rivers and groundwater that originate in a neighbouring territory. Total freshwater resources refer to the volume of water resulting from internal flow and external inflow. Outflow is the volume of water that flows from rivers and groundwater into the sea and into neighbouring territories.

Table 11.4: Water resources, long-term annual average (1) (1 000 million m^3)

	Precipitation	Evapo-transpiration	Internal flow	External inflow	Outflow	Freshwater resources
BE	28.9	16.6	12.3	7.6	15.3	19.9
BG	68.2	52.9	15.3	0.5	15.8	15.8
CZ	54.7	39.4	15.2	0.7	16.0	16.0
DK	38.5	22.1	16.3	0.0	1.9	16.3
DE	307.0	190.0	117.0	75.0	182.0	188.0
EE	29.0	:	:	:	12.3	12.3
IE	80.0	32.5	47.5	:	:	47.5
EL	115.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	:	72.0
ES	346.5	235.4	111.1	0.0	111.1	111.1
FR	485.7	310.4	175.3	11.0	168.0	186.3
IT	296.0	129.0	167.0	8.0	155.0	175.0
CY	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
LV	42.7	25.8	16.9	16.8	32.9	33.7
LT	44.0	28.5	15.5	9.0	25.9	24.5
LU	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.6
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	29.8	21.3	8.5	81.2	86.3	89.7
AT	98.0	43.0	55.0	29.0	84.0	84.0
PL	193.1	138.3	54.8	8.3	63.1	63.1
PT	82.2	43.6	38.6	35.0	34.0	73.6
RO	154.0	114.6	39.4	2.9	17.9	42.3
SI	31.7	13.2	18.6	13.5	32.3	32.1
SK	37.4	24.3	13.1	67.3	81.7	80.3
FI	222.0	115.0	107.0	3.2	110.0	110.0
SE	313.9	141.2	172.7	11.8	194.6	183.4
UK	283.7	111.2	172.5	2.8	175.3	175.3
HR	63.1	40.1	23.0	:	:	:
MK	19.1	:	1.4	6.3	:	7.6
TR	501.0	273.6	227.4	6.9	178.0	234.3
IS	200.0	30.0	170.0	:	170.0	170.0
NO	470.7	112.0	377.3	12.2	389.4	389.4
CH	60.1	20.0	40.2	13.1	53.5	53.3

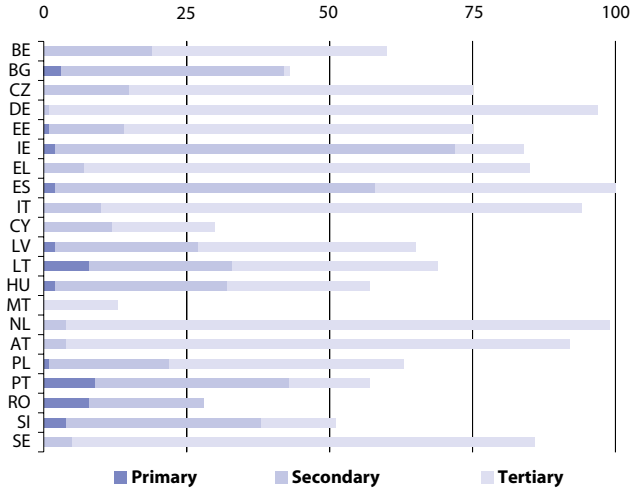
(1) The minimum period taken into account for the calculation of long-term annual averages is 20 years.

Source: Eurostat (ten00001)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The population connected to urban wastewater treatment relates to persons who are connected to any kind of sewage treatment that is carried out in municipal treatment plants by public authorities or private enterprises on behalf of local authorities. There are three broad types of urban wastewater treatment that are distinguished in statistical information in this area: primary, secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment. Primary treatment of wastewater involves physical or chemical processes (such as sedimentation) in which the biological oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids are reduced by at least 20 % and 50 %, respectively. Secondary treatment generally involves biological treatment, with a secondary settlement procedure that should result in a BOD removal of at least 70 % and a chemical oxygen demand (COD) removal of at least 75 %. Tertiary treatment goes further and removes important percentages of nitrogen and/or phosphorous and/or any other pollutants affecting the quality of the water.

Figure 11.5: Population connected to urban wastewater treatment, 2007 ([1])
(% of total)



([1]) Hungary, Netherlands, Austria and Turkey 2006; Germany, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Romania (only tertiary treatment), Sweden, Iceland and Switzerland, 2005; Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Finland and the United Kingdom, not available.

Source: Eurostat (ten00022, ten00023 and ten00024)

Table 11.5: Population connected to urban wastewater treatment ([1])
(% of total)

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
BE	39	46	52	55	60
BG	37	38	40	41	42
CZ	62	65	71	73	75
DK	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	93	:	:	:
EE	69	69	70	74	74
IE	66	70	:	84	:
EL	:	:	:	:	85
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	79	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	13	16	23	30	:
LV	:	:	70	66	65
LT	:	:	59	69	69
LU	93	:	95	:	:
HU	29	50	59	54	:
MT	13	13	13	13	13
NL	98	98	99	99	:
AT	:	86	89	:	:
PL	52	55	58	60	62
PT	:	:	60	65	68
RO	:	:	:	28	28
SI	36	39	41	51	51
SK	50	51	53	55	57
FI	80	81	:	:	:
SE	:	:	86	86	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:
TR	23	27	30	39	:
IS	16	33	50	57	:
NO	73	74	75	77	78
CH	96	96	:	97	:

([1]) Any kind of sewage treatment (primary to tertiary) in municipal treatment plants run by public authorities or by private companies (on behalf of local authorities) whose main purpose is sewage treatment.

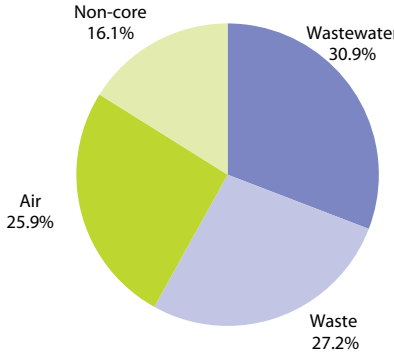
Source: Eurostat (ten00021)

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND MANAGEMENT

Environmental protection expenditure covers all expenditure on activities directly aimed at the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution or nuisances resulting from production or consumption. Note that activities which may be beneficial to the environment, but that primarily satisfy technical needs, or health and safety requirements, are excluded. These expenditures may be classified according to the economic sector (agriculture, industry, services, public sector, and households) carrying out the expenditure, according to a financial breakdown of the expenditure (treatment and prevention investment, current expenditure, subsidies), or according to the environmental domain covered (air, waste, water, etc.) – of which there are nine areas distinguished in the classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA 2000).

The eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) is an EU voluntary instrument: organisations participating in EMAS are committed to evaluate and improve their own environmental performance, comply with relevant environmental legislation, prevent pollution, and report on their environmental performance through the publication of an independently verified environmental statement.

Figure 11.6: Environmental protection expenditure within manufacturing industries, EU-27, 2004 (1)



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

Source: Eurostat (env_ac_exp1)

The Community eco-label is awarded to products and services with reduced environmental impacts. The existing scheme has been in operation since 1993. It is administered by the European eco-labelling board (EUEB), which includes representatives from industry environmental protection groups and consumer organisations.

Table 11.6: Environmental expenditure, EMAS and eco-label

	Environmental expenditure by the public sector, 2005 (% of GDP) (1)	Environmental protection expenditure by industry, 2005 (% of GDP) (2)	Number of EMAS-registered sites, 2007	Number of eco-label awards, 2007
EU-27	:	*0.44*	5 888	478
BE	0.62	0.53	336	6
BG	0.38	0.78	0	:
CZ	:	0.87	30	7
DK	1.05	:	*249*	29
DE	0.43	:	1 954	61
EE	0.24	0.35	2	0
IE	:	:	6	11
EL	:	:	59	17
ES	0.31	0.26	1 090	27
FR	0.33	:	13	88
IT	0.71	0.78	1 046	145
CY	0.31	0.23	0	1
LV	0.06	0.19	13	3
LT	0.10	0.42	0	0
LU	:	:	0	0
HU	0.64	0.64	16	1
MT	:	:	1	1
NL	:	0.41	15	8
AT	0.48	0.34	488	25
PL	0.43	0.74	7	5
PT	0.49	0.30	66	7
RO	0.23	0.60	1	:
SI	0.79	0.73	1	2
SK	0.26	1.13	5	0
FI	0.39	0.39	49	5
SE	0.27	0.39	72	17
UK	0.49	0.28	369	12
HR	0.08	0.73	:	:
TR	0.54	:	:	:
IS	0.28	:	:	0
NO	:	:	27	6
CH	0.67	0.29	:	:

(1) Belgium, Spain, France, Cyprus, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, 2004.
(2) EU-27, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom, 2004; Switzerland, 2003.

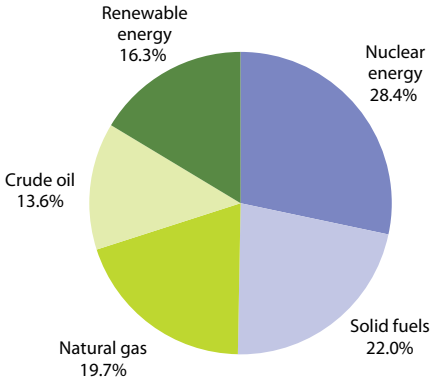
Source: Eurostat (ten00049, ten00052, tsdpc410 and tsdpc420)

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY

Energy commodities extracted or captured directly from natural resources are called primary energy sources, while energy commodities which are produced from primary sources in transformation plants are called derived products. Primary energy production covers the national production of primary energy sources and takes place when the natural sources are exploited, for example, in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydropower plants or in the fabrication of biofuels. Transformation of energy from one form to another, like electricity or heat generation from thermal power plants or coke production from coke ovens is therefore not considered as primary production.

Primary production of solid fuels (coal and lignite) consists of quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter. Primary production of crude oil covers all production within national boundaries, including offshore production. Natural gas is measured as the dry marketable production, after purification and extraction of natural gas liquids and sulphur; it does not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses, or quantities vented and flared. The heat produced in a reactor as a result of nuclear fission is regarded as primary production of nuclear heat. Renewable energy sources cover the production of energy from biomass, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy.

Figure 11.7: Production of primary energy, EU-27, 2007 (% of total, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (ten00080, ten00077, ten00079, ten00078 and ten00081)

Table 11.7: Energy production

	Total production of primary energy (million toe)		Share of total production, 2007 (%)				
	1997	2007	Coal & lignite	Crude oil	Natural gas	Nuclear energy	Rene-wables
EU-27	962.4	849.6	22.0	13.6	19.7	28.4	16.3
Euro area	453.0	453.6	16.3	3.2	17.3	41.6	21.5
BE	12.6	13.7	0.0	-	0.0	90.7	9.3
BG	9.8	9.8	48.7	0.3	2.4	38.5	10.1
CZ	32.3	33.3	71.4	0.7	0.4	20.2	7.2
DK	20.2	27.0	-	57.5	30.6	-	11.8
DE	138.5	135.3	40.4	2.5	9.5	26.8	20.8
EE	3.8	4.4	81.6	-	-	-	16.8
IE	2.8	1.4	42.0	-	26.2	-	31.7
EL	9.9	12.2	85.4	0.7	0.2	-	13.8
ES	30.7	30.2	18.1	0.5	0.3	47.1	34.1
FR	127.9	134.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	84.6	13.9
IT	30.3	25.9	0.4	23.0	30.7	0.0	46.0
CY	0.0	0.1	-	-	:	-	100.0
LV	1.6	1.8	0.2	-	-	-	99.8
LT	3.9	3.5	0.4	4.5	-	72.0	23.1
LU	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
HU	12.8	10.2	17.4	11.9	19.7	37.2	13.8
MT	-	-	:	-	:	-	:
NL	65.7	61.0	-	4.3	89.8	1.8	4.1
AT	8.5	10.4	0.0	9.6	15.2	-	75.2
PL	99.1	71.6	86.5	1.0	5.4	-	7.0
PT	3.8	4.6	0.0	-	-	-	100.0
RO	31.6	27.6	24.8	17.5	33.4	7.2	17.1
SI	3.0	3.4	36.0	0.0	0.1	42.7	21.1
SK	4.6	5.6	9.8	0.4	1.9	70.3	17.5
FI	14.8	15.7	6.9	-	-	38.4	54.6
SE	32.0	33.1	0.5	0.0	-	52.2	47.3
UK	262.3	173.6	5.6	45.1	37.4	9.4	2.5
HR	4.1	4.0	0.0	23.2	58.5	:	18.3
TR	28.0	27.3	54.2	7.9	2.7	:	35.2
IS	1.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	212.7	216.0	1.2	56.7	36.1	:	6.0
CH	10.5	12.2	:	:	0.0	58.8	41.2

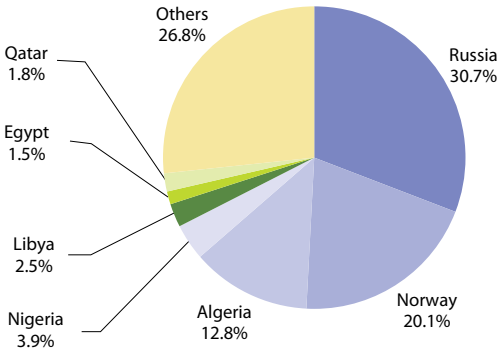
Source: Eurostat (ten00076, ten00077, ten00078, ten00079, ten00080 and ten00081)

ENERGY IMPORTS

Imports represent all entries into the national territory, while exports cover all quantities exported from the national territory. Net imports of primary energy are calculated as imports minus exports; they exclude transit quantities (notably via gas and oil pipelines), except for electrical energy whose transit is recorded under external trade statistics.

The EU's dependency on energy imports, particularly of oil and more recently of gas, forms the backdrop for policy concerns relating to the security of energy supplies. More than half of the EU-27's energy comes from countries outside the Union – and this proportion is rising. Much of this energy comes from Russia, whose disputes with transit countries have disrupted supplies in recent years – for example, between 6 and 20 January 2009, gas flows from Russia via Ukraine were interrupted.

Figure 11.8: Main origin of primary energy imports, natural gas, EU-27, 2007
(% of extra EU-27 imports)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_124a)

Table 11.8: Net imports of energy and energy dependency

	Net imports of energy				Energy dependency, 2007 (%)
	(1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent)		(tonnes of oil equivalent per inhabitant)		
	1999	2007	1999	2007	
EU-27	790 677	988 354	1.64	2.00	53.1
Euro area	764 393	842 511	:	2.59	64.3
BE	49 161	51 452	4.81	4.86	77.2
BG	8 914	10 594	1.08	1.38	51.9
CZ	9 880	11 592	0.96	1.13	25.1
DK	-3 434	-5 486	-0.65	-1.01	-25.4
DE	203 681	201 840	2.48	2.45	58.9
EE	1 887	1 877	1.37	1.40	29.9
IE	11 740	14 120	3.15	3.27	88.3
EL	19 810	24 705	1.82	2.21	67.3
ES	95 296	123 337	2.39	2.77	79.5
FR	132 750	137 548	2.21	2.17	50.4
IT	144 210	159 505	2.53	2.70	85.3
CY	2 435	2 872	3.57	3.69	95.9
LV	2 194	3 039	0.91	1.33	61.5
LT	4 354	5 778	1.23	1.71	62.3
LU	3 356	4 537	7.85	9.53	97.5
HU	13 942	16 589	1.36	1.65	61.4
MT	984	1 786	2.60	4.38	100.0
NL	26 929	38 784	1.71	2.37	38.6
AT	19 175	23 347	2.40	2.81	69.1
PL	9 558	25 064	0.25	0.66	25.5
PT	22 342	21 847	2.20	2.06	82.0
RO	7 974	12 821	0.35	0.59	32.0
SI	3 565	3 882	1.80	1.93	52.5
SK	11 673	12 476	2.16	2.31	69.0
FI	17 285	20 473	3.35	3.88	53.8
SE	18 234	18 976	2.06	2.08	36.1
UK	-47 220	44 999	-0.81	0.74	20.1
HR	4 361	5 336	0.96	1.20	56.9
TR	43 511	76 101	0.66	1.09	74.4
IS	972	:	3.53	:	:
NO	-182 018	-188 453	-40.95	-40.26	-664.9
CH	14 082	14 120	1.98	1.88	52.5

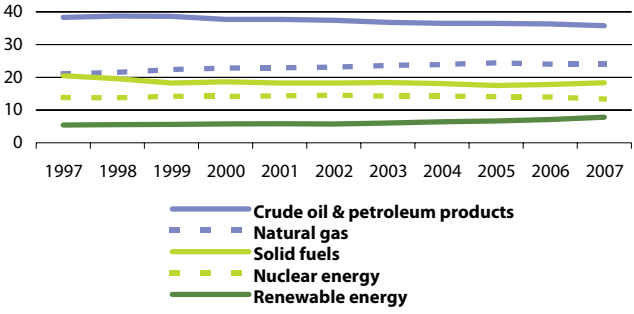
Source: Eurostat (ten00083, tps00001 and tsddc310)

GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY INTENSITY

Gross inland energy consumption represents the quantity of energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption of the geographical entity under consideration. It may be defined as primary production plus imports, recovered products and stock changes, less exports and fuel supply to maritime bunkers (for seagoing ships of all flags). It describes the total energy needs of a country (or entity such as the EU), covering: consumption by the energy sector itself; distribution and transformation losses; final energy consumption by end users; and statistical differences.

Energy intensity is measured as the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The ratio is expressed as kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) per EUR 1 000, and to facilitate analysis over time the calculations are based on GDP in constant prices (currently using 1995 prices). If an economy becomes more efficient in its use of energy, and its GDP remains constant, then the ratio for this indicator should fall. The economic structure of an economy plays an important role in determining energy intensity, as post-industrial economies with large service sectors will, a priori, display relatively low intensity rates, while developing economies may have a considerable proportion of their economic activity within industrial sectors, thus leading to higher intensity.

Figure 11.9: Gross inland consumption, EU-27 (% of total consumption)



Source: Eurostat (nrg_102a, nrg_103a, nrg_101a, nrg_104a and nrg_1071a)

Table 11.9: Gross inland consumption of primary energy and energy intensity

	Gross inland consumption of primary energy (million toe)		Energy intensity (kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000 of GDP)	
	1997	2007	1997	2007
EU-27	1 704	1 806	204.2	169.4
Euro area	1 154	1 263	184.8	162.2
BE	59.0	57.4	255.8	198.8
BG	20.3	20.3	1 662.8	1 016.3
CZ	42.8	46.2	724.7	553.2
DK	21.3	20.5	132.9	105.7
DE	347.6	339.6	181.1	151.5
EE	5.7	6.0	1 084.5	580.7
IE	12.1	15.9	151.8	103.1
EL	25.7	33.5	208.0	181.8
ES	106.6	146.8	194.5	184.2
FR	248.3	270.3	191.4	165.4
IT	164.1	183.5	147.0	142.8
CY	2.1	2.7	237.9	212.2
LV	4.4	4.8	603.7	306.6
LT	8.9	9.2	791.8	432.5
LU	3.4	4.7	191.1	158.5
HU	25.8	27.0	569.3	400.8
MT	0.9	0.9	*285.6*	198.2
NL	76.3	84.5	206.5	177.1
AT	28.8	33.8	153.9	140.7
PL	102.5	98.0	631.7	400.1
PT	21.7	26.0	200.7	196.9
RO	45.4	40.1	*1 082.6*	655.6
SI	6.5	7.3	345.9	253.3
SK	17.8	18.1	854.5	538.6
FI	32.9	37.6	285.6	229.2
SE	50.3	50.6	214.1	156.5
UK	223.1	221.1	155.1	115.5
HR	7.8	9.4	408.9	335.5
TR	71.2	101.5	261.2	251.0
IS	2.5	:	309.0	:
NO	24.5	27.7	145.1	128.8
CH	25.8	26.9	102.4	87.2

Source: Eurostat (ten00086 and tsien020)

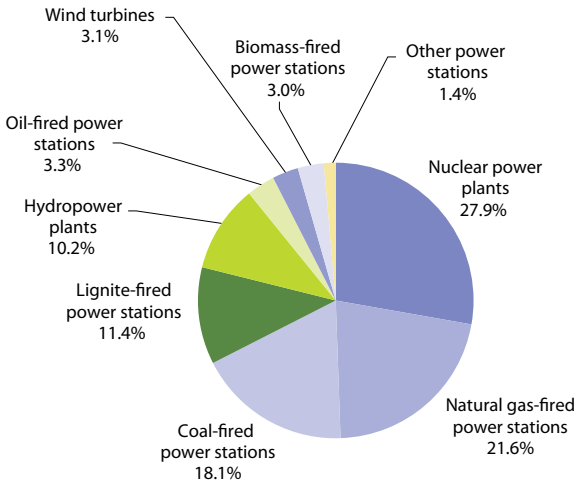
ELECTRICITY

One of the reasons for the EU's increased dependency on imports of natural gas is a shift in the fuel mix towards this energy source for the purpose of electricity generation. Natural gas offers power generators the possibility to lower their greenhouse gas emissions (when contrasted with electricity generated from coal, lignite or oil). There has also been an increase in the use of renewable energy sources for electricity generation, particularly wind turbines (although their contribution remains relatively small).

Gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers. In other words, it includes the consumption of electricity in plant auxiliaries and in other transformers.

The indicator for the market share of the largest generator in the electricity market is based on net electricity production, and as such the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account.

Figure 11.10: Electricity generation by fuel used in power-stations, EU-27, 2007 (1)
(% of total, based on GWh)



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

Source: Eurostat (nrg_105a)

Table 11.10: Electricity

	Gross electricity generation (1 000 GWh)		Market share of largest generator, 2007 (%) (1)	Electricity consumption by households, 2007 (1997=100) (2)
	2002	2007		
EU-27	3 117	3 362	:	117.4
Euro area	2 159	2 354	:	:
BE	82	89	83.9	95.3
BG	43	43	:	94.8
CZ	76	88	74.2	94.4
DK	39	39	47.0	115.5
DE	572	637	:	107.1
EE	9	12	94.0	146.2
IE	25	28	48.0	151.3
EL	55	63	91.6	144.6
ES	246	303	31.0	178.5
FR	559	570	88.0	122.4
IT	284	314	31.3	114.9
CY	4	5	100.0	191.7
LV	4	5	86.0	165.6
LT	18	14	70.5	143.2
LU	4	4	:	109.1
HU	36	40	40.9	115.0
MT	2	2	100.0	142.5
NL	96	103	:	119.1
AT	62	63	:	107.0
PL	144	159	16.5	133.4
PT	46	47	55.6	164.6
RO	55	62	27.5	130.7
SI	15	15	82.0	112.6
SK	32	28	72.4	83.5
FI	75	81	26.0	123.4
SE	147	149	45.0	93.1
UK	387	396	18.5	110.1
HR	12	12	84.0	123.3
TR	129	192	38.0	197.0
IS	8	:	:	138.0
NO	131	137	32.5	104.2
CH	67	68	:	117.5

(1) Norway, 2006; Turkey, 2005,
(2) Iceland, 2006.

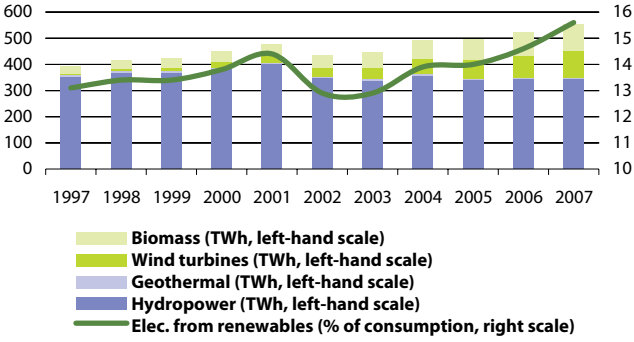
Source: Eurostat (ten00087, tsier060 and tsdpc310)

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The EU has set out plans for a new energy strategy based on a more secure, sustainable and low-carbon economy. In a Communication from November 2007, the European Commission put forward a strategic energy technology plan (SET-plan), titled 'Towards a low carbon future'. This encouraged the development of carbon-free energy technologies, such as wind power, solar power (thermal, photovoltaic and concentrated), hydropower, tidal power, geothermal energy and second generation biomass. Aside from combating climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the use of renewable energy sources is likely to result in more secure energy supplies, greater diversity in energy supply, less air pollution, as well as the possibility for job creation in environmental and renewable energy sectors.

Electricity generated from renewable energy sources is the ratio between electricity produced from renewable energy sources and gross national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises that generated from hydropower plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal installations, and biomass/wastes.

Figure 11.11: Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, EU-27



Source: Eurostat (nrg_105a and tsdcc330)

Table 11.11: Primary production of renewable energy

	Primary production (1 000 toe)		Share of total, 2007 (%)				
	1997	2007	Solar energy	Biomass & waste	Geo-thermal energy	Hydro-power energy	Wind energy
EU-27	92 390	138 831	0.9	69.3	4.2	19.2	6.5
Euro area	61 722	97 741	1.2	66.5	5.7	18.7	7.9
BE	633	1 273	0.4	93.4	0.2	2.6	3.3
BG	488	995	-	71.5	3.3	24.8	0.4
CZ	673	2 404	0.2	91.9	-	7.5	0.5
DK	1 752	3 193	0.3	79.8	0.4	0.1	19.3
DE	7 712	28 121	2.1	78.7	0.8	6.4	12.1
EE	587	745	-	98.7	-	0.3	1.1
IE	181	447	0.2	48.8	0.4	12.8	37.6
EL	1 340	1 677	9.5	67.0	0.8	13.3	9.3
ES	6 737	10 288	1.3	52.4	0.1	23.2	23.0
FR	17 646	18 645	0.2	70.2	0.7	27.1	1.9
IT	8 412	11 901	0.5	30.9	42.0	23.7	2.9
CY	42	65	83.1	18.5	-	-	-
LV	1 530	1 794	-	86.7	-	13.1	0.3
LT	542	813	-	94.2	0.2	4.4	1.1
LU	46	82	2.4	79.3	-	11.0	7.3
HU	513	1 404	0.2	91.7	6.1	1.3	0.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1 547	2 496	0.9	86.9	-	0.4	11.9
AT	5 985	7 839	1.4	56.5	0.4	39.5	2.2
PL	3 873	5 018	0.0	94.9	0.2	4.0	0.9
PT	3 750	4 610	0.6	68.9	4.2	18.8	7.5
RO	4 865	4 717	0.0	70.5	0.4	29.1	0.0
SI	500	726	-	61.3	-	38.7	-
SK	438	983	0.0	59.9	1.0	39.0	0.1
FI	6 752	8 589	0.0	85.6	-	14.2	0.2
SE	13 774	15 639	0.1	62.8	-	36.4	0.8
UK	2 071	4 368	1.1	78.5	0.0	10.0	10.4
HR	854	737	0.1	49.7	0.4	49.4	0.4
TR	11 228	9 604	4.4	52.3	10.9	32.1	0.3
IS	1 682	:	-	:	:	:	:
NO	10 670	12 876	0.0	10.0	-	89.4	0.6
CH	3 947	5 040	0.6	36.0	3.2	60.1	0.0

Source: Eurostat (ten00081 and ten00082)

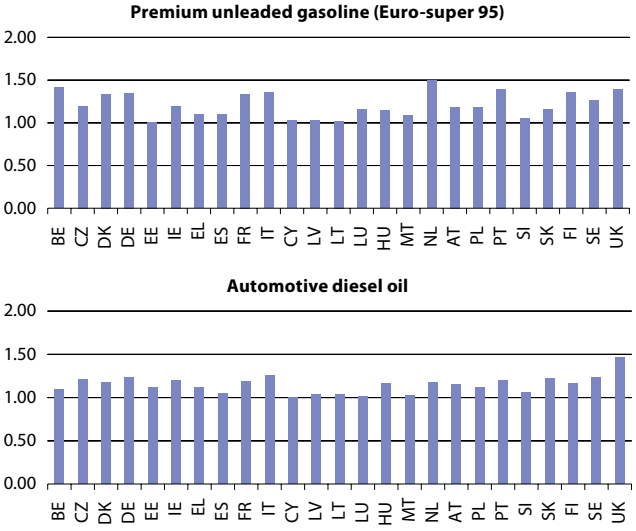
ENERGY PRICES

Increasing energy demand, the global geopolitical situation, and severe weather conditions may all play a part in shaping energy prices. With rapid growth in demand for fossil fuels from the fast-growing developing economies of Brazil, Russia, India, and China (BRICs), imbalances arose between supply and demand, leading to crude oil prices rising significantly from 2004 to the middle of 2008. The price of crude oil later subsided somewhat, in part due to weaker demand as a result of the economic downturn, although there were signs of a rally in oil prices in the second half of 2009. Changes in oil prices have an impact on the price of energy substitutes, notably natural gas, and also feed into prices for other sectors that are heavy users of energy or use energy products as raw materials.

Automotive fuel prices shown are at the pump prices of premium unleaded gasoline (petrol) 95 RON and automotive diesel oil.

Electricity and gas tariffs or price schemes vary from one supplier to another. They may result from negotiated contracts, especially for large industrial consumers. For smaller consumers, they are

Figure 11.12: Half-yearly prices – including taxes, I-2008 (1) (EUR/litre)



(1) Bulgaria and Romania, not available.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_201)

generally set according to the amount of electricity or gas consumed along with a number of other characteristics; most tariffs also include some form of fixed charge. There is, therefore, no single price for electricity or gas. In order to compare prices over time and between countries, this publication shows information for two 'standard consumers' – one for domestic consumers and the other for industrial users.

Table 11.12: Half-yearly electricity and gas prices – including taxes, second semester 2008 (EUR)

	Electricity prices (per kWh)		Gas prices (per GJ)	
	Households (1)	Industry (2)	Households (3)	Industry (4)
EU-27	0.17	0.12	17.48	12.82
Euro area (5)	0.17	0.13	19.69	13.34
BE	0.21	:	20.24	12.67
BG	0.08	0.08	10.86	8.91
CZ	0.13	0.13	14.69	13.03
DK	0.28	0.22	26.57	21.13
DE	0.22	0.14	21.17	16.43
EE	0.09	0.07	10.30	10.34
IE	0.20	0.16	18.05	12.20
EL	0.11	0.10	:	:
ES	0.16	0.12	18.14	10.48
FR	0.12	0.07	16.06	12.84
IT	0.22	0.17	19.99	12.45
CY	0.20	0.21	-	-
LV	0.10	0.09	13.88	12.99
LT	0.09	0.10	10.63	14.33
LU	0.16	0.11	:	:
HU	0.16	0.15	12.93	14.06
MT	0.15	0.17	-	-
NL	0.18	0.12	21.03	12.66
AT	0.18	0.13	17.72	:
PL	0.13	0.11	14.30	11.39
PT	0.15	0.09	17.48	9.67
RO	0.11	0.11	9.33	9.24
SI	0.12	0.12	19.77	15.19
SK	0.15	0.15	12.92	15.62
FI	0.13	0.08	:	11.40
SE	0.17	0.08	28.82	18.37
UK	0.16	0.13	13.29	10.21
HR	0.12	0.11	7.70	7.82
NO	0.17	0.11	:	:

(1) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.
(2) Annual consumption: 500 MWh < consumption < 2 000 MWh.
(3) Annual consumption: 20 GJ < consumption < 200 GJ.
(4) Annual consumption: 10 000 GJ < consumption < 100 000 GJ.
(5) EA-15 instead of EA-16.

Source: Eurostat (nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_205, nrg_pc_202 and nrg_pc_203)

12 Science and technology

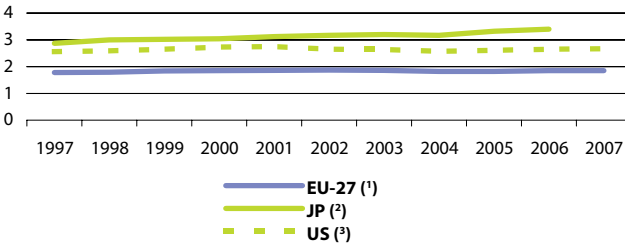
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Research and development (R & D) comprises creative work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge (of man, culture and society) and to devise new applications. The European Commission has placed renewed emphasis on the conversion of Europe's scientific expertise into marketable products and services. R & D lies at the heart of the EU's strategy to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy by 2010; one of the original goals set by the Lisbon Strategy was for the EU to increase its R & D expenditure to at least 3 % of GDP by 2010.

One area that has received notable attention in recent years is the structural difference in R & D funding between Europe and its main competitors. Policymakers in Europe have tried to increase R & D business expenditure so that it is more in line with the ratios observed in Japan or the United States. The European Research Area (ERA) is designed to overcome some of these barriers that are thought to have hampered European research efforts, for example, by addressing geographical, institutional, disciplinary and sectoral boundaries.

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (often referred to as GERD) is composed of four separate sectors of performance: business enterprises, government, higher education, and private non-profit organisations. Expenditure data consider the research spend on the national territory, regardless of the source of funds; data are usually expressed in relation to GDP, otherwise known as R & D intensity.

Figure 12.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) (% of GDP)



(1) Estimates.
(2) Not available, 2007.
(3) Break in series, 1998; excludes most or all capital expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00001), OECD

Table 12.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 2007

	Share of GDP (%) (1)	Breakdown by source of funds (% of gross domestic expenditure on R&D)		
		Business enterprises (2)	Govern-ment (2)	Abroad (2)
EU-27	*1.85*	*55.4*	*33.5*	*8.6*
Euro area	*1.87*	*57.1*	*34.4*	*6.9*
BE	*1.87*	59.7	24.7	12.4
BG	0.48	30.6	61.9	6.5
CZ	1.54	54.0	41.2	4.1
DK	*2.55*	59.5	27.6	10.1
DE	*2.54*	68.1	27.8	3.8
EE	1.14	41.6	45.6	11.7
IE	1.31	*59.3*	30.1	8.9
EL	*0.57*	31.1	46.8	19.0
ES	1.27	47.1	42.5	5.9
FR	*2.08*	52.4	38.4	7.0
IT	1.13	40.4	48.3	8.3
CY	*0.45*	15.9	66.5	12.1
LV	0.59	36.4	55.2	7.5
LT	0.82	24.5	47.9	19.6
LU	*1.62*	79.7	16.6	3.6
HU	0.97	43.9	44.4	11.1
MT	*0.59*	*45.4*	*3.3*	*28.4*
NL	*1.70*	:	:	:
AT	2.56	*47.7*	*35.6*	*16.3*
PL	0.57	34.3	58.6	6.7
PT	*1.18*	36.3	55.2	4.7
RO	0.53	26.9	67.1	4.5
SI	1.45	58.3	35.6	5.8
SK	0.46	35.6	53.9	10.2
FI	3.47	68.2	24.1	6.5
SE	*3.60*	63.9	24.4	8.1
UK	1.79	*47.2*	*29.3*	*17.7*
HR	0.81	35.5	50.4	10.9
TR	0.72	48.4	47.1	0.5
IS	2.75	50.4	38.8	10.0
NO	1.64	45.3	44.9	8.3
CH	2.90	:	:	:
JP	3.40	77.1	16.2	0.4
US	*2.67*	66.4	*27.7*	:

(1) Italy and Japan, 2006; Switzerland, 2004.
(2) EU-27, euro area, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy and Japan, 2006; Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir020 and tsiir030), OECD

HUMAN RESOURCES

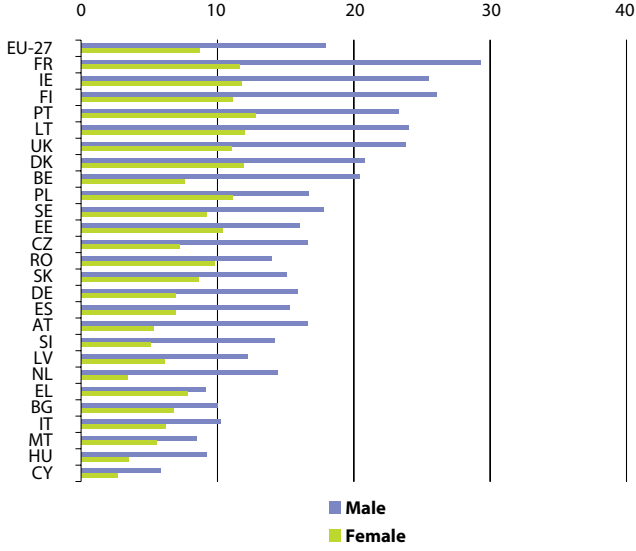
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

Human resources in science and technology (HRST) are defined as stocks of persons having either successfully completed tertiary education, or persons who are employed in an occupation where such an education is normally required.

A PhD is defined in terms of tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research degree, e.g. a doctorate in economics.

Science and technology graduates are defined as the number of new graduates from all public and private institutions completing science and technology-related graduate and post-graduate studies in the reference year; it is expressed relative to the total number of persons aged 20-29 years.

Figure 12.2: Science and technology graduates, 2007 (1) (tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1 000 males/ females aged 20-29 years)



(1) Luxembourg, not available; graph is ranked on the average of male and female.

Source: Eurostat (tsiir050)

Table 12.2: Researchers, 2007

	Researchers (1 000 FTEs) (1)						Human resourc. in S&T (% of total employment)	PhD students (ISCED level 6) (1 000)
	Total	Business enterprises	Govern-ment	Higher education	Male (%) (2)	Female (%) (2)		
EU-27	*1 355.7*	*661.9*	*186.7*	*489.3*	*72*	*28*	29.8	*525.8*
Euro area	*949.8*	*480.1*	*135.1*	*321.6*	*74*	*26*	:	:
BE	*35.9*	*18.4*	*2.5*	*14.8*	71	29	33.0	7.4
BG	11.2	1.3	6.2	3.6	55	45	21.9	4.8
CZ	27.9	12.5	6.6	8.7	75	25	33.3	23.7
DK	*29.6*	*18.1*	*2.2*	*9.0*	71	29	36.2	4.8
DE	*284.3*	*172.7*	*43.6*	*68.0*	82	18	36.4	:
EE	3.7	1.0	0.5	2.1	59	41	29.4	2.1
IE (3)	12.2	7.0	0.5	4.7	72	28	23.4	5.6
EL	*20.8*	*6.1*	*2.2*	*12.4*	68	32	23.1	21.7
ES	122.6	42.1	21.4	58.8	62	38	24.2	72.7
FR	*211.1*	*114.1*	*25.6*	*67.9*	:	:	31.8	71.6
IT (4)	88.4	36.7	*17.8*	37.6	67	33	32.0	40.1
CY	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.5*	66	34	27.0	0.4
LV	4.2	0.5	0.7	3.0	51	49	29.7	1.8
LT	8.5	1.3	1.7	5.5	52	48	26.9	2.9
LU	*2.2*	*1.5*	*0.5*	0.2	82	18	39.5	:
HU	17.4	7.0	4.6	5.8	68	32	26.5	7.8
MT	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.2*	75	25	26.6	0.1
NL	44.1	26.1	*6.9*	11.2	:	:	37.2	7.5
AT	*31.4*	*19.8*	*1.4*	*9.9*	81	19	29.7	18.2
PL	61.4	9.8	12.8	38.6	61	39	26.2	31.8
PT	*28.0*	*8.6*	*3.1*	*13.1*	55	45	17.6	18.7
RO	18.8	7.8	5.8	5.1	56	44	18.6	27.7
SI	6.3	2.6	2.0	1.7	67	33	30.9	1.3
SK	12.4	1.6	2.9	7.9	59	41	29.3	11.1
FI	39.0	22.0	4.5	12.2	:	:	34.5	21.9
SE	47.8	30.9	1.9	14.8	71	29	39.5	20.8
UK (5)	*175.5*	*91.5*	*8.5*	*71.5*	:	:	26.9	99.4
HR	6.1	0.9	1.9	3.4	53	47	:	1.8
TR	49.7	15.3	4.8	29.5	66	34	12.5	33.8
IS	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	64	36	:	0.2
NO	24.8	12.4	3.9	8.5	:	:	37.0	5.7
CH (5)	:	:	0.4	*12.7*	:	:	39.4	17.6
JP (3)	709.7	483.3	33.6	184.3	:	:	:	75.5
US (6)	:	1 135.5	:	:	:	:	:	396.2

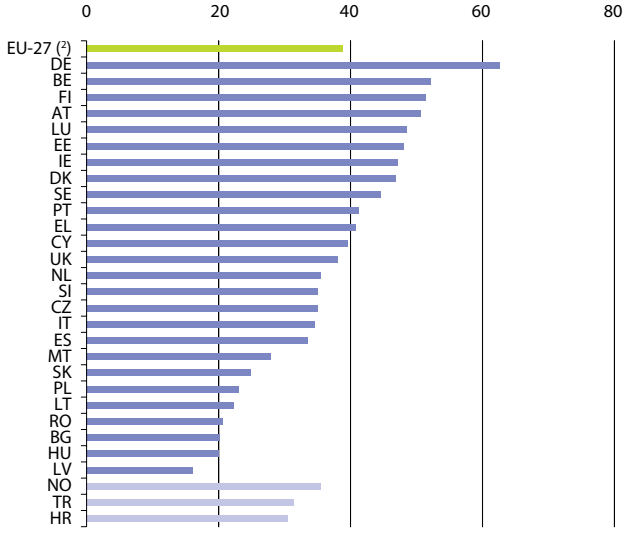
(1) Shares do not sum to 100 % due to estimates, differences in reference years, the exclusion of private non-profit sector data from the table and the conversion of data to a count in terms of FTE.
(2) Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Austria and Slovenia, 2006; Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Luxembourg and Portugal, 2005.
(3) Researchers, 2006.
(4) Researchers in total - all sectors and higher education sector, 2006.
(5) Researchers in government sector and higher-education sector, 2006.
(6) Researchers in business enterprise sector, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00004, tsc00006, hrst_st_nsec and educ_enrl5)

INNOVATION

Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology, or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired (by the enterprise). For the purpose of the Community innovation survey (CIS) an innovation is defined as a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market, or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Such innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise. However, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity, nor is introducing products with purely aesthetic changes. Innovations should therefore be new to the enterprise concerned: for product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market, and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first one to have introduced the process.

Figure 12.3: Proportion of innovative enterprises, 2007 (1) (% of all enterprises)



(1) France, not available (derogation accorded on 22 July 2005).
(2) Excluding France.

Source: Eurostat (inn_cis5_prod)

Enterprises with innovation activity include all types of innovator, namely product innovators, process innovators, as well as enterprises with only on-going and/or abandoned innovation activities. Enterprises may cooperate with other parties (for example suppliers, competitors, customers, educational/research establishments) when engaging in an innovative activity. The proportion of enterprises with innovation activity is also referred to as the propensity to innovate.

Table 12.3: Innovation activity, 2006

	Turnover from new or significantly improved products (% of total turnover of innovative enterprises)	Proportion of innovative enterprises which introduced products new to the market (%)			
		Total	With 10 to 49 employees	With 50 to 249 employees	With > 250 employees
EU-27 (1)	10.0	32.6	29.7	36.8	47.5
BE	6.7	41.4	38.6	44.1	65.3
BG	17.0	41.3	38.6	46.2	45.7
CZ	16.0	38.9	32.5	48.3	51.3
DK	7.4	33.8	30.9	37.9	50.6
DE	10.2	30.4	25.9	35.3	47.7
EE	6.3	32.8	32.9	32.1	37.0
IE	9.6	40.8	38.0	47.0	51.6
EL	22.8	49.5	48.1	50.2	70.7
ES	10.5	18.3	14.8	26.0	39.5
FR	:	:	:	:	:
IT	7.3	29.5	26.8	37.2	50.1
CY	7.5	34.5	30.9	42.3	52.2
LV	5.0	44.7	49.7	33.8	41.9
LT	10.0	36.0	36.8	32.4	38.5
LU	7.4	58.9	59.3	52.6	75.4
HU	12.5	30.9	30.1	29.6	38.2
MT	33.4	31.3	29.4	29.2	47.6
NL	10.0	48.1	46.1	50.8	59.5
AT	8.3	45.4	42.1	48.8	65.0
PL	7.6	32.7	33.1	30.6	37.5
PT	11.1	29.8	26.5	37.1	48.5
RO	10.1	24.7	22.1	26.6	33.9
SI	8.9	51.1	52.5	44.9	59.4
SK	13.5	37.6	34.7	39.8	43.8
FI	13.3	44.6	44.3	40.7	58.1
SE	:	51.3	49.3	55.8	58.4
UK	10.6	31.6	31.0	31.7	39.8
HR	8.8	31.7	28.5	33.1	47.5
TR	7.0	59.6	62.3	50.5	52.9
NO	3.8	39.9	40.6	37.0	42.0

(1) Excluding France (derogation accorded on 22 July 2005).

Source: Eurostat (inn_cis5_prod)

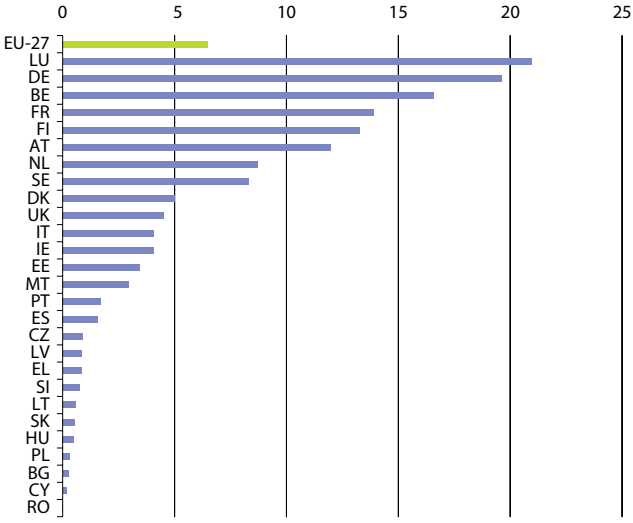
PATENTS

Patents are a limited term exclusive right granted to an inventor, maintained through the payment of fees. While patents are generally used to protect R & D results, they are also a source of technical information, which can potentially prevent re-inventing and re-developing ideas. A count of patents shows a country's capacity to exploit knowledge and translate it into potential economic gains; in this context, patent statistics are widely used to assess the inventive and innovative performance.

European patent applications refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they are filed and are assigned to a country according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if there are multiple inventors.

In contrast, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) data refer to patents granted; data are recorded by year of publica-

Figure 12.4: High-technology patent applications to the EPO, 2006 (1)
(per million inhabitants)



(1) Provisional data; Estonia, Cyprus and Latvia, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00010), European Patent Office

tion as opposed to the year of filing. This methodological difference implies that any comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

Table 12.4: Patents

	Patent applications to the EPO (units)		Patent applications to the EPO (per million inhabitants)		Patents granted by the USPTO, 2002 (1) (per million inhabitants)
	2001	2006	2001	2006	
EU-27	*50 734*	*52 612*	105.1	*106.7*	*32.9*
Euro area	41 924	*44 277*	136.0	*139.3*	*42.2*
BE	1 192	*1 365*	116.5	*129.9*	*38.1*
BG	16	*20*	2.0	*2.6*	*0.4*
CZ	72	*97*	7.0	*9.4*	*4.1*
DK	896	*1 011*	167.7	*186.3*	*40.8*
DE	21 757	*22 675*	264.9	*275.1*	*87.9*
EE	10	*6*	7.1	*4.7*	*0.7*
IE	243	*251*	63.4	*59.7*	*29.6*
EL	71	*116*	6.5	*10.4*	*2.3*
ES	861	*1 333*	21.3	*30.5*	*6.0*
FR	7 234	*7 891*	118.9	*125.3*	*33.7*
IT	3 960	*4 736*	69.5	*80.6*	*21.4*
CY	16	*17*	22.6	*22.1*	*3.1*
LV	5	*22*	2.0	*9.7*	*1.5*
LT	3	*11*	0.9	*3.3*	*3.5*
LU	73	*107*	166.2	*228.3*	*64.7*
HU	99	*96*	9.7	*9.5*	*3.7*
MT	5	*13*	13.9	*32.1*	*5.3*
NL	3 859	*2 900*	241.6	*177.5*	*57.3*
AT	1 194	*1 451*	149.4	*175.6*	*49.7*
PL	58	*122*	1.5	*3.2*	*0.8*
PT	41	*129*	4.0	*12.2*	*1.3*
RO	10	*29*	0.5	*1.4*	*0.4*
SI	48	*102*	24.1	*51.1*	*9.5*
SK	12	*30*	2.3	*5.5*	*1.1*
FI	1 371	*1 190*	265.2	*226.3*	*81.6*
SE	2 086	*2 200*	235.6	*243.2*	*61.1*
UK	5 543	*4 691*	94.3	*77.7*	*32.4*
HR	21	*27*	4.7	*6.1*	*5.5*
TR	45	*154*	0.7	*2.1*	*0.3*
IS	21	*25*	73.0	*84.4*	*61.1*
LI	28	*24*	844.4	*689.6*	*379.2*
NO	354	*457*	79.0	*98.5*	*28.0*
CH	2 768	*3 024*	384.4	*405.5*	*110.6*
JP	19 723	*19 990*	155.8	*:*	*231.8*
US	29 899	*31 403*	105.2	*:*	*297.4*

(1) The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Eurostat (tsc00009, tsiir060 and tsiir070), European Patent Office, USPTO

13

Europe's regions

European regional policy is designed to further economic and social cohesion, by reducing the gap in development between regions and among Member States of the EU. Regional policy helps finance concrete projects for regions and towns, stimulating growth and competitiveness; as such, it is in line with the priorities set by the EU for growth and employment (the revised Lisbon Strategy). During the current programming period which covers 2007 to 2013, economic and social cohesion policy across the regions will benefit from EUR 347 410 million. The three main objectives are:

- ***convergence***, under which the poorest Member States and regions (GDP per inhabitant less than 75 % of the Community average) are eligible, accounting for around 82 % of the funds for 2007 to 2013;
- regional ***competitiveness and employment***, accounting for around 16 % of the funds; all regions which are not covered by the convergence objective or transitional assistance are eligible for funding;
- ***European territorial cooperation***, accounting for around 2.5 % of the funds available.

Regional statistics are employed for a range of purposes, including the allocation of structural funds. NUTS, the common classification of territorial units for statistics, is used as an objective base to demarcate regional boundaries and determine geographic eligibility for funds, including:

- the ***European Regional Development Fund*** (ERDF) which operates in all Member States and co-finances physical investments and, to a limited extent, training; the fund can intervene in the three objectives of regional policy;
- the ***European Social Fund*** (ESF) which aims to make the EU's workforce and companies better equipped to face global challenges through the promotion of better skills and job prospects;
- the ***Cohesion Fund*** which co-finances mainly transport and environmental projects.

The ERDF supports regions covered by all three objectives. In relation to convergence, it focuses intervention on modernising and diversifying economic structures, as well as safeguarding or creating sustainable jobs. As regards regional competitiveness and employment, its priorities relate to innovation and the knowledge-based economy, environment and risk prevention, and access to transport and telecommunications services of

general economic interest. Finally, in terms of its contribution to European territorial cooperation, the ERDF aims to develop economic and social cross-border activities, the establishment and development of transnational cooperation, and to increase the efficiency of regional policy through interregional promotion and cooperation, as well as the networking and exchange of experiences between regional and local authorities.

The ESF aims to improve employment and job opportunities through interventions that are made within the framework of convergence and regional competitiveness and employment objectives. The ESF supports actions in four key areas: increasing the adaptability of workers and enterprises (lifelong learning, designing and spreading innovative working organisations); enhancing access to employment and participation in labour markets; reinforcing social inclusion by combating discrimination and facilitating access to labour markets among disadvantaged people; and promoting partnership for reform in the fields of employment and inclusion.

The Cohesion Fund supports actions within the framework of the convergence objective; it finances activities including trans-European transport network and environmental projects, as well as energy or transport projects, as long as these demonstrate environmental benefits (such as energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy, developing rail transport systems or improving public transport); this fund concerns Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia; while Spain is eligible to a phase-out fund.

Regional data cover a broad range of statistical areas, for example: regional economic accounts; demography and migration; employment and unemployment; education and health; agriculture, industry, distributive trades and other services; tourism and transport; research and development. The concepts and definitions used for regional statistics are as close as possible to those used for the production of statistics at a national and European level.

The current NUTS version of 2006 subdivides the territory of the EU and its 27 Member States into 97 NUTS 1 regions, 271 NUTS 2 regions and 1 303 NUTS 3 regions.

This chapter presents regional information available at NUTS level 2 for a selection of key socio-economic indicators, definitions of which are provided below.

GDP per inhabitant: the economic development of a region is, as a rule, expressed in terms of its gross domestic product (GDP). However, in order to take account of the different absolute sizes of regions, any comparison of economic development should take account of population. GDP per inhabitant should preferably be expressed in terms of a common currency that eliminates differences in price levels between countries. For this purpose, GDP is converted using conversion factors, known as purchasing power parities (PPPs), to an artificial common currency, called a purchasing power standard (PPS). Note that GDP per inhabitant is based on a measure of wealth (the GDP produced in the region) that relates to the 'place-of-work', which is subsequently divided by a 'place-of-residence' figure (inhabitants living in the region). This inconsistency can be particularly relevant wherever there are considerable commuter flows – i.e. more or fewer people working in a region than living in it (for example, Inner London, Wien, Hamburg, Praha or Luxembourg). As such, a more balanced picture of a region's economic situation may be obtained by analysing GDP per inhabitant figures alongside indicators that measure the regional distribution of income.

Disposable income per inhabitant: aside from interregional flows of labour (commuter flows), there are a number of additional factors that can result in the regional distribution of income deviating from the regional distribution of GDP. These include, for example, interregional flows of income from rent, interest or dividends received by the residents of a certain region, but paid by residents of other regions. In contrast to GDP per inhabitant, the disposable income of private households presents the balance remaining after these transactions have been carried out, based on the income received (wages, operating surplus, rent, interest, dividends and social benefits) from which are deducted taxes, social security contributions and other current transfers. The data are derived from household accounts and are (as with the GDP figures) presented in terms of an artificial common currency, a purchasing power consumption standard (PPCS) per inhabitant in order to eliminate differences in price levels between countries.

Population change: the difference in population between two reference periods (at the beginning of each year) expressed in terms of an average annual growth rate. Population change measures the sum of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration).

Unemployment rate: unemployed persons comprise those aged 15 to 74 (16 to 74 in Spain and the United Kingdom) who were (all three conditions need to be satisfied simultaneously): without work during the reference week (of the LFS); available for work; and actively seeking work. The latter involves taking specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week (of the LFS) to either: contact a public employment office to find work; contact a private temporary work or recruitment agency; apply directly to employers to find work; or finding a job to start within a period of at most three months. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the active population (which comprises all employed and unemployed persons).

One means of quantifying economic and social cohesion is through an analysis of the **dispersion of regional indicators** – in other words, how evenly an indicator is spread across EU regions, or among the different regions of the same Member State. Such measures of dispersion are presented here for GDP per inhabitant, employment rates and unemployment rates. In order to interpret the results, note that, for example, the dispersion of regional employment rates will be zero if the employment rate of each region is identical, and will rise the larger the differences in employment rates between regions. Given these indicators have been produced at NUTS level 2, they are not applicable for Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta or Slovenia, as these Member States comprise only one or two regions at this level of detail. The measure of dispersion is generally expressed in terms of a coefficient of variation or, in the case of GDP, a similar coefficient. The coefficient of variation presents the ratio of the weighted standard deviation of the regional measures compared with the overall national rate.

For more information on regional data collection and the NUTS classification, please refer to: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/introduction_regions_en.html.

Table 13.1: Regional data

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
BELGIUM	28 000	15 638	0.8	7.0
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	55 100	14 876	1.1	15.9
Prov. Antwerpen	33 000	16 291	0.6	4.6
Prov. Limburg (B)	23 000	15 179	0.6	4.4
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	24 900	16 598	0.6	3.6
Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	29 300	18 881	0.6	4.2
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	26 200	15 749	0.3	2.7
Prov. Brabant Wallon	27 000	17 816	0.9	6.5
Prov. Hainaut	18 200	13 497	0.3	11.6
Prov. Liège	20 500	13 920	0.5	10.5
Prov. Luxembourg (B)	19 300	13 622	0.9	7.7
Prov. Namur	19 300	14 293	0.7	8.8
BULGARIA	8 600	:	-0.6	5.6
Severozapaden	6 000	:	-1.6	7.1
Severen tsentralen	6 400	:	-0.9	8.5
Severoiztochen	7 500	:	-0.4	8.6
Yugoiztochen	7 400	:	-0.5	5.8
Yugozapaden	13 500	:	0.1	2.9
Yuzhen tsentralen	6 600	:	-0.6	5.1
CZECH REPUBLIC	18 300	8 929	0.5	4.4
Praha	38 400	12 242	0.8	1.9
Střední Čechy	17 200	9 542	1.3	2.6
Jihozápad	16 800	8 775	0.3	3.1
Severozápad	14 400	7 942	0.3	7.8
Severovýchod	15 300	8 470	0.2	4.0
Jihovýchod	16 400	8 475	0.2	4.0
Střední Morava	14 200	8 353	0.0	4.9
Moravskoslezsko	15 300	7 959	-0.2	7.4
DENMARK	29 100	12 755	0.3	3.3
Hovedstaden	36 600	:	0.4	3.6
Sjælland	22 100	:	0.5	3.2
Syddanmark	26 700	:	0.4	3.2
Midtjylland	27 300	:	0.7	3.1
Nordjylland	25 900	:	0.2	3.4

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
GERMANY	27 400	17 603	-0.1	7.5
Stuttgart	32 800	19 943	0.1	4.2
Karlsruhe	31 100	18 882	0.2	4.8
Freiburg	26 900	18 781	0.2	3.8
Tübingen	29 000	18 895	0.2	3.7
Oberbayern	39 700	20 457	0.7	3.3
Niederbayern	26 800	16 978	0.0	4.2
Oberpfalz	28 300	16 903	0.0	4.2
Oberfranken	26 700	17 736	-0.4	6.1
Mittelfranken	31 000	18 537	0.1	5.5
Unterfranken	27 600	17 657	-0.1	4.4
Schwaben	28 600	18 368	0.1	4.1
Berlin	23 000	14 653	0.1	15.1
Brandenburg - Nordost	17 800	14 341	-0.4	12.6
Brandenburg - Südwest	20 100	14 726	-0.3	10.5
Bremen	37 100	20 251	0.0	9.5
Hamburg	47 200	23 139	0.5	7.1
Darmstadt	37 400	18 881	0.1	6.1
Gießen	25 500	17 344	-0.2	6.5
Kassel	27 800	17 168	-0.4	7.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18 600	13 842	-0.8	14.6
Braunschweig	25 600	16 738	-0.4	8.6
Hannover	27 200	17 455	-0.1	7.6
Lüneburg	19 900	17 844	0.1	6.2
Weser-Ems	23 500	16 200	0.2	6.2
Düsseldorf	30 200	18 871	-0.2	7.4
Köln	28 000	18 556	0.3	6.9
Münster	23 200	17 530	-0.1	6.4
Detmold	26 000	19 036	-0.1	7.2
Arnsberg	25 600	18 474	-0.4	8.7
Koblenz	23 000	16 980	-0.3	5.8
Trier	22 500	16 682	0.1	5.2
Rheinhessen-Pfalz	24 900	17 123	0.1	5.6
Saarland	26 500	17 098	-0.5	7.1
Chemnitz	19 200	14 582	-1.0	12.1
Dresden	20 600	14 564	-0.4	12.3
Leipzig	20 700	14 307	-0.2	14.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	19 500	14 073	-1.1	14.6
Schleswig-Holstein	24 000	16 874	0.1	6.8
Thüringen	19 300	14 091	-0.9	10.6

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
ESTONIA	15 400	6 903	-0.2	5.5
IRELAND	34 700	15 016	2.5	6.0
Border, Midland and Western	24 500	13 406	2.3	7.0
Southern and Eastern	38 600	15 604	2.1	5.6
GREECE	22 000	11 927	0.5	7.7
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	14 400	10 225	0.0	8.7
Kentriki Makedonia	17 900	11 132	0.4	8.3
Dytiki Makedonia	18 000	10 626	-0.1	12.5
Thessalia	16 100	10 165	-0.1	8.4
Ipeiros	16 700	9 862	0.8	9.9
Ionia Nisia	17 500	6 012	1.1	8.5
Dytiki Ellada	14 100	9 175	0.3	9.6
Sterea Ellada	22 100	11 699	-0.2	8.5
Peloponnisos	18 200	9 330	-0.3	7.1
Attiki	30 500	14 728	0.7	6.5
Voreio Aigaio	15 900	10 197	-0.4	4.5
Notio Aigaio	22 700	11 662	0.3	8.1
Kriti	19 600	10 540	0.2	6.3
SPAIN	24 600	14 332	2.0	11.3
Galicia	20 400	13 115	0.3	8.7
Principado de Asturias	22 300	14 960	0.0	8.4
Cantabria	24 300	15 076	1.1	7.2
País Vasco	31 600	18 730	0.5	6.4
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	30 900	18 276	1.4	6.7
La Rioja	26 400	15 553	2.0	7.8
Aragón	26 400	15 828	1.3	7.1
Comunidad de Madrid	32 100	17 235	2.1	8.7
Castilla y León	23 400	14 789	0.3	9.5
Castilla-La Mancha	19 200	11 821	2.0	11.6
Extremadura	16 700	11 201	0.3	15.2
Cataluña	29 000	16 134	2.2	9.0
Comunidad Valenciana	22 500	12 998	2.7	12.1
Illes Balears	27 000	15 482	2.9	10.2

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
SPAIN	24 600	14 332	2.0	11.3
Andalucía	19 100	11 458	1.5	17.8
Región de Murcia	20 600	11 429	2.7	12.6
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	22 300	14 720	0.2	17.3
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	22 200	14 905	0.9	20.7
Canarias	21 900	12 583	2.3	17.4
FRANCE	25 800	16 510	0.8	7.8
Île de France	40 100	20 451	0.8	7.2
Champagne-Ardenne	23 600	15 861	-0.1	7.9
Picardie	20 400	15 773	0.3	7.5
Haute-Normandie	23 500	16 288	0.2	8.7
Centre	22 800	16 613	0.5	5.7
Basse-Normandie	21 100	15 498	0.3	6.8
Bourgogne	22 400	16 484	0.2	6.5
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	20 800	13 984	0.0	11.4
Lorraine	21 000	15 889	0.1	8.4
Alsace	24 000	16 728	0.6	6.1
Franche-Comté	21 700	16 142	0.4	7.0
Pays de la Loire	23 400	15 436	1.0	6.3
Bretagne	22 800	15 317	0.9	5.5
Poitou-Charentes	21 500	15 544	0.7	7.4
Aquitaine	23 500	15 984	1.0	7.3
Midi-Pyrénées	23 700	15 468	1.2	6.4
Limousin	21 100	16 177	0.4	5.8
Rhône-Alpes	26 300	16 803	0.9	6.6
Auvergne	21 600	16 207	0.3	6.6
Languedoc-Roussillon	20 300	14 657	1.4	9.7
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	24 700	16 326	1.0	8.1
Corse	20 300	14 059	2.2	8.2
Guadeloupe	16 200	:	0.3	23.3
Martinique	17 400	:	0.6	22.9
Guyane	11 600	:	3.7	22.5
Réunion	14 600	:	1.3	24.8

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
ITALY	24 500	15 395	0.9	6.7
Piemonte	26 900	17 773	0.8	5.0
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	28 800	18 553	0.8	3.3
Liguria	24 900	17 125	0.5	5.4
Lombardia	31 900	18 634	1.1	3.7
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	32 000	19 008	1.1	2.4
Provincia Autonoma Trento	28 700	16 816	1.2	3.3
Veneto	28 700	16 969	1.1	3.5
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	27 500	17 149	0.5	4.3
Emilia-Romagna	29 900	18 936	1.2	3.2
Toscana	26 700	17 168	0.9	5.0
Umbria	22 800	15 581	1.2	4.8
Marche	24 600	15 961	0.9	4.7
Lazio	29 100	16 561	1.6	7.5
Abruzzo	20 100	12 889	0.8	6.6
Molise	18 300	12 373	0.0	9.1
Campania	15 600	10 884	0.3	12.6
Puglia	15 900	11 287	0.3	11.6
Basilicata	17 600	11 921	-0.2	11.1
Calabria	15 800	10 923	0.0	12.1
Sicilia	15 800	10 926	0.2	13.8
Sardegna	18 800	12 429	0.3	12.2
CYPRUS	21 300	:	2.0	3.7
LATVIA	12 400	6 799	-0.5	7.5
LITHUANIA	13 100	7 574	-0.6	5.8
LUXEMBOURG	63 100	:	1.5	5.1
HUNGARY	15 000	8 084	-0.2	7.8
Közép-Magyarország	24 900	10 745	0.5	4.6
Közép-Dunántúl	13 600	7 964	-0.2	5.8
Nyugat-Dunántúl	15 100	7 666	-0.1	4.9
Dél-Dunántúl	10 100	6 846	-0.6	10.3
Észak-Magyarország	9 600	6 335	-0.8	13.4
Észak-Alföld	9 500	6 152	-0.5	12.0
Dél-Alföld	9 900	6 498	-0.5	8.8
MALTA	18 200	:	0.6	6.0

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
NETHERLANDS	30 900	14 494	0.4	2.8
Groningen	41 000	12 184	0.0	4.0
Friesland	24 800	14 048	0.1	2.9
Drenthe	24 000	14 847	0.3	3.6
Overijssel	26 800	13 184	0.3	2.6
Gelderland	25 900	14 059	0.2	2.6
Flevoland	23 600	12 710	1.5	3.4
Utrecht	36 900	15 865	0.8	2.1
Noord-Holland	35 800	15 107	0.4	2.6
Zuid-Holland	31 900	14 611	0.1	3.0
Zeeland	27 600	14 534	0.1	2.8
Noord-Brabant	31 200	14 457	0.2	2.3
Limburg (NL)	27 700	15 002	-0.3	3.4
AUSTRIA	29 200	18 393	0.6	3.8
Burgenland (A)	19 400	17 940	0.3	3.6
Niederösterreich	23 900	18 811	0.6	3.4
Wien	39 200	18 981	1.2	6.7
Kärnten	25 000	17 496	0.0	3.4
Steiermark	25 400	17 602	0.3	3.4
Oberösterreich	28 700	18 221	0.3	2.6
Salzburg	32 900	18 682	0.4	2.5
Tirol	30 700	18 229	0.6	2.4
Vorarlberg	30 600	18 779	0.6	3.9
POLAND	12 400	7 286	0.0	7.1
Łódzkie	11 400	7 461	-0.4	6.7
Mazowieckie	19 700	9 214	0.2	6.0
Małopolskie	10 700	6 542	0.3	6.2
Śląskie	13 100	8 172	-0.3	6.6
Lubelskie	8 400	5 888	-0.3	8.8
Podkarpackie	8 500	5 603	-0.1	8.2
Świętokrzyskie	9 400	6 379	-0.3	8.8
Podlaskie	9 100	6 216	-0.3	6.4
Wielkopolskie	13 000	7 604	0.2	6.1
Zachodniopomorskie	11 300	7 386	-0.1	9.5
Lubuskie	11 000	6 714	0.0	6.5
Dolnośląskie	13 200	7 466	-0.2	9.1
Opolskie	9 900	6 137	-0.5	6.5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	10 800	6 860	0.0	9.1
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	9 300	6 220	0.0	7.4
Pomorskie	12 200	6 971	0.2	5.5

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
PORTUGAL	18 000	11 068	0.4	7.6
Norte	14 300	9 316	0.3	8.7
Algarve	19 200	12 035	1.4	7.0
Centro (P)	15 300	10 203	0.3	5.4
Lisboa	25 200	14 120	0.7	8.2
Alentejo	17 200	10 496	-0.2	9.0
Região Autónoma dos Açores	16 200	10 630	0.4	5.5
Região Autónoma da Madeira	23 100	11 577	0.4	6.0
ROMANIA	9 100	4 532	-0.3	5.8
Nord-Vest	8 500	4 333	-0.2	3.8
Centru	9 100	4 308	-0.2	8.5
Nord-Est	5 800	3 610	-0.1	4.5
Sud-Est	7 700	4 223	-0.3	7.2
Sud-Muntenia	7 600	3 950	-0.5	6.8
Bucureşti-Ilfov	19 800	7 778	0.3	3.4
Sud-Vest Oltenia	7 200	4 138	-0.6	6.5
Vest	10 600	5 074	-0.3	5.7
SLOVENIA	20 700	11 394	0.5	4.4
Vzhodna Slovenija	17 100	10 683	0.2	5.2
Zahodna Slovenija	24 900	12 224	0.5	3.4
SLOVAKIA	15 000	7 898	0.1	9.5
Bratislavský kraj	35 100	12 309	0.4	3.4
Západné Slovensko	14 800	7 806	0.0	6.4
Stredné Slovensko	11 600	7 357	0.0	13.1
Východné Slovensko	10 400	6 773	0.2	13.2
FINLAND	27 100	12 407	0.5	6.4
Itä-Suomi	20 200	11 213	-0.5	9.0
Etelä-Suomi	31 300	13 273	0.6	5.3
Länsi-Suomi	24 000	11 801	0.3	6.5
Pohjois-Suomi	23 600	11 282	0.3	8.5
Åland	34 700	13 486	0.7	2.2
SWEDEN	28 700	14 058	0.7	6.2
Stockholm	39 200	16 179	1.0	5.2
Östra Mellansverige	24 600	13 553	0.4	6.9
Småland med öarna	25 200	13 278	0.2	5.0
Sydsverige	25 700	13 777	0.9	7.4
Västsverige	27 700	13 900	0.6	6.1
Norra Mellansverige	24 900	12 801	-0.1	6.6
Mellersta Norrland	25 400	13 536	-0.1	7.1
Övre Norrland	27 200	12 577	0.0	6.6

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
UNITED KINGDOM	28 500	17 776	0.7	5.6
Tees Valley and Durham	20 000	14 829	0.3	7.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	24 500	15 363	0.1	7.3
Cumbria	21 700	16 932	0.3	3.1
Cheshire	31 500	18 509	0.3	5.1
Greater Manchester	26 200	15 595	0.3	7.7
Lancashire	22 500	15 310	0.4	5.4
Merseyside	20 400	15 415	-0.2	8.9
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	22 600	15 562	0.6	5.1
North Yorkshire	24 600	19 011	0.8	2.8
South Yorkshire	21 900	15 155	0.4	8.2
West Yorkshire	26 100	15 373	0.8	6.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	25 000	15 988	0.6	5.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	28 100	16 998	1.0	6.0
Lincolnshire	19 500	16 363	1.1	6.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	25 600	18 605	0.5	4.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	21 600	16 387	0.3	4.4
West Midlands	25 600	14 387	0.2	9.4
East Anglia	26 100	17 260	1.0	4.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	30 600	20 512	0.6	4.8
Essex	24 100	18 902	0.7	5.1
Inner London	79 400	25 403	0.8	7.8
Outer London	25 800	20 440	0.4	6.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	38 800	21 246	0.6	4.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	29 500	21 802	0.5	4.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	28 100	18 184	0.6	3.6
Kent	22 600	17 972	0.7	5.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	30 800	18 271	0.8	3.7
Dorset and Somerset	24 400	18 412	0.5	4.2

Table 13.1: Regional data (continued)

	GDP per inhabitant, 2006 (PPS per inhabitant)	Disposable income, 2006 (PPCS per inhabitant)	Population change, 2003-2007 (AAGR, %) (1)	Unemployment rate, 2008 (%)
EU-27	23 600	:	2.2	7.0
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	18 300	15 819	0.9	5.8
Devon	22 000	16 533	0.9	3.8
West Wales and The Valleys	18 300	15 086	0.3	6.2
East Wales	26 800	16 179	0.5	5.6
Eastern Scotland	29 200	17 426	0.5	4.8
South Western Scotland	25 300	16 083	0.0	5.4
North Eastern Scotland	36 300	19 365	0.4	3.0
Highlands and Islands	21 400	15 450	0.4	3.0
Northern Ireland	23 100	15 474	0.7	4.4
CROATIA	13 800	:	0.0	:
Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	17 300	:	0.1	:
Sredisnja i Istočna (Panonska) Hrvatska	9 900	:	-0.6	:
Jadranska Hrvatska	13 300	:	0.4	:
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	6 900	:	0.2	:
TURKEY	:	:	0.2	9.4
ICELAND	:	:	1.7	:
LIECHTENSTEIN	:	:	1.0	:
NORWAY	:	:	1.1	2.5
Oslo og Akershus	:	:	1.3	2.9
Hedmark og Oppland	:	:	0.0	2.4
Sør-Østlandet	:	:	0.6	2.7
Agder og Rogaland	:	:	0.9	1.8
Vestlandet	:	:	0.5	2.1
Trøndelag	:	:	0.7	3.3
Nord-Norge	:	:	0.0	2.9
SWITZERLAND	:	:	1.1	:
Région lémanique	:	:	1.1	:
Espace Mittelland	:	:	0.5	:
Nordwestschweiz	:	:	0.6	:
Zürich	:	:	1.0	:
Ostschweiz	:	:	0.4	:
Zentralschweiz	:	:	0.8	:
Ticino	:	:	0.8	:

(1) Denmark, NUTS2 regions, 2006-2007. France, the United Kingdom, Liechtenstein and Norway, 2002-2006.

Source: Eurostat (reg_e2gdp, reg_ehh2inc, reg_d3avg and reg_lfu3rt)

Table 13.2: Dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant (1)
(%)

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
EU-27	:	:	:	30.9	30.0	28.9
BE	25.3	24.3	25.3	25.4	25.2	25.5
BG	18.0	17.7	17.4	23.7	26.0	31.0
CZ	16.6	20.9	22.7	24.8	24.2	25.4
DK	:	:	:	:	14.4	15.7
DE	17.0	17.2	17.6	17.9	17.6	17.3
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	:	:	20.6	24.2	26.2	26.8
ES	19.1	20.1	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.4
FR	19.9	19.6	20.9	20.6	19.9	20.4
IT	24.8	24.5	:	24.2	24.2	23.4
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	27.4	29.2	32.6	35.4	33.4	37.6
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.7
AT	19.3	18.5	18.1	18.7	16.8	16.1
PL	15.4	16.1	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.5
PT	19.8	23.0	22.8	23.0	23.0	22.6
RO	:	:	23.8	23.3	23.0	27.5
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	26.0	26.1	26.5	28.3	28.3	30.1
FI	15.1	17.2	17.6	16.8	15.7	15.5
SE	12.6	15.4	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.3
UK	17.6	19.6	21.1	22.0	22.1	22.4
HR	:	:	:	18.0	17.6	19.1

(1) Dispersion of regional GDP at NUTS 2 level; for a detailed definition of the indicator please refer to the explanatory text on the Eurostat website.

Source: Eurostat (reg_e0digdp)

Table 13.3: Dispersion of regional employment rates (1) (coefficient of variation)

	Total		Male		Female	
	1999	2007	1999	2007	1999	2007
EU-27	12.9	11.1	9.1	8.8	20.4	15.8
BE	8.0	8.6	6.6	6.9	10.5	10.7
BG	:	7.1	:	6.0	:	9.0
CZ	5.6	4.6	4.3	3.5	7.8	6.4
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.6	6.9	4.8
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	5.2	3.5	3.4	2.6	8.9	7.0
ES	10.8	7.5	7.8	4.9	17.6	11.8
FR	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.8	10.0	7.8
IT	17.4	16.3	9.9	9.6	30.2	26.4
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	9.1	9.7	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.3
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.4	2.7
AT	2.3	3.8	2.2	4.1	4.2	3.4
PL	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.4	6.5	6.7
PT	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.7	7.3	5.5
RO	4.2	4.6	3.3	4.3	5.8	7.8
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	8.1	8.3	6.9	6.5	10.1	10.9
FI	6.7	5.6	6.5	5.6	7.4	5.9
SE	4.8	2.4	5.2	1.9	5.6	2.9
UK	7.5	5.4	7.8	5.0	7.3	6.3
HR	:	7.5	:	4.8	:	11.4
NO	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.1

(1) Dispersion of regional employment rates for the age group 15-64 at NUTS 2 level.

Source: Eurostat (tsisc050)

Table 13.4: Dispersion of regional unemployment rates (1) (coefficient of variation)

	Total		Male		Female	
	1999	2007	1999	2007	1999	2007
EU-27	54.6	44.1	51.6	47.3	66.0	46.6
BE	51.7	59.2	56.9	64.6	49.6	56.0
BG	:	39.1	:	39.6	:	41.0
CZ	33.1	41.9	34.6	43.2	33.0	42.0
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	42.0	43.5	40.7	46.2	46.2	41.7
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-
IE	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL	13.4	15.2	15.8	15.0	15.5	19.0
ES	35.9	30.6	41.7	29.1	33.6	34.3
FR	24.1	35.2	28.0	38.4	23.9	33.0
IT	68.9	56.7	77.3	62.7	66.8	56.2
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LU	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	34.8	39.4	36.2	44.3	32.7	34.2
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	30.7	16.9	43.3	17.6	33.5	18.9
AT	28.5	45.0	42.9	59.2	14.4	32.6
PL	22.5	14.2	24.1	15.9	23.4	15.1
PT	31.0	20.3	37.9	30.4	32.6	20.5
RO	13.0	27.7	13.4	24.8	14.2	32.2
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SK	27.4	38.0	30.1	39.1	24.7	38.4
FI	23.8	25.8	25.2	24.6	25.6	28.3
SE	29.6	10.1	31.8	11.8	33.1	10.2
UK	33.9	24.8	39.3	28.7	29.1	24.3
HR	:	35.2	:	21.0	:	49.6
NO	20.5	14.4	22.0	20.3	32.2	10.8

(1) Dispersion of regional unemployment rates for the age group 15-74 at NUTS 2 level.

Source: Eurostat (reg_lmdur)

European Commission

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