2007 — European Year of Equal Opportunities for All

KE-AG-06-001-EN-C

Are you interested in the **publications** of the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities?

If so, you can download them at
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/emplweb/publications/index_en.cfm

or take out a free online subscription at
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/sagapLink/dspSubscribe.do?lang=en

ESmail is the electronic newsletter
from the Directorate-General for Employment,
Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

You can subscribe to it online at
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/emplweb/news/esmail_en.cfm

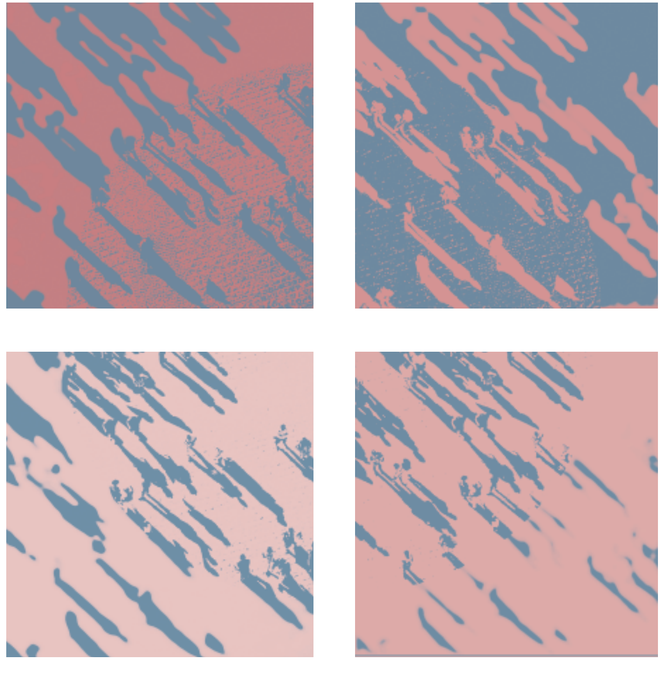
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index_en.html

Publications Office
Publications.europa.eu

ISBN 92-79-03139-2

The social situation in the European Union, *2005-2006*

ISSN 1681-1658



The social situation in the European Union

2005-2006

European Commission

The social situation in the European Union 2005-2006

The Balance between Generations in an Ageing Europe

European Commission

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – Unit E.1
Eurostat – Unit F.3
Manuscript completed in April 2006

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

Freephone number (*):

00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

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

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.
Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2007
ISBN 92-79-03139-2
Printed in Belgium
PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

Foreword

The Social Situation Report — published annually since 2000 — aims at informing the public debate on social policy by providing key data and prospective analysis. It is divided in two parts, a first part devoted to a special topic which is explored in depth and a second part consisting of statistical portraits covering the full range of social policy issues and a data appendix.

The Commission has launched a major debate through its Green Paper of March 2005 on "Confronting demographic change and a new solidarity between the generations". The Green Paper is being followed up by a Communication on this topic.

We hope that this report will contribute to greater awareness of this issue and in particular a better understanding of its causes. The demographic challenge consists of accelerated ageing of our populations with its consequences for our social welfare systems. But the fact that Europeans can expect to live longer than ever before — and longer than people in almost every other region of the world — is a major achievement.

However, population ageing is not only the result of rising life expectancy. It is also caused by low fertility. It is not for politicians to set fertility targets, but they are responsible for ensuring that policies do not create a hostile environment for families with children. This Report tries to gather some factual elements on the situation of families, looking in particular at the balance between the generations.

It is certainly premature to draw firm conclusions from the material presented in this Report, but there are strong indications that the relatively unfavourable financial situation of many families, particularly single parents, could be a reflection of the difficulty of reconciling work and private life. Equal opportunities for women and men on the labour market, notably through the provision of child care, allow families to achieve higher incomes and reduce poverty risks. Moreover, those countries which facilitate the reconciliation of work and private life also appear to have higher fertility levels.

Thus, equal opportunities appear to be crucial for tackling the demographic challenge. We already know how important it is to raise employment rates to preserve the financial sustainability of our social protection systems. This report underlines the importance of equal opportunities for securing adequate incomes for families and protecting them against poverty. Disclosing for the first time comparative data on time use, it also shows that the gender gap is still very much reflected in the sharing of unpaid work. Finally, it suggests that fertility might rise when people, and in particular women, no longer have to choose between a career and raising a family.

Vladimír Špidla
Member of the Commission
Employment, social affairs
and equal opportunities

Joaquín Almunia
Member of the Commission
Economic and monetary affairs

Table of Contents

Annexes

1. Introduction

The European Union is currently confronted with major economic and demographic changes that are challenging its ability to maintain strong social cohesion. Following a period of considerable employment growth between 1997 and 2001, the labour market situation deteriorated in an unfavourable economic environment marked by much weakened economic growth in most Member States. Over the last four years, the gap between the EU and the United States in terms of GDP per capita and labour productivity widened. Moreover, fast growing economies such as China and India increase competitive pressure on businesses in the EU and these developments are perceived more as a threat than an opportunity for expanding export markets.

Fears about Europe's economic prospects are compounded by growing concerns about Europe's rapidly ageing population. As the large baby-boom cohorts move into older age, the changing relative sizes and evolving roles of the different generations will challenge the current intergenerational balance and the arrangements which have delivered social cohesion for many years are being put into question. Some observers are afraid that Europe will enter a vicious circle in which the increasing weight of caring for the older generations will stifle economic activity and reduce the wellbeing of society as a whole.

In this context, social policy debates are often driven by fear. People fear for their jobs, pensions and health care and many are also afraid of the increasing number of immigrants, who are nevertheless needed to fill job vacancies. The younger generations are worried about their future. This lack of confidence may have contributed to Europe's lacklustre economic performance over recent years. Adapting the intergenerational balance to the changing demographic context will be crucial for a more positive perception and more trust in Europe's future.

The 2005-2006 edition of the report on "The Social Situation in the European Union" focuses on such a new intergenerational balance. It describes the relevant demographic trends and analyses the income situation and living conditions of people in different ages and households/family circumstances.

The facts and arguments presented in the Report underline the importance of the demographic challenge. These trends pose a number of challenges and underline the importance of making the most of the opportunities for improving Europe's economic and social performance. In particular, as suggested by the Commission's Green Paper "Confronting demographic change and a new solidarity between the generations", a new intergenerational balance that invests in the young, that provides more support to families while encouraging the older generations to remain active could generate more social cohesion, strengthen confidence in the future and boost Europe's economic performance.

Addressing the demographic challenge largely falls into the competence of the Member States. EU policies aim, however, at supporting national policy efforts. Indeed, policy responses to demographic change are an integral element of the Commission's Social Agenda 2005–2010 which is a central pillar of the EU's revamped strategy for growth and jobs. The Agenda addresses the different needs throughout the life-cycle and stresses that "*change must be founded on a new intergenerational approach*". The common immigration policy is also part of the response to demographic change.

Areas where EU policy adds value are notably:

- by promoting employment, through social and economic policies that reinforce each other to deliver growth, more and better jobs and social cohesion and
- by using all available instruments — coordination of national policies, legislation, social dialogue and funding to promote a better balance between generations and between working and family life.

The focal point of the EU's role in addressing the demographic challenge is the Commission's Green Paper of March 2005, which launched a broad debate on demographic change, and the follow-up Communication presented in 2006.

This report, in addition to the present overview, consists of two main analytical chapters, one devoted to demographic and societal trends and one to income, health and living conditions. As was the case for previous editions, the report also comprises a series of statistical portraits covering the main social policy areas and a data appendix.

Overview: Intergenerational balances and the demographic challenge

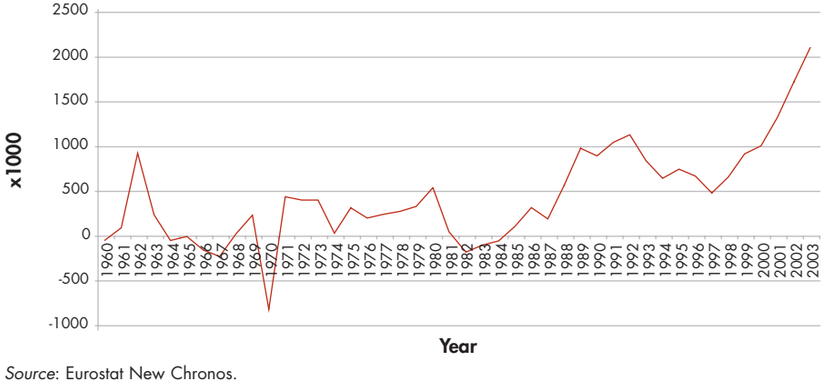
2. Demographic and societal trends: the end of the demographic dividend

2.1. Ageing will soon result in shrinking labour forces

Over the last four decades Europe has benefited from the fact that the large baby boom cohorts swelled the working age population. This demographic dividend will vanish from 2010 onwards as the baby boomers will start retiring. Following decades of low fertility the number of young people entering the labour market is smaller than the number of those who will retire. As a result, the total population of working age will be shrinking. Demographic projections can forecast the size of cohorts of working age and of elderly people over the next 20 years with a reasonable degree of accuracy, given that these cohorts are already born. Any departures from the projected numbers would be due to unexpected changes in immigration flows and mortality.

In the absence of immigration, the population in some Member States would already be declining. Indeed, net immigration into the EU-25 Member States has been high since the late 1980s (see chart 1) and has even exceeded net immigration into the United States in 2003. The latest population projections by Eurostat (baseline variant) assume an annual net inward migration into the EU of around 800 000 people and fertility rates ranging from 1.4 to 1.85 over the longer run, implying a recovery from the current low levels (just over 1) in some Member States[1]. Much higher levels of immigration and fertility would have little impact on the rapid change in the balance between people of working age and people over 65 that will occur over the next decades. Moreover, while an increase in immigration and fertility would prevent declining population numbers, ageing would continue to the extent that life expectancy continues to increase.

1 **Net migration EU-25, 1960-2003**



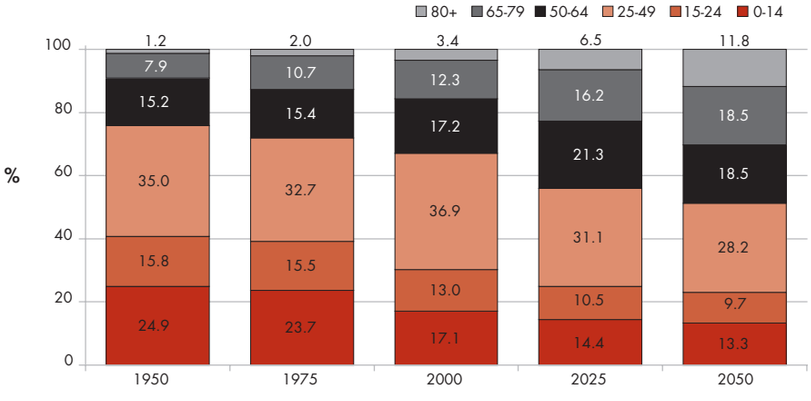
Source: Eurostat New Chronos.

1 For an overview of relevant developments see Eurostat Statistics in Focus 3/2006.

Chart 2 illustrates the past and likely future changes in the age composition of the current 25 EU Member States over a century. While demographic ageing is not a new phenomenon, it is clear that the share of the elderly, and in particular the very old (80+) will increase substantially; and it is of course people over 65 who are the main beneficiaries of social protection expenditure through pensions, health and long-term care.

The share of children and young people will further decline, echoing the substantial drop in fertility since the '70s. These low birth rates combined with the retirement of the large baby-boom cohorts will squeeze the share of the working age population (15–64). The result of this is that a much smaller population of working age will have to support a much larger elderly population.

2 **Trends in the population age structure EU-25**



Source: UN World Population Prospects (2002 Revision) and Eurostat 2004 Demographic Projections (Baseline scenario).

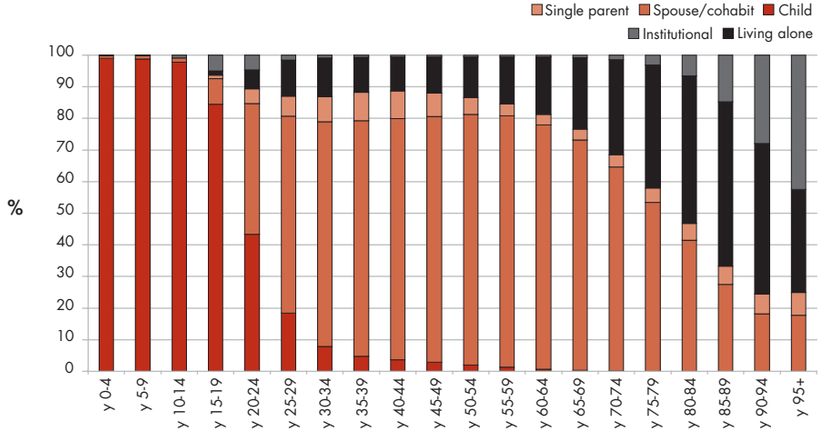
Population trends have a certain inertia and cannot be easily changed. They are the result of many years of high, followed by low, birth rates and a steady rise in life expectancy. Neither a sudden change in fertility, nor a sharp increase in immigration could avert the dramatic shift in the balance between young and old, also in consideration of the fact that with time immigrants tend to adopt the fertility patterns of the country of residence. These major changes in the population age structure will have important implications in the coming decades and will require concerted and long-term policy action in a variety of policy areas, especially in the field of employment and social policies, including social protection, health, immigration, equal opportunities for men and women and education, training and lifelong learning.

2.2. Family and household patterns are being influenced by changing attitudes and life styles

It is not only the age structure of Europe's population that is changing. The aim of activating Europe's full labour force potential also calls for an analysis of changing behavioural patterns relating to family formation and household structures. Family patterns differ from one Member State to another, reflecting different historical developments, social attitudes and traditions. However, some common trends can be observed. Over the last 20 years the number of marriages has declined and people marry at an older age. The number of divorces has been growing steeply. Couples have fewer children and this later in life. The number of single-parent households is increasing and one third of these mono-parental families are exposed to poverty and social deprivation. The traditional pattern of growing up in the parental home, finding a partner for life and raising a family and, for many women, widowhood is being replaced by a more diverse succession of situations marked by the separation and reconstitution of couples.

There is a substantial growth in the number of people living alone. Today more than 12% of the EU population live alone compared to 8% in 1981. The majority of these people are elderly. The proportion of people living on their own is highest in the Northern Member States.

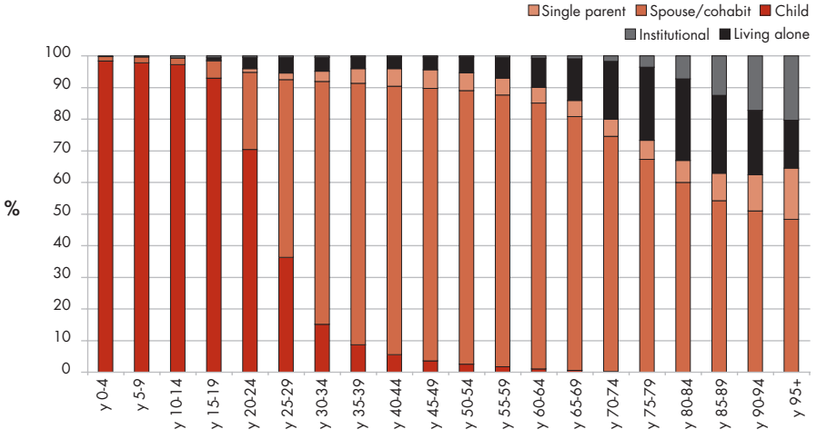
3 **Population by age and household type: United Kingdom**
Distribution of the population per age and household type



Source: Eurostat (2000 Census Round). Please note that 'lone parents' includes elderly persons living with their adult children.

These family changes are closely linked to changing social attitudes and lifestyles over the life cycle. Charts 3 and 4 illustrate the roles of individuals within their household at different ages in two Member States, the UK and Portugal, so as to illustrate the important diversity across the Member States. The main differences between the two countries relate to the transition from childhood to adulthood and old age.

4 **Population by age and household type: Portugal**
Distribution of the population per age and household type



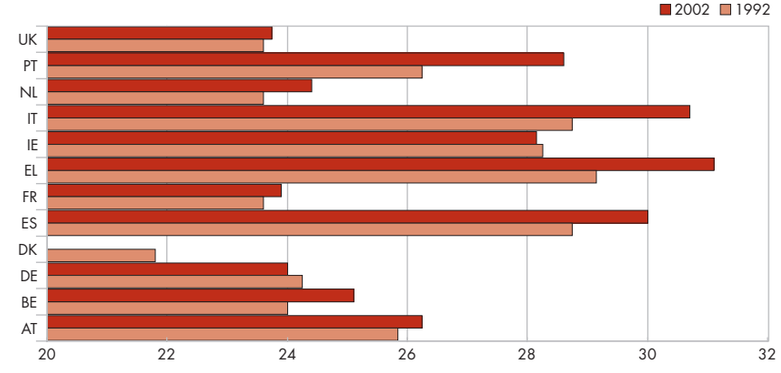
Source: Eurostat (2000 Census Round). Please note that 'lone parents' includes elderly persons living with their adult children.

2.3. Young people stay longer in the parental home

Today, across Europe, young people tend to stay longer in their parental home compared to previous cohorts. Indeed, young Italians or Greeks leave the parental home much later than Danes or Estonians (see charts 5). As many as 56% of Italian young people aged 25–29 years — more men than women — are still living with their parents. Similar trends are observed in Spain and to a lesser extent in Greece and Portugal. The percentage of people in this age group living in the parental home is much smaller in countries such as the UK, Finland and Denmark where it ranges from 18% for the UK to almost 0% for Denmark (see chart 6). This overall trend towards later departures from the parental home could be due to more years being spent in education and possibly also poorer opportunities for younger people on labour and housing markets which make it more difficult for them to set up their own household. Differences in policy support for young people and cultural attitudes may also explain some of the country variations.

5a

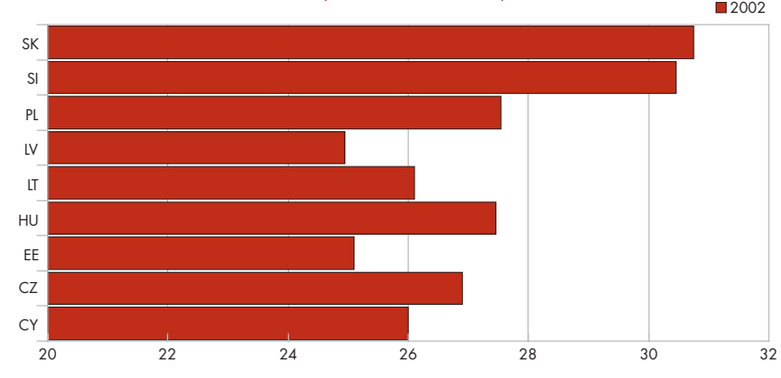
Median age at which men leave the parental home
Age at which half of young males have left the parental home in Europe



Source: Eurostat (2000 Census Round).

5b

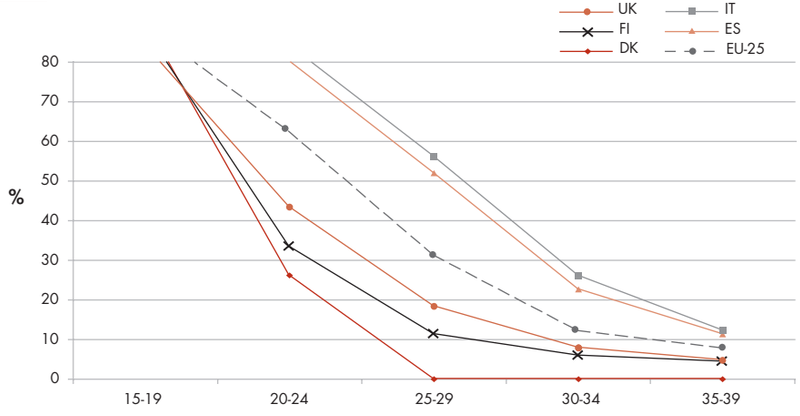
Median age at which men leave the parental home
Age at which half of young males have left the parental home in Europe
(New Member States)



Source: Eurostat (2000 Census Round).

6

Young people living in the parental home (in %)



Source: Eurostat (2000 Census Round).

2.4. Older people are more likely to live alone or in institutions

The diversity across the EU in relation to family structures is also reflected in the situation of the elderly. In some countries, it is still common for older people to cohabit with their children. In others, older people typically live alone and a large proportion of the very old live in institutions (see charts 7 and 8). Demographic ageing can be expected to have important implications for these family arrangements. The share of the very old (+80) in the total population is expected to double over the period 2000–2030 and many of them will need daily care. They will have fewer children to look after them and these may not be able to do so for professional reasons or due to geographic separation. Thus a strong development of professional care services is likely to be necessary, particularly in those countries where most of the care for the elderly is still being provided within families.

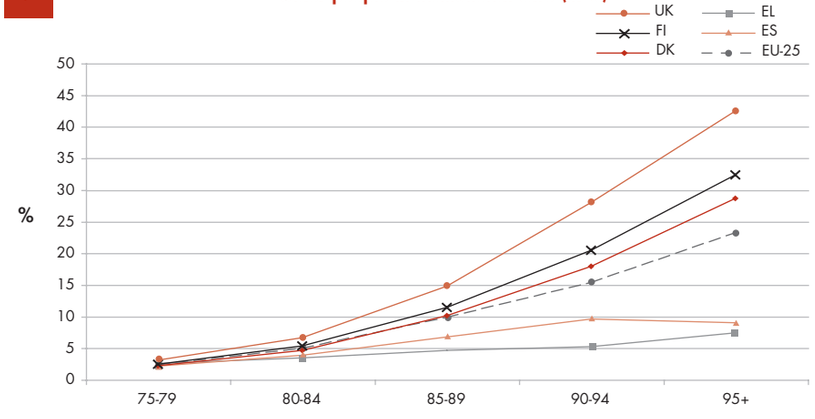
2.5. Fertility appears to be linked to the ability to reconcile careers and family life

Demographic ageing is inevitable and the best response to its economic and social consequences is to increase labour force participation, particularly of older workers and women. Increased female labour force participation could, however, have consequences on fertility and hence on the longer-term demographic development of the European Union. Current fertility levels will, in many Member States, result in a major population decline and this is becoming an issue of concern to policy makers. The question thus arises as to how female labour force participation may be increased while improving current fertility trends at the same time.

It is not well understood what determines fertility levels. Traditionally, women of higher socio-economic status tended to have fewer children than women in less favourable conditions. This may have reflected different life choices favouring careers over family formation. There is some evidence, though, that this may be changing. In the Nordic countries, women with a high level of education contribute to the relatively high level of fertility observed in these countries. But a similar trend reversal could also be taking place in other Member States. Spain, for instance, has experienced an impressive educational progression of women over the last decades and there are now signs of a recovery in fertility. One possible explanation consists in the transition hypothesis: more time spent in education and the ambition to start a career might have led to a postponement of family formation. This would have resulted in a temporary drop in the fertility rate when women start having children later, but after this transition fertility rates could rise again levels (see chart 9).

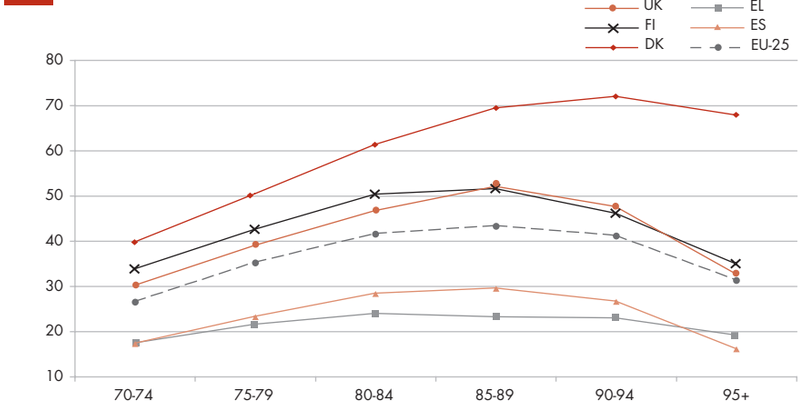
Postponement cannot explain depressed fertility rates over prolonged periods, though. This is more likely to be attributable to an environment that makes it difficult for couples to have and raise the number of children they desire. A major factor appears to be the possibility of reconciling work and private life. A lack of accessible and affordable child care will force women in particular to choose between having children and pursuing a career. Those Member States that have put in place comprehensive policies allowing parents to reconcile work and family life tend to experience both a higher level of participation of women in the labour market and higher fertility rates. Thus the best way of averting the demographic decline that would result from a persistence of the current very low fertility rates that can be observed in many Member States appears to be the promotion of equal opportunities for women and men, notably through a better reconciliation of work and family life. However, this not only requires public policy measures such as the provision of child care, but also a more balanced sharing of responsibilities within households.

7 **Older people in institutional care (in %)**



Sources: Eurostat (2000 Census Round).

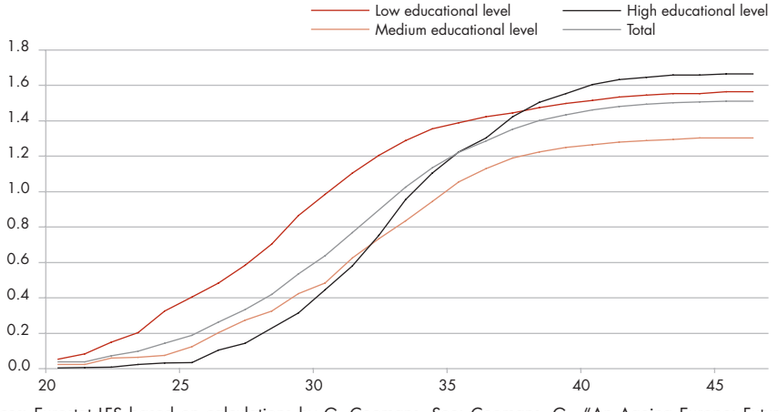
8 **Older people living alone (in %)**



Sources: Eurostat (2000 Census Round).

9 **Fertility rate per year of age by level of education, Spain**

Cumulated fertility rate per educational level in 2004



Sources: Eurostat LFS based on calculations by G. Coomans. See: Coomans, G., "An Ageing Europe: Future dynamics of demography and education in the Knowledge Society – The Male Fortresses and the Female Provinces", Institute of Prospective Technological Studies (Dublin) for the European Commission Joint Research Centre, forthcoming. See also http://www.geolabour.com.

2.6. The shift to the two-breadwinner model is not yet reflected in the time-use patterns of women and men

Over recent decades it has become the norm for married women and mothers to be in employment. This shift from the single to the two-breadwinner model could be expected to lead to more similar time use patterns for men and women. However, as charts 10 show, on an average working day adult women (between 20 and 74 years) still spend far more time on unpaid work, notably on domestic duties, than adult men. When both paid and unpaid work is taken together, women appear to carry out marginally more work than men (28% of their time for women and 27% for men). As women also sleep slightly more than men do, they enjoy slightly less free time than men (21% of total time for women and 23% for men).

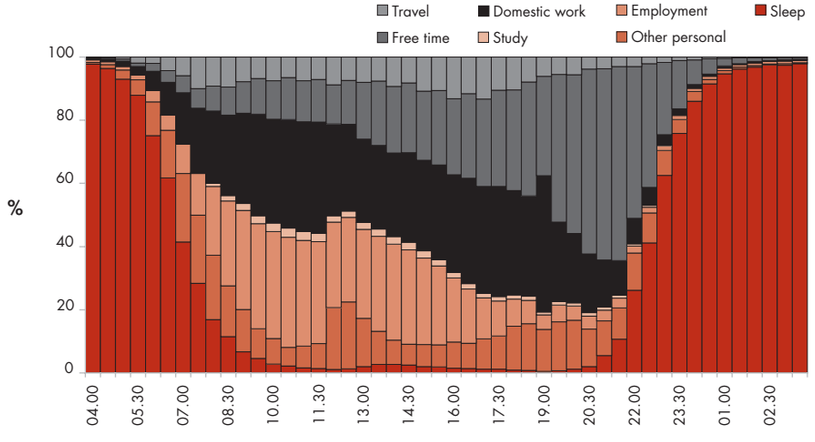
Men in most Member States continue to make a limited contribution to domestic and parental tasks. According to a Eurobarometer survey of 2004, 84% of men had not taken parental leave or did not intend to do so, even when informed of their rights. The gap between men and women in terms of employment and domestic work is highest among couples with children, in particular for households with young children (up to 6 years). Three quarters of the physical childcare for a child under the age of six (between 1 hour 30' and 2 hours) is carried out by women. As the child grows older the time needed for childcare declines, but women continue to shoulder a larger share of domestic duties. The fact of living in a couple, even childless, appears to lengthen the time spent on domestic duties (notably cooking, washing and cleaning), and this more for women (1 extra hour) than for men (half an hour).

10a

Time use of women

Time Use of adult Women and Men in 10 European Countries

(BE, DE, FI, FR, HU, NO, SE, SI, UK – Population aged 20 to 74 Monday to Friday)



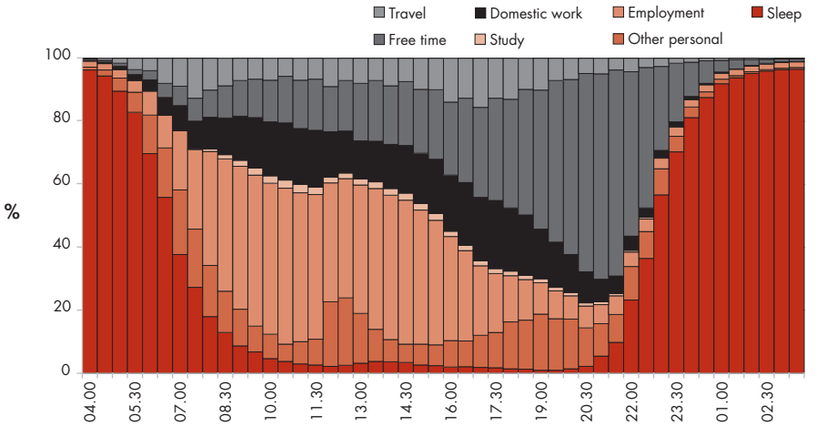
Comparable time use statistics – Eurostat, February 2005.
The date used originate from national time-use surveys conducted between 1998 and 2002.

10b

Time use of men

Time Use of adult Women and Men in 10 European Countries

(BE, DE, FI, FR, HU, NO, SE, SI, UK – Population aged 20 to 74 Monday to Friday)



Comparable time-use statistics – Eurostat, February 2005.
The date used originate from national time use surveys conducted between 1998 and 2002.

3. Income, health and living conditions

Europe's demographic future will notably depend on whether people are satisfied with their life and have confidence in their future and their social environment. The 2005 Social Situation Report presents some data on these aspects and examine in particular the broad trends in living and income conditions experienced by different generations and various types of households. The report thus provides some insights on the extent to which the current income distribution and living conditions in the EU are consistent with the aim of intergenerational balance and on whether income and living conditions are favourable for families with children.

3.1. Life satisfaction depends on the financial situation, but not exclusively

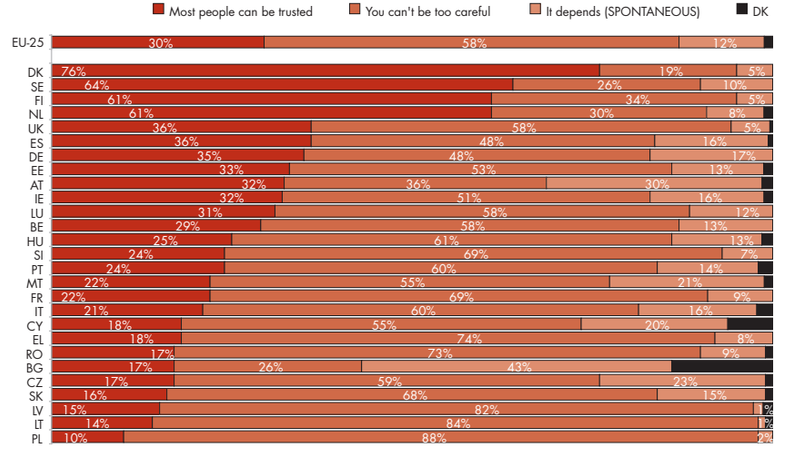
87% of the EU citizens say they are satisfied with their lives against 12% who are not satisfied[2]. Happy people are most satisfied with their family (95%), their home (92%), their social life (91%) and their relationship with colleagues (90%). The neighbourhood, health and jobs also contribute to the level of satisfaction (86–89%). However, it appears to be the financial situation and social life that distinguish happy people most from those who are unsatisfied. Whilst 68% of the satisfied people are happy with their financial situation, this level drops to 17% for those people who are unhappy with their life, the biggest gap for any factor of life satisfaction. Dissatisfaction with the financial situation does not prevent 'unhappy' people to be satisfied with other aspects of their life. Thus, their level of satisfaction with regard to their social life (46% satisfaction rate), their health (52%), their current job (54%) and in particular relationships with colleagues (68%) is much higher than satisfaction with their financial situation. Thus the importance of jobs for life satisfaction goes far beyond the income they procure.

A major concern to policy-makers should be the fact that fewer than half of the EU-25 citizens appear to be satisfied with the way in which democracy works. This is linked to the issues of trust and participation in society, or 'social capital', as this is sometimes called. Chart 11 presents Eurobarometer results on the degree of trust people have in others. The majority of Europeans do not easily trust people: almost 6 out of 10 interviewees agreed that "you can't be too careful in dealing with people". Just 30% of respondents in the European Union believe that "most people can be trusted". However, national results show a deep cleavage between four northern countries (Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark) and the rest of the EU. A large majority of citizens in Sweden (64%), Finland, the Netherlands (both obtaining 61%) and in particular in Denmark (76%) display a high level of trust to other members of society. It is interesting to note that these countries also have well-developed and successful welfare states (in terms of social cohesion and high levels of employment). A high level of social capital could thus indicate a strong ability of a society to cope with social problems.

11

Trust in other people

"Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?"



Sources: European Social Survey 2004. See also http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org.

3.2. Prime aged adults and families are facing a difficult financial situation

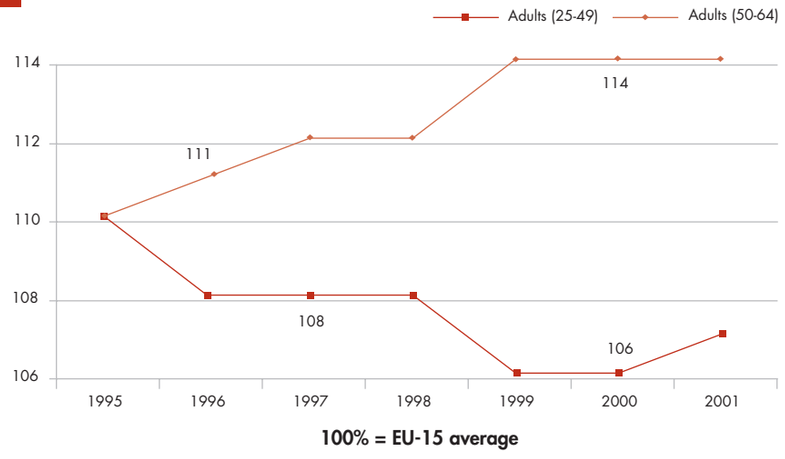
The successive waves of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) survey[3] have made it possible to analyse income trends by age groups and household type, although the limited sample size does not allow any firm conclusions, particularly for smaller groups of the population. People of working age have a median income that is markedly higher than the median for the total population. However, incomes of people aged 25–49 have developed far less favourably than incomes of people aged 50–64. The younger age group (25–49), which shoulders most of the burden of family formation and child care, has seen their income position moving closer to the average, while people aged 50–64 experienced a marked improvement relative to rest of the population (see chart 12).

The financial implications of raising a family can also be gauged by looking at the relative income levels of various household types. Chart 13 shows that among the working age population, households without children have some 15% more disposable income than families with children. This gap remained roughly stable over the seven-year period covered by the ECHP. The chart also reveals that single-parent families, typically single mothers, have the lowest income.

2 Special Eurobarometer No. 223 – Wave 62.2 - Social Capital, Feburary 2005.

3 Its replacement, annual data collection under EU–SILC regulation (No. 1177/2003 et seq) will cover all EU-25 Member States with effect from 2005 and incorporates many quality improvements. During transition, data is drawn from national sources.

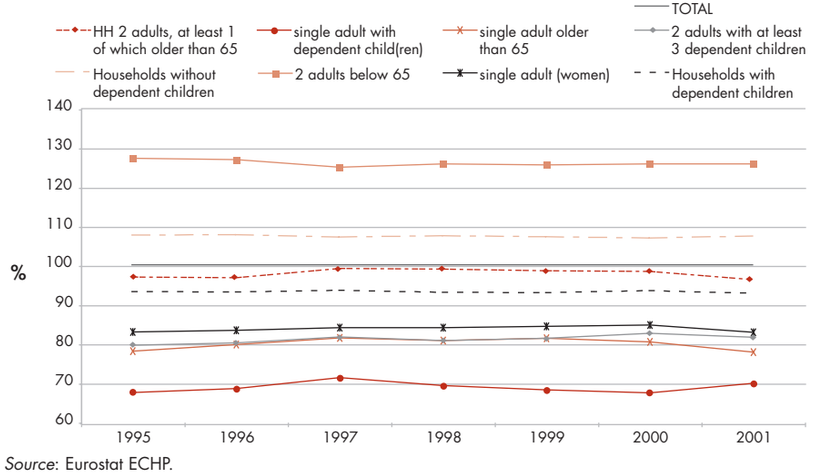
12 **Evolution of the relative income of working age population**



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

13 **Relative income by household type**

Mean equivalised income of different household types relative to the mean income of the total population



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

3.3. In most Member States families with several children face a higher risk of poverty

The differences in average income levels are also reflected in the poverty risks to which the various household types are exposed. Charts 14 (a-d) compare the poverty risk of various household types to the poverty risk for the population as a whole. Countries situated above the diagonal line have lower poverty risks for the group under consideration than for the population as a whole. In all Member States two adults without children are less at risk of poverty than the population as a whole. Lone parent families, by contrast, are much more at risk of poverty than the average, often reflecting the difficulty of reconciling full-time employment with family obligations. Interestingly, in a majority of Member States, households composed of two adults and two children face below-average poverty risks. By contrast, households with three children are more at risk of poverty than the average in 22 of the EU-25 Member States (with rates above 25% for 10 of them), which may be linked to the fact that it becomes more difficult in these households for both parents to be in employment; indeed, two incomes appear to be more and more necessary to achieve adequate living standards for families and protect them against poverty.

Social policies aim at reducing the risks of poverty that particularly affect the beginning and the end of the life cycle, i.e childhood (particularly in a large family or a single parent family) and old age (and particularly widowhood). It is therefore interesting to compare to what extent children and older people are at risk of poverty. Chart 15 shows a wide dispersion of Member States which could reflect a greater priority being given to one or the other type of poverty risk.

3.4. Redistribution greatly reduces poverty risks for families with children

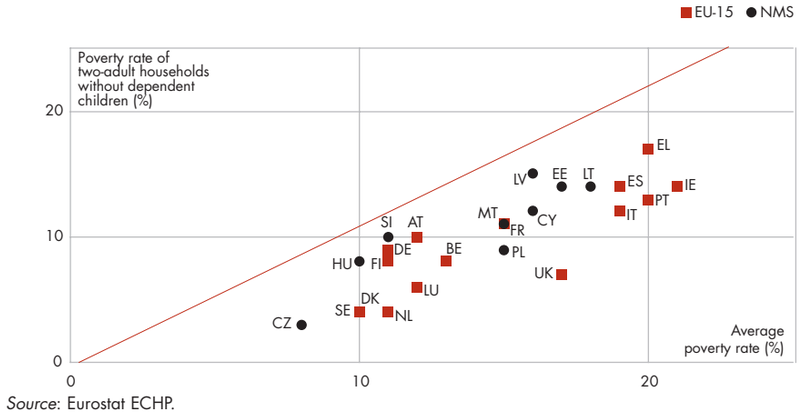
The financial situation of families with children is strongly influenced by tax-benefit policies which, in most Member States, have a considerable impact in reducing poverty in general and child poverty in particular. In many cases, cash benefits to families replace a second income which is not available due to the difficulty of reconciling work and private life.

Estimations based on EUROMOD, a Europe-wide tax-benefit model, indicate that the risk of poverty among children would be much higher in the absence of child contingent support. This is illustrated by chart 16 which shows the proportion of children in the EU-15 Member States who are at risk of poverty and how many more children would be at risk of poverty in the absence of child contingent or all benefits. In the absence of social benefits, roughly twice as many children would be at risk of poverty. The chart also shows the benefits specifically targeted at families with children do not always have the biggest impact on reducing child poverty. On average, households with children typically receive around 10–15% of their income in the form of cash benefits, but this proportion is much higher for low-income households.

14a

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two-adult households without children and total poverty, 2001

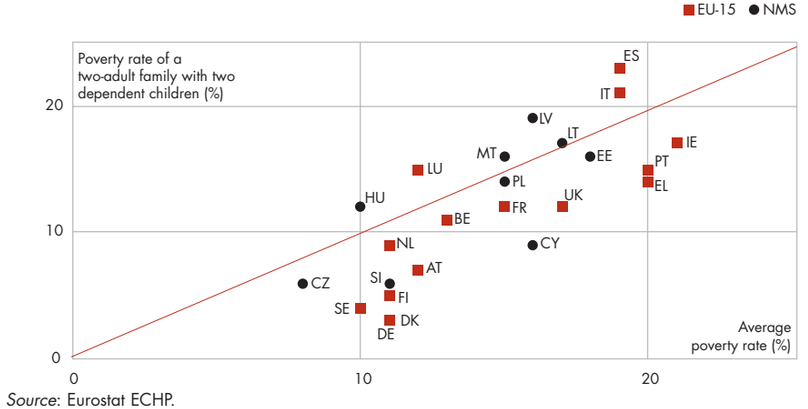


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

14b

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two adults with two children and total poverty, 2001

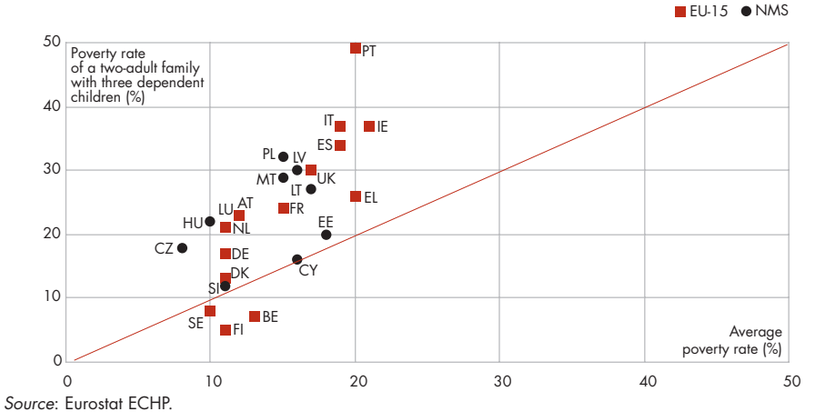


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

14c

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of two adults with three children and total poverty, 2001

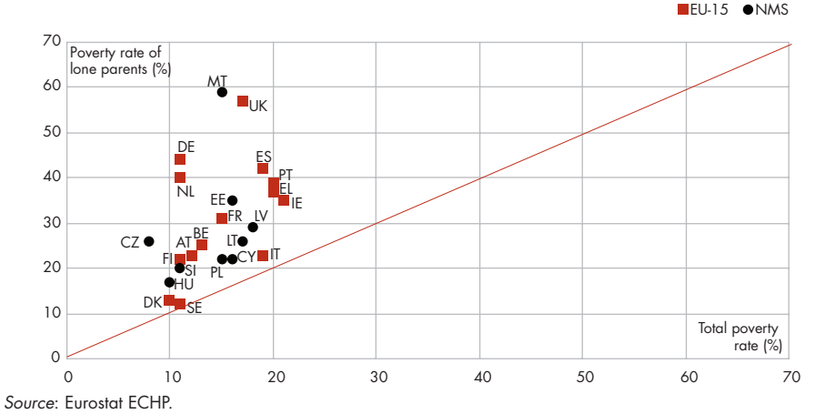


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

14d

Relative poverty risks of different household types

Poverty rates of lone parents and total poverty, 2001

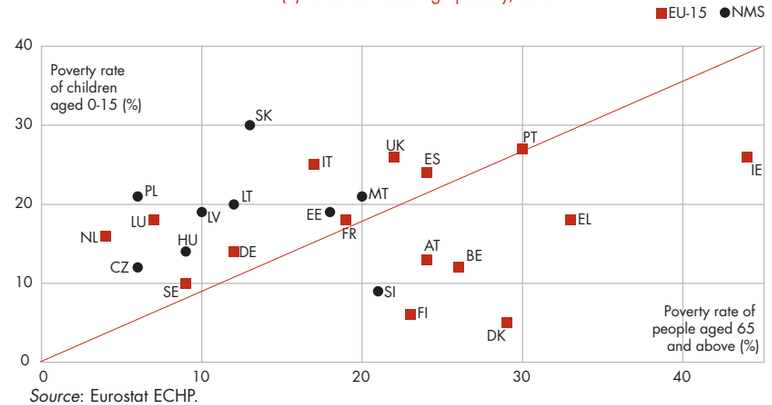


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

15

Child vs. old-age poverty

1.2(a) Children vs.old-age poverty, 2001

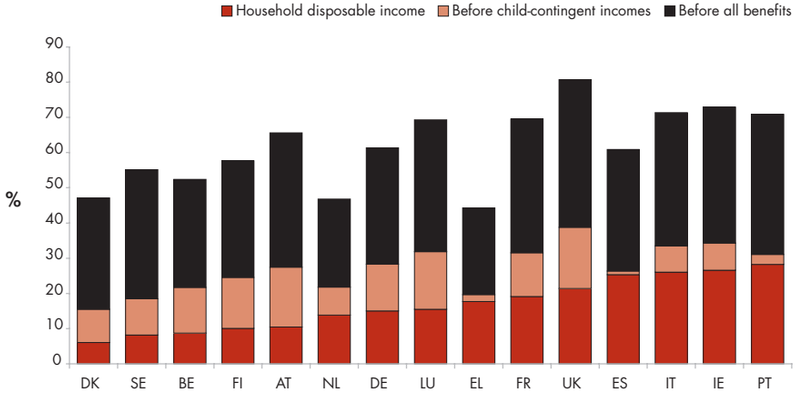


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

16

Child poverty rates before and after benefits

The child poverty rate in EU-15 in 2001, with and without child-contingent incomes, all benefits, and all benefits and taxes



Source: Euromod.

In this chart the lowest bar part indicates the child poverty rate after all taxes and benefits. The middle indicates the child poverty rate without the impact of child-contingent benefits and tax concessions, while the upper bar part indicates the poverty rate before all benefits.

3.5. A lack of affordable housing may represent an obstacle to family formation

Housing is an important determinant of living conditions. In some Member States, the proportion of people living in a house (as opposed to a flat) increases with higher income groups (e.g. Denmark, the UK and Germany), whereas in more rural countries the reverse is observed (notably in Portugal, Spain and Greece). Those most likely to live in a house are families with children. In the New Member States, a remarkably high proportion of the population own their dwelling, but the quality of the (privatised) housing stock can be worrying in view of the fact that poor quality housing is associated with poor physical and mental health.

The quality of the housing reflects the income situation of their occupants; people most at risk of poverty (lone parents, couples with three or more children) can only afford low quality housing. For people owning their dwelling, the savings on rent make a significant contribution to the income situation of the household (imputed rent). The limited availability of affordable quality housing is a problem in many urban areas. This may be one of the factors contributing to children staying longer in the parental home and may represent an obstacle to family formation within the EU. The housing situation and notably the possibility of, or need for, sharing accommodation with elderly parents will also influence the extent to which care for the elderly is provided within families.

3.6. In some of the new Member States more than 60% of the household budget is tied up for spending on essential items

On average, households in the EU spend between 50 and 55% of their income on essential consumption items such as housing, food and clothing. The share of income devoted to these items can be regarded as an indication on how stretched households are in financial terms. In some of the new Member States (LT, LV, EE, PL, SK) households spend more than 60% of their income on these essential items. Across the EU, older people, single persons and lone parents are most likely to spend a high proportion of their disposable income (close to 60%) on essential items.

3.7. Older people are the main users of health and social care

The main users of healthcare and help in daily living activities are old people who are reaching the end of their life span. Thus, it can be expected that future needs for health and social care will not primarily depend on the number of people above a certain age (this will rise as a result of rising life expectancy which postpones the moment of death), but on the number of people entering the final phase of their life. So a strong increase in demand for health and social care can be expected when the large baby boom cohorts reach the age of 80 and above, which will be the case in 20 to 30 years.

At present, most social care is provided informally. Around 20% of people over 65 receive some kind of informal care while for people over the age of 75 this proportion ranges between 30 and almost 60%, depending on how informal care is defined. Providers of informal care often suffer financially, physically as well as mentally and there is often not enough financial and non-financial support for

informal carers. It can be expected that in the future an increasing number of older people will be living alone so that informal care from other household members will not be available. Increased labour force participation of women will also reduce the supply of informal care. Thus, improving professional social care and support for independent living is rapidly becoming a priority.

Increasing life expectancy and the accelerated population ageing that Europe will soon start experiencing call for later retirement. This needs to be promoted, notably by reviewing employment incentives in invalidity and retirement benefits schemes. Indeed, cross-country differences in disability spending appear not to be linked to actual variations in disability levels, but rather to the design and implementation of benefit schemes. With a rising proportion of older workers and people with some health impairment in the total workforce it will become important to adapt workplaces and employment arrangements to the needs of these groups. Appropriate employment conditions can be expected to make a major contribution to increased job and life satisfaction and to better health.

The future health status of the population will depend to a large extent on current health behaviour. The potential for improvements can be gauged by looking at the health situation of people of a higher socio-economic status who tend to be more health conscious (e.g. they are less likely to be obese, a major determinant of poor health later in life) and also to be in better mental health (lower incidence of depression). People of higher socio-economic status also tend to benefit from better access to health and care. Developing strategies for encouraging healthier living and preventing future health problems will become a priority in the context of an ageing population.

Part 1: The demographic and social context

- As Europe is facing the prospect of accelerating population ageing, the demographic dimension is receiving more and more attention in economic and social policy. Demographic change affects the size and the structure of population and the economic and social fabric of a society. Demographic projections indicate a rapid ageing of the European population mainly due to the continuation of the spectacular increase of life expectancy over the last century. Over the coming years, the pressure of ageing will be reinforced by the drop in fertility observed in most Member States and which began in the 1960s and '70s. The large cohorts born before this drop will soon start to retire and the working age population is set to shrink rapidly as a result.

- There is growing concern about these trends and in particular about their impact on social security and welfare systems. The ability of the European Union to increase productivity and to make full use of its human resources will condition its capacity to master the economic transformation and social changes linked to ageing. Until around 2010, the EU still benefits from the demographic dividend of the baby boom cohorts being in the working-age phase of their life. The best chance of coping with the challenge of ageing consists in keeping these cohorts longer on the labour market and encouraging active and healthy lifestyles to prevent dependency. The next few years are going to be critical if we want to change the course of policies in order to prepare for a much older society than we have known so far. The first chapter of this section analyses population trends with the aim of providing the factual background needed for a pro-active policy debate on the demographic challenge and its implications for Europe's economic and social development.

- Demographic change will have major repercussions on the relations between the generations. The second section of this chapter describes the current situation and recent trends, focusing in particular on those age groups that have to cope with the demands of their careers and their family responsibilities, often not only with regard to their own children, but also with regard to their ageing parents. While social protection systems in Europe to a large degree help this group in meeting these demands, certain developments in the situation of individuals of working age merit our attention.

This section will look at the relative income situation of various family/household types, showing that households without children enjoy higher levels of disposable income and are less exposed to the risk of poverty than their counterparts with children.

Social policies across the Union have considerable redistributive effects and social transfers do much to compensate for the strain on living standards experienced by households with children as measured through their equivalised incomes. This section will also look at the role played by tax systems and how it differs from country to country.

Finally, specific policy areas such as housing and healthcare are of great importance to the population at large. The quality of housing and access to reasonably priced accommodation is particularly important for young adults who want to form a family.

1. Demographic and societal trends and their impact on the intergenerational balance

1.1. The extension of life expectancy

From 1960 to 2000 the average life expectancy at birth for EU-15 rose from 70 to 78 years (i.e. from 67 to 75 for men and from 73 to 81 for women). Thus, the last forty years have brought an increase in longevity of 8.2 years. It is generally assumed that this growth in life expectancy in the last part of the 20th century has been the result of improved living conditions and medical progress. In this period mortality therefore shifted even further towards older age cohorts and resulted in a trend towards a marked increase in the number of the very old.

In Eastern Europe developments in life expectancy over the last two decades have been less favourable, though. The political and economic transition of the early 1990s had a seriously negative impact on living conditions, leading to rising mortality (including mortality due to violent deaths and suicides) and decreasing life expectancy. Consequently, life expectancy at birth is currently markedly lower. National figures for the EU-15 Member States range between 73 and 78 years for men and between 79 and 83 years for women. By contrast, values in the new Member States in Central and Eastern Europe range from 65 to 72 years for men and from 75 to 78 years for women. Such differences in life expectancy are, to a large extent, attributable to lifestyle factors.

Biologic versus chronological age

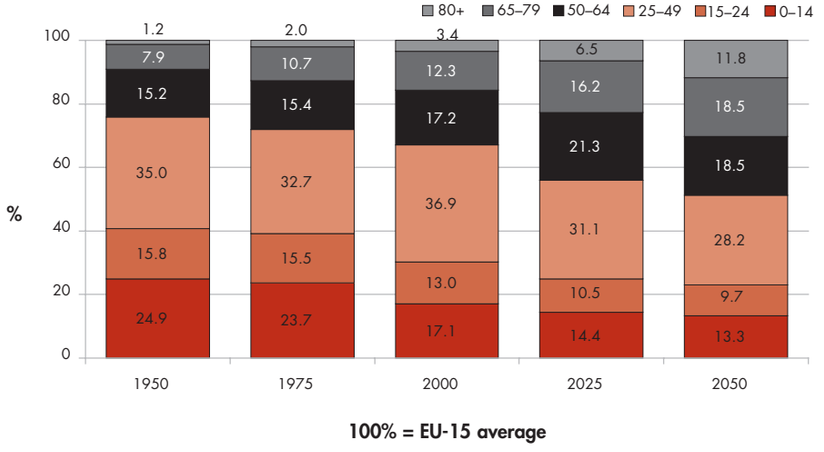
Obviously, numbers and proportions only matter to the extent that they are synonymous with constant patterns of behaviour, risks, rights and needs of the age groups concerned. However age and sex specific behavioural patterns do change over time. When discussing the policy implications of the swelling of the age groups 50–64, 65+ and 80+ it must be taken into consideration that, in general, it is not only mortality, but also morbidity which increasingly has shifted towards higher ages. Given the fact that improvements in working and living conditions and health care have led to substantial increases in average health at any given age, popular and policy assumptions about the abilities and typical behavioural patterns at a given chronological age may be increasingly out of date. The average capacities of 50, 60 or 70 year old people today would seem to be significantly larger than those of similarly aged people in the 1950s. It is therefore important that social and employment policies seek to adjust their assumptions about average capacities, needs and preferences in line with actual

1.2. The fertility swing and its implications

1.2.1. From baby boom to baby bust

For decades Europe benefited from having a large share of its population in the working-age span. This was due to two to three decades of high fertility resulting in the large cohorts of so-called baby-boomers and the subsequent downswing and stagnation of fertility at historically low levels for many years. These fluctuations are reflected in a marked bulge in the European population pyramid which impacts heavily on the demographic balance as the people it represents travel through the various phases of life. When the baby-boomers start moving into retirement and old age (see charts 17 and 18) the proportion of people of working age will decline fast while the proportion of old people will rise faster than ever before. The next three decades can be expected to be a period of profound and rapid demographic change.

17 **Distribution of the population (EU-25) per age group, 1950–2050**

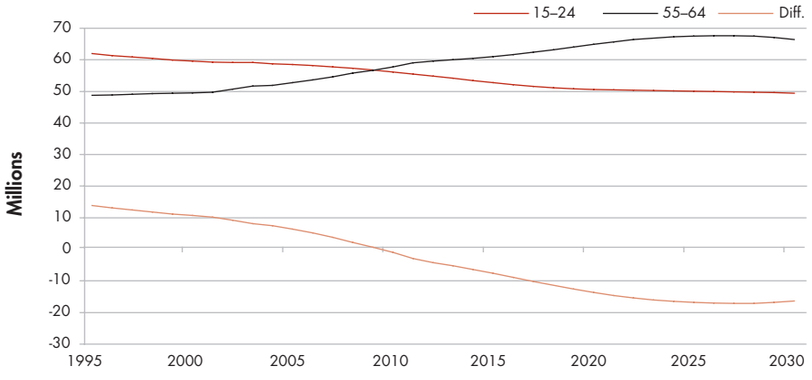


Source: UN World Population Prospects (2002 Revision) and Eurostat 2004 Demographic Projections (Baseline scenario).

1.2.2. Fertility trends across the EU

The decline in fertility levels, which from the mid 1960s signalled the end of the baby boom in most of Western Europe, has by now produced an age pyramid that is steadily narrower in its lower segment. Trends towards recovery in some Member States such as France have had a very moderate impact on the EU rate, which from 1999 to 2003 only rose from 1.42 children per woman to 1.48 for EU-25 (from 1.42 in 1995 to 1.52 in 2003 for EU-15). The completed fertility of post war generations in EU-15 has also been in steady decline since the mid-1960s. Although this rate changes far less abruptly than the simple fertility rate, it is now hovering around 1.7, i.e. well below the level of 2.1 children per woman required to renew the generations. Behind the EU-average, several different

18 **Size of the age group 15–24 and 55–64, EU-25, 1995–2030**



Source: Eurostat; 2004 onwards: 2004 Demographic Projections (Baseline scenario).

patterns of fertility can be identified, although it should be noted that not all Member States fit into this classification:

- Italy, Spain and Greece could be described as a *Southern pattern* characterised by very low total fertility rates (TFR). In these countries, a sharp decline in fertility rates occurred in the 1980s, bringing the TFR down below 1.2. In Italy and Spain, it was back to 1.3 in 2003. With only very limited state support for family formation, child bearing and child rearing it would appear that there is a need for women to choose between labour market participation and childbearing.

- Denmark, Sweden[4] and Finland have certain common features that could be described as the Nordic (*or 'balanced'*) pattern. It is characterised by a marked complementarity between childbearing and female participation on the labour market thanks to strong public support for families.

- Many continental countries follow a *Western European pattern* where TFRs have stabilised in the range of 1.3-1.4. Female labour force participation is at an intermediate level. However, this region within the EU is not homogenous: TFRs in Luxembourg and France have risen to the highest levels within the Union, apparently thanks to a diversified set of fertility incentives and family-friendly policy measures.

- The *new Member States of Central and Eastern Europe* appear to have been highly sensitive to the difficulties of the economic transition and the end of state family support in the early 1990s. In most cases, TFRs dropped sharply into the range of 1.1 to 1.3 by the late 1990's with hardly any sign of recovery.

- Some Member States are clearly outliers: Ireland now has a TFR slightly below replacement level after experiencing the decline in TFRs later than other Member States and having started from a very high level of fertility. Portugal combines high female labour force participation and limited public support to families with a mid-range TFR. Cyprus and Malta, who a decade ago had TFRs around replacement level, now display a total fertility rate below the EU average (1.41 for Malta, 1.16 for Cyprus).

- United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Belgium have fertility rates of around 1.7 which is clearly above the EU average. In the first two of these countries, this is probably due to the availability of flexible employment arrangements in the form of part-time work, while in the latter the availability of free childcare from early childhood could also play a significant role.

The exact mechanisms explaining these changes in fertility behaviour are still puzzling researchers and policy makers. Studies of decision making at family level highlight mechanisms that tend to lead to lower fertility despite the desire of the young couples, across the EU, for a higher number of children.[5] The average number of children desired was 2.3 for women who had completed their fertility, compared to the actual outcome of 2.1. The main determinants for this gap appear to be differences in culture, life-styles and policies. In several European countries, particularly the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe, there is strong evidence that the depressed fertility levels are related to economic conditions in general; while the economic environment is unfavourable for some young women and men, other young people now have very rewarding career possibilities which can get in the way of establishing a family. While the desire for having the first child remains strong, the average age of women at the first birth is rising. This postponement of childbearing can account for a significant share of the decline in fertility over certain periods.

1.3. The driving forces behind European ageing

1.3.1. Changing family and household patterns across the Union

The way people live in a particular household or family structure differs greatly from one Member State to another. However, despite this diversity, a number of common trends can be observed:

- *There are fewer marriages, and non-marital cohabitation is more common*: in 2001, there were only 5 marriages per 1000 inhabitants in EU-15 compared to almost 8 in 1970. And while the number of formal unions is declining there is a marked increase in non-marital cohabitation.[6]

- *These fewer marriages are also occurring later*: over the last 20 years, the average age at which people first get married has increased by almost 5 years (for men, from 26 years in 1980 to over 30 today and for women, from 23 to 28 years.)

- *Couples have children later in life*: women give birth to their first child on average 3 years later compared to the previous generation (see chart 19).

4 Nevertheless, it would appear that Sweden, after its budgetary crisis in the early 1990s, has dropped out of the model with a TFR coming close to the EU-average by the late 1990's (1.5 in 1998 and then back to 1.71 in 2003). Fertility appears here to be highly sensitive to state support and the employment situation.

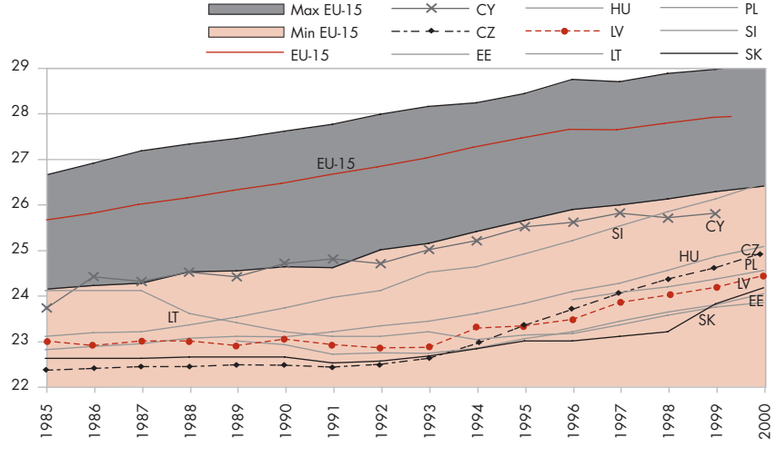
5 See Eurobarometer EB 56.2 of 2001.

6 This increase in non-marital cohabitation is much more prominent in the Nordic countries and the UK than in the more traditional family cultures of Southern and Central Europe, although trends appear to converge. Interestingly, these Member States where non-marital cohabitation is most widespread have higher fertility rates than countries where conventional family values remain strong.

- *Couples are having fewer children*: in most Member States, the fall in fertility levels started in the mid 1960's, when the arrival of oral contraceptives marked the end of the baby boom. Since then, the birth rate in the EU-25 countries has remained at a level slightly below 1.5 children per woman, which is much lower than the level required for the replacement of generations which is close to 2.1.

- *Different regional fertility trends*: within the EU, the Southern Member States, which had the highest fertility at the beginning of the 1980s, are those where it has subsequently fallen the most (32–46% fewer children compared to 1960). In the new Member States of Central Eastern Europe fertility dropped rapidly in the early 1990s and remained at very low levels since then. Some of the lowest fertility rates are also observed in the Czech Republic (1.23) and Poland (1.23 also).

19 **Mean age of women at birth of first child, 1985–2001**
(Grey area: maximum and minimum in EU-15)



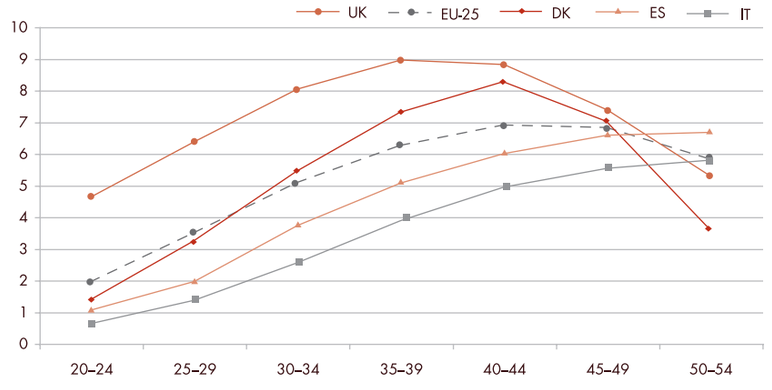
Source: Eurostat main demographic indicators.

- *More marital breakdowns*: The proportion of divorces is estimated at 15% for marriages entered into in 1960. For those couples married in 1980, the proportion has already doubled to 28%. There are however considerable differences between Member States.

- *Births outside marriage continue to increase*, basically reflecting the growing popularity of cohabitation. From 6% of all births in 1970 they rose to over 28% in 2001. In Sweden, more than half (56%) of the children born in 2001 had unmarried parents. The proportion is around 40% in several other countries (Denmark, France, Finland and the United Kingdom). In contrast, lower but increasing levels are seen in many southern European countries, including, for example, Italy (from 4.3% in 1970 to 9.6% in 2000).

- *Increasing numbers of one-parent households*: In 2001, 9% of all households with dependent children in EU-15 were lone-parent households, with Southern Member States recording the lowest figures and the Scandinavian Member States and UK the highest (see chart 20). The overwhelming majority of these single parents are women. These single parent families are particularly at risk of poverty and social exclusion: one third of them are in fact exposed to poverty and social deprivation.

20 **Share of the population living as lone parent (with child(ren))**



Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round).

The acceleration of these trends briefly presented above is attributed to the combined effects of a variety of factors. Some researchers emphasize economic factors (Easterlin, 1980; Becker, 1991), others the role of cultural factors and the impact of changes in societal values and ideology (Lesthaeghe, 1995). Another major factor appears to be the change in gender relations and the spectacular progress in female education and labour force participation.

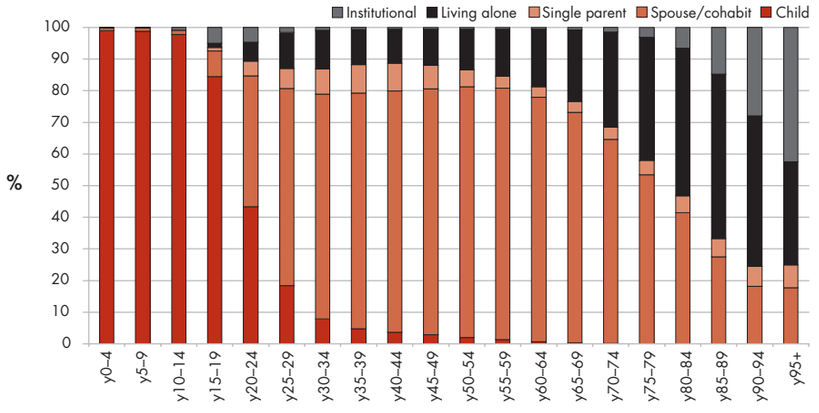
Data on time use and labour market participation show that men and women go through more complex patterns of activity and inactivity. Although progress has been made in this area, women still face relatively more difficulties in their working lives and, therefore, further efforts are needed to achieve gender equality both in the labour market and in sharing domestic responsibilities. The dynamics of change largely depend on the double role of women as mother and economic actor. In countries where there are inadequate public policies to support equal opportunities for women and male contribution to family/child caring duties is low, fertility levels tend to be low. Whenever the policy context enables women to better reconcile work and family life and men take on a greater share of the household tasks, couples find it easier to realise their family plans. However, in most Member States men continue to make a limited contribution in domestic/parental tasks. 84% of men surveyed by Eurobarometer in 2004 said that they had not taken parental leave or did not intend to do so, even when informed of their rights.

Last but not least, the presence or absence of family friendly policies, e.g. in the fields of childcare, reconciliation of work and family life, housing, fiscal measures, family benefits and replacement income (Golini 1999, Avramov 2003) is found to play an important role in family formation, child bearing and child rearing. Member States with more developed family and social policies, such as the Scandinavian countries and France, tend to have higher fertility rates. Social policies do seem to matter for fertility. However, this hypothesis fails to explain the substantially higher fertility levels observed in the USA where family policy provisions are relatively weak, but it may be that this is compensated to some extent by labour market flexibility allowing parents to adapt their working time arrangements.

1.3.2. The life course and transitions between different phases of life

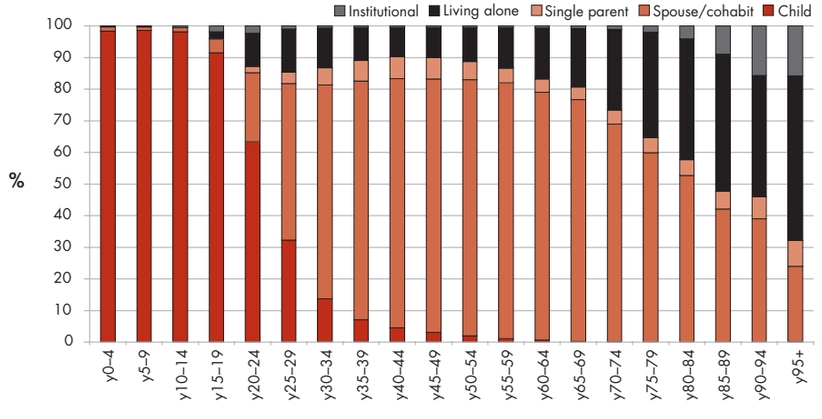
The changes in family and household patterns sketched out above are closely related to changing lifestyles and life course patterns. The length of the different life phases (childhood/puberty, family formation/parenthood, 'empty nest' (parents living without their grown-up children), retirement/dependency) is changing and becoming less standardised, and the succession of the main transitions in life is becoming less linear. Charts 21, 22 and 23 present the transitions of individuals through the different roles within the household during the life cycle. The presentation of the EU-25 average is supplemented by two contrasting cases — the UK and Spain — illustrating the wide diversity across the EU in the structure and functioning of families.

22 **Distribution of the population per age and household type (UK)**



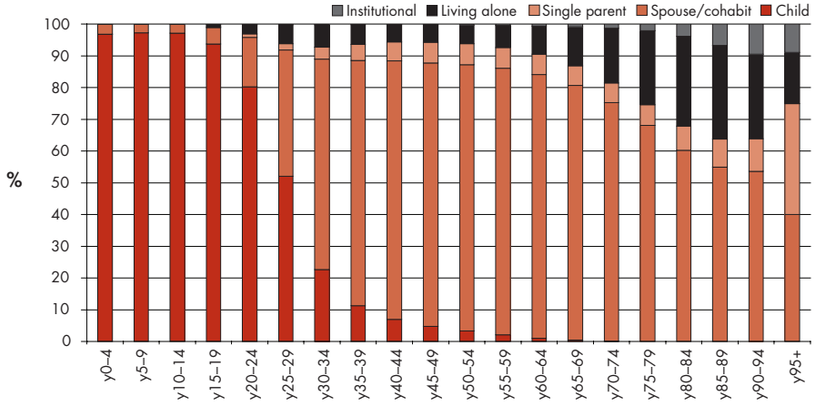
Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round). Please note that 'single parents' includes elderly persons living with their adult children.

21 **Distribution of the population per age and household type (EU-25)**



Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round). Please note that 'single parents' includes elderly persons living with their adult children.

23 **Distribution of the population per age and household type (ES)**



Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round). Please note that 'single parents' includes elderly persons living with their adult children.

1.3.3. The shift from the one to the two-breadwinner model

Female income from work is increasingly important for the living standards of the household. Analysis on child poverty across the Union indicates that child poverty is 3 to 4 times lower when the mother works. Increased female labour force participation could, however, be expected to reduce fertility levels, in which case promoting it would mean that children would be less at risk of poverty, but there would also be fewer of them.

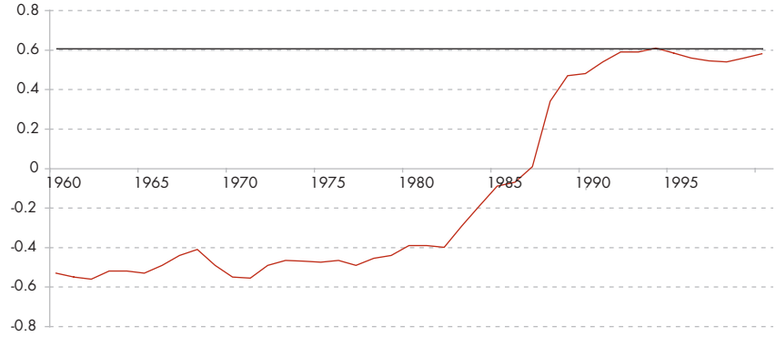
The point often made is that the steep decline in fertility is related to the increase of female participation in the labour market: women choose to pursue a career rather than having and bringing up children. This may appear an intuitive relationship at first glance. However, recent evidence shows that, whilst this may have been the case before the mid-1980s, there is now a well established positive relationship between female employment and fertility. Fertility is low when women have to choose between a professional career and raising a family.

This is well reflected in the following chart from a recent OECD study (chart 24). It shows the positive correlation between female participation in the labour market and fertility in recent years. Countries with a high proportion of women in the labour market demonstrate higher fertility rates.

24

Fertility rate and female participation in the labour force

Correlation between total fertility rate and female labour force
(Participation rate for 21 OECD countries, 1960–2000)



Source: OECD social indicators.

The fact that women reject having to choose between career and family also has implications for the way in which family related work is carried out. Female labour force participation, especially for women with an average or low earnings potential, requires that affordable childcare facilities are available. Moreover, a more balanced sharing of household work between women and men is necessary to prevent that women have to carry an excessive burden of paid and unpaid work.

1.3.4. Fertility and female education level

Employment rates are typically higher for people with higher educational attainment. This is the case for both men and women, but much more so for women than for men (see table 1). Over the past decades, women have caught up with men in terms of educational attainment. This progression may have been to the detriment of fertility in the past and, indeed, better educated women — who are also of a higher socio-economic status — tended to have fewer children than women in less favourable conditions. More recent evidence suggests, however, that the trade-off between equal opportunities and fertility is also disappearing in the sphere of education.

Table 1: Employment rate in the 25–34 age group, per gender and educational attainment EU-15, 2003

	Low	Medium	High	Total
Males	80	84	88	84
Females	47	69	81	68

Source: Eurostat (Spring) LFS.
Low = ISCED 0-2 = Less than Upper Secondary
Medium = ISCED 3 = Upper Secondary
High = ISCED 5-7 = Tertiary

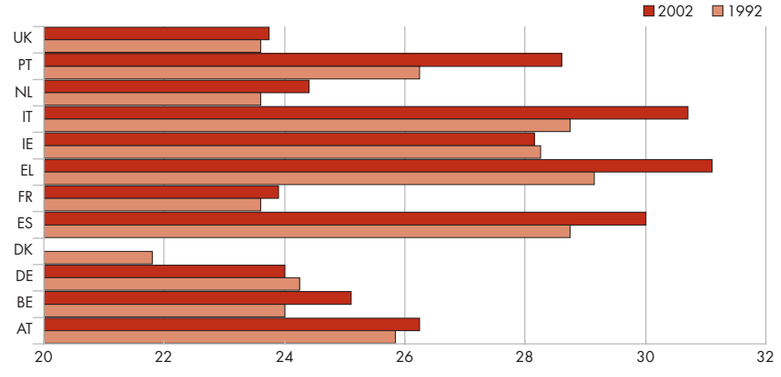
In the Nordic countries tertiary-educated women tend to have more children than less educated women and thus make a positive contribution to the relatively higher fertility observed in these countries. Scattered evidence suggests that this might also become the case in other countries. In the case of Spain for instance, the impressive educational progression of women now seems to be followed by a recovery of fertility.

The reversal of the link between educational attainment and fertility can so far only be observed in a few countries and it remains to be seen whether the trend is confirmed. This could be the case if longer education spells only lead to postponement of family formation resulting in a temporary reduction of fertility ("tempo effect"); once this lengthening of education spells is finished, the fertility rate would go up again. This rebound would be the higher the more favourable an environment women face in terms of employment opportunities and income.

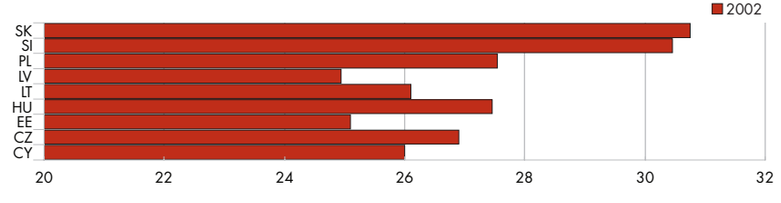
1.3.5. The prolonged period of parent-children cohabitation

Postponement of family formation can also be linked to the difficulty for young adults to leave the parental home and set up their own household. Over the past decade, there has been a trend for young adults, particularly males, to live longer with their parents (see charts 25). While this trend can be observed across the Union, it is particularly pronounced in Southern Europe. Chart 26 compares two contrasting cases, Italy and Denmark and illustrates the existing diversity at EU level.

25a Age at which half of young males have left the parental home in Europe

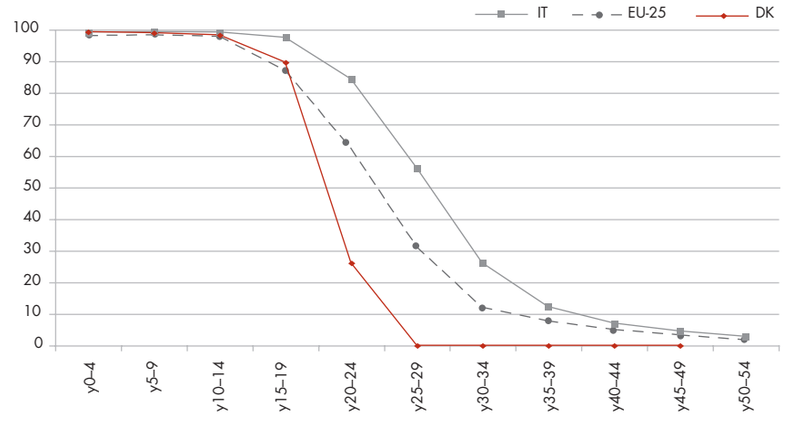


25b New Member States – 2002



Source: Eurostat LFS.

26 Share of the population living as "Child" (in a private household)

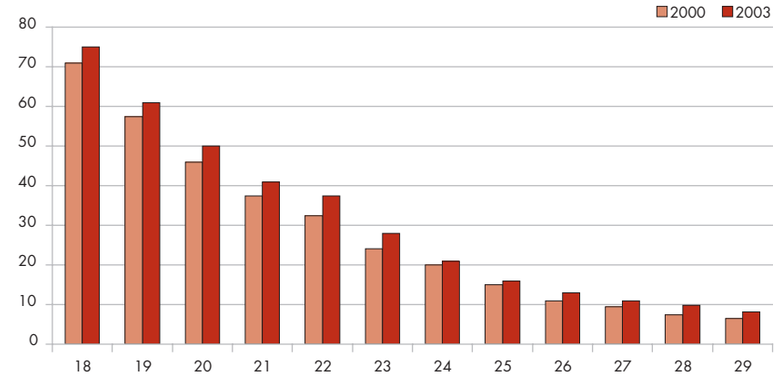


Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round).

A key factor that could explain why children are staying longer with their parents relates to the continuing extension of time spent in education. Chart 27 shows the increasing rates of enrolment in education over a short period of time (2000–2003). For instance, for the young aged 22, the rate of enrolment in education has shifted from 33% in 2000 to 37% in 2003. The share of people in the age group 25–34 attaining tertiary education rose from 21% in 1996 to 28% in 2003 (and 30% for females). Increased availability of tertiary education facilities close to the parental home could make it easier for young adults to stay with their parents while being students.

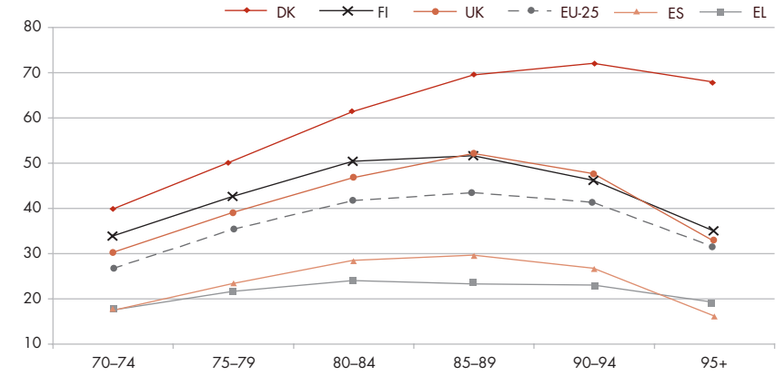
However, while this increase in years spent in education may at least partly explain the general trend of staying longer with parents, it fails to explain the observed diversity between Member States and in particular between the North and South of the EU. As observed from a social policy point-of-view, this diversity may also reflect worsened opportunities on labour, housing and credit markets, making it more difficult for young adults to set up their own household and form a family.

27 **Enrolment rate (all levels of education), EU-25**



Source: Eurostat.

28 **Share of the population living alone**



Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round).

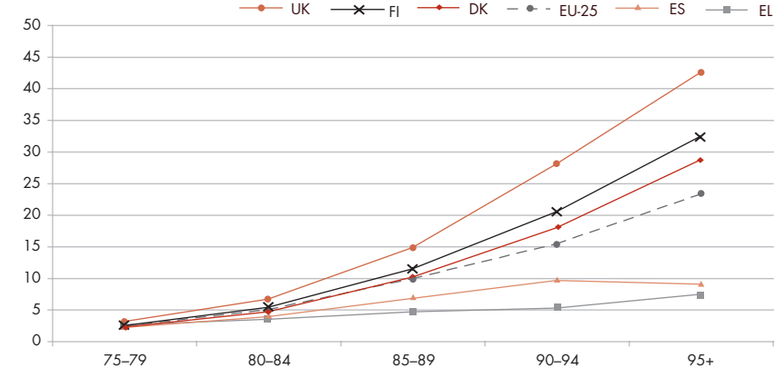
1.3.6. The growing number of older people living alone and the challenge of providing care for an increasing number of very old people

While the young generations are more likely to live with their parents, those belonging to the oldest generation tend to live more on their own rather than with their descendents (see chart 28). There is a noteworthy growth of smaller households. In 2000, an estimated 12% of the population were living alone compared with 8% in 1981. Women aged 65 and over account for more than one third of all one-person households. The proportion of people living on their own is highest in the Scandinavian countries (close to 20%) while in Italy it is slightly below the average (9%).

It is noteworthy that the cohabitation of older relatives with their children is more frequent in the Southern Member States whereas in the Northern Member States older people live more frequently alone and rely more on professional and institutional care when they become dependent. Chart 29 shows the extent to which older people live in institutions in various Member States.

Today, much of the care required by the frail elderly is provided by their descendents. With an increasing share of older generations living apart from their families, the need for professional care can be expected to increase. Moreover, the over-80s are the fastest growing age group: over the period 2000–2030 their number will increase by almost 15 million, an increase of 50%.[7] As a result, providing social and health care as well as adapted housing, transport/mobility facilities and other public infrastructures for this population group will be a major challenge. The need for services for the elderly will, however, not only depend on the number of elderly, but also on their future average health status. Premature dependency can be avoided through healthy life styles and accident prevention.

29 **Share of the population living in an institution**



Source: Eurostat Demographic Statistics (2001 Census Round).

7 This fast increase in the number and proportion of very old people in the population is the result of the growth in longevity in combination with high post-war fertility levels.

1.4. The contribution of legal immigration to a better intergenerational balance

Ageing results in a less favourable balance between the active and the retired. While immigration would have to be on a massive and completely unrealistic scale to maintain today's old-age dependency ratio, it can contribute to fill existing and future gaps in the labour markets and hence improve the ability of society to meet the increasing needs of the elderly. Indeed, the working age population would already have begun to shrink in several Member States in the absence of immigration. It is estimated that the expansion of the labour force through immigration accounts for a significant part of the strong economic growth rates recently observed in some Member States. The contribution of non-EU nationals to additional employment for the period 2000–2004 represents 19% in Spain and Ireland and over 30% in Greece and Italy. Despite the evidence of positive economic effects, many people feel uneasy about the effects of immigration. This may be linked to the fact that while legal immigration can be beneficial from an overall economic point of view, its costs and benefits may not be evenly distributed and in certain cases public perception of immigration can be influenced by non-economic factors and by a lack of real knowledge of the phenomenon.

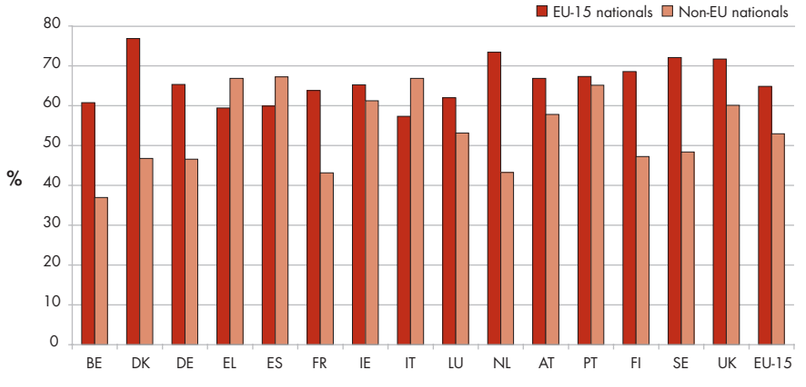
In particular, there is widespread apprehension that immigration might lead to higher unemployment.[8] This is not borne out by the evidence. Even in the short run, immigration can be beneficial for domestic employment to the extent that it helps to fill vacancies and increases the flexibility of the labour supply. This is particularly true in the case of temporary migration.[9] Moreover, there is no evidence that migrants are displacing domestic workers on a significant scale. Instead, migrant labour often helps to overcome bottlenecks in certain segments of the labour markets (at all levels of qualification, one classical example being doctors and nurses) or to fill jobs that have become unattractive to the population of the host country, such as seasonal jobs in the agricultural, tourist and building sectors and house and elderly care. Another example of a potential benefit of immigration is the impact of highly skilled immigrant workers on the EU economy and competitiveness, which is generally deemed to be a positive one under all aspects.[10]

Yet there may well be adverse effects on particular groups or sectors. It is typically observed that "undesirable effects are concentrated on very specific blue-collar worker activities in manufacturing industries and on unskilled labour in services."[11] Non-EU nationals tend to be concentrated in particular sectors and occupations, though over time such concentration tends to diminish. For example, they account for more than 10% of total employment in the private household sector and for almost 8% in the hotels and restaurant sector, compared to 3% in total employment. Immigrants are also overrepresented in manual jobs (for all types of qualifications, but particularly for unskilled manual jobs for which no or low qualifications are required).[12] Apart from the actual demand for migrant labour, another factor that needs to be taken into account to explain the concentration of immigrants in certain low skilled sectors is the so-called "brain waste", i.e. third-country nationals not being able to have their professional and/or educational qualifications recognised in the host country and having to accept lower qualified and less paid jobs.

The contribution of immigrants to employment could, however, be higher. At 52.7%, the employment rate of non-nationals in EU-15 is significantly lower than the 64.4% rate for EU nationals, especially when it comes to the second generation. It is interesting to note that in three Southern Member States, Greece, Spain and Italy, the employment rate of non EU-nationals is higher than that of nationals. This may be due to the fact that large scale immigration to these countries is a more recent phenomenon and mainly driven by the search for jobs rather than family reunification, which is the main way of entry for third country nationals in a number of EU countries (e.g. France, Sweden, Denmark).

It should also be noted that immigrant women face particular challenges. Their employment rate in 2005 was 15 percentage points lower than that of their EU national counterparts, while this gap was smaller for immigrant men, differing from men of EU nationality by 7.7 percentage points.[13] These data show the need for increased efforts to ensure social and labour market integration and better utilization of the employment potential of immigrant women.

30 **Employment rate of EU-15 and non-EU nationals in 2004**
(% of employed in the working age population)



Source: Eurostat (Spring) Labour Force Survey.

The impact of immigration on domestic wages appears to be weak. One estimate puts it in a range between -0.3 and +0.3 per cent.[14] Wages and employment could be negatively influenced notably for low-skilled workers, while high-skilled workers could expect to gain, possibly through increased productivity. The net impact of immigration on the public finances of the host countries, taking into account both government expenditures and revenues, seems to have been moderate

8 J. Coppel et al., "Trends in Immigration and Economic Consequences", ECO/WKP(2001)10
9 Non-EU nationals are more likely to have fixed term contracts (20%) than EU-nationals (13%).
10 See for example: Jacob von Weizsäcker, "Welcome to Europe", Bruegel Policy Brief, issue 2006/03, April 2006.
11 European Integration Consortium (2001) The impact of Eastern Enlargement on Employment and Labour markets in the EU Member States, Final Report.
12 European Commission, Employment in Europe 2001.
13 Labour Force Survey, 2005 - data for the EU-15.
14 H. Brücker, "Can international Migration Solve the Problems of European Labour Markets?" German Institute for Economic Research, April 2002.

so far.[15] In respect of public revenues, immigrants' contributions vary according to the qualification level of the immigrant worker and the kind of job (and therefore of the level of salary). From the public expenditure point of view, the limited impact could be due to the fact that most newly admitted immigrants are relatively young, below 40 years of age, and that many leave their families in their home country, especially if they are admitted under short-term permits. The spatial distribution of immigration varies considerably across Member States and regions, with a relatively high concentration in urban and industrialised areas. The location of employment opportunities clearly impacts on the choice of residence, which may also be explained by the patterns of earlier immigration and the presence of established communities.

The increase in immigration flows as well as the growing cultural diversity of immigrants has called into question traditional models of integration. This has had a clear impact on the domestic politics of many Member States, with increasing public support for tailored integration programmes for immigrants. Successful integration of immigrants has become a challenge not just for national policy-making, but also at EU level. Given the significance of the immigrant population, securing the full integration into society of immigrants and their descendants is also key to the achievement of the Lisbon goals in relation to employment and social cohesion.

It is in this context that the Commission has adopted a Common Agenda for Integration[16] to establish a coherent European framework for the integration of third-country nationals, as well as a Policy plan on legal migration.[17] The objective of the policy plan is to gradually develop a number of instruments that will help Member States to better manage future economic migration flows. The plan indicates a number of future specific measures and includes a timetable for the various initiatives. In it the Commission proposes to focus — over the next four years , i.e. the remaining period covered by The Hague Programme adopted at the European Council of November 2004 — on the following main areas of action: legislative instruments on the conditions of admission of certain types of third-country workers and on the rights of all worker migrants; measures to promote knowledge building and information sharing; targeted activation of EU financial instruments supporting the integration of third country workers and their dependents and measures to foster co-operation with countries of origin. This comprehensive approach reflects the need to address all the dimensions of the legal immigration phenomena and to continue developing a coherent common EU policy to properly manage immigration from third countries.

Demographic change will have major effects on the relations between generations. Assessing effects on certain age groups such as that of individuals of working and childbearing age is also important. The following section of the report places demographic developments in the context of incomes and levels of consumption and sheds light on policies affecting living conditions in general and on specific policy areas such as housing and healthcare, with emphasis on intergenerational comparisons and the situation of families.

15 J. Coppel et al., "Trends in Immigration and Economic Consequences", ECO/WKP(2001)10.
16 COM(2005) 389 final, adopted on 1.9.2005.
17 COM(2005) 669, adopted on 21.12.2005.

2. Income, health and living conditions

2.1. Incomes

2.1.1. Relative income distribution

An individual's income varies greatly across the life cycle. During childhood and youth, people typically have no significant income of their own, but rather share resources within a family. Income levels peak during the working age phase, after which earned income is replaced by pensions. Living standards, however, are not only determined by individuals' personal income but by the sharing of resources within households. This section looks at the income of households in which people of different age groups live.

Household panels and equivalised incomes

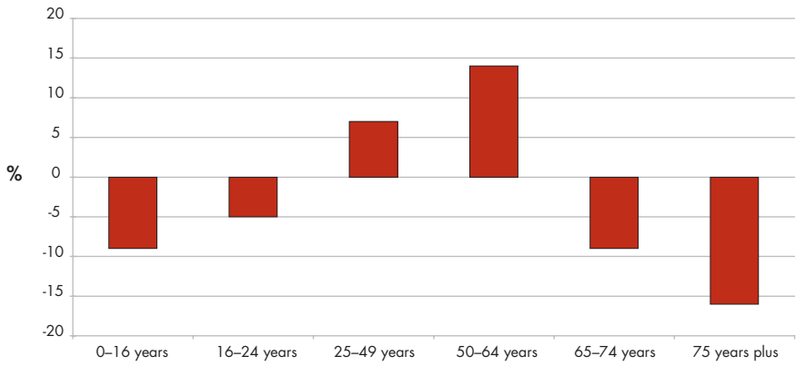
The definition of income is an important aspect of measuring poverty. Many of the income figures presented in this section of the report are taken from ECHP (the European Community Household Panel) and its successor EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions),[18] both of which measure the total income of households. The figures in this report are based on equivalised incomes, which is to say that household incomes are divided by the number of household members using different weights calculated on the basis of household composition. The equivalence scale adopted at EU level assigns varying weights to children and adults in each household on the assumptions that additional household members cost less per individual than a single household member and that children cost less than adults. A multitude of different income components can also be variously included or excluded in measurements. Imputed rents — the value of the rent owners of their own homes do not have to pay — has a substantial effect on levels of incomes for pensioners as does the inclusion or exclusion of negative capital income. As a general rule, neither of these income components

A look at the distribution of income across the life cycle for the majority of EU-15 countries as a whole in 2001 (chart 31) reveals that the incomes of people of working age (25 to 64 years old) clearly lay above the median for the total population. Households in which younger and older people live, by contrast, have incomes below the median for the total population.

This pattern can be expected to be fairly stable over time, but some interesting trends can be observed. Charts 32–34 compare the levels in 1995 and 2001 for individual Member States for 3 age groups: youths 16–24 years of age, people in mid-life aged 25–49 and elderly individuals 75 years old and over. Reflecting the substantial increase in the median income for the period, the average income in Ireland of those aged 65–74 and especially those aged 75 and over, declined relative to the median, while the relative income of children and the 16–24 age group increased substantially. People at the outset of their working lives may therefore especially have benefited from the rapid pace of economic growth in the country and the job opportunities which followed in its wake.

The 65–74 age group also experienced falling relative incomes in Germany, Austria, France and Luxembourg. In these countries, however, the relative income of those aged 75 and over either remained basically the same or rose. And, finally, at the other end of the spectrum, the relative income of all individuals over the age of 65 increased in Portugal while the relative income of children and young people fell.

31 Incomes of different age groups compared to median income for the entire population EU-15, 2001



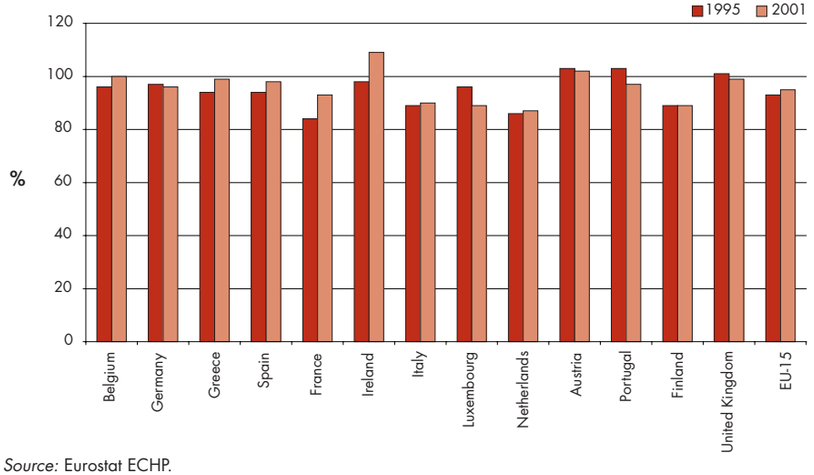
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

Generally the pattern across the EU-15 Member States was very uneven for young people and somewhat more uniform for the elderly. However, as regards the working age population, the relative income of 25–49 year olds for the EU-15 as a whole fell while the relative incomes of 50–64 year olds rose. Measured in absolute terms, the incomes of 25–49 year olds, as was the case for all age groups, rose substantially. But the gain in absolute income for this group was clearly smaller than the EU-15 average for all age groups (28.3% as compared to 29.7% for the EU-15 as a whole).

Given that the average age of women in the EU-15 Member States giving birth for the first time was approaching 26 in the year 2000 and that this group includes a substantial part of the population embarking on their working careers, this development in relative and absolute incomes is striking. Considering in addition, that the majority of parents with dependent children are also to be found in the 25–49 age group, the trends described here underline the importance of dealing with issues such as the reconciliation of working life and family life and equal opportunities.

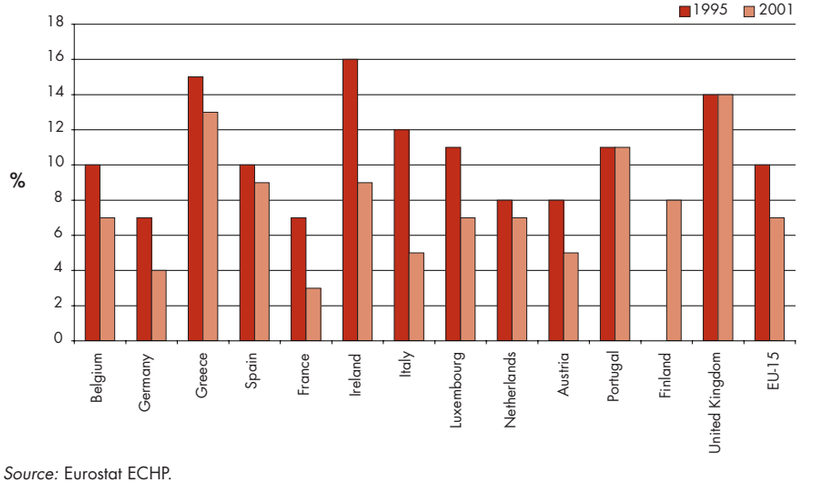
18 For information on the transition from the ECHP to EU-SILC, see Eurostat 'Statistics in Focus' 13/2005.

32 **Median equivalised net income of 16–24 year olds as percentage of the national median income, 1995 and 2001 (% difference)**



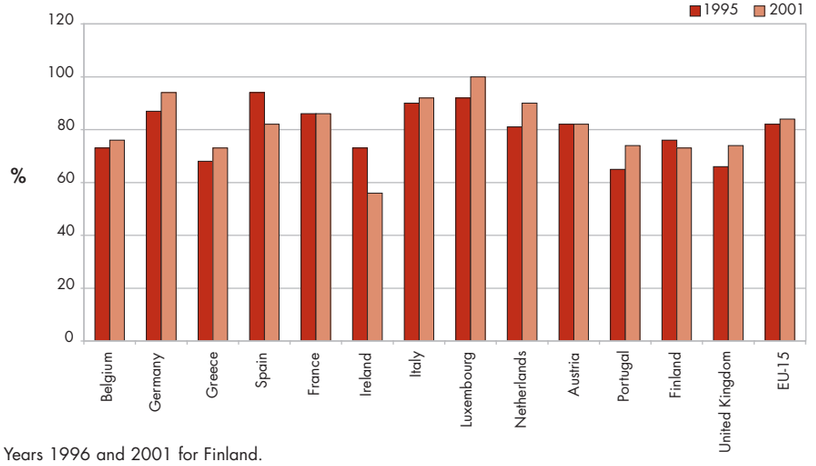
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

33 **Median equivalised net income of 25–49 year olds as percentage of the national median income, 1995 and 2001 (% difference)**



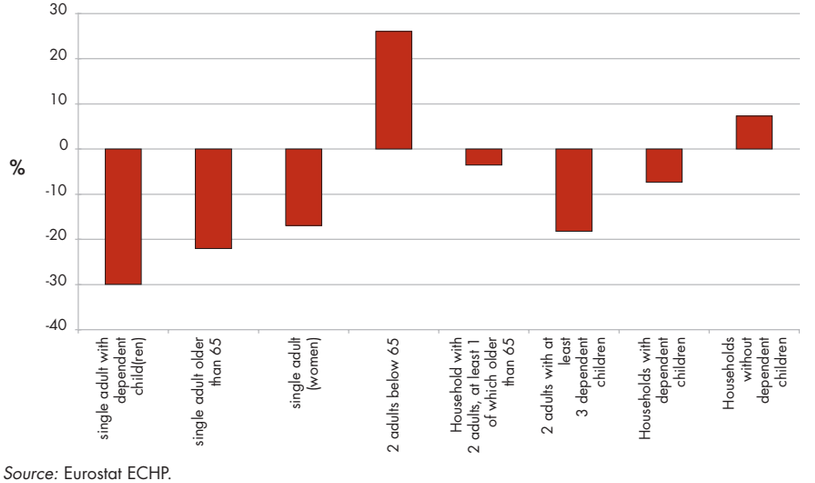
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

34 **Median equivalised net income of over 75-year olds relative to the national median income, 1995 and 2001 (% difference)**



Years 1996 and 2001 for Finland.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

35 **Mean equivalised income of different household types relative to the median income of the total population**



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

Turning to the situation of families, comparing equivalised income levels for households with varying numbers of children (see box on equivalised incomes above) reveals that relative incomes fall as the number of children in families increases, in the sense that families with three or more children have lower relative incomes than families with a single child. Lone parent households however have substantially lower incomes than houseohulds with children and two or more adults.

As is evident in the chart 35, figures for the EU-15 group of countries for 2001 show that families without dependent children generally had relative incomes which were higher than those of families with dependent children. Over the period 1995-2001, only in Belgium, Greece and Finland did families with children experience a rise in relative income compared to families without children; families with children in Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal, Austria and the Netherlands had falling incomes relative to the population as a whole.

According to a UNICEF report[19] recent years have witnessed two important but opposing trends: the age of parents, and linked to that their level of education, has been rising, which contributes to rising incomes and a reduced risk of poverty, while at the same time the number of single parent households has also been rising, with a corresponding increase in the number of individuals at risk of poverty.

2.1.2. Intergenerational transfers

Recent results from SHARE (see box below) reveal interesting patterns in intergenerational transfers of money and material goods. On the whole, transfers flow from old to young i.e. to the children and, to a lesser extent, grandchildren of the donors. Older Europeans are most likely to make a financial transfer around the age of 60, with transfer rates falling steadily thereafter. However, this group is more likely to make financial transfers to grandchildren after they have reached a more advanced age: around 8% of the recipients of transfers made by persons under the age of 75 are their grandchildren compared to 28% for those over 75.

Rates of giving and receiving do not follow any clear pattern across countries, but a distinct North/South dimension is to be found when looking at the composition of donors and recipients (chart 36). In the Mediterranean countries, and especially in Spain and Italy, children are much more likely to make a financial transfer to a parent than in countries farther to the north, where parents are the predominant donors. These figures reflect different demographic and institutional influences. In countries with more highly developed pension systems and higher per capita wealth, people are more likely to receive a gift from a parent who benefits from a high pension. In southern countries, financial transfers from children are an important income component for many old age pensioners.

The main form of time transfer involves childcare, mostly provided by grandmothers. The incidence of grandmothers having looked after their grandchildren regularly or occasionally within the last 12 months is fairly uniform across the countries involved, with around one half of grandmothers having done so. These rates are actually slightly higher in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and France, countries where, on the one hand, family bonds have traditionally been regarded as being weaker

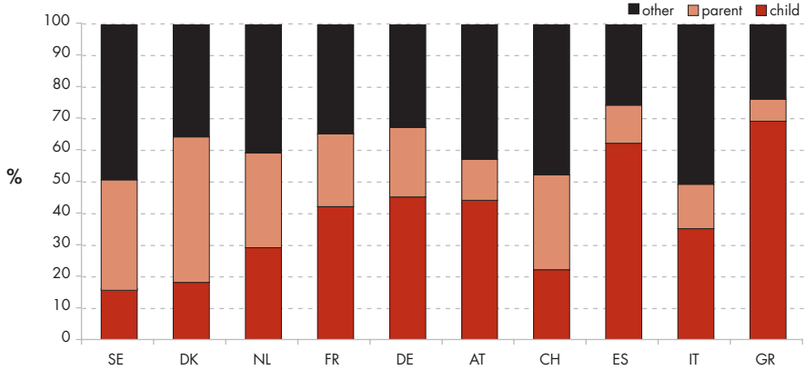
SHARE - a major survey on the over-50's

SHARE stands for Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. The project has collected data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of some 22,000 Continental European individuals over the age of 50. Eleven countries contributed micro data to the 2004 SHARE baseline study. They represent the various regions in Europe, ranging from Scandinavia (Denmark and Sweden) through Central Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands) to the Mediterranean (Spain, Italy and Greece).

SHARE has mainly been supported by the European Commission under the Research Framework Programme and currently involves about 150 researchers from 16 different countries. Most of the work has been coordinated at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing (MEA) and has been carried out in close cooperation with groups responsible for surveys of the elderly already established in the UK (ELSA) and in the United States of America (HRS).

The results presented here are taken from the publication 'Health, Age and Retirement in Europe' (SHARE 2005). More information is available at http://www.share-project.org/

36 **Composition of financial transfers across generations by donor (SHARE, 2004)**



Source: SHARE.

19 UNICEF (2005): Child Poverty in Rich Countries, Innocenti Report Card no. 6.

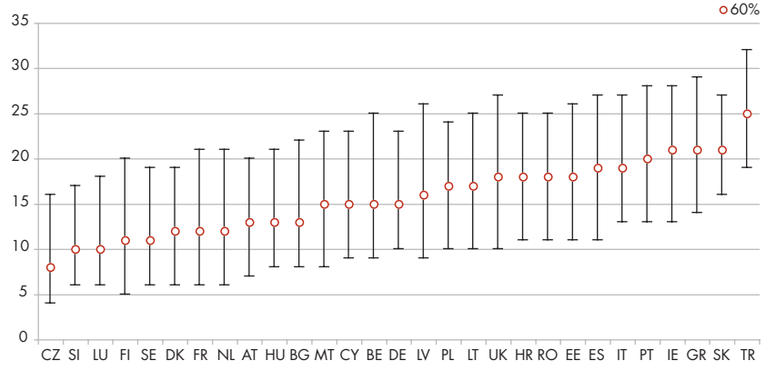
than in Mediterranean ones, and on the other hand, levels of child care provision are higher. This slight difference may be linked to a higher proportion of single parents in these countries. This is the case in Denmark, but not in the Netherlands, where rates of this type of transfer are highest. One possible explanation is that grandmothers in these countries are more actively helping their offspring combine family and work commitments.

Although there is little variation between countries in the rates of grandchild care, an examination of the regularity of care tells a different story. The frequency of care is lowest in the north of Europe and highest in the south. Italian and Greek grandmothers are more than twice as likely to be taking care of their grandchildren on a regular basis as their northern counterparts. A contributing factor can be the lower supply of these carers in the north: more than half of grandmothers under 65 years of age in Sweden and Denmark are in some form of gainful employment.

2.1.3. Poverty in the EU

The risk of poverty is generally measured in the EU and other developed countries using income thresholds based on national medians. Estimates of poverty are sensitive to the threshold used (see box). The most common baseline used by the EU is 60% of national median equivalised income. As shown in chart 37, setting alternative thresholds of 50 and 70 percent does not substantially alter country rankings. However, it does provide an indication of the number of people with incomes just above or below the chosen threshold, information which is clearly relevant for social inclusion policy. Using a poverty threshold of 50% would reduce the proportion of people below poverty levels of income from 15 to 9 percent in the EU as a whole, while setting the threshold at 70% of national median income would increase this share to 24%.

37 **Proportion of the population living on less than 50, 60 and 70% respectively of national median equivalised income**



Notes: Reference year: 2003, except: HU, SI, NL, BG, AT, LT, PL, HR, PT, TR: 2002; RO: 2001; MT: 2000.
Source: Eurostat (2005), NewCronos database.

Insofar as the distribution of incomes around the poverty threshold is concerned, a comparison of Finland and Sweden for example reveals that the relative number of people just above and just below the poverty line is significantly larger in the former country. In Latvia, the UK and Spain, a relatively large number of individuals also have incomes close to the 60% threshold, whereas in Slovenia, Austria, Germany, and Slovakia, income is more dispersed and poverty rates are less sensitive to the threshold used. These differences underline the importance of taking the distribution of incomes around the poverty line into account when examining risk-of-poverty measures.

Relative poverty

Any analysis of income-related poverty must be approached with care; while income is considered to be the best overall proxy, poverty is by nature a multidimensional phenomenon, closely related to factors such as material deprivation and not to be measured only in monetary terms. The main EU risk-of-poverty measure (one of the so-called primary Laeken indicators) is based on a poverty threshold of 60% of equivalised national median income, but is supplemented by other primary and secondary common indicators which reveal more about the distribution of incomes and other contextual information.

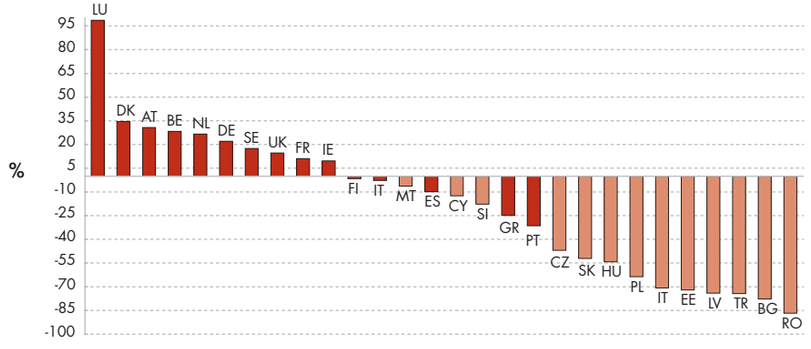
Note should also be taken of the fact that many EU Member States with relatively low risk-of-poverty rates also have comparatively low absolute median incomes. Thus relative measures of poverty have to be evaluated taking into consideration their method of calculation and a range of relevant information on other determinants of living standards.

When 60% of median income is translated into a measure of actual purchasing power (chart 38), levels differ greatly across countries. Poverty thresholds in Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia in purchasing parity terms are close to those in Spain, Greece and Portugal and are not substantially lower than those of Finland and Italy, the two latter countries having levels very close to the threshold for all 25 Member States. The three Baltic states have substantially lower thresholds.

Similarities and dissimilarities in living conditions across countries in the EU come more into focus when the situation of different household types is examined. In chart 39, the poverty rates of various household types with and without children are shown relative to the average rate of poverty (the diagonal line); points above the diagonal line have higher risks of poverty compared with the average for all households and points below the diagonal have lower risks of poverty. In general, households with 3 or more children have poverty rates which lie farther above the average than households without children. Indeed, in some countries households with three children are approximately twice as likely to be at risk of poverty as families with two children.

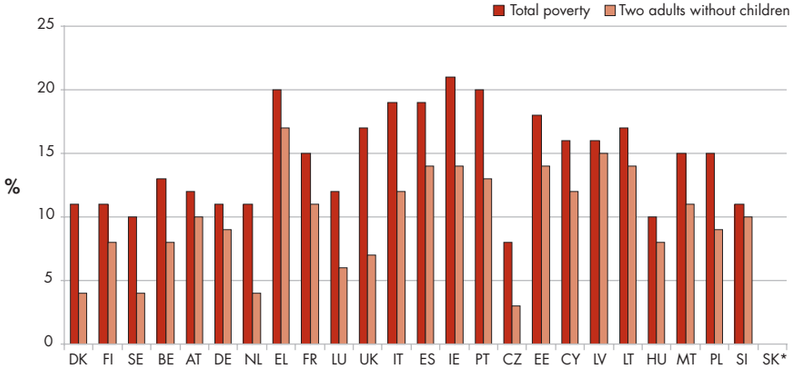
The situation of lone parent households stands out: in all Member States the proportion of lone parents — who are predominantly women — below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. These figures do not necessarily provide evidence for a direct coupling between lone parent-status and heightened poverty risk. Strong evidence does exist for the fact that this risk, for all groups, is directly associated with employment status and in a number of countries being a lone parent has a significantly negative effect on chances for employment. In many respects, households with two breadwinners are at a distinct advantage compared to households comprised of single adults.

38 **Poverty thresholds for the total population, 2001 (% difference to EU-25 PPPs)**



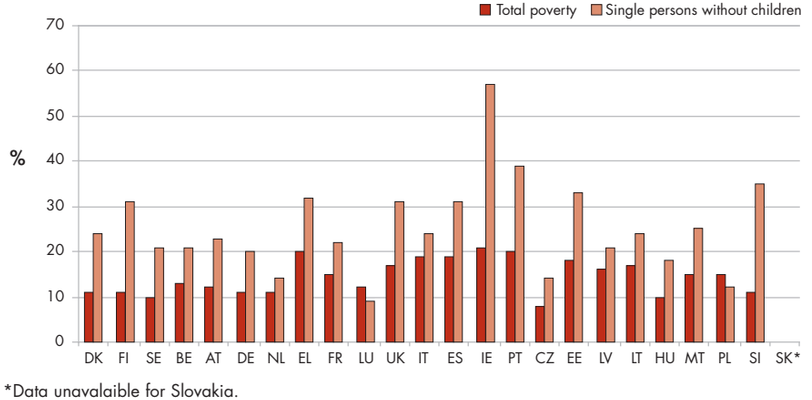
Note: National currencies are converted on the basis of Purchasing Power Parities (rather than exchange rates).
Source: Eurostat ECHP and national data.

39b **Poverty rates of two-adult households without children and total poverty, 2001**



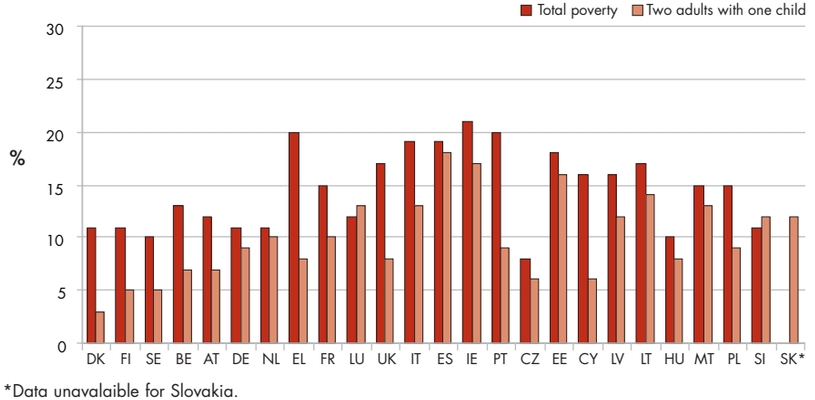
*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

39a **Poverty rates of single persons without children and total poverty, 2001**



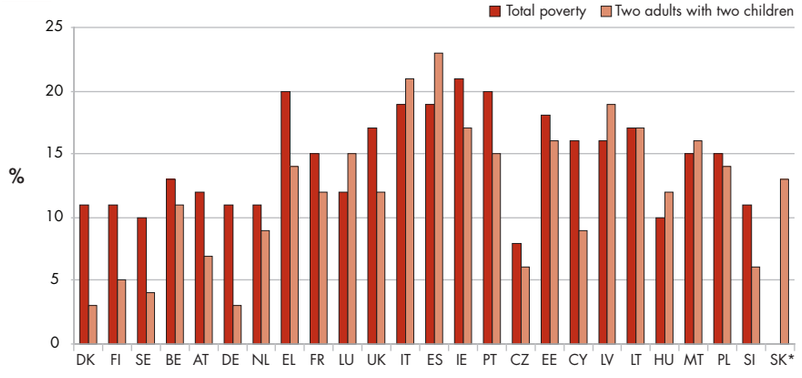
*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

39c **Poverty rates of two adults with one child and total poverty, 2001**



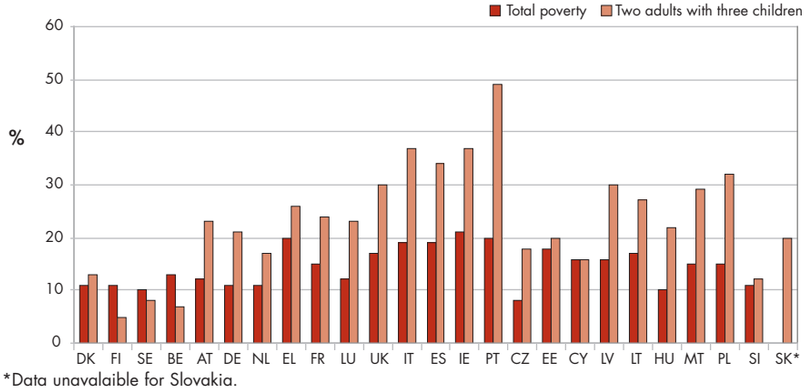
*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

39d **Poverty rates of two adults with two children and total poverty, 2001**



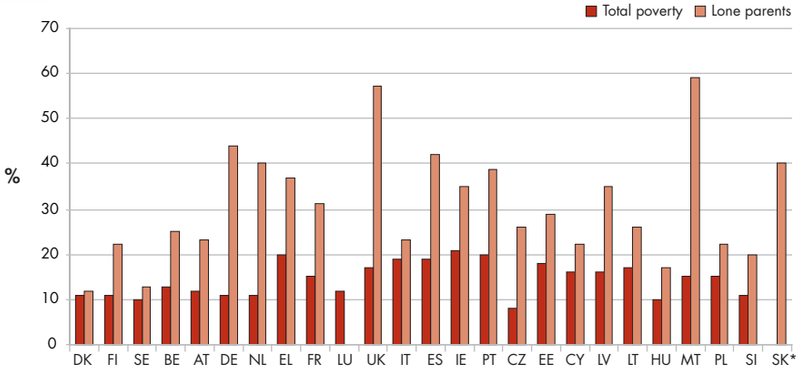
*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

39e **Poverty rates of two adults with three children and total poverty, 2001**



*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

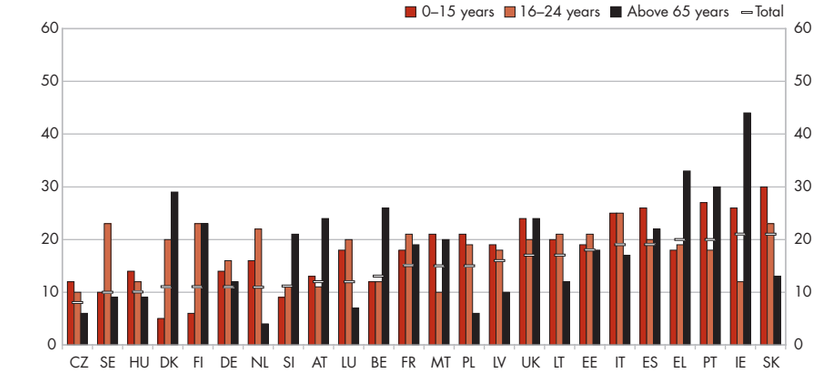
39f **Poverty rates of lone parents and total poverty, 2001**



*Data unavalaible for Slovakia.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

Poverty rates for the working age population can be expected to be lower than poverty rates for the population at large, but poverty rates for the young and older age groups are also influenced by demographic and social factors (such as family composition) and social policies.

40 **Poverty in specific age groups and total national poverty rate**



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

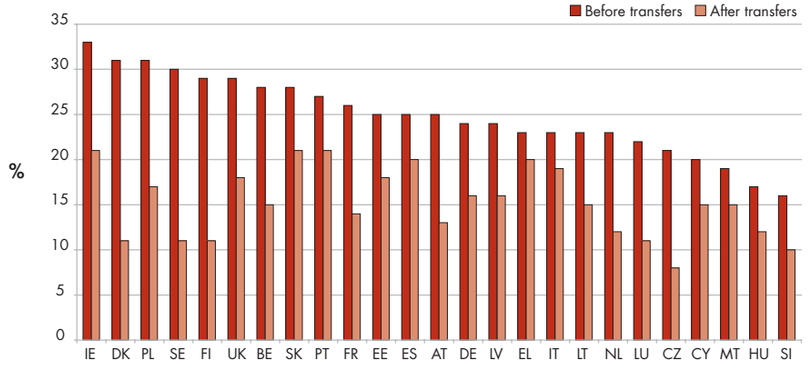
Old age poverty is particularly high in Greece and Ireland, also in comparison to several of the new Member States (see chart 40). The proportion of 16-24 year olds below the poverty line is relatively high in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands compared both with their own and other member state populations. This reflects the large proportion of this age group living alone in these countries. This age group will in addition also include many students, for whom relative poverty is a transient condition. The poverty risk of under 16-year olds also commands attention; it is particularly high in several countries (the UK, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, Malta, Poland and Slovakia). The poverty risk for the elderly has evolved differently for different groups of countries over the period 1995-2001. While it has risen for example in Spain, Ireland, Austria and Finland, it has remained basically unchanged in Belgium, Greece, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

A tendency can also be noted towards the feminization of poverty. Data for the EU-25 reveals that the at-risk-of poverty rate for women is 3 percentage points higher than that for men.[20] The promotion of gender equality measures in social inclusion and social protection policies therefore is gaining in importance.

2.2. Social policies

2.2.1. Taxes and benefits

41 Poverty rates before and after transfers (not incl. pensions) EU-25, 2003

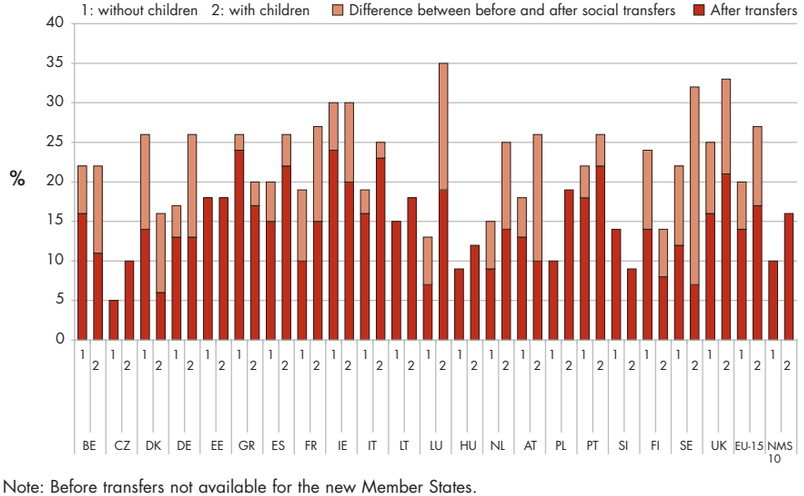


Source: Eurostat EU-SILC and national data.

A comparison between the standard at-risk-of-poverty rate and the hypothetical situation where social transfers except old age/survivors' pensions are absent (chart 41) shows that such transfers have an important redistributive effect that helps reduce the number of people who are at risk of poverty. In general, redistribution is greatest in countries with low poverty rates after transfers – there is evidence of a negative correlation between the extent of redistribution and levels of poverty, but recent work suggests that this phenomenon is less evident in Mediterranean countries. Thus, social benefits play a greater role in reducing poverty rates in Denmark, Sweden and Finland, than is the case in Italy, Greece and Spain. It is worth noting that a large part of total transfers consists of old age and survivors pensions. Pensions tend to be the main source of income for the elderly, and it can be argued that since pensions to a large extent are deferred wages, they should be classed as primary income and not as social transfers. While the poverty risk for all 25 states would be 40% at 2003 levels without taking into account any form of social transfers, this number is reduced to 28% when pensions are included as primary household income.

An examination of household poverty rates shows that transfers reduce income differentials between households with and without children in many Member States (chart 42). In Sweden the relative positions of the 2 types of households are actually reversed. However the extent of redistribution varies greatly across countries.

42 At-risk-of-poverty rates of households with and without children before and after social transfers (excluding pensions), 2001



Note: Before transfers not available for the new Member States.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

20 Eurostat – EU-SILC 2004 and national sources.

Euromod

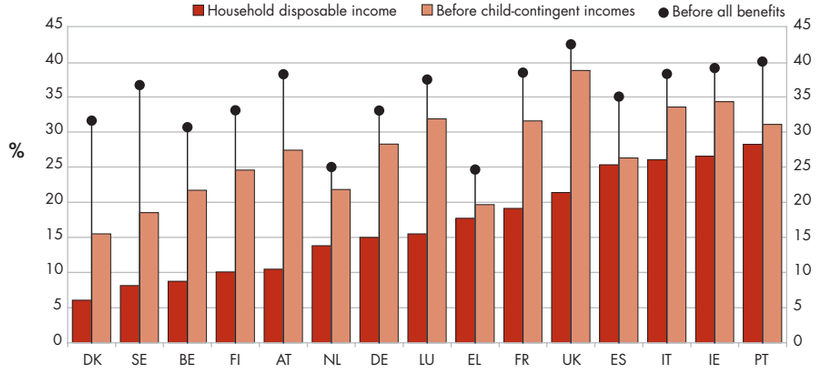
Euromod is a multi-country Europe-wide tax-benefit model. It involves a team of researchers from all the EU-15 Member States. The model provides estimates of the distributional impact of changes to personal tax and transfer policy and is useful in evaluating both national policies within a European perspective and policies at the level of the European Union as well.

The Euromod working paper series publishes work by members of the Euromod network and by others who have used Euromod in their research. Statistics on the distribution and decomposition of disposable income are available on the Internet, as well as various interactive tools which make use of Euromod data.

Euromod has been developed through several European Commission-funded projects. The new I-CUE (Improving the Capacity and Usability of Euromod) project expands and enhances Euromod to enable the incorporation of the 10 new Member States.

More information can be obtained at http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/

43 **The child poverty rate in EU-15 in 2001, before all benefits, before all child-contingent incomes and after benefits and child-contingent incomes (i.e. household disposable income)**

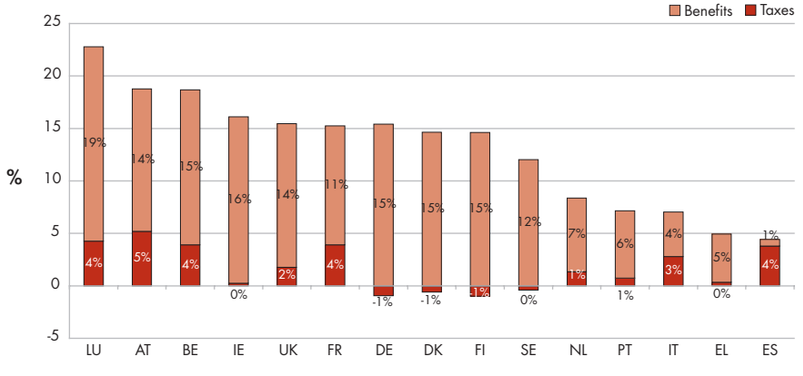


Source: Euromod.

When assessing the impact of expenditures on social protection, it is important however to factor in the effects of tax systems. Tax concessions can have effects directly comparable to those of cash benefits; a refundable child tax credit can affect household income in precisely the same way as a universal child benefit. Measuring the simultaneous impact of benefits and taxes on the situation of children, however, is a complex affair, as this group will be affected by benefits and tax concessions not specifically targeted at them. Euromod (see box) takes account of taxation effects (but does not include maternity/paternity/parental benefits, an important component of the approach to family support in Scandinavia). Results show that child poverty would be much higher in the absence of child contingent transfers in most countries (see chart 43). On a proportional basis the reduction in child poverty rates is smallest in Spain and Greece and largest in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Austria and Luxembourg.

Strikingly, benefits not contingent on the presence of children in a household play a large part in reducing poverty for this group. Still it is evident that Member States have a special focus on their youngest citizens in their policymaking and social support for children is substantial in many countries. On the backdrop of falling fertility rates and the rising cost of rearing families, the extent of support can potentially not only influence fertility, but also choices concerning time use and the division of responsibilities in the home.

44 **Spending on child contingent net benefits and tax concessions in EU-15 in 2001: per child spending as a proportion of per-capita household disposable income (%)**



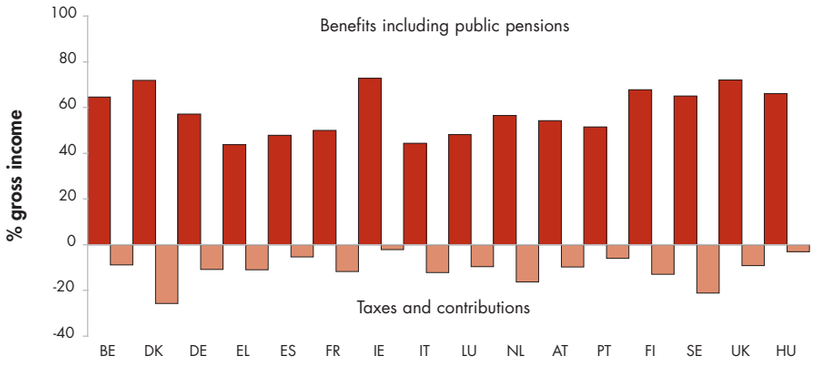
Source: Euromod.

As shown in chart 44, spending per child is highest in Luxembourg, followed by Austria and Belgium, but net benefits and tax concessions have a similar share of disposable income in many of the countries which are represented. This figure also illustrates that tax systems can both reduce and increase the gross effect of transfers depending on national tax regimes, underlining the importance of taking into account net rather than gross effects of benefits, when making comparisons across countries. Child contingent tax concessions are of notable size in many Member States (thus appearing as positive values above the 0% axis), while taxation of transfers reduces the net effect in Scandinavia and Germany (and appear as negative values below the aforementioned line).

In countries where benefits are taxed to any extent, moreover, the effect of such taxes on income is not spread uniformly along the income distribution. In some countries this form of taxation is greatest for low income households (the Netherlands) or middle income ones (Denmark, Sweden), in others, it falls more evenly across all households except those with the lowest incomes (Belgium) or across all households without exception (Finland).

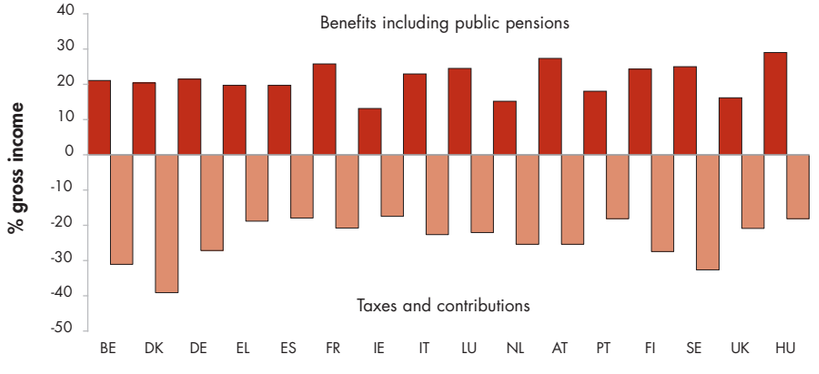
Not surprisingly, public pensions are an extremely important source of income for the elderly. Social benefits including pensions account for over 60% of gross income for households with members over the age of 65 in over half the EU-15 countries and almost 80% in Germany, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Finland. They are even more important for low income households, making up virtually all the income of households in the bottom income quintile with elderly members in most countries (chart 45). Households with children in the bottom 20% of the income distribution receive significantly more in benefits than those in higher income brackets.

45b **Taxes and benefits as a proportion of gross incomes 2001: bottom quintile**



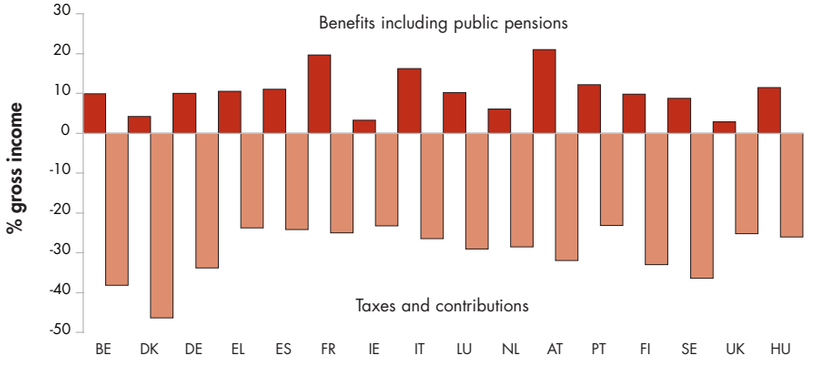
Source: Euromod.

45a **Taxes and benefits as a proportion of grass incomes 2001: households**



Source: Euromod.

45c **Taxes and benefits as a proportion of grass incomes 2001: top quintile**



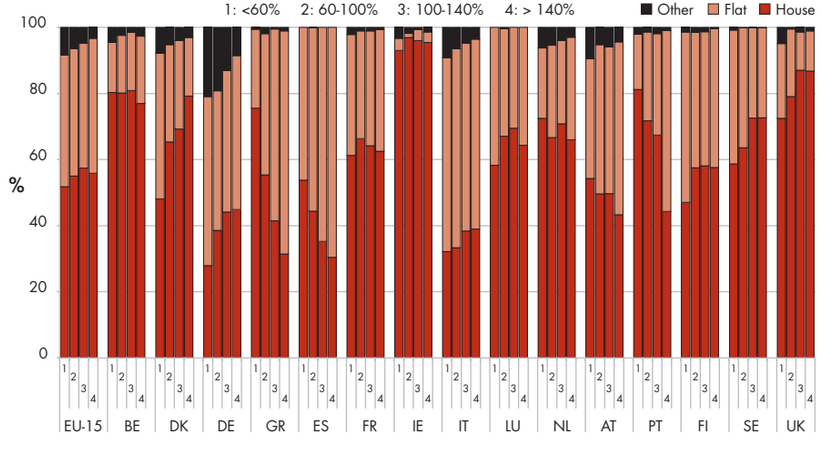
Source: Euromod.

2.2.2. Housing

Adequate housing is a basic requirement of life and housing conditions impact not only on the physical health of Europeans, but also on their mental wellbeing and family formation. Housing conditions reflect socio-economic status and household makeup.

The predominance of different forms of housing, e.g. flats and houses, varies considerably across the EU-15 countries, with Ireland being a notable example with over 90% of people in every income group living in a house (chart 46). Cultural differences are readily distinguishable: a higher proportion of people living in houses are to be found amongst the high income group in some countries, while an opposite trend is evident in another group of countries.

46 **Proportion of the population living in a house or flat, by income group in EU-15 in 2001**
(Percentage of median national income)

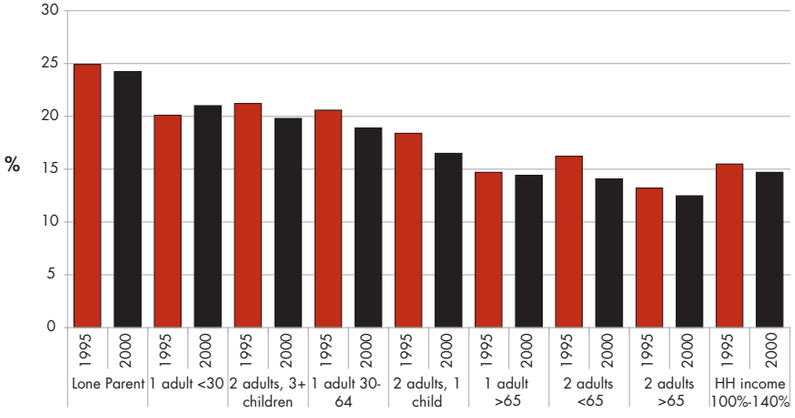


Source: Eurostat ECHP.

In France and Ireland, people of 65 and over are more likely to be homeowners than younger generations, while in Denmark and the Netherlands, the reverse is the case. Generally, rates of accommodation ownership decrease with age: in the Netherlands only a quarter of individuals over the age of 80 live in their own accommodation as compared to 70% of those aged 50 to 79. Gender also plays a role for the extent of ownership amongst the elderly, as women have lower ownership rates than men.

A majority of single persons, single adults under thirty in particular, live in a flat. While this also applies to single parents, couples, with or without children, are more likely to live in a house. Unsurprisingly, a large proportion of households with 3 or more children live in houses.

47 **Percentage of households reporting "several" housing problems (EU-15)**



Note: Households with three or more of the following problems: Space, noise, darkness, heating, damp, pollution and crime.
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

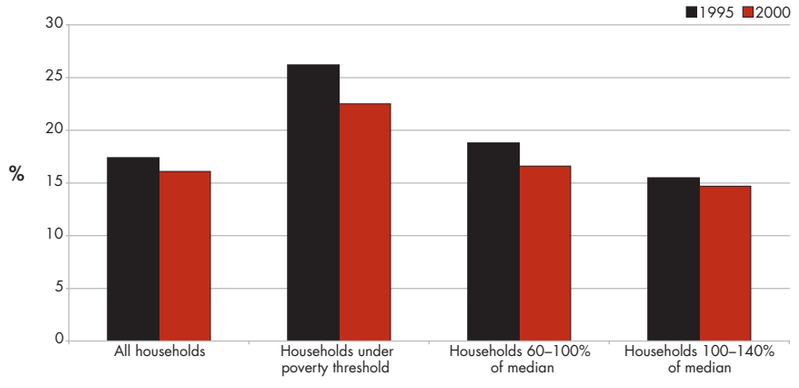
An apparent improvement has taken place in the EU-15 countries with respect to the quality of housing (chart 47). Generally speaking, fewer families with children report multiple problems with their housing at the end of the period 1995-2000, although a relatively high proportion of families with 3 or more children still experience problems. Lone parents, while their situation shows some improvement, have the greatest share of any group reporting problems with accommodation, while single adults under 30 years of age have experienced a slight decline in the quality of their housing.

The quality of housing has improved for all income groups over the period (chart 48), but a particular tendency remains unchanged: lower income households have more problems with their accommodations than those in higher income ranges.

As is the case with housing quality, lone parents and individuals under 30 living alone stand out when the relative financial burden of housing is examined. While the financial burden has generally been reduced during the period ending in 2001, the situation of the latter group has actually worsened (chart 49). Families with children, including those with 3 or more, have experienced an improvement in their financial situation, insofar as accommodation is concerned. The trend shown here emphasizes the growing advantages accruing to 2 breadwinner households.

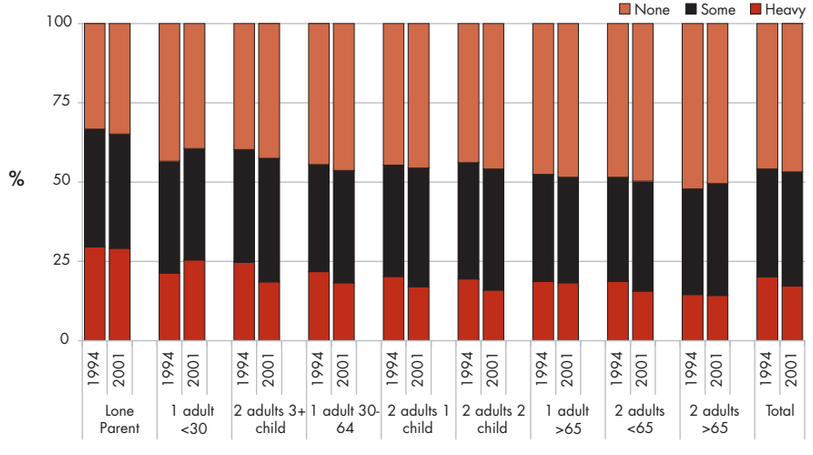
Substantial differences exist between European cities regarding access to housing measured as the perceived relative ease of finding an adequate dwelling at a reasonable price (chart 50). A slight correlation between city size and difficulty can be traced, but no North/South or for that matter East/West grouping is evident.

48 **Percentage of households reporting problems with housing by income grouping, 1995 and 2000**



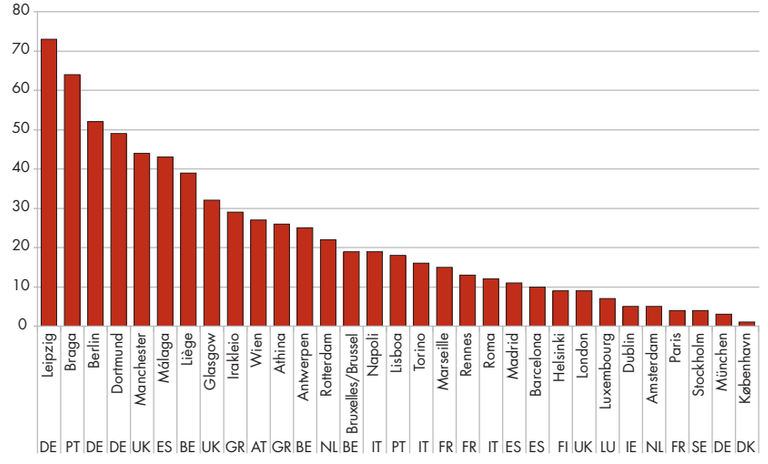
Source: Eurostat ECHP.

49 **Percentage of households reporting none, some or heavy financial burden due to housing costs (1994-2001, EU-15)**



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

50 **Ease of finding good housing at reasonable price synthetic index 0 (most difficult) to 100 (easiest)**



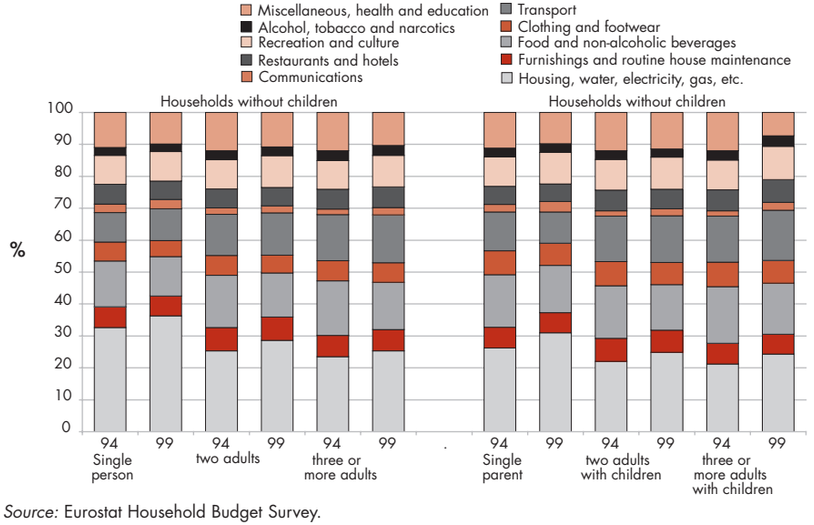
Source: Eurostat. Perception survey results 2004.

Between 1994 and 1999, the portion of household budgets (chart 51) spent on housing-related items has risen while the share of expenditure on food and clothing has fallen. If housing and utilities, housing maintenance and food and clothing are considered as essential items, then the portion of household budgets allocated to this category in total has not changed greatly between 1994 and 1999, and there does not appear to be a significant difference between the consumption patterns of households with and without children. However, households with only one adult (i.e. single people or single parents) spend a larger proportion of their budget on these essential items.

Patterns of consumption for the elderly stand out (chart 52), as this group uses a considerably larger portion of their budgets on essential items than other age groups. Recent results[21] indicate that per capita consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages amongst over-50 year olds is similar across Europe, while variations within countries are larger. However, when figures are corrected for across-country differences in prices including VAT levels etc., Sweden and Denmark emerge as the two countries with the lowest per capita consumption amongst those studied. This could be the result of different household demographics; there are relatively many single women in this age category in the two countries in question.

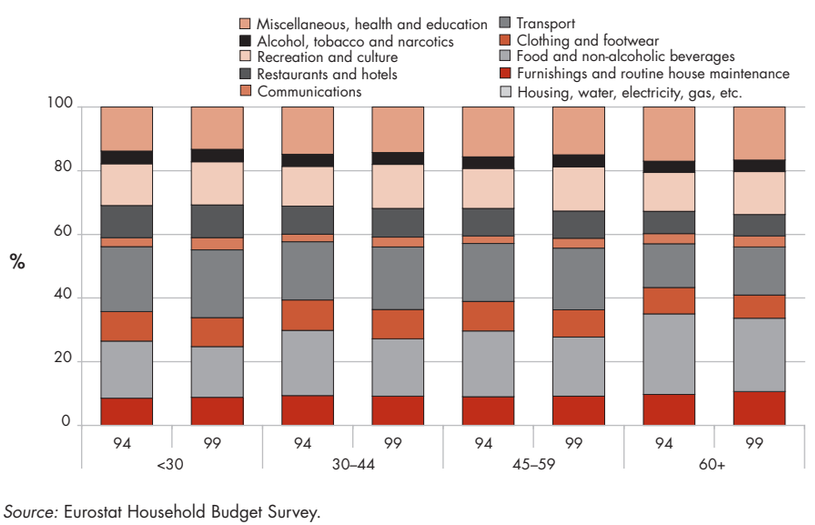
21 SHARE ibid.

51 **Structure of household consumption by household type EU-15, 1994 and 1999**



Source: Eurostat Household Budget Survey.

52 **Structure of household consumption by age group EU-15, 1994 and 1999**



Source: Eurostat Household Budget Survey.

A look at patterns of consumption across the EU (chart 53)[22] reveals large differences amongst countries in the share of household budgets spent on essential items and, within this category, striking differences in relative amounts used on food. Expenditures in this last category vary from well below 10% of the budget and up to well over 40. Two explanations for these differences come to mind: differences in relative food prices amongst countries and differences in income. However the figures for high-income countries seem to contradict the former line of reasoning; another possible answer is to be found in the price of food relative to the price of other goods. Cultural differences also play a role.

2.2.4 Health and healthcare

Studies show[23] that health status and access to adequate care are some of the most important factors determining life satisfaction for Europeans. Chart 54 shows that a tendency towards longer life expectancies has been accompanied by a rise in expected healthy life years. However, it is still unclear how longer lives will translate into demands on health and long-term care systems, although temporary increases in demand can be expected as the baby boom-cohorts reach the final stages of their lives.

The incidence of health-related impediments (chart 55) begins to rise rapidly already from 40 years of age; the health of the working age population does not contrast entirely with the health status of old age pensioners who have left the labour market. Still, a substantial part of the EU-15 population over 65 was severely hampered in daily activities.

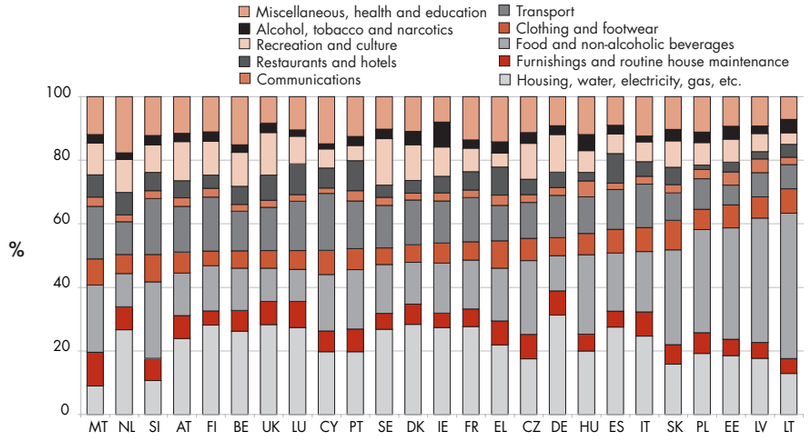
The degree of impairment of individuals of working age (here defined as 16–65 year olds) (chart 56) relative to the elderly varies greatly from country to country; impediments for daily activities for the elderly also differ greatly across Member States. It can also be noted that women seem to suffer more frequently from impairments than men at the same age, and that women apparently live longer but in comparatively poorer physical condition. Large socio-economic disparities in physical health and functioning are to be found across the EU, with extensive implications for access to the labour market and social inclusion in general. The Commission discussion paper on "Disability mainstreaming in the European Employment Strategy"[24] indicates that only 15.9% of working disabled persons with a LSHPD (long-standing health problem or disability) were provided with some assistance to work in 2002. Moreover, 43.7% of non-working persons with a LSHPD could work if they were provided with some form of adequate assistance to work.

22 In addition to households' traditional expenditure (purchases in shops, payment of bills, etc.), consumption expenditure in the Household Budget Survey (HBS) also includes own production of households and benefits in kind received. Imputed rents – the value of the rent owners of their own homes do not have to pay – is only included in figures for 1999 for EU-15 countries plus Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia. Data is thus not fully comparable across all Member States.

23 Special Eurobarometer No. 223 – Wave 62.2 – Social capital, February 2005.

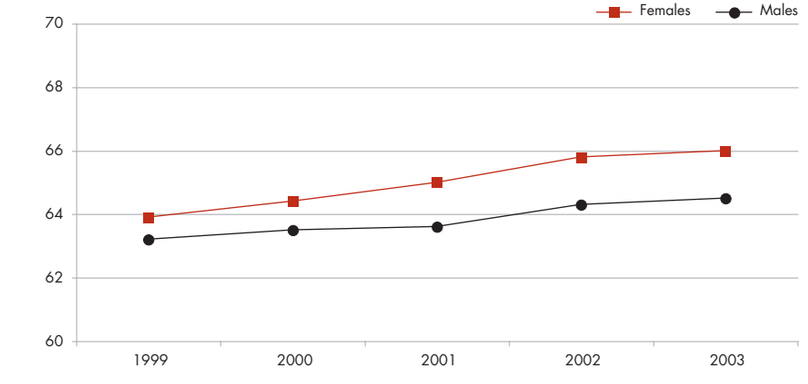
24 Disability mainstreaming in the European Employment Strategy, European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. EMCO/11/290605, 1.07.2005.

53 Structure of household consumption 1999 (EU-25)



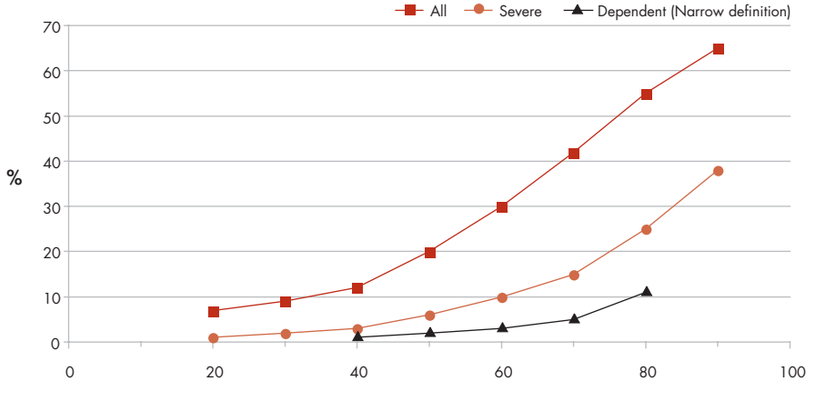
Source: Eurostat Household Budget Survey.

54 Healthy life years at birth, 1999-2003 (EU-15)



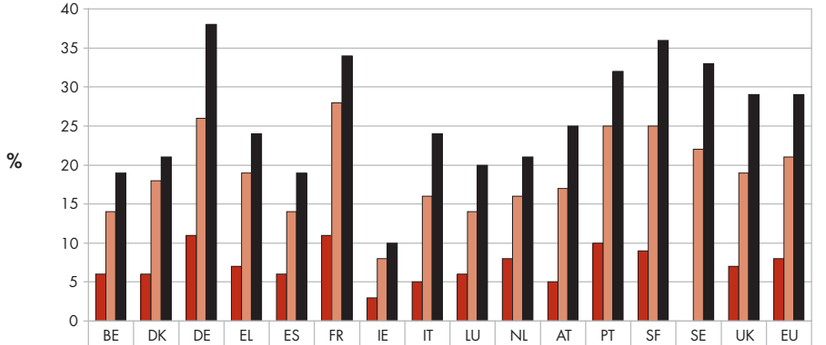
Source: Eurostat ECHP and national data.

55 Persons hampered in their daily activities by age, EU 1999
Percentage of the same age group



Source: Eurostat ECHP.

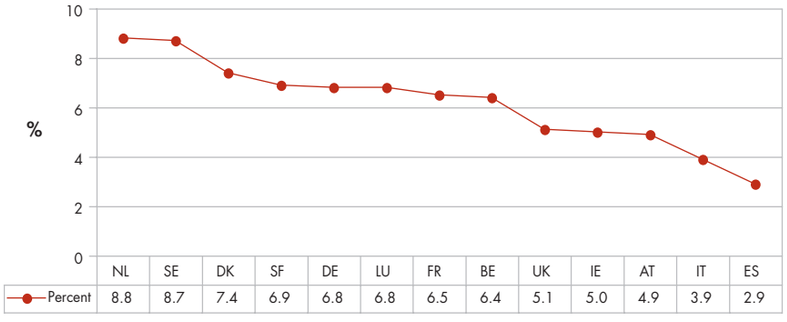
56 Percentage of people severly hampered in daily activities by age group, 1999



	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	SF	SE	UK	EU
All (16+)	6	6	11	7	6	11	3	5	6	8	5	10	9		7	8
65+	14	18	26	19	14	28	8	16	14	16	17	25	25	22	19	21
75+	19	21	38	24	19	34	10	24	20	21	25	32	36	33	29	29

Source: Eurostat ECHP.

57 **Percentage of population aged 65 and over in institutions**



	NL	SE	DK	SF	DE	LU	FR	BE	UK	IE	AT	IT	ES
Percent	8.8	8.7	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	3.9	2.9

Source: Eurostat, Census data.

As shown in chart 57, the share of the elderly population in institutions differs from country to country. In the Nordic countries, new policies are aimed at allowing the elderly to remain at home as long as possible; in Mediterranean countries, where nursing homes are not as widely available, the number of dependent people living in institutions, however, still seems to be lower.

There is evidence of a strong preference for domestic care over residential care and for family support models over formal help. Around 20% of people aged over 65 receive some kind of informal care, while 30-59% (depending on the definition of informal care) of those over 75 are recipients. Not all people receiving informal care are necessarily dependent or severely hampered. Informal care strengthens intergenerational bonds and lessens some of the burden which demographic change can place on public finances. On the other hand, informal care activities peak at working age and economically active people are almost as active as caregivers as are non-working people. This suggests that not only childcare but also care for the elderly frequently coincide with work. This facet of informal care makes strengthening the reconciliation of working and family life an even greater priority.

Part 2: Areas of social policy concern: Statistical portraits

The structure of Part 2: Part 2 presents a series of statistical portraits that address a range of social policy concerns for the European Union. Virtually all the main European social policy domains are covered: population; education and training; labour market; social protection; income, poverty and social exclusion; gender equality and health and safety.

The structure of the statistical portraits: Each statistical portrait is presented in the form of tables, graphs and commentary. Gender issues are covered not only by the two portraits in the domain "Gender equality" but also by other portraits and the statistical annexes where a number of indicators are disaggregated by sex.

Key indicators: Each portrait is built around one or two selected key indicators (see table in the next page). The first two portraits provide contextual information, one on the economic situation, the other on demography, households and families. Both of them have a context key indicator whereas the social portraits 3-18 have social key indicators. Together, this set of key indicators provides not only a snapshot of today's social situation and its background, but also an instrument for monitoring and comparing progress in the social field among the twenty-five Member States and the four Candidate Countries.

Criteria in selecting the key indicators: The following criteria have been applied as much as possible in selecting the key indicators:

1) Each indicator should be:
   i) policy relevant at EU level
   ii) comparable across the 25 Member States
   iii) available using Eurostat harmonised sources
   iv) measurable over time, and
   v) easily understood.
2) The set of indicators should be relatively stable over time to ensure continuity. However, a degree of flexibility is required to take account of changing policy needs and improvements in data availability.

The structural indicators: Sixteen of the chosen twenty-five key indicators are among the structural indicators in the year 2005, which are used in order to monitor the progress towards the agreed targets based on the Lisbon Strategy of economic, social and environmental renewal. (More about the Lisbon Strategy can be found at the web address: http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/index_en.htm).

Annexes: A summary of the key indicators with the most recent data for each geopolitical entity, i.e. a country or a group of countries (EU-25, EU-15 and euro-zone), can be found in Annex 1.1. Annex 1.2 consists of key indicator tables with time series for each geopolitical entity (mainly around the latest 10 available years). Detailed other statistical data covering the whole report can be found in Annex 1.3. Symbols, country codes, country groupings, other abbreviations and acronyms are explained in Annex 2.

Data used: The portraits in Part 2 and Annexes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are based mainly on data that were available in the beginning of September 2005. In some parts it has been possible to use data that became available later. An effort has been made to use the most recent data available and to present coherent data. However, since this publication is a result of contributions of tens of specialists during more than a year, inconsistencies of data may have remained within it.

Sources of additional data: Additional or more recent data can be found in the Eurostat website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu) where one also can download free pdf files of Eurostat publications. Printed versions of Eurostat publications are sold by the sales agents of the Publications Office (Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, which is the publishing house of the institutions and other bodies of the European Union). A list of these sales agents can be found from the website http://publications.europa.eu/ or a paper copy can be applied by fax +352 2929 42758.

Domain		Statistical portrait	Selected key indicator(s)
Economy	1	Economic situation	*Real GDP growth rate*
Population	2	Demography, households and families	Total population
	3	Ageing of the population	Old-age dependency ratio
	4	International migration and asylum	Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections
Education and training	5	Education and its outcomes	*Youth education attainment level*
	6	Lifelong learning	*Lifelong learning*
Labour market (see also the portraits No. 11 and 16)	7	Employment	*Employment rate and* *Employment rate of older workers*
	8	Unemployment	*Unemployment rate and* *Long-term unemployment rate*
Social protection	9	Social protection expenditure and receipts	Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP
	10	Social benefits	Old-age and survivor benefits as a percentage of total social benefits
	11	Labour Market Policy	Public expenditure in active LMP expenditureмeasures as a percentage of GDP
Income, poverty and social exclusion	12	Income distribution	*Inequality of income distribution*
	13	Low-income households	*At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers* and *At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers*
	14	Jobless households and low wages	*People aged 18-59 in jobless households* and *Children aged 0-17 in jobless households*
Gender equality	15	Women and men in decision-making	Percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments and Percentage of women in the European Parliament
	16	Earnings of women and men	*Gender pay gap in unadjusted form*
Health and safety	17	Life and health expectancies	Life expectancy at birth and *Healthy Life Years at birth*
	18	Accidents and work-related health problems	*Serious accidents at work and* *Fatal accidents at work*

Notes: Indicators, which are Structural Indicators in the year 2005, are written in italics (cf. previous page).

1 Economic situation

Economic growth in 2004 in the EU-25 reached 2.3% after the sluggish growth of 1.0% in 2003. In general, the new Member States and Candidate Countries outgrew the old EU-15 Member States. The relatively weak GDP growth was reflected in higher public deficit and public debt. Inflation and interest rates remained at low levels.

Economic growth weak in 2003 but gathered speed in 2004

In 2004, the European Union's (EU-25) gross domestic product rose by 2.3%, improving considerably the sluggish growth rate observed in 2003 (+1.0%). Different growth patterns can be identified when looking at the performance of individual Member States. A first group is composed by Member States that registered low GDP growth: Malta (1.0%), Portugal (1.0%), Italy (1.2%), the Netherlands (1.4%) and Germany (1.6%). For France (2.3%) and Denmark (2.4%), GDP growth attained the EU-25 average. A second group comprises Member States that attained robust growth rates: Belgium (2.9%), Spain (3.1%), the United Kingdom (3.2%), Finland (3.6%), Sweden (3.6%), Cyprus (3.8%), the Czech Republic (3.9%), Greece (4.2%), Hungary (4.2%), Ireland (4.5%), Luxembourg (4.5%) and Slovenia (4.6%). The third group is formed by Member States that experienced high growth rates: Poland (5.3%), Slovakia (5.5%), Lithuania (6.7%), Estonia (7.8%) and Latvia (8.5%). Therefore, even if the economic performance of many Member States in 2003 was positive, the fact that the economic situation in three of the biggest EU Member States was rather subdued explains the low growth for the EU. This pattern is similar to the one observed in 2002. Regarding Candidate Countries, GDP grew comparatively fast, at more than 5% for most of them.

Preliminary results for 2005 indicate that the EU-25 GDP grew by 0.7% in the first quarter of 2005 and by 1.6% in the second quarter (growth rates compared to the same quarter of the previous year). For the euro-zone similar results were observed: 0.6% and 1.6%, respectively. For the second half of the year 2005, a slight acceleration in growth rates is forecasted

GDP per head varies widely between Member States, but the gap tends to decrease

In 2004, GDP per capita in the EU-25 amounted to 22 300 Euro, some 10% below the 24 400 Euro per capita for the euro-zone. The highest figures occurred in Luxembourg (56 500 Euro), Ireland (36 600) and Denmark (36 000 Euro), the lowest in Latvia (4 800 Euro), Poland (5 100 Euro) and Lithuania (5 200 Euro).

To make comparisons among Member States more meaningful, GDP per capita can be expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), thus eliminating the effect of different price levels. PPS are constructed in a way that renders one PPS equal to one Euro for the EU-25. GDP per head in the EU-25 thus is 22 300 PPS, while for the euro-zone, the figure of 23 900 PPS, although still ahead of the EU-25 figure, is somewhat lower than the respective value expressed in Euro, indicating that the purchasing power of one Euro is slightly lower in the euro-zone than in the European Union as a whole. For easier comparison, GDP per head in PPS is given relative to the EU-25 average. This figure for Luxembourg is a remarkable 122% above the EU-25 average. The second highest figure is that of Ireland, still 39% above the average. Denmark, Austria, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Belgium all are around 20% above the average. The biggest differences for figures below the EU-25 average are in Lithuania, Poland and Latvia, which have values between 40% and 50% of the average. Please note, however, that their values in Euro are only about 20% of the average. Obviously, lower price levels tend to partly compensate for the lower GDP per head. Compared to the situation in 1995, it can be seen that the positions at the extremes remain more or less unchanged, but almost all countries with relative values below 100 have moved somewhat closer to the EU-25 average. The most obvious changes were for Estonia, which passed from roughly on third of the average in 1995 to one half in 2004, and for Ireland, which recorded a figure for per capita GDP that was slightly lower than the EU-25 average in 1995, while in 2003 it was 39% above, placing Ireland second among all Member States.

Turning to Candidate Countries, GDP per head in PPS for Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey is about one quarter lower than the lowest value observed among Member States, at around 30% of the EU-25 value. Croatia, at 46% of the average, has a significantly higher GDP per head.

Moderate inflation

In July 2005, annual inflation was 2.1% in the EU-25 and in the euro-zone, and 2.2% in the EU-15. A year earlier, slightly higher rates had been observed for the EU-25 (2.3%) and the euro-zone (2.4%), but not for the EU-15 (+2.1%). Among the old Member States, the highest annual rates in July 2005 were observed in Luxembourg (4.0%), Greece (3.9%) and Spain (3.3%); while the lowest rates were those in Sweden (0.7%) and Finland (0.9%). Compared with July 2004, annual inflation rose in seven of the old Member States and fell in five, remaining at the same level in three of them. The higher increases were registered in the United Kingdom (from 1.4% to 2.3%), Greece (from 3.1% to 3.9%) and Denmark (from 1.1% to 1.9%). The decreases were of a similar size, the biggest falls being those in Portugal (from 2.9% to 1.9%) and France (from 2.6% to 1.8%). During the first part of 2005 the annual rate of euro-zone inflation was slightly above the 2.0% medium-term stability threshold defined by the ECB, which has been exceeded since February. The 12-month average rate of change in consumer prices, which is less sensitive to transient effects, stood at 2.1% for the EU-25 and the euro-zone and at 2.0% for the EU-15 in July 2005, thus being only marginally above the 2.0% medium-term price stability threshold.

For the ten new Member States, the annual inflation rates were on average somewhat higher than for the fifteen old Member States. In July 2005 annual inflation rates ranged from 1.3% in Cyprus to 6.3% in Latvia. Compared to July 2004, the annual rate of inflation in the new Member States increased marginally in only one country (Lithuania) and decreased in nine. The biggest decrease was observed in Slovakia (8.3% to 2.0%), but Hungary (7.2% to 3.6%) and Poland (4.7% to 1.5%) also saw inflation decrease significantly. Considering the less volatile 12-month average rate of change in consumer prices, only the Czech Republic recorded a value below or equal to the 2.0% medium-term price stability threshold, while the other nine recorded values above that threshold.

As for the Candidate Countries, the July 2005 annual inflation rate stood at 3.9% in Bulgaria, and the June 2005 rate in Romania was observed at 9.7%.

Interest rates at a low level

Long-term interest rates in the euro zone in 2004 remained stable and close to their historical lows. In June 2005 the aggregate interest rate for the euro-zone, as measured by 10-year government bond yields, stood at 3.22% (monthly average), compared with an annual average of 4.12% in 2004 and 4.14% in 2003. The most distinguishing feature still is the high degree of convergence achieved. Up to the start of 1999, when the third phase of monetary union began, the yield differentials on 10-year bonds among euro-zone members narrowed sharply and almost disappeared. Since then, yields have been at broadly similar levels throughout the euro-zone. Before Greece entered the euro-zone in January 2001, the differential between Greece and the rest of the euro-zone also narrowed sharply. In June 2005 the differential between Germany (the euro-zone member which usually has the lowest interest rates) and Greece (which has the highest rates) was a mere 31 basis points.

For the other EU Member States not participating in the single currency interest rates have been slightly higher in 2004, except for Denmark and Sweden. Regarding the interest rate differential with respect to the euro-zone, no clear tendency can be observed.

Public deficit increases and debt decreases

Public deficit is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as general government net borrowing according to the European system of accounts. In 2004, the government deficit of the euro-zone and the EU-25 improved compared to 2003. In the euro-zone, the government deficit decreased from 2.8% of GDP in 2003 to 2.7% in 2004, and in the EU-25 it fell from 2.9% in 2003 to 2.6% in 2004. In 2004 the largest government deficits in percentage of GDP were recorded by Greece (-6.1%), Malta (-5.2%), Poland (-4.8%), Hungary (-4.5%) and Cyprus (-4.2%). Six Member States continued to register a government surplus in 2004: Denmark (+2.8%), Finland (+2.1%), Estonia (+1.8%), Sweden (+1.4%), Ireland (+1.3%) and Belgium (+0.1%). In all, fourteen Member States recorded an improved public balance relative to GDP, while ten Member States registered a worsening.

Regarding Candidate Countries, Bulgaria registered a surplus of +1.4% in 2004. Romania (-2.0%) and Turkey (-8.8%) recorded deficits in 2003. The sizeable deficit of Turkey constituted nevertheless an improvement compared to the deficits recorded in previous years.

Public debt is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as consolidated general government gross debt at nominal value, outstanding at the end of the year. In 2004 the lowest ratios of government debt to GDP were recorded in Estonia (4.9%), Luxembourg (7.5%), Latvia (14.4%) and Lithuania (19.7%). Nine Member States had a government debt ratio higher than 60% of GDP in 2004, the same number as in 2003: Greece (110.5%), Italy (105.8%), Belgium (95.6%), Malta (75.0%), Cyprus (71.9%), Germany (66.0%), France (65.6%), Austria (65.2%) and Portugal (61.9%).

Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey have reduced their relative debt levels steadily during the last years. Nevertheless the debt ratio for Turkey is still quite high, 87.4% of GDP in 2003.

Policy Context

The **Lisbon Strategy** is a commitment to bring about economic, social and environmental renewal in the EU. In March 2000, the European Council in Lisbon set out a ten-year strategy to make the EU the world's most dynamic and competitive economy. Under the strategy, a stronger economy will drive job creation alongside social and environmental policies that ensure sustainable development and social inclusion. The Lisbon Strategy touches on almost all of the EU's economic, social and environmental activities. The European Commission's annual Spring Report examines the Strategy in detail.

The European Council in Brussels in November 2004 confirmed the validity and relevance of the process it set in motion in Lisbon in 2000. It reiterated the importance of the implementation of agreed measures by the Member States and welcomed the European Commission's intention to continue to make implementation of the Lisbon Strategy a key component of its policy. A comprehensive Mid-Term Review was done at the 2005 Spring European Council for providing renewed impetus to the Lisbon Strategy. Results achieved so far were found to be not very satisfactory as the implementation of reform in Member States has been quite scarce. In reaction to this, the Council decided to focus efforts on two main areas: growth and jobs. To make things simpler and more coherent, there shall be just one National Reform Programme and one EU Community Lisbon Programme.

The EU's medium-term economic policy strategy focuses on the contribution that economic policies can make to achieve the strategic Lisbon goal. This economic policy is laid down in the **Broad Economic Policy Guidelines** (BEPGs), which make both general and country-specific recommendations.

On 12 April 2005, the European Council adopted the **Integrated Guidelines** 2005-2008, thus bringing together for the first time the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs) and the Employment Guidelines in one single, comprehensive document. The guidelines lay out a comprehensive strategy of macro-economic, micro-economic and employment policies to redress Europe's weak growth performance and insufficient job creation. This integration of guidelines follows the move from annual to multi-annual BPEGs in 2003. The 2003-05 BPEGs had been subject to two implementation reports, published in January 2004 and January 2005. These reports assessed the action taken (or planned) in response to the 2003-05 BEPGs and are part of the monitoring and surveillance process (in accordance with Treaty Article 99 (3)) to ensure that the guidelines are followed up. Their findings fed into the Integrated Guidelines.

In order to participate in the **euro-zone**, Member States must fulfil legal **convergence** and the convergence criteria on price stability, government budgetary position, exchange rate and interest rate. At least once every two years, or at the request of a Member State with a derogation, the Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB) shall report to the Council on the progress made in the fulfilment by the Member States of their obligations regarding the achievement of economic and monetary union. Among those Member States not participating in the euro area, Denmark and the United Kingdom, negotiated opt-out clauses before the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty, and are not subject to regular convergence reports.

The European Commission adopted its Convergence Report 2004 on 20 October 2004. Progress with convergence towards the requirements of EMU is examined in the Czech Republic, Estonia,

Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden. The report examines whether the Member States without an opt-out meet the convergence criteria on price stability, the government budgetary position, exchange rates and interest rates and whether they ensure compatibility of their legislation with that required for euro membership. The report indicates that none of the countries examined fulfils all conditions for adopting the euro at this stage. In this light the Commission concludes that there should be no change in the status of the eleven countries assessed as a "Member State with derogation". The next convergence report is foreseen for 2006.

For the Candidate Countries the so-called Pre-Accession Fiscal Surveillance Procedure have been established, aiming at preparing countries for the participation in the multilateral surveillance and economic policy co-ordination procedures currently in place in the EU as part of the Economic and Monetary Union. The Pre-Accession Economic Programmes (PEPs) are part of this procedure.

Methodological Notes

National Accounts figures are compiled according to the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community (ESA95). ESA95 is the subject of Council regulation No. 2223/96 of June 25, 1996.

In 2005, some important methodological improvements to national accounts are due. These include the allocation of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) to user sectors/industries, and the introduction of chained volume measures to replace fixed-base volume measures. Most Member States implement the new methods in 2005. The implementation dates within the year 2005, however, differ between countries. This has an impact on the comparability of data during the transition phase and on the availability of time series.

Gross domestic product indicates the size of a country's economy in absolute terms, while GDP in relation to the population (GDP per capita) provides an indication comparable between economies of different size. To make international comparisons easier, some data are expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS). The advantage of using PPS is that they eliminate distortions arising from the different price levels in the EU countries: they don't use exchange rates as conversion factors, but rather purchasing power parities calculated as a weighted average of the price ratios of a basket of goods and services that are homogeneous, comparable and representative in each Member State.

Consumer price inflation is best compared at international level by the 'harmonised indices of consumer prices' (HICPs). They are calculated in each Member State of the European Union, Iceland and Norway. The EICP (European Index of Consumer Prices) as defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995 is the official EU aggregate. It covers 15 Member States until April 2004 and 25 Member States starting from May 2004. The new Member States are integrated into the EICP starting from May 2004 using a chain index formula. This means, for example, that the annual rate of change in October 2004 is the change from October 2003 to April 2004 of the 15 old Member States combined with the change from April 2004 to October 2004 of the 25 Member States. HICPs are used by the European Central Bank (ECB) for monitoring inflation in the economic and monetary union and the assessment of inflation convergence. As required by the Treaty, the maintenance of price stability is the primary objective of the ECB which defined price stability 'as a year-on-year increase in the harmonised index of consumer prices for the euro-zone of below 2%, to be maintained over the medium term'. A more stable measure of inflation is given by the 12-month average change that is the average index for the latest 12 months compared with the average index for the previous 12 months. It is less sensitive to transient changes in prices but it requires a longer time series of indices.

Government bond yields are a good indicator of long-term interest rates, since the government securities market normally attracts a large part of available capital. They also provide a fairly good reflection of a country's financial situation and of expectations in terms of economic policy. The significance of government bond yields as a measure of Economic and monetary union is recognised in the Treaty on European Union, where it appears as one of the criteria for moving to stage three of monetary union.

Depending on whether or not a country's revenue covers its expenditure, there will be a surplus or a deficit in its budget. If there is a shortfall in revenue, the government is obliged to borrow. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, a country's annual (deficit) and cumulative (debt) financing requirements are significant indicators of the burden that government borrowing places on the national economy. These are in fact two of the criteria used to assess the government finances of the Member States that are referred to in the Maastricht Treaty in connection with qualifying for the single currency. The government deficit and debt statistics are due to be notified to the European Commission by EU Member States under the 'excessive deficit procedure'. The legal basis is the Treaty on European Union, Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP), and Council Regulations 3605/93 and 475/2000.

Links to other parts of the report

Employment (2.7), Unemployment (2.8), Economy (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

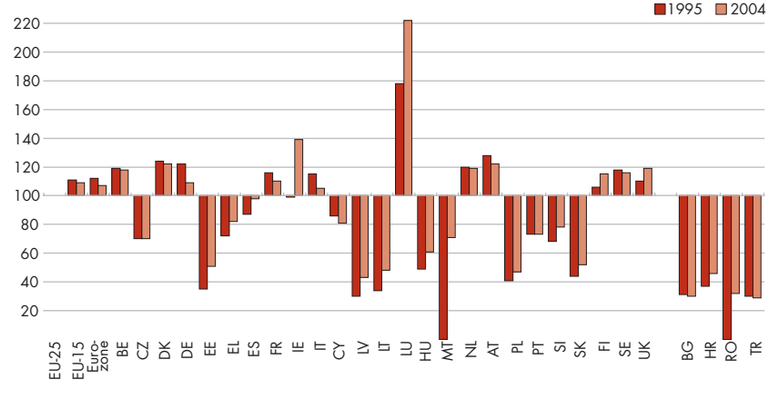
- European Economy No. 6/2005, "The EU Economy, 2005 Review", DG Economic and Financial Affairs.
- European Economy, No. 4/2995, "Integrated Guidelines 2005-2008 including a Commission Recommendation on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines", DG Economic and Financial Affairs.
- Publications and additional or updated data on national accounts, public debt and deficit, consumer prices and interest rates are available from Eurostat's website (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu).

Key indicator 1 Real GDP growth rate, 2004 (Growth rate of GDP at constant prices)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
2.3	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	7.8	4.2	3.1	2.3	4.5	1.2	3.8	8.5	6.7	4.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.3	1.0	4.6	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	5.6	3.7 f	8.3 f	7.7 f

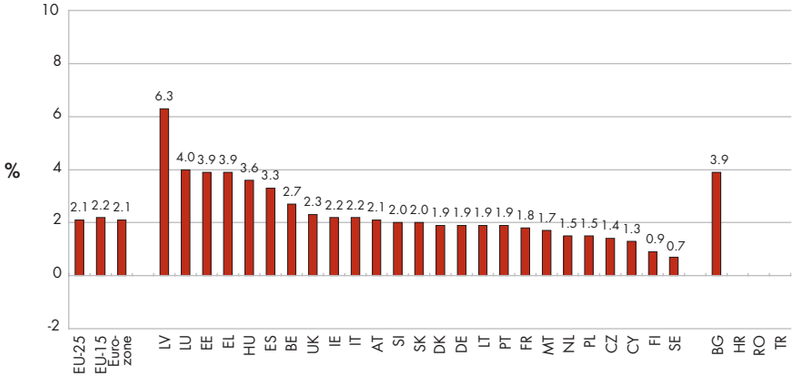
Source: Eurostat – National Accounts. "f" denotes a forecast by the Commission services.

1 **GDP per capita in PPS (Index EU-25 = 100)**



Note: Figures for 2004 are based on preliminary purchasing power parities. Figures for Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland (only 2004), the Netherlands (only 2004), Austria and Finland include the allocation of "financial intermediation services indirectly measured" (FISIM) to user sectors. The other countries will do so in the coming months. Therefore comparability across countries is reduced.
Source: Eurostat – National Accounts.

2 **Inflation rate, July 2005**
(Annual rate of change in Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP))



Source: Eurostat – Price statistics.

2 Demography, households and families

On 1 January 2004 the population of the EU-25 stood at about 457 million. The trend is towards fewer children and later in life, fewer and later marriages and more marital breakdowns, higher proportion of births outside marriage and smaller households.

According to the trend scenario of the 2004-based population projections the EU-25 population will continue to rise until 2025, then it will begin to fall. The working age population is expected to decrease by 52 million by 2050.

457 million inhabitants in the EU-25

On 1 January 2004 the population of the EU-25 stood at about 457 million. It has the third largest population in the world after China (1,308 million) and India (1,087 million), but ahead of the United States (295 million) and Japan (128 million). Germany has the largest population within the EU-25. Its 83 million inhabitants make up 18% of the Union's population while the United Kingdom, France and Italy each account for around 12-13% of the total.

Around 16% of the EU-25 population are less than 15 years of age. Ireland and Cyprus have the youngest population, 21% and 20% of their total population respectively. Persons of working age (between 15 and 64 years old) account for 67% of the EU-25 total. The remaining 17% are aged 65 and over. The number of elderly people has increased rapidly in recent decades. This trend is expected to continue in the coming decades. See Ageing of the population (portrait 3).

There has been a gradual slowing down of population growth in the Union over the last 35 years. Over the period 1995-2003, the population increased on average by 2.9 per 1 000 population per year compared with an annual average of around 8 per 1 000 population per year in the 1960s. Since the mid-1980s, immigration from non-EU countries has rapidly gained importance as a major determinant of population growth. By way of example, "*the population of the EU-25 increased by 2.3 million in 2004, an annual rate of 0.5%, mainly due to net migration of 1.9 million, while the natural increase was 0.4 million*".[25] See Migration and Asylum (portrait 4).

According to the 2004-based Eurostat's baseline variant of the trend scenario, the total population of the EU-25 is expected to increase by more than 13 million inhabitants over the next two decades, from 457.2 million on 1 January 2004 to 470.1 million on 1 January 2025. Population growth in the EU-25 until 2025 will be mainly due to net migration, since total deaths in the EU-25 will outnumber total births from 2010. The effect of net migration will no longer outweigh the natural decrease after 2025, when the population will start to decline gradually. The population will reach 449.8 million on 1 January 2050, which is a decrease of more than 20 million inhabitants compared to 2025. Over the whole projection period – 2004-2050 – the EU-25 population will decrease by 1.5%, resulting from a 0.4% increase for the EU-15 and a 11.7% decrease for the ten new Member States.

Fewer children and later in life

The completed fertility of post war generations has been steadily declining since the mid-1960s, but the total fertility rate remains relatively stable at nearly 1.5. The completed fertility changes far less abruptly over time and is now around 1.7, still well below the reproduction level (2.1 children per woman). See Ageing of the population (portrait 3).

Fewer and later marriages and more marital breakdowns

In 2004, there were only around 5 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants in EU-25 compared with almost 8 in 1970. The average age at which people first get married has also increased: for men, from 26 years in 1980 to over 30 today and for women, from 23 to 27 years. Looking at marriage cohorts of the EU-15 countries, the proportion of divorces is estimated at 15% for marriages entered into in 1960. For those more recently married couples (1980), the proportion has doubled to 29%. There are however considerable differences between countries with more than 40% of marriages (entered into in 1980) ending in divorce in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom compared with 15% or less in the southern Member States.

A rise in births outside marriage

The proportion of births outside marriage continues to increase, basically reflecting the growing popularity of cohabitation: from 6% of all births in 1970 to around 30% in 2003. In Sweden and Estonia, more than half (56% and 58% respectively) of the children born in 2003 had unmarried parents. The proportion is around 40% in several other countries (Denmark, France, Latvia, Finland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom). In contrast, low levels, albeit increasing ones, are seen in many southern European countries, including, for example, Greece (1.5% in 1980 to 4.8% in 2003), Italy (4.3% to 13.6% in 2003) and Spain (3.9% to 23.2% in 2003).

Trend towards smaller households

The result of these and other trends (such as the increasing number of people living alone) is that households are becoming smaller and alternative family forms and non-family households are becoming more widespread. Although this pattern can be observed throughout the Union, there are significant variations between Member States. In average there were 2.4 people per private household in EU-25 in 2003.

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics. 2004-based Eurostat population projections and European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS).

25 STAT/05/136 of 25 October 2005.

Links to other parts of the report

Ageing of the population (2.3), Migration and asylum (2.4), Population (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

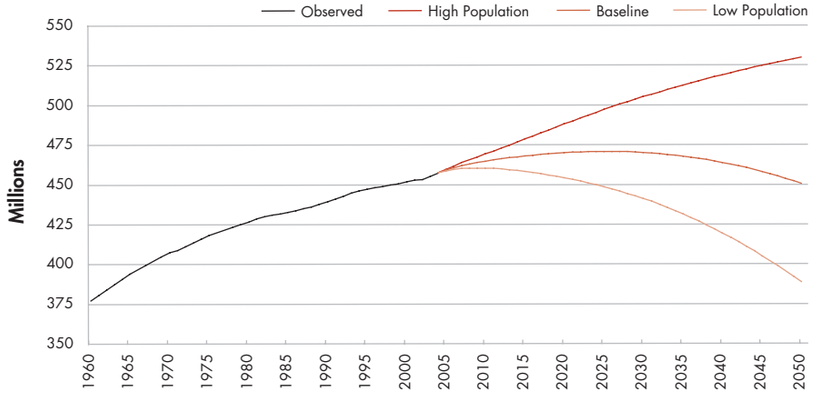
- Population statistics, 2004 edition. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "First results of the demographic data collection for 2003 in Europe", No. 13/2004. Eurostat.

Key indicator 2 Total population, 1.1.2004 (The number of inhabitants of the area on 1 January (or on 31 December of the previous year) in 1 000 inhabitants)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
457 162 p	383 021 p	308 974 p	10 396	10 212	5 398	82 532	1 351	11 041	42 345	60 200	4 028	57 888	730	2 319	3 446
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
452	10 117	400	16 258	8 140	38 191	10 475	1 996	5 380	5 220	8 976	59 673 p	7 801	4 441	21 711	70 694

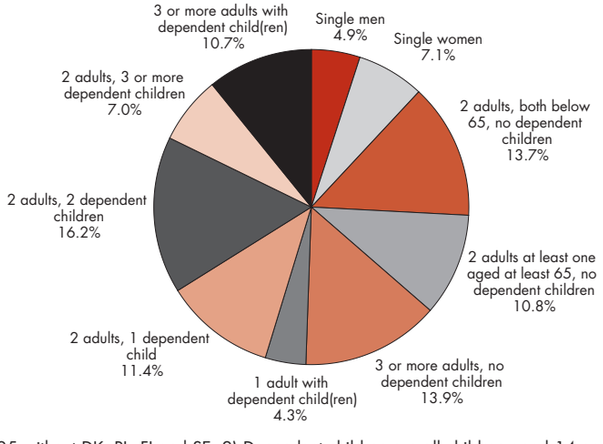
Notes: 1) De jure population, except for DE, EL, IE, HU, SI, FI, BG, HR and TR de facto population. 2) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 3) CY: Government controlled area. 4) HR: 2003 data.
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.

1 **Total population, observed (1960-2004) and three trend-scenario variants (2004-2050), EU-25**



Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario (baseline, high and low population variants).

2 **Population living in private households by household type, EU-25, 2004**



Notes: 1) EU-25 without DK, PL, FI and SE. 2) Dependent children are all children aged 14 or less and people aged 15-24 who are a) children of the reference person of the household and b) inactive, i.e. neither employed nor unemployed, e.g. full-time students. Other people are classified here as adults.
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

3 Ageing of the population

In 2004, there were around 75 million elderly people aged 65 and over in the EU-25, compared with only 38 million in 1960. Today elderly people represent almost 17% of the total population and constitute 25% as many individuals as those who are part of what is considered to be the working age population (15–64 year olds). By 2030, the latter ratio is expected to rise to 40%. The proportion of very old people (aged 80 and more) is expected to almost triple in the EU-25, from 4% in 2004 to 11% in 2050.

Low fertility levels, extended longevity and baby-boomers' ageing mean that the EU-25 population is ageing

Three driving forces are behind the ageing of the population: fertility below replacement levels, a fall in mortality and the approach of the baby-boomers to the retirement age. The total fertility seems to have reached its lowest point in 1999 (1.42), and the lowest post-war number of births occurred in 2002 with almost 4.7 million. Almost 100,000 more babies were born in the EU-25 in 2000. The total fertility rate for the EU-25 increased from 1.42 children per woman in 1999 to 1.49 in 2004, but this is still low compared to 2.59 in 1960. Countries with the highest fertility at the beginning of the 1980s (Greece, Spain, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia) are those where it has subsequently fallen the most (by 33-49%). Today, the total fertility rate is lowest in Slovenia (1.22), the Czech Republic and Poland (each 1.23), Latvia (1.24) and Slovakia (1.25). Ireland continues to record the highest rate (1.99), closely followed by France, where the rate increased from 1.75 to 1.90 in the last five years. Meanwhile, life expectancy has increased over the last 50 years by about 10 years in total, due to higher socio-economic and environmental conditions and improved medical treatment and care. See portrait "Life and health expectancies" (3.17).

Between 1960 and 2004, the proportion of older people (65 years and over) in the population has risen from 10% to almost 17% in the EU-25. All the signs are that this trend will continue well into the new century although in the course of this decade, the rate of change will be somewhat slower due to the drop in fertility during the Second World War. The proportion of people aged 65 and more in the total population is expected to rise in the period until 2050. In the EU-25 it is expected to increase from 16% in 2004 to 30% in 2050 or from 75.3 million in 2004 to 134.5 million in 2050. The largest shares of elderly people in 2050 are expected in Spain (36%), Italy (35%), and Greece (33%), and the lowest in Luxembourg (22%), the Netherlands (24%) and Denmark (24%).

By the year 2020, the EU-25 population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 29% from that of 2004. Growth is expected to be over 40% in the Czech Republic, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland. It is however, expected to remain still below 30% in the three Baltic States.

Population growth fastest among the "very old"

The growth of the population aged 80 or more will be even more pronounced in the future as more people are expected to survive to higher ages. The proportion of very old people (aged 80 and more) is expected to almost triple in the EU-25, from 4% in 2004 to 11% in 2050, with the highest proportions expected in Italy (14%), Germany (14%) and Spain (13%).

It is worth noting that the population aged 55-64 will also grow considerably (around 20%) over the next fifteen years, with rises of more than 40% in Ireland and Luxembourg. Only the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia and Sweden will experience an increase of less than 10% although the number of people in this age group is set to rise sharply in subsequent years.

Dwindling "demographic" support for older citizens

In 1990, the EU-25 population aged 65 and over corresponded to 21% of what is considered to be the working age population (15-64 years). In 2004, this old age dependency ratio has risen to almost 25%. All Member States are expected to see an increase in this ratio between now and 2010 (to an EU average of 26%) although the extent of the rise will vary considerably between Member States. Germany and Italy will experience the most significant change: by 2010, both expected to have a ratio of around 30%. Meanwhile, Ireland, Cyprus, Poland and Slovakia will continue to have the lowest ratio of old people to the working age population, less than 20%.

In the long run, the old age dependency ratio in the EU-25 will rise to 53% in 2050, while the young dependency ratio would remain more or less constant throughout the projection period 2004-2050, passing from 23% in 2004 to 24% in 2050. The total dependency ratio in the EU-25 is projected to increase from 50% in 2004 to 77% in 2050. This means that whereas in 2004 there was one inactive person (young or elderly) for every two persons of working age, in 2050 there would be three inactive persons for every four of working age.

Policy context

In its Communication "Towards a Europe for all ages – Promoting Prosperity and Intergenerational Solidarity" (COM(1999)221 final), the Commission concluded that "the very magnitude of the demographic changes at the turn of the 21st century provides the European Union with an opportunity and a need to change outmoded practices in relation to older persons. Both within labour markets and after retirement, there is the potential to facilitate the making of greater contributions from people in the second half of their lives. The capacities of older people represent a great reservoir of resources, which so far has been insufficiently recognised and mobilised. Appropriate health and care policies and services can prevent, postpone and minimise dependency in old age. Furthermore, the demand for these services will open up new job opportunities." The Commission will explore the possibilities for new, horizontal Community action programmes based on articles 13, 129 and 137 of the EC Treaty for those groups of people affected by discrimination, unemployment or social exclusion such as older people. Furthermore under Article 166 of the Treaty,

the European Union's fifth framework programme for Community research will mobilise Europe's research resources in order to improve the quality of life, autonomy and social integration of older people. In order to address the demographic challenge of an ageing population the Stockholm European Council of 2001 agreed that half of the EU population in the 55-64 age-group should be in employment by 2010 and the 2002 Barcelona European Council concluded that "a progressive increase of about 5 years in the effective average age at which people stop working in the European Union should be sought by 2010".

The joint report from the Commission and the Council on "Increasing labour-force participation and promoting active ageing" presented to the Barcelona European Council on economic and social affairs in 2002 represents a first assessment of the European policies on active ageing. The joint report was followed in 2003 by a Commission staff working paper with an analysis of the Stockholm and Barcelona targets.[26]

The new European Employment Guidelines 2003 and the report of the Employment taskforce chaired by Wim Kok urge Member States and social partners to adopt a comprehensive active ageing policy centred on the appropriate financial incentives to longer working lives, lifelong learning strategies and improved quality of work.

Extended lifelong learning opportunities should be created for supporting the ageing part of the population in an independent and healthy lifestyle, as long as possible and for extending their social network, reinforcing their active citizenship rights in all areas of every day life and avoiding social exclusion.

In its communication of the Green Paper "Faced with demographic change, a new solidarity between the generations" (COM(2005) 94 final) the Commission concluded that "in order to face up to demographic change, Europe should pursue three essential priorities:

- **Return to demographic growth. We must ask two simple questions: What value do we attach to children? Do we want to give families, whatever their structure, their due place in European society?** Thanks to the determined implementation of the Lisbon agenda (modernisation of social protection systems, increasing the rate of female employment and the employment of older workers), innovative measures to support the birth rate and appropriate management of immigration, Europe can create new opportunities for investment, consumption and the creation of wealth.

- **Ensure a balance between the generations**, in the sharing of time throughout life, in the distribution of the benefits of growth, and in that of funding needs stemming from pensions and health-related expenditure.

- **Find new bridges between the stages of life**. Young people still find it difficult to get into employment. An increasing number of "young retirees" want to participate in social and economic life. Study time is getting longer and young working people want to spend time with their children. These changes alter the frontiers and the bridges between activity and inactivity."

26 Further analysis of labour market issues related to older workers is presented in chapter 5 of the Employment in Europe report 2003.

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics, 2004-based (baseline) population projections.

The old age dependency ratio shows the population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the working age population 15-64.

The Eurostat set of population projections is just one among several scenarios of population evolution based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The current trend scenario does not take into account any future measures that could influence demographic trends and comprises seven variants: the 'Baseline' variant as well as 'High population', 'Low population', 'No migration', 'High fertility', 'Younger age profile population' and 'Older age profile population' variants, all available on the Eurostat website. It should be noted that the assumptions adopted by Eurostat may differ from those adopted by National Statistical Institutes. Therefore, results can be different from those published by Member States.

Links to other parts of the report

Demography, households and families (2.2), Social benefits (2.10), Life and health expectancies (2.17), Population (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "Population statistics", 2004 edition. Eurostat.

- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions):
  - "Population in Europe 2004. First results", No. 15/2006. Eurostat.
  - "Long-term population projections at national level", No. 3/2006. Eurostat.

- Commission Green Paper "Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations", COM(2005) 94 final, 16.3.2005.

- "Family Structure, Labour Market Participation and the Dynamics of Social Exclusion", European Commission DG Research report 2000. "Social Strategies in Risk Societies – SOSTRIS", DG Research report 1999.

- Joint report from the Commission and the Council "Increasing labour-force participation and promoting active ageing, adopted on 7 March 2002.

- SEC(2003) 429, "The Stockholm and Barcelona targets: Increasing employment of older workers and delaying the exit from the labour market", Commission staff working paper.

- Employment in Europe 2003 report, chapter 5.

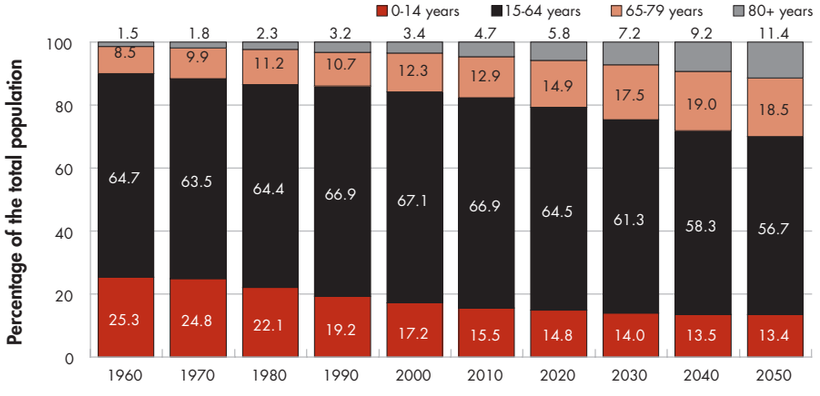
- "Jobs, Jobs, Jobs – Creating more employment in Europe", report of the Employment taskforce chaired by Wim Kok, November 2003.

Key indicator 3 Old age dependency ratio, 2004 (Population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the working age population (15–64) on 1 January)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
24.5	25.5	25.8	26.1	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	16.4	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21.0	22.6	19.0	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.9	:	20.9	8.7

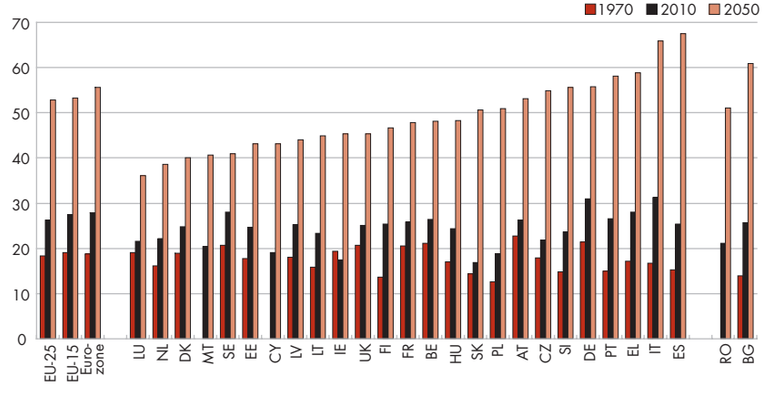
Notes: 1) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 2) CY: Government controlled area. 3) HR: 2003 data.
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics, 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

1 Population structure by major age groups, EU-25; 1960, 1970, ..., 2050



Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics (1960-2000) and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant (2010-2050).

2 Old age dependency ratio, EU-25; 1970, 2010 and 2050



Notes: 1) The bars within the three groups are in the ascending order of the year 2050. 2) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 3) CY: Government controlled area. 4) HR and TR: No data.
Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics (1970) and 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant (2010 and 2050).

4 International migration and asylum

Net migration is the main component of annual population change in the EU-25. In 2004, the annual net migration rate was +4.0 per 1 000 population in EU-25, representing around 80% of total population growth. In 2004, there were 1 661 252 recognised refugees and other persons holding subsidiary protections in all 25 Member States

Important role of international migration in population growth

In most of the EU-25 countries immigration plays an important role in population growth. In 2004, the population of the EU-25 increased by 2.3 million (an annual rate of 0.5%), mainly due to net migration of 1.9 million. Net migration in the EU-25 was +4.0 per 1000 inhabitants. Cyprus (+21.3‰), Spain (+14.3‰) and Ireland (+11.4‰) registered the highest rates. Positive net migration was recorded in all Member States, except Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, the Netherlands and Estonia.[27] Migration continues to be the main element in the demographic growth of the EU. This is particularly true of Mediterranean countries and some new Member States, which experienced the highest migration growth in 2004 as a percentage of their population. In countries like the Czech Republic, Greece and Slovenia, with negative natural growth, migration is of great importance for a positive population increase. Despite a positive migration rate, Germany and Hungary experience a population decline due to a high negative natural increase.

Family reunification is very important in many Member States, accounting for 75% of inflows in France and over 50% in Denmark and Sweden.[28] In addition, account must be taken of the number of foreign-born persons who have been naturalised, a trend that is particularly strong in Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and France.[29] The large variations in migration flows in terms of size and origin between the Member States continue, reflecting traditional patterns of migration and cultural and geographical ties.

On 1 January 2003, the number of third-country nationals residing in the EU-25 was 16.2 million, i.e. 3.55% of the total population. The number of EU-25 nationals residing in an EU country other than its own was close to 7 million, i.e. 1.52% of the total population. The figure of third-country nationals quoted above does not include all those third-country nationals who have been granted the citizenship of an EU country and who are therefore EU nationals.

In countries like Austria, Greece, Germany and Spain, the percentage of non-EU residents is above 5%. In the new Member States, on the contrary, this percentage is often below 2% (with the notorious exception of Estonia, where a large part of the population holds Russian citizenship).

Regarding asylum, there are two different categories which should be taken into account in a demographic context. The first category includes persons who have lodged their asylum claims and whose claims are under consideration by the pertinent authorities of Member States. The second category is composed of persons who after having lodged their asylum claims have been recognised by virtue of the Geneva Convention of 1951 as genuine refugees or have been granted other kind of subsidiary protection.

As far as the first group is concerned, asylum seekers during consideration of their claims generally remain within the territory of the particular Member State concerned. The numbers of asylum claims have been decreasing over the past few years in the whole European Union. In 2004 only about 267 thousand asylum applications were received in the EU-25 as against 335 thousand in 2003. The demographic impact of asylum-seekers is therefore rather limited and of a temporary nature.[30]

Only a small part of the total number of asylum applicants are recognised as genuine refugees or granted subsidiary protection. For instance in 2003 only 44,002 (13% of all asylum seekers) and in 2004, 38,808 (14,5%) received international protection and were subsequently entitled to a legal residence within the EU territory.[31]

According to UNHCR reports,[32] at the end of 2004 there were in total only 1,661,252 recognised refugees and other persons holding subsidiary protections in all EU-25 Member States. It can be therefore said that their impact is low although in case of all refugees and in most persons holding subsidiary protection, in accordance with the EU *asylum acquis*,[33] Member States are obliged to grant social and economic rights similar to the ones held by their citizens.

Policy context

The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new Title IV (Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons) into the EC Treaty. It includes, among other areas, asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals.

The Treaty of Amsterdam thus established Community competence in the fields of immigration and asylum and transferred these areas from the intergovernmental third pillar to the community first pillar, with decisions in these fields being shaped in Community instruments such as directives. The European Council at its meeting in Tampere in October 1999 called for the development in the following 5 years of a common EU policy in these areas including the following elements: partnership with countries of origin, a Common European Asylum System, fair treatment of third country nationals and management

27 Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Population and Social conditions, No. 15/2005.
28 Trends in International Migration, SOPEMI 2004 edition, OECD 2005.
29 Ibid.
30 Source: Eurostat New Chronos database.
31 Source: Eurostat New Chronos database.
32 See 2004 UNHCR Statistical handbook, table 9 (Refugee population by legal status and type of recognition).
33 Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted.

of migration flows. Progress of the action to carry out the Tampere programme has been set out in the "Scoreboard to review progress on the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice in the European Union", updated biannually. The Commission has put forward communications outlining the establishment of a common asylum policy (starting with COM(2000)755 final) as well as a Community immigration policy (starting with COM(2000)757) together with a number of Directives on an important range of issues setting out the necessary legal framework. The most important texts adopted in the area of immigration are: Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification; Council Directive 2003/109/EC on a long-term resident status for third country nationals; Council Directive 2004/114/EC on admission of students; and Council Directive 2005/71/EC for the facilitation of the admission of researchers into the EU. As far as the field of asylum is concerned, the European Union has advanced the development of the Common European Asylum System by harmonising asylum policies of the Member States through the adoption of a number of directives.

The Hague Programme of 4-5 November 2004, which confirms and continues the work started under the Tampere programme, stressed the importance of having an open debate on economic migration at EU level, which — together with the best practices in Member States and their relevance for the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy— should be the basis for "*a policy plan on legal migration including admission procedures capable of responding promptly to fluctuating demands for migrant labour in the labour market*". To fulfil this clear political mandate, the Commission launched in January 2005 a vast public consultation by adopting a Green Paper on an EU approach to managing economic migration.[34] The results of this debate formed the basis for the Policy Plan on Legal Migration[35] (see report, section 1.4), which constitute the Commission's vision on how a coherent policy for legal immigration — in particular for employment purposes – should be further developed in future years (2006-2009).

The Hague Programme also envisages the completion of the Common European Asylum System by 2010. The second phase of the process foresees the establishment of a common asylum procedure and a uniform status valid throughout the European Union for all persons granted a refugee status or subsidiary protection.

Methodological notes

Source: Eurostat – Migration Statistics.

Population growth rates represent the relative increase of the total population per 1,000 inhabitants during the year(s) in question. The increase in total population is made up of the natural increase (live births less deaths) and net migration. Net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase (corrected net migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants).

Total immigration flows include immigration of nationals and non-nationals, and the latter category encompasses both nationals from other EU countries and third-country nationals. Different Member States apply different definitions of migration. Often, statistics are based on a person registering as a resident in another country or on a stated intention to stay longer than a certain period in a country.

Some countries include some dependents in their figures for asylum applications, other countries do not. The same applies to repeat applications.

Given the many difficulties in collecting and comparing EU migration statistics, the Commission has put forward a legislative proposal to improve the reliability and comparability of such statistics (COM (2005) 375). This proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council is currently being negotiated.

Links to other parts of the report

Demography, households and families (2.2), Population (Annex 1.3)), The contribution of legal immigration (1.4).

Further reading

- "Population statistics", 2004 edition. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Population in Europe 2004 – First results" No. 15/2005 and "Acquisition of citizenship" No. 3/2004. Eurostat.
- "Patterns and trends in international migration in Western Europe", 2000. Eurostat.
- "The social situation in the European Union 2002", pages 16-51, 2002. European Commission, DG for Employment and Social Affairs and Eurostat.

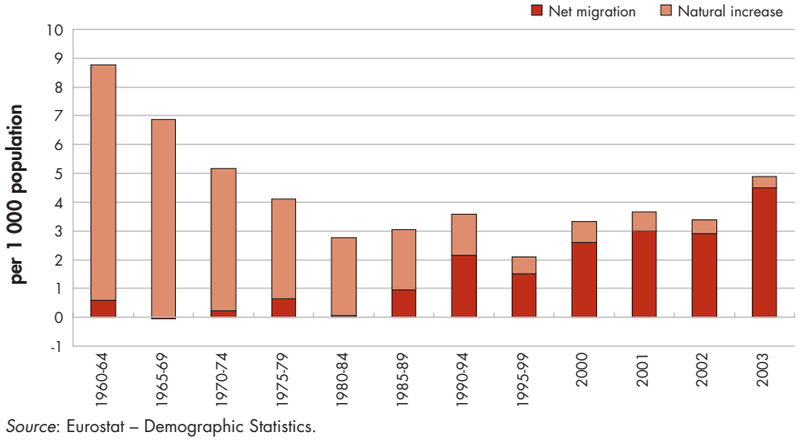
34 COM(2005)811 final of 11.1.2005.
35 COM(2005)669 final of 21.12.2005.

Key indicator 4 **Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections, 2003** (The difference between population change and natural increase (the latter is the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) during the year per 1 000 population. It has a positive value if there are more immigrants than emigrants and a negative one in the opposite case.)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
4.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.9	7.8	10.4	17.2	-0.4	-1.8	4.7	1.5	4.5	0.4	4.7	-0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	0.0	:	-0.3	:

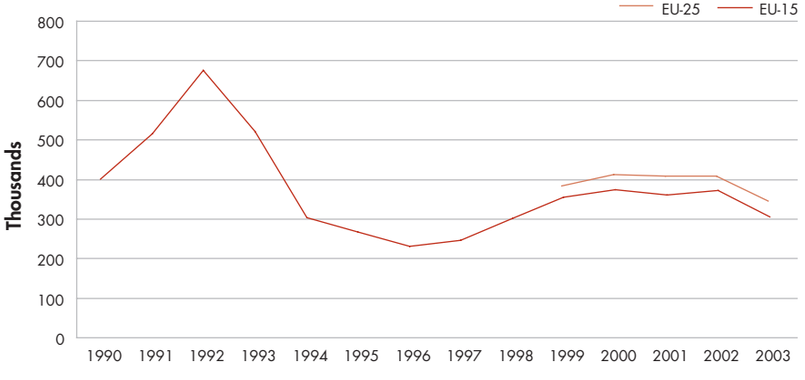
Notes: 1) Conceptually net migration is the surplus or deficit of immigration into over emigration from a given area during the year and the crude rate of net migration is net migration per 1000 population.
Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is calculated indirectly as the difference between total population change and natural increase (the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) between two dates. It then includes adjustments and corrections, i.e. all changes in the population size that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration. It is then used for the calculation of the crude rate of net net migration, which also consequently includes adjustments and corrections. 2) CY: Government-controlled area only, HR: 2002 data.
Source: Eurostat – Population Statistics.

1 **Average annual rate of population change by component, EU-25, 1960-2003**



Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.

2 **Asylum applications, EU-25 and EU-15, 1990-2003**



Source: Eurostat – Migration Statistics.

5 Education and its outcomes

Educational attainment levels of the population have improved significantly over the last thirty years, particularly among women. In 2004, 77% of young people aged 20–24 in the EU-25 had at least an upper secondary qualification. At the same time, however, 16% of people aged 18–24 left the education system with only lower secondary education at best.

Younger generation is better qualified

By comparing those currently leaving the education system with older generations, it is possible to monitor the trends in educational attainment over a long time-period of around forty years. In 2004, 77% of the younger generation aged 20-24 had completed at least upper secondary education (Baccalauréat, Abitur, apprenticeship or equivalent) compared with only 57% of people aged 50-64. In general, attainment levels are higher in the new Member States where 88% of 20-24 year olds have an upper secondary qualification. On the other hand the same figure for Malta is only 51%, while Spain and Portugal record levels of educational attainment below 70%. However they are also among the countries that have witnessed the most significant increases in the last four decades since the proportion of the youngest generation having completed at least upper secondary education is more than twice that of the oldest generation. Greece has also more than twice as many of the young generation as of the oldest with this qualification. As a result, the gap in attainment levels between the Member States is narrowing.

Over the last forty years or so, disparities in attainment levels between the sexes have been reduced throughout the Union for the population as a whole. (In the younger generation they have widened in the more recent past from equilibrium between women and men to the current situation where women have slightly overtaken men). For example, while 80% of young EU women aged 20-24 have an upper secondary qualification compared with 74% of men, only 54% of women among the population aged 50-64 have such a qualification compared with 64% of men of the same age.

Almost one in six Europeans leaves school with a low educational qualification

Although educational attainment levels continue to improve, 16% of 18-24 year-olds in the Union are not in education or training even though they have not completed a qualification beyond lower secondary schooling. Spain (32%), Portugal (39%) and Malta (42%) have the highest proportions of low-qualified young people who no longer are in the educational or training system. In virtually all Member States, women (EU-25 average of 13%) are less likely than men (EU-25 average of 18%) to fall into this category.

Higher qualifications tend to reduce the risk of unemployment…

In general, higher education qualifications seem to reduce, albeit to differing degrees, the chances of unemployment in all Member States. In EU-25, the unemployment rate of 25-64 years old with a tertiary education qualification stood at 4.7% in 2004 compared with 8.3% for people who had completed at best upper secondary education and 11.2% among those who had not gone beyond lower secondary schooling.

… and increase income…

The 2001 data for EU-15 show also that a person's income is likely to be considerably higher if he/she is better qualified. On average for the EU-15 overall, the median equivalised income of a person with tertiary education was 120% of the national median. The discrepancy between incomes of the low and best qualified was largest in Portugal and smallest in the Netherlands. The 2001 data also show that the at-risk-of-poverty rate among highly educated persons (i.e. completed tertiary education) was only 7% compared with 20% among those with a low-level education (i.e. completed at most lower-secondary schooling). For individuals with a medium level of education (i.e. completed upper secondary or post-secondary, not tertiary education) the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 11%.

… and lead to more training opportunities

Throughout the Union, the higher the educational level of adults, the greater the training opportunities afforded to them. See also Lifelong learning (3.6).

Policy context

EC Treaty (Title XI, Chapter 3, Art. 149(1): "The Community shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging co-operation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action …" and Art. 150(1): "The Community shall implement a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States …".

At the Lisbon European Council held in March 2000, the Heads of State and Government set the Union a major strategic goal for 2010 "*to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion*". In March 2001, the European Council adopted three strategic goals (and 13 associated concrete objectives) to be attained by 2010: education and training systems should be organised around quality, access, and openness to the world. A year later, it approved a detailed work programme ("Education & Training 2010") for the attainment of these goals and supported the ambition of the Ministers for Education to make education and training systems in Europe "*a world-wide quality reference by 2010*".

In its Communication on the success of the Lisbon Strategy (COM (2003)685) the Commission outlined that Education and training policies are central to the creation and transmission of knowledge and are a determining factor in each society's potential for innovation. Nevertheless the Union as a whole is currently under-performing in the knowledge-driven economy in relation to some of its main competitors. Efforts are being made in all the European countries to adapt the education and training

systems to the knowledge-driven society and economy, but the reforms undertaken are not up to the challenges and their current pace will not enable the Union to attain the objectives set. The benchmarks adopted by the (Education) Council in May 2003 will for the most part be difficult to achieve by 2010. In particular, the level of take-up by Europeans of lifelong learning is low and the levels of failure at school and of social exclusion, which have a high individual, social and economic cost, remain too high.

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS) and European Community Households Panel (ECHP).

The levels of education are defined according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education – UNESCO 1997 version). Less than upper secondary corresponds to ISCED 0-2, upper secondary level to ISCED 3-4 (including thus post-secondary non-tertiary education) and tertiary education to ISCED 5-6. The full-time compulsory education in all Member States includes ISCED 2. In Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands there is a compulsory part-time ISCED 3-level education till the age of around 18 years. The key indicator on early school leavers shows the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

Links to other parts of the report

Lifelong learning (2.6), Employment (2.7), Unemployment (2.8) and Education and training (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

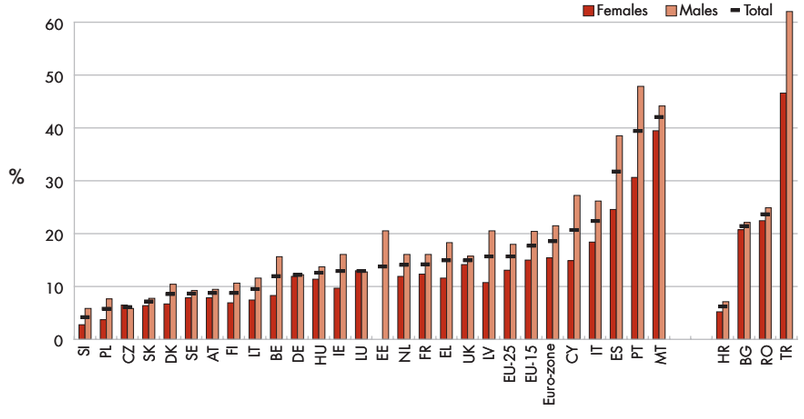
- "Education across Europe 2003", 2004, Eurostat.
- "Key data on education in Europe - 2005", 2005, DG Education and Culture, Eurostat and Eurydice (Information network on education in Europe).
- "The transition from education to working life: Key data on vocational training in the European Union", 2001, DG Education and Culture, Eurostat and Cedefop (European Centre for the development of Vocational Training).
- "Education and training 2010. The success of the Lisbon Strategy hinges on urgent reforms". European Commission, DG Education and Culture.
- "Education at a glance 2005", 2005, OECD.
- "Education for all – An international strategy to put the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All into operation", 2002, UNESCO, http://www.unesco.org/education/efa/index.shtml.
- Statistics in Focus on education (Theme 3 – Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
  - Education in Europe, No. 13/2003
  - General indicators on transition from school to work, No. 4/2003
  - School leavers in Europe and labour market effects of job mismatches, No. 5/2003
  - Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe, No. 6/2003
  - Education in Europe, Key statistics 2002/2003, No. 10/2005
  - 17 million tertiary students in the EU, No.19/2005.

Key indicator 5 Youth education attainment level, 2004 (Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	76.6	73.7	72.9	82.1	90.9	74.8	72.8	82.3	81.9	61.1	79.8	85.3p	72.9	77.6	76.9	86.1
Females	79.6	76.9	76.7	86.8	91.2	76.3	74.2	92.3	85.6	68.6	81.3	88.5p	78.2	83.8	83.4	90.1
Males	73.7	70.6	69.1	77.4	90.5	73.2	71.5	72.5	78.2	53.9	78.2	82.1p	67.6	70.7	70.7	82.2
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	71.1	83.4	51.4	74.2	86.3i	89.5	49.0	89.7	91.3	84.6	86.3	76.4	76.0	92.5	74.8	41.8
Females	71.7	84.9	54.1	77.4	86.3i	91.6	58.8	93.7	91.5	87.9	87.6	76.6	77.2	93.7	75.8	49.6
Males	70.4	81.9	48.8	71.0	86.2i	87.4	39.4	86.0	91.1	81.2	85.1	76.2	74.8	91.5	73.8	35.1

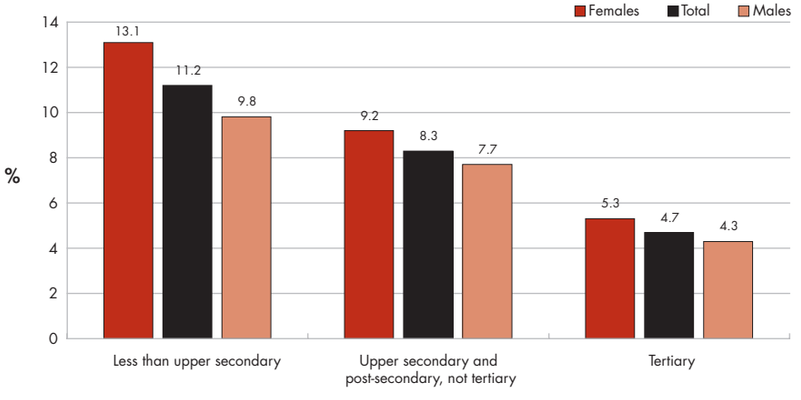
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1 **Early school-leavers by sex, 2004,** Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey; L: 2003.

2 **Unemployment rate for persons aged 25-64 years, by level of education and sex, EU-25, 2004,** Unemployed persons as a % of the total active population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

6 Lifelong learning

In the Union (EU-25), 10.3% of the population aged 25–64 participated in education/training (over the four weeks prior to the survey) in 2004. Such training activities are more prevalent (between 25–33%) in Denmark, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Greece, Portugal, Hungary, Slovakia and Malta display the lowest level of adult population participating in education or training (less than 5%).

Women, the young and the qualified participate more in education and training

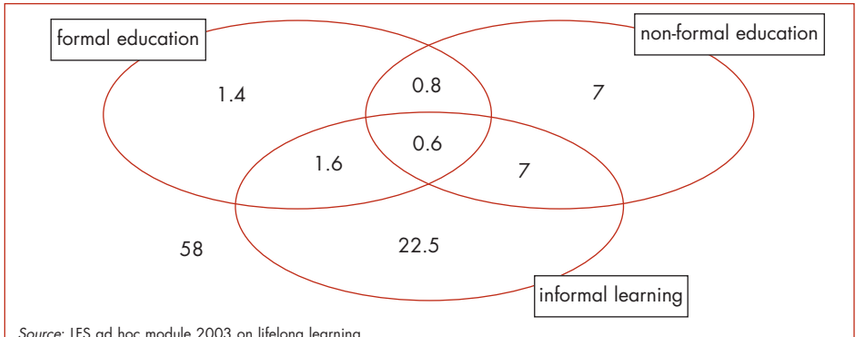
The annual figures on participation in lifelong learning correspond to the number of people interviewed during the Labour Force Survey who answer positively to the question whether they have participated in formal or non-formal education or training during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. According to these figures for the Union as a whole, the level of participation in such activities decreases with age: from 9.9% among those aged 25-34 to 4.4% for the 55-64 age group.

Moreover, the level of education attained also influences the chances of participation in "lifelong learning" for people aged 25-64: in 2004, 19.4% of those with a tertiary qualification participated in education or training, compared to just 2.8% of with lower secondary education level or lower.

On the other hand there were slightly more women (11.1%) than men (9.4%) participate in education and training. The gap in favour of women is larger in Latvia (11.8 vs. 6.1), in Lithuania (7.9 vs. 5.0) and in the UK (25.3 vs. 17.4).

Almost 6 out of 10 Europeans have not participated in lifelong learning during a whole year

An ad hoc survey on participation in lifelong learning over the 12 months preceding the survey was attached to the LFS in 2003. When asked whether they had participated in any kind of education and training, including self-learning, 4.4% of the respondents said that they had participated in formal education, typically leading to a recognised qualification, while 22.5% said that they had only used self-learning methods (including visiting libraries, using computers, self-study and broadcasting). However 58% answered that they had not taken any action to learn something during that year. The level of non participation is 70% or more in Poland (70%), the Czech Republic (71%), Lithuania (72%), Spain (75%), Greece (83%) and Hungary (88%).



Source: LFS ad hoc module 2003 on lifelong learning.

Continuing vocational training in enterprises: joint agreements between social partners increase the chance for employees to be trained

Continuing vocational training provided by enterprises is a crucial part of lifelong learning: it benefits not only the enterprises in improving competitiveness but also benefits employees by keeping up their employability and enhancing their quality of working life.

The results of the second European survey of continuing vocational training (CVTS2 – 1999) reflect a pronounced gap between the North and the South of Europe regarding the participation rates in continuing vocational training (courses). Whereas in the Scandinavian countries at least half of the employees of all enterprises participate in courses, in Greece and in Portugal this value is less than one fifth. In contrast, with respect to the training intensity in terms of 'training hours per participant', southern EU Member States perform at the same level as the northern and central "training countries". This pattern of the southern countries is repeated in most of the new eastern EU Member States.

CVTS2 results indicate the importance of training in the service sector. In all the EU Member States, the training intensity is highest in this area of economic activity.

Except in countries where continuing vocational training is generally widespread, the provision of training is biased towards larger enterprises. CVTS2 results have highlighted the fact that negotiated joint agreements on training between the employers and employees (or their representatives) are important measures which correct for this bias and increase considerably the participation in continuing vocational training courses in small enterprises. In Portugal, the participation rate in small enterprises with training agreements is 38%, compared with just 4% in small enterprises without such agreements.

At the EU-level, participation rate in CVT is a spot higher for men (41%) than for women (38%), however, this pattern is not observed for all countries, there being a significant bias in favour of men in the Czech Republic and in the Netherlands.

The next Continuing Vocational Training Survey, CVTS3, is currently underway with reference year 2005 and first results will be available in 2007.

Age of students in formal education varies considerably

An alternative way of measuring "lifelong learning" is to look at the proportion of students who are aged 30 or over in formal education. In tertiary education (i.e. education which focuses on university or equivalent post-secondary education), around 2.8 million students in the Union (EU-25) were aged 30 or over in 2002/03. About 1.5 millions were studying full-time, 1.3 million were studying

part-time. This age group accounted for 11% of all full-time students and for 16.7% of all students, part-time as well as full-time. In some countries, the proportion of students 30 years old or older was considerably above average. That was the case in Sweden (36%), the United Kingdom (35%), Finland (27%) and Denmark and Latvia (25%). In for example Greece (1%), Cyprus (3%), Ireland and France (9%) the percentage was below the average.

Many adults are as well enrolled in formal education on upper secondary and post-secondary-non-tertiary levels of education. In 2002/03, 4.6 million students on these levels were aged 30 or above. Most of these students were studying part-time, only 0.5 million were studying full-time. The age group 30 years and above accounted for 14% of all upper secondary and post-secondary-non-tertiary students in 2002/03. Also this percentage varies between countries. In United Kingdom (41%), Sweden and Belgium (22%), and Finland (18%) the percentage was above the EU average. In Ireland, Malta, Lithuania, Germany, Cyprus, Greece and Latvia the percentage was 0.5% or below.

Total public expenditure on education: 5.23% of EU-25 GDP in 2002

Although investment in education is influenced by various factors (e.g. demographical aspects or levels of participation and length of study), the percentage of national wealth devoted to education tends to reflect the importance which governments attach to it.

In 2002, total public resources allocated to the funding of all levels of education - including direct public expenditure for educational institutions and public transfers for education to private entities – represented on average 5.23% of EU-25 GDP.

In EU-25, primary education accounted on average for 1.2% of GDP in 2002, secondary education accounted for 2.4%, while tertiary education accounted for 1.1%.

In EU-25, a government's contribution to education varied greatly in 2002 from 3.96% of GDP in Greece, 3.99% in Luxembourg and 4.32% in Ireland to 6.83% in Cyprus, 7.66% in Sweden and 8.51% in Denmark.

Policy context

EC Treaty (Title XI, Chapter 3, Art. 150(2): "Community action shall aim to … facilitate access to vocational training …; stimulate co-operation on training between educational or training establishments and firms".

In its Communication on the Future of the European Employment Strategy the Commission outlines the key link played by lifelong learning in improving quality at work and productivity, and as a factor promoting labour force participation and social inclusion. In particular the growing inequality in access to training, to the disadvantage of less skilled and older workers, is a priority. The current trend whereby firms' investment in training declines with the age of workers should be reversed. The 2001 Employment Guidelines included for the first time a horizontal guideline asking for "comprehensive and coherent national strategies for lifelong learning" in order to promote employability, adaptability and participation in the knowledge-based society. Member States were also invited to set, and monitor progress towards, targets for increasing investment in human resources and participation in further education and training.

A Communication on "Making a European Area of Lifelong Learning a Reality" (COM(2001) 678 final of 21.11.2001) adopted by the Commission sets out proposals for improving the participation of Europeans in lifelong learning activities. In this communication lifelong learning is defined as "all learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective". A Report from the Education Council to the European Council on "The concrete future objectives of education and training systems" was presented in Stockholm in 2001. In this the Ministers of Education adopted the following concrete strategic objectives: increasing the quality and effectiveness of education and training systems in the European Union; facilitating the access of all to the education and training systems; opening up education and training systems to the wider world. These common objectives provide a basis for Member States to work together at European level over the next ten years, following the "Detailed work programme on the follow-up of the objectives of Education and training systems in Europe" (Official Journal of the European Communities 2002/C 142/1), to contribute to the achievement of the goals set out by Lisbon, especially in the context of the Luxembourg and Cardiff processes. The Education/Youth Council of 30 May 2002 adopted a resolution on education and lifelong learning (Official Journal C 163 of 9 July 2002), reaffirming the need for a convergence of the Commission's Communication entitled Making a European area of lifelong learning a reality with the work programme on the follow-up of the objectives of the education and training systems, in order to achieve a comprehensive and coherent strategy for education and training. On 30 November 2002 the education Ministers of 31 European countries and the European Commission adopted the Copenhagen Declaration on enhanced cooperation in European vocational education and training (http://ec.europa.eu/education/copenhagen/index_en.html). The Commission Communication "Investing efficiently in education and training: an imperative for Europe" (COM(2002) 779 final, 10.01.2003) sets out the Commission's view on the new investment paradigm in education and training in the enlarged EU within the framework of the ambitious strategic goal set by the Lisbon European Council in March 2000. In view of this goal, Ministers in charge of education adopted in February 2002 the "Detailed work programme on the objectives of education and training systems", including its objective 1.5: "Making the most efficient use of resources".

In its Communication on the success of the Lisbon strategy (COM(2003) 685) the Commission reconfirmed that education and training policies are central to the creation and transmission of knowledge and are a determining factor in each society's potential for innovation. Nevertheless the Union as a whole is currently under-performing in the knowledge-driven economy in relation to some of its main competitors. In particular, the level of take-up by Europeans of lifelong learning is low and the levels of failure at school and of social exclusion, which have a high individual, social and economic cost, remain too high. In addition to this there are no signs of any substantial increase in overall investment (be it public or private) in human resources. A more rapid pace is therefore needed to make Europe "*a worldwide quality reference by 2010*".

In the Communication 'Mobilising the brainpower of Europe: enabling universities to make their full contribution to the Lisbon Strategy' (COM(2005) 152 of 20.4.2005) the Commission identifies a funding gap in higher education between the EU and the US and calls for more resources for higher education. It estimates that a total annual investment of some 2% of GDP in higher education (compared to 1.3% currently) as the minimum. Another Communication, entitled 'Efficiency and Equity in European Education and Training Systems', will be forthcoming in the autumn of 2006. In addition, the Joint Interim Report of the Council and the Commission for 2006 on progress under the Education and Training Work Programme appeared in February of 2006.

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) – standard questionnaire 2004 and ad hoc module 2003 on lifelong learning), Continuing Vocational and Training Survey (CVTS2 1999) and UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education statistics.

For the annual monitoring of progress towards lifelong learning for all the results from the standard LFS are used which refer to persons who had received education or training during the four weeks preceding the interview. Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on lifelong learning notices some breaks of series for several countries.

EU Adult Education Survey (EU AES) has been developed between 2003 and 2005 and will be implemented in EU countries in 2006 or 2007. The EU AES is expected to be repeated every 5 years, its target population are 25 to 64 year olds and the reference year is the 12 months.

The EU AES has been also drawn on the experience of the implementation of an ad hoc module on lifelong learning in the EU LFS in 2003. Results released in 2005 enhance information on participation of adult population (aged 25-64 years) in formal education and training as well as in non-formal education and training and informal learning. First global results on participation over the past year have been included in the present report.

The second survey of continuing vocational training in enterprises (CVTS2) was carried out in 2000/2001 in all the 15 old EU-25 Member States, Norway, seven new EU-25 Member States and two Candidate Countries.

Links to other parts of the report

Education and its outcomes (2.5), Employment (2.7), Unemployment (2.8), Education and training (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

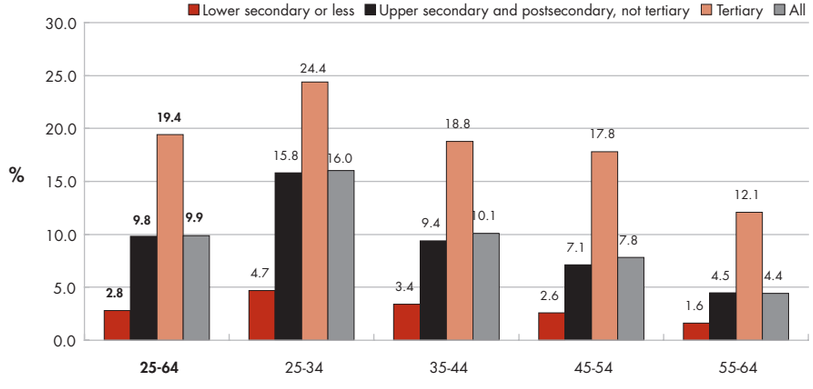
- "Education across Europe 2003", 2004, Eurostat.
- "Key data on education in Europe – 2005", 2005, DG Education and Culture, Eurostat and Eurydice (Information network on education in Europe).
- "European Social Statistics – Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS2) – Data 1999", Eurostat, 2002.
- "Education at a glance 2005", 2005, OECD.
- Statistics in Focus on education (Theme 3 – Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
  - Education in Europe, Key statistics, 2002/2003, No.10/2005.
  - 17 million tertiary students in the EU, No.19/2005.
  - Lifelong learning in Europe, No.8/2005.
- Statistics in Focus on finance of education (Theme 3 - Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
  - Public expenditure on education in the EU-15 in 1999, No. 22/2003 – Public expenditure on education in the ACC countries in 1999, No. 23/2003.
  - Spending on tertiary education in 2002, No.18/2005.
- Statistics in focus on CVTS2 (Theme 3 - Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
  - First survey on continuing vocational training in enterprises in candidate countries, No. 2/2002.
  - Continuing vocational training in enterprises in the European Union and Norway, No. 3/2002.
  - Costs and funding of continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, No. 8/2002.
  - Providers and fields of continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, No. 10/2002.
  - Disparities in access to continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, No. 22/2002.
  - Working time spent on continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, No. 1/2003.
- "Making a European Area of Lifelong Learning a Reality", COM(2001) 678 final of 21.11.2001.
- "Education and training 2010. The success of the Lisbon Strategy hinges on urgent reforms". European Commission.

Key indicator 6 Lifelong learning (adult participation in education and training), 2004 (Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	10.3 i	11.1 i	7.8 i	9.5 b	6.3	27.6	7.4	6.7	2.0	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.8 b	9.3	9.1	6.5 b
Females	11.1 i	12.0 i	8.0 i	9.3 b	6.5	31.9	7.0	7.6	2.1	5.6	7.9	8.4	7.2 b	9.6	11.8	7.9 b
Males	9.4 i	10.3 i	7.6 i	9.7 b	6.0	23.4	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.5 b	9.0	6.1	5.0 b
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	9.4	4.6	4.8 b	17.3	12.0 i	5.5 b	4.8 b	17.9	4.6	24.6	33.3	29.1 i	1.3	2.0	1.6 b	1.3
Females	9.5	5.3	4.2 b	17.7	12.5 i	6.3 b	5.1 b	19.8	5.2	28.2	37.7	33.9 i	1.4	2.3	1.6 b	1.6
Males	9.3	3.9	5.5 b	17.0	11.5 i	4.7 b	4.4 b	16.1	3.9	20.9	29.2	24.2 i	1.1	1.8 u	1.6 b	0.9

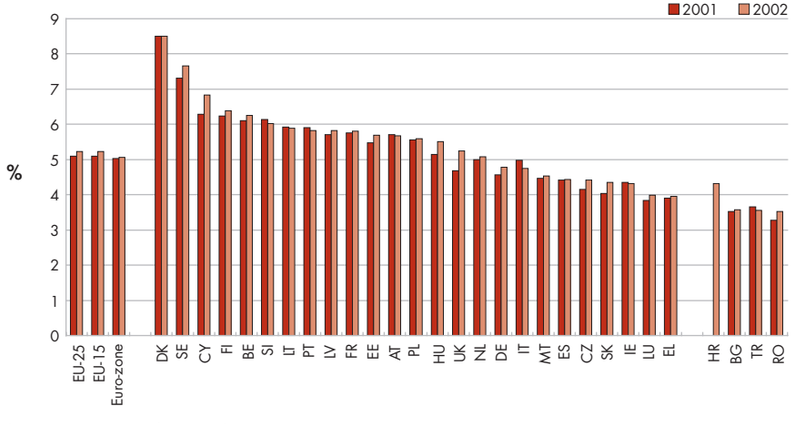
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1 **Lifelong learning by age group and level of education, EU-25, 2004,**
Percentage of the population aged 25–64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

2 **Spending on Human Resources, 2001 and 2002**
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP



Source: Eurostat – Education Statistics.

7 Employment

In 2004, the employment growth of the EU-25 was slightly higher than in the two previous years, but remained significantly lower than in the years 1997–2001. Quite unchanged between 2001 and 2003, the average employment rate increased in 2004 by 0.4 percentage points, to reach 63.3%, 3.7 percentage points below the Lisbon 2005 intermediate target. Female employment rates show a positive trend, but women are more and more likely to hold part-time jobs.

A slight acceleration of the employment growth in 2004

In 2004, about 200.5 million people were in employment in the Union of 25 Member States, a rise of 8.0 million since 1999. This total employment growth is the balance of a fall of employment of 0.5 million in the new Member States and a rise of employment of 8.5 million people in the EU of 15 members. From 1999 to 2004, the largest increase in the number of persons in employment in absolute terms was in Spain (+3.0 million) and Italy (+1.8 million).

Compared to the year before, employment increased by 0.6% in the Union in 2004, after +0.4% in 2002 and +0.3% in 2003. So employment is keeping increasing at al lower rythm than in the years 1997-2001, when employment increased by at least 1% per year in the EU-25. Although employment growth was limited in the entire Union, the trend remained positive in several Member States. In Greece, Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg, employment growth was 2% or more. In contrast, employment decreased in the Netherlands (-1.3%), Hungary (-0.7%), Sweden (-0.5%), and Slovakia (-0.3%).

Nearly unchanged between 2001 and 2003, EU total employment rate rose in 2004

In 2004 the employment rate for the population aged 15-64 ranged from 51.7% in Poland to 75.7% in Denmark. Denmark, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom have already reached the EU overall intermediate employment rate target of 67% for 2005. In contrast, Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and all new Member States but the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Slovenia, showed employment rates below the EU-25 average.

Compared to the previous years, EU-25 average employment rate rose in 2004 by 0.4 percentage points to reach 63.3%, after having remained nearly unchanged from 2001 to 2003.

Female employment rate shows a positive trend

In 2004 the female employment rate in the Union stood at 55.7%, up by 0.7 percentage points in one year. It ranged from 32.8% in Malta to 71.6% in Denmark. 14 Member States have already reached the intermediate female employment rate target of 57% for 2005, but some of them are far from it: Greece, Spain, Italy, Malta and Poland had less than half of their women aged 15-64 in employment.

Gender gap in employment tends to decrease

In 2004, the gender gap in employment rates in the Union went on narrowing, standing at 15.2 percentage points, compared to 15.8 in 2003 and 18.1 in 1999. But this decrease of gender gap reflects a great rise in employment rate for women (from 52.9% in 1999 to 55.7% in 2004) as well as a slight decrease for men (from 71.0% in 1999 to 70.9% in 2004). In Denmark, Finland, Sweden, the three Baltic countries and Slovenia, the gender gap was less than 10 percentage points. In Malta, where the employment gender gap was the highest, the female employment rate was less than half of the male employment rate in 2004. In addition to the female employment rate being systematically lower than the male rate, many women work part-time.

Female part-time work continued to rise

The share of part-time employment has increased from 16.1% in 1999 to 17.7% in 2004. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom, more than 20% of employment, and in the Netherlands 45.5%, is part-time. At the other end of the scale, in Greece, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia, part-time employment was less than 5%.

In the EU-25, 31.4% of women in employment were working part-time in 2004 against only 7.0% of men. Compared to one year before, the share of part-time employment rose by 1.1 percentage points for women and by 0.4 percentage points for men. Female part-time work is particularly prevalent in the Netherlands, where it accounts for almost three quarters of female employment, and the United Kingdom (43.9%).

The share of temporary employment rose in several new Member States

EU-wide, the share of temporary employment increase in 2004: 13.7% of the employees hold a limited duration contract, up by 0.7 percentage points in one year, and 1.4 percentage points from 1999. This is the net effect of two trends: a relative rise of temporary employment since 1999 in several new Member States, particularly in Poland (from 4.6% in 1999 to 22.7% in 2004) but a relative fall in the EU of the 15 members since 2000. Unlike part-time work, the share of temporary employment shows no huge difference for men and women (14.3% for women, 13.2% for men).

36.8% of the young employed

EU-wide 36.8% of the young people (aged 15-24) were employed in 2004 (33.8% of the young women and 39.8% of the young men) varying from 20.3% in Lithuania to 65.9% in the Netherlands. The differences between Member States may in part be explained by the proportion of people in this age group which remain in education. The employment rate of the young people in EU-25 has gradually decreased from 38.1% in the years 2000 and 2001.

21.2 million people in employment in the EU-25 are aged 55-64

EU-wide, 41.0% of the people around the retirement age (55-64 years) were in employment in 2004, an increase by 0.8 percentage points between 2003 and 2004, after an increase by 1.5 percentage points between 2002 and 2003. Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom have already reached the employment rate target for older workers of 50% by 2010. At the other end of the scale, less than 30% of older people are working in Austria, Slovenia, Poland and Slovakia.

In the EU-25, the employment rate of older workers increased by 4.8 percentage points since 1999, considerably more than in the case of people of younger age. The employment rate of women aged 55-64 increased more than the male employment rate for this age group. Despite this trend, the rate for males (50.7%) remained higher than that of females (31.7%).

Looking at more detailed age groups: the employment rate of people aged 55-59 stood at 54.2% while it was 25.4% among those aged 60-64. Beyond the age of 65, the employment rate decreases sharply. In the EU-25, less than 4% of those aged 65 and over were in employment.

Exit from the labour force at the age of 61.0

In the EU-25, the average exit age from the labour force in 2003 was at the age 61.0. This exit age mirrors the trend of labour participation of older workers. In Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, the average exit age reached 63 years or more. Men leave the labour force on average at the age of 61.5 while women do so about one year earlier.

Policy context

The Treaty of Amsterdam took an important step in committing the Union to a high level of employment as an explicit objective: "The objective of a high level of employment shall be taken into consideration in the formulation and implementation of Community policies and activities" (Art.127(2)).

The Treaty states furthermore that "the Community shall support and complement the activities of the Member States in … equality between men and women with regard to labour market opportunities and treatment at work". (Art. 137).

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 concluded that "the employment rate is too low and is characterised by insufficient participation in the labour market by women and older workers". The Lisbon European Council defined a strategic goal for the next decade "to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. (…) the overall aim should be to raise the employment rate to as close as possible to 70% by 2010 and to increase the number of women in employment to more than 60% by 2010'.

The Stockholm European Council in March 2001 agreed intermediate targets for employment rates (67% overall and 57% for women by 2005) and a target for employment participation of older workers by 2010 (50%).

The recent 2003-2006 Employment Guidelines that should be taken into account in national policy making, specify "three overarching and interrelated objectives of full employment, quality and productivity at work and social cohesion and inclusion." Besides these overarching objectives, specific guidelines are agreed: on raising labour supply and the promotion of active ageing: (guideline n° 5). In particular, Member States "will increase labour market participation, (…) promote active ageing, notably by fostering working conditions conducive to job retention and 5…) additional labour supply resulting from immigration".

Another guideline concerns gender equality (n° 6): Member States will "encourage female labour market participation and achieve a substantial reduction in gender gaps in employment rates, unemployment rates and pay by 2010 (…) Particular attention will be given to reconciling work and private life, notably through the provision of care services for children and other dependants, encouraging the sharing of family and professional responsibilities and facilitating return to work after a period of absences. Member states should remove disincentives … (OJ L197 of 5.8.2003)

In the face of economic slowdown, the Spring Council invited the Commission to establish a European Employment Taskforce. Under the chairmanship of Wim Kok, the Taskforce reported to the Commission on practical reforms that can have the most direct and immediate impact on the Employment Strategy. The Report identified four key conditions for success: increasing adaptability of workers and enterprises; attracting more people to the labour market; investing more and more effectively in human capital; and ensuring effective implementation of reforms through better governance. The Brussels European Council of December 2003 invited the Commission and Council to consider the Taskforce's Report in the preparation of the 2004 Joint Employment Report.

The Spring European Council on 22 and 23 March 2005 adopted the European Youth Pact (7619/1/05, conclusion 37 and Annex I). A part of this Pact is the sustained integration of young people into the labour market. The European Youth pact is discussed in the Commission communication of 30 May 2005 "Addressing the concerns of young people in Europe – implementing the European Youth pact and promoting active citizenship" (COM(2005) 206 final).

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat quarterly labour force data (QLFD) consist of employment by economic activity and status in employment, further broken down by sex and some job characteristics. They are based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) and on the European System of National Accounts (ESA 95). All other data come from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Quarterly LFS data are available since the first quarter of 2003 in all EU countries, except Germany (provides quarterly estimates until the German LFS becomes quarterly from 2005) and Luxembourg. Data for France refer to metropolitan France (excluding overseas departments).

Employment rates represent persons in employment aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week (of the Labour Force Survey) did any work for pay or profit, including unpaid family workers, for at least one hour or were not working but had a job or a business from which they were temporarily absent. The classification by part-time or full-time job depends on a direct question in the LFS, except for the Netherlands where it depends on a threshold on the basis of the number of hours usually worked.

Links to other parts of the report

Education and its outcomes (2.5), Lifelong learning (2.6), Unemployment (2.8), Labour Market Policy expenditure (2.11), Labour market (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "Employment in Europe 2004", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "European social statistics – Labour force survey results 2002", Eurostat, September 2003.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, n° 6/2005 "Labour market latest trends – 4th quarter 2004 data", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, n° 9/2004 "European Labour Force Survey – Principal Results 2004", Eurostat.
- Economic Policy Committee "Key structural challenges in the acceding countries: the integration of the acceding countries into the Community's economic policy co-ordination processes", European Commission, Economic and Financial Affairs DG, July 2003.
- "Employment precarity, unemployment and social exclusion" and "Inclusion through participation", European Commission DG Research reports 2000.
- "Increasing labour force participation and promoting active ageing" Joint report from the Commission and the Council to the Barcelona Council, 2002.
- "Improving quality in work: a review of recent progress", COM(2003) 728 of 26.11.2003.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 11/2004 "Working overtime", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 7/2004 "Working times", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 14/2003 "Labour reserve: people outside the labour force" Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 9/2002 "Women and men reconciling work and family life", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 11/2002 "The entrepreneurial gap between women and men", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 13/2002 "At the margins of the labour market? Women and men in temporary jobs in Europe", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No. 14/2002 "Women and men working weekends and their family circumstances", Eurostat.

Key indicator 7a **Employment rate, 2004** (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	63.3	64.7	63.0	60.3	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	59.4	61.1	63.1	66.3	57.6	69.1	62.3	61.2
Females	55.7	56.8	54.5	52.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	45.2	48.3	57.4	56.5	45.2	59.0	58.5	57.8
Males	70.9	72.7	71.5	67.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	73.7	73.8	68.9	75.9	70.1	80.0	66.4	64.7
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	61.6	56.8	54.1	73.1	67.8	51.7	67.8	65.3	57.0	67.6	72.1	71.6	54.2	54.7	57.7	46.1
Females	50.6	50.7	32.8	65.8	60.7	46.2	61.7	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	50.6	47.8	52.1	24.3
Males	72.4	63.1	75.2	80.2	74.9	57.2	74.2	70.0	63.2	69.7	73.6	77.8	57.9	61.8	63.4	67.8

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

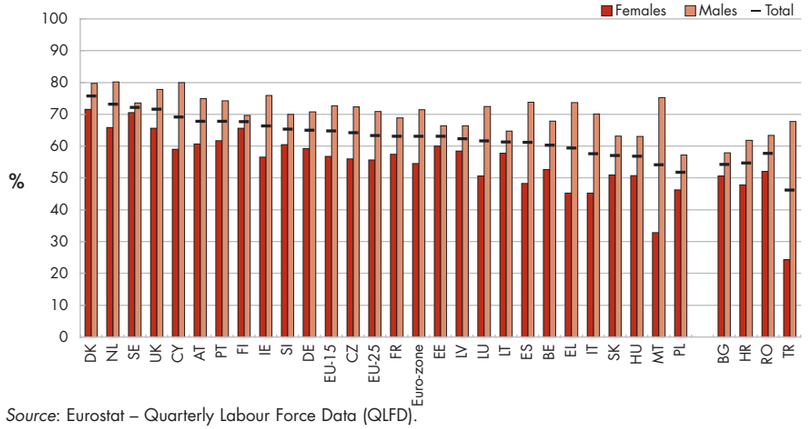
Key indicator 7b **Employment rate of older workers, 2004** (Employed persons aged 55-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	41.0	42.5	38.6	30.0	42.7	60.3	41.8	52.4	39.4	41.3	37.3	49.5	30.5	50.1	47.9	47.1
Females	31.7	33.2	29.0	21.1	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	24.0	24.6	33.8	33.7	19.6	30.4	41.9	39.3
Males	50.7	52.2	48.6	39.1	57.2	67.3	50.7	56.4	56.4	58.9	41.0	65.0	42.2	70.9	55.8	57.6
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	30.8	31.1	30.9	45.2	28.8	26.2	50.3	29.0	26.8	50.9	69.1	56.2	32.5	30.1	36.9	33.2
Females	22.9	25.0	11.4	33.4	19.3	19.4	42.5	17.8	12.6	50.4	67.0	47.0	24.2	21.0	31.4	20.0
Males	38.5	38.4	52.2	56.9	38.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	43.8	51.4	71.2	65.7	42.2	40.9	43.1	46.9

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

1 **Employment rate by sex, 2004**

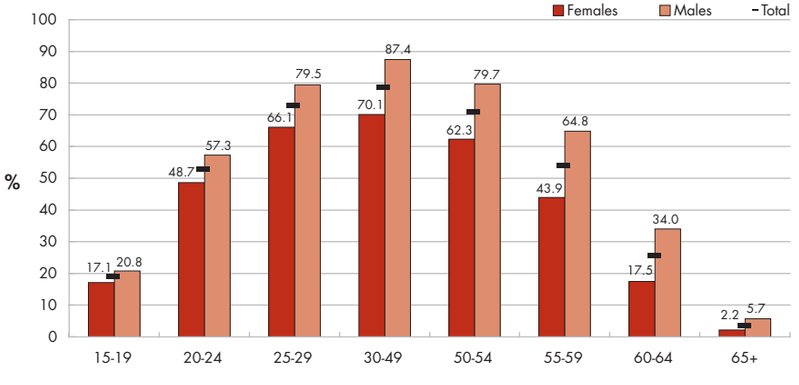
Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

2 **Employment rate by age group and sex, EU-25, 2004**

Employed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat – Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).

8 Unemployment

In 2004, there was a halt to the rise in the EU-25 unemployment rate which began in 2001; 9.0% of the active population was unemployed in 2004. However, the European Union as a whole is far from the recent trend shown in Japan and the United States, where a significant decrease in unemployment occurred in 2004.

EU-25 unemployment rate stopped increasing in 2004

In 2004, the total number of unemployed people in the EU-25 stood at 19.4 million or 9% of the labour force. Compared to 2003, the unemployment rate is unchanged, after an increase from 8.4% in 2001 to 9% in 2003. In 2004 the unemployment rate went down in Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the three Baltic countries, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom. In the same time, a decrease in unemployment was registered in Japan (from 5.3% in 2003 to 4.7% in 2004) and in the United States (from 6.0% in 2003 to 5.5% in 2004).

In Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, and the United Kingdom, the unemployment rate remained below 6%. The unemployment rate was highest in Slovakia (18.0%) and Poland (18.8%).

Females more likely than males to be unemployed in most Member States

The female unemployment rate (10.2%) in the EU-25 remained higher than the male unemployment rate (8.1%) in 2004, although this gap is on a slight declining trend. This less favourable situation for women was apparent in all Member States except in Ireland, Estonia, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and furthermore in three Candidate Countries (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey).

Almost one in two unemployed people have been jobless for at least twelve months

In 2004, 4% of the labour force in the EU-25 had been unemployed for at least one year. The long-term unemployment rate in the EU-25 has been on gradually rising trend since the low of 3.8% of 2001. In Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom, less than 1.5% of the labour force was affected. In contrast, over 5% of the active population in Greece and Lithuania and over 10% in Poland and Slovakia had been unemployed for at least one year.

Females more affected than males by long-term unemployment

Although the net additional jobs created over the past decade or so have mainly gone to women, unemployment among women remains much higher than for men. While women formed 44% of the EU-25 labour force, they accounted for more than half of the unemployed. In the EU-25, long-term unemployment was slightly more prevalent among females than males (resp. 4.6% and 3.5%). Women in Greece, Spain and Italy were much more likely than men to find themselves without work for more than twelve months.

Young people are almost 2.5 times as likely as people aged 25 and over to be unemployed

EU-wide, 8.3% of young people (aged 15-24) were unemployed in 2004 (7.8% of the young women and 8.8% of the young men) varying from 4.3% in Hungary to 14.2% in Poland. The unemployment rate (as a percentage of the labour force) among young people was 18.9% varying from 8.0% in the Netherlands to 39.6% in Poland. The differences between these two indicators vary between countries, and may, in part be explained by the proportion of people in this age group which remain in education.

Policy context

The Luxembourg Jobs Summit in November 1997 observed that "the encouraging growth results will not enable to make up for the job losses in the early '90s or to achieve the rate of employment growth needed to get most of the unemployed into work". It concluded that a European Employment Strategy was needed in order to turn back the tide of unemployment.

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 concluded that "long-term structural unemployment and marked regional unemployment imbalances remain endemic in parts of the Union". (Presidency conclusion No. 4). Four key areas were identified as part of an active employment policy. One of these was "improving employability and reducing skills gaps, in particular by … promoting special programmes to enable unemployed people to fill skill gaps".

The 2003-2006 Employment Guidelines that should be taken into account in national policy-making, specify that effective active and preventive measures for the unemployed and the inactive should be developed and implemented designed to prevent inflow into long-term unemployment and to promote the sustainable integration into employment of unemployed and inactive people (guideline n° 1). Furthermore, Member States should implement lifelong learning in order to equip all individuals with the skills required for a modern workforce and support the integration of people facing particular difficulties on the labour market (guidelines n° 4 and 7).

The Spring European Council on 22 and 23 March 2005 adopted the European Youth Pact (7619/1/05, conclusion 37 and Annex I). A part of this Pact is the sustained integration of young people into the labour market. The European Youth pact is discussed in the Commission communication of 30 May 2005 "Addressing the concerns of young people in Europe - implementing the European Youth pact and promoting active citizenship" (COM(2005) 206 final).

Methodological notes

Source: Eurostat – Harmonised unemployment rates and the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Unemployed people – according to the Commission Regulation n° 1897/2000 and International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards – are those persons aged 15-74 who i) are without work, ii) are available to start work within the next two weeks and iii) have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or have found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most 3 months. Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population of the same age. The active population (or labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons.

Links to other parts of the report

Education and its outcomes (2.5), Employment (2.7), Labour Market Policy expenditure (2.11), Labour market (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "Employment in Europe 2004", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No.14/2004 "European Labour Force Survey – Principal Results 2003", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No.15/2002 "More women than men living in workless households", Eurostat.

Key indicator 8a **Unemployment rate, 2004** (Unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	5.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.5	8.0	5.0	9.8	10.8
Females	10.2	9.3	10.5	8.8	9.9	5.6	10.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	10.7	3.9	10.5	6.3	10.3	11.3
Males	8.1	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.1	8.7	10.3	6.6	8.1	8.8	4.9	6.4	4.0	9.2	10.3
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	4.8	5.9	7.3	4.6	4.8	18.8	6.7	6.0	18.0	8.8	6.3	4.7	11.9	:	7.1	10.3
Females	6.8	6.0	8.3	4.8	5.4	19.7	7.6	6.5	19.3	8.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	:	5.9	9.7
Males	3.3	5.8	6.9	4.3	4.4	18.0	5.9	5.6	17.0	8.7	6.5	5.1	12.2	:	8.2	10.5

Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition).

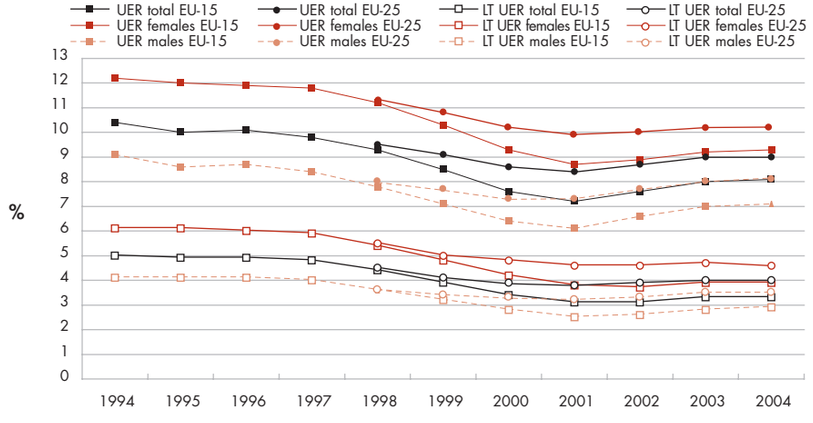
Key indicator 8b **Long-term unemployment rate, 2004** (Long-term unemployed persons (12 months and more) as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	4.0	:	4.3	5.5
Females	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	1.2	5.6	4.1	9.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.5	:	4.4	5.9
Males	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.9	:	4.2	5.2
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	1.1	2.6	3.4	1.6	1.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	11.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	7.1	:	4.2	4.0
Females	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	3.4	3.2	12.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	7.1	:	3.3	4.5
Males	0.8	2.6	3.8	1.5	1.2	9.5	2.6	3.0	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	7.1	:	5.0	3.9

Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition).

1 **Unemployment rate (UER) 1994-2004 and long-term unemployment rate (LT UER) 1994-2004 by sex, EU-15 and EU-25**

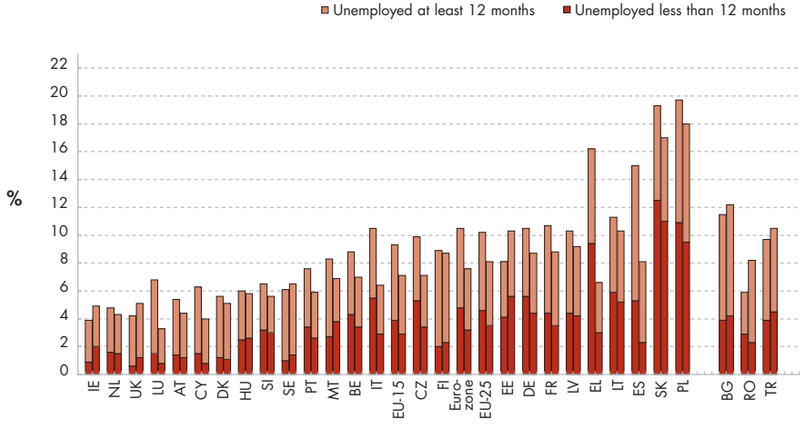
Unemployed and long-term unemployed persons (12 months and more) as a percentage of the active population



Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition) and Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

2 **Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate by sex, 2004**

(in ascending order by total unemployment rate; Left bar: Females, Right bar: Males)



Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

9 Social protection expenditure and receipts

There are considerable differences between Member States for the expenditure as a percentage of GDP and even more in terms of per-capita PPSs. Different countries have markedly different systems for financing social protection, depending on whether they favour social security contributions or general government contributions.

The weight of social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP in the European Union shows major disparities between Member States

The EU-25 countries devoted on average about 27% of their GDP to social protection expenditure in 2001. The figures for social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP in the European Union show wide disparities from one Member State to another. Sweden (31.4%), France (30%) and Germany (29.8%) had the highest percentages and Latvia and Estonia the lowest (14.3%). In 2002, social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in most of the countries in the European Union: this ration rose in 17 of the 20 countries for which data are available.

More particularly, the decline in social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP in EU-15 ended in 2001: 27.6% against 27.3% in 2000, but in 2002 this ratio, although in increase (28%), is still lower by 0.7 percentage points compared with the peak year 1993. Changes in this ratio did not follow a regular pattern over the period 1993-2002. Until 1993 the ratio showed an appreciable increase, rising to a high for EU-15 in 1993 of 28.7%. This was due both to a slowdown in GDP growth and to an increase in benefits (particularly those related to unemployment). Between 1993 and 1996, social protection expenditure as a proportion of GDP levelled off at slightly below the 1993 level. This was the result partly of renewed growth in GDP, but also of slower growth in social protection expenditure (particularly in connection with the reduction in unemployment benefits). From 1996 onwards, social protection expenditure as a proportion of GDP fell steadily until 2000, with an average drop of 0.3 percentage points per year in EU-15. The decline in expenditure as a percentage of GDP between 1996 and 2000 was most marked in Finland (-6.1 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (-3.8 percentage points). There was also a considerable fall in Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland. It is worth noting that in Ireland changes in the ratio can to a large extent be explained by the strong growth in GDP in recent years. In 2001 and 2002, social protection expenditure increased slightly relative to GDP in EU-15. Almost all countries reported such an increase.

For the other European countries for which time series are available, social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP seems follow different pattern, increasing until 1999 for Slovakia, 2001 for Slovenia and 2002 for the Czech Republic and Malta.

Cross-country differences are more marked when expenditure is expressed in PPS per head of population

In terms of per-capita PPSs (purchasing power standards), the differences between countries are more pronounced, and the rank order of countries is somewhat different. The expenditure varies in 2001 between 9 700 PPS per head of population in Luxembourg[36] to 1 300 or less in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia (for an average of about 5 600 PPS in the EU-25). The disparities between countries are partly related to differing levels of wealth and also reflect differences in social protection systems, demographic trends, unemployment rates and other social, institutional and economic factors.

Two patterns of funding social protection

In 2001, the main sources of financing for social protection at EU-25 level were social contributions, representing 60.5% of all receipts, and general government contributions derived from taxes (36%). The European average conceals considerable differences between the Member States in the structure of funding. The share of funding derived from social contributions is highest in the Czech Republic, Latvia, Estonia, Belgium, Malta, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Slovakia, where this mode of financing accounts for over 65% of all receipts. Conversely, Denmark and Ireland finance their social protection systems largely from taxes, whose relative weight in total receipts is over 60%. The United Kingdom, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg and Italy also rely heavily on general government contributions (over 40%).

General government contributions taking over from social contributions

The proportion of general government contributions in total funding rose by 4 percentage points between 1993 and 2001 for EU-25. While in France, Portugal and Italy general government contributions increased by more than the European average, in Denmark and Sweden their share in total receipts fell substantially as a result of increases in social contributions. The share accounted for by employers' social contributions fell in EU-15 by 0.9 percentage points between 1993 and 2002. It diminished in seven countries and increased in eight, with the higher increase in the Netherlands and Belgium; employer's social contributions increased also in Denmark, though Denmark was still the country with the lowest figure. There were particularly large reductions in Italy, Germany and France. The share accounted for by social contributions paid by protected persons also diminished between 1993 and 2002, from 23.5% to 21.4% for EU-15.

For the other European countries for which there are time series, general government contributions increase in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia, while social contributions rose in Malta.

For information on the structure of expenditure on social benefits, see the next portait.

Policy context

The EC Treaty (Article 2) states that "the Community shall have as its task … to promote throughout the Community … a high level of … social protection".

36 Luxembourg constitutes a special case insofar as a significant part of benefits (particularly family benefits and pensions) are paid to persons living abroad; correcting for this anomaly, the figure falls to approximately 8 650 PPS.

The Lisbon European Council of March 2000 attached great importance to the role of social protection systems in the achievement of the overall strategic objective it established. It set out the objective that the European social model, with its developed systems of social protection, must underpin the transformation to the knowledge economy. It went on to state that these systems need to be adapted as part of an active welfare state to ensure that work pays, to secure their long-term sustainability in the face of an ageing population, to promote social inclusion and gender equality, and to provide quality health services.

Subsequent European Councils, in particular Stockholm, Gothenburg and Laeken, decided to to apply the "open method of coordination" in specific sectors of social protection (e.g. in the field of pensions) or to intensify the cooperation (e.g. in the field of healthcare). In the case of pensions the European Council highlighted the need for a "comprehensive approach" to the challenge of an ageing society and stressed the importance of both social policy and financial objectives. Most recently, the Commission presented its point of view on strengthening the social dimension of the Lisbon strategy by streamlining the open method of coordination in the field of social protection (COM(2003) 261 final). The Brussels European Council of October 2003 stressed that it was necessary to strengthen the existing coordination processes on the policies adopted by Member States in the field of social protection, thus contributing to the necessary modernisation of social protection systems and asked the Council to examine the Commission's Communication and to draw up operational conclusions in time for the 2004 Spring European Council.

Methodological notes

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The risks or needs that may give rise to social protection are classified by convention under eight "social protection functions". See Social benefits (3.13). Excluded are all insurance policies taken out on the private initiative of individuals or households solely in their own interest. The 2001 data are provisional for BE, CZ, EE, ES, IT, LV, LU and PL; the 2002 data are provisional for most countries. Moreover, data for CZ, EE, LV, LT and PL are available for the firs time: these data should be revised in the future.

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) convert every national monetary unit into a common reference unit, the purchasing power standard (PPS), of which every unit can buy the same amount of consumer goods and services across the Member States in a given year.

Links to other parts of the report

Social benefits (2.10), Labour Market Policy expenditure (2.11), Income distribution (2.12), Social protection (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

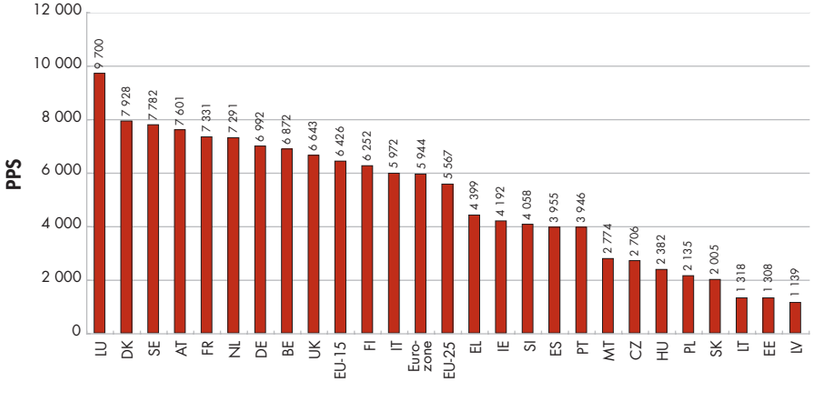
- "European social statistics – Social protection. Expenditure and receipts 1994-2002", 2005, Eurostat. Methodology: "ESSPROS Manual 1996", Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Social Protection in European Union", No. 14/2005, Eurostat.

Key indicator 9 Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP, 2001 and 2002

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
2001	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.5	19.2	29.5	29.8	14.3	27.1	20.1	30.0	15.3	25.6	:	14.3	15.2
2002	:	28.0	27.9	27.8	19.9	30.0	30.5	:	26.6	20.2	30.6	16.0	26.1	:	:	:
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
2001	21.3	19.8	17.3	27.5	28.7	22.1	24.0	25.5	19.1	25.7	31.4	27.6	:	:	:	:
2002	22.7	20.9	17.7	28.5	29.1	:	25.4	25.4	19.2	26.4	32.5	27.6	:	:	:	:

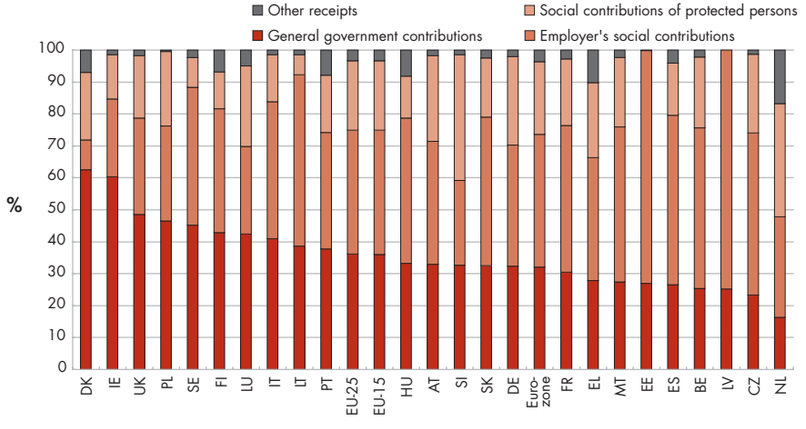
Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

1 Expenditure on social protection per head of population, 2001



Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

2 Social protection receipts as a percentage of total receipts, 2001



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.
Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

10 Social benefits

In most Member States the largest share of social protection expenditure was assigned to the old age and survivors functions, followed by the sickness function. The other functions accounted for less than 30% of the total. The structure of benefits is relatively stable over time.

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

In 2001, benefits linked to the old age and survivors functions made up the largest part of social protection expenditure in most Member States, accounting for 46.2% of total benefits in EU-25. This was particularly true for Italy, where more than 60% of total benefits were devoted to these functions; a contributory factor here was the high percentage of the population aged 60 or over (24.3% against an average of 21.2% in EU-25). In Latvia, Poland, Greece and Austria these benefits also accounted for more than the European average (between 50% and 57% of the total). In Ireland, on the other hand, less than 25% of benefits came under the "old-age" and "survivors" headings. This is partly[37] due to the fact that the population of Ireland is the "youngest" in Europe: 30.1% of the population was aged under 20 in 2001 (against an EU-25 average of 23.2%) and only 15.1% were over 60. In 2002, for the 20 countries for which data are available, the share of old age and survivor's functions amounted to 45.6% corresponding to a general decrease in almost all countries.

Differing pattern for the other social benefits

In 2001, the sickness/healthcare function accounted for more than 28% of all benefits in EU-25. It outweighed the old age and survivors functions in Ireland. In contrast, Poland and Latvia devoted only 19% of total benefits to this function and Denmark about 20%.

Benefits relating to the disability function accounted for around 14% of the total in Finland and Luxembourg against an average of 8.2% in EU-25. The share that this expenditure represents is also high in Poland, Denmark and Sweden. In Italy, Ireland, Greece and France, on the other hand, this portion is less than 6%.

The family/children function accounts for 8% of all benefits in EU-25. Expenditure amounted to almost 16% of total benefits in Luxembourg, 14% in Ireland and to about 13% in Denmark and Hungary. In Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, on the other hand, benefits related to this function amounted to less than 5% of total social benefits.

Major disparities between Member States are found with regard to the importance of benefits relating to unemployment: while the average for EU-25 was 6.2% of total benefits, the share in the total amounted to nearly 13% for Spain. Conversely, Estonia, Italy and Lithuania devoted less than 3% of expenditure to this function. It is worth noting that the spending on of unemployment benefits does not always correlate with the level of unemployment in the various countries, as there are substantial differences in coverage, the duration of benefits and the level of unemployment benefit.

Slight changes in the structure of benefits

The structure of benefits is relatively stable over time, of though for EU-15 as a whole a number of changes can be identified between 1993 and 2002. Over this period the shares of the "old age/survivor" and "family" functions each grew slightly, while the share accounted for by unemployment-related benefits dropped by more than one third, from 9,6% of total benefits to 6.3% in 2001; therefore the rising of unemployment led to an increase of this share in 2002 to 6.6%. At the same time the share of expenditure on sickness remained steady, but after a decrease until 1997 it grew regularly each year and reached the level of 1992 in 2002.

Policy context

In recent years the cooperation on the European level in the field of social protection, in particular pensions and healthcare, has made considerable progress. This development was characterised by the creation of a "High Level Working Party on Social Protection" bringing together senior officials from Member States and the Commission and its transformation into the "Social Protection Committee" as well as by the introduction of the "open method of coordination" in the field of pensions and an intensified co-operation in the field of healthcare and care for the elderly.

This evolution was initiated by the European Council of Lisbon in March 2000. In the context of its general remarks underlying the importance of social protection systems and calling for their adaptation, the Lisbon summit mandated the High Level Working Party on Social Protection "as its first priority" to prepare, on the basis of a Commission Communication, a study on the future evolution of social protection systems from a long-term point of view, giving particular attention to the sustainability of pensions systems. As requested, the Commission adopted on 11 October 2000 a Communication (COM (2000) 622 final) on the "Future Evolution of Social Protection from a Long-Term Point of View: Safe and Sustainable Pensions". Section 2.6 states that it is for "Member States to decide what pension system they want and what policy mix is required to maintain adequate incomes for older people without jeopardising the stability of public finances, undermining employment incentives or squeezing out other essential public expenditures. However, … Member States face common challenges … (and) share common objectives with regard to pension systems and are committed to a number of principles, amongst which are equity and social cohesion … The Commission therefore invites Member States to co-ordinate their efforts and exchange views and information on practices and reforms in progress or at a planning stage." In a progress report to the Nice Summit of December 2000, the High Level Working Party committed Member States to prepare national contributions on their strategies to ensure the fundamental objectives of their pension systems while ensuring their sustainability in the face of the demographic challenge.

37 For Ireland, no data are available regarding occupational pension schemes for private-sector employees with constituted reserves.

The Gothenburg European Council in June 2001 stressed the need for a comprehensive approach in order to meet the challenges of an ageing society and endorsed the three broad principles for securing the long-term sustainability of pension systems: to safeguard the capacity of pension systems to meet their social aims of providing safe and adequate incomes to retired persons; to ensure the financial sustainability of pension systems; to enhance the ability of pension systems to respond to the changing needs of society and individuals.

The Laeken European Council endorsed the proposition of objectives and working methods in order to apply the open method of co-ordination in the domain of pensions policy. Member submitted the first set of "National Strategy Reports" in which they explain their national strategies for securing adequate and sustainable pension provision in the long run. On the basis of the National Strategy Reports the Commission and the Council drew up a joint report on adequate and sustainable pensions that was welcomed by the Brussels European Council in March 2003. The European Council called for the "continued application of the open method of coordination in the field of pensions and a review of the progress achieved in 2006".

In the area of healthcare, the Gothenburg European Council of 2001, in its consideration of what is needed to meet the challenges of an ageing society, asked the Council, in conformity with the open method of coordination, to prepare an initial report for the Spring European Council in 2002 on orientations in the field of healthcare and care for the elderly. This report was based on a Communication from the Commission (COM (2001) 723) which had stressed that healthcare and long-term care systems in the European Union face the challenge of ensuring at the same time the following three key objectives: accessibility, quality and financial viability of health and care systems. These three broad goals were endorsed by the Council in an initial orientation report on healthcare and care for the elderly to the Barcelona European Council in March 2002. The report stressed that all health systems in the EU are based on the principles of solidarity, equity and universality. The Barcelona European Council invited the Commission and the Council to examine more thoroughly the questions of access, quality and financial sustainability. For this purpose a questionnaire was sent to the Member States. The Commission and the Council presented their findings of the evaluation of Member States' responses in a joint report in March 2003 to the Brussels European Council. Furthermore, the Commission was invited to present proposals for the intensification of the cooperative exchange on this topic. The Commission intends to present a Communication in early 2004.

See also the previous portrait "Social protection expenditure and receipts".

Methodological notes

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

See also the previous portrait "Social Protection expenditure and receipts". Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries. "Tax benefits" (tax reductions granted to households for social protection purposes) are generally excluded. Social benefits are divided up into the following eight functions: Sickness/healthcare, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing, Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). The Old-age function covers the provision of social protection against the risks linked to old age: loss of income, inadequate income, lack of independence in carrying out daily tasks, reduced participation in social life, and so on. Medical care of the elderly is not taken into account (reported under Sickness/healthcare function). Placing a given social benefit under its correct function is not always easy. In most Member States, a strong interdependence exists between the three functions Old age, Survivors and Disability. For the purposes of better EU-wide comparability, the Old age and Survivors functions have been grouped together. FR, IE and PT record disability pensions paid to persons of retirement age as benefits under the disability function as opposed to the old age function.

Links to other parts of the report

Ageing of the population (2.3), Social protection expenditure and receipts (2.9), Social protection (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

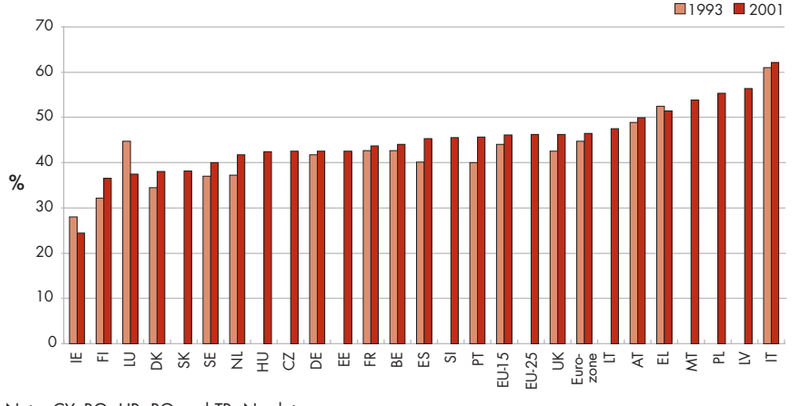
- "European social statistics – Social protection. Expenditure and receipts 1994-2002", 2005. Methodology: "ESSPROS Manual 1996", 1996. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Social Protection in European Union", No. 14/2005. "Pensions in Europe: expenditure and beneficiaries", No. 11/2005.

Key indicator 10 Old-age and survivor benefits as percentage of total social benefits, 2001 and 2002

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
1993	:	44.0	44.8	42.7	:	34.5	41.7	:	52.5	40.1	42.7	28.0	61.0	:	:	:
2001	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.2	:	56.4	47.5
2002	:	45.8	46.1	43.8	41.6	37.6	42.5	:	50.6	44.8	43.2	23.4	61.9	:	:	:
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
1993	44.8	:	:	37.3	48.9	:	40.0	:	:	32.2	37.0	42.6	:	:	:	:
2001	37.5	42.4	53.9	41.8	49.9	55.3	45.7	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:
2002	37.4	43.0	52.8	41.1	49.6	:	44.3	46.5	38.4	36.9	39.5	46.4	:	:	:	:

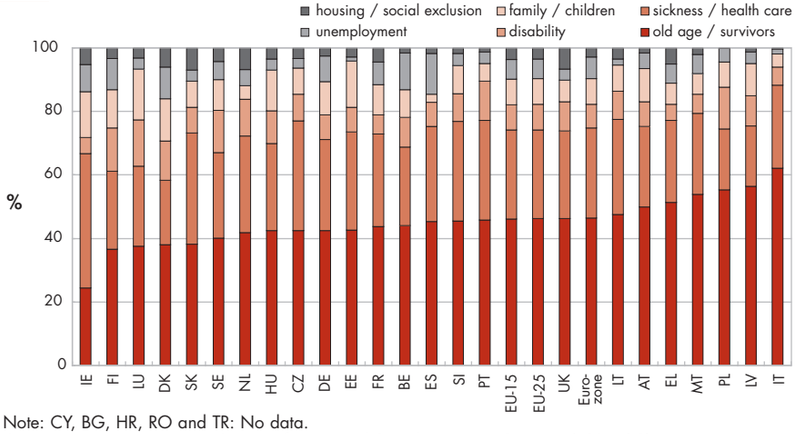
Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

1 Old-age and survivor benefit as a percentage of total social benefits in 1993 and 2001



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.
Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

2 Social benefits by groups of functions as a percentage of total benefits, 2001



Note: CY, BG, HR, RO and TR: No data.
Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

11 Labour market policy expenditure

In 2003, Labour market policy expenditure represented an average of 2.3% of GDP among the fourteen countries that provided data. Expenditure on active labour market measures amounts to 0.7%, expenditure on passive policies to 1.4%, and expenditure in labour market services of the PES amounts to 0.2%. The same considerable differences that could be observed for earlier years appear also in 2003: LMP expenditure ranged from 4.4% in Denmark to 0.5% in Greece and 0.8 in the United Kingdom. These important differences are due to the extent of non-targeted support in some countries, support that also benefits unemployed and target groups, but because it is not exclusively designed to help these groups, is not included in the coverage of the LMP data collection.

Targeted policies

Labour market policies are by definition restricted in scope, covering only those political interventions targeted at the unemployed and other groups of people with particular difficulties in entering or retaining their position in the labour market. Primary target groups in all countries (with the exception of Italy) are the unemployed who are registered with the public employment services. However, public expenditure on LMP should not be interpreted exclusively as demonstrating the strength of the political will to combat unemployment. Other factors such as the demographic situation and the GDP per capita of each country contribute to the differences.

Active and passive expenditure

Expenditure on targeted programmes including training, job rotation/job-sharing, employment incentives, integration of the disabled, direct job creation and start-up incentives (categories 2-7 of the LMP database) are usually called "active" expenditure, whereas expenditure on out-of-work income maintenance (mostly unemployment benefits) and on early retirement (categories 8-9) is considered as "passive" expenditure. However, it should be taken into account that in the past few years the conditions for maintaining eligibility to receive unemployment benefits have been increasingly tied to individualised job-search activities and may also involve active intervention by the public employment service. Expenditure in active labour market policies has been fairly constant during the last five years (which are available), at about 65 billions euro in EU-15 (excluding Luxembourg). However, since the GDP has risen steadily during the same years, the percentage of expenditure in active policies as compared with the GDP has decreased. The same can be observed concerning expenditure in passive labour market policies, which increased in the last five years (1999-2003) from 116.5 to 134.8 billions euro, although the percentage of expenditure in passive policies as a percentage of GDP decrease slightly from 1.44% to 1.43%.

Distribution of active labour market expenditure by type of action

Concerning the "ranking" of the categories in 2003, expenditure is highest on training programmes, as in previous years, accounting for 39.6% of expenditure on active measures. However, "Direct job creation" which was in 2002 the second most important category, accounts in 2003 for 19.3% of the expenditure, slightly less than expenditure on employment incentives 19.7% (which includes not only subsidies but also reduction in taxes and social contributions to employers). Expenditure in the integration of the disabled represents 16.4% (it was 13.3% in 1998 and 15.6% in 2002), which suggests a clear increase, since it should be kept in mind that apart from targeted measures only aimed at disabled people, most countries implement general employment measures which also benefit disabled people. Start-up incentives represent nearly 5% of active expenditure, showing similarly an important increase since 1998 (2.2%). Job rotation/job sharing remains as the smallest category in terms of expenditure with only 0.3% of active expenditure.

Policy context

The LMP data collection was developed as an instrument for the follow-up of the targeted employment policies implemented by EU countries as a result of the "Jobs Summit" held in Luxembourg in November 1997, which launched the European Employment Strategy with a medium-term objective of reducing unemployment. The LMP database has been developed over the past years by Eurostat in close co-operation with DG Employment and Social Affairs, all old EU Member States and Norway, as well as the OECD. In 2005 the project has been extended to all new Member States and to the Candidate countries. Additionally an agreement for a joint data collection has been concluded with OECD starting with the 2004 LMP data (launched in June 2005). Data for the new Member States and Candidate Countries should be available in 2006.

Methodological notes

The scope of the LMP database refers to Public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market.

The classification categories by type of action referred to in the charts presented in this portrait include:

Category 1:

1- **Labour Market Services**: all services and activities undertaken by the PES (Public Employment Services) together with services provided by other public agencies or any other bodies contracted under public finance, which facilitate the integration of the unemployed and other jobseekers in the labour market or which assist employers in recruiting and selecting staff.

Categories 2-7:

2- **Training**: Programmes which aim to improve the employability of the unemployed and other target groups through training, and which are financed by public bodies. Measures included here should include some evidence of classroom teaching, or if in the workplace, supervision specifically for the purpose of instruction.

3- Job rotation and job sharing: Programmes that facilitate the insertion of an unemployed person or a person from another target group into a work placement by substituting hours worked by an existing employee.

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

5- Integration of the disabled: Programmes that aim to promote integration of disabled persons into the labour market.

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

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

Categories 8-9:

8- Out-of-work income maintenance: Programmes which aim to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary through the provision of cash benefits when:

- A person is capable of working and available for work but is unable to find suitable employment.
- A person is on lay-off or enforced short-time work or is otherwise temporarily idle for economic or other reasons (including seasonal effects).
- A person has lost his/her job due to restructuring or similar (redundancy compensation).

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

Note that data on category 1 "Intensive counselling and job-search assistance" are not included here because at the time the data are too incomplete.

Links to other parts of the report

Unemployment (2.8), Social benefits (2.10), Social protection (Annex 1.3)

Further reading

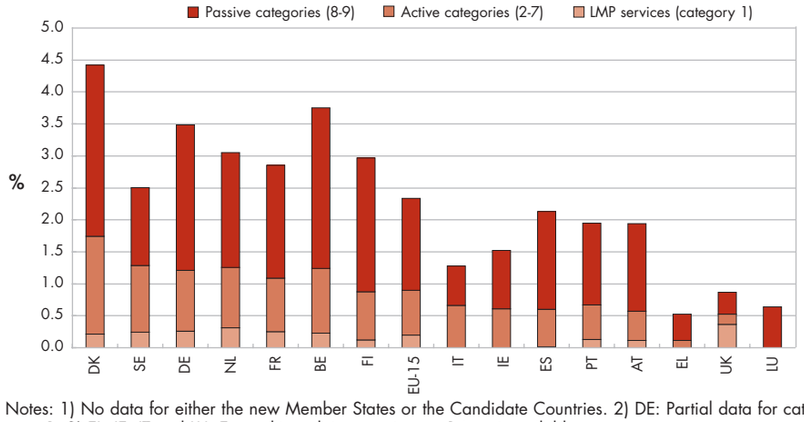
- Labour Market Policy Database – Methodology, April 2000 – Eurostat Working Papers – Appendix 1 (rev. May 2004)
- Labour Market Policy Database – Glossary, DE/EN-ES/EN-FR/EN-IT/EN – Eurostat Working Papers
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 1998 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat.
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 1999 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat.
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 2000 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat.
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 2001 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat.
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 2002 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat.
- European Social Statistics – Labour Market Policy – Expenditure and Participants – Data 2003 – Detailed Tables. Eurostat
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Public expenditure on Labour Market Policies in 1999 varied greatly among Member States", No. 12/2002. Eurostat
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Women participating in labour market policies", No. 17/2003. Eurostat
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Expenditure on Labour Market Policies 1998-2003", No. (In print) 2005. Eurostat

Key indicator 11 Public expenditure on active LMP measures (categories 2-7) as a percentage of GDP, 2003

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
:	0.701	:	1.006	:	1.529	0.948	:	0.113	0.589	0.836	0.607	0.663	:	:	:
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
:	:	:	0.947	0.461	:	0.542	:	:	0.748	1.042	0.154	:	:	:	:

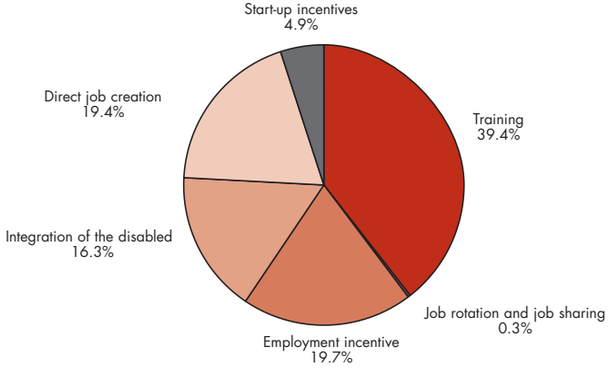
Notes: Category 1: Labour market services. Categories 2-7: Training – Job rotation and job sharing – Employment incentives – Integration of the disabled – Direct job creation – Start-up incentives. Categories 8-9: Out-of-work income maintenance and support – Early retirement.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

1 Public expenditures on LMP measures as a percentage of GDP, 2003



Notes: 1) No data for either the new Member States or the Candidate Countries. 2) DE: Partial data for category 1. 3) EL, IE, IT and LU: Expenditure data on category 1 is not available.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

2 Labour Market Policy expenditure by type of action (categories 2-7), EU-15, 2003



Note: 1) Excluding LU.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP).

12 Income distribution

Using a population-weighted average for EU-25 Member States in survey year 2004 (income reference year 2003) the top (highest income) 20% of a Member State's population received 4.8 times as much of the Member State's total income as the bottom (poorest) 20% of the Member State's population. This gap between the most and least well-off people is smallest in Slovenia (3.1), Hungary (3.3), Czech Republic (3.4) and the Nordic Member States (3.3–3.5). It is widest in Portugal (7.2), Latvia (6.1), Greece (6.0), Estonia (5.9) and Slovakia (5.8).

Member States with lower levels of average income tend to have higher levels of inequality

In 2004,[38] the median[39] equivalised net annual income for the EU-25 Member States was around 12,861 PPS (population weighted arithmetic average of individual national values). In eleven of these countries, including Germany, France and the UK, the level was over 13,000 PPS. Luxembourg is an outlier with 25,870 PPS, followed by the Netherlands with 16,448 PPS. A north/south divide remains apparent amongst former EU-15 countries, with income levels in Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal ranging between 7,828 and 12,417 PPS. An east/west, old/new divide is also apparent, with the average for the 10 'new' Member States being less than 5,000 PPS, although Cyprus (13,037 PPS), Malta (9,520 PPS in 2000) and Slovenia (10,146 PPS) have median incomes similar to those of 'old' Member States. Median incomes are lowest in the Baltic States (less than 4,000 PPS).

Income distribution can be measured by looking at how total income is shared among different strata of the population according to the level of income. As a population-weighted average amongst the Member States in survey year 2004 (income reference year 2003) the top (highest income) 20% of the population received 4.8 times as much of the total income as the bottom (lowest income) 20% of the population. This indicator, the inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio), is generally higher in the southern and non-continental Member States (Portugal being the highest with 7.2 - although Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and the UK also find themselves above the average). At the other extreme are Slovenia (3.1), Hungary (3.3) and Sweden (3.4).

Another way of looking at income inequality is to compare the Lorenz curve of actual income distribution to the line of perfectly equal income distribution.[40] Amongst the EU member states, the country closest to equality was Denmark (coefficient 0.21) and the furthest away was Portugal (0.38). The EU-25 average coefficient was 0.30.

In general, Member States with higher levels of inequality tend to have a lower level of average income (although the United Kingdom has both above average income and above average inequality).

Policy context

The EC Treaty (Article 2) states that "The Community shall have as its task … the raising of the standard of living and quality of life…". Article 3 continues "the activities of the Community shall include … the strengthening of economic and social cohesion;"

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 set itself "a new strategic goal for the next decade: to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion". See also Communication adopted by the Commission in March 2000 entitled "Building an Inclusive Europe".

The Lisbon Strategy was relaunched in 2005 focussing on growth and jobs. Summit presidency conclusions reaffirmed that the open method of coordination in the field of social inclusion would continue in parallel, "feeding-in" to the Lisbon Strategy and Sustainable Development Strategy (and vice versa).

A list of statistical "structural indicators" was agreed at the Nice summit in December 2000, including 7 indicators in the field of social cohesion. This list has been updated for the Synthesis Report from the Commission to the Barcelona Council in March 2002. This approach has been further developed by the Indicators Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee, who proposed a list of "cohesion indicators" which was adopted by the Laeken summit in December 2001. The Indicators Sub Group continues to refine and extend this list.

The Social Policy Agenda (COM(2000) 379 final) states that "social transfers covering pensions and social security do not only contribute to balance and re-distribute incomes throughout lifetimes and across social groups, but also support better quality in employment, with consequent economic benefits".

The Structural Funds are part of the Community's structural policy which is intended to reduce the gap in terms of development between different regions and between Member States and thereby promote

38 During the transition to data collection under the EU-SILC regulations, indicators are derived from a range of sources. In consequence, country coverage and time series duration vary. Data for new Member States is derived for 2000 onwards from national sources harmonised as closely as possible with SILC methodology. For the former EU-15 Member States except for Denmark and Sweden, data from the latest (December 2003) release of the European Community Household Panel user database is used for survey years 1994-2001, although France and Finland (2001) and Netherlands and UK (2000, 2001)sometimes used national sources instead. From 2002 until launch of EU-SILC national sources are used. EU-SILC was launched in 2003 in Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Austria, and was launched in 2004 in Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Finland and Sweden. Due to differences between these underlying sources, the indicators cannot be considered to be fully comparable either between themselves or with EU aggregates or with data reported in earlier years. Cross-sectional data from EU-SILC covering all EU-25 member states is first expected to become available with effect from survey year 2005.

39 The median value is generally preferred as the measure of central tendency of incomes since it is less affected by values at the extremes of the distribution (rich and poor).

40 This can be expressed mathematically as the Gini coefficient (a mathematical expression of the ratio of the amount of graph between the line of perfectly-equal distribution and the curve of actual distribution to the total amount of graph below the line of perfectly-equal distribution).

economic and social cohesion. Between 1994 and 1999, the Community allocated around 35% of the EU's total budget to structural measures (EUR 208 billion).

On 20 June 2001 the Commission published the communication entitled: "Employment and social policies: a framework for investing in quality".

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Users' Database version December 2003; Eurostat – Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC); Eurostat – "4th round" of data collection from national sources, 2005.

In the EU-SILC,[41] total household income is taken to be all net monetary income received by the household and its members at the time of the interview (2001) during the survey reference year (2000). This includes income from work, private income (e.g., from investments or property), as well as pensions and other social transfers directly received. During the transition period to full implementation, no account is taken of indirect social transfers, imputed rent for owner-occupied accommodation, mortgage interest payments, receipts in kind (for former EU-15 Member States: it is taken into account for the new member states). As the weight of these income components varies between countries, there is some limitation on the full comparability of income statistics. Moreover, due to the practical differences in the underlying national data sources during the transition period, derived indicators cannot be considered to fully comparable either between countries or over time.

In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total income is divided by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1 to the first person aged 14 and over, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged under14 in the household.

To calculate the share ratio, persons are first ranked according to their equivalised income and then divided into 5 groups of equal size known as quintiles. S80/S20 represents the sum of the income of the 20% of households with the highest incomes compared to that of the bottom 20%.

Links to other parts of the report

Social protection expenditure and receipts (2.9), Low-income households (2.13), Jobless households and low wages (2.14), Income, poverty and social exclusion (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "European Community Household Panel: selected indicators from the 1995 wave", 1999. Eurostat.
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Member States of the European Union", 2000 edition.
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd report", 2003 edition.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part 1", No. 8/2003. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part 2", No. 9/2003. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Monetary poverty in EU Acceding and Candidate Countries", No. 21/2003. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Social protection: cash family benefits in Europe", No. 19/2003. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "The social protection in Europe", No. 3/2003. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Monetary poverty in new Member States and Candidate Countries", No. 12/2004. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU", No. 16/2004. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "In Work Poverty ", No. 5/2005. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Income poverty and social exclusion in EU-25", No. 13/2005. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Material Deprivation in the EU", No. 21/2005. Eurostat.
- "Joint Inclusion Report 2001", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "Joint Inclusion Report 2003", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "Joint Inclusion Report 2004", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "Joint Report on Social Inclusion and Social Protection 2005", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG
- "Unity, solidarity, diversity for Europe, its people and territory – Second report on Economic and Social Cohesion", 2001. European Commission, Regional Affairs DG.
- "A new partnership for cohesion – Third report on Economic and Social Cohesion", 2004. European Commission, Regional Affairs DG.
- "Evaluation of income support policies at the local urban level", European Commission DG Research reports 1999.

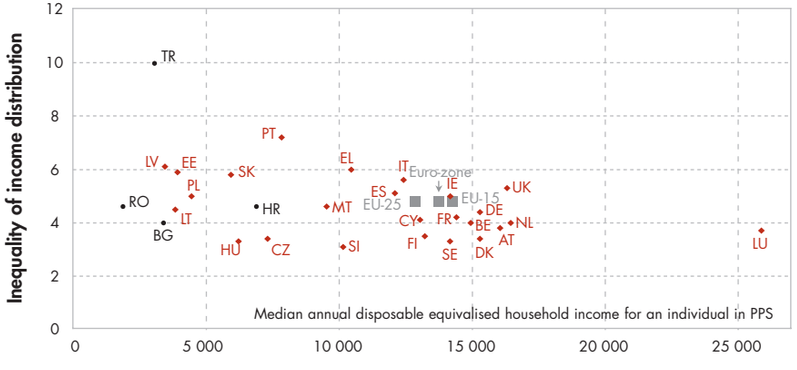
41 The overall approach is similar but there are some important differences from the ECHP.

Key indicator 12 **Inequality of income distribution** (income quintile share ratio)**, 2003 or 2004** (The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as disposable equivalised income.)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.0	3.4 i	3.4	4.4 i	5.9 i	6.0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.0	5.6 b	4.1 i	6.1 i	4.5 i
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
3.7	3.3 i	4.6 i	4.0 pi	3.8	5.0 i	7.2 b	3.1 i	5.8 pi	3.5 b	3.3 b	5.3 i	4.0 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	9.9 i

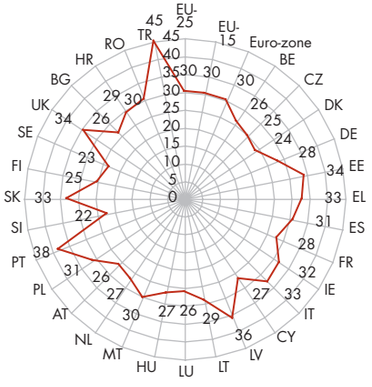
Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.
2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

1 Level of income and inequality of income distribution, 2003 or 2004



Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.
2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

2 Gini coefficient, 2003 or 2004



Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.
2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

13 Low-income households

When looking at the total population, around 16% of citizens in EU-25 had an equivalised income that was less than 60% of their respective national median in 2004[42]. This figure represents around 72 million people. Using 60% of the national median as a cut-off threshold, the proportion of people at risk of poverty was relatively higher in Ireland, Portugal and Slovakia (21%), Mediterranean countries, Baltic States, and the United Kingdom – and was relatively lower in Benelux countries, Germany and Austria, the Nordic Member States and Central and Eastern European countries. It was lowest in Czech Republic (8%). In this context it should be remembered that we are analysing relative poverty within each country and not absolute poverty by reference to an independent cut-off threshold. Social benefits (pensions and other transfers) reduce the proportion of people at risk of poverty in all countries but to very differing degrees: the reduction ranging from 50% or less in Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta to more than 70% in Denmark, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Around one-third of lone parents have a 'low income'

Income data for 2003 shows that certain household types in the Member States display higher than average levels of poverty risk. Similar categories are at risk in both the former EU-15 Member States and the 10 new Member States, but the rates vary and ordering is different.

Amongst the groups at highest risk are: single-parents with dependent children (34%), old people living alone (26%), women living alone (26%) and 2-adult households with three or more dependent children (27%). EU-15 figures (no figure is available for EU-25) suggest that persons living in jobless households are also at high risk (32% without children, 68% with children).

In 2000 around 59% of single-parents in Malta can be classified as having a 'low income'. In 2004 levels were also high (above 40%) in Spain, Ireland, Slovakia and United Kingdom.

Elderly persons living alone and households with multiple dependent children are also at risk

In 2004 over 30% of households with more than 3 children in Spain (39%), Italy, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia had a 'low income'.

In 2004, 73% of old people living alone (aged over 65) had a 'low income' in Cyprus, and the rate was also high in Ireland (68%). The rate was also high (over 30%) in Estonia, Greece, Spain, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom.

Women (compared with men) and children (compared with adults) are more likely to be poor

Note: some caution is necessary in interpreting these figures due to the assumptions made about how income is allocated within households.

Throughout Europe in 2004, being at risk of income poverty is slightly more prevalent among women than among men (EU-25 average of 17% versus 15%), although in Denmark, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland there is parity, whilst for Poland and Slovakia, it is men who are very slightly more at risk.

The gender gap is noticeably larger among the elderly (persons aged over 65) - 20%:15% for the EU overall. The difference is particularly marked (more than 5 percentage points) in the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It should be noted that with the exception of Cyprus (52%), the elderly are generally less at risk in the 'new' Member States than they are in the former EU-15 countries.

In 2004, the proportion of children (under the age of 16) with low income (20%) is 1/5 higher than for the adult population (aged 16+) with low income (16%). Child poverty risk is highest in Spain, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, and the rates for children are more than 5 percentage points higher than the rate for adults in the Czech Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Poland and Slovakia. By contrast, children in Denmark, Cyprus, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden are less likely to live in 'poor' households than are adults.

Unemployed people most at risk

On average, just over 40% of unemployed people have a low income in 2004. The proportion is 50% or more in Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and the United Kingdom and there are higher than average rates in Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. The level is less than 33% in Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Cyprus (22%), Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden. In Belgium, Czech Republic, Malta, Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom, the unemployed are more than seven times as likely as persons at work to have a low income in 2004. In Greece and Portugal on the other hand, the ratio is less than three.

Expanding the analysis from the situation of the individual to that of their household, the risk of poverty is particularly acute for households where none of the active age persons is working, and amongst these households, the risk is significantly higher for households containing dependent children.

42 See footnote 38.

For the enlarged Union in 2004, 9% of those at work fall into the low income category. See also the next portrait "Jobless households and low wages".

The impact of benefits on the proportion of poor people is significant

A comparison of the number of people on low incomes before social benefits other than pensions and those on low incomes after social benefits (i.e. pensions are included in income both 'before' and 'after'), illustrates one of the main purposes of such benefits: their redistributive effect and, in particular, their ability to reduce the percentage of the population on low incomes.

Before social benefits other than pensions are taken into account, in 2004 Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland (33%), Poland, Finland and the United Kingdom show a percentage of people on low incomes which is greater than the EU-25 average (26%). By contrast the rates in Cyprus, Hungary, Malta and Slovenia (16%) are clearly below the average.

Social benefits other than pensions reduce the percentage of people at risk of poverty in all the countries, but to very disparate degrees. The reduction is smallest (less than 25%) in Southern Member States (Greece (13%), Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal) and Slovakia, and the reduction is greatest (50% or more) in the Czech Republic, Denmark (65%), Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden.

EU poverty gap approaching a quarter

Looking at income below the poverty line identifies those people at risk of income poverty, but does not show how severe this poverty is. Measuring the gap between the level of income of the poor and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold provides an insight into the depth of income poverty: the poverty gap. In 2004, half of the people living in a low-income household in the EU-25 had an equivalised household income that was more than 23% below the relevant poverty line. With an average at-risk-of-poverty line of 7,716 PPS[43] in the EU-25, this amounts to a relative poverty gap of roughly 1,775 PPS in equivalised income. It should be noted here that median income levels are markedly lower in new Member States than in the former EU-15 countries.

More than 35 million people living in persistent risk of poverty

In 2001, 9% of the EU-15 population were living in a low-income household and had been in this situation for at least two of the three preceding years. This figure suggests that more than half of all people in low income households are living at-persistent-risk-of-poverty. In 2001, the at-persistent-risk-of-income-poverty rate ranged from around 6% in Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland up to 15% in Portugal. No data is currently available for new Member States for this indicator.[44]

Low income does not necessarily by itself imply low living standards, and in the short term consumption expenditure can sometimes be maintained in a number of ways, including use of accumulated savings, asset sales and access to credit. Typically it is the cumulative negative impact of persistent and/or multiple disadvantage, which may lead to poverty and social exclusion. The high levels of persistent risk reported for certain countries are consequently a source of particular concern.

Policy context

Art.136 of the EC Treaty lists "the combating of exclusion" as one of the six objectives of European social policy. Art.137.1 cites the integration of people excluded from the labour market as one of the fields in which Community action should support and complement the activities of Member States. Art.137.2 creates scope for action at Community level by encouraging "co-operation between Member States through initiatives aimed at improving knowledge, developing exchanges of information and best practices, promoting innovative approaches and evaluating experiences in order to combat social exclusion".

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 concluded that "the number of people living below the poverty line and in social exclusion in the Union is unacceptable" and that "the new knowledge-based society offers tremendous potential for reducing social exclusion" (Presidency conclusion No. 32). This conclusion was reinforced at the Nice and Stockholm summits in December 2000 and Spring 2001.

The Social Policy Agenda (COM(2000) 379 final) also addresses the issues of poverty and social exclusion. The main objective is "to prevent and eradicate poverty and exclusion and promote the integration and participation of all into economic and social life". (Section 4.2.2.1).

The Lisbon Council agreed that Member States' policies for combating social exclusion should be based on an open method of co-ordination combining common objectives, National Action Plans and a programme presented by the Commission to encourage co-operation in this field. The Nice European Council in December 2000 adopted the common objectives in the fight against social exclusion and poverty: "to facilitate participation in employment and access by all to the resources, rights, goods and services; to prevent the risks of exclusion; to help the most vulnerable; to mobilise all relevant bodies".

The first two-yearly plans were adopted by the Member States in June 2001 and the first Joint Inclusion Report which synthesises and analyses these was adopted by the Employment and Social Affairs Council on 3 December 2001. A second round of plans and synthesis report were drafted during 2003.

Commonly agreed indicators with a hierarchical priority structure have been developed by the Indicators Sub-Group of the Social Protection Committee (a first set was adopted at the Laeken European Council in December 2001; work is ongoing to refine and extend this list). These indicators will serve the purpose of monitoring progress towards the common objectives agreed in Nice.

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Community Household Panel (ECHP) UDB, wave 8, version December 2003, Eurostat – Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, advance launch, 2003 and Eurostat – "3rd round" of data collection from national sources, 2004.

The risk or extent of low income poverty (relative monetary poverty) is measured in terms of the proportion of the population with an equivalised income below 60% of the median equivalised income

43 For more details on Purchasing power standards, see "Purchasing power parities and related economic indicators: Results for 1998" (Eurostat, 2000).

44 During the transition to data collection under the EU-SILC regulations, statistics are not currently available for the 'new' Member States, in the absence of a comparable national source of longitudinal panel data. As the majority of these countries plan to launch EU-SILC in 2005 and it requires four years of survey data to produce the 'persistent risk of poverty' indicator, results covering all EU-25 member states will first be available for the survey year 2008.

in each country. The median income is preferred to the mean income as it is less affected by extreme values of the income distribution.

The relative poverty gap is defined as the extra income necessary to bring the equivalised household income of a person who is under the at-risk-of-poverty line, level with the income at the at-risk-of-poverty line. See Income distribution (2.12) for definition of income concepts and notes on data.

Links to other parts of the report

Employment (2.7), Social protection expenditure and receipts (2.9), Income distribution (2.12), Jobless households and low wages (2.14), Income, poverty and social exclusion and Consumption (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Member States of the European Union", 2000 edition. Eurostat.
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report", 2003 edition. Eurostat.
- "European Community Household Panel: Selected indicators from the 1995 wave", 1999 edition. Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Monetary poverty in EU Acceding and Candidate Countries", No. 21/2003. "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part1", No. 8/2003. "Social protection: cash family benefits in Europe", No. 19/2003. "Persistent income poverty and social exclusion in the European Union", No. 13/2000. "The social protection in Europe", No. 3/2003. "Income poverty in the European Union: Children, gender and poverty gaps", No. 12/2000. "Social benefits and their redistributive effect in the EU", No. 9/2000. "Social exclusion in the EU Member States", No. 1/2000. "Low income and low pay in a household context (EU-12)", No. 6/1998. Eurostat.
- "Joint Report on Social Inclusion", COM(2001) 565, European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "Joint Inclusion Report", COM(2003) 773, European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- "Unity, solidarity, diversity for Europe, it's people and territory – Second report on Economic and Social Cohesion", 2001, European Commission.
- "Evaluation of income support policies at the local urban level", European Commission DG Research reports 1999.

Key indicator 13a **At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, 2003 or 2004** (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	21 i	31	24 i	25 i	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	20 i	24 i	23 i
Females	26 s	27 s	26 s	28	22 i	32	26 i	26 i	24	26 b	27 b	35	24 b	21 i	25 i	23 i
Males	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	19 i	30	21 i	23 i	21	24 b	25 b	31	22 b	18 i	23 i	22 i
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	22	17 i	19 i	23 pi	25	31 i	27 b	16 i	28 pi	29 b	30 b	29 i	18 i	31 i	22 i	31 i
Females	23	17 i	20 i	24 pi	27	31 i	28 b	18 i	27 pi	29 b	33 b	30 i	20 i	33 i	23 i	32 i
Males	22	17 i	18 i	22 pi	24	32 i	26 b	15 i	29 pi	28 b	28 b	28 i	15 i	29 i	22 i	29 i

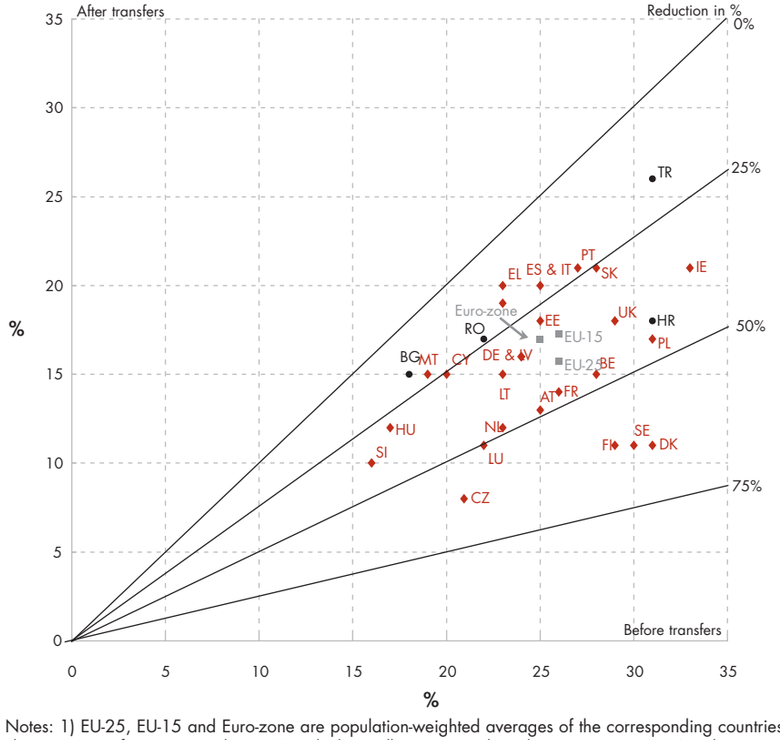
Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.
2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

Key indicator 13b **At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, 2003 or 2004** (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	16 s	17 s	17 s	15	8 i	11	16 i	18 i	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	15 i	16 i	15 i
Females	17 s	18 s	18 s	16	9 i	11	18 i	20 i	21	21 b	14 b	23	20 b	17 i	17 i	15 i
Males	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	7 i	11	13 i	17 i	19	19 b	13 b	19	18 b	14 i	16 i	14 i
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	13	17 i	21 b	10 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	18 i	15 i	18 i	17 i	26 i
Females	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	14	16 i	22 b	11 i	21 pi	11 b	12 b	19 i	17 i	19 i	18 i	26 i
Males	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	11	17 i	20 b	9 i	22 pi	11 b	10 b	17 i	13 i	17 i	17 i	25 i

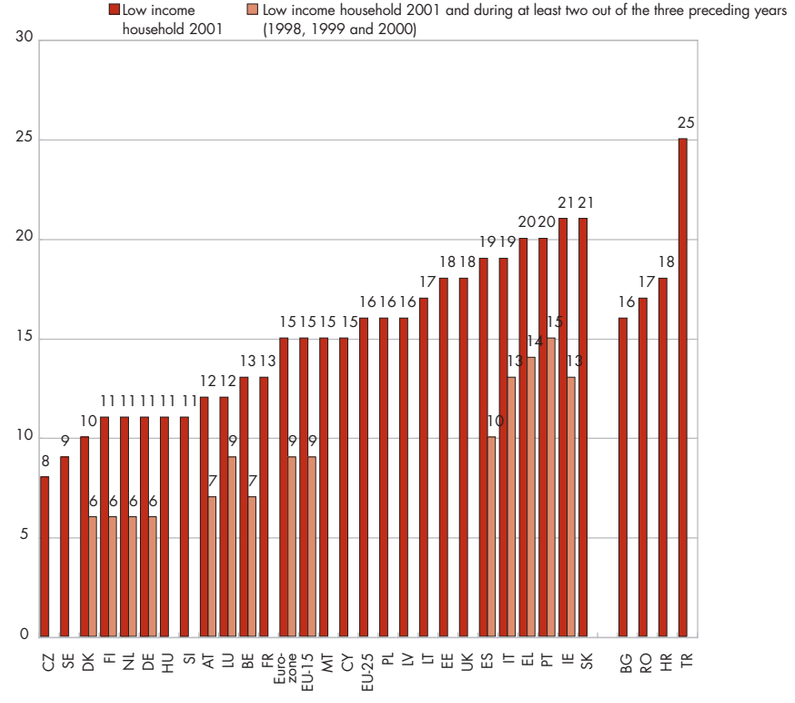
Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries.
2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

1 **At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers, 2003 or 2004**



Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2003, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2004 in the countries. 2) Countries: Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. Other countries: National sources.

2 **At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers and at-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate, 2001 (survey year)**



Notes: 1) EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone are population-weighted averages of the corresponding countries. Their income reference period is 2000, which usually corresponds to the survey year 2001 in the countries. 2) Countries: Survey year 2001, CY: 2003, LV: 2002, MT: 2000, SK: 2003, HR: 2003 and TR: 2002. Income reference period may vary.
Sources: Eurostat – BE, DE, EL, ES, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT: European Community Household Panel, Users' Database version December 2003. Other countries: National sources.

14 Jobless households and low wages

An important cause of poverty and social exclusion is the lack of a job or low wages from employment. In 2004 10.3% of people aged 18–59 were living in jobless households in EU-25 (9.8% in EU-15). For children aged 0-17 these figures were 9.8% both in EU-25 and EU-15.

Persons living in households where no people of working age are in employment are 3 times more likely to be poor than people living in households where at least one person is working

In 2004 at EU level, around 10% of children aged 0-17 and of adults aged 18-59 (excluding students aged 18-24 living with other students) were living in jobless households, i.e. households where no member was in employment. Amongst adults, the proportion was lowest in Cyprus (5.0%) and Portugal (5.3%) followed by Luxembourg (6.5%). In contrast, Belgium (13.7%) and Poland (15.8%) record much higher rates. Rates amongst children are generally similar to those for adults, but in Luxembourg; Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus and Finland only half as frequently children live in jobless households – whilst in Ireland and the United Kingdom the proportions of children living in jobless households are notably higher than for adults.

Amongst the 'old' Member States in 2000, the average at-risk-of-poverty rate for people living in households where no people of working age are in employment was around 60% for households with dependent children and around 30% for households without children, compared with 20% and 10% respectively among households in which at least one person is in employment and 5% and 16% respectively where all working age people are in employment. Put another way, people in jobless households are at least 3 times more likely than those in working households to be living below the poverty line. No data currently available for the New Member States or Candidate Countries.

Working poor: a complex picture

Although people in employment are less likely to live in a low-income household, i.e. to be "working poor", the risk of poverty is not removed. An employee's standard of living (as measured by income) is only partly determined by his/her wage. Indeed, in many cases, low wages received by one member of a household are "compensated for" by higher wages received by one or more other members of the household. Similarly, a household may receive income other than wages (income from self-employed work or other types of income such as social benefits, income from property, etc.). Lastly, the standard of living depends not only on the resources available but also on the size of the household as well as its economic (number of people in employment, etc.) and demographic (number of children and other dependants, etc.) characteristics. All low-wage employees do not, therefore, live in low-income households. Inversely, employees whose wages are above the low-wage threshold may - e.g. if they have a number of dependants - be living in poor households.

EU-wide, 6% of employees are poor

In 2001, for the enlarged EU, the at-risk-of-poverty rate for employees is about 6%. It is higher in Estonia, Spain, Italy, Latvia (2002 data), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia (2003 data). In all the countries analysed, the at-risk-of-poverty rate among employees is – as might be expected – lower than the at-risk-of-poverty rate among the population as a whole. At EU level and for most countries in 2001, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of employees is less than half that of the total population.

It is not necessarily the countries with the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates that have the highest proportions of employees living at-risk-of-poverty, but there does seem to be a correlation. Denmark has some of the lowest at-risk-of-poverty rates both for the population as a whole and for employees, while Portugal has some of the highest at-risk-of-poverty rates both for the population as a whole and for employees.

Policy context

The system of financial incentives is one of the main determinants of participation in the labour market and has been an important consideration both for the Employment Guidelines and the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines , and the future EES will place more emphasis on this issue. The objective of "Making work pay" should be pursued both from the point of view of the jobseeker and from that of the employer. In line with the recommendations of the Joint Report on increasing labour force participation, there is a need for a systematic review of tax/benefit systems with a particular focus on eliminating unemployment and poverty traps, encouraging women to enter, remain in or reintegrate into the labour market after an interruption, and on retaining older workers longer in employment. In addition taxation on labour particularly for the low-skilled workers should be such as to reduce the attractiveness of undeclared work and to encourage job creation.

See also Low-income households (2.13).

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey (data on population living in jobless households). European Community Household Panel (ECHP) UDB, version December 2003, 2001 data, wave 8, Eurostat – Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, advance launch, 2003 and Eurostat - "3rd round" of data collection from national sources, 2004.

See Income distribution (2.12) for income concept and definition of equivalised income. For definition of low-income (or poor) households, see Low-income households (2.13).

Links to other parts of the report

Employment (2.7), Social protection expenditure and receipts (2.9), Income distribution (2.12), Low-income households (2.13), Income, poverty and social exclusion (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Member States of the European Union", 2000 edition. Eurostat.
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report", 2003 edition. Eurostat.
- "European Community Household Panel: Selected indicators from the 1995 wave", 1999 edition. Eurostat.
- "Joint Report on Social Inclusion", COM(2001) 565, European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG, 2001.
- "Joint Inclusion Report", COM(2003) 773, European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG, 2003.
- "Joint Report on Social protection and Social Inclusion", COM(2005)14, European Commission, 2005.
- "Unity, solidarity, diversity for Europe, it's people and territory - Second report on Economic and Social Cohesion", 2001, European Commission.
- "Evaluation of income support policies at the local urban level", European Commission DG Research reports 1999.
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Monetary poverty in EU Acceding and Candidate Countries", No. 21/2003. "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken - part1", No. 8/2003. "Social protection: cash family benefits in Europe", No. 19/2003. "Persistent income poverty and social exclusion in the European Union", No. 13/2000. "The social protection in Europe", No. 3/2003.

Key indicator 14a People aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 2004

(Share of persons/women/men aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are counted neither in the numerator nor in the denominator)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	10.3 i	9.8 i	9.6 i	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.3	10.8	8.6	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1
Females	11.4 i	10.9 i	10.6 i	16.0	9.6	8.8	11.4	8.7	10.7	7.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	6.1	8.4	8.0
Males	9.3 i	8.8 i	8.7 i	11.3	6.4	8.3	10.8	10.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	7.2	7.9	3.8	7.1	8.3
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	6.5	11.9	8.8	8.0 i	8.8 i	15.8	5.3	7.5	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	13.7	11.2	11.1	:
Females	8.1	12.7	10.8	9.3 i	10.0 i	16.8	5.7	8.0	11.6	10.9	:	13.0	14.2	12.0	11.7	:
Males	5.0	11.1	6.9	6.7 i	7.6 i	14.8	5.0	7.0	10.0	11.2	:	9.0	13.2	10.3	10.4	:

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

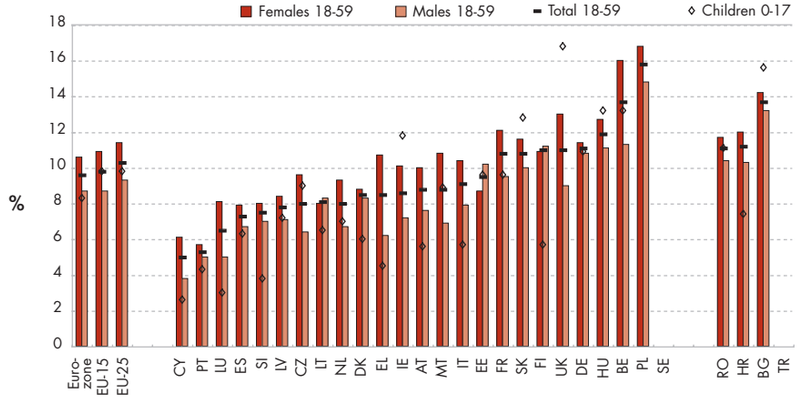
Key indicator 14b Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households, 2004

(Share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works)

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
9.8 i	9.8 i	8.3 i	13.2	9.0	6.0	10.9	9.6	4.5	6.3	9.6	11.8	5.7	2.6	7.2	6.5
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
3.0	13.2	8.9	7.0 i	5.6 i	:	4.3	3.8	12.8	5.7	:	16.8	15.6	7.4	11.1	:

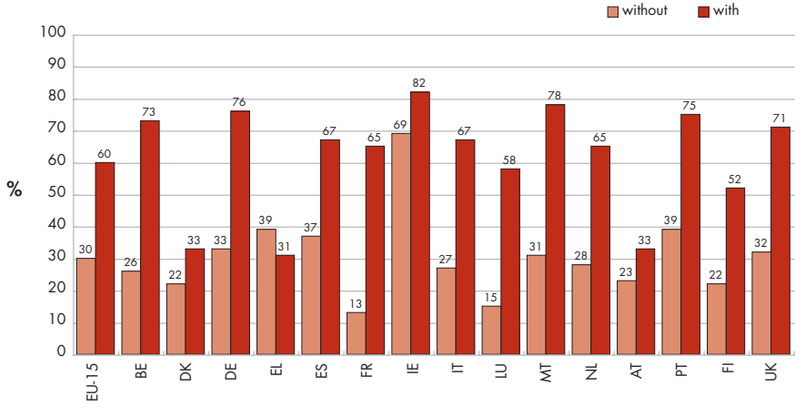
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

1 **Population in jobless households, 2004**



Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

2 **At-risk-of-poverty rates among the persons living in working-age households with and without dependent children where none of the working-age persons are in employment, 2001**



Note: EU-15, DK, IT, MT, UK: 2000 data.
Sources: 1) Eurostat – European Community Household Panel. 2) National source.

15 Women and men in decision-making

In the lower or single houses of national parliaments women continue to be under-represented in all Member States as the percentages of seats occupied by women in these bodies ranged in November 2004 from 9.2% in Malta to 45.3% in Sweden. The average of the 25 Member States' percentages is 22.4%. In the European Parliament women's share of the national seats varied from no seats (Cyprus and Malta) to 57.9% (Sweden) in January 2005. Women occupied then 30.3% of the seats of the European Parliament.

Balanced participation of women and men in decision making is a key element in achieving gender equality and a fundamental requirement for well functioning democracies, which take into account the interests and needs of the whole population. There is however a persisting imbalance in the European Union concerning the participation of women and men at the level of decision making in politics, management, trade unions, universities, civil society and in the judiciary. Women are still far from taking an equal part in the decision making process. To tackle their under-representation is a structural and multifaceted challenge.

Political decision making

European level: Among the Members of *the European Parliament* there were 30.3% of women in January 2005, varying from no women from Cyprus and Malta to 57.9% (11 of 19) from Sweden. Seven of the twenty-five (28%) Commissioners of the *European Commission* were then women.

National level: As an average in EU-25 (EU-15) Member States in November 2004, only 22.4% (26.8%) of the seats of the single/lower houses of the *national/federal Parliaments* were occupied by women. These percentages had risen about 5 percentage points in seven years. The discrepancies between countries in November 2004 were fairly large, from a minimum share of 9.2% in Malta to a maximum of 45.3% in Sweden. The corresponding percentages of (senior) minister posts of the *national governments* in March/April 2005 were 22.6% for EU-25 and 29.3% for EU-15. The extremes were Slovakia and Cyprus with no women in the government and Austria with 54.5%.

Regional level: It is more difficult to compare the organisations on regional level as some Member States do not have any such bodies. (The United Kingdom is not included since it is waiting decision.) The *regional council* is the regional legislative assembly which has the legislative power on regional level. According to data referring mainly to autumn 2004, as an average in the 15 (and 12) of the EU-25 Member States in which there exist regional councils for which data is available, the national average of the percentages of women in decision making position as non-president members in regional councils was 26% and the national average of women as presidents was 11%. The lowest national average percentages of women as non-president members were observed in Portugal (*Assembleia Legislativa Regional*) 10% (and as presidents 0%) and the highest ones in Finland (*Maakuntavaltuusto*) 44% (26%), in Sweden (*Landstingsfullmäktige*) 47% (25%) and partly in France (*Conseil Régional*) 48% (4%). The *regional government* is the organisation that is the governing authority of a regional political unit. It has the highest executive powers of the regional level. According to data referring mainly to autumn 2004, as an average in the 14 (17) of the EU-25 Member States in which there exist regional governments with non-president members (and regional governments, in three countries consisting only of one person) and for which data is available, the national average of the percentages of women in decision-making position as non-president members and as presidents in regional governments was, as was also above in regional councils, 26% and 8% respectively. The lowest national average percentages were observed partly in Portugal (*Governo*) 4% (14%), partly in six Member States, where there were no female presidents in regional governments and the highest ones partly in Finland (*Maakuntahallitus*) 50% (5%) and especially in Sweden (*Landstingsstyrelse*) 60% (45%).

Local level: For the *local councils* in the countries of the European Union, data are incomplete and not always comparable, due to the large differences in local level political decision-making. Data available for 1997 pointed to a female participation rate near to 20% in the local councils of the EU-15.

Balanced participation in decision-making will be helped by better reconciliation between work and family life

Reconciliation between work and family life is a key factor in women's accession to decision making posts. A study carried out by the Women's Institute[45] in Spain shows that women who have acceded to managerial posts are more likely to be single than men, and have fewer children than their male counterparts. It further shows that the family may still constitute an important obstacle to the promotion of women to executive posts.

A project co-financed by the Gender Equality programme[46] discussed the status of elected representatives in local councils in Europe and the difficulties met by women in taking up local mandates. It showed that problems with time management are a significant limiting factor. Fulfilling local mandates often implies time schedules not compatible with raising children, if fathers do not share family responsibilities or adequate and affordable childcare services are not available.

Policy context

The Declaration and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15/9/95) stressed the "need to ensure the responsibilities, powers and rights are shared equally".

45 Instituto de la Mujer (An autonomous public body), "El acceso de las mujeres a los puestos de dirección". The study "Access of women to Executive Posts" by Ester Barberà, Professor of Basic Psychology at the Universidad de Valencia.
46 Pourquoi pas conseillères municipales? Internet: www.ellesaussi.asso.fr

Council Recommendation (2-12/1996) on the balanced participation of women and men in the decision-making process (96/694/EC): The Member States were recommended to "adopt a comprehensive integrated strategy designed to promote balanced participation of women and men in the decision-making process and develop or introduce appropriate measures to achieve this;

. . . improve the collection and publication of statistics to provide a clearer picture of how men and women are represented at all levels of the decision making process in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres;

. . . promote a balanced participation of women and men at all levels in governmental bodies and committees; (see the Report from the Commission of COM(2000)120 final from 7.3.2000)."

The Framework Strategy on Gender Equality (2001-2005) encourages the development of networking of elected women, promotes awareness-raising activities, assess the influence of electoral systems and monitors improvements in the gender composition of committees and expert groups set up by the Commission.

The priority theme for the implementation of the Programme on Gender Equality in 2003 was "Women in decision-making". Two calls for proposals were launched in October 2002. The first was a call to governments to organise transnational initiatives such as conferences, campaigns and other activities on women in decision-making. The target groups for the second call were NGOs or social partners at European level, and networks of regional or local authorities and organisations that aim to promote gender equality.

Methodological notes

Since Eurostat doesn't collect data in this domain, other sources have been used. They are given in the tables and charts.

Links to other parts of the report

Education and its outcomes (2.5), Earnings of women and men (2.16) and Gender equality (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/index_en.htm
- Report on Equality between Women and Men in the European Union, 2005, COM(2005)44 final
- ETAN report on Women and sciences: Promoting excellence through mainstreaming gender equality, 2000.

Key indicator 15a The percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments, November 2004

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
22.4 i	26.8 i	25.1 i	34.7	17.0	38.0	32.8	18.8	14.0	36.0	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	20.6
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
20.0	9.8	9.2	36.7	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	16.7	37.5	45.3	17.9	26.3	17.8	11.4	4.4

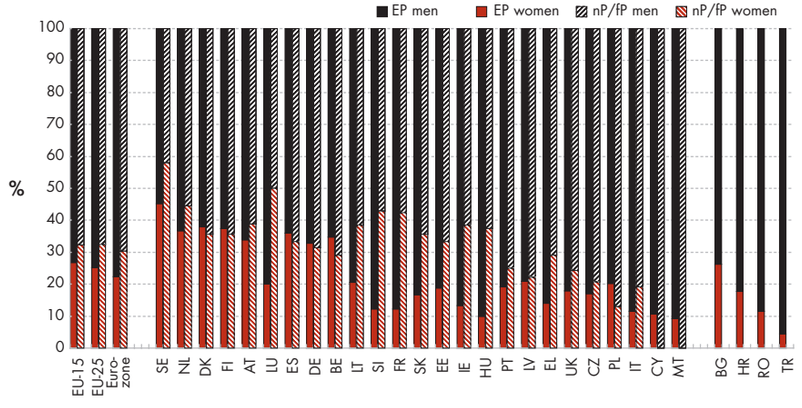
Notes: 1) The data are provided by National Parliaments (nP/fP) in 30 November 2004 and by the European Parliament (EP) in January 2005.
2) The most adequate EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone averages are conceptually different for nP/fPs from those for the EP reflecting the EP's conceptually different status. For nPs/fPs these are averages of the percentages of the corresponding Member States, whereas for EP they are percentages of women among all MEPs from the corresponding Member States. For the sake of completeness the other, less adequate, averages are given here: The percentages of women in all the nPs/fPs put together as a whole are are 22.3% for EU-25, 24.6% for EU-15 and 23.1% for Euro-zone whereas for EP the average of the percentages of the corresponding Member States is 31.2% in EU-25, 35.7% in EU-15 and 34.8% in Euro-zone.
Source: The Interparliamentary Union (http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm).

Key indicator 15b The percentage of women in the European Parliament, January 2005

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
30.3 i	32.3 i	32.5 i	29.2	20.8	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	42.3	38.5	19.2	0.0	22.2	38.5
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
50.0	37.5	0.0	44.4	38.9	13.0	25.0	42.9	35.7	35.7	57.9	24.4	.	.	.	.

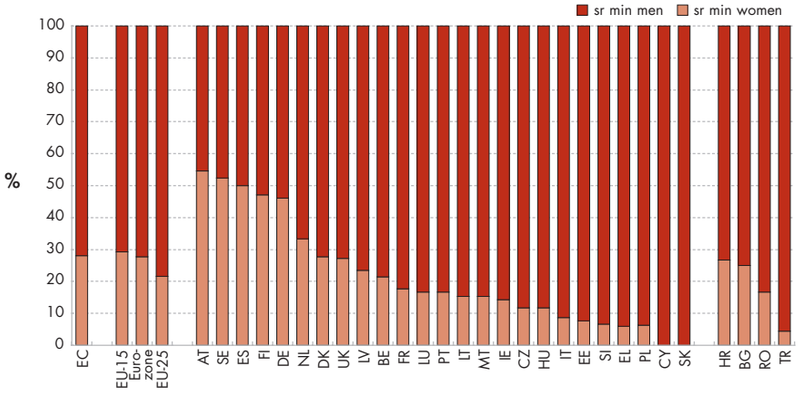
Notes: 1) The data are provided by National Parliaments (nP/fP) in 30 November 2004 and by the European Parliament (EP) in January 2005.
2) The most adequate EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone averages are conceptually different for nP/fPs from those for the EP reflecting the EP's conceptually different status. For nPs/fPs these are averages of the percentages of the corresponding Member States, whereas for EP they are percentages of women among all MEPs from the corresponding Member States. For the sake of completeness the other, less adequate, averages are given here: The percentages of women in all the nPs/fPs put together as a whole are are 22.3% for EU-25, 24.6% for EU-15 and 23.1% for Euro-zone whereas for EP the average of the percentages of the corresponding Member States is 31.2% in EU-25, 35.7% in EU-15 and 34.8% in Euro-zone.
Source: The European Parliament (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/whoswho/default.htm).

1 The percentage of women and men in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments and in the European Parliament, November 2004 (nP/fP) and January 2005 (EP)



Notes: The bars within the first two groups are ordered by the average of the percentages of women in nP/fP and EP and within the third group (Candidate Countries) by the percentage of women in nP/fP.
Sources: The Inter-Parliamentary Union (http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm) and the European Parliament (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert.do?language=EN).

2 The percentage of women and men amongst senior ministers (sr min) of the national governments and of the commissioners of the European Commission (EC), March/April 2005



Sources: 1) European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Database on women and men in decision-making (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/out/measures_out416_en.htm).
2) European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/index_en.htm).
3) HR and TR: National sources (http://www.vlada.hr/default.asp?ru=196&sid=&jezik=2 and http://www.byegm.gov.tr/hukumetler/59hukumet/biographies.htm).

16 Earnings of women and men

In the EU-15, the old Member States, the average gross hourly earnings of women in 2003 were estimated at 16% less than the gross hourly earnings of men. Statistics for the new Member States are not completely comparable but will still be included in the descriptions.[47] The smallest differences are found in Italy, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia, the biggest in Estonia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Cyprus and Slovakia. At EU level the difference remains fairly the same since 1994, the first date for which data are available. To reduce gender pay differences both direct pay-related discrimination and indirect discrimination related to labour market participation, occupational choice and career progression have to be addressed.

Important pay differences between men and women persist in Europe, with the difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings around 16%

According to national Structure of Earnings Surveys (SES) and other national earnings surveys, Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC: EL, IE and AT for 2003) and the European Community Household Panel (ECHP: BE and IT for 2001), the gender pay gap – difference in average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings – varied between 4% and 25% in 2003 or the latest year available. Women's earnings remain on average below those of men in all EU countries. The statistics show that development over time varies at country level.[48] Differences decreased in Hungary, Malta and the Netherlands, and slightly increased in Germany. In the remaining countries pay differences were fairly stable over time.[49]

The pay differences are related both to differences in the personal and job characteristics of men and women in employment and to differences in the remuneration of these characteristics

Women and men in employment show important differences with respect to their personal and job characteristics, including labour market participation, employment, earnings, the sector and occupational employment structures as well as job status, job type and career progression. The differences in pay are particularly high among older workers, the high-skilled and those employed with supervisory or managerial job status. They also vary between different sectors of activity and different occupations. The statistics on annual gross earnings from 2003 show gender pay gaps in two sectors of activity, *Industry and Wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and personal & household goods*, for which data are available for most countries. Gender pay gaps vary between 9% in Sweden and 38% in Cyprus for *Industry* which is a strongly male dominated sector. They vary between 14% in Malta and 38% in the Czech Republic for *Wholesale and retail trade etc.* which is a sector slightly dominated by women. In most countries the gender pay gaps are bigger in *Wholesale and retail trade etc.* than in *Industry*.

Women have managerial responsibilities much less frequently than men in the Member States for which data are available from the European Labour Force Survey. In the EU-25 Member States, 32% of managers are women in 2004, a slight increase since 1998. The highest percentages of women among managers are found in Lithuania and Latvia, while the lowest percentages are in Malta and Cyprus.

Women are furthermore often in non-standard employment such as fixed-term and part-time work. In the EU-25, 31.4% of women were working part-time in 2004, against 7% of men. Compared with one year before, the share of part-time employment rose by 1.1 percentage points for women and 0.4 percentage points for men. The proportion of women working part-time is particularly high in the Netherlands (75%) and the United Kingdom (44%). Men are thus not only more concentrated in higher paid sectors and occupations, but within these sectors and occupations they are also more likely than women to hold managerial responsibilities and if they do so the earnings are relatively higher.

Furthermore, while both men and women have lower earnings in female-dominated sectors and occupations, this wage penalty is more pronounced for women. Finally, independently of the initial pay differential the gender pay differential widens considerably throughout working life.

Both the above differences in the composition of the male and female workforce and differences in the remuneration of the personal and job characteristics between men and women contribute to the overall gender differences in pay. As shown in Employment in Europe 2002, in particular differences in the male and female workforce composition related to the sector of employment and the occupational category contribute significantly to the gender differences in pay. Since such compositional differences can be due to various forms of indirect discrimination such as traditions and social norms and constraints on choices related to education, labour market participation, occupation and career progression both types of gender differences and both forms of potential discrimination – direct pay-related one and indirect one related to the above choices – have to be addressed to reduce the differences in pay.

Policy context

The important gender differences which persist in the European labour markets need to be tackled to promote economic growth, employment and social cohesion.

The EC Treaty (Article 141) states that "Each Member State shall ensure that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value is applied". For the purpose of this Article, 'pay' means the ordinary basic or minimum wage or salary and any other consider-

47 Sources: Gender Pay Gap statistics are from national sources for CZ, EE, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, SI, SK, SE and from the European Community Household Panel survey (ECHP) for BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, IE, IT, AT, PT, FI, UK for data until 2001. In 2002, the ECHP source was replaced either by national sources or by the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

48 Cross national and over time comparisons must be interpreted with caution, due to the multiplicity of data sources and to methodological differences in the national estimates.

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

ation, whether in cash or in kind, which the worker receives directly or indirectly, in respect of his employment, from his employer. Equal pay without discrimination based on sex means:

(a) that pay for the same work at piece rates shall be calculated on the basis of the same unit of measurement;
(b) that pay for work at time rates shall be the same for the same job.

Council Directive 75/117/EEC of 10 February 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The 2000 Employment Guidelines (No. 19): "They (Member States) will initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and to diminish differentials in incomes between women and men." The 2001 Employment Guidelines further specified that actions are needed to address gender differences in pay in both the private and public sectors and that the impact of policies on gender differences in pay should be identified and addressed. The 2002 Employment Guidelines also asked to set targets to tackle the differences in pay and to include in the strategy, inter alia, a review of job classification and pay systems to eliminate gender bias, improving statistical and monitoring systems, and awareness-raising and transparency as regards differences in pay. The 2003 Employment Guidelines says that policies will aim to achieve by 2010 a substantial reduction in the gender pay gap in each Member State, through a multi-faceted approach addressing the underlying factors of the gender pay gap, including sectoral and occupational segregation, education and training.

Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on "Employment and social policies: a framework for investing in quality"

The Employment Committee Report on Indicators of Quality in Work contains indicators on earnings under the form of transition tables.

Methodological notes

The Gender Pay Gap definition is "the difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are "at work 15+ hours per week"

Sources: Administrative data are used for Luxembourg and the Labour Force Survey is used for France (up to 2002) and Malta. All other sources are national surveys except as follows:

- 2003 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution.
- 2002 European Community Household Panel (ECHP) - EL.
- 2001 and before European Community Household Panel (ECHP) - BE, DE, IT, DK, IE, UK, EL, ES, PT, AT, FI.

EU-25 and EU-15 estimates are population-weighted averages of the latest available national values adjusted, where possible, to take into account a change in the data source.

DK – A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentage points

DE – From 2002 national earnings surveys and the German Socio-Economic Panel have been used. This change of source is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentage point

ES – From 2002 data from tax returns and the labour force survey have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 3 percentage points

FR – A change of data source in 2003 is estimated to have decreased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentage point

FI – A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentage points

UK – A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 2 percentage points

The gender pay gap is not adjusted for age, occupation and sector. In May 2002, the ECHP Working Group concluded that an adjusted gender pay gap cannot be calculated on the basis of the ECHP. It further agreed that econometric studies of the factors related to the gender pay gap on the basis of the ECHP should be continued.

Annual harmonised earnings data relate to enterprises with 10 or more employees, except for:

- HU – enterprises employing more than 4 employees.
- ES – enterprises employing more than 5 employees.
- BE, LU, UK, CZ, CY and SK – enterprises from all size groups.

All data relate to full-time employees except for CZ, EE, LV and SI for which data relate to full-time equivalents.

Eurostat quarterly labour force data (QLFD) consist of employment by economic activity and status in employment, further broken down by sex and some job characteristics. They are based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) and on European System of National Accounts (ESA 95).

Quarterly LFS data are available since the first quarter of 2003 in all EU countries, except Germany (provides quarterly estimates until German LFS becomes quarterly from 2005) and Luxembourg. Data for France refer to metropolitan France (excluding overseas departments).

The classification by part-time full-time job depends on a direct question in the LFS, except for the Netherlands where it depends on a threshold on the basis of the number of hours usually worked.

Links to other parts of the report

Employment (2.7), Labour market and Gender equality (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

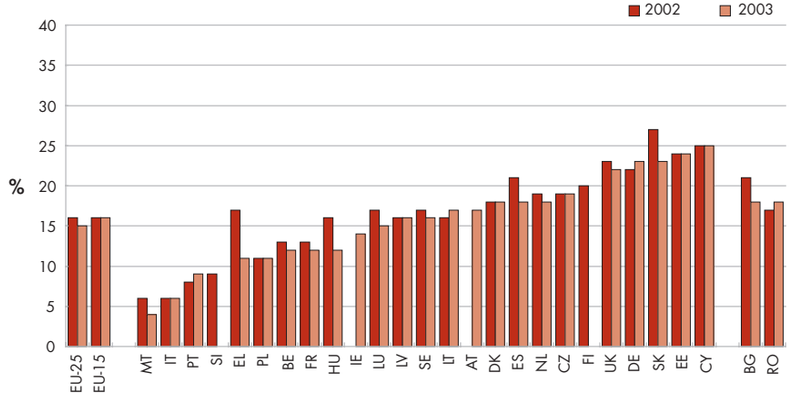
- "Employment in Europe 2003", European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG, September 2003.
- Working paper of the Commission services on gender pay gaps in European labour markets (SEC(2003)937).
- "Employment in Europe 2002", section "Assessing gender pay gaps in the EU", September 2002. European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- Panorama of the European Union (Population and social conditions): "The life of women and men in Europe. A statistical portrait". Eurostat 2002.
- OECD Employment Outlook 2002 – Chapter 2 "Women at Work: Who are They and How are They Faring?"
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly", No. 5/2001 and "Women's earnings in the E.U: 28% less than men's", No. 6/1999. Eurostat.
- European Parliament: Resolution and report on equal pay for work of equal value
- "Industrial Relations in Europe", 2000. European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG.
- Indicators on gender pay equality: The Belgian Presidency's report, 2001.
- "The adjusted gender pay gap: a critical appraisal of the standard decomposition techniques". Network of experts on employment and equality between women and men, DG Employment and Social Affairs.
- The gender pay gap and the gender mainstreaming pay policy: synthesis report of the gender pay equality in EU Member States. Network of experts on employment and equality between women and men, DG Employment and Social Affairs.
- Report on Equality between Women and Men in the European Union, 2005, COM(2005)44 final.

Key indicator 16 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2003 (Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week')

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
15 s	16 s	:	12	19	18	23	24	11 b	18	12 b	14 b	6	25	16	17
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
15	12 r	4	18	17 b	11	9	9	23	20	16	22	18	:	18	:

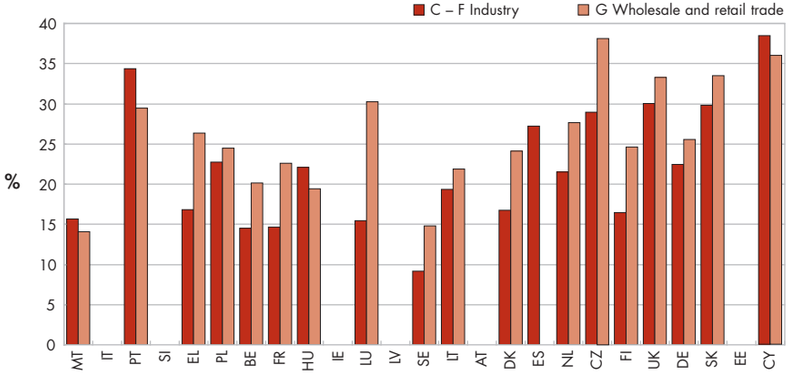
Notes: EU-15: Weighted average of national values for old Member States estimated without missing countries. BE, IT: 2001 Data, CZ: Only full-time employees in enterprises with more than 9 employees are included.
CY, BG: Only full-time employees are included. HU: Only full-time employees in enterprises with more than 5 employees are included. NL: Data are based on annual earnings including overtime pay and non-regular payments.
PL: Only employees in enterprises with more than 9 employees are included. SI: 2002 data, Employees in public enterprises and employees in private enterprises with more than 2 employees are included.
FI: 2002 data ; SE: Data are based on full-time equivalent monthly salaries, not hourly earnings.
Sources: Administrative data are used for Luxembourg and the Labour Force Survey is used for France (up to 2002) and Malta. All other sources are national surveys except as follows: 2003 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality. 2001 European Community Household Panel (ECHP) – BE, IT.

1 **Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, 2002 and 2003**



Notes: BE, IT: 2000-2001 data. EL, FR: Break in series, due to a change in the data source.
Sources: Administrative data are used for Luxembourg and the Labour Force Survey is used for France (up to 2002) and Malta. All other sources are national surveys except as follows:
2003 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution.
2000-2001 European Community Household Panel (ECHP) – BE, IT.

2 **Difference between men's and women's annual average earnings as a percentage of men's annual average earnings** (full-time employees in sections C – F and G (NACE Rev. 1.1)**, 2003.**



Notes: Reference year ES (sectors C – F): 2000; PL (sectors C – F and sector G): 2001; BE, FR, PT, UK (sectors C – F and sector G): 2002. The bars are in the order of the bars of previous chart in order make it easy to compare the two charts.
Source: Eurostat, statistics on annual gross earnings.

17 Life and health expectancies

Life expectancy continues to rise and was 81.1 years for women and 74.8 for men in EU-25 in 2002. In all twenty-five Member States and three Candidate Countries women live longer than men. In EU-15 in 2003, women could expect to live to 66 and men to 64.5 years of age without any disability.

Average life span continues to increase

From 1960 to 2002, life expectancy of women and men has risen steadily: by 8.5 years for women and 7.7 years for men. Throughout the Union, women live longer than men. In 2002, the life expectancy of women in EU-25 was 81.1 years while that for men was 74.8 years. Across the EU, considerable differences can be observed: life expectancy at birth varies for men from 65 to 66 years in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) to 78 years in Sweden and for women from 76 to 78 years in the Baltic States, Slovakia and Hungary to 84 years in Spain.

Women can expect to live to 66 years and men to 64.5 years without any disability

Health expectancies are a group of health indicators combining data on mortality and disability / morbidity. The new structural indicator Healthy Life Years (HLY) measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still expected to live without any severe or moderate limitation in functioning because of health problems / without any disability. In EU-15 in 2003, women at birth could expect to live to 66 years of age without any limitation and men to 64.5 years. The value of the HLY in 2003 ranged from less than 60 years in Hungary, the Netherlands (women only), Portugal (men only) and Finland to more than 70 years in Italy.

In EU-15 in 2002, a woman aged 65 could still expect to live 19.9 years of which 10.6 (53.3%) without any limitation in functioning because of health problems. For men the figures were respectively 16.3 years of which 10 without limitations (61.3%).

Large reduction in infant mortality

Progress in medical research and care has also led to a dramatic improvement in the infant mortality rate which has fallen for EU-25 from 23.9 deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 4.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003. In 2003 it varied in EU-25 from 2.8 in Sweden and 9.4 in Latvia.

Almost one in four elderly people describe their health as 'bad'

In EU-15 in 2001, 11.4% of adults (aged 16 and over) perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad', 60.9% feel that their health is 'good' or 'very good' while the remaining 27.7% describe it as 'fair'. Women were slightly more likely than men to describe their health as bad or very bad - 13.2% compared to 9.4%. Generally speaking, the likelihood of self-perceived health is very good or good decreases as age increases. After a plateau of 84.7% for those aged 16 to 24, a drop to 79.9% was found in the 25 to 34 age group. With each successive age group after that, very good or good self-rated health declined, reaching a low of 21.8% for the EU-15 population aged 85 or older. This pattern can be observed in every EU-15 country with one or two minor exceptions.

Circulatory diseases and cancer remain the major causes of death

Mortality patterns differ significantly according to age and sex. As a general rule, mortality is higher among men than women in all age groups. For both men and women in EU-25, circulatory diseases are the major cause of death in 2001, accounting for 38% of deaths for men and 46% for women. The second most frequent cause of death is cancer responsible for 29% of deaths for men and 22% of women in 2001. Amongst the cancers, malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung are the most common cause of death for men (29% of all deaths due to cancer) while for women it is breast cancer (17% of all deaths due to cancer). Considering all ages, diseases of the respiratory system are the 3rd most frequent cause of death (7.5% of all deaths). However, as illustrated by the chart, diseases of the digestive system are far more frequent in the middle age groups. Almost 155,000 men died through external causes of injury and poisoning in 2001; that is 7% of all deaths. This cause of death is particularly prominent for younger men (15-39) where more than half of deaths are due to external causes. With less than 4% of all deaths, external causes play a less prominent role for women.

Newly diagnosed HIV infections on the rise

Even though mortality due to AIDS is low (with a standardised death rate of 1.2 per 100,000 population in EU-25 in 2000) and the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases continues to decrease, recent concerns exist with regards to the upwards trend of newly diagnosed HIV infections. According to data made available by EuroHIV, the European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS, the number of newly reported HIV infections increased by almost 75% from 1996 (7,641 new infections reported) to 2003 (13,257 infections) in the 17 EU countries with data available. At the same time, reporting on HIV infections is still incomplete - some of the countries with the largest HIV/AIDS epidemics (France, Italy and Spain) do not yet have a national reporting system, and even where reporting exists, not all prevalent HIV infections have been diagnosed and reported. Existing data on HIV reporting therefore considerable underestimate the real situation.

In 2003, just over 40% of all newly diagnosed AIDS cases in EU-25 were attributable to heterosexual contact. About 30% of new cases resulted from injecting drug use (IDU) and a bit less than 20% of all cases from contacts among homo or bisexual men. However, the share of these three main transmission categories changed substantially between 1985 and 2003 in EU-25. In 1985, with around 60% of all new cases, transmission due to contacts between homosexual or bisexual males was by far the most frequent route of transmission. Heterosexual contacts then accounted for 9% of all new cases, and IDU for some 15%.

Density of practising physicians getting higher

Between 1996 and 2003, the total number of practising physicians increased in most Member States, with the highest growth reported for Slovakia (28%) and the United Kingdom (25%). At the same time, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia report small decreases in the number of practising doctors (some 4-7%). Looking at the density in terms of practising physicians per 100,000 population, the figures vary across Europe, ranging from 454 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants in Greece to 192 in the Netherlands, followed by 216 in the United Kingdom. The density of doctors increased since 1996 in all countries but Latvia and Lithuania where minor decreases can be observed.

18,482 persons per 100,000 population discharged from hospitals in EU-25 in 2002

In 2002 (for some countries 1999, 2000, 2001 or 2003 data) there were 18,482 persons per 100,000 population discharged from hospitals in EU-25. This indicator ranges from just above 6,856 in Cyprus to over 30,000 in Austria. These differences may partly reflect the differences in organisation of healthcare services. Following the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the highest frequency of admissions is reported for diseases of the circulatory system (1,863 discharges per 100,000), followed by admissions for respiratory diseases (1,048) and cancer (1,029). Figures are considerably lower for mental disorders (350) and infectious diseases (288). The average length of stay in hospital shows a downward trend across Europe over the last 10 years. The range in 2002 was between some 5 days in Cyprus and about 10 days in the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.

The number of hospital beds further decreases

For many years the total number of hospital beds has decreased continuously in the EU. For EU-25, it decreased about 20% between 1990 and 2003. With up to 400 beds per 100,000 inhabitants, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, Portugal and the United Kingdom have the lowest number of beds per 100,000 in EU-25. The Czech Republic reports the highest rate with 1,137 hospital beds per 100,000 population. All these numbers refer to both public and private hospitals, but they differ with respect to the inclusion of nursing homes and day care beds. A considerable share of the observed reduction in hospital beds is likely to have been caused by the drop in the length of hospital stay (see above). Another reason are the financial constraints which arose during the 1990s and which have led to a rationalisation of healthcare services everywhere. The increased demand for healthcare for elderly people, many of whom are suffering from chronic disability and diseases, has in most cases been met by transferring beds for acute or psychiatric care to long-term care, while total numbers are still declining.

Policy context

The EC Treaty (Title XIII Public Health, Article 152) states that "Community action, which shall complement national policies, shall be directed towards improving public health, preventing human illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to human health. Such action shall cover the fight against the major health scourges, by promoting research into their causes, their transmission and their prevention, as well as health information and education."

The ongoing Programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008), adopted by Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council, targets at the following objectives: "(a) to improve information and knowledge for the development of public health; (b) to enhance the capability of responding rapidly and in a coordinated fashion to threats in health; (c) to promote health and prevent disease through addressing health determinants across all policies and activities." Accordingly, the activities under this programme focus on networks for health monitoring and rapid reaction systems, and on the development and implementation of health promotion and disease prevention actions.

With regards to healthcare the Laeken European Council (2001) called for the development of an approach in the field of healthcare and care for the elderly similar to the one being developed for the pensions. Particular attention will have to be given to the impact of European integration on Member States' healthcare systems. The long-term objectives presented in the Communication of the Commission (COM (2001) 723) are: accessibility, quality and financial viability of health and care systems. In 2004, the "Spring report" from the Commission to the Council calls for the coordination of national policies to be stepped up by extending the "open method of coordination" in the social protection field to the modernisation of healthcare schemes. A global strategy for healthcare systems is now proposed in two Commission communications: "Modernising social protection for the development of high-quality, accessible and sustainable health care and long-term care: support for the national strategies using the 'open method of coordination'" (COM (2004) 304) and "Follow-up to the high level reflection process on patient mobility and healthcare developments in the European Union" (COM(2004) 301).

Methodological notes

The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants who die within the first year of life divided by the number of live births (per 1,000 live births). Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Life expectancy without disability is calculated by the Sullivan method and uses mortality data from demographic statistics and prevalence figures of persons not being hampered by any physical or mental health problem, illness or disability from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) over the period 1995-2001 (2002 and 2003 prevalences were estimated). To be able to present calculations at birth (ECHP data covering population 15 years and more), Eurostat has, for all countries and for both genders, considered that the disability rate between the ages 0 and 14 is the half of the prevalence in the next age group (16-19). Data on perceived health are based on a self-evaluation question addressed to persons interviewed in national health interview surveys. For the total population (particularly aged 65 and over), the percentages on (very) bad health may be somewhat higher due to the fact that a significant number of people suffering important health problems live in homes or institutions for long-term nursing care which are not covered by the surveys. Data on newly diagnosed AIDS cases and newly reported HIV infections are provided to Eurostat by the European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS (EuroHIV). The Centre coordinates the surveillance of HIV/AIDS in the 52 countries of the World Health Organisations (WHO) European Region since 1984. For data on doctors, several concepts exist such as 'entitled to practice', economically active' or 'practising'. In this publication, data are only provided for the latter concept which is best used to describe the availability of healthcare human resources, because all persons included here immediately produce for the final demand. Data on the number of beds reported to Eurostat are normally given as an annual average of beds in use during the year of reporting or according to concepts of registration or budgetary or planned approval. The data must be treated with caution due to the different concepts of 'hospital' and 'hospital bed' in the EU countries.

Links to other parts of the report

Ageing in the population (2.3), Health and safety (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- "Health statistics: Key data on Health 2002", 2002 edition. Eurostat.
- "Health statistics: Atlas of Mortality", 2002 edition. Eurostat.
- Eurostat – Demographic Statistics and European Community Household Panel (ECHP) UDB version December 2003.
- OECD Health data 2005.
- "HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe", end-year report 2004. EuroHIV.
- "European social statistics - Population statistics", 2004 edition. Eurostat.
- The future of healthcare and care for the elderly: guaranteeing accessibility, quality and financial viability – COM(2001) 723.
- Modernising social protection for the development of high-quality, accessible and sustainable healthcare and long-term care: support for the national strategies using the 'open method of coordination' – COM(2004) 304.
- Follow-up to the high level reflection process on patient mobility and healthcare developments in the European Union – COM(2004) 301.

Key indicator 17a **Life expectancy at birth, 2003** (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying) of the year of her/his birth)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Females	81.1 e	81.6 e	81.8 e	81.1	78.5	79.5	81.3 e	77.1	80.7 p	83.7 e	82.9	80.3	82.9 e	81.0 e	76.8 p	77.7 p
Males	74.8 e	75.8 e	75.8 e	75.1	72.0	74.9	75.5 e	65.3	75.4 p	77.2 e	75.8	75.2	76.9 e	76.1 e	65.5 p	66.3 p
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Females	81.5	76.7	81.0	80.8 p	81.8 p	78.9	80.5 e	80.5	77.8	81.8 p	82.4	80.7 e	75.6	78.3	74.9 p	66.4
Males	74.9	68.4	75.9	76.1 p	76.0 p	70.5	74.0 e	72.7	69.9	75.1 p	77.9	76.2 e	68.9	71.2	67.5 p	71.0

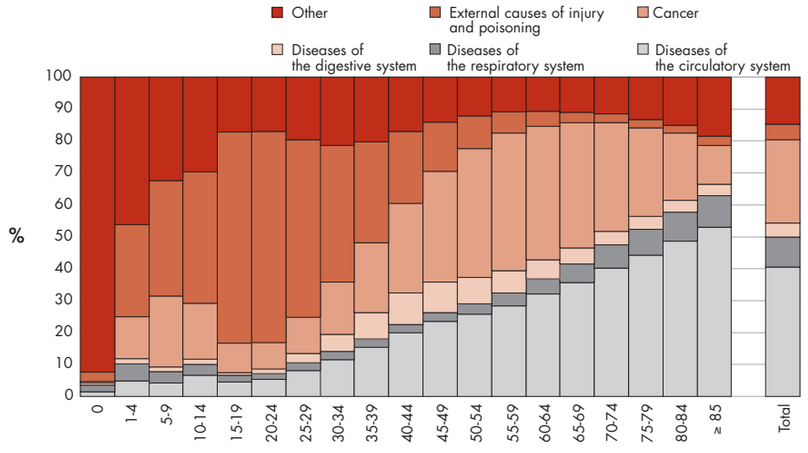
Notes: EU-25, EU-15, Euro-zone, BE, EE, IE, LU, HU, MT, SI, SK, BG and HR: 2002; CY and TR: 2001 data.
Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics, TR: Council of Europe.

Key indicator 17b **Healthy Life Years at birth, 2003** (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live in healthy condition if subjected throughout her/his life to the current morbidity and mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of becoming sick/dying))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Females	:	66.0 e	:	69.2 e	63.3 p	60.9 e	64.7 e	:	68.4 e	70.2 e	63.9 e	65.4 e	74.4 e	69.6	:	:
Males	:	64.5 e	:	67.4 e	62.8 p	63.0 e	65.0 e	:	66.7 e	66.8 e	60.6 e	63.4 e	70.9 e	68.4	:	:
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Females	:	57.8 p	65.7 p	58.8 e	69.6 e	68.9	61.8 e	:	:	56.5 e	62.2 e	60.9 e	:	:	:	:
Males	:	53.5 p	65.1 p	61.7 e	66.2 e	62.5	59.8 e	:	:	57.3 e	62.5 e	61.5 e	:	:	:	:

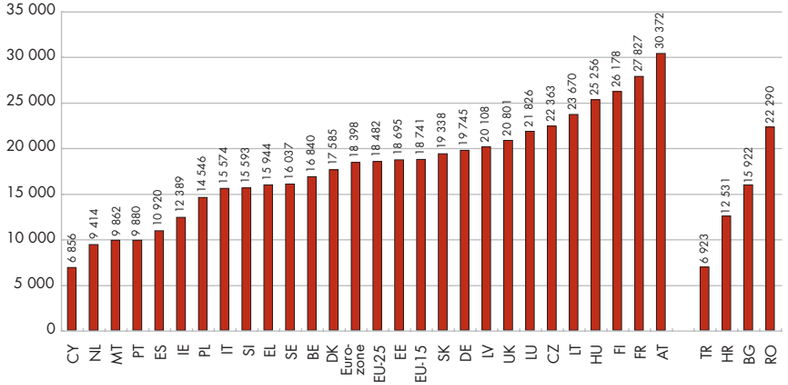
Note: CZ, MT and PL: 2002 data.
Source: Eurostat – Health Statistics.

1 **Major causes of death by age-group, EU-25, 2001**



Notes: 1) BE: 1997; DK: 1999.
2) Cancer = Malignant neoplasms including leukaemias and lymphomas.
3) In the age group 0 (= less than 1 year) the principal causes of death were 'Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period' (48.0%) and 'Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities' (27.7%), which in the chart are included in 'Other'.
Source: Eurostat – Mortality Statistics.

2 **Persons discharged from hospitals per 100 000 population, 2002 or closest year available (1999-2003)**



Notes: 2002 data , except PL: 2003; CZ, ES: 2001; BE, DK, FR, HU and TR: 2000; DE and EL: 1999.
Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

18 Accidents and work-related health problems

In 2002, around 3.5% of workers in EU-15 were victims of a working accident resulting in more than three days' absence, 5.6% including accidents with no absence from work or an absence of up to 3 days. From 1998, the number of accidents at work with more than three days' absence decreased by 14% (the value of the index 1998 = 100 was 86 in 2002) in EU-15 and by 12% in EU-25. During 1998–99 5.4% of employees per year suffered from work-related health problems. In 2000 around 500 million working days were lost in as a result of accidents at work (150 million days lost) and work-related health problems (350 million days lost) in EU-15 and the costs due to accidents at work alone were estimated at EUR 55 billion. Road transport fatalities have fallen by around 46% since 1970 but there were still around 40 000 deaths on EU roads recorded in 2001.

Working accidents more frequent among younger and low seniority workers

In 2002, around 4.4 million accidents at work - that resulted in more than three days' absence – were recorded in the 15 old MSs of the EU. Including the accidents with no absence from work or an absence of up to three days, the estimated total number of accidents at work in the EU-15 is 7 million in 2002. This represents respectively estimated rates of 3,530 and 5,600 accidents at work per 100,000 employed people, or put another way, 5.6% of all workers were the victims of an accident at work during the year (3.5% for accidents with an absence of more than 3 days). There was a substantial drop in this rate (accidents resulting in more than three days absence) of 14% between 1998 and 2002 (index = 86 in 2002 and 100 in 1998). In addition, 4,922 fatal accidents in the course of work were recorded in 2001 in EU-15, of which 40% were road traffic or transport accidents during work. For 2002, the total number is 4,790 and the incidence rate is 4.1 fatalities per 100,000 employed people against 6.1 in 1994 and 4.2 in 2001 (-33% and -2% respectively). The Acceding and Candidate Countries are gradually implementing the European Statistics of Accidents at Work (ESAW) data collection methodology. In the 10 Acceding Countries, between 1998-2002, the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work has decreased by 11% and the incidence rate of non-fatal accidents at work by 15%.

These proportions differ of course on the economic activity and the size of the enterprise, as well as the age, sex and working conditions of the workers. The construction industry has the highest incidence of accidents resulting in more than three days absence, though decreasing since 1994: 6,900 per 100,000 workers in 2002 against 9,000 in 1994. Agriculture has the second highest incidence: 5,200 in 2002 (6,500 in 1994). For fatal accidents, agriculture and construction have the highest incidence: respectively around 11 per 100,000 workers in 2002. When including accidents up to three days absence (1998-1999 data from the ad hoc module in the European Union Labour Force Survey), the accident rate is particularly high in the fishing industry (where the risk of an accident is 2.4 times greater than the average for all branches in the EU) and in agriculture, construction and health and social work (1.3 to 1.4 times). Taking all economic activities together, the risk of accidents was the highest in local units employing 10 to 49 people and those employing 50-249 people. In these size categories the incidence rate of accidents at work was 1.3 an 1.4 times higher, respectively, than in local units employing more than 250 people. For non-fatal accidents at work the incidence rates are the highest among the young workers. Among those aged 18-24 years the incidence rate is 40-70% higher than in the other age category. In contrast, the incidence of fatal accidents tends to increase considerably with age. Men are 2.5 times more likely than women to have an accident – resulting in more than three days absence - and about 12 times more likely to have a fatal accident. This result is a function of men's jobs and sectors of activity which tend to be more high-risk than those of women. There are also relatively more women who work part-time which may reduce their exposure to risk. Finally, people who have been working for less than 2 years in a business, shift workers, night workers or people working fewer than 20 hours per week are also 20% to 50% more likely than average to have an accident.

Accidents at work: 154 million working days lost to the economy

In addition to the major impact of these accidents in human terms, they also have a high socio-economic cost: in 2001, though for 37% of accidents there was no absence from work or the resulting absence was only up to three days, for 29% the absence was more than three days but less than two weeks and for 30% the absence was between two weeks and three months. For the remaining 4% of accidents, the consequence was an absence of three months or more, or permanent partial or total disability. It is estimated that 154 million work days were lost in 2001 in the EU owing to accidents at work, i.e. a mean of 20 days per accident (32 days per accident with more than three days absence) and the equivalent of one day of work lost per year for every person in employment. Additionally, 5% of the victims say they had to change to a different type of work or another job, or to reduce working hours. Finally, about 14% of the victims of accidents at work suffer more than one accident per year. Accidents at work are estimated to cause annually costs of EUR 55 billion in EU-15. Most of these costs are due to lost working time, but on the other hand, reliable data on other type of costs of accidents at work (e.g. healthcare costs) are difficult to collect and therefore such costs have probably been underestimated in the above figure.

350 million working days lost due to work-related health problems

On the basis of the results available for 11 Member States from the European Union Labour Force Survey (self-assessment by survey respondents of their work-related state of health), it is estimated that during the period 1998 to 1999 each year almost eight million people in work or having been in work in the EU were suffering from health disorders, other than accidental injuries, caused or aggravated by their current or past employment. The prevalence rate for employees is 5,372 cases per 100,000 people per year (7,150 for 55-64 year-olds) linked to their current employment. Up to 53% of cases involve musculoskeletal disorders, which are more frequent in the construction, transport and health and social work sectors (prevalence in these sectors is 1.2 to 1.6 times higher than average). Stress, depression and anxiety represent 18% of the problems, and 26% of those involving two or more weeks absence from work (this rate doubles in education and health and social work). Finally,

pulmonary disorders affect yearly 0.6 million people (the risk doubles in the mining industries). From 1998 to 1999, an estimated 350 million working days were lost each year in the EU owing to work-related health problems.

The first results of the Third European Survey on Working Conditions, carried out by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in 2000 reveal that problems related to health, the pace of work and working time continue to rise in European workplaces. The percentage of workers exposed to intense noise, painful/tiring positions and handling of heavy loads continues to increase and the pace of work has accelerates. Large numbers of workers complain of stress and burnout. The results of a survey in 2001 indicate that the situation is in many respects comparable in the acceding and candidate countries as well.

About 650,000 commuting accidents in EU-15

The number of commuting accidents (accidents on the way to and from work) resulting in more than three days' absence was estimated at approximately 650 000 in 2002 in EU-15 (in addition to accidents at work). The incidence rate was 440 per 100 000. The number of fatal commuting accidents, which were chiefly road traffic and transport accidents, was around 3 200 for EU-15.

EU-25 roads claimed around 43 500 lives in 2004

For the EU-25 as a whole, the number of road traffic accident fatalities has fallen from a total of 71,160 deaths in 1991 to 43,500 in 2004, a decrease of 39%.

In all Member States (no gender disaggregated data available for Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia) 3 times as many men as women died in transport accidents (road transport and other transport accidents) in the year 2004. The lowest (standardised) death rates were observed in Malta (5 women per million women and 61 men per million men), Sweden (26 and 82), the United Kingdom (27 and 87) and the Netherlands (32 and 94) and the highest ones in Latvia (113 and 351), Cyprus (57 and 257), Portugal (56 and 246), Poland (66 and 239) and Greece (52 and 240).

Home and leisure accidents

There were an estimated 430,000 home and leisure accidents in the EU in 1995 (men had 240,000, women 190,000). Accidents are most likely to occur at home (32% of the total number of accidents among men, 46% among women) followed by sporting accidents (18% among men, 10% among women).

Policy context

The EC Treaty (Article 137) states that "the Community shall support and complement the activities of the Member States in … (the) improvement in particular of the working environment to protect workers' health and safety." Art.140 adds that "the Commission shall encourage cooperation between the Member States and facilitate the coordination of their action in all social policy fields under this chapter, particularly in matters relating to … (the) prevention of occupational accidents and diseases".

On 29 April 1999, the European Economic and Social Committee of the EU gave an opinion on "Health and Safety in the workplace - Application of Community measures and new risks" (O.J. C 51 of 23.02.2000, p. 33). It looks at changes occurring in work organisation systems and the associated occupational risks such as the increase in psychosocial complaints and burnout.

The Commission adopted on 17 March 2000 a Communication (COM(2000)125 final) on "Priorities in EU road safety: Progress report and ranking of actions". It encourages Member States, regional and local authorities to "establish a practice of calculating the costs and effects of road safety measures and where appropriate comparing these with the costs of avoided accidents" and invites them "to increase investment in road safety projects …"

On 20.6.2001 the Commission gave the Communication on "Employment and social policies: a framework for investing in quality". It takes forward the Social Policy Agenda commitment and the Lisbon Strategy reinforced by Nice and Stockholm, to promote quality in employment. In particular it defines the approach of improving quality of work and ensures its integration in employment and social policies. For this purpose it establishes a set of indicators on quality in work to be used within the framework of the European Employment Strategy.

The lists of indicators of both the Synthesis Report and the Employment Committee Report on Indicators of Quality in Work include the evolution of the incidence rate of accidents at work, as defined by the number of accidents at work per 100,000 people in employment. In the future a composite indicator covering accidents and occupational diseases including as a result of stress will be developed by the Commission.

More recently, on 11.03.2002, the Commission adopted a Communication (COM(2002) 118 final) on "Adapting to change in work and society: a new Community strategy on health and safety at work 2002-2006" and on 03.06.2002 the Council adopted a Resolution on "a new Community strategy on health and safety at work (2002-2006)". The Resolution stated as ones of the main objectives: "reducing the number of occupational accidents and illnesses. For this purpose, quantified objectives should be set, which presupposes stepping up the work in progress on harmonising statistics on accidents at work and occupational illnesses", "placing more emphasis on the prevention of occupational illnesses", "taking into account social risks such as stress and harassment at work, as well as the risks associated with dependence on alcohol, drugs and medicines", "promote a prevention culture right from the earliest stages of education and provide continuing vocational training" and "integrate health and safety at work into business management".

Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), ad hoc module on accidents at work and occupational diseases in the 1999 Labour Force Survey and Transport Statistics. European Commission Transport DG – Community Road Accident database (CARE). European Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance System (EHLASS).

For road accidents, people killed are all those who died within 30 days of the accident. For Member States not using this definition, corrective factors were applied.

The data on working accidents relate to almost 90% of people in employment in the EU-15. The new Member States are in the process of implementing the full ESAW methodology. Only those working accidents that lead to more than three days absence are included in the annual ESAW data but acci-

dents with no absence from work or resulting in an absence from work from one to three days were also covered in the ad hoc module on accidents at work and occupational diseases in the 1999 Labour Force Survey. The ESAW incidence rates have been calculated for only nine major branches of economic activity (NACE Rev. 1 sections).

The third European Survey on Working Conditions was carried out in 2000 by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. The previous surveys were carried out in 1990 and 1996. The first survey in the acceding and candidate countries was conducted in 2001.

The EHLASS (European Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance System) was introduced by the Council Decision 93/683/EEC of 29 October 1993 introducing a Community system of information on home and leisure. Since 1999 the EHLASS system has been integrated into the Community Programme of Prevention of Injuries.

Links to other parts of the report

Health and safety (Annex 1.3).

Further reading

- Work and Health in the EU – A statistical portrait. Panorama series - 2003 edition - Eurostat.
- "European social statistics – Accidents at work and work-related health problems – Data 1994-2000" – Detailed tables series – 2002 edition – Eurostat.
- Statistical analysis of socio-economic costs of accidents at work in the European Union. Working Papers and Studies series – 2004 – Eurostat.
- Statistics in Focus (Transport): "Transport Safety", No 3/2000; Eurostat. Statistics in Focus (General statistics): "Road-traffic deaths in the regions of Europe", No 5/2001; Eurostat.
- "European Statistics on Accidents at Work – Methodology", 2001 Edition. Eurostat and DG Employment and social affairs, "Health and safety at work" series.
- "Key data on Health", 2000 edition. Eurostat.
- "Panorama of transport" (2001 edition), 2002. Eurostat.
- "Third European Survey on Working Conditions 2000" and "Working conditions in the Acceding and Candidate Countries" European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (http://www.eurofound.ie).
- "Guidance on work-related stress – Spice of life or kiss of death?", European Commission, 16 December 2002.

Key indicator 18a **Accidents at work – serious accidents, 2002** (Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Total	88	86	84	72	89	82	82	125	83	103	99	:	83	92	108	86
Females	97	96	92	80	97	92	87	130	76	105	117	:	86	92	:	84
Males	89	88	86	73	85	81	83	123	86	106	95	:	85	92	:	85
	LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
Total	109	84	91	100 b	84	76	74	94	77	85	101	108	84	:	104	84
Females	116	91	76	:	75	81	83	100	84	85	96	110	:	:	96	:
Males	111	81	96	:	87	85	74	92	75	86	104	106	:	:	108	:

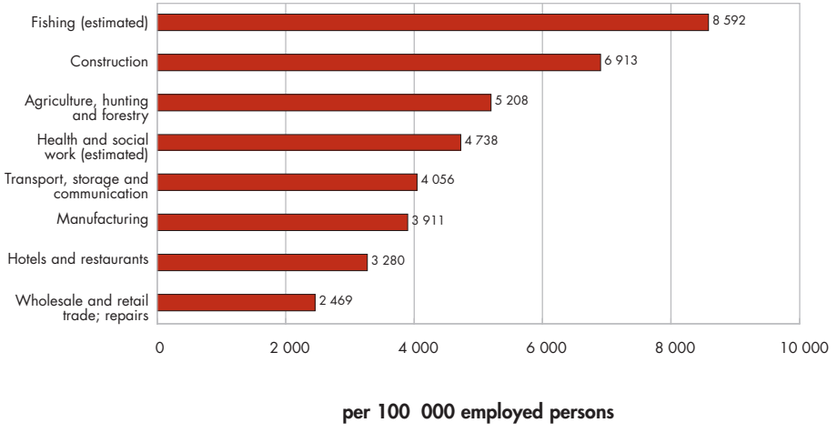
Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

Key indicator 18b **Accidents at work – fatal accidents, 2002** (Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))

EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
80	80	78	82	87	65	112	81	104	79	65	:	42	107 i	123	115
LU	**HU**	**MT**	**NL**	**AT**	**PL**	**PT**	**SI**	**SK**	**FI**	**SE**	**UK**	**BG**	**HR**	**RO**	**TR**
52 i	109	30 i	90	100	89	98	97	65	82	91	85	85	:	95	75

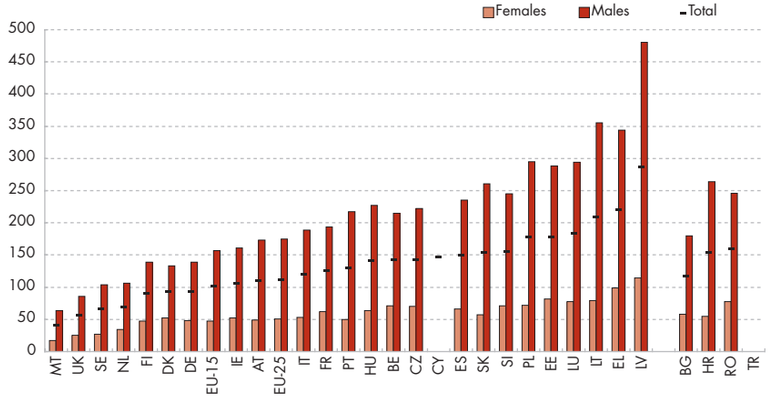
Note: In CY, LU and MT the values are based on small annual numbers.
Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

1 **Accidents at work by type of activity, EU-15, 2002**



Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

2 **Number of transport accident deaths per million population (SDRs) by sex, 2000**



Notes: 1) BE: 1997 data. 2) CY: Crude death rate, i.e. deaths per million total polulation; only road transport accidents included. 3) EL: 1999 data. 4) TR: No data. 5) SDR = Standardised death rate. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of SDRs improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The SDRs used here are calculated by using the World Health Organisation's standard European population.
Source: Eurostat – Mortality statistics, except CY: European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport – CARE (Community Road Accident Database).

Annexe 1.1: Key social indicators per geopolitical entity

Domain	No.	Key indicator (reading notes after table)	Unit Year	(Month/)	Sex	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
Population	3	Old age dependency ratio	%	2004	total	24.5	25.5	25.8	26.1	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	16.4	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21.0	22.6
	4	Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections	per 1 000 inhab.	2003	total	4.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.9	7.8	10.4	17.2	-0.4	-1.8	4.7	1.5
Education and training	5	Youth education attainment level	%	2004	total	76.6	73.7	72.9	82.1	90.9	74.8	72.8	82.3	81.9	61.1	79.8	85.3p	72.9	77.6	76.9	86.1	71.1	83.4
					females	79.6	76.9	76.7	86.8	91.2	76.3	74.2	92.3	85.6	68.6	81.3	88.5p	78.2	83.8	83.4	90.1	71.7	84.9
					males	73.7	70.6	69.1	77.4	90.5	73.2	71.5	72.5	78.2	53.9	78.2	82.1p	67.6	70.7	70.7	82.2	70.4	81.9
	6	Lifelong learning	%	2004	total	10.3i	11.1i	7.8i	9.5 b	6.3	27.6	7.4	6.7	2.0	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.8b	9.3	9.1	6.5 b	9.4	4.6
					females	11.1i	12.0i	8.0i	9.3 b	6.5	31.9	7.0	7.6	2.1	5.6	7.9	8.4	7.2b	9.6	11.8	7.9 b	9.5	5.3
					males	9.4i	10.3i	7.6i	9.7 b	6.0	23.4	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.5b	9.0	6.1	5.0 b	9.3	3.9
Labour market	7a	Employment rate	%	2004	total	63.3	64.7	63.0	60.3	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	59.4	61.1	63.1	66.3	57.6	69.1	62.3	61.2	61.6	56.8
					females	55.7	56.8	54.5	52.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	45.2	48.3	57.4	56.5	45.2	59.0	58.5	57.8	50.6	50.7
					males	70.9	72.7	71.5	67.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	73.7	73.8	68.9	75.9	70.1	80.0	66.4	64.7	72.4	63.1
	7b	Employment rate of older workers	%	2004	total	41.0	42.5	38.6	30.0	42.7	60.3	41.8	52.4	39.4	41.3	37.3	49.5	30.5	50.1	47.9	47.1	30.8	31.1
					females	31.7	33.2	29.0	21.1	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	24.0	24.6	33.8	33.7	19.6	30.4	41.9	39.3	22.9	25.0
					males	50.7	52.2	48.6	39.1	57.2	67.3	50.7	56.4	56.4	58.9	41.0	65.0	42.2	70.9	55.8	57.6	38.5	38.4
	8a	Unemployment rate	%	2004	total	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	5.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.5	8.0	5.0	9.8	10.8	4.8	5.9
					females	10.2	9.3	10.5	8.8	9.9	5.6	10.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	10.7	3.9	10.5	6.3	10.3	11.3	6.8	6.0
					males	8.1	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.1	8.7	10.3	6.6	8.1	8.8	4.9	6.4	4.0	9.2	10.3	3.3	5.8
	8b	Long-term unemployment rate	%	2003	total	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	4.0	*1.1*	4.3	5.5	1.1	2.6
					females	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	1.2	5.6	4.1	9.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.5	*1.5*	4.4	5.9	1.5	2.5
					males	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.9	*0.8*	4.2	5.2	0.8	2.6
Social protection	9	Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP	%	2001	total	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.5	19.2	29.5	29.8	14.3	27.1	20.1	30.0	15.3	25.6	:	14.3	15.2	21.3	19.8
	10	Old age and survivors benefits as a percentage of total social benefits	%	2001	total	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.2	:	56.4	*47.5*	*37.5*	42.4
	11	Public expenditure in active LMP measures as a percentage of GDP	%	2003	total	:	0.701	:	1.006	:	1.529	0.948	:	0.113	0.589	0.836	0.607	0.663	:	:	:	:	:
Income, poverty and social exclusion	12	Inequality of income distribution	Ratio	2004	total	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.0	*3.4 i*	3.4	*4.4 i*	*5.9 i*	6.0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.0	5.6 b	*4.1 i*	*6.1 i*	*4.5 i*	3.7	*3.3 i*
	13a	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	%	2004	total	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	*21 i*	31	*24 i*	*25 i*	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	*20 i*	*24 i*	*23 i*	22	*17 i*
					females	26 s	27 s	26 s	28	*22 i*	32	*26 i*	*26 i*	24	26 b	27 b	35	24 b	*21 i*	*25 i*	*23 i*	23	*17 i*
					males	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	*19 i*	30	*21 i*	*23 i*	21	24 b	25 b	31	22 b	*18 i*	*23 i*	*22 i*	22	*17 i*
	13b	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	%	2004	total	16 s	17 s	17 s	15	*8 i*	11	*16 i*	*18 i*	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	*15 i*	*16 i*	*15 i*	11	*12 i*
					females	17 s	18 s	18 s	16	*9 i*	11	*18 i*	*20 i*	21	21 b	14 b	23	20 b	*17 i*	*17 i*	*15 i*	11	*12 i*
					males	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	*7 i*	11	*13 i*	*17 i*	19	19 b	13 b	19	18 b	*14 i*	*16 i*	*14 i*	11	*12 i*
	14a	People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	%	2004	total	10.3 i	9.8 i	9.6 i	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.3	10.8	8.6	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1	6.5	11.9
					females	11.4i	10.9i	10.6 i	16.0	9.6	8.8	11.4	8.7	10.7	7.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	6.1	8.4	8.0	8.1	12.7
					males	9.3i	8.8i	8.7i	11.3	6.4	8.3	10.8	10.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	7.2	7.9	3.8	7.1	8.3	5.0	11.1
	14b	Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	%	2004	total	9.8i	9.8i	8.3i	13.2	9.0	6.0	10.9	9.6	4.5	6.3	9.6	11.8	5.7	2.6	7.2	6.5	3.0	13.2
Gender equality	15a	Percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments	%	11/2004	females	22.4i	26.8i	25.1i	34.7	17.0	38.0	32.8	18.8	14.0	36.0	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	20.6	20.0	9.8
	15b	Percentage of women in the European Parliament	%	01/2005	females	30.3i	32.3i	32.5i	29.2	20.8	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	42.3	38.5	19.2	0.0	22.2	38.5	50.0	37.5
	16	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	%	2003	females	15s	16s	:	*12*	19	18	23	24	11b	18	12b	14b	6	25	16	17	15	12 r
Health and safety	17a	Life expectancy at birth	Year	2003	females	*81.1e*	*81.6e*	*81.8e*	*81.1*	*78.5*	*79.5*	81.3e	*77.1*	80.7p	83.7e	82.9	*80.3*	82.9e	*81.0e*	76.8p	*77.7p*	*81.5*	*76.7*
					males	*4.8e*	*75.8e*	*75.8e*	*75.1*	*72.0*	*74.9*	*75.5e*	*65.3*	*75.4p*	*77.2e*	*75.8*	*75.2*	*76.9e*	*76.1e*	*65.5p*	*66.3p*	*74.9*	*68.4*
	17b	Healthy Life Years at birth	Year	2003	females	:	66.0e	:	69.2e	*63.3p*	60.9e	*64.7e*	:	68.4e	70.2e	63.9e	65.4e	74.4e	69.6	:	:	:	57.8p
					males	:	64.5e	:	*67.4e*	*62.8p*	63.0e	65.0e	:	66.7e	66.8e	60.6e	63.4e	70.9e	68.4	:	:	:	53.5p
	18a	Serious accidents at work (1998 = 100)	Index point 2002		total	88	86	84	72	89	82	82	125	83	103	99	:	83	92	108	86	109	84
					females	97	96	92	80	97	92	87	130	76	105	117	:	86	92	:	84	116	91
					males	89	88	86	73	85	81	83	123	86	106	95	:	85	92	:	85	111	81
	18b	Fatal accidents at work (1998 = 100)	Index point 2002		total	80	80	78	82	87	65	112	81	104	79	65	:	42	107 i	123	115	52 i	109

MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	Key indicator (reading notes after table)	No.	Domain
19.0	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.9	:	20.9	8.7	Old-age dependency ratio	3	Population
4.5	0.4	4.7	-0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	0.0	*1.9*	-0.3	:	Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections	4	
51.4	74.2	86.3i	89.5	49.0	89.7	91.3	84.6	86.3	76.4	76.0	92.5	74.8	41.8	Youth education attainment level	5	Education and training
54.1	*77.4*	86.3i	91.6	58.8	93.7	91.5	87.9	87.6	*76.6*	*77.2*	93.7	*75.8*	49.6			
48.8	71.0	86.2i	87.4	39.4	86.0	91.1	81.2	85.1	*76.2*	74.8	91.5	73.8	35.1			
4.8b	17.3	12.0i	5.5 b	4.8 b	17.9	4.6	24.6	33.3	29.1i	1.3	2.0	1.6 b	1.3	Lifelong learning	6	
4.2b	17.7	12.5i	6.3 b	5.1 b	19.8	5.2	28.2	37.7	33.9i	1.4	2.3	1.6 b	1.6			
5.5 b	17.0	11.5i	4.7 b	4.4 b	16.1	3.9	20.9	29.2	24.2i	1.1	1.8u	1.6 b	0.9			
54.1	73.1	67.8	51.7	67.8	65.3	*57.0*	67.6	*72.1*	71.6	54.2	*54.7*	*57.7*	46.1	Employment rate	7a	Labour market
32.8	65.8	60.7	46.2	61.7	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	50.6	47.8	52.1	24.3			
75.2	80.2	*74.9*	*57.2*	*74.2*	70.0	63.2	*69.7*	*73.6*	*77.8*	*57.9*	61.8	63.4	67.8			
30.9	45.2	28.8	26.2	50.3	29.0	26.8	50.9	69.1	56.2	32.5	30.1	36.9	33.2	Employment rate of older workers	7b	
11.4	33.4	19.3	19.4	42.5	17.8	12.6	50.4	*67.0*	*47.0*	24.2	21.0	31.4	20.0			
52.2	*56.9*	38.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	43.8	*51.4*	*71.2*	*65.7*	*42.2*	40.9	43.1	46.9			
7.3	4.6	4.8	18.8	6.7	6.0	18.0	8.8	6.3	*4.7*	11.9	:	7.1	10.3	Unemployment rate	8a	
8.3	4.8	5.4	19.7	*7.6*	6.5	19.3	8.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	:	5.9	*9.7*			
6.9	4.3	4.4	18.0	5.9	5.6	17.0	8.7	6.5	*5.1*	12.2	:	8.2	10.5			
3.4	1.6	1.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	*11.7*	2.1	1.2	1.0	*7.1*	:	4.2	4.0	Long-term unemployment rate	8b	
2.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	3.4	3.2	12.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	7.1	:	3.3	4.5			
3.8	1.5	1.2	9.5	2.6	3.0	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	*7.1*	:	5.0	3.9			
17.3	27.5	28.7	22.1	24.0	25.5	19.1	25.7	31.4	27.6	:	:	:	:	Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP	9	Social protection
53.9	41.8	49.9	*55.3*	*45.7*	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:	Old-age and survivor benefits as a percentage of total social benefits	10	
:	0.947	0.461	:	0.542	:	:	0.748	1.042	0.154	:	:	:	:	Public expenditure in active LMP measures as a percentage of GDP	11	
4.6 i	*4.0 pi*	3.8	*5.0 i*	7.2 b	*3.1 i*	5.8 pi	3.5 b	3.3 b	*5.3 i*	4.0 i	*4.6 i*	*4.6 i*	*9.9 i*	Inequality of income distribution	12	Income, poverty and social exclusion
19 i	*23 pi*	25	*31 i*	27 b	*16 i*	28 pi	29 b	30 b	*29 i*	18 i	*31 i*	*22 i*	*31 i*	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	13a	
20 i	*24 pi*	27	*31 i*	28 b	*18 i*	27 pi	29 b	33 b	*30 i*	20 i	*33 i*	*23 i*	*32 i*			
18 i	*22 pi*	24	*32 i*	26 b	*15 i*	29 pi	28 b	28 b	*28 i*	15 i	*29 i*	*22 i*	*29 i*			
15 i	*12 pi*	13	*17 i*	21 b	*10 i*	21 pi	11 b	11 b	*18 i*	15 i	*18 i*	*17 i*	*26 i*	At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	13b	
15 i	*12 pi*	14	*16 i*	22 b	*11 i*	21 pi	11 b	12 b	*19 i*	17 i	*19 i*	*18 i*	*26 i*			
15 i	*12 pi*	11	*17 i*	20 b	*9 i*	22 pi	11 b	10 b	*17 i*	13 i	*17 i*	*17 i*	*25 i*			
8.8	8.0i	8.8i	15.8	*5.3*	*7.5*	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	13.7	11.2	11.1	:	People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	14a	
10.8	9.3i	10.0i	16.8	*5.7*	8.0	11.6	10.9	:	13.0	14.2	12.0	11.7	:			
6.9	*6.7i*	*7.6i*	14.8	5.0	*7.0*	10.0	11.2	:	9.0	13.2	10.3	10.4	:			
8.9	*7.0i*	*5.6i*	:	4.3	3.8	12.8	*5.7*	:	16.8	15.6	*7.4*	11.1	:	Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households	14b	
9.2	*36.7*	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	16.7	*37.5*	*45.3*	17.9	26.3	17.8	*10.7*	4.4	Percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments	15a	Gender equality
0.0	44.4	38.9	13.0	25.0	*42.9*	*35.7*	*35.7*	*57.9*	24.4	.	.	.	.	Percentage of women in the European Parliament	15b	
4	18	*17b*	11	9	*9*	23	*20b*	16	22	18	:	18	:	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	16	
81.0	80.8p	81.8p	78.9	80.5e	*80.5*	*77.8*	81.8p	82.4	80.7e	*75.6*	*78.3*	*74.9p*	*66.4*	Life expectancy at birth	17a	Health and safety
75.9	76.1p	76.0p	70.5	74.0e	*72.7*	*69.9*	*75.1p*	*77.9*	*76.2e*	*68.9*	*71.2*	*67.5p*	*71.0*			
65.7p	58.8e	69.6e	*68.9*	61.8e	:	:	56.5e	62.2e	60.9e	:	:	:	:	Healthy Life Years at birth	17b	
65.1p	61.7e	66.2e	*62.5*	59.8e	:	:	*57.3e*	62.5e	61.5e	:	:	:	:			
91	100 b	84	76	74	94	*77*	85	101	108	84	:	104	84	Serious accidents at work	18a	
76	:	*75*	81	83	100	84	85	96	110	:	:	96	:			
96	:	87	85	74	92	*75*	86	104	106	:	:	108	:			
30 i	90	100	89	98	97	65	82	91	85	85	:	95	*75*	Fatal accidents at work	18b	

READING NOTES FOR THE KEY INDICATORS

3 IN EU-25 THE NUMBER OF PERSONS aged 65 and over is estimated to have corresponded to 24.5% of what is considered to be the working age population (15-64 years) in 2004.

4 THE DIFFERENCE between population change and natural increase (the latter is the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) for EU-25 in 2003 is estimated to have been +4.6 per 1000 inhabitants (more immigrants than emigrants).

5 IN 2004, 76.6% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION AGED 20 TO 24 had completed at least upper secondary education (Baccalauréat, Abitur, apprenticeship or equivalent).

6 In EU-25, 10.3% OF THE POPULATION aged 25-64 had participated in education or training over the four weeks prior to the survey in 2004.

7a 63.3% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION aged 15-64 were in employment in 2004.

7b 41% OF THE EU-25 POPULATION aged 55-64 were in employment in 2004.

8a 9% OF THE EU-25 ACTIVE POPULATION (i.e. labour force i.e. those at work and those aged 15-74 years seeking work) were unemployed in 2004.

8b IN 2004, 4.0% OF THE EU-25 ACTIVE POPULATION (i.e. labour force i.e. those at work and those aged 15-74 years seeking work) had been unemployed for at least one year.

9 IN 2001, SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE represented 27.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in EU-25.

10 IN EU-25, OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS make up the largest item of social protection expenditure (46.2% of total benefits in 2001).

11 IN 2003, PUBLIC EXPENDITURE on active Labour Market Policy measures represented 0.701% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in EU-15.

12 AS A POPULATION-WEIGHTED AVERAGE in EU-25 Member States in survey year 2004 (income reference year 2003) the top (highest income) 20% of a Member State's population received 4.8 times as much of the Member State's total income as the bottom (poorest) 20% of the Member State's population.

13a IN 2004 IN EU-15 BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS, 26% of the population would have been living below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.

13b IN 2004 IN EU-15 AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS, 16% of the population were actually living below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

14a IN EU-25, 10.3% OF THE POPULATION aged 18-59 were living in households where no-one works in 2004. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted in either numerator or denominator.

14b IN EU-25, 9.8% OF THE CHILDREN aged 0-17 were living in households where no-one works in 2004.

15a IN SWEDEN 45.3% OF THE SEATS (president and members) in the single or lower house of the national or federal parliament (single house of the national parliament in the case of Sweden) were occupied by women in November 2004.

15b IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 57.9 % of the Swedish seats were occupied by women in January 2005.

16 IN EU-25, WOMEN'S AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS were 15% less than the men's average gross hourly earnings in 2003. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week'.

17a THE MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS that a newborn girl/boy is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the mortality conditions of the year 2002 (age specific probabilities of dying) is 81.1/74.8 years in EU-25. (The EU-25 figure refers indeed to the year 2002, not to 2003).

17b THE MEAN NUMBER OF YEARS that a newborn girl/boy is expected to live in healthy condition if subjected throughout her/his life to the morbidity and mortality conditions of the year 2003 (age specific probabilities of becoming sick/dying) is 66.0/64.5 years in EU-15.

18a IN EU-25 THERE OCCURRED 12% less serious working accidents (resulting in more than three days' absence) per 100 000 persons in employment in 2002 than in 1998.

18b IN EU-25 THERE OCCURRED 20% less fatal working accidents per 100 000 persons in employment in 2002 than in 1998.

NOTES: 1) REFERENCE YEAR: For each key social indicator the data of latest year sufficiently available is given. If data for this year is missing for some geopolitical entity, but data of a close year exists, this data is given and written in italics.

2) FLAG CODES: The letters ('flag codes') added to data (e.g. the 'e' in the EU-25 value '24.5e' of the first key indicator in this table) indicate the following specific charasteritics: 'b' = "break in the series", 'e' = "estimated value", 'i' = "more information in the supporting annexes to this report or in the Eurostat web site http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/", 'p' = "provisional value" and 's' = "Eurostat estimate".

3) SPECIAL VALUES: The two special values used have the meaning: ':' = "not available" and '.' = "not applicable".

Annexe 1.2: Key indicators per geopolitical entity

Key indicator 1

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Real GDP growth rate (Growth rate of GDP at constant prices, annual and year-on-year quarterly growth rates)																																
1994	:	2.8	2.5	3.2	:	5.5	2.7	-1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	5.8	2.2	5.9	2.2	-9.8	3.8	2.9	:	2.9	2.7	:	1.0	5.3	6.2	3.9	4.2	4.4	1.8	:	3.9	-5.5
1995	:	2.5	2.4	2.4	:	2.8	1.9	4.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	9.8	2.9	9.9	-0.9	3.3	1.4	1.5	:	3.0	1.9	2.7	4.3	4.1	5.8	4.4	4.1	2.9	2.9	:	7.1	7.2
1996	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.2	2.5	1.0	4.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	8.1	1.1	1.8	3.8	4.7	3.3	1.3	:	3.0	2.6	6.0	3.5	3.6	6.1	3.8	1.3	2.7	-9.4	5.9	3.9	7.0
1997	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.5	-0.7	3.0	1.8	11.1	3.6	4.0	2.4	10.8	2.0	2.3	8.3	7.0	8.3	4.6	:	3.8	1.8	6.8	4.0	4.8	4.6	6.2	2.4	3.2	-5.4	6.8	-6.1	7.5
1998	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.0	-1.1	2.5	2.0	4.4	3.4	4.3	3.6	8.9	1.8	5.0	4.7	7.3	6.9	4.9	:	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.2	3.9	2.5	-4.8	3.1
1999	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.2	2.6	2.0	0.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	11.1	1.7	4.8	3.3	-1.7	7.8	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.8	5.6	1.5	3.4	4.6	3.0	2.3	-0.9	-1.2	-4.7
2000	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.8	3.2	7.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	9.9	3.0	5.0	6.9	3.9	9.0	5.2	6.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.9	2.0	5.0	4.3	4.0	5.4	2.9	2.1	7.4
2001	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.6	1.3	1.2	6.5	4.3	3.5	2.1	6.0	1.8	4.1	8.0	6.4	1.5	3.8	-0.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.7	3.8	1.0	1.0	2.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	-7.5
2002	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	7.2	3.8	2.7	1.2	6.1	0.4	2.1	6.4	6.8	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	3.3	4.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	7.9
2003	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.7	0.7	0.0	6.7	4.7	2.9	0.8	3.7	0.3	2.0	7.5	9.7	2.9	2.9	-1.9	-0.9	1.4	3.8	-1.1	2.5	4.5	2.4	1.5	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.8
2004	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	7.8	4.2	3.1	2.3	4.5	1.2	3.8	8.5	6.7	4.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.3	1.0	4.6	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	5.6	3.7 f	8.3 f	7.7 f
2004Q2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	4.5	2.9	1.9	7.3	4.1	3.1	3.3	5.2	2.0	4.0	7.7	7.3	4.7	4.5	-0.5	1.4	1.8	6.3	1.8	4.9	5.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	5.5	:	5.1	13.4
2004Q3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	4.6	2.4	1.2	8.3	4.0	3.4	1.7	5.2	1.3	4.0	9.1	5.8	3.8	3.9	0.4	2.0	3.2	4.5	0.9	5.0	5.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	5.8	:	11.8	4.5
2004Q4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.9	1.3	6.6	4.2	3.1	1.8	2.8	0.9	3.3	8.6	6.7	3.6	4.1	1.4	2.4	2.6	3.7	0.5	4.3	5.8	3.9	3.1	3.5	6.2	:	:	6.3
2005Q1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	4.4	0.8	0.0	7.2	3.5	3.1	1.4	:	-0.2	3.9	7.4	5.7	3.1	2.9	-0.1	-0.5	2.0	3.8	0.1	2.6	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:

Notes: Quarterly growth rates are in comparison to the same quarter of the previous year and are based on raw, i.e. not seasonally adjusted data, except for Greece and Portugal. Euro-zone including Greece for 2000 and earlier years.
Source: Eurostat – National Accounts.

Key indicator 2a

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total population, 1 January (The number of inhabitants of the area on 1 January (or on 31 December of the previous year) in 1 000 inhabitants)**, Eurostat 2004-based population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant**																																
1950	:	295 833	233 980	8 639	:	4 251	68 376	:	7 566	28 009	41 647	2 969	47 101	:	:	:	295	:	:	10 027	6 926	:	8 437	:	:	3 988	6 986	50 616	:	:	:	:
1960	376 423	314 826	250 625	9 129	9 638	4 565	72 543	1 209	8 300	30 327	45 465	2 836	50 026	572	2 104	2 756	313	9 961	327	11 417	7 030	29 480	8 826	1 581	3 970	4 413	7 471	52 164	7 829	4 127	18 319	27 120 i
1970	406 870	339 975	271 517	9 660	9 906	4 907	78 269	1 356	8 781	33 588	50 528	2 943	53 685	612	2 352	3 119	339	10 322	303	12 958	7 455	32 671	8 698	1 718	4 537	4 614	8 004	55 546	8 464	4 403	20 140	34 883 i
1980	426 081	354 568	284 858	9 855	10 316	5 122	78 180	1 472	9 584	37 242	53 731	3 393	56 388	510e	2 509	3 404	363	10 709	323	14 091	7 546	35 413	9 714	1 893	4 963	4 771	8 303	56 285	8 846	4 598	22 133	43 986 i
1990	438 712	363 795	292 673	9 948	10 362	5 135	79 113	1 571	10 121	38 826	56 577	3 507	56 694	573	2 668	3 694	379	10 375	352	14 893	7 645	38 038	9 996	1 996	5 288	4 974	8 527	57 459	8 767	4 688	23 211	55 524 i
1995	446 428	371 225	298 693	10 131	10 333	5 216	81 539	1 448	10 595	39 343	57 753	3 598	56 846	645	2 501	3 643	406	10 337	369	15 424	7 943	38 581	10 018	1 989	5 356	5 099	8 816	58 500	8 427	4 777	22 712	61 175 i
1996	447 426	372 278	299 486	10 143	10 321	5 251	81 817	1 425	10 674	39 431	57 936	3 620	56 846	656	2 470	3 615	412	10 321	371	15 494	7 953	38 609	10 043	1 990	5 368	5 117	8 837	58 704	8 385	4 597	22 656	:
1997	448 376	373 281	300 257	10 170	10 309	5 275	82 012	1 406	10 745	39 525	58 116	3 655	56 879	666	2 445	3 588	417	10 301	374	15 567	7 965	38 639	10 073	1 987	5 379	5 132	8 844	58 905	8 341	:	22 582	:
1998	449 174	374 135	300 903	10 192	10 299	5 295	82 057	1 393	10 808	39 639	58 299	3 694	56 908	675	2 421	3 562	422	10 280	377	15 654	7 971	38 660	10 110	1 985	5 388	5 147	8 848	59 090	8 283	4 582	22 526	:
1999	450 053	375 095	301 536	10 214	10 290	5 314	82 037	1 379	10 861	39 803	58 497	3 732	56 914	683	2 399	3 536	427	10 253	379	15 760	7 982	38 667	10 149	1 978	5 393	5 160	8 854	59 391	8 230	:	22 489	:
2000	451 169	376 293	302 478	10 239	10 278	5 330	82 163	1 372	10 904	40 050	58 749	3 778	56 929	690	2 382	3 512	434	10 222	380	15 864	8 002	38 654	10 195	1 988	5 399	5 171	8 861	59 623	8 191	4 568	22 455	66 857 i
2001	452 151	377 754	303 659	10 263	10 267	5 349	82 260	1 367	10 931	40 477	59 043	3 833	56 968	698	2 364	3 487	439	10 200	391	15 987	8 021	38 254	10 257	1 990	5 379	5 181	8 883	59 863	7 929	4 437	22 430	68 036
2002	452 755	378 475	305 058	10 310	10 206	5 368	82 440	1 361	10 969	40 964	59 343	3 900	56 994	706	2 346	3 476	444	10 175	395	16 105	8 065	38 242	10 329	1 994	5 379	5 195	8 909	59 140	7 892	:	21 833	69 078
2003	454987 p	381502 p	306 839	10 356	10 203	5 384	82 537	1 356	11 006	41 664	59 635	3 964	57 321	715	2 331	3 463	448	10 142	397	16 193	8 102	38 219	10 407	1 995	5 379	5 206	8 941	59 623	7 846	4 442	21 773	70 171
2004	457 162 p	383 021 p	308 974 p	10 396	10 212	5 398	82 532	1 351	11 041	42 345	60 200	4 028	57 888	730	2 319	3 446	452	10 117	400	16 258	8 140	38 191	10 475	1 996	5 380	5 220	8 976	59 673 p	7 801	4 441	21 711	70 694

Note: De jure population, except for DE, IE, HU, SI, FI, BG and TR de facto population.
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics, except TR: 1960-2000: Council of Europe.

Key indicator 2b

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total population, 1 January (The number of inhabitants of the area on 1 January (or on 31 December of the previous year) in 1 000 inhabitants)**, Eurostat 2004-based population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant**																																
2005	458 490	384 462	310 160	10 425	10 197	5 411	82 600	1 346	11 083	42 920	60 183	4 077	58 189	739	2 305	3 429	456	10 096	404	16 331	8 140	38 137	10 524	2 000	5 376	5 233	9 010	59 880	7 737	4 551 i	21 654	73 193 i
2010	464 054	390 652	315 076	10 554	10 122	5 465	82 824	1 314	11 269	44 603	61 486	4 323	58 631	784	2 240	3 345	477	9 982	423	16 672	8 256	37 830	10 686	2 015	5 347	5 294	9 187	60 924	7 439	4 532 i	21 345	78 081 i
2015	467 306	394 726	317 922	10 674	10 012	5 498	82 864	1 279	11 390	45 264	62 616	4 555	58 630	828	2 174	3 258	499	9 834	439	16 957	8 358	37 428	10 762	2 019	5 309	5 353	9 373	61 934	7 130	4 454 i	20 917	82 640 i
2020	469 270	397 458	319 426	10 790	9 902	5 526	82 676	1 248	11 427	45 559	63 571	4 756	58 300	866	2 115	3 182	521	9 693	454	17 209	8 441	37 065	10 771	2 017	5 271	5 405	9 575	62 930	6 796	4 367 i	20 342	86 774 i
2025	470 057	398 780	319 662	10 898	9 812	5 557	82 108	1 224	11 394	45 556	64 392	4 922	57 751	897	2 068	3 134	544	9 588	468	17 429	8 501	36 836	10 730	2 014	5 237	5 439	9 769	63 792	6 465	4 271 i	19 746	90 565 i
2030	469 365	398 737	318 861	10 984	9 693	5 577	81 146	1 202	11 316	45 379	65 118	5 066	57 071	921	2 022	3 092	567	9 484	479	17 589	8 520	36 542	10 660	2 006	5 186	5 443	9 911	64 388	6 175	4 164 i	19 244	93 876 i
2035	467 007	397 341	317 112	11 031	9 523	5 573	79 885	1 182	11 208	45 095	65 705	5 198	56 276	939	1 979	3 045	589	9 362	488	17 662	8 491	36 053	10 560	1 989	5 107	5 412	9 997	64 659	5 908	4 047 i	18 787	96 573 i
2040	463 044	394 613	314 278	11 029	9 320	5 539	78 447	1 163	11 062	44 646	65 995	5 317	55 330	952	1 942	2 995	608	9 224	495	17 636	8 430	35 373	10 425	1 965	5 001	5 353	10 060	64 736	5 644	3 926 i	18 304	98 651 i
2045	457 270	390 269	310 018	10 982	9 109	5 486	76 697	1 145	10 872	43 918	65 949	5 413	54 158	964	1 909	2 941	626	9 072	501	17 537	8 340	34 547	10 244	1 935	4 876	5 283	10 128	64 637	5 373	3 806 i	17 755	100 189 i
2050	449 831	384 356	304 395	10 906	8 894	5 430	74 642	1 126	10 632	42 834	65 704	5 478	52 709	975	1 873	2 881	643	8 915	508	17 406	8 216	33 665	10 009	1 901	4 738	5 217	10 202	64 330	5 094	3 686 i	17 125	101 208 i

Note: Data for France refer to metropolitan France.
Sources: 1) Eurostat – 2004-based population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant, except.
2) HR and TR: United Nations, Population Division – Population Estimates and Projections, Medium variant projection – 2005 data is estimate and 2010-2050 data from the 'Medium variant projection' (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_series_xrxx.asp?series_code=13660).

Key indicator 3a

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Old age dependency ratio (Population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the working age population (15-64) on 1st January (or on 31st December of the previous year)), **Observed**																																
1950	:	:	:	:	:	13.8	:	:	10.5	11.1	17.2	17.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.2	15.5	:	10.5	:	:	10.5	15.2	:	:	:	:	:
1960	15.5	16.3	15.9	18.5	14.6	16.4	17.0	:	14.2	12.7	18.7	19.2	14.0	:	:	:	15.9	13.6	:	14.6	18.4	9.5	12.4	:	11.1	11.6	17.8	18.0	11.2	:	:	:
1970	18.4	19.1	18.8	21.2	17.9	18.9	21.4	17.7	17.2	15.2	20.6	19.3	16.7	:	18.0	15.9	19.1	17.0	:	16.2	22.7	12.6	14.9	14.8	14.4	13.6	20.7	20.7	14.0	:	:	:
1980	20.9	21.6	21.1	21.9	21.6	22.2	23.9	19.0	20.6	17.1	22.1	18.2	20.3	15.7	19.6	17.4	20.3	20.9	:	17.4	24.3	15.5	17.8	16.4	16.7	17.6	25.3	23.3	17.8	:	16.3	:
1990	20.8	21.6	21.0	22.1	19.0	23.2	21 6	17.5	20.4	20.2	21.1	18.6	21.5	17.2	17.7	16.2	19.3	20.0	:	18.6	22.1	15.4	20.0	15.5	16.0	19.8	27.7	24.0	19.5	:	15.6	:
1995	22.1	23.0	22.6	23.8	19.3	22.7	22.5	20.2	22.2	22.3	23.0	17.8	24.0	17.2	20.5	18.5	20.6	20.9	16.3	19.3	22.5	16.6	21.9	17.4	16.3	21.1	27.4	24.3	22.2	:	17.6	:
1996	22.4	23.3	23.0	24.3	19.4	22.5	22.8	20.9	22.6	22.7	23.4	17.6	24.7	17.2	20.9	19.0	20.9	21.2	17.2	19.5	22.7	16.9	22.2	18.0	16.4	21.5	27.4	24.2	22.6	:	18.0	:
1997	22.7	23.6	23.4	24.7	19.6	22.4	23.0	21.5	23.0	23.2	23.8	17.4	25.2	17.1	21.4	19.5	21.2	21.3	17.4	19.6	22.8	17.2	22.6	18.5	16.5	21.7	27.4	24.2	22.7	:	18.2	:
1998	22.9	23.8	23.7	25.0	19.7	22.3	23.2	22.0	23.4	23.7	24.1	17.2	25.8	17.1	21.8	20.0	21.3	21.6	:	19.8	22.9	17.4	23.0	19.0	16.6	21.9	27.3	24.1	23.1	:	18.7	:
1999	23.1	24.0	24.0	25.3	19.8	22.2	23.3	22.2	23.8	24.1	24.4	17.0	26.3	17.0	22.0	20.5	21.4	21.8	17.8	19.9	22.9	17.5	23.4	19.4	16.6	22.0	27.1	24.0	23.4	:	19.0	:
2000	23.4	24.3	24.4	25.5	19.8	22.2	23.9	22.4	24.2	24.5	24.6	16.8	26.8	17.0	22.1	20.8	21.4	22.0	17.9	20.0	22.9	17.6	23.7	19.8	16.6	22.2	26.9	23.9	23.8	18.2	19.3	:
2001	23.7	24.6	24.8	25.7	19.8	22.2	24.5	22.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	16.6	27.4	17.0	22.6	21.3	20.7	22.2	18.1	20.1	22.8	18.0	24.2	20.2	16.5	22.4	26.8	23.8	24.7	23.4	19.6	:
2002	24.0	25.0	25.1	25.8	19.7	22.3	25.2	23.0	25.3	24.8	25.0	16.5	27.9	17.4	22.9	21.7	20.8	22.3	18.5	20.2	22.9	18.2	24.5	20.6	16.3	22.7	26.6	24.3	24.9	:	20.4	:
2003	24.3	25.3	25.4	26.0	19.7	22.3	25.9	23.5	25.8	24.6	25.1	16.4	28.5	17.6	23.3	22.0	20.9	22.4	18.7	20.3	22.7	18.4	24.7	21.0	16.3	22.9	26.5	24.3	24.9	24.2	20.6	8.6
2004	24.5	25.5	25.8	26.1	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.5	25.8	24.5	25.2	16.4	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21.0	22.6	19.0	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.9	:	20.9	8.7

Notes: 1) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 2) CY: Government controlled area.
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.

Key indicator 3b

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Old age dependency ratio (Population aged 65 and over as a percentage of the working age population (15-64) on 1st January (or on 31st December of the previous year)), **Eurostat 2004-based population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant**																																
2010	26.3	27.5	27.9	26.4	21.9	24.8	31.0	24.7	28.0	25.4	25.9	17.5	31.3	19.1	25.2	23.4	21.6	24.3	20.4	22.2	26.3	18.8	26.5	23.6	16.9	25.4	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.3 i	21.2	9.2 i
2020	32.1	32.8	33.3	32.2	31.8	31.2	35.1	28.7	32.5	30.0	33.2	22.5	36.6	25.5	28.0	26.0	24.7	31.2	30.0	29.0	30.3	27.1	31.5	30.8	23.5	37.0	34.4	30.3	33.0	30.1 i	25.1	11.1 i
2030	40.3	41.2	42.1	41.3	37.1	37.1	46.0	33.4	39.1	38.9	40.7	28.3	45.2	32.9	33.4	33.4	31.5	35.1	36.0	36.7	40.8	35.7	39.0	40.4	31.7	45.0	38.5	37.4	40.4	35.3 i	29.6	15.6 i
2040	48.5	50.0	51.8	47.2	43.8	42.1	54.6	36.6	49.8	54.3	46.9	35.9	59.8	36.1	37.4	39.3	36.7	40.3	35.9	41.6	50.4	39.7	48.9	47.7	38.1	46.1	41.5	43.8	48.8	38.1 i	39.6	21.6 i
2050	52.8	53.2	55.6	48.1	54.8	40.0	55.8	43.1	58.8	67.5	47.9	45.3	66.0	43.2	44.1	44.9	36.1	48.3	40.6	38.6	53.2	51.0	58.1	55.6	50.6	46.7	40.9	45.3	60.9	42.4 i	51.1	28.3 i

Notes: 1) FR: Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 2) CY: Government controlled area.
Sources: 1) Eurostat – 2004-based population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant, except 2) HR and TR: United Nations, Population Division – Population Estimates and Projections, Medium variant projection (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_series_xrxx.asp?series_code=13660).

Key indicator 4

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Crude rate of net migration including adjustments and corrections (The difference between population change and natural increase (the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) during the year per 1 000 population)																																
1994	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	2.0	3.9	-14.2	7.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.8	2.7	11.0	-9.0	-6.6	9.4	1.7	2.4	1.3	0.4	-0.5	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	5.8	1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	:
1995	1.8	2.2	2.3	0.2	1.0	5.5	4.9	-10.9	7.3	1.5	-0.3	1.6	1.7	10.3	-5.5	-6.5	10.5	1.7	-0.5	1.0	0.3	-0.5	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.0	-38.2	-0.9	:
1996	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	3.4	-9.5	6.6	1.9	-0.3	3.6	2.7	9.1	-4.1	-6.5	8.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.5	-0.3	2.5	-1.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.1	:	-0.9	:
1997	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	-4.9	5.7	2.1	-0.2	5.6	2.2	8.2	-3.9	-6.3	8.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.2	-0.3	3.0	-0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	:	-0.6	:
1998	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	-4.8	5.1	3.8	-0.1	5.0	1.9	6.2	-2.4	-6.2	8.9	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.1	-0.3	3.5	-2.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	3.6	0.0	:	-0.2	:
1999	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.5	-0.8	4.1	5.7	0.8	5.4	1.7	6.1	-1.7	-5.9	10.4	1.6	23.7	2.8	2.5	-0.4	3.9	5.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.8	0.0	:	-0.1	:
2000	2.6	3.1	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.2	2.7	9.4	0.8	6.9	3.1	5.7	-2.3	-5.8	7.9	1.6	3.4	3.6	2.2	-0.5	4.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.7	2.8	0.0	5.2	-0.2	:
2001	3.0 p	3.6 p	3.8 p	3.5	-0.8	2.2	3.3	0.1	3.1	10.6 p	1.0	11.8	2.2	6.6	-2.2	-0.7	7.5	1.0	5.9	3.5	2.2	-0.4	5.7	2.5	0.2	1.2	3.2	3.1	0.9	5.3	0.0	:
2002	3.8	4.5	5.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	2.7	0.1	3.5	15.8	1.1	8.3	6.1	9.7	-0.8	-0.5	5.8	0.3	5.1	1.7	4.3	-0.5	6.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	1.9	-0.1	:
2003	4.6	5.4	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.9	7.8	10.4	17.2	-0.4	-1.8	4.7	1.5	4.5	0.4	4.7	-0.4	6.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	3.2	4.4	0.0	:	-0.3	:

Notes: 1) Conceptually net migration is the surplus or deficit of immigration over emigration from a given area during the year and the crude rate of net migration is net migration per 1 000 population. Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is calculated indirectly as the difference between total population change and natural increase (the surplus or deficit of live births over deaths) between two dates. It then includes adjustments and corrections, i.e. all changes in the population size that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration. It is then used for the calculation of the crude rate of net migration, which also consequently includes adjustments and corrections. 2) CY: Government-controlled area only.
Source: Eurostat – Population Statistics.

Key indicator 5

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Youth education attainment level (Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education)																																
Total																																
1993	:	:	:	74.8	:	87.5	81.3	:	70.9	55.4	76.6	71.8	54.7 b	:	:	:	52.8	:	:	:	:	:	37.8	:	:	:	:	57.8	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	76.3	:	84.9	82.8	:	71.4	56.1	77.5	72.2	56.3	:	:	:	54.0	:	:	:	:	:	41.3	:	:	:	:	61.0	:	:	:	:
1995	:	69.2 e	:	77.6	:	89.3	79.4	:	73.8	59.0	78.6	73.8	58.9	:	:	:	51.9	:	:	:	79.2	:	45.1	:	:	82.4	88.1	64.0	:	:	:	:
1996	:	68.1	:	80.2	:	74.6b	74.9 b	:	75.3	61.5	75.2	77.3	60.9	:	:	:	49.5	:	:	67.6	80.5	:	46.2	84.4	:	81.9	86.3	62.2	:	:	:	:
1997	:	69.5	:	80.1	:	73.6	74.8	:	76.8	63.7	76.3	77.4	62.4	:	:	:	53.1	77.7	:	70.3	81.8	85.1	47.1	85.7	:	85.9	86.6	65.8	:	:	82.0	:
1998	:	:	:	79.6	92.2	76.3	:	83.1	77.4	64.6i	78.9	:	65.3	:	78.5	83.2	:	81.5	:	72.9	84.4	84.5	39.3 b	86.8	93.4	85.2	87.5	:	:	:	81.0	:
1999	74.8 i	72.4	71.2	76.2 b	91.8	73.2	74.6	83.0	79.5	65.2i	80.0	82.0	66.3	80.8	74.6 b	81.3	71.2 b	85.2	:	72.3	84.7	81.6 i	40.1	85.8	93.3	86.8	86.3	75.3	:	:	77.8	:
2000	76.3	73.5	72.5	80.9	91.1	69.8	74.7	83.6	80.5	65.9	81.6	82.4	68.8	79.0	76.8	77.9 i	77.5	83.6	40.9	71.7	84.7	87.8	42.8	87.0	94.5	87.8 b	85.2	76.4	74.9	:	75.8	38.9
2001	76.1	73.3	72.2	79.4	90.5	78.3i	73.6	79.5	80.9	64.8	81.8	84.6	67.0	80.5	70.3 i	81.2	68.0	84.4	40.1	72.1	84.1	88.6	43.5	85.9	94.4	86.5	85.5 b	77.0	78.2 b	:	77.3	40.5
2002	76.5	73.7	72.6	81.1	91.7	79.6	73.3	80.4	81.3	64.0	81.7	83.9	69.1	83.5	73.2 b	79.3 b	69.8	85.8	39.0	73.3	85.1	88.1	44.2	90.0	94.0	86.2	86.7	77.2	77.5	90.3	75.3	42.8
2003	76.5	73.6	72.5	81.3	92.0	73.0b	72.5	81.4	81.7	62.1	80.9	85.3p	69.9	79.5	74.0	82.1	71.0	85.0 b	43.0	74.5	83.4b	88.8	47.7	90.7	94.1	85.2	85.6	78.1	75.6	90.7	73.8	44.9
2004	76.6	73.7	72.9	82.1	90.9	74.8	72.8	82.3	81.9	61.1	79.8	85.3p	72.9	77.6	76.9	86.1	71.1	83.4	51.4	74.2	86.3i	89.5	49.0	89.7	91.3	84.6	86.3	76.4	76.0	92.5	74.8	41.8
Females																																
1993	:	:	:	77.0	:	88.4	80.3	:	74.9	60.0	79.1	76.3	58.1 b	:	:	:	47.8	:	:	:	:	:	44.1	:	:	:	:	56.2	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	78.8	:	86.2	82.5	:	75.2	61.1	80.1	77.1	59.9	:	:	:	55.2	:	:	:	:	:	47.6	:	:	:	:	59.6	:	:	:	:
1995	:	71.2 e	:	80.7	:	87.8	79.6	:	78.2	64.4	80.7	78.9	62.7	:	:	:	52.3	:	:	:	74.5	:	52.0	:	:	84.2	86.1	62.0	:	:	:	:
1996	:	70.2	:	83.8	:	77.4b	74.5 b	:	79.2	67.4	76.7	82.8	64.8	:	:	:	47.8	:	:	71.0	77.8	:	52.7	86.6	:	83.1	87.1	60.0	:	:	:	:
1997	:	71.9	:	82.4	:	77.3	75.1	:	80.7	69.3	77.3	82.1	66.7	:	:	:	53.0	77.9	:	74.3	80.1	88.1	53.9	88.7	:	87.2	88.2	64.5	:	:	82.7	:
1998	:	:	:	82.9	91.6	79.3	:	85.5	82.7	70.4i	80.8	:	70.0	:	86.4	86.2	:	81.4	:	76.7	82.4	87.1	44.8 b	88.5	93.0	85.2	88.1	:	:	:	81.2	:
1999	77.3 i	75.0	74.2	80.1 b	91.6	77.9	74.5	88.6	83.4	71.7i	81.4	85.0	70.4	85.6	82.3 b	84.5	72.8 b	85.3	:	76.3	82.9	84.3 i	46.7	87.1	93.4	88.8	87.5	75.9	:	:	79.1	:
2000	79.2	76.5	75.8	85.2	91.3	74.8	74.8	86.7	85.6	71.8	83.5	85.4	73.8	82.8	82.3	80.3 i	75.8	84.0	40.2	75.3	84.4	91.0	51.6	89.8	94.4	89.9 b	87.6	76.8	77.1	:	77.0	46.7
2001	78.9	76.3	75.5	82.0	91.2	80.7i	73.6	86.9	85.2	71.2	83.2	88.0	72.3	84.9	76.2 i	84.3	69.0	84.7	38.7	75.3	84.3	91.0	52.3	87.9	95.1	89.6	86.8 b	78.5	79.7 b	:	77.3	49.4
2002	79.4	76.7	76.0	84.7	91.7	82.3	73.8	87.1	85.9	71.0	82.8	88.0	74.0	89.5	82.2 b	80.5 b	65.5	85.9	42.2	76.7	84.5	91.3	52.6	92.3	95.3	90.4	88.3	78.4	80.2	91.7	77.3	52.6
2003	79.0	76.2	75.6	84.6	91.4	74.2b	73.4	84.2	86.9	68.5	83.0	88.5p	73.4	87.0	79.7	85.8	74.7	86.1 b	46.2	77.4	83.0b	91.5	54.7	94.2	94.2	87.9	87.1	78.0	77.4	92.1	74.8	54.4
2004	79.6	76.9	76.7	86.8	91.2	76.3	74.2	92.3	85.6	68.6	81.3	88.5p	78.2	83.8	83.4	90.1	71.7	84.9	54.1	77.4	86.3i	91.6	58.8	93.7	91.5	87.9	87.6	76.6	77.2	93.7	75.8	49.6
Males																																
1993	:	:	:	72.5	:	86.7	82.3	:	66.4	50.7	73.7	67.3	51.3 b	:	:	:	57.6	:	:	:	:	:	31.4	:	:	:	:	59.2	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	73.8	:	83.7	83.1	:	67.0	51.0	74.6	67.5	52.5	:	:	:	53.0	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	:	:	:	:	62.4	:	:	:	:
1995	:	67.1 e	:	74.6	:	90.9	79.1	:	68.9	53.7	76.3	68.8	55.0	:	:	:	51.5	:	:	:	84.1	:	38.3	:	:	80.6	90.0	65.9	:	:	:	:
1996	:	66.0	:	76.6	:	71.8b	75.2 b	:	70.7	55.6	73.5	72.0	56.8	:	:	:	51.2	:	:	64.2	83.3	:	39.9	82.1	:	80.8	85.5	64.3	:	:	:	:
1997	:	67.2	:	77.9	:	69.9	74.5	:	72.2	58.1	75.1	72.9	57.9	:	:	:	53.2	77.5	:	66.5	83.6	81.9	40.4	82.8	:	84.6	85.0	67.1	:	:	81.3	:
1998	:	:	:	76.4	92.8	73.0	:	80.7	71.7	58.8i	76.8	:	60.6	:	70.8	80.3	:	81.5	:	69.1	86.5	81.7	33.8 b	85.1	93.7	85.3	86.9	:	:	:	80.8	:
1999	72.2i	69.6	68.1	72.3 b	92.0	67.8	74.7	77.1	75.2	58.7i	78.6	79.1	62.1	75.1	67.2 b	78.2	69.6 b	85.2	:	68.4	86.6	78.8 i	33.6	84.5	93.3	84.8	85.1	74.7	:	:	76.3	:
2000	73.5	70.4	69.1	76.7	90.8	64.5	74.6	80.7	74.8	60.2	79.6	79.5	63.6	74.4	71.4	75.6 i	79.2	83.1	41.6	68.1	85.0	84.5	34.0	84.5	94.5	85.6 b	82.8	76.0	72.8	:	74.5	32.4
2001	73.3	70.2	68.8	76.9	89.7	75.8i	73.6	72.8	76.0	58.5	80.3	81.2	61.6	75.4	64.6 i	78.1	67.0	84.2	41.4	68.9	83.9	86.3	34.8	83.9	93.7	83.4	84.2 b	75.6	76.6 b	:	77.2	32.8
2002	73.5	70.7	69.3	77.6	91.8	76.7	72.6	73.7	76.3	57.2	80.5	79.9	64.2	76.7	64.4 b	78.1 b	74.0	85.6	36.1	70.0	85.7	84.8	35.9	87.9	92.6	81.9	85.2	76.0	75.0	:	73.1	34.5
2003	73.9	70.9	69.3	78.0	92.7	71.8b	71.6	78.5	76.5	56.0	78.8	82.1p	66.4	71.3	68.5	78.3	67.3	83.9 b	39.8	71.6	83.9 b	86.1	40.7	87.4	94.1	82.5	84.1	78.1	73.9	89.5	72.8	37.0
2004	73.7	70.6	69.1	77.4	90.5	73.2	71.5	72.5	78.2	53.9	78.2	82.1p	67.6	70.7	70.7	82.2	70.4	81.9	48.8	71.0	86.2i	87.4	39.4	86.0	91.1	81.2	85.1	76.2	74.8	91.5	73.8	35.1

Notes: 1) Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in IT (from 1993), PT (from 1998), BE and UK (from 1999), PL (1999 – quarter 1 for that year), FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), LV and LT (from 2002), DK and HU (from 2003), AT (quarter 2 from 2003; from 2004 continuous survey – covering all weeks of the reference quarter) and FI (quarter 1 from 2003). 2) In CY, students usually living in the country but studying abroad are not yet covered by the survey. 3) In case of missing country data, the EU aggregates are provided using the closest available year result. From 1999, the aggregates are based on provisional UK data (all GSCE levels excluded until a new ISCED 3c level definition is implemented in 2005 at EU level).
Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

Key indicator 6

Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) (Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1993	:	:	:	2.7	:	15.6	:	:	1.1	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3 b	:	:	:	2.6	:	:	14.3	:	:	3.2	:	:	:	:	10.8	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	2.7	:	15.1	:	:	1.0	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.4	:	:	:	3.3	:	:	13.6	:	:	3.5	:	:	:	:	11.5	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	2.8	:	16.8	:	:	0.9	4.3	2.9	4.3	3.8	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	13.1	7.7	:	3.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	5.7 e	:	2.9	:	18.0	5.7	:	0.9	4.4	2.7	4.8	4.1	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	12.5	7.9	:	3.4	:	:	16.3	26.5	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	5.7 e	:	3.0	:	18.9	5.4	4.3	0.9	4.4	2.9	5.2	4.6	:	:	:	2.8	2.9	:	12.6	7.8	:	3.5	:	:	15.8	25.0	:	:	:	0.9	:
1998	:	:	:	4.4	:	19.8	5.3	6.3	1.0	4.2	2.7	:	4.8	:	:	:	5.1 b	3.3	:	12.9	:	:	3.1 b	:	:	16.1	:	:	:	:	1.0	:
1999	:	8.2 e	5.6e	6.9 b	:	19.8	5.5	6.5	1.2	5.0	2.6	:	5.5	2.6	:	3.9	5.3	2.9	:	13.6	9.1	:	3.4	:	:	17.6	25.8	19.2	:	:	0.8	:
2000	7.9 e	8.4e	5.7e	6.8	:	20.8	5.2	6.0	1.1	5.0	2.8	:	5.5	3.1	:	2.8	4.8	3.1	4.5	15.6	8.3	:	3.4	:	:	19.6 b	21.6	21.0	:	:	0.9	1.1
2001	7.8e	8.3e	5.5e	7.3	:	17.8	5.2	5.2	1.4	4.8	2.7	:	5.1	3.4	:	3.6	5.3	3.0	4.6	16.3	8.2	4.8	3.4	7.6	:	19.3	17.5 b	21.7	1.4	:	1.1	1.0
2002	7.9	8.5	5.5	6.5	5.9	18.4	5.8	5.2	1.2	4.9	2.7	7.6	4.6	3.7	8.2	3.3 b	7.7	3.2	4.4	16.4	7.5	4.3	2.9	9.1	9.0	18.9	18.4	22.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.9
2003	9.2b	9.9b	7.0 b	8.5	5.4 b	25.7 b	6.0 i	6.2	2.7b	5.8	7.4 b	9.6b	4.7	7.9 b	8.1	4.5	6.3 b	6.0 b	4.2	17.4b	12.5 b	5.0	3.7	15.1 b	4.8 b	25.3 b	34.8b	21.2	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.2
2004	10.3i	11.1i	7.8i	9.5 b	6.3	27.6	7.4	6.7	2.0	5.1	7.8	7.2	6.8b	9.3	9.1	6.5 b	9.4	4.6	4.8b	17.3	12.0i	5.5 b	4.8 b	17.9	4.6	24.6	33.3	29.1i	1.3	2.0	1.6 b	1.3
Females																																
1993	:	:	:	2.0	:	17.1	:	:	1.0	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.0 b	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	13.2	:	:	3.0	:	:	:	:	10.9	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	2.1	:	17.3	:	:	0.9	4.4	3.0	3.9	3.1	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	12.7	:	:	3.4	:	:	:	:	11.7	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	2.3	:	18.9	:	:	0.9	4.8	3.0	4.3	3.6	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	12.2	6.3	:	3.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	5.5 e	:	2.5	:	20.1	4.8	:	0.8	4.8	2.8	4.8	4.0	:	:	:	1.9	:	:	11.7	6.1	:	3.5	:	:	17.5	28.4	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	5.6 e	:	2.6	:	21.4	4.8	5.7	0.8	4.9	3.0	5.3	4.5	:	:	:	2.1	3.0	:	11.5	6.7	:	3.4	:	:	17.4	27.2	:	:	:	0.8	:
1998	:	:	:	3.8	:	21.9	4.6	7.8	1.0	4.6	2.8	:	4.6	:	:	:	4.8 b	3.6	:	11.8	:	:	3.2 b	:	:	17.0	:	:	:	:	0.9	:
1999	:	8.5e	5.5 e	6.1 b	:	23.0	5.0	8.4	1.3	5.4	2.7	:	5.2	2.2	:	5.3	4.4	3.1	:	12.7	8.4	:	3.5	:	:	19.1	28.6	22.3	:	:	0.7	:
2000	8.4 e	8.9 e	5.6e	6.0	:	23.8	4.8	7.6	1.1	5.4	3.1	:	5.4	3.2	:	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	14.7	7.4	:	3.5	:	:	21.6 b	24.1	24.4	:	:	0.8	1.3
2001	8.4 e	8.9e	5.5 e	6.9	:	19.1	4.8	6.3	1.3	5.4	3.0	:	5.2	3.4	:	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.4	15.5	7.7	5.5	3.7	8.2	:	21.4	19.7 b	25.6	1.4	:	1.0	1.3
2002	8.5	9.1	5.6	6.3	5.7	20.7	5.5	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.0	8.7	4.7	3.8	10.9	4.2 b	6.4	3.6	3.8	15.9	7.3	4.7	3.4	9.4	9.4	21.4	21.2	26.2	1.3	:	1.0	1.2
2003	10.0 b	10.8 b	7.2b	8.7	5.7 b	28.1 b	5.6 i	7.1	2.7b	6.3	7.7 b	10.9b	5.2	8.5 b	10.2	5.7	6.0 b	6.5 b	3.6	17.8b	12.3b	5.5	4.0	16.3 b	4.7 b	28.9 b	38.8b	25.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6
2004	11.1i	12.0i	8.0i	9.3 b	6.5	31.9	7.0	7.6	2.1	5.6	7.9	8.4	7.2b	9.6	11.8	7.9 b	9.5	5.3	4.2b	17.7	12.5i	6.3 b	5.1 b	19.8	5.2	28.2	37.7	33.9i	1.4	2.3	1.6 b	1.6
Males																																
1993	:	:	:	3.3	:	14.2	:	:	1.2	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.5 b	:	:	:	3.0	:	:	15.4	:	:	3.5	:	:	:	:	10.8	:	:	:	:
1994	:	:	:	3.2	:	13.0	:	:	1.2	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.7	:	:	:	4.4	:	:	14.4	:	:	3.7	:	:	:	:	11.4	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	3.3	:	14.8	:	:	1.0	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.0	:	:	:	3.5	:	:	13.9	9.2	:	3.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	5.9 e	:	3.4	:	16.0	6.4	:	1.1	3.9	2.5	4.8	4.2	:	:	:	3.9	:	:	13.2	9.7	:	3.2	:	:	15.2	24.7	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	5.9 e	:	3.4	:	16.4	6.0	2.7	1.1	4.0	2.8	5.2	4.6	:	:	:	3.6	2.7	:	13.8	9.0	:	3.7	:	:	14.3	22.8	:	:	:	1.1	:
1998	:	:	:	5.0	:	17.9	6.0	4.6	1.0	3.8	2.5	:	5.0	:	:	:	5.4 b	3.0	:	13.9	:	:	3.0 b	:	:	15.3	:	:	:	:	1.1	:
1999	:	7.8e	5.8 e	7.8 b	:	16.7	6.0	4.4	1.2	4.5	2.4	:	5.9	3.1	:	2.4	6.2	2.6	:	14.5	9.8	:	3.2	:	:	16.2	23.2	16.3	:	:	1.0	:
2000	7.4e	7.9e	5.8 e	7.6	:	17.9	5.6	4.1	1.1	4.5	2.6	:	5.5	3.1	:	1.9	5.7	2.7	5.6	16.4	9.2	:	3.3	:	:	17.7 b	19.2	17.7	:	:	1.0	0.8
2001	7.2e	7.7e	5.5 e	7.7	:	16.4	5.7	4.1	1.6	4.3	2.5	:	4.9	3.4	:	2.3	5.9	2.5	5.8	17.0	8.7	4.2	3.0	6.9	:	17.1	15.4 b	17.8	1.5	:	1.1	0.7
2002	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.8	6.1	16.2	6.1	3.6	1.3	4.5	2.4	6.4	4.5	3.6	5.2	2.3 b	8.9	2.8	4.9	16.9	7.6	3.9	2.4	8.8	8.7	16.5	15.7	18.4	1.4	:	1.2	0.6
2003	8.5b	9.1b	6.8b	8.3	5.1 b	23.3 b	6.4 i	5.2	2.7b	5.3	7.1 b	8.3b	4.2	7.1 b	5.7	3.3	6.6 b	5.4 b	4.9	17.0b	12.6 b	4.5	3.4	13.9 b	4.9 b	21.8 b	31.0b	17.4	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.7
2004	9.4i	10.3i	7.6i	9.7 b	6.0	23.4	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.7	7.6	6.1	6.5b	9.0	6.1	5.0 b	9.3	3.9	5.5 b	17.0	11.5i	4.7 b	4.4 b	16.1	3.9	20.9	29.2	24.2i	1.1	1.8u	1.6 b	0.9

Notes: 1) Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on education and training lack comparability with former years from:
- 2003 in DK, EL, IE, CY, LU, HU, AT, SI, FI, SE and from 2004 in BE, LT, MT, PL, PT and RO due to wider coverage of individuals.
- 2003 in SK due to restrictions for self-learning
- 2003 in DE due to the exclusion of personnel interest courses
- 1999 in NL, 2000 in PT and 2003 in FR due to changes in the reference period (formerly one week preceding the survey)
- EU15, Eurozone, EU25 consequently.

2) Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in IT (from 1993), PT (from 1998), BE (from 1999), FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), LV and LT (from 2002), HU (from 2003), LU (2003: annual average), DK and FI (quarter 1 from 2003), AT (quarter 2 from 2003).

3) The EU aggregates are provided:
- until 1999, on the basis of the available country data
- from 1999, using the closest available year result in case of missing country data.

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

Key indicator 7a

Employment rate (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	60.1	58.1	56.1	:	73.4	64.6	:	54.7	46.9	59.5	54.4	51.0	:	:	:	58.7	:	:	64.7	68.8	:	63.7	:	:	61.6	70.9	68.5	:	:	:	:
1996	:	60.3	58.2	56.2	:	73.8	64.1	:	55.0	47.9	59.5	55.4	51.2	:	:	:	59.2	52.1	:	66.3	67.8	:	64.1	61.6	:	62.4	70.3	69.0	:	:	:	:
1997	60.6	60.7	58.6	56.8	:	74.9	63.7	:	55.1	49.5	59.6	57.6	51.3	:	:	:	59.9	52.4	:	68.5	67.8	58.9	65.7	62.6	:	63.3	69.5	69.9	:	:	65.4	:
1998	61.2	61.4	59.3	57.4	67.3	75.1	63.9	64.6	56.0	51.3	60.2	60.6	51.9	:	59.9	62.3	60.5	53.7	:	70.2	67.9	59.0	66.8	62.9	60.6	64.6	70.3	70.5	:	:	64.2	:
1999	62.0	62.6	60.6	59.3	65.6	76.0	65.2	61.5	55.9	53.8	60.9	63.3	52.7	:	58.8	61.7	61.7	55.6	:	71.7	68.6	57.6	67.4	62.2	58.1	66.4	71.7	71.1	:	:	63.2	:
2000	62.4	63.4	61.7	60.5	65.0	76.3	65.6	60.4	56.5	56.3	62.1	65.2	53.7	65.7	57.5	59.1	62.7	56.3	54.2	72.9	68.5	55.0	68.4	62.8	56.8	67.2	73.0	71.2	50.4	:	63.0	48.8
2001	62.8	64.0	62.4	59.9	65.0	76.2	65.8	61.0	56.3	57.8	62.8	65.8	54.8	67.8	58.6	57.5	63.1	56.2	54.3	74.1	68.5	53.4	69.0	63.8	56.8	68.1	74.0	71.4	49.7	:	62.4	47.8
2002	62.8	64.2	62.4	59.9	65.4	75.9	65.4	62.0	57.5	58.5	63.0	65.5	55.5	68.6	60.4	59.9	63.4	56.2	54.4	74.4	68.7	51.5	68.8	63.4	56.8	68.1	73.6	71.3	50.6	:	57.6	46.9
2003	62.9	64.3	62.6	59.6	64.7	75.1	65.0	62.9	58.7	59.8	63.2	65.5	56.1	69.2	61.8	61.1	62.7	57.0	54.2	73.6	69.0	51.2	68.1	62.6	57.7	67.7	72.9	71.5	52.5	53.4	57.6	45.8
2004	63.3	64.7	63.0	60.3	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	59.4	61.1	63.1	66.3	57.6	69.1	62.3	61.2	61.6	56.8	54.1	73.1	67.8	51.7	67.8	65.3	57.0	67.6	72.1	71.6	54.2	54.7	57.7	46.1
Females																																
1995	:	49.7	46.9	45.0	:	66.7	55.3	:	38.1	31.7	52.1	41.6	35.4	:	:	:	42.6	:	:	53.8	59.0	:	54.4	:	:	59.0	68.8	61.7	:	:	:	:
1996	:	50.2	47.4	45.4	:	67.4	55.3	:	38.7	33.1	52.2	43.2	36.0	:	:	:	43.8	45.2	:	55.8	58.4	:	54.9	57.1	:	59.4	68.1	62.5	:	:	:	:
1997	51.1	50.8	48.0	46.5	:	69.1	55.3	:	39.3	34.6	52.4	45.9	36.4	:	:	:	45.3	45.4	:	58.0	58.6	51.3	56.5	58.0	:	60.3	67.2	63.1	:	:	59.1	:
1998	51.8	51.6	48.9	47.6	58.7	70.2	55.8	60.3	40.5	35.8	53.1	49.0	37.3	:	55.1	58.6	46.2	47.2	:	60.1	58.8	51.7	58.2	58.6	53.5	61.2	67.9	63.6	:	:	58.2	:
1999	52.9	53.0	50.4	50.4	57.4	71.1	57.4	57.8	41.0	38.5	54.0	52.0	38.3	:	53.9	59.4	48.6	49.0	:	62.3	59.6	51.2	59.4	57.7	52.1	63.4	69.4	64.3	:	:	57.5	:
2000	53.6	54.1	51.7	51.5	56.9	71.6	58.1	56.9	41.7	41.3	55.2	53.9	39.6	53.5	53.8	57.7	50.1	49.7	33.1	63.5	59.6	48.9	60.5	58.4	51.5	64.2	70.9	64.7	46.3	:	57.5	25.8
2001	54.3	55.0	52.8	51.0	56.9	72.0	58.7	57.4	41.5	43.1	56.0	54.9	41.1	57.2	55.7	56.2	50.9	49.8	32.1	65.2	60.7	47.7	61.3	58.8	51.8	65.4	72.3	65.0	46.8	:	57.1	26.3
2002	54.7	55.6	53.1	51.4	57.0	71.7	58.9	57.9	42.9	44.4	56.7	55.4	42.0	59.1	56.8	57.2	51.6	49.8	33.9	66.2	61.3	46.2	61.4	58.6	51.4	66.2	72.2	65.2	47.5	:	51.8	27.0
2003	55.0	56.0	53.6	51.8	56.3	70.5	58.9	59.0	44.3	46.3	57.2	55.7	42.7	60.4	57.9	58.4	52.0	50.9	33.6	66.0	61.7	46.0	61.4	57.6	52.2	65.7	71.5	65.3	49.0	46.7	51.5	25.7
2004	55.7	56.8	54.5	52.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	45.2	48.3	57.4	56.5	45.2	59.0	58.5	57.8	50.6	50.7	32.8	65.8	60.7	46.2	61.7	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	50.6	47.8	52.1	24.3
Males																																
1995	:	70.5	69.3	66.9	:	79.9	73.7	:	72.5	62.5	67.2	67.1	66.9	:	:	:	74.4	:	:	75.3	78.5	:	73.5	:	:	64.2	73.1	75.1	:	:	:	:
1996	:	70.4	69.0	66.9	:	80.0	72.6	:	72.7	62.9	67.0	67.5	66.7	:	:	:	74.3	59.5	:	76.5	77.3	:	73.9	66.0	:	65.4	72.6	75.5	:	:	:	:
1997	70.2	70.6	69.2	67.1	:	80.5	71.9	:	72.1	64.5	66.9	69.1	66.5	:	:	:	74.3	59.7	:	78.8	77.1	66.8	75.5	67.0	:	66.2	71.7	76.6	:	:	71.9	:
1998	70.6	71.2	69.8	67.1	76.0	79.9	71.9	69.6	71.7	66.8	67.4	72.1	66.8	:	65.1	66.2	74.5	60.5	:	80.2	77.0	66.5	75.9	67.2	67.8	67.8	72.8	77.3	:	:	70.4	:
1999	71.0	72.1	70.8	68.1	74.0	80.8	72.8	65.8	71.1	69.3	68.0	74.5	67.3	:	64.1	64.3	74.5	62.4	:	80.9	77.6	64.2	75.8	66.5	64.3	69.2	74.0	77.8	:	:	69.0	:
2000	71.2	72.8	71.6	69.5	73.2	80.8	72.9	64.3	71.5	71.2	69.2	76.3	68.0	78.7	61.5	60.5	75.0	63.1	75.0	82.1	77.3	61.2	76.5	67.2	62.2	70.1	75.1	77.8	54.7	:	68.6	71.8
2001	71.3	73.1	72.0	68.8	73.2	80.2	72.8	65.0	71.4	72.5	69.7	76.6	68.5	79.3	61.9	58.9	75.0	62.9	76.2	82.8	76.4	59.2	77.0	68.6	62.0	70.8	75.7	78.0	52.7	:	67.8	69.4
2002	71.0	72.8	71.7	68.3	73.9	80.0	71.8	66.5	72.2	72.6	69.5	75.4	69.1	78.9	64.3	62.7	75.1	62.9	74.7	82.4	76.4	56.9	76.5	68.2	62.4	70.0	74.9	77.6	53.7	:	63.6	66.9
2003	70.8	72.7	71.5	67.3	73.1	79.6	70.9	67.2	73.4	73.2	69.4	75.2	69.6	78.8	66.1	64.0	73.3	63.5	74.5	81.1	76.4	56.5	75.0	67.4	63.3	69.7	74.2	77.7	56.0	60.3	63.8	65.9
2004	70.9	72.7	71.5	67.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	73.7	73.8	68.9	75.9	70.1	80.0	66.4	64.7	72.4	63.1	75.2	80.2	74.9	57.2	74.2	70.0	63.2	69.7	73.6	77.8	57.9	61.8	63.4	67.8

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

Key indicator 7b

Employment rate of older workers (Employed persons aged 55-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	36.0	32.8	22.9	:	49.8	37.7	:	41.0	32.3	29.6	39.2	28.4	:	:	:	23.7	:	:	28.9	29.7	:	46.0	:	:	34.4	62.0	47.5	:	:	:	:
1996	:	36.3	33.1	21.9	:	49.1	37.9	:	41.2	33.2	29.4	39.7	28.6	:	:	:	22.9	17.7	:	30.5	29.1	:	47.3	19.1	:	35.4	63.4	47.7	:	:	:	:
1997	35.7	36.4	33.2	22.1	:	51.7	38.1	:	41.0	34.1	29.0	40.4	27.9	:	:	:	23.9	17.7	:	32.0	28.3	33.9	48.5	21.8	:	35.6	62.6	48.3	:	:	52.1	:
1998	35.8	36.6	33.3	22.9	37.1	52.0	37.7	50.2	39.0	35.1	28.3	41.7	27.7	:	36.3	39.5	25.1	17.3	:	33.9	28.4	32.1	49.6	23.9	22.8	36.2	63.0	49.0	:	:	51.5	:
1999	36.2	37.1	33.7	24.6	37.5	54.5	37.8	47.5	39.3	35.0	28.8	43.7	27.6	:	36.6	40.9	26.4	19.4	:	36.4	29.7	31.9	50.1	22.0	22.3	39.0	63.9	49.7	:	:	49.6	:
2000	36.6	37.8	34.2	26.3	36.3	55.7	37.6	46.3	39.0	37.0	29.9	45.3	27.7	49.4	36.0	40.4	26.7	22.2	28.5	38.2	28.8	28.4	50.7	22.7	21.3	41.6	64.9	50.7	20.8	:	49.5	36.3
2001	37.5	38.8	35.1	25.1	37.1	58.0	37.9	48.5	38.2	39.2	31.9	46.8	28.0	49.1	36.9	38.9	25.6	23.5	29.4	39.6	28.9	27.4	50.2	25.5	22.4	45.7	66.7	52.2	24.0	:	48.2	35.8
2002	38.7	40.2	36.5	26.6	40.8	57.9	38.9	51.6	39.2	39.6	34.7	48.0	28.9	49.4	41.7	41.6	28.1	25.6	30.1	42.3	29.1	26.1	51.4	24.5	22.8	47.8	68.0	53.4	27.0	:	37.3	35.7
2003	40.2	41.7	37.9	28.1	42.3	60.2	39.9	52.3	41.3	40.7	36.8	49.0	30.3	50.4	44.1	44.7	30.0	28.9	32.5	44.3	30.1	26.9	51.6	23.5	24.6	49.6	68.6	55.4	30.0	28.4	38.1	33.5
2004	41.0	42.5	38.6	30.0	42.7	60.3	41.8	52.4	39.4	41.3	37.3	49.5	30.5	50.1	47.9	47.1	30.8	31.1	30.9	45.2	28.8	26.2	50.3	29.0	26.8	50.9	69.1	56.2	32.5	30.1	36.9	33.2
Females																																
1995	:	25.3	21.9	12.9	:	35.9	27.1	:	24.1	17.5	25.6	18.6	13.5	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	18.3	18.2	:	32.6	:	:	33.4	59.2	39.0	:	:	:	:
1996	:	25.8	22.6	12.4	:	37.1	28.2	:	24.3	17.6	25.5	20.2	14.5	:	:	:	10.8	10.1	:	19.7	17.3	:	34.3	11.5	:	33.3	60.5	38.7	:	:	:	:
1997	25.5	26.1	22.9	12.9	:	40.3	28.7	:	24.6	18.0	25.0	21.6	14.8	:	:	:	12.9	10.3	:	19.9	17.0	26.1	36.1	14.6	:	33.3	60.4	38.5	:	:	44.6	:
1998	25.5	26.3	23.0	14.0	22.9	42.0	28.3	41.6	23.5	18.8	24.4	23.1	15.0	:	27.5	28.3	15.5	9.6	:	20.3	17.1	24.1	38.0	16.1	9.4	34.1	60.0	39.2	:	:	44.5	:
1999	26.4	27.2	23.7	15.7	23.2	45.8	28.8	39.2	24.4	18.9	25.4	25.6	15.0	:	26.6	30.6	17.2	11.3	:	23.1	17.6	24.5	40.3	13.4	10.3	38.0	60.7	40.1	:	:	43.3	:
2000	26.9	28.0	24.3	16.6	22.4	46.6	29.0	39.0	24.3	20.2	26.3	27.2	15.3	32.1	26.7	32.6	16.4	13.3	8.4	26.1	17.2	21.4	40.6	13.8	9.8	40.4	62.1	41.7	10.3	:	43.8	20.8
2001	27.8	29.1	25.3	15.5	23.1	49.7	29.4	42.1	22.9	21.7	27.8	28.7	16.2	32.2	30.0	31.1	15.2	14.9	10.2	28.0	18.4	20.4	40.3	15.8	9.8	45.0	64.0	43.0	14.7	:	42.9	21.2
2002	29.2	30.7	26.6	17.5	25.9	50.4	30.6	46.5	24.0	21.9	30.8	30.8	17.3	32.2	35.2	34.1	18.4	17.6	10.9	29.9	19.3	18.9	42.2	14.2	9.5	47.2	65.6	44.5	18.2	:	32.6	23.3
2003	30.7	32.2	28.0	18.7	28.4	52.9	31.6	47.3	25.5	23.3	32.9	33.1	18.5	32.7	38.8	36.7	20.9	21.8	13.0	31.8	20.6	19.8	42.4	14.6	11.2	48.3	66.3	46.3	21.0	20.3	33.3	22.1
2004	31.7	33.2	29.0	21.1	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	24.0	24.6	33.8	33.7	19.6	30.4	41.9	39.3	22.9	25.0	11.4	33.4	19.3	19.4	42.5	17.8	12.6	50.4	67.0	47.0	24.2	21.0	31.4	20.0
Males																																
1995	:	47.2	44.4	33.5	:	64.7	48.5	:	59.6	48.4	33.8	59.8	44.6	:	:	:	35.1	:	:	39.7	42.2	:	61.4	:	:	35.6	65.2	56.2	:	:	:	:
1996	:	47.3	44.3	31.8	:	61.7	47.8	:	59.8	50.0	33.6	59.2	43.9	:	:	:	35.5	27.2	:	41.4	41.6	:	62.7	27.6	:	37.8	66.7	57.1	:	:	:	:
1997	46.6	47.2	44.1	31.7	:	62.7	47.5	:	59.1	51.2	33.2	58.9	42.0	:	:	:	35.4	27.0	:	44.3	40.3	43.1	63.2	29.4	:	38.1	65.1	58.4	:	:	60.7	:
1998	46.6	47.3	44.1	32.1	53.2	61.3	47.2	62.0	56.0	52.6	32.5	60.2	41.4	:	48.1	54.4	35.2	27.0	:	47.5	40.5	41.5	62.9	31.8	39.1	38.4	66.1	59.1	:	:	59.5	:
1999	46.7	47.4	44.1	33.8	53.6	62.6	46.8	58.9	55.7	52.2	32.3	61.7	41.2	:	49.9	54.4	35.8	29.7	:	49.6	42.6	40.6	61.4	31.1	36.8	40.1	67.3	59.5	:	:	56.9	:
2000	46.9	48.0	44.6	36.4	51.7	64.1	46.4	55.9	55.2	54.9	33.6	63.2	40.9	67.3	48.4	50.6	37.2	33.2	50.8	50.2	41.2	36.7	62.1	32.3	35.4	42.9	67.8	60.1	33.2	:	56.0	52.4
2001	47.7	48.9	45.2	35.1	52.6	65.5	46.5	56.7	55.3	57.7	36.2	64.6	40.4	66.9	46.2	49.2	35.9	34.1	50.4	51.1	40.1	35.6	61.6	35.9	37.7	46.6	69.4	61.7	34.2	:	54.3	51.0
2002	48.8	50.1	46.7	36.0	57.2	64.5	47.3	58.4	55.9	58.4	38.7	65.0	41.3	67.3	50.5	51.5	37.7	35.5	50.8	54.6	39.6	34.5	61.9	35.4	39.1	48.5	70.4	62.6	37.0	:	42.7	48.7
2003	50.3	51.6	48.2	37.8	57.5	67.3	48.2	58.9	58.7	59.2	40.9	64.6	42.8	68.9	51.3	55.3	39.1	37.8	53.8	56.7	40.2	35.2	62.1	33.2	41.0	51.0	70.8	64.8	40.5	38.1	43.5	45.4
2004	50.7	52.2	48.6	39.1	57.2	67.3	50.7	56.4	56.4	58.9	41.0	65.0	42.2	70.9	55.8	57.6	38.5	38.4	52.2	56.9	38.9	34.1	59.1	40.9	43.8	51.4	71.2	65.7	42.2	40.9	43.1	46.9

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

Key indicator 8a

Unemployment rate (Unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	10.0	10.5	9.7	:	6.7	8.0	:	9.2	18.8	11.1	12.3	11.2	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	6.6	3.9	:	7.3	:	:	15.4	8.8	8.5	:	:	:	:
1996	:	10.1	10.7	9.5	:	6.3	8.5	:	9.6	18.2	11.6	11.7	11.2	:	:	:	2.9	9.6	:	6.0	4.4	:	7.3	6.9	:	14.6	9.6	8.0	:	:	:	:
1997	:	9.8	10.6	9.2	:	5.2	9.1	9.6	9.8	17.1	11.5	9.9	11.3	:	:	:	2.7	9.0	:	4.9	4.4	10.9	6.8	6.9	:	12.7	9.9	6.9	:	:	5.3	:
1998	9.5	9.3	10.0	9.3	6.4	4.9	8.8	9.2	10.9	15.3	11.1	7.5	11.3	:	14.3	13.2	2.7	8.4	:	3.8	4.5	10.2	5.1	7.4	:	11.4	8.2	6.2	:	:	5.4	:
1999	9.1	8.5	9.1	8.6	8.6	4.8	7.9	11.3	12.0	12.9	10.5	5.6	10.9	:	14.0	13.7	2.4	6.9	:	3.2	3.9	13.4	4.5	7.2	16.7	10.2	6.7	5.9	:	:	6.2	:
2000	8.6	7.6	8.1	6.9	8.7	4.4	7.2	12.5	11.3	11.4	9.1	4.3	10.1	5.2	13.7	16.4	2.3	6.3	6.8	2.8	3.7	16.4	4.1	6.6	18.7	9.8	5.6	5.4	16.4	:	6.8	6.5
2001	8.4	7.2	7.8	6.7	8.0	4.3	7.4	11.8	10.8	10.8	8.4	3.9	9.1	4.4	12.9	16.4	2.1	5.6	7.7	2.2	3.6	18.5	4.0	5.8	19.4	9.1	4.9	5.0	19.2	:	6.6	8.3
2002	8.7	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.3	4.6	8.2	9.5	10.3	11.5	8.9	4.3	8.6	3.9	12.6	13.5	2.8	5.6	7.7	2.8	4.2	19.8	5.0	6.1	18.7	9.1	4.9	5.1	17.8	:	7.5	10.3
2003	9.0	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.8	5.6	9.0	10.2	9.7	11.5	9.5	4.6	8.4	4.5	10.4	12.7	3.7	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.3	19.2	6.3	6.5	17.5	9.0	5.6	4.9	13.6	:	6.8	10.5
2004	9.0	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	5.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	11.0	9.7	4.5	8.0	5.0	9.8	10.8	4.8	5.9	7.3	4.6	4.8	18.8	6.7	6.0	18.0	8.8	6.3	4.7	11.9	:	7.1	10.3
Females																																
1995	:	12.0	13.4	12.7	:	8.1	10.9	:	14.1	25.3	13.1	12.5	15.4	:	:	:	4.3	:	:	8.1	5.0	:	8.2	:	:	15.1	7.8	6.7	:	:	:	:
1996	:	11.9	13.4	12.5	:	7.5	11.0	:	15.2	24.4	13.5	11.8	15.2	:	:	:	4.2	8.8	:	7.7	5.2	:	8.2	6.7	:	14.9	9.0	6.3	:	:	:	:
1997	:	11.8	13.3	11.9	:	6.2	11.6	8.9	15.2	23.4	13.3	9.9	15.3	:	:	:	3.9	8.1	:	6.6	5.4	13.0	7.7	7.1	:	13.0	9.5	5.8	:	:	5.7	:
1998	11.3	11.2	12.7	11.6	8.1	6.0	11.1	8.3	16.7	21.9	12.9	7.3	15.4	:	13.6	11.7	4.0	7.8	:	5.0	5.4	12.2	6.4	7.5	:	12.0	8.0	5.3	:	:	5.3	:
1999	10.8	10.3	11.5	10.3	10.3	5.4	9.9	10.1	18.1	18.8	12.2	5.5	14.8	:	13.6	12.3	3.3	6.3	:	4.4	4.7	15.3	5.3	7.4	16.9	10.7	6.8	5.1	:	:	5.6	:
2000	10.2	9.3	10.3	8.5	10.3	4.8	8.7	11.5	17.2	16.8	10.9	4.3	13.6	7.8	12.9	14.1	3.1	5.6	7.4	3.6	4.3	18.6	5.0	6.8	18.5	10.6	5.3	4.8	16.2	:	6.3	6.3
2001	9.9	8.7	9.7	7.6	9.7	4.9	8.9	12.0	16.2	15.6	10.0	3.8	12.2	6.4	11.5	14.3	2.7	4.9	9.1	2.8	4.2	20.2	5.0	6.2	18.9	9.7	4.5	4.4	18.4	:	6.2	7.4
2002	10.0	8.9	10.1	8.2	9.0	4.7	9.4	8.9	15.6	16.4	10.0	4.0	11.5	4.9	11.4	13.4	3.8	5.1	9.8	3.1	4.4	20.7	6.0	6.5	18.9	9.1	4.6	4.5	17.0	:	7.1	9.4
2003	10.2	9.2	10.5	8.4	9.9	5.9	10.1	9.9	15.0	16.0	10.5	4.2	11.3	5.2	10.6	13.1	4.7	5.5	10.7	3.9	4.7	20.0	7.2	7.0	17.8	8.9	5.2	4.3	13.2	:	6.3	10.1
2004	10.2	9.3	10.5	8.8	9.9	5.6	10.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	10.7	3.9	10.5	6.3	10.3	11.3	6.8	6.0	8.3	4.8	5.4	19.7	7.6	6.5	19.3	8.9	6.1	4.2	11.5	:	5.9	9.7
Males																																
1995	:	8.6	8.5	7.6	:	5.6	5.8	:	6.2	14.9	9.4	12.2	8.6	:	:	:	2.0	:	:	5.5	3.1	:	6.5	:	:	15.7	9.7	9.9	:	:	:	:
1996	:	8.7	8.7	7.4	:	5.3	6.6	:	6.1	14.4	10.0	11.5	8.7	:	:	:	2.2	10.2	:	4.8	3.7	:	6.5	7.0	:	14.3	10.1	9.3	:	:	:	:
1997	:	8.4	8.6	7.3	:	4.4	7.3	10.3	6.4	13.2	10.1	9.9	8.7	:	:	:	2.0	9.7	:	3.7	3.7	9.1	6.1	6.8	:	12.3	10.2	7.7	:	:	5.0	:
1998	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.7	5.0	3.9	7.1	9.9	7.1	11.3	9.5	7.7	8.8	:	15.1	14.6	1.9	9.0	:	3.0	3.8	8.5	4.1	7.3	:	10.9	8.4	6.9	:	:	5.5	:
1999	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	4.4	6.4	12.5	7.9	9.1	9.0	5.7	8.4	:	14.4	15.1	1.8	7.4	:	2.3	3.4	11.8	3.9	7.0	16.6	9.8	6.6	6.5	:	:	6.8	:
2000	7.3	6.4	6.5	5.6	7.3	4.1	6.0	13.4	7.5	8.0	7.6	4.3	7.8	3.2	14.4	18.6	1.8	6.8	6.5	2.2	3.1	14.6	3.3	6.4	18.9	9.1	5.9	5.9	16.7	:	7.2	6.6
2001	7.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.7	3.9	6.3	11.5	7.3	7.7	7.0	4.0	7.1	2.9	14.2	18.5	1.7	6.1	7.0	1.8	3.1	17.1	3.2	5.5	19.8	8.6	5.2	5.5	20.0	:	6.9	8.7
2002	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.7	5.9	4.4	7.1	10.1	6.8	8.2	7.9	4.6	6.7	3.0	13.6	13.6	2.1	6.0	6.7	2.5	3.9	19.0	4.1	5.8	18.6	9.1	5.3	5.6	18.5	:	7.8	10.7
2003	8.0	7.0	7.4	7.6	6.2	5.3	8.2	10.5	6.2	8.4	8.6	4.9	6.5	3.9	10.1	12.3	3.0	6.0	6.8	3.5	3.9	18.6	5.4	6.0	17.2	9.2	6.0	5.5	13.9	:	7.2	10.7
2004	8.1	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.1	5.1	8.7	10.3	6.6	8.1	8.8	4.9	6.4	4.0	9.2	10.3	3.3	5.8	6.9	4.3	4.4	18.0	5.9	5.6	17.0	8.7	6.5	5.1	12.2	:	8.2	10.5

Source: Eurostat – Unemployment rates (ILO definition).

Key indicator 8b

Long-term unemployment rate (Long-term unemployed persons (12 months and more) as a percentage of the active population)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	4.9	5.4	5.8	:	2.0	3.9	:	4.6	10.5	4.4	7.6	7.1	:	:	:	0.7	:	:	3.1	1.0	:	3.1	:	:	:	2.3	3.6	:	:	:	:
1996	:	4.9	5.4	5.7	:	1.8	4.1	:	5.2	9.6	4.5	7.0	7.3	:	:	:	0.8	5.2	:	3.0	1.2	:	3.3	3.4	:	:	2.7	3.1	:	:	:	:
1997	:	4.8	5.4	5.4	:	1.5	4.6	:	5.3	8.9	4.7	5.6	7.3	:	:	:	0.9	4.5	:	2.3	1.3	5.0	3.2	3.4	:	4.9	3.1	2.5	:	:	2.5	:
1998	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.6	2.0	1.3	4.5	4.2	5.8	7.7	4.5	3.9	6.7	:	7.9	7.5	0.9	4.2	:	1.5	1.3	4.7	2.2	3.3	51.5	4.1	2.6	1.9	:	:	2.3	:
1999	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.9	3.2	1.0	4.1	5.0	6.5	5.9	4.1	2.4	6.7	:	7.6	5.3	0.7	3.3	:	1.2	1.2	5.8	1.8	3.2	8.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	:	:	2.8	:
2000	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.2	1.0	3.7	5.7	6.2	4.8	3.5	1.6	6.3	1.3	7.9	8.0	0.6	3.0	4.4	0.8	1.0	7.6	1.7	4.0	10.2	2.8	1.4	1.4	9.4	:	3.5	1.4
2001	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.2	0.9	3.7	5.7	5.5	3.9	3.0	1.3	5.7	1.0	7.2	9.2	0.6	2.5	3.7	0.6	0.9	9.3	1.5	3.5	11.4	2.5	1.0	1.3	11.9	:	3.2	1.8
2002	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.9	3.9	5.0	5.3	3.9	3.1	1.3	5.1	0.8	5.7	7.2	0.8	2.4	3.4	0.7	1.1	10.8	1.7	3.4	12.2	2.3	1.0	1.1	11.7	:	4.0	3.1
2003	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	1.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	3.9	3.7	1.5	4.9	1.1	4.3	6.1	0.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	1.2	10.8	2.2	3.4	11.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	8.9	:	4.2	2.5
2004	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	1.2	4.9	4.8	5.6	3.5	3.9	1.6	4.0	:	4.3	5.5	1.1	2.6	3.4	1.6	1.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	11.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	7.1	:	4.2	4.0
Females																																
1995	:	6.1	7.3	7.7	:	2.2	5.5	:	8.1	16.8	5.3	6.7	10.0	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	3.4	1.5	:	3.2	:	:	:	1.0	2.0	:	:	:	:
1996	:	6.0	7.1	7.6	:	2.1	5.7	:	9.3	14.4	5.4	6.1	10.2	:	:	:	1.1	4.5	:	3.7	1.5	:	3.5	3.1	:	:	1.5	1.7	:	:	:	:
1997	:	5.9	7.1	7.1	:	1.9	6.2	:	9.2	13.4	5.5	4.6	10.0	:	:	:	1.3	4.0	:	3.1	1.6	6.7	3.5	3.3	:	5.0	2.0	1.5	:	:	2.9	:
1998	5.5	5.4	6.5	7.1	2.6	1.7	6.0	4.1	10.0	12.0	5.3	2.8	9.1	:	7.5	7.0	1.1	3.8	:	1.8	1.8	6.3	2.9	3.3	54.2	3.9	1.8	1.2	:	:	2.5	:
1999	5.0	4.8	5.7	5.9	4.2	1.2	5.2	4.5	10.7	9.4	4.9	1.6	9.0	:	7.6	4.4	0.8	2.9	:	1.5	1.5	7.4	2.1	3.0	8.5	2.8	1.4	1.0	:	:	2.7	:
2000	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.2	1.1	4.6	4.9	10.2	7.8	4.3	1.0	8.4	2.4	7.5	6.5	0.6	2.5	4.2	1.0	1.2	9.3	2.1	4.0	10.2	2.7	1.0	0.9	9.2	:	3.4	1.9
2001	4.6	3.8	4.5	3.6	5.1	1.0	4.6	5.3	9.1	6.3	3.6	0.8	7.6	1.3	6.3	7.7	0.6	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.1	11.0	1.9	3.6	11.4	2.3	0.8	0.8	11.3	:	3.2	2.3
2002	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.6	1.0	4.8	4.1	8.6	6.2	3.5	0.7	6.9	1.2	4.8	7.1	0.9	2.1	2.6	0.9	1.2	12.2	2.1	3.4	12.6	2.0	0.8	0.7	11.3	:	4.0	3.5
2003	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.0	5.0	1.0	5.2	4.4	8.9	6.0	4.1	1.0	6.6	1.5	4.5	6.4	0.8	2.3	2.8	1.1	1.2	11.5	2.7	3.6	11.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	8.6	:	4.0	3.0
2004	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	1.2	5.6	4.1	9.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	5.5	:	4.4	5.9	1.5	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	10.9	3.4	3.2	12.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	7.1	:	3.3	4.5
Males																																
1995	:	4.1	4.0	4.5	:	1.8	2.6	:	2.5	6.6	3.6	8.1	5.3	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	2.9	0.7	:	3.3	:	:	:	3.5	4.8	:	:	:	:
1996	:	4.1	4.2	4.3	:	1.5	3.0	:	2.7	6.7	3.7	7.5	5.5	:	:	:	0.7	5.8	:	2.6	0.9	:	3.2	3.7	:	:	3.8	4.2	:	:	:	:
1997	:	4.0	4.2	4.2	:	1.2	3.4	:	2.8	6.1	3.9	6.2	5.6	:	:	:	0.7	4.9	:	1.8	1.0	3.7	3.0	3.6	:	4.9	4.0	3.3	:	:	2.1	:
1998	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.5	1.5	0.9	3.4	4.4	3.1	5.0	3.8	4.6	5.2	:	8.3	7.9	0.7	4.5	:	1.3	1.0	3.5	1.7	3.3	49.2	4.3	3.2	2.4	:	:	2.2	:
1999	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.4	0.9	3.2	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	5.2	:	7.6	6.1	0.6	3.6	:	0.9	1.0	4.5	1.5	3.4	7.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	:	:	2.8	:
2000	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	0.9	3.0	6.5	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.0	4.8	0.5	8.3	9.4	0.5	3.4	4.5	0.6	0.9	6.1	1.4	4.0	10.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	9.6	:	3.6	1.2
2001	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	0.7	3.0	6.0	3.3	2.3	2.4	1.6	4.4	0.6	8.1	10.7	0.5	2.9	4.0	0.5	0.7	7.9	1.2	3.4	11.3	2.7	1.2	1.7	12.5	:	3.3	1.6
2002	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	0.8	3.3	5.9	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.7	4.0	0.6	6.5	7.3	0.6	2.7	3.6	0.6	1.0	9.7	1.4	3.4	11.9	2.5	1.2	1.4	12.2	:	4.1	2.9
2003	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	3.9	5.0	3.0	2.4	3.4	1.9	3.8	0.8	4.1	5.8	1.0	2.4	3.4	1.0	1.2	10.1	1.8	3.3	11.1	2.6	1.2	1.4	9.1	:	4.4	2.3
2004	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.1	4.4	5.6	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.9	:	4.2	5.2	0.8	2.6	3.8	1.5	1.2	9.5	2.6	3.0	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	7.1	:	5.0	3.9

Source: Eurostat – Quarterly Labour Force Data (QLFD).

Key indicator 9

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP																																
1993	:	28.7	28.3	29.3	:	31.9	28.4	:	22.0	24.0	30.7	20.2	26.4	:	:	:	23.3	:	:	32.3	28.2	:	21.0	:	:	34.5	38.2	29.0	:	:	:	:
1994	:	28.4	28.0	28.7	:	32.8	28.3	:	22.1	22.8	30.5	19.7	26.0	:	:	:	22.9	:	:	31.7	28.9	:	21.3	:	:	33.8	36.8	28.6	:	:	:	:
1995	:	28.2	27.9	28.1	17.0	32.2	28.9	:	22.3	22.1	30.7	18.9	24.8	:	:	:	23.7	:	:	30.9	28.9	:	22.1	:	18.7	31.7	34.6	28.2	:	:	:	:
1996	:	28.4	28.2	28.6	17.3	31.4	30.0	:	22.9	21.9	31.0	17.8	24.8	:	:	:	24.1	:	:	30.1	28.8	:	21.2	24.4	19.8	31.6	33.8	28.1	:	:	:	:
1997	:	28.0	27.8	27.9	18.3	30.4	29.5	:	23.3	21.2	30.8	16.6	25.5	:	:	:	22.8	:	:	29.4	28.8	:	21.4	24.8	20.0	29.2	32.9	27.5	:	:	:	:
1998	:	27.5	27.4	27.6	18.3	30.2	29.3	:	24.2	20.6	30.5	15.4	25.0	:	:	:	21.7	:	:	28.4	28.5	:	22.1	25.0	20.2	27.2	32.2	26.9	:	:	:	:
1999	:	27.4	27.4	27.3	19.1	30.0	29.6	:	25.5	20.3	30.2	14.7	25.2	:	:	:	21.7	20.7	17.2	28.0	28.9	:	22.6	25.0	20.2	26.8	31.8	26.5	:	:	:	:
2000	27.0	27.3	27.2	26.9	19.3	29.2	29.6	15.1	26.3	20.2	29.8	14.3	25.2	:	15.3	16.2	20.3	19.8	16.6	27.4	28.4	:	23.0	25.2	19.5	25.5	30.8	27.1	:	:	:	:
2001	27.3	27.6	27.4	27.5	19.2	29.5	29.8	14.3	27.1	20.1	30.0	15.3	25.6	:	14.3	15.2	21.3	19.8	17.3	27.5	28.7	:	24.0	25.5	19.1	25.7	31.4	27.6	:	:	:	:
2002	:	28.0	27.9	27.8	19.9	30.0	30.5	:	26.6	20.2	30.6	16.0	26.1	:	:	:	22.7	20.9	17.7	28.5	29.1	:	25.4	25.4	19.2	26.4	32.5	27.6	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

Key indicator 10

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Old-age and survivor benefits as percentage of total social benefits																																
1993	:	44.0	44.8	42.7	:	34.5	41.7	:	52.5	40.1	42.7	28.0	61.0	:	:	:	44.8	:	:	37.3	48.9	:	40.0	:	:	32.2	37.0	42.6	:	:	:	:
1994	:	44.4	45.3	43.1	:	37.1	42.2	:	52.0	42.1	43.2	27.7	62.2	:	:	:	45.4	:	:	36.9	48.2	:	39.0	:	:	32.0	37.3	42.8	:	:	:	:
1995	:	44.9	45.5	43.1	38.9	37.7	42.7	:	52.0	43.9	43.5	26.4	63.4	:	:	:	45.1	:	:	38.0	48.6	:	41.1	:	38.1	32.8	37.4	43.2	:	:	:	:
1996	:	45.0	45.7	42.5	39.5	38.9	41.6	:	53.2	44.7	43.6	25.7	63.2	:	:	:	43.6	:	:	39.5	48.9	:	44.4	46.2	36.4	33.8	39.2	44.0	:	:	:	:
1997	:	45.9	46.4	43.4	42.2	39.4	42.0	:	52.8	45.6	43.8	25.4	63.9	:	:	:	43.8	:	:	40.6	49.5	:	44.3	45.6	36.4	33.9	39.6	45.8	:	:	:	:
1998	:	46.0	46.6	44.0	43.1	38.4	42.2	:	53.9	45.5	43.9	25.8	64.0	:	:	:	43.2	:	50.7	41.0	49.0	:	44.1	45.5	36.3	34.5	39.9	45.1	:	:	:	:
1999	:	46.2	46.6	44.1	42.7	38.0	42.0	:	52.0	45.5	44.2	25.2	64.2	:	:	:	40.2	41.1	51.9	41.7	48.7	:	44.9	45.2	36.5	35.2	39.6	46.3	:	:	:	:
2000	46.6	46.6	46.6	44.2	42.5	38.0	42.3	43.6	49.7	46.3	43.9	25.1	63.2	:	58.4	47.9	39.8	41.5	51.6	42.4	49.5	54.0	44.7	45.3	37.1	35.9	39.6	48.7	:	:	:	:
2001	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.2	:	56.4	47.5	37.5	42.4	53.9	41.8	49.9	55.3	45.7	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:
2002	:	45.8	46.1	43.8	41.6	37.6	42.5	:	50.6	44.8	43.2	23.4	61.9	:	:	:	37.4	43.0	52.8	41.1	49.6	:	44.3	46.5	38.4	36.9	39.5	46.4	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

Key indicator 11

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Public expenditure on active LMP measures (categories 2-7) as a percentage of GDP																																
1998	:	:	:	1.109	:	1.655	0.958	:	:	0.509	1.000	0.942	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.330	:	:	:	:	1.015	2.166	0.160	:	:	:	:
1999	:	0.805	:	1.025	:	1.839	1.060	:	0.269	0.649	1.055	0.876	0.545	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.952	0.417	:	0.335	:	:	0.945	1.931	0.195	:	:	:	:
2000	:	0.754	:	1.002	:	1.687	0.975	:	0.269	0.681	1.028	0.800	0.553	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.958	0.395	:	0.374	:	:	0.772	1.469	0.194	:	:	:	:
2001	:	0.732	:	0.998	:	1.646	0.945	:	0.278	0.630	0.970	0.735	0.623	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.961	0.443	:	0.491	:	:	0.710	1.341	0.160	:	:	:	:
2002	:	0.715	:	0.906	:	1.673	0.939	:	0.221	0.588	0.916	0.637	0.642	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.934	0.421	:	0.447	:	:	0.721	1.382	0.161	:	:	:	:
2003	:	0.701	:	1.006	:	1.529	0.948	:	0.113	0.589	0.836	0.607	0.663	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.947	0.461	:	0.542	:	:	0.748	1.042	0.154	:	:	:	:

Notes: Categories 2-7: Training – Job rotation and job sharing – Employment incentives – Integration of the disabled – Direct job creation – Start-up incentives. Categories 8-9: Out-of-work income maintenance and support – Early retirement.
Source: Eurostat – Labour Market Policy Database (LMP) Eurostat – European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS).

Key indicator 12

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio) (The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile).																																
1995	:	5.1 s	5.1 s	4.5	:	2.9 i	4.6	:	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	:	:	:	4.3	:	:	4.2	4.0	:	7.4	:	:	:	:	5.2	:	:	:	:
1996	:	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.2	:	:	4.0	:	6.3	6.0	4.3	5.1	5.6	:	:	:	4.0	:	:	4.4	3.8	:	6.7	:	:	3.0	:	5.0	:	:	:	:
1997	:	4.7 s	4.7 s	4.0	:	2.9 i	3.7	:	6.6	6.5	4.4	5.0	5.3	:	:	:	3.6	:	:	3.6	3.6	:	6.7	:	:	3.0	3.0 i	4.7	:	:	:	:
1998	4.6 s	4.6 s	4.5 s	4.0	:	:	3.6	:	6.5	5.9	4.2	5.2	5.1	:	:	:	3.7	:	:	3.6	3.5	:	6.8	:	:	3.1	:	5.2	:	:	:	:
1999	4.6 s	4.6 s	4.5 s	4.2	:	3.0 i	3.6	:	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.9	:	:	:	3.9	:	:	3.7	3.7	:	6.4	:	:	3.4	3.1 i	5.2	:	:	:	:
2000	4.5 s	4.5 s	4.4 s	4.3	:	:	3.5	6.3 i	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.7	4.8	:	5.5 i	5.0	3.7	3.3 i	4.6 i	4.1 ip	3.4	4.7 i	6.4	3.2 i	:	3.3	:	5.2 bi	3.7 i	:	4.5 i	:
2001	4.5 s	4.5 s	4.4 s	4.0	3.4 i	3.0 i	3.6	6.1 i	5.7	5.5	3.9 bi	4.5	4.8	:	:	4.9 i	3.8	3.1 i	:	4.0 ip	3.5	4.7 i	6.5	3.1 i	:	3.7 bi	3.4 i	5.4 i	3.8 i	:	4.6 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.4 bi	6.1 i	:	5.1 bi	3.9 i	:	:	:	5.5 i	4.7 i	:	3.0 i	:	4.0 ip	:	4.8 i	7.3 ip	3.1 i	:	3.7 i	3.3 bi	5.5 i	3.8 i	:	4.7 i	10.8 i
2003	4.6 s	4.6 s	4.5 s	4.0 bi	3.4 i	3.6 bi	4.3 i	5.9 i	6.6 bi	5.1 i	3.8 i	5.1 bi	:	4.1 i	6.1 i	4.5 i	4.0 bi	3.3 i	:	4.0 ip	4.0 bi	5.0 i	7.4 ip	3.1 i	5.4 i	3.6 i	:	5.3 i	3.6 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	9.9 i
2004	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.0	:	3.4	4.4 i	:	6.0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.0	5.6 b	:	:	:	3.7	:	:	:	3.8	:	7.2 b	:	5.8 ip	3.5 b	3.3 b	:	4.0 i	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat – Various. 1) EU-15 countries a) 1995-2001: European Community Household Panel, Users' Database version December 2003, except National Surveys for DK, SE (all), FR, FI, UK (2001), NL (2000,2001). b) From 2002 National Surveys except from 2003 BE, DK, EL, IE, LU and AT: EU-SILC; and from 2004 ES, FR, IT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. 2) New Member States and Candidate Countries: National Surveys.

Key indicator 13a

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	26 s	24 s	27	:	:	22	:	23	27	26	34	23	:	:	:	25	:	:	24	24	:	27	:	:	:	:	32	:	:	:	:
1996	:	25 s	24 s	27	:	:	22	:	22	26	26	34	23	:	:	:	24	:	:	24	25	:	27	:	:	23	:	29	:	:	:	:
1997	:	25 s	24 s	26	:	:	22	:	23	27	26	32	22	:	:	:	22	:	:	23	24	:	27	:	:	23	:	30	:	:	:	:
1998	24 s	24 s	23 s	25	:	:	22	:	22	25	25	32	21	:	:	:	23	:	:	21	24	:	27	:	:	22	:	30	:	:	:	:
1999	24 s	24 s	22 s	24	:	:	21	:	22	23	24	30	21	:	:	:	24	:	:	21	23	:	27	:	:	21	:	30	:	:	:	:
2000	23 s	23 s	22 s	23	:	:	20	26 i	22	22	24	31	21	:	22 i	23 i	23	17 i	19 i	22 ip	22	30 i	27	18 i	:	19	:	29 bi	18 i	:	21 i	:
2001	24 s	24 s	23 s	23	18 i	29 i	21	25 i	23	23	26 bi	30	22	:	:	24 i	23	17 i	:	22 ip	22	31 i	24	17 i	:	29 bi	17 i	28 i	19 i	:	22 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	23 bi	25 i	:	22 bi	26 i	:	:	:	24 i	24 i	:	15 i	:	22 ip	:	32 i	26 ip	16 i	:	28 i	29 bi	28 i	17 i	:	23 i	31 i
2003	25 s	25 s	24 s	29 bi	21 i	32 bi	23 i	25 i	24 bi	22 i	24 i	36 bi	:	20 i	24 i	23 i	23 bi	17 i	:	23 ip	24 bi	31 i	26 ip	16 i	28 i	28 i	:	29 i	16 i	31 i	22 i	31 i
2004	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	:	31	24 i	:	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	25	:	27 b	:	28 ip	29 b	30 b	:	18 i	:	:	:
Females																																
1995	:	27 s	25 s	28	:	:	23	:	24	27	27	35	24	:	:	:	26	:	:	24	27	:	29	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	:	:
1996	:	26 s	25 s	28	:	:	23	:	23	26	27	35	24	:	:	:	25	:	:	24	27	:	28	:	:	24	:	32	:	:	:	:
1997	:	26 s	25 s	27	:	:	23	:	23	27	26	34	23	:	:	:	22	:	:	24	26	:	29	:	:	24	:	33	:	:	:	:
1998	25 s	25 s	24 s	27	:	:	22	:	23	25	25	34	22	:	:	:	23	:	:	22	27	:	28	:	:	23	:	33	:	:	:	:
1999	24 s	24 s	23 s	26	:	:	21	:	23	23	25	32	21	:	:	:	24	:	:	22	26	:	28	:	:	22	:	32	:	:	:	:
2000	24 s	24 s	23 s	25	:	:	22	26 i	23	23	25	33	21	:	21 i	24 i	22	17 i	20 i	23 ip	25	30 i	28	18 i	:	21	:	32 bi	19 i	:	22 i	:
2001	26 s	:	:	25	19 i	:	:	26 i	24	25	27 bi	32	23	:	:	24 i	23	17 i	:	23 ip	25	30 i	24	18 i	:	30 bi	:	30 i	20 i	:	23 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	25 bi	26 i	:	24 bi	27 i	:	:	:	25 i	25 i	:	15 i	:	23 ip	:	31 i	:	18 i	:	29 i	31 bi	30 i	18 i	:	23 i	31 i
2003	26 s	26 s	25 s	30 bi	22 i	33 bi	25 i	26 i	25 bi	23 i	25 i	38 bi	:	21 i	25 i	23 i	24 bi	17 i	:	24 ip	26 bi	31 i	:	18 i	27 i	29 i	:	30 i	18 i	33 i	23 i	32 i
2004	26 s	27 s	26 s	28	:	32	26 i	:	24	26 b	27 b	35	24 b	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	27	:	28 b	:	27 ip	29 b	33 b	:	20 i	:	:	:
Males																																
1995	:	25 s	24 s	26	:	:	21	:	22	27	26	32	22	:	:	:	24	:	:	24	22	:	26	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:
1996	:	24 s	23 s	25	:	:	21	:	22	26	25	32	22	:	:	:	23	:	:	23	22	:	26	:	:	23	:	27	:	:	:	:
1997	:	24 s	23 s	25	:	:	21	:	22	27	25	31	22	:	:	:	22	:	:	22	22	:	26	:	:	23	:	27	:	:	:	:
1998	23 s	23 s	22 s	24	:	:	21	:	21	25	24	30	20	:	:	:	23	:	:	21	22	:	26	:	:	21	:	26	:	:	:	:
1999	23 s	23 s	22 s	23	:	:	20	:	22	23	24	28	20	:	:	:	24	:	:	21	21	:	27	:	:	19	:	27	:	:	:	:
2000	22 s	22 s	21 s	22	:	:	19	25 i	22	21	24	29	20	:	23 i	23 i	23	16 i	18 i	21 ip	20	31 i	26	17 i	:	18	:	26 bi	16 i	:	21 i	:
2001	24 s	:	:	21	18 i	:	:	25 i	21	22	26 bi	29	21	:	:	24 i	24	17 i	:	21 ip	19	31 i	25	16 i	:	28 bi	:	27 i	18 i	:	22 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	20 bi	25 i	:	21 bi	26 i	:	:	:	24 i	24 i	:	15 i	:	21 ip	:	32 i	:	15 i	:	27 i	26 bi	26 i	15 i	:	23 i	30 i
2003	23 s	23 s	23 s	28 bi	19 i	30 bi	21 i	23 i	24 bi	21 i	24 i	35 bi	:	18 i	23 i	22 i	23 bi	17 i	:	22 ip	23 bi	32 i	:	15 i	28 i	27 i	:	28 i	14 i	29 i	22 i	29 i
2004	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	:	30	21 i	:	21	24 b	25 b	31	22 b	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	24	:	26 b	:	29 ip	28 b	28 b	:	15 i	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat – Various. 1) EU-15 countries a) 1995-2001: European Community Household Panel, Users' Database version December 2003, except National Surveys for DK, SE (all), FR, FI, UK (2001), NL (2000,2001). b) From 2002 National Surveys except from 2003 BE, DK, EL, IE, LU and AT: EU-SILC; and from 2004 ES, FR, IT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. 2) New Member States and Candidate Countries: National Surveys.

Key indicator 13b

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (The percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	17 s	17 s	16	:	10 i	15	:	22	19	15	19	20	:	:	:	12	:	:	11	13	:	23	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:
1996	:	16 s	16 s	15	:	:	14	:	21	18	15	19	20	:	:	:	11	:	:	12	14	:	21	:	:	8	:	18	:	:	:	:
1997	:	16 s	16 s	14	:	10 i	12	:	21	20	15	19	19	:	:	:	11	:	:	10	13	:	22	:	:	8	8 i	18	:	:	:	:
1998	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	:	:	11	:	21	18	15	19	18	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	13	:	21	:	:	9	:	19	:	:	:	:
1999	16 s	16 s	15 s	13	:	10 i	11	:	21	19	15	19	18	:	:	:	13	:	:	11	12	:	21	:	:	11	8 i	19	:	:	:	:
2000	16 s	15 s	15 s	13	:	:	10	18 i	20	18	16	20	18	:	16 i	17 i	12	11 i	15 i	11 ip	12	16 i	21	11 i	:	11	:	19 bi	14 i	:	17 i	:
2001	16 s	15 s	15 s	13	8 i	10 i	11	18 i	20	19	13 bi	21	19	:	:	17 i	12	11 i	:	11 ip	12	16 i	20	11 i	:	11 bi	9 i	18 i	16 i	:	17 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	15 bi	18 i	:	19 bi	12 i	:	:	:	16 i	17 i	:	10 i	:	11 ip	:	17 i	20 ip	10 i	:	11 i	11 bi	18 i	14 i	:	18 i	25 i
2003	15 s	15 s	15 s	15 bi	8 i	12 bi	15 i	18 i	21 bi	19 i	12 i	21 bi	:	15 i	16 i	15 i	10 bi	12 i	:	12 ip	13 bi	17 i	19 ip	10 i	21 i	11 i	:	18 i	14 i	18 i	17 i	26 i
2004	16 s	17 s	17 s	15	:	11	16 i	:	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	13	:	21 b	:	21 ip	11 b	11 b	:	15 i	:	:	:
Females																																
1995	:	18 s	18 s	17	:	:	16	:	22	19	16	20	21	:	:	:	13	:	:	12	15	:	24	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:
1996	:	18 s	17 s	17	:	:	16	:	21	18	16	21	21	:	:	:	11	:	:	12	16	:	22	:	:	9	:	20	:	:	:	:
1997	:	17 s	17 s	15	:	:	13	:	22	21	16	20	20	:	:	:	12	:	:	11	14	:	23	:	:	9	:	19	:	:	:	:
1998	16 s	16 s	16 s	15	:	:	12	:	22	18	15	20	19	:	:	:	13	:	:	10	15	:	22	:	:	11	:	21	:	:	:	:
1999	17 s	17 s	16 s	14	:	:	12	:	21	19	16	20	18	:	:	:	13	:	:	11	14	:	22	:	:	12	:	21	:	:	:	:
2000	17 s	16 s	16 s	14	:	:	11	19 i	20	19	16	21	19	:	16 i	17 i	12	12 i	15 i	11 ip	14	16 i	22	12 i	:	13	:	21 bi	15 i	:	18 i	:
2001	17 s	:	:	15	8 i	:	:	19 i	22	20	13 bi	23	20	:	:	17 i	13	12 i	:	12 ip	14	15 i	20	12 i	:	12 bi	:	19 i	17 i	:	17 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	18 bi	19 i	:	21 bi	13 i	:	:	:	16 i	17 i	:	10 i	:	12 ip	:	16 i	:	11 i	:	12 i	12 bi	19 i	15 i	:	18 i	25 i
2003	16 s	17 s	16 s	16 bi	9 i	12 bi	17 i	20 i	22 bi	20 i	13 i	22 bi	:	17 i	17 i	15 i	11 bi	12 i	:	12 ip	14 bi	16 i	:	11 i	21 i	12 i	:	19 i	16 i	19 i	18 i	26 i
2004	17 s	18 s	18 s	16	:	11	18 i	:	21	21 b	14 b	23	20 b	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	14	:	22 b	:	21 ip	11 b	12 b	:	17 i	:	:	:
Males																																
1995	:	16 s	16 s	15	:	:	13	:	21	19	15	17	19	:	:	:	11	:	:	11	12	:	21	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:
1996	:	15 s	15 s	14	:	:	12	:	21	18	14	18	19	:	:	:	11	:	:	11	12	:	20	:	:	8	:	16	:	:	:	:
1997	:	15 s	15 s	13	:	:	11	:	21	20	14	18	19	:	:	:	11	:	:	10	11	:	20	:	:	8	:	16	:	:	:	:
1998	14 s	14 s	14 s	12	:	:	10	:	20	18	14	18	17	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	11	:	19	:	:	8	:	17	:	:	:	:
1999	15 s	15 s	14 s	11	:	:	10	:	20	18	15	17	18	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	10	:	19	:	:	9	:	18	:	:	:	:
2000	15 s	15 s	14 s	12	:	:	10	17 i	19	17	15	19	18	:	17 i	17 i	12	11 i	15 i	10 ip	9	16 i	19	11 i	:	9	:	16 bi	13 i	:	17 i	:
2001	15 s	:	:	12	7 i	:	:	17 i	19	17	12 bi	20	19	:	:	18 i	12	11 i	:	11 ip	9	16 i	20	10 i	:	10 bi	:	17 i	14 i	:	17 i	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 bi	17 i	:	18 bi	12 i	:	:	:	16 i	16 i	:	9 i	:	11 ip	:	17 i	:	9 i	:	11 i	10 bi	17 i	12 i	:	18 i	25 i
2003	14 s	14 s	14 s	14 bi	7 i	11 bi	13 i	17 i	20 bi	18 i	12 i	20 bi	:	14 i	16 i	14 i	9 bi	12 i	:	12 ip	12 bi	17 i	:	9 i	21 i	11 i	:	17 i	12 i	17 i	17 i	25 i
2004	15 s	15 s	15 s	14	:	11	13 i	:	19	19 b	13 b	19	18 b	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	11	:	20 b	:	22 ip	11 b	10 b	:	13 i	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat – Various. 1) EU-15 countries a) 1995-2001: European Community Household Panel, Users' Database version December 2003, except National Surveys for DK, SE (all), FR, FI, UK (2001), NL (2000,2001). b) From 2002 National Surveys except from 2003 BE, DK, EL, IE, LU and AT: EU-SILC; and from 2004 ES, FR, IT, PT, FI and SE: EU-SILC. 2) New Member States and Candidate Countries: National Surveys.

Key indicator 14a

People aged 18-59 living in jobless households (Share of persons/women/men aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works. Students aged 18-24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not counted neither in the numerator nor in the denominator.)

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1995	:	11.5 e	:	14.1	:	:	10.6	:	10.3	12.5	11.0	13.5	11.9	:	:	:	6.5	:	:	11.0	7.0	:	5.9	:	:	:	:	13.7	:	:	:	:
1996	:	11.5 e	:	14.1	:	:	10.9	:	9.8	12.1	10.9	12.9	12.0	:	:	:	7.6	15.8	:	10.2	8.1	:	6.3	8.8	:	:	:	13.5	:	:	:	:
1997	:	11.5 e	:	14.3	5.3	:	11.4	9.6	10.0	11.3	11.4	12.5	12.2	:	:	:	7.0	15.7	:	8.9	7.7	9.8	5.9	8.7	:	:	:	12.9	:	:	6.8	:
1998	:	11.1 e	:	14.4	6.2	:	11.1	8.7	9.6	10.2	11.3	:	12.0	:	14.0	10.4	7.3	15.8	:	8.8	8.4	:	5.1 b	8.3	9.0	:	:	12.5	:	:	7.3	:
1999	:	10.5 e	10.2 e	13.0 b	7.2	:	10.5	10.4	9.6	8.5	11.3	9.8	11.7	:	14.9 b	8.8	6.7	14.2	:	7.8	8.2	:	4.7	9.6	9.8	:	:	11.7	:	:	7.8	:
2000	:	9.9 e	9.6 e	12.4	7.8	:	9.7	9.6	9.2	7.5	10.7	8.6	11.2	5.6	15.0	9.2	6.9	13.5	7.4	7.6	8.3	:	4.6	9.0	10.9	:	:	11.3	15.5	:	8.4	:
2001	10.1 e	9.7 b	9.4 b	13.8	7.9	:	9.7	11.0	8.8	7.4	10.3	8.8	10.8	4.9	12.8	10.0	6.7	13.2	7.8	6.9	7.9	13.8	4.3	8.2	10.0	:	:	11.1	17.3 b	:	8.7	:
2002	10.2 e	9.7 e	9.4 e	14.2	7.3	7.6	10.0	10.8	8.9	7.3	10.4	8.5	10.2	5.3	10.5 b	9.1 b	6.3	13.0	7.2	6.7	7.5	15.1	4.6	8.0	10.9	:	:	11.2	16.6	14.0	11.3 b	:
2003	10.2 e	9.8 e	9.6 e	14.4	7.7	8..66	10.6	10.9	8.5	7.2	10.7	8.9	9.7	5.2	8.7	7.4	6.6 i	11.6 b	7.9	8.0	7.4	14.8	5.5	8.7	10.1	10.9	:	10.9	15.3	13.2	11.1	:
2004	10.3 i	9.8 i	9.6 i	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.5	7.3	10.8	8.6	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1	6.5	11.9	8.8	8.0i	8.8i	15.8	5.3	7.5	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	13.7	11.2	11.1	:
Females																																
1995	:	12.9 e	:	16.2	:	:	11.7	:	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.6	13.9	:	:	:	8.1	:	:	12.5	8.4	:	6.8	:	:	:	:	15.7	:	:	:	:
1996	:	12.9 e	:	16.0	:	:	11.8	:	12.4	12.8	12.1	14.1	13.8	:	:	:	9.6	17.5	:	11.6	9.6	:	7.3	9.7	:	:	:	15.5	:	:	:	:
1997	:	12.9 e	:	16.3	6.6	:	12.4	9.9	12.5	12.1	12.6	13.6	14.1	:	:	:	8.9	17.1	:	10.5	9.1	10.7	7.0	9.4	:	:	:	15.0	:	:	7.8	:
1998	:	12.5 e	:	16.3	7.7	:	12.0	8.9	12.1	11.0	12.5	:	13.8	:	14.5	11.2	9.0	17.1	:	10.6	10.0	:	6.1 b	9.0	9.9	:	:	14.6	:	:	8.3	:
1999	:	11.9 e	11.5 e	14.8 b	8.8	:	11.4	10.4	12.1	9.3	12.5	11.1	13.5	:	16.4 b	8.5	8.4	15.6	:	9.4	9.8	:	5.3	10.5	10.9	:	:	13.9	:	:	8.6	:
2000	:	11.3 e	10.9 e	14.5	9.5	:	10.7	9.6	11.7	8.2	11.9	9.8	13.0	7.1	15.4	8.6	8.8	14.6	8.8	9.4	10.0	:	5.1	9.6	11.4	:	:	13.5	16.3	:	9.3	:
2001	11.4 e	11.0 b	10.7 b	16.2	9.5	:	10.5	11.1	11.2	8.3	11.6	10.2	12.4	6.3	13.2	10.0	8.1	14.3	9.9	8.5	9.6	14.7	4.9	9.4	10.5	:	:	13.2	17.8 b	:	9.6	:
2002	11.4 e	10.9e	10.5 e	16.6	9.1	8.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	8.0	11.8	9.7	11.8	6.5	10.3 b	9.7 b	7.0	14.0	8.6	8.1	8.8	16.1	5.2	8.9	11.4	:	:	13.3	17.0	15.8	12.5 b	:
2003	11.3e	11.0e	10.6 e	16.2	9.7	9.3	11.2	10.5	10.8	7.8	11.8	10.2	11.3	6.1	8.6	7.4	7.9 i	12.2 b	9.7	9.3	8.7	15.9	6.1	9.6	10.9	10.3	:	12.9	15.8	14.4	12.4	:
2004	11.4i	10.9i	10.6 i	16.0	9.6	8.8	11.4	8.7	10.7	7.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	6.1	8.4	8.0	8.1	12.7	10.8	9.3i	10.0i	16.8	5.7	8.0	11.6	10.9	:	13.0	14.2	12.0	11.7	:
Males																																
1995	:	10.1 e	:	12.1	:	:	9.5	:	7.5	11.9	9.9	12.5	9.9	:	:	:	5.0	:	:	9.5	5.6	:	5.0	:	:	:	:	11.8	:	:	:	:
1996	:	10.1 e	:	12.3	:	:	9.9	:	7.1	11.4	9.7	11.8	10.1	:	:	:	5.6	14.1	:	8.8	6.7	:	5.1	7.9	:	:	:	11.6	:	:	:	:
1997	:	10.0 e	:	12.4	3.9	:	10.5	9.3	7.2	10.5	10.2	11.5	10.3	:	:	:	5.2	14.1	:	7.4	6.3	8.8	4.8	8.0	:	:	:	10.9	:	:	5.8	:
1998	:	9.7 e	:	12.4	4.6	:	10.1	8.5	7.0	9.4	10.1	:	10.2	:	13.4	9.5	5.5	14.5	:	7.1	6.9	:	4.0 b	7.5	8.1	:	:	10.3	:	:	6.3	:
1999	:	9.0 e	9.0e	11.2 b	5.6	:	9.5	10.5	7.0	7.7	10.1	8.5	9.8	:	13.4 b	9.0	5.1	12.8	:	6.3	6.5	:	4.1	8.7	8.8	:	:	9.5	:	:	7.0	:
2000	:	8.4 e	8.4e	10.4	6.1	:	8.8	9.7	6.7	6.8	9.4	7.4	9.4	3.9	14.6	9.8	5.0	12.4	6.0	5.8	6.5	:	4.1	8.4	10.3	:	:	9.1	14.6	:	7.4	:
2001	8.8e	8.3 b	8.2b	11.5	6.2	:	8.9	10.9	6.4	6.6	8.9	7.4	9.1	3.4	12.3	10.1	5.3	12.0	5.7	5.4	6.2	12.9	3.7	7.1	9.6	:	:	9.0	16.8 b	:	7.7	:
2002	8.9e	8.4 e	8.3e	11.9	5.6	7.2	9.4	10.6	6.5	6.6	9.1	7.3	8.6	3.9	10.7 b	8.5 b	5.6	12.0	5.8	5.3	6.2	14.1	3.9	7.0	10.4	:	:	9.1	16.1	12.2	10.1 b	:
2003	9.0e	8.6 e	8.5e	12.7	5.8	7.8	10.0	11.3	6.2	6.5	9.5	7.6	8.1	4.3	8.9	7.4	5.4 i	10.9 b	6.2	6.7	6.1	13.7	4.8	7.8	9.3	11.6	:	8.9	14.7	12.0	9.8	:
2004	9.3i	8.8i	8.7i	11.3	6.4	8.3	10.8	10.2	6.2	6.7	9.5	7.2	7.9	3.8	7.1	8.3	5.0	11.1	6.9	6.7i	7.6i	14.8	5.0	7.0	10.0	11.2	:	9.0	13.2	10.3	10.4	:

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

Key indicator 14b

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households (Share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works.)																																
1995	:	11.0 e	:	12.3	:	:	8.3	:	6.0	11.5	9.2	17.0	8.3	:	:	:	3.7	:	:	9.7	3.7	:	5.1	:	:	:	:	20.4	:	:	:	:
1996	:	11.2 e	:	12.3	:	:	9.1	:	5.1	11.2	9.6	16.3	8.6	:	:	:	4.5	15.0	:	8.9	4.9	:	5.1	3.7	:	:	:	20.1	:	:	:	:
1997	:	11.2 e	:	11.8	5.1	:	10.2	:	5.2	10.5	10.1	15.7	8.5	:	:	:	4.2	14.9	:	7.5	4.3	:	5.2	3.2	:	:	:	18.9	:	:	6.9	:
1998	:	10.8 e	:	12.9	6.1	:	10.0	8.9	5.0	9.0	9.8	:	8.2	:	10.0	:	4.0	15.6	:	7.5	4.4	:	4.6 b	3.5	9.3	:	:	18.9	:	:	7.5	:
1999	:	10.4 e	8.7 e	11.3 b	7.2	:	9.5	10.2	5.2	7.3	9.9	11.7	8.3	:	12.0 b	:	4.0	15.5	:	6.9	4.2	:	4.5	4.1	10.6	:	:	18.4	:	:	7.3	:
2000	:	9.7e	8.2 e	10.8	8.0	:	9.0	8.6	5.3	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.6	4.8	13.0	:	4.1	13.5	7.9	8.0	4.3	:	3.9	4.0	12.5	:	:	17.0	:	:	7.2	:
2001	9.5 e	9.4b	7.8 b	12.9	8.0	:	8.9	11.2	5.3	6.4	9.2	10.4	7.0	3.9	10.7	:	3.4	13.5	7.9	6.0	4.1	:	3.6	3.8	9.3 u	:	:	16.9	19.0	:	6.8	:
2002	9.8 e	9.8e	8.1 e	13.8	7.6	5.6	9.3	10.1	5.1	6.6	9.6	10.8	7.2	3.9	10.6 b	8.4	2.8	14.3	7.6	6.0	4.4	:	4.2	3.8	12.1	:	:	17.4	18.7	10.3	9.8 b	:
2003	9.8e	9.9e	8.4 e	13.9	8.4	5.7	10.3	9.0	4.6	6.0	9.6	11.8	7.0	3.4	7.2	6.1	3.1 i	12.6 b	8.0	7.0	4.3	:	5.0	4.0	11.8	5.7	:	17.0	16.6	10.4	10.2	:
2004	9.8i	9.8i	8.3i	13.2	9.0	6.0	10.9	9.6	4.5	6.3	9.6	11.8	5.7	2.6	7.2	6.5	3.0	13.2	8.9	7.0i	5.6i	:	4.3	3.8	12.8	5.7	:	16.8	15.6	7.4	11.1	:

Source: Eurostat – European Union Labour Force Survey.

Key indicator 15a

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
The percentage of women in the single/lower houses of the national/federal Parliaments																																
11/1997	17.2 i	21.3 i	20.2 i	12.7	15.0	33.0	26.2	10.9	6.3	24.7	10.9	12.0	11.1	5.4	9.0	17.5	20.0	11.4	5.8	31.3	26.2	13.0	13.0	7.8	14.7	33.5	40.4	18.2	10.8	7.9	7.3	2.4
8/1998	17.4 i	21.9 i	20.6 i	12.7	15.0	37.4	26.2	10.9	6.3	24.7	10.9	12.0	11.1	5.4	9.0	17.5	20.0	8.3	5.8	36.0	26.2	13.0	13.0	7.8	14.7	33.5	40.4	18.2	10.8	7.9	7.3	2.4
11/1999	18.9 i	23.3 i	22.3 i	23.3	15.0	37.4	30.9	17.8	6.3	21.6	10.9	12.0	11.1	5.4	17.0	17.5	16.7	8.3	9.2	36.0	26.8	13.0	18.7	7.8	12.7	37.0	42.7	18.4	10.8	7.9	7.3	4.2
11/2000	19.3 i	23.8 i	22.7 i	23.3	15.0	37.4	30.9	17.8	8.7	28.3	10.9	12.0	11.1	7.1	17.0	10.6	16.7	8.3	9.2	36.0	26.8	13.0	17.4	12.2	14.0	36.5	42.7	18.4	10.8	20.5	7.3	4.2
12/2001	19.7 i	23.8 i	21.6 i	23.3	15.0	38.0	31.1	17.8	8.7	28.3	10.9	12.0	9.8	10.7	17.0	10.6	16.7	8.3	9.2	36.0	26.8	20.2	18.7	12.2	14.0	36.5	42.7	17.9	26.2	20.5	10.7	4.2
11/2002	20.4 i	24.6 i	22.3 i	23.3	17.0	38.0	32.2	17.8	8.7	28.3	12.1	13.3	9.8	10.7	18.0	10.6	16.7	9.1	9.2	34.0	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	17.3	36.5	45.0	17.9	26.2	20.5	10.7	4.4
11/2003	21.4 i	25.8 i	23.8 i	35.3	17.0	38.0	32.2	18.8	8.7	28.3	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	10.6	16.7	9.8	7.7	36.7	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	19.3	37.5	45.3	17.9	26.3	17.8	10.7	4.4
11/2004	22.4 i	26.8 i	25.1 i	34.7	17.0	38.0	32.8	18.8	14.0	36.0	12.2	13.3	11.5	10.7	21.0	20.6	20.0	9.8	9.2	36.7	33.9	20.2	19.1	12.2	16.7	37.5	45.3	17.9	26.3	17.8	11.4	4.4

Note: The EU-25, EU-15 and Euro-zone figures are averages of the percentages of the corresponding Member States.
Source: The Inter-Parliamentary Union (http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm).

Key indicator 15b

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
The percentage of women in the European Parliament																																
1979	.	.	.	8.3	.	31.2	14.8	.	.	.	22.2	13.3	13.5	.	.	.	16.6	.	.	20.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.8	.	.	.	.
1984	.	.	.	16.6	.	37.5	19.7	.	8.3	.	21.0	13.3	8.6	.	.	.	50.0	.	.	28.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.3	.	.	.	.
1989	.	.	.	12.5	.	37.5	30.8	.	4.1	15.0	23.4	6.6	11.1	.	.	.	50.0	.	.	28.0	.	.	12.5	.	.	.	.	14.8	.	.	.	.
1994	.	.	.	32.0	.	43.7	34.3	.	12.0	31.2	28.7	26.6	12.6	.	.	.	33.3	.	.	32.2	.	.	8.0	.	.	.	.	18.3	.	.	.	.
1999	.	30.0 i	30.3 i	29.0	.	37.5	37.3	.	16.0	34.3	40.2	26.6	11.4	.	.	.	33.3	.	.	35.4	38.0	.	20.0	.	.	43.8	40.9	24.1	.	.	.	.
2004	29.5 i	31.6 i	31.6 i	29.2	16.7	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	39.7	38.5	17.9	0.0	22.2	38.5	50.0	33.3	0.0	44.4	33.3	13.0	25.0	42.9	28.6	35.7	57.9	24.4	.	.	.	.
01/2005	30.3 i	32.3 i	32.5 i	29.2	20.8	35.7	31.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	42.3	38.5	19.2	0.0	22.2	38.5	50.0	37.5	0.0	44.4	38.9	13.0	25.0	42.9	35.7	35.7	57.9	24.4	.	.	.	.

Notes: 1) The EU-15 and Euro-zone figures are percentages of women among all members of EP from the corresponding Member States. In January 2005 the average of the percentages of the 15 old Member States was 32.6% and the average of the percentages of Euro-zone Member States was 32.2%. 2) The percentages of 1979, 1984, ..., 2004 are based on the situation after the elections of each legislature. 3) The Euro-zone 1999 figure includes Greece.
Sources: The European Parliament's press service and web site (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert.do?language=EN).

Key indicator 16

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week')																																
1994	17 s	17 s	:	13	:	11	21	29	13	10	13	19	8	33	:	:	20	:	:	23	:	:	10	:	:	:	16	28	:	:	21	:
1995	17 s	17 s	:	12	:	15	21	27	17	13	13	20	8	29	:	27	19	22	:	23	22	:	5	14	:	:	15	26	:	:	21	:
1996	17 s	16 s	:	10	21	15	21	27	15	14	13	21	8	28	:	22	19	23	:	23	20	:	6	15	:	17	17	24	:	:	24	:
1997	16 s	16 s	:	10	21	13	21	28	13	14	12	19	7	27	:	23	19	24	:	22	22	:	7	14	:	18	17	21	:	:	24	:
1998	17 s	16 s	:	9	25	12	22	26	12	16	12	20	7	26	20	22	18	23	:	21	21	:	6	11	:	19	18	24	:	:	20	:
1999	16 s	15 s	:	11	22	14	19	26	13	14	12	22	8	27	20	16	17	21	:	21	21	15	5	14	23	19	17	22	:	:	17	:
2000	16 s	16 s	:	13	22	15	21	25	15	15	13	19	6	26	20	16	15	21	11	21	20		8	12	22	17	18	21	:	:	17	:
2001	16 s	16 s	:	12	20	15	21	24	18	17	14	17	6	26	16	16	16	20	9	19	20	12	10	11	23	17	18	21	23	:	18	:
2002	16 s	16 s	:	:	19	18 b	22 b	24	17	21 b	13	:	:	25	16	16	17	16	6	19	:	11	8	9	27	20 b	17	23b	21	:	17	:
2003	15 s	16 s	:	:	19	18	23	24	11b	18	12b	14 b	:	25	16	17	15	12 r	4	18	17 b	11	9	:	23	:	16	22	18	:	18	:

Notes: 1) EU-25 and EU-15 estimates are population-weighted averages of the latest available national values adjusted, where possible, to take into account a change in the data source. 2) DK: A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentage points. 3) DE: From 2002 national earnings surveys and the German Socio-Economic Panel have been used. This change of source is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentage point. 4) ES: From 2002 data from tax returns and the labour force survey have been used. This is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 3 percentage points. 5) FR: A change of data source in 2003 is estimated to have decreased the gender pay gap value by 1 percentage point. 6) FI: A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 4 percentage points. 7) UK: A change of data source from 2002 is estimated to have increased the gender pay gap value by 2 percentage points.
Sources: 1) 2003: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) – EL, IE and AT. The results for the first year of this new EU survey are provisional and subject to further quality assessment. They should therefore be interpreted with caution. 3) 2001 and before: European Community Household Panel (ECHP) – BE, DE, IT, DK, IE, UK, EL, ES, PT, AT, FI.

Key indicator 17a

Life expectancy at birth (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Females																																
1950	:	:	:	67.3	:	:	68.5	:	68.5	64.3	68.5	67.1	67.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.6	:	:	:	:	71.2	:	:	:	:
1960	72.6 e	72.9	72.5	73.5	73.4	74.4	:	71.6	72.4	72.2	73.6	71.9	72.3	:	72.4	71.4	72.2	70.1	70.5	75.3	72.7	70.6	66.8	72.0	72.7	72.5	74.9	73.7	71.4	69.0	67.7	46.3
1970	74.4 e	74.7	74.5	74.2	73.0	75.9	:	74.1	73.8	74.8	75.9	73.5	74.9	:	74.4	74.8	73.4	72.1	72.6	76.5	73.4	73.3	70.8	72.4	72.9	75.0	77.1	75.0	73.1	72.3	70.3	52.0
1980	76.8 e	77.2	77.4	76.8	73.9	77.3	76.1 e	74.1	76.8	78.6	78.4	75.6	77.4	77.0	74.2	75.4	75.9	72.7	72.7	79.3	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.2	74.3	77.6	78.8	76.2	74.0	74.2	71.8	55.8
1990	78.8 e	79.4	79.5	79.4	75.4	77.7	78.4	74.9	79.5	80.3	80.9	77.6	80.1	78.6	74.6	76.2	78.5	73.7	78.1	80.9	78.8	76.3	77.4	77.4	75.4	78.9	80.4	78.5	75.2	76.0	73.1	63.9
1994	79.5 e	80.3	80.5	80.1 p	76.6	78.1	79.6	73.1	80.2	81.4	81.8	78.6	81.0	:	72.7	74.8	79.7	74.2	79.1	80.3	79.6	76.1	78.7	77.8	76.5	80.1	81.4	79.3	:	:	73.4	64.9
1995	79.7 e	80.4	80.7	80.2 p	76.6	77.8	79.7	74.5	80.3	81.5	81.8	78.4	81.3	79.8	73.1	75.0	80.2	74.5	79.5	80.4	79.9	76.4	78.7	77.8	76.3	80.2	81.4	79.2	74.6	:	73.1	65.2
1996	79.9 e	80.6	80.9	80.5 p	77.3	78.2	79.9	75.7	80.4	81.7	82.0	78.7 p	81.4	:	74.9	75.8	79.9	74.7	79.8	80.3	80.1	76.6	78.8	78.3	76.8	80.5	81.5	79.5	74.3	:	73.0	65.5
1997	80.2 e	80.9	81.2	80.6 p	77.5	78.4	80.3	76.1	80.8	82.0	82.3 p	78.6 p	81.6 e	80.0	75.2	76.6	79.8	75.1	80.1	80.5	80.5	77.0	79.0	78.6	76.7	80.5	81.8	79.6 e	:	77.0	73.3	65.7
1998	80.2 e	80.9 e	81.2 e	80.5	78.1	78.8	80.6 e	75.6	80.4 e	82.1	82.4 p	79.0	81.8	80.4	74.9	76.6	80.5	75.2	80.1	80.6 e	80.8 e	77.3	79.3	77.8	76.7	80.8	81.9	79.7 e	:	:	73.3	65.9
1999	80.4 e	81.1 e	81.3 e	80.8	78.2	79.0	80.7	76.3	80.6	82.1	82.5	78.8	82.2	80.4	75.3	76.9	81.1	75.2	79.3	80.5	80.8	77.2	79.5	79.3	77.2	81.0	81.9	79.8	75.1	76.9	74.2	66.1
2000	80.8 e	81.4 e	81.6 e	80.8	78.4	79.3	81.0	76.4	80.6	82.5	82.7	79.1	82.5	:	76.1	77.4	81.1	75.9	80.4	80.5	81.1	77.9	80.0	79.7	77.4	81.0	82.0	80.2	75.1	77.8	74.6	66.2
2001	81.0 e	81.6 e	81.9 e	81.1	78.5	79.3	81.3	76.4	80.7 p	82.9 e	82.9	79.7	82.8 e	81.0 e	75.9	77.5	80.7	76.4	80.9	80.7	81.5	78.3	80.3	80.3	77.7	81.5	82.1	: p	75.3	:	74.9	66.4
2002	81.1 e	81.6 e	81.8 e	81.1	78.7	79.5	81.2 p	77.1	80.7 p	83.5 e	83.0 p	80.3	82.9 e	:	76.0	77.5	81.5	76.7	81.0	80.7	81.7	78.7	80.5	80.5	77.8	81.5	82.1	80.5	75.6	78.3	74.8	:
2003	:	:	:	:	78.5	79.5	81.3 e	:	80.7 p	83.7 e	82.9	:	82.9 e	:	76.8 p	77.7 p	:	:	:	80.8 p	81.8 p	78.9	80.5 e	:	:	81.8 p	82.4	80.7 e	:	:	74.9 p	:
Males																																
1950	:	:	:	62.0	:	:	64.6	:	63.4	59.8	62.9	64.5	63.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56.4	:	:	:	:	66.2	:	:	:	:
1960	67.1 e	67.4	67.0	67.7	67.9	70.4	:	64.3	67.3	67.4	66.9	68.1	67.2	:	65.2	64.9	66.5	65.9	66.5	71.5	66.2	64.9	61.2	66.1	68.4	65.5	71.2	67.9	67.8	64.3	64.2	50.3
1970	68.0 e	68.4	68.1	67.8	66.1	70.7	:	65.5	70.1	69.2	68.4	68.8	69.0	:	66.0	66.9	67.1	66.3	68.4	70.7	66.5	66.6	64.2	65.0	66.7	66.5	72.2	68.7	69.1	65.7	65.7	56.3
1980	69.8 e	70.5	70.4	70.0	66.8	71.2	69.6 e	64.1	72.2	72.5	70.2	70.1	70.6	72.3	63.6	65.5	69.1	65.5	68.5	72.7	69.0	66.9	67.7	67.4	66.8	69.2	72.8	70.2	68.7	66.6	66.5	60.4
1990	71.7 e	72.8	72.7	72.7	67.6	72.0	72.0	64.7	74.6	73.3	72.8	72.1	73.6	74.1	64.3	66.4	72.3	65.1	73.7	73.8	72.2	66.7	70.4	69.5	66.6	70.9	74.8	72.9	68.4	68.6	66.6	68.3
1994	72.6 e	73.8	73.7	73.4 p	69.5	72.7	73.1	61.0	75.2	74.3	73.7	73.0	74.6	:	59.3	62.6	73.2	64.8	74.9	74.6	73.2	67.5	71.8	69.9	68.3	72.8	76.1	74.1	:	:	65.7	69.5
1995	72.8 e	73.9	73.9	73.4 p	69.7	72.7	73.3	61.9	75.0	74.3	73.9	72.9	74.9	75.3	60.3	63.3	73.0	65.3	74.9	74.6	73.3	67.6	71.6	70.3	68.4	72.8	76.2	74.0	67.1	:	65.3	69.8
1996	73.2 e	74.2	74.1	73.8 p	70.4	73.1	73.6	64.7	75.1	74.4	74.1	73.1 p	75.3	:	63.3	64.7	73.3	66.1	74.9	74.7	73.7	68.1	71.4	70.8	68.9	73.0	76.5	74.3	67.1	:	65.2	70.0
1997	73.5 e	74.6	74.5	74.1 p	70.5	73.6	74.0	64.8	75.6	75.0	74.6 p	73.3 p	75.7 e	75.0	64.2	65.5	74.1	66.4	74.9	75.2	74.1	68.5	72.0	71.0	68.9	73.4	76.7	74.7 e	:	70.2	65.5	70.3
1998	73.5 e	74.6 e	74.6 e	74.3	71.1	73.9	74.5 e	64.6	75.4 e	75.1	74.8 p	73.4	75.7	75.3	63.8	66.0	73.7	66.1	74.4	75.2 e	74.5 e	68.9	72.2	69.9	68.6	73.5	76.9	74.8 e	:	:	65.5	70.5
1999	73.8 e	74.9 e	74.9 e	74.4	71.4	74.2	74.7	65.5	75.5	75.1	75.0	73.4	76.1	75.3	64.7	66.4	74.6	66.4	75.1	75.3	74.8	68.2	72.6	71.8	69.0	73.8	77.1	75.0	68.3	69.1	67.1	70.7
2000	74.4 e	75.5 e	75.4 e	74.6	71.7	74.5	75.0	65.6	75.5	75.7	75.3	73.9	76.6	:	65.0	66.8	74.8	67.4	76.3	75.5	75.1	69.7	73.2	72.3	69.2	74.2	77.4	75.5	68.4	70.5	67.7	70.9
2001	74.7 e	75.7 e	75.7 e	74.9	72.1	74.7	75.6	64.9	75.4 p	75.6 e	75.5	74.7	76.7 e	76.1 e	64.8	66.0	75.2	68.1	76.1	75.8	75.6	70.2	73.5	72.3	69.6	74.6	77.6	:	68.5	:	67.6	71.0
2002	74.8 e	75.8 e	75.8 e	75.1	72.1	74.8	75.4 p	65.3	75.4 p	75.8 e	75.8 p	75.2	76.8 e	:	64.8	66.3	74.9	68.4	75.9	76.0	75.8	70.4	73.8	72.7	69.9	74.9	77.7	75.9	68.9	71.2	67.5	:
2003	:	:	:	:	72.0	74.9	75.5 e	:	75.4 p	77.2 e	75.8	:	76.9 e	:	65.5 p	66.3 p	:	:	:	76.1 p	76.0 p	70.5	74.0 e	:	:	75.1 p	77.9	76.2 e	:	:	67.5 p	:

Sources: Eurostat – Demographic statistics, TR: Council of Europe.

Key indicator 17b

Healthy Life Years at birth (The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live in healthy condition if subjected throughout her/his life to the current morbidity and mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of becoming sick/dying))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Females																																
1995	:	:	:	66.4	:	60.7	64.3	:	69.2 e	67.7	62.4	:	70.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.1 e	:	:	63.1	:	:	:	:	61.2 e	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	68.5 e	:	61.1	64.5	:	69.6	68.4	62.5	:	70.5 e	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.5	:	66.8	60.5	:	:	57.7	:	61.8 e	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	68.3	:	60.7 e	64.3 e	:	68.7	68.2	63.1	:	71.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.4	:	:	60.4	:	:	57.6	60.0	61.2 e	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	65.4 e	:	61.3 e	64.3 e	:	68.3	68.2	62.8	:	71.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.1 e	:	:	61.1	:	:	58.3	61.3 e	62.2 e	:	:	:	:
1999	:	63.9 e	:	68.4	:	60.8	64.3 e	:	69.4	69.5	63.3	67.6	72.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.4	:	:	60.7	:	:	57.4	61.8	61.3 e	:	:	:	:
2000	:	64.4 e	:	69.1	:	61.9	64.6 e	:	68.2	69.3	63.2 e	66.9	72.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	60.2	68.0	:	62.2	:	:	56.8 e	61.9	61.2 e	:	:	:	:
2001	:	65.0 e	:	68.8	:	60.4	64.5 e	:	68.8	69.2 e	63.3	66.5	73.0 e	:	:	:	:	:	:	59.4	68.5	:	62.7	:	:	56.9	61.0	60.8 e	:	:	:	:
2002	:	65.8 e	:	69.0 e	63.3 p	61.0 e	64.5 e	:	68.5 e	69.9 e	63.7 e	65.9 e	73.9 e	:	:	:	:	:	65.7 p	59.3 e	69.0 e	68.9	61.8 e	:	:	56.8 e	61.9 e	60.9 e	:	:	:	:
2003	:	66.0 e	:	69.2 e	:	60.9 e	64.7 e	:	68.4 e	70.2 e	63.9 e	65.4 e	74.4 e	69.6	:	:	:	57.8 p	:	58.8 e	69.6 e	:	61.8 e	:	:	56.5 e	62.2 e	60.9 e	:	:	:	:
Males																																
1995	:	:	:	63.3	:	61.6	60.0	:	65.8	64.2	60.0	63.2	66.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.1	60.0	:	59.6	:	:	:	:	60.6	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	64.1	:	61.7	60.8	:	66.9	65.1	59.6	64.0	67.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.1	62.3	59.9	58.2	:	:	54.6	:	60.8	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	66.5	:	61.6	61.9 e	:	66.4	65.5	60.2	63.2	68.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.5	62.2	:	59.3	:	:	55.5	62.1	60.9 e	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	63.3	:	62.4	62.1 e	:	66.5	65.2	59.2	64.0	67.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.9	63.4	:	59.1	:	:	55.9	61.7	60.8 e	:	:	:	:
1999	:	63.2 e	:	66.0	:	62.5	62.3 e	:	66.7	65.6	60.1	63.9	68.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.6	63.6	:	58.8	:	:	55.8	62.0	61.2 e	:	:	:	:
2000	:	63.5 e	:	65.7	:	62.9	63.2 e	:	66.3	66.5	60.1	63.3	69.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.4	64.6	:	60.2	:	:	56.3	63.1	61.3 e	:	:	:	:
2001	:	63.6 e	:	66.6	:	62.2	64.1 e	:	66.7	66.0	60.5	63.3	69.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	61.9	64.2	:	59.5	:	:	56.7	61.9	61.1 e	:	:	:	:
2002	:	64.3 e	:	66.9 e	62.8 p	62.8 e	64.4 e	:	66.7 e	66.6 e	60.4 e	63.5 e	70.4 e	:	:	:	:	:	65.1 p	61.7 e	65.6 e	62.5	59.7 e	:	:	57.0 e	62.4 e	61.4 e	:	:	:	:
2003	:	64.5 e	:	67.4 e	:	63.0 e	65.0 e	:	66.7 e	66.8 e	60.6 e	63.4 e	70.9 e	68.4	:	:	:	53.5 p	:	61.7 e	66.2 e	:	59.8 e	:	:	57.3 e	62.5 e	61.5 e	:	:	:	:

Sources: Eurostat – Health statistics.

Key indicator 18a

Accidents at work – serious accidents (Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total																																
1994	:	111	:	86	:	83	113	:	126	88	112	59	113	:	:	:	96	130	111 e	110	158	:	107	102	:	114	84	127	140	:	:	:
1995	:	104	105	110	:	82	106	85	118	92	104	62	102	:	:	90	98	123	106 e	108	164	:	109	109	95	106	76	119	147	:	:	:
1996	:	103	103	99	96	84	103	77	129	95	101	104 b	102	:	:	88	100	110	92 e	109	107 b	:	109	110	96	98	92	103	131	:	:	94
1997	:	100	101	96	91	100	101	83	113	95	101	115	100	:	:	90	98	103	112 e	107	105	113	100	106	107	98	81	102	106	:	106	107
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1999	100	100	99	96	93	95	99	106	93	107	101	:	99	100	75	97	105	93	113	108 b	99	78	92	102	92	91	107	106	84	:	100	84
2000	99	98	97	82b	91	89	96	105	88	108	102	:	99	112	66	94	104	94	77	105	92	85	88	98	88	89	111	106	100 b	:	106	85
2001	95	94	92	83	91	90	88	132	86	106	98	:	92	112	116	85	97	86	94	92	83	78	91	94	84	87 b	113	110	90	:	113	90
2002	88	86	84	72	89	82	82	125	83	103	99	:	83	92	108	86	109	84	91	100 b	84	76	74	94	77	85	101	108	84	:	104	84
Females																																
1994	:	102	:	78	:	78	102	:	137	77	111	:	106	:	:	:	79	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	108	79	129	:	:	:	:
1995	:	99	99	100	:	83	98	:	118	80	102	:	97	:	:	:	93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	107	73	130	:	:	:	:
1996	:	102	102	98	:	90	102	:	126	88	102	112	98	:	:	:	101	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:	96	84	103	:	:	:	:
1997	:	99	99	95	:	104	99	:	106	91	103	120	97	:	:	:	96	:	:	:	106	:	104	:	:	98	76	99	:	:	:	:
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	:	100	:
1999	101	101	100	96	97	103	99	138	88	109	106	:	102	100	:	85	99	92	108	:	99	85	75	101	96	90	103	109	:	:	94	:
2000	104	103	102	101	95	99	99	130	76	113	111	:	104	118	:	95	100	94	77	:	93	85	87	98	88	89	106	110	:	:	101	:
2001	101	100	98	88	97	95	94	181	77	110	110	:	88	123	:	87	101	90	86	:	73	80	94	95	83	87 b	106	111	:	:	112	:
2002	97	96	92	80	97	92	87	130	76	105	117	:	86	92	:	84	116	91	76	:	75	81	83	100	84	85	96	110	:	:	96	:
Males																																
1994	:	113	:	87	:	84	114	:	124	89	112	:	115	:	:	:	98	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	120	86	130	:	:	:	:
1995	:	105	106	110	:	81	107	:	119	93	104	:	103	:	:	:	96	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	107	77	117	:	:	:	:
1996	:	104	103	98	:	83	103	:	130	96	100	100	103	:	:	:	99	:	:	:	104	:	:	:	:	101	94	103	:	:	:	:
1997	:	100	100	96	:	99	102	:	116	96	101	113	100	:	:	:	98	:	:	:	106	:	98	:	:	99	83	102	:	:	:	:
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	:	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	:	100	:
1999	100	100	99	96	92	93	99	140	96	108	101	:	99	100	:	93	107	93	114	:	100	87	96	99	91	93	108	106	:	:	102	:
2000	98	98	97	80 b	90	88	96	114	92	109	101	:	98	112	:	84	105	94	78	:	92	86	89	97	87	89	113	105	:	:	109	:
2001	94	93	92	84	89	91	89	120	89	108	94	:	96	110	:	87	98	85	97	:	86	78	95	92	84	87 b	116	108	:	:	117	:
2002	89	88	86	73	85	81	83	123	86	106	95	:	85	92	:	85	111	81	96	:	87	85	74	92	75	86	104	106	:	:	108	:

Note: The 2002 aggregates for EU-25, EU-15 and Eurozone are provisional because of lacking data for PT (2001 data used).
Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

Key indicator 18b

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Accidents at work – fatal accidents (Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100))																																
1994	:	122	123	194	110	90	168	:	116	127	108	66	106	:	:	:	:	106	35 i	:	104	:	109	90	:	150	162	106	122	:	:	:
1995	:	116	113	190	103	106	136	120	116	127	88	71	96	:	:	98	113 i	117	109 i	:	131	:	103	118	96	117	177	100	116	:	:	:
1996	:	113	110	177	112	97	159	102	100	107	90	56	82	:	:	102	271 i	101	100 i	114	118	:	127	118	109	71	162	119	120	:	:	121
1997	:	106	102	100	116	74	123	114	76	115	103	120	84	:	:	83	184 i	97	42 i	140	104	109	108	130	81	117	169	100	116	:	105	120
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1999	88	91	88	106	76	71	109	79	170	91	85	:	68	100	115	91	40 i	107	74 i	107	100	83	79	88	89	75	85	88	96	:	93	104
2000	87	88	86	100	96	61	95	56	73	85	85	:	66	46 i	90	78	149 i	95	38 i	106	100	96	104	83	71	88	85	106	100	:	103	68
2001	85	85	83	124	96	55	89	78	78	81	79	:	62	62 i	140	105	37 i	71	46 i	79	94	92	117	105	71	98	105	92	104	:	97	92
2002	80	80	78	82	87	65	112	81	104	79	65	:	42	107 i	123	115	52 i	109	30 i	90	100	89	98	97	65	82	91	85	85	:	95	75

Notes: 1) CY, LU, MT: The values are based on small annual numbers of fatalities. 2) The 2002 aggregates for EU-25, EU-15 and Eurozone are provisional because of lacking data for PT (2001 data used).
Source: Eurostat – European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW).

Annexe 1.3: Other statistical tables per geopolitical entity

1 ECONOMY

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Gross domestic product at current market prices																																
2003, Bn Euro	9 812	9 370	7 318	270	80	187	2 165	8	153	781	1 585	139	1 301	12	10	16	24	73	4	476	227	185	131	25	29	144	267	1 598	18	26	51	212
2004, Bn Euro	10 266	9 790	7 601	284	86	194	2 207	9	165	838	1 648	149	1 351	12	11	18	26	81	4	489	237	195	135	26	33	150	279	1 716	19	28	59	240 f

Note: Figures for Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland include the allocation of "financial intermediation services indirectly measured" (FISIM) to user sectors.
The other countries will do so in the coming months. Therefore comparability across countries is reduced.
"f": forecast by the Commission Services.

GDP growth rates, at constant prices																																
Annual growth rate, 2002	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	7.2	3.8	2.7	1.2	6.1	0.4	2.1	6.4	6.8	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	3.3	4.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	7.9
Annual growth rate, 2003	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.7	0.7	0.0	6.7	4.7	2.9	0.8	4.4	0.3	2.0	7.5	9.7	2.9	2.9	-1.9	-0.9	1.4	3.8	-1.1	2.5	4.5	2.4	1.5	2.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.8
Annual growth rate, 2004	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	7.8	4.2	3.1	2.3	4.5	1.2	3.8	8.5	6.7	4.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	2.4	5.3	1.0	4.6	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	5.6	3.7 f	8.3 f	7.7 f
"Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, 2004Q3"	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	4.6	2.4	1.2	8.3	4.0	3.4	1.7	4.4	1.3	4.0	9.1	5.8	3.8	3.9	0.4	2.0	3.2	4.5	0.9	5.0	5.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	5.8	:	11.8	4.5
"Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, 2004Q4"	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.9	1.3	6.6	4.2	3.1	1.8	2.3	0.9	3.3	8.6	6.7	3.6	4.1	1.4	2.4	2.6	3.7	0.5	4.3	5.8	3.9	3.1	3.5	6.2	:	:	6.3
"Compared to the same quarter of the previous year, 2005Q1"	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	4.4	0.8	0.0	7.2	3.5	3.1	1.4	2.4	-0.2	3.9	7.4	5.7	3.1	2.9	-0.1	-0.5	2.0	3.8	0.1	2.6	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:

Quarterly growth rates are calculated from raw (i.e. non-seasonally adjusted) data, except for Greece and Portugal.
"f": forecast by the Commission Services.

GDP per head (Index EU-25=100, in PPS)																																
1995	100	111	112	119	70	124	122	35	72	87	116	99	115	86	30	34	178	49	:	120	128	41	73	68	44	106	118	110	31	37	:	30
2004	100	109	107	118	70	122	109	51	82	98	110	139	105	81	43	48	222	61	71	119	122	47	73	78	52	115	116	119	30	46	32	29

Figures for 2004 are based on preliminary PPP. Euro-zone: 1995 including Greece.

GDP per head in Euro																																
2004	22300	25400	24400	27200	8500	36000	26800	6700	15000	19600	26500	36600	23300	16800	4800	5200	56500	8000	10700	30000	29000	5100	12900	13000	6200	28600	31000	28800	2500	6200	2700	3400
Net national income per head (Index EU-15=100, in Euro)																																
2003, EU-15 = 100	:	100	95.26	106	28	137	105	23	60	71	107	117	91	:	16	19	191	:	:	110	112	:	48	49	20	108	124	117	:	:	:	13
Household consumption expenditure per head (Index EU-25=100, in Euro)																																
2003, EU-25 = 100	100	114	109	113	32	132	125	28	74	86	115	122	110	82	22	25	178	31	54	110	126	26	62	54	24	115	116	141	13	:	13	16

Household consumption expenditure includes the consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households.

Net saving (% of GDP)																																
2003 (% of GDP)	:	5.9	6.1	7.5	1.7	7	4.7	4.0	8.7	7.8	6.3	10.8	5.1	:	0.8	2.8	:	:	:	6.8	8.9	:	-0.7	9.4	2.3	6.9	9.6	4.3	:	:	:	:
Gross compensation per employee (Index EU25=100, in Euro)																																
2003, EU-25 = 100	100	115	107	126	32	172	126	26	42	83	122	124	86	66	16	17	252	30	46	136	128	18	58	60	19	125	156	138	7	:	:	7

Both compensation and employees use the domestic concept, i.e. they are attributed to a country according to the residence of the production unit, not the residence of the employee.

General government debt (% of GDP)																																
2002	61.7	62.7	69.5	105.4	30.7	47.2	60.9	5.3	112.2	55.0	59.0	32.6	108.0	65.2	14.1	22.4	7.5	55.5	62.7	52.6	66.7	41.2	58.5	29.5	43.3	42.5	52.4	38.3	54.0	:	23.3	94.3
2003	63.3	64.3	70.8	100.0	38.3	44.7	64.2	5.3	109.3	51.4	63.9	32.0	106.3	69.8	14.4	21.4	7.1	56.9	71.8	54.3	65.4	45.4	60.1	29.4	42.6	45.3	52.0	39.7	46.3	:	21.8	87.4
2004	63.8	64.7	71.3	95.6	37.4	42.7	66.0	4.9	110.5	48.9	65.6	29.9	105.8	71.9	14.4	19.7	7.5	57.6	75.0	55.7	65.2	43.6	61.9	29.4	43.6	45.1	51.2	41.6	38.8	:	:	:
General government deficit (-) / surplus (+) (% of GDP)																																
2002	-2.3	-2.2	-2.4	0.1	-6.8	1.7	-3.7	1.4	-4.1	-0.3	-3.2	-0.4	-2.6	-4.5	-2.7	-1.5	2.3	-8.5	-5.9	-1.9	-0.2	-3.6	-2.7	-2.4	-5.7	4.3	-0.3	-1.7	-0.1	:	-2.0	-12.6
2003	-2.9	-2.8	-2.8	0.4	-11.7	1.2	-3.8	3.1	-5.2	0.3	-4.2	0.2	-2.9	-6.3	-1.5	-1.9	0.5	-6.2	-10.5	-3.2	-1.1	-4.5	-2.9	-2.0	-3.7	2.5	0.2	-3.4	0.6	:	-2.0	-8.8
2004	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	0.1	-3.0	2.8	-3.7	1.8	-6.1	-0.3	-3.7	1.3	-3.0	-4.2	-0.8	-2.5	-1.1	-4.5	-5.2	-2.5	-1.3	-4.8	-2.9	-1.9	-3.3	2.1	1.4	-3.2	1.4	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – National and Financial Accounts.

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Annual inflation rate compared to the same month of the previous year																																
July 2004	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.1	1.1	2.0	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.9	6.7	1.8	3.8	7.2	3.1	1.2	2.1	4.7	2.9	3.7	8.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	7.6	:	12.1	:
May 2005	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	6.5	1.9	3.7	3.5	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.9	4.6	:	10.1	:
June 2005	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	6.6	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.8	2.0	5.1	:	9.7	:
July 2005	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	3.9	3.9	3.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.3	6.3	1.9	4.0	3.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.9	:	:	:
12-month average annual inflation rate, 12-month average rate																																
July 2005	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.9	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	7.0	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.1	2.9	4.0	0.5	0.8	1.7	4.7	:	:	:

The annual inflation rate measures the price change between the current month and the same month the previous year. The 12-month average rate compares the average Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) in the latest 12 months to the average of the previous 12 months. The EICP (European Index of Consumer Prices) indicated here for the EU-25 is the official EU aggregate. It covers 15 Member States until April 2004 and 25 Member States starting from May 2004. The new Member States are integrated into the EICP starting from May 2004 using a chain index formula. This means, for example, that the annual rate of change in October 2004 is the change from October 2003 to April 2004 of the 15 old Member States combined with the change from April 2004 to October 2004 of the 25 Member States.

Source: Eurostat – Price statistics.

Interest rates: 10-year government bond yields, monthly average																																
June 2004	4.73	4.56	4.41	4.46	5.02	4.53	4.31	4.36	4.55	4.39	4.39	4.38	4.54	5.49	4.93	4.47	4.49	8.55	4.65	4.42	4.41	7.27	4.47	4.69	5.09	4.48	4.72	5.24	:	:	:	:
April 2005	3.85	3.74	3.54	3.6	3.55	3.58	3.48	4.05	3.76	3.53	3.54	3.46	3.65	5.87	3.87	3.82	3.51	6.91	4.71	3.48	3.49	5.49	3.5	3.95	3.76	3.51	3.58	4.67	:	:	:	:
May 2005	3.69	3.57	3.39	3.43	3.49	3.39	3.3	3.99	3.6	3.36	3.38	3.28	3.55	5.84	3.87	3.87	3.35	7.00	4.66	3.3	3.39	5.35	3.35	3.92	3.54	3.33	3.34	4.45	:	:	:	:
June 2005	3.51	3.4	3.22	3.26	3.31	3.16	3.13	:	3.44	3.18	3.2	3.13	3.4	5.13	3.87	3.78	3.16	6.59	4.56	3.13	3.23	4.91	3.19	3.9	3.36	3.16	3.11	4.31	3.82	:	:	:
Interest rates: 10-year government bond yields, annual average																																
1999	:	4.73	4.66	4.75	:	4.91	4.49	11.39	6.30	4.73	4.61	4.71	4.73	:	:	:	4.66	:	:	4.63	4.68	:	4.78	:	:	4.72	4.98	5.01	:	:	:	:
2002	:	4.92	4.91	4.99	4.88	5.06	4.78	8.42	5.12	4.96	4.86	5.01	5.03	5.70	5.41	6.06	4.70	7.09	5.82	4.89	4.97	7.36	5.01	:	6.94	4.98	5.30	4.91	8.26	:	:	:
2003	4.34	4.23	4.14	4.18	4.12	4.31	4.07	5.25	4.27	4.12	4.13	4.13	4.25	4.74	4.90	5.32	4.03	6.82	5.04	4.12	4.15	5.78	4.18	6.40	4.99	4.13	4.64	4.58	6.42	:	:	:
2004	4.44	4.27	4.12	4.15	4.75	4.31	4.04	4.39	4.26	4.10	4.10	4.08	4.26	5.80	4.86	4.50	4.18	8.19	4.69	4.10	4.15	6.90	4.14	4.68	5.03	4.11	4.42	4.93	5.25	:	:	:

The interest rate figures for the 25 EU Member States refer to the EMU convergence criterion series. Euro-zone including Greece.

Source: Eurostat – Financial indicators.

2 POPULATION

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total population (1 000)																																
1.1.1960	376 423	314 826	250 625	9 129	9 638	4 566	72 543	1 209	8 300	30 327	45 465	2 836	50 026	572	2 104	2 756	313	9 961	327	11 417	7 030	29 480	8 826	1 581	3 970	4 413	7 471	52 164	7 829	4 125	18 319	27 120
1.1.1980	426 092	354 572	284 862	9 855	10 316	5 122	78 180	1 472	9 588	37 242	53 731	3 393	56 389	510	2 509	3 404	364	10 710	330	14 091	7 546	35 413	9 714	1 893	4 963	4 771	8 303	56 285	8 846	4 598	22 133	44 016
1.1.2000	451 169	376 293	302 478	10 239	10 278	5 330	82 163	1 372	10 904	40 050	58 749	3 778	56 929	690	2 382	3 512	434	10 222	380	15 864	8 002	38 654	10 195	1 988	5 399	5 171	8 861	59 623	8 191	4 568	22 455	64 818
1.1.2003, revised after 2001 census round	454 987 p	380 786 p	306 839	10 356	10 203	5 384	82 537	1 356	11 006	41 664	59 635	3 964	57 321	715	2 331	3 463	448	10 142	397	16 193	8 102	38 219	10 407	1 995	5 379	5 206	8 941	59 623	7 846	4 442	21 773	70 171
1.1.2004	457 162 p	383 021 p	308 974 p	10 396	10 212	5 398	82 532	1 351	11 041	42 345	60 200	4 028	57 888	730	2 319	3 446	452	10 117	400	16 258	8 140	38 191	10 475	1 996	5 380	5 220	8 976	59 673 p	7 801	4 441	21 711	70 694
Population growth rates (per 1 000 population), 2003																																
Total increase	4.7 p	5.8 p	6.2 p	3.9p	0.8	2.6	-0,1	-3,7	3,1	16.2 p	5.7 p	16.0 p	9,8	21,1	-5.3	-4,8	7.3	-2,5	6.5	4,0	4,7	-0.7	6.4	0.7	0.2	2.6	3.9	4.0 p	-5.7	-0,2	-2.8	15.4 p
Natural increase	0.4 p	0. 7p	0.6 p	0,5	-1.7	1.3	-1.8	-3,8	-0.1	1.3 p	3.5 p	8.2 p	-0,7	4,0	-4.9	-3,0	2,8	-4,1	2,2	3,6	0,0	-0.4	0.4	-1.1	-0.1	1.5	0.7	1.4 p	-5,7	-2,9	-2,5	13,2
Net migration	4.3 p	5.1 p	5. 6 p	3.4 p	2.5	1.3	1,7	0,1	3,2	14.9 p	2.2 p	7.9 p	10,6	17,1	-0.4	-1,8	4,6	1,5	4,3	0,4	4,7	-0.4	6.1	1,8	0.3	1.1	3.2	2.5 p	0.0	2,7	-0.3	2.2 p

The increase in total population is made up of the natural increase (live births less deaths) and net migration. Net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase (corrected net migration).

Population structure (percentage of total), 2004																																
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-19	22.7 p	22.4 p	21.7 p	23.2	22.7	24.3	20.5	24.4 p	20.6 p	20.1	25.1	28.3	19.2	27.8	23.4	25.7	24.5	22.2	25.3	24.5	22.3	25.3	21.6	21.0	25.5	24.0 p	24.0	25.9 p	20.9	23.1	24.4	:
20-59	55.8 p	55.5 p	55.7 p	55.0	59.0	55.2	54.9	53.8 p	56.6 p	58.5	54.2	56.4	55.8	55.8	54.4	54.0	56.8	56.8	57.3	56.7	56.0	57.6	56.4	58.6	58.7	55.5 p	53.2	54.7 p	56.4	54.9	56.4	:
60-79	17.7 p	18.1 p	18.5 p	17.7	16.4	16.4	20.5	18.9 p	19.6 p	17.4	16.4	12.6	20.2	13.8	19.2	17.4	15.6	17.8	14.7	15.3	17.7	14.6	18.3	17.5	13.6	16.9 p	17.5	16.3 p	19.7	19.5	17.0	:
80 and over	4.0 p	4.2 p	4.2 p	4.1	2.9	4.0	4.2	2.8 p	3.2 p	4.1	4.4	2.6	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.4	4.0	2.4	3.7	2.9	2.3	3.6 p	5.3	4.1 p	2.9	2.5	2.2	:

Source: Eurostat – Demographic statistics.

Population by age group (in thousands), 2000																																
0-14	77 394	63 387	49 409	1 805	1 707	981	12 897	251	1 695	5 965	11 076	829	8 146	157	428	710	82	1 729	77	2 946	1 372	7 558	1 655	320	1 069	943	1 640	11 357	1 301	902	4 160	:
15-24	58 989	46 924	37 999	1 244	1 589	621	9 159	198	1 580	5 918	7 636	642	6 770	107	340	497	49	1 527	58	1 883	955	6 534	1 502	292	923	660	1 025	7 279	1 192	622	3 648	:
25-54	195 167	163 206	131 571	4 435	4 490	2 342	35 801	560	4 618	17 449	25 170	1 562	24 940	286	972	1 448	197	4 291	162	7 300	3 540	16 546	4 301	886	2 321	2 257	3 677	25 615	3 446	1 897	9 356	:
55-64	48 761	41 586	33 933	1 040	1 074	595	10 955	158	1 215	4 012	5 452	321	6 762	63	289	374	44	1 143	37	1 583	902	3 353	1 102	214	470	543	987	6 071	927	582	2 330	:
65 and over	70 859	61 191	49 566	1 715	1 418	790	13 351	205	1 796	6 706	9 414	424	10 310	77	353	483	62	1 531	46	2 152	1 234	4 664	1 635	275	615	767	1 533	9 302	1 325	565	2 961	:
80 and over	15 477	13 885	10 882	356	237	209	2 935	36	338	1 502	2 138	95	2 230	18	60	82	13	260	9	500	272	746	330	45	100	171	436	2 357	174	110	392	:

Source: Eurostat – Demographic statistics.

Population by main group of citizenship, in thousands, 2003																																
Nationals	429 900	357 214	287 993	9 463	10 024	5 118	75 189	1 085	10 239	39 860	55 258	3 763	55 809	643	2 302	3 428	277	10 058	390	15 493	7 367	37 530	10 174	1 950	5 276	5 103	8 467	55 636	:	:	21 655	67 531
Non-nationals	22 917	21 357	17 858	847	179	265	7 348	272	767	1 978	3 263	215	1 512	73	30	34	174	116	8	700	715	700	234	45	103	104	474	2 760	:	:	26	273
Total	452 816	378 572	305 851	10 310	10 203	5 384	82 537	1 356	11 006	41 838	58 521	3 979	57 321	715	2 331	3 463	452	10 175	397	16 193	8 082	38 230	10 408	1 995	5 379	5 206	8 941	58 396	:	:	21 681	67 804
Population by main group of citizenship, in percentages, 2003																																
Nationals	94.9	94.4	94.2	91.8	98.2	95.1	91.1	80.0	93.0	95.3	95.3	94.6	97.4	89.9	98.7	99.0	61.4	98.9	98.1	95.7	91.1	98.2	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.0	94.7	95.3	:	:	99.9	99.6
Non-nationals	5.1	5.6	5.8	8.2	1.8	4.9	8.9	20.0	7.0	4.7	4.7	5.4	2.6	10.1	1.3	1.0	38.6	1.1	1.9	4.3	8.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	5.3	4.7	:	:	0.1	0.4

Footnotes: 1) FR: 1999, TR:2000, BE, ES, CY, HU, PL and RO: 2002, LU:2004. 2) CY: Government controlled area only.
3) EE: The Non-EU natinoals group for Estonia includes persons of 'undetermined' citizenship. The 2001 census recorded that 170.3 thousand of the 'undeterminated' were long-term residents of Estonia, that is they were citizens of the former USSR.
4) PL: The Non-EU nationals group for Poland includes "Others not stated". This group numbered 666.6 thousand persons at the time of the 2002 Census.

Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 population)																																
1960	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.2	7.7	7.8	9.5	10.0	7.0	7.7	7.0	5.5	7.7	:	11.0	10.1	7.1	8.9	5.9	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.7	7.5	8.8	8.9	10.7	:
1970	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.2	7.4	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4	7.8	7.0	7.4	8.6	10.2	9.5	6.4	9.4	7.4	9.5	7.1	8.6	9.4	8.3	7.9	8.8	5.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	7.2	:
1980	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.6	5.2	6.3	8.8	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.4	5.7	7.6	9.8	9.2	5.9	7.5	8.5	6.4	6.2	8.6	7.4	6.5	8.0	6.2	4.5	7.4	7.9	7.2	8.2	8.2
1990	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.5	8.8	6.1	6.5	7.5	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.6	9.7	8.9	9.8	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.7	7.2	4.3	7.7	5.0	4.7	6.5	6.9	6.0	8.3	8.2
2000	5.1	5.1 p	5.1 p	4.4	5.4	7.2	5.1	4.0	4.5 p	5.4	5.1 p	5.0	4.9	14.1	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	6.5	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.2	3.6	4.8	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.9	6.1	7.2 p
2003	4.8 p	4.7 p	4.7 p	4.0	4.8	6.5	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.0 p	4.6 p	5.1 p	4.5 p	15.0	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.1 p	3.9	5.0	6.2	6.8

The crude marriage rate is the ratio of the number of marriages to the mean population in a given year.

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total fertility rate																																
1960	2.59 e	2.59	2.62	2.56	2.11	2.57	2.37	:	2.28	2.86	2.73	3.76	2.41	3.51	:	2.60	2.28	2.02	3.62	3.12	2.69	2.98	3.10	2.18	3.07	2.72	2.20	2.72	2.31	2.21	2.33	6.18
1970	2.34	2.38	2.41	2.25	1.91	1.95	2.03	2.16	2.39	2.90	2.47	3.93	2.42	2.54	2.01	2.40	1.98	1.98	2.02	2.57	2.29	2.20	2.83	2.10	2.40	1.82	1.92	2.43	2.18	1.80	2.89	5.68
1980	1.88	1.82	1.79	1.68	2.10	1.55	1.56	:	2.21	2.20	1.95	3.25	1.64	:	1.90	2.00	1.49	1.92	1.99	1.60	1.65	2.28	2.18	2.11	2.32	1.63	1.68	1.90	:	1.93	:	4.36
1990	1.64	1.57	1.51	1.62	1.89	1.67	1.45	2.04	1.39	1.36	1.78	2.11	1.33	2.42	2.01	2.03	1.61	1.87	2.05	1.62	1.46	2.04	1.57	1.46	2.09	1.78	2.13	1.83	1.81	1.69	1.83	2.99
2000	1.48	1.50	1.46	1.66	1.14	1.77	1.38 p	1.34	1.29 p	1.24 p	1.88 p	1.90 p	1.24 p	1.64 p	1.24	1.39	1.76	1.32	1.72	1.72	1.36	1.34	1.55	1.26	1.30	1.73	1.54	1.64	1.30	1.40 p	1.31	2.52
2003	1.48 p	1.52 p	1.47 p	1.61 p	1.18	1.76	1.34 p	1.37	1.29	1.31 p	1.88 p	1.98	1.29	1.5	1.29	1.26	1.63	1.28	1.48	1.75 p	1.38	1.22	1.44	1.20 p	1.21	1.76	1.71	1.71 p	1.23	1.33	1.27	2.2
The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if current fertility rates were to continue.																																
Percentage of live births outside marriage																																
1960	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e	5.1 e
1970	5.5 e	5.6	5.5 e	5.7	5.5 e	5.8	5.5 e	5.9	5.5 e	5.10	5.5 e	5.11	5.5 e	5.12	5.5 e	5.13	5.5 e	5.4	1.5	2.1	12.8	5.0	7.3	8.5	6.2	5.8	18.6	8.0	8.5	:	:	:
1980	8.7 e	9.6	8.7 e	9.7	8.7 e	9.8	8.7 e	9.9	8.7 e	9.10	8.7 e	9.11	8.7 e	9.12	8.7 e	9.13	8.7 e	7.1	1.1	4.1	17.8	4.7	9.2	13.1	5.7	13.1	39.7	11.5	10.9	:	:	2.9
1990	17.4 e	19.6	16.1	11.6	8.6	46.4	15.3	27.1	2.2	9.6	30.1	14.6	6.5	0.7	16.9	7.0	12.8	13.1	1.8	11.4	23.6	6.2	14.7	24.5	7.6	25.2	47.0	27.9	12.4	7.0	:	4.5
2000	27.0 p	28.4 p	25.1 p	22.0	21.8	44.6	23.4	54.5	4.0 p	17.7 p	42.6	31.5 p	9.7 p	2.3 p	40.3	22.6	21.9	29.0	10.9	24.9	31.3	12.1	22.2	37.1	18.3	39.2	55.3	39.5	38.4	9.0 p	25.5	:
2003	30.6 p	31.8 p	28.7 p	31.0 p	28.5	44.9	27.0	57.8	4.8	23.2 p	45.2 p	31.4	13.6 p	3.5	44.2	29.5	25.0	32.3	16.8	30.7	35.3	15.8	26.9	42.5	23.3	40.0	56.0	41.5	46.1	10.1	28.2	:
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 population)																																
1960	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.3	.	0.7	.	.	:	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	.	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	:	1.2	2.0	0.4
1970	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	3.2	0.4	.	0.8	.	.	0.3	4.6	2.2	0.6	2.2	.	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.3
1980	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.7	1.8	4.1	0.7	.	1.5	.	0.2	0.3	5.0	3.2	1.6	2.6	.	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.4
1990	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.7	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	.	0.5	0.6	4.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	.	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.5
2000	1.8p	1.9p	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.0	1.0	:	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.3	.	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.5
2003	2.1p	2.1p	2.0 p	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.9	1.1	2.1 p	2.1 p	0.7 p	0.8 p	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.5	.	1.9	2.3p	1.3	2.2 p	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.8 p	1.5	1.1	1.5	0.7
The crude divorce rate is the ratio of the number of divorces to the mean population in a given year.																																
Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce, by marriage cohort (%), 2000																																
1950	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1960	:	15	:	15	:	29	18	:	6	3	17	-	3	:	:	:	14	:	:	16	18	:	4	:	:	23	32	23	:	:	:	:
1970	:	22	:	29	:	42	30	:	9	6	29	:	5	:	:	:	28	:	:	27	29	:	11	:	:	35	42	34	:	:	:	:
1980	:	28	:	39	:	46	38	:	13	12	35	:	8	:	:	:	40	:	:	35	37	:	19	:	:	44	50	42	:	:	:	:
1984	:	29	:	41	:	45	38	:	14	14	37	:	9	:	:	:	41	:	:	37	39	:	21	:	:	49	52	43	:	:	:	:
EU-15, UK: Scotland and Northern Ireland not included.																																
Mean marriage duration at divorce by marriage cohort, years, 2000																																
1950	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1960	:	14.4	:	17.5	:	14.2	12.5	:	14.4	28.6	15.7	-	22.1	:	:	:	17.1	:	:	17.1	11.3	:	22.8	:	:	15.7	14.9	16.4	:	:	:	:
1970	:	14.0	:	17.8	:	12.9	13.0	:	15.5	22.6	15.8	:	20.5	:	:	:	16.5	:	:	15.7	13.1	:	20.8	:	:	15.7	14.5	13.3	:	:	:	:
1980	:	12.7	:	16.3	:	11.8	12.3	:	13.5	16.6	14.4	:	17.4	:	:	:	13.8	:	:	13.7	12.6	:	18.0	:	:	15.3	13.4	11.9	:	:	:	:
1984	:	12.4	:	16.0	:	12.0	12.5	:	13.5	15.4	14.1	:	16.9	:	:	:	13.5	:	:	13.4	12.5	:	17.2	:	:	14.6	13.4	11.5	:	:	:	:
EU-15, UK: Scotland and Northern Ireland not included.																																
Source: Eurostat – Demographic Statistics.																																

		EU-25	Euro-15	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	
Population structure for main age groups for selected years (1 000 inhabitants)																																	
Population aged 0-14	2010	71 919	61 237	48 372	1 729	1 374	985	11 315	193	1 596	6 612	11 196	906	8 181	130	306	497	85	1 461	68	2 972	1 230	5 579	1 677	272	801	872	1 512	10 369	952	:	3 231	:
	2020	69 649	59 263	46 487	1 694	1 364	887	10 766	205	1 600	6 459	10 911	943	7 546	134	342	477	88	1 397	71	2 803	1 182	5 372	1 625	273	751	871	1 637	10 253	845	:	3 022	:
	2030	65 839	55 958	43 224	1 693	1 252	910	10 303	182	1 428	5 313	10 627	854	6 619	141	305	455	98	1 339	74	2 849	1 150	5 172	1 431	258	703	859	1 680	10 145	679	:	2 517	:
	2040	62 416	53 590	41 395	1 634	1 126	912	9 429	160	1 340	5 046	10 575	857	6 301	128	261	400	103	1 258	72	2 869	1 061	4 551	1 367	237	632	812	1 628	9 656	622	:	2 254	:
	2050	60 412	51 792	39 836	1 599	1 118	850	8 904	166	1 308	4 912	10 350	877	5 909	130	277	394	107	1 228	74	2 754	1 009	4 381	1 311	244	609	796	1 664	9 442	588	:	2 139	:
Population aged 15-64	2010	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.4	-0.8	0.4	-1.7	-1.9	1.1	4.3	2.5	6.2	-0.3	10.3	-2.7	-0.5	6.4	-1.3	7.0	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.0	-3.7	:	-0.4	:
	2020	-1.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	-10.4	-1.1	-4.1	-11.6	-0.8	3.5	1.4	13.7	-3.6	17.3	-12.7	-7.4	14.4	-8.9	7.1	1.6	0.7	-6.4	-1.6	-5.1	-4.1	-5.0	1.2	3.1	-16.5	:	-7.8	:
	2030	-6.2	-4.8	-6.1	-3.6	-14.9	-4.8	-12.6	-16.5	-4.9	-0.7	-0.6	19.9	-9.9	18.2	-18.9	-14.8	17.5	-13.2	8.4	-1.9	-5.3	-13.3	-6.0	-11.4	-10.8	-9.3	1.8	0.7	-27.0	:	-14.0	:
	2040	-12.0	-10.9	-12.9	-6.4	-21.2	-8.9	-19.6	-19.9	-13.2	-11.7	-3.2	19.8	-20.4	21.8	-22.9	-19.7	21.8	-18.2	13.2	-5.1	-11.4	-17.2	-13.9	-16.7	-17.1	-10.8	2.1	-2.3	-37.0	:	-23.4	:
	2050	-16.9	-14.9	-17.7	-7.8	-30.6	-8.5	-24.0	-26.8	-21.4	-22.1	-4.0	15.6	-26.8	18.7	-30.2	-26.0	29.8	-25.4	12.4	-3.8	-14.9	-27.2	-22.1	-24.2	-28.2	-13.6	3.8	-3.7	-47.8	:	-33.9	:
Population aged 65+	2010	81 598	70 959	58 248	1 846	1 571	891	16 915	222	2 116	7 694	10 330	509	12 035	105	389	540	70	1 668	60	2 486	1 464	5 093	1 888	333	658	897	1 677	10 142	1 322	:	3 164	:
	2020	97 068	83 600	68 204	2 217	2 059	1 104	18 669	233	2 413	9 027	13 139	700	13 608	149	388	558	86	1 972	88	3 239	1 690	6 750	2 192	411	861	1 224	2 033	12 258	1 475	:	3 472	:
	2030	115 848	99 970	81 665	2 717	2 283	1 263	22 308	256	2 780	11 226	15 771	928	15 715	193	430	661	112	2 118	107	3 957	2 135	8 248	2 591	503	1 078	1 423	2 289	14 754	1 580	:	3 817	:
	2040	130 824	113 729	93 116	3 015	2 495	1 370	24 374	269	3 233	13 944	17 683	1 178	18 340	219	457	732	136	2 287	112	4 339	2 471	8 760	2 973	558	1 206	1 432	2 472	16 771	1 646	:	4 549	:
	2050	134 541	115 489	94 579	3 022	2 753	1 309	23 533	289	3 454	15 278	17 928	1 435	18 599	255	488	770	142	2 505	125	4 083	2 502	9 885	3 196	592	1 388	1 407	2 478	17 123	1 706	:	5 066	:

Notes: 1) Population refers to 1 January population of the respective years. 2) Data for France refer to metropolitan France.
Source: 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

Population growth rates (per 100 population) compared to 2004 population for main age groups for selected years (percentage change)																																	
Population aged 0-14	2010	-3.8	-1.9	-1.0	-3.8	-11.6	-3.2	-7.0	-10.4	-0.1	7.5	0.6	7.7	-0.4	-11.1	-14.0	-18.3	0.8	-9.0	-6.1	-1.4	-7.1	-15.2	1.7	-6.6	-15.2	-5.3	-5.5	-4.8	-13.9	:	-9.4	:
	2020	-6.8	-5.0	-4.9	-5.8	-12.2	-12.9	-11.5	-5.2	0.1	5.0	-1.9	12.1	-8.2	-8.6	-4.1	-21.7	4.2	-13.0	-2.0	-7.1	-10.7	-18.4	-1.5	-6.3	-20.5	-5.4	2.4	-5.9	-23.5	:	-15.3	:
	2030	-11.9	-10.3	-11.6	-5.8	-19.4	-10.6	-15.3	-15.7	-10.6	-13.6	-4.5	1.5	-19.4	-3.8	-14.4	-25.2	15.9	-16.6	1.3	-5.5	-13.1	-21.4	-13.2	-11.6	-25.6	-6.6	5.1	-6.9	-38.6	:	-29.4	:
	2040	-16.5	-14.1	-15.3	-9.1	-27.5	-10.4	-22.5	-25.7	-16.2	-18.0	-4.9	2.0	-23.3	-12.4	-26.8	-34.3	21.7	-21.7	-0.9	-4.9	-19.8	-30.8	-17.1	-18.6	-33.1	-11.7	1.8	-11.3	-43.7	:	-36.8	:
	2050	-19.2	-17.0	-18.5	-11.0	-28.1	-16.5	-26.8	-23.1	-18.2	-20.1	-7.0	4.3	-28.1	-11.2	-22.3	-35.2	25.9	-23.6	1.5	-8.7	-23.7	-33.4	-20.5	-16.3	-35.5	-13.5	4.1	-13.3	-46.8	:	-40.0	:
Population aged 15-64	2010	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.4	-0.8	0.4	-1.7	-1.9	1.1	4.3	2.5	6.2	-0.3	10.3	-2.7	-0.5	6.4	-1.3	7.0	2.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.0	-3.7	:	-0.4	:
	2020	-1.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	-10.4	-1.1	-4.1	-11.6	-0.8	3.5	1.4	13.7	-3.6	17.3	-12.7	-7.4	14.4	-8.9	7.1	1.6	0.7	-6.4	-1.6	-5.1	-4.1	-5.0	1.2	3.1	-16.5	:	-7.8	:
	2030	-6.2	-4.8	-6.1	-3.6	-14.9	-4.8	-12.6	-16.5	-4.9	-0.7	-0.6	19.9	-9.9	18.2	-18.9	-14.8	17.5	-13.2	8.4	-1.9	-5.3	-13.3	-6.0	-11.4	-10.8	-9.3	1.8	0.7	-27.0	:	-14.0	:
	2040	-12.0	-10.9	-12.9	-6.4	-21.2	-8.9	-19.6	-19.9	-13.2	-11.7	-3.2	19.8	-20.4	21.8	-22.9	-19.7	21.8	-18.2	13.2	-5.1	-11.4	-17.2	-13.9	-16.7	-17.1	-10.8	2.1	-2.3	-37.0	:	-23.4	:
	2050	-16.9	-14.9	-17.7	-7.8	-30.6	-8.5	-24.0	-26.8	-21.4	-22.1	-4.0	15.6	-26.8	18.7	-30.2	-26.0	29.8	-25.4	12.4	-3.8	-14.9	-27.2	-22.1	-24.2	-28.2	-13.6	3.8	-3.7	-47.8	:	-33.9	:
Population aged 65+	2010	8.4	8.9	9.3	3.7	10.4	10.8	13.8	1.5	7.3	7.7	5.3	13.4	8.2	20.8	3.7	4.2	9.2	6.5	15.0	10.4	16.1	2.9	7.2	10.8	6.1	10.3	8.8	6.3	-0.8	:	1.0	:
	2020	28.9	28.3	28.0	24.5	44.7	37.2	25.6	6.7	22.4	26.4	34.0	56.0	22.4	71.1	3.5	7.7	34.8	25.8	69.3	43.9	34.1	36.3	24.4	36.8	38.9	50.5	31.9	28.5	10.6	:	10.8	:
	2030	53.9	53.4	53.3	52.6	60.4	56.9	50.1	17.1	41.1	57.1	60.8	106.7	41.3	122.2	14.5	27.6	76.5	35.2	105.7	75.8	69.3	66.6	47.1	67.5	73.8	74.9	48.5	54.6	18.5	:	21.8	:
	2040	73.8	74.5	74.8	69.3	75.3	70.3	64.0	23.2	64.0	95.2	80.3	162.5	64.9	151.5	21.8	41.2	112.9	45.9	114.0	92.8	96.0	76.9	68.8	86.0	94.4	76.1	60.4	75.7	23.4	:	45.2	:
	2050	78.7	77.2	77.5	69.7	93.5	62.7	58.4	32.5	75.2	113.9	82.8	219.6	67.2	193.4	30.1	48.7	123.5	59.9	140.7	81.4	98.5	99.6	81.5	97.2	123.8	73.1	60.7	79.4	27.9	:	61.7	:

Notes: 1) Population refers to 1 January population of the respective years. 2) Data for France refer to metropolitan France.
Source: 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

		EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	
Population structure (percentage of total) for main age groups for selected years																																		
Population aged 0-14	2010	15.5	15.7	15.4	16.4	13.6	18.0	13.7	14.7	14.2	14.8	18.2	21.0	14.0	16.6	13.7	14.9	17.9	14.6	16.2	17.8	14.9	14.7	15.7	13.5	15.0	16.5	16.5	17.0	12.8	:	15.1	:
	2020	14.8	14.9	14.6	15.7	13.8	16.0	13.0	16.4	14.0	14.2	17.2	19.8	12.9	15.4	16.2	15.0	17.0	14.4	15.7	16.3	14.0	14.5	15.1	13.5	14.2	16.1	17.1	16.3	12.4	:	14.9	:
	2030	14.0	14.0	13.6	15.4	12.9	16.3	12.7	15.1	12.6	11.7	16.3	16.9	11.6	15.3	15.1	14.7	17.3	14.1	15.4	16.2	13.5	14.2	13.4	12.9	13.5	15.8	16.9	15.8	11.0	:	13.1	:
	2040	13.5	13.6	13.2	14.8	12.1	16.5	12.0	13.8	12.1	11.3	16.0	16.1	11.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	17.0	13.6	14.6	16.3	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.6	15.2	16.2	14.9	11.0	:	12.3	:
	2050	13.4	13.5	13.1	14.7	12.6	15.7	11.9	14.8	12.3	11.5	15.8	16.0	11.2	13.3	14.8	13.7	16.6	13.8	14.5	15.8	12.3	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.8	15.3	16.3	14.7	11.5	:	12.5	:
Population aged 15-64	2010	66.9	66.2	66.2	66.1	70.9	65.7	65.9	68.4	67.1	67.9	65.0	67.3	65.5	70.0	68.9	69.0	67.5	68.6	69.6	67.3	67.4	71.8	66.6	70.0	72.7	66.6	65.3	66.3	69.4	:	70.0	:
	2020	64.5	64.1	64.1	63.8	65.4	64.0	64.4	64.9	64.9	66.0	62.2	65.5	63.7	67.4	65.5	67.5	66.6	65.2	64.8	64.9	66.0	67.3	64.6	66.1	69.4	61.3	61.7	64.2	65.9	:	68.1	:
	2030	61.3	60.9	60.8	59.8	63.5	61.0	59.8	63.6	62.8	63.6	59.5	64.8	60.9	63.8	63.7	63.9	62.9	63.6	62.2	61.3	61.5	63.3	62.3	62.1	65.7	58.1	60.0	61.3	63.4	:	67.1	:
	2040	58.3	57.6	57.2	57.9	61.1	58.8	56.9	63.1	58.7	57.5	57.2	61.7	55.5	63.6	63.0	62.2	60.7	61.6	62.9	59.1	58.1	62.4	58.4	59.5	63.2	58.1	59.2	59.2	59.8	:	62.8	:
	2050	56.7	56.5	55.8	57.6	56.5	60.2	56.5	59.6	55.2	52.9	57.0	57.8	53.5	60.5	59.1	59.6	61.3	58.1	60.8	60.7	57.3	57.6	55.0	56.0	57.9	57.8	59.4	58.7	55.0	:	57.9	:
Population aged 65+	2010	17.6	18.1	18.4	17.5	15.5	16.3	20.4	16.9	18.7	17.3	16.8	11.7	20.5	13.4	17.4	16.1	14.6	16.8	14.2	14.9	17.7	13.5	17.7	16.5	12.3	16.9	18.2	16.7	17.8	:	14.9	:
	2020	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.5	20.8	20.0	22.6	18.7	21.1	19.8	20.6	14.7	23.4	17.2	18.3	17.5	16.4	20.4	19.5	18.8	20.0	18.2	20.3	20.4	16.4	22.6	21.2	19.5	21.7	:	17.0	:
	2030	24.7	25.1	25.6	24.8	23.6	22.7	27.5	21.3	24.6	24.7	24.2	18.3	27.5	20.9	21.2	21.4	19.8	22.3	22.4	22.5	25.0	22.5	24.3	25.0	20.8	26.1	23.1	22.9	25.6	:	19.8	:
	2040	28.2	28.8	29.6	27.3	26.8	24.7	31.1	23.1	29.2	31.2	26.8	22.2	33.1	23.0	23.6	24.4	22.3	24.8	22.5	24.6	29.3	24.7	28.5	28.4	24.2	26.7	24.6	25.9	29.2	:	24.9	:
	2050	29.9	30.0	31.1	27.7	30.9	24.1	31.6	25.6	32.5	35.6	27.2	26.2	35.3	26.2	26.1	26.7	22.1	28.1	24.7	23.5	30.4	29.4	31.9	31.2	29.3	26.9	24.3	26.6	33.5	:	29.6	:

Notes: 1) Population refers to 1 January population of the respective years. 2) Data for France refer to metropolitan France.
Source: 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

Indicators of population structure for main age groups for selected years																																		
Young age dependency ratio	2010	23.2	23.7	23.2	24.8	19.1	27.4	20.7	21.5	21.1	21.8	28.0	31.2	21.3	23.7	19.9	21.5	26.5	21.3	23.3	26.5	22.1	20.5	23.5	19.3	20.6	24.7	25.2	25.7	18.4	:	21.6	:
	2020	23.0	23.3	22.7	24.6	21.1	25.1	20.2	25.3	21.6	21.5	27.6	30.3	20.3	22.9	24.7	22.2	25.5	22.1	24.3	25.1	21.2	21.5	23.4	20.5	20.5	26.3	27.7	25.4	18.9	:	21.8	:
	2030	22.9	23.0	22.3	25.8	20.3	26.7	21.2	23.8	20.1	18.4	27.4	26.0	19.1	23.9	23.7	23.0	27.6	22.2	24.8	26.4	22.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	20.6	27.2	28.3	25.7	17.4	:	19.5	:
	2040	23.1	23.6	23.0	25.6	19.8	28.0	21.1	21.8	20.6	19.7	28.0	26.1	20.5	21.1	21.3	21.5	27.9	22.1	23.2	27.5	21.7	20.6	22.5	20.3	20.0	26.1	27.3	25.2	18.4	:	19.6	:
	2050	23.7	23.9	23.4	25.4	22.2	26.0	21.1	24.8	22.3	21.7	27.7	27.7	21.0	22.0	25.0	23.0	27.1	23.7	23.9	26.1	21.5	22.6	23.8	22.9	22.2	26.4	27.5	25.0	21.0	:	21.6	:
Old age dependency ratio	2010	26.3	27.5	27.9	26.4	21.9	24.8	31.0	24.7	28.0	25.4	25.9	17.5	31.3	19.1	25.2	23.4	21.6	24.3	20.4	22.2	26.3	18.8	26.5	23.6	16.9	25.4	28.0	25.1	25.6	:	21.2	:
	2020	32.1	32.8	33.3	32.2	31.8	31.2	35.1	28.7	32.5	30.0	33.2	22.5	36.6	25.5	28.0	26.0	24.7	31.2	30.0	29.0	30.3	27.1	31.5	30.8	23.5	37.0	34.4	30.3	33.0	:	25.1	:
	2030	40.3	41.2	42.1	41.3	37.1	37.1	46.0	33.4	39.1	38.9	40.7	28.3	45.2	32.9	33.4	33.4	31.5	35.1	36.0	36.7	40.8	35.7	39.0	40.4	31.7	45.0	38.5	37.4	40.4	:	29.6	:
	2040	48.5	50.0	51.8	47.2	43.8	42.1	54.6	36.6	49.8	54.3	46.9	35.9	59.8	36.1	37.4	39.3	36.7	40.3	35.9	41.6	50.4	39.7	48.9	47.7	38.1	46.1	41.5	43.8	48.8	:	39.6	:
	2050	52.8	53.2	55.6	48.1	54.8	40.0	55.8	43.1	58.8	67.5	47.9	45.3	66.0	43.2	44.1	44.9	36.1	48.3	40.6	38.6	53.2	51.0	58.1	55.6	50.6	46.7	40.9	45.3	60.9	:	51.1	:
Total age dependency ratio	2010	49.5	51.2	51.1	51.2	41.0	52.2	51.7	46.2	49.1	47.2	53.9	48.7	52.6	42.8	45.1	44.9	48.1	45.6	43.7	48.7	48.4	39.3	50.0	42.9	37.5	50.1	53.2	50.8	44.0	:	42.8	:
	2020	55.1	56.1	56.0	56.8	52.9	56.3	55.3	54.0	54.1	51.5	60.8	52.8	56.9	48.4	52.7	48.2	50.2	53.3	54.3	54.1	51.5	48.6	54.9	51.3	44.0	63.3	62.1	55.7	51.9	:	46.9	:
	2030	63.2	64.2	64.4	67.1	57.4	63.8	67.2	57.2	59.2	57.3	68.1	54.3	64.3	56.8	57.1	56.4	59.1	57.3	60.8	63.1	62.8	58.1	60.6	61.1	52.3	72.2	66.8	63.1	57.8	:	49.1	:
	2040	71.6	73.6	74.8	72.8	63.6	70.1	75.7	58.4	70.4	74.0	74.9	62.0	80.3	57.2	58.7	60.8	64.6	62.4	59.1	69.1	72.1	60.3	71.4	68.0	58.1	72.2	68.8	69.0	67.2	:	59.2	:
	2050	76.5	77.1	79.0	73.5	77.0	66.0	76.9	67.9	81.1	89.2	75.6	73.0	87.0	65.2	69.1	67.9	63.2	72.0	64.5	64.7	74.7	73.6	81.9	78.5	72.8	73.1	68.4	70.3	81.9	:	72.7	:

Notes: 1) Population refers to 1 January population of the respective years. 2) Data for France refer to metropolitan France. 3) Young age dependency ratio: Population aged between 0-14 as a percentage of population aged between 15 and 64. 4) Old-age dependency ratio: Population aged 65 and more as a percentage of population aged between 15 and 64. 5) Total age dependency ratio: Sum of young age and old age dependency ratios.
Source: 2004-based Eurostat population projections, trend scenario, baseline variant.

Immigration flows to EU-25 MS in 2003

	EU-15	EU-25	BE	DE	GR	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	DK	SE	UK	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	SI	SK
Total immigration	2 692 922	2 810 866**	77 585	879 217	12 630	672 266	57 846	50 500	213 202	12 613	104 514	89 928	19 028	17 838	49 754	63 795	372 206	16 779	60 015	1 198	17 558	1 364	4 728	472	:	9 279	6 551
EU citizens (EU-25)	1 089 992*	1 143 581**	45 105	435 569	3 478	186 583	6 280	:	60 366	9 609	52 724	42 861	5 164	11 644	31 670	29 825	169 114	10 268	30 909	66	3 869	720	1 873	178	:	1 826	3 880
Third country nationals	1 552 430*	1 616 785**	32 480	443 648	9 152	485 683	51 566	:	152 836	3 004	51 790	47 067	13 864	6 194	18 084	33 970	203 092	6 511	29 106	1 132	13 689	644	2 855	294	:	7 453	2 671

* Not including Ireland.

** Not including Poland and Ireland.

Notes: 1998: GR; 1999: FR, EE; 2001: BE, DE, AT, PT, UK, MT; 2002: IE, IT, HU.
Source: Eurostat – Migration statistics (includes Eurostat estimates)

1 January 2003 — National and foreign population in EU-25 Member States (thousands)

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	TOTALS
Total population	10 355.8	10 203.3	5 397.6	82 536.7	1 356.0	11 006.4	42 197.9	59 635.0	3 963.6	57 321.1	715.1	2 319.2	3 462.6	448.3	10 116.7	397.3	16.258.0	8.082.0	38 218.5	10 407.5	1 996.4	5 379.2	5 219.7	8 975.7	59 328.9	455 298.5
Nationals	9 503.9	10 076.4	5 126.4	75 656.5	1 084.5	10 239.2	39 425.7	56 314.0	3 682.7	55 978.6	647.9	2 285.9	3 428.3	282.8	9 986.6	389.7	15 555.85	7 366.7	37 518.4	10 173.6	1 951.1	5 276.1	5 112.7	8 499.6	56 592.7	432 155.8
Other EU-25 nationals	578.0	48.1	66.4	2 085.9	4.0	79.5	578.8	1 260.2	145.8	174.0	33.9	4.4	1.7	143.6	17.4	4.9	224.3	164.2	14.4	50.4	1.9	11.8	34.6	207.0	1 016.6	6 951.8
Non-EU-25 nationals	274.0	78.8	204.8	4 794.3	267.5	687.7	2 193.4	2 060.8	135.2	1 168.5	33.3	28.9	32.5	21.9	112.7	2.7	477.9	551.1	685.7	183.4	43.3	91.3	72.5	269.1	1 719.6	16 190.9
% Other EU	5.58%	0.47%	1.23%	2.52%	0.29%	0.72%	1.37%	2.11%	3.67%	0.30%	4.74%	0.19%	0.05%	32.03%	0.17%	1.23%	1.38%	2.03%	0.04%	0.48%	0.10%	0.22%	0.66%	2.31%	1.71%	1.52%
% NON EU-25	2.64%	0.77%	3.80%	5.80%	19.72%	6.25%	5.20%	3.45%	3.41%	2.04%	4.65%	1.25%	0.93%	4.88%	1.11%	0.67%	2.94%	6.81%	1.79%	1.80%	2.17%	1.70%	1.39%	3.00%	2.89%	3.55%
% Total foreign (EU + Non EU)	8.22%	1.24%	5.02%	8.32%	20.01%	6.97%	6.57%	5.56%	7.08%	2.34%	9.39%	1.44%	0.98%	36.91%	1.29%	1.90%	4.32%	8.84%	1.83%	2.28%	2.27%	1.92%	2.05%	5.30%	4.60%	5.07%

3 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

	EU-25		EU-15		Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Training enterprises as a percentage of all enterprises by size class, 1999																																		
10-49 employees	:		56	:	66	62	95	71	58	11	31	70	75	20	:	49	37	67	32	:	85	68	36	17	35	:	78	88	85	24	:	8	:
50-249 employees	:		81	:	93	84	98	87	85	43	58	93	98	48	:	70	60	83	51	:	96	91	52	46	72	:	97	99	91	34	:	13	:
250 or more employees	:		96	:	100	96	100	98	96	78	86	98	100	81	:	91	80	99	79	:	98	96	63	78	96	:	99	99	98	62	:	38	:
All size classes	:		62	:	282 f	69	96	75	9 f	18	793 f	1625 f	146 f	24	:	53	43	71	37	:	465 f	72	39	22	48	:	82	91	87	19 f	27 f	57 f	244 f
Percentage of employees of all enterprises participating in CVT courses by gender, 1999																																		
Total	:		40	:	41	42	53	32	19	15	25	46	41	26	:	12	10	36	12	:	41	31	16	17	32	:	50	61	49	13	:	8	:
Males	:		41	:	:	46	52	34	18	14	25	48	40	27	:	13	10	34	13	:	44	31	17	17	32	:	48	60	50	16	:	8	:
Females	:		38	:	:	35	54	29	5.9 f	16	26	44	43	23	:	12	9	4.0 f	11	:	1.4 f	32	15	17	33	:	53	61	46	5.5 f	3.8 f	7.2 f	8.5 f
Hours in CVT courses per participant by economic activity (*), 1999																																		
NACE D	:		32	:	29	24	41	29	26	49	46	33	40	30	:	31	39	47	34	:	39	28	24	44	20	:	35	34	29	19	:	33	:
NACE G	:		21	:	29	24	30	21	42	32	36	25	32	32	:	26	45	26	42	:	35	26	29	24	14	:	26	23	15	35	:	31	:
NACE J	:		34	:	34	41	41	35	46	34	44	37	28	35	:	32	29	43	19	:	48	49	36	55	27	:	38	26	27	20	:	27	:
NACE K	:		41	:	38	46	60	40	32	43	43	36	41	43	:	56	48	53	47	:	43	33	43	44	47	:	49	36	41	50	:	57	:
NACE O	:		22	:	31	22	42	15	19	44	54	38	59	39	:	27	19	37	30	:	26	15	27	38	34	:	31	26	15	72	:	45	:
Other	:		30	:	28	20	42	20	26	38	38	49	43	30	:	34	45	28	44	:	32	25	25	34	31	:	36	28	26	46	:	56	:
Total	:		31	:	31	25	41	27	31	39	42	36	40	32	:	34	41	39	38	:	37	29	28	38	24	:	36	31	26	35	:	42	:

(*) NACE D: Manufacturing, NACE G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, NACE J: Financial intermediation, NACE K: Real estate, renting and business activities, NACE O: Other community, social and personal service activities, Other (C, E, F, H, I) Mining and quarrying; Electricity, gas, water; Construction; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, communication.

Percentage of employees in small and large enterprises with and without 'a joint agreement' participating in CVT courses, 1999																																		
small – with	:		48	:	48	45	57	40	27	14	39	44	57	34	:	34	24	49	18	:	53	:	23	38	30	:	53	65	52	25	:	14	:
small – without	:		20	:	23	22	45	24	11	2	9	22	26	9	:	7	4	19	6	:	29	:	8	4	13	:	39	47	31	4	:	1	:
large – with	:		54	:	61	58	56	50	28	31	50	65	59	58	:	25	23	55	26	:	45	45	25	52	57	:	67	70	52	31	:	18	:
large – without	:		45	:	57	44	54	30	29	23	31	54	57	37	:	14	13	44	16	:	37	36	27	30	42	:	52	62	52	12	:	6	:

Source: Eurostat – CVTS2.

4 LABOUR MARKET

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Total employment (thousands)																																
Total 2002	198 752	170 342	135 580	4 136	4 760	2 782	39 091	584	4 176	17 345	24 902	1 779	24 008	353	987	1 409	288	3 856	148	8 324	4 142	13 782	5 029	895	2 123	2 360	4 352	27 919	2 979	:	9 591	21 357
Total 2003	199 321	170 933	135 968	4 139	4 845	2 757	38 719	593	4 275	17 774	24 882	1 814	24 284	356	997	1 442	293	3 906	147	8 274	4 146	13 617	5 009	893	2 162	2 360	4 343	28 183	3 166	1536	9 155	21 150
Total 2004	200 461	172 118	136 840	4 166	4 843	2 759	38 869	592	4 313	18 233	24 869	1 870	24 496	363	1 008	1 441	301	3 879	149	8 157	4 185	13 794	5 015	943	2 168	2 367	4 321	28 437	3 264	1563	9 103	21 563
Females 2002	86 644	73 703	57 448	1 759	2 077	1 295	17 443	287	1 561	6 535	11 327	742	9 058	155	483	700	109	1 751	46	3 644	1 862	6 253	2 272	409	970	1 138	2 087	12 894	1 414	:	4 421	6 193
Females 2003	87 254	74 309	58 009	1 783	2 110	1 273	17 382	291	1 611	6 827	11 372	761	9 211	158	486	714	121	1 788	45	3 653	1 873	6 185	2 281	405	988	1 135	2 084	13 005	1 490	686	4 166	5 972
Females 2004	88 230	75 368	58 917	1 797	2 110	1 283	17 480	295	1 642	7 139	11 425	787	9 603	158	492	705	122	1 773	45	3 615	1 880	6 229	2 289	430	977	1 137	2 071	13 156	1 533	696	4 178	5 707
Males 2002	112 108	96 639	78 132	2 377	2 683	1 487	21 649	297	2 615	10 810	13 575	1 037	14 950	198	504	709	179	2 104	102	4 681	2 280	7 529	2 757	487	1 153	1 222	2 264	15 025	1 565	:	5 170	15 164
Males 2003	112 067	96 624	77 959	2 356	2 735	1 484	21 337	302	2 663	10 947	13 509	1 053	15 074	198	511	728	173	2 118	102	4 621	2 273	7 432	2 728	488	1 174	1 225	2 259	15 178	1 676	851	4 989	15 178
Males 2004	112 231	96 750	77 923	2 370	2 733	1 475	21 389	298	2 671	11 094	13 443	1 084	14 893	205	516	736	178	2 106	104	4 542	2 304	7 565	2 726	513	1 191	1 230	2 250	15 281	1 731	866	4 926	15 856
Self-employed in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	15.6	14.6	:	16.4	16.0	7.0	10.2	8.1	41.7	15.2	8.8	17.9	25.2	23.5	13.8	20.0	6.9	13.8	11.5	13.5	18.8	37.0	24.3	17.3	9.1	11.8	4.9	12.0	:	:	44.6	:
Total 2003	15.7	14.8	:	16.4	19.1	7.1	10.5	8.9	41.2	14.9	8.8	17.7	25.0	23.6	13.0	20.4	6.8	13.4	8.8	13.6	18.8	29.0	24.1	16.9	10.1	11.7	4.7	12.7	:	:	46.8	:
Total 2004	15.9	14.9	:	16.3	18.8	7.0	10.9	9.6	40.2	14.8	8.8	17.6	25.2	24.0	13.3	18.4	6.7	14.2	8.7	13.7	18.9	28.9	24.1	16.7	12.3	11.6	4.9	12.8	:	:	46.8	:
Females 2002	11.7	10.6	:	13.8	10.6	4.0	7.6	5.4	38.0	12.1	6.3	7.6	19.5	16.2	11.9	16.9	5.4	10.0	4.7	10.9	16.9	33.4	22.9	13.8	5.0	8.1	2.6	7.3	:	:	46.2	:
Females 2003	11.7	10.7	:	13.8	12.7	4.3	7.6	5.9	37.6	11.8	6.3	7.6	19.4	15.6	11.0	17.1	5.9	9.2	4.9	10.4	16.6	25.8	22.6	13.3	6.1	8.0	2.5	7.7	:	:	47.7	:
Females 2004	11.8	10.8	:	13.1	12.2	4.1	7.9	6.3	35.2	11.7	6.2	7.5	20.0	16.1	12.1	16.0	5.7	10.1	4.0	10.9	15.3	26.0	22.2	14.0	7.2	7.8	2.6	7.6	:	:	46.3	:
Males 2002	18.6	17.7	:	18.4	20.2	9.7	12.4	10.7	43.9	17.1	10.9	25.2	28.7	29.2	15.6	23.1	7.9	17.0	14.5	15.5	20.4	39.9	25.6	20.1	12.6	15.2	7.1	16.0	:	:	43.3	:
Males 2003	18.9	17.9	:	18.3	24.0	9.5	12.8	11.8	43.4	16.8	10.9	24.9	28.5	30.0	15.0	23.6	7.5	16.9	10.6	16.0	20.6	31.6	25.4	20.0	13.5	15.1	6.8	16.9	:	:	46.2	:
Males 2004	19.1	18.1	:	18.7	24.0	9.6	13.2	12.9	43.3	16.7	11.0	25.0	28.6	30.1	14.4	20.7	7.5	17.6	10.8	15.9	21.8	31.3	25.7	19.0	16.5	15.2	7.0	17.2	:	:	47.3	:
Part-time workers in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	16.6	18.1	16.4	19.1	4.9	20.0	20.8	7.7	4.4	8.0	16.4	16.5	8.6	7.2	9.7	10.8	10.7	3.6	8.3	43.9	19.0	10.8	11.2	6.1	1.9	12.8	21.5	25.4	2.5	:	11.8	6.9
Total 2003	17.0	18.5	16.8	20.5	5.0	21.3	21.7	8.5	4.3	8.2	16.5	16.9	8.5	8.9	10.3	9.6	13.3	4.4	9.2	45.0	19.0	10.5	11.7	6.2	2.4	13.0	22.9	25.8	2.3	8.5	11.5	6.3
Total 2004	17.7	19.4	17.8	21.4	4.9	22.2	22.3	8.0	4.6	8.7	16.7	16.8	12.7	8.5	10.4	8.4	17.8	4.7	8.7	45.5	20.2	10.8	11.3	9.3	2.7	13.5	23.6	25.8	2.4	8.5	10.6	6.9
Females 2002	29.7	33.3	30.9	37.4	8.3	30.3	39.5	10.7	8.0	16.8	29.8	30.6	16.9	11.3	12.0	12.3	25.3	5.1	18.3	73.1	35.9	13.4	16.4	7.5	2.7	17.5	33.1	43.8	3.0	:	13.0	13.7
Females 2003	30.3	33.9	31.5	39.1	8.5	32.7	40.8	11.8	7.7	17.1	29.8	31.0	17.3	13.2	12.7	11.8	30.3	6.2	21.3	74.1	36.2	13.2	16.9	7.5	3.8	17.7	35.5	44.0	2.6	11.2	12.2	12.8
Females 2004	31.4	35.1	33.1	40.5	8.3	33.8	41.6	10.6	8.5	17.9	30.1	31.5	25.0	13.4	13.2	10.5	40.2	6.3	19.3	74.7	38.7	14.0	16.3	11.0	4.2	18.4	36.3	43.9	2.7	11.2	11.2	15.3
Males 2002	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.6	2.2	11.1	5.8	4.8	2.3	2.6	5.2	6.5	3.5	4.0	7.6	9.4	1.8	2.3	3.9	21.2	5.1	8.5	7.0	4.9	1.1	8.3	11.1	9.6	2.1	:	10.9	4.0
Males 2003	6.6	6.7	5.8	6.4	2.3	11.6	6.1	5.4	2.2	2.6	5.4	6.6	3.2	5.5	7.9	7.4	1.5	2.8	3.8	22.0	4.8	8.2	7.3	5.2	1.3	8.7	11.2	10.2	1.9	6.3	10.9	3.7
Males 2004	7.0	7.2	6.3	6.8	2.3	12.1	6.5	5.4	2.2	2.8	5.3	6.1	4.8	4.7	7.7	6.5	2.4	3.2	4.1	22.3	5.1	8.2	7.1	7.9	1.4	9.0	12.0	10.3	2.1	6.3	10.2	3.9
Temporary contract workers in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	12.9	13.1	14.7	8.1	8.1	9.1	12.0	2.7	11.7	31.8	13.5	5.3	9.9	9.1	13.9	7.2	5.1	7.3	4.3	14.4	7.4	15.4	21.5	14.3	4.9	16.0	15.2	6.4	5.3	:	1.0	:
Total 2003	13.0	13.1	14.6	8.4	9.2	9.3	12.2	2.5	11.2	31.8	12.7	5.2	9.9	12.5	11.1	7.2	3.2	7.5	3.6	14.5	6.9	19.4	20.6	13.7	4.9	16.3	15.1	6.1	6.5	11.3	2.0	:
Total 2004	13.7	13.6	15.3	8.7	9.1	9.5	12.4	2.6	11.9	32.5	12.8	4.1	11.8	12.9	9.5	6.3	4.9	6.8	3.9	14.8	9.6	22.7	19.8	17.8	5.5	16.1	15.5	6.0	7.4	12.2	2.5	:
Females 2002	13.8	14.3	16.0	11.2	9.3	10.3	12.2	1.5	13.6	34.8	15.3	6.3	12.0	12.7	10.8	4.9	5.6	6.6	5.9	17.1	7.3	14.4	23.4	16.1	4.5	19.5	17.6	7.2	4.7	:	0.8	:
Females 2003	13.8	14.1	15.8	11.1	10.7	10.4	12.3	1.8	13.3	34.6	14.2	6.0	12.2	17.1	9.1	4.8	4.1	6.7	4.8	16.4	6.7	17.8	22.3	14.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	6.8	6.0	10.7	1.7	:
Females 2004	14.3	14.4	16.3	11.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	1.8	14.0	35.2	14.0	4.6	14.5	17.6	7.3	3.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	16.5	9.0	21.5	21.1	19.1	5.1	19.5	17.5	6.5	7.0	12.4	2.0	:
Males 2002	12.1	12.2	13.6	5.8	7.0	7.9	11.8	3.9	10.5	29.9	11.9	4.5	8.4	5.8	17.0	9.8	4.7	7.9	3.4	12.1	7.6	16.4	19.9	12.6	5.2	12.5	12.8	5.6	5.9	:	1.1	:
Males 2003	12.4	12.2	13.7	6.2	7.9	8.2	12.1	3.2	9.7	29.9	11.4	4.4	8.2	8.1	13.1	9.6	2.5	8.3	3.0	12.9	7.1	20.8	19.0	12.6	5.3	12.6	12.8	5.4	7.0	11.8	2.2	:
Males 2004	13.2	12.9	14.5	6.4	7.8	8.7	12.7	3.5	10.5	30.6	11.8	3.7	9.9	8.6	11.6	8.7	4.1	7.5	3.0	13.4	10.2	23.7	18.7	16.7	6.0	12.6	13.5	5.5	7.7	12.1	2.9	:
Services in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	69.0	71.1	:	76.1	55.5	74.1	70.1	61.9	60.5	63.8	74.9	65.1	66.2	72.8	60.4	54.9	76.7	59.8	:	77.9	63.8	47.0	:	51.4	60.8	68.0	74.4	80.2	:	:	33.9	:
Total 2003	69.4	71.5	:	76.6	57.8	74.5	70.7	61.5	61.2	64.0	75.0	65.9	66.5	:	60.8	54.1	77.0	61.3	:	78.5	64.2	53.8	:	52.3	61.6	68.6	74.9	80.9	:	:	:	:
Total 2004	69.7	71.9	:	77.2	58.3	74.8	71.3	59.5	62.9	64.4	75.4	66.2	66.6	:	60.9	56.1	77.3	62.0	:	79.0	64.6	53.9	:	53.1	61.8	69.2	75.1	81.3	:	:	:	:
Females 2002	81.9	84.3	:	88.7	69.3	86.3	83.5	74.4	70.7	82.6	86.9	84.8	77.7	84.1	72.6	65.3	92.7	71.7	:	89.9	76.5	57.4	:	61.8	73.5	83.3	88.6	90.9	:	:	37.1	:
Females 2003	82.4	84.7	:	88.8	71.0	87.1	84.0	73.5	71.7	83.3	87.1	85.4	78.4	:	73.0	64.0	91.8	73.9	:	90.4	77.0	65.2	:	63.8	74.4	84.3	89.1	91.3	:	:	:	:
Females 2004	82.8	85.1	:	89.4	71.6	87.3	84.3	71.1	73.6	83.9	87.3	86.0	79.6	:	72.9	66.5	91.3	74.9	:		76.1	65.6	:	64.9	74.7	84.7	89.2	91.6	:	:	:	:
Males 2002	58.7	60.7	:	66.4	44.8	63.5	58.7	49.8	54.3	52.2	64.5	51.0	59.0	63.8	48.5	44.7	66.5	49.8	:	68.8	52.8	38.3	:	42.7	49.4	53.5	61.0	70.5	:	:	31.2	:
Males 2003	59.0	61.0	:	67.2	47.5	63.6	59.4	49.9	54.9	51.9	64.5	51.7	59.0	:	49.0	44.4	67.6	50.6	:	69.1	52.9	44.2	:	42.9	50.1	53.9	61.4	71.5	:	:	:	:
Males 2004	59.2	61.3	:	67.6	48.0	64.0	60.2	48.0	56.3	51.7	65.0	51.8	58.0	:	49.5	46.2	68.7	51.1	:		54.7	44.2	:	43.5	50.6	54.7	61.8	72.0	:	:	:	:

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Industry in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	25.8	24.9	:	21.6	39.7	22.5	27.6	31.2	24.2	30.2	21.4	27.9	29.2	19.8	24.8	27.4	21.9	34.2	:	18.7	23.1	24.3	:	37.5	34.3	26.7	23.2	18.9	:	:	29.9	:
Total 2003	25.5	24.6	:	21.0	38.0	22.2	27.0	32.3	24.1	30.1	21.3	27.5	29.1	:	25.8	28.0	21.6	33.4	:	18.1	22.8	27.0	:	36.9	34.0	26.2	22.8	18.3	:	:	:	:
Total 2004	25.2	24.2	:	20.5	37.8	21.5	26.4	34.7	23.3	29.9	21.1	27.6	29.0	:	26.5	28.1	21.3	32.9	:	17.6	22.4	26.8	:	36.4	34.2	25.8	22.5	17.9	:	:	:	:
Females 2002	13.9	12.7	:	9.7	27.2	12.1	14.7	21.4	12.3	13.3	10.7	13.5	18.4	10.0	16.2	20.8	6.4	24.7	:	7.8	10.2	14.8	:	27.1	23.4	13.1	10.3	8.7	:	:	24.6	:
Females 2003	13.5	12.4	:	9.5	26.0	11.4	14.3	22.7	12.1	12.6	10.5	12.9	18.1	:	17.2	21.6	7.4	23.5	:	7.4	10.0	16.5	:	25.7	23.0	12.4	9.9	8.3	:	:	:	:
Females 2004	13.2	12.1	:	9.0	25.7	11.0	14.1	25.4	11.0	12.3	10.3	12.6	17.0	:	17.5	20.2	7.7	22.6	:		10.6	16.2	:	24.6	23.2	12.3	9.8	7.9	:	:	:	:
Males 2002	35.2	34.5	:	30.6	49.4	31.7	38.5	40.7	31.4	40.7	30.7	38.2	35.9	27.7	33.1	34.1	31.8	42.1	:	27.0	34.4	32.2	:	46.0	44.0	39.5	35.3	28.1	:	:	34.3	:
Males 2003	35	34.3	:	29.9	47.4	31.6	37.8	41.7	31.4	41.1	30.8	38.1	36.0	:	34.1	34.4	30.7	41.7	:	26.6	34.1	35.7	:	46.0	43.9	39.2	34.9	27.2	:	:	:	:
Males 2004	34.9	34	:	29.5	47.1	30.8	37.0	44.0	30.8	41.4	30.5	38.5	36.9	:	35.2	35.7	29.8	41.6	:		32.5	35.7	:	46.0	43.9	38.5	34.5	26.7	:	:	:	:
Agriculture in % of total employment																																
Total 2002	5.3	4	:	2.4	4.8	3.3	2.3	6.9	15.3	6.0	3.7	7.0	4.6	7.4	14.9	17.6	1.4	6.1	:	3.4	13.1	28.7	:	11.2	5.0	5.3	2.4	0.9	:	:	36.2	:
Total 2003	5.2	3.9	:	2.4	4.2	3.3	2.3	6.1	14.6	5.9	3.6	6.6	4.4	:	13.4	17.8	1.4	5.4	:	3.4	13.0	19.3	:	10.9	4.4	5.2	2.4	0.9	:	:	:	:
Total 2004	5.1	3.9	:	2.3	4.0	3.6	2.2	5.8	13.8	5.7	3.6	6.2	4.4	:	12.5	15.8	1.3	5.1	:	3.3	13.0	19.2	:	10.5	3.9	5.0	2.4	0.9	:	:	:	:
Females 2002	4.3	3	:	1.6	3.4	1.7	1.8	4.2	16.9	4.1	2.4	1.7	3.8	5.9	11.2	14.0	0.9	3.6	:	2.3	13.4	27.8	:	11.1	3.2	3.6	1.1	0.4	:	:	38.3	:
Females 2003	4.1	2.9	:	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.7	3.8	16.1	4.1	2.4	1.7	3.5	:	9.7	14.4	0.9	2.6	:	2.2	13.0	18.3	:	10.6	2.6	3.3	1.0	0.4	:	:	:	:
Females 2004	4	2.8	:	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.6	15.3	3.8	2.5	1.4	3.4	:	9.6	13.3	1.1	2.6	:		13.3	18.3	:	10.5	2.1	3.0	1.0	0.4	:	:	:	:
Males 2002	6.1	4.8	:	2.9	5.9	4.8	2.8	9.5	14.3	7.2	4.8	10.7	5.1	8.5	18.4	21.2	1.7	8.2	:	4.2	12.8	29.5	:	11.3	6.6	7.0	3.7	1.3	:	:	34.4	:
Males 2003	6	4.7	:	2.9	5.2	4.8	2.8	8.4	13.7	7.0	4.7	10.1	5.0	:	16.8	21.2	1.7	7.6	:	4.3	12.9	20.1	:	11.1	6.0	6.9	3.7	1.3	:	:	:	:
Males 2004	5.9	4.7	:	2.9	4.9	5.3	2.8	8.0	12.9	6.9	4.5	9.8	5.1	:	15.3	18.2	1.5	7.3	:		12.8	20.1	:	10.5	5.5	6.8	3.7	1.3	:	:	:	:
Total unemployment (thousands)																																
Total 2002	18 645	13 633	11 737	321	374	130	3 340	61	480	2 158	2 393	80	2 062	13	142	224	5	229	12	232	159	3 408	270	60	489	237	229	1 534	608	:	786	2 473
Total 2003	19 257	14 418	12 515	352	399	160	3 695	67	460	2 240	2 577	86	2 048	16	117	213	7	239	13	311	163	3 256	342	63	457	235	260	1 486	454	:	687	2 496
Total 2004	19 441	14 699	12 868	350	426	155	3 931	61	506	2 211	2 641	87	1 960	18	110	174	9	243	12	387	189	3 165	367	60	474	229	296	1 381	400	:	714	2 479
Females 2002	9 409	6 995	6 228	153	205	63	1 727	28	289	1 227	1 241	30	1 103	7	63	109	3	95	5	116	77	1 646	149	29	226	114	101	601	274	:	346	644
Females 2003	9 668	7 327	6 552	162	224	79	1 851	32	284	1 264	1 324	33	1 112	8	58	109	4	104	5	145	81	1 556	181	31	213	111	115	581	206	:	290	674
Females 2004	9 787	7 485	6 701	174	224	76	1 956	26	318	1 242	1 357	32	1 036	10	56	89	6	113	4	183	96	1 518	193	30	232	111	136	573	182	:	269	615
Males 2002	9 236	6 639	5 509	168	169	68	1 614	33	191	930	1 152	50	960	6	79	114	3	134	7	116	82	1 762	121	31	263	123	127	933	334	:	441	1 829
Males 2003	9 588	7 091	5 963	190	175	81	1 844	35	176	975	1 252	54	936	8	58	103	3	135	8	165	82	1 700	160	32	244	124	145	905	248	:	396	1 822
Males 2004	9 653	7 214	6 166	176	202	79	1 975	34	188	970	1 285	55	925	8	54	84	4	130	8	204	94	1 648	174	30	241	118	160	808	218	:	445	1 864
Youth unemployment rate (15 to 24 years)																																
Total 2002	18.1	15.6	16.8	18.5	16.9	7.9	14.2	19.3	26.8	22.3	20.0	8.0	23.1	9.7	23.9	23.8	8.3	12.0	18.3	5.0	6.7	41.8	11.6	15.3	37.6	21.0	11.9	12.1	35.0	:	21.0	19.1
Total 2003	18.6	16.3	17.6	21.0	18.6	9.9	14.7	23.4	26.8	22.7	21.1	8.3	23.7	10.7	17.9	26.9	11.8	13.5	19.1	6.3	8.1	41.2	14.4	15.7	33.8	21.8	13.4	12.3	27.1	:	19.5	20.5
Total 2004	18.6	16.6	17.9	19.8	21.1	8.2	15.1	21.0	26.9	22.1	22.0	8.3	23.6	10.6	19.0	19.9	18.1	14.8	16.7	8.0	9.4	39.5	15.4	14.3	32.3	20.7	16.3	12.1	24.4	:	21.4	19.6
Females 2002	19.1	16.7	18.8	18.0	17.2	6.3	15.4	24.8	35.3	27.3	21.4	7.0	27.8	10.0	25.8	26.2	10.1	11.2	18.0	4.8	7.0	42.9	13.9	17.4	36.2	20.9	11.8	10.2	30.9	:	21.3	17.0
Females 2003	19.2	16.9	18.8	20.4	18.8	9.1	14.4	29.0	36.6	27.0	21.9	7.5	27.6	11.0	23.5	32.2	13.0	13.1	21.3	6.3	9.0	42.8	17.0	19.0	31.7	21.6	13.7	10.6	24.7	:	20.1	18.8
Females 2004	19.3	17.2	19.3	22.0	19.4	7.5	14.9	22.1	36.3	26.5	23.3	7.8	27.2	11.7	25.7	17.2	23.0	15.0	16.5	8.1	9.8	41.4	17.7	18.0	30.5	19.4	16.9	10.7	23.8	:	18.7	18.9
Males 2002	17.3	14.7	15.1	18.9	16.6	9.3	13.0	15.6	19.9	18.5	18.9	8.7	19.4	9.3	22.4	22.0	6.8	12.6	18.5	5.2	6.4	40.9	9.7	13.8	38.8	21.2	12.0	13.6	38.3	:	20.7	20.4
Males 2003	18.2	15.9	16.6	21.5	18.4	10.7	14.9	19.8	18.9	19.5	20.5	9.1	20.5	10.4	14.0	22.8	10.8	13.7	17.2	6.3	7.4	39.9	12.4	13.3	35.6	21.9	13.0	13.8	28.9	:	19.1	21.5
Males 2004	18.1	16.0	16.8	17.9	22.3	8.8	15.3	20.3	19.1	18.7	20.9	8.8	20.7	9.5	14.3	21.6	13.6	14.8	16.8	7.9	9.0	38.0	13.6	11.5	33.7	22.0	15.7	13.4	24.9	:	23.4	20.0
Very long-term unemployment (24 months or more) in % active population																																
Total 2002	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	0.3	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.4	4.0	4.8	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.9	2.2	7.6	1.2	:	0.6	8.3	:	2.3	1.2
Total 2003	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	0.8	3.5	0.4	2.5	3.9	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	5.1	1.0	2.0	7.6	1.1	:	0.5	6.7	:	2.7	1.1
Total 2004	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	0.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.6	:	2.5	3.5	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.5	5.0	1.6	1.7	8.1	1.0	:	0.5	5.1	:	2.9	2.1
Females 2002	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.4	3.1	2.5	5.3	3.6	1.9	0.3	4.9	0.4	3.0	4.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	5.6	1.1	2.2	7.9	0.9	:	0.4	8.0	:	2.3	1.4
Females 2003	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.0	0.3	3.3	2.6	5.0	3.4	2.1	0.4	4.6	0.6	2.5	3.8	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	5.7	1.2	2.0	7.9	1.0	:	0.3	6.5	:	2.6	1.4
Females 2004	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	0.4	3.6	2.7	5.3	2.9	2.0	0.4	3.6	:	2.6	3.8	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	5.4	1.8	1.8	8.9	0.8	:	0.3	5.2	:	2.2	2.3
Males 2002	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.3	2.0	4.0	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.3	5.0	5.0	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.4	4.0	0.7	2.2	7.3	1.5	:	0.8	8.6	:	2.3	1.1
Males 2003	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.5	2.3	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.7	0.3	2.5	3.9	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	4.6	0.8	2.1	7.4	1.3	:	0.7	6.9	:	2.7	1.0
Males 2004	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.4	2.6	3.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.1	2.0	:	2.4	3.2	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	4.6	1.3	1.7	7.5	1.1	:	0.6	5.1	:	3.5	2.0

5 SOCIAL PROTECTION

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Expenditure on social protection in PPS per head of population																																
2001	5 567	6 426	5 944	6 872	2 706	7 928	6 992	1 308	4 399	3 955	7 331	4 192	5 972	:	1 139	1 318	9 700	2 382	2 774	7 291	7 601	2 135	3 946	4 058	2 005	6 252	7 782	6 643	:	:	:	:
2002	:	6 748	6 270	7 131	2 971	8 095	7 292	:	4 681	4 186	7 729	4 809	6 266	:	:	:	10 503	2 678	2 884	7 646	7 870	:	4 298	4 253	2 181	6 467	8 190	7 003	:	:	:	:
Expenditure on social protection per head of population at constant prices (Index 1995 = 100)																																
1997	:	101.7	102.0	97.1	109.2	96.9	97.2	:	108.6	99.9	100.8	114.0	117.8	:	:	:	101.7	:	:	95.1	96.4	:	102.3	:	120.6	96.4	106.1	123.9	:	:	:	:
1998	:	102.9	103.4	98.3	109.4	98.0	98.2	:	109.8	100.6	103.2	111.0	117.2	:	:	:	103.4	:	:	95.0	98.8	:	109.2	:	121.7	93.6	104.3	127.6	:	:	:	:
1999	:	105.2	106.1	101.0	113.7	99.6	102.1	:	121.7	103.5	106.0	116.8	119.9	:	:	:	111.7	:	:	97.0	104.0	:	117.5	:	108.4	94.7	108.6	132.6	:	:	:	:
2000	:	103.7	107.7	101.8	122.3	99.6	103.2	:	126.6	107.1	107.4	124.9	122.5	:	:	:	113.8	:	:	98.3	104.3	:	123.3	:	108.2	93.9	114.6	152.1	:	:	:	:
2001	:	109.6	109.9	104.0	132.7	101.3	104.3	:	134.4	109.5	109.8	140.8	125.8	:	:	:	119.2	:	:	100.0	105.7	:	130.6	:	106.9	95.1	107.1	154.2	:	:	:	:
2002	:	112.5	112.5	105.4	157.9	103.6	107.0	:	136.8	112.7	113.2	155.0	130.4	:	:	:	127.3	:	:	103.2	108.6	:	139.1	:	115.4	97.4	113.6	157.2	:	:	:	:
Social benefits by group of functions (as a percentage of total social benefits)																																
Old-age and survivor benefits																																
1992	:	44.3	45.1	41.6	:	35.3	41.4	:	52.5	40.8	43.0	28.5	60.4	:	:	:	47.0	:	:	37.3	47.8	:	40.7	:	:	32.1	:	43.3	:	:	:	:
2001	46.2	46.1	46.5	44.1	42.5	38.0	42.5	42.6	51.4	45.3	43.7	24.4	62.3	:	56.4	47.4	37.5	42.4	53.8	41.8	49.9	52.2	45.8	45.5	38.2	36.6	40.0	46.3	:	:	:	:
2002	:	45.8	46.1	43.8	41.6	37.7	42.4	:	50.5	44.8	43.2	23.4	61.9	:	:	:	37.4	43.0	52.8	41.1	49.7	:	44.3	46.5	38.3	36.9	39.5	46.4	:	:	:	:
Sickness, healthcare																																
1992	:	28.1	29.2	27.8	:	19.6	31.8	:	25.8	29.6	28.5	34.2	26.3	:	:	:	25.9	:	:	29.4	27.9	:	34.1	:	:	23.4	:	24.7	:	:	:	:
2001	27.9	28.0	28.4	24.7	34.6	20.3	28.7	31.0	25.8	30.0	29.2	42.2	26.1	:	19.1	30.0	25.2	27.5	25.5	30.4	25.3	19.2	31.3	31.4	35.0	24.5	26.9	27.6	:	:	:	:
2002	:	28.0	28.4	24.2	35.5	20.9	28.3	:	26.2	30.0	29.7	41.6	26.1	:	:	:	24.9	27.8	25.4	31.1	25.2	:	30.9	31.3	34.2	24.8	27.4	27.6	:	:	:	:
Disability																																
1992	:	7.8	7.3	6.8	:	9.9	6.3	:	5.7	7.3	6.0	4.4	6.8	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	16.2	6.8	:	14.5	:	:	15.1	:	9.3	:	:	:	:
2001	8.2	8.0	7.4	9.3	8.5	12.5	7.8	7.8	5.0	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.7	:	9.6	8.8	14.7	10.3	6.1	11.5	7.8	13.3	12.3	8.7	8.1	13.7	13.3	9.3	:	:	:	:
2002	:	8.0	7.4	9.2	8.3	12.9	7.7	:	5.2	7.5	5.8	5.1	6.1	:	:	:	14.2	10.4	6.4	11.2	7.5	:	11.5	8.5	8.8	13.4	13.9	9.3	:	:	:	:
Unemployment																																
1992	:	9.0	8.9	12.7	:	16.8	9.7	:	4.5	19.7	8.9	16.6	3.0	:	:	:	2.6	:	:	8.4	5.0	:	4.0	:	:	13.2	:	7.2	:	:	:	:
2001	6.2	6.3	6.9	11.6	3.1	10.0	8.2	1.3	6.0	12.9	7.1	8.5	1.6	:	3.6	1.9	3.4	3.4	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	9.8	5.7	3.5	:	:	:	:
2002	:	6.6	7.3	12.4	3.3	9.2	8.5	:	6.3	13.6	7.6	8.6	1.7	:	:	:	3.6	3.0	6.6	5.3	5.4	:	3.9	3.2	4.1	9.8	5.5	3.5	:	:	:	:
Family and children																																
1992	:	7.7	7.2	8.7	:	11.8	8.2	:	8.0	1.9	9.7	11.3	3.3	:	:	:	10.8	:	:	5.0	10.8	:	6.2	:	:	12.9	:	8.7	:	:	:	:
2001	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.2	13.3	10.4	14.6	6.7	2.6	9.5	14.4	4.1	:	10.1	8.3	16.0	12.9	6.5	4.4	10.5	7.8	5.6	8.9	8.2	12.1	9.7	6.8	:	:	:	:
2002	:	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.0	13.4	10.7	:	7.0	2.6	9.3	15.9	3.9	:	:	:	16.7	12.5	6.3	4.5	10.5	:	-0.7	8.5	8.1	11.7	9.7	6.7	:	:	:	:
Housing and social exclusion n.e.c.																																
1992	:	3.2	2.4	2.3	:	6.6	2.6	:	3.5	0.8	3.9	5.0	0.1	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	3.7	1.7	:	0.5	:	:	3.4	:	6.8	:	:	:	:
2001	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.6	3.3	6.0	2.5	2.7	5.1	1.7	4.4	5.3	0.3	:	1.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.0	6.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.8	6.8	3.3	4.3	6.4	:	:	:	:
2002	:	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.3	5.9	2.5	:	4.7	1.6	4.4	5.4	0.2	:	:	:	3.1	3.3	2.5	6.7	1.7	:	4.6	1.9	6.4	3.3	4.1	6.6	:	:	:	:
Social benefits by group of functions per head of population at constant prices (Index 1995 = 100)																																
Total benefits																																
1999	:	105.3	106.3	101.0	113.8	99.6	102.3	:	121.9	104.0	106.3	116.4	120.2	:	:	:	112.0	:	:	96.4	104.3	:	113.4	:	107.7	94.9	108.3	133.2	:	:	:	:
2001	:	109.7	109.9	103.4	132.8	101.2	104.5	:	135.1	110.4	110.2	140.5	125.5	:	:	:	121.0	:	:	98.9	105.8	:	126.5	:	107.0	94.9	104.7	155.4	:	:	:	:
2002	:	112.6	112.6	104.9	158.3	103.5	107.2	:	138.0	113.7	113.5	152.2	130.4	:	:	:	129.3	:	:	102.3	108.8	:	138.0	:	115.1	97.0	111.0	158.4	:	:	:	:
Old-age and survivor benefits																																
1999	:	108.6	108.8	103.2	125.2	100.6	100.9	:	121.8	107.6	107.9	111.0	121.5	:	:	:	99.9	:	:	106.1	104.5	:	123.7	:	103.2	101.8	114.6	143.2	:	:	:	:
2001	:	112.9	112.1	106.0	145.1	102.1	104.2	:	133.3	113.7	110.7	129.5	123.2	:	:	:	100.8	:	:	108.8	108.6	:	140.8	:	107.3	106.0	111.8	167.0	:	:	:	:
2002	:	115.1	114.0	106.5	169.5	103.5	106.6	:	133.9	115.9	112.8	137.2	127.2	:	:	:	107.4	:	:	110.8	111.2	:	148.6	:	115.9	109.2	117.0	170.3	:	:	:	:

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Sickness, healthcare																																
1999	:	103.7	102.9	104.1	101.2	109.7	93.3	:	114.7	107.7	105.7	129.3	122.1	:	:	:	116.1	:	:	98.8	106.8	:	101.5	:	111.1	104.0	124.9	141.4	:	:	:	:
2001	:	112.8	110.2	108.3	122.5	115.4	96.8	:	134.3	115.5	113.8	163.8	141.4	:	:	:	122.8	:	:	105.7	105.2	:	109.4	:	113.3	110.9	128.0	178.6	:	:	:	:
2002	:	115.9	113.0	107.6	149.9	121.7	97.8	:	139.1	119.2	119.1	178.2	146.7	:	:	:	129.4	:	:	111.7	107.7	:	117.8	:	119.5	115.2	138.0	181.5	:	:	:	:
Disability																																
1999	:	106.5	108.6	103.8	120.5	113.7	116.5	:	122.0	110.4	106.2	121.6	107.7	:	:	:	126.9	:	:	90.7	108.8	:	116.7	:	107.1	90.0	112.1	119.1	:	:	:	:
2001	:	109.4	110.7	108.7	136.5	119.1	118.1	:	139.7	113.8	112.1	149.7	102.6	:	:	:	140.5	:	:	90.6	111.9	:	132.0	:	127.4	86.8	114.6	133.0	:	:	:	:
2002	:	112.1	112.8	109.3	159.9	125.5	120.1	:	149.1	115.5	112.6	162.7	114.5	:	:	:	145.5	:	:	91.0	109.9	:	133.7	:	149.1	87.1	126.4	134.8	:	:	:	:
Unemployment																																
1999	:	86.0	92.0	94.2	180.3	75.2	99.5	:	155.1	79.8	99.7	84.5	83.9	:	:	:	109.7	:	:	58.4	96.8	:	80.0	:	208.5	74.4	81.2	81.0	:	:	:	:
2001	:	82.7	88.7	92.1	181.5	68.6	94.6	:	179.0	86.4	99.6	78.1	66.0	:	:	:	131.8	:	:	49.9	89.6	:	87.1	:	111.1	64.7	55.6	98.4	:	:	:	:
2002	:	88.0	95.5	99.6	232.1	64.7	100.5	:	194.3	93.7	109.3	87.4	74.7	:	:	:	151.3	:	:	54.9	101.7	:	102.4	:	135.1	66.2	56.4	98.9	:	:	:	:
Family and children																																
1999	:	112.3	119.2	102.1	83.3	104.7	142.1	:	103.6	133.1	104.7	125.7	139.0	:	:	:	133.0	:	:	90.5	93.2	:	113.8	:	75.6	90.5	90.2	118.1	:	:	:	:
2001	:	113.1	122.0	102.3	91.4	108.4	144.5	:	102.4	144.0	105.3	169.3	158.2	:	:	:	147.3	:	:	95.2	98.5	:	138.3	:	62.9	86.3	89.4	117.9	:	:	:	:
2002	:	116.1	125.0	102.2	107.0	111.7	152.5	:	109.4	147.0	105.3	206.4	159.5	:	:	:	164.3	:	:	100.9	101.3	:	128.8	:	66.2	85.1	94.6	119.5	:	:	:	:
Housing and social exclusion n.e.c.																																
1999	:	104.1	103.9	57.7	258.2	89.2	92.8	:	176.7	123.3	110.0	121.5	168.4	:	:	:	99.3	:	:	103.4	139.5	:	472.7	:	143.3	96.3	83.5	126.3	:	:	:	:
2001	:	103.3	102.6	59.7	332.6	89.1	88.2	:	184.7	114.0	109.8	143.1	272.7	:	:	:	324.6	:	:	104.6	114.3	:	413.8	:	159.4	86.6	72.9	133.6	:	:	:	:
2002	:	107.7	106.9	73.6	399.7	90.3	90.4	:	172.4	110.6	113.2	161.9	247.4	:	:	:	337.5	:	:	106.4	125.6	:	1612.1	:	161.0	89.1	73.5	140.0	:	:	:	:
Receipts of social protection by type (as a percentage of total receipts)																																
General government contributions																																
1992	:	31.4	26.1	21.1	:	82.0	27.2	:	32.2	27.9	18.1	60.7	30.2	:	:	:	41.6	:	:	22.4	35.0	:	26.9	:	:	44.6	:	47.6	:	:	:	:
2001	36.1	36.0	32.0	25.3	23.3	62.6	32.4	27.0	27.8	26.6	30.4	60.3	41.0	:	25.2	38.6	42.4	32.2	27.4	16.3	33.0	46.4	37.8	32.6	32.5	42.7	45.3	48.5	:	:	:	:
2002	:	36.8	32.9	25.3	22.9	62.4	33.9	:	27.2	27.1	30.4	61.8	41.4	:	:	:	43.3	36.3	28.7	18.5	34.1	.0	39.1	31.8	33.4	43.4	46.8	48.4	:	:	:	:
Employers' social contributions																																
1992	:	41.1	44.5	43.8	:	7.0	41.9	:	38.8	53.2	50.3	22.8	51.4	:	:	:	29.5	:	:	20.2	38.1	:	39.4	:	:	36.7	:	27.5	:	:	:	:
2001	38.9	38.9	41.6	50.4	50.8	9.3	37.9	72.8	38.5	53.0	45.9	24.4	42.8	:	74.8	53.7	27.4	45.6	48.5	31.5	38.5	29.7	36.4	26.5	46.6	38.8	43.1	30.2	:	:	:	:
2002	:	38.9	41.4	50.1	51.4	9.7	37.0	:	39.4	53.9	45.9	23.1	42.3	:	:	:	27.4	42.8	47.1	33.2	37.9	:	36.0	26.7	46.2	39.4	41.7	31.2	:	:	:	:
Social contributions paid by protected persons																																
1992	:	23.4	25.1	25.5	:	4.7	28.3	:	19.9	16.3	28.1	15.1	16.0	:	:	:	21.8	:	:	41.7	25.6	:	17.8	:	:	10.4	:	23.5	:	:	:	:
2001	21.7	21.7	22.7	22.1	24.6	21.1	27.7	0.0	23.5	16.3	20.8	13.9	14.7	:	0.0	6.2	25.3	13.1	21.8	35.4	26.8	23.4	18.0	39.3	18.5	11.5	9.3	19.5	:	:	:	:
2002	:	21.4	22.5	22.1	24.9	21.9	27.3	:	23.1	16.7	21.0	13.5	14.9	:	:	:	25.0	13.0	21.1	33.4	26.3	:	17.2	39.9	18.5	11.0	9.2	18.8	:	:	:	
Other receipts																																
1992	:	4.1	4.3	9.7	:	6.4	2.6	:	9.2	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.5	:	:	:	7.1	:	:	15.7	1.2	:	15.9	:	:	8.3	:	1.4	:	:	:	:
2001	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.2	1.3	7.0	2.1	0.2	10.2	4.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	:	0.0	1.5	4.9	8.2	2.3	16.8	1.8	0.4	7.8	1.5	2.5	6.9	2.3	1.8	:	:	:	:
2002	:	3.0	3.3	2.5	0.9	6.0	1.8	:	10.3	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.4	:	:	:	4.3	7.8	3.0	14.9	1.7	:	7.8	1.6	1.8	6.1	2.3	1.6	:	:	:	:

2002 data are provisional for BE, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, SI, SK, SE and UK. No data on benefits and receipts for SE for the year 1992. EU-15 data for 1992 are therefore estimated. The abbreviation 'n.e.c.' indicates not elsewhere classified.

6 INCOME, POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

			EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Income reference year :			2003	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2000	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
Survey year, if different :			2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	2004	2004	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003	2003	2004	2003	2000	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
Source :			aggre-gate	aggre-gate	aggre-gate	silc	micro-census	silc	gsoep	hbs	silc	silc	silc	silc	silc	hbs	hbs	hbs	silc	hbs	hbs	ipo	silc	hbs	silc	hbs	extra-polation	silc	silc	frs	hbs	hbs	hbs	hice
PRIMARY INDICATORS																																	
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values), PPP																																	
1 person hh			7716 s	8505 s	8249 s	8963	4382 i	9176	9175 i	2352 i	6272	7254 b	8643 b	8502	7450 b	7822 i	2064 i	2298 i	15522	3722 i	5711 i	9869 pi	9630	2662 i	4697 b	6088 i	3554 pi	7931 b	8501 b	9783 i	1983 i	4131 i	1116 i	1838
2 adults 2 dep. children			16204 s	17861 s	17324 s	18822	9202 i	19270	19268 i	4939 i	13171	15233 b	18150 b	17854	15645 b	16426 i	4334 i	4826 i	32596	7816 i	11993 i	20725 pi	20223	5590 i	9864 b	12785 i	7463 pi	16655 b	17852 b	20544 i	4164 i	8675 i	2344 i	3860

Note: EUR and PPS values converted automatically using 'Ancillary data' values.

At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

Incidence																																			
Total	(0+)		16 s	17 s	17 s	15	8 i	11	16 i	18 i	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	15 i	16 i	15 i	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	13	17 i	21 b	10 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	18 i	14 i	18 i	17 i	26 i
	0-15		20 s	20 s	20 s	17	15 i	9	20 i	20 i	20	24 b	14 b	22	26 b	11 i	19 i	17 i	18	17 i	21 i	18 pi	15	23 i	23 b	9 i	30 pi	10 b	11 b	22 i	18 i	16 i	22 i	34 i
	16-24	Total	21 s	21 s	22 s	16	9 i	27	24 i	21 i	24	19 b	20 b	18	25 b	9 i	19 i	15 i	12	14 i	10 i	20 pi	13	21 i	21 b	11 i	24 pi	20 b	26 b	18 i	18 i	17 i	20 i	26 i
		M	19 s	19 s	20 s	15	8 i	25	20 i	19 i	23	18 b	18 b	16	24 b	9 i	19 i	14 i	14	14 i	10 i	18 pi	11	21 i	19 b	10 i	25 pi	18 b	26 b	16 i	19 i	17 i	20 i	25 i
		F	22 s	23 s	23 s	17	10 i	30	27 i	24 i	24	21 b	21 b	21	26 b	9 i	20 i	16 i	10	14 i	10 i	22 pi	15	20 i	23 b	12 i	23 pi	21 b	26 b	19 i	18 i	16 i	20 i	27 i
	25-49	Total	14 s	14 s	14 s	12	8 i	9	13 i	18 i	16	16 b	11 b	14	18 b	9 i	15 i	14 i	12	11 i	14 i	11 pi	11	17 i	17 b	8 i	22 pi	8 b	8 b	13 i	13 i	13 i	15 i	21 i
		M	13 s	13 s	13 s	11	7 i	9	11 i	18 i	15	15 b	10 b	13	17 b	8 i	16 i	15 i	12	11 i	13 i	10 pi	11	17 i	17 b	8 i	21 pi	10 b	8 b	12 i	13 i	13 i	16 i	21 i
		F	15 s	15 s	15 s	12	9 i	8	16 i	19 i	17	16 b	12 b	16	20 b	9 i	15 i	14 i	12	11 i	14 i	12 pi	12	17 i	17 b	8 i	22 pi	7 b	9 b	15 i	14 i	13 i	14 i	22 i
	50-64	Total	13 s	13 s	13 s	13	5 i	4	12 i	16 i	19	17 b	12 b	22	14 b	13 i	16 i	15 i	7	9 i	12 i	7 pi	10	11 i	19 b	9 i	15 pi	8 b	5 b	16 i	11 i	17 i	13 i	17 i
		M	13 s	13 s	13 s	11	5 i	5	11 i	18 i	18	16 b	12 b	22	14 b	9 i	17 i	15 i	6	9 i	10 i	7 pi	9	13 i	18 b	9 i	16 pi	8 b	6 b	16 i	8 i	17 i	12 i	16 i
		F	13 s	14 s	14 s	15	4 i	4	13 i	15 i	19	17 b	12 b	23	15 b	17 i	16 i	14 i	8	9 i	14 i	7 pi	11	10 i	20 b	8 i	14 pi	7 b	4 b	16 i	13 i	17 i	13 i	17 i
	65+	Total	18 s	19 s	19 s	21	4 i	17	15 i	17 i	28	30 b	16 b	40	16 b	52 i	14 i	12 i	6	10 i	20 i	7 pi	17	6 i	29 b	19 i	11 pi	17 b	14 b	24 i	14 i	31 i	20 i	21 i
		M	15 s	16 s	15 s	20	1 i	16	10 i	7 i	26	27 b	14 b	34	13 b	48 i	7 i	5 i	6	6 i	19 i	6 pi	13	4 i	29 b	11 i	11 pi	11 b	9 b	21 i	8 i	26 i	14 i	20 i
		F	20 s	21 s	21 s	21	6 i	18	18 i	22 i	30	32 b	17 b	45	18 b	55 i	17 i	15 i	6	12 i	21 i	7 pi	20	7 i	30 b	23 i	11 pi	20 b	18 b	27 i	19 i	33 i	24 i	23 i
	16+	Total	16 s	16 s	16 s	14	7 i	11	15 i	18 i	20	19 b	13 b	21	18 b	16 i	16 i	14 i	10	11 i	13 i	11 pi	12	15 i	21 b	10 i	19 pi	11 b	11 b	17 i	14 i	19 i	16 i	22 i
		M	14 s	14 s	14 s	13	6 i	11	12 i	16 i	19	18 b	12 b	18	16 b	14 i	15 i	13 i	10	10 i	13 i	10 pi	11	16 i	20 b	9 i	20 pi	11 b	10 b	15 i	12 i	17 i	16 i	21 i
		F	17 s	17 s	17 s	15	8 i	12	17 i	20 i	22	21 b	14 b	23	19 b	18 i	17 i	15 i	10	11 i	14 i	11 pi	14	14 i	21 b	12 i	19 pi	12 b	12 b	18 i	15 i	20 i	17 i	22 i
	16-64	Total	15 s	15 s	15 s	13	7 i	10	14 i	18 i	18	17 b	13 b	17	18 b	10 i	17 i	15 i	11	11 i	12 i	11 pi	11	16 i	18 b	9 i	20 pi	10 b	10 b	15 i	13 i	15 i	15 i	22 i
		M	14 s	14 s	14 s	12	6 i	10	12 i	18 i	17	16 b	12 b	16	17 b	8 i	17 i	15 i	11	11 i	12 i	11 pi	10	17 i	18 b	8 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	14 i	13 i	15 i	16 i	21 i
		F	16 s	16 s	16 s	14	8 i	10	17 i	19 i	19	17 b	13 b	19	19 b	11 i	16 i	15 i	11	11 i	13 i	12 pi	12	16 i	19 b	9 i	20 pi	10 b	10 b	16 i	14 i	15 i	15 i	22 i
Distribution (poor population)																																			
Total		Total	100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
		0-15	23 s	22 s	:	22	32 i	17	:	20 i	15	19 b	21 b	23	21 b	17 i	19 i	23 i	30	25 i	30 i	30 pi	21	30 i	19 b	14 i	25 pi	17 b	20 b	25 i	18 i	14 i	24 i	41 i
		16-24	15 s	14 s	:	12	14 i	24	:	17 i	13	11 b	17 b	14	13 b	8 i	15 i	14 i	12	14 i	9 i	18 pi	11	19 i	12 b	14 i	17 pi	20 b	25 b	11 i	15 i	12 i	16 i	17 i
		25-49	31 s	30 s	:	29	35 i	29	:	34 i	30	31 b	28 b	22	37 b	19 i	33 i	35 i	41	33 i	31 i	34 pi	33	35 i	30 b	29 i	40 pi	26 b	25 b	27 i	30 i	24 i	32 i	30 i
		50-64	14 s	15 s	:	15	12 i	8	:	15 i	17	13 b	16 b	20	14 b	14 i	18 i	16 i	10	16 i	16 i	11 pi	15	12 i	16 b	15 i	13 pi	15 b	8 b	16 i	16 i	17 i	12 i	8 i
		65+	18 s	20 s	:	22	7 i	23	:	15 i	26	26 b	19 b	21	16 b	42 i	14 i	12 i	7	12 i	14 i	8 pi	20	4 i	24 b	27 i	5 pi	23 b	21 b	21 i	22 i	33 i	16 i	5 i
		16+	78 s	79 s	:	78	68 i	83	:	80 i	85	81 b	80 b	77	79 b	83 i	81 i	77 i	70	75 i	70 i	70 pi	79	70 i	82 b	86 i	75 pi	83 b	80 b	75 i	82 i	86 i	76 i	59 i
		16-64	60 s	59 s	:	56	61 i	60	:	65 i	59	56 b	61 b	56	64 b	42 i	67 i	65 i	63	63 i	56 i	62 pi	59	66 i	58 b	58 i	70 pi	60 b	58 b	54 i	61 i	53 i	60 i	54 i
Men		16-24	15 s	14 s	:	13	14 i	23	:	19 i	13	11 b	17 b	14	14 b	9 i	17 i	14 i	63	16 i	10 i	17 pi	11	20 i	12 b	16 i	19 pi	20 b	28 b	10 i	25 i	16 i	17 i	15 i
		25-49	32 s	31 s	:	30	33 i	32	:	36 i	30	33 b	28 b	22	37 b	19 i	37 i	39 i	39	34 i	31 i	33 pi	37	35 i	32 b	35 i	38 pi	33 b	28 b	27 i	44 i	32 i	36 i	29 i
		50-64	15 s	15 s	:	14	14 i	9	:	17 i	17	14 b	16 b	22	14 b	11 i	18 i	17 i	9	15 i	13 i	12 pi	15	12 i	16 b	19 i	14 pi	16 b	11 b	18 i	17 i	23 i	11 i	8 i
		65+	14 s	16 s	:	20	2 i	19	:	5 i	22	21 b	16 b	18	12 b	40 i	5 i	4 i	6	6 i	12 i	6 pi	14	2 i	21 b	15 i	4 pi	13 b	13 b	17 i	14 i	29 i	10 i	5 i
		16+	75 s	76 s	:	77	64 i	82	:	77 i	83	78 b	78 b	75	77 b	78 i	77 i	74 i	68	71 i	66 i	68 pi	77	70 i	81 b	84 i	74 pi	82 b	79 b	71 i	100 i	83 i	74 i	57 i
		16-64	62 s	60 s	:	57	61 i	63	:	71 i	60	57 b	62 b	58	65 b	39 i	72 i	70 i	63	65 i	53 i	62 pi	63	68 i	60 b	70 i	71 pi	69 b	67 b	54 i	86 i	59 i	64 i	52 i
Women		16-24	14 s	14 s	:	12	13 i	25	:	15 i	12	11 b	17 b	13	12 b	7 i	14 i	13 i	10	13 i	8 i	18 pi	11	18 i	12 b	12 i	16 pi	20 b	23 b	11 i	13 i	12 i	15 i	18 i
		25-49	31 s	30 s	:	28	37 i	26	:	32 i	29	30 b	28 b	22	36 b	20 i	31 i	32 i	42	31 i	31 i	34 pi	31	36 i	28 b	25 i	41 pi	20 b	23 b	27 i	32 i	24 i	28 i	30 i
		50-64	14 s	14 s	:	16	10 i	7	:	13 i	16	13 b	15 b	18	14 b	17 i	18 i	16 i	11	16 i	19 i	10 pi	15	11 i	16 b	13 i	13 pi	13 b	6 b	15 i	21 i	18 i	13 i	7 i
		65+	21 s	23 s	:	24	11 i	27	:	22 i	28	30 b	22 b	24	19 b	43 i	21 i	18 i	8	18 i	16 i	9 pi	24	6 i	26 b	37 i	6 pi	32 b	29 b	25 i	34 i	46 i	22 i	5 i
		16+	79 s	81 s	:	80	71 i	84	:	83 i	86	84 b	81 b	78	81 b	87 i	84 i	79 i	71	79 i	74 i	72 pi	80	71 i	82 b	87 i	76 pi	85 b	80 b	78 i	100 i	88 i	78 i	61 i
		16-64	59 s	58 s	:	56	60 i	58	:	61 i	58	54 b	60 b	54	62 b	44 i	63 i	61 i	63	61 i	58 i	63 pi	56	65 i	57 b	50 i	70 pi	53 b	51 b	54 i	66 i	48 i	56 i	56 i

At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and by gender and selected age group

			EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Incidence																																			
Total		Total	16 s	16 s	16 s	14	7 i	11	15 i	18 i	20	19 b	13 b	21	18 b	16 i	16 i	14 i	10	11 i	13 i	11 pi	12	15 i	20 b	10 i	19 pi	11 b	11 b	17 i	14 i	18 i	16 i	22 i
		M	14 s	14 s	14 s	13	6 i	10	12 i	17 i	18	18 b	12 b	18	16 b	14 i	15 i	13 i	10	10 i	13 i	10 pi	11	16 i	19 b	9 i	20 pi	11 b	10 b	15 i	12 i	17 i	16 i	21 i
		F	17 s	17 s	17 s	16	8 i	11	17 i	20 i	22	21 b	14 b	23	19 b	18 i	17 i	15 i	10	11 i	14 i	11 pi	14	14 i	21 b	12 i	19 pi	12 b	12 b	18 i	15 i	19 i	17 i	22 i
Of which: 'At work'		Total	9 s	8 s	8 s	4	3 i	5	9 i	10 i	13	11 b	5 b	7	10 b	6 i	9 i	10 i	8	6 i	6 i	6 pi	7	12 i	13 b	4 i	15 pi	4 b	6 b	7 i	7 i	9 i	14 i	23 i
		M	9 s	8 s	9 s	5	3 i	5	6 i	9 i	14	12 b	6 b	7	12 b	6 i	9 i	10 i	8	7 i	7 i	6 pi	8	13 i	14 b	4 i	14 pi	5 b	6 b	7 i	6 i	9 i	15 i	21 i
		F	8 s	7 s	8 s	4	3 i	4	9 i	10 i	12	9 b	5 b	6	7 b	5 i	8 i	10 i	8	5 i	:	6 pi	7	10 i	12 b	3 i	16 pi	4 b	6 b	7 i	8 i	10 i	13 i	26 i
...Of which: Wage/salary employee		Total	:	:	:	:	2 i	:	:	9 i	:	:	:	:	:	6 i	7 i	7 i	:	6 i	6 i	5 pi	:	8 i	:	3 i	14 pi	:	:	6 i	7 i	6 i	3 i	19 i
		M	:	:	:	:	1 i	:	:	8 i	:	:	:	:	:	6 i	7 i	7 i	:	6 i	8 i	4 pi	:	9 i	:	3 i	13 pi	:	:	5 i	6 i	6 i	4 i	19 i
		F	:	:	:	:	3 i	:	:	10 i	:	:	:	:	:	5 i	8 i	7 i	:	5 i	:	5 pi	:	6 i	:	3 i	15 pi	:	:	6 i	9 i	5 i	3 i	15 i
...Of which: Self-employed		Total	:	:	:	:	7 i	:	:	16 i	:	:	:	:	:	8 i	23 i	24 i	:	10 i	:	17 pi	:	21 i	:	7 i	24 pi	:	:	17 i	4 i	20 i	24 i	27 i
		M	:	:	:	:	7 i	:	:	16 i	:	:	:	:	:	8 i	26 i	25 i	:	11 i	:	17 pi	:	21 i	:	7 i	24 pi	:	:	18 i	5 i	18 i	23 i	24 i
		F	:	:	:	:	6 i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 i	17 i	24 i	:	9 i	:	15 pi	:	21 i	:	8 i	26 pi	:	:	17 i	3 i	22 i	26 i	32 i
Of which: 'Not at work'		Total	23 s	24 s	23 s	23	11 i	19	21 i	27 i	26	30 b	21 b	36	24 b	30 i	23 i	19 i	12	14 i	20 i	17 pi	18	18 i	29 b	17 i	26 pi	19 b	18 b	31 i	19 i	24 i	18 i	21 i
		M	23 s	24 s	22 s	23	11 i	19	20 i	26 i	25	30 b	21 b	37	22 b	30 i	23 i	18 i	12	14 i	23 i	18 pi	16	19 i	28 b	16 i	29 pi	18 b	16 b	31 i	17 i	23 i	17 i	21 i
		F	24 s	24 s	24 s	24	12 i	19	22 i	28 i	27	30 b	21 b	36	25 b	30 i	23 i	19 i	11	14 i	19 i	16 pi	19	17 i	29 b	18 i	24 pi	20 b	19 b	30 i	20 i	24 i	19 i	21 i
...Of which: Unemployed		Total	42 s	43 s	41 s	28	36 i	33	46 i	49 i	31	40 b	34 b	44	49 b	22 i	51 i	40 i	46	37 i	52 i	42 pi	31	38 i	32 b	38 i	50 pi	33 b	26 b	54 i	31 i	34 i	30 i	31 i
		M	46 s	47 s	46 s	29	39 i	34	50 i	49 i	34	50 b	41 b	49	54 b	31 i	52 i	42 i	48	39 i	58 i	42 pi	35	38 i	35 b	39 i	54 pi	39 b	31 b	56 i	35 i	41 i	33 i	36 i
		F	37 s	37 s	36 s	27	34 i	32	41 i	49 i	29	33 b	26 b	31	44 b	12 i	50 i	36 i	42	34 i	:	41 pi	26	38 i	30 b	38 i	47 pi	24 b	18 b	50 i	27 i	28 i	26 i	23 i
...Of which: Retired		Total	16 s	17 s	16 s	18	4 i	19	14 i	19 i	26	25 b	13 b	35	11 b	50 i	15 i	13 i	5	10 i	18 i	6 pi	14	7 i	26 b	14 i	9 pi	15 b	14 b	25 i	14 i	23 i	15 i	7 i
		M	15 s	16 s	15 s	19	2 i	25	11 i	15 i	23	26 b	14 b	36	11 b	46 i	9 i	6 i	5	9 i	19 i	6 pi	11	7 i	27 b	11 i	8 pi	11 b	11 b	22 i	9 i	22 i	12 i	8 i
		F	17 s	18 s	16 s	17	5 i	14	17 i	22 i	30	22 b	13 b	34	11 b	53 i	17 i	16 i	6	11 i	18 i	7 pi	16	8 i	26 b	16 i	10 pi	18 b	16 b	27 i	17 i	24 i	17 i	1 i
...Of which: Other inactivity		Total	26 s	27 s	26 s	26	13 i	14	24 i	31 i	26	30 b	27 b	36	27 b	16 i	21 i	20 i	12	16 i	18 i	21 pi	21	21 i	30 b	16 i	28 pi	20 b	24 b	34 i	18 i	21 i	20 i	22 i
		M	26 s	27 s	26 s	25	11 i	13	25 i	30 i	27	27 b	26 b	34	26 b	12 i	18 i	20 i	16	14 i	11 i	27 pi	21	21 i	25 b	15 i	28 pi	20 b	23 b	37 i	18 i	19 i	15 i	27 i
		F	26 s	27 s	26 s	27	15 i	15	24 i	31 i	25	31 b	28 b	36	27 b	18 i	22 i	20 i	11	17 i	19 i	19 pi	21	21 i	32 b	17 i	28 pi	21 b	25 b	33 i	19 i	23 i	22 i	22 i
Distribution (poor population)																																			
Total	Total		100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
	At work		27 s	26 s	:	14	22 i	26	:	28 i	32	26 b	21 b	17	25 b	20 i	28 i	38 i	44	27 i	20 i	33 pi	34	37 i	36 b	18 i	43 pi	21 b	31 b	26 i	21 i	:	41 i	49 i
	of which: wage/salary		:	:	:	:	14 i	:	:	24 i	:	15 b	:	:	:	16 i	21 i	21 i	:	20 i	19 i	23 pi	:	18 i	:	13 i	37 pi	:	:	19 i	19 i	10 i	6 i	21 i
	of which: self-employed		:	:	:	:	8 i	:	:	4 i	:	11 b	:	:	:	4 i	7 i	17 i	:	6 i	0 i	10 pi	:	19 i	:	5 i	6 pi	:	:	7 i	1 i	13 i	5 i	28 i
	Not at work		73 s	75 s	:	86	78 i	75	:	72 i	68	74 b	79 b	83	75 b	80 i	72 i	62 i	56	73 i	81 i	67 pi	66	63 i	65 b	82 i	57 pi	79 b	70 b	74 i	80 i	:	59 i	51 i
	of which: unemployed		12 s	13 s	:	16	32 i	31	:	19 i	8	14 b	14 b	8	16 b	3 i	28 i	15 i	9	15 i	14 i	19 pi	9	22 i	8 b	16 i	27 pi	16 b	7 b	9 i	30 i	17 i	12 i	5 i
	of which: retired		17 s	22 s	:	25	13 i	6	:	29 i	27	18 b	25 b	15	12 b	53 i	24 i	20 i	7	33 i	22 i	11 pi	28	11 i	27 b	39 i	9 pi	36 b	32 b	33 i	38 i	34 i	28 i	2 i
	of which: other inactivity		37 s	39 s	:	45	32 i	37	:	24 i	33	42 b	41 b	60	47 b	24 i	20 i	27 i	40	25 i	45 i	36 pi	30	30 i	29 b	27 i	21 pi	27 b	31 b	33 i	12 i	26 i	19 i	43 i
Male	Total		100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
	At work		36 s	35 s	:	20	28 i	33	:	34 i	46	40 b	25 b	24	41 b	28 i	37 i	46 i	55	37 i	38 i	41 pi	48	45 i	46 b	25 i	46 pi	28 b	37 b	32 i	22 i	:	52 i	71 i
	of which: wage/salary	:	:	:	:	12 i	:	:	27 i	:	22 b	:	:	:	20 i	24 i	24 i	:	27 i	38 i	25 pi	:	23 i	:	18 i	38 pi	:	:	20 i	19 i	15 i	8 i	37 i	
	of which: self-employed	:	:	:	:	16 i	:	:	7 i	:	18 b	:	:	:	7 i	13 i	22 i	:	10 i	1 i	16 pi	:	22 i	:	7 i	8 pi	:	:	12 i	3 i	14 i	7 i	34 i	
	Not at work		51 s	65 s	:	80	72 i	67	:	66 i	54	60 b	75 b	76	59 b	72 i	63 i	54 i	45	63 i	62 i	59 pi	52	55 i	54 b	75 i	54 pi	72 b	64 b	68 i	78 i	:	48 i	29 i
	of which: unemployed	14 s	16 s	:	19	41 i	31	:	24 i	8	16 b	20 b	14	19 b	6 i	38 i	21 i	12	20 i	25 i	18 pi	13	24 i	10 b	19 i	32 pi	24 b	10 b	12 i	43 i	22 i	19 i	9 i	
	of which: retired	21 s	23 s	:	29	5 i	8	:	19 i	30	28 b	27 b	26	15 b	54 i	11 i	7 i	10	26 i	29 i	9 pi	23	8 i	28 b	29 i	5 pi	24 b	25 b	27 i	22 i	33 i	21 i	5 i	
	of which: other inactivity	24 s	25 s	:	32	25 i	28	:	23 i	16	17 b	28 b	35	24 b	13 i	14 i	27 i	24	17 i	7 i	32 pi	16	23 i	15 b	26 i	17 pi	24 b	29 b	28 i	14 i	16 i	9 i	16 i	
Female	Total		100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
	At work		19 s	18 s	:	9	19 i	19	:	24 i	20	14 b	17 b	12	12 b	14 i	22 i	32 i	34	18 i	4 i	27 pi	24	29 i	27 b	12 i	40 pi	16 b	26 b	21 i	20 i	:	32 i	30 i
	of which: wage/salary	:	:	:	:	15 i	:	:	22 i	:	9 b	:	:	:	13 i	19 i	18 i	:	15 i	4 i	21 pi	:	13 i	:	10 i	36 pi	:	:	18 i	19 i	7 i	5 i	7 i	
	of which: self-employed	:	:	:	:	3 i	:	:	2 i	:	5 b	:	:	:	1 i	3 i	14 i	:	4 i	0 i	6 pi	:	17 i	:	3 i	4 pi	:	:	4 i	1 i	12 i	2 i	23 i	
	Not at work		64 s	82 s	:	91	81 i	81	:	76 i	80	86 b	83 b	88	88 b	86 i	78 i	68 i	66	82 i	96 i	73 pi	76	71 i	73 b	88 i	60 pi	85 b	74 b	79 i	80 i	:	69 i	70 i
	of which: unemployed	12 s	11 s	:	14	26 i	32	:	16 i	8	12 b	10 b	3	14 b	1 i	20 i	11 i	7	12 i	4 i	20 pi	6	21 i	7 b	14 i	22 pi	10 b	4 b	6 i	22 i	14 i	7 i	3 i	
	of which: retired	21 s	21 s	:	22	18 i	4	:	35 i	25	10 b	23 b	6	9 b	53 i	33 i	30 i	4	39 i	16 i	13 pi	31	14 i	26 b	47 i	14 pi	45 b	39 b	37 i	48 i	34 i	34 i	0 i	
	of which: other inactivity	47 s	50 s	:	55	37 i	45	:	24 i	47	64 b	50 b	79	65 b	32 i	24 i	27 i	55	31 i	77 i	40 pi	40	36 i	40 b	27 i	24 pi	30 b	32 b	36 i	10 i	34 i	29 i	68 i	

		EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type																																	
Incidence																																	
All households with no dependent children																																	
Total		15 s	15 s	15 s	14	4 i	14	14 i	17 i	20	19 b	13 b	24	14 b	28 i	15 i	13 i	8	9 i	12 i	9 pi	13	:	21 b	13 i	15 pi	14 b	13 b	16 i	12 i	21 i	15 i	11 i
1 person hh	Total	24 s	25 s	25 s	21	13 i	24	23 i	33 i	29	39 b	19 b	55	23 b	50 i	25 i	24 i	13	18 i	25 i	18 pi	21	12 i	36 b	35 i	24 pi	27 b	23 b	27 i	31 i	41 i	25 i	15 i
	M	22 s	21 s	21 s	18	13 i	25	20 i	29 i	20	28 b	18 b	49	17 b	31 i	21 i	29 i	13	18 i	17 i	20 pi	16	21 i	34 b	30 i	32 pi	28 b	21 b	24 i	17 i	35 i	18 i	14 i
	F	26 s	28 s	28 s	23	13 i	23	26 i	35 i	34	46 b	20 b	60	26 b	57 i	26 i	23 i	13	17 i	29 i	17 pi	25	9 i	37 b	38 i	19 pi	27 b	25 b	30 i	34 i	43 i	28 i	15 i
	age < 65 yrs	22 s	23 s	22 s	19	16 i	26	23 i	32 i	21	23 b	20 b	39	21 b	25 i	21 i	25 i	15	17 i	24 i	24 pi	20	18 i	28 b	30 i	28 pi	25 b	22 b	24 i	27 i	26 i	17 i	8 i
	age 65+	26 s	28 s	28 s	23	9 i	20	23 i	35 i	37	52 b	19 b	68	25 b	73 i	28 i	24 i	8	18 i	25 i	7 pi	23	7 i	41 b	40 i	17 pi	32 b	24 b	32 i	34 i	49 i	31 i	22 i
2 adults	both age < 65 yrs	10 s	10 s	10 s	11	3 i	5	8 i	13 i	14	12 b	9 b	19	11 b	12 i	14 i	12 i	7	8 i	11 i	6 pi	11	10 i	19 b	8 i	15 pi	7 b	6 b	11 i	8 i	12 i	10 i	8 i
	at least one age 65+	15 s	16 s	16 s	20	2 i	13	11 i	9 i	29	30 b	13 b	29	12 b	51 i	10 i	6 i	5	6 i	24 i	6 pi	14	8 i	31 b	12 i	5 pi	7 b	6 b	21 i	7 i	27 i	13 i	13 i
Other households		9 s	9 s	10 s	5	1 i	3	11 i	11 i	15	11 b	9 b	9	12 b	10 i	12 i	11 i	5	5 i	3 i	4 pi	5	8 i	13 b	5 i	13 pi	4 b	1 b	8 i	9 i	10 i	13 i	12 i
All households with dependent children		18 s	18 s	15	11 i	7	17 i	19 i	20	23 b	14 b	19	24 b	9 i	18 i	15 i	14	14 i	17 i	15 pi	13	:	21 b	8 i	25 pi	8 b	10 b	20 i	16 i	16 i	19 i	28 i	
Single parent	at least 1 dep. child	34 s	36 s	36 s	36	30 i	16	38 i	33 i	38	40 b	30 b	56	36 b	22 i	35 i	27 i	21	16 i	59 i	39 pi	25	22 i	30 b	25 i	41 pi	16 b	19 b	40 i	33 i	34 i	23 i	40 i
2 adults	1 dep. child	12 s	13 s	13 s	10	7 i	4	14 i	15 i	15	14 b	10 b	13	15 b	10 i	13 i	11 i	6	8 i	14 i	8 pi	10	12 i	14 b	4 i	22 pi	5 b	8 b	13 i	11 i	15 i	10 i	10 i
	2 dep. children	15 s	15 s	15 s	9	8 i	4	10 i	18 i	19	24 b	9 b	10	24 b	6 i	13 i	12 i	17	10 i	16 i	10 pi	9	17 i	25 b	8 i	26 pi	5 b	5 b	14 i	15 i	15 i	14 i	16 i
	3+ dep. children	27 s	26 s	27 s	18	20 i	14	24 i	24 i	32	39 b	17 b	23	36 b	15 i	32 i	28 i	18	23 i	31 i	24 pi	22	35 i	34 b	9 i	34 pi	12 b	14 b	24 i	44 i	21 i	38 i	42 i
Other households		18 s	18 s	19 s	17	9 i	4	18 i	16 i	26	22 b	17 b	12	24 b	6 i	18 i	14 i	12	17 i	5 i	12 pi	10	19 i	18 b	8 i	19 pi	9 b	9 b	14 i	15 i	13 i	22 i	31 i
Distribution (poor population)																																	
All hh no dep. childr.		42 s	46 s	:	47	25 i	68	:	41 i	50	45 b	46 b	45	38 b	58 i	38 i	35 i	29	32 i	71 i	39 pi	50	17 i	44 b	51 i	29 pi	64 b	57 b	48 i	42 i	49 i	32 i	7 i
1 person hh	Total	17 s	18 s	:	19	15 i	48	:	21 i	11	12 b	20 b	20	13 b	15 i	14 i	15 i	13	14 i	9 i	23 pi	24	4 i	10 b	28 i	10 pi	44 b	42 b	19 i	19 i	20 i	12 i	1 i
	M	7 s	7 s	:	8	6 i	24	:	6 i	3	3 b	8 b	8	4 b	3 i	3 i	30 i	6	4 i	2 i	11 pi	7	2 i	3 b	8 i	5 pi	19 b	18 b	8 i	2 i	5 i	3 i	0 i
	F	11 s	12 s	:	11	9 i	24	:	16 i	8	9 b	12 b	12	10 b	12 i	10 i	70 i	7	9 i	7 i	12 pi	17	2 i	7 b	20 i	5 pi	25 b	24 b	12 i	17 i	15 i	9 i	0 i
	1 person hh <65yrs	9 s	10 s	:	11	10 i	35	:	11 i	4	3 b	13 b	7	6 b	4 i	6 i	51 i	10	6 i	4 i	20 pi	14	3 i	3 b	10 i	8 pi	26 b	25 b	9 i	6 i	5 i	3 i	0 i
	1 person hh 65+	8 s	9 s	:	8	5 i	13	:	10 i	7	9 b	8 b	13	7 b	11 i	8 i	49 i	3	7 i	4 i	3 pi	10	1 i	7 b	18 i	3 pi	18 b	16 b	10 i	13 i	15 i	8 i	0 i
2 adults no dep. childr.	(both < 65)	8 s	9 s	:	10	6 i	9	:	8 i	6	6 b	10 b	9	6 b	5 i	10 i	9 i	8	8 i	6 i	8 pi	12	5 i	8 b	6 i	1 pi	12 b	9 b	12 i	5 i	5 i	5 i	1 i
2 adults no dep. childr.	(at least one 65+)	10 s	11 s	:	14	2 i	11	:	6 i	17	15 b	11 b	10	8 b	30 i	5 i	4 i	4	5 i	11 i	5 pi	9	6 i	15 b	10 i	7 pi	6 b	5 b	12 i	6 i	17 i	6 i	2 i
Other hh no dep. childr.	7 s	7 s	:	4	2 i	1	:	5 i	16	12 b	4 b	6	11 b	7 i	8 i	8 i	4	6 i	3 i	3 pi	5	3 i	12 b	7 i	11 pi	2 b	0 b	5 i	11 i	7 i	8 i	3 i	
All hh with dep. childr.		:	55 s	:	53	75 i	32	:	59 i	50	55 b	55 b	55	63 b	42 i	62 i	65 i	71	68 i	71 i	62 pi	50	0 i	56 b	49 i	71 pi	36 b	43 b	52 i	58 i	52 i	68 i	93 i
Single parent	(at least 1 child)	9 s	10 s	:	14	20 i	9	:	12 i	3	3 b	12 b	16	5 b	3 i	8 i	9 i	7	5 i	6 i	14 pi	7	5 i	4 b	9 i	8 pi	7 b	14 b	17 i	6 i	4 i	3 i	3 i
2 adults 1 dep. child		9 s	9 s	:	7	10 i	4	:	13 i	9	9 b	10 b	6	10 b	6 i	12 i	13 i	7	8 i	11 i	7 pi	9	9 i	11 b	5 i	9 pi	5 b	7 b	7 i	10 i	8 i	9 i	4 i
2 adults 2 dep. childr.		16 s	16 s	:	10	20 i	6	:	15 i	25	22 b	14 b	8	22 b	9 i	11 i	16 i	28	14 i	22 i	14 pi	11	17 i	20 b	15 i	21 pi	8 b	9 b	11 i	17 i	14 i	13 i	11 i
2 adults 3+ dep. childr.		12 s	11 s	:	14	12 i	12	:	8 i	2	7 b	12 b	16	10 b	17 i	9 i	12 i	18	15 i	26 i	17 pi	12	24 i	6 b	5 i	14 pi	14 b	11 b	11 i	6 i	10 i	14 i	33 i
Other hh with dep. childr.		13 s	10 s	:	9	13 i	1	:	11 i	12	15 b	7 b	10	16 b	8 i	22 i	14 i	11	25 i	6 i	10 pi	10	28 i	15 b	16 i	19 pi	3 b	2 b	5 i	20 i	16 i	30 i	42 i
At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status and by gender and selected age group																																	
Incidence																																	
Total	Total	16 s	16 s	17 s	15	8 i	11	16 i	18 i	20	20 b	14 b	21	19 b	15 i	16 i	15 i	11	12 i	15 i	12 pi	13	17 i	21 b	10 i	21 pi	11 b	11 b	:	14 i	18 i	:	26 i
Owner-occupier or rent-free	Total	13 s	13 s	13 s	11	:	8	10 i	18 i	20	19 b	10 b	18	17 b	15 i	14 i	14 i	8	11 i	11 i	5 pi	10	:	20 b	9 i	:	8 b	7 b	14 i	14 i	18 i	17 i	27 i
	M	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 i	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 i	14 i	14 i	:	11 i	11 i	5 pi	:	:	:	8 i	:	:	:	:	:	17 i	17 i	27 i
	F	:	:	:	:	:	:	12 i	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 i	15 i	15 i	:	11 i	12 i	5 pi	:	:	:	11 i	:	:	:	:	:	19 i	18 i	28 i
Tenant	Total	25 s	25 s	24 s	27	:	18	22 i	23 i	20	31 b	19 b	37	30 b	21 i	26 i	24 i	23	15 i	29 i	22 pi	18	:	25 b	24 i	:	20 b	19 b	30 i	26 i	22 i	24 i	19 i
	M	:	:	:	:	:	:	20 i	:	:	:	:	:	:	19 i	26 i	22 i	:	14 i	29 i	22 pi	:	:	:	23 i	:	:	:	:	:	20 i	24 i	18 i
	F	:	:	:	:	:	:	23 i	:	:	:	:	:	:	23 i	26 i	27 i	:	15 i	29 i	22 pi	:	:	:	24 i	:	:	:	:	:	24 i	25 i	19 i
Distribution (poor population)																																	
Total	Total	100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
Owner-occupier or rent free	Total	63 s	61 s	:	53	:	46	:	87 i	81	84 b	49 b	70	71 b	87 i	68 i	92 i	52	90 i	61 i	23 pi	51	69 i	79 b	86 i	:	50 b	43 b	56 i	93 i	95 i	97 i	85 i
	M	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	83 b	:	:	:	38 i	30 i	92 i	:	91 i	30 i	11 pi	:	:	:	35 i	:	:	:	25 i	93 i	42 i	46 i	41 i
	F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	84 b	:	:	:	49 i	38 i	91 i	:	90 i	32 i	12 pi	:	:	:	51 i	:	:	:	30 i	94 i	53 i	51 i	44 i
Tenant	Total	37 s	39 s	:	47	:	54	:	13 i	19	16 b	51 b	30	29 b	13 i	32 i	8 i	48	10 i	39 i	77 pi	49	31 i	21 b	14 i	:	50 b	57 b	44 i	7 i	5 i	4 i	15 i
	M	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17 b	:	:	:	6 i	15 i	8 i	:	9 i	19 i	37 pi	:	:	:	7 i	:	:	:	21 i	8 i	2 i	2 i	7 i
	F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16 b	:	:	:	7 i	17 i	9 i	:	10 i	20 i	40 pi	:	:	:	7 i	:	:	:	24 i	7 i	3 i	2 i	8 i

		EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household																																	
Incidence																																	
All hh no dep. childr.	WI = 0	:	32 s	33 s	30	:	21	37 i	:	29	48 b	26 b	62	27 b	:	:	:	13	:	31 i	28 pi	20	:	32 b	:	:	25 b	18 b	:	23 i	:	:	:
	0 < WI < 1	:	12 s	12 s	7	:	7	13 i	:	14	15 b	10 b	10	12 b	:	:	:	9	:	3 i	6 pi	10	:	15 b	:	:	9 b	14 b	:	9 i	:	:	:
	WI = 1	:	5 s	5 s	3	:	5	6 i	:	10	7 b	3 b	5	4 b	:	:	:	6	:	0 i	4 pi	6	:	9 b	:	:	5 b	5 b	:	2 i	:	:	:
All hh with dep. childr.	WI = 0	:	68 s	69 s	70	:	40	78 i	:	52	68 b	71 b	80	66 b	:	:	:	27	:	78 i	64 pi	39	:	58 b	:	:	42 b	42 b	:	50 i	:	:	:
	0 < WI < 0.5	:	44 s	46 s	28	:	7	45 i	:	46	57 b	40 b	35	51 b	:	:	:	28	:	27 i	45 pi	44	:	41 b	:	:	29 b	26 b	:	30 i	:	:	:
	0.5 <= WI < 1	:	18 s	18 s	14	:	9	13 i	:	22	26 b	13 b	16	24 b	:	:	:	17	:	16 i	19 pi	13	:	27 b	:	:	9 b	10 b	:	11 i	:	:	:
	WI = 1	:	7 s	7 s	4	:	5	8 i	:	11	11 b	5 b	4	6 b	:	:	:	7	:	1 i	6 pi	6	:	10 b	:	:	3 b	6 b	:	2 i	:	:	:
Distribution (poor population)																																	
	Total	100 s	100 s	100 s	100	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100	100 b	100 b	100	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100	100 i	100 i	100 pi	100	100 i	100 b	100 i	100 pi	100 b	100 b	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i	100 i
All hh no dep. childr.	WI = 0	:	:	:	24	:	24	:	:	13	14 b	19 b	21	15 b	:	:	:	7	:	17 i	22 pi	14	100 i	11 b	:	:	23 b	10 b	:	56 i	:	:	:
	0 < WI < 1	:	:	:	7	:	10	:	:	17	13 b	10 b	8	12 b	:	:	:	10	:	4 i	4 pi	16	:	15 b	:	:	16 b	19 b	:	9 i	:	:	:
	WI = 1	:	:	:	3	:	14	:	:	7	4 b	4 b	3	3 b	:	:	:	8	:	0 i	8 pi	10	:	6 b	:	:	9 b	10 b	:	1 i	:	:	:
All hh with dep. childr.	WI = 0	:	:	:	30	:	14	:	:	7	8 b	21 b	28	14 b	:	:	:	5	:	24 i	22 pi	6	:	7 b	:	:	11 b	12 b	:	8 i	:	:	:
	0 < WI < 0.5	:	:	:	9	:	1	:	:	9	14 b	11 b	7	17 b	:	:	:	10	:	3 i	3 pi	14	:	9 b	:	:	10 b	7 b	:	13 i	:	:	:
	0.5 <= WI < 1	:	:	:	20	:	15	:	:	33	38 b	22 b	26	33 b	:	:	:	44	:	51 i	23 pi	28	:	35 b	:	:	20 b	16 b	:	12 i	:	:	:
	WI = 1	:	:	:	8	:	23	:	:	15	10 b	14 b	6	7 b	:	:	:	17	:	1 i	18 pi	13	:	18 b	:	:	10 b	26 b	:	1 i	:	:	:
Inequality of income : S80/S20 income quintile share ratio																																	
	Total	4.8 s	4.8 s	4.8 s	4,0	3.4 i	3,4	4.4 i	5.9 i	6,0	5.1 b	4.2 b	5,0	5.6 b	4.1 i	6.1 i	4.5 i	3,7	3.3 i	4.6 i	4.0 pi	3,8	5.0 i	7.2 b	3.1 i	5.8 pi	3.5 b	3.3 b	5.3 i	3.6 i	4.6 i	4.6 i	9.9 i
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and selected age group																																	
Total (0+)	Total	23 s	22 s	23 s	23	15 i	19	25 i	24 i	25	25 b	19 b	20	25 b	19 i	23 i	20 i	17	20 i	17 i	20 pi	20	23 i	26 b	20 i	39 pi	14 b	17 b	20 i	19 i	22 i	22 i	31 i
	M	23 s	23 s	23 s	24	17 i	22	24 i	25 i	24	26 b	19 b	20	26 b	18 i	24 i	22 i	17	20 i	19 i	20 pi	19	24 i	25 b	20 i	42 pi	15 b	20 b	20 i	19 i	23 i	21 i	31 i
	F	22 s	22 s	23 s	22	15 i	18	25 i	23 i	25	24 b	19 b	18	25 b	21 i	22 i	19 i	16	19 i	17 i	19 pi	20	23 i	27 b	18 i	38 pi	14 b	17 b	19 i	18 i	21 i	22 i	31 i
0-15	Total	24 s	24 s	25 s	22	15 i	19	31 i	24 i	19	26 b	19 b	24	28 b	12 i	25 i	21 i	15	19 i	20 i	18 pi	18	25 i	29 b	22 i	38 pi	14 b	13 b	17 i	22 i	23 i	23 i	34 i
16+	Total	23 s	22 s	23 s	23	15 i	19	24 i	24 i	25	24 b	19 b	18	25 b	21 i	22 i	20 i	17	20 i	17 i	20 pi	21	23 i	26 b	19 i	41 pi	14 b	19 b	21 i	18 i	22 i	21 i	30 i
	M	23 s	22 s	23 s	24	17 i	22	22 i	27 i	25	26 b	19 b	19	25 b	19 i	24 i	23 i	17	22 i	18 i	22 pi	19	24 i	25 b	20 i	43 pi	15 b	21 b	22 i	19 i	23 i	21 i	29 i
	F	22 s	22 s	23 s	21	14 i	17	24 i	22 i	26	23 b	19 b	17	25 b	22 i	21 i	19 i	19	18 i	17 i	19 pi	22	22 i	26 b	18 i	39 pi	13 b	17 b	20 i	18 i	21 i	21 i	30 i
16-64	Total	25 s	25 s	25 s	24	16 i	24	25 i	28 i	25	27 b	22 b	22	28 b	17 i	26 i	23 i	19	22 i	18 i	22 pi	20	23 i	29 b	21 i	42 pi	16 b	26 b	23 i	19 i	21 i	22 i	29 i
	M	25 s	25 s	24 s	25	17 i	27	23 i	29 i	25	27 b	22 b	21	28 b	15 i	25 i	24 i	17	23 i	19 i	24 pi	18	24 i	29 b	21 i	45 pi	17 b	26 b	25 i	20 i	21 i	22 i	29 i
	F	25 s	25 s	26 s	24	15 i	21	27 i	27 i	25	27 b	22 b	23	29 b	18 i	26 i	22 i	20	22 i	17 i	21 pi	23	23 i	30 b	20 i	41 pi	15 b	23 b	21 i	18 i	21 i	21 i	30 i
65+	Total	16 s	16 s	16 s	18	7 i	8	19 i	11 i	26	21 b	11 b	11	13 b	24 i	8 i	13 i	14	10 i	14 i	7 pi	21	15 i	18 b	17 i	17 pi	9 b	13 b	18 i	15 i	23 i	19 i	31 i
	M	15 s	15 s	16 s	19	6 i	7	17 i	:	23	24 b	10 b	13	13 b	23 i	6 i	11 i	14	9 i	18 i	8 pi	26	16 i	17 b	17 i	18 pi	9 b	10 b	15 i	12 i	26 i	17 i	29 i
	F	16 s	16 s	16 s	17	8 i	9	19 i	10 i	27	20 b	12 b	10	13 b	25 i	8 i	14 i	14	11 i	17 i	7 pi	20	15 i	19 b	16 i	16 pi	10 b	13 b	19 i	17 i	21 i	21 i	32 i

		EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
SECONDARY INDICATORS																																	
At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household																																	
Before all social transfers except old-age/survivors' pensions																																	
Total (0+)	Total	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	21 i	31	24 i	25 i	23	25 b	26 b	33	23 b	20 i	24 i	23 i	22	17 i	19 i	23 pi	25	31 i	27 b	16 i	28 pi	29 b	30 b	29 i	16 i	31 i	22 i	31 i
	0-15	33 s	33 s	31 s	32	33 i	26	30 i	28 i	22	29 b	35 b	38	32 b	16 i	31 i	27 i	34	31 i	28 i	29 pi	37	37 i	32 b	19 i	42 pi	34 b	36 b	43 i	21 i	19 i	32 i	40 i
16+	Total	24 s	24 s	23 s	27	18 i	32	22 i	22 i	23	24 b	24 b	32	21 b	20 i	23 i	21 i	19	14 i	17 i	21 pi	23	30 i	26 b	16 i	25 pi	27 b	29 b	26 i	15 i	33 i	20 i	27 i
	M	22 s	22 s	21 s	25	16 i	31	19 i	26 i	21	23 b	23 b	29	20 b	18 i	22 i	20 i	19	14 i	16 i	19 pi	21	30 i	25 b	14 i	25 pi	27 b	26 b	24 i	13 i	31 i	20 i	25 i
	F	26 s	26 s	25 s	28	19 i	33	25 i	25 i	25	26 b	25 b	34	23 b	23 i	23 i	22 i	20	14 i	19 i	22 pi	24	29 i	27 b	17 i	24 pi	28 b	31 b	28 i	17 i	36 i	21 i	28 i
16-64	Total	24 s	23 s	23 s	27	19 i	29	22 i	25 i	20	22 b	25 b	28	22 b	14 i	24 i	22 i	21	15 i	16 i	22 pi	23	32 i	24 b	15 i	26 pi	28 b	29 b	25 i	15 i	23 i	20 i	26 i
	M	23 s	22 s	22 s	26	18 i	28	19 i	24 i	19	22 b	24 b	27	21 b	12 i	24 i	22 i	21	15 i	15 i	20 pi	22	32 i	23 b	14 i	27 pi	28 b	29 b	24 i	15 i	22 i	20 i	25 i
	F	25 s	25 s	24 s	28	20 i	31	24 i	25 i	21	23 b	26 b	30	24 b	16 i	24 i	23 i	22	15 i	17 i	23 pi	24	31 i	25 b	15 i	26 pi	28 b	30 b	27 i	16 i	25 i	19 i	27 i
65+	Total	24 s	25 s	24 s	25	9 i	44	24 i	22 i	33	32 b	21 b	51	18 b	56 i	18 i	17 i	10	8 i	26 i	15 pi	19	18 i	34 b	20 i	13 pi	25 b	26 b	28 i	16 i	72 i	23 i	29 i
	M	20 s	21 s	21 s	23	6 i	45	19 i	11 i	30	29 b	19 b	45	15 b	51 i	9 i	7 i	9	7 i	23 i	14 pi	15	15 i	33 b	13 i	13 pi	18 b	15 b	23 i	8 i	74 i	16 i	21 i
	F	26 s	27 s	26 s	25	12 i	42	28 i	28 i	36	35 b	23 b	57	19 b	59 i	23 i	22 i	11	10 i	28 i	17 pi	23	19 i	34 b	24 i	13 pi	29 b	34 b	31 i	20 i	71 i	27 i	36 i
Before all social transfers including old-age/survivors' pensions																																	
Total (0+)	Total	42 s	41 s	41 s	42	39 i	39	36 i	41 i	40	41 b	44 b	39	45 b	28 i	43 i	39 i	38	32 i	30 i	37 pi	42	49 i	42 b	37 i	44 pi	42 b	43 b	43 i	37 i	39 i	41 i	30 i
	0-15	35 s	34 s	32 s	33	35 i	26	26 i	31 i	23	32 b	36 b	38	35 b	17 i	37 i	31 i	36	23 i	29 i	31 pi	40	44 i	36 b	25 i	48 pi	34 b	37 b	44 i	28 i	31 i	37 i	30 i
16+	Total	43 s	43 s	43 s	44	39 i	42	38 i	43 i	43	43 b	46 b	39	47 b	31 i	44 i	41 i	39	33 i	30 i	38 pi	42	51 i	44 b	39 i	43 pi	43 b	45 b	43 i	38 i	41 i	42 i	30 i
	M	40 s	39 s	39 s	41	36 i	39	33 i	39 i	40	41 b	43 b	37	44 b	27 i	41 i	38 i	36	30 i	27 i	34 pi	38	49 i	41 b	36 i	41 pi	41 b	42 b	39 i	34 i	38 i	41 i	29 i
	F	46 s	46 s	46 s	47	43 i	45	43 i	46 i	46	45 b	49 b	42	50 b	33 i	47 i	43 i	41	36 i	33 i	42 pi	46	52 i	46 b	43 i	45 pi	46 b	48 b	46 i	42 i	43 i	43 i	32 i
16-64	Total	32 s	31 s	31 s	33	30 i	30	25 i	32 i	31	32 b	33 b	31	36 b	20 i	35 i	31 i	29	24 i	24 i	27 pi	33	45 i	34 b	30 i	38 pi	32 b	32 b	31 i	29 i	32 i	35 i	28 i
	M	30 s	28 s	28 s	30	27 i	28	21 i	30 i	29	31 b	31 b	30	34 b	17 i	34 i	30 i	27	22 i	21 i	25 pi	30	44 i	32 b	29 i	38 pi	32 b	31 b	28 i	26 i	30 i	34 i	26 i
	F	35 s	34 s	34 s	35	33 i	31	29 i	33 i	34	34 b	35 b	33	39 b	22 i	36 i	31 i	32	25 i	26 i	30 pi	36	46 i	36 b	32 i	39 pi	32 b	33 b	34 i	31 i	33 i	35 i	30 i
65+	Total	88 s	89 s	88 s	92	89 i	95	86 i	87 i	85	85 b	95 b	87	85 b	88 i	81 i	83 i	86	79 i	70 i	91 pi	86	86 i	82 b	82 i	79 pi	93 b	94 b	92 i	67 i	76 i	76 i	53 i
	M	88 s	88 s	87 s	93	92 i	93	84 i	88 i	83	86 b	95 b	86	84 b	85 i	81 i	83 i	88	81 i	65 i	90 pi	86	88 i	81 b	82 i	81 pi	90 b	91 b	91 i	65 i	78 i	77 i	53 i
	F	88 s	89 s	88 s	91	88 i	96	88 i	86 i	86	84 b	95 b	89	85 b	90 i	80 i	83 i	84	78 i	74 i	92 pi	86	85 i	82 b	81 i	78 pi	94 b	97 b	93 i	68 i	75 i	76 i	54 i
Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient																																	
Total (0+)	Total	30s	30s	30s	26	25i	24	28i	34i	33	31b	28b	32	33b	27i	36i	29i	26	27i	30i	27pi	26	31i	38b	22i	33pi	25b	23b	34i	24i	29i	30i	45i

7 GENDER EQUALITY

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Percentage of women as non-president members in regional councils, autumn 2004																																
	27	33	31	31	15	.	33	.	18	37	48	.	10	.	.	.	.	13	.	30	29	15	10	.	14	44	47	:	.	:	.	:

Notes: 1) The regional council is the regional legislative assembly which has the legislative power on regional level. 2) DE: Data from March 2005.

Percentage of women as non-president members in regional governments, autumn 2004																																
	26	28	28	37	12	27	25	.	.	31	.	14	15	.	35	.	.	.	.	18	27	13	4	.	.	50	60	:	22	:	12	:

Notes: 1) The regional government is the organisation that is the governing authority of a regional political unit. 2) DE: Data from March 2005
Source: European database – Women and men in decision-making (http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/women_men_stats/measures_in41_en.htm).

Women in local councils, 1997																																
Number of seats	:	364 367	:	12 912	:	4 658	177 193	:	:	:	:	883	94 886	:	:	:	1 105	:	:	11 072	7 508	:	7 337	:	:	12 482	11 006	23 325	:	:	:	:
Number of seats occupied by women	:	72 343	:	2 565	:	1 261	30 973	:	:	:	:	103	18 237	:	:	:	114	:	:	2 475	929	:	1 057	:	:	3 932	4 533	6 164	:	:	:	:
Percentage of seats occ. by women	:	19.9	:	19.9	:	27.1	17.5	:	:	:	:	11.7	19.2	:	:	:	10.3	:	:	22.4	12.4	:	14.4	:	:	31.5	41.2	26.4	:	:	:	:

Notes: Local data are incomplete. Due to the huge differences in local level political decision-making, data provided are not always comparable. D: No data available for Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. A: Only data from Styria available.
Source: European database – Women in decision-making (www.db-decision.de).

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Healthy life years at 65, in percentage of the total life expectancy at 65, 2003																																
Males	:	:	:	72.9 e	67.9 p	52.7 e	65.9 e	:	60.1 e	67.9 e	47.9 e	65.9 e	71.4 e	75.9	:	:	:	46.6 p	66.4 p	58.3 e	61.0 e	65.7	52.8 e	:	:	40.2 e	52.0 e	51.1 e	:	:	:	:
Females	:	:	:	63.5 e	57.5 p	53.0 e	46.3 e	:	56.2 e	60.7 e	41.6 e	54.0 e	69.4 e	59.9	:	:	:	42.4 p	53.6 p	49.1 e	59.4 e	63.7	40.3 e	:	:	35.5 e	51.8 e	50.4 e	:	:	:	:

CZ, MT and PL: 2002. Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

Percentage of the population aged 16 and over who feel that their health is bad or very bad, by sex, 2003

Males	:	9.4	:	3.4	7.7	5.3	15.9	9.0	8.3 p	4.0 p	6.7	2.2 p	5.5	4.4	10.5	9.0 p	:	14.1	3.4 p	4.4	5.8	19.4	16.5	10.2 p	10.2	12.2 p	5.8 p	7.6	12.0	:	8.2 p	:
Females	:	13.2	:	4.2	11.2	7.1	21.7	12.4	10.2 p	6.8 p	9.2	1.7 p	8.9	6.1	17.3	8.7 p	:	21.6	3.6 p	4.5	8.2	23.4	22.2	14.9 p	11.3	10.1 p	7.8 p	11.1	15.2	:	12.4 p	:

Data come from national Health Interview Surveys: CY, HU, LV, FI and SE: 2003; CZ, EL, IE, IT, LT, MT, NL and SK: 2002; BE, ES, SI and BG: 2001; RO: 2000; EE and PL: 1996
EU-15, DK, DE, FR, AT, PT and UK: Data come from the 2001 European Community Household Panel (ECHP). BE, MT, PL, BG and RO: population aged 15 and over; EE: population aged 15-79; LV: population aged 15-74; SK: population aged 15-64; FI: population aged 15-84; EL, IE, HU and SI: population aged 18 and over; LT: population aged 18-64.
Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

Standardised death rates (SDR) per 100 000 population by sex, 2002

Males																																
Diseases of the circulatory system	340	303	299	309	560	335	349	753	358	237	219	349	290	:	814	702	314	639	398	283	353	550	310	373	678	361	319	314	873	622	740	:
Cancer	253	242	248	288	322	258	229	303	221	255	270	236	244	:	290	290	226	371	203	251	227	294	224	295	329	193	185	222	202	323	229	:
Diseases of the respiratory system	78	79	70	113	56	86	60	72	61	92	50	129	58	:	58	74	86	57	105	90	49	70	88	94	79	80	46	124	49	63	91	:
External causes of injury and poisoning	66	57	60	78	91	70	49	253	59	53	81	52	49	:	250	260	92	122	37	38	71	104	78	106	97	105	59	39	78	97	105	:
Females																																
Diseases of the circulatory system	219	195	195	196	379	207	236	435	280	159	128	211	188	:	462	416	200	408	271	173	243	350	223	235	448	209	194	194	602	448	495	:
Cancer	141	137	132	149	174	201	140	144	115	111	126	158	130	:	139	141	133	189	149	157	134	156	116	148	155	118	141	159	117	154	127	:
Diseases of the respiratory system	38	40	31	42	27	64	28	14	39	35	22	82	23	:	13	19	47	23	43	44	23	31	41	38	36	33	29	85	24	25	41	:
External causes of injury and poisoning	24	22	23	33	33	33	20	54	17	16	35	17	20	:	66	56	32	46	15	19	24	29	22	32	21	35	24	16	22	30	27	:

ES, FR, PL, SK and SE: 2001; EU-25, EU-15, Euro-zone, EL, IT, MT, UK and HR: 2000; DK: 1999; B: 1997. Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

Number of newly diagnosed HIV infections by year of report

1996	:	:	:	719	50	269	1 967	8	449	:	:	98	:	:	32	12	25	62	:	:	:	551	:	9	4	69	224	3 093	34	:	699	119
2003	:	:	:	1 032	61	241	1 823	541	431	:	1 714	399	:	:	403	110	47	63	:	834	423	610	2 298	14	13	134	382	6 953	63	45	244	197
Year HIV reporting started	:	:	:	1986	1985	1990	1993	1988	1999	1999	2003	1985	1985	:	1987	1988	1999	1985	:	2002	1998	1985	1983	1986	1985	1986	1985	1984	1987	1986	1992	1985

EL, LU: retrospective reporting ES, IT: HIV reporting exists only for some regions; data not shown FR: data from March to December 2003
Source: EuroHIV.

Number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases by year of diagnosis, adjusted for reporting delays

1996	21 342	:	:	209	19	159	1 618	7	234	6 628	4 018	55	5 047	:	5	5	13	46	:	458	138	112	968	8	0	24	135	1 436	:	18	666	38
2003	6 441	:	:	87	9	41	353	10	72	1 363	686	8	1 759	:	58	9	8	26	:	44	43	167	818	6	2	26	52	838	:	12	201	53

NL: 2001
Source: EuroHIV.

HIV/AIDS ratio

1996	:	:	:	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	:	:	1.8	:	:	6.4	2.4	1.9	1.3	:	:	:	4.9	:	1.1	:	2.9	1.7	2.2	4.0	:	31.0	2.0
2003	:	:	:	11.9	6.8	5.9	5.2	54.1	6.0	:	:	49.9	:	:	6.9	12.2	5.9	2.4	:	:	9.8	3.7	2.8	2.3	6.5	5.2	7.3	8.3	8.0	10.0	11.0	3.0

Source: EuroHIV.

Practising physicians or doctors per 100 000 inhabitants

1996	263	258	288	354	351	253	312	302	397	291	:	:	:	224	279	408	213	307	247	191	278	235	263	218	258	:	288	176	353	220	181	:
2003	297	302	331	394	389	285	337	315	454	329	:	:	:	263	278	395	245	324	312	192	338	243	269	228	328	:	333	216	356	239	195	139

HR, SI: 2002; EL, and MT: 2001; SE: 2000; NL: 1999, SI: 1998; MT: 1997 instead of 1996 data.
Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Number of persons per 100 000 discharged from hospitals by ICD diagnosis, 2002																																
All diagnosis	18482	18741	18398	16840	22363	17585	19745	18695	15944	10920	27827	12389	15574	6856	20108	23670	21826	25256	9862	9414	30372	14546	9880	15593	19338	26178	16037	20801	15922	12531	22290	6923
inlcuding :																																
Infectious and parasitic diseases	288	305	300	386	473	464	365	720	481	217	448	348	296	113	872	809	358	366	:	119	688	310	229	515	:	799	463	287	571	506	1290	335
Cancer	1029	1198	1023	950	1543	1559	1815	1198	1121	678	1224	688	994	313	1275	1124	1582	2079	:	784	3298	1043	593	1316	1291	1915	1296	2032	1228	1245	1243	334
Diseases of the respiratory system	1048	1124	1083	1422	1601	1598	1266	1826	1351	1014	1461	1357	1163	659	2125	2648	1996	1869	:	629	1905	1175	838	1147	1430	2143	1013	1299	2425	1009	3420	806
Diseases of the circulatory system	1863	2052	2054	2321	3630	2640	3369	3168	2272	1392	2386	1442	2521	806	3166	4223	2754	4582	:	1420	4007	2424	1218	1720	2883	3822	2697	1874	2441	1731	2960	843
Mental and behavioural disorders	350	480	487	567	697	264	1037	1217	363	262	508	109	416	119	1482	1145	1094	:	:	122	1814	106	134	580	663	1754	999	384	527	874	1313	98

PL: 2003; CZ, ES: 2001; BE, DK, FR, HU and TR: 2000; DE and EL: 1999. UK includes only England.
Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants																																
1990	814	779	780	810	1346	561	1034	1154	507	427	977	1052	723	504	1402	1245	1182	1009	:	590	786	870	407	605	:	915	1249	:	1004	739	892	243
2003	639	611	718	686	1137	398	874	591	488	358	796	1007	445	431	779	866	644	806	750	463	836	645	365	509	724	724	359	397	627	568	655	235

EU25, EU15, EU12, ES, IT, LU, NL, PT, SI, HR: 2002; HU: 2001; EL and SE: 2000.
Source: Eurostat – Health and safety statistics.

9 CONSUMPTION

	EU-25	EU-15	Euro-zone	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR
Private consumption expenditure, thousand millions of euro, current prices																																
2001	5487.7	5234.0	3969.2	138.4	35.0	83.8	1257.5	3.8	89.2	401.2	838.2	52.7	731.3	6.8	5.8	8.8	9.2	30.6	2.7	212.8	123.0	134.5	75.3	12.3	13.5	67.9	119.8	1061.2	10.6	:	31.4	116.6
2002	5667.4	5398.8	4086.6	141.2	40.1	86.4	1266.7	4.3	95.3	424.4	866.1	57.2	757.0	7.1	6.1	9.6	9.7	36.9	2.7	221.3	124.3	134.5	78.7	12.8	14476.7 f	71.1	124.9	1100.9	11.4	:	33.3	127.8
2003	5732.0	5468.4	4206.4	146.8	40.8	88.7	1286.3	4.6	102.5	447.6	890.0	60.9	787.0	7.4	6.2	10.6	10.0	39.8	2.7	224.3	126.9	122.3	80.9	13.4	15943.8 f	74.4	130.2	1043.1	12.2	:	34.7	141.1
2004	5973.3	5692.1	4351.7	153.2	43.2	93.5	1304.2	5.0	109.0	483.0	924.3	64.1 f	812.6	8.0	6.9	11.7	10.4	44.9	2.7	227.7	131.4	126.7	84.8	14.0	18296.2 f	77.4	134.2	1112.8	13.3	:	41.2 f	164.0 f
Private consumption expenditure, euro per inhabitant, current prices																																
2001	12 100	13 800	13 000	13 500	3 400	15 600	15 300	2 700	8 100	9 900	13 800	13 700	12 800 e	9 700	2 500	2 500	20 900	3 000	6 900	13 300	15 300	3 500	7 300	6 200	2 500	13 100	13 500	18 000	1 300	:	1 400	1 700
2002	12 400	14 200	13 300	13 700	3 900	16 100	15 400	3 100	8 700	10 300	14 100	14 600	13 200 e	10 000	2 600	2 800	21 800	3 600	6 800	13 700	15 400	3 500	7 600	6 400	2 700 f	13 700	14 000	18 600	1 400	:	1 500	1 800 f
2003	12 500	14 300	13 600	14 100	4 000	16 500	15 600	3 400	9 300	10 700 f	14 500	15 300	13 700 f	10 200	2 700	3 100	22 300	3 900	6 700	13 800	15 600	3 200	7 800	6 700	3 000 f	14 300	14 500	17 500 f	1 600 f	:	1 600	2 000 f
2004	13 000	14 800	14 000	14 700	4 200	17 300	15 800	3 700	9 900	11 300 f	15 000 f	15 800 f	14 000 f	10 900	3 000	3 400	22 900 f	4 400	6 800	14 000 f	16 100	3 300 f	8 100 f	7 000	3 400 f	14 800	14 900	18 700 f	1 700 f	:	1 900 f	2 300 f
Private consumption expenditure, thousand millions of PPS, current prices																																
2001	5487.7	5034.1	3946.8	133.8	70.9	65.0	1119.6	7.0	111.7	464.8	809.4	46.5	776.0	8.2	11.3	18.8	8.0	62.0	3.8	201.2	116.1	232.0	99.4	17.1	31.1	60.5	103.1	919.2	32.0	:	85.4	263.3
2002	5667.4	5195.2	4049.2	137.5	74.4	65.5	1136.1	7.7	120.9	491.2	827.2	49.1	788.9	8.0	12.0	20.0	8.5	67.2	3.9	206.6	117.2	244.3	102.8	17.3	32.8 f	63.2	105.1	975.5	32.9	:	90.6	258.7
2003	5732.0	5264.7 f	4102.7 f	141.6	76.0	66.4	1147.6	7.9	127.0	510.6	830.9	50.8	792.8	8.0	12.8	21.9	8.6	71.0	3.9	206.2	118.2	246.9	103.0	17.8	33.0 f	65.4	107.0	988.5	34.1	:	94.2	277.2
2004	5973.3	5473.2 f	4262.9 f	148.8	80.1	70.6	1186.8	8.5	133.0	539.8	859.9	55.1 f	818.8	8.7	14.0	24.0	9.1	76.5	4.1	211.9	123.6	259.1	106.9	18.8	34.6 f	69.2	112.2	1027.4	35.4	:	107.0 f	316.0 f
Private consumption expenditure, PPS per inhabitant, current prices																																
2001	12 100	13 300	12 900	13 000	6 900	12 100	13 600	5 100	10 200	11 400	13 300	12 100	13 600 e	11 700	4 800	5 400	18 200	6 100	9 700	12 500	14 400	6 100	9 700	8 600	5 700	11 700	11 600	15 600	4 000	:	3 800	3 800
2002	12 400	13 600	13 200	13 300	7 300	12 200	13 800	5 600	11 000	11 900	13 500	12 500	13 800 e	11 300	5 100	5 800	19 100	6 600	9 800	12 800	14 500	6 400	9 900	8 700	6 100 f	12 200	11 800	16 500	4 200	:	4 200	3 700 f
2003	12 500	13 700 f	13 300 f	13 600	7 400	12 300	13 900	5 800	11 500	12 200 f	13 500	12 700	13 800 f	11 100	5 500	6 300	19 200	7 000	9 800	12 700	14 600	6 500	9 900	8 900	6 100 f	12 600	11 900	16 600 f	4 400 f	:	4 300	3 900 f
2004	13 000	14 200 f	13 700 f	14 300	7 800	13 100	14 400	6 300	12 000	12 700 f	13 900 f	13 600 f	14 100 f	11 800	6 000	7 000	20 100 f	7 600	10 100	13 000 f	15 100	6 800 f	10 200 f	9 400	6 400 f	13 200	12 500	17 200 f	4 500 f	:	4 900 f	4 400 f
Private consumption expenditure, percentage of GDP, current prices																																
2001	58.8	58.7	57.6	54.4	51.5	47.2	59.5	56.2	67.9	59.0	56.0	45.7	60.0	64.3	62.9	65.1	41.8	52.9	64.7	49.6	57.0	64.9	61.4	56.3	57.7	50.1	48.8	66.4	69.5	:	70.0	72.0
2002	58.5	58.5	57.3	54.1	51.1	47.5	58.9	57.2	67.3	58.2	55.9	44.7	60.1	64.1	62.7	64.5	42.6	53.6	63.2	49.7	56.2	66.4	61.3	54.6	56.3 f	50.7	48.6	66.3	68.8	:	68.8	66.3
2003	58.4	58.3	57.4	54.5	50.9	47.4	59.4	56.6	66.8	57.3	56.1	45.2	60.5	63.3	63.0	64.9	41.9	54.9	63.0	49.4	56.1	66.0	62.0	54.4	55.1 f	51.9	48.7	65.5	68.8	:	68.5	66.5
2004	58.2	58.1	57.2	54.0	50.1	48.1	59.1	56.3	66.0	57.7	56.1	43.9 f	60.1	64.8	62.5	65.3	40.5	55.9	63.7	48.8	55.8	64.9	62.8	54.0	55.2 f	51.7	48.1	65.1	68.1	:	69.8 f	68.4 f

Source: Eurostat – National Accounts, ESA95, aggregates.

Structure of household consumption expenditure, 1999 (%)																																
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	:	13.8	:	13.3	23.2	13.1	11.0	34.0	16.6	18.3	15.4	15.7	19.0	17.8	39.1	45.7	10.1	25.0	21.1	10.5	13.4	32.3	18.7	24.0	29.8	14.2	15.4	10.5	48.2	:	51.9	:
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	:	2.7	:	2.3	3.4	4.2	2.8	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	7.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.8	:	6.1	:
Clothing and footwear	:	6.1	:	5.4	7.0	5.5	5.7	7.0	8.6	7.4	5.8	6.3	7.5	7.6	6.7	7.7	5.9	6.7	8.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.6	8.6	9.3	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.1	:	6.9	:
"Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels"	:	27.8	:	26.2	17.5	28.4	31.3	18.0	21.9	27.5	27.7	27.3	24.7	19.8	17.7	12.9	27.4	20.0	9.0	26.7	23.9	19.1	19.8	10.7	15.8	28.1	26.8	28.3	13.8	:	13.0	:
"Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house"	:	6.8	:	6.5	7.7	6.4	7.6	5.0	7.5	5.0	5.5	4.6	7.6	6.6	5.0	4.7	8.2	5.3	10.6	7.2	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.0	6.2	4.5	5.0	7.3	3.9	:	3.6	:
Health	:	3.1	:	4.7	1.6	2.4	3.6	2.0	6.3	2.5	3.9	1.6	4.4	4.7	3.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	1.1	2.4	4.5	5.2	1.7	1.5	3.7	3.0	1.1	3.5	:	2.6	:
Transport	:	13.4	:	12.5	11.3	14.1	13.3	6.0	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.3	13.7	18.0	7.6	7.6	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.3	14.4	9.6	15.0	17.6	8.6	17.0	13.4	13.6	6.6	:	6.0	:
Communications	:	2.4	:	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	4.3	2.3	2.1	5.0	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	:	2.4	:
Recreation and culture	:	9.9	:	10.7	11.3	11.2	11.9	7.0	4.5	6.2	7.4	9.2	6.3	6.0	5.7	3.6	8.7	6.8	10.0	10.4	12.3	7.0	4.8	8.7	8.3	10.7	14.6	13.4	3.3	:	2.9	:
Education	:	0.8	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	:	0.9	:
Restaurants and hotels	:	6.1	:	5.7	4.8	4.1	4.9	3.0	8.8	9.2	5.8	5.2	4.6	6.3	2.3	4.1	9.6	2.7	7.0	7.0	5.4	1.4	9.5	5.8	5.5	4.1	3.8	7.9	3.5	:	1.0	:
Miscellaneous goods and services	:	7.0	:	10.0	9.2	8.1	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.1	9.3	5.0	7.1	6.8	4.4	3.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	15.3	8.9	5.4	6.1	9.8	8.3	7.1	7.2	5.8	3.3	:	2.7	:

Notes: 1) Figures of CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU and PO do not account for owner-occupier imputed rent. Since this component of household final consumption expenditure is quantitatively very significant, the comparability of the structure of consumption expenditure of these countries is limited.
2) EE: 3% corresponding to non-monetary consumption expenditure on non-food items could not be broken down by COICOP divisions."
Source: Eurostat – Household Budget Survey.

Annexe 2: Symbols, country codes and country groupings, other abbreviations and acronyms

Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes which replace real data:

: "not available"
. "not applicable"

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

b "break in series (see explanatory texts)"
e "estimated value"
f "forecast"
i "more information is in the note in the end of the table or in the Eurostat web site http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/"
p "provisional value"
r "revised value"
s "Eurostat estimate"
u "unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)"

Other symbols

% percent

Country codes and country groupings

Country codes

AT	Austria	BE	Belgium	BG	Bulgaria	CY	Cyprus	CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany	DK	Denmark	EE	Estonia	EL	Greece	ES	Spain
FI	Finland	FR	France	HR	Croatia	HU	Hungary	IE	Ireland
IT	Italy	LU	Luxembourg	LV	Latvia	LT	Lithuania	MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands	PL	Poland	PT	Portugal	RO	Romania	SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia	SK	Slovakia	TR	Turkey	UK	United Kingdom		

Country groupings

EU-25 The 25 Member States of the European Union from 1.5.2004: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK.
EU-15 The 15 Member States of the European Union till 30.4.2004: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE and UK.
NMS-10 The new Member States are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.
Euro-zone The euro-zone with 11 countries participating (BE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI) till 31.12.2000 and 12 countries participating from 1.1.2001 (the 11 mentioned and EL). Also called 'euro area', 'euroland' and 'euro group'.

The **old** Member States are the EU-15 states (see above).
The **new** Member States are the NMS-10 states (see above).
The **Candidate** Countries are Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Turkey.
The **southern** Member States are Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal.
The **Nordic** Member States are Denmark, Finland and Sweden.
The **Benelux** countries are Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.
The **Baltic** States are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Other abbreviations and acronyms

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CVT	Continuing Vocational Training
CVTS2	Second Survey of Continuing Vocational Training
EC	European Communities
ECB	European Central Bank
ECHP	European Community Household Panel
ECHP UDB	European Community Household Panel – Users' Database
ESAW	European Statistics on Accidents at Work
ESSPROS	European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU	European Union
Eurostat	the Statistical Office of the European Communities
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HICP	Harmonised Index on Consumer Prices
ICD	International Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
LLL	Lifelong Learning
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LMP	Labour Market Policy
NACE Rev. 1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
QLFD	Quarterly Labour Force Data
SES	Structure of Earnings Survey
SDR	Standardised Death Rate
UOE	UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

European Commission

The social situation in the European Union, 2005–2006

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2007 – 169 pp. – 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 92-79-03139-2

How to obtain EU publications

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

The Publications Office has a worldwide network of sales agents. You can obtain their contact details by sending a fax to (352) (0)29 29-42758.