

Eurostat yearbook 2002

The statistical guide to Europe

Data 1990-2000



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION
























THEME
General
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EUROSTAT YEARBOOK 2002

The statistical guide to Europe

Data 1990-2000



Published by

*Office for Official Publications
of the European Communities
Luxembourg, 2002*

Seventh edition

Edited and produced by

*Eurostat, the Statistical Office
of the European Communities, in
Luxembourg*

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*with the assistance and support of the
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Maps

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Translation

*Translation Service of the European
Commission, Luxembourg*

*Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this
publication.*

*A great deal of additional information on
Eurostat is available on the Internet:
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>*

*Office for Official Publications of
the European Communities, 2002*

ISBN 92-894-1750-1 (printed version, English)

ISBN 92-894-1751-X (printed version, French)

ISBN 92-894-1749-8 (printed version, German)

*ISBN 92-894-1752-8 (electronic version: one CD-ROM in
English, French and German)*

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Printed in France

One way of better understanding our neighbours is simply by comparing them with us. Adding to this understanding is what international statistics are all about: they are a direct and down-to-earth way of comparing how we live and work.

That is why Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, produces this yearbook on Europe and Europeans. It compares significant features of each country of the European Union and of other European countries, as well as of Canada, Japan and the United States of America. As Europe evolves, the yearbook evolves too: we have made a special effort to present data on candidate countries.

Moreover, the yearbook presents the relevant statistics on the situation of the national economies, thus giving a unique means of analysis of economic capacities of the countries that make up the European Union.

For ease of comparison, all statistics in this publication are either compiled in the same way, or harmonised by Eurostat, or accepted by Eurostat as offering sensible comparisons. But even when statistics are compiled in the same way, one has to be careful to allow for people's varied backgrounds, be they cultural, economic, or even climatic.

I invite you to read the Eurostat yearbook, to compare for yourself, and to get to know your European neighbours better.

Yves Franchet
Director-General

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Comparable information about Europe has a name: Eurostat

'Eurostat' is the synonym for a high-quality information service providing statistical data about, and for, the European Union. Using our data means having a finger on the pulse of current developments in Europe: we report the background figures and facts needed to understand these developments.

The Eurostat yearbook: compiled for everyone with an interest in Europe

The Eurostat yearbook opens the door to Eurostat's information service by providing an overview of the spectrum of data we offer. It shows how benchmark figures have developed during the last 10 years in the European Union, the euro zone and the EU Member States. To facilitate international comparison, some tables include the comparable data for other countries, for example Canada, Japan or the United States of America.

Introductory texts for each section give an idea of what data Eurostat has on the subject and what the relevance of this information is. We understand the yearbook not to be a mere collection of tables, but a 'portal' to European statistics. We hope it will make you curious about the data Eurostat has on offer. Our information service will provide more detailed data and advice.

How to get the data you want

Something for everyone

Eurostat's information service assists and adapts according to your requirements.

We publish our most relevant data for everybody free of charge, for example through our daily press releases which are available on our up-to-date web site.

More detailed information can be found in our compendium publications whose 'flagship' is the Eurostat yearbook. The backgrounds to specific topics are provided in our *Panorama* publications which contain thoroughly elaborated analyses, tables, graphs and maps. Briefing the public on specific topics is the objective of our *Statistics in Focus* publications. The publication *Eurostatistics* contains short-term economic analyses, graphs that illustrate developments and standard tables for further evaluation.

The wide spectrum of our publications and databases on indicators is oriented to different uses:

- the 'basic indicators' are a selection of the tables presented in the Eurostat yearbook and aimed at providing a general overview;
- the 'structural indicators' help to assess the longer-term progress in the policy domains of employment, innovation, economic reform and social cohesion;
- the 'euroindicators' provide a collection of the latest data which are helpful for a short-term evaluation of the economic situation in the euro zone and in the European Union as a whole. The euroindicators are updated daily on a special web site (<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/euroindicators/>).

The collections 'Methods and nomenclatures', 'Detailed tables' and 'Studies and research' suit the needs of specialists who are prepared to spend more time on analysing and using very detailed tables.

Eurostat's database New Cronos contains a large spectrum of data and time series that allow analysts and decision-makers to extract the information they need and in the required format.

Evidently, it is impossible to publish all data available at Eurostat in all imaginable combinations. Therefore, experts are invited to contact us if they wish tailor-made extractions from our databases. As always, Eurostat ensures that for these extractions the confidentiality of the data is strictly guaranteed.

An address for your list of favourites: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Eurostat's web site offers a well-structured and up-to-date overview of its latest news and products. It contains all of Eurostat's news releases and many indicators that are available online as soon as they are released. Other reasons to visit the site are the demonstration of Eurostat's publications and services, the online catalogue and the description of the dissemination network for European statistics.

Call your Eurostat Data Shop!

If you have any questions about the content of the yearbook, if you need more data, if you want advice about what additional data are available, or if you require more information about Eurostat's offer, please contact your Data Shop.

The addresses of the Data Shops can be found at the end of this yearbook and on our web site. The Eurostat Data Shops are at the core of Eurostat's dissemination network and have been established in most Member States as well as in the United States.

Eurostat's service for journalists

Statistics make news. They are essential background to many news stories, features and in-depth analyses. The printed press as well as radio and TV programmes use our data intensively. Eurostat's Press Office puts out user-friendly news releases on a key selection of data covering the EU, the euro zone, the Member States and their partners, and particularly the candidate countries. About 150 press releases are published each year, of which nearly 100 are about the monthly or quarterly euroindicators. The Press Office also coordinates interviews and press conferences on important statistical results and events. Eurostat's Media Support helps professional journalists to find data on all kinds of topics.

All Eurostat news releases are available free of charge on the web as soon as they are released.

Please contact the Eurostat Press Office if you need further information on our news releases or other data (tel. (352) 43 01-34654, fax (352) 43 01-35349, e-mail: eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int).

Why Eurostat data?

Equal information for a democratic society

Being informed is the first step to actively participating in a democratic Europe. Europeans demand a high-quality information service providing impartial, reliable and comparable statistical data. They want to access them easily and without exemption: no key information must be withheld; all citizens and enterprises must have equal and complete access to it. Eurostat and its partners in the European statistical system open the door and guarantee this equal and comprehensive information on social, economic and environmental developments in Europe. It is up to you to use it!

Impartiality and objectivity: two pillars of trust

Access to reliable and high-quality statistics becomes ever-more important in the information society in which we live, and trust in the source an immeasurable value. Eurostat's trustworthiness is enshrined by law. Article 285(2) of the EC Treaty says: 'The production of Community statistics shall conform to impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality; it shall not entail excessive burdens on economic operators.' These are not abstract words for us: they are the leading principle for our day-to-day work.

Comparability through harmonisation

It is easier to understand each other if one knows about the other's conditions of life and work. What is true for the relationship between individuals is also true for society as a whole. Comparisons, however, require comparable statistics that, in turn, demand the use of a common 'statistical language'.

The common language has to embrace concepts, methods and definitions, as well as technical standards and infrastructures. This is what statisticians call harmonisation. It is what the European statistical system is all about. And it is Eurostat's primary *raison d'être*.

The European statistical system

The European statistical system comprises Eurostat and the statistical offices, ministries, agencies and central banks that collect official statistics in the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The statistical authorities in the Member States collect, verify and analyse national data and send them to Eurostat. Eurostat consolidates the data and ensures their comparability. The European statistical system concentrates on EU policy areas. But, with the extension of EU policies, harmonisation has extended to nearly all statistical fields.

The European statistical system is a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonisation of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. At the heart of the European statistical system is the Statistical Programme Committee, which brings together the heads of Member States' national statistical offices and is chaired by Eurostat. The Statistical Programme Committee discusses joint actions and programmes to be carried out to meet EU information requirements. It agrees a five-year programme, which is implemented by the national authorities and monitored by Eurostat.

A matter of disposition: an attractive and relevant data assortment

Data become information when they become interesting. As a matter of disposition, Eurostat has an open ear for what people are interested in.

The statistical programme of the European statistical system does not 'fall out of the blue'. What we report on has been decided through a well-defined political process at the European level in which the EU Member States are deeply involved. Most surveys and data collections are based on European regulations that are legally binding on the national level. A central question during the political and legal discussions that lead to European statistical regulations is: 'To whom and why are the data of interest?' Every statistical regulation has to pass a critical test.

On the other hand, the European statistical programme is constantly revised. In view of the principle of cost-efficiency, the production of data that have been rendered less relevant by new developments will be modified or even discontinued. As a result, the statistical programme is kept lean and modern.

Our data are worth looking at.

Symbols

- Nil
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown
- .. Not applicable
- ... Confidential data. Data not conclusive or withheld owing to non-disclosure practice
- : Data not available
- * Provisional or estimated figures
- # Rebased, adjusted or recalculated by Eurostat
- | Break in series, because data on each side of the bar are not fully comparable

Maps

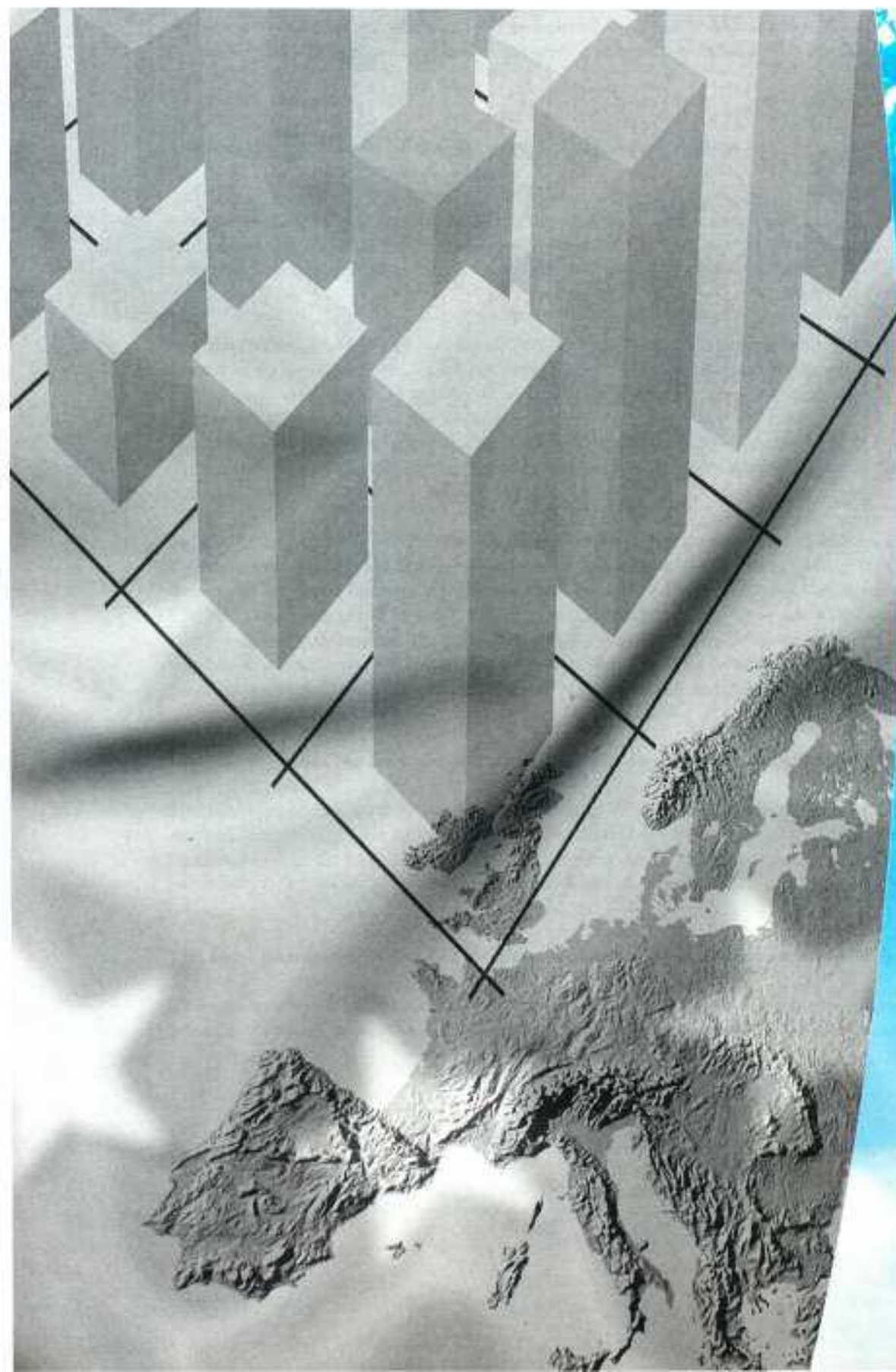
Non-coloured regions on maps represent either 'data not available' or 'confidential data'.

NUTS: Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, 1999.

The number after NUTS indicates the level of regional breakdown.

People in Europe

1



The EU population: developments, comparisons, forecasts

On 1 January 2001, the EU had more than 377 million inhabitants

A year earlier, the total population of the European Union had been just above 376 million. The EU thus has the world's third largest population, although it is far behind China (1 273 million) and India (1 029 million).

In 2000, the population of the EU grew by just over 1 million

In 1999, the increase had been 996 000, compared with the 2000 figure of 1 053 000. The gross rate of increase in the EU has thus increased slightly: 2.8 ‰ in 2000 (compared with 2.6 ‰ in 1999). The explanation for this trend lies in the greater natural increase (372 000 in 2000 compared with 261 000 in 1999), whereas net migration tended to stabilise (680 000 compared with 735 000 in the previous year).

Net migration continues to be one of the main components of demographic growth. In the 1960s, it accounted for less than 5 % of total population growth. Its significance in relation to natural growth has steadily risen since then, and at the end of the 1980s it became more important as a factor. For the last 10 years or so, net migration has accounted for two thirds, or even three quarters (1999), of the EU's total population growth. Without population gains attributed to migration, the number of people in Germany, Greece, Italy and Sweden would be declining and the population of Austria would be showing hardly any increase.

Because of the general increase in the number of **births** in 2000, natural growth occurred in virtually every EU Member State, although it was still negative in four countries (Germany, Greece, Italy and Sweden). At the start of the 1960s, however, natural growth in the EU had been around 2.5 million, i.e. a rate of nearly 8 ‰ compared with 1.0 ‰ in 2000. The drop in this indicator is primarily due to the steady decline in the number of births throughout the European Union — in the 1960s, there were about 6 million births per year, but in the last seven years the figure has been about 4 million — whereas the annual number of deaths has remained virtually unchanged since the 1960s (between 3.6 and 3.7 million each year).

The EU accounts for only about 1 % of the increase in world population

The world population went up by about 80 million in 2000, with China accounting for 15 % of the increase and India for 21 %. At the same time, the United States (+ 9.0 ‰) had a growth rate that was about three times higher than the EU rate. However, in most other developed regions — for example, Japan (+ 1.8 ‰) and Russia (- 5.2 ‰) — population growth was lower than in the EU.

The total population of the EU should stabilise and even decline in the near future

If current trends in fertility, mortality and international migration rates continue (see Eurostat's basic population forecasts), the population is expected to peak in 2023 and return close to the current level by 2050.

Total population at 1 January, 1 000s

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
EU-15	365 435	367 073	368 994	370 433	371 590	372 670	373 717	374 584	375 462	376 455 *	377 508 *	EU-15
B	9 987	10 022	10 068	10 101	10 131	10 143	10 170	10 192	10 214	10 239	10 262 *	B
DK	5 147	5 162	5 181	5 197	5 216	5 251	5 275	5 295	5 314	5 330	5 349 *	DK
D	79 753	80 275	80 975	81 338	81 539	81 818	82 012	82 057	82 037	82 164	82 193 *	D
EL	10 200	10 295	10 349	10 410	10 443	10 465	10 487	10 511	10 522	10 543	10 565 *	EL
E	38 875	38 965	39 051	39 121	39 177	39 242	39 299	39 368	39 394 *	39 447	39 490 *	E
F	56 893	57 218	57 530	57 779	58 020	58 258	58 492	58 728 *	58 977 *	59 226	59 521 *	F
IRL	3 521	3 548	3 569	3 583	3 598	3 620	3 652	3 694 *	3 735 *	3 777	3 820 *	IRL
I	56 744	56 757	56 960	57 139	57 269	57 333	57 461	57 563 *	57 613 *	57 680	57 844 *	I
L	384	390	395	401	407	413	418	424	429 *	436	441 *	L
NL	15 010	15 129	15 239	15 342	15 424	15 494	15 567	15 654	15 760	15 864	15 983 *	NL
A	7 769	7 868	7 962	8 015	8 040	8 055	8 068	8 075	8 083	8 103	8 121 *	A
P	9 878	9 865	9 869	9 892	9 917	9 921	9 934	9 957	9 980	9 998 *	10 023 *	P
FIN	4 999	5 029	5 055	5 078	5 099	5 117	5 132	5 147	5 160	5 171	5 181 *	FIN
S	8 591	8 644	8 692	8 745	8 816	8 838	8 845	8 848	8 854	8 861	8 883 *	S
UK	57 685	57 907	58 099	58 293	58 500	58 704	58 905	59 090	59 391 *	59 623	59 832 *	UK
IS	256	260	262	265	267	268	270	272	276	279	283 *	IS
NO	4 250	4 274	4 299	4 325	4 348	4 370	4 393	4 418	4 445	4 479	4 503 *	NO
EEA	369 968	371 635	373 586	375 053	376 236	377 339	378 410	379 305	380 215	381 245 *	382 328 *	EEA
CH	6 751	6 843	6 908	6 969	7 019	7 062	7 081	7 097	7 124 *	7 164	7 206 *	CH
US	250 660	253 589	256 537	259 159	261 687	264 162	266 490	269 106 *	271 465 *	-	278 059	US
CA	27 952	28 322	28 723	29 077	29 437	29 789	30 111	30 425	-	-	-	CA
JP	124 043	124 452	124 764	125 034	125 570	125 504	124 645	126 110	126 057	-	126 772	JP

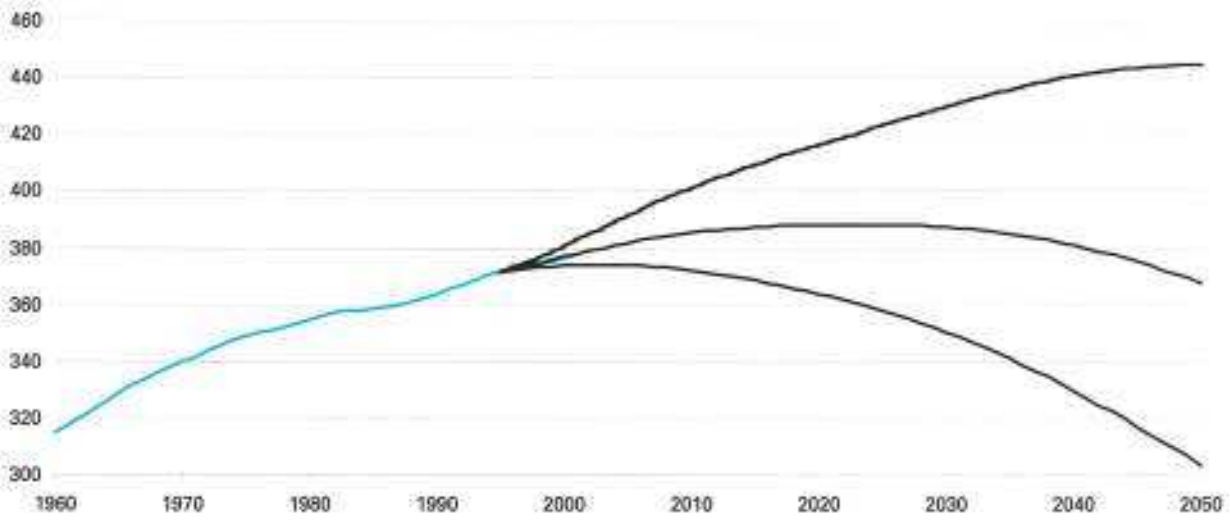
JP: 1 October

Population projections by different organisations, 1 000s

	Eurostat, low estimate		Eurostat, baseline estimate		Eurostat, high estimate		National statistical institutes		United Nations		
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	
EU-15	372 082	363 784	385 382	388 235	401 142	416 383	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	10 089	9 898	10 484	10 658	10 824	11 270	10 328	10 338	10 136	10 017	B
DK	5 215	5 075	5 452	5 526	5 679	5 950	5 496	5 568	5 327	5 281	DK
D	81 722	79 074	84 854	84 670	88 779	91 559	81 036	78 445	82 032	80 996	D
EL	10 614	10 450	11 079	11 269	11 422	11 900	-	-	10 554	10 141	EL
E	38 981	37 809	40 372	40 307	42 198	43 504	39 800	39 331	39 089	37 627	E
F	59 614	59 307	61 387	62 831	63 626	66 896	61 721	63 453	60 597	61 500	F
IRL	3 626	3 652	3 760	3 909	3 939	4 248	3 837	3 947	4 016	4 302	IRL
I	55 443	52 753	57 633	56 543	59 820	60 334	57 495	55 939	55 782	52 913	I
L	442	445	471	501	501	555	459	488	457	464	L
NL	15 900	15 819	16 659	17 204	17 231	18 319	16 470	16 898	15 973	15 876	NL
A	8 018	7 882	8 126	8 443	8 749	9 231	8 283	8 354	8 348	8 279	A
P	9 927	9 808	10 293	10 513	10 738	11 265	-	-	9 777	9 515	P
FIN	5 103	5 008	5 290	5 350	5 519	5 777	5 233	5 222	5 235	5 266	FIN
S	8 818	8 792	9 176	9 470	9 609	10 248	9 043	9 222	9 039	9 099	S
UK	58 569	58 013	60 146	61 038	62 508	65 326	60 352	61 082	59 331	59 845	UK
IS	288	294	297	311	305	326	298	312	304	321	IS
NO	4 476	4 494	4 663	4 851	4 819	5 156	4 656	4 831	4 648	4 777	NO
EEA	376 878	368 604	390 376	393 429	406 302	421 902	-	-	380 682	376 261	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 443	7 553	7 603	7 624	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297 989	317 124	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 929	36 641	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 315	123 893	JP

Total population: EU-15. Millions

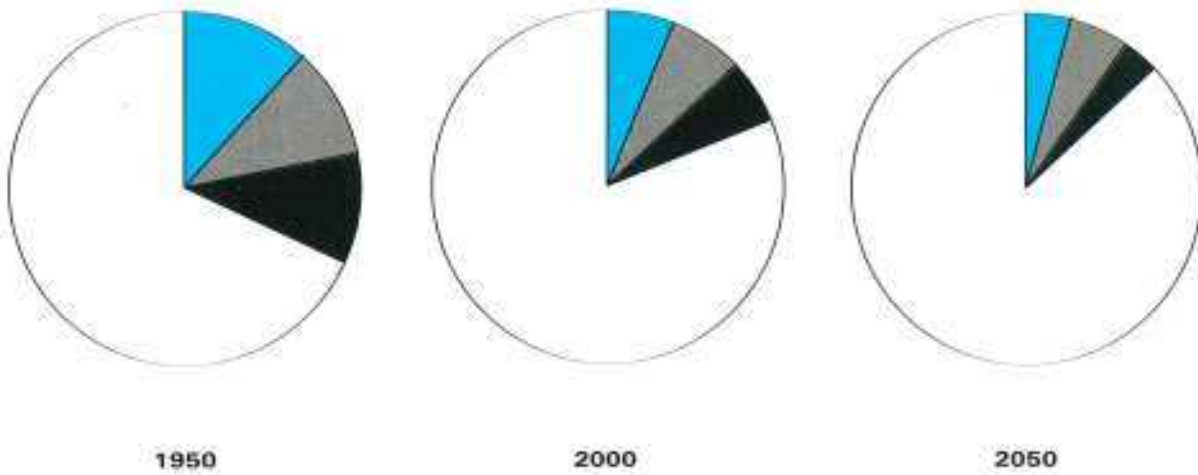
1P2AJ



Black: low and high + baseline scenario; colour: observed.

World population

1P2AJ



Colour: EU-15; grey: US, CA, JP; black: other developed countries; white: less developed countries.

Population increase, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.2	103.5	EU-15
B	100.0	100.4	100.7	101.2	101.5	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.5	102.7	102.9	B
DK	100.0	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.2	101.6	102.3	102.7	103.1	103.5	103.8	DK
D	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.4	102.8	103.1	103.4	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.9	D
EL	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.3	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.9	104.0	104.2	EL
E	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.5	101.6	E
F	100.0	100.6	101.1	101.7	102.1	102.6	103.0	103.4	103.8	104.2	104.7	F
IRL	100.0	100.4	101.2	101.8	102.2	102.6	103.1	104.1	105.3	106.5	107.7	IRL
I	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	I
L	100.0	101.3	102.8	104.2	105.7	107.2	108.8	110.3	111.7	113.2	114.9	L
NL	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.3	103.0	103.6	104.0	104.5	105.1	105.8	106.5	NL
A	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.5	104.7	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.4	A
P	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.6	100.8	P
FIN	100.0	100.5	101.1	101.6	102.1	102.5	102.9	103.2	103.5	103.7	104.0	FIN
S	100.0	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.6	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.8	103.9	S
UK	100.0	100.4	100.8	101.1	101.5	101.8	102.2	102.5	102.8	103.4	103.8	UK
IS	100.0	100.8	102.3	103.4	104.4	105.2	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.6	110.0	IS
NO	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.7	103.2	103.8	104.4	105.0	105.8	NO
EEA	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.4	101.8	102.2	102.5	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.5	EEA
CH	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.5	104.4	105.2	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.7	107.4	CH
US	100.0	101.1	102.2	103.3	104.3	105.2	106.2	107.2	108.2	109.3	110.2	US
CA	100.0	101.7	102.6	104.1	105.3	106.6	107.9	109.1	110.2	111.4	112.5	CA
JP	100.0	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.4	JP

TF28A

Population increase per 1 000 people

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.6*	2.8*	EU-15
B	3.9	3.5	4.6	3.2	3.0	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3*	B
DK	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.7	6.8	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	DK
D	8.1	6.5	8.7	4.5	2.5	3.4	2.4	0.6	-0.2	1.5	0.4*	D
EL	7.8	9.2	5.3	5.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.0	2.0	2.1	EL
E	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	E
F	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0*	4.2*	4.2*	5.0*	F
IRL	4.0	7.5	6.2	3.9	4.0	6.2	6.9	11.4*	11.0*	11.1	11.4*	IRL
I	0.9	0.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.9*	1.2	2.8	I
L	13.4	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.1	15.1	13.2	12.8	13.8	15.0	12.8	L
NL	7.9	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.6	7.5*	NL
A	10.3	12.7	11.9	6.6	3.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.3	A
P	-4.3	-1.3	0.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8*	2.5*	P
FIN	4.8	6.1	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.9	FIN
S	7.4	6.2	5.5	6.1	8.1	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	S
UK	3.9	3.9	-3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	5.1*	3.9	3.5*	UK
IS	8.2	15.0	10.7	10.2	7.2	3.7	7.1	9.3	12.1	11.9	15.3	IS
NO	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.3	7.4	5.6	NO
EEA	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8*	EEA
CH	11.4	13.6	9.5	8.7	7.2	6.2	2.7	2.1	3.8*	6.7	5.8*	CH
US	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	8.7*	15.0	;	US
CA	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	;	9.0	CA
JP	;	;	;	;	;	-0.5	6.8	11.6	-0.4	3.9	1.8	JP

TF28B

Natural population increase per 1 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7*	1.0*	EU-15
B	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.3*	1.1*	1.0*	1.1*	1.2*	1.0*	0.8	1.1*	B
DK	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7*	DK
D	-0.2	-1.0	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9*	D
EL	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2*	EL
E	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1*	0.2	0.7*	E
F	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4*	3.4*	4.1*	F
IRL	6.2	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.7*	6.0*	5.8	6.1*	IRL
I	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4*	-0.9*	-0.8	-0.3	I
L	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	L
NL	6.6	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1*	NL
A	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	A
P	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8*	1.4*	P
FIN	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	FIN
S	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	S
UK	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5*	1.1	1.7*	UK
IS	12.0	10.6	11.1	10.9	10.2	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	7.9	8.9	IS
NO	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	NO
EEA	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7*	1.0*	EEA
CH	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.2*	2.2	2.2*	CH
US	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	5.6	5.5	US
CA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	CA
JP	+	+	+	+	+	2.1	2.5	2.3	+	1.9	1.8	JP

Net migration including corrections per 1 000 people

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.8	2.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9*	1.8*	EU-15
B	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.9*	1.8*	0.3*	1.6*	1.0*	1.2*	1.6	1.7*	B
DK	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9*	DK
D	8.3	7.5	9.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	1.3*	D
EL	7.0	8.5	4.7	5.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.3	2.3*	EL
E	-0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1*	1.0	0.5*	E
F	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7*	0.8*	0.8*	0.9*	F
IRL	-2.2	1.4	0.5	-0.9	-0.8	1.6	3.6	5.8*	5.0*	5.3	5.3*	IRL
I	0.4	0.1	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.2*	1.8*	2.0	3.1	I
L	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.0	11.2	8.9	9.1	10.1	10.9	8.3	L
NL	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.8	3.3*	NL
A	9.3	11.2	10.4	5.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.4	2.1	A
P	-5.6	-2.5	-1.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0*	-1.1*	P
FIN	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	FIN
S	4.1	2.9	2.3	3.7	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	S
UK	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7*	2.8	2.3*	UK
IS	-3.9	4.4	-0.9	-0.7	-3.0	-5.1	-2.0	0.7	3.6	4.0	6.5	IS
NO	0.4	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	-1.3	2.2	3.0	4.3	2.2	NO
EEA	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.0*	1.8*	EEA
CH	8.4	10.1	5.9	5.7	4.2	3.5	-0.2	-0.4	1.6*	3.5	3.6*	CH
US	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	US
CA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3.5	3.5	CA
JP	+	+	+	+	+	-2.6	-9.3	9.4	+	0.0	-0.1	JP

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Key indicators — Population and social conditions
- European social statistics — Demography (PDF)

Other publications

- World population prospects: the 1998 revision. United Nations

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Total population increase and net migration, including corrections, per 1 000 inhabitants. EU-15



1. Total population increase; 2. Net migration.

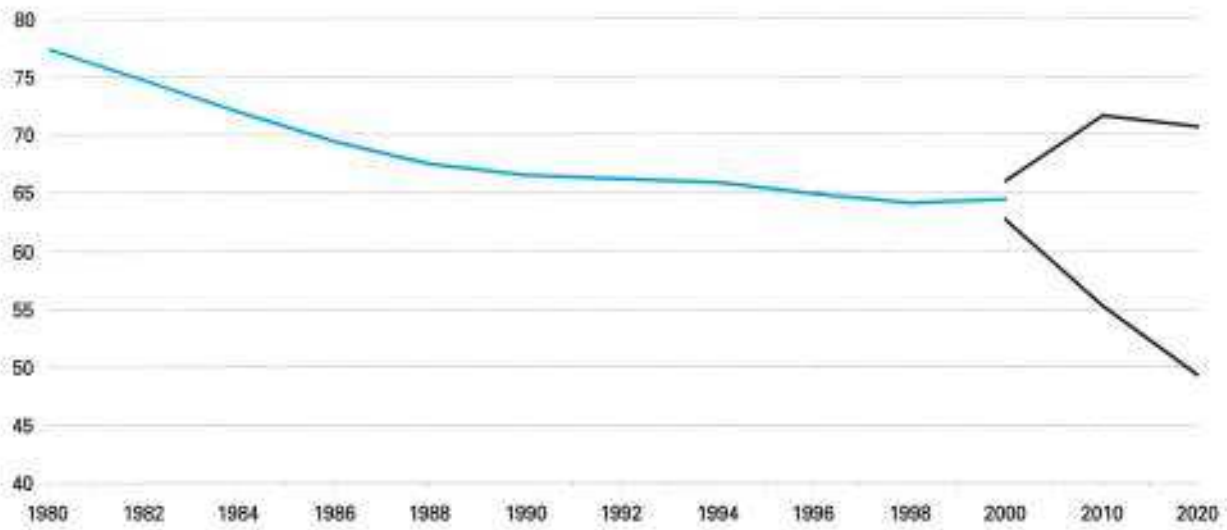
People aged under 15 as % of total population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	EU-15
B	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	B
DK	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	DK
D	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	D
EL	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	15	EL
E	20	20	19	18	18	17	16	16	16	15	15	E
F	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	F
IRL	27	27	26	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22	IRL
I	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	I
L	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	L
NL	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	NL
A	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	A
P	21	20	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	P
FIN	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	FIN
S	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	S
UK	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	UK
IS	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	23	IS
NO	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	NO
EEA	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	EEA
CH	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	CH
US	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	US
CA	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	19	19	CA
JP	18	18	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	JP

People aged 15 to 24 as % of total population

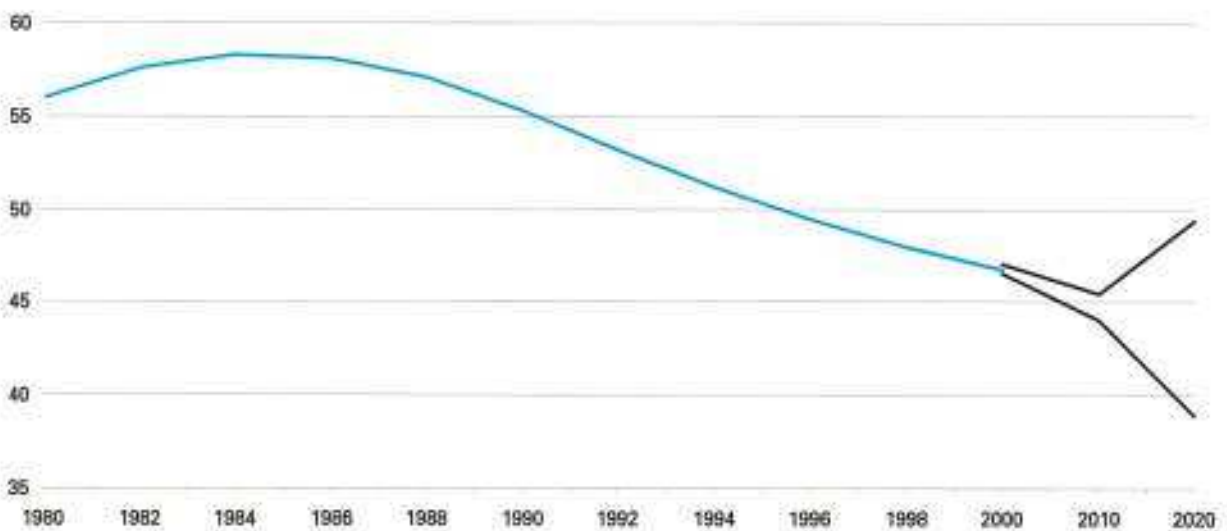
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	15	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	EU-15
B	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	B
DK	15	15	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	DK
D	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	D
EL	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	EL
E	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	E
F	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	F
IRL	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	IRL
I	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	I
L	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	L
NL	16	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	NL
A	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	A
P	16	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	P
FIN	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	FIN
S	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	S
UK	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	UK
IS	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	IS
NO	16	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	NO
EEA	15	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	EEA
CH	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	CH
US	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	US
CA	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	CA
JP	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	JP

People aged under 15, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

People aged 15 to 24, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

People aged 25 to 49 as % of total population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	EU-15
B	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	B
DK	37	37	38	38	38	38	37	37	37	37	36	DK
D	36	36	37	37	37	38	38	38	38	38	38	D
EL	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	EL
E	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	38	E
F	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	F
IRL	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	IRL
I	35	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	I
L	19	19	19	19	19	40	40	40	40	39	39	L
NL	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	40	39	39	NL
A	36	37	37	37	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	A
P	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	36	P
FIN	38	39	39	39	39	39	38	38	37	36	35	FIN
S	35	36	36	36	35	35	35	35	34	34	34	S
UK	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	36	36	UK
IS	36	36	36	36	37	37	36	36	36	36	36	IS
NO	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	NO
EEA	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	EEA
CH	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	38	38	CH
US	38	38	38	38	38	38	39	38	38	37	37	US
CA	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	39	39	CA
JP	36	36	35	35	35	35	36	36	35	35	34	JP

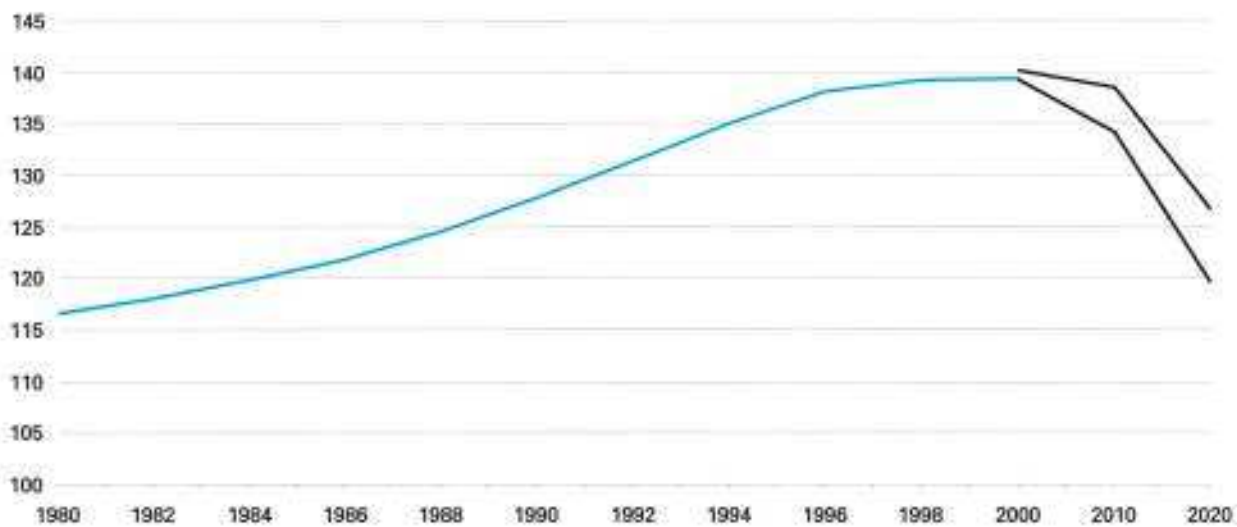
People aged 50 to 64 as % of total population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	EU-15
B	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	B
DK	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	18	18	18	19	DK
D	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	D
EL	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	EL
E	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	E
F	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	F
IRL	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	IRL
I	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	I
L	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	L
NL	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	NL
A	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	A
P	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	P
FIN	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	FIN
S	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	S
UK	16	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	17	17	UK
IS	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	IS
NO	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	NO
EEA	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	EEA
CH	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	18	CH
US	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	US
CA	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	CA
JP	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	JP

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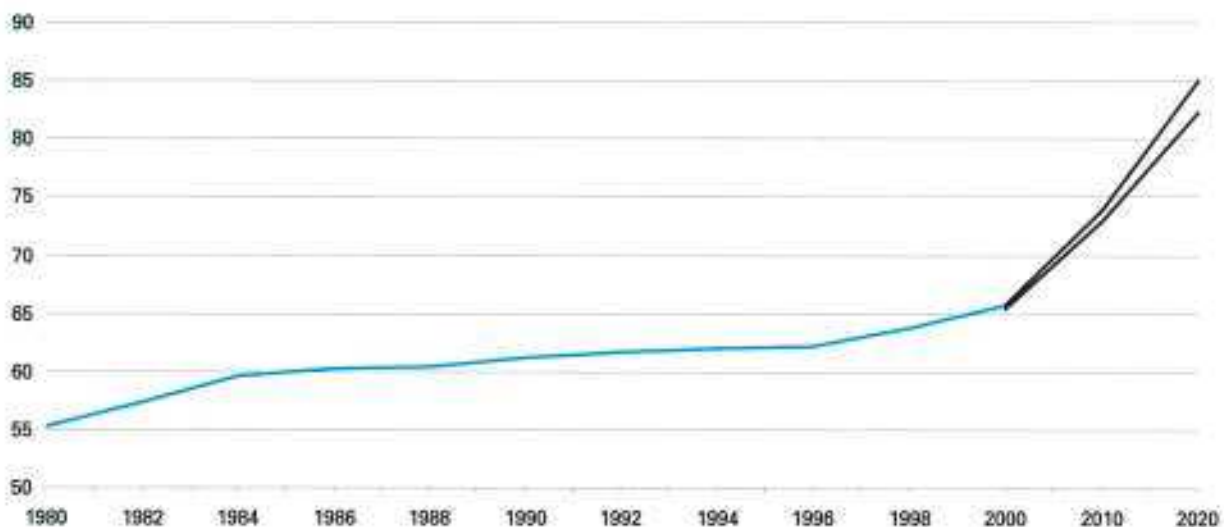
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People aged 25 to 49, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

People aged 50 to 64, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

People aged 65 to 79 as % of total population

TEICB

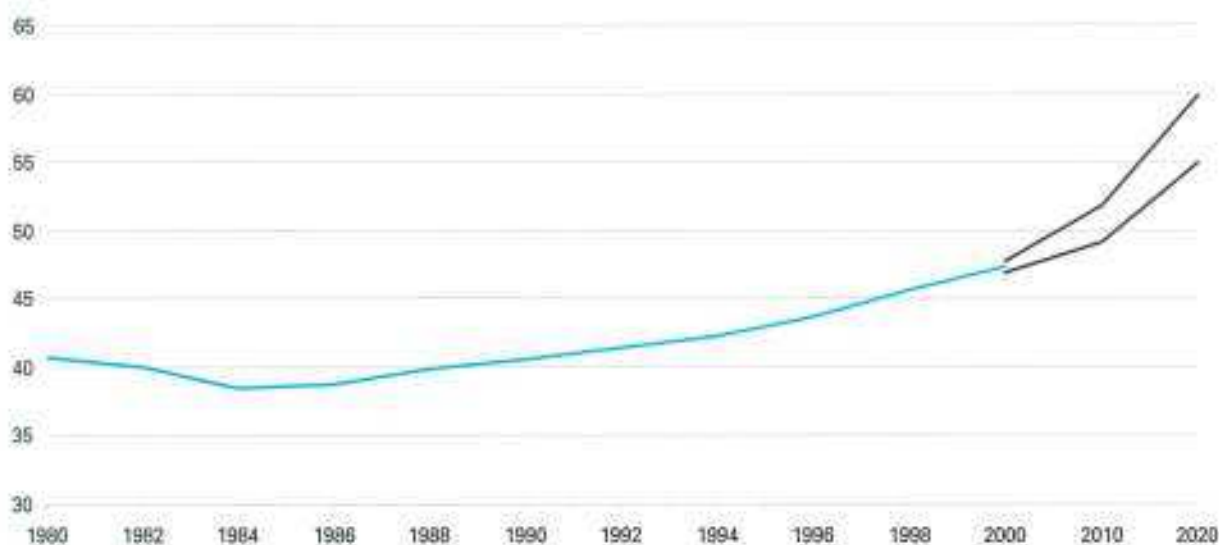
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	EU-15
B	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	B
DK	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	DK
D	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	D
EL	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	EL
E	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	E
F	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	F
IRL	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	IRL
I	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	I
L	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	L
NL	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	NL
A	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	A
P	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	P
FIN	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	FIN
S	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	S
UK	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	UK
IS	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	IS
NO	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	NO
EEA	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	EEA
CH	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	CH
US	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	US
CA	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	CA
JP	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	JP

People aged 80 or over as % of total population

TEICB

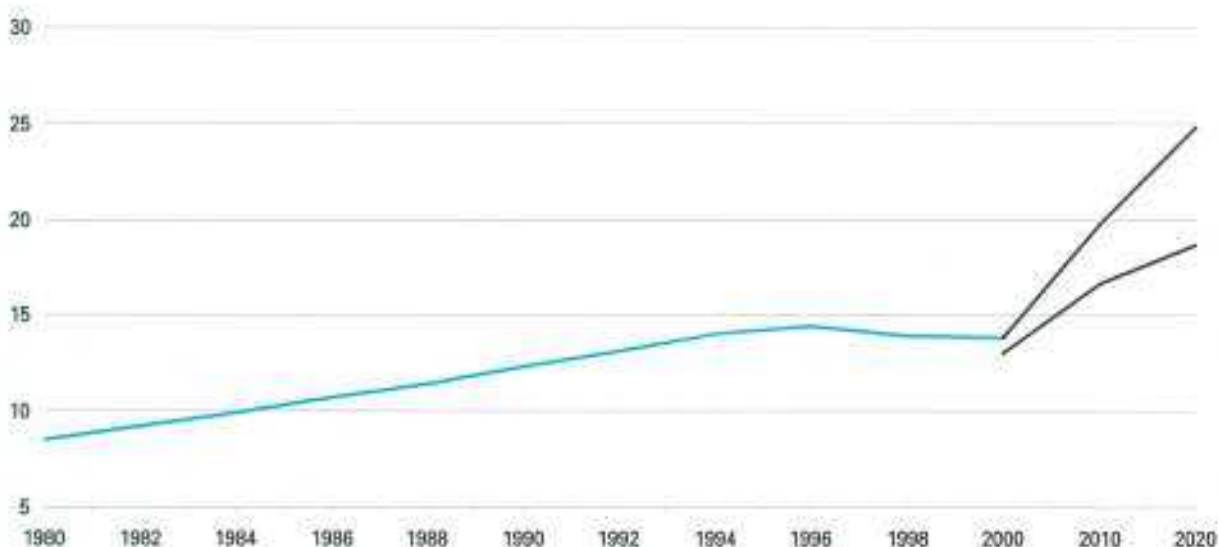
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	EU-15
B	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	B
DK	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	DK
D	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	D
EL	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EL
E	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	E
F	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	F
IRL	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	IRL
I	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	I
L	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	L
NL	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	NL
A	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	A
P	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	P
FIN	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	FIN
S	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	S
UK	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	UK
IS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	IS
NO	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	NO
EEA	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	EEA
CH	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	CH
US	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	US
CA	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	CA
JP	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	JP

People aged 65 to 79, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

People aged 80 or over, EU-15, Millions



Black: high and low scenario; colour: observed.

Women per 100 men

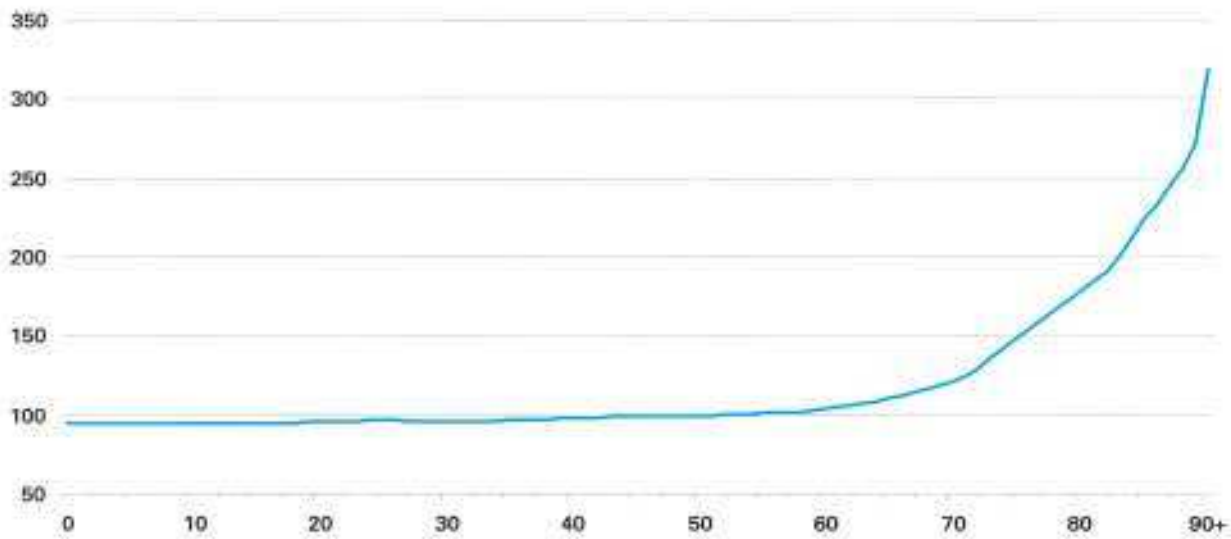
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	EU-15
B	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	B
DK	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	102	102	102	DK
D	108	107	107	106	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	D
EL	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	EL
E	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	105	104	105	E
F	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	106	F
IRL	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	102	101	101	IRL
I	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	I
L	105	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	103	L
NL	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	NL
A	109	108	107	107	107	106	106	106	106	106	106	A
P	107	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	P
FIN	106	106	106	106	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	FIN
S	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	S
UK	105	105	105	104	104	104	104	104	104	103	103	UK
IS	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	IS
NO	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	NO
EEA	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	EEA
CH	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	CH
US	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	104	US
CA	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	CA
JP	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	JP

Women per 100 men of their total age group

	Aged 65 to 79					Aged 80 or over					
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2020	1985	1990	1995	2000	2020	
EU-15	147	144	136	131	118	223	223	221	224	177	EU-15
B	142	136	131	129	113	223	235	236	235	181	B
DK	128	128	126	123	110	196	204	204	203	167	DK
D	182	182	160	142	117	241	255	269	281	172	D
EL	124	123	121	120	115	147	139	140	143	144	EL
E	139	135	129	127	124	190	191	194	200	190	E
F	142	136	131	130	118	233	226	218	221	184	F
IRL	118	121	124	119	113	169	183	179	186	167	IRL
I	136	135	132	132	120	205	200	194	212	177	I
L	146	156	145	136	110	216	239	238	251	170	L
NL	137	135	132	127	111	201	224	231	231	179	NL
A	173	175	159	146	120	248	249	249	254	182	A
P	137	132	133	136	132	212	203	193	176	200	P
FIN	171	167	154	142	119	264	264	264	269	185	FIN
S	122	122	122	121	109	184	188	187	186	162	S
UK	138	133	128	123	114	255	243	229	218	174	UK
IS	117	116	113	113	107	153	157	161	163	152	IS
NO	128	127	126	123	109	189	198	200	201	167	NO
EEA	147	144	136	129	117	223	223	221	200	177	EEA
CH	137	135	134	131	-	213	213	214	208	-	CH
US	136	134	130	126	117	214	216	208	192	165	US
CA	127	128	125	121	116	189	192	191	192	175	CA
JP	138	141	132	125	116	178	185	193	207	173	JP

D: includes in all years data on the former GDR. Data for 2000 and 2020: Eurostat projections.

Women per 100 men at different ages. EU-15. 2000



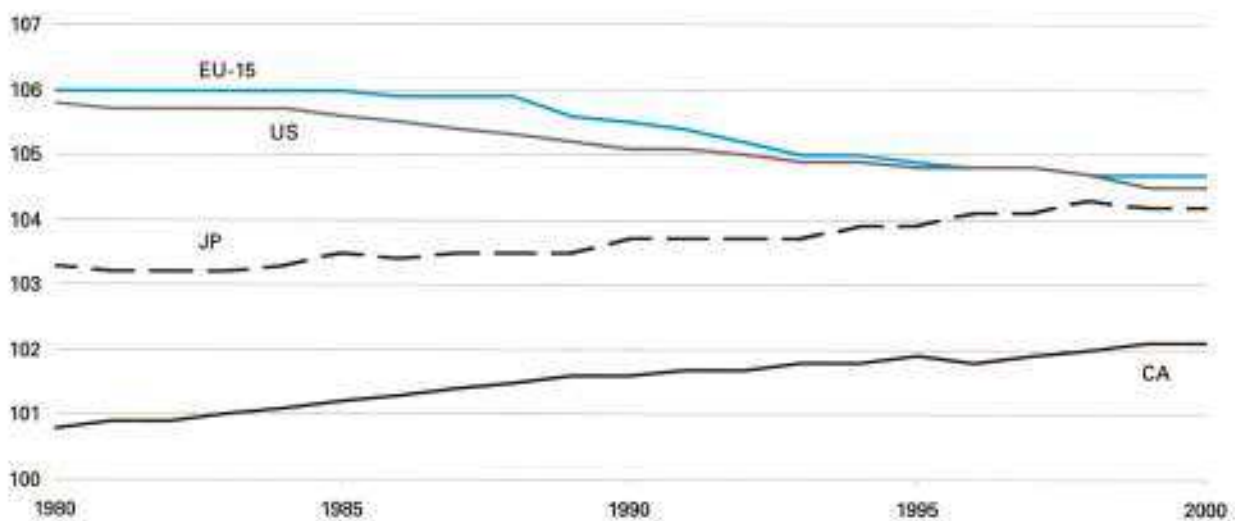
TEICD

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 15 First results of the demographic data collection for 2000 in Europe
- No 16 First demographic estimates for 2000
- No 7 (1997) Beyond the predictable: demographic changes in the EU up to 2050

Women per 100 men



TEICD

More than 4 million babies were born in the EU in 2000

The number of **live births** in the European Union in 2000 is provisionally estimated at about 4.04 million, up by 42 000 from 1999. In the mid-1960s, the annual number of births was more than 2 million higher, averaging about 6 million per year. Fertility then dropped considerably in the next decade. The number of births should continue to decline in the near future. The women born in the 'baby boom' years of the mid-1960s will move out of their peak childbearing ages to be replaced by the smaller numbers of women born between 1965 and 1975.

After a considerable drop, fertility in the EU has been stable since 1995

The average fertility rate in the EU reached a post-war high in the middle of the 1960s (about 2.75 children per woman from 1963 to 1966) before dropping sharply until the end of the 1970s and then showing a more gradual decline until the mid-1990s. This indicator reached its lowest level (1.42) in 1995 before climbing again slightly to settle at about 1.45 children per woman. In 2000, the figure even increased somewhat to 1.53, the highest figure for 10 years. The Member States that had the highest fertility rates at the start of the 1980s (the countries of southern Europe and Ireland) are those which have since recorded the biggest reductions (more than 30%). The figures have fallen to such an extent that the lowest fertility rates now occur in Spain (1.22), Italy (1.25) and Greece (1.30). The highest figure occurs in Ireland and France (1.89), followed by Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands (between 1.72 and 1.78).

The completed fertility rate of the post-war generations in the EU is declining steadily and is now about 1.70 children per woman, well below the population **replacement level** (2.10 children per woman). The most recent data nevertheless seem to show that fertility levels have bottomed out after declining virtually constantly for decades. The completed fertility rates vary quite a lot among the Member States. Austrian, German and Italian women born in 1960 can expect to have fewer than 1.70 children on average, whereas the figure in France, Norway and Sweden will be just over 2. In Ireland, the fertility rate is expected to be the highest in the EU: about 2.40 children per woman.

In 20 years, the average age at birth of the first child has risen by two years

Between 1960 and 1980, the average age at birth of the first child declined from 28.2 to 27.1. Since then, it has steadily risen in every Member State and in 1998 stood at just over 29. This putting-off of childbirth is mainly due to the increasing number of women who opt to continue their studies and then get a job.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— European social statistics — Demography (PDF)

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Marriages per 1 000 people

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1*	5.0*	5.1*	-	EU-15
B	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	B
DK	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.7	-	DK
D	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1*	D
EL	5.8	6.4	4.7	6.0	5.4	6.1	4.3	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.9*	EL
E	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1*	5.2*	-	E
F	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.8*	4.8*	5.2*	F
IRL	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0*	IRL
I	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7*	4.8*	4.8	-	I
L	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	L
NL	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5*	NL
A	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	A
P	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.9*	6.4*	P
FIN	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	FIN
S	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	S
UK	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3*	5.1*	5.1	-	UK
IS	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3*	IS
NO	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	-	NO
EEA	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1*	-	-	-	EEA
CH	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5*	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	-	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JP

183AD

Divorces per 1 000 people

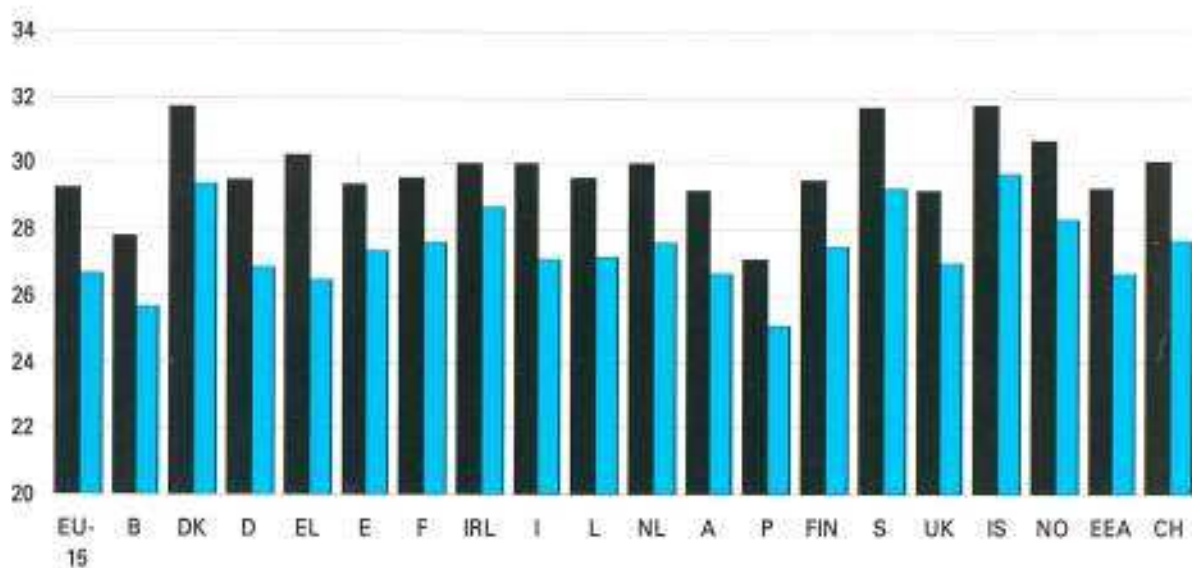
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	EU-15
B	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	B
DK	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	-	DK
D	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	-	D
EL	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9*	EL
E	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	E
F	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6*	0.6	0.6	I
L	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	L
NL	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	NL
A	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	A
P	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8*	1.9*	P
FIN	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	FIN
S	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	S
UK	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7*	2.7	-	UK
IS	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	IS
NO	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	-	NO
EEA	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	EEA
CH	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5*	2.9	3.5	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	JP

IRL: divorce was not allowed before 1996.

183BB

Mean age at first marriage: women and men, 1998

1830AF

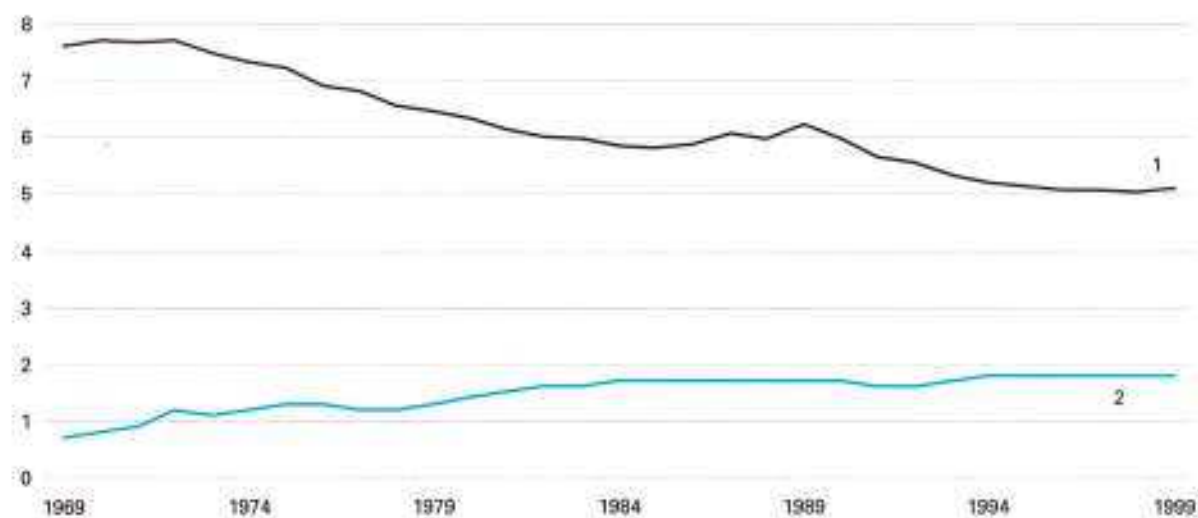


Black: men; colour: women.

EU-15, IRL, EEA: 1996; I, E, I, UK: 1997.

Marriages and divorces per 1 000 people, EU-15

1830AF



1. Marriages; 2. Divorces.

Total fertility

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1.57	1.53	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.45*	1.45*	1.53*	EU-15
B	1.62	1.66	1.65	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.61*	1.65*	B
DK	1.67	1.68	1.76	1.75	1.81	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.74	1.76*	DK
D	1.45	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.34*	D
EL	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.34	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.30*	1.30*	EL
E	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.27	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.20*	1.22*	E
F	1.78	1.77	1.73	1.65	1.66	1.70	1.72	1.71	1.75*	1.77*	1.89	F
IRL	2.11	2.06	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.84	1.89	1.92	1.93*	1.89*	1.89	IRL
I	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.95	1.91	1.98	1.92	1.92	1.90*	1.93*	1.95*	I
L	1.61	1.60	1.64	1.70	1.72	1.69	1.76	1.71	1.68	1.71	1.78	L
NL	1.62	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.63	1.64*	1.72*	NL
A	1.45	1.49	1.49	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.42	1.37	1.34	1.32*	1.32*	A
P	1.57	1.57	1.54	1.52	1.44	1.40	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.49*	1.54*	P
FIN	1.78	1.79	1.85	1.81	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.75	1.70	1.73	1.73	FIN
S	2.13	2.11	2.09	1.99	1.88	1.73	1.60	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.54	S
UK	1.83	1.81	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.68*	1.64*	UK
IS	2.30	2.18	2.21	2.22	2.14	2.08	2.12	2.04	2.05	1.99*	2.08*	IS
NO	1.93	1.92	1.88	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.86	1.81	1.85*	1.85	NO
EEA	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.47	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.45*	1.53*	EEA
CH	1.59	1.60	1.58	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.50	1.51	1.47	1.48*	1.50*	CH
US	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.05	2.04	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.07	2.05	2.06	US
CA	1.71	1.70	1.69	1.66	1.62	1.62	1.62	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	1.54	1.53	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.40	1.41	JP

184AE

184AE

Completed fertility by generation

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1959	1960	1961	1964	
EU-15	2.42	2.39	2.23	2.06	1.97	1.90	1.81	1.81	1.77	-	EU-15
B	2.30	2.27	2.17	1.93	1.84	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.81	1.75	B
DK	2.36	2.38	2.24	2.06	1.90	1.84	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	DK
D	2.17	2.16	1.98	1.79	1.72	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.62	1.54	D
EL	2.21	2.02	2.01	2.00	2.07	2.03	1.94	1.95	1.88	1.75	EL
E	2.59	2.67	2.59	2.43	2.19	1.90	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.59	E
F	2.64	2.58	2.41	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.10	2.08	2.00	F
IRL	3.50	3.44	3.27	3.27	3.00	2.67	2.44	2.41	2.34	2.19	IRL
I	2.29	2.29	2.14	2.06	1.90	1.79	1.68	1.65	1.60	1.49	I
L	1.97	2.00	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.67	L
NL	2.65	2.50	2.21	1.99	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.75	NL
A	2.32	2.45	2.13	1.93	1.86	1.77	1.71	1.68	1.65	1.61	A
P	2.95	2.85	2.61	2.31	2.12	1.97	1.91	1.88	1.86	1.81	P
FIN	2.51	2.30	2.03	1.87	1.85	1.89	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.90	FIN
S	2.11	2.14	2.05	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.01	1.97	S
UK	2.35	2.41	2.36	2.17	2.03	2.01	1.97	1.96	1.94	1.88	UK
IS	3.50	-	3.15	2.87	2.67	2.47	2.46	2.48	2.47	2.40	IS
NO	2.69	2.57	2.45	2.21	2.09	2.05	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.06	NO
EEA	2.44	2.41	2.26	2.09	1.98	1.90	1.84	1.82	1.77	-	EEA
CH	2.18	2.20	2.07	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.74	1.64	CH
US	3.16	3.16	2.78	2.29	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	US
JP	-	-	-	-	2.00	1.97	2.03	2.10	-	-	JP

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

Total fertility of a certain calendar year is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience during her childbearing years the age-specific fertility rates of the respective calendar year or

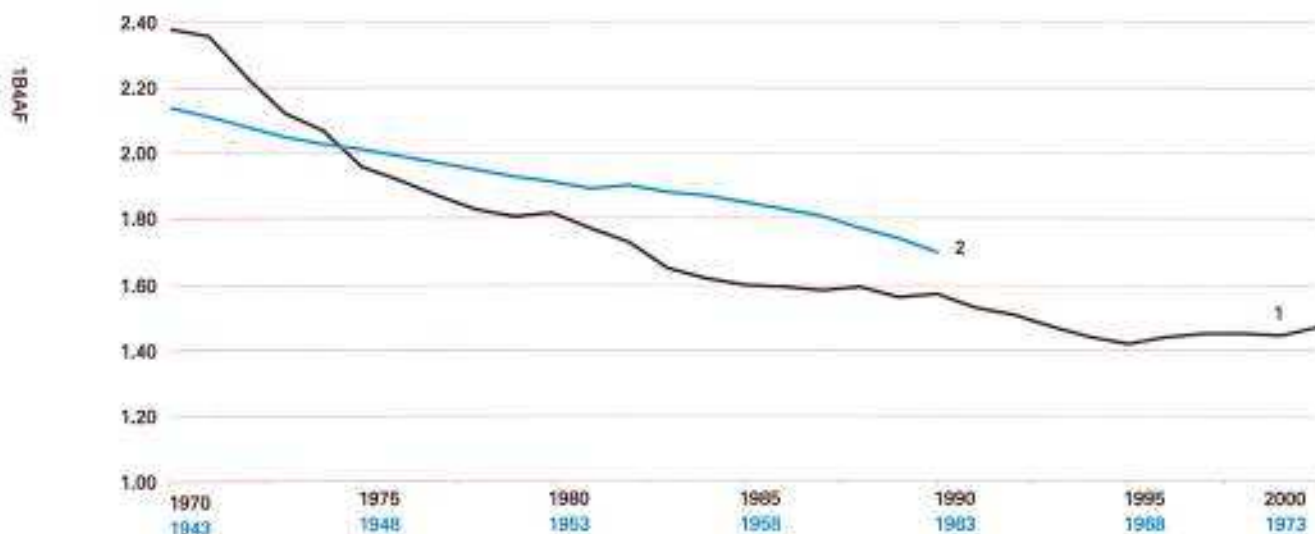
period. Completed fertility is the ultimate average number of children born alive to women born in a particular year. Average age of all mothers giving birth is based on age-specific fertility rates.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 1 First demographic estimates for 2001
- No 15 First results of the demographic data collection for 2000 in Europe

Total fertility and completed fertility. EU-15



1. Total fertility; 2. Completed fertility.

Mean age of women at childbearing

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	28.2	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.5	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	28.5	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	:	29.6	:	DK
D	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	:	:	D
EL	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.7	:	:	EL
E	28.9	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.4	:	:	:	E
F	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	:	:	F
IRL	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.5	:	IRL
I	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.7	30.0	:	:	:	:	I
L	27.9	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	:	L
NL	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	:	NL
A	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	:	A
P	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.5	28.6	:	P
FIN	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6	:	FIN
S	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.7	:	:	S
UK	27.7	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	:	UK
IS	27.6	28.0	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.7	:	IS
NO	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	:	NO
EEA	28.2	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	:	:	:	:	EEA
CH	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.5	28.5	29.7	29.7	:	CH
US	26.9	27.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	US
CA	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.7	28.8	29.0	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	JP

Live births outside marriage as % of all live births

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	20	21	21	22	23	23	25	25	26*	27*	:	EU-15
B	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	:	20*	:	B
DK	46	47	46	47	47	46	46	45	45	45	:	DK
D	15	15	15	15	15	16	17	18	20	22*	23*	D
EL	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4*	4*	EL
E	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	13	:	14*	:	E
F	30	32	33	35	36	38	39	40	41*	42*	:	F
IRL	15	17	18	20	21	22	25	27	28	31	32	IRL
I	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9*	9	:	I
L	13	12	13	13	13	13	15	17	18	19	22	L
NL	11	12	12	13	14	16	17	19	21	23*	25*	NL
A	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	31	A
P	15	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	20*	21	22*	P
FIN	25	27	29	30	31	33	35	37	37	39	39	FIN
S	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	54	55	55	55	S
UK	28	30	31	32	32	34	36	37	38	39*	40*	UK
IS	55	56	57	58	60	61	61	65	64	62*	65*	IS
NO	39	41	43	44	46	48	48	49	49	49	50	NO
EEA	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	26	:	:	EEA
CH	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	10*	11*	CH
US	28	30	30	31	:	32	32	:	:	:	:	US
CA	25	27	28	29	30	30	31	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	JP

Average number of persons per household

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4*	2.4*	2.4*	EU-15
B	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	B
DK	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	DK
D	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	D
EL	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	EL
E	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	E
F	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	F
IRL	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	IRL
I	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	I
L	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	L
NL	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	NL
A	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	A
P	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	P
FIN	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	S
UK	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	UK

Note: European Union labour force survey: A (1990-94), DK, FIN, S: data from national sources.

Proportion of persons living in private households by type of household, 1997

	Total	One adult living alone	Lone parent with dependent children	Two adults with dependent children	Three or more adults with dependent children	Two or more adults without dependent children	
EU-15	100	11	3	36	14	36	EU-15
B	100	13	3	39	12	33	B
DK	100	17	3	35	10	36	DK
D	100	15	3	31	12	39	D
EL	100	8	2	39	16	35	EL
E	100	4	1	33	28	33	E
F	100	12	5	39	11	33	F
IRL	100	7	3	39	24	26	IRL
I	100	7	2	38	15	37	I
L	100	11	2	41	11	34	L
NL	100	14	3	39	7	37	NL
A	100	11	3	31	21	34	A
P	100	4	2	35	25	33	P
FIN	100	17	5	41	6	31	FIN
S	100	20	7	45	1	26	S
UK	100	12	4	35	8	41	UK

Note: ECHP users' database, version September 2001, 1: 1996 data.

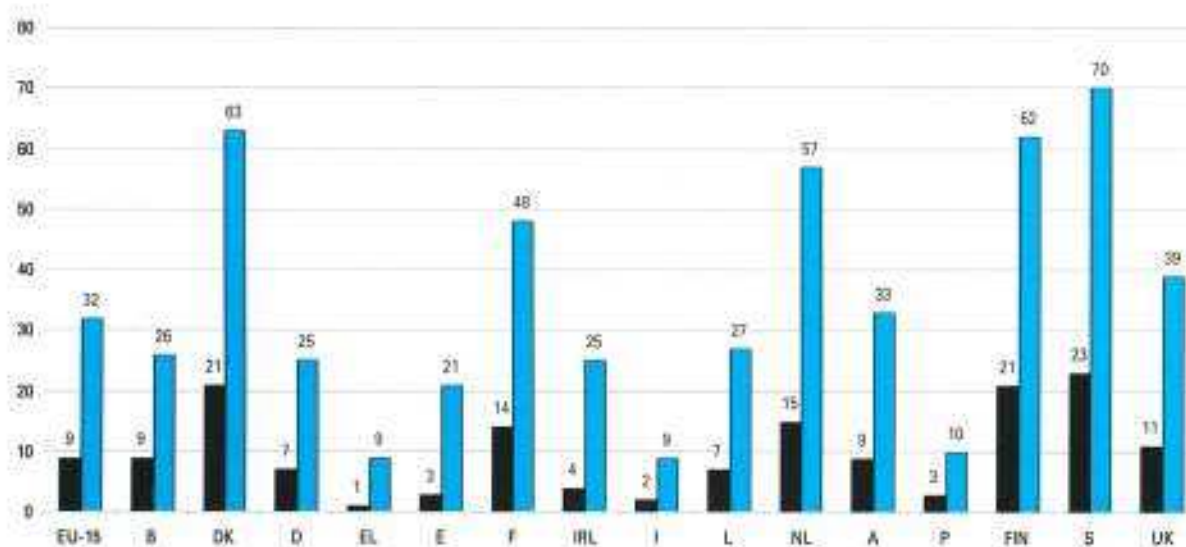
Children (0-14 years) living in families with only one adult (person aged at least 15 years) as a % of all children (0-14 years) living in families

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.7	EU-15
B	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.3	9.4	8.3	10.9	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	6.7	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.3	D
EL	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.0	EL
E	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.8	E
F	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.7	F
IRL	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.6	IRL
I	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	I
L	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.7	5.4	4.5	5.5	6.2	5.5	6.6	5.4	L
NL	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	8.1	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.3	A
P	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.7	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	11.9	12.4	14.0	15.0	16.5	17.6	18.5	18.6	19.8	20.1	19.8	UK

Source: Labour force survey

TF100

Percentage of couples living in a consensual union, 1997



Black: total population; colour: age group 16-29.

Source: ECHP users' database, version September 2001. I-1996 data; S: data from national sources.

TF100

Mortality rates down ...

In 1976, the number of **deaths** in the EU reached a post-war high of nearly 3.8 million. Since then, the annual number of deaths has fluctuated and declined slightly to reach a figure of just below 3.7 million in 2000. The impact on deaths of a growing number of old people has been entirely offset by a lower mortality rate.

The reduction in **infant mortality** (deaths of babies under one year) is one of the most striking demographic changes. In just under 40 years, the infant mortality rate in the European Union has been divided by more than seven, falling from 34.5 % in 1960 to 4.9 % in 2000.

The countries that have made the most progress are the Member States in the south of the EU, where rates were all above 40 % in 1960, and were even as high as 77.5 % in Portugal. By 2000, the rates in these countries had dropped to between 4.6 and 6.1 %. At the other extreme, the countries where the reductions were less marked — since the starting figures had been relatively low (around 20 % in 1960) — are those in the north of the EU and the Netherlands. At present, the differences between Member States have clearly narrowed, since the figures now range between 3.0 % for Sweden and 6.1 % for Greece.

... life expectancy up

Since 1945, **life expectancy at birth** has increased virtually constantly in the EU Member States. This increase slowed at the start of the 1960s but has continued to grow slightly. For the Union as a whole, record levels have been achieved: life expectancy at birth is now 81.2 years for women and 74.9 for men, 10 years more than in 1945.

Based on the mortality rates for 1999 or 2000, **life expectancy for women** is highest in France and Spain, where girls can expect to live to an age of 82.7 on average. The lowest figures occur in Denmark, Portugal and Ireland (about 79). For men, life expectancy is highest in Sweden (77.4) and lowest in Portugal (just under 72).

The **difference in life expectancy between men and women** widened between the 1960s and the 1980s but it has since been fairly stable. The gap is particularly noticeable in France, Spain, Finland and Portugal, where women can currently expect to outlive men by about seven years. In Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom, the gap is less than five years.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— [European social statistics — Demography \(PDF\)](#)

Do you need more information?

— [Ask your Data Shop \(see last page\)](#)

— <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Life expectancy at birth: girls

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	79.4	79.6	79.9	79.9*	80.3*	80.4*	80.6*	80.9*	80.9*	81.2	:	EU-15
B	79.4	79.6	79.8	79.9*	80.1*	80.2*	80.5*	80.6*	80.5	80.8	81.4	B
DK	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.8	78.1	77.8	78.2	78.4	78.8	79.0	:	DK
D	78.4	78.7	79.2	79.2	79.6	79.7	79.9	80.3	80.6*	80.7	:	D
EL	79.5	79.7	79.6	79.9	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.8	80.6*	80.6	80.6*	EL
E	80.4	80.6	81.1	81.1	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.4	82.5	82.7*	E
F	80.9	81.1	81.4	81.4	81.9	81.9	82.0	82.2*	82.4*	82.4	82.7*	F
IRL	77.6	77.8	78.2	78.1	78.6	78.4	78.6*	78.6*	79.1	79.1	79.1	IRL
I	80.1	80.2	80.6	80.7	81.0	81.3	81.6	81.3*	81.8*	82.1	82.6	I
L	78.5	79.1	78.5	79.4	79.7	80.2	79.9	79.8	80.5	81.2	:	L
NL	80.9	80.1	80.3	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.3	80.5	80.6*	80.5	80.6	NL
A	78.9	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.7	80.1	80.2	80.6	80.9*	81.0	:	A
P	77.4	77.4	78.0	77.9	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.8	78.9	79.1	:	P
FIN	78.9	79.3	79.4	79.5	80.1	80.2	80.5	80.5	80.8	81.0	81.0	FIN
S	80.4	80.5	80.8	80.8	81.4	81.4	81.5	81.8	81.9	81.9	82.0	S
UK	78.5	78.7	79.0	78.8	79.3	79.2	79.5	79.6*	79.7*	79.8	:	UK
IS	80.5	81.1	80.7	80.8	81.2	80.0	81.2	81.5	81.5*	81.5	81.5*	IS
NO	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.2	80.6	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.3	81.1	81.4	NO
EEA	79.4	79.6	79.9	79.9*	80.3*	80.6*	80.6*	80.9*	80.9*	81.2*	:	EEA
CH	80.7	81.1	81.3	81.4	81.7	81.7	82.0	82.1	82.4*	82.5	82.7*	CH
US	78.8	78.9	79.1	78.8	79.0	78.9	79.4	79.5	:	:	:	US
CA	81.0	80.4	81.1	81.0	81.1	81.3	81.4	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.5	83.0	83.0	83.3	83.2	:	:	:	JP

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

Life expectancy at birth: boys

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	72.8	72.9	73.3	73.4*	73.8*	73.9*	74.2*	74.6*	74.6*	74.9	:	EU-15
B	72.7	72.9	73.1	73.0*	73.4*	73.4*	73.8*	74.1*	74.3	74.4	74.9	B
DK	72.0	72.5	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.7	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.2	:	DK
D	72.0	72.2	72.6	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.6	74.0	74.5*	74.7	:	D
EL	74.6	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.2	75.0	75.1	75.6	75.5	75.5	75.5*	EL
E	73.3	73.4	73.8	73.9	74.2	74.3	74.4	74.9	75.1	75.3	75.5*	E
F	72.7	72.9	73.2	73.3	73.8	73.9	74.1	74.6*	74.8*	74.9	75.2*	F
IRL	72.1	72.3	72.7	72.6	73.0	72.9	73.1*	73.4*	73.5	73.9	73.9	IRL
I	73.6	73.6	74.0	74.4	74.6	74.9	75.3	74.9*	75.5*	75.6	76.2	I
L	72.3	72.0	71.9	72.2	73.2	73.0	73.3	74.1	73.7	74.7	:	L
NL	73.8	74.0	74.3	74.0	74.6	74.6	74.7	75.2	75.2*	75.3	75.3*	NL
A	72.4	72.4	72.7	73.0	73.4	73.6	73.9	74.3	74.7*	75.1	:	A
P	70.4	70.2	70.7	70.6	71.6	71.2	71.1	71.6	71.7	72.0	:	P
FIN	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.8	72.8	73.0	73.4	73.5	73.8	74.1	FIN
S	74.8	74.9	75.4	75.5	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.7	76.9	77.1	77.4	S
UK	72.9	73.1	73.6	73.5	74.1	74.0	74.3	74.7*	74.8*	75.0	:	UK
IS	75.4	74.8	76.7	77.0	77.1	75.9	76.5	76.3	77.7*	77.8	77.9*	IS
NO	73.4	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.9	74.8	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.6	76.0	NO
EEA	72.8	73.0	73.3	73.4*	73.9*	73.9*	74.2*	74.6*	74.6*	74.9*	:	EEA
CH	74.0	74.1	74.5	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.9	76.3	76.3*	76.8	77.1*	CH
US	71.8	72.0	72.3	72.2	72.4	72.5	72.7	72.8	:	:	:	US
CA	74.6	74.8	74.9	74.9	76.1	75.3	75.7	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	75.9	76.1	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.6	77.0	76.8	:	:	:	JP

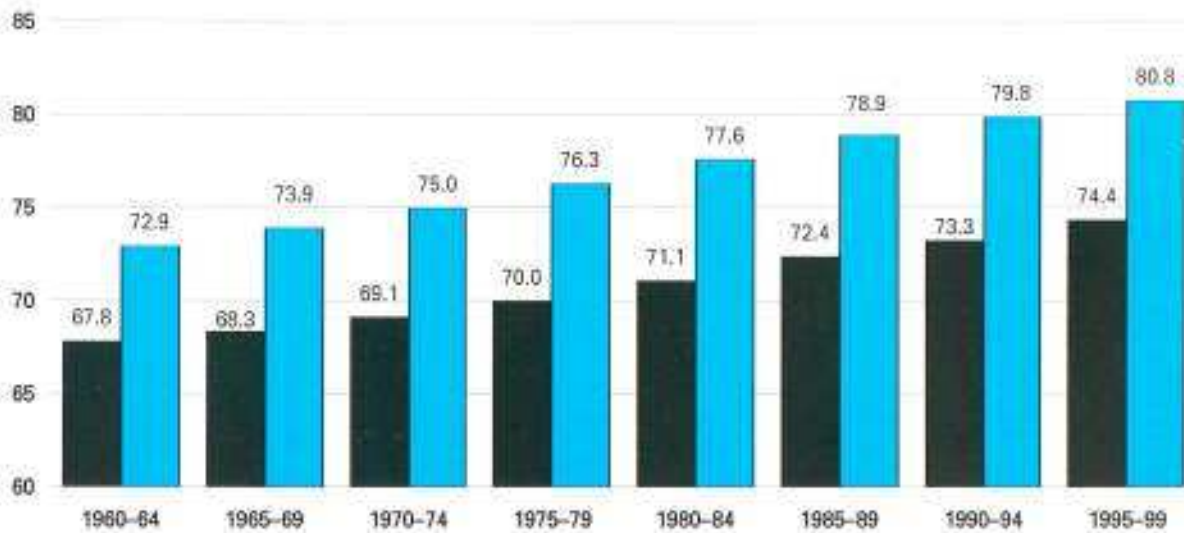
D: includes in all years data on the former GDR.

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 at birth: boys and girls. EU-15

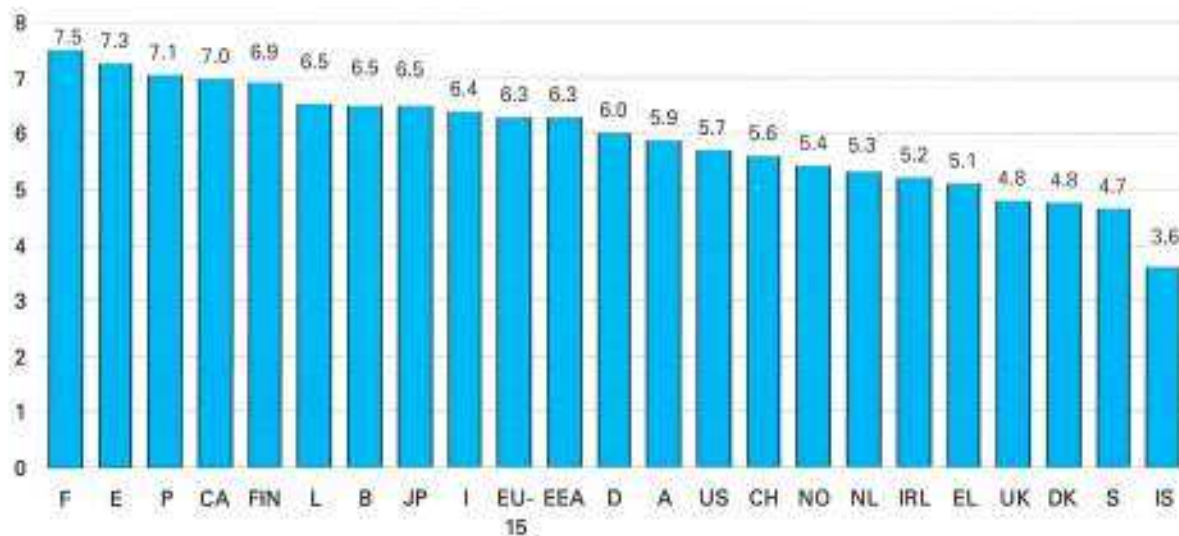
TAVIAH



Black: boys; colour: girls.

Life expectancy at birth: difference between girls and boys. 2000

TAVIAH



(EU-15, DK, D, L, A, P, UK, EEA, CA: 1999)

Life expectancy at 65: women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	:	:	:	EU-15
B	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.4	:	B
DK	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	:	DK
D	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.2	:	D
EL	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.9	18.7	:	:	EL
E	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.5	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	:	:	:	E
F	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.9	:	:	F
IRL	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.7	:	IRL
I	18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	:	:	:	:	I
L	18.2	18.6	18.1	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.2	19.5	:	L
NL	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.1	:	NL
A	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.4	:	A
P	17.0	17.2	17.5	17.3	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	:	P
FIN	17.7	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.2	:	FIN
S	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.1	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.9	:	S
UK	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.9	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	:	UK
IS	19.5	19.7	19.1	19.0	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.9	19.7	19.2	:	IS
NO	18.5	18.8	19.0	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.5	:	NO
EEA	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	:	:	:	EEA
CH	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	:	CH
US	18.9	19.1	19.3	:	19.0	18.9	:	:	:	:	:	US
CA	:	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.2	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.6	21.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	JP

TAD08

Life expectancy at 65: men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	:	:	:	EU-15
B	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.4	:	B
DK	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.9	:	DK
D	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.5	:	D
EL	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.5	16.4	:	:	EL
E	15.4	15.6	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	:	:	:	E
F	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4	:	:	F
IRL	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	:	IRL
I	15.1	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.0	:	:	:	:	I
L	14.2	14.6	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.3	:	L
NL	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	:	NL
A	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.8	:	A
P	13.9	14.0	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3	:	P
FIN	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.5	14.6	15.0	14.9	15.1	:	FIN
S	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	:	S
UK	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.3	:	UK
IS	16.2	15.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.9	:	IS
NO	14.6	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	:	NO
EEA	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.6	:	:	:	EEA
CH	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.8	:	CH
US	15.1	15.3	15.4	:	15.5	15.6	:	:	:	:	:	US
CA	:	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	JP

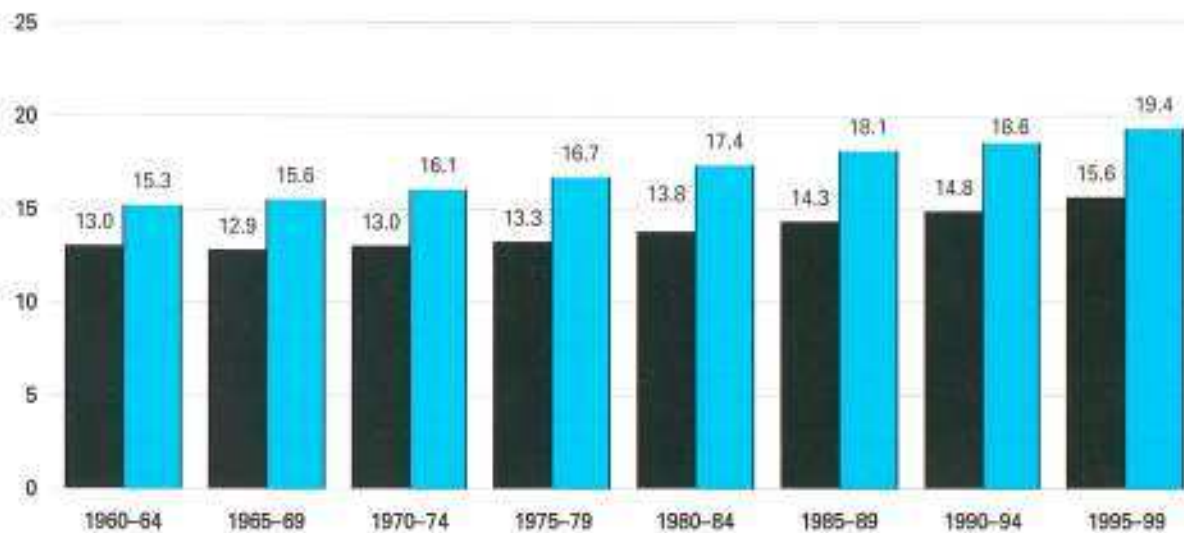
TAD08

Life expectancy at 65 is the average number of years a person aged 65 would live if age-specific mortality rates for people aged 65 and

over observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue.

Life expectancy at 65: women and men, EU-15

IADP

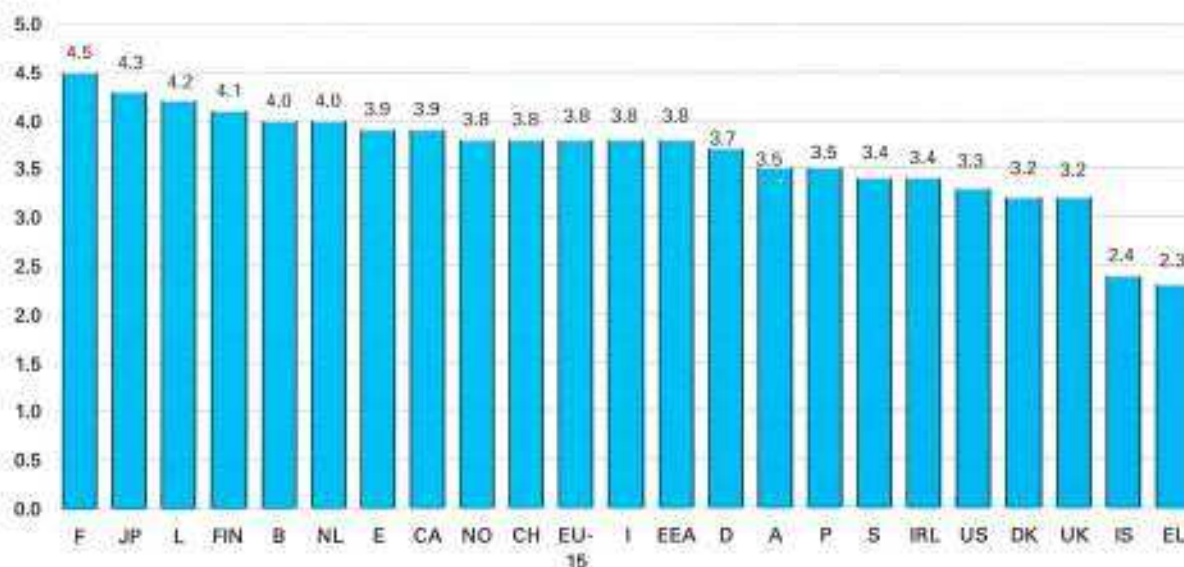


Black: men; colour: women.

1999 estimates

Life expectancy at 65: difference between women and men, 1999

IADP



EL, F: 1998; E: 1997; I: 1996.

Infant mortality, per 1 000 live births

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.5*	6.1*	5.6*	5.5*	5.2*	5.2*	5.0*	4.9*	EU-15
B	8.0	8.4	9.6	8.0*	7.6*	6.1*	5.6*	6.1*	5.6	4.9	5.2*	B
DK	7.5	7.3	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	DK
D	7.0	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.7*	4.5	4.4*	D
EL	9.7	9.0	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.4	5.7*	6.2	6.1	EL
E	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.7*	4.9*	4.6*	E
F	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.8*	5.2*	4.8*	4.6*	F
IRL	8.2	7.6	6.5	6.1	5.7	6.3	5.5	6.2*	6.2*	5.5	5.9	IRL
I	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.5*	5.3*	5.2	5.1*	I
L	7.3	9.2	8.5	6.0	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	L
NL	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.8*	NL
A	7.8	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	A
P	11.0	10.8	9.3	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.5*	P
FIN	5.6	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	FIN
S	6.0	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	S
UK	7.9	7.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7*	5.8	5.6*	UK
IS	5.9	5.5	4.8	4.8	3.2	6.1	3.7	5.5	2.6	2.4	2.8*	IS
NO	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.1	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	NO
EEA	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.5*	6.1*	5.6*	5.4*	5.2*	5.2*	5.0*	4.9*	EEA
CH	6.8	6.2	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9*	CH
US	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.8	US
CA	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.6	:	31.5	:	:	CA
JP	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	:	4.0	4.0	3.9	JP

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Perinatal mortality, per 1 000 births

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	8.3	8.0	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	8.9	8.3	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	B
DK	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.0	-	-	-	-	DK
D	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.5	-	6.2	-	D
EL	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.9	9.7	10.4	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.2	-	EL
E	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.4	-	-	-	-	E
F	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	8.2	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.3	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	10.5	9.8	8.8	8.3	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	6.9	9.6	7.7	6.3	6.2	7.0	-	6.9	-	5.2	-	L
NL	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.0	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	-	NL
A	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.0	-	A
P	14.2	13.7	11.9	10.2	9.3	9.1	8.6	7.2	6.7	6.4	-	P
FIN	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.9	-	-	-	FIN
S	6.5	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	-	5.4	-	5.6	-	S
UK	8.1	8.1	7.7	9.1	8.9	-	8.7	-	-	8.2	-	UK
IS	6.3	4.6	6.7	4.1	4.5	6.3	7.4	-	-	5.8	-	IS
NO	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.1	6.5	-	-	6.1	-	NO
EEA	8.3	8.0	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEA
CH	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.3	6.9	-	-	-	CH
US	9.1	8.7	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	7.6	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	JP

1A23C

Reporting on health: a complex and sensitive task

Reporting on health and safety requires Eurostat to have a clear concept of where the collection, harmonisation and presentation of data add value to the overall statistical picture. Eurostat evaluates the wide range of statistical sources on health-related issues and chooses the appropriate ones from which to extract a rich assortment of data. To optimise the flow and analysis of the information, Eurostat cooperates closely with expert institutions and organisations in that field. Health and health problems are sensitive issues, and Eurostat strictly protects the confidentiality of any health-related data. The Eurostat yearbook contains a selection of data, for example, on how Europeans perceive their health, on diseases, on the use (and misuse) of drugs, on the causes of death and on healthcare.

The use and misuse of drugs

The *Eurobarometer* survey 52.1 has based its estimates on 33.8 % of the **smoker population** of 15 years and over in the EU in 1999. The higher percentages are in the younger age group (15–24 years) and in the 25–34 age group.

According to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the majority of EU countries have mounted nationwide surveys of illegal **drug use** in the general population since 1990, asking a representative cross-section of the population whether they have used drugs. As applied to drug use, the method suffers important limitations and different sampling and data-collection methods also hamper comparison.

Checking the public's health

AIDS is surveyed by the European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS (supported by the European Commission). Cases are recorded according to the AIDS-case definition of 1993 and later revisions. Because of reporting delays (time between diagnosis on an AIDS case and report to national level), the incidence trends are best assessed by examining data by year of diagnosis with adjustment for reporting delay rather than by year of report. Some years after the start of the AIDS epidemic, the annual number of cases reported continues to decrease (the last increase was in 1995). Annual AIDS incidence per million (adjusted for reporting delays) is estimated at 22.5 in 2000 with a cumulative total of cases in the EU of 222 062. Injecting drug users (38.3 % of total cases) and homo/bisexual males (31.9 %) remain the major risk groups of transmission.

Cases of **cancer** are collected by the European Network of Cancer Registries and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)/WHO, with the support of the 'Europe against cancer' programme of the European Union. The information on the incidence of cancer for 1996 was reported from 29 centres in Europe. Both incidence and mortality rates were higher in males than in females in all countries. Even if fewer men have been dying of lung cancer since the 1980s, in 1996 it was this type of cancer which was the most common amongst men. Amongst women, it was breast cancer which occurred most frequently in 1996. Pancreas, liver and lung cancer have the lowest five-year age-standardised relative survival rate.

Some of the **communicable diseases** preventable by immunisation can be considered practically eradicated in the EU (tetanus, poliomyelitis and diphtheria). Mumps, rubella, pertussis and measles remain a health problem in some Member States. Food diseases (salmonellosis), airborne diseases (tuberculosis, legionellosis, meningococcal disease), viral hepatitis (notably hepatitis C) and others emerge (or re-emerge) as important problematic infectious diseases.

Causes of death

Analysis of **causes of death** is based on the underlying cause as indicated in Section B of the death certificate. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the WHO international classification of diseases, adopted by most countries. Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics might not be fully comparable as classifications may vary when cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate and because of different notification procedures. As regards the 3.4 million deaths that occurred in the EU in 1998, the mortality patterns are dominated by four main groups: circulatory diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases and external causes (including accidents and suicides). Deaths per cause are calculated as a standard death rate (SDR); this is the death rate of a population of a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated by the WHO on the basis of a standard European population. Ischaemic heart disease is the most important single cause. Causes of death vary greatly depending on age, sex and region. Standard death rates are normally higher for men than for women.

Healthcare monitoring

Total health expenditure retrieved from the OECD Ecosanté database includes: the medical care households receive (ranging from hospitals and physicians to ambulance services and pharmaceutical products), and their health expenses, including cost sharing and the medicines they buy on their own initiative; government-supplied health services (e.g. schools, vaccination campaigns), investment in clinics, laboratories, etc.; administration costs; research and development; industrial medicine, outlays of voluntary organisations, charitable institutions and non-governmental health plans.

The Member States of the European Union base their statistics on **manpower in healthcare** on different concepts: sometimes the number of physicians means the number of active practitioners and sometimes it means only practitioners 'entitled to practise', which includes practitioners who are unemployed or work without directly practising medicine. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, only the public sector is covered. Similar methodological differences can be observed in the case of dentists and medical specialists.

The **number of beds** is given as an annual average. Changes in the number of beds are accounted for *pro rata temporis*. Bed-counts include only beds used for full inpatient accommodation. Not necessarily included are beds in hospitals available for nursing daycare, medical children's homes, nurseries for toddlers under medical supervision and institutions for the sensorially handicapped. The average length of stay is defined as the number of bed-days in hospitals divided by the number of admissions or discharges. A reduction in the number of hospital beds per capita could be observed virtually everywhere. This reduction is more marked for psychiatric beds. This reduction in beds can be explained by developments in medical technologies which have made it possible to reduce the average length of hospitalisation. Another reason is the financial constraints of the 1980s, which led to rationalisation of the health services.

The **frequency of admission** (discharges from hospitals) is divided into 17 main groups following the international classification of diseases (Version 9). Comparisons of diagnosis between various geographic areas are difficult and contain a number of potential sources of error which may be differences in classifications, quality of the registers, use of different codes for the same type of diagnosis and variations from one country to another in the way of counting diagnosis in hospitals.

The ECHP contains questions on **hospitalisation** in the 12 months preceding the interview and on consultations with health professionals. Figures for hospitalisation from surveys such as the ECHP have some limitations, e.g. the fact that persons living in institutions are not included in this survey. This leads to small underestimations. According to the 1997 results of the ECHP, 10.4 % of Europeans have experienced hospitalisation during the last 12 months. The differences between countries may partly reflect differences in organisation of healthcare services.

The Council of Europe has, in the past, developed the ethical principles governing **organ transplantation**. Eurostat collects information on this issue on the basis of results disseminated from different specialised national and international organisations. Kidney transplants remain the most frequent type of transplant. On average, for every 1 million Europeans, there are 30 kidney transplants, slightly more than 6 heart transplants, almost 11 liver transplants and between 1 and 2 lung transplants. Spain, Austria and Belgium/Luxembourg have the highest transplantation rates for all organs in the EU. Greece has the lowest rates.

Do you feel well?

The European Community household panel (ECHP) is a longitudinal, multi-subject survey covering many aspects of daily life, particularly employment and income, but also demographic characteristics, environment, education and health. The health section of the ECHP survey contains questions on **perceived health**, being hampered in daily activities because of chronic conditions, temporary reduction of activity because of health problems, hospitalisation in the 12 months preceding the interview and consultations with health professionals.

According to 1997 results, 61.0 % of Europeans perceive their own health as very good or good, 9.4 % report a bad or very bad health status, and the rest perceive their own health as fair. Almost 9.0 % of the European population report being severely hampered in their daily activities 'by any chronic physical or mental health problem'. Another 16 % feel hampered 'to some extent'. Although some of these differences may be due to different interpretation of words like 'severely' and 'to some extent' in various languages and cultures, it seems plausible that real differences do exist.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— Key data on health 2000 — Data 1985–1995

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

— No 11 Causes of death among young people aged 15 to 24 1994/1997

— No 16 Accidents at work in the EU 1998–1999

— No 17 Work-related health problems in the EU 1998–1999

Do you need more information?

— Ask your Data Shop (see last page)

— <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Self-perception of a person's own health (15+ years), % (non-standardised), 1997

		EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
Male	Very good or good								
	All ages	64.7	76.8	78.3	51.6	78.7	72.0	63.3	83.4
	15-24	85.9	92.1	90.9	82.8	1	92.4	86.5	95.0
	25-34	81.2	90.3	89.2	72.4	96.6	86.7	79.5	91.1
	35-44	73.2	79.0	82.2	61.5	95.6	81.6	69.2	87.8
	45-54	62.4	74.8	80.9	46.7	80.9	70.7	60.7	83.0
	55-64	49.1	72.1	68.1	34.0	68.0	52.9	30.8	69.2
	+ 65	34.5	53.6	53.7	19.3	37.8	36.9	31.6	62.3
	Bad or very bad								
	All ages	10.0	4.3	5.1	15.4	8.2	9.1	7.1	2.8
	15-24	3.0	:	1	3.1	1	3.1	1.1	1.8
	25-34	3.3	:	2.5	5.0	1.4	2.4	3.1	1.7
	35-44	5.5	3.2	3.0	10.3	1.9	3.9	4.6	2.3
	45-54	9.7	5.2	5.3	16.2	6.8	5.1	7.2	2.4
55-64	15.2	4.6	5.6	25.4	9.3	17.4	8.7	3.7	
+ 65	23.9	10.2	13.9	29.5	26.2	26.4	17.8	5.8	
Female	Very good or good								
	All ages	57.6	69.0	73.9	45.0	70.7	63.9	55.5	78.6
	15-24	83.4	91.5	86.8	78.5	97.4	88.9	80.9	92.1
	25-34	78.4	88.1	91.2	73.2	96.6	89.9	72.1	89.9
	35-44	68.2	75.4	88.6	55.7	91.6	78.5	65.1	81.2
	45-54	55.9	68.7	79.9	42.4	81.0	61.7	53.6	80.0
	55-64	43.8	57.5	59.8	28.2	53.9	41.4	44.7	68.1
	+ 65	29.0	43.9	43.4	17.2	23.1	26.4	27.1	53.5
	Bad or very bad								
	All ages	13.2	6.3	8.4	20.2	10.1	13.4	8.8	5.1
	15-24	2.6	:	2.2	4.0	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.5
	25-34	4.1	0.8	3.0	6.3	1.0	1.9	3.1	1
	35-44	6.7	:	3.0	11.5	1.9	4.5	5.0	3.7
	45-54	11.9	7.9	6.9	19.2	4.5	10.8	8.7	3.9
55-64	17.5	6.5	10.8	27.3	14.2	23.2	8.8	7.7	
+ 65	29.2	14.5	21.3	38.5	30.0	35.3	20.0	15.9	
Total	Very good or good								
	All ages	61.0	72.7	76.1	48.2	74.5	67.8	59.2	81.0
	15-24	84.8	91.8	89.1	80.6	1	90.7	83.6	93.6
	25-34	79.8	89.1	90.2	72.8	96.6	88.3	75.8	90.5
	35-44	70.7	77.2	85.3	58.6	93.6	80.1	67.1	84.4
	45-54	59.1	71.7	80.3	44.8	80.9	66.1	57.1	81.5
	55-64	46.3	64.3	64.0	31.0	60.7	47.0	47.7	68.6
	+ 65	31.3	47.7	47.6	18.0	29.6	30.7	28.9	57.3
	Bad or very bad								
	All ages	9.4	:	5.6	14.4	1	9.9	4.8	3.8
	15-24	3.1	0.9	1.5	3.5	1	2.2	2.7	0.7
	25-34	4.0	1.4	2.1	5.6	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.3
	35-44	7.8	4.1	3.7	14.6	2.5	4.5	7.0	3.2
	45-54	11.6	7.0	6.7	19.9	7.1	9.5	7.7	3.9
55-64	20.0	6.0	12.8	30.0	15.6	22.6	14.4	6.1	
+ 65	19.8	11.0	11.9	24.6	21.4	26.8	9.5	9.8	

Hampered in daily activities because of chronic conditions (15+ years), % (non-standardised), 1997

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	
Male	Yes, severely	7.9	4.3	5.4	8.1	6.8	5.8	9.7	3.6
	Yes, to some extent	12.4	8.3	14.5	27.9	7.9	8.3	11.7	11.3
	No	79.7	87.4	80.1	64.0	85.3	85.9	78.7	85.1
Female	Yes, severely	9.9	7.2	8.4	10.5	6.6	6.5	11.1	4.2
	Yes, to some extent	14.5	9.7	18.8	31.6	10.5	10.9	13.5	12.3
	No	75.6	83.1	72.8	57.9	82.9	82.5	75.4	83.5
Total	Yes, severely	9.0	5.9	6.9	9.4	6.7	6.2	10.4	3.9
	Yes, to some extent	13.5	9.0	16.7	29.9	9.3	9.6	12.6	11.8
	No	77.6	85.1	76.5	60.8	84.1	84.2	77.0	84.3

Self-perception of a person's own health (15+ years), % (non-standardised), 1997

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
	64.8	:	77.3	74.8	51.8	:	:	71.0	Male Very good or good
	92.5	:	92.4	94.8	83.4	:	:	71.8	All ages
	84.4	:	90.9	90.6	74.3	:	:	79.7	15-24
	74.1	:	83.1	84.9	59.9	:	:	78.4	25-34
	62.3	:	74.3	67.3	46.5	:	:	72.7	35-44
	48.0	:	64.1	53.9	23.6	29.3	:	59.0	45-54
	26.7	:	53.1	43.9	12.8	:	:	57.5	55-64
									+ 65
	16.2	:	1.5	6.1	18.9	:	:	8.9	Bad or very bad
	1.0	:	0.8	0.4	2.9	:	:	8.9	All ages
	2.1	:	1.8	2.8	6.4	:	:	4.2	15-24
	3.1	:	1.9	1.7	10.3	:	:	5.2	25-34
	7.2	:	4.4	2.9	16.4	:	:	11.3	35-44
	13.7	:	4.7	8.3	31.8	15.1	:	11.8	45-54
	33.6	:	7.8	19.1	50.4	:	:	14.2	55-64
									+ 65
	55.0	:	69.1	73.1	40.4	61.8	:	67.6	Female Very good or good
	87.2	:	83.8	93.7	85.4	:	:	77.4	All ages
	79.4	:	86.9	92.9	64.3	91.4	:	73.9	15-24
	68.0	:	75.0	85.8	49.2	78.3	:	72.9	25-34
	53.7	:	69.0	67.4	30.2	57.3	:	65.0	35-44
	38.1	:	54.1	57.9	15.4	34.2	:	67.7	45-54
	20.3	:	45.5	37.0	5.1	21.9	:	54.4	55-64
									+ 65
	13.7	:	5.7	8.4	27.5	9.6	:	10.3	Bad or very bad
	1.7	:	:	0.5	3.2	:	:	4.2	All ages
	1.7	:	:	2.1	10.4	:	:	7.6	15-24
	4.0	:	4.6	3.3	11.1	:	:	8.3	25-34
	8.6	:	5.4	7.6	24.8	7.6	:	11.7	35-44
	18.2	:	7.3	12.1	42.3	17.1	:	9.9	45-54
	36.8	:	11.3	21.8	64.4	27.2	:	16.5	55-64
									+ 65
	59.7	:	73.1	72.9	45.8	:	:	69.2	Total Very good or good
	90.0	:	88.0	94.3	84.3	:	:	75.0	All ages
	81.8	:	88.9	91.7	69.2	89.5	:	76.9	15-24
	71.1	:	79.0	85.4	54.4	78.0	:	75.6	25-34
	58.0	:	71.6	67.3	37.9	56.7	:	68.8	35-44
	42.9	:	58.9	56.0	19.2	31.9	:	63.5	45-54
	22.9	:	48.7	39.5	8.2	22.1	:	55.6	55-64
									+ 65
	10.0	:	4.2	5.7	19.1	:	:	7.8	Bad or very bad
	1.6	:	1.7	0.7	3.9	:	:	7.4	All ages
	2.4	:	2.4	2.5	9.7	1.0	:	6.0	15-24
	3.9	:	3.5	2.5	10.2	3.0	:	9.2	25-34
	8.6	:	4.8	8.7	23.9	9.6	:	10.3	35-44
	21.1	:	6.9	14.2	45.3	17.6	:	12.7	45-54
	28.5	:	8.4	14.9	44.8	19.7	:	10.9	55-64
									+ 65

Hampered in daily activities because of chronic conditions (15+ years), % (non-standardised), 1997

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
	4.2	:	6.3	5.1	9.2	8.5	:	13.2	Male
	6.8	:	12.3	11.9	11.8	19.0	:	:	Yes, severely
	89.0	:	81.3	83.0	79.0	72.5	:	86.8	Yes, to some extent
									No
	5.8	:	9.1	6.9	12.3	9.5	:	16.2	Female
	7.7	:	16.1	12.2	15.1	21.6	:	:	Yes, severely
	86.5	:	74.7	80.9	72.7	68.8	:	83.8	Yes, to some extent
									No
	5.0	:	7.8	6.1	10.8	9.1	:	14.8	Total
	7.3	:	14.3	12.0	13.5	20.4	:	:	Yes, severely
	87.7	:	77.9	81.9	75.7	70.6	:	85.2	Yes, to some extent
									No

EU-15: data for S not available.

The European Commission conducts the *Eurobarometer* survey every year in order to gather information on the attitudes of the population towards the EU and its policy. Each year, additional questions about specific subjects are appended. In 1996, these concerned the height and weight of Europeans. The **body mass index (BMI)** is a measure of a person's weight relative to his or her height that correlates fairly well with body fat content in adults and is accepted by experts as the most useful measure of obesity. The BMI is calculated as the result of dividing body weight (in kilograms) by body

height (in metres) squared. If the result is between 18 and 20, the person is underweight, and is severely underweight when below 18. A person with a BMI between 27 and 30 is overweight and severely overweight with a BMI of 30 or more. Generally speaking, most Europeans have a correct BMI (between 20 and 26); this is the case for 69.5 % of men and 64.6 % of women. However, 19.5 % of men are obese and 6.1 % are overweight (women: 14.4 % obese; 6.9 % overweight). Severely underweight is relevant in the case of women (3.0 %), and to a lesser extent in that of men (0.9 %).

Body mass index (BMI). % of population, 1996

	Severely underweight		Underweight		Normal body mass index		Obesity		Severe obesity		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
EU-15	0.9	3.0	4.0	11.6	69.5	64.6	19.5	14.4	6.1	6.9	EU-15
B	1.9	4.8	6.2	10.8	69.2	65.3	16.1	9.8	6.5	8.3	B
DK	0.4	2.8	2.7	15.3	74.6	65.5	16.9	9.5	5.4	6.8	DK
D	0.4	1.9	1.8	8.9	69.1	71.1	23.2	15.1	5.4	3.8	D
EL	0.6	1.9	3.0	10.4	61.0	55.7	26.7	17.8	8.7	13.0	EL
E	0.9	3.4	4.0	12.3	63.8	62.1	24.2	15.7	7.8	6.2	E
F	0.6	4.6	5.4	20.5	72.9	59.7	16.5	10.4	4.6	4.4	F
IRL	0.4	3.1	5.1	11.3	74.5	69.3	15.6	10.5	4.4	6.0	IRL
I	0.4	4.6	4.5	15.2	75.3	61.8	15.4	13.4	4.3	5.4	I
L	1.1	5.4	5.2	16.8	62.6	58.9	22.6	12.2	8.5	7.1	L
NL	0.8	2.7	6.9	8.9	74.9	68.2	14.4	14.4	2.9	6.8	NL
A	1.3	2.7	2.6	11.4	69.8	66.0	20.4	15.6	5.9	6.0	A
P	1.2	2.4	3.4	9.2	70.7	63.7	16.7	21.2	7.9	9.4	P
FIN	0.4	3.2	4.4	8.2	68.3	64.2	18.3	17.6	8.6	8.2	FIN
S	0.6	2.3	4.3	11.1	68.1	68.7	22.2	13.8	4.9	3.8	S
UK	2.1	2.3	2.8	9.8	65.6	62.0	21.4	17.8	8.1	10.1	UK

The **recommended dietary allowances (RDAs)** for most EU countries are about 2 900 kcal in certain maximal cases (for males in the 25–50 year age bracket, about 176 cm and 79 kg) or 2 200 kcal for women (for women in the 25–50 year age bracket, about 163 cm and 63 kg). These RDAs can, however, differ among individuals according to certain characteristics. In the case of average number of calories per person/day (expressed in kcal), all the

EU countries (except Finland) consume on average more than 3 000 kcal/day and the trend is not decreasing anywhere. A similar trend of unhealthy overconsumption can be observed in the fat intake that should not exceed approximately 30–33 % of total energy intake according to recommendations from some food administrations (especially the International Union of Nutrition Sciences).

Average number of calories per person/day (kcal) and % of total energy available from fat

	1996	1997	1998	1999		1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	3 393	3 392	3 439	3 461		38,9	39,2	39,2	39,0	EU-15
B	3 579	3 641	3 610	3 625		40,1	39,6	39,5		B
DK	3 287	3 372	3 434	3 317		36,5	34,8	35,2	35,4	DK
D	3 395	3 294	3 418	3 411		39,1	40,2	39,1	38,8	D
EL	3 580	3 635	3 643	3 689		37,2	37,7	37,8	36,9	EL
E	3 310	3 297	3 342	3 353		39,2	39,6	40,7	40,5	E
F	3 500	3 533	3 560	3 575		41,5	42,0	41,7	41,4	F
IRL	3 525	3 565	3 640	3 649		32,0	33,8	33,5	33,6	IRL
I	3 519	3 545	3 601	3 629		37,4	37,6	38,1	37,8	I
L	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	L
NL	3 256	3 227	3 231	3 243		39,4	39,1	38,9	39,0	NL
A	3 621	3 623	3 660	3 639		40,6	40,5	38,9	37,8	A
P	3 602	3 602	3 674	3 768		31,9	32,2	32,4	32,4	P
FIN	3 013	3 091	3 180	3 143		37,2	36,9	36,9	36,5	FIN
S	3 054	3 079	3 034	3 141		36,7	37,9	36,4	37,3	S
UK	3 203	3 258	3 242	3 318		39,0	38,7	39,6	39,5	UK
IS	3 023	3 203	3 262	3 313		34,0	36,1	36,8	37,3	IS
NO	3 306	3 321	3 412	3 425		37,2	36,4	37,5	36,8	NO
CH	3 307	3 298	3 281	3 258		40,1	39,8	40,6	40,2	CH
US	3 616	3 682	3 697	3 754		-	-	-	-	US
CA	3 080	3 111	3 163	3 161		-	-	-	-	CA
JP	2 834	2 804	2 750	2 782		-	-	-	-	JP

Average amount of pure alcohol available on the market per person (older than 15) per year. Litres

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	12.1	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.8	-	-	B
DK	11.7	11.6	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.6	-	DK
D	13.8	12.9	12.9	13.5	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.6	12.6	-	D
EL	10.7	10.6	10.4	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.5	-	EL
E	13.5	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.1	12.1	11.9	11.7	-	E
F	16.6	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.6	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.4	12.1	11.9	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	-	I
L	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	14.8	14.7	14.0	16.4	15.0	-	L
NL	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	-	NL
A	12.6	12.8	12.1	12.3	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.4	-	A
P	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.2	-	P
FIN	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	FIN
S	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	-	S
UK	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.7	10.1	-	UK
IS	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.9	-	IS
NO	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	-	-	-	NO
CH	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	-	-	CH
US	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.6	-	US
CA	9.2	8.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	-	-	CA
JP	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.8	-	-	-	JP

The average amount of pure alcohol sold per capita in a country is defined as the total amount of pure ethanol in spirits, wine and beer sold/consumed in the country during the calendar year or calculated from official statistics on local production, import and export taking into account stocks and home production, whenever available. This amount is divided by the average-year population and tends to underestimate or overestimate actual consumption.

Average number of cigarettes available on the market per person per year

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1 799	1 774	1 677	1 664	1 679	1 616	1 587	1 598	1 616	1 651	-	EU-15
B	1 751	1 748	1 890	2 247	1 526	1 585	1 533	1 700	1 706	1 717	-	B
DK	1 566	1 560	1 609	1 540	1 588	1 702	1 800	1 717	1 605	1 636	-	DK
D	2 035	1 831	1 627	1 578	1 646	1 654	1 664	1 678	1 687	1 907	-	D
EL	2 656	2 912	2 911	3 016	3 012	2 937	2 864	2 848	2 853	2 837	-	EL
E	2 096	2 321	2 137	1 971	2 119	1 989	1 899	2 057	2 284	2 271	-	E
F	1 689	1 702	1 679	1 624	1 556	1 519	1 476	1 416	1 427	1 388	-	F
IRL	1 656	1 776	1 682	1 607	1 662	1 680	1 684	1 713	1 733	1 834	-	IRL
I	1 662	1 602	1 552	1 619	1 688	1 531	1 515	1 621	1 625	1 613	-	I
L	1 671	1 808	1 936	2 276	2 140	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	1 222	1 221	1 158	1 054	1 075	1 075	991	1 066	1 058	-	-	NL
A	1 789	1 946	1 692	1 681	1 794	1 568	1 605	1 636	1 919	1 928	-	A
P	1 565	1 615	1 693	1 724	1 777	1 638	1 627	1 656	1 653	1 669	-	P
FIN	1 436	1 390	1 369	1 350	1 091	1 016	885	920	934	931	-	FIN
S	1 254	1 224	1 269	1 001	992	920	936	678	644	711	-	S
UK	1 710	1 651	1 531	1 629	1 621	1 552	1 518	1 492	1 400	1 353	-	UK
IS	1 621	1 616	1 543	1 456	1 432	1 380	1 376	1 340	1 272	-	-	IS
NO	695	707	626	654	597	609	621	629	588	611	-	NO
CH	2 488	2 433	2 323	2 492	2 322	2 201	2 185	2 047	2 018	2 009	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	1 913	1 667	1 428	1 185	1 680	1 643	1 677	1 628	1 620	1 586	1 506	CA
JP	3 220	3 283	3 289	3 326	3 197	3 176	-	-	-	-	-	JP

The average number of cigarettes per person/year available on the market in a country is defined by WHO as the result of dividing the cigarette production plus the cigarette imports, minus the cigarette exports, by the population of 15 years of age or over. As it does not include consumption of privately imported (or exported) quantities, it tends to underestimate or overestimate actual consumption.

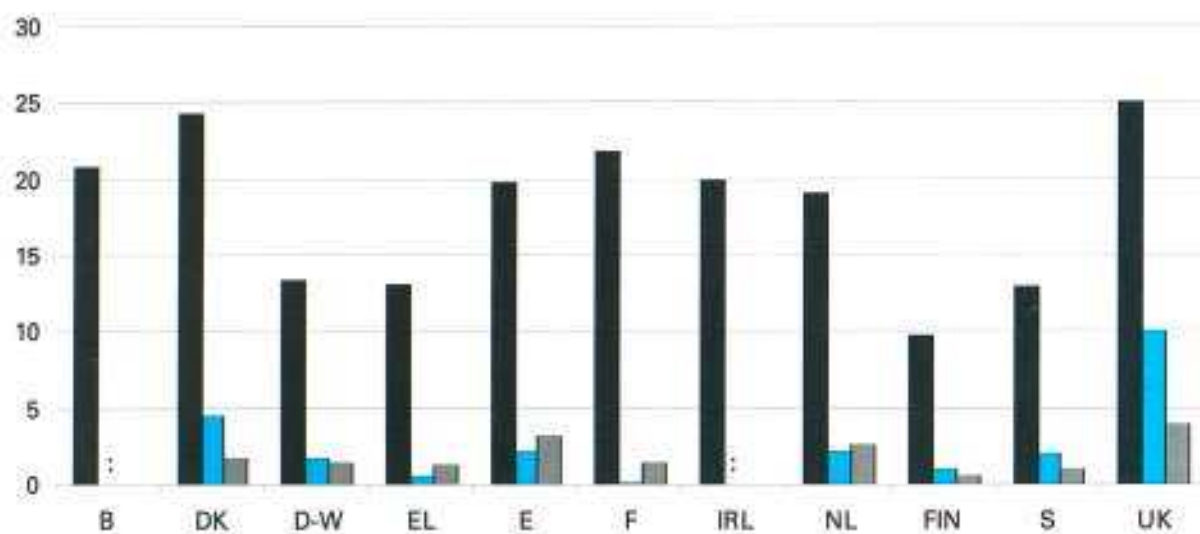
Percentage of population (aged over 15) who are cigarette smokers, by sex and age groups, 1999

	Total			15-24			25-34			35-44			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
EU-15	40.2	28.0	33.9	43.0	39.5	41.3	45.7	38.1	41.9	45.1	37.7	41.4	EU-15
B	46.8	28.7	37.7	52.8	38.7	45.7	55.1	39.9	47.6	48.7	39.5	44.1	B
DK	32.4	43.7	38.2	20.6	48.9	34.5	32.8	37.7	35.2	31.8	54.5	43.0	DK
D (W)	40.9	27.2	33.8	45.1	44.5	44.9	48.9	37.0	43.2	40.5	34.3	37.4	D (W)
EL	58.1	32.2	44.9	46.5	43.3	44.9	64.2	53.2	58.8	73.8	41.9	57.8	EL
E	47.0	28.3	37.3	46.4	45.2	45.8	48.8	49.9	49.3	53.9	37.9	45.9	E
F	42.7	34.2	38.3	53.3	52.8	53.1	56.4	46.1	51.2	51.5	48.9	50.2	F
IRL	37.5	27.3	32.3	32.0	26.9	29.5	33.5	37.0	35.3	55.0	42.1	48.0	IRL
I	34.7	19.6	26.9	33.9	23.4	28.7	37.5	22.1	29.9	33.8	32.6	33.2	I
L	38.9	28.8	33.7	50.1	39.1	44.7	43.2	32.9	38.3	42.1	24.5	33.7	L
NL	36.6	26.5	31.4	34.3	28.8	31.6	39.4	26.4	33.0	44.5	33.6	39.1	NL
A	46.5	29.9	37.8	45.0	38.8	42.0	49.7	41.3	46.6	62.8	49.9	56.5	A
P	43.7	13.9	28.1	32.9	16.4	24.7	66.3	26.6	46.4	54.5	23.5	38.8	P
FIN	39.5	21.5	30.1	33.7	28.7	31.2	48.9	29.7	39.3	40.6	28.1	34.4	FIN
S	19.2	24.9	22.1	15.9	26.3	21.0	20.3	32.7	26.4	20.7	34.2	27.3	S
UK	37.0	33.0	34.9	45.1	41.4	43.4	34.7	42.8	38.7	48.7	36.8	41.3	UK

Percentage of population (aged over 15) who are cigarette smokers, by sex and age groups, 1999

	45-54			55-64			65+			
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
EU-15	45.5	28.4	36.9	34.6	19.8	27.0	24.7	9.4	15.5	EU-15
B	47.8	27.0	37.5	41.7	22.9	32.0	31.7	7.6	17.3	B
DK	39.9	48.1	44.0	28.6	41.2	35.0	39.4	34.3	36.4	DK
D (W)	45.3	33.6	39.5	34.9	16.8	25.8	27.1	8.0	15.0	D (W)
EL	82.9	36.4	59.6	47.5	16.0	31.2	36.0	6.6	19.7	EL
E	65.1	20.8	42.5	52.2	7.8	29.1	18.2	4.9	10.5	E
F	40.5	30.8	35.7	22.0	27.6	24.9	21.7	4.6	11.5	F
IRL	37.9	23.4	30.7	35.7	26.8	31.2	32.1	12.8	20.9	IRL
I	44.9	19.9	32.3	35.3	14.0	24.2	23.6	9.5	15.3	I
L	36.4	29.6	33.1	44.3	35.2	37.9	19.4	6.5	13.5	L
NL	35.2	37.1	36.4	41.6	22.5	32.0	20.0	11.3	14.8	NL
A	50.5	20.6	35.5	35.3	17.5	26.1	26.4	10.8	16.5	A
P	54.6	6.4	29.6	28.7	11.3	19.5	20.1	-	8.2	P
FIN	61.8	19.5	40.8	25.7	11.9	18.5	15.2	11.9	13.2	FIN
S	22.6	32.8	27.6	17.3	24.2	20.8	17.1	7.5	11.6	S
UK	34.0	32.4	33.2	32.9	29.4	31.2	28.3	18.6	22.5	UK

Lifetime experience of cannabis, amphetamines and cocaine among adults in some EU countries. %



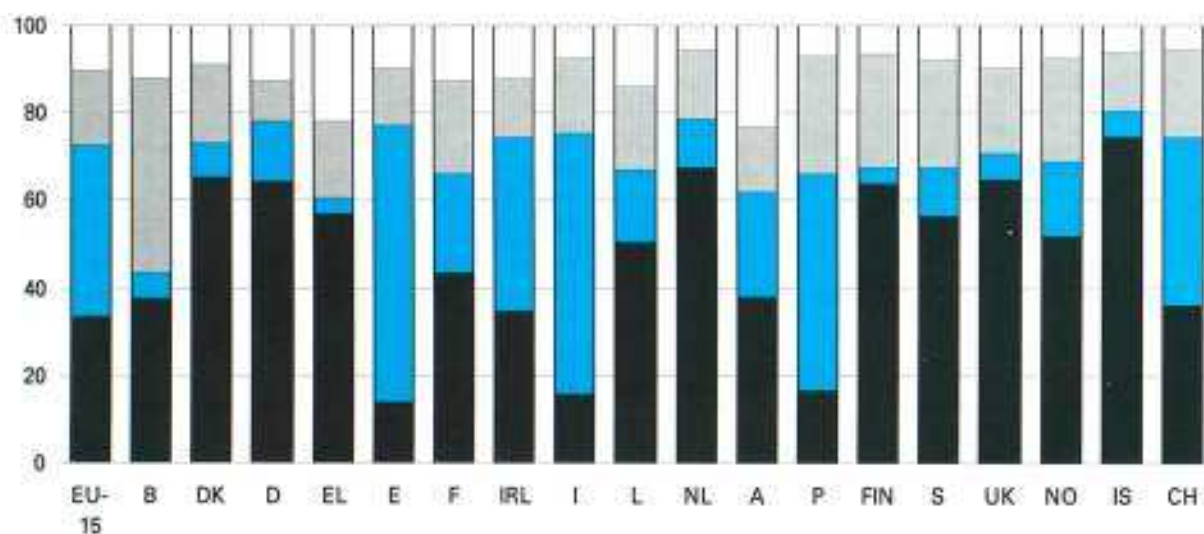
Black: cannabis; colour: amphetamines; grey: cocaine.

Data are from the most recent national surveys available in each country. The age range is from 15 to 18 to 59 to 69. Variation in age ranges may influence disparities between countries. In Belgium, the age range is 18–49.

B: French Community, 1998/99; DK: 2000; D: 1997; EL, IRL, FIN, S, UK: 1998; E, F: 1999; NL: 1997/98; UK: England and Wales.

Source: Reintox national report 2000, taken from population survey reports or scientific articles.

Cumulative AIDS cases by transmission group. People aged 13 or over, reported by 31 December 2000. %



Black: homo/bisexual male; colour: heterosexual contact; grey: injecting drug user; white: other and undetermined.

AIDS incidence rates per million population by year of diagnosis, with adjustments for reporting delays

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	43.1	49.2	54.2	58.5	66.4	64.1	55.2	37.4	28.9	25.6	22.5	EU-15
B	20.6	25.7	24.8	25.2	25.3	24.3	19.8	11.9	11.1	9.0	8.8	B
DK	38.4	40.8	40.5	46.1	45.3	41.0	30.1	20.7	14.2	14.1	8.9	DK
D	19.1	21.5	23.0	23.7	23.9	21.2	17.4	10.7	8.6	6.1	4.3	D
EL	14.1	18.0	18.6	16.5	20.4	20.5	22.1	16.1	11.4	12.0	12.5	EL
E	100.1	116.8	129.1	137.7	185.2	177.3	163.4	116.9	86.3	72.1	63.0	E
F	93.4	97.0	90.7	93.4	97.0	88.5	66.6	37.4	31.3	29.0	26.3	F
IRL	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.1	20.9	14.7	15.1	8.2	4.9	6.9	3.6	IRL
I	55.3	67.4	75.1	84.1	96.4	98.7	87.7	58.4	42.0	36.9	31.6	I
L	23.7	31.2	30.8	50.5	32.4	36.9	31.6	24.0	21.3	11.8	23.7	L
NL	28.1	29.8	33.8	31.4	31.7	34.7	29.3	21.6	14.9	10.9	7.7	NL
A	21.5	25.6	24.5	29.7	20.9	25.5	17.1	11.9	11.7	11.5	7.5	A
P	25.6	30.2	41.5	55.8	67.1	77.8	93.1	91.8	93.6	102.8	104.2	P
FIN	3.0	5.2	4.2	4.9	8.5	7.8	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.5	FIN
S	15.5	16.1	14.7	20.9	21.3	22.2	15.2	8.5	6.6	7.7	6.0	S
UK	21.6	24.1	27.2	30.7	31.7	30.1	24.2	18.1	13.1	12.2	11.2	UK
IS	11.8	31.3	11.6	26.6	22.6	14.9	11.1	3.6	7.2	-	3.6	IS
NO	13.9	13.9	11.7	14.9	17.1	15.4	12.8	7.7	8.1	5.0	7.8	NO
CH	91.7	88.3	104.3	95.7	96.3	84.4	69.5	47.4	35.2	35.2	28.2	CH
US	167.6	174.2	179.3	404.2	302.1	273.4	253.2	219.5	172.9	116.1	-	US
CA	53.5	57.6	63.9	64.4	63.8	58.7	39.7	26.3	24.1	19.2	21.2	CA
JP	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	-	JP

*Incidence of diseases preventable by recommended immunisation.
Total per 100 000 persons, 1998 and 1999*

	Diphtheria		Tetanus		Acute poliomyelitis		Measles		Mumps		Rubella		Pertussis		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	
	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	
B	0.00	-	0.01	-	-	-	38.00	16.00	58.00	30.00	-	-	0.10	-	B
DK	0.00	-	0.00	0.04	-	-	0.50	0.10	0.42	0.40	0.00	-	2.40	3.40	DK
D	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
EL	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	-	0.50	1.90	0.80	0.00	EL
E	0.00	-	0.10	0.08	0.00	-	1.10	0.60	7.19	10.50	2.22	1.40	0.80	1.00	E
F	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	30.40	31.10	44.60	35.30	-	-	1.30	-	F
IRL	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	5.50	3.90	1.50	0.40	2.20	1.70	6.70	-	IRL
I	0.00	-	0.16	0.20	-	-	7.10	5.00	25.60	70.20	5.80	2.00	12.10	6.60	I
L	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	L
NL	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.10	15.00	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.00	14.40	39.80	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	1.40	1.30	A
P	0.00	-	0.25	0.24	-	-	1.00	0.50	28.36	31.60	0.84	0.60	0.10	0.10	P
FIN	0.00	0.07	0.16	0.04	-	-	0.00	-	0.02	0.00	0.02	-	16.20	17.80	FIN
S	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-	-	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.00	-	14.70	19.80	S
UK	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	7.70	-	3.20	0.60	6.90	-	3.20	2.50	UK
IS	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.60	16.00	-	-	1.10	8.00	IS
NO	0.00	-	0.00	0.02	-	-	0.00	0.10	0.21	0.10	0.11	0.10	52.30	27.20	NO
CH	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	-	28.20	-	112.70	-	25.40	-	183.20	-	CH
US	-	-	0.00	0.01	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	28.90	17.90	US
CA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.80	2.70	CA
JP	0.00	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.50	-	0.00	-	JP

6T28V

Incidence of some communicable diseases, Total per 100 000 persons, 1998 and 1999

	Tuberculosis		Meningococcal infection		Legionellosis		Salmonellosis		Gonococcal infections		Hepatitis C		Typhoid and paratyphoid fever		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	
	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	EU-15	
B	11.8	12.4	2.4	2.2	0.6	1.9	137.0	154.4	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	B
DK	10.0	10.1	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	73.3	43.6	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	DK
D	12.7	12.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	119.9	104.0	2.9	2.7	4.7	4.7	0.2	0.2	D
EL	11.0	9.0	3.7	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.0	-	-	1.1	4.9	0.3	-	EL
E	22.9	21.3	2.8	3.3	0.9	1.1	16.9	17.6	5.5	3.7	-	2.5	0.8	0.5	E
F	11.3	11.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	28.1	23.2	-	-	9.9	-	0.1	-	F
IRL	11.5	12.6	13.3	15.8	0.0	0.1	34.1	25.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	IRL
I	8.3	7.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	24.9	24.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	I
L	10.4	8.6	1.9	1.9	-	-	11.6	68.5	0.2	0.5	13.5	22.6	-	-	L
NL	8.6	9.7	3.2	3.4	0.3	1.7	14.3	13.5	7.6	0.5	-	1.6	0.2	0.4	NL
A	16.2	14.9	1.7	2.0	0.3	0.5	89.6	85.2	4.7	5.4	4.7	7.0	0.1	0.0	A
P	52.8	51.7	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.1	3.4	4.1	0.4	0.6	7.0	4.1	3.1	2.0	P
FIN	12.2	11.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	53.1	54.3	5.2	4.9	35.0	33.9	0.1	0.9	FIN
S	5.0	5.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	48.7	55.2	3.9	4.9	29.3	26.3	0.5	1.2	S
UK	10.5	10.4	-	2.5	0.4	0.4	44.7	33.9	28.0	34.4	2.6	10.4	0.4	2.6	UK
IS	6.2	4.4	5.9	7.6	-	0.7	36.0	62.7	2.2	5.6	24.2	30.5	-	-	IS
NO	5.5	6.1	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.2	33.8	32.2	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	NO
CH	10.6	10.8	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.1	42.3	39.1	-	-	39.9	41.0	0.5	0.4	CH
US	5.9	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	23.1	15.9	16.6	14.9	71.9	52.8	0.4	0.2	US
CA	6.8	-	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	16.2	14.9	132.2	132.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	CA
JP	34.9	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	JP

6T28X

Death (SDR) from ischaemic heart diseases: women per 100 000 women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	86	87	84	85	80	79	77	74	:	:	:	EU-15
B	55	56	52	60	58	56	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	148	136	130	135	114	116	99	:	:	:	:	DK
D	107	112	110	112	108	108	106	103	102	:	:	D
EL	61	57	59	57	55	57	57	56	52	:	:	EL
E	48	48	47	47	45	46	47	46	46	:	:	E
F	39	39	37	37	34	33	33	31	:	:	:	F
IRL	157	149	146	149	146	145	137	133	:	:	:	IRL
I	63	63	60	60	60	59	57	57	:	:	:	I
L	68	63	61	68	67	55	57	60	:	:	:	L
NL	82	80	76	78	73	71	71	64	63	59	:	NL
A	109	114	110	110	107	108	107	104	106	105	:	A
P	59	58	56	59	53	53	53	53	52	:	:	P
FIN	158	152	150	154	142	141	129	123	125	:	:	FIN
S	120	117	115	114	102	102	98	:	:	:	:	S
UK	145	144	139	137	126	122	116	110	107	:	:	UK
IS	118	120	119	116	112	97	94	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	116	111	106	103	96	94	85	86	:	:	:	NO
CH	71	68	70	68	68	71	71	70	:	:	:	CH
US	:	:	:	:	:	84	81	78	:	:	:	US
CA	:	:	:	:	:	:	68	66	:	:	:	CA
JP	:	:	:	:	:	25	22	21	:	:	:	JP

Death (SDR) from ischaemic heart diseases: men per 100 000 men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	186	186	180	180	170	168	162	156	:	:	:	EU-15
B	129	123	121	133	123	127	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	293	277	271	260	233	227	200	:	:	:	:	DK
D	225	231	226	229	219	217	209	201	197	:	:	D
EL	136	132	134	129	123	128	130	129	120	:	:	EL
E	106	108	106	105	102	103	105	103	104	:	:	E
F	91	91	87	86	81	81	80	76	:	:	:	F
IRL	339	329	309	319	306	307	288	266	:	:	:	IRL
I	135	136	129	128	125	124	119	116	:	:	:	I
L	163	151	161	160	150	143	162	138	:	:	:	L
NL	194	185	175	181	166	164	158	148	143	135	:	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	A
P	115	114	111	120	104	103	105	100	105	:	:	P
FIN	359	340	346	326	300	304	285	270	267	:	:	FIN
S	270	261	249	247	229	230	215	:	:	:	:	S
UK	306	304	292	290	266	259	247	232	225	:	:	UK
IS	233	266	246	233	240	225	216	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	278	260	250	237	221	224	202	199	:	:	:	NO
CH	163	161	156	153	145	157	146	146	:	:	:	CH
US	:	:	:	:	:	155	150	144	:	:	:	US
CA	:	:	:	:	:	:	138	132	:	:	:	CA
JP	:	:	:	:	:	47	43	42	:	:	:	JP

Death (SDR) from cancer: women per 100 000 women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	150	151	150	150	148	146	144	142	:	:	:	EU-15
B	155	155	156	153	154	155	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	201	206	204	204	207	209	201	:	:	:	:	DK
D	160	164	162	162	159	156	155	151	151	:	:	D
EL	113	113	115	116	116	115	117	115	112	:	:	EL
E	118	119	117	118	119	118	115	114	113	:	:	E
F	129	129	129	129	127	126	126	123	:	:	:	F
IRL	182	185	188	181	183	178	173	178	:	:	:	IRL
I	165	166	164	164	163	136	136	133	:	:	:	I
L	170	159	160	158	154	147	141	161	:	:	:	L
NL	162	162	160	162	162	159	161	162	159	162	:	NL
A	161	158	159	158	155	153	147	145	140	140	:	A
P	127	127	126	128	123	126	124	124	123	:	:	P
FIN	137	132	135	135	126	130	123	130	126	:	:	FIN
S	144	144	141	144	138	142	141	:	:	:	:	S
UK	185	183	182	179	177	174	172	169	167	:	:	UK
IS	177	157	163	186	171	173	179	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	150	146	144	150	154	152	158	156	:	:	:	NO
CH	147	146	145	142	139	133	127	128	:	:	:	CH
JP	139	142	147	148	153	163	167	170	175	:	:	JP

TASAA

Death (SDR) from cancer: men per 100 000 men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	273	273	272	270	266	262	259	254	:	:	:	EU-15
B	307	303	303	307	301	301	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	279	265	272	278	280	275	268	:	:	:	:	DK
D	269	272	273	272	266	263	259	252	250	:	:	D
EL	215	217	217	219	219	221	218	217	212	:	:	EL
E	253	255	258	258	261	262	257	258	259	:	:	E
F	298	297	295	293	284	282	280	273	:	:	:	F
IRL	268	266	272	274	263	267	257	254	:	:	:	IRL
I	285	284	278	276	275	261	258	255	:	:	:	I
L	301	285	303	304	268	302	281	250	:	:	:	L
NL	296	295	295	292	286	282	282	273	270	270	:	NL
A	268	269	263	265	251	250	245	242	238	233	:	A
P	219	215	222	229	230	235	240	241	243	:	:	P
FIN	238	229	232	230	222	221	224	210	212	:	:	FIN
S	199	200	197	195	192	191	191	:	:	:	:	S
UK	276	276	275	267	262	258	252	244	243	:	:	UK
IS	227	234	204	182	190	202	240	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	223	225	225	230	229	227	228	229	:	:	:	NO
CH	263	263	259	254	248	228	224	219	:	:	:	CH
US	:	:	221	222	221	:	:	:	:	:	:	US
CA	:	:	:	212	214	214	:	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	216	223	231	234	242	262	270	273	281	:	:	JP

TASAA

Death (SDR) by suicide: women per 100 000 women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	-	-	-	EU-15
B	10.5	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	14.8	13.6	13.7	13.8	10.2	9.7	8.7	-	-	-	-	DK
D	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	-	-	D
EL	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	-	-	EL
E	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.2	-	-	E
F	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.2	-	-	-	F
IRL	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.2	5.5	4.9	3.6	5.1	-	-	-	IRL
I	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	-	-	-	I
L	9.7	10.8	14.3	7.3	6.4	8.0	8.8	9.4	-	-	-	L
NL	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	-	NL
A	11.6	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.4	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.6	-	A
P	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	-	-	P
FIN	11.9	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.4	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.6	-	-	FIN
S	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	7.9	8.4	7.7	-	-	-	-	S
UK	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	-	-	UK
IS	4.9	7.0	4.6	6.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	7.8	8.0	7.5	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.4	-	-	-	NO
CH	11.5	10.5	9.7	10.3	10.9	10.1	10.3	8.8	-	-	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	4.6	-	-	-	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	8.2	8.5	-	-	-	JP

Death (SDR) by suicide: men per 100 000 men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.4	17.3	-	-	-	EU-15
B	25.8	25.0	25.5	30.2	29.9	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	30.7	28.6	27.7	27.6	24.9	22.9	22.9	-	-	-	-	DK
D	23.6	23.7	22.6	21.6	21.8	21.8	20.5	20.6	20.0	-	-	D
EL	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	-	-	EL
E	11.2	11.0	10.8	11.6	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.8	-	-	E
F	29.1	28.9	29.4	30.4	30.2	28.8	27.3	26.8	-	-	-	F
IRL	16.1	17.2	18.4	15.5	17.9	18.4	19.4	20.7	-	-	-	IRL
I	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	-	-	-	I
L	24.4	27.5	14.3	23.9	30.6	21.4	25.0	28.5	-	-	-	L
NL	12.1	13.7	13.5	13.1	13.9	12.5	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.4	-	NL
A	33.9	33.5	32.9	31.4	32.2	32.9	33.0	28.6	28.9	27.3	-	A
P	13.6	14.9	13.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	9.9	9.6	8.3	-	-	P
FIN	47.9	47.5	45.5	43.5	42.3	41.8	37.0	39.9	36.8	-	-	FIN
S	22.5	23.0	20.4	20.9	19.9	20.3	18.8	-	-	-	-	S
UK	12.2	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.3	10.6	10.6	11.3	-	-	UK
IS	27.2	23.0	18.1	15.1	16.4	17.1	21.4	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	22.6	23.2	20.5	20.3	17.4	18.5	17.3	17.5	-	-	-	NO
CH	29.9	32.3	29.5	28.3	29.6	28.1	27.8	26.2	-	-	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	18.0	17.5	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	18.1	-	-	-	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	19.4	20.5	-	-	-	JP

1
Incidence of type of cancer in 1996. Age standardised rate per 100 000 males using a standard world population

Malignant neoplasm (cancer) of	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
All sites but skin	287.4	322.4	263.2	305.9	221.7	267.0	336.8	266.8
Bronchus/lung	51.7	75.6	46.1	50.1	55.1	52.5	53.4	41.3
Colon/rectum	36.6	36.2	36.9	44.1	36.8	31.0	38.9	43.3
Breast	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Prostate	40.9	55.5	28.3	52.5	18.9	22.5	54.1	45.4
Stomach	14.6	11.1	7.8	15.7	11.3	17.3	10.6	13.1
Oesophagus	6.6	5.5	6.2	5.7	1.5	6.0	11.9	8.1
Bladder	21.3	21.6	13.0	17.5	21.9	27.6	25.2	14.4
Larynx	8.5	11.8	5.6	7.2	6.9	14.1	10.2	3.9
Testis	6.1	4.5	9.5	8.6	4.5	3.7	6.0	5.3
Cervix uteri	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ovary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Corpus uteri	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Leukaemias	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.2	7.9	8.9	9.0
Liver	6.7	3.3	3.3	4.6	13.8	7.4	9.0	1.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	10.4	9.6	6.2	10.1	5.0	8.1	12.5	9.9
Hodgkin's disease	2.6	3.3	2.2	3.0	5.0	1.5	2.1	2.2
Pancreas	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.4	6.3	5.4	5.5	6.7
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	17.4	17.7	11.2	21.3	5.0	20.7	34.5	10.3
Kidney	10.0	9.3	8.7	12.8	6.7	7.0	11.0	7.9
Melanoma of skin	5.7	5.5	10.1	6.2	1.8	2.8	6.5	5.9
Myeloma multiple	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.7
Brain, nervous system	7.0	8.5	7.0	7.1	12.3	7.0	6.1	7.1
Thyroid	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.8

SARUK

Incidence of type of cancer in 1996. Age standardised rate per 100 000 females using a standard world population

Malignant neoplasm (cancer) of	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
All sites but skin	210.2	222.8	283.4	220.8	152.8	159.8	211.7	229.6
Bronchus/lung	11.2	11.0	28.5	11.1	8.0	1.8	7.3	17.5
Colon/rectum	24.2	25.4	28.1	28.9	12.7	19.6	24.8	24.6
Breast	68.6	79.0	83.8	70.1	46.3	46.9	80.4	70.3
Prostate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stomach	6.8	4.8	3.6	8.0	5.9	7.6	3.8	6.0
Oesophagus	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	3.5
Bladder	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.6
Larynx	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8
Testis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cervix uteri	9.0	8.4	14.0	10.5	6.5	7.0	9.5	10.1
Ovary	10.2	12.0	16.1	11.6	7.4	8.0	8.8	13.3
Corpus uteri	11.8	12.8	13.3	11.3	6.4	12.0	9.7	9.7
Leukaemias	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.7	6.3
Liver	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	4.2	2.2	1.7	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	6.7	6.6	4.5	6.4	3.0	6.1	7.4	7.6
Hodgkin's disease	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.8	4.3	1.4	2.0	1.4
Pancreas	4.3	4.1	5.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	2.8	5.7
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	3.3	4.6	4.4	4.8	1.4	2.1	3.9	2.8
Kidney	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.8	2.7	2.6	4.7	3.9
Melanoma of skin	6.7	6.3	12.5	6.6	1.9	4.2	7.5	10.2
Myeloma multiple	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	3.3
Brain, nervous system	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.0	7.7	5.6	4.4	5.3
Thyroid	4.4	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.8	6.8	2.2

SARUK

Incidence of type of cancer in 1996. Age standardised rate per 100 000 males using a standard world population

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
286.5	303.5	305.7	278.5	266.1	268.0	246.6	249.4	Malignant neoplasm (cancer) of
59.3	60.0	64.9	43.2	33.7	44.1	21.0	46.0	All sites but skin
34.3	36.2	40.6	43.0	39.7	25.2	29.7	34.0	Bronchus/lung
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colon/rectum
23.6	49.6	56.8	48.7	34.7	68.5	63.6	37.2	Breast
19.2	12.0	12.3	15.2	29.4	13.1	8.4	11.7	Prostate
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stomach
4.0	6.6	6.3	4.0	5.8	3.0	3.3	8.6	Esophagus
27.6	18.9	15.0	12.4	16.7	15.9	16.9	18.2	Bladder
10.9	8.5	5.7	8.8	13.5	3.2	7.4	4.1	Larynx
6.0	6.9	5.3	6.0	6.2	2.8	4.4	5.4	Testis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cervix uteri
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ovary
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corpus uteri
9.1	9.0	8.9	7.3	7.4	6.9	10.1	8.6	Leukaemias
13.4	5.3	1.7	7.1	5.1	5.5	4.0	2.2	Liver
12.1	8.8	11.5	6.9	10.3	12.1	11.0	10.1	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
3.1	2.5	2.3	6.5	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	Hodgkin's disease
7.6	5.8	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.5	6.4	5.9	Pancreas
11.5	22.4	9.7	19.9	16.9	6.8	7.2	6.6	Lip, oral cavity, pharynx
10.6	6.8	10.5	10.3	6.3	12.5	8.8	7.4	Kidney
4.4	4.9	8.6	8.5	2.4	8.7	11.3	5.9	Melanoma of skin
3.3	2.3	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.1	Myeloma multiple
6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.6	7.7	9.7	6.3	Brain, nervous system
1.7	0.9	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.7	Thyroid

Incidence of type of cancer in 1996. Age standardised rate per 100 000 females using a standard world population

I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
307.6	222.7	244.0	210.6	185.9	222.6	240.7	221.1	Malignant neoplasm (cancer) of
8.7	12.3	16.8	11.9	5.2	8.6	13.2	21.4	All sites but skin
21.3	29.2	28.2	24.2	23.0	19.5	23.0	22.8	Bronchus/lung
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colon/rectum
62.7	66.0	89.1	65.1	53.8	77.1	77.9	71.6	Breast
9.2	6.6	4.9	8.1	14.0	7.2	4.3	4.8	Prostate
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stomach
0.7	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.7	Esophagus
4.6	4.2	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.0	4.8	5.3	Bladder
0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	Larynx
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Testis
8.4	3.3	6.4	11.3	14.0	4.4	7.5	8.5	Cervix uteri
8.4	10.2	11.8	10.7	6.5	14.1	12.0	11.9	Ovary
16.4	20.4	11.4	11.8	14.0	15.5	15.4	9.2	Corpus uteri
5.8	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.9	7.7	5.8	Leukaemias
4.3	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.1	Liver
7.7	6.4	7.2	5.4	6.0	8.6	6.7	6.7	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
2.7	0.4	1.8	6.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	Hodgkin's disease
5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.3	6.5	5.0	4.4	Pancreas
2.0	6.0	4.2	4.3	1.8	3.4	3.5	2.7	Lip, oral cavity, pharynx
4.1	4.4	5.5	5.4	2.9	6.7	5.1	3.7	Kidney
5.2	6.6	12.1	9.7	3.5	6.7	11.4	7.2	Melanoma of skin
2.3	1.8	3.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.2	Myeloma multiple
4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.8	10.6	4.4	Brain, nervous system
8.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	4.0	9.0	3.5	2.3	Thyroid

Standard death rates broken down by 65 causes, per 100 000 men, EU-15, 1998

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
All causes of death	896.2	995.3	1 046.5	926.9	811.2	872.1	862.9	1 027.9	837.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	11.6	16.1	11.6	9.2	6.2	17.7	12.8	6.8	10.9
Tuberculosis	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2
Meningococcal infection	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
AIDS (HIV disease)	3.7	1	5.1	1.1	0.5	7.1	2.7	0.5	5.8
Viral hepatitis	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.7
Neoplasms	259.4	302.4	274.5	255.9	217.3	265.7	286.2	252.9	267.5
Malignant neoplasms	253.6	301.1	268.3	249.9	217.2	258.7	279.4	250.6	257.7
lip, oral cavity, pharynx	8.1	8.3	6.7	8.8	7.9	9.3	14.8	5.8	7.0
oesophagus	8.5	8.0	9.2	6.9	2.6	7.7	12.4	11.0	4.8
stomach	15.7	12.9	10.7	16.7	12.4	17.1	10.6	13.7	19.7
colon	18.8	22.1	22.1	21.2	11.2	20.7	19.2	22.8	17.2
rectum and anus	8.1	7.8	12.7	10.3	1.6	7.1	7.1	9.7	7.5
liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts	10.7	6.7	5.1	7.3	18.2	12.7	16.7	4.3	19.3
pancreas	10.9	11.0	15.0	12.3	9.4	9.2	11.6	12.1	11.1
larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	73.4	112.0	76.6	67.9	77.3	79.5	75.8	63.9	81.4
skin	2.3	1.6	3.9	2.3	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.3
breast	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
prostate	26.3	33.9	33.9	27.2	16.3	25.2	27.4	33.6	19.5
kidney	5.8	5.8	5.9	7.0	4.1	4.3	6.2	5.8	5.4
bladder	10.6	12.3	14.8	8.7	10.0	13.6	10.9	6.4	11.5
lymph/haematopoietic tissue	18.2	20.0	19.9	18.5	14.6	16.0	19.2	21.4	19.8
Diseases of the blood (-forming organs), immunological disorders	7.9	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	17.9	15.4	14.8	19.4	6.8	19.3	19.3	16.9	22.6
Diabetes mellitus	14.2	11.1	10.8	16.9	5.2	16.0	11.8	13.7	19.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.5	15.4	15.2	14.6	1.1	18.6	18.4	15.6	10.4
Alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)	4.6	2.7	8.4	10.3	0.5	1.2	6.9	4.5	0.6
Drug dependence, toxicomania	1.7	0.6	0.4	2.0	-	0.3	1.0	4.3	2.7
Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	16.4	22.9	13.2	17.1	8.8	16.5	21.1	18.5	15.9
Meningitis (other than meningococcal infection)	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	338.2	328.1	373.6	401.4	367.6	277.4	233.8	430.4	317.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	153.6	127.2	200.0	197.2	128.5	103.9	78.2	261.6	117.4
Other heart diseases	61.3	92.3	54.5	73.0	100.8	60.3	59.7	59.5	69.1
Cerebrovascular diseases	76.4	68.7	76.8	78.3	131.5	70.5	50.5	66.8	80.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	82.6	113.8	90.0	61.6	43.6	102.7	66.3	153.3	60.5
Influenza	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	1.3
Pneumonia	28.8	26.1	30.5	18.2	6.6	18.9	22.4	64.9	10.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	40.7	65.0	50.2	36.4	10.4	56.5	30.4	68.7	36.7
of which asthma	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.7	0.6	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.0
Diseases of the digestive system	61.9	38.6	43.1	48.0	22.0	48.1	45.2	29.7	40.9
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum	3.6	3.3	8.2	3.5	7.0	2.6	7.3	5.0	3.2
Chronic liver diseases	20.4	14.0	18.1	26.4	7.0	20.6	22.9	5.9	22.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.0	7.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	3.2	1.5	0.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	4.1	2.8	3.9	1.6
Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	11.4	13.2	10.3	11.0	12.3	17.1	10.5	16.7	11.1
Diseases of the kidney and ureter	8.7	10.6	7.1	8.8	11.7	13.1	7.8	12.5	9.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4.2	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.3	3.5	3.0	4.7	5.4
Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.9	4.0	5.9	3.3	5.1	4.2	2.9	6.2	3.8
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes	27.2	28.9	112.7	25.8	52.7	14.1	47.2	5.4	11.5
Sudden infant death syndrome	0.9	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.2
Unknown and unspecified causes	17.5	19.9	98.9	19.0	36.0	3.7	33.8	1.4	6.2
External causes of injury and poisoning	60.7	81.6	71.9	52.7	59.7	58.3	86.6	61.9	54.0
Accidents	38.1	46.0	43.4	27.4	51.5	44.5	53.7	36.5	38.8
transport accidents	17.8	23.9	15.3	14.2	33.0	23.7	20.6	18.4	20.3
accidental falls	8.7	10.3	17.0	7.4	3.9	4.7	11.8	9.1	11.2
accidental poisoning	1.9	2.4	4.2	0.4	4.5	3.9	1.1	1.3	0.7
Suicide and intentional self-harm	17.3	29.8	22.9	20.0	5.7	11.8	25.9	22.8	11.2
Homicide, assault	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.9
Events of undetermined intent	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	1	0.5	4.8	3.2	2.3

B: 1995, DK: 1996, EL: 1997.

Standard death rates broken down by 65 causes, per 100 000 men, EU-15, 1998

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	CH	
	96.7	91.2	90.9	1146.6	99.8	787.2	918.5	810.3	867.3	762.7	All causes of death
	11.9	10.0	4.8	30.5	7.3	7.7	6.5	4.1	8.5	11.8	Infectious and parasitic diseases
	1.8	1.0	1.5	6.4	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	Tuberculosis
	.	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	Meningococcal infection
	1.7	1.2	1.7	14.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.4	AIDS (HIV disease)
	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	.	0.4	0.4	Viral hepatitis
	271.9	278.7	241.5	247.4	215.9	199.5	246.9	243.6	226.9	215.7	Neoplasms
	271.2	270.4	237.6	242.8	211.4	192.1	243.9	241.1	221.2	210.9	Malignant neoplasms
	30.5	4.0	8.9	9.7	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.7	7.5	lip, oral cavity, pharynx
	11.5	9.3	5.5	7.8	3.9	4.4	17.8	9.7	4.4	6.9	oesophagus
	30.6	11.7	17.7	30.7	13.1	9.7	11.7	16.5	12.2	10.2	stomach
	25.7	21.4	19.7	21.0	10.0	14.2	17.6	18.1	18.6	15.5	colon
	1.9	7.0	10.8	9.5	7.4	7.5	9.6	7.3	11.7	5.7	rectum and anus
	4.0	3.3	10.1	7.0	7.7	5.9	4.1	5.3	7.3	8.7	liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts
	12.8	10.8	13.1	8.8	14.0	11.1	9.7	15.6	10.4	8.9	pancreas
	81.7	89.4	63.1	53.5	58.4	32.9	69.3	52.5	47.1	51.7	larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung
	1.1	3.4	3.4	1.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.5	4.8	3.7	skin
	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	breast
	24.5	32.3	27.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	27.6	48.1	40.5	30.0	prostate
	4.1	6.7	5.6	3.3	7.2	7.3	5.5	7.7	6.8	4.4	kidney
	7.9	10.8	8.7	8.9	6.2	6.6	10.0	6.8	9.2	7.4	bladder
	23.2	30.5	17.7	16.7	18.4	18.7	18.1	23.3	30.4	16.6	lymph/haematopoietic tissue
	1.1	2.7	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.5	Diseases of the blood-forming organs, immunological disorders
	10.2	20.6	13.5	30.9	11.2	15.8	11.7	16.3	16.4	18.2	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
	6.8	16.8	12.6	27.2	9.8	12.6	9.3	11.8	12.5	15.5	Diabetes mellitus
	17.1	17.8	7.4	3.9	42.5	24.9	32.9	2.5	27.7	22.6	Mental and behavioural disorders
	8.6	2.3	5.9	1.2	9.5	8.7	1.5	2.5	6.8	4.2	Alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)
	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	7.7	0.0	8.0	5.2	Drug dependence, toxicomania
	29.8	16.3	13.4	12.3	24.1	13.2	16.1	21.8	18.3	20.8	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs
	.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	Meningitis (other than meningococcal infection)
	347.6	323.9	436.6	403.1	418.6	357.7	376.0	340.1	357.4	282.5	Diseases of the circulatory system
	137.7	142.8	205.6	104.5	166.8	189.0	231.7	218.7	191.2	138.8	ischaemic heart diseases
	80.1	73.8	94.0	61.0	31.1	44.0	23.0	35.2	52.9	56.1	Other heart diseases
	85.8	63.4	85.6	295.6	83.3	69.7	74.0	63.8	75.2	46.5	Cerebrovascular diseases
	91.3	102.0	45.2	117.1	92.0	51.3	138.3	94.2	67.4	56.7	Diseases of the respiratory system
	.	1.1	0.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.4	2.5	1.5	2.5	Influenza
	22.7	35.1	12.6	49.2	47.4	20.2	73.2	52.2	29.9	15.3	Pneumonia
	37.2	59.5	18.5	14.9	16.7	21.9	50.7	31.4	33.2	31.6	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
	2.5	0.6	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.6	3.8	of which asthma
	64.8	29.1	47.1	56.8	41.1	24.7	32.3	13.4	25.7	27.7	Diseases of the digestive system
	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.5	4.3	3.9	6.1	1.0	4.3	2.4	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum
	20.1	6.2	32.7	21.1	18.3	7.4	10.2	1.9	7.7	13.2	Chronic liver diseases
	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	.	0.7	0.6	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
	0.9	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.8	1.7	3.4	1.7	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue
	.	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis
	10.0	14.7	7.2	16.3	7.9	11.2	10.6	8.4	10.8	8.6	Diseases of the genitourinary system
	9.4	8.2	6.5	14.7	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.9	7.5	3.8	Diseases of the kidney and ureter
	5.4	4.8	1.6	3.4	2.6	2.8	5.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
	1.7	5.4	4.0	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.0	4.5	5.4	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities
	.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	.	0.6	0.7	Congenital malformations of the nervous system
	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.9	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system
	29.7	44.7	6.7	142.0	4.8	15.4	10.6	4.1	35.1	24.6	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes
	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	.	1.0	1.2	Sudden infant death syndrome
	15.7	22.7	0.6	101.1	3.3	8.4	2.3	4.1	27.5	17.0	Unknown and unspecified causes
	78.2	37.0	71.0	76.0	116.1	55.5	40.3	51.6	60.7	61.4	External causes of injury and poisoning
	51.1	21.7	39.8	47.1	71.8	29.1	23.6	29.0	40.2	32.5	Accidents
	23.8	3.9	16.4	30.8	16.0	9.2	9.6	9.9	15.3	13.0	transport accidents
	11.4	3.7	12.4	6.9	25.4	5.0	5.5	6.2	11.0	11.2	accidental falls
	6.7	0.7	1.7	1.5	15.8	2.1	1.7	4.1	2.3	0.4	accidental poisoning
	22.3	12.4	28.9	8.1	36.8	18.7	10.6	23.4	17.9	25.9	Suicide and intentional self-harm
	0.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	Homicide, assault
	2.4	0.9	0.9	18.4	2.3	4.6	5.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	Events of undetermined intent

IS-1996, CH-1997

Standard death rates broken down by 65 causes, per 100 000 women, EU-15, 1998

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
All causes of death	529.9	564.4	681.5	556.3	562.7	680.7	461.0	645.7	483.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5.8	8.4	5.0	5.2	4.3	7.9	7.0	3.9	4.9
Tuberculosis	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5
Meningococcal infection	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
AIDS (HIV disease)	0.9	1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.2	1.9
Viral hepatitis	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.1
Neoplasms	145.2	155.6	208.6	154.5	215.1	116.9	130.3	175.5	137.6
Malignant neoplasms	141.4	154.6	200.9	150.6	215.0	112.9	125.9	171.6	132.2
lip, oral cavity, pharynx	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3
oesophagus	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	4.5	0.9
stomach	7.5	5.5	4.6	9.0	6.6	7.3	4.0	6.5	9.5
colon	12.6	14.6	17.5	14.9	8.4	12.0	11.7	14.2	10.8
rectum and anus	4.5	3.6	7.2	5.9	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2
liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.7	8.1	4.6	3.2	2.8	7.0
pancreas	7.3	7.4	9.1	8.5	5.6	5.2	6.5	8.9	7.3
larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	15.3	14.6	39.9	15.2	10.7	6.5	10.8	28.2	13.0
skin	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.5
breast	28.9	37.7	39.3	28.8	31.5	22.2	27.5	32.6	26.8
cervix uteri	2.7	3.1	5.0	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.2	4.3	1.1
other parts of the uterus	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	5.1	2.9	5.3
ovary	8.7	10.7	14.4	9.4	5.4	6.1	8.1	12.7	6.6
kidney	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.0
bladder	2.4	3.1	4.4	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
lymph/haematopoietic tissue	11.6	12.4	11.9	12.1	9.3	10.7	11.7	14.7	12.3
Diseases of the blood (forming organs), immunological disorders	2.0	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	16.0	15.5	10.6	17.3	7.1	18.8	15.5	11.8	21.1
Diabetes mellitus	12.6	11.0	7.0	15.1	5.8	15.5	8.7	8.0	18.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	10.2	11.6	7.9	5.0	0.7	18.5	13.0	10.0	7.5
Alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.2	0.1
Drug dependence, toxicomania	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.3
Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	12.0	18.5	10.3	11.0	6.0	12.4	15.8	13.0	12.3
Meningitis (other than meningococcal infection)	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	214.1	207.3	220.4	258.1	285.1	187.8	136.3	257.0	205.7
Ischaemic heart diseases	74.2	56.1	99.1	102.5	56.2	45.5	32.2	125.8	53.4
Other heart diseases	44.7	69.0	31.7	52.0	37.3	52.0	38.1	40.5	50.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	61.2	55.3	80.2	60.8	112.8	56.7	36.5	60.0	62.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	40.2	40.3	64.8	26.1	28.5	38.6	32.0	84.4	22.3
Influenza	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.0
Pneumonia	18.5	12.9	21.7	9.9	4.5	9.5	12.2	47.7	6.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	14.4	17.9	37.2	12.9	3.5	12.4	13.3	34.5	10.2
of which asthma	2.1	3.4	4.5	2.8	0.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0
Diseases of the digestive system	23.9	25.4	37.6	26.4	11.8	24.4	23.3	22.0	22.6
Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum	2.1	2.2	6.5	2.2	1.3	1.1	3.2	3.3	1.4
Chronic liver diseases	8.5	7.6	7.6	10.6	3.1	6.9	8.6	3.5	10.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.4	2.5	0.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue	3.3	5.0	3.1	1.6	1.0	5.2	3.2	5.2	2.8
Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	2.9	1.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.9	9.1	6.2	6.9	8.9	10.7	6.0	11.6	6.2
Diseases of the kidney and ureter	5.3	7.6	4.6	5.6	8.5	8.2	4.5	8.5	5.8
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.6	4.6
Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.4	3.1	5.1	3.1	4.4	3.8	2.7	5.8	3.3
Congenital malformations of the nervous system	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.6	1.5
Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes	18.4	21.7	73.6	16.1	45.3	10.4	30.3	5.3	7.1
Sudden infant death syndrome	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1
Unknown and unspecified causes	8.8	13.3	36.7	9.1	28.9	1.9	17.8	1.3	2.4
External causes of injury and poisoning	23.8	33.6	34.3	20.3	17.7	18.0	37.6	21.2	22.2
Accidents	16.1	20.5	22.2	11.7	16.2	14.0	26.1	15.7	17.7
transport accidents	5.4	7.6	5.0	5.0	9.8	6.9	7.3	5.0	5.4
accidental falls	6.4	7.1	13.2	4.5	2.0	2.3	9.2	7.5	9.9
accidental poisoning	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Suicide and intentional self-harm	5.6	10.5	8.7	6.0	0.9	1.2	8.9	4.5	3.2
Homicide, assault	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Events of undetermined intent	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.6	1	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.8

B: 1995, DK: 1996, EL: 1997

Standard death rates broken down by 65 causes, per 100 000 women, EU-15, 1998

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	CH	
	526.5	552.6	539.3	667.2	540.1	493.0	603.0	579.0	521.9	461.8	All causes of death
	5.2	6.3	2.4	10.4	4.3	5.0	4.4	3.1	4.7	5.8	Infectious and parasitic diseases
	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	Tuberculosis
	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	Meningococcal infection
	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.2	:	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	AIDS (HIV disease)
	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	:	0.2	0.2	Viral hepatitis
	144.1	162.6	143.7	176.8	129.6	142.7	171.4	180.9	148.4	128.5	Neoplasms
	143.4	158.5	140.3	173.1	126.0	138.0	168.8	178.5	145.7	125.1	Malignant neoplasms
	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	lip, oral cavity, pharynx
	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.3	5.7	3.2	1.6	oesophagus
	6.3	5.2	8.9	14.3	6.4	4.3	5.9	6.4	5.7	4.5	stomach
	15.2	15.1	17.3	11.8	8.2	10.9	12.2	13.2	14.4	9.4	colon
	3.6	4.0	6.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.8	6.0	3.5	rectum and anus
	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	4.8	6.9	2.7	liver and the intrahepatic bile ducts
	8.0	8.2	8.8	5.5	9.7	10.0	7.1	10.3	8.2	7.8	pancreas
	17.6	21.6	16.3	7.4	12.3	18.0	30.3	38.6	30.8	12.7	larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung
	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.6	2.9	2.1	skin
	21.4	35.6	22.7	24.4	23.0	24.3	33.4	21.9	25.7	28.5	breast
	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.4	3.8	2.6	4.8	1.9	cervix uteri
	4.7	3.5	5.0	6.2	3.4	4.2	3.2	5.9	3.4	3.4	other parts of the uterus
	9.0	9.7	9.2	5.6	8.4	8.9	11.4	13.1	10.6	8.3	ovary
	1.8	3.1	3.3	1.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	7.0	3.3	2.5	kidney
	0.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.0	bladder
	33.4	12.9	10.7	10.6	13.9	12.6	11.9	14.3	12.3	11.2	lymph/haematopoietic tissue
	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	Diseases of the blood (-forming organs), immunological disorders
	8.3	19.1	11.3	28.1	7.8	10.6	8.5	5.5	11.0	14.0	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
	6.3	14.7	10.8	24.8	6.8	8.7	6.4	4.5	8.1	13.6	Diabetes mellitus
	9.6	20.8	1.4	2.7	37.3	18.1	10.7	4.7	13.0	17.5	Mental and behavioural disorders
	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	Alcohol abuse (including alcoholic psychosis)
	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.1	3.4	Drug dependence, toxicomania
	15.9	13.6	8.7	7.9	19.5	10.7	11.8	11.8	13.6	17.1	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs
	:	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	Meningitis (other than meningococcal infection)
	222.0	198.0	264.2	264.4	225.7	266.9	227.1	196.1	202.2	173.8	Diseases of the circulatory system
	55.3	63.4	106.0	53.1	124.6	90.1	109.7	93.1	87.0	66.6	Ischaemic heart diseases
	60.2	46.7	68.5	46.7	15.9	38.6	35.2	39.4	36.8	38.9	Other heart diseases
	69.7	53.2	70.2	152.1	60.2	54.6	45.9	63.6	59.5	37.3	Cerebrovascular diseases
	35.1	46.9	20.2	53.0	38.1	10.2	90.5	72.3	44.3	26.4	Diseases of the respiratory system
	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	Influenza
	8.7	23.3	8.5	13.7	25.0	12.4	35.6	42.4	21.4	10.5	Pneumonia
	11.3	19.6	9.4	11.3	8.8	12.5	26.1	25.3	18.4	10.1	Chronic lower respiratory diseases, of which asthma
	2.6	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.8	1.9	
	28.5	22.0	23.9	23.9	20.9	15.9	25.3	12.7	16.9	17.4	Diseases of the digestive system
	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.0	0.5	2.5	1.8	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum and jejunum
	11.3	3.2	11.7	9.0	5.1	3.4	5.8	1.5	3.5	4.8	Chronic liver diseases
	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	:	0.7	0.5	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
	3.1	4.5	1.3	1.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	1.8	5.0	4.1	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue
	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.7	Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis
	7.3	10.4	3.6	9.5	4.3	3.6	7.1	6.2	6.3	4.6	Diseases of the genitourinary system
	6.8	5.7	5.0	8.5	5.3	2.6	4.2	6.3	6.0	3.5	Diseases of the kidney and ureter
	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	:	0.2	0.1	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium
	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.6	4.3	4.4	2.2	1.8	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
	0.6	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.4	5.2	3.8	4.8	Congenital malformations and chromosomal abnormalities
	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	0.6	Congenital malformations of the nervous system
	:	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.8	1.7	1.7	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system
	14.7	26.1	5.9	46.7	2.3	13.1	13.2	4.1	22.2	35.5	Symptoms, signs, abnormal findings, ill-defined causes
	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	:	0.6	0.6	Sudden infant death syndrome
	3.5	17.0	0.2	44.9	1.4	4.8	1.0	3.6	14.3	9.3	Unknown and unspecified causes
	27.8	18.7	23.3	23.4	35.9	23.2	16.7	17.9	25.2	23.6	External causes of injury and poisoning
	18.0	13.6	14.0	14.7	24.1	12.2	11.3	11.1	17.3	13.2	Accidents
	3.4	3.6	5.4	7.8	4.7	3.0	3.1	2.1	4.3	4.1	transport accidents
	4.4	2.4	5.5	3.1	11.5	1.5	4.5	5.9	8.8	6.7	accidental falls
	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	4.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	accidental poisoning
	6.4	8.0	7.9	2.2	9.6	7.0	3.0	4.0	6.6	8.7	Suicide and intentional self-harm
	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	Homicide, assault
	3.4	0.3	0.5	5.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	Events of undetermined intent

IS: 1986, CH: 1997.

Deaths (SDR) in motor-vehicle traffic accidents: women per 100 000 women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	7.0	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	·	·	·	EU-15
B	8.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.5	7.4	·	·	·	·	·	B
DK	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.2	4.8	·	·	·	·	DK
D	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	·	·	D
EL	9.9	9.3	9.1	7.6	9.1	9.8	10.6	9.4	9.1	·	·	EL
E	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.6	·	·	E
F	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	·	·	·	F
IRL	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.4	·	·	·	IRL
I	6.3	6.5	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	·	·	·	I
L	8.9	11.8	11.4	12.5	7.3	8.9	6.8	6.9	·	·	·	L
NL	4.8	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	·	NL
A	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.8	·	A
P	11.0	11.4	10.6	10.0	9.4	9.8	9.4	7.9	7.4	·	·	P
FIN	7.4	7.1	6.8	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.9	·	·	FIN
S	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	·	·	·	·	S
UK	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	·	·	UK
IS	6.7	6.4	5.8	1.4	1.6	7.5	2.1	·	·	·	·	IS
NO	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	·	·	·	NO
CH	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.1	·	·	·	CH
US	·	·	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	·	·	·	US
CA	·	·	·	7.6	6.3	6.6	5.8	5.8	·	·	·	CA
JP	·	·	·	·	·	4.7	4.3	4.3	·	·	·	JP

TADHB

Deaths (SDR) in motor-vehicle traffic accidents: men per 100 000 men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	21.8	21.5	20.1	18.5	17.8	17.5	16.7	16.7	·	·	·	EU-15
B	26.3	25.3	23.2	24.8	26.4	23.0	·	·	·	·	·	B
DK	15.5	15.9	15.5	14.5	13.2	14.4	13.7	·	·	·	·	DK
D	18.4	19.5	18.2	17.2	16.9	16.1	15.0	14.8	13.0	·	·	D
EL	32.3	32.4	32.3	28.5	30.7	33.6	34.0	31.9	31.1	·	·	EL
E	30.7	29.4	25.2	23.3	21.0	21.3	20.8	21.5	22.5	·	·	E
F	25.4	23.8	22.1	21.5	20.0	19.6	18.6	18.6	·	·	·	F
IRL	20.1	17.4	14.8	16.6	16.6	17.1	17.6	16.2	·	·	·	IRL
I	23.2	24.5	24.3	21.4	20.9	20.1	18.7	19.4	·	·	·	I
L	26.1	30.7	24.7	26.2	26.4	22.2	25.7	19.8	·	·	·	L
NL	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.3	10.0	·	NL
A	26.4	25.2	21.2	21.6	23.1	20.3	16.8	18.5	14.8	16.7	·	A
P	44.2	46.0	44.0	37.7	33.5	37.9	34.1	31.1	29.2	·	·	P
FIN	18.2	16.2	15.4	11.9	12.6	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.9	·	·	FIN
S	11.2	10.6	10.5	8.7	7.2	7.4	7.0	·	·	·	·	S
UK	13.6	12.1	11.1	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.2	·	·	UK
IS	13.0	16.4	9.3	14.4	5.8	12.2	4.6	·	·	·	·	IS
NO	11.6	9.5	9.9	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.9	·	·	·	NO
CH	20.1	18.4	15.6	14.6	12.8	13.0	11.2	10.3	·	·	·	CH
US	·	·	·	·	·	21.9	21.4	20.9	·	·	·	US
CA	·	·	·	·	·	·	13.4	12.9	·	·	·	CA
JP	·	·	·	·	·	14.1	13.1	12.6	·	·	·	JP

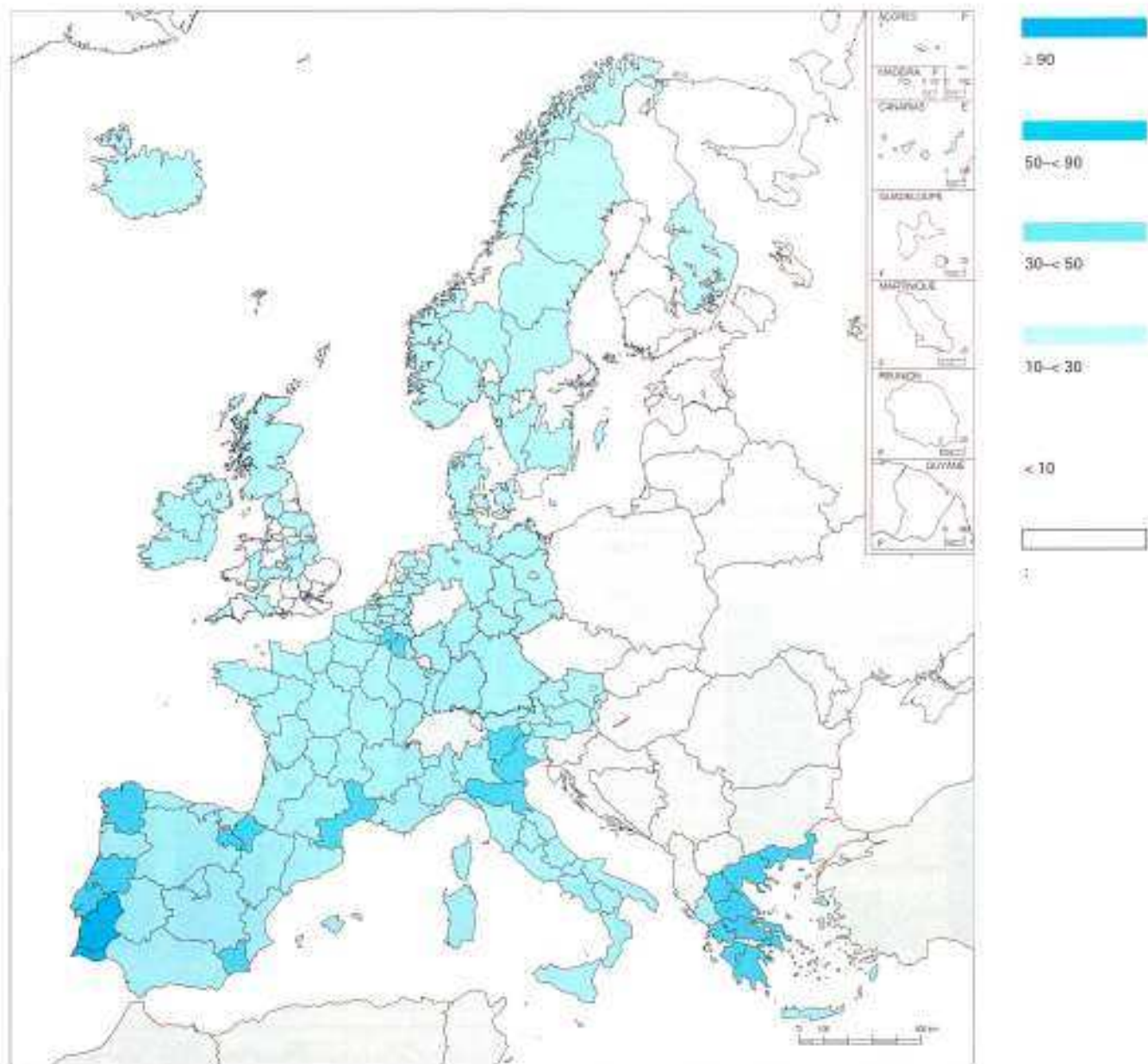
TADHA

The crude death rate (CDR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates. The weighting factor is the age distribution of the population whose mortality experience is being observed. Comparing the CDR from two or more populations (at the NUTS 2 level in this publication) is a comparison of a combination of different age-specific death rates and different population structures not reflecting the 'real' mortality differences but including also the effect of the population structure on the total number of deaths and on the crude death rates.

Deaths in road accidents are people killed outright or who die within 30 days. Between 1989 and

1997, the number of deaths due to road accidents declined by nearly 14 % on average. However, 45 352 people lost their lives on the roads of the EU in 1997. The most deadly regions in road accidents per million inhabitants were the Alentejo (Portugal), Algarve (Portugal), the Luxembourg region in Belgium, Centre (Portugal), Brandenburg (Germany), Sterea Ellada (Greece), Dytiki Ellada (Greece), Crete (Greece), Bourgogne (France), Castile-La Mancha (Spain), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Germany), the Balearics (Spain), Castile-Leon (Spain) and the Peloponnese (Greece).

Deaths (CDR) in motor-vehicle traffic accidents (male), 1998



NUTS 2, NUTS 95, NUTS 1-11, UK9 (Wales), UKA (Scotland)

Number of accidents at work with more than three days' absence by main branches and high-risk sectors. EU-15

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	348 309	331 252	361 186	351 198	345 766	373 340 *
Manufacturing including:	1 515 556	1 451 752	1 357 022	1 339 893	1 354 762	1 369 376 *
Food and beverages	215 798	295 219	263 447	282 215	274 699	1
Wood and wood products	105 051	93 573	89 909	90 750	89 471	1
Glass, ceramics, construction products	72 155	75 369	69 578	67 459	69 083	1
Basic metals and metal products	365 537	388 864	357 067	347 050	347 369	1
Electricity, gas, water	1	19 964	19 734	20 239	19 505	19 875 *
Construction	858 179	867 837	831 000	826 071	830 873	883 045 *
Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	487 656	507 607	491 424	483 731	498 926	321 011 *
Hotels, restaurants	179 689	177 572	176 472	180 859	187 850	196 165 *
Transport including:	421 133	412 293	438 973	436 954	440 143	461 309 *
Land transport	168 468	160 212	188 230	187 923	191 363	1
Auxiliary transport activities	200 060	198 488	181 145	182 574	180 866	1
Financial intermediation, renting, business	225 828	242 214	240 414	255 265	269 727	306 446 *
Total all branches	4 938 066	4 820 451	4 757 611	4 620 395	4 678 586	4 850 120 *

*TFR estimates.

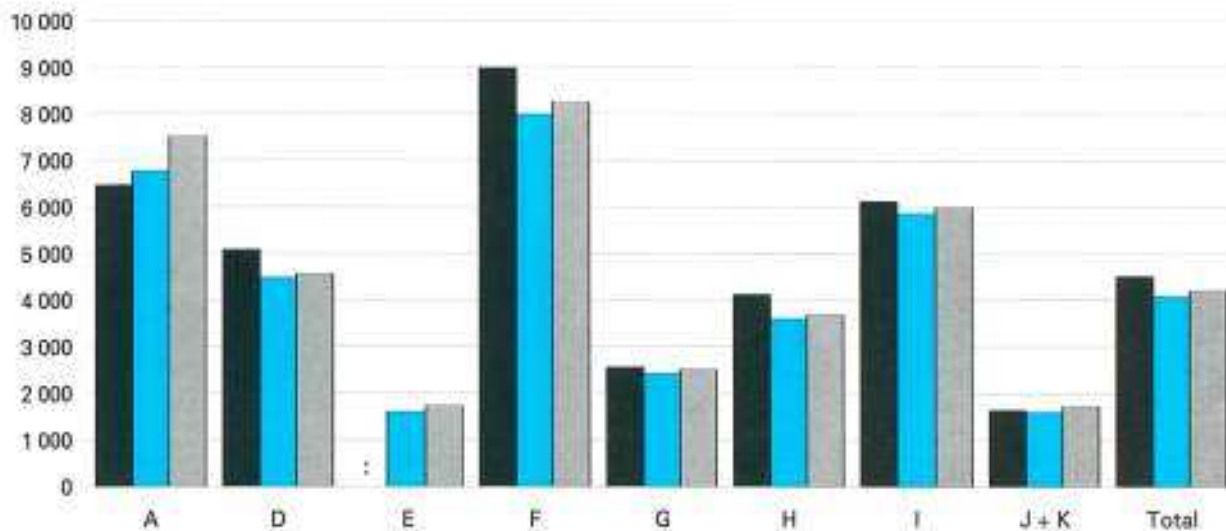
Number of fatal accidents at work by main branches and high-risk sectors. EU-15

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	770	768	676	666	631	1
Manufacturing including:	1 330	1 221	1 128	1 162	1 101	1
Food and beverages	257	203	191	192	188	1
Wood and wood products	56	85	69	69	75	1
Glass, ceramics, construction products	99	77	83	107	90	1
Basic metals and metal products	259	336	325	337	310	1
Electricity, gas, water	1	55	67	44	39	1
Construction	1 457	1 491	1 349	1 361	1 330	1
Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	519	561	486	475	515	1
Hotels, restaurants	82	84	53	67	66	1
Transport including:	917	959	841	893	883	1
Land transport	661	668	608	644	643	1
Auxiliary transport activities	179	224	167	198	190	1
Financial intermediation, renting, business	298	282	258	281	289	1
Total all branches	6 423	6 229	5 549	5 579	5 476	1

Including road traffic accidents and transport accidents (except IRL and UK) in the course of work.

Rate of accidents at work with more than three days' absence per 100 000 workers by main branch of activity. EU-15

SAI2Z

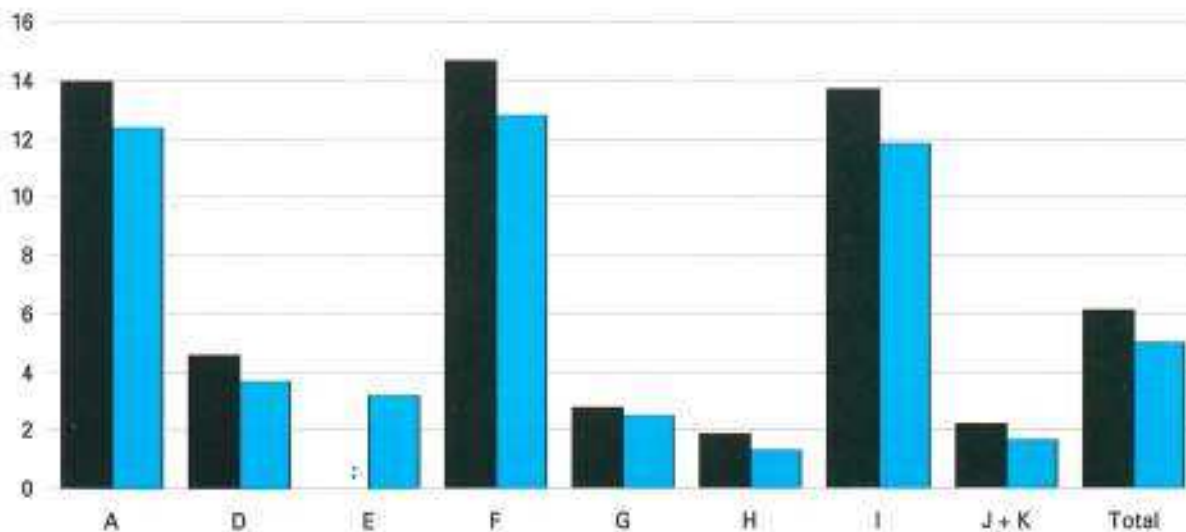


Black: 1994; colour: 1998; grey: 1999. Main branches from NACE: A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry; D: Manufacturing; E: Electricity, gas and water supply; F: Construction; G: Wholesale and retail trade and repairs; H: Hotels and restaurants; I: Transport and communication; J: Financial intermediation; K: Real estate, renting and business activities. Total: A, D to K: total nine branches.

Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey. Data for NACE E are not available for 1994, 1999 estimates.

Rate of fatal accidents at work per 100 000 workers by main branch of activity. EU-15

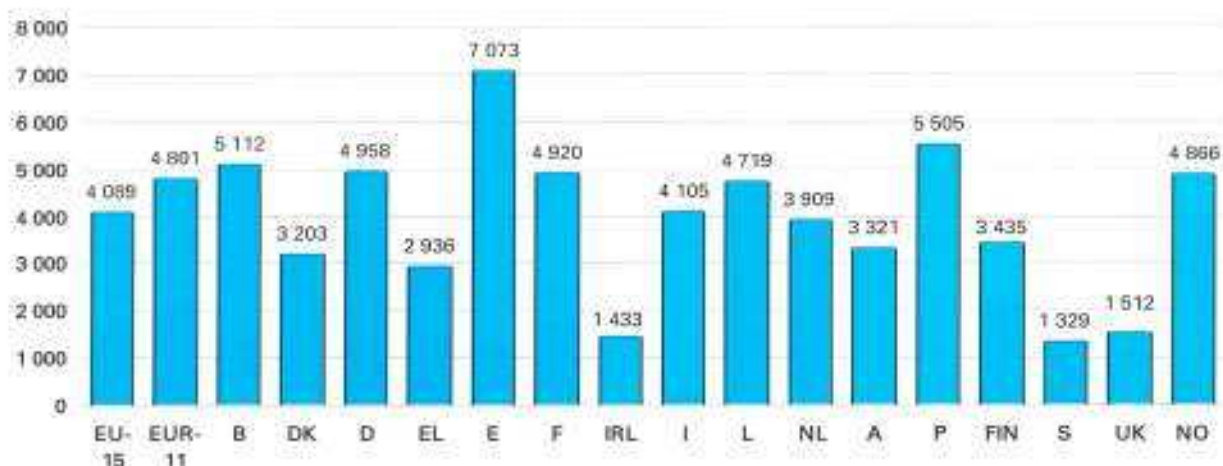
SAI1FA



Black: 1994; colour: 1998. Main branches from NACE: A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry; D: Manufacturing; E: Electricity, gas and water supply; F: Construction; G: Wholesale and retail trade and repairs; H: Hotels and restaurants; I: Transport and communication; J: Financial intermediation; K: Real estate, renting and business activities. Total: A, D to K: total nine branches.

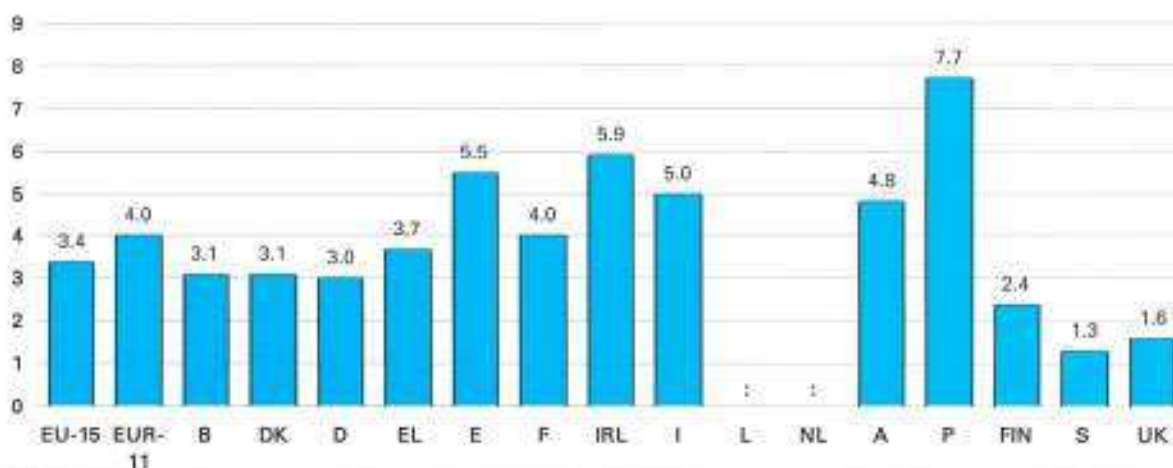
Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey, including road traffic accidents and transport accidents (except IRL and LUX) in the course of work. Data for NACE E are not available for 1994.

Rate of accidents at work with more than three days' absence per 100 000 workers, 1998



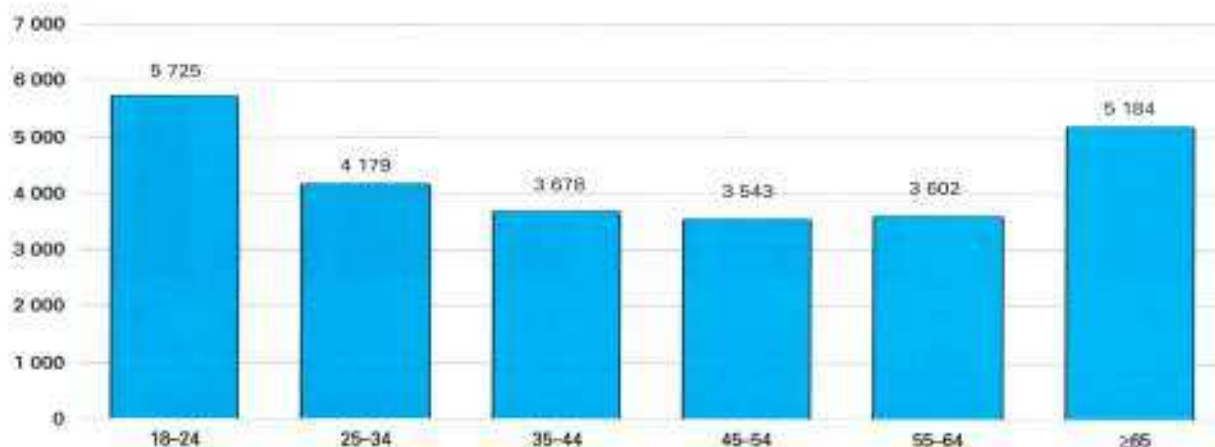
Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey; DK, IRL: 1997; NL: estimate from 1994 data.

Rate of fatal accidents at work per 100 000 workers, 1998



Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey. Excluding road traffic accidents and transport accidents in the course of work (except NO); DK, IRL: 1997.

Rate of accidents at work with more than three days' absence per 100 000 workers by age group, EU-15, 1998



Employment figures are based on the Eurostat labour force survey.

Total health expenditure per head of population in PPS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1 195	1 273	1 379	1 435	1 493	1 620	1 690	1 706	1 772	:	:	EU-15
B	1 247	1 368	1 519	1 605	1 643	1 906	2 002	1 972	2 050	2 181	:	B
DK	1 453	1 520	1 586	1 728	1 818	1 882	2 004	2 031	2 132	2 275	:	DK
D	1 602	1 600	1 829	1 839	1 973	2 178	2 288	2 335	2 361	:	:	D
EL	707	776	781	902	1 055	1 139	1 184	1 181	1 198	:	:	EL
E	815	899	975	1 010	1 015	1 068	1 122	1 155	1 194	:	:	E
F	1 520	1 647	1 767	1 819	1 854	1 991	1 994	1 977	2 043	2 125	:	F
IRL	796	897	1 061	1 183	1 225	1 319	1 332	1 473	1 534	:	:	IRL
I	1 321	1 448	1 541	1 515	1 562	1 589	1 672	1 735	1 824	1 905	:	I
L	1 486	1 563	1 735	1 877	1 921	2 114	2 182	2 134	2 246	2 543	:	L
NL	1 403	1 484	1 608	1 676	1 731	1 891	1 928	2 009	2 150	2 259	:	NL
A	1 205	1 269	1 427	1 544	1 615	1 834	1 945	1 820	1 894	2 014	:	A
P	614	731	807	875	941	1 050	1 086	1 169	1 203	:	:	P
FIN	1 292	1 412	1 386	1 332	1 295	1 421	1 486	1 495	1 510	1 547	:	FIN
S	1 492	1 460	1 501	1 508	1 507	1 622	1 716	1 712	1 732	:	:	S
UK	968	1 016	1 169	1 191	1 247	1 301	1 410	1 407	1 510	1 569	:	UK
IS	1 376	1 453	1 502	1 554	1 579	1 823	1 912	1 923	2 113	2 287	:	IS
NO	1 363	1 513	1 680	1 724	1 746	1 864	2 042	2 149	2 452	2 612	:	NO
EEA	1 215	1 297	1 404	1 459	1 513	1 647	1 724	1 745	1 832	:	:	EEA
CH	1 782	1 958	2 136	2 214	2 294	2 477	2 549	2 697	2 853	:	:	CH
US	2 738	2 965	3 183	3 383	3 536	3 691	3 846	4 015	4 165	4 358	:	US
CA	1 678	1 814	1 903	1 960	2 000	2 128	2 108	2 180	2 360	2 463	2 587	CA
JP	1 082	1 164	1 274	1 364	1 462	1 632	1 703	1 808	1 795	:	:	JP

Total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.9	:	:	EU-15
B	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	:	B
DK	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	:	DK
D	8.7	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.3	:	:	D
EL	7.5	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	:	:	EL
E	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	:	:	E
F	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	:	F
IRL	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	:	:	IRL
I	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	:	I
L	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	:	L
NL	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	:	NL
A	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	:	A
P	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	:	:	P
FIN	7.9	9.0	9.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	:	FIN
S	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.9	:	:	S
UK	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.9	:	UK
IS	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.7	:	IS
NO	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.4	9.3	:	NO
EEA	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	:	:	EEA
CH	8.3	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.4	:	:	CH
US	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.9	:	US
CA	9.0	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	CA
JP	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.4	:	:	JP

Total number of physicians per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	304	312	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	345	352	361	366	374	379	381	386	395	405	:	B
DK	278	280	284	289	291	:	289	:	:	:	:	DK
D	301	306	314	321	329	336	341	345	350	355	:	D
EL	339	365	376	388	389	393	397	410	426	:	:	EL
E	383	394	401	408	414	415	422	428	436	444	:	E
F	262	267	273	276	277	292	295	298	299	300	:	F
IRL	155	170	200	202	199	210	211	214	219	227	:	IRL
I	470	488	502	550	559	566	571	578	583	589	:	I
L	202	203	209	215	228	229	236	245	250	255	:	L
NL	252	260	:	:	:	:	:	:	295	311	:	NL
A	302	310	321	328	339	347	354	362	373	373	:	A
P	282	287	290	292	294	296	301	306	312	318	:	P
FIN	243	247	257	264	270	277	285	296	300	306	308	FIN
S	260	270	274	275	281	279	280	278	278	:	:	S
UK	160	161	163	164	164	170	175	:	:	:	:	UK
IS	286	287	297	297	301	303	313	328	:	:	:	IS
LI	98	100	106	107	106	105	107	132	141	:	:	LI
NO	:	261	266	271	279	296	306	308	:	:	:	NO
CH	300	305	303	307	313	317	322	327	334	337	:	CH
US	227	237	240	244	242	256	264	:	:	:	:	US
CA	213	213	214	215	213	211	208	206	210	:	:	CA
JP	:	:	165	170	177	:	183	:	188	:	:	JP

B, DK, EL, E, A, S, UK, IS, NO, CH, US, CA: in activity; E, I, NL, P, FIN: entitled to practice; D, LI, JP: practicing doctors; IRL, UK: NHS only.

Total number of dentists per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	56	58	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	72	71	70	69	70	70	71	72	70	:	:	B
DK	89	89	89	89	88	89	:	93	92	:	:	DK
D	72	69	70	72	73	74	75	76	76	76	:	D
EL	99	101	101	104	104	102	109	111	114	:	:	EL
E	27	29	30	31	34	36	38	39	41	43	:	E
F	67	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	67	:	:	F
IRL	37	38	40	40	42	44	44	46	46	48	:	IRL
I	24	35	40	44	47	49	52	53	55	56	:	I
L	52	52	53	51	50	56	57	60	62	63	:	L
NL	53	:	:	48	48	48	47	47	:	:	:	NL
A	43	43	44	44	45	42	44	45	45	45	:	A
P	17	17	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	:	:	P
FIN	90	91	92	91	92	93	94	94	94	94	93	FIN
S	101	104	103	97	95	:	87	85	81	:	:	S
UK	39	38	38	39	41	41	42	43	44	45	:	UK
IS	91	94	99	101	103	101	103	105	:	:	:	IS
LI	42	41	41	40	36	39	49	58	64	:	:	LI
NO	82	82	82	82	82	82	83	84	82	:	:	NO
CH	49	48	49	48	50	50	49	50	49	49	:	CH
US	59	63	60	60	60	:	60	:	:	:	:	US
CA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	JP

B, DK, EL, E, A, S, UK, IS, NO, CH, US, CA: in activity; E, I, NL, P, FIN: entitled to practice; D, LI, JP: practicing dentists; IRL, UK: NHS only.

Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	747	724	699	669	641	614	587	560	533	506	479	EU-15
B	810	794	777	772	764	744	734	714	694	674	654	B
DK	567	545	518	511	504	494	475	465	455	445	435	DK
D	614	835	806	776	760	747	726	708	697	687	677	D
EL	507	503	500	497	498	500	502	500	499	498	497	EL
E	428	423	415	407	402	395	391	387	383	379	375	E
F	1 003	986	970	952	931	915	897	877	850	834	817	F
IRL	619	609	590	565	549	539	525	507	495	484	473	IRL
I	723	680	686	668	654	622	650	582	564	546	528	I
L	1 182	1 155	1 136	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 154	1 154	L
NL	583	573	565	555	535	523	517	514	504	494	484	NL
A	1 031	997	979	949	938	911	919	908	898	888	878	A
P	433	426	424	416	411	409	414	391	401	391	381	P
FIN	1 255	1 131	1 101	1 006	928	928	811	789	773	757	741	FIN
S	1 249	1 189	764	705	654	609	560	522	484	446	408	S
UK	590	559	532	502	482	465	470	454	438	422	406	UK
IS	1 052	1 011	982	973	937	911	885	859	833	807	781	IS
NO	465	442	430	420	407	406	401	398	398	390	382	NO
EEA	614	597	579	549	538	511	519	508	498	488	478	EEA
CH	807	796	774	751	702	701	666	664	637	610	583	CH
US	486	476	461	451	433	411	400	388	376	364	352	US
CA	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	CA
JP	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 366	JP

D, NL, P: IS: nursing homes and daycare beds not included; E: nursing homes and daycare beds partially included; EL, I: beds in military hospitals not included; IRL, S, UK: only beds in public hospitals are included; UK: Eurostat estimates.

Beds in psychiatric hospitals per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	135	127	118	109	100	97	94	91	88	85	82	EU-15
B	195	192	179	178	170	169	164	161	158	155	152	B
DK	96	93	85	83	81	81	81	80	79	78	77	DK
D	121	116	103	91	87	84	79	76	74	72	70	D
EL	117	114	112	111	102	110	107	107	108	107	106	EL
E	71	68	64	62	62	60	49	48	47	46	45	E
F	177	170	163	154	145	139	134	126	121	116	111	F
IRL	228	217	195	181	171	162	150	137	130	123	116	IRL
I	84	75	73	70	69	48	54	39	38	37	36	I
L	225	207	204	186	98	102	97	92	87	82	77	L
NL	178	177	175	173	174	171	172	171	166	161	156	NL
A	85	81	76	74	70	67	61	58	56	54	52	A
P	89	86	74	72	72	73	74	72	70	68	66	P
FIN	234	217	198	152	130	130	122	114	109	104	99	FIN
S	170	151	137	125	112	95	82	71	60	50	40	S
UK	189	173	158	137	127	119	86	84	81	78	75	UK
IS	151	143	144	132	131	118	107	96	85	74	63	IS
NO	86	82	77	78	73	72	69	62	72	71	70	NO
EEA	135	127	118	109	100	97	94	91	88	85	82	EEA
CH	165	162	153	142	135	138	129	114	119	110	105	CH
US	109	106	106	106	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	US
JP	293	293	293	293	293	291	289	288	288	288	288	JP

Discharged hospital patients by main group of diagnosis (patients admitted for night and day) per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999

Diagnosis	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL
Infectious and parasitic diseases	389	490	365	303	186	478	538	310	367	118	
Neoplasms	976	1 613	1 615	1 461	624	1 369	1 150	1 042	1 485	791	
Endoc., nutrit. and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	115	215	125	236	79	179	137	132	19	89	
Diseases of blood and bloodforming organs	410	460	567	475	196	569	373	340	313	179	
Mental disorders	256	1 037	333	262	482	207	463	1 102	118		
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	852	773	1 209	801	594	1 968	1 023	1 174	753	404	
Diseases of the circulatory system	2 351	2 994	3 369	1 927	1 291	2 268	1 798	2 589	2 447	1 474	
Diseases of the respiratory system	1 440	1 625	1 266	1 305	1 034	1 447	1 629	1 237	2 135	671	
Diseases of the digestive system	1 728	1 643	1 912	1 495	1 280	2 886	2 420	1 807	1 905	830	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	172	265	292	1 363	136	392	675	252	316	96	
Deliveries and complicat. of pregnancy, childbirth and puer.	1 349	1 023	1 450	1 200	635	1 505	770	961	537	681	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1 045	1 021	1 283	230	731	1 406	1 379	1 111	489		
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tis.	1 349	1 267	1 290	589	1 247	1 997	2 145	1 376	31	848	
Congenital anomalies	60	171	132	118	135	230	146	267	134	415	
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	115	189	136	360	87	205	215	355	307	86	
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	629	1 215	784	903	706	1 471	1 528	882	671	689	
Injury and poisoning	1 678	1 874	1 995	1 250	849	2 134	1 706	1 622	1 752	762	
Special admissions (including live births in hospitals)	1 905	-	190	-	960	3 777	-	639	-	761	
All causes	15 984	20 528	19 745	13 926	11 263	24 513	18 357	16 087	20 845	9 618	

Figures are for discharges, not for concluded treatment of patients in wards. EU: 1993, JP: 1996, B, E, EL, A, S, US, CA: 1997, England: finished consultant episodes in NHS hospitals.

Discharged hospital patients by main group of diagnosis (patients admitted for night and day) per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999

Diagnosis	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	CH	US	CA	JP
Infectious and parasitic diseases	673	200	702	458	286	-	378	-	322	361	425
Neoplasms	2 671	567	2 356	1 441	2 033	-	1 449	-	959	723	-
Endoc., nutrit. and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	186	58	225	125	358	-	104	-	133	81	338
Diseases of blood and bloodforming organs	962	173	496	372	288	-	224	-	495	213	57
Mental disorders	1 484	112	958	1 051	490	-	194	-	733	561	282
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1 985	392	2 306	790	1 384	-	477	-	190	230	-
Diseases of the circulatory system	4 010	1 046	3 802	2 903	2 130	-	2 396	-	2 331	1 502	1 337
Diseases of the respiratory system	2 010	718	3 467	1 193	1 524	-	1 380	-	1 205	961	514
Diseases of the digestive system	2 300	324	1 840	1 330	2 550	-	1 166	-	1 132	1 101	1 315
Diseases of the genitourinary system	437	131	324	125	508	-	160	-	320	111	501
Deliveries and complicat. of pregnancy, childbirth and puer.	2 634	259	2 318	895	1 283	-	1 004	-	570	440	1 048
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1 766	487	1 388	832	1 594	-	793	-	639	606	97
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tis.	1 555	1 216	1 682	1 229	2 383	-	1 607	-	390	1 378	450
Congenital anomalies	169	36	150	151	382	-	205	-	56	53	77
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	199	77	235	145	199	-	225	-	73	55	363
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	822	321	1 740	1 586	2 654	-	1 088	-	110	580	390
Injury and poisoning	3 040	696	2 139	1 031	1 474	-	1 680	-	944	831	963
Special admissions (including live births in hospitals)	791	1 360	632	12 581	2 705	-	906	-	176	439	580
All causes	27 691	8 728	25 806	16 650	24 154	-	15 677	-	30 009	9 588	10 740

Figures are for discharges, not for concluded treatment of patients in wards. EL: 1993, JP: 1996, B, E, EL, A, S, US, CA: 1997, England: finished consultant episodes in NHS hospitals.

Percentage of persons hospitalised during the last 12 months (15+ years).
1997 (% non-standardised)

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
Total								
Yes	10.2	12.2	10.6	12.1	7.3	8.2	10.4	10.6
Yes, total by age								
15-24	5.2	7.5	9.4	7.5	-	4.4	6.4	6.4
25-34	8.3	9.2	7.7	11.0	3.4	6.8	7.0	8.9
35-44	7.4	8.4	8.7	8.4	3.2	7.7	7.7	8.9
45-54	8.7	14.2	9.1	10.5	4.9	6.4	8.8	7.6
55-64	11.3	12.7	8.1	13.7	10.2	9.4	12.2	13.0
65 and over	17.8	19.8	19.8	18.6	17.0	14.2	19.2	21.0
Yes, by sex								
Males	9.3	10.2	10.2	10.8	7.8	7.6	9.9	9.4
Females	11.0	14.1	11.0	13.3	6.9	8.9	10.9	11.6

Persons that spent one night or more in a hospital, excluding hospitalisation for childbirth.

Percentage of persons hospitalised during the last 12 months (15+ years).
1997 (% non-standardised)

	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK
Total								
Yes	9.0	-	7.8	14.1	5.7	13.4	-	10.4
Yes, total by age								
15-24	3.7	-	3.2	6.9	2.5	8.3	-	6.8
25-34	5.5	-	7.3	9.4	4.3	7.8	-	11.1
35-44	5.3	-	6.0	10.8	4.5	9.5	-	8.3
45-54	7.6	-	4.9	13.2	5.1	12.8	-	9.2
55-64	10.4	-	8.6	17.2	7.9	17.9	-	9.2
65 and over	18.8	-	16.0	26.8	9.4	26.5	-	15.7
Yes, by sex								
Males	8.9	-	5.9	12.2	5.0	12.5	-	8.9
Females	9.1	-	9.5	15.9	6.2	14.2	-	11.7

Persons that spent one night or more in a hospital, excluding hospitalisation for childbirth.

Average length of stay in hospital, all causes. Days

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	EU-15
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	13.8	13.0	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.1	-	-	-	B
DK	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	-	-	DK
D	17.2	16.7	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.5	12.5	12.3	-	-	D
EL	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	-	-	-	-	EL
E	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	E
F	13.3	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	-	F
IRL	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	-	IRL
I	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.1	8.0	-	-	I
L	17.6	17.6	16.5	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.3	-	-	-	-	L
NL	34.1	33.8	33.5	33.3	32.7	32.8	32.5	31.7	33.7	-	-	NL
A	13.0	12.4	12.0	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	-	A
P	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.0	-	-	P
FIN	18.2	18.8	16.6	14.8	13.1	11.8	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.6	-	FIN
S	18.0	16.8	10.1	9.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.6	6.6	-	-	S
UK	15.6	14.1	12.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	-	-	-	-	UK
IS	18.3	17.8	16.8	20.1	20.3	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	-	NO
EEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	13.7	-	-	CH
US	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	-	US
CA	13.0	12.7	12.6	-	-	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.2	-	-	CA
JP	50.5	49.3	47.9	46.4	45.5	44.2	43.7	42.5	40.8	39.8	-	JP

Solid organ transplants in Europe per million population

		EU-15	B/L	DK	D	EL	F	I	NL	A
Kidney	1997	30.7	60.5	30.3	27.6	12.8	28.9	22.8	32.8	41.4
	1998	31.2	36.5	38.2	28.5	16.1	32.1	21.6	30.9	46.2
	1999	31.2	43.1	31.6	27.7	14.6	31.2	23.6	30.3	51.6
	2000	..	63.6	28.9	27.0	9.9	32.5	24.2	-	48.6
Heart	1997	6.4	11.7	6.3	7.1	0.8	7.2	6.5	3.9	13.4
	1998	5.8	9.0	5.1	6.4	1.2	6.5	5.8	2.6	11.6
	1999	5.7	11.6	6.9	6.1	0.7	5.9	5.8	2.9	11.8
	2000	5.2	8.4	5.3	5.1	0.2	6.0	6.2	2.6	10.7
Liver	1997	10.8	13.1	7.6	9.3	1.7	10.7	8.2	5.7	16.2
	1998	11.3	13.2	6.4	8.5	1.7	11.8	9.5	6.4	16.5
	1999	12.1	15.9	5.8	9.2	1.1	11.9	11.8	6.0	17.2
	2000	11.4	12.7	4.5	9.4	0.9	13.6	12.6	7.9	18.6
Lung	1997	1.5	2.5	6.2	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.4
	1998	1.8	3.0	6.8	1.4	-	1.5	1.1	1.1	7.6
	1999	2.1	8.2	8.7	1.8	-	1.7	1.2	1.2	8.7
	2000	1.9	3.5	5.8	1.9	-	1.6	1.0	1.0	7.3

Kidney: cadaveric and living donors.

984H

Solid organ transplants in Europe per million population

		P	FIN	S	UK/IRL	IS	NO	CH	US	CA	JP
Kidney	1997	38.8	28.1	37.8	28.5	14.8	43.0	33.3	43.0	28.6	-
	1998	31.0	36.3	49.3	28.1	23.0	46.0	36.8	45.1	-	-
	1999	36.8	31.6	34.0	27.0	7.1	46.9	34.6	46.8	29.9	-
	2000	35.6	37.5	31.9	28.1	-	-	35.2	48.9	-	-
Heart	1997	0.6	3.9	4.5	5.1	3.7	5.5	4.9	8.5	-	-
	1998	0.8	3.5	4.1	4.5	-	7.5	6.2	8.6	-	-
	1999	1.2	2.9	3.8	4.6	-	7.2	6.6	8.2	-	-
	2000	1.5	3.3	2.5	4.0	-	6.0	5.3	8.3	-	-
Liver	1997	14.5	5.5	10.4	11.1	-	3.0	7.8	15.0	-	-
	1998	13.4	7.4	11.9	11.0	3.7	2.0	10.9	16.3	-	-
	1999	15.9	5.8	10.5	11.2	-	2.5	10.1	17.6	-	-
	2000	16.2	6.0	11.7	11.2	-	3.3	10.7	18.2	-	-
Lung	1997	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	-	3.0	2.3	3.5	-	-
	1998	-	0.2	3.7	1.3	-	2.0	4.2	3.2	-	-
	1999	-	-	2.9	1.7	-	2.5	4.5	3.3	-	-
	2000	-	1.5	3.0	1.5	-	-	3.3	3.7	-	-

Kidney: cadaveric and living donors.

984H

The EU remains attractive to immigrants ...

Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors. These factors may act in a migrant's country of origin ('push' factors) or in the country of destination ('pull' factors). The relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU exert a considerable pull effect. Various push factors in many parts of the world have also continued to have a strong effect on migrant flows.

Net migration (the difference between immigration and emigration) has been the largest component of population change in the EU since 1989. During 2000, all EU Member States experienced positive net migration. Without migration, four EU Member States would have experienced slight decreases in their population in the course of the year 2000.

For the EU as a whole, the net migration rate in 2000 was 1.8 per 1 000 persons. This represents a slight decrease compared with 1999, and is considerably less than the peak observed in 1992 (3.7 per 1 000 persons).

In practice, the definition as well as the scope of the collection of migration statistics vary between reporting countries. The data are therefore not fully comparable. For more information, refer to the glossary entries 'Immigrants' and 'Emigrants'.

... but the patterns of migration change

A transition can be observed in the patterns of migration in the EU since 1985. From 1985 to 1994, immigration to Germany was the principal component of European migration, being far larger than the net migration flows to any other EU Member State. During this period, a few Member States, such as Ireland and Portugal, had a negative net migration, although the size of this net outflow tended to decrease over the years. The second half of the 1990s saw positive net migration extend to all Member States. Germany continued to experience strong net migration, but its contribution to the overall EU total declined. Other Member States, particularly Italy and the United Kingdom, contributed an increased proportion to the EU total.

The number of persons applying for asylum in the EU has increased significantly over the last few years, but remains well below the 1992 peak.

Non-national citizens

Around 5 % of the EU population are not nationals of their country of residence. The percentage of the population who are non-nationals ranges from 1.6 % in Greece to almost 35 % in Luxembourg. The largest proportions of non-EU nationals are found in Austria and Germany. Luxembourg has the highest percentage of residents who are citizens of other EU Member States.

Acquisition of citizenship can be viewed as one measure of the integration of non-nationals. Acquisition of citizenship depends, in many countries, on legal residence for a certain number of years, together with other criteria such as integration within society and language proficiency.

Immigration from other EEA countries, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	27	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
DK	13	14	14	16	21	21	22	21	21	1	1	DK
D	167	175	160	165	188	206	203	182	169	171	1	D
EL	6	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	1	1	EL
E	13	9	12	11	12	12	10	22	31	43	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	23	23	29	24	21	22	25	28	32	26	1	IRL
I	27	23	21	18	22	23	21	23	1	1	1	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	33	34	36	31	28	30	33	34	36	36	1	NL
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	18	19	20	1	A
P	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	8	1	P
FIN	8	7	5	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	1	FIN
S	23	14	13	13	15	16	16	15	18	20	1	S
UK	70	75	70	52	78	71	81	93	100	94	1	UK
IS	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	IS
NO	12	12	12	12	12	16	14	17	20	17	1	NO

Data exclude unrecorded migration. EL: only non-nationals from 1994 onwards. IRL: labour force survey. P: only non-nationals. UK: international passenger survey.

Immigration from non-EEA countries, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	35	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
DK	28	30	29	28	24	42	33	29	30	1	1	DK
D	1 485	1 024	1 342	1 112	895	890	757	659	634	703	1	D
EL	36	21	28	23	13	16	17	18	10	1	1	EL
E	21	16	27	23	22	24	20	36	50	85	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	11	10	12	11	9	9	14	16	16	16	1	IRL
I	140	104	93	82	78	74	152	140	1	1	1	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	85	86	81	86	64	67	76	76	86	84	1	NL
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	52	54	66	1	A
P	1	1	12	8	4	3	1	1	3	6	1	P
FIN	6	12	10	10	7	7	7	8	8	8	1	FIN
S	37	35	33	49	69	30	24	30	31	29	1	S
UK	197	192	146	157	175	174	178	192	233	260	1	UK
IS	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	IS
NO	14	14	15	20	15	9	13	15	17	25	1	NO

Data exclude unrecorded migration. EL: only non-nationals from 1994 onwards. IRL: labour force survey. P: only non-nationals. UK: international passenger survey.

Immigration by country of citizenship, 1999, 1 000s

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L
Total	68.5	874.0	127.4	40.7	12.8					
Non-nationals	57.8	673.9	99.1	14.8	11.8					
EU-15	38.7	335.4	60.3	33.8	9.2					
CEECs	10.6	31.2	6.2	0.0	2.3					
Other European countries	0.5	53.0	1.6	0.0	0.1					
Africa	8.9	30.1	20.3	0.0	0.3					
America	5.3	33.3	34.8	2.5	0.4					
Asia	4.4	102.9	4.0	0.0	0.4					
Oceania	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0					

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Patterns and trends in international migration in western Europe (PDF)
- European social statistics — Migration

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Immigration by country of citizenship, 1999, 1 000s

	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	EEA	CH
Total	119.2	86.7	14.5	14.7	49.8	354.1	4.8			108.0
Non-nationals	78.4	72.4	14.5	7.9	34.6	238.5	1.9			83.7
EU-15	61.2	27.7	4.6	8.3	24.1	175.6	0.6			36.9
CEECs	5.3	38.0	0.3	3.7	5.5	13.9	0.6			16.5
Other European countries	4.9	8.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	6.1	0.1			3.1
Africa	8.6	2.8	7.0	0.4	2.1	27.9	0.1			5.0
America	8.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	2.7	23.8	0.2			9.3
Asia	10.0	7.6	0.5	1.5	11.5	64.5	0.3			12.1
Oceania	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	40.0	0.0			0.8

Data exclude unrecorded migration. UK: international passenger survey.

Immigration of nationals as % of total immigration

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	20	20	18	17	15	16	16	16	17	16	16	B
DK	52	49	51	53	53	38	42	45	44	41	41	DK
D	49	23	19	23	28	28	26	27	25	23	23	D
EL	41	45	54	40	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	EL
E	60	57	53	54	46	46	44	38	30	22	22	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	1	68	63	57	55	56	45	47	53	64	64	IRL
I	42	44	48	49	47	29	17	1	1	1	1	I
L	9	9	8	9	9	7	8	9	9	8	8	L
NL	31	30	29	27	28	30	29	30	33	34	34	NL
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	19	17	17	A
P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P
FIN	52	30	29	27	34	40	43	40	41	46	46	FIN
S	11	12	13	11	11	21	27	25	28	31	31	S
UK	40	44	48	44	47	37	38	34	33	33	33	UK
IS	65	57	67	65	67	67	66	65	61	60	60	IS
NO	38	39	36	30	34	36	35	31	27	23	23	NO
CH	20	19	16	15	17	20	24	24	25	22	22	CH

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Immigration, total, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	63	68	67	64	66	63	62	59	62	68	69*	B
DK	41	44	43	43	45	63	54	50	51	50	53*	DK
D	1 652	1 199	1 502	1 277	1 083	1 096	960	841	802	874	827*	D
EL	42	24	32	28	18	21	22	22	13	1	1	EL
E	34	24	39	33	34	36	30	58	81	127	1	E
F	97	102	111	94	64	50	47	66	100	1	1	F
IRL	33	33	41	35	30	31	39	44	44*	48*	42*	IRL
I	167	127	114	100	99	97	172	1	166	190	1	I
L	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	12	13	12*	L
NL	117	120	117	119	92	96	109	110	122	119	133*	NL
A	1	1	1	1	95	1	70	70	73	87	1	A
P	1	1	14	10	6	5	4	3	6	14	1	P
FIN	14	19	15	15	12	12	13	14	14	15	17*	FIN
S	60	50	45	62	84	46	40	45	49	50	59*	S
UK	267	267	216	210	253	246	258	285	332*	354*	1	UK
IS	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5*	IS
NO	26	26	27	32	27	26	26	32	37	42	36*	NO
CH	154	165	157	145	130	114	74	92	96	108	1	CH

Data exclude unrecorded migration. EL: only non-nationals from 1994 onwards; E, P: only non-nationals; IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Emigration to other EEA countries: 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	B
DK	14	14	14	15	18	17	18	19	20	21	21	DK
D	114	126	124	132	173	179	193	200	189	181	181	D
EL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	EL
E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	41	26	24	24	20	18	19	17	15	11	11	IRL
I	29	30	29	30	66	23	24	20	21	21	21	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	27	27	27	27	26	30	33	30	30	31	31	NL
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	19	19	19	19	A
P	1	1	12	12	1	5	8	7	4	3	3	P
FIN	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	FIN
S	20	19	17	17	17	19	20	23	24	22	22	S
UK	60	74	60	64	55	57	73	72	62	82	82	UK
IS	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	IS
NO	16	10	9	9	10	1	11	-12	13	15	15	NO

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Emigration to non-EEA countries: 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	11	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
DK	19	19	18	18	17	17	19	20	20	21	21	DK
D	497	471	596	683	567	519	485	547	566	492	492	D
EL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	EL
E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	15	9	9	11	15	15	12	12	14	14	14	IRL
I	27	28	28	32	1	20	23	26	27	27	27	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	31	31	32	32	28	33	33	32	30	28	28	NL
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	50	45	48	48	A
P	1	1	11	11	1	3	3	2	4	2	2	P
FIN	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	FIN
S	5	5	8	12	16	15	14	16	15	14	14	S
UK	171	165	167	149	136	135	139	153	137	163	163	UK
IS	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	IS
NO	8	8	8	10	9	1	10	10	10	8	8	NO

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Emigration by country of citizenship, 1999, 1 000s

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L
Total	1	41.3	1	672.0	1	1	1	1	1	8.1
Non-nationals	1	24.4	1	555.6	1	1	1	1	1	6.9
EU-15	1	32.9	1	257.6	1	1	1	1	1	6.7
CEECs	1	1.6	1	247.3	1	1	1	1	1	0.6
Other European countries	1	0.4	1	47.1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1
Africa	1	1.0	1	24.7	1	1	1	1	1	0.1
America	1	1.6	1	26.0	1	1	1	1	1	0.4
Asia	1	1.7	1	63.5	1	1	1	1	1	0.2
Oceania	1	0.1	1	5.8	1	1	1	1	1	0.0

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey.

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Emigration by country of citizenship, 1999, 1 000s

	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	EEA	CH
Total	59.0	1	1	12.0	35.7	245.3	3.7	1	1	91.8
Non-nationals	20.7	1	1	2.0	13.6	130.5	1.0	1	1	62.8
EU-15	48.5	1	1	10.9	28.5	162.3	0.5	1	1	40.1
CEECs	1.4	1	1	0.5	1.0	7.4	0.2	1	1	6.6
Other European countries	1.0	1	1	0.1	2.2	2.8	0.1	1	1	31.1
Africa	1.6	1	1	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.0	1	1	2.0
America	2.9	1	1	0.2	1.5	19.8	0.1	1	1	5.8
Asia	2.8	1	1	0.2	1.5	25.7	0.0	1	1	5.7
Oceania	0.3	1	1	0.0	0.2	13.4	0.0	1	1	0.4

Data exclude unrecorded migration. UK: international passenger survey.

1C1G6

Emigration of nationals as % of total emigration

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	42	39	38	30	38	40	40	40	33	41	..	B
DK	73	68	71	69	69	68	65	63	61	..	..	DK
D	24	17	15	13	18	19	18	15	15	17	..	D
EL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	EL
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
IRL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IRL
I	87	89	88	90	91	82	82	..	..	..	..	I
L	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	12	11	15	..	L
NL	64	63	61	63	67	66	66	65	65	65	..	NL
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	30	29	..	A
P	..	..	95	95	..	100	98	..	..	..	..	P
FIN	86	81	76	76	82	83	72	84	84	83	..	FIN
S	36	39	49	50	52	55	57	60	63	62	..	S
UK	59	57	60	59	57	62	65	58	56*	47*	..	UK
IS	73	67	55	70	77	83	84	81	85	74	..	IS
NO	59	54	52	45	51	53	51	53	48	44	..	NO
CH	33	29	26	26	30	30	30	31	32	32	..	CH

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Emigration, total, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	33	34	34	45	37	36	37	39	49	41	56*	B
DK	32	33	32	32	35	35	37	38	40	41	43*	DK
D	611	597	720	815	768	698	678	747	755	672	722*	D
EL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	EL
E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
IRL	56	35	33	35	35	33	31	29	21*	29*	22*	IRL
I	56	58	57	61	66	43	48	..	57	76	..	I
L	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	8*	L
NL	57	57	59	59	54	63	65	62	60	59	61*	NL
A	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	69	64	67	..	A
P	..	..	22	22	8	7	10	10	8	4	..	P
FIN	7	6	6	6	9	9	11	10	11	12	14*	FIN
S	75	25	26	30	33	34	34	39	39	36	34*	S
UK	231	239	227	213	191	192	212	225	199*	245*	..	UK
IS	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3*	IS
NO	24	18	17	19	20	19	21	21	23	23	27*	NO
CH	98	103	117	105	99	100	103	99	95	92	..	CH

Data exclude unrecorded migration. IRL: labour force survey; UK: international passenger survey.

Asylum applications: 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	397.0	511.2	672.4	516.7	300.3	263.7	227.8	342.8	295.5	352.5*	:	EU-15
B	12.9	15.4	17.7	26.7	14.3	11.4	12.4	11.8	22.0	35.7	:	B
DK	5.3	4.6	13.9	14.3	6.7	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.7	6.5	:	DK
D	193.1	256.1	438.2	322.6	127.2	127.9	117.1	104.4	98.6	95.1	:	D
EL	4.1	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	4.4	3.0	1.5	:	EL
E	8.6	8.1	11.7	12.6	12.0	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	8.4	:	E
F	54.8	47.4	28.9	27.6	26.0	20.4	17.4	21.4	22.4	30.9	:	F
IRL	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	3.9	4.6	7.7	:	IRL
I	3.6	24.5	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	13.1	18.5*	:	I
L	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3*	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	3.9	:	L
NL	21.2	21.6	20.3	35.4	52.6	29.3	22.9	34.4	45.2	39.3	:	NL
A	22.8	27.3	16.2	4.7	5.1	5.9	7.0	6.7	13.8	20.1	:	A
P	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	:	P
FIN	2.7	2.1	3.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.1	:	FIN
S	29.4	27.4	84.0	37.6	18.6	9.0	5.8	9.7	12.8	11.2	:	S
UK	38.2	73.4	32.3	28.5	32.8	44.0	29.6	32.5	46.0	71.2	:	UK
IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	4.0	4.6	5.2	12.9	3.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	8.4	10.2*	:	NO
EEA	401.0	515.8	677.6	529.6	303.7	265.1	229.6	245.1	303.9	362.7*	:	EEA
CH	35.8	41.6	18.0	24.7	16.1	17.0	17.9	24.0	41.3	46.1*	:	CH

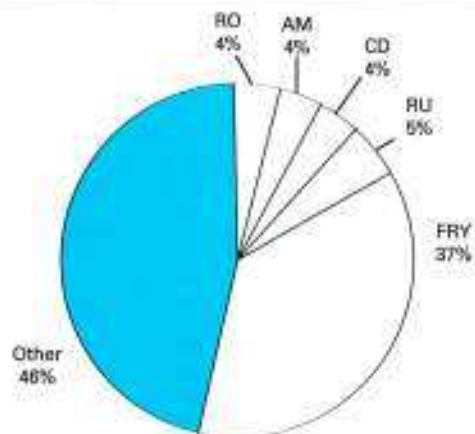
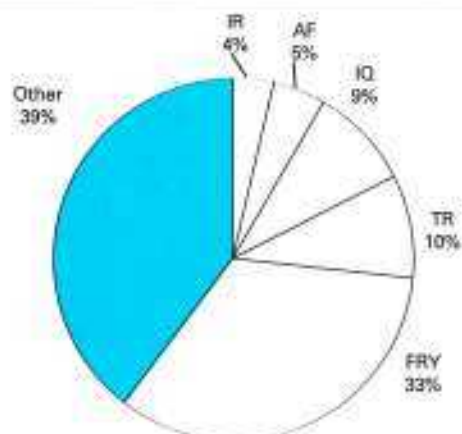
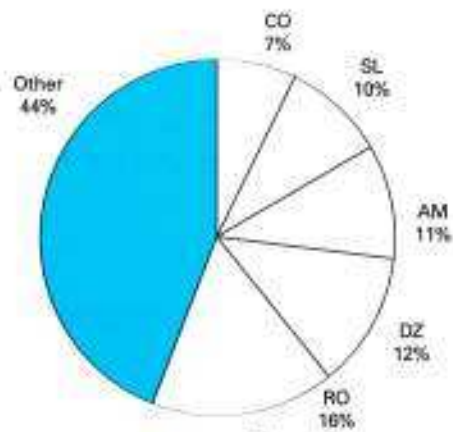
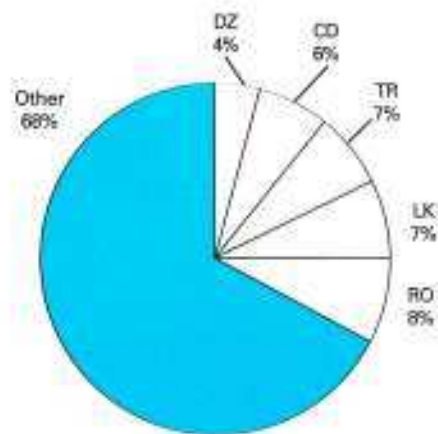
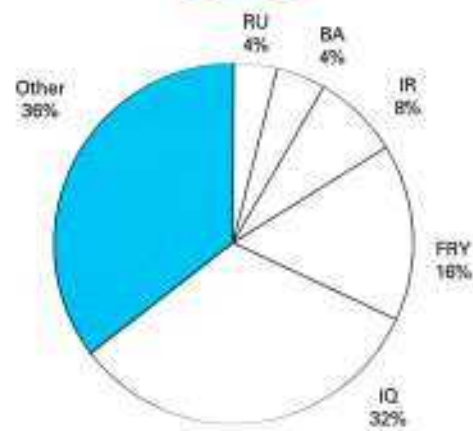
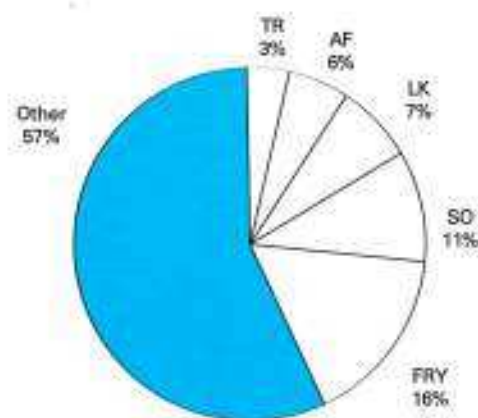
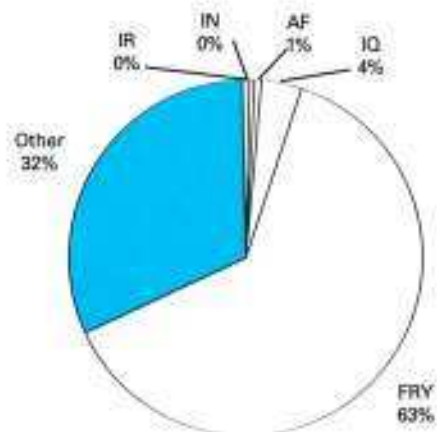
B: excluding dependent children. Figure for 1999 is calculated as the sum of monthly data supplied to Eurostat. DK: excluding applications made inside Denmark and rejected applications at the border. D: excluding repeat applications. Includes dependent children if the parents requested asylum for them. EL: figures for 1989-92 are the sum of the application registered with the Greek authorities and those registered with the UNHCR (United Nations High Commission for Refugees). E: up to 1998 — excluding dependants; 1999 — including dependants. F: excluding children and some accompanying adults. I: excluding dependent children. NL, A: excluding displaced persons from the former Yugoslavia granted exceptional leave to remain. S: excluding repeat applications. UK: excluding dependants. CH: partly excluding persons rejected at the border (especially those lacking proper identity papers).

Refugee status granted according to the Geneva Convention

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	1 154	1 128	888	595	417	:	:	1 570	1 870	927	106	B
DK	1 247	700	985	757	749	:	4 969	1 439	976	1 102	1 136	DK
D	5 991	6 518	11 597	:	16 396	:	:	23 990	18 222	10 260	10 261	D
EL	:	166	:	45	42	:	203	130	130	156	112	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	243	156	385	248	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 344	3 463	3 736	3 314	F
IRL	:	:	0	7	7	2	:	30	150	60	:	IRL
I	:	:	:	:	162	294	:	170	350	740	806*	I
L	:	5	5	1	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	1 032	694	775	4 923	10 138	6 654	:	8 806	6 486	1 709	1 506	NL
A	2 879	864	1 469	2 289	1 193	:	:	716	650	:	2 898	A
P	8	30	8	:	:	:	:	7	4	:	16	P
FIN	10	15	16	12	9	:	4	11	4	7	32	FIN
S	3 079	2 167	1 404	615	1 025	:	:	:	1 022	801	326	S
UK	2 208	902	505	1 115	1 590	:	1 295	2 240	3 986	5 346	7 816	UK
IS	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	44	IS
NO	338	:	101	63	54	22	:	:	:	:	:	NO
CH	654	571	872	1 408	3 831	2 937	:	:	2 636	2 032	2 050	CH

Asylum applications by country of citizenship, 1999

TOTAL

B**D****E****F****NL****S****UK****CH**

Non-national EEA citizens, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	545	556	560	543	549	553	556	561	563	564	565	B
DK	51	52	53	54	56	59	62	66	69	71	-	DK
D	1 517	1 645	1 699	1 727	1 759	1 789	1 821	1 849	1 859	1 864	1 868	D
EL	55	60	63	66	63	44	45	46	45	-	-	EL
E	249	259	294	184	203	223	239	255	264	300	317	E
F	1 324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	-	69	73	-	-	73	-	81	85	85*	-	IRL
I	-	165	162	162	121	125	-	134	134	-	150	I
L	96	104	108	111	116	120	124	128	131	135	-	L
NL	169	176	184	190	196	195	193	190	192	194	198	NL
A	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	94*	-	-	A
P	28	30	32	33	37	39	42	44	46	49	53	P
FIN	11	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	FIN
S	238	239	232	227	221	218	216	215	212	212	212	S
UK	919	814	827	775	823	912	826	814	888	869	-	UK
IS	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	IS
NO	59	58	58	60	61	63	64	67	73	-	82	NO
CH	784	807	824	829	832	837	838	829	820	813	811	CH

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Non-EEA citizens, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	336	348	362	367	371	369	354	330	340	287	289	B
DK	100	109	117	126	133	138	160	172	181	185	-	DK
D	3 329	3 698	4 184	4 768	5 119	5 201	5 353	5 465	5 506	5 456	5 476	D
EL	171	169	191	197	106	109	110	116	121	-	-	EL
E	149	148	190	209	327	238	260	295	345	420	484	E
F	2 273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 065	-	F
IRL	-	19	22	-	-	23	-	33	26*	29*	-	IRL
I	-	616	418	762	503	558	-	750	-	-	1 121	I
L	13	9	10	12	12	13	14	15	16	18	-	L
NL	474	517	549	567	584	562	533	490	486	468	453	NL
A	-	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	740*	-	A
P	73	78	79	89	100	118	126	129	129	129	137	P
FIN	10	14	25	33	43	49	54	58	65	69	71	FIN
S	218	245	267	272	286	319	316	312	310	288	275	S
UK	976	991	1 200	1 245	1 207	1 184	1 166	1 307	1 339	1 429	-	UK
IS	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	IS
NO	81	85	89	94	101	101	96	90	85	91*	96	NO
CH	282	320	366	414	460	495	526	541	555	570	596	CH

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Population by country of citizenship, 1 January 1999, 1 000s

	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L
Total	10 213.8	5 313.6	82 037.0	10 511.1	39 394.3	56 652.0	3 744.7			429.2
Non-nationals	850.6	256.3	7 319.6	165.7	719.6	3 596.6	719.6			152.9
EU-15	9 925.7	5 110.5	76 571.7	10 389.5	38 969.7	54 376.9	3 696.6			411.3
CEECs	16.2	46.6	1 926.0	53.4	21.0	63.0	0.0			1
Other European countries	77.6	57.4	2 158.4	5.2	14.2	276.9	0.0			0.0
Africa	156.3	23.9	303.3	13.0	179.5	1 633.1	0.0			1
America	18.6	9.8	199.3	19.9	147.2	72.8	9.6			1
Asia	18.6	55.5	796.3	27.4	61.0	227.0	0.0			1
Oceania	0.6	1.1	9.9	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.0			1

F: 1990 census results, metropolitan France; IRL, UK: labour force survey, spring 1999; A: 1991 census results; IS: data refer to 1 December 1998.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

— No 1 Why do people migrate?

— No 15 First results of the demographic data collection for 2000 in Europe

Population by country of citizenship, 1 January 1999, 1 000s

	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	IS	NO	EEA	CH
Total	15 760.1	8 082.8	9 979.5	5 159.6	8 854.3	58 614.4	275.7			7 123.5
Non-nationals	662.3	739.8	178.1	85.1	499.9	2 297.9	6.5			1 383.6
EU-15	15 290.0	7 343.0	9 849.5	5 090.3	8 531.4	57 175.6	2.5			810.1
CEECs	39.0	337.9	2.1	38.9	112.7	118.4	1.7			348.8
Other European countries	106.1	138.2	1.8	2.7	54.7	79.7	0.3			432.5
Africa	164.0		83.1	8.7	27.7	291.4	0.2			33.0
America	37.4		34.8	3.5	32.7	249.7	0.8			44.0
Asia	68.7		7.4	13.0	83.0	559.0	0.9			61.5
Oceania	2.8		0.5	0.4	2.1	98.7	0.1			2.2

F: 1990 census results, metropolitan France; IRL, UK: labour force survey, spring 1999; A: 1991 census results; IS: data refer to 1 December 1998.

Acquisition of citizenship

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	197 392	238 749	280 086	290 491	329 946	288 198	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	8 658	8 470	46 485	16 379	25 808	26 149	24 581	-	34 034	24 196	-	B
DK	3 028	5 484	5 104	5 037	5 736	5 260	7 283	5 482	10 262	-	-	DK
D	20 078	27 162	37 000	45 016	61 625	31 797	86 356	83 027	106 790	143 120	-	D
EL	1 090	886	1 204	1 803	383	1 758	716	930	807	-	-	EL
E	7 033	3 752	5 226	8 348	7 802	6 756	8 433	9 801	17 550	16 384	-	E
F	54 366	59 684	59 252	60 013	77 515	49 843	63 055	83 676	81 449	94 002	-	F
IRL	179	188	150	133	175	355	226	294	1 474	1 433	-	IRL
I	5 256	4 542	4 408	6 469	5 993	7 442	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	893	748	739	800	293	270	305	761	631	549	-	L
NL	12 794	29 112	36 237	43 069	49 448	71 445	82 690	59 831	59 173	62 090	-	NL
A	8 980	11 137	11 656	14 131	15 275	14 366	15 627	15 792	17 786	-	-	A
P	97	43	117	2	144	80	1 154	1 364	519	584	-	P
FIN	899	1 236	876	839	651	668	981	1 439	4 017	4 730	-	FIN
S	16 770	27 663	29 389	42 659	35 065	31 993	25 549	28 875	46 520	37 777	-	S
UK	57 271	58 642	42 243	45 793	44 033	40 516	43 069	37 010	53 934	54 902	-	UK
IS	105	165	155	177	205	229	308	289	352	288	-	IS
NO	4 757	3 055	5 132	5 538	8 778	11 778	12 237	12 037	9 244	7 988	-	NO
EEA	202 336	244 033	285 478	296 271	338 998	300 274	-	-	-	-	-	EEA
CH	8 658	8 757	11 133	12 880	13 739	16 790	19 159	19 169	21 277	20 363	-	CH

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Acquisition of citizenship as % of non-national population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	1	1	5	2	3	3	3	-	4	3	-	B
DK	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	-	-	DK
D	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	D
EL	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	EL
E	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	-	E
F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	IRL
I	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	L
NL	2	4	5	6	6	9	11	9	9	9	-	NL
A	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	A
P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	P
FIN	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	6	-	FIN
S	4	6	6	9	7	6	5	5	9	8	-	S
UK	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	UK
IS	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	4	-	IS
NO	3	4	3	4	5	7	8	8	6	1	-	NO
EEA	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	EEA
CH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	CH

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Education opens opportunities

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on general and vocational education in Europe, for example on:

- educational attainment of the population. These data come from the Community labour force survey;
- entrants, enrolment and graduates. The data cover full- and part-time students at all levels of education, general and vocational, in public and private institutions. The data are broken down by age and gender;
- level and type of education;
- fields of study;
- non-national students;
- study of foreign languages;
- education staff;
- expenditure on education.

Eurostat's data on education: a basis for evaluating progress

Eurostat's statistical information on education is the basis for expert analysis, for example of:

- the participation of girls and women in education programmes;
- the age of entry to education programmes and their duration;
- the relationship between education and employment;
- the differences between States and regions.

Indicators facilitate comparisons

Eurostat calculates indicators that give a general and valid picture, for example:

- the participation rate in education (defined as the number of pupils/students enrolled as a percentage of the total population of a given age group);
- the pupil/teacher ratio which shows the number of pupils per teacher (both expressed in full-time equivalents) at a given level of education;
- the average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils, at a given level of education (obtained by dividing the number of pupils studying modern languages, in a given year, by the total number of pupils enrolled in that year. All foreign languages studied in a country are taken into account).

If you want more information, ask your Data Shop for the publication *Education across Europe — Statistics and indicators*.

International comparability through cooperation

The main source of data presented in this chapter is the joint Unesco/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) annual questionnaire that constitutes the core database on education. Additional Eurostat tables provide regional data and information on the study of foreign languages. As a result, the data from all EU Member States as well as the EEA and candidate countries are internationally comparable.

The younger generation is better qualified

Attainment levels of the population have improved significantly over the last 30 years. By comparing the attainment levels of different age groups, it is possible to monitor the trends over a long time period.

On average, the percentage of women (aged 25–64) who had completed at least upper secondary education (61 %) is lower than that of both sexes (64 %), but within the younger age groups it is similar or even slightly higher. In a few countries, it is higher for women (Belgium, Ireland, Portugal, Finland and Sweden).

Qualifications: fit for the labour market

In general, higher education qualifications seem to reduce the risk of unemployment, albeit to different degrees.

For women (aged 25–64), the unemployment rate for all attainment levels is about 50 % higher than for men.

Generally, unemployment rates are higher for the younger age groups (with the exception of the age group 55–59). The picture is the same for all attainment levels.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- The transition from education to working life — Key data on vocational training in the European Union
- Youth in the European Union: from education to working life
- The social situation in the European Union
- Education across Europe — Statistics and indicators 1999
- Living conditions in Europe — Statistical pocketbook

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Enrolment in education by level, 1998/99, 1 000s

	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary not tertiary	Tertiary	
EU-15	84 299	10 718	23 064	18 037	18 955	999	12 525	EU-15
B	2 606	399	763	356	678	59	351	B
DK	1 239	251	372	209	213	4	190	DK
D	16 842	2 333	5 767	5 508	2 677	469	2 082	D
EL	2 001	143	646	377	393	34	388	EL
E	9 030	1 131	2 580	1 898	1 401	212	1 787	E
F	14 329	2 393	3 946	3 307	2 649	24	2 012	F
IRL	997	1	457	189	157	40	151	IRL
I	10 729	1 578	2 876	1 823	2 627	28	1 797	I
L	80	12	31	16	17	1	3	L
NL	3 511	390	1 268	736	679	20	470	NL
A	1 668	225	389	378	369	54	253	A
P	2 240	220	815	440	407	-	357	P
FIN	1 250	125	383	203	277	-	263	FIN
S	2 435	360	763	346	618	13	335	S
UK	15 990	1 355	4 661	2 250	5 842	8	2 081	UK
IS	86	15	30	12	20	0	8	IS
NO	1 120	139	412	155	232	6	187	NO
EEA	86 155	10 872	24 157	18 206	19 198	1 005	12 771	EEA
US	69 978	7 181	24 938	12 225	10 220	1 643	13 769	US
CA	7 040	529	2 404	1 207	1 358	358	1 193	CA
JP	23 567	2 962	7 692	4 401	4 558	13	3 941	JP

D: ISCED 6 missing; I: does not have a complete university system; ISCED 6 missing; UK: ISCED 4 included in ISCED 3; Post-secondary not tertiary: calculation for EU-15 excludes P, FIN and UK. *Source:* Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Basic data on education, 1998/99

	Participation rate in pre-primary education (%)			Duration of compulsory schooling (age)		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	5-year-olds	From	To	
EU-15	67	89	75	1	1	EU-15
B	98	99	98	6	18	B
DK	67	91	94	7	16	DK
D	53	78	85	6	18	D
EL	1	56	83	6	15	EL
E	75	98	100	6	16	E
F	100	100	99	6	16	F
IRL	2	1	1	6	15	IRL
I	95	100	98	6	14	I
L	24	91	89	4	15	L
NL	0	98	99	5	17	NL
A	36	75	91	6	15	A
P	56	68	74	6	15	P
FIN	32	40	47	7	16	FIN
S	64	69	74	7	16	S
UK	52	95	0	5	16	UK
IS	86	91	91	6	16	IS
NO	70	77	81	6	16	NO

IRL: data only for public pre-primary education; without private pre-primary education. *Source:* Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Source: Eurydice

Pupils and students (excluding pre-primary), 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	67 516	70 242	70 917	72 345	73 014	73 027	73 380	73 296	72 809*	72 581	-	EU-15
B	2 072	2 056	2 033	2 087	2 113	2 153	2 160	2 168	2 137*	2 207	-	B
DK	960	948	933	938	942	943	942	955	973	988	-	DK
D	10 484	13 218	13 338	13 629	13 858	14 035	14 210	14 441	14 497	14 509	14 478	D
EL	1 878	1 865	1 860	1 892	1 889	1 850	1 840	1 833	1 904	1 859	-	EL
E	8 860	8 830	8 773	8 813	8 778	8 637	8 509	8 239	8 087	7 898	-	E
F	11 711	11 800	11 911	11 998	12 145	12 148	12 137	12 131	12 008	11 936	-	F
IRL	870	875	886	892	897	893	885	886	1 000	994	987	IRL
I	9 798	9 632	9 553	9 467	9 572	9 099	9 300	9 306	9 203	9 151	-	I
L	49	49	49	-	-	54	57	60	62	68	69	L
NL	3 529	3 550	3 534	3 539	3 241	3 201	3 179	3 116	3 136	3 123	-	NL
A	1 321	1 323	1 352	1 372	1 387	1 402	1 412	1 416	1 426	1 443	-	A
P	1 974	1 970	2 024	2 099	2 145	2 166	2 134	2 085	2 076	2 020	-	P
FIN	960	980	1 007	1 025	1 044	1 047	1 059	1 077	1 101	1 126	1 152	FIN
S	1 361	1 359	1 377	1 623	1 656	1 698	1 753	1 814	1 962	2 075	2 069	S
UK	11 688	11 786	12 289	12 931	13 298	13 700	13 802	13 232	13 238	14 634	14 955	UK
IS	-	61	62	-	-	67	67	68	71	72	-	IS
NO	-	843	850	-	895	858	856	884	957	981	989	NO
EEA	-	71 146	71 829	-	-	73 951	74 312	74 253	71 701*	73 428	-	EEA
US	55 096	54 769	56 564	57 979	58 573	59 225	59 781	60 622	61 816	62 795	-	US
CA	6 422	6 563	6 681	7 434	7 519	6 666	6 717	6 670	6 530	6 511	-	CA
JP	23 833	-	-	-	22 842	22 408	22 346	-	21 368	20 908	-	JP

D: ISCED 6 missing; L: does not have a complete university system; ISCED 6 missing; D, F: revised data for 1998. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Students in tertiary education, 1990/2000, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	8 816	9 614	10 114	10 854	11 528	11 790	11 931	12 266	12 329*	12 525	-	EU-15
B	271	276	286	307	322	353	358	361	357*	352	-	B
DK	135	143	150	164	170	170	167	180	183	190	-	DK
D	1 720	2 049	2 034	2 113	2 148	2 156	2 144	2 132	2 098	2 087	2 055	D
EL	194	195	200	299	314	296	329	363	374	388	-	EL
E	1 166	1 222	1 302	1 371	1 469	1 527	1 592	1 684	1 746	1 787	-	E
F	1 585	1 699	1 840	1 952	2 083	2 073	2 092	2 063	2 027	2 012	-	F
IRL	85	90	101	108	118	122	128	135	143	151	161	IRL
I	1 373	1 452	1 533	1 615	1 770	1 792	1 775	1 893	1 869	1 797	-	I
L	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	L
NL	437	479	494	507	532	503	492	469	461	470	-	NL
A	200	206	217	221	227	234	239	241	247	253	-	A
P	131	186	191	248	276	301	320	351	352	357	-	P
FIN	155	166	174	188	197	205	214	226	250	263	270	FIN
S	185	193	207	223	234	246	261	275	281	335	347	S
UK	1 178	1 258	1 385	1 528	1 664	1 813	1 921	1 891	1 938	2 081	2 024	UK
IS	-	5	6	-	-	7	7	8	8	8	-	IS
NO	-	147	154	-	177	173	180	385	183	187	191	NO
EEA	-	9 761	10 274	-	-	-	12 119	12 459	12 163	12 721	-	EEA
CH	-	137	143	146	149	148	148	-	-	-	-	CH
US	13 539	13 065	14 359	14 486	14 305	14 279	14 262	14 300	13 284	13 769	-	US
CA	1 822	1 898	1 943	2 633	2 662	1 784	1 763	1 717	1 179	1 193	-	CA
JP	2 683	-	-	-	3 841	3 918	3 945	-	3 964	3 941	-	JP

D: ISCED 6 missing; L: does not have a complete university system; ISCED 6 missing. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education, 1998/99



B: Flemish Community only; L: public institutions only; NO: includes ISCED 2-5a/b; Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

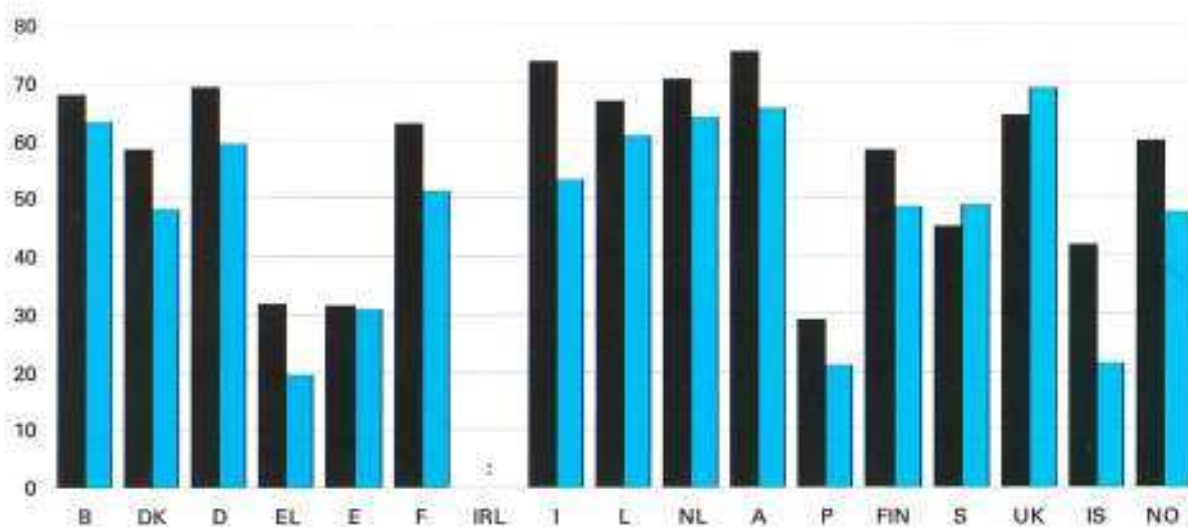
Foreign languages

Average number of foreign languages learnt per pupil in primary and secondary general education, 1998/99

	Primary	Upper secondary general	Lower secondary general	
B (F)	0,4	1,0	1,8	B (F)
B (VL)	0,3	1,5	2,6	B (VL)
DK	0,3	1,6	2,4	DK
D	0,2	1,2	1,4	D
EL	0,9	1,9	1,2	EL
E	0,8	1,4	1,1	E
F	0,5	1,5	1,9	F
IRL	-	1,1	0,9	IRL
I	0,6	1,2	1,1	I
L	1,8	2,5	3	L
NL	0,2	:	1,5	NL
A	0,8	1,1	1,7	A
P	:	:	1	P
FIN	0,8	2,3	2,9	FIN
S	0,9	1,7	2,2	S
UK	:	:	:	UK
IS	0,4	2,1	1,4	IS
NO	1,0	1,5	1	NO

B (F): French Community (includes small German-speaking Community); B (VL): Flemish Community; I: vocational programmes are included in ISCED 3 general; Source: Eurostat.

Percentage of pupils in upper secondary education enrolled in vocational stream, by gender: 1998/99



Black: boys; colour: girls.

FIN: includes ISCED 4 vocational programmes. Source: Utroco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Foreign languages

Percentage of pupils in upper secondary education learning English, French or German as a foreign language: 1998/99

	English	French	German	
B (F)	89	-	7	B (F)
B (VL)	100	100	59	B (VL)
DK	100	33	83	DK
D	91	33	-	D
EL	88	31	4	EL
E	96	15	1	E
F	99	-	34	F
IRL	-	64	20	IRL
I	79	21	7	I
L	92	89	86	L
NL	90	27	37	NL
A	97	44	-	A
P	-	-	-	P
FIN	100	24	50	FIN
S	100	26	60	S
UK	-	-	-	UK
IS	56	12	29	IS
NO	-	-	-	NO

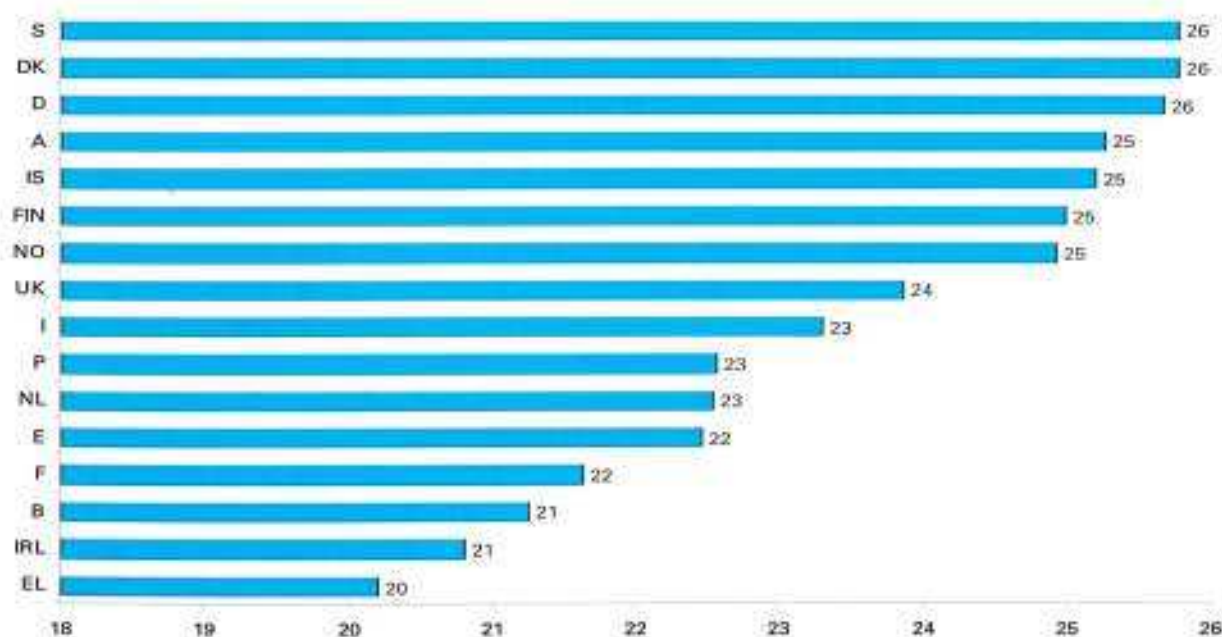
B (F): French Community (includes small German-speaking Community), B (VL): Flemish Community; I: vocational programmes are included in ISCED 3 general. Source: Eurostat.

Participation rates in education for persons aged 16 to 24, at all levels by age, 1998/99: %

	All levels					All levels 18-24 years	Upper secondary 18-24 years	Post-secondary not tertiary 18-24 years	Tertiary education 18-24 years	
	16 years	18 years	20 years	22 years	24 years					
EU-15	91	73	48	35	20	63	16	2	24	EU-15
B	98	85	64	39	20	52	13	3	33	B
DK	93	76	40	39	35	65	27	0	17	DK
D	97	85	68	47	20	48	25	7	15	D
EL	92	69	62	15	8	43	5	4	34	EL
E	87	66	56	40	22	45	11	4	29	E
F	96	81	55	34	16	66	16	0	30	F
IRL	93	74	42	21	9	35	5	6	24	IRL
I	79	70	35	25	20	34	11	0	32	I
L	87	66	25	6	2	32	21	1	0	L
NL	100	80	57	35	21	47	20	1	25	NL
A	92	67	29	25	22	33	10	5	18	A
P	84	66	41	28	18	37	13	+	22	P
FIN	94	85	47	52	43	53	24	+	29	FIN
S	97	96	47	45	36	51	27	1	20	S
UK	84	53	46	29	22	38	16	1	22	UK
IS	90	67	47	39	33	48	34	0	14	IS
NO	94	88	47	42	32	49	24	0	24	NO

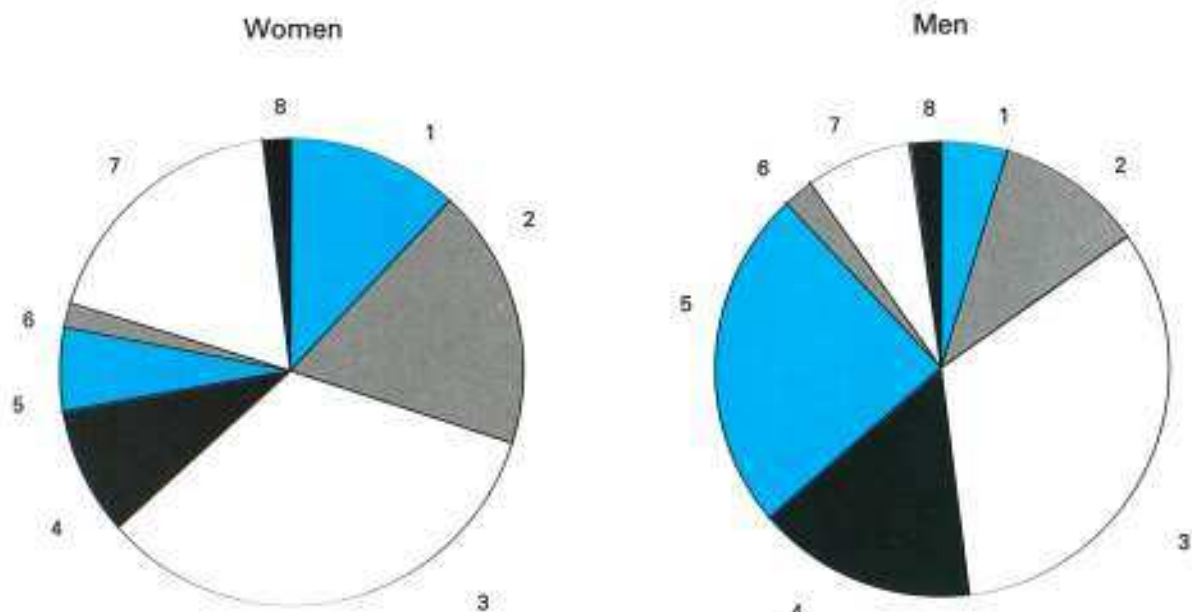
D: ISCED 6 missing; L: does not have a complete university system; ISCED 6 missing; UK: ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3.
Source: Unesco/DECI/Eurostat data collection.

Median age in tertiary education, 1998/99



D: ISCED 6 missing; L: does not have a complete university system. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Fields of education chosen by students in tertiary education, by gender, EU-15, 1998/99. %



Blue: 1; grey: 2; white: 3; black: 4; blue: 5; grey: 6; white: 7; black: 8.
 1. Education; 2. Humanities and arts; 3. Social sciences, business and law; 4. Science, mathematics and computing;
 5. Engineering, manufacturing and construction; 6. Agriculture and veterinary; 7. Health and welfare; 8. Services.

EU-15: without B, EL, F and P. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Women among students in some fields of study in tertiary education, 1998/99. %

	Education	Humanities and arts	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Health and welfare	
EU-15	74	65	39	22	72	EU-15
B	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	69	66	34	29	80	DK
D	69	62	32	18	70	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	76	62	40*	25	73	E
F	-	-	-*	-	-	F
IRL	77	66	49	17	72	IRL
I	82	77	51	26	61	I
L	72	64	36	6	33	L
NL	72	58	24	12	74	NL
A	71	62	32	18	62	A
P	-	-	-*	-	-	P
FIN	80	71	41	17	84	FIN
S	76	65	45	27	80	S
UK	71	60	39	17	77	UK
IS	83	66	39	21	78	IS
NO	76	62	34	25	80	NO

D: ISCED 6 missing; I: does not have a complete university system; ISCED 6 missing; UK: field of study 'Services' not available.
 Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Number of non-national students in tertiary education, 1998/99

From:	Total	EU-15	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	
EU-15												EU-15
B	36 137	19 705		61	547	684	1 393	8 226	47	3 379	1 616	B
DK	12 325	2 202	26		622	25	85	133	47	81	1	DK
D	178 195	46 542	997	677		8 317	5 501	6 403	569	7 136	1 406	D
EL												EL
E	32 954	18 195	1 014	294	3 370	290		4 130	243	3 553	13	E
F	130 952	27 769	1 825	308	5 162	2 663	3 537		569	3 777	1 163	F
IRL	7 183	3 241	67	24	409	31	227	403		131	19	IRL
I	23 496	10 864	93	47	707	8 916	163	447	13		21	I
L	652	580	136	1	34	4	7	301	1	43		L
NL	13 619	5 455	1 183	67	2 059	119	379	217	40	334	17	NL
A	29 819	14 922	101	67	5 679	343	343	456	49	6 785	369	A
P												P
FIN	4 847	1 016	11	38	171	26	39	65	20	58		FIN
S	24 412	9 847	182	799	1 715	221	572	788	86	515	3	S
UK	232 537	106 002	2 423	1 928	14 146	30 186	7 673	13 795	16 192	5 988	577	UK
IS	207	109		38	16		5	2	1	4		IS
NO	9 004	2 554	15	662	304	13	45	82	15	36	2	NO
US	451 934	41 469	855	990	8 808	2 621	3 862	5 745	952	2 822	54	US
CA	35 543	7 365	137	105	769	111	170	3 992	109	194	12	CA
JP	56 552	1 122	56	17	258	15	48	149	11	80	2	JP

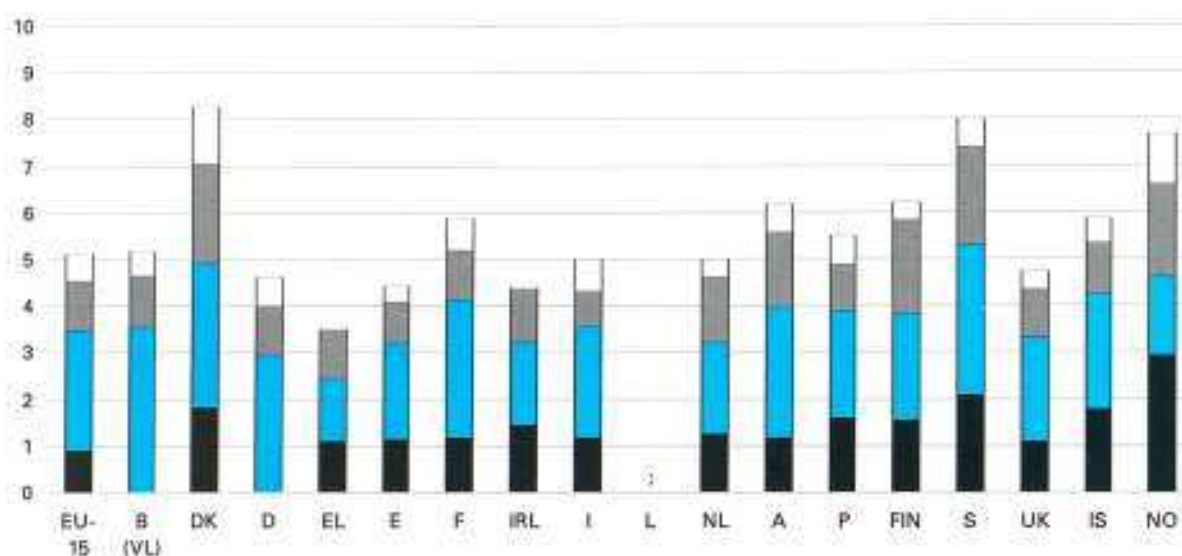
IRL: full-time students only. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Number of non-national students in tertiary education, 1998/99

From:	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	Non-EU	IS	NO	US	CA	JP	
EU-15													EU-15
B	2 781	45	596	47	44	239	16 429	7	22	196	91	149	B
DK	110	33	16	97	523	403	10 119	671	1 326	242	46	29	DK
D	2 285	6 781	1 699	1 082	1 010	2 679	331 635	229	991	3 809	446	1 967	D
EL													EL
E	776	548	1 052	261	420	2 231	14 768	24	227	551	43	97	E
F	604	408	3 367	314	880	1 192	103 183	61	329	2 388	1 005	1 459	F
IRL	53	27	15	90	56	1 689	3 942	5	101	1 479	102	27	IRL
I	61	86	28	47	85	150	11 906	7	33	172	44	117	I
L	3		47			3	72			54	12	2	L
NL		90	118	64	98	670		14	97	237	44	35	NL
A	109		44	174	275	188	14 715	22	72	428	64	311	A
P													P
FIN	38	20	16		403	111	3 832	27	49	251	66	57	FIN
S	538	297	95	3 214		822	9 720	367	1 226	854	199	127	S
UK	2 922	1 220	2 296	2 827	3 828		126 536	247	4 296	11 671	3 362	6 230	UK
IS	2			17	22	2	98		32	13	4	3	IS
NO	121	23	20	175	665	376	6 450	192		256	49	22	NO
US	1 693	863	781	795	4 185	7 148	410 465	496	2 143		20 939	42 719	US
CA	155	93	73	308	279	1 058	28 178	34	138	3 817		1 414	CA
JP	51	28	27	23	62	295	55 430	10	15	1 004	169		JP

IRL: full-time students only. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Public expenditure on education by level of education as % of GDP, 1998



Black: primary (ISCED 1); colour: secondary (ISCED 2, 3, 4); grey: tertiary (ISCED 5, 6); white: others.

Information comes from the UOE (Unesco, OECD, Eurostat) questionnaire on education finance. B, D: ISCED 1, 2, 3, 4. EL: ISCED 0, 1. F: educational expenditure figures do not include OD. NO: ISCED 1, 2. EU-15: without L.

Expenditure per pupil/student in public institutions by level of education in PPS, 1998

	Primary (ISCED 1)	Secondary (ISCED 2, 3, 4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5, 6)	
EU-15	3 715	5 015	7 357	EU-15
EUR-11	3 811	5 290	7 166	EUR-11
B (VL)	3 581	5 878	6 218	B (VL)
DK	6 597	6 814	9 049	DK
D	3 304	4 180	9 087	D
EL	2 564	2 374	3 332	EL
E	3 505	4 705	4 870	E
F	3 586	6 725	6 626	F
IRL	2 589	3 737	8 250	IRL
I	5 254	6 189	6 083	I
L	-	-	-	L
NL	3 590	5 171	10 188	NL
A	5 716	7 678	10 632	A
P	3 128	4 493	6 642	P
FIN	4 375	4 788	6 922	FIN
S	5 269	5 325	12 251	S
UK	3 080	4 168	8 363	UK
IS	-	-	-	IS
NO	5 720	6 832	10 369	NO

Information comes from the UOE (Unesco, OECD, Eurostat) questionnaire on education finance and enrolment in schools and universities. B (VL): Flemish Community. B (VL), NL, UK: public and government-dependent institutions. NO: ISCED 1, 2. EU-15, EUR-11: without L.

Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education: women and men, 2000

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64	
EU-15	75.6	72.7	70.1	66.1	61.9	55.4	51.1	44.9	63.5	EU-15
B	80.2	71.0	66.7	57.9	54.8	47.9	40.7	33.8	58.3	B
DK	86.5	87.3	81.4	80.8	81.1	77.9	73.5	63.5	79.8	DK
D	83.7	85.2	84.9	84.2	82.6	79.6	77.4	70.7	81.3	D
EL	74.7	70.1	62.0	56.4	48.2	38.5	29.8	23.9	51.2	EL
E	61.4	50.7	47.3	38.6	31.5	22.5	17.9	12.7	37.1	E
F	78.9	73.9	68.3	62.3	59.5	54.2	48.0	39.2	62.3	F
IRL	68.9	62.1	57.4	49.7	38.9	35.9	31.5	26.6	49.3	IRL
I	63.2	55.3	52.7	50.5	44.3	34.4	26.6	20.5	45.2	I
L	70.1	66.5	64.7	63.8	58.7	55.9	54.3	42.1	60.9	L
NL	75.6	74.1	70.6	67.8	63.2	60.0	54.9	53.1	66.2	NL
A	83.9	83.7	82.5	79.7	73.1	70.7	67.9	56.3	76.2	A
P	37.6	26.1	20.3	20.7	16.6	14.1	11.5	11.1	21.6	P
FIN	86.8	85.8	86.3	80.5	73.7	63.1	55.3	45.0	73.2	FIN
S	86.8	87.6	84.7	79.4	75.7	72.4	67.3	57.3	77.2	S
UK	90.1	89.0	86.3	82.6	78.7	72.7	64.0	66.5	80.7	UK
IS	67.5	64.3	63.2	65.8	67.4	57.6	48.9	54.2	62.4	IS
NO	93.3	92.6	92.1	89.1	84.5	79.5	73.2	66.6	85.5	NO
CH	88.9	88.1	85.2	84.1	80.9	78.6	74.9	66.3	81.8	CH

IRL: 1997 data. UK: GCSE, O level have been considered as upper secondary education qualification. IS: ISCED 3c shorter than three years are included. Source: European Union labour force survey.

Percentage of the total population aged 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education: women, 2000

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64	
EU-15	76.7	73.0	69.5	63.7	58.4	50.3	45.0	36.9	60.9	EU-15
B	82.8	74.7	69.0	60.3	56.7	44.9	36.2	32.0	58.9	B
DK	88.5	86.0	82.8	78.8	79.4	75.7	66.1	56.0	78.0	DK
D	82.1	83.5	82.9	81.4	77.8	73.4	69.1	60.1	76.7	D
EL	78.9	71.6	60.6	55.4	44.6	34.5	25.4	18.2	49.2	EL
E	66.0	52.3	48.1	36.6	28.2	17.7	13.0	9.3	35.8	E
F	79.2	73.8	67.1	59.5	55.8	49.2	43.2	32.4	59.4	F
IRL	73.1	67.3	61.4	52.1	42.2	39.3	33.9	28.0	52.9	IRL
I	66.3	58.0	54.7	48.8	41.8	30.4	22.6	17.0	44.5	I
L	72.7	64.0	61.9	58.8	52.0	50.6	45.9	31.4	56.5	L
NL	77.8	75.5	70.3	65.0	58.4	51.7	44.7	41.7	62.6	NL
A	80.0	80.2	76.4	74.3	66.7	61.6	58.5	43.9	69.4	A
P	40.8	29.8	23.0	21.6	15.6	13.9	11.7	11.3	23.3	P
FIN	89.5	89.2	88.3	83.1	76.2	64.0	55.8	44.0	74.7	FIN
S	86.4	87.5	85.9	81.8	79.9	75.2	68.1	59.8	78.8	S
UK	89.7	87.9	84.9	79.0	74.2	64.8	55.8	56.1	77.4	UK
IS	74.0	62.0	58.3	58.0	60.1	43.0	36.4	46.0	56.7	IS
NO	94.5	94.0	93.6	88.8	83.1	77.5	70.1	62.2	84.8	NO
CH	85.8	85.2	81.9	81.3	76.7	73.1	66.5	56.9	77.1	CH

IRL: 1997 data. UK: GCSE, O level have been considered as upper secondary education qualification. IS: ISCED 3c shorter than three years are included. Source: European Union labour force survey.

Unemployment rates for men and women aged 25 to 64 by educational level, 2000

	ISCED 0-2			ISCED 3-4			ISCED 5-6			ISCED 0-6			
	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	
EU-15	10.7	13.3	9.0	6.8	8.2	5.7	4.4	5.4	3.6	7.3	8.8	6.2	EU-15
B	9.1	12.8	7.1	5.5	7.4	4.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	5.7	7.2	4.5	B
DK	6.3	7.8	4.9	3.9	4.7	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	4.1	4.6	3.6	DK
D	13.8	12.2	15.4	8.0	8.6	7.6	4.3	5.1	3.8	7.9	8.4	7.5	D
EL	7.9	12.5	5.3	10.9	16.8	6.9	7.1	10.2	4.6	8.8	13.5	5.7	EL
E	13.8	21.8	9.5	11.3	17.7	6.6	9.2	12.9	6.0	12.1	18.1	8.2	E
F	13.8	16.2	11.7	8.0	10.6	6.0	5.1	5.6	4.6	9.1	11.1	7.5	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.5	4.1	IRL
I	9.8	14.9	7.5	7.4	10.6	4.9	5.9	8.1	4.0	8.4	12.0	6.2	I
L	3.1	3.6	2.7	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.7	1.5	L
NL	3.4	4.4	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.7	NL
A	8.2	6.9	9.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	A
P	3.6	4.3	3.0	3.8	5.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.4	3.9	2.8	P
FIN	11.9	13.1	10.9	8.8	9.8	7.9	4.9	5.6	4.0	8.1	8.8	7.4	FIN
S	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	3.0	2.3	3.8	5.1	4.7	5.5	S
UK	8.5	5.6	11.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.5	3.9	5.0	UK
IS	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	2.2	0.5	IS
NO	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	NO
CH	5.0	5.2	4.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.8	CH

EU-15: without IRL. UK: GCSE, O level have been considered as upper secondary education qualification. ISCED 0-2: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education; ISCED 3-4: upper secondary and post-secondary education; ISCED 5-6: tertiary education.

Source: European Union labour force survey.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 4 Foreign language teaching in schools in Europe
- No 6 Education in the regions of the European Union
- No 7 Educational attainment levels in Europe in the 1990s — some key figures
- No 13 Employment in the EU regions 2000: Job creation is driven by the service sector — education is essential
- No 18 Women and men in tertiary education

Unemployment rates by age and educational level, EU-15, 2000

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64
ISCED 0-2	16.7	13.7	11.4	10.0	8.7	8.6	9.3	6.1	10.7
ISCED 3-4	9.1	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.9	9.7	5.5	6.8
ISCED 5-6	8.3	4.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.2	4.5	4.4
ISCED 0-6	10.4	7.8	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.3	8.5	5.7	7.3

EU-15: without IRL. UK: GCSE, O level have been considered as upper secondary education qualification. ISCED 0-2: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education; ISCED 3-4: upper secondary and post-secondary education; ISCED 5-6: tertiary education.

Source: European Union labour force survey.

Comparable data on Europe's labour market

The development of the European labour market is an ever-more important focus of European politics. Eurostat's data on people in the labour market provide the main statistical basis for discussion. They are comparable throughout the EU. Their source is the labour force survey (LFS) of the European Union whose definitions and methods are harmonised for all Member States.

An objective of the labour force survey is to report on the EU's population of working age (15–64 years) which is composed of persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons.

The labour force survey provides comprehensive information on these three categories. It describes the employment situation of the employees by reporting, for example, on their education, the branches they work in, and their occupation, as well as on part-time work, the duration of the work contract and the search for a new job. The data represented in the Eurostat yearbook refer to the situation in spring.

Methodological notes can be found in the respective entries of the glossary. For more information, please contact your Data Shop.

Employment trends in recent years

- **Total employment** was 10 million higher in 2000 than it was five years before, and almost three million higher than in 1999.
- In 2000, the share of occupied persons between 15 and 64 years (in per cent of the total population of that age) was above 63%. The **employment rate** increased by more than 3 percentage points compared with five years before. This increase was more pronounced for women than for men. Employment among women improved in all Member States, noticeably more in those with the lowest employment rates for women, such as Spain or Ireland.

Nevertheless, the level of the employment rate in the EU is still low compared with 74% in the United States and 69% in Japan. While Europe has started to catch up, differences between the EU and US employment rates remain particularly large for women and employees under 25 and over 50.

- Employment rates improved thanks to strong **job creation in services**. Employment in services now represents two thirds of total employment in the EU. For women, this proportion is four fifths. More than half of working women are concentrated in four sectors: wholesale and retail trade; real estate, renting and business activities; education; and health and social work.
- The percentage of persons working **part-time** increased persistently in the last decade. In 2000, women had slightly more than 1 job in 3, but close to 8 out of every 10 part-time jobs. The Netherlands is the country showing the highest percentage of part-time employment.

The distinction between full-time and part-time work is made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondents. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work due to variations in working hours between Member States and also between branches of industry. Since 1999, the question on 'part-time/full-time' was restricted to employees in Belgium. For this reason, the reported percentage of part-timers has increased considerably after that year.

- **Fixed-term contracts** are prevalent in many EU labour markets with just over 13% of all employees working in temporary jobs. Fixed-term contracts are more frequent for women and young people.
- **Unemployment** is at its lowest level since 1993, with an unemployment rate for women falling below 10% for the first time in a decade. Despite falling unemployment in the Union, rates are still far higher than in the United States where unemployment is around 4%.

In most of the countries, the unemployment rates for men are lower than those for women. The gap reaches more than 10 percentage points in Spain. The UK, Ireland and Sweden have slightly higher unemployment rates for men than for women.

Progress in reducing long-term unemployment has been slow. Although falling, it still represents 45% of total unemployment; the chances of finding a job diminish quite rapidly the longer the person remains out of work. Again, it is more difficult for women and older persons to find a new job.

Persons in employment: men and women, 1 000s

	Agriculture			Industry			Services			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	:	7 829	6 767	:	44 751	45 668	:	95 474	105 300	EU-15
EUR-11	:	6 266	5 453	:	35 017	36 065	:	70 406	77 803	EUR-11
B	119	102	79	1 113	1 072	1 064	2 393	2 619	2 978	B
DK	147	114	99	775	703	686	1 771	1 779	1 922	DK
D	1 081	1 134	958	11 619	12 883	12 180	16 301	21 765	23 187	D
EL	889	780	671	961	886	888	1 867	2 154	2 387	EL
E	1 496	1 119	992	4 204	3 630	4 446	6 850	7 279	9 011	E
F	1 394	1 080	971	6 629	5 946	6 152	13 758	15 019	16 256	F
IRL	173	151	130	325	349	476	632	757	1 050	IRL
I	1 913	1 489	1 095	6 877	6 405	6 653	12 431	12 049	13 182	I
L	6	6	4	46	41	38	105	114	139	L
NL	297	252	240	1 648	1 535	1 582	4 299	4 788	5 516	NL
A	:	270	223	:	1 180	1 106	:	2 225	2 354	A
P	840	507	614	1 583	1 421	1 708	2 215	2 488	2 576	P
FIN	:	156	147	:	556	660	:	1 302	1 555	FIN
S	:	135	120	:	1 065	1 005	:	2 933	2 998	S
UK	577	533	424	8 589	7 079	7 024	17 430	18 203	20 190	UK
IS	:	13	14	:	35	35	:	91	108	IS
NO	:	111	97	:	470	494	:	1 456	1 678	NO
CH	:	:	181	:	:	933	:	:	2 617	CH

(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Persons in employment: men, 1 000s

	Agriculture			Industry			Services			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	:	5 092	4 517	:	34 470	35 351	:	47 112	50 723	EU-15
EUR-11	:	4 059	3 639	:	26 950	27 810	:	35 360	37 841	EUR-11
B	88	70	58	897	865	860	1 382	1 339	1 460	B
DK	113	85	74	531	529	516	785	823	854	DK
D	:	:	:	8 665	9 825	9 268	8 017	10 368	10 534	D
EL	493	453	384	735	695	704	1 381	1 301	1 370	EL
E	1 091	810	724	3 496	3 050	3 666	3 965	4 023	4 670	E
F	914	714	670	4 985	4 469	4 673	6 630	7 089	7 556	F
IRL	155	134	116	254	268	372	346	383	494	IRL
I	1 234	957	759	5 191	4 879	5 071	7 538	7 036	7 393	I
L	4	4	3	42	36	33	57	63	73	L
NL	213	192	166	1 385	1 272	1 289	2 289	2 475	2 773	NL
A	:	139	119	:	901	875	:	1 045	1 067	A
P	423	258	298	1 078	972	1 203	1 383	1 216	1 185	P
FIN	:	104	103	:	411	500	:	524	638	FIN
S	:	104	91	:	834	778	:	1 207	1 278	S
UK	446	391	329	6 595	5 467	5 542	8 038	8 422	9 380	UK
IS	:	10	11	:	26	27	:	38	46	IS
NO	:	80	73	:	377	395	:	633	740	NO
CH	:	:	115	:	:	729	:	:	1 244	CH

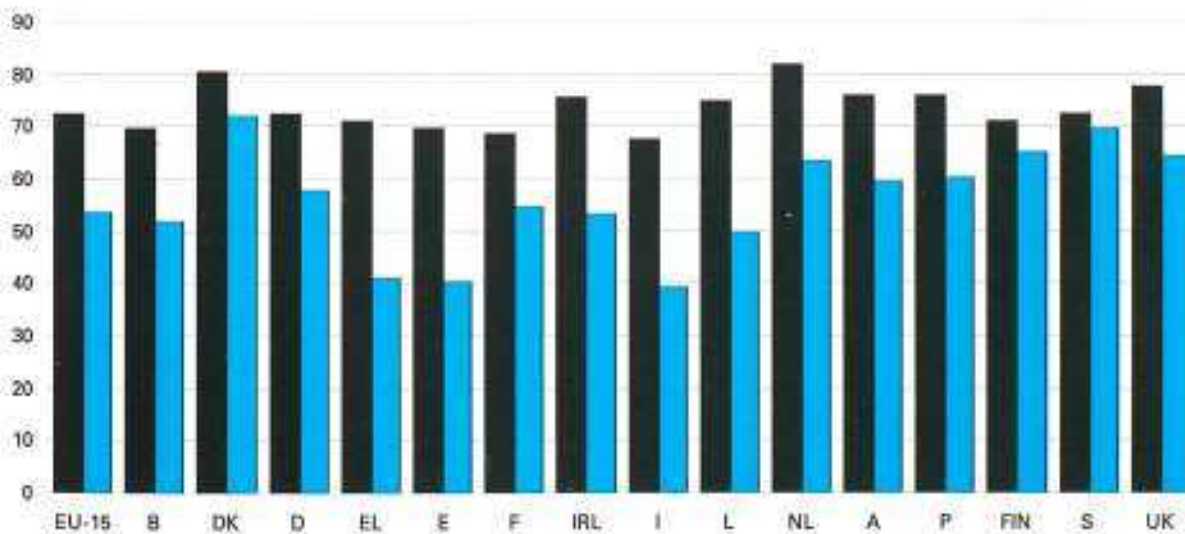
(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Persons in employment: women, 1 000s

	Agriculture			Industry			Services			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	:	2 737	2 250	:	10 281	10 317	:	48 362	54 578	EU-15
EUR-11	:	2 208	1 814	:	8 068	8 255	:	35 046	39 962	EUR-11
B	31	32	21	216	206	203	1 111	1 281	1 518	B
DK	34	29	25	194	174	170	985	956	1 068	DK
D	475	458	336	2 954	3 058	2 912	8 284	11 597	12 653	D
EL	396	328	287	226	191	184	686	853	1 018	EL
E	405	309	269	708	579	780	2 885	3 256	4 341	E
F	480	366	301	1 644	1 476	1 479	7 128	7 930	8 700	F
IRL	18	17	14	71	82	104	286	374	555	IRL
I	679	533	335	1 486	1 526	1 383	4 893	5 013	5 789	I
L	2	2	:	5	5	5	48	51	66	L
NL	81	59	74	263	263	292	2 010	2 312	2 744	NL
A	:	130	104	:	279	231	:	1 180	1 287	A
P	417	249	315	503	449	505	1 032	1 273	1 391	P
FIN	:	52	44	:	145	160	:	778	917	FIN
S	:	31	28	:	231	226	:	1 726	1 720	S
UK	131	142	96	1 994	1 617	1 482	9 392	9 781	10 810	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	9	8	:	53	63	IS
NO	:	31	25	:	93	100	:	824	938	NO
CH	:	:	66	:	:	204	:	:	1 373	CH

D: only West Germany in 1990.

Employment rate of men and women (15-64), 2000



Black: men; colour: women.

Employment rate of men and women by age group

	15-64			15-24			25-49			50-64			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	:	59.9	63.1	:	37.2	39.9	:	74.3	77.6	:	46.6	49.4	EU-15
EUR-11	:	57.8	61.3	:	33.8	36.9	:	73.3	76.8	:	43.7	46.3	EUR-11
B	54.4	56.3	60.9	30.4	26.6	30.3	75.0	76.0	81.0	31.1	34.5	39.2	B
DK	75.4	73.9	76.4	65.0	65.9	67.1	84.7	82.7	85.1	62.5	60.8	65.3	DK
D	66.4	64.7	65.3	57.9	48.0	46.1	77.1	77.7	80.2	52.5	50.0	48.6	D
EL	54.8	54.5	55.9	30.2	26.5	26.9	70.2	70.2	71.8	47.4	46.3	47.1	EL
E	49.1	45.9	54.7	32.1	24.1	31.8	62.1	60.4	69.4	41.7	38.7	44.6	E
F	60.8	59.5	61.7	35.7	26.1	28.3	78.4	77.8	79.0	43.5	43.3	48.7	F
IRL	51.9	54.1	64.5	40.1	36.4	48.4	61.5	66.4	77.2	43.6	45.2	53.0	IRL
I	53.9	50.5	53.4	33.3	26.1	26.1	69.9	67.0	69.4	40.9	36.6	38.4	I
L	59.2	58.5	62.7	43.3	38.2	31.8	73.5	73.7	80.1	36.9	36.6	42.1	L
NL	61.1	64.2	72.9	53.0	54.5	68.4	72.2	75.9	83.6	40.2	42.0	52.0	NL
A	:	68.4	67.9	:	58.1	52.5	:	81.8	83.1	:	45.4	44.1	A
P	65.5	62.5	68.1	52.4	36.2	41.9	79.2	79.9	83.5	53.1	53.4	59.0	P
FIN	:	59.7	68.1	:	29.2	45.4	:	73.6	81.4	:	48.1	58.4	FIN
S	:	73.5	71.1	:	40.9	36.9	:	84.5	82.2	:	72.8	71.0	S
UK	71.1	68.1	71.7	64.3	53.9	55.9	79.7	77.8	81.2	58.1	57.0	60.7	UK
IS	:	81.8	87.1	:	61.8	73.9	:	87.5	91.3	:	87.1	89.3	IS
NO	:	71.9	77.9	:	44.4	58.7	:	:	86.1	:	:	72.8	NO
CH	:	:	78.3	:	:	65.0	:	:	85.2	:	:	71.0	CH

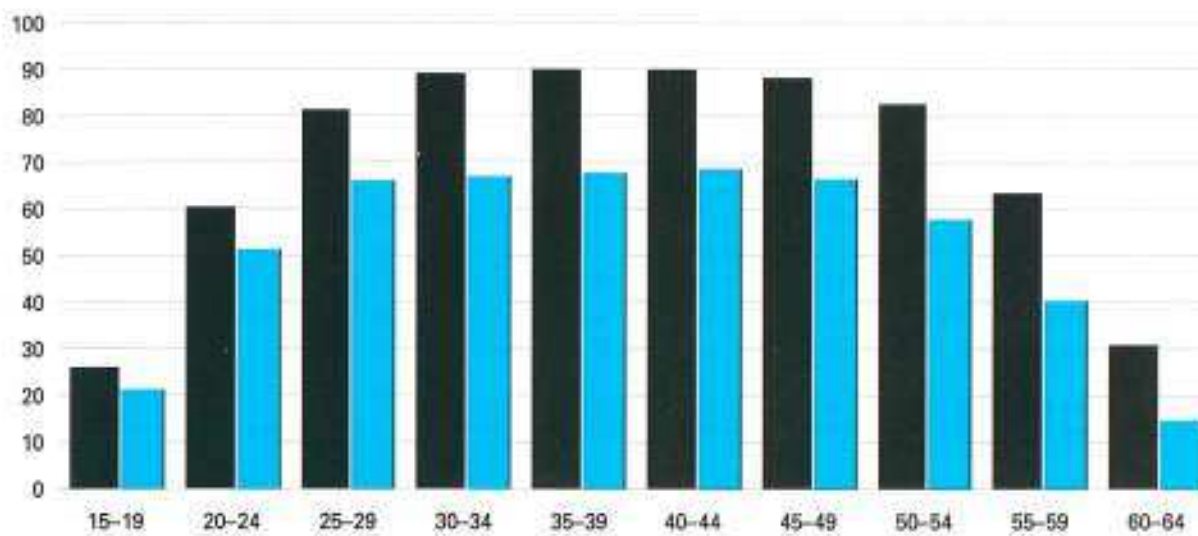
D: only West Germany in 1990.

Employment rate of men by age group

	15-64			15-24			25-49			50-64			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	:	70.1	72.4	:	40.3	43.1	:	86.0	87.9	:	59.0	60.5	EU-15
EUR-11	:	68.8	71.2	:	37.0	40.6	:	85.9	87.8	:	56.9	58.1	EUR-11
B	68.1	66.9	69.8	33.3	28.9	33.7	90.8	87.7	89.9	47.6	48.9	51.5	B
DK	80.1	80.7	80.2	67.8	71.0	70.3	87.9	87.8	89.2	72.4	72.6	70.3	DK
D	78.7	73.9	72.7	59.7	49.8	48.6	90.6	87.6	88.0	69.1	61.6	57.7	D
EL	73.4	72.1	71.3	37.4	33.3	31.9	92.4	90.5	89.3	67.6	66.7	66.0	EL
E	68.2	60.8	69.6	38.3	28.3	37.0	85.8	78.7	86.0	64.6	57.9	64.9	E
F	71.0	67.3	68.8	39.7	28.7	31.4	91.0	87.3	87.9	52.8	50.1	54.7	F
IRL	67.8	66.7	75.6	42.7	38.5	52.8	82.0	81.6	89.0	66.6	66.3	71.1	IRL
I	72.0	65.7	67.6	38.8	31.1	30.2	91.3	84.9	85.6	62.8	54.2	54.4	I
L	76.5	74.3	73.0	44.8	39.6	35.3	94.7	92.8	94.0	56.4	54.3	56.6	L
NL	75.2	75.0	82.1	53.8	55.0	69.9	89.9	88.4	93.3	58.0	56.1	65.5	NL
A	:	77.6	76.2	:	60.9	56.5	:	91.0	90.7	:	58.2	56.3	A
P	78.6	71.2	76.2	58.7	40.1	47.7	93.1	89.7	91.1	71.6	66.9	70.8	P
FIN	:	61.4	71.1	:	30.0	47.0	:	76.0	85.5	:	48.0	59.1	FIN
S	:	74.7	72.6	:	38.7	36.6	:	85.9	84.1	:	75.5	73.7	S
UK	80.5	74.8	77.9	68.0	55.8	58.2	90.3	85.5	88.6	70.1	64.9	68.6	UK
IS	:	85.4	90.4	:	61.9	70.6	:	92.4	96.0	:	91.1	95.8	IS
NO	:	76.0	81.8	:	43.4	60.8	:	:	89.7	:	:	78.3	NO
CH	:	:	87.3	:	:	66.5	:	:	95.2	:	:	83.6	CH

D: only West Germany in 1990.

Employment rate by age group and sex. EU-15, 2000



Black: men; colour: women.

Employment rate of women by age group

	15-64			15-24			25-49			50-64			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	
EU-15	49.7	53.8	58.7	34.1	36.5	40.7	67.2	67.2	67.2	31.0	31.0	31.0	EU-15
EUR-11	46.9	51.4	56.8	30.5	33.3	38.1	60.5	60.5	60.5	31.0	31.0	31.0	EUR-11
B	40.8	45.4	51.9	27.5	24.2	26.7	58.8	63.9	71.8	15.6	20.7	27.0	B
DK	70.7	67.0	72.1	62.2	60.9	64.0	81.4	77.4	80.9	52.9	49.1	60.1	DK
D	54.0	55.3	57.8	56.0	46.2	43.6	61.1	67.4	72.7	36.2	38.4	39.5	D
EL	37.5	38.0	41.3	23.8	20.3	22.0	49.3	51.1	55.2	28.1	27.5	29.5	EL
E	30.7	31.2	40.3	25.8	19.7	26.4	38.9	42.1	53.3	20.4	21.2	25.6	E
F	50.9	52.0	54.8	32.0	23.6	25.2	66.0	68.4	70.3	34.7	36.9	42.9	F
IRL	35.5	41.3	53.4	37.3	34.3	43.8	40.5	51.4	65.5	20.1	23.8	34.7	IRL
I	36.4	35.6	39.3	27.8	21.1	22.0	49.0	49.1	53.0	20.4	20.1	23.1	I
L	41.4	42.2	50.0	41.8	36.8	28.1	51.3	53.6	65.6	17.5	18.9	27.7	L
NL	46.7	53.2	63.4	52.2	53.9	66.7	53.8	62.8	73.7	22.9	27.8	38.2	NL
A	59.2	59.7	59.7	55.2	48.6	48.6	72.3	75.5	75.5	33.3	33.3	32.4	A
P	53.3	54.3	60.4	46.0	32.3	36.1	66.5	71.0	76.1	36.7	41.4	48.6	P
FIN	58.1	65.2	78.3	28.3	43.8	43.8	71.1	77.1	77.1	48.2	48.2	57.6	FIN
S	72.4	69.7	43.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	80.3	80.3	80.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	S
UK	61.7	61.4	64.5	60.5	51.8	53.5	69.1	69.9	73.6	46.5	49.3	52.9	UK
IS	78.2	83.8	61.6	77.4	77.4	77.4	82.5	86.6	86.6	83.1	83.1	82.7	IS
NO	62.7	73.9	45.3	56.5	56.5	56.5	78.0	82.3	82.3	62.6	62.6	67.3	NO
CH	60.3	60.3	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	75.9	75.9	75.9	59.2	59.2	59.2	CH

D: only West Germany in 1990.

The European Council held in Lisbon in March 2000 set as a strategic objective to achieve a total employment rate of 70% by 2010. At the Stockholm Summit in March 2001, the European Council agreed on an intermediate goal: total employment rate should reach 67% by January 2005.

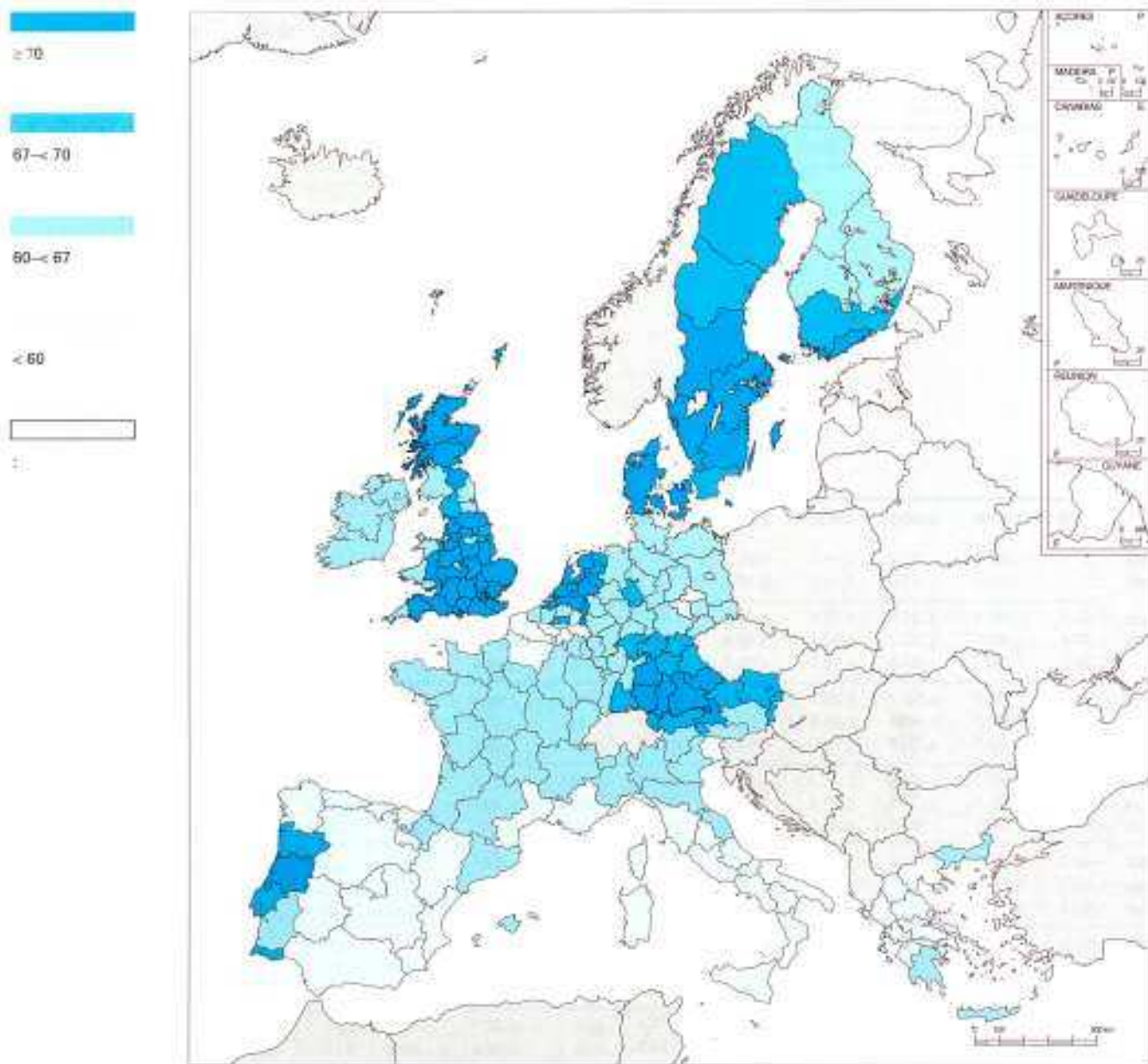
The map shows the percentage of persons between 15 and 64 that are in employment. The Lisbon aim of achieving an employment rate of at least 70% had been reached in 2000 only in Denmark, a large part of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, in smaller areas of Finland, Portugal and Sweden and in a region stretching from the west of Baden-Württemberg, through Bavaria (Germany) to the

area around Salzburg (Austria). In these regions, the employment rate was on average about 74% (EU average: 63%).

An employment rate of under 60% was recorded particularly in regions in Greece, Italy and Spain as well as parts of Belgium, Germany and France. There, the average employment rate (about 53%) was just over 20 percentage points below the value of the regions with the highest rates.

The regions which had achieved the interim goal of a general employment rate of 67% in the year 2000, but were still below the 70% mark, were located mostly around the regions which had already exceeded this level.

Employment rate, 2000

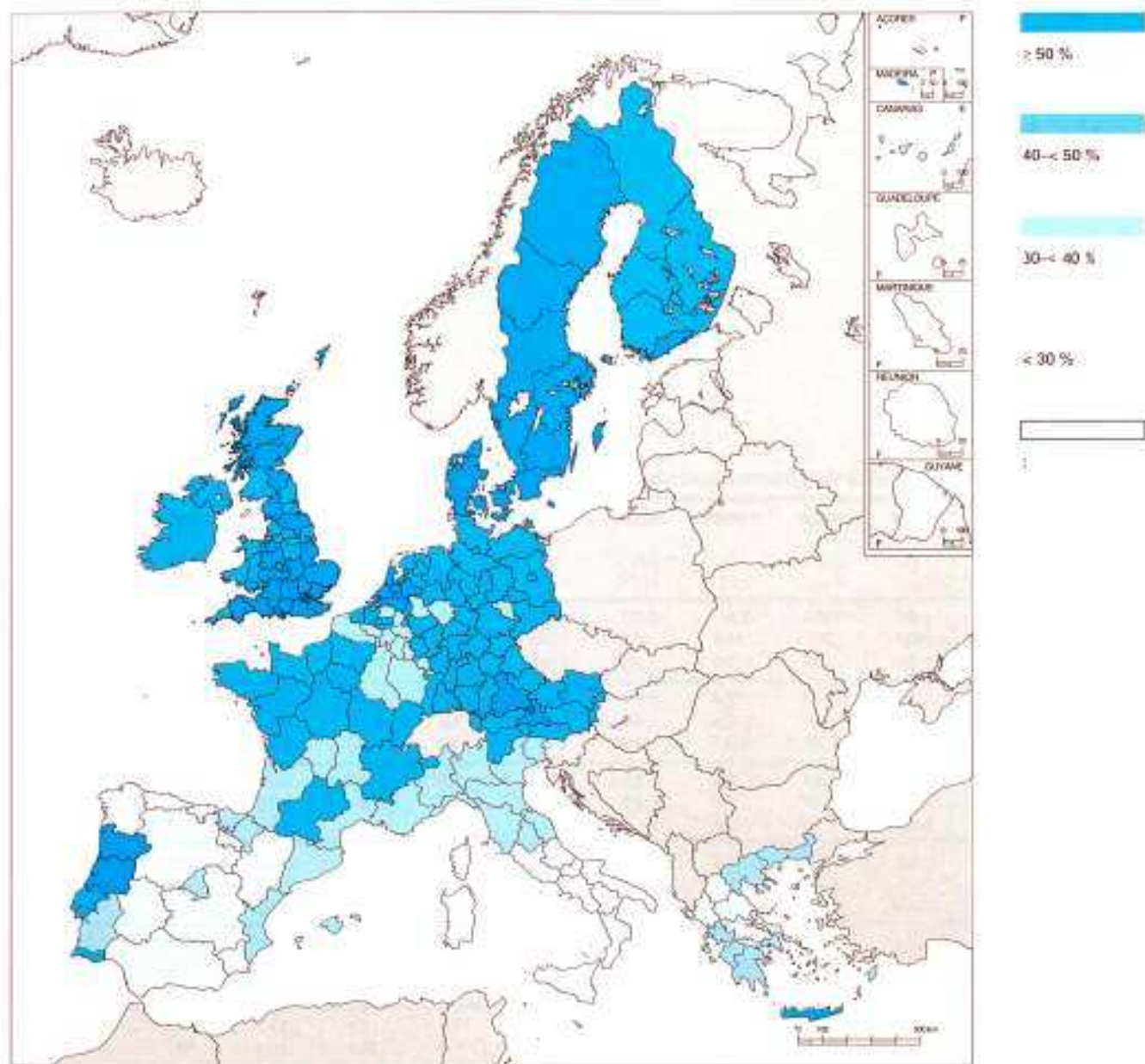


Koblenz, Trier, Rheinhausen-Pfalz 1999

There is a north-south divide in the proportion of women in the working population. Greece, Spain and southern Italy have the lowest percentages, whilst the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom have the highest. The regions of northern

Portugal form an 'island' within the Iberian peninsula: there, over half of those in employment are women, whereas in Spain they represent less than 30 %.

Percentage of working women in total employment. 1999



Men and women employed part-time as % of total employment

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.7	18.0	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	14.1	14.4	15.1	15.7	16.2	16.6	EUR-11
B	10.9	11.8	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.6	14.0	14.7	15.7	19.8	20.7	B
DK	23.3	23.1	22.5	23.3	21.7	21.6	21.5	22.3	22.1	20.8	21.7	DK
D	15.2	14.1	14.4	15.1	15.8	16.3	16.5	17.5	18.3	19.0	19.4	D
EL	4.1	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.6	6.0	6.1	4.6	EL
E	4.9	4.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.2	E
F	11.9	12.1	12.7	13.9	14.9	15.6	16.0	16.8	17.3	17.2	16.9	F
IRL	8.1	8.4	9.1	10.8	11.3	12.1	11.6	12.3	16.7	16.7	16.8	IRL
I	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.8	I
L	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	8.2	9.5	10.7	11.3	L
NL	11.7	32.5	34.5	35.0	36.4	37.3	38.1	38.0	38.8	39.4	41.2	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	13.9	14.9	14.9	15.8	16.8	17.0	A
P	5.9	7.0	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.5	8.7	9.9	11.1	11.0	10.7	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.7	12.2	12.2	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.5	24.5	23.9	23.8	22.8	S
UK	21.7	22.2	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.6	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.9	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.1	28.9	29.9	28.5	28.2	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	27.7	26.7	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.1	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.1	29.3	29.6	30.3	30.5	CH

B, only employees in 1999 and 2000; D, only West Germany in 1990.

Men employed part-time as % of all employed men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	EUR-11
B	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.9	B
DK	10.4	10.5	10.1	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.8	12.1	10.9	9.6	10.0	DK
D	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	D
EL	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.6	2.6	EL
E	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	E
F	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	F
IRL	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	7.8	7.4	7.2	IRL
I	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	I
L	1.9	1.5	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	1.8	1.8	1.8	L
NL	14.9	15.6	15.4	15.3	16.1	16.7	17.0	17.0	18.1	17.9	19.3	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	A
P	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.1	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	8.0	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.9	8.0	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.7	S
UK	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.4	11.4	11.5	10.9	11.9	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	11.2	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.8	CH

B, only employees in 1999 and 2000; D, only West Germany in 1990.

Percentage of involuntary part-time employed

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	19.7	18.0	16.8	15.8	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	20.1	21.0	21.8	19.6	18.3	17.4	EUR-11
B	29.4	27.2	30.0	29.3	28.4	27.7	26.5	26.0	26.2	26.3	22.2	B
DK	11.7	14.1	16.0	17.1	18.2	17.1	14.5	13.6	13.6	15.3	13.6	DK
D	4.5	5.4	5.4	6.8	9.4	9.8	11.9	13.3	13.6	13.0	12.0	D
EL	28.6	29.1	34.9	36.0	40.6	37.2	39.6	41.0	44.8	43.8	43.7	EL
E	25.7	21.9	15.6	14.6	18.6	20.9	22.5	24.3	24.7	25.1	22.8	E
F	:	:	30.5	34.8	39.0	39.4	39.6	41.3	29.7	27.5	26.8	F
IRL	29.4	30.6	31.2	33.7	32.9	32.5	29.9	25.2	24.4	12.7	16.2	IRL
I	37.2	35.2	33.7	33.2	36.9	36.9	37.6	37.9	36.8	36.4	35.6	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.8	:	L
NL	18.3	17.6	4.7	5.1	6.0	7.2	6.2	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	7.3	9.3	8.4	15.2	11.3	10.7	A
P	23.2	20.3	19.4	20.4	19.2	23.1	21.5	21.6	23.7	23.7	23.5	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	43.2	40.9	37.6	33.4	37.9	34.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.5	32.0	30.1	29.6	23.2	S
UK	6.3	8.0	11.1	13.3	13.8	13.4	12.6	12.2	11.5	10.3	9.7	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.0	12.0	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	14.2	13.0	12.7	10.3	10.0	10.3	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.6	7.0	6.8	5.5	4.6	CH

B: only employees in 1999 and 2000; D: only West Germany in 1990.

Women employed part-time as % of all employed women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	31.6	32.4	31.1	33.5	33.7	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	28.1	28.4	29.5	30.4	31.2	31.6	EUR-11
B	25.9	27.4	28.1	28.5	28.3	29.8	30.5	31.4	33.3	39.9	39.9	B
DK	38.4	37.8	36.7	37.4	34.4	35.5	34.5	34.5	35.8	33.9	35.2	DK
D	33.8	30.1	30.7	32.0	33.1	33.8	33.6	35.1	36.4	37.2	37.9	D
EL	7.6	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.1	10.5	10.2	7.9	EL
E	12.1	11.2	13.7	14.8	15.2	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.6	17.2	E
F	23.6	23.5	24.5	26.3	27.8	28.9	29.5	30.9	31.6	31.7	31.0	F
IRL	17.6	17.8	18.6	21.3	21.7	23.1	22.1	23.2	30.1	30.6	30.7	IRL
I	9.6	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.7	14.4	15.7	17.4	I
L	16.5	18.2	16.6	18.3	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.2	22.5	24.6	26.0	L
NL	59.5	59.8	63.8	64.5	66.0	67.3	68.5	67.9	67.9	68.6	70.6	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	26.9	28.8	29.0	30.3	32.5	31.0	A
P	9.4	11.0	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.6	13.0	15.0	17.2	16.7	16.4	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	15.8	15.6	15.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	41.8	41.4	40.7	40.0	36.3	S
UK	43.2	43.2	43.9	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.8	44.9	44.8	44.4	44.5	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.5	49.2	51.3	48.8	46.6	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	48.0	45.8	46.6	45.3	44.5	43.2	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.5	55.2	55.4	56.2	55.6	CH

B: only employees in 1999 and 2000; D: only West Germany in 1990.

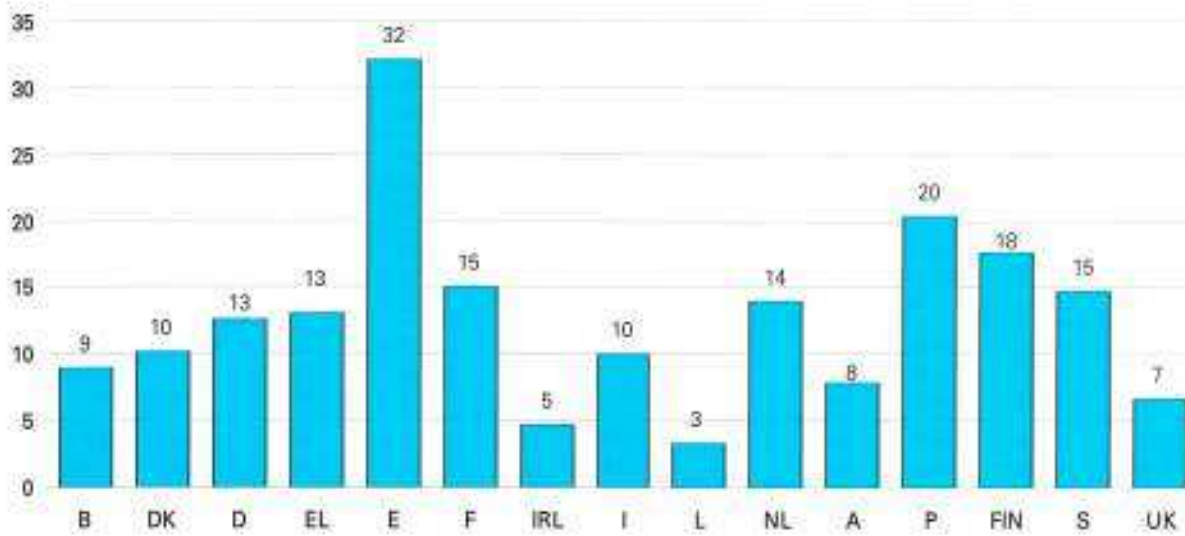
Number of hours usually worked per week

	Full-time			Part-time			
	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000	
EU-15	:	42.1	41.7	:	19.6	19.6	EU-15
EUR-11	:	41.4	41.7	:	20.1	20.0	EUR-11
B	40.3	40.6	38.5	20.9	21.5	22.5	B
DK	40.6	39.9	40.6	19.5	19.1	19.8	DK
D	:	41.7	41.8	:	18.2	17.8	D
EL	44.7	44.4	44.2	23.6	21.7	21.7	EL
E	42.3	42.3	42.1	18.3	18.1	18.1	E
F	41.4	41.1	40.2	22.4	22.6	23.1	F
IRL	43.8	43.2	41.9	18.8	18.4	18.8	IRL
I	40.4	40.5	40.6	25.0	23.9	24.0	I
L	41.3	40.3	40.7	20.8	19.9	21.3	L
NL	41.4	41.3	41.0	17.8	18.6	18.7	NL
A	:	41.9	41.8	:	22.3	22.0	A
P	43.6	43.1	42.0	24.0	24.2	20.7	P
FIN	:	40.9	40.9	:	20.3	20.5	FIN
S	:	41.4	41.2	:	23.5	22.2	S
UK	44.7	44.9	44.2	17.3	17.8	18.2	UK
IS	:	49.5	50.1	:	21.4	22.4	IS
NO	:	39.7	39.3	:	21.0	22.1	NO
CH	:	43.1	42.8	:	19.8	20.0	CH

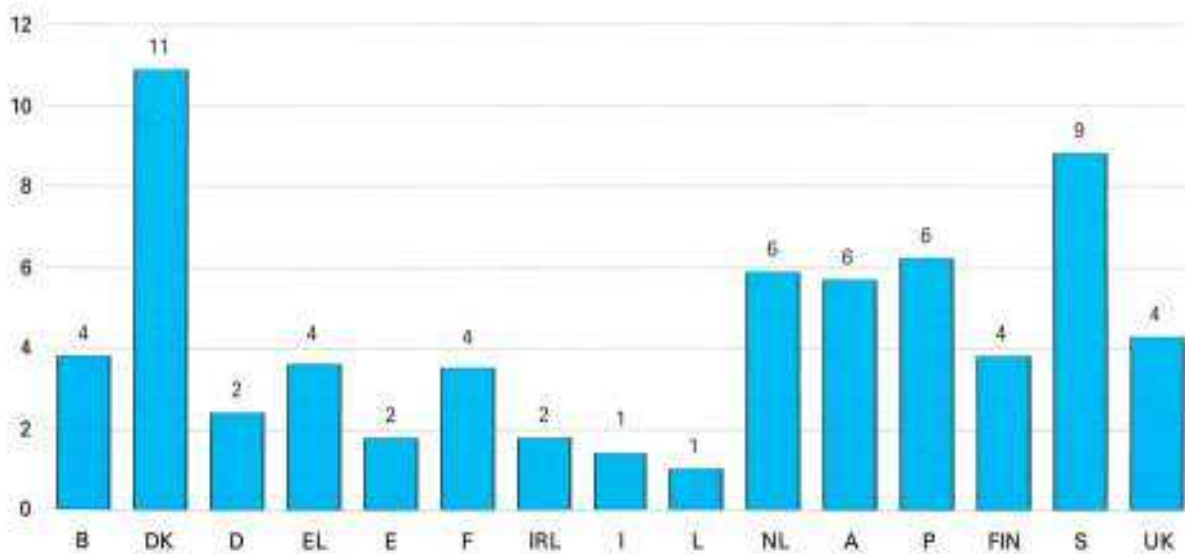
Percentage of persons usually working on Saturday, Sunday, at night or doing shiftwork

	Sunday			Saturday			Night			Shiftwork			
	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000	1994	1997	2000	
EU-15	:	12.1	11.4	:	28.3	27.9	:	5.5	7.6	:	11.2	12.7	EU-15
EUR-11	:	11.4	9.7	:	28.7	28.5	:	5.2	5.7	:	10.3	13.0	EUR-11
B	9.6	9.3	4.3	18.1	17.9	10.0	5.1	4.7	2.3	12.8	13.4	9.0	B
DK	19.9	20.1	19.5	26.4	26.3	25.4	8.5	7.9	7.1	7.8	7.3	6.0	DK
D	10.2	11.3	:	21.0	22.9	:	7.3	7.0	:	9.3	10.7	:	D
EL	14.2	13.7	14.3	42.7	43.1	41.3	4.0	3.6	4.0	7.3	7.8	13.7	EL
E	15.5	15.7	:	38.9	37.3	:	4.5	4.5	:	5.0	5.7	:	E
F	9.0	8.6	9.2	25.7	24.3	24.8	3.6	3.8	4.6	7.2	7.8	9.7	F
IRL	18.6	17.2	:	32.0	30.4	:	5.6	6.2	:	10.4	9.8	:	IRL
I	8.3	8.4	8.0	41.1	40.5	36.7	4.7	5.2	5.3	14.3	14.3	18.3	I
L	9.2	7.5	:	20.3	19.1	:	5.2	3.3	:	11.0	11.0	:	L
NL	14.1	15.1	17.4	26.7	27.9	30.4	2.4	2.2	9.9	7.1	7.6	8.5	NL
A	:	14.3	15.3	:	25.2	27.4	:	8.6	10.3	:	16.4	16.1	A
P	12.5	14.3	11.6	30.3	32.3	29.8	:	:	8.3	5.9	6.3	8.0	P
FIN	:	19.1	17.6	:	26.6	25.2	:	9.1	8.4	:	22.9	23.9	FIN
S	:	16.4	18.0	:	18.7	19.9	:	7.1	7.6	:	24.7	24.4	S
UK	12.7	13.6	13.3	25.7	26.1	25.9	6.4	6.6	12.6	13.4	14.4	10.9	UK
IS	:	18.1	16.5	:	25.9	26.0	:	6.4	5.7	:	16.9	20.8	IS
NO	:	13.8	13.6	:	24.3	22.2	:	5.1	5.1	:	21.5	21.0	NO
CH	:	10.4	10.0	:	24.6	23.1	:	1.5	1.9	:	5.0	6.2	CH

Percentage of employees with contract of limited duration, 2000



Percentage of employed population with a second job, 2000



Unemployment: men and women, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	15 259	17 696	18 402	17 793	18 107	17 862	16 899	15 720	14 193	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	11 536	13 672	14 651	14 317	14 732	14 815	14 065	12 950	11 667	EUR-11
B	261	262	294	362	416	416	409	399	408	385	311	B
DK	220	242	265	291	229	203	192	159	148	148	135	DK
D	:	:	2 575	3 092	3 303	3 194	3 482	3 881	3 681	3 414	3 133	D
EL	255	276	318	351	370	386	411	421	483	515	493	EL
E	2 439	2 469	2 793	3 477	3 733	3 583	3 529	3 358	3 058	2 605	2 380	E
F	2 168	2 311	2 553	2 901	3 058	2 920	3 176	3 125	3 018	2 890	2 459	F
IRL	176	197	209	216	203	177	174	152	123	95	74	IRL
I	2 113	2 052	2 084	2 328	2 532	2 640	2 663	2 689	2 746	2 648	2 466	I
L	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	L
NL	413	395	394	468	516	505	468	396	313	267	239	NL
A	116	130	135	151	146	149	164	167	171	151	142	A
P	224	201	202	267	331	346	349	331	258	228	211	P
FIN	82	169	293	405	408	382	363	314	285	261	253	FIN
S	80	143	252	401	412	391	426	437	368	319	264	S
UK	2 021	2 539	2 885	2 985	2 729	2 496	2 343	2 027	1 835	1 783	1 630	UK

Annual averages.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- European social statistics — Labour force survey results 2000
- Regions: Statistical yearbook 2001

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Unemployment: aged less than 25 years, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	4 696	5 261	5 230	4 897	4 878	4 619	4 282	3 906	3 523	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	3 518	4 014	4 069	3 844	3 840	3 670	3 378	3 031	2 712	EUR-11
B	76	73	78	102	114	108	100	96	98	102	80	B
DK	63	63	65	69	55	54	53	41	37	43	32	DK
D	:	:	358	415	429	400	436	469	435	411	409	D
EL	116	121	133	142	143	145	157	155	169	171	155	EL
E	979	921	996	1 222	1 247	1 150	1 124	1 037	919	748	662	E
F	650	674	709	799	803	728	763	733	663	621	513	F
IRL	57	66	69	71	64	54	51	45	36	28	22	IRL
I	1 032	1 006	994	1 027	1 029	1 027	999	958	942	864	786	I
L	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	L
NL	114	109	113	144	144	149	142	117	100	91	75	NL
A	36	38	35	39	35	33	35	36	34	28	27	A
P	100	81	83	97	112	116	116	106	81	67	64	P
FIN	35	56	82	96	91	78	73	72	70	70	71	FIN
S	32	52	82	121	117	99	102	99	78	62	52	S
UK	638	809	897	916	822	754	725	653	620	597	572	UK

Annual averages.

Unemployment: women, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	7 514	8 424	8 841	8 765	8 862	8 875	8 548	8 004	7 299	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	6 126	6 917	7 415	7 388	7 493	7 571	7 293	6 764	6 160	EUR-11
B	163	159	168	198	222	225	223	215	215	198	168	B
DK	112	127	138	145	119	114	108	89	87	79	70	DK
D	:	:	1 413	1 609	1 690	1 615	1 652	1 825	1 719	1 585	1 446	D
EL	156	165	191	205	213	225	252	254	293	316	299	EL
E	1 274	1 275	1 405	1 642	1 824	1 826	1 808	1 776	1 694	1 501	1 395	E
F	1 254	1 315	1 425	1 542	1 634	1 595	1 676	1 660	1 629	1 565	1 358	F
IRL	64	73	78	81	77	68	68	60	47	38	30	IRL
I	1 159	1 120	1 122	1 216	1 289	1 359	1 367	1 396	1 433	1 388	1 304	I
L	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	L
NL	237	227	215	230	248	260	254	225	175	158	132	NL
A	69	77	77	84	83	83	87	89	91	80	74	A
P	137	125	106	143	171	176	179	169	145	120	119	P
FIN	33	63	114	170	174	178	176	154	142	131	131	FIN
S	38	61	95	154	164	166	190	199	168	150	122	S
UK	814	930	963	1 003	929	873	816	763	705	693	648	UK

Annual averages.

Unemployment: men, 1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	7 745	9 272	9 561	9 028	9 246	8 988	8 351	7 717	6 895	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	5 489	6 755	7 236	6 929	7 239	7 244	6 773	6 186	5 507	EUR-11
B	98	103	126	165	194	191	186	183	193	188	143	B
DK	108	115	127	146	110	89	85	71	62	69	64	DK
D	:	:	1 162	1 484	1 613	1 579	1 829	2 056	1 962	1 830	1 686	D
EL	99	111	127	146	157	161	159	166	190	200	194	EL
E	1 164	1 194	1 388	1 835	1 908	1 757	1 722	1 582	1 363	1 304	985	E
F	914	996	1 128	1 359	1 424	1 325	1 450	1 465	1 389	1 325	1 097	F
IRL	111	124	132	134	126	109	106	93	76	58	44	IRL
I	954	932	962	1 112	1 243	1 282	1 296	1 291	1 313	1 260	1 161	I
L	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	L
NL	176	168	180	238	268	245	215	171	138	109	107	NL
A	47	53	57	67	64	66	78	78	80	72	68	A
P	87	76	95	124	160	170	170	162	113	109	92	P
FIN	49	106	178	235	235	204	186	160	143	130	122	FIN
S	42	83	157	247	248	225	236	238	199	169	142	S
UK	1 207	1 609	1 921	1 982	1 800	1 629	1 526	1 264	1 131	1 090	982	UK

Annual averages.

Unemployment rate of men and women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	10.7	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	10.9	11.6	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.8	9.9	8.9	EUR-11
B	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.8	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.0	B
DK	7.7	8.4	9.2	10.2	8.2	7.2	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.7	DK
D	:	:	:	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.9	9.9	9.3	8.6	7.9	D
EL	6.4	7.0	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.8	10.9	11.6	11.1	EL
E	16.2	16.4	18.4	22.7	24.1	22.9	22.2	20.8	18.8	15.9	14.1	E
F	9.0	9.5	10.4	11.7	12.3	11.7	12.4	12.3	13.8	11.2	9.5	F
IRL	13.4	14.7	15.4	15.6	14.3	12.3	11.7	9.9	7.5	5.6	4.2	IRL
I	9.0	8.6	8.8	10.2	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.3	10.5	I
L	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	L
NL	6.2	5.8	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.2	4.0	3.4	3.0	NL
A	:	:	:	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.7	A
P	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.7	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.1	P
FIN	3.2	6.6	11.7	16.4	16.6	15.4	14.6	12.7	11.4	10.2	9.8	FIN
S	1.7	3.1	5.6	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	8.3	7.2	5.9	S
UK	7.0	8.8	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.2	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.5	UK

S41DX

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 8 Employment rates in Europe — 2000
- No 10 Labour force survey — Principal results 2000
- No 13 Employment in the EU regions 2000

Unemployment rate of population aged less than 25 years

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	21.4	22.1	21.5	22.0	21.1	19.5	17.9	16.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	22.3	23.6	23.3	24.0	23.2	21.2	19.0	17.1	EUR-11
B	15.3	14.9	16.2	21.7	24.2	23.9	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.7	17.7	B
DK	11.4	11.6	12.7	13.9	11.0	10.6	10.6	8.4	8.0	9.6	7.1	DK
D	:	:	:	8.0	8.8	8.8	10.0	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.1	D
EL	21.5	22.9	25.1	26.8	27.7	28.5	31.0	30.8	30.1	31.3	29.6	EL
E	32.3	31.1	34.5	43.2	45.0	42.5	41.9	39.0	35.4	29.5	26.2	E
F	19.8	21.6	23.7	27.8	29.3	27.6	29.4	29.1	26.3	24.0	20.0	F
IRL	19.4	22.4	24.4	25.3	23.0	19.5	18.2	15.3	11.3	8.4	6.5	IRL
I	27.2	25.9	27.0	30.5	32.3	33.7	34.0	33.8	33.8	32.6	30.7	I
L	3.9	3.2	4.0	5.3	7.3	7.4	8.5	8.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	L
NL	8.6	8.3	8.5	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.7	9.6	8.0	7.1	5.6	NL
A	:	:	:	6.3	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.4	5.4	5.3	A
P	10.8	9.5	10.4	12.8	15.0	16.6	16.8	15.1	10.5	9.0	8.9	P
FIN	9.3	16.3	26.4	33.6	34.0	29.7	28.0	25.2	23.5	21.4	21.3	FIN
S	4.4	7.6	13.2	22.0	22.0	19.0	20.5	20.6	16.6	13.6	11.3	S
UK	10.8	14.4	16.9	18.2	17.0	15.9	15.5	14.2	13.6	13.2	12.7	UK

S41DX

Unemployment rate of women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	12.2	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.7	10.8	9.7	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.3	12.1	10.9	EUR-11
B	10.7	10.0	10.2	11.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.8	10.5	8.8	B
DK	8.4	9.4	10.1	10.8	9.3	8.9	8.3	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.3	DK
D	:	:	:	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.7	10.0	9.1	8.3	D
EL	10.8	11.8	13.0	13.6	13.7	14.1	15.2	15.2	16.7	17.6	16.7	EL
E	24.2	23.8	25.6	29.2	31.4	30.5	29.5	28.3	26.6	23.0	20.6	E
F	11.8	12.1	13.0	13.8	14.5	14.0	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.2	11.5	F
IRL	14.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	14.6	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.3	5.5	4.2	IRL
I	13.7	13.0	13.1	14.7	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.3	15.6	14.4	I
L	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.3	L
NL	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.1	7.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	NL
A	:	:	:	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.4	A
P	6.8	5.9	5.2	6.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	P
FIN	2.7	5.2	9.6	14.4	16.9	15.1	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.7	10.6	FIN
S	1.7	2.8	4.4	7.3	7.8	7.8	9.0	9.5	8.1	7.1	5.8	S
UK	6.6	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.9	UK

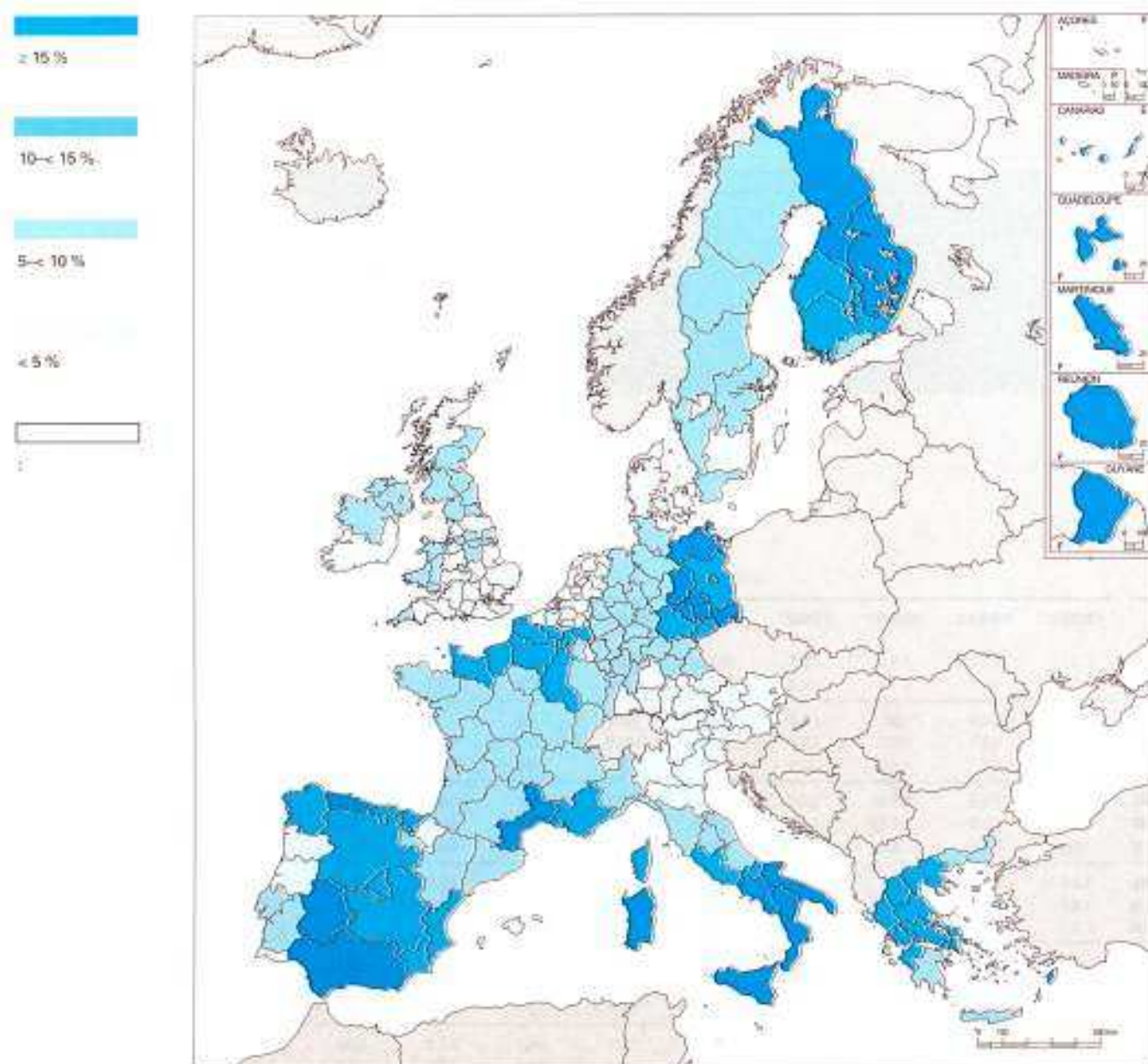
Unemployment rate of men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	9.6	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.3	8.6	7.9	7.0	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	9.1	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.3	EUR-11
B	4.1	4.3	5.2	6.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	5.7	B
DK	7.0	7.5	8.3	9.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.2	DK
D	:	:	:	6.6	7.2	7.1	8.2	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.6	D
EL	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.5	7.3	EL
E	12.0	12.3	14.4	18.9	19.8	18.2	17.6	16.1	13.8	11.2	9.8	E
F	6.8	7.4	8.3	10.0	10.5	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.0	9.4	7.8	F
IRL	12.8	14.2	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.2	11.5	9.9	7.7	5.7	4.3	IRL
I	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.7	8.0	I
L	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	L
NL	4.3	4.1	4.3	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.0	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	NL
A	:	:	:	3.1	3.0	3.1	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	A
P	3.3	2.8	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	3.9	3.3	P
FIN	3.6	8.0	13.6	18.1	18.1	15.7	14.3	12.3	10.9	9.7	9.0	FIN
S	1.7	3.4	6.6	10.7	10.7	9.7	10.1	10.2	8.6	7.2	6.0	S
UK	7.4	9.9	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.1	9.5	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.0	UK

The unemployment rate in 2000 varied from 1.7 % in the Finnish region of Åland to 33.1 % in the French region of Réunion. Of the 211 NUTS 2 regions, 50 have an employment rate of, at most, 4.2 %. None of the Greek, Spanish or French regions were included in this group. Andalusia and Ceuta y Melilla in Spain, the three overseas departments (*départements d'outre-mer*) in France and Calabria in Italy presented rates over 25 %.

Particularly striking are the pronounced differences between the regions with the lowest and highest unemployment rates within some Member States, such as France (Alsace, 5.3 %, compared with Réunion, 33.1 %), Spain (Balearics, 4.8 %, compared with Ceuta y Melilla, 25.5 %) and Italy (Trentino-Alto Adige, 3.1 %, compared with Calabria, 27.7 %).

Unemployment rate, 2000



NUTS 2; NUTS 1; DED (D Saxony)

Long-term unemployed (12 months or more) as % of all unemployed

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.2	49.0	47.9	46.0	45.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	51.0	50.4	50.9	50.1	48.5	47.7	EUR-11
B	66.8	61.6	59.0	53.0	58.3	62.4	61.3	60.5	61.7	60.5	56.3	B
DK	28.8	31.2	27.0	25.2	32.1	28.1	26.5	27.2	26.9	20.5	20.0	DK
D	45.9	30.8	33.5	40.3	44.3	48.7	47.8	50.1	52.6	51.7	51.5	D
EL	49.5	47.1	49.7	50.2	50.5	51.2	56.7	55.7	54.9	55.3	56.4	EL
E	51.1	49.1	44.0	46.2	52.7	54.6	52.9	51.8	49.9	46.3	42.4	E
F	39.7	38.7	34.6	33.3	37.5	40.2	38.2	39.6	41.6	38.7	39.6	F
IRL	64.8	60.3	58.9	59.1	64.3	61.4	59.5	57.0	:	:	:	IRL
I	69.0	67.2	57.0	58.2	61.5	63.6	65.6	66.3	59.6	61.4	61.3	I
L	:	:	:	:	29.6	:	27.6	34.6	31.3	:	:	L
NL	46.6	43.2	44.0	52.4	49.4	46.8	50.0	49.1	47.9	43.5	32.7	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	27.5	25.6	28.7	29.2	31.7	28.4	A
P	44.3	38.3	31.1	37.8	43.4	50.9	53.1	55.6	44.7	41.2	42.9	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	37.0	35.9	29.8	28.1	22.7	24.6	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	34.2	37.8	29.5	30.7	S
UK	33.5	28.1	35.7	43.0	45.4	43.6	39.8	38.6	32.7	29.6	28.0	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	39.3	20.6	17.2	13.9	12.6	9.7	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	25.6	28.0	35.8	26.9	CH

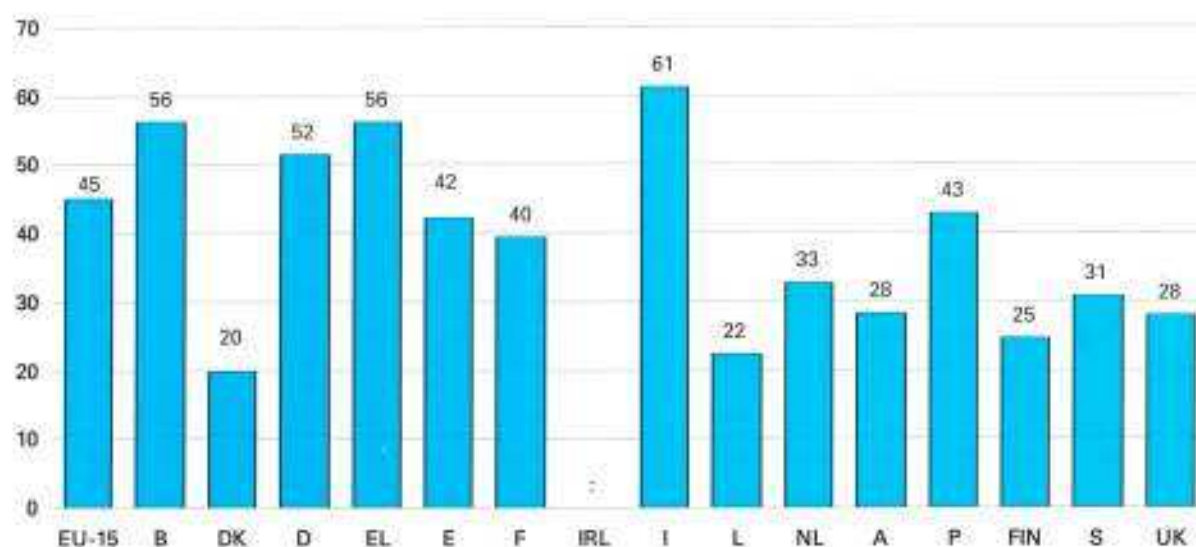
(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Long-term unemployed women (12 months or more) as % of all unemployed women

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	50.2	50.7	49.2	47.3	46.3	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	53.0	53.3	53.3	51.6	50.0	48.9	EUR-11
B	68.3	64.3	61.0	59.0	62.6	63.2	63.3	61.5	63.5	60.9	56.7	B
DK	30.8	34.2	28.5	27.0	32.4	25.0	25.3	27.9	29.0	20.1	20.0	DK
D	43.7	26.8	30.6	43.5	47.2	51.3	51.7	53.6	55.6	54.0	53.1	D
EL	55.6	53.8	57.2	56.8	57.2	57.8	62.5	62.2	61.5	59.5	61.0	EL
E	58.4	57.3	52.7	55.5	59.4	60.0	59.6	57.3	54.5	50.7	46.6	E
F	41.9	40.9	36.7	35.2	38.1	41.1	39.8	41.0	41.8	39.5	40.8	F
IRL	55.3	52.1	51.3	52.5	57.4	52.3	51.2	46.9	:	:	:	IRL
I	70.0	68.4	56.9	60.4	63.3	64.4	67.1	66.2	58.8	60.7	61.2	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	42.1	36.9	41.6	52.0	48.7	42.0	46.1	48.5	45.2	40.4	33.4	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	30.6	28.8	28.4	32.5	36.1	27.2	A
P	48.9	41.4	36.5	40.0	44.3	53.4	54.4	57.7	45.6	42.9	40.0	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	31.5	31.0	27.0	23.2	21.3	22.4	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.9	32.5	33.3	24.3	27.7	S
UK	22.9	21.1	27.8	33.9	33.9	32.3	28.0	27.8	24.0	21.5	19.0	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	39.2	18.5	15.0	12.1	:	:	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.8	31.5	27.0	38.0	28.3	CH

(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Long-term unemployed as % of all unemployed, 2000



Long-term unemployed men (12 months or more) as % of all unemployed men

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	46.3	47.5	46.6	44.7	44.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	48.8	47.5	48.6	48.4	46.9	46.4	EUR-11
B	64.3	57.4	56.3	45.6	53.4	61.4	58.9	59.4	59.5	60.1	55.9	B
DK	26.7	27.9	25.3	23.5	31.9	31.9	28.1	26.3	23.9	20.9	20.1	DK
D	48.2	35.2	37.0	36.9	41.2	45.9	44.5	47.1	49.9	49.9	50.1	D
EL	39.5	37.2	38.2	41.0	41.3	42.3	47.3	45.8	44.7	48.6	49.4	EL
E	43.1	40.5	34.9	37.8	46.3	49.0	45.9	45.8	44.3	40.2	36.6	E
F	36.8	35.7	32.0	31.2	36.8	39.1	36.4	38.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	F
IRL	70.0	64.9	63.1	63.0	68.5	66.8	64.6	63.5	:	:	:	IRL
I	67.6	65.6	57.2	55.7	59.6	62.7	64.1	66.5	60.4	62.1	61.4	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	52.1	50.6	47.0	52.7	50.0	51.6	54.3	49.9	51.3	47.7	31.7	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	23.2	28.9	26.6	28.1	29.3	A
P	37.3	33.0	25.0	35.3	42.3	48.4	51.7	53.4	43.6	39.5	46.7	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	42.0	40.5	32.3	32.8	24.2	26.9	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.5	35.6	41.0	33.3	33.1	S
UK	40.7	32.2	39.6	47.4	51.7	49.6	45.9	44.9	38.0	34.5	33.7	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	39.3	22.7	19.4	15.8	14.8	13.5	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	21.4	28.9	33.5	25.3	CH

D: only West Germany in 1990.

Percentage of women aged 15 years and over not in the labour force

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.7	54.4	54.1	53.4	53.1	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	56.7	56.4	56.1	55.8	55.1	54.7	EUR-11
B	63.4	62.0	61.1	60.4	59.8	59.5	59.4	59.0	58.3	56.8	56.3	B
DK	38.5	38.3	:	:	:	42.5	41.3	41.0	40.5	40.0	39.8	DK
D	54.6	51.9	52.1	52.4	52.2	52.3	52.2	51.8	51.6	51.0	51.1	D
EL	64.6	66.9	65.8	65.5	65.0	64.5	63.4	63.8	61.1	60.8	61.3	EL
E	67.4	67.4	66.6	66.2	65.0	64.6	63.8	63.3	62.9	62.5	60.8	E
F	53.3	53.1	52.7	52.3	52.1	51.8	51.4	51.8	51.4	51.1	50.9	F
IRL	64.6	64.0	63.2	61.4	60.5	60.1	58.4	57.3	56.0	54.0	52.8	IRL
I	65.0	64.0	65.9	66.4	66.3	66.1	65.4	65.2	65.3	64.6	64.3	I
L	66.4	64.1	60.9	62.4	61.6	64.1	63.0	61.9	61.5	59.3	58.6	L
NL	56.1	55.2	53.9	53.4	52.3	51.7	50.7	49.4	48.5	47.0	45.9	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	50.6	51.2	51.3	50.7	50.5	50.6	A
P	52.5	50.1	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.5	50.7	50.6	47.8	47.1	46.7	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	43.7	45.4	45.1	44.9	41.9	41.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.6	43.5	45.0	43.6	43.5	S
UK	47.5	47.7	47.6	47.5	47.5	47.6	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.2	45.8	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.3	25.6	24.0	21.7	20.2	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	35.5	33.9	32.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	43.0	43.0	41.8	41.8	42.4	CH

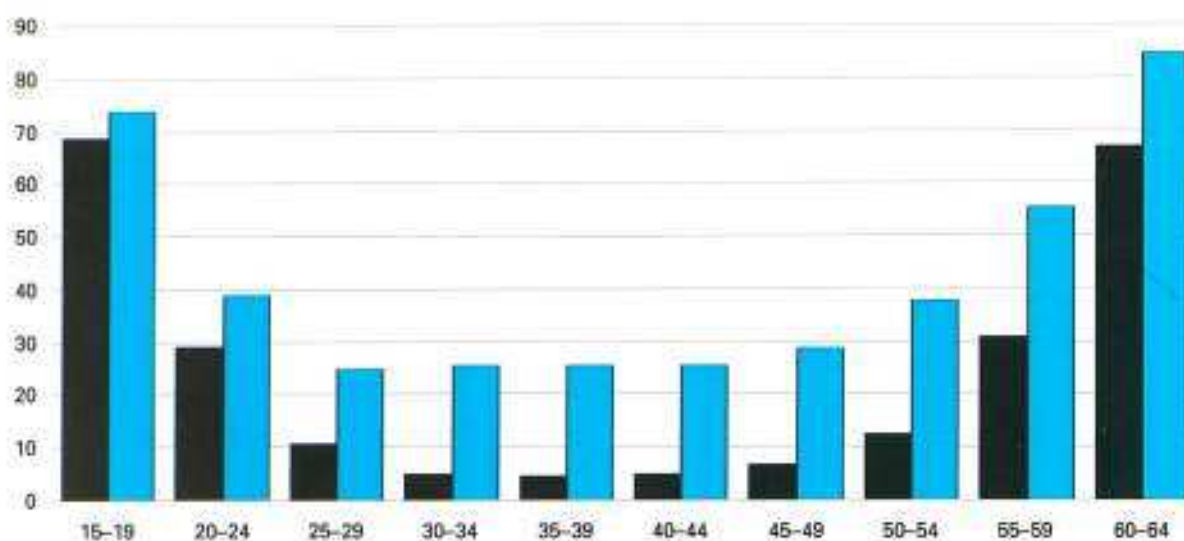
(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Percentage of men aged 15 years and over not in the labour force

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.0	35.0	35.1	EUR-11
B	39.0	38.6	38.8	39.4	38.8	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.4	38.8	38.5	B
DK	24.9	25.2	:	:	:	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.9	28.2	28.9	DK
D	28.0	28.1	29.4	30.1	30.6	31.4	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.6	33.3	D
EL	34.2	35.3	35.6	35.8	35.5	35.6	35.8	37.1	36.0	36.8	37.8	EL
E	33.9	34.2	35.9	36.6	37.2	38.1	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.1	E
F	34.1	35.3	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.6	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.7	37.0	F
IRL	29.3	29.4	31.3	31.5	31.1	31.6	31.5	31.5	30.7	29.7	29.1	IRL
I	34.3	33.3	36.0	36.6	37.6	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.3	I
L	32.3	31.2	31.3	31.4	32.3	33.6	34.6	35.3	35.4	35.7	33.9	L
NL	29.2	29.0	29.7	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.6	28.5	27.8	27.8	26.8	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	29.5	30.2	30.9	30.7	30.6	31.1	A
P	28.3	27.4	29.2	30.6	31.5	32.2	32.9	32.9	29.5	29.5	29.6	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	33.6	35.5	34.1	34.1	31.8	31.5	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.6	34.7	34.4	34.5	35.5	S
UK	25.6	26.2	27.0	28.1	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.2	29.5	29.2	29.2	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.5	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.2	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	25.7	24.0	22.3	21.5	22.2	21.7	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.2	CH

(D: only West Germany in 1990)

Percentage of population not in the labour force by age and sex, 2000, EU-15



Black: men; colour: women.

Percentage of population not in the labour force: men and women aged 15 years and over

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.7	44.6	44.4	44.1	44.0	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.4	45.3	EUR-11
B	51.7	50.7	50.4	50.3	49.7	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.1	48.1	47.7	B
DK	31.9	32.2	-	-	-	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.2	34.5	DK
D	42.0	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.8	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.5	D
EL	50.1	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.9	50.8	50.3	51.1	49.0	49.3	50.0	EL
E	51.4	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.4	51.8	51.2	50.9	50.7	50.6	49.5	E
F	44.1	44.6	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.6	44.2	44.6	44.5	44.2	44.3	F
IRL	47.0	46.8	47.4	46.7	46.1	46.1	45.1	44.6	43.5	42.1	41.2	IRL
I	50.3	49.3	51.6	52.1	52.6	52.6	52.3	52.3	52.2	51.9	51.9	I
L	49.9	48.2	46.4	47.3	47.3	49.7	49.0	48.8	48.6	47.6	46.6	L
NL	42.9	42.3	42.0	41.8	41.1	40.8	40.3	39.1	38.3	37.5	36.5	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	40.6	41.2	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.3	A
P	41.1	39.5	40.6	41.2	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.3	39.1	38.7	38.6	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	38.9	40.6	39.9	39.7	37.0	36.8	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.7	39.2	39.8	39.1	39.6	S
UK	37.0	37.3	37.6	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.4	37.9	37.7	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.8	19.9	18.7	17.3	16.2	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	28.9	27.3	26.1	26.5	26.2	NO
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	32.5	32.0	32.1	32.6	CH

D: only West Germany in 1990.

Making consumer markets transparent

For everyone who wants to know more about consumer markets in the EU, this is a fundamental question: How do the volumes and the proportions of the markets develop? The Eurostat data on household consumption expenditure answer this question for 42 so-called 'consumption purposes' (markets), 20 of which are presented in this section.

In the tables of this section, three 'consumption purposes' are broken down for one or more of their components: housing (for actual rentals for housing, water, electricity, etc.); transport (for purchase of vehicles), and recreation and culture (for audiovisual products and newspapers, etc.).

Reliable source, harmonised definitions

Statistics on final consumption expenditure of households come from Eurostat's national accounts statistics. The consumption is the value of goods and services used for directly meeting human requirements. It covers the purchases of goods and services, the consumption of own production (such as garden produce) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

The word **expenditure** added in ESA 95 explicitly relates to **direct spending** by households; it excludes the proportion of consumption financed by general government or by NPISHs (non-profit-making institutions serving households).

When this proportion is included, the sum is said to be **actual final** consumption.

The nomenclature for consumption as well as others are accessible on the web site

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/> (option 'classifications'), and Coicop offers a two-digit level and a more detailed three-digit level.

Some results

- **Food, drinks and tobacco** traditionally used to account for the biggest share of consumption. They have gradually been overtaken in the majority of the Member States both by spending on dwellings and by spending on transport and communications.
- Share of **housing**, varying greatly from one country to another, has increased almost everywhere. Spain and Portugal have a low share (as in the past had Ireland, where some household expenditure was covered by the State and was therefore not included in household consumption expenditure).
- The development of **transport and communications** went along with price decreases in this field (cheaper air fares, cheaper computer networks, etc.). In the majority of the Member States, the share of transport and communications in total consumption is greater than that of food and beverages (due, among other things, to second cars etc.).
- **Medical care** consumption has risen slightly in all countries. But the national health services' share of total consumption varies greatly. Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom have low shares due to their public health services — not included here. Greece, Spain and Italy have mixed private and public healthcare systems. In other countries, private contributions are the basis of health services.
- Expenditure on **recreation and culture** varies considerably from one country to another, due partly to public spending patterns. Its share in total household consumption expenditure has risen in nearly every country.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Quarterly national accounts ESA — Annual subscription 2001: PDF
- Handbook on quarterly national accounts
- Consumption expenditures of private households in the European Union (CD-ROM)
- Income and living conditions
- Living conditions in Europe — Statistical pocketbook

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Food, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	.	.	.	.	.	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.4	11.7	.	B
DK	13.1	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.2	12.3	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.0	DK
D	.	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.6	.	D
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EL
E	.	.	.	.	.	16.7	16.4	15.8	14.9	14.5	.	E
F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F
IRL	16.7	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.0	14.3	13.9	12.6	11.8	10.7	.	IRL
I	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.3	15.7	15.4	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	I
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L
NL	.	.	.	.	.	11.8	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.4	.	NL
A	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.4	.	A
P	.	.	.	.	.	19.5	19.0	18.4	18.1	.	.	P
FIN	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.9	13.5	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.4	FIN
S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S
UK	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.1	8.7	8.5	UK

BSAEC

Non-alcoholic beverages, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	-	B
DK	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	DK
D	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	-	IRL
I	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	NL
A	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	P
FIN	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	UK

Alcoholic beverages, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	B
DK	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	DK
D	-	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	IRL
I	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	-	NL
A	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	-	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	-	-	P
FIN	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	UK

Tobacco, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	+	:	+	+	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	+	B
DK	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	DK
D	+	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	+	D
EL	:	+	:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	EL
E	+	+	:	+	+	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	+	E
F	+	+	:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F
IRL	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	+	IRL
I	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	I
L	+	+	:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L
NL	+	+	+	+	+	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	+	NL
A	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	+	A
P	+	+	+	+	+	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	+	+	P
FIN	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	FIN
S	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	S
UK	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	UK

857/EC

Education, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	+	+	+	+	+	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	+	B
DK	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	DK
D	+	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	+	D
EL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	EL
E	+	+	+	+	+	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	+	E
F	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	F
IRL	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	+	IRL
I	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	I
L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L
NL	+	+	+	+	+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	+	NL
A	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	+	A
P	+	+	+	+	+	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	+	+	P
FIN	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	FIN
S	+	+	+	+	+	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	+	S
UK	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	UK

7/2001P

Clothing, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	5,5	5,3	4,8	4,8	4,6	:	B
DK	4,5	4,5	4,3	4,2	4,4	4,3	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,1	DK
D	:	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,3	6,1	6,0	5,8	5,7	5,6	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	5,4	5,3	5,1	5,0	4,9	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	5,6	5,5	5,6	5,2	5,4	5,9	5,8	5,9	5,8	5,4	:	IRL
I	8,0	8,0	7,9	7,7	7,8	7,5	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,2	7,0	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	5,4	5,2	5,2	5,3	5,1	:	NL
A	7,4	7,2	6,8	6,6	6,4	5,9	5,7	5,7	5,9	5,7	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,7	:	:	P
FIN	6,8	6,7	6,2	6,0	5,9	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,8	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	5,4	5,6	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,3	UK

Footwear including repair, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	:	B
DK	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	DK
D	:	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	1,4	1,5	1,2	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,1	:	IRL
I	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	:	NL
A	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	:	:	P
FIN	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	UK

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B						23.9	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.9		B
DK	27.8	28.1	28.1	28.8	27.2	27.4	27.7	27.2	27.0	27.1	27.5	DK
D		20.1	20.6	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.3		D
EL												EL
E						34.7	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.5		E
F												F
IRL	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.2	17.3	18.5	19.5		IRL
I	16.6	17.5	17.8	18.8	18.9	19.4	19.9	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.4	I
L												L
NL						21.4	21.8	21.5	21.1	20.8		NL
A	16.5	16.5	16.6	17.0	17.8	18.8	19.6	20.0	19.6	19.8		A
P						10.7	10.7	10.7	10.2			P
FIN	18.9	21.1	23.1	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.8	25.5	25.6	25.5	FIN
S						33.5	33.3	32.9	32.1	30.6		S
UK	16.9	18.3	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.2	18.3	UK

Includes both actual and imputed rentals (= rents that would be paid by the owners of the dwellings if they were tenants in these dwellings).
Subaggregates of it below: actual rental water etc; electricity etc.

Actual rentals for housing, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B						5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1		B
DK	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	DK
D		6.2	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2		D
EL												EL
E						1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1		E
F												F
IRL	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8		IRL
I	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	I
L												L
NL						6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9		NL
A	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2		A
P						0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8			P
FIN	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	FIN
S												S
UK	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	UK

Subaggregate of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels'.

Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling, at current prices
% of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1	B
DK	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	DK
D	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	D
EL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	EL
E	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	IRL
I	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1	NL
A	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	A
P	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1	1	P
FIN	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	FIN
S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S
UK	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	UK

Subaggregate of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels'.

Electricity, gas and other fuels, at current prices: % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	1	1	1	1	1	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	1	B
DK	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	DK
D	1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	1	D
EL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	EL
E	1	1	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	1	E
F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F
IRL	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	1	IRL
I	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	I
L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L
NL	1	1	1	1	1	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	1	NL
A	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	1	A
P	1	1	1	1	1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	1	1	P
FIN	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	FIN
S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S
UK	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	UK

Subaggregate of 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels'.

*Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, at current prices.
% of total*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.7	..	B
DK	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	DK
D	..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	..	D
EL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	EL
E	..	..	..	..	..	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	..	E
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
IRL	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8	..	IRL
I	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	I
L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
NL	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	..	NL
A	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	..	A
P	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	..	..	P
FIN	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	FIN
S	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	..	S
UK	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	UK

2000/01

Communications, at current prices. % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	..	B
DK	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	DK
D	..	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	..	D
EL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	EL
E	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	..	E
F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
IRL	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	..	IRL
I	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	I
L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
NL	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	..	NL
A	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	..	A
P	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	..	..	P
FIN	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	FIN
S	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	..	S
UK	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	UK

2000/01

Transport, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	12.9	14.0	14.2	14.8	15.7	:	B
DK	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	13.0	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.3	12.3	DK
D	:	15.5	15.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.1	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	11.6	11.9	12.6	12.8	13.4	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	11.8	11.0	11.0	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.3	:	IRL
I	12.2	11.9	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.4	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	:	NL
A	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.7	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	15.9	16.4	16.6	17.0	:	:	P
FIN	14.9	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.7	14.1	13.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.4	13.2	:	S
UK	15.4	14.6	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.5	UK

Subaggregate of it below: purchase of vehicles.

Purchase of vehicles, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.2	:	B
DK	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.4	3.9	DK
D	:	6.8	6.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.2	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6	:	IRL
I	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.0	:	NL
A	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.5	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.2	:	:	P
FIN	6.2	4.3	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.9	UK

Subaggregate of 'Transport'.

Recreation and culture, at current prices. % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	:	B
DK	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.7	DK
D	:	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.5	:	IRL
I	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.1	:	NL
A	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.2	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	:	:	P
FIN	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	:	S
UK	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.7	11.4	11.7	11.9	UK

Subaggregates of it below: audiovisual, photos, etc.; newspapers, books, etc.; package holidays.

Audiovisual, photographic and information processing equipment, at current prices.
% of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	:	B
DK	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	DK
D	:	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	:	IRL
I	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	:	NL
A	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	:	:	P
FIN	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	UK

Subaggregates of 'Recreation and culture'.

Newspapers, books and stationery, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	.	.	.	.	.	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	.	B
DK	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	DK
D	.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	.	D
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EL
E	.	.	.	.	.	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	.	E
F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F
IRL	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	.	IRL
I	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	I
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L
NL	.	.	.	.	.	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	.	NL
A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	.	A
P	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	.	.	P
FIN	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	FIN
S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S
UK	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	UK

Subgroup of "Recreation and culture".

Restaurants and hotels, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	.	.	.	.	.	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	.	B
DK	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7	DK
D	.	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	.	D
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EL
E	.	.	.	.	.	18.9	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.6	.	E
F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F
IRL	13.1	13.4	14.0	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.2	15.0	.	IRL
I	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	I
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L
NL	.	.	.	.	.	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	.	NL
A	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	.	A
P	.	.	.	.	.	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.4	.	.	P
FIN	7.9	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	FIN
S	.	.	.	.	.	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	.	S
UK	7.4	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	UK

Health, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	.	.	.	.	.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.	B
DK	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	DK
D	.	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	6.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	.	D
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EL
E	.	.	.	.	.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	.	E
F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F
IRL	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	.	IRL
I	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	I
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L
NL	.	.	.	.	.	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	.	NL
A	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	.	A
P	.	.	.	.	.	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	.	.	P
FIN	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	FIN
S	.	.	.	.	.	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	.	S
UK	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	UK

7A4JP

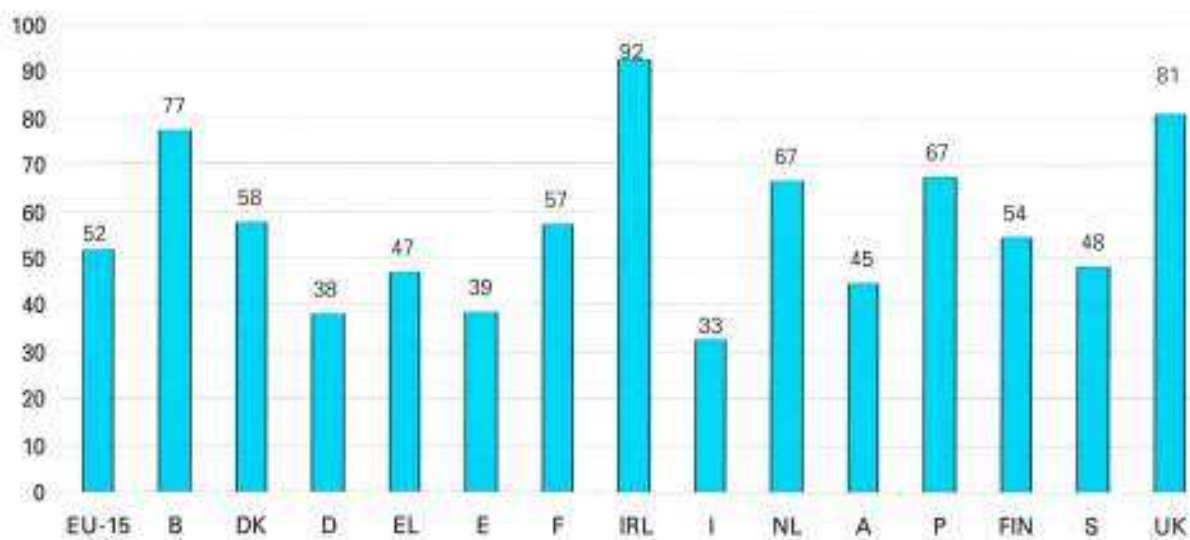
Insurance, at current prices, % of total

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	.	.	.	.	.	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	.	B
DK	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	DK
D	.	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	.	D
EL	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	EL
E	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	.	E
F	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F
IRL	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	.	IRL
I	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	I
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	L
NL	.	.	.	.	.	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	.	NL
A	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	.	A
P	.	.	.	.	.	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	.	.	P
FIN	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	FIN
S	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S
UK	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	UK

BQ8BT

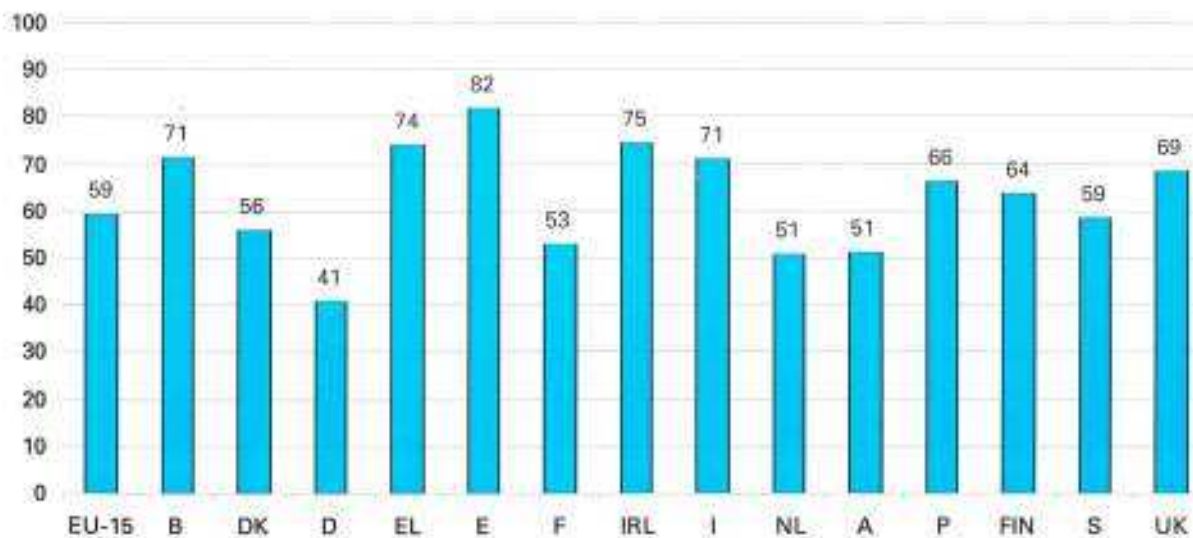
Subaggregate of 'Miscellaneous goods and services'

Percentage of households living in houses (versus flats), 1998



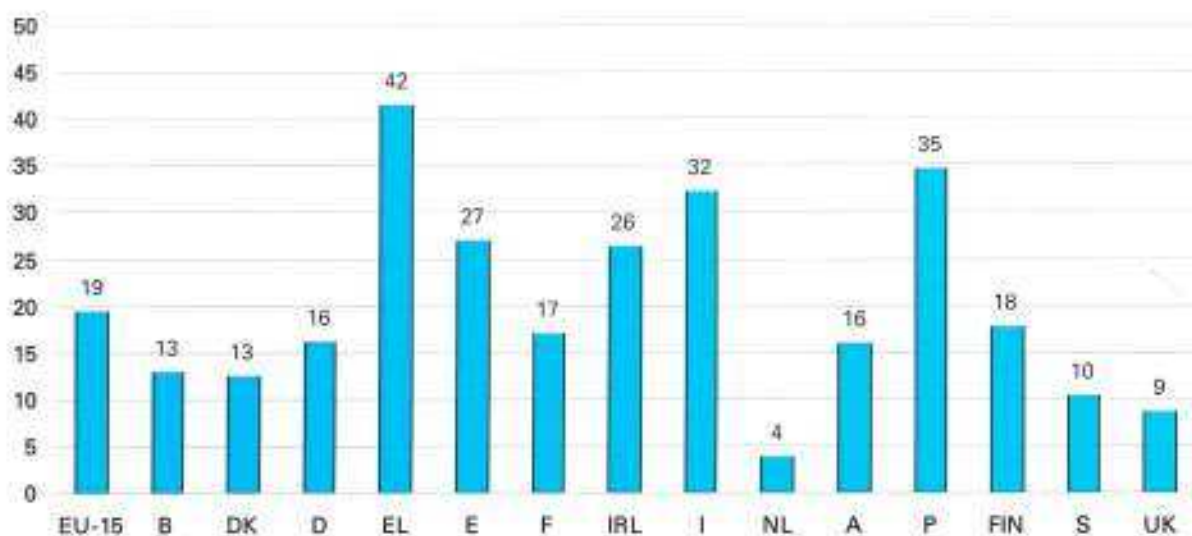
Source: ECHP-UDM, Eurostat, version September 2001.

Percentage of households owning their accommodation, 1998



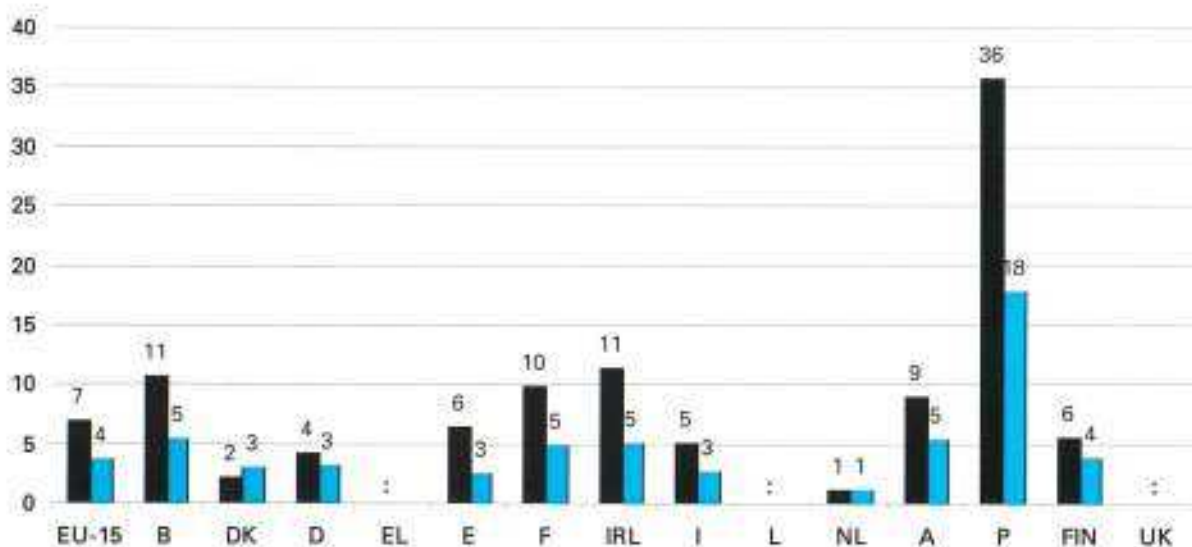
Source: ECHP-UDM, Eurostat, version September 2001.

Percentage of the population that is living in overcrowded conditions, i.e. more than one person per room, 1998



Source: ECHP-UDB, Eurostat, version September 2001.

Percentage of households lacking at least one of three basic amenities, 1998



Black: elderly households; colour: all households.

The three basic amenities are bath/shower, indoor flushing toilet and hot running water. Source: ECHP-UDB, Eurostat, version September 2001.

The ECHP: households and their situation in mind

The European Community household panel (ECHP) is central to the European system of social surveys. The ECHP's socioeconomic data on the income and living conditions of private households and their members are comparable across Member States. In fact, the ECHP is the EU's most closely coordinated social survey. It uses a questionnaire that has been designed centrally at Eurostat, in close consultation with the Member States. Where necessary, it allows for adaptation to national specificities.

The longitudinal 'panel' design of the ECHP makes it possible to follow up and interview the same private households and persons over several consecutive years. In contrast to a cross-sectional survey, it supplies data on social dynamics in the EU as well as on transitions typical for specific situations of life (e.g. transition from education to working life).

In the 1994 wave (the first wave), a sample of some 60 500 nationally representative households (i.e. approximately 130 000 adults aged 16 years and over) were interviewed in the then 12 Member States. Austria (in 1995) and Finland (in 1996) have joined the project since then. Comparable cross-sectional data for Sweden have been available since 1997. The information presented here will contain data from waves 1 to 3 (1994–96) of the ECHP.

What does the ECHP provide information on?

The ECHP provides information on:

- income including social transfers, labour, and low income;
- social exclusion;
- housing;
- health and medical care;
- family and household types;
- other social indicators concerning the living conditions of private households and persons.

The ECHP allows analysis of the interrelationships between these areas.

Low-income households

The proportion of low-income households in each country is measured by the proportion of the population with an equivalised income below 60 % of the national median equivalised income. 'Equivalised' means that the measurement takes account of differences in household size and composition: the household's total income is divided by its 'equivalent size', computed using the weights of the modified OECD equivalence scale (1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for the second and each subsequent adult, 0.3 for children aged less than 14 living in the household).

In 1996, around 17 % of EU citizens had an equivalised income that was less than 60 % of the median for their country in that year. The proportion of people living in a low-income household was relatively high (over 20 %) in Greece and Portugal, and lowest in Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (11–12 %). The 'persistent low-income rate' shows the percentage of the population that had an equivalised total net income below the low-income line during the last three consecutive years. As with the low-income rate, the proportion of people living in households with persistently low income was highest in Greece and Portugal (10 and 12 % respectively), and lowest in Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg (3–5 %).

Making ends meet

In 1996, 7 % of EU citizens stated that they were a member of a household that reported great difficulties in 'making ends meet'. Across the Member States, the percentage of persons that experienced great difficulties in making ends meet ranged from less than 4 % in Germany and Luxembourg to over 20 % in Greece. In all, 8 % of EU citizens reported that they were in arrears with (re)payments during the previous 12 months. Again, this ranged from less than 4 % in Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria to over 25 % in Greece.

The incidence of financial problems seemed to be age related. In the European Union in 1996, 9 % of children and young adults were a member of a household that had great difficulties in making ends meet. An even higher proportion of the under-18-year-olds were living in a household that was in arrears with the (re)payment of utility bills and/or housing costs. With age, the likelihood of facing one of these financial problems decreased sharply. In the age group 65 and older, about 5 % had great difficulties in making ends meet and 3 % were behind with (re)payments of utility bills and/or housing costs.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- European Community household panel (ECHP) — Selected indicators from the 1995 wave (PDF)
- European social statistics — Income, poverty and social exclusion

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 14 The EC household panel 'Newsletter' (1/01)

Do you need more information?

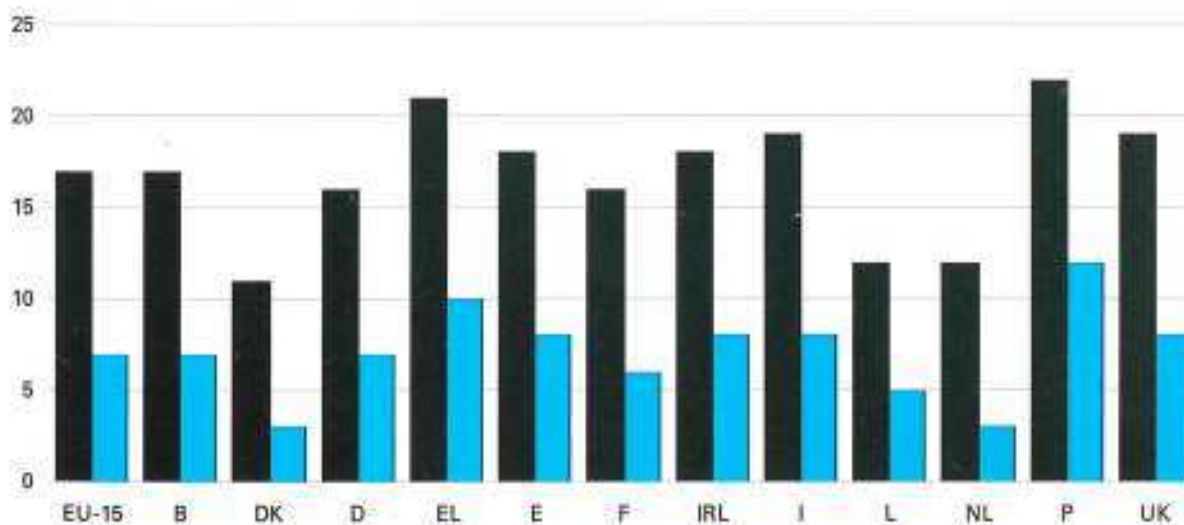
- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Percentage of persons living in low-income households, 1996



EU-15: without FIN and S. Source: ECHP-UIB, Eurostat, version February 2000.

Percentage of persons living in households with low and persistently low income, 1996

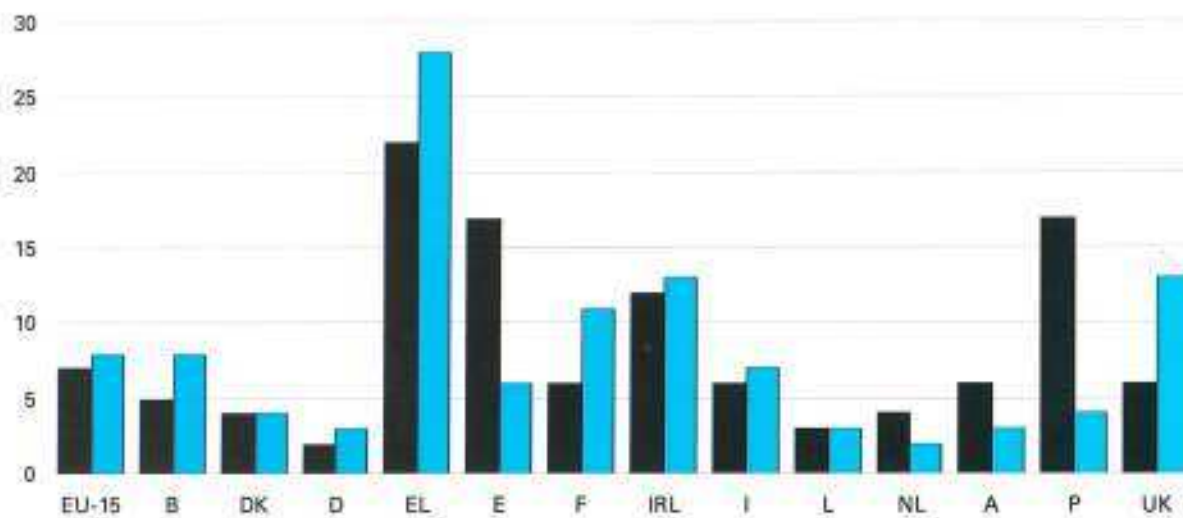


Black: low income; colour: persistently low income

EU-15: without A, FIN and S. Persistently low income: persons who also lived in a low-income household in 1995 and 1994. Source: ECHP-UIB, Eurostat, version February 2000.

1

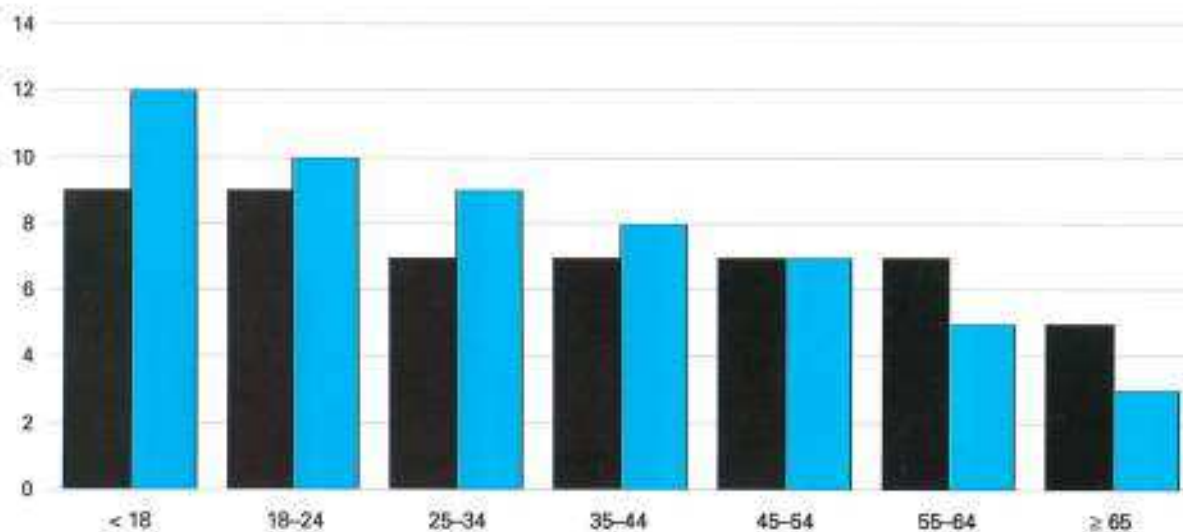
Share of persons whose households have financial problems, 1996, %



Black: great difficulties in making ends meet; colour: in arrears with (re)payments during the past 12 months.

EU-15: without FIN and S. In arrears with (re)payments during the past 12 months refers to utility bills (electricity, water, gas) and/or housing costs (mortgage payments or rent for accommodation). Source: ECHP-UII, Eurostat, version February 2000.

Share of persons in the European Union whose households have financial problems. By age, 1996, %



Black: great difficulties in making ends meet; colour: in arrears with (re)payments during the past 12 months.

EU-15; without FIN and S. In arrears with (re)payments during the past 12 months refers to utility bills (electricity, water, gas) and/or housing costs (mortgage payments or rent for accommodation). Source: ECHP-UII, Eurostat, version February 2000.



The natural environment

2

Data on the environment help to preserve it

Nature's resources are scarce and valuable, and they should be used in a sustainable way. Economic and social developments have to respect nature.

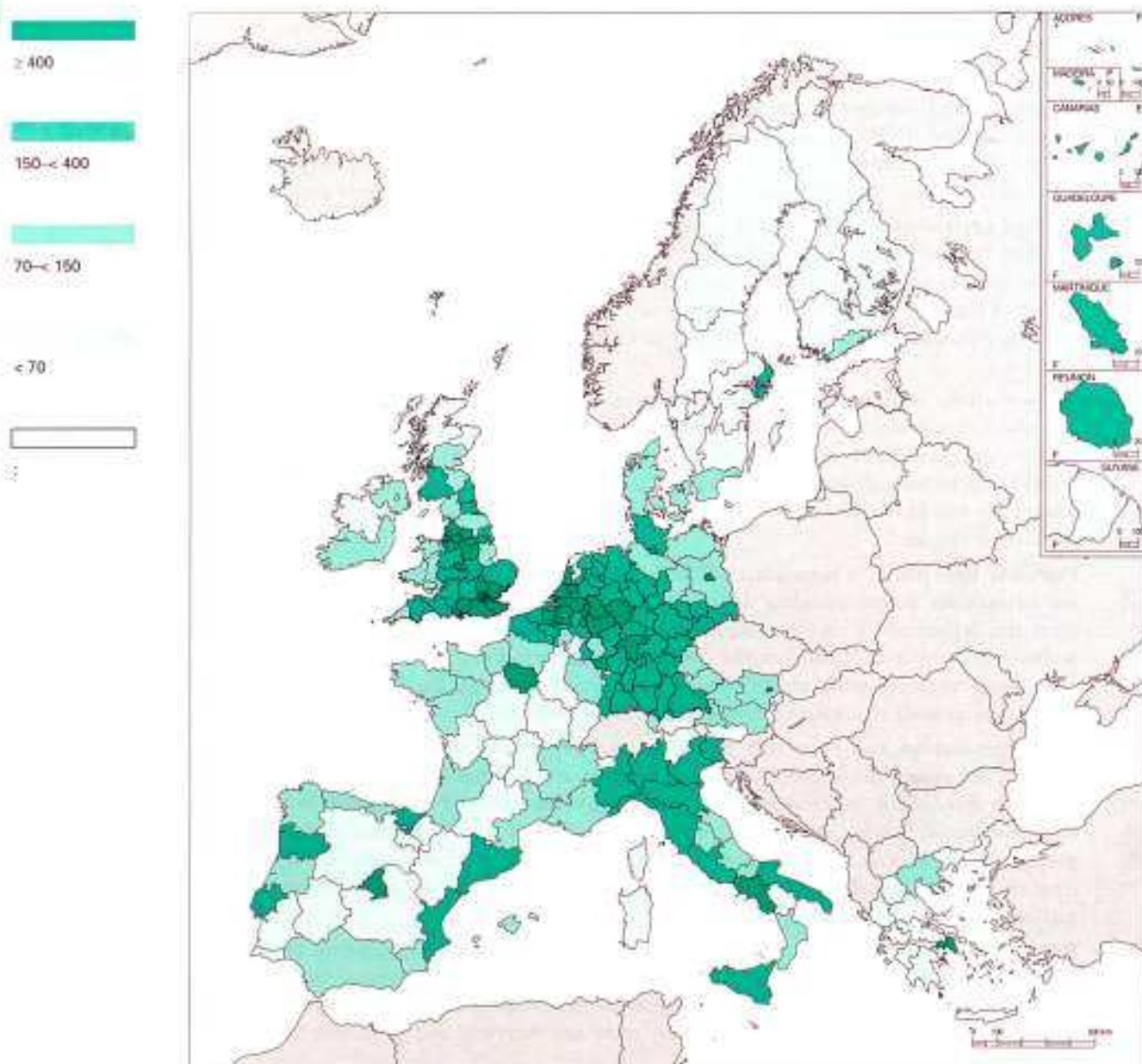
Discussing, negotiating and observing environmental goals therefore require objective information on the use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. The statistical offices in the EU Member States and Eurostat collect such data and work on the definition and calculation of environmental indicators. They provide information, amongst other things, on the following.

- **Water resources, abstraction and water supply:** these data are compiled from a mixture of sources. Renewable water resources, according to the OECD definition, are the long-term freshwater balance of a country, calculated as precipitation minus evaporation and transpiration plus inflows of water from neighbouring countries. Abstraction is water removed from any source permanently or temporarily. Mine and drainage water is included. Supply is delivery of water to final users plus net abstraction of water for own final use.
- **Wastewater treatment plants:** these cover primary removal of gross solids; secondary removal of organic material by bacteria under aerobic or anaerobic conditions; and tertiary removal of nutrients, phosphorus and nitrogen by chemical or biological treatment. Capacity is measured by biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) or inhabitant equivalents (IEs). An inhabitant equivalent corresponds to the amount of daily discharged oxygen-demanding materials of which oxygen consumption in biodegradation equals average oxygen demand of the daily amount of wastewater from one inhabitant.
- **Utilised agricultural area:** this is all agricultural land in use, whether arable or permanently under grass or crops. Utilised agricultural area tends to decrease because of urban pressure and forest development. Arable land has increased (especially that for cereals and oilseeds), while permanent crops and grassland (which occupy the land for more than five years) have been reduced. It is difficult to make a distinction between permanent grassland, wooded area and heath. This partly explains the differences among the sources.
- **Air pollution:** as statistics on air pollution emissions are based on complex estimation and modelling procedures, results are subject to several sources of uncertainty. However, these statistics still give useful information, particularly on trends for a single country. Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) include all hydrocarbons except methane. NMVOC emissions from industrial processes, solvent use and fuel combustion in motor vehicles are particularly important, but the reliability of such estimates is variable.
- **Pesticide use:** this is, in principle, recorded as amounts of active ingredients, although some countries use formulation weight including diluents and adjuvants. Active ingredients are the substances which cause the desired effect on agriculturally harmful fungi, plants or animals. Pesticide application varies widely year by year depending on the weather and other factors. Since the 1980s, inorganic fungicide compounds requiring several tens of kilograms per hectare have been replaced by more biologically active organic compounds requiring a few kilograms per hectare.
- **Waste generation and recovery:** these vary markedly between countries. This may be due to both differing definitions and economic factors. Therefore, and because of the non-availability of figures in countries, it is difficult to arrive at a total amount of waste produced for EU-15. However, as a result of economic growth during the last few years, there has been a general increase in the amounts of waste generated from all sources. Most countries have a strong upward trend in municipal waste generation, most of which is still disposed of by landfill, although incineration is an increasing practice in many countries.
- **Recycling:** data on recycling, analysed via recycling rates (percentage of apparent consumption), show an overall tendency towards an increase in the amounts of glass and paper recycled. This is already an important step forward in the targets set by Agenda 21 (Rio Conference) and the fifth environment action programme which recommend efficient waste reuse and recycling, and to stabilise waste production at the 1985 level for the year 2000.

EU total land area has changed little over the last 10 years. German unification and land reclamation in the Netherlands are the most important changes. The EU-15 population has increased relatively slowly; as a result, overall population density has been rather stable. However, there are big

differences in population density between the Member States. Overall density ranges from Finland's 17 per km² to 467 per km² in the Netherlands, with even bigger differences between urban and rural areas in Member States.

Population density, 1998



NUTS 2

Total area and population density

	1 000 km ²			Inhabitants per km ²			
	2000	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	
EU-15	3 154	107	114	117	118	119	EU-15
B	31	323	327	332	335	336	B
DK	43	119	119	121	124	124	DK
D	357	171	222	229	230	230	D
EL	132	76	77	79	80	80	EL
E	505	76	77	78	78	78	E
F	544	101	104	106	108	109	F
IRL	70	50	50	51	53	54	IRL
I	301	190	1 888	190	191	192	I
L	3	142	147	158	167	170	L
NL	34	428	441	456	467	470	NL
A	84	90	92	96	97	97	A
P	92	109	108	108	109	109	P
FIN	305	16	16	17	17	17	FIN
S	411	20	21	22	22	22	S
UK	244	232	236	240	244	245	UK
IS	100	2	2	3	3	3	IS
NO	308	13	13	13	15	15	NO
EEA	3 562	100	102	104	106	107	EEA
CH	40	164	169	178	180	181	CH
US	9 167	25	26	28	30	30	US
CA	9 221	3	3	3	3	3	CA
JP	395	304	313	318	320	321	JP

D: includes in all years data on the former GDR. F: metropolitan France.

National area and population compared to EU-15

	National area as % of EU-15 area			National population as % of EU-15 population			
	2000	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	EU-15
B	1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	B
DK	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	DK
D	11	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.8	21.8	D
EL	4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	EL
E	16	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	E
F	17	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	F
IRL	2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	IRL
I	10	15.8	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	I
L	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	L
NL	1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	NL
A	3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	A
P	3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	P
FIN	10	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	FIN
S	13	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	S
UK	8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8	UK
IS	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	IS
NO	10	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	NO
EEA	113	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	EEA
CH	1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	CH
US	291	66.1	68.2	70.4	72.3	73.2	US
CA	292	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	CA
JP	13	33.8	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.6	JP

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

Woodland, 1 000 ha

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EUR-11
B	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	617	607	B
DK	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	DK
D	:	:	:	10 454	:	:	:	10 491	:	:	:	D
EL	2 951	2 940	2 940	2 940	2 940	2 940	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	15 807	15 858	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	15 915	E
F	14 820	14 849	14 870	14 944	15 015	15 042	15 069	15 095	15 123	15 190	15 204	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	327	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	6 434	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	I
L	89	89	89	89	89	88	88	88	88	88	88	L
NL	308	309	309	309	313	322	322	322	322	322	322	NL
A	3 229	3 229	3 229	3 245	3 245	3 289	3 289	3 274	3 274	:	:	A
P	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 108	3 324	3 324	:	P
FIN	23 186	23 186	23 186	23 186	23 186	23 186	:	:	:	:	:	FIN
S	22 535	22 535	22 323	22 323	22 323	22 323	22 323	22 323	:	:	:	S
UK	2 297	2 425	2 438	2 438	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	UK

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Total inland water abstraction

	Million m ³ per year			m ³ per person			Groundwater abstraction as % of total water abstraction			
	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	1990	1995	1998	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	-	8 145	7 442	-	804	729	-	8.0	9.0	B
DK	1 261	882	754	245	170	142	100.0	100.0	97.0	DK
D	46 272	43 374	-	579	531	-	15.0	18.0	-	D
EL	7 835	7 732	8 695	771	740	828	26.0	40.0	-	EL
E	36 900	33 288	40 855	948	849	1 039	15.0	16.0	14.0	E
F	37 686	40 670	30 341	664	702	518	16.0	15.0	20.0	F
IRL	-	1 176	-	-	328	-	-	19.0	-	IRL
I	56 200	56 200	56 200	991	981	976	-	-	-	I
L	-	57	61	-	139	142	-	51.0	52.0	L
NL	7 800	4 655	-	518	300	-	13.0	25.0	-	NL
A	3 734	3 368	3 561	483	419	441	31.0	32.0	30.0	A
P	7 288	-	11 136	736	-	1 117	42.0	-	56.0	P
FIN	2 347	2 586	2 328	467	506	451	10.0	10.0	12.0	FIN
S	2 968	2 711	-	347	307	-	20.0	24.0	-	S
UK	14 237	12 118	15 256	247	207	258	19.0	21.0	16.0	UK
IS	-	164	157	-	613	573	-	96.0	97.0	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO
CH	2 665	2 571	2 566	397	365	361	35.0	35.0	34.0	CH

UK: England and Wales only.

Wastewater treatment plants

	Total number		Capacity (1 000 i.e.)		Population connected to sewerage (%)		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	-	348	-	6 264	-	38	B
DK	1 948	1 475	13 000	12 059	85	89	DK
D	9 935	-	160 951	-	86	-	D
EL	74	140	-	-	-	56	EL
E	1 850	-	46 585	-	48	-	E
F	11 207	15 000	68 400	-	69	-	F
IRL	524	-	-	-	44	-	IRL
I	-	-	-	-	61	-	I
L	302	301	789	-	90	93	L
NL	473	409	23 730	24 814	93	98	NL
A	845	1 362	14 021	18 007	72	51	A
P	324	-	-	-	21	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	76	80	FIN
S	1 305	1 264	-	-	94	93	S
UK	7 387	7 474	-	-	87	84	UK
IS	-	25	-	-	2	16	IS
NO	2 145	3 322	4 106	5 722	57	73	NO
CH	949	1 100	13 200	13 500	90	96	CH

Wastewater treatment plants with secondary or tertiary treatment

	Total number (secondary treatment)		Capacity (1 000 i.e.) (secondary treatment)		Total number (tertiary treatment)		Capacity (1 000 i.e.) (tertiary treatment)		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	:	336	:	5 603	:	12	:	661	B
DK	723	501	:	415	236	515	:	11 405	DK
D	5 643	:	41 855	:	2 526	:	89 971	:	D
EL	73	106	:	:	:	23	:	:	EL
E	1 085	:	28 062	:	33	:	5 128	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	289	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	IRL
I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	I
L	68	94	614	:	2	:	130	:	L
NL	410	395	21 196	4 870	48	214	2 386	19 844	NL
A	:	1 272	:	17 948	:	:	:	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	FIN
S	372	359	:	:	914	886	:	:	S
UK	5 186	5 194	:	:	957	1 526	:	:	UK
IS	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	IS
NO	123	136	63	72	937	1 321	2 842	3 899	NO
CH	440	565	:	:	509	535	:	:	CH

Waste generation by sector, 1 000 t, 1998

	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy production	Municipal waste	Other sectors	
	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	:	:	:	1 194	5 373	973	B
DK	:	:	2 783	1 469	3 141	:	DK
D	:	:	:	:	:	:	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	22 423	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	37 800	:	F
IRL	64 578	3 510	5 113	450	2 057	:	IRL
I	:	:	:	:	26 846	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	184	3 368	L
NL	:	333	9 779	1 546	9 721	:	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	A
P	:	4 691	12 804	487	4 313	:	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	FIN
S	:	63 818	19 780	:	4 000	:	S
UK	:	:	:	:	:	41	UK
IS	:	:	10	:	180	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	2 858	200	NO
CH	:	:	:	:	4 394	:	CH

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Environment statistics — Yearbook
- Regional environmental statistics — Initial data collection results
- Europe's environment: Statistical compendium for the second assessment
- Environmental protection expenditure by the European Union institutions
- Environmental pressure indicators for the EU

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Recovery rates, %

	Paper and board						Glass						EU-15	
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
B	33	34	38	36	37	38	59	54	55	67	67	66	B	
DK	35	36	46	42	44	52	62	65	68	63	68	71	DK	
D	44	50	55	59	67	71	54	65	65	75	75	79	D	
EL	28	30	30	30	31	31	16	20	20	25	25	25	EL	
E	51	36	37	36	41	41	27	27	29	31	32	35	E	
F	34	36	42	42	38	41	41	44	46	48	50	50	F	
IRL	12	12	19	19	17	17	19	27	21	21	29	29	IRL	
I	37	38	41	78	28	31	49	53	52	54	53	53	I	
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L	
NL	57	59	59	67	69	69	66	73	76	77	80	81	NL	
A	52	56	68	66	66	71	60	64	68	76	76	:	A	
P	41	39	38	39	37	39	26	31	29	32	42	42	P	
FIN	33	38	37	38	38	39	46	44	46	50	50	63	FIN	
S	46	50	50	60	59	66	35	58	59	56	61	72	S	
UK	31	32	31	35	35	40	21	26	29	28	27	27	UK	
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS	
NO	25	31	38	38	41	44	34	44	67	72	75	75	NO	
CH	35	39	49	54	54	58	:	:	:	:	:	:	CH	

Consumption of commercial fertilisers, 1 000 t

	Total					Phosphate					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	19 167.2	17 000.3	17 686.3	17 179.7	16 847.5	4 334.4	3 515.0	3 651.9	3 482.3	3 407.1	EU-15
B/L	384.0	307.0	314.0	307.0	304.0	78.0	51.0	46.0	44.0	42.0	B/L
DK	633.2	438.0	449.0	436.0	403.0	88.6	49.0	53.0	50.0	44.0	DK
D	3 272.0	2 819.9	2 818.9	2 856.9	2 938.5	609.0	401.7	415.1	409.6	406.8	D
EL	685.1	505.0	560.0	504.0	486.0	187.3	136.0	145.0	132.0	128.0	EL
E	1 975.9	1 868.7	2 171.0	2 061.5	2 106.8	534.2	509.9	559.9	540.2	548.3	E
F	5 683.0	4 914.5	5 065.2	4 988.8	4 831.0	1 349.0	1 031.4	1 051.9	1 038.8	1 011.0	F
IRL	692.3	748.0	682.0	695.0	706.0	138.5	141.0	128.0	113.0	124.0	IRL
I	1 944.4	1 865.9	1 883.0	1 769.0	1 742.0	644.7	542.0	575.0	501.0	490.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	558.6	535.0	537.6	494.5	465.0	74.0	70.0	65.0	60.0	55.0	NL
A	303.0	237.0	265.0	253.0	252.0	74.0	52.0	60.0	57.0	57.0	A
P	278.4	244.0	258.0	236.0	248.0	80.3	71.0	76.0	67.0	73.0	P
FIN	443.1	340.0	313.0	311.0	305.0	117.2	72.0	57.0	56.0	53.0	FIN
S	328.3	293.3	307.6	309.1	280.2	57.8	49.0	50.0	49.7	48.0	S
UK	2 370.0	2 191.0	2 376.0	2 265.0	2 084.0	380.0	390.0	416.0	408.0	369.0	UK

EU-land under permanent pasture only. Total commercial fertilisers is the sum of nitrogen, phosphate and potash.

Consumption of commercial fertilisers, 1 000 t

	Nitrogen					Potash					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	10 218.1	9 532.2	10 019.4	9 760.8	9 696.7	4 800.6	4 118.1	4 187.0	4 107.6	3 915.7	EU-15
B/L	186.0	165.0	172.0	171.0	172.0	120.0	91.0	96.0	92.0	90.0	B/L
DK	394.0	291.0	288.0	283.0	262.0	149.7	98.0	108.0	103.0	97.0	DK
D	1 788.0	1 769.2	1 758.0	1 788.4	1 903.0	875.0	649.0	645.8	658.9	628.7	D
EL	426.6	315.0	340.0	307.0	298.0	71.3	54.0	75.0	65.0	60.0	EL
E	1 063.1	912.8	1 153.1	1 041.9	1 047.5	378.6	446.0	458.0	479.4	511.0	E
F	2 492.0	2 392.0	2 525.1	2 513.1	2 488.0	1 842.0	1 491.1	1 488.2	1 436.9	1 332.0	F
IRL	370.0	425.0	394.0	433.0	433.0	183.8	182.0	160.0	149.0	149.0	IRL
I	879.0	918.9	894.0	855.0	843.0	420.8	405.0	414.0	413.0	409.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	390.0	390.0	400.6	367.8	350.0	94.6	75.0	72.0	66.7	60.0	NL
A	135.0	125.0	133.0	127.0	128.0	94.0	60.0	72.0	69.0	67.0	A
P	150.1	125.0	132.0	121.0	127.0	48.0	48.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	P
FIN	206.8	183.0	174.0	177.0	176.0	119.1	85.0	87.0	78.0	76.0	FIN
S	211.7	192.3	204.6	205.6	179.2	58.7	52.0	53.0	53.7	53.0	S
UK	1 525.0	1 328.0	1 451.0	1 370.0	1 290.0	465.0	473.0	509.0	487.0	425.0	UK

Data for nitrogen refer to the total amounts of each included in both straight and compound fertilisers and are related to the apparent consumption during the fertiliser year (generally 1 July to 30 June) except as noted. Source: FAO.

Utilised agricultural area. 1 000 ha

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	142 863	140 871	140 092	139 719	139 004	138 479	137 045	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	114 480	112 630	111 968	112 123	111 465	111 281	109 743	109 615	109 628	:	:	EUR-11
B	1 384	1 375	1 354	1 371	1 370	1 386	1 390	1 383	1 391	1 394	1 396	B
DK	2 788	2 786	2 755	2 717	2 712	2 721	2 699	2 554	2 729	2 712	2 654	DK
D	17 869	17 136	16 950	17 162	17 308	17 344	17 335	17 327	17 389	17 152	17 067	D
EL	5 180	5 169	5 181	5 162	5 116	5 116	5 109	-	-	3 919	3 901	EL
E	30 625	30 054	30 000	29 756	29 597	29 864	29 694	29 382	29 273	28 892	25 425	E
F	30 589	30 441	30 317	30 129	30 084	30 092	30 034	30 169	30 150	29 935	29 865	F
IRL	4 536	4 444	4 415	4 406	4 393	4 388	4 341	4 432	4 415	4 418	:	IRL
I	17 294	16 946	16 792	17 409	16 795	16 501	15 284	15 256	15 401	:	:	I
L	127	126	126	127	127	127	126	-127	127	-127	135	L
NL	2 039	1 971	1 964	1 967	1 961	1 964	1 960	1 974	1 981	1 983	1 976	NL
A	3 458	3 477	3 469	3 449	3 450	3 430	3 429	3 423	3 497	3 410	3 399	A
P	4 019	4 121	4 053	4 054	4 062	4 024	4 004	3 994	3 812	3 904	3 881	P
FIN	2 560	2 539	2 528	2 293	2 318	2 161	2 144	2 150	2 192	2 201	2 218	FIN
S	3 416	3 358	3 336	3 362	3 370	3 063	3 122	3 109	3 107	3 071	2 980	S
UK	16 998	16 928	16 852	16 356	16 341	16 298	16 371	16 435	16 344	16 245	15 722	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	:	:	:	:	1 026	1 031	1 039	1 046	1 038	:	NO

Breakdown of the utilised agricultural area. 1 000 ha

	Arable land			Permanent grassland			Land under permanent crops			
	1989	1994	1999	1989	1994	1999	1989	1994	1999	
EU-15	77 302	75 758	:	53 394	51 171	:	11 725	11 083	:	EU-15
EUR-11	62 921	62 281	:	40 538	38 597	:	10 594	9 952	:	EUR-11
B	768	861	867	579	495	506	16	19	21	B
DK	2 561	2 502	2 482	217	212	166	10	7	6	DK
D	11 971	11 835	11 804	5 618	5 282	5 048	248	209	207	D
EL	2 331	2 250	2 783	1 789	1 789	:	1 060	1 077	1 113	EL
E	15 335	13 905	12 972	10 394	11 217	7 184	4 895	4 699	5 217	E
F	17 784	18 126	18 173	11 363	10 566	10 340	1 212	1 183	1 151	F
IRL	775	1 051	960	3 760	3 335	:	2	3	2	IRL
I	9 012	9 652	:	4 868	3 766	4 439	3 323	2 965	:	I
L	56	58	68	69	68	65	2	1	1	L
NL	920	915	1 026	1 062	1 011	902	33	34	34	NL
A	1 408	1 403	1 373	1 953	1 941	1 943	79	77	73	A
P	2 349	2 335	2 179	858	903	903	782	758	773	P
FIN	2 542	2 141	2 187	15	15	26	3	4	4	FIN
S	2 845	2 647	2 606	568	413	372	3	3	3	S
UK	6 644	6 078	5 984	10 281	10 160	9 693	57	44	45	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	:	891	:	:	130	:	:	4	:	NO

Emissions of volatile organic compounds: 1 000 t of HC

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	15 357	15 375	15 149	14 583	14 143	13 515	13 279	12 819	12 254	11 915	11 684	EU-15
B	660	470	343	301	302	300	295	284	265	270	268	B
DK	198	178	165	168	166	152	161	161	136	136	129	DK
D	3 274	3 256	3 224	2 798	2 540	2 327	2 159	1 979	1 861	1 778	1 705	D
EL	627	451	333	339	340	350	359	362	378	385	398	EL
E	1 690	1 810	1 880	1 872	1 840	1 720	1 802	1 738	1 707	1 707	1 707	E
F	2 535	2 535	2 535	2 518	2 442	2 336	2 232	2 161	2 101	2 033	1 964	F
IRL	110	110	110	111	114	108	107	104	110	114	115	IRL
I	1 992	2 124	2 192	2 283	2 338	2 322	2 349	2 367	2 113	2 091	2 091	I
L	15	17	19	18	17	16	18	16	17	15	13	L
NL	538	534	502	476	437	405	389	365	362	316	302	NL
A	359	377	344	313	280	268	258	259	250	246	238	A
P	315	315	315	328	342	348	365	367	376	376	376	P
FIN	209	209	209	205	200	195	190	185	173	174	174	FIN
S	533	533	533	516	501	489	460	448	446	421	424	S
UK	2 302	2 456	2 445	2 387	2 284	2 179	2 135	2 023	1 959	1 853	1 780	UK

2004A

Emissions of volatile organic compounds: kg of HC per person

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	43	43	42	40	39	37	36	34	33	32	31	EU-15
B	67	48	34	30	30	30	29	28	26	27	26	B
DK	39	35	32	33	32	29	31	31	26	26	24	DK
D	42	42	41	35	32	29	27	24	23	22	21	D
EL	63	45	33	33	33	34	34	35	36	37	38	EL
E	44	47	48	48	47	44	46	44	43	43	43	E
F	46	45	45	44	43	41	39	37	36	35	33	F
IRL	31	31	31	32	32	30	30	29	30	31	31	IRL
I	35	38	39	40	41	41	41	41	37	36	36	I
L	41	46	50	47	44	40	45	39	41	36	31	L
NL	37	36	34	28	29	27	25	24	23	20	19	NL
A	47	50	45	40	36	34	32	32	31	30	29	A
P	31	32	32	33	35	35	37	37	38	38	38	P
FIN	43	42	42	41	40	39	37	36	34	34	34	FIN
S	64	63	63	60	58	56	53	51	50	48	48	S
UK	41	43	43	41	39	38	37	35	33	31	30	UK

2004B

Emissions of carbon monoxide, 1 000 t of CO

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	51 119	51 015	49 982	48 194	46 021	43 812	41 855	48 694	39 426	37 748	36 850	EU-15
B	1 112	1 112	1 112	1 119	1 137	1 105	1 054	1 032	1 008	948	900	B
DK	741	758	770	824	812	733	729	713	597	556	588	DK
D	12 438	12 081	11 218	9 513	8 351	7 702	7 052	6 693	6 284	5 871	5 426	D
EL	1 328	1 328	1 328	1 369	1 317	1 317	1 310	1 339	1 385	1 406	1 500	EL
E	3 476	3 823	3 899	3 992	4 079	3 884	3 860	3 446	3 661	3 661	3 661	E
F	10 870	10 870	10 870	10 763	10 233	9 715	9 277	9 167	8 568	8 119	7 886	F
IRL	401	401	401	394	395	350	329	304	307	312	318	IRL
I	7 692	7 561	7 822	8 003	7 940	7 753	7 549	7 755	7 334	7 186	7 186	I
L	193	182	176	190	204	219	145	107	103	81	51	L
NL	1 306	1 240	1 196	1 024	979	961	907	8 963	904	767	741	NL
A	1 549	1 552	1 307	1 287	1 206	1 177	1 151	1 050	1 047	1 043	999	A
P	1 042	1 042	1 042	1 108	1 216	1 260	1 295	1 321	1 386	1 386	1 386	P
FIN	556	556	556	522	478	457	444	436	461	474	452	FIN
S	1 347	1 347	1 347	1 312	1 275	1 236	1 088	1 046	1 082	956	998	S
UK	7 068	7 162	6 938	6 774	6 399	5 943	5 665	5 320	5 299	4 982	4 758	UK

B: Wallonia only.

Emissions of carbon monoxide, kg of CO per person

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	143	141	137	132	125	119	113	131	106	101	98	EU-15
B	113	113	112	112	113	110	104	102	102	99	93	B
DK	145	148	150	160	157	141	140	137	136	113	105	DK
D	160	155	142	119	104	95	87	82	82	77	72	D
EL	134	133	131	134	128	127	126	128	128	132	134	EL
E	91	99	100	103	105	99	99	88	88	93	93	E
F	197	194	192	189	179	169	161	158	157	146	138	F
IRL	113	113	114	112	111	98	92	85	84	84	84	IRL
I	136	134	138	141	140	136	132	135	135	128	125	I
L	527	489	464	494	523	554	362	263	259	246	191	L
NL	90	84	80	68	65	63	59	581	578	58	49	NL
A	205	204	170	166	153	148	144	131	130	130	129	A
P	104	104	105	112	123	128	131	133	133	140	139	P
FIN	114	113	112	104	95	90	87	86	85	90	92	FIN
S	161	160	158	153	147	142	124	119	118	122	108	S
UK	125	125	121	117	111	102	97	91	91	90	84	UK

B: Wallonia only.

Emissions of carbon dioxide. Million t of CO₂

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	3 320	3 344	3 267	3 203	3 217	3 260	3 336	3 278	3 327	EU-15
B	114	121	122	120	124	126	130	121	122	B
DK	53	64	58	60	63	60	74	64	60	DK
D	1 015	977	927	917	904	903	924	893	886	D
EL	85	85	87	87	88	90	92	96	100	EL
E	226	233	242	230	242	253	241	264	273	E
F	388	417	403	382	378	384	397	391	413	F
IRL	32	32	33	32	34	35	36	38	40	IRL
I	430	428	426	419	415	440	436	438	458	I
L	13	13	13	12	12	7	7	6	5	L
NL	161	167	165	167	168	177	185	183	181	NL
A	62	66	60	60	62	64	66	67	67	A
P	43	45	49	48	49	52	50	52	54	P
FIN	59	57	52	53	59	61	66	64	64	FIN
S	55	55	56	56	58	58	63	57	57	S
UK	584	588	574	560	559	551	570	544	546	UK
IS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	IS
NO	35	34	34	36	38	38	41	41	42	NO

ZD5AA

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme B

- No 5 Organic farming
- No 6 Water resources, abstraction and use in European countries
- No 7 Environmental protection expenditure in Europe
- No 13 Water management in the regions of the European Union
- No 14 Waste water in European countries

Emissions of carbon dioxide. Tonnes per person

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	EU-15
B	11.5	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.7	B
DK	10.3	12.3	11.3	11.6	12.2	11.6	11.5	14.0	13.9	DK
D	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	D
EL	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	EL
E	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	E
F	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	F
IRL	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.7	IRL
I	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	I
L	35.1	33.8	32.5	31.2	29.9	17.4	17.1	17.0	16.8	L
NL	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.9	11.8	NL
A	8.1	8.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	A
P	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	P
FIN	11.8	11.5	10.4	10.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.9	12.9	FIN
S	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	S
UK	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.7	UK

0X1AJ

Emissions of sulphur oxides, SO₂, t 000 t

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	19 371	17 756	16 314	14 730	13 528	12 351	11 153	10 292	8 854	7 970	7 894	EU-15
B	400	382	371	333	318	296	253	246	240	221	199	B
DK	340	244	180	242	189	157	156	150	186	109	77	DK
D	7 397	6 487	5 322	3 996	3 307	2 945	2 473	2 094	1 477	1 359	1 292	D
EL	950	524	506	550	555	551	526	551	542	528	541	EL
E	2 393	1 789	2 048	2 049	2 041	1 920	1 875	1 722	1 497	1 497	1 497	E
F	1 269	1 268	1 268	1 379	1 200	1 040	985	925	905	764	837	F
IRL	186	186	186	180	172	161	175	161	147	166	176	IRL
I	1 901	1 963	1 653	1 539	1 395	1 333	1 272	1 322	1 123	1 021	1 021	I
L	16	15	15	15	15	15	13	9	8	6	4	L
NL	261	226	203	173	172	164	146	147	135	118	113	NL
A	190	115	91	82	63	60	57	56	55	49	46	A
P	343	343	343	333	397	340	321	365	334	334	334	P
FIN	260	260	260	194	140	122	114	95	105	99	90	FIN
S	132	132	132	113	102	103	98	93	83	52	52	S
UK	3 734	3 822	3 736	3 552	3 462	3 144	2 689	2 356	2 017	1 647	1 615	UK

202AA

2

Emissions of sulphur oxides, SO₂, kg per person

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	54	49	45	40	37	33	30	28	24	21	21	EU-15
B	41	39	37	33	32	29	25	24	24	22	20	B
DK	67	48	35	47	37	30	30	29	35	21	15	DK
D	95	83	67	50	41	36	30	26	18	17	16	D
EL	55	52	50	54	54	53	51	53	52	50	51	EL
E	62	46	53	53	52	49	48	44	38	38	38	E
F	23	23	22	24	21	18	17	16	16	13	14	F
IRL	52	53	53	51	48	45	49	45	41	45	48	IRL
I	34	35	29	27	25	23	22	23	20	18	18	I
L	44	40	40	39	38	38	32	22	19	14	9	L
NL	18	15	14	12	11	11	10	10	9	8	7	NL
A	25	15	12	11	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	A
P	34	34	35	34	40	34	32	37	34	34	34	P
FIN	53	53	52	39	28	24	22	19	21	19	17	FIN
S	16	16	15	13	12	12	11	11	9	6	6	S
UK	66	67	65	62	60	54	46	40	34	28	27	UK

202AB

Emissions of nitrogen oxides, NO₂, 1 000 t

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	13 233	13 635	13 301	13 213	12 889	12 282	11 888	11 537	11 332	10 878	10 621	EU-15
B	319	331	339	335	342	343	343	337	315	306	300	B
DK	294	279	269	319	274	267	274	250	388	247	231	DK
D	3 328	3 208	2 708	2 501	2 311	2 197	2 042	1 989	1 918	1 846	1 780	D
EL	412	360	326	333	333	331	343	341	358	362	382	EL
E	929	1 028	1 156	1 208	1 239	1 200	1 212	1 213	1 192	1 192	1 192	E
F	1 875	1 875	1 875	1 940	1 877	1 767	1 736	1 712	1 693	1 640	1 650	F
IRL	118	118	118	120	130	119	115	115	120	119	122	IRL
I	1 614	1 854	1 938	1 984	2 008	1 900	1 791	1 768	1 756	1 685	1 685	I
L	21	22	23	24	26	25	23	21	22	18	17	L
NL	573	577	580	568	556	535	510	498	501	469	457	NL
A	217	202	193	197	187	175	182	171	170	171	170	A
P	306	306	306	323	347	345	354	371	375	375	375	P
FIN	284	284	284	290	284	282	282	258	268	260	252	FIN
S	398	398	398	397	390	391	379	361	302	270	255	S
UK	2 545	2 793	2 788	2 674	2 587	2 405	2 302	2 132	2 054	1 868	1 753	UK

2003A

Emissions of nitrogen oxides, NO₂, kg per person

	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	37	38	37	36	35	33	32	31	30	29	28	EU-15
B	32	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	31	30	29	B
DK	58	54	52	62	53	52	53	48	55	47	44	DK
D	43	41	34	31	29	27	25	24	23	23	22	D
EL	42	36	32	33	32	32	33	33	34	35	36	EL
E	24	27	30	31	32	31	31	31	30	30	30	E
F	34	34	33	34	33	31	30	30	29	28	28	F
IRL	33	33	34	34	37	33	32	32	33	33	33	IRL
I	29	33	34	35	35	33	31	31	31	29	29	I
L	57	59	61	62	62	63	57	52	53	43	40	L
NL	40	39	39	38	37	35	33	32	32	30	29	NL
A	29	27	25	25	24	22	23	21	21	21	21	A
P	31	31	31	33	35	35	36	37	38	38	38	P
FIN	58	58	57	58	56	56	56	51	52	51	49	FIN
S	48	47	47	46	45	45	43	41	34	31	29	S
UK	45	49	49	46	45	41	39	36	35	32	30	UK

2003AB

Sales of pesticides

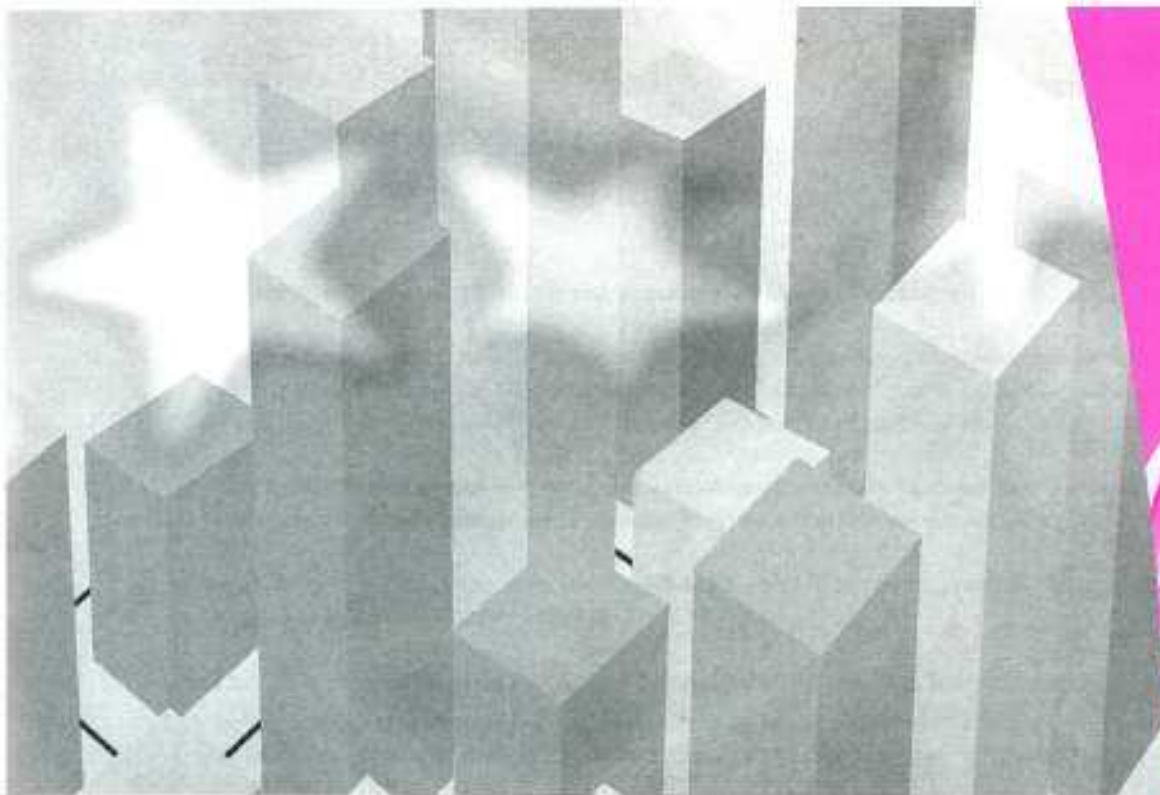
6X1AF
6X1AF

Sales of fungicides for use in agriculture in tonnes of active ingredients						Sales of herbicides for use in agriculture in tonnes of active ingredients					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	115 956	123 779	138 498	139 036	:	103 152	116 159	112 093	116 018	EU-15
B	2 743	2 659	2 402	2 582	2 654	5 213	6 740	5 953	4 543	4 965	B
DK	1 396	1 055	631	794	770	3 128	3 281	2 915	2 726	2 619	DK
D	10 984	9 652	10 404	9 397	10 530	16 970	16 065	16 541	16 485	17 269	D
EL	:	3 072	3 248	3 104	4 731	:	2 131	2 717	2 116	2 303	EL
E	12 312	9 021	10 165	11 299	11 984	13 395	6 326	8 652	9 153	9 411	E
F	41 514	42 578	48 625	64 050	58 807	37 429	27 416	36 052	33 576	36 439	F
IRL	459	850	750	712	516	985	1 426	1 126	1 137	678	IRL
I	106 121	25 546	25 074	23 745	24 763	26 671	9 248	9 888	9 740	9 555	I
L	:	154	181	182	224	:	164	148	121	183	L
NL	4 140	3 990	3 624	4 356	5 127	3 468	3 070	3 016	2 984	2 921	NL
A	1 683	1 410	1 697	1 688	1 336	1 945	1 607	1 536	1 601	1 583	A
P	:	9 078	9 746	9 397	10 475	:	1 660	1 584	1 769	1 914	P
FIN	163	114	115	154	209	1 580	791	677	734	844	FIN
S	643	200	253	262	300	1 631	975	1 236	1 303	1 269	S
UK	6 689	6 577	6 864	6 776	6 612	18 360	22 752	24 118	24 105	24 063	UK

6X1AG
6X1AH

Sales of pesticides

Sales of insecticides for use in agriculture in tonnes of active ingredients						Sales of other pesticides for use in agriculture in tonnes of active ingredients					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	40 715	36 602	37 778	37 562	:	24 491	28 546	25 307	28 770	EU-15
B	1 295	1 140	1 199	996	1 023	1 012	900	849	788	832	B
DK	259	163	36	51	55	867	310	87	104	175	DK
D	1 638	4 925	3 797	4 696	6 276	3 554	3 889	4 343	4 069	4 809	D
EL	:	2 529	2 440	2 436	2 505	:	793	1 465	1 378	1 940	EL
E	9 194	9 538	9 758	9 944	10 173	4 661	2 967	4 661	3 627	3 500	E
F	11 039	7 091	5 399	6 074	4 672	7 719	6 921	7 813	6 092	7 835	F
IRL	149	89	76	74	36	209	274	616	179	80	IRL
I	34 619	9 651	8 992	8 687	8 390	25 097	4 045	4 096	4 064	4 092	I
L	:	12	10	9	11	:	27	18	20	12	L
NL	0	2 871	2 256	1 982	1 577	0	992	1 022	1 075	1 097	NL
A	285	123	98	96	85	333	264	235	304	301	A
P	:	667	727	916	1 079	:	413	400	668	914	P
FIN	96	57	55	47	46	198	92	86	80	77	FIN
S	26	17	13	15	27	44	32	27	28	33	S
UK	2 083	1 842	1 746	1 755	1 607	2 385	2 572	2 828	2 831	3 073	UK



Economy and finance

3



Better quality through increased accuracy and exhaustiveness

Eurostat's national accounts data are measured with increasing accuracy and exhaustiveness, ever enhancing their quality as a basis for economic and social analysis. Their main component is the gross domestic product (GDP), which principally covers all goods and services produced by a country in a given period.

The **national accounts** — i.e. the macroeconomic summary of the economy including money, finance, employment, etc. — have entered the year 2000 with the following updated features:

(a) The new national accounts system **ESA 95**, which has been gradually introduced since 1999 as an expanded and fuller version of the earlier ESA 79.

ESA 95 is compatible with the United Nations' SNA 93 standard and provides:

- greater **exhaustiveness**: new activities (leasing, stock options, etc.) and inclusion or official acceptance of certain concepts (purchasing power parity and purchasing power standard, active population, unemployment, balance sheets, etc.);
- **new concepts** (actual final consumption, real disposable national income, holding gains, household sub-sectors, basic price evaluation, more detailed treatment of trade and transport margins, etc.);
- **new statistical tools** (recording methods and thresholds);
- characteristics relating to the **European institutions**.

As a **result of the changeover from ESA 79 to ESA 95**, the figures for gross domestic product (GDP) have **increased** slightly. In the publication *Statistics in Focus*, 'Implementation of the new European system of accounts (ESA 95)', Eurostat, 1999, the gross domestic product (GDP) under ESA 95, compared with that under ESA 79 for 1995, shows increases ranging between +0,2 % for Ireland and +6,4 % for Denmark.

Generally, the data for final consumption in 1995 have equally **increased**, comparing ESA 79 (final consumption of households on the economic territory) with ESA 95 (final consumption expenditure of households), from +0,3 % for Portugal to +5,1 % for Ireland (two exceptions: -0,4 % for Italy and -2,0 % for Belgium).

(b) The new (versions of) related **nomenclatures**: **NACE Rev. 1** for economic activities, **Coicop** (classification of individual consumption by purpose) for final consumption expenditure of households and **COFOG** for consumption functions of government.

These nomenclatures are accessible on the Eurostat web site:
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/> (option 'classifications').

They improve the breakdowns of the economy to provide a better response to the changing needs of statistical users.

In this issue of the yearbook (issue 2002, data 1990–2000), we show the national accounts' time series based on ESA 95, even when they are not yet complete.

GDP: the result of all production activity

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It can be defined in three ways.

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries, plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account (**production approach**).
- GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services (**expenditure approach**).
- GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy) (**income approach**) (ESA 95, 8.89).

In these tables, GDP corresponds to the economy's output of goods and services less intermediate consumption, plus VAT on products and net taxes (i.e. taxes less subsidies) linked to imports. Valuation at constant prices means valuing the flows and stocks in an accounting period at the prices of the reference period (ESA 95, 1.56).

GDP per person: comparing economies' relative strengths

GDP, and in particular GDP per capita, is one of the main indicators for economic analysis as well as spatial and/or temporal international comparisons.

In order to facilitate these international comparisons, the GDP in national currency of each Member State is converted into a common currency (ecu until 1998, euro from the beginning of 1999) by means of its official exchange rate. However, this does not necessarily reflect the actual purchasing power of each national currency on its economic territory, because the converted GDP is a function not only of the level of goods and services produced on the economic territory, but also of the general price level. Therefore, the simple use of the GDP converted into a common currency does not provide, in most cases, a correct indication of the volume of goods and services.

In order to remove the distortions due to price-level differences, transitive **purchasing power parities (PPPs)** are calculated and used as a factor of conversion (**exchange rate** from national currency to PPS). These parities are obtained as a weighted average of relative price ratios regarding a homogeneous basket of goods and services, comparable and representative for each Member State.

The 'comparable volume' values of GDP obtained in this way are hence expressed in terms of **purchasing power standards (PPS)**, a unit that is independent of any national currency.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Regions: Statistical yearbook 2001
- Quarterly national accounts ESA — Annual subscription 2002: combined (paper + PDF)

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Gross domestic product at market prices. Current series in PPS per head

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	17 650	18 490	19 420	20 290	21 260 †	22 530 †	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	17 920	18 670	19 480	30 310	21 260 †	22 480 †	EUR-11
B	15 530	16 590	17 700	18 310	19 210	19 880	20 540	21 650	22 510	23 550	25 130	B
DK	15 830	17 080	17 370	18 310	19 830	20 840	22 050	23 300	24 210	25 260	27 140	DK
D	:	16 530	17 510	17 570	18 730	19 420	20 270	20 920	21 520	22 380	23 540	D
EL	8 620	10 020	10 380	10 380	11 040	11 640	12 340	12 780	13 510	14 290 †	15 460 †	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	13 800	14 670	15 510	16 070	17 060	18 110	E
F	15 970	17 070	17 510	17 310	17 810	18 350	18 840	19 250	20 080	21 070	22 250	F
IRL	10 940	11 880	12 870	13 470	14 940	16 470	17 390	20 110	21 440	23 840	26 800 †	IRL
I	15 180	16 329	16 910	16 560	17 530	18 250	19 090	19 800	20 980	21 790	22 890	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	30 150	31 300	33 990	36 240	38 960	43 750	L
NL	15 340	16 160	16 760	17 160	18 060	19 280	19 750	21 820	23 380	24 510	26 310	NL
A	15 710	16 790	17 450	18 070	18 940	19 460	20 630	21 540	22 210	23 260	24 570	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	12 450	13 070	14 500	14 930	15 860 †	16 770 †	P
FIN	15 210	14 490	14 050	14 810	15 530	17 110	17 630	19 270	20 520	21 430	23 200	FIN
S	:	:	:	16 200	17 080	18 100	18 750	19 830	20 580	21 650	22 960	S
UK	14 880	15 030	15 800	16 059	16 810	17 030	18 330	19 890	20 980	22 070	23 560 †	UK
IS	16 210	17 400	17 250	17 600	18 250	20 190	21 470	22 760	23 820	25 200	27 220 †	IS
NO	16 210	17 690	18 730	20 250	20 400	21 140	22 740	25 150	24 760	26 400 †	31 200 †	NO
CH	19 920	20 700	21 260	21 920	22 670	23 280	23 100	24 830	25 700	26 940	28 300 †	CH
US	21 500	21 980	22 930	23 850	25 170	26 160	27 670	29 490	31 010	32 670	34 960 †	US
CA	17 530	17 620	17 920	18 550	19 820	20 780	21 820	23 090	23 780	25 530	28 230 †	CA
JP	16 970	18 360	19 160	19 720	20 180	20 960	22 330	23 720	23 290	23 950	25 080 †	JP

BTIAD

GDP per head varies significantly throughout the EU

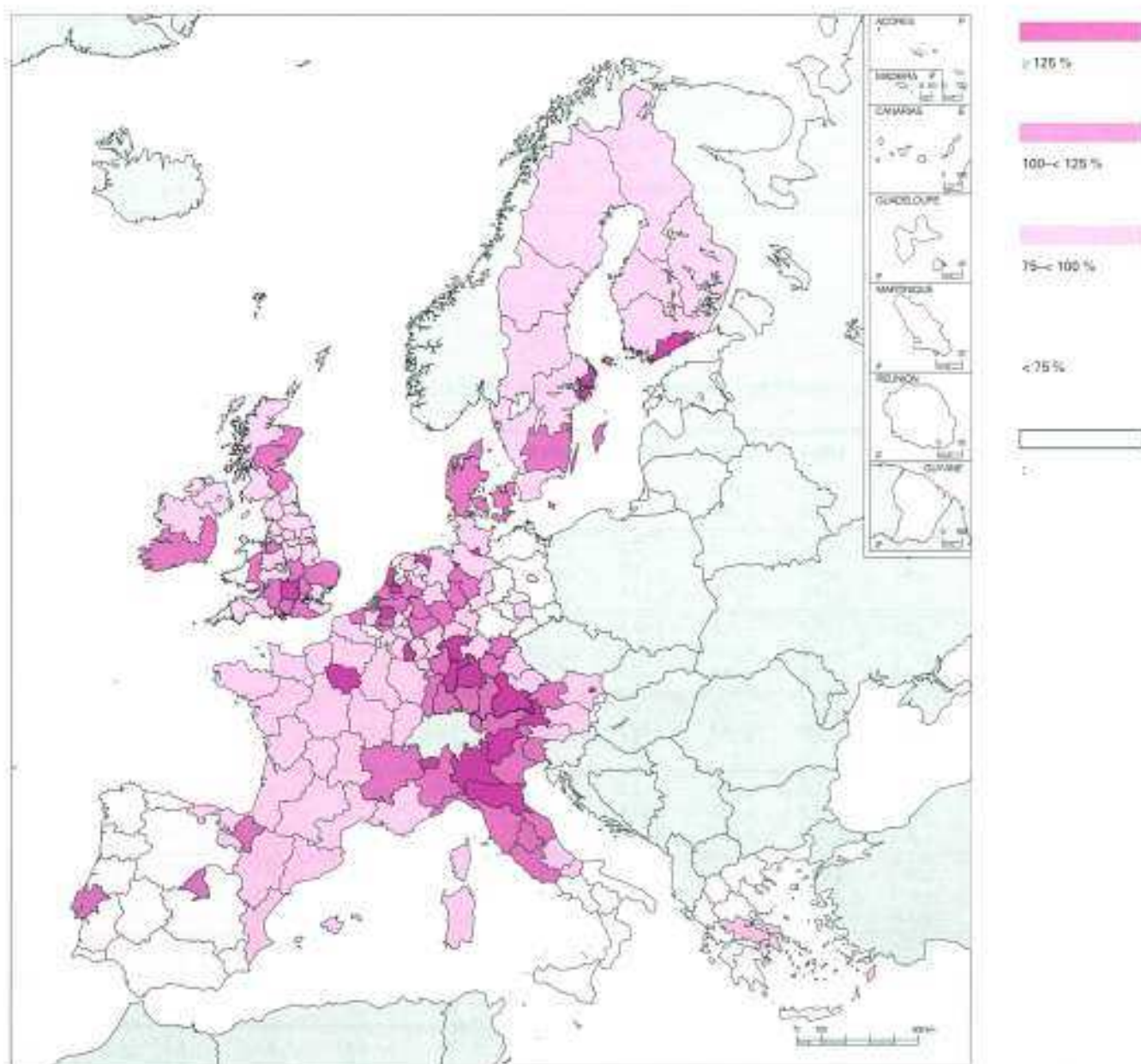
In 1998, the average EU gross domestic product (GDP) per head of population in purchasing power standards was 20 213 PPS (20 287 PPS in the euro zone). It varied between 8 452 PPS for the Greek region Ipeiros (41.8 % of the EU average) and 49 202 PPS for Inner London in the United Kingdom (243 % of the EU average).

One third of all NUTS 2 regions showed higher PPS values per head of population than the EU average.

On the other hand, between one fifth and one quarter of all NUTS 2 regions were below 75 % of the EU average.

The largest differences between the poorest and the wealthiest regions, measured as the ratio of their respective GDP per head of population in PPS, are to be found in Germany (2.9 for Hamburg versus Chemnitz) and in the United Kingdom (2.8 for Inner London versus Merseyside). Sweden and the Netherlands show the smallest discrepancy between the richest and the poorest among their regions, with respectively 1.5 (Stockholm versus Västsvrige) and 1.8 (Utrecht versus Flevoland).

Gross domestic product at market prices in purchasing power standards (PPS) per head of population. EU-15 = 100. 1999



NUTS 2

Gross domestic product at market prices. Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15		5 779 673	6 025 169	6 062 646	6 334 521	6 588 340	6 919 958	7 287 921	7 632 029	8 016 257	8 524 371	EU-15
EUR-11		4 561 405	4 808 146	4 856 436	5 069 821	5 309 318	5 534 944	5 649 378	5 887 895	6 139 686	6 430 372	EUR-11
B	156 489	164 435	175 718	184 590	197 140	211 708	212 654	216 405	224 312	235 538	248 338	B
DK	105 048	108 446	113 694	118 541	128 024	137 791	144 155	149 169	155 881	165 366	176 490	DK
D	=	1 432 638	1 561 740	1 670 845	1 763 760	1 880 387	1 878 200	1 863 692	1 916 383	1 974 200	2 025 534	D
EL	66 168	73 081	77 026	79 771	84 353	89 888	97 972	107 010	108 466	117 080	122 986	EL
E	407 618	444 901	466 098	426 007	425 939	446 882	480 536	495 627	525 457	565 483	608 787	E
F	857 587	987 210	1 040 541	1 089 370	1 139 320	1 188 101	1 224 606	1 241 129	1 297 574	1 350 159	1 404 775	F
IRL	37 248	38 648	41 447	42 570	46 148	50 890	57 628	70 668	77 240	89 029	103 470	IRL
I	867 836	939 613	951 165	849 027	863 369	839 041	971 065	1 079 991	1 068 802	1 107 779	1 165 627	I
L	=	=	=	=	=	13 833	14 313	35 563	16 886	18 433	20 934	L
NL	231 859	244 524	258 503	277 767	293 923	317 324	324 479	332 654	351 648	373 664	401 089	NL
A	127 315	136 573	146 955	158 513	168 108	179 840	182 364	181 645	188 646	196 658	204 843	A
P	56 253	65 534	75 479	73 635	76 303	82 614	88 576	94 192	100 714	108 234	115 255	P
FIN	197 732	99 829	83 851	73 565	84 389	98 898	100 523	108 072	115 256	120 491	131 670	FIN
S	=	=	=	164 188	174 216	183 597	206 273	210 835	213 702	226 494	240 619	S
UK	780 695	886 167	828 109	823 509	828 109	867 743	936 614	1 171 548	1 275 085	1 368 181	1 547 903	UK
IS	4 977	5 469	5 363	5 199	5 780	5 330	5 717	6 523	7 245	8 093	9 459	IS
NO	90 923	95 224	97 607	99 128	103 600	112 089	124 026	136 703	131 685	144 091	175 506	NO
CH	180 062	188 248	188 344	202 173	220 482	235 052	233 328	225 895	234 268	242 803	259 582	CH
US	4 537 196	4 830 880	4 867 832	5 672 359	5 930 383	5 657 888	6 153 332	7 335 177	7 833 012	8 696 570	10 708 897	US
CA	510 906	483 846	467 776	482 942	425 675	452 667	484 597	563 995	550 049	615 699	770 482	CA
JP	2 406 152	2 818 298	2 932 484	3 738 206	4 093 961	4 046 234	3 699 213	3 807 064	3 523 100	4 224 698	5 145 362	JP

GTAA

GTAB

Gross domestic product at market prices. Percentage change on previous period — Constant prices

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	+	+	1.3	-0.4	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	EU-15
EUR-11	+	+	1.6	-0.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.4	EUR-11
B	3.0	1.8	1.6	-1.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.6	2.3	3.0	4.0	B
DK	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	5.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	3.2	DK
D	+	+	2.2	-1.1	2.4	1.7	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	3.0	D
EL	0.0	3.1	0.7	-1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.0	3.4	4.3	EL
E	+	+	+	+	+	2.9	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	E
F	2.6	1.0	1.5	-0.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	F
IRL	+	1.9	3.3	2.7	5.8	10.0	7.8	10.8	8.6	10.9	11.5	IRL
I	2.0	1.4	0.8	-0.9	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.0	1.8	3.6	2.9	I
L	+	+	+	+	+	+	3.6	9.1	5.9	5.7	9.5	L
NL	4.1	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	NL
A	4.7	3.3	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	A
P	4.0	4.4	1.1	-2.0	1.0	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.4	P
FIN	0.0	-6.3	-3.3	-1.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	6.3	5.3	4.0	5.7	FIN
S	+	+	+	+	4.1	3.7	1.1	2.1	3.6	4.1	3.6	S
UK	0.8	-1.4	0.2	2.5	4.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.9	UK
IS	+	0.7	-3.3	0.6	4.5	0.1	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.6	IS
NO	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	5.5	3.8	4.9	4.7	2.4	1.1	2.3	NO
CH	3.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	2.4	1.6	3.0	CH
US	1.8	-0.5	3.1	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	US
CA	0.3	-1.9	1.0	2.4	4.8	2.7	1.5	4.5	4.0	5.1	4.6	CA
JP	5.3	3.1	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	3.5	1.8	-1.1	0.8	1.5	JP

Gross value added: 'producing' the GDP

The GDP is overwhelmingly composed of gross value added at basic prices, usually around 85–90 %.

Gross value added is recorded at basic prices. It is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices (ESA 95, 9.23). The **basic price** is the price receivable by the producers from the purchaser for

a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. taxes on products), plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. subsidies on products). It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. It includes any transport margins charged by the producer on the same invoice, even when they are included as a separate item on the invoice (ESA 95, 3.48).

Further reading:**Statistics in Focus — Theme 1**

- No 1 Regional gross domestic product in the European Union 1999
- No 7 Unemployment in the regions of the European Union 2000

Gross value added at basic prices. Yearly growth as % of previous year (real growth in volume)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	†	†	1.3	-0.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.5	EU-15
EUR-11	†	†	1.6	-0.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.5	3.6	EUR-11
B	2.9	2.0	1.4	-1.7	2.1	3.1	0.9	3.5	2.1	2.2	3.8	B
DK	1.1	0.5	0.1	-0.2	4.4	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.9	DK
D	†	†	2.3	-1.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.6	D
EL	†	†	†	†	†	†	1.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	†	EL
E	†	†	†	†	†	2.8	1.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.1	E
F	2.4	0.9	1.7	-1.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	F
IRL	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	IRL
I	1.9	1.1	1.0	-0.6	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.9	I
L	†	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	8.1	5.8	4.5	8.2	L
NL	3.5	2.7	1.3	0.9	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	NL
A	4.9	3.6	2.5	0.6	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.1	4.1	A
P	5.8	4.3	1.9	-0.8	-0.7	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.4	P
FIN	0.9	-6.9	-3.6	0.7	3.9	3.7	4.3	6.3	5.1	4.7	6.3	FIN
S	†	†	†	†	3.1	4.7	1.4	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	S
UK	1.2	-1.5	0.1	2.2	4.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.8	UK
IS	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	IS
NO	1.7	3.3	3.0	2.1	4.7	3.6	4.0	4.6	2.4	1.3	2.5	NO
CH	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	CH
US	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	US
CA	0.3	-1.5	0.7	2.3	4.5	2.7	1.5	4.1	2.9	4.3	†	CA
JP	5.3	3.9	1.1	-0.5	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.6	†	†	†	JP

Who adds value to the GDP?

The contribution to gross value added of the nine main branches of industry, with manufacturing as a single branch, can be seen in the tables of this section.

The contribution of each branch is presented as its percentage in the total gross value added.

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Agriculture, hunting and forestry: % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	·	·	·	·	·	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	B
DK	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	DK
D	·	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	D
EL	9.9	11.0	9.6	8.8	9.4	·	·	·	·	·	·	EL
E	·	·	·	·	·	4.1	4.5	·	·	·	·	E
F	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	F
IRL	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	IRL
I	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	·	I
L	·	·	·	·	·	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	L
NL	·	·	·	·	·	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	·	NL
A	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	·	A
P	7.9	7.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	·	P
FIN	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	FIN
S	·	·	·	·	·	2.5	2.1	·	·	·	·	S
UK	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

EN/ST

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Electricity, gas and water supply. % of all branches

GHST

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	:	B
DK	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	DK
D	:	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	:	D
EL	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	2.9	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	:	NL
A	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	:	P
FIN	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	2.9	:	:	:	:	S
UK	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

3

GHST

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Construction. % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	:	B
DK	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	DK
D	:	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	:	D
EL	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.9	7.0	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.5	8.3	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	7.5	7.2	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7	:	NL
A	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	:	P
FIN	7.7	6.9	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	4.4	4.3	:	:	:	:	S
UK	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Wholesale and retail trade including repairs, % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.8	:	B
DK	13.2	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	DK
D	:	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	:	D
EL	14.6	14.1	14.9	15.2	14.9	13.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	11.4	11.4	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.2	9.7	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	13.3	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	:	NL
A	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	16.5	16.0	15.9	15.8	16.0	:	P
FIN	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.5	10.4	9.9	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	10.4	10.3	:	:	:	:	S
UK	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

6335T

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Manufacturing, % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.5	18.7	:	B
DK	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.0	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	DK
D	:	27.4	25.8	23.6	23.2	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.3	:	D
EL	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.3	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.6	11.7	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	18.6	18.6	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	23.5	22.5	21.9	21.4	21.7	22.2	21.3	21.2	21.3	20.8	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	14.0	12.8	13.8	13.4	11.5	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	17.9	17.3	17.1	17.0	16.6	:	NL
A	22.0	21.6	20.6	19.4	19.4	19.8	19.5	20.0	20.2	20.1	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	20.2	20.6	20.5	19.8	19.5	:	P
FIN	22.4	19.6	20.8	22.5	23.6	25.2	23.7	24.3	25.1	24.5	25.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	22.1	21.3	:	:	:	:	S
UK	22.9	21.3	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.3	20.8	20.0	18.8	18.0	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

6315T

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security. % of all branches

ISZST

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	:	B
DK	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.7	DK
D	:	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	:	D
EL	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	6.4	6.4	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	:	NL
A	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	:	P
FIN	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	5.9	6.0	:	:	:	:	S
UK	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

3

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Real estate, renting and business services. % of all branches

ISZST

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.7	20.9	:	B
DK	18.5	18.7	18.5	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	DK
D	:	19.3	20.2	21.4	21.6	22.4	23.4	23.8	24.4	25.5	:	D
EL	14.3	15.4	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.3	17.1	17.0	16.6	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	13.1	13.4	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	14.7	15.1	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.3	18.1	18.8	18.7	18.9	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	18.3	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.2	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	17.3	18.4	19.0	19.7	20.2	:	NL
A	11.4	11.6	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.9	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.7	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.4	:	P
FIN	12.7	14.4	15.3	15.8	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.5	17.1	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	19.6	20.4	:	:	:	:	S
UK	17.0	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.6	21.1	22.4	22.9	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Education, % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	:	B
DK	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	DK
D	:	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.1	:	D
EL	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	4.8	4.8	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	:	NL
A	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	:	P
FIN	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	4.3	:	:	:	:	S
UK	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

GHAST

GHAST

Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.
Health and social work, % of all branches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	:	:	:	:	:	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	:	B
DK	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.7	DK
D	:	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	:	D
EL	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	5.4	5.4	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	:	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.9	:	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	:	NL
A	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	:	P
FIN	8.1	9.3	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	10.3	10.8	:	:	:	:	S
UK	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	UK

Ireland will supply these data from 2005 onwards.

Final consumption: 'spending' the GDP

Following the 'expenditure approach', the GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services. In simpler words: the tables in this section on 'final consumption expenditure' show for what purpose the goods and services (whose production has been recorded in the section 'Economic output') have been used.

According to the ESA regulation, final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community (ESA 95, 3.75). The acquisition of these goods and services is financed from the disposable income of households.

- The **private final consumption expenditure** includes households' and NPISHs' final consumption expenditure. Households consist of employers, employees, recipients of property incomes, recipients of pensions, recipients of other transfer incomes. NPISHs consist of non-profit-making institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income.
- **Government final consumption expenditure** (ESA 95, 3.79) includes two categories of expenditure: the value of goods and services produced by general government itself other than own-account capital formation, and sales and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households — without any transformation — as social transfers in kind.
- **Gross fixed capital formation** (ESA 95, 3.102) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.
- **Changes in inventories** (ESA 95, 3.117) are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
- **External balance** (ESA 95, 8.68): imports of goods and services are recorded on the resources side of the account and exports of goods and services on the uses side. The difference between resources and uses is the balancing item in the account, called 'external balance of goods and services'. If it is positive, there is a surplus for the rest of the world and a deficit for the total economy, and vice versa if it is negative.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Quarterly national accounts ESA — Annual subscription 2002: combined (paper + PDF)
- National accounts — Aggregates — Annual data (ESA 79)

Do you need more information?

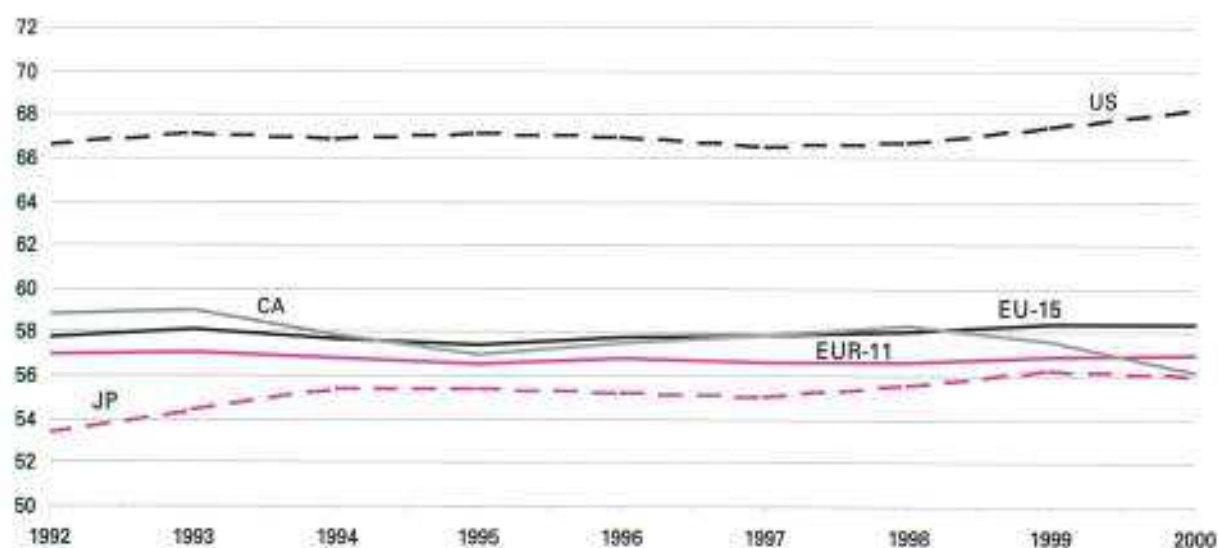
- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (non-profit-making institutions serving households). Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15		3 318 982	3 482 350	3 507 600	3 657 897	3 780 376	3 956 733	4 215 300	4 439 201	4 670 285	4 969 610	EU-15
EUR-11		2 581 788	2 737 758	2 769 835	2 875 821	2 998 274	3 143 473	3 201 085	3 330 728	3 495 385	3 661 882	EUR-11
B	85 837	91 201	96 448	100 898	106 091	114 864	116 603	117 214	121 832	126 603	134 342	B
DK	51 539	53 490	56 249	59 281	65 465	69 335	72 454	74 944	78 877	83 002	84 268	DK
D		813 025	864 938	959 953	1 001 426	1 069 438	1 077 463	1 074 708	1 103 031	1 149 446	1 182 623	D
EL						65 684	72 169	77 277	77 834	83 250	85 636	EL
E	245 372	270 254	284 364	260 587	258 376	267 205	286 457	294 001	311 462	335 770	360 426	E
F	629 996	547 624	577 172	607 763	633 057	659 553	683 879	682 067	711 529	739 123	769 139	F
IRL	22 015	23 012	24 604	24 573	26 558	27 673	31 035	36 332	38 382	42 907	49 438	IRL
I	499 236	545 544	563 582	496 269	308 465	492 798	566 307	606 910	634 329	665 486	704 624	I
L						6 573	6 807	6 935	7 289	7 604	8 088	L
NL	114 882	123 959	129 000	138 542	164 951	155 639	161 759	164 466	174 709	187 417	199 870	NL
A	70 699	75 028	81 455	88 786	93 778	100 992	104 252	104 558	107 737	112 270	116 832	A
P	35 268	41 553	48 583	48 688	49 700	52 286	56 077	58 874	62 648	67 355	71 282	P
FIN	54 291	53 667	46 044	40 192	45 019	51 173	52 933	55 022	57 839	61 154	65 209	FIN
S				87 092	90 675	92 140	103 837	106 579	107 326	113 649	124 638	S
UK	488 963	528 824	529 471	533 379	564 097	554 843	604 800	755 414	824 385	895 999	1 013 605	UK
IS	2 946	3 281	3 218	2 995	2 982	3 049	3 292	3 722	4 173	4 758	5 551	IS
NO	44 927	46 935	49 112	49 538	51 718	55 335	59 824	64 950	65 292	69 330	74 948	NO
CH	101 912	109 129	111 046	119 531	130 257	139 773	140 175	136 404	141 152	146 727	155 182	CH
US	3 008 813	3 204 796	3 262 923	3 004 189	3 264 966	3 798 894	4 124 857	4 875 759	5 223 302	5 864 480	7 298 142	US
CA	260 478	281 679	263 249	284 744	375 589	257 888	278 589	326 826	320 944	354 525	432 893	CA
JP	1 274 850	1 483 561	1 567 372	2 031 957	2 247 535	2 341 595	2 043 101	2 094 823	1 959 806	2 378 355	2 882 890	JP

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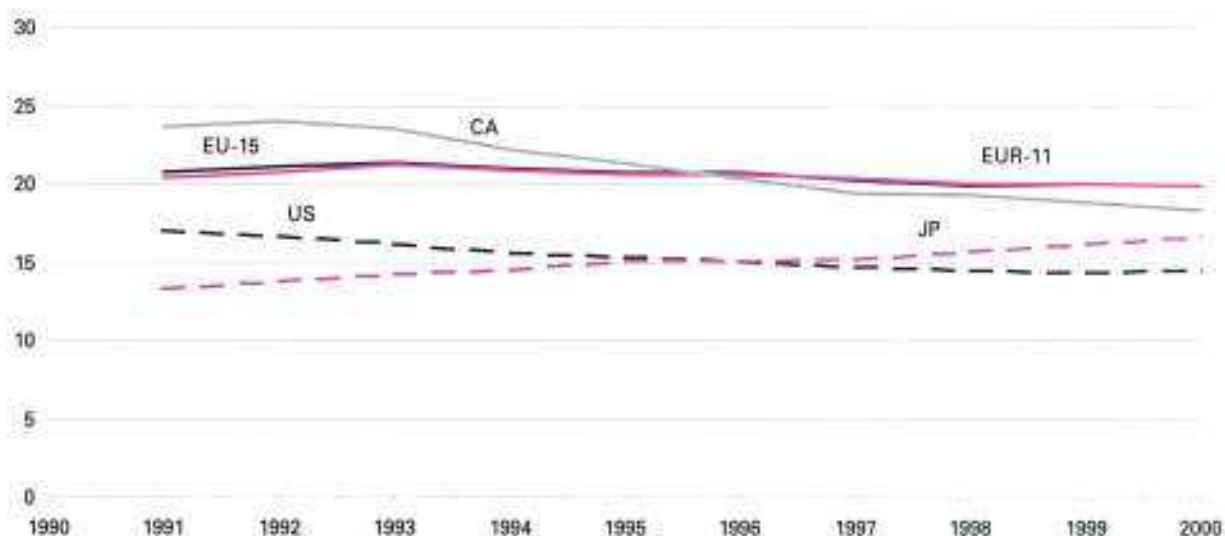
Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (non-profit-making institutions serving households). Current series in % of GDP



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Final consumption expenditure of general government. Current series in % of GDP

STIAX



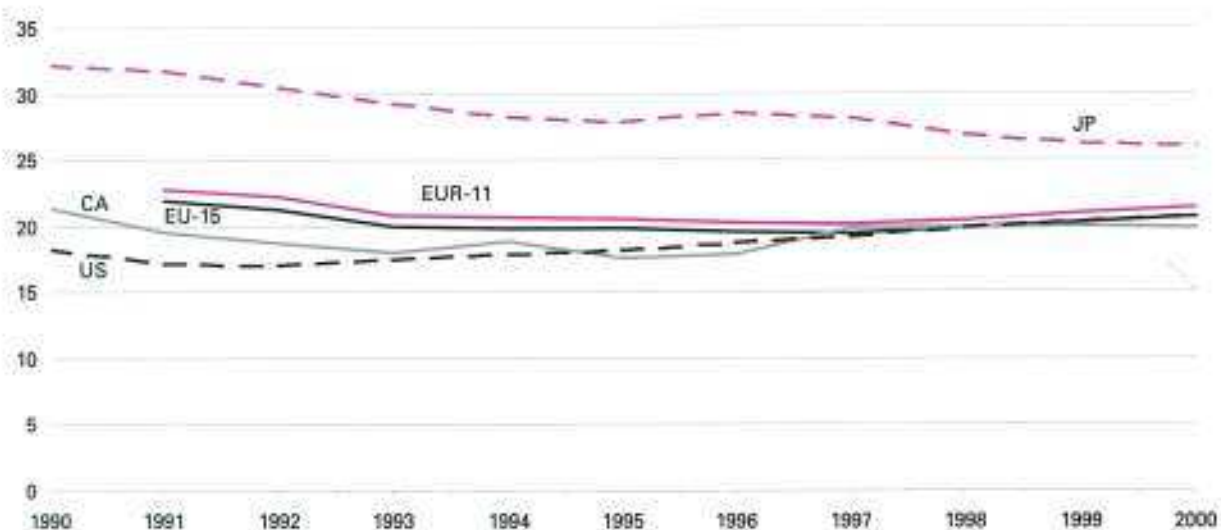
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Final consumption expenditure of general government. Current series in million ECU/EUR

STIAX

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15		1 195 240	1 267 805	1 287 857	1 325 212	1 361 568	1 430 232	1 476 360	1 519 746	1 603 840	1 692 064 *	EU-15
EUR-11		928 620	996 830	1 029 513	1 057 136	1 093 732	1 142 419	1 150 734	1 176 936	1 230 736	1 278 168	EUR-11
B	31 546	34 268	36 700	39 465	42 062	45 239	46 038	45 811	47 381	50 002	52 529	B
DK	26 848	27 885	29 344	31 727	33 182	35 521	37 388	38 020	40 064	42 133	43 728	DK
D	374 986	308 675	332 046	347 733	372 419	374 419	374 593	362 935	367 041	378 402	384 481	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	13 777	14 230	16 234	16 647	17 600	18 449 *	EL
E	63 525	73 750	82 424	78 795	76 814	80 731	86 245	86 898	91 708	98 586	105 975	E
F	213 150	222 490	240 348	266 562	275 027	283 648	296 200	300 465	304 116	315 880	327 114	F
IRL	6 119	6 717	7 360	7 476	8 025	8 362	9 082	10 715	11 226	12 464	13 880	IRL
I	175 290	190 551	190 747	169 298	165 163	149 818	175 511	187 100	191 787	200 488	209 500	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	2 552	2 705	2 766	2 833	3 157	3 342	L
NL	54 539	58 081	62 880	68 422	71 162	76 250	75 040	76 175	79 864	85 759	91 189	NL
A	24 324	26 225	28 781	32 348	34 456	36 762	37 009	35 740	36 995	38 671	39 739	A
P	9 303	11 775	13 585	13 712	14 256	15 368	16 725	17 823	19 009	21 208	23 131	P
FIN	23 319	24 797	21 334	17 879	19 731	22 582	23 271	24 256	24 977	26 118	27 287	FIN
S	-	-	-	46 587	47 683	48 373	55 911	55 946	57 132	60 938	64 911	S
UK	154 444	173 182	175 344	168 636	175 608	170 165	180 363	215 436	228 967	252 444	286 788	UK
IS	987	1 136	1 324	1 138	1 129	1 169	1 247	1 402	1 603	1 854	2 153 *	IS
NO	18 884	20 203	23 585	21 655	22 280	23 477	25 226	27 234	28 147	30 647	33 400	NO
CH	26 355	28 697	29 354	30 906	33 830	35 598	36 127	35 967	35 023	35 475	37 026	CH
US	758 348	819 225	806 889	935 565	926 677	866 873	922 861	1 078 711	1 125 131	1 265 946	1 543 365	US
CA	102 087	114 463	107 690	113 372	105 699	96 192	98 963	109 535	106 208	115 712	140 649	CA
JP	320 200	375 156	401 930	530 698	587 551	607 215	560 196	577 777	551 393	682 237	853 985	JP

Gross fixed capital formation (investments). Current series in % of GDP



Gross fixed capital formation (investments). Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	1 266 380	1 275 673	1 203 337	1 252 356	1 304 917	1 354 643	1 416 203	1 516 492	1 621 140 *	1 757 603 *	EU-15
EUR-11	-	1 037 377	1 066 371	1 012 201	1 068 655	1 092 446	1 121 841	1 138 368	1 202 341	1 286 751	1 376 892	EUR-11
B	35 439	34 768	36 688	37 142	38 639	42 056	42 247	44 136	46 175	49 157	52 476	B
DK	20 913	20 705	20 358	20 321	22 137	25 635	26 744	29 239	31 947	33 453	38 094	DK
D	-	340 352	375 437	384 851	407 997	421 919	408 732	399 389	409 760	426 008	438 075	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	16 720	19 074	22 466	23 981	26 877 *	29 375 *	EL
E	104 047	111 626	107 190	90 365	89 823	98 249	103 909	108 405	119 953	135 243	154 194	E
F	216 071	216 714	217 846	211 136	217 336	223 272	226 271	222 787	230 100	257 334	276 524	F
IRL	6 970	6 621	6 985	6 596	7 633	8 742	10 818	14 342	17 052	20 908	24 442	IRL
I	186 157	197 700	194 700	156 535	155 403	153 911	178 078	188 054	197 974	210 541	228 911	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	5 007	3 044	3 456	3 587	4 392	4 377	L
NL	57 121	53 535	55 810	57 338	59 640	64 410	68 368	71 450	75 681	84 213	90 934	NL
A	30 114	33 113	34 830	36 832	39 556	41 892	42 517	42 776	44 478	45 818	48 515	A
P	14 753	16 347	17 901	16 374	16 985	18 877	20 748	24 127	27 028	29 603	31 003	P
FIN	30 810	24 346	16 690	12 040	13 059	16 111	17 111	19 437	21 548	22 834	25 441	FIN
S	-	-	-	25 133	26 242	28 415	32 466	32 001	34 196	38 140	42 114	S
UK	160 117	150 039	136 356	129 524	139 597	141 710	154 537	194 129	224 026	235 919	271 129	UK
IS	1 035	1 150	1 030	906	895	890	1 156	1 361	1 785	1 847	2 296 *	IS
NO	19 653	19 637	19 441	20 242	21 419	23 235	26 379	31 419	34 192	32 546	34 766	NO
CH	48 720	47 941	43 255	43 590	48 542	50 231	47 123	44 336	46 866	49 262	54 709	CH
US	834 717	823 745	827 881	986 252	1 059 336	1 033 326	1 152 080	1 404 119	1 554 512	1 766 599	2 208 829	US
CA	97 519	95 667	83 660	86 764	89 220	79 672	86 596	111 420	109 075	122 369	152 515	CA
JP	774 518	895 039	893 884	1 091 431	1 143 191	1 122 462	1 052 434	1 069 439	947 267	1 106 374	1 336 157	JP

External balance of goods and services. Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-18 647	-7 500	70 384	85 861	105 841	133 635	161 397	132 417	-91 391	59 846	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-12 940	2 371	70 170	82 238	98 416	125 656	148 553	139 325	104 125	71 884	EUR-11
B	3 385	3 749	5 330	6 975	8 453	9 082	8 653	9 515	9 291	10 072	8 036	B
DK	5 328	6 374	7 513	8 069	6 845	5 637	7 097	5 239	3 051	7 861	10 370	DK
D	-	-3 355	-3 851	-7 938	5 601	12 115	19 518	25 535	27 906	16 822	7 951	D
EL	-6 496	-6 927	-6 776	-6 463	-5 254	-6 575	-7 816	-8 075	-9 798	-9 856	-9 773	EL
E	-13 857	-14 264	-13 597	-3 613	-548	-834	-2 483	5 041	240	-7 367	-13 662	E
F	-9 301	-4 550	6 017	16 368	15 162	16 295	20 337	37 108	34 416	32 873	19 840	F
IRL	1 722	1 924	3 161	4 518	4 564	5 815	6 693	8 935	8 784	12 359	14 681	IRL
I	354	-304	-805	77 536	30 095	34 145	47 892	41 704	36 415	22 915	13 128	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	1 686	-1 687	-2 260	3 054	3 213	5 027	L
NL	7 954	8 733	8 788	15 537	18 031	18 848	18 636	19 727	19 046	15 970	19 531	NL
A	1 425	937	1 131	695	-654	-1 440	-2 037	-2 810	-1 127	-1 608	-1 959	A
P	-3 666	-4 721	-5 583	-5 129	-5 726	-5 133	-5 811	-7 279	-8 866	-11 187	-13 128	P
FIN	-1 802	-878	843	3 601	4 999	7 837	7 605	8 817	10 166	10 124	12 439	FIN
S	-	-	-	6 322	8 152	12 637	13 767	15 411	13 362	13 343	13 157	S
UK	-20 130	-8 732	-10 260	-8 314	-6 418	-4 274	-5 069	269	-13 523	-24 083	-25 791	UK
IS	67	-66	-3	167	274	195	36	40	-330	-364	-569	IS
NO	5 963	7 694	6 751	6 534	6 450	6 731	10 667	10 218	1 170	8 823	28 360	NO
CH	927	2 589	6 588	9 971	9 862	9 419	9 593	9 845	9 227	12 645	12 402	CH
US	-36 108	-16 685	-21 454	-51 623	-73 223	-64 411	-70 053	-78 789	-135 337	-235 392	-394 754	US
CA	598	-2 769	-1 663	-6	5 609	14 409	19 460	11 046	10 263	20 528	38 835	CA
JP	22 716	45 329	63 317	82 714	81 445	56 572	18 380	42 006	64 502	65 044	73 536	JP

External balance of goods and services. Current series in % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-0.3	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1	EUR-11
B	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.2	B
DK	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.8	5.3	4.1	4.9	3.5	2.0	4.8	5.9	DK
D	-	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	D
EL	-9.8	-9.5	-8.1	-8.1	-6.2	-7.3	-8.0	-7.5	-9.0	-8.4	-7.9	EL
E	-3.4	-3.2	-2.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	-1.3	-2.2	E
F	-1.0	-0.5	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	F
IRL	4.6	5.0	7.6	10.6	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.7	11.4	13.9	14.2	IRL
I	0.0	0.0	-0.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.1	1.1	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	12.2	11.8	14.5	18.1	17.4	24.0	L
NL	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.9	NL
A	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-1.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	A
P	-6.5	-7.2	-7.4	-7.0	-6.8	-6.2	-6.6	-7.7	-8.8	-10.3	-11.4	P
FIN	-1.7	-0.9	1.0	4.9	5.9	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.8	8.4	9.4	FIN
S	-	-	-	3.9	4.7	6.9	6.7	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.3	S
UK	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-1.1	-1.8	-1.7	UK

EU15AE

USAA

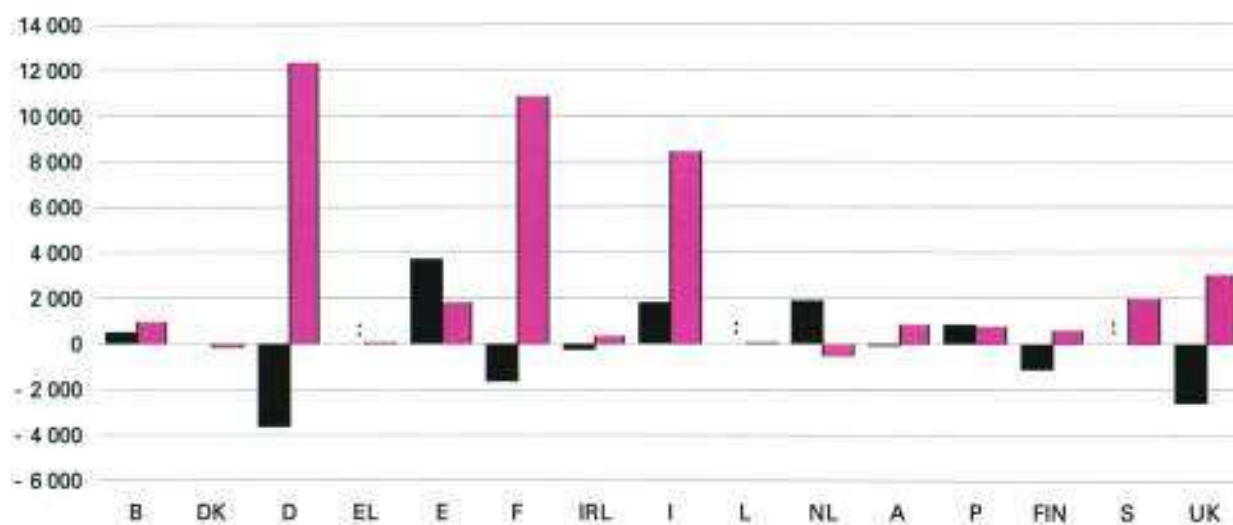
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Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 2

- No 1 Gross domestic product 2000
- No 44 Quarterly accounts. Third quarter 2001. Expenditure and output approach. First Eurostat estimates

Changes in inventories: Current series in million ECU/EUR



Black: 1992; colour: 2000.

Income of the input factors

Factor income: 'earning' the GDP

Producing the GDP requires 'input factors' like the work of employees and capital. These income factors have to be paid for. According to the 'income approach', the GDP can be represented as the sum of:

- the **compensation of employees**: this is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period (ESA 95, 4.02). The compensation of employees is broken down into: (i) wages and salaries (wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind); (ii) employers' social contributions (employers' actual social contributions, employers' imputed social contributions);
- **taxes** on production and imports less subsidies;
- the **gross operating surplus** of the total economy;
- the **mixed income** of the total economy.

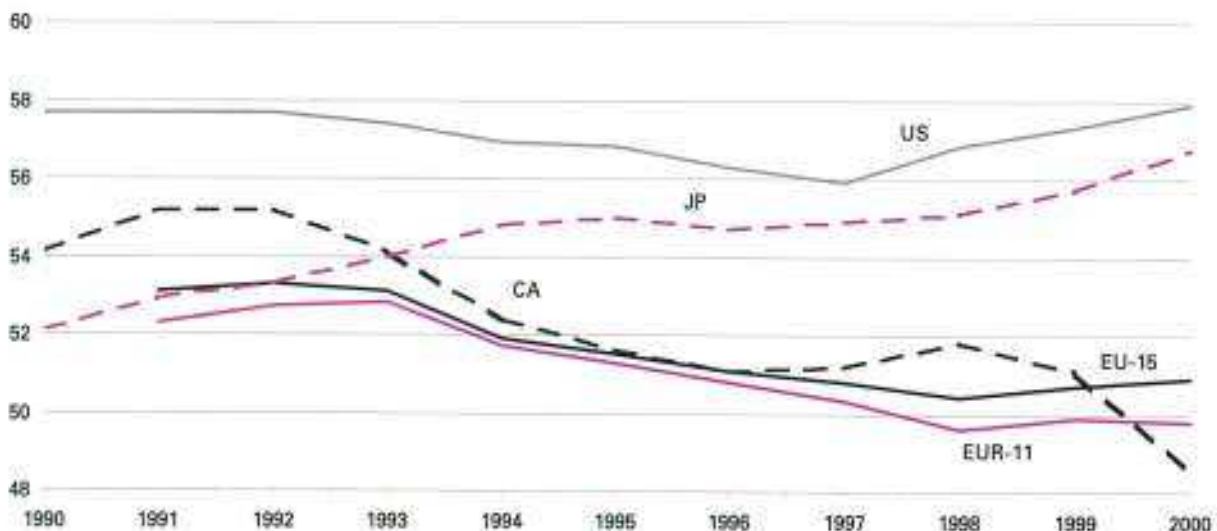
Compensation of employees: total economy. Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15		1 068 351	1 208 948	1 210 838	1 289 101	1 393 416	1 536 738	1 698 669	1 845 979	1 965 270 *	1 935 481 *	EU-15
EUR-11		2 385 694	2 532 886	2 566 752	2 619 444	2 726 418	2 813 948	2 840 980	2 920 224	3 061 686 *	3 203 835	EUR-11
B	80 835	87 194	81 014	87 921	103 522	110 081	110 115	111 011	134 728	121 395	127 799	B
DK	58 345	59 879	62 441	64 815	67 599	72 884	76 186	78 855	83 080	88 227	92 180	DK
D		804 979	866 037	946 795	976 704	1 040 641	1 030 551	1 005 989	1 024 643	1 059 264	1 090 408	D
EL						28 989	31 273	35 089	36 225	39 254	40 060 *	EL
E	300 773	236 932	239 502	222 281	215 539	223 032	238 132	246 717	262 627	283 041	304 535	E
F	501 330	519 224	550 301	576 931	593 269	618 833	638 600	644 326	668 329	701 750	731 571	F
IRL	17 339	18 321	19 852	20 334	21 806	23 025	25 584	30 004	32 390	36 433	41 756	IRL
I	600 462	604 909	639 355	689 249	682 179	657 079	612 876	639 361	634 322	652 180	672 670	I
L						7 387	7 580	7 823	8 366	9 179	10 278	L
NL	119 627	127 082	136 706	147 051	151 631	161 405	164 150	167 496	178 697	191 748	205 925	NL
A	67 796	73 565	79 577	86 741	90 967	97 308	96 439	95 606	98 949	103 302	106 968	A
P						36 357	38 621	40 203	42 549	45 020 *		P
FIN	59 810	58 229	47 378	38 799	42 732	49 272	50 300	52 444	55 325	58 373	61 895	FIN
S				95 023	98 270	100 521	117 088	118 345	120 118	125 899	143 849	S
UK	442 812	478 885	471 380	458 548	476 407	466 606	498 243	625 290	686 332	750 104	855 557	UK
IS	2 383	2 770	2 743	2 573	2 550	2 658	2 938	3 304	3 772	4 272		IS
NO	44 941	46 655	48 277	47 683	49 647	53 120	57 410	63 553	66 166	71 731	77 415	NO
US	2 631 524	2 788 122	3 807 769	3 257 369	3 376 326	3 212 887	3 461 792	4 101 535	4 450 706	4 982 963	6 199 152	US
CA	248 345	267 000	247 215	261 347	249 227	233 351	247 647	288 747	285 017	314 923	374 159 *	CA
JP	1 254 018	1 491 357	1 564 247	2 020 009	2 221 645	2 227 121	2 025 006	2 088 322	1 941 336 *	2 354 363 *	2 919 869 *	JP

EU1AC

3

Compensation of employees. Current series in % of GDP



EU1AC

Gross wages and salaries: total industry. Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	709 682	725 475	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	564 636	573 330	:	:	:	:	EUR-11
B	16 993	17 690	18 146	18 252	19 078	19 941	19 938	20 010	20 110	20 651	21 390	B
DK	12 200	12 371	12 812	13 083	13 432	14 665	14 913	15 157	15 606	16 169	16 784	DK
D	:	234 391	249 026	251 949	249 864	262 052	256 690	247 809	252 381	256 029	263 438	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	5 108	5 487	5 821	5 940	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	42 216	45 090	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	93 935	93 816	96 154	99 420	101 225	102 077	102 898	107 243	:	F
IRL	4 329	4 468	4 723	4 741	5 055	5 279	5 796	6 685	7 029	7 456	:	IRL
I	79 714	85 049	84 024	73 341	73 275	68 797	78 085	82 266	85 807	88 086	90 305	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	1 155	1 147	1 144	1 155	1 197	:	L
NL	23 292	24 498	25 906	27 342	27 726	28 877	28 485	28 589	27 788	29 179	30 406	NL
A	15 717	16 940	17 757	18 423	18 880	19 885	19 303	19 029	19 869	20 427	21 009	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	6 938	7 728	7 624	7 850	:	:	P
FIN	11 627	10 668	8 644	7 200	8 309	10 076	10 343	10 788	11 481	11 954	12 718	FIN
S	:	:	:	14 875	15 726	17 258	20 072	20 612	21 197	21 932	24 085	S
UK	110 027	115 273	111 104	106 405	111 049	108 015	111 674	135 777	143 522	162 177	170 124	UK

Gross wages and salaries: total industry. Current series in % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	10.8	10.5	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	10.6	10.4	:	:	:	:	EUR-11
B	10.9	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	B
DK	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5	DK
D	:	16.4	16.0	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.0	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	:	:	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	9.4	9.4	:	:	:	:	E
F	:	:	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.9	:	F
IRL	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.4	:	IRL
I	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.5	:	L
NL	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	NL
A	12.3	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.8	:	:	P
FIN	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	FIN
S	:	:	:	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	S
UK	14.1	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.0	UK

Gross operating surplus and mixed income: total economy.
Current series in million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	2 087 220	2 159 709	2 165 726	2 326 077	2 445 345	2 582 855	2 724 755	2 838 872	2 933 580	3 130 597	EU-15
EUR-11	=	1 700 918	1 768 594	1 770 174	1 887 936	1 995 489	2 100 328	2 157 573	2 250 442	2 320 728	2 433 922	EUR-11
B	:	58 887	59 875	63 863	66 153	70 720	77 772	77 605	82 615	85 184	89 969	B
DK	:	32 319	33 940	36 740	38 353	43 063	46 126	47 763	49 149	52 565	59 401	DK
D	:	491 291	522 044	555 545	605 058	654 186	662 395	670 335	698 384	702 893	718 319	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	51 322	55 603	59 165	59 201	62 909	:	EL
E	:	165 364	177 403	179 014	167 091	172 293	185 032	198 973	201 198	212 367	241 631	E
F	:	328 872	338 021	356 691	371 509	390 442	403 176	408 974	440 770	453 203	472 022	F
IRL	:	15 930	16 197	16 889	17 805	18 960	22 271	25 753	37 100	42 808	50 348	IRL
I	:	389 091	415 600	419 653	372 840	391 220	390 662	456 042	483 138	500 605	529 428	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	4 828	5 195	5 927	6 534	6 833	7 911	L
NL	:	92 612	96 675	99 866	104 833	115 169	123 599	126 163	130 340	140 051	150 131	NL
A	:	43 625	46 470	49 476	52 347	55 882	60 632	63 731	62 770	66 191	72 509	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	34 681	36 896	39 049	42 419	:	:	P
FIN	:	34 634	29 707	26 863	26 431	31 968	38 651	38 690	45 741	47 055	54 268	FIN
S	:	:	:	51 842	58 115	63 994	65 651	66 442	65 016	66 332	70 354	S
UK	:	242 664	249 024	249 629	261 367	290 502	288 414	318 510	392 838	415 045	478 267	UK

EU15AE

3

Gross operating surplus. Current series in % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	36.1	35.8	35.8	36.7	37.1	37.4	37.4	37.2	36.6	36.5	EU-15
EUR-11	:	37.3	36.8	36.4	37.2	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.3	37.8	37.9	EUR-11
B	:	37.6	36.4	36.3	35.8	35.9	36.7	36.5	36.8	36.2	36.2	B
DK	:	30.8	31.3	32.3	32.4	33.6	33.5	33.1	32.7	31.5	33.7	DK
D	:	34.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	34.3	34.8	35.3	36.4	35.6	35.5	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	57.1	56.8	55.3	54.6	53.7	:	EL
E	:	41.1	39.9	38.6	39.4	40.5	41.4	41.0	40.4	39.8	39.7	E
F	:	34.3	34.2	34.3	34.1	34.3	33.9	33.4	33.6	34.0	33.6	F
IRL	:	42.7	41.9	40.8	41.8	41.1	43.8	44.7	46.1	48.0	48.2	IRL
I	:	44.8	44.2	44.1	43.9	45.3	46.6	47.0	46.1	45.2	45.4	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	35.7	38.1	38.7	37.1	37.8	L
NL	:	39.9	39.5	38.6	37.7	39.7	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.5	37.4	NL
A	:	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.0	33.2	33.7	34.9	34.6	35.1	34.7	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	42.0	41.7	41.5	42.1	:	:	P
FIN	:	32.1	29.8	32.0	35.9	37.9	39.1	38.5	39.7	39.1	41.2	FIN
S	:	:	:	31.6	33.4	34.9	31.8	31.5	30.4	29.3	28.5	S
UK	:	31.1	29.8	30.1	31.7	33.1	33.2	34.0	33.5	32.7	30.9	UK

239AB

Measuring government finances in the EU and the euro zone ...

The EU Member States that participate in the euro zone acknowledge the need for solid and sustainable government finances. Member States are to avoid situations of 'excessive government deficits': their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) should be no more than 3 %, and their ratio of government debt to GDP should be no more than 60 % (unless the excess over the reference value is only exceptional or temporary, or unless the ratios have declined substantially and continuously). The rules on budgetary discipline were clarified and tightened under the Stability and Growth Pact (Amsterdam, 1997).

In the framework of the European statistical system, the criterion 'excessive deficit' is measured comparably for all EU Member States. The EU Member States notify their government deficit and debt statistics to the European Commission on 1 March and 1 September of each year under the 'excessive deficit procedure'. The respective convergence criteria for economic and monetary union (EMU) are 'general government net borrowing/net lending (surplus/deficit) as a percentage of GDP' and 'general government debt as a percentage of GDP', as set out in the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht, 1992).

Eurostat collects the data and ensures that the data from all Member States are in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Net borrowing/net lending of general government is made up from the sum of central government, State government, local government, and social security subsectors. General government debt is defined as consolidated gross debt at end-year nominal value.

... more than just about the surplus or deficit

Government finance statistics offer much more information on the general government sector, for example on:

- current taxes on income and wealth;
- social contributions;
- total general government revenue;
- gross fixed capital formation;
- total general government expenditure;
- final consumption expenditure;
- taxes on production and imports;
- subsidies;
- social benefits (other than social transfers in kind).

For a detailed description of the terms, please refer to the glossary.

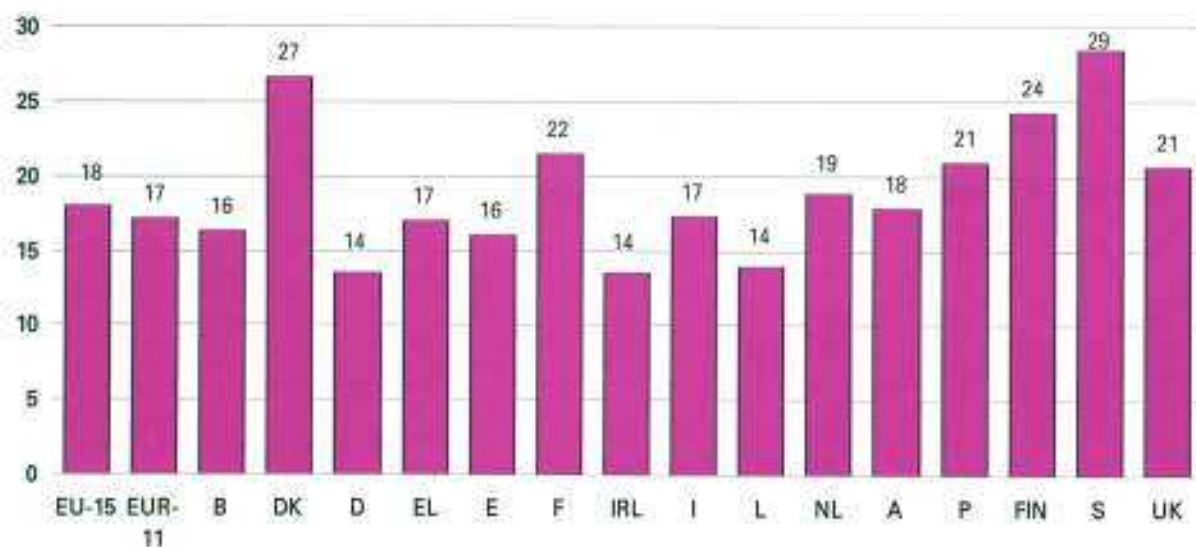
General government output as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	18.4	18.0	EU-15
EUR-11	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.1	EUR-11
B	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	B
DK	27.6	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.3	26.6	DK
D	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.5	D
EL	16.7	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.6	17.0	EL
E	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.1	E
F	21.9	22.4	22.5	21.7	21.6	21.5	F
IRL	16.6	15.8	15.2	14.6	14.1	13.5	IRL
I	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.3	I
L	16.5	16.6	15.8	15.5	14.9	13.9	L
NL	19.8	19.5	19.1	18.9	19.1	18.8	NL
A	21.6	21.4	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	A
P	19.0	19.4	19.5	19.7	20.6	21.0	P
FIN	27.5	28.0	26.8	25.7	25.5	24.3	FIN
S	29.5	29.9	29.3	29.3	29.3	28.5	S
UK	22.6	22.0	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.6	UK

191GG

3

General government output as a % of GDP, 2000



191GG

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.7	14.0	14.3	EU-15
EUR-11	11.5	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.8	13.0	EUR-11
B	16.7	16.7	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.5	B
DK	30.4	30.6	30.3	29.6	30.1	28.9	DK
D	11.1	11.5	11.2	11.5	12.0	12.5	D
EL	7.4	7.1	7.8	9.5	10.5	10.4	EL
E	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.5	E
F	8.5	8.9	9.5	11.7	12.2	12.3	F
IRL	13.6	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.4	IRL
I	14.8	15.4	16.1	14.4	15.1	14.6	I
L	17.5	17.9	17.5	17.0	16.2	16.1	L
NL	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.1	NL
A	12.0	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.4	13.3	A
P	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.6	10.8	P
FIN	17.4	18.9	18.4	18.8	18.7	21.1	FIN
S	20.2	21.6	21.7	22.4	22.2	22.5	S
UK	15.0	14.8	15.1	16.5	16.3	16.9	UK

3

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. as a % of GDP, 2000



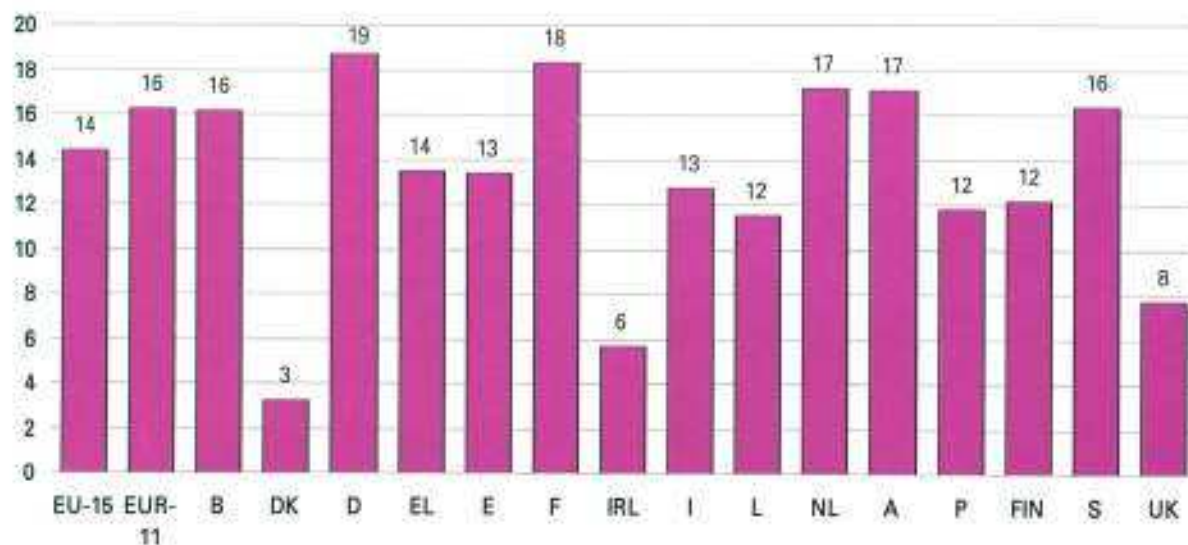
Social contributions as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	15.7	15.9	15.6	14.7	14.5	14.4	EU-15
EUR-11	17.5	17.7	17.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	EUR-11
B	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2	B
DK	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.3	DK
D	18.8	19.4	19.7	19.3	19.0	18.7	D
EL	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	EL
E	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.4	E
F	20.5	20.7	20.3	18.1	18.4	18.1	F
IRL	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	IRL
I	14.8	15.0	15.3	12.8	12.8	12.7	I
L	12.4	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	L
NL	17.2	16.6	16.6	16.4	17.1	17.2	NL
A	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.1	A
P	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	P
FIN	14.9	14.3	13.4	13.0	13.1	12.2	FIN
S	14.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	13.7	16.4	S
UK	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	UK

781SC

3

Social contributions as a % of GDP, 2000



781SC

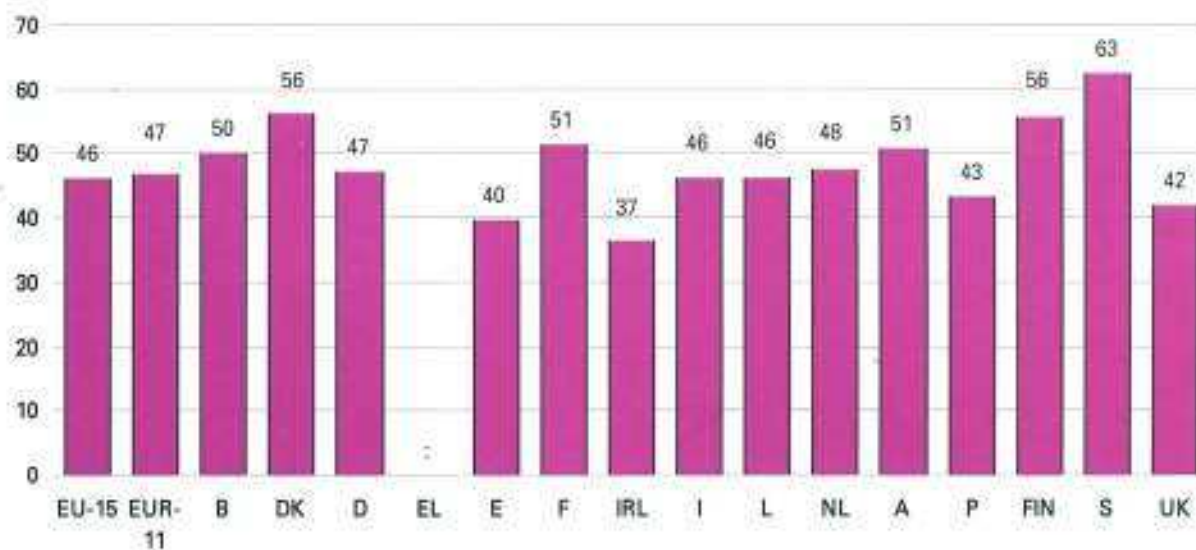
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	47.0	47.1	46.9	47.3	46.2	EU-15
EUR-11	-	47.4	47.8	47.2	47.7	47.0	EUR-11
B	-	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.1	50.0	B
DK	-	59.8	58.3	58.0	58.5	56.3	DK
D	-	46.8	46.6	46.6	47.4	47.1	D
EL	-	41.8	43.4	44.9	46.5	-	EL
E	-	38.8	39.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	E
F	-	51.4	51.9	51.2	51.9	51.4	F
IRL	-	39.4	38.6	37.5	37.2	36.5	IRL
I	-	46.1	48.4	46.8	47.1	46.1	I
L	-	47.3	46.8	46.7	46.4	46.7	L
NL	-	47.8	47.1	46.5	47.5	47.6	NL
A	-	52.8	52.0	51.9	51.5	50.8	A
P	-	41.6	41.7	41.7	43.3	43.2	P
FIN	-	56.8	55.3	54.5	54.1	55.6	FIN
S	-	62.2	61.6	62.9	62.1	62.5	S
UK	-	39.8	40.0	41.2	41.4	42.1	UK

2A1GIC

3

Total general government revenue as a % of GDP, 2000



2B1GIC

General government gross fixed capital formation as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	EU-15
EUR-11	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	EUR-11
B	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	B
DK	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	DK
D	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	D
EL	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.1	EL
E	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	E
F	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	F
IRL	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.8	IRL
I	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	I
L	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	L
NL	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	NL
A	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	A
P	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	P
FIN	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	FIN
S	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	S
UK	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	UK

4A1CF

3

General government gross fixed capital formation as a % of GDP, 2000

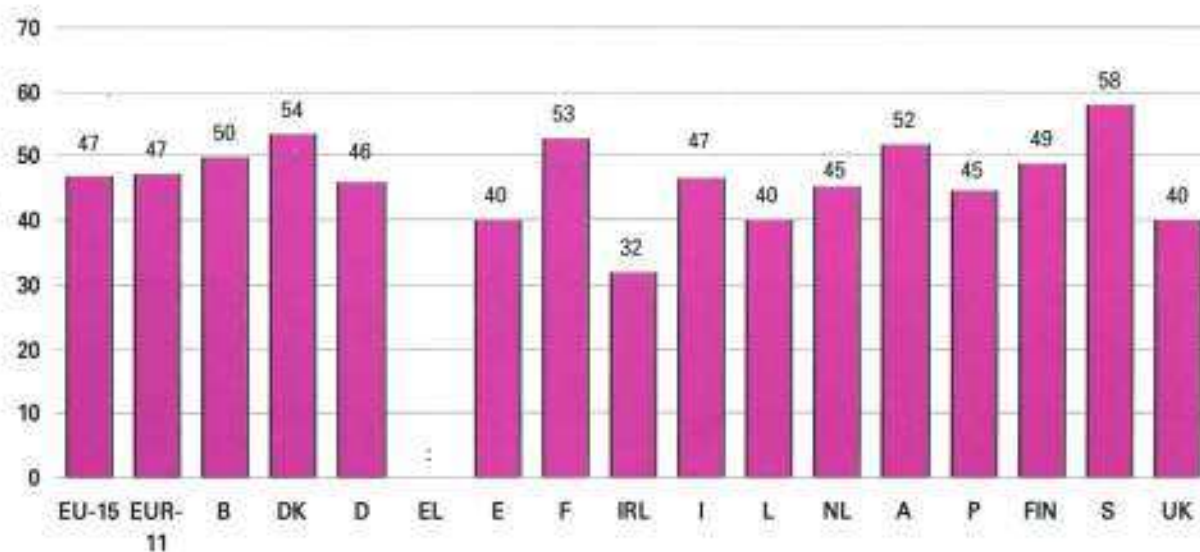


4B1CF

Total general government expenditure as a % of GDP

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	47	51.2	49.5	48.4	48.0	47.0	EU-15
EUR-11	47	51.6	50.3	49.4	49.0	47.3	EUR-11
B	47	53.0	51.7	50.9	50.7	49.9	B
DK	47	59.8	58.0	56.9	55.4	53.5	DK
D	47	50.3	49.3	48.8	48.9	45.9	D
EL	47	49.2	47.4	47.4	48.3	47	EL
E	47	43.7	42.2	41.8	41.0	40.0	E
F	47	55.5	55.0	53.9	53.5	52.8	F
IRL	47	39.6	37.4	35.2	34.8	32.0	IRL
I	47	53.2	51.1	49.6	48.9	46.5	I
L	47	45.4	43.3	43.3	42.8	40.1	L
NL	47	49.6	48.2	47.2	47.1	45.4	NL
A	47	56.6	53.9	54.3	53.7	51.9	A
P	47	45.6	44.4	44.1	45.5	44.6	P
FIN	47	59.9	56.8	53.2	52.2	48.7	FIN
S	47	65.3	63.2	60.8	60.4	58.1	S
UK	47	44.2	42.0	40.7	40.1	40.2	UK

Total general government expenditure as a % of GDP, 2000



Social protection

Social protection encompasses all action by public or private bodies to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs associated with old age, sickness, childbearing and family, disability, unemployment, etc. Data on social protection expenditure and receipts are harmonised according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (Esspros).

Social protection expenditure includes provision of social benefits, administration costs and other expenditure (for example, interest paid to banks). Benefits provision represents the core of social protection expenditure. Benefits are classified according to eight social protection 'functions'. Expenditure on education is excluded.

Social benefits are direct transfers in cash or kind by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of distinct risks or needs. Benefits via the fiscal system are excluded. Benefits are classified according to eight social protection 'functions' (1. sickness and healthcare; 2. disability; 3. old age; 4. survivors; 5. family and children; 6. unemployment; 7. housing; 8. social exclusion).

- **Sickness/healthcare benefits** include mainly paid sick leave, medical care and provision of pharmaceutical products. **Disability benefits** include mainly disability pensions and the provision of goods and services (other than medical care) to the disabled.
- **Old-age benefits** include mainly old-age pensions and the provision of goods and services (other than medical care) to the elderly. **Survivors' benefits** include income maintenance and support in connection with the death of a family member, such as survivors' pensions.
- **Family/children benefits** include support (except healthcare) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth, childbearing and caring for other family members. **Unemployment benefits** also include vocational training financed by public agencies.
- **Housing benefits** include interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing. **Social exclusion benefits** include income support, rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers and other miscellaneous benefits (except healthcare).

Units responsible for providing social protection are financed in different ways. Their receipts comprise social contributions paid by employers and by protected persons, contributions by general government and other receipts. Other receipts come from a variety of sources, for example interest, dividends, rent and claims against third parties.

Social contributions are paid by employers and by the protected persons. Social contributions by employers are all costs incurred by employers to secure employees' entitlement to social benefits. These include all payments by employers to social protection institutions (actual contributions) and social benefits paid directly by employers to employees (imputed contributions). Social contributions by protected persons comprise contributions paid by employees, by the self-employed and by pensioners and other persons.

Further reading:

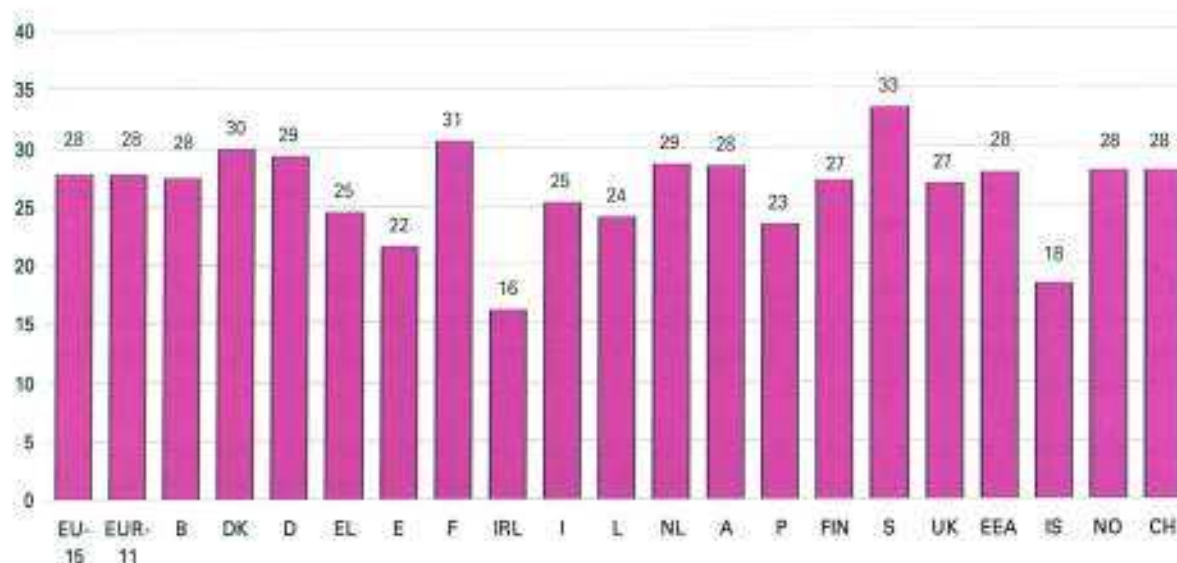
Eurostat publications

- The social situation in the European Union
- European social statistics — Social protection — Expenditure and receipts — 1980–99

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Total expenditure on social protection at current prices as a % of GDP, 1998



Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Total expenditure on social protection at current prices as a % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	25.4	26.4	27.6	28.9	28.5	28.3	28.6	28.1*	27.7*	..	..	EU-15
EUR-11	25.5	26.2	27.4	28.5	28.2	28.1	28.5	28.1*	27.7*	..	..	EUR-11
B	26.4	27.0	27.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.8	28.1*	27.5*	27.0*	..	B
DK	28.7	29.7	30.3	31.9	32.9	32.2	31.4	30.5	30.0	..	..	DK
D	25.4	26.2	27.6	28.4	28.4	28.9	30.0	29.5*	29.3*	29.6*	..	D
EL	23.2	21.9	21.5	22.3	22.3	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.5*	..	..	EL
E	20.5	21.8	23.0	24.7	23.5	22.7	22.5	22.0*	21.6*	21.1*	..	E
F	27.6	28.4	29.3	30.9	30.4	30.7	31.0	30.8	30.5*	30.4*	..	F
IRL	18.7	19.8	20.5	20.5	20.3	19.6	18.5	17.2	16.1	15.3*	..	IRL
I	24.3	24.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.2*	25.7*	..	I
L	22.6	23.5	23.7	24.5	24.1	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.1	..	..	L
NL	32.4	32.5	33.0	33.5	32.4	30.9	30.1	29.4*	28.5*	28.2*	..	NL
A	26.7	27.0	27.6	28.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	28.8	28.4	..	..	A
P	15.8	17.0	18.9	21.3	21.4	21.3	22.0	22.5	23.4*	..	..	P
FIN	25.1	29.8	33.6	34.6	33.8	31.8	31.6	29.3	27.2*	26.3*	..	FIN
S	33.1	34.3	37.1	38.6	37.2	35.2	34.5	33.6	33.3	..	..	S
UK	22.9	25.5	28.0	29.1	28.4	27.9	28.0	27.3	26.8*	..	..	UK
IS	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.9	18.6	19.0	18.7	18.4	18.3	..	..	IS
NO	26.4*	27.6*	28.6*	28.8*	28.1*	27.2*	26.2*	25.8*	27.9*	..	..	NO
EEA	25.4*	26.4*	27.8*	28.8*	28.5*	28.2*	28.5*	28.1*	27.7*	..	..	EEA
CH	20.2	21.6	23.6	25.1	25.2	25.8	26.9	27.9	27.9	..	..	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population in ECU, 1998



Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 1 Social protection in Europe
- No 9 Social protection: expenditure on pensions

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population in ECU

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	3 796 |	4 120	4 490	4 659	4 818	4 981	5 269	5 445 *	5 601 *	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	3 891 |	4 154	4 546	4 753	4 905	5 134	5 407	5 436 *	5 558 *	:	:	EUR-11
B	4 111	4 420	4 756	5 364	5 630	5 867	5 997	5 939 *	6 040 *	6 166 *	:	B
DK	5 874	6 257	6 666	7 289	8 082	8 494	8 615	8 577	8 784	:	:	DK
D	4 747 |	4 697	5 357	5 848	6 142	6 655	6 879	6 717 *	6 865 *	7 140 *	:	D
EL	1 492	1 537	1 582	1 693	1 783	1 915	2 140	2 376	2 516 *	:	:	EL
E	2 044	2 396	2 630	2 579	2 443	2 478	2 632	2 625 *	2 707 *	2 809 *	:	E
F	4 588	4 834	5 216	5 718	5 903	6 267	6 499	6 522	6 696 *	6 924 *	:	F
IRL	1 984	2 169	2 391	2 445	2 607	2 767	2 933	3 318	3 339	3 570 *	:	IRL
I	3 661	4 039	4 272	3 842	3 865	3 606	4 256	4 597	4 664 *	4 898 *	:	I
L	5 009	5 604	6 076	6 940	7 510	8 175	8 438	8 518	9 395	:	:	L
NL	4 835	5 068	5 415	5 852	5 988	6 340	6 282	6 262 *	6 371 *	6 665 *	:	NL
A	4 339	4 652	5 047	5 645	6 129	6 526	6 593	6 486	6 654	:	:	A
P	866	1 093	1 396	1 540	1 605	1 730	1 902	2 038	2 239 *	:	:	P
FIN	5 426	5 938	5 588	5 024	5 606	6 158	6 203	6 354	6 092 *	6 193 *	:	FIN
S	6 993	7 702	8 181	7 275	7 385	7 316	8 045	7 967	7 980	:	:	S
UK	3 098	3 685	3 986	4 099	4 247	4 111	4 426	5 382	5 717 *	:	:	UK
IS	3 300	3 748	3 749	3 713	3 662	3 797	3 999	4 465	4 923	:	:	IS
NO	5 652 *	6 162 *	6 524 *	6 612 *	6 707 *	6 984 *	7 411 *	8 005 *	8 251 *	:	:	NO
EEA	3 818 *	4 143 *	4 513 *	4 681 *	4 839 *	5 004 *	5 292 *	5 475 *	5 631 *	:	:	EEA
CH	5 419	5 987	6 471	7 318	7 952	8 622	8 865	8 906	9 221	:	:	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population at constant prices,
1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	104	110	114	115	116	119	120*	122*	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	100	103	109	111	112	115	118	118*	120*	:	:	EUR-11
B	100	104	107	115	115	115	117	118*	119*	119*	:	B
DK	100	105	108	113	122	122	122	121	122	:	:	DK
D	100	95	103	104	106	110	114	112*	114*	117*	:	D
EL	100	96	94	96	97	101	105	111	120*	:	:	EL
E	100	110	117	124	119	119	120	121*	124*	125*	:	E
F	100	103	107	111	112	116	117	118	120*	123*	:	F
IRL	100	106	112	119	123	131	133	139	144	151*	:	IRL
I	100	105	109	109	109	108	113	118	118*	121*	:	I
L	100	108	112	120	125	129	134	138	151	:	:	L
NL	100	101	103	104	102	103	102	103*	103*	105*	:	NL
A	100	104	107	110	116	117	118	118	121	:	:	A
P	100	112	129	144	149	153	163	174	189*	:	:	P
FIN	100	108	115	116	119	119	122	121	120*	120*	:	FIN
S	100	100	105	108	108	106	106	106	109	:	:	S
UK	100	110	121	130	130	130	135	135	135*	:	:	UK
IS	100	105	103	104	106	110	113	118	127	:	:	IS
NO	100*	106*	110*	113*	114*	115*	119*	122*	127*	:	:	NO
EEA	100*	104*	110*	113*	115*	116*	119*	120*	122*	:	:	EEA
CH	100	105	112	117	118	120	124	130	132	:	:	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Total expenditure on social protection by type as a % of total expenditure

	Social benefits			Administration costs			Other expenditure			
	1990	1994	1998	1990	1994	1998	1990	1994	1998	
EU-15	:	96	96*	:	4	3*	:	1	1*	EU-15
EUR-11	96	95	96*	4	4	3*	1	1	1*	EUR-11
B	95	93	94*	3	4	4*	2	3	2*	B
DK	97	97	97*	3	3	3	:	:	:	DK
D	96	96	96*	4	4	3*	0	0	0*	D
EL	94	96	97*	5	4	3*	1	0	0*	EL
E	98	98	98*	3	2	2*	0	0	0*	E
F	95	95	95*	4	4	4*	1	1	1*	F
IRL	96	96	96	4	4	4	0	0	0	IRL
I	95	95	97*	4	3	3*	1	2	1*	I
L	96	97	96	3	3	3	1	1	1	L
NL	95	95	94*	4	4	5*	1	1	1*	NL
A	97	97	97	2	2	2	1	1	1	A
P	88	90	87*	5	4	4*	7	6	9*	P
FIN	97	97	97*	4	3	3*	:	:	:	FIN
S	:	99	99	:	1	2	:	0	:	S
UK	95	96	97*	5	4	3*	0	0	0*	UK
IS	98	98	98	2	2	2	:	:	:	IS
NO	98*	98*	98*	2*	2*	2*	:	:	:	NO
EEA	:	96*	96*	:	4*	3*	:	1*	1*	EEA
CH	:	:	:	4	4	4	7	6	5	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits by function as a % of total benefits

	Sickness and healthcare		Disability		Old age		Survivors		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
	EU-15	: |	26.8 *	: |	8.3 *	: |	40.6 *	: |		5.1 *	EU-15
EUR-11	29.1 |	27.5 *	7.7 |	7.4 *	40.2 |	40.9 *	6.3 |	5.5 *	EUR-11
B	26.2	24.5 *	7.4	8.8 *	30.1	31.6 *	11.6	11.2 *	B
DK	20.1	19.3	10.0	11.6	36.6	38.3	0.1	0.1	DK
D	31.8 |	28.1 *	6.3 |	7.9 *	43.3 |	40.4 *	2.5 |	1.9 *	D
EL	24.8	24.1 *	8.5	6.2 *	42.5	43.9 *	9.2	8.7 *	EL
E	28.8	29.2 *	7.7	8.1 *	38.3	41.9 *	4.6	4.3 *	E
F	29.4	29.2 *	6.1	4.9 *	35.9	37.9 *	6.8	6.1 *	F
IRL	33.5	36.6	4.5	4.8	23.3	19.0	6.7	6.0	IRL
I	26.0	23.4 *	7.7	6.2 *	48.9	53.3 *	10.7	10.7 *	I
L	25.2	24.6	12.5	12.1	42.0	39.0	5.6	4.3	L
NL	28.3	28.5 *	16.5	11.8 *	32.0	35.8 *	5.4	5.3 *	NL
A	26.0	26.2	7.0	8.6	38.5	37.9	11.6	10.3	A
P	30.6	33.2 *	16.8	12.6 *	34.4	35.5 *	7.5	7.2 *	P
FIN	28.5	22.7 *	15.5	14.4 *	29.6	30.5 *	4.2	4.0 *	FIN
S	: |	23.4	: |	11.6	: |	37.2	: |	2.3	S
UK	24.4	25.2 *	9.1	11.6 *	41.1	39.9 *	4.1	3.9 *	UK
IS	42.9	38.0	8.5	12.0	26.7	28.7	2.9	3.0	IS
NO	29.0 *	32.4 *	14.7 *	15.5 *	32.7 *	31.2 *	1.7 *	1.4 *	NO
EEA	: |	26.9 *	: |	8.4 *	: |	40.5 *	: |	5.0 *	EEA
CH	27.7	23.8	10.2	12.1	45.9	44.1	6.2	5.7	CH

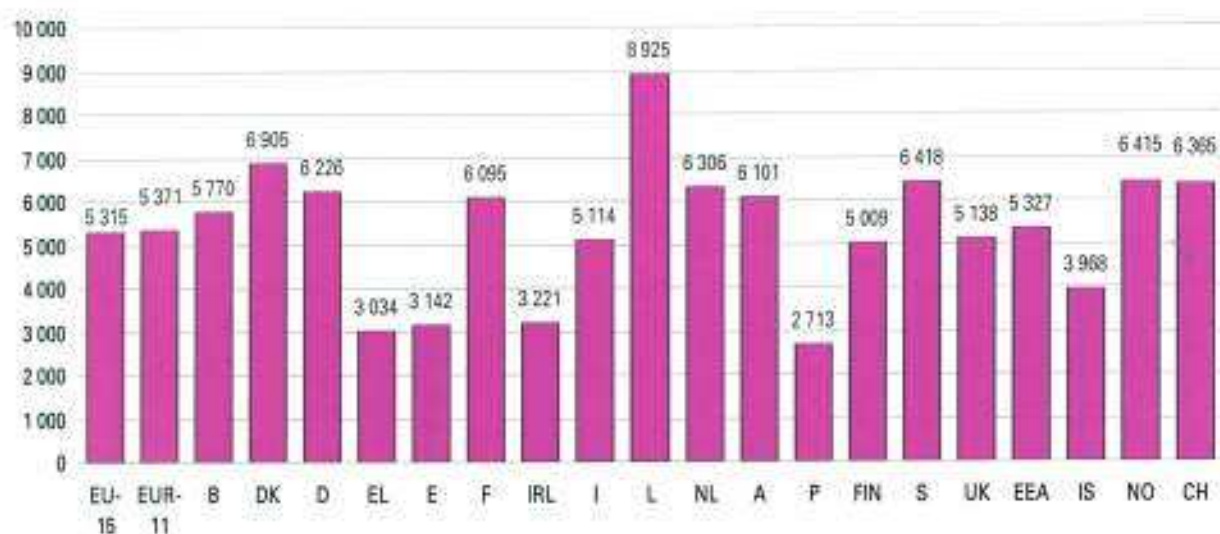
Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits by function as a % of total benefits

	Family and children		Unemployment		Housing		Social exclusion		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
	EU-15	: |	8.3 *	: |	7.2 *	: |	2.1 *	: |		1.6 *	EU-15
EUR-11	7.2 |	8.0 *	7.1 |	7.8 *	1.1 |	1.2 *	1.3 |	1.7 *	EUR-11
B	9.2	8.5 *	13.4	12.7 *	: |	: |	2.0	2.7 *	B
DK	11.9	13.0	15.4	11.7	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.7	DK
D	7.6 |	10.1 *	6.0 |	8.7 *	0.6 |	0.7 *	2.1 |	2.2 *	D
EL	7.5	8.1 *	4.1	4.8 *	2.4	3.1 *	1.0	1.1 *	EL
E	1.7	2.1 *	18.0	13.5 *	0.6	0.3 *	0.4	0.7 *	E
F	9.3	9.8 *	8.3	7.6 *	2.9	3.2 *	1.2	1.4 *	F
IRL	11.2	12.7	15.8	15.5	3.5	3.4	1.6	2.1	IRL
I	4.9	3.6 *	1.7	2.7 *	0.0	0.0 *	0.0	0.1 *	I
L	10.5	14.1	3.0	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	L
NL	5.6	4.5 *	8.3	7.3 *	1.1	1.6 *	2.8	5.2 *	NL
A	10.5	10.0	4.6	5.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	A
P	7.0	5.3 *	3.4	4.7 *	0.0	0.0 *	0.3	1.5 *	P
FIN	13.5	12.8 *	6.1	12.0 *	0.8	1.4 *	1.9	2.2 *	FIN
S	: |	10.8	: |	9.3	: |	2.5	: |	3.0	S
UK	9.0	8.6 *	5.7	3.6 *	6.0	6.2 *	0.8	0.8 *	UK
IS	14.5	12.6	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.6	2.5	2.3	IS
NO	10.8 *	13.3 *	6.9 *	2.9 *	0.6 *	0.7 *	3.5 *	2.5 *	NO
EEA	: |	8.4 *	: |	7.1 *	: |	2.1 *	: |	1.6 *	EEA
CH	6.4	5.3	0.8	5.6	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.8	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population in current PPS, 1998



Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population at constant prices, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	101	102	113	115	117	120	120*	122*	122	122	EU-15
EUR-11	100	103	109	111	112	115	118	119*	120*	120	120	EUR-11
B	100	104	108	113	113	114	117	117*	118*	118*	118	B
DK	100	105	108	114	123	123	122	121	122	122	122	DK
D	100	95	103	104	106	110	114	113*	114*	117*	117	D
EL	100	98	97	98	100	103	107	114	124*	124	124	EL
E	100	109	117	124	120	119	120	121*	124*	125*	125	E
F	100	103	106	110	111	115	116	118	120*	122*	122	F
IRL	100	106	112	119	123	131	133	140	144	151*	151	IRL
I	100	104	109	109	109	109	114	119	120*	124*	124	I
L	100	108	112	121	125	130	134	138	151	151	151	L
NL	100	101	103	103	102	103	102	102*	102*	103*	103	NL
A	100	104	107	110	115	117	118	118	121	121	121	A
P	100	114	130	143	153	156	167	175	189*	189	189	P
FIN	100	109	116	117	120	120	122	122	120*	120*	120	FIN
S	100	109	116	117	120	120	122	122	120*	120*	120	S
UK	100	111	122	131	131	132	136	137	138*	138	138	UK
IS	100	105	103	104	106	110	113	118	127	127	127	IS
NO	100*	106*	110*	113*	114*	116*	119*	122*	122*	122	122	NO
EEA	100*	106*	110*	113*	114*	117*	120*	120*	122*	122	122	EEA
CH	100	106	113	119	120	122	127	133	135	135	135	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population in current PPS

	Sickness and healthcare		Disability		Old age		Survivors		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
	EU-15	1 424*	1 424*	437*	437*	2 175*	2 175*	280*		280*	EU-15
EUR-11	1 038	1 474*	277	397*	1 439	2 216*	230	306*	EUR-11
B	1 003	1 411*	283	508*	1 154	1 822*	445	649*	B
DK	844	1 332	419	798	1 539	2 642	3	4	DK
D	1 315	1 751*	259	494*	1 791	2 516*	102	117*	D
EL	468	733*	160	188*	803	1 331*	174	265*	EL
E	620	918*	166	255*	824	1 315*	99	134*	E
F	1 227	1 781*	256	299*	1 498	2 308*	284	372*	F
IRL	648	1 178	86	156	451	610	130	191	IRL
I	912	1 194*	269	316*	1 713	2 726*	374	547*	I
L	1 250	2 196	619	1 079	2 084	3 560	277	388	L
NL	1 293	1 798*	753	745*	1 466	2 260*	245	334*	NL
A	1 020	1 599	275	528	1 507	2 314	456	626	A
P	378	901*	207	343*	425	963*	93	195*	P
FIN	975	1 137*	531	720*	1 013	1 527*	143	200*	FIN
S	-	1 502	-	745	-	2 384	-	146	S
UK	802	1 297*	298	598*	1 354	2 052*	133	203*	UK
IS	1 064	1 510	212	478	663	1 140	72	119	IS
NO	1 118*	2 080*	569*	993*	1 260*	2 004*	67*	87*	NO
EEA	1 432*	1 432*	444*	444*	2 172*	2 172*	278*	278*	EEA
CH	965	1 513	353	768	1 596	2 807	215	360	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population in current PPS

	Family and children		Unemployment		Housing		Social exclusion		
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998	
	EU-15	428*	428*	380*	380*	107*	107*	84*		84*	EU-15
EUR-11	253	415*	256	414*	36	61*	46	88*	EUR-11
B	353	491*	512	735*	-	-	78	154*	B
DK	498	896	645	805	99	171	152	257	DK
D	313	627*	246	544*	26	42*	85	134*	D
EL	142	246*	78	144*	45	94*	19	32*	EL
E	37	65*	386	423*	12	10*	8	22*	E
F	388	595*	346	464*	120	194*	51	84*	F
IRL	217	409	306	499	67	111	31	66	IRL
I	172	184*	60	140*	1	1*	1	5*	I
L	523	1 257	148	316	9	29	55	101	L
NL	257	283*	382	458*	51	102*	127	326*	NL
A	410	613	179	334	19	20	50	67	A
P	87	143*	42	127*	1	0*	4	41*	P
FIN	462	641*	208	603*	26	72*	64	110*	FIN
S	-	691	-	598	-	159	-	193	S
UK	296	443*	188	183*	196	321*	25	41*	UK
IS	361	502	48	104	1	26	62	90	IS
NO	416*	851*	267*	189*	23*	47*	137*	163*	NO
EEA	433*	433*	377*	377*	106*	106*	85*	85*	EEA
CH	224	334	29	356	22	48	75	178	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population at constant prices. 1990 = 100

	Sickness and healthcare					Disability					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	100	112	112	111*	113*	100	107	112	115*	116*	EUR-11
B	100	101	110	108*	110*	100	137	137	140*	140*	B
DK	100	109	108	109	117	100	130	131	132	142	DK
D	100	107	106	100*	101*	100	121	132	142*	145*	D
EL	100	109	109	116	121*	100	80	80	83	91*	EL
E	100	119	122	121*	125*	100	114	118	121*	130*	E
F	100	115	116	116	119*	100	89	93	94	96*	F
IRL	100	137	135	148	158	100	137	146	150	157	IRL
I	100	98	101	106	108*	100	100	105	101	96*	I
L	100	127	137	138	148	100	128	132	138	147	L
NL	100	103	99	98*	103*	100	78	75	74*	73*	NL
A	100	115	114	116	121	100	129	136	140	148	A
P	100	165	177	190	205*	100	118	124	134	142*	P
FIN	100	88	92	94	96*	100	116	116	115	111*	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	100	130	134	136	143*	100	176	179	176	177*	UK
IS	100	97	99	104	113	100	150	155	168	179	IS
NO	100*	104*	115*	132*	147*	100*	117*	121*	128*	134*	NO
EEA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EEA
CH	100	103	106	110	115	100	137	145	153	160	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population at constant prices. 1990 = 100

	Old age					Survivors					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	100	115	118	120*	123*	100	103	106	108*	106*	EUR-11
B	100	122	123	123*	123*	100	108	108	112*	114*	B
DK	100	126	130	130	127	100	91	86	84	79	DK
D	100	103	104	104*	107*	100	89	88	88*	87*	D
EL	100	103	108	115	128*	100	92	101	105	117*	EL
E	100	123	129	133*	135*	100	111	113	113*	115*	E
F	100	119	121	123	126*	100	104	106	106	107*	F
IRL	100	111	108	112	117	100	116	119	123	129	IRL
I	100	116	122	129	131*	100	112	119	126	120*	I
L	100	127	128	132	144	100	112	109	111	118	L
NL	100	104	107	111*	114*	100	107	110	109*	101*	NL
A	100	115	117	117	119	100	106	107	106	106	A
P	100	163	175	180	195*	100	153	164	175	181*	P
FIN	100	117	124	123	124*	100	112	114	116	115*	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	100	123	128	134	134*	100	126	132	138	134*	UK
IS	100	112	117	124	137	100	108	116	121	131	IS
NO	100*	112*	117*	115*	122*	100*	99*	101*	101*	99*	NO
EEA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EEA
CH	100	120	123	127	129	100	116	120	123	123	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social benefits per head of population at constant prices, 1990 = 100

SA1CH

SA1CS

	Family and children					Unemployment					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	100	114	128	133*	133*	100	139	140	134*	132*	EUR-11
B	100	109	109	108*	109*	100	111	112	112*	112*	B
DK	100	128	128	129	134	100	117	110	100	93	DK
D	100	110	144	151*	152*	100	166	175	165*	167*	D
EL	100	121	123	124	133*	100	114	109	127	143*	EL
E	100	122	137	146*	151*	100	110	99	95*	93*	E
F	100	123	123	128	126*	100	109	112	110	110*	F
IRL	100	135	150	162	164	100	152	155	149	141	IRL
I	100	72	81	85	88*	100	225	212	199	192*	I
L	100	158	163	166	202	100	142	160	171	179	L
NL	100	84	80	84*	81*	100	122	122	109*	89*	NL
A	100	127	124	119	116	100	142	149	143	145	A
P	100	125	125	133	141*	100	266	285	263	262*	P
FIN	100	119	113	113	114*	100	283	281	266	237*	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	100	132	135	133	132*	100	123	116	90	86*	UK
IS	100	98	105	106	110	100	247	212	195	172	IS
NO	100*	144*	152*	153*	156*	100*	112*	97*	75*	54*	NO
EEA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EEA
CH	100	105	108	110	110	100	814	925	1 121	920	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

3

Social benefits per head of population at constant prices, 1990 = 100

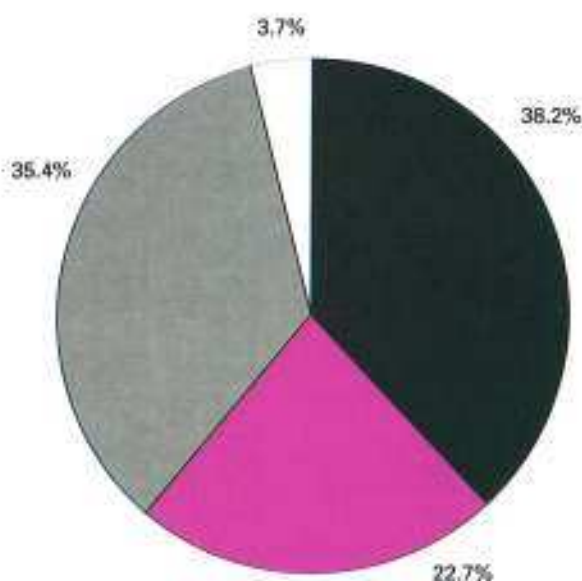
SA1CT

SA1CU

	Housing					Social exclusion					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	100	123	122	125*	129*	100	141	145	145*	147*	EUR-11
B	:	:	:	:	:	100	151	153	149*	154*	B
DK	100	128	125	126	128	100	148	137	134	125	DK
D	100	106	111	117*	122*	100	122	125	123*	120*	D
EL	100	115	126	158	161*	100	119	134	134	131*	EL
E	100	127	74	74*	72*	100	187	261	273*	238*	E
F	100	129	128	130	132*	100	114	118	123	133*	F
IRL	100	120	126	134	142	100	151	165	178	186	IRL
I	100	217	234	204	153*	100	480	547	584	594*	I
L	100	97	97	202	276	100	128	131	142	155	L
NL	100	128	130	139*	149*	100	187	177	178*	189*	NL
A	100	76	75	76	80	100	106	111	102	104	A
P	100	79	77	71	67*	100	237	298	460	839*	P
FIN	100	239	208	193	229*	100	134	153	157	140*	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	100	153	158	150	144*	100	103	143	142	145*	UK
IS	100	1 497	2 213	2 650	3 302	100	124	122	120	115	IS
NO	100*	142*	160*	135*	156*	100*	122*	97*	92*	91*	NO
EEA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EEA
CH	100	127	136	147	164	100	148	156	170	175	CH

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries.

Social protection receipts by type as a % of total receipts. 1998. EU-15



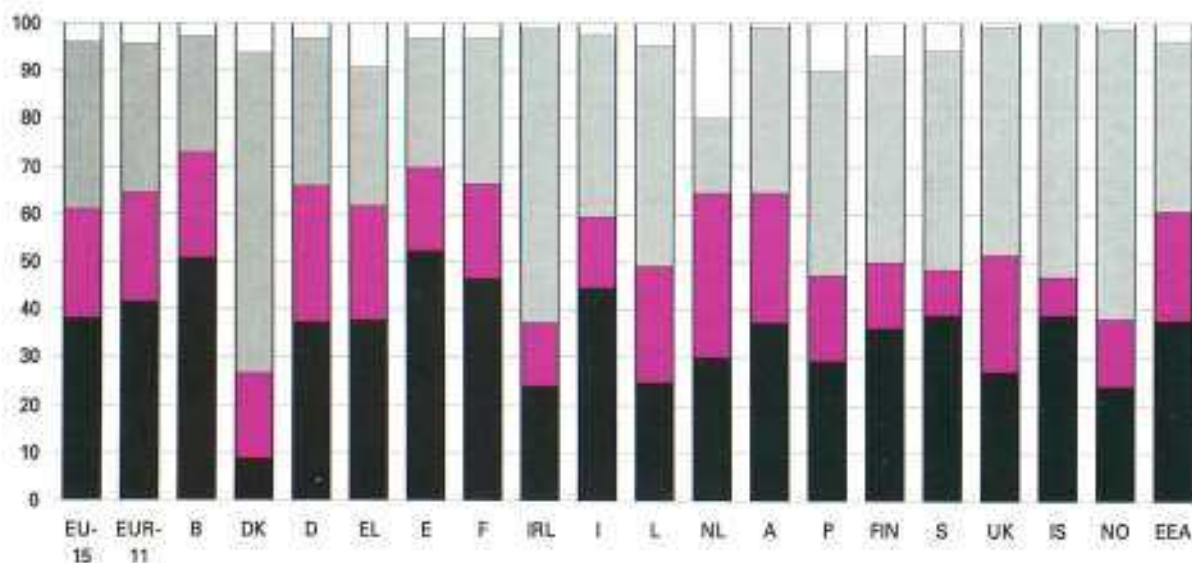
SA20J

Black: employers' social contributions; colour: social contributions by protected persons; grey: general government contributions; white: other receipts.

Protected persons include employees, the self-employed, pensioners and other people.

3

Social protection receipts by type as a % of total receipts. 1998



SA1DI

Black: employers' social contributions; colour: social contributions by protected persons; grey: general government contributions; white: other receipts.

Protected persons include employees, the self-employed, pensioners and other people.

Social protection receipts by type as a % of total receipts

	Employers' social contributions					Social contributions by protected persons					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	...	39.2	38.9	38.6*	38.2*	...	24.6	24.7	24.7*	22.7*	EU-15
EUR-11	46.0 |	42.5	42.0	42.1*	41.5*	24.9 |	26.1	26.0	25.7*	23.1*	EUR-11
B	41.5	48.9	49.4	49.9*	50.6*	25.5	22.1	22.4	22.4*	22.4*	B
DK	7.8	9.9	10.0	8.5	8.7	5.3	13.4	15.0	12.5	12.9	DK
D	43.7 |	40.3	38.1	37.9*	37.4*	28.4 |	28.7	28.8	29.1*	28.7*	D
EL	39.4	37.4	39.1	37.6	37.6*	19.6	23.5	23.0	23.2	24.1*	EL
E	54.4	50.2	51.7	52.3*	52.2*	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.6*	17.5*	E
F	52.0	47.4	46.8	46.6	46.5*	28.8	27.5	28.0	26.4	19.9*	F
IRL	24.5	22.3	22.0	22.8	23.9	15.6	14.0	14.2	13.7	13.6	IRL
I	52.9	50.4	50.9	50.9	44.7*	15.0	17.3	17.3	16.9	14.8*	I
L	28.9	25.3	25.8	24.9	25.0	22.6	23.4	22.9	24.0	24.2	L
NL	20.0	22.0	22.4	22.1*	30.1*	39.1	41.8	41.3	42.2*	34.3*	NL
A	38.1	37.0	37.4	37.7	37.5	25.1	25.9	26.4	27.1	27.1	A
P	36.9	31.0	27.3	29.5	29.5*	20.1	18.6	16.7	18.1	17.8*	P
FIN	44.1	33.7	34.9	35.3	36.2*	8.0	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.8*	FIN
S	...	37.5	39.5	39.4	39.1	...	5.3	6.6	7.9	9.3	S
UK	28.2	25.6	25.8	26.2	27.0*	27.0	23.4	23.9	25.2	24.4*	UK
IS	24.9	30.7	31.3	35.8	38.9	7.3	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.2	IS
NO	24.0*	22.4*	23.5*	23.6*	24.0*	12.4*	14.3*	14.3*	14.4*	14.3*	NO
EEA	...	38.9*	38.6*	38.3*	37.9*	...	24.5*	24.5*	24.6*	22.6*	EEA

Protected persons include employees, the self-employed, pensioners and other people.

Social protection receipts by type as a % of total receipts

	General government contributions					Other receipts					
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EU-15	...	32.3	32.5	32.0*	35.4*	...	4.0	3.9	3.8*	3.7*	EU-15
EUR-11	25.0 |	27.3	27.8	28.1*	31.2*	4.1 |	4.1	4.2	4.1*	4.1*	EUR-11
B	23.8	26.1	25.4	24.9*	24.4*	9.2	2.9	2.8	2.7*	2.6*	B
DK	80.1	70.6	68.9	67.8	67.2	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	DK
D	25.2 |	28.5	30.4	30.1*	30.9*	2.8 |	2.5	2.8	2.9*	3.0*	D
EL	33.0	29.0	28.5	29.6	29.2*	8.0	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.1*	EL
E	26.2	29.8	27.8	26.8*	27.2*	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3*	3.1*	E
F	16.7	21.5	21.9	23.9	30.7*	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9*	F
IRL	58.9	62.8	62.9	62.5	61.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	IRL
I	29.0	29.9	29.3	29.9	38.3*	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2*	I
L	40.6	46.1	46.7	47.0	46.3	7.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.4	L
NL	25.0	17.0	16.9	16.5*	15.7*	15.9	19.2	19.5	19.2*	19.9*	NL
A	35.9	36.4	35.7	34.6	34.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	A
P	33.8	38.8	41.9	43.2	42.6*	9.2	11.6	14.1	9.3	10.0*	P
FIN	40.6	45.8	44.4	44.4	43.1*	7.3	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.8*	FIN
S	...	49.2	46.6	46.0	45.8	...	8.0	7.3	6.8	5.9	S
UK	42.4	50.3	49.6	48.0	47.9*	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7*	UK
IS	67.8	61.2	59.2	56.0	52.9	...	...	...	...	...	IS
NO	63.0*	62.4*	61.2*	61.1*	60.7*	0.5*	0.9*	1.0*	0.9*	1.0*	NO
EEA	...	32.8*	33.0*	33.4*	35.8*	...	3.9*	3.9*	3.7*	3.7*	EEA

Consumer prices and financial market indicators

HICPs: a comparable measure of inflation in the EU

The harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) provide the best statistical basis for comparisons of consumer price inflation within the EU. The methodology ensures comparability between Member States. Eurostat publishes the HICPs monthly, about three weeks after the end of the reporting month. The HICP series starts with the index for January 1995. For ease of comparison, they are presented with a common base year, 1996 = 100.

HICP coverage

HICPs cover virtually all forms of household expenditure on goods and services (household final monetary consumption expenditure — HFMCE). HICP coverage follows the international classification Coicop (classification of individual consumption by purpose), adapted to the needs of HICPs.

HICP aggregate indices

There are three aggregate indices of the HICPs: the monetary union index of consumer prices (MUICP) for the euro zone; the European index of consumer prices (EICP) for EU-15; the European Economic Area index of consumer prices (EEAICP), which additionally covers Iceland and Norway.

The HICP methodology allows country weights to change each year.

- For the MUICP, a Member State's weight is its share of HFMCE in the EMU total. Weights in national currencies are converted into euro using the fixed conversion rates.
- For the EICP and the EEAICP, a Member State's weight is its share of HFMCE in the EU and EEA totals. For those two indices, expenditure in national currencies is converted using purchasing power parities. Starting in 1999, the MUICP is treated as a single entity within the EICP.

Price stability in the euro zone

With the launch of the euro in January 1999, the MUICP is used for the monitoring of inflation in the EMU and for assessment of inflation convergence. As price stability is the primary objective of the European System of Central Banks, the MUICP is used by the European Central Bank (ECB) as a prime indicator for monetary policy management for the euro zone. The ECB has defined price stability as a year-on-year increase in the HICP for the euro zone of below 2%.

General inflation trends

The annual rate of change as measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices for EU-15 (EICP) shows a downward trend from the beginning of 1996 to the end of 1998, followed by a general upward trend. This upward trend can broadly be attributed to rising energy prices. The harmonised index for the euro zone (MUICP) shows a similar pattern.

Financial market indicators

The following financial market indicators are presented.

- **Nominal exchange rates** of various currencies against the ecu/euro as well as the evolution of five leading currencies against the US dollar on an index basis.
- **Two short-term interest rates:** the day-to-day money rate is the rate at which banks lend and borrow among themselves overnight on the interbank market. This rate averaged over a year is a good indicator of the state of monetary policy in that year. Additionally, the three-month interbank rate for five leading economies is shown in a graph.
- **Yields on 10-year government bonds** are one of the convergence criteria which decide if a Member State is eligible for monetary union.
- **Share price indices**, which show the trend in share values on various stock exchanges. These indices have been re-based to 1995 = 100.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— Money, finance and the euro: statistics — No 1/2002

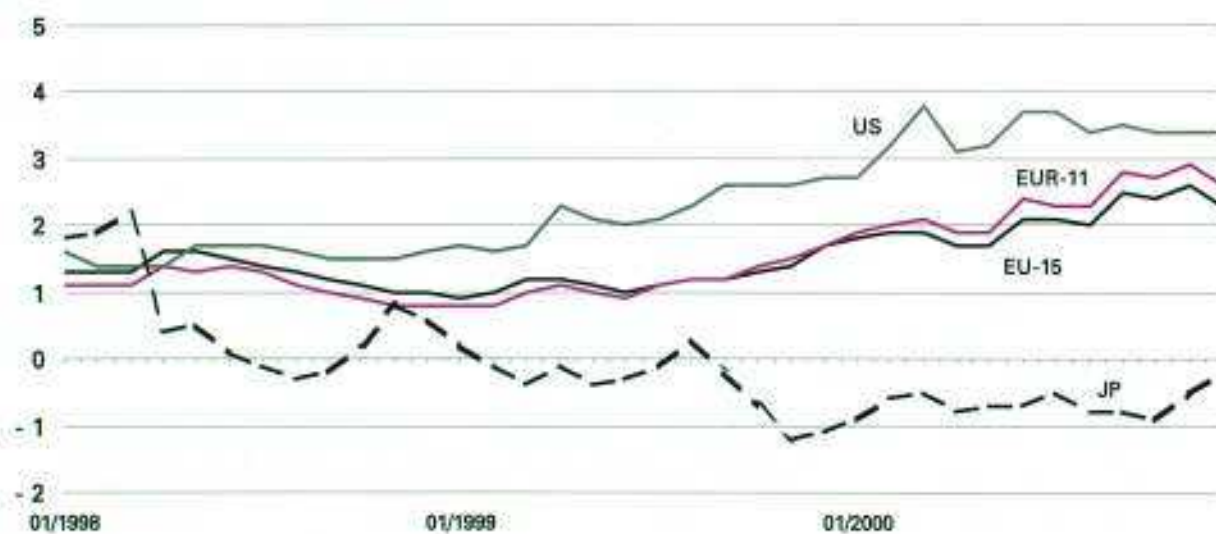
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— <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

3

Harmonised indices of consumer prices: Annual rate of change. %



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US, JP: data on the national consumer price indices are given, which are not strictly comparable with the HICPs.

Harmonised indices of consumer prices: Index 1996 = 100

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100.0 *	101.7	103.0	104.3	106.4	EU-15
EUR-11	100.0 *	101.6	102.7	103.8	106.3	EUR-11
B	100.0	101.5	102.4	103.6	106.4	B
DK	100.0	101.9	103.3	105.4	108.3	DK
D	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.8	104.9	D
EL	100.0	105.4	110.2	112.6	115.8	EL
E	100.0	101.9	103.7	106.0	109.7	E
F	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.5	104.4	F
IRL	100.0 *	101.2	103.4	106.0	111.5	IRL
I	100.0	101.9	103.9	105.7	108.4	I
L	100.0	101.4	102.4	103.4	107.3	L
NL	100.0	101.9	103.7	105.8	108.2	NL
A	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.5	104.5	A
P	100.0	101.9	104.2	106.4	109.4	P
FIN	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.9	107.0	FIN
S	100.0	101.9	102.9	103.4	104.8	S
UK	100.0	101.8	103.4	104.8	105.6	UK
IS	100.0	101.8	103.2	105.4	110.0	IS
NO	100.0	102.6	104.6	106.8	110.0	NO
EEA	100.0 *	101.7	103.1	104.3	106.5	EEA
CH	100.0	100.6	100.5	101.4	102.9	CH
US	100.0	102.3	103.9	106.2	109.8	US
CA	:	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	100.0	101.7	102.4	102.1	101.4	JP

CH, US, JP: data on the national consumer price indices are given, which are not strictly comparable with the HICPs.

Harmonised indices of consumer prices: Annual average rate of change: %

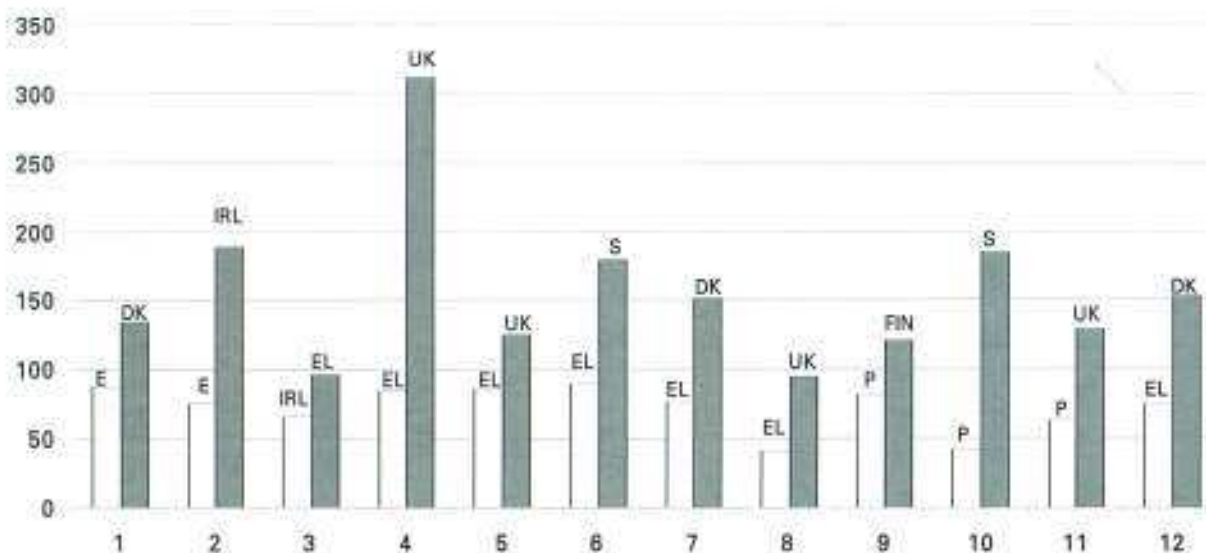
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.4 *	1.7 *	1.3	1.2	2.1	EU-15
EUR-11	2.2 *	1.6 *	1.1	1.1	2.3	EUR-11
B	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.7	B
DK	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	DK
D	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	D
EL	7.9	5.4	4.5	2.1	2.9	EL
E	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.5	E
F	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	F
IRL	2.2 *	1.2 *	2.1	2.5	5.3	IRL
I	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.6	I
L	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.8	L
NL	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	NL
A	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	A
P	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	P
FIN	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.0	FIN
S	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	S
UK	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	UK
IS	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.1	4.4	IS
NO	0.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	3.0	NO
EEA	2.4 *	1.7 *	1.3	1.2	2.1	EEA
CH	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	CH
US	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	US
CA	:	:	:	:	:	CA
JP	0.1	1.7	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	JP

CH, US, JP: data on the national consumer price indices are given, which are not strictly comparable with the HICPs.

Eurostat makes **cost-of-living comparisons** based on: (i) prices of a basket of over 3 000 goods and services; (ii) expenditure patterns of international officials; and (iii) exchange rates. The indices

are available for all EU capitals (except Brussels and Luxembourg for which they are 'normed' (= 100)). The indices refer to the capital of the country (indicated by the country code) on 1 July 2000.

Cost-of-living comparisons in the European Union. Most and least expensive cities for different expenditure groups in 2000. B = 100



1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages; 2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco; 3. Clothing and footwear; 4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; 5. Furnishing, household equipment and maintenance of house; 6. Health; 7. Transport; 8. Communications; 9. Recreation and culture; 10. Education; 11. Hotels, cafes and restaurants; 12. Miscellaneous goods and services. White: least expensive; grey: most expensive.

Country codes refer to the capital of the countries.

Cost-of-living comparisons in the European Union in 2000. B = 100

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Total (1)	
DK	134	134	81	155	117	125	151	68	120	121	121	154	132	127	DK
D	98	95	92	118	110	146	105	73	104	114	101	111	107	104	D
EL	89	103	96	85	86	90	77	41	99	59	97	75	85	83	EL
E	87	75	85	99	101	113	90	58	105	73	83	106	94	91	E
F	103	106	92	158	117	97	106	65	104	126	106	118	118	105	F
IRL	105	189	66	162	112	114	116	85	93	75	116	88	116	103	IRL
I	101	105	82	117	108	123	91	64	105	72	93	115	102	97	I
NL	94	106	81	171	102	115	116	64	86	110	109	119	114	100	NL
A	105	103	93	130	112	136	107	83	106	120	87	107	111	104	A
P	89	90	79	96	93	106	103	63	82	42	63	85	87	84	P
FIN	114	174	93	134	114	143	121	76	121	89	118	124	120	115	FIN
S	128	173	89	147	116	179	138	79	120	185	109	128	176	118	S
UK	111	181	83	312	125	118	129	96	114	114	129	144	160	119	UK

1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages; 2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco; 3. Clothing and footwear; 4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; 5. Furnishing, household equipment and maintenance of house; 6. Health; 7. Transport; 8. Communications; 9. Recreation and culture; 10. Education; 11. Hotels, cafes and restaurants; 12. Miscellaneous goods and services; Total; total; Total (1): total excluding rents.

Country codes refer to the capital of the countries.

EMU convergence criteria

Deficit (-) or surplus of general government as % of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-4.2	-2.4	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-4.2	-2.6	-2.2	-1.3	0.3	EUR-11
B	-7.4	-8.0	-7.3	-5.0	-4.3	-3.8	-2.0	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	B
DK	-2.4	-2.2	-2.9	-2.4	-2.3	-1.0	0.4	1.1	3.1	2.8	DK
D	-3.0	-2.5	-3.1	-2.4	-3.3	-3.4	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6	-1.2	D
EL	-11.5	-12.6	-13.6	-9.6	-10.2	-7.4	-4.0	-2.4	-1.8	-1.1	EL
E	-	-	-	-	-	-5.0	-3.2	-2.6	-1.1	-0.3	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-4.1	-3.0	-2.7	-1.6	-1.3	F
IRL	-2.9	-3.0	-2.7	-2.0	-2.2	-0.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	4.5	IRL
I	-11.7	-10.7	-10.1	-9.3	-7.6	-7.1	-2.7	-2.8	-1.8	-0.3	I
L	1.3	2.5	4.8	4.4	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	-3.7	6.1	L
NL	-2.6	-4.1	-2.9	-3.5	-4.2	-1.8	-1.1	-0.8	0.4	2.2	NL
A	-3.0	-2.0	-4.2	-5.0	-5.1	-3.8	-1.9	-2.4	-2.2	-1.1	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	-4.0	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-1.5	P
FIN	-1.1	-5.6	-7.3	-5.7	-3.7	-3.7	-1.5	1.3	1.9	6.9	FIN
S	-	-	-11.9	-10.8	-7.9	-3.4	-1.5	-1.9	-1.8	4.1	S
UK	-2.8	-6.5	-8.0	-6.8	-5.8	-4.4	-2.0	0.4	1.3	4.3	UK

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EMU convergence criteria

Gross debt of general government as % of GDP

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	72.6	71.1	68.9	68.0	64.1	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	74.5	74.3	73.5	72.1	69.6	EUR-11
B	130.8	132.1	138.9	137.3	134.4	130.9	125.3	119.7	115.9	110.3	B
DK	62.5	66.3	78.0	73.5	69.3	65.1	61.2	55.6	52.0	46.1	DK
D	40.4	43.1	47.1	49.4	57.1	59.8	61.0	60.9	61.3	60.3	D
EL	83.3	99.6	111.6	109.3	108.7	111.3	108.2	105.0	103.9	102.7	EL
E	-	-	-	-	-	68.2	66.7	64.7	63.4	60.7	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	57.1	59.3	59.5	58.5	57.6	F
IRL	102.8	100.1	96.2	90.4	82.8	74.3	65.1	54.8	49.3	38.6	IRL
I	100.6	102.7	118.1	123.8	123.2	122.1	120.2	116.4	114.6	110.5	I
L	3.9	4.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.3	L
NL	76.9	77.6	78.8	75.7	72.2	75.2	69.9	66.8	63.1	56.1	NL
A	57.5	57.2	61.9	64.8	69.3	69.1	64.7	63.9	64.7	63.1	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	62.7	58.9	54.7	54.5	53.7	P
FIN	22.6	40.6	56.0	58.0	57.2	57.1	54.1	48.8	47.3	44.0	FIN
S	-	-	-	76.2	76.2	76.0	73.1	70.5	65.3	55.7	S
UK	34.5	39.4	45.6	48.8	52.2	52.7	51.1	48.1	45.7	42.8	UK

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Exchange rates. 1 unit of national currency = USD, 1995 = 100



Ecu/euro exchange rates. Annual average. ECU/EUR 1 = ...

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B/L	42.43	42.22	41.59	40.47	39.66	38.55	39.30	40.53	40.62	40.34	40.34	B/L
DK	7.86	7.91	7.81	7.59	7.54	7.33	7.36	7.48	7.50	7.44	7.45	DK
D	2.05	2.05	2.02	1.94	1.92	1.87	1.91	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.96	D
EL	201.41	225.22	247.03	268.57	288.03	302.99	305.55	309.36	330.73	325.76	336.63	EL
E	129.41	128.47	132.53	149.12	158.92	163.00	160.75	165.89	167.18	166.39	166.39	E
F	6.91	6.97	6.85	6.63	6.58	6.53	6.49	6.61	6.60	6.56	6.56	F
IRL	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.79	0.82	0.79	0.75	0.79	0.79	0.79	IRL
I	1 521.98	1 533.24	1 595.52	1 841.23	1 915.06	2 130.14	1 958.96	1 929.30	1 943.65	1 936.27	1 936.27	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	2.31	2.31	2.27	2.18	2.16	2.10	2.14	2.21	2.22	2.20	2.20	NL
A	14.44	14.43	14.22	13.62	13.54	13.18	13.43	13.82	13.85	13.76	13.76	A
P	181.11	178.61	174.71	188.37	196.90	196.11	195.76	198.59	201.70	200.48	200.48	P
FIN	4.85	5.00	5.81	6.70	6.19	5.71	5.83	5.88	5.98	5.95	5.95	FIN
S	7.52	7.48	7.53	9.12	9.16	9.33	8.51	8.65	8.92	8.81	8.45	S
UK	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.78	0.83	0.81	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.61	UK
IS	74.03	73.00	74.66	79.25	83.11	84.69	84.66	80.44	79.70	77.18	72.58	IS
NO	7.95	8.02	8.04	8.31	8.37	8.29	8.20	8.02	8.47	8.31	8.11	NO
CH	1.76	1.77	1.82	1.73	1.62	1.55	1.57	1.64	1.62	1.60	1.56	CH
US	1.27	1.24	1.30	1.17	1.19	1.31	1.27	1.13	1.12	1.07	0.92	US
CA	1.49	1.42	1.57	1.51	1.62	1.79	1.73	1.57	1.67	1.58	1.37	CA
JP	183.66	166.49	164.22	130.15	121.32	123.01	138.08	137.08	166.42	121.32	99.47	JP

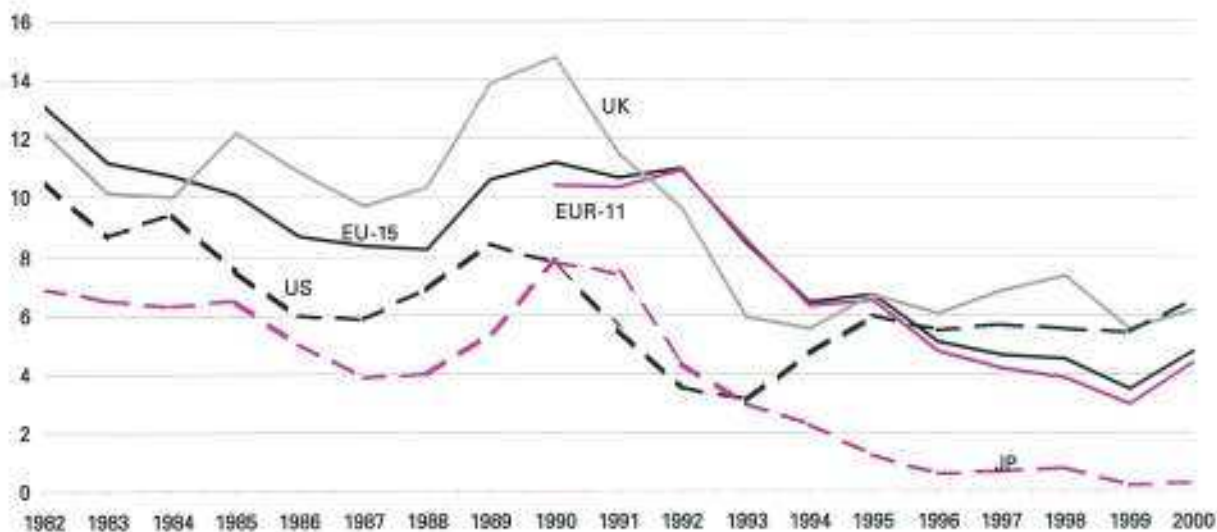
Euro: from 1 January 1999. Euro up to 31 December 1998.

Short-term interest rates: day-to-day money rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	11.5	8.7	6.3	6.5	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	4.5	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.6	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.7	4.1	EUR-11
B	8.3	-	9.3	8.7	5.5	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	-	-	B
DK	-	9.5	11.0	12.1	5.8	6.0	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.1	4.4	DK
D	7.9	8.8	9.4	7.5	5.4	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	-	-	D
EL	21.5	22.7	23.5	23.5	23.7	15.8	13.3	12.9	12.6	10.4	8.24	EL
E	14.8	13.2	13.0	12.3	7.8	9.0	7.7	5.5	4.3	-	-	E
F	10.0	9.5	10.4	8.8	5.7	6.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	-	-	F
IRL	11.5	10.5	15.7	14.9	5.3	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.8	-	-	IRL
I	10.9	11.8	14.4	10.3	8.2	10.1	9.1	7.0	5.2	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	8.3	9.0	9.3	7.1	5.1	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	-	-	NL
A	8.5	9.1	9.3	7.2	5.0	4.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	-	-	A
P	13.7	15.8	17.6	13.3	10.9	8.9	7.4	5.8	4.3	-	-	P
FIN	10.6	14.9	13.3	7.7	4.4	5.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	-	-	FIN
S	13.5	11.8	16.5	9.1	7.4	8.5	6.3	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.8	S
UK	14.7	11.8	9.6	5.9	5.0	6.3	5.9	6.5	7.2	5.3	5.9	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	8.0	17.0	IS
NO	11.4	10.6	14.1	7.7	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.7	5.8	7.0	6.6	NO
CH	8.2	7.7	7.7	5.0	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.8	CH
US	8.1	5.7	3.5	3.0	4.2	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.0	6.2	US
CA	-	-	-	-	5.3	6.9	4.5	3.2	4.9	4.8	5.5	CA
JP	7.2	7.5	4.7	3.1	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	JP

3

Short-term interest rates: three-month interbank rates, %



EMU convergence criteria: long-term interest rates

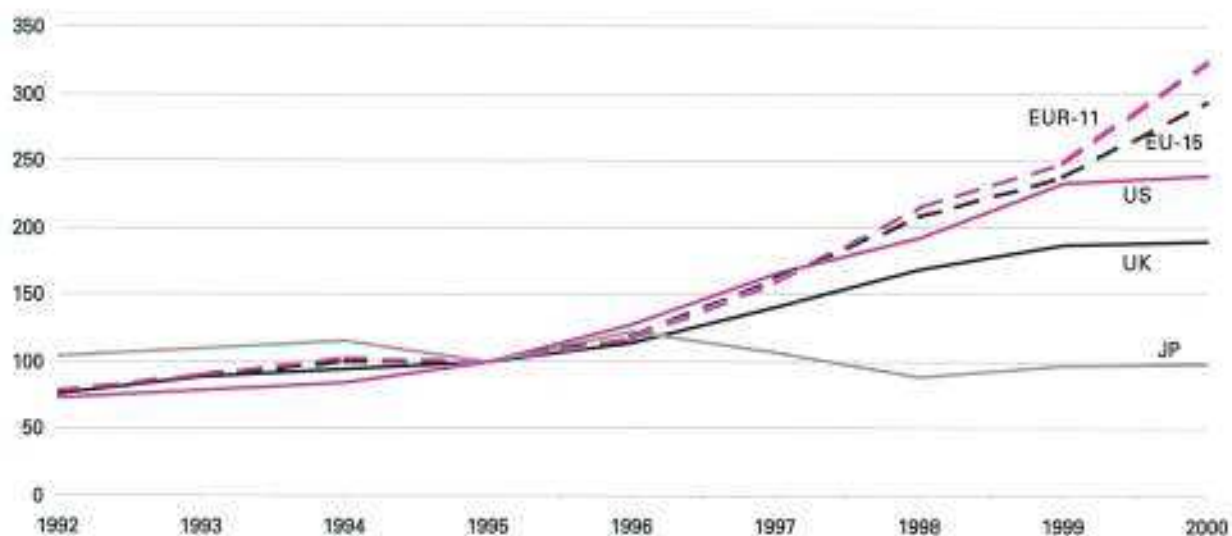
Yield on 10-year government bonds, secondary market

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	11.1	10.2	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	7.5	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.4	EU-15
EUR-11	10.9	10.2	9.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	7.2	6.0	4.7	4.7	5.4	EUR-11
B	10.0	9.3	8.7	7.2	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	B
DK	10.7	9.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.2	6.3	4.9	4.9	5.6	DK
D	8.7	8.5	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.5	5.3	D
EL	:	:	24.1	23.3	20.8	17.3	14.4	9.9	8.5	6.3	6.1	EL
E	14.6	12.3	11.7	10.2	10.0	11.3	8.7	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.5	E
F	9.9	9.0	8.6	6.8	7.2	7.5	6.3	5.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	F
IRL	10.1	9.3	9.3	7.7	7.9	8.3	7.3	6.3	4.8	4.7	5.5	IRL
I	12.1	13.1	13.3	11.2	10.5	12.2	9.4	6.9	4.9	4.7	5.6	I
L	8.6	8.1	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.6	4.7	4.7	5.5	L
NL	8.9	8.7	8.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	NL
A	8.7	8.6	8.3	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	A
P	15.1	14.2	11.7	11.2	10.5	11.5	8.6	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.6	P
FIN	:	11.3	12.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	7.1	6.0	4.8	4.7	5.5	FIN
S	13.2	10.8	10.0	8.5	9.7	10.2	8.0	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.4	S
UK	11.0	9.9	9.1	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.1	5.6	5.0	5.3	UK
NO	10.7	10.0	9.6	6.9	7.4	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.2	NO
CH	:	6.2	6.4	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.9	CH

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3

Index of share prices, 1995 = 100



5A1AA

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 2

— No 2 Harmonised indices of consumer prices — December 2001

3

Index of share prices, 1995 = 100

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	77.8	89.0	100.0	100.0	117.8	161.7	208.0	237.9	293.2	EU-15
EUR-11	78.2	90.1	102.2	100.0	116.2	159.1	214.4	249.4	325.0	EUR-11
B	81.0	90.2	102.0	100.0	122.2	161.2	218.4	225.7	208.4	B
DK	88.7	92.3	104.3	100.0	119.8	175.1	224.1	218.9	305.8	DK
D	76.5	84.6	99.2	100.0	120.1	174.0	234.8	249.8	333.3	D
EL	87.8	92.0	102.5	100.0	106.2	167.3	275.4	522.9	499.9	EL
E	76.3	90.6	105.2	100.0	126.4	194.5	284.4	309.7	337.5	E
F	99.0	108.1	110.1	100.0	111.2	147.6	197.5	243.4	335.3	F
IRL	64.7	79.2	92.2	100.0	124.5	168.4	237.5	248.8	265.3	IRL
I	:	100.7	109.5	100.0	100.3	137.4	220.0	245.0	317.2	I
L	55.9	77.0	110.7	100.0	117.5	152.9	192.6	192.2	276.8	L
NL	67.0	76.8	93.7	100.0	126.6	189.9	249.0	283.3	334.2	NL
A	89.7	91.4	110.9	100.0	108.4	130.8	134.9	118.9	113.6	A
P	:	76.6	103.7	100.0	115.6	188.4	305.3	280.5	329.1	P
FIN	40.2	64.6	96.3	100.0	105.9	167.2	236.0	406.6	775.6	FIN
S	53.8	59.0	89.6	100.0	121.8	179.0	210.5	258.7	367.3	S
UK	76.4	88.4	93.7	100.0	114.2	140.1	168.0	187.5	190.0	UK
NO	56.9	73.3	92.1	100.0	120.6	174.3	169.0	166.4	205.0	NO
CH	65.5	84.0	95.8	100.0	127.8	184.6	250.4	251.7	271.1	CH
US	73.1	78.4	84.4	100.0	127.7	165.7	192.0	233.5	238.9	US
JP	104.5	110.2	115.0	100.0	121.7	106.2	88.6	97.0	98.9	JP

What do employees earn? ...

Information on earnings is of central importance for trade unions, employers' associations, political parties, economists and everyone who is interested in the development of employees' remuneration. Eurostat's **statistics on earnings** permit an analysis, for example, on the relationship between pay and the level of employees' education, their occupation or the length of their service. A major focus is on differences in earnings between women and men.

However, since the collection of detailed data on the structure of earnings is too costly to be undertaken each year, this information is only available periodically. Nevertheless, less detailed earnings data are collected annually.

European Union figures on earnings therefore come from **two different sources**.

- **The structure of earnings survey:** as indicated above, this provides detailed information on annual, monthly and hourly earnings, broken down by age, sex, occupation, level of education and length of service of employees. The structure of earnings survey is being carried out in a comparable way in all EU Member States. The last was in 1995, and the next will be in 2002.
- **The harmonised statistics on earnings:** for this edition of the Eurostat yearbook, the data are from the harmonised statistics on earnings, which provide regular information on average gross earnings for manual and non-manual workers, broken down by sex and economic activity (industry and services). Eurostat compiles these statistics from the most suitable sources available in the Member States. Although harmonised, there are significant methodological differences; these make the data more appropriate for depicting and comparing trends rather than comparing levels.

Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid directly to the employee, before tax deductions and social security contributions are made by the employer.

Net earnings are calculated from gross earnings after deducting taxes and social security contributions payable by employees and, where appropriate, after the addition of family allowances. These vary between different fiscal and social protection systems. This section contains two graphs that show the gross and net monthly earnings of two cases: a single person and a married couple with average salaries in manufacturing industry.

Additionally, there are two graphs for the same two cases that show the percentage breakdown of gross earnings as between net earnings, income tax, social security (and family allowances where appropriate).

In general, in the European Union, private sector salaries are negotiated by the social partners by means of collective bargaining. In addition, the possibility exists in some countries to apply a national **minimum wage** through legal means. At present, nine Member States of the European Union apply such a national minimum wage: Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

... and what are employers' labour costs?

On average, labour costs account for about two thirds of all costs incurred in the production of goods and services. This alone underlines the importance of closely monitoring their level and trend. In cooperation with the Member States, Eurostat organises a detailed collection of comparable statistics on labour costs in industry and services every four years.

Surveys of labour costs have been carried out since 1966 and, at present, take place every four years, the latest being for 2000. Data for intervening years are estimated by each Member State using a methodology proposed by Eurostat. The term 'labour costs' is taken to mean the expenditure necessarily incurred by employers in order to employ workers. These costs can be subdivided into 'direct' and 'indirect' costs. Direct costs cover all earnings including earnings in kind. Indirect costs are very largely accounted for by social contributions, whether statutory, conventional or voluntary.

Average gross monthly earnings of full-time employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). Total. ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B												B
DK							2 993	2 946	3 047	3 281		DK
D			2 129	2 236	2 325	2 426	2 461	2 511	2 573	2 688	2 731	D
EL												EL
E	1 017	1 107	1 101	1 028	1 073	1 115	1 150	1 155	1 179	1 208	1 234	E
F								2 089	2 127	2 162		F
IRL												IRL
I												I
L						3 085	3 092	3 088	3 092	3 213	3 319	L
NL						2 091	2 118	2 115	2 194	2 287		NL
A	1 390	1 472	1 559	1 638	1 706	1 749	1 806	1 835	1 867	1 905	1 940	A
P								643	645			P
FIN						1 927	1 975	1 990	2 021	2 109		FIN
S							2 176	2 245	2 242	2 351	2 600	S
UK							1 890	2 316	2 462	2 707	3 050	UK
US	1 175	1 238	1 214	1 383	1 406	1 306	1 388	1 624	1 709	1 857	2 230	US
CA												CA
JP	1 359	1 566	1 629	2 084	2 285	2 289	2 064	2 106	1 966	2 319	2 853	JP

L: only non-manual workers. DK, E, A, P, US, JP: full-time and part-time employees.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Social portrait of Europe — 1998
- European social statistics — Labour force survey results 2000
- European social statistics — Labour market policy — Expenditure and participants
- European social statistics — Labour costs

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Average gross monthly earnings of full-time employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). Men. ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B												B
DK							3 195	3 138	3 256	3 504		DK
D			2 299	2 395	2 489	2 595	2 635	2 681	2 743	2 832	2 877	D
EL												EL
E	1 084	1 182	1 182	1 123	1 146	1 186	1 230	1 230	1 253	1 289	1 322	E
F								2 244	2 276	2 313		F
IRL												IRL
I												I
L						3 602	3 602	3 569	3 562	3 686	3 806	L
NL						2 199	2 219	2 216	2 298	2 401		NL
A	1 571	1 659	1 754	1 840	1 916	1 985	2 050	2 088	2 132	2 179	2 221	A
P								722	723			P
FIN						2 111	2 148	2 169	2 203	2 280		FIN
S							2 253	2 330	2 334	2 447	2 698	S
UK							2 102	2 554	2 725	2 984	3 340	UK
US												US
CA												CA
JP	1 668	1 922	1 997	2 558	2 805	2 812	2 532	2 581	2 404	2 880		JP

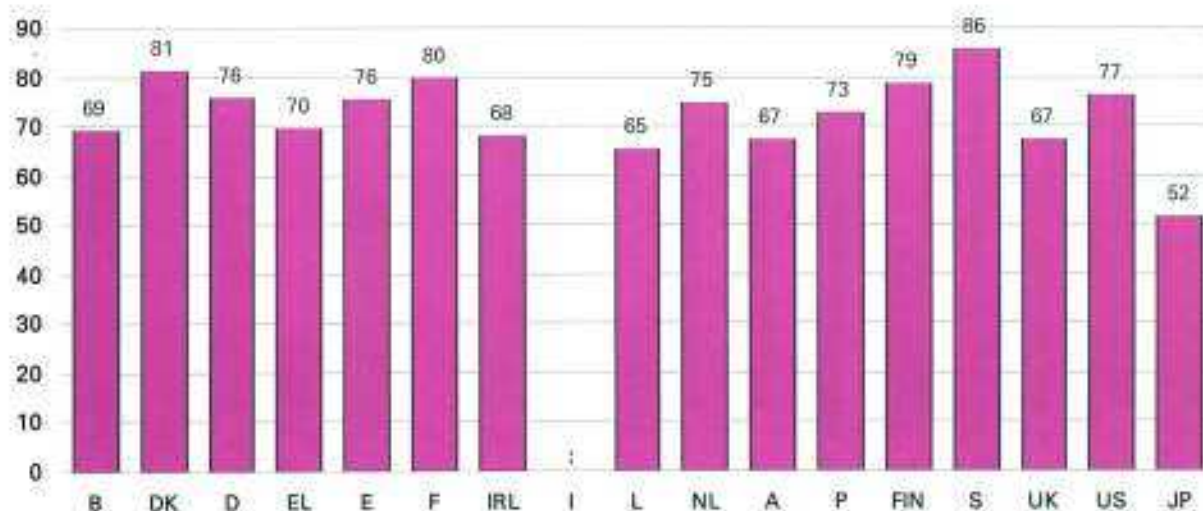
L: only non-manual workers. DK, E, A, P, JP: full-time and part-time employees.

Average gross monthly earnings of full-time employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). Women. ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
B	B
DK	2 616	2 587	2 656	2 855	..	DK
D	1 683	1 793	1 870	1 945	1 999	2 053	2 109	2 152	2 185	D
EL	EL
E	759	836	838	801	819	858	896	915	954	976	1 004	E
F	1 785	1 822	1 854	..	F
IRL	IRL
I	I
L	2 285	2 272	2 293	2 305	2 411	2 512	L
NL	1 576	1 629	1 630	1 707	1 790	..	NL
A	1 092	1 163	1 235	1 299	1 348	1 367	1 403	1 418	1 438	1 468	1 497	A
P	520	525	..	..	P
FIN	1 640	1 696	1 698	1 721	1 809	..	FIN
S	1 950	1 992	1 993	2 097	2 330	S
UK	1 369	1 734	1 808	2 014	2 305	UK
US	US
CA	CA
JP	852	991	1 041	1 336	1 466	1 465	1 325	1 349	1 264	1 485	..	JP

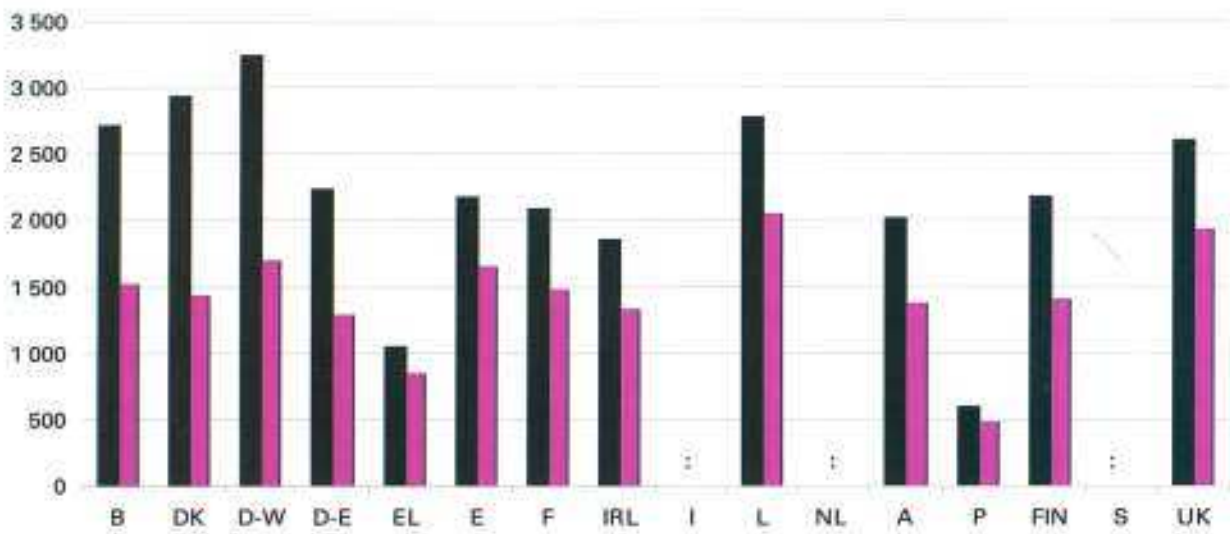
I: only non-manual workers. DK, E, A, P, JP: full-time and part-time employees.

3

Earnings of women as % of men, 1999. Industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1)

I: only non-manual workers. IRL: industry (Sections C to F of NACE Rev. 1). L: only non-manual workers. Sections I, K and Division 67 of NACE Rev. 1 are excluded. S: Sections C to O of NACE Rev. 1. D: Sections H, J and K are excluded. B, EL, P: 1998.

Gross and net monthly earnings of a single employee at average salary in manufacturing industry, 1999, EUR



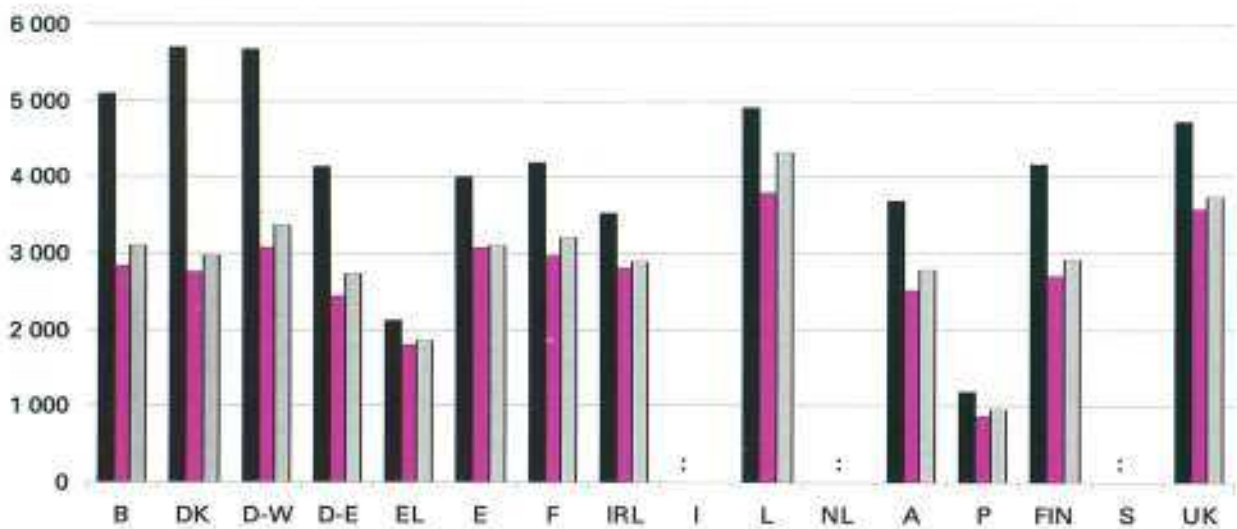
Black: gross earnings; colour: net earnings.

B, EL, E, IRL, F, FIN: 1998.

BB10E

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Gross and net monthly earnings of a couple with two average salaries in manufacturing industry, 1999, EUR



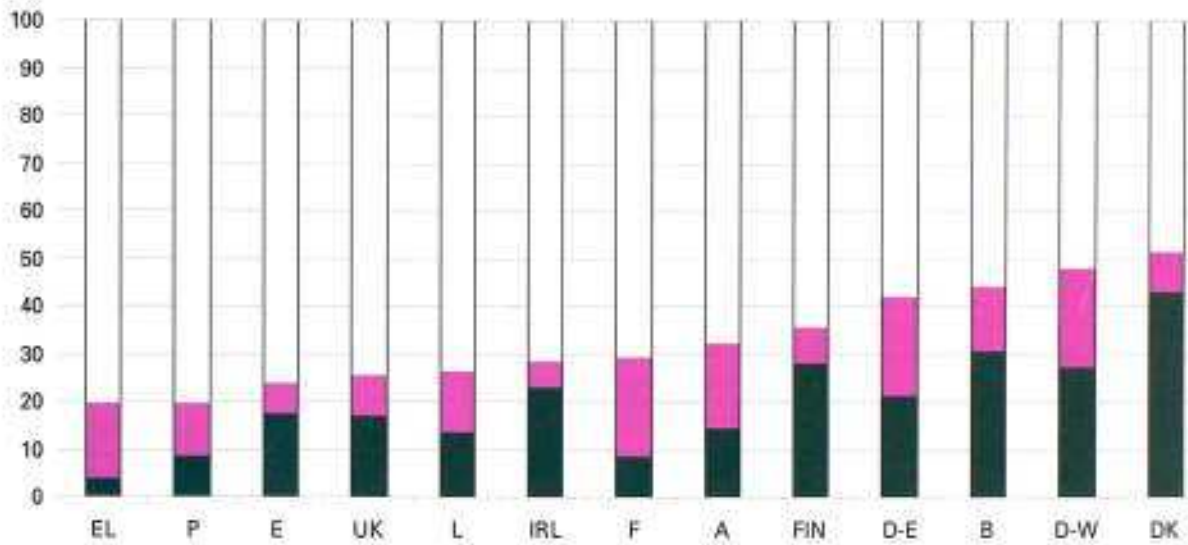
Black: gross earnings; colour: net earnings without children; grey: net earnings with two children.

B, EL, E, IRL, F, FIN: 1998.

BB20E

Breakdown of gross earnings for a single employee with an average salary in manufacturing industry, 1999. %

0830E



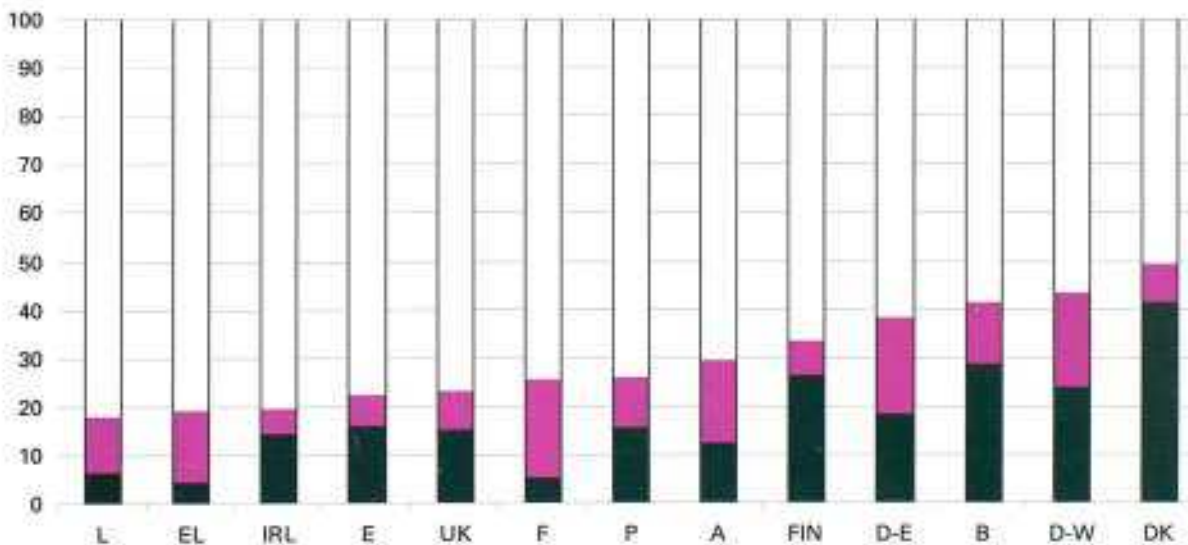
Black: income taxes; colour: social security; white: net earnings.

Gross earnings = 100%: B, EL, F, IRL, P, FIN: 1998.

3

Breakdown of gross earnings for a couple with two average salaries and two children in manufacturing industry, 1999. %

0840E



Black: income taxes; colour: social security; white: net earnings.

Gross earnings + family allowances = 100%: B, EL, F, IRL, P, FIN: 1998.

Statutory minimum monthly wages (annual averages), ECU/EUR

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
B	895	942	999	1 032	1 081	1 074	1 061	1 067	1 074	1 096	1 131	B
DK	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	DK
D	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	D
EL	338	343	353	371	386	412	440	434	458	461	469	EL
E	484	495	458	445	449	473	472	475	486	496	506	E
F	783	828	878	904	939	978	993	1 019	1 036	1 066	1 083	F
IRL	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	983	983	IRL
I	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	I
L	839	894	985	1 040	1 125	1 113	1 139	1 139	1 174	1 221	1 282	L
NL	903	948	992	1 001	1 030	1 026	1 018	1 018	1 064	1 092	1 167	NL
A	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	A
P	262	297	294	292	309	325	338	341	357	371	390	P
FIN	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	FIN
S	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	S
UK	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	899	972	979	UK

EL: for unmarried non-manual employees in their first job. These data have been adjusted to take into account annual supplementary pay (for example, 13th and 14th months).

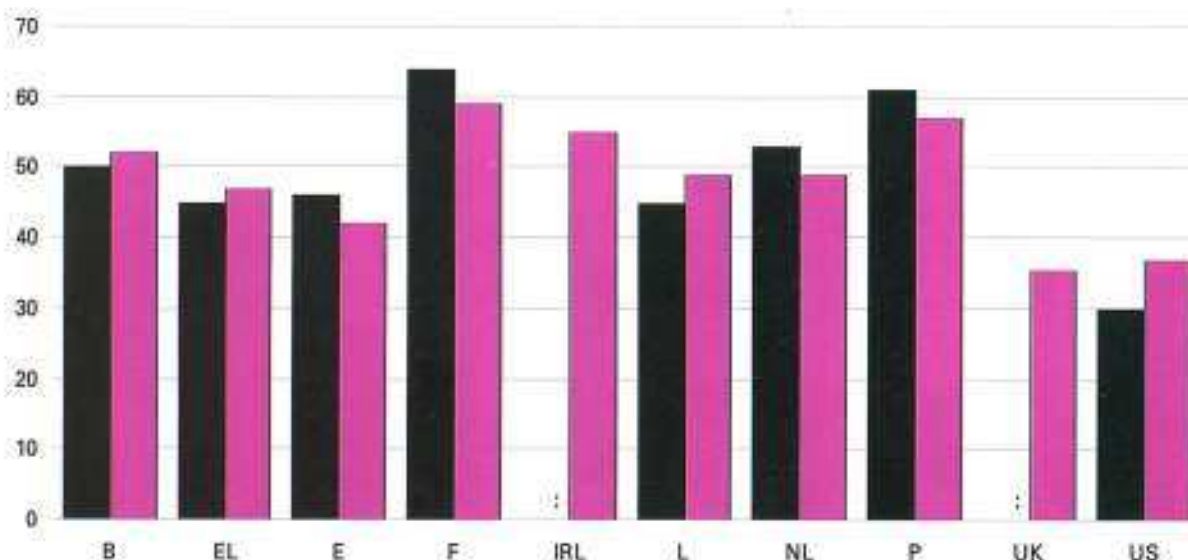
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Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 2 Minimum wages in the European Union, 2001
- No 3 EU labour costs, 1999
- No 5 Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly

Minimum monthly wages as a proportion of average gross earnings of manual workers in manufacturing industry, %



Black: 1990; colour: 1999.

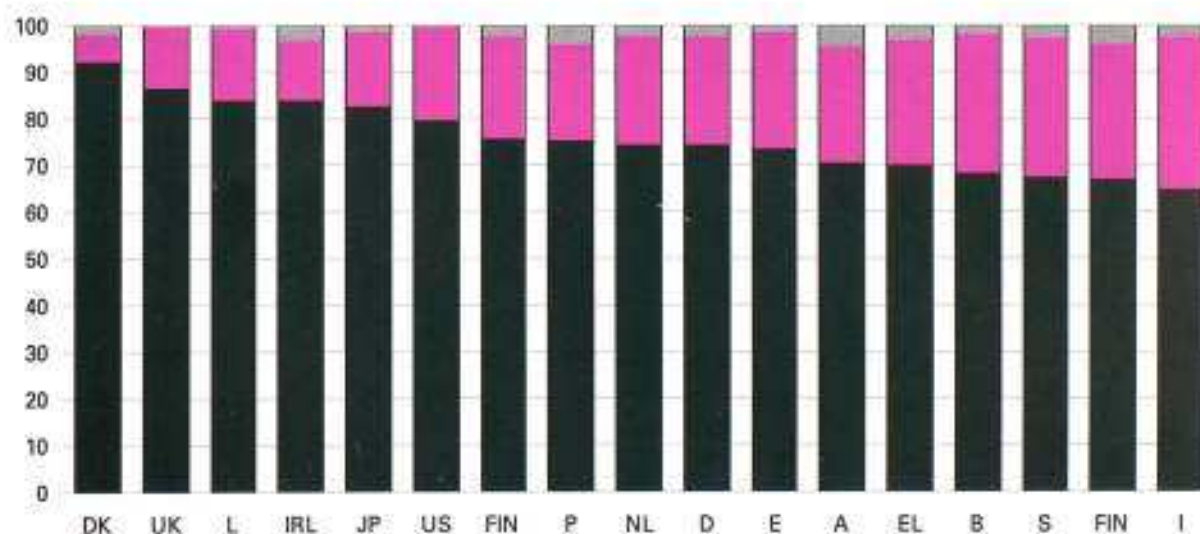
EL data are for non-manual employees; IRL: 2000.

Average hourly labour costs (manual and non-manual workers) in industry. ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	17.68*	18.33*	19.05*	19.47*	20.10*	20.97*	21.45*	-	-	EU-15
B	19.30	20.53	21.27	22.81	24.26	25.13	25.81	25.63	26.17	-	-	B
DK	17.19	18.07	19.28	-	-	-	22.99	23.45*	24.45*	25.67*	-	DK
D	-	-	-	-	-	26.12	26.50	26.33	26.77	27.52	28.53	D
EL	-	-	6.97	7.33	7.64	8.15	9.60	12.20	11.76	-	-	EL
E	11.30	12.38	15.11	14.38	14.13	14.42	14.86	15.03	15.41	15.77	-	E
F	-	-	19.12	20.27	20.90	21.59	23.11	23.35	24.10	-	-	F
IRL	11.64	12.29	12.80	12.98	13.23	13.17	13.90	15.18*	-	-	-	IRL
I	-	-	18.74	17.03*	16.93*	15.67*	17.21*	18.23	17.90*	-	-	I
L	15.32	-	17.76	18.31	19.30	19.65	19.92	19.69	19.92	20.90	-	L
NL	17.44	18.08	19.27	20.89	21.20	22.29	22.59	-	-	-	-	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.56	24.33	24.88	25.94	-	A
P	3.57	4.20	5.55	5.41	5.45	5.75	6.06	6.18	6.28	-	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	19.39	19.65	19.76	20.24	20.90	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.11	23.88	24.10	25.47	-	S
UK	12.20	13.57	13.11	12.80	13.75	13.43	13.93	-	-	-	-	UK
IS	-	-	9.67	9.26	8.95	9.18	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	-	-	19.37	19.01	19.42	20.53	21.66	-	-	-	-	NO
US	13.78	14.91	14.93	17.27	17.53	15.86	16.75	19.28	19.86	21.45	25.54	US
JP	-	16.26	-	-	-	24.85	-	-	22.12	-	-	JP

US data concern mining, manufacturing and construction. Labour costs exclude vocational training costs, other expenditures and taxes and subsidies. Year-to-year changes may be affected by sample replacements. Particularly true for 1994-95. JP: regular employees, including part-time in establishments with 30 or more regular employees. NO: 1995 and 1996 data from national accounts.

Structure of labour costs as % of total costs in industry, 1998



Black: direct costs; colour: employers' social security contributions; grey: other costs.

I, NL: Eurostat estimates. B, IRL, L, NL, A, UK: only Section C, D and E of NACE (Rev. 1). DK, E, F, IRL, NL, UK: 1996. L: 1997. B, EL, P, JP: 1998.

Research and development: an engine of growth

Research and development (R & D) is a driving force behind economic growth, job creation, innovation of new products and increasing quality of products in general, as well as improvements in healthcare and environmental protection. At its Lisbon Summit in March 2000, the European Council set a clear strategic objective for Europe in the next decade: to make the EU the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world.

Eurostat supports this ambitious goal with its reliable and relevant statistical information on R & D and innovation as well as on science and technology. Eurostat calculates a number of indicators and provides data for deeper analytical studies. Most indicators are calculated annually and are available on a regional level (for most of the countries: NUTS 2). For more information, ask your Data Shop for the publications *Statistics on science and technology in Europe* and *Statistics on innovation in Europe*.

Input into R & D

R & D expenditure is a 'priority indicator' for the effort devoted to R & D. The basic measure is 'intra-mural expenditures', i.e. all expenditures for R & D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of funds. EU expenditure on R & D as a share of GDP has been decreasing in the 1990s, but has stabilised towards the end of the decade. In the United States and Japan, meanwhile, R & D intensity is far higher. Within the EU, R & D intensity is highest in Finland and Sweden. Top leading R & D regions are mainly located in Germany where R & D expenditure can be over 4% of their GDP.

Data on scientific and technical **R & D personnel** provide for useful international comparisons of resources devoted to R & D. For statistical purposes, indicators on R & D personnel are compiled both in terms of persons (head count) and in full-time equivalent (FTE) or person-years. At the EU level, R & D personnel in FTE as a proportion of the labour force has seen a modest increase over the last decade.

Government budget appropriations or outlays for research and development (**GBAORD**) are the amount governments allocate towards R & D activities. Comparisons of GBAORD across countries give an impression of the relative importance attached to State-funded R & D. GBAORD statistics complement the *ex post* figures on 'government-financed' gross expenditure on research and development (**GERD**) and, when broken down by socioeconomic objective, underline the domains governments believe to be important for current and future policy action. When measured as a proportion of GDP, Japan has caught up with both the EU and the United States to a significant degree since the end of the 1980s.

Output of R & D

Patents are indicators of R & D output, especially for application-oriented R & D. Patents give an indication of the structure and evolution of innovative activities in countries, regions or industries. Although not all applications are granted, each one still represents technical effort by the inventor and so is regarded as an appropriate indicator of innovative potential. Patent data published in the Eurostat yearbook refer to applications filed under the European Patent Convention or under the Patent Convention Treaty and designating the European Patent Office for protection. German regions have the highest patenting activities when measured relative to their labour force. Some regions of France, the United Kingdom and Sweden are present in the top 15 leading regions.

High-technology products and sectors are becoming more and more important in modern economies, as they are considered crucial for economic growth, both in terms of competitiveness and employment. The definition of high technology is based on the notion of R & D intensity. Data published in the Eurostat yearbook focus on employment in high-technology sectors, both at national and regional levels. Within Europe, high-technology activities are mainly located in Germany in the industrial sector. In the service sector, countries like Sweden and Finland appear to be very dynamic especially in the so-called 'knowledge-intensive' services (see glossary entry 'High-technology sectors').

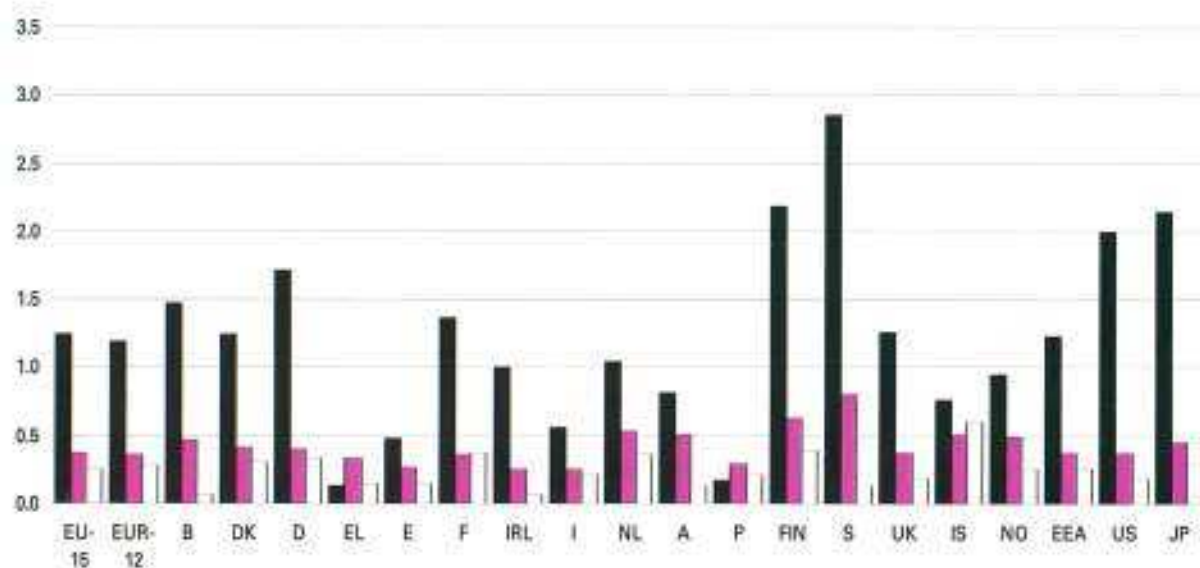
Research and development expenditure as % of GDP. All sectors

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1.96 *	1.94 *	1.93 *	1.95 *	1.91 *	1.90 *	1.88 *	1.86 *	1.87 *	1.92 *	1.90 *	EU-15
EUR-12	1.89 *	1.89 *	1.86 *	1.89 *	1.84 *	1.83 *	1.82 *	1.80 *	1.80 *	1.86 *	1.85 *	EUR-12
B	-	1.62	-	1.71 |	1.71	1.72	1.81	1.88	1.90	1.98	-	B
DK	1.57 *	1.64	1.68 *	1.74	-	1.84	1.85 *	1.94	2.02 *	2.00 *	-	DK
D	2.50 |	2.54 |	2.42	2.37	2.28	2.26	2.26 *	2.29	2.31 *	2.44 *	2.46 *	D
EL	-	0.36	-	0.47	-	0.49 *	-	0.51	-	-	-	EL
E	0.82	0.84 |	0.88	0.88	0.81	0.81	0.83 *	0.82	0.90 *	0.89	0.90 *	E
F	2.37	2.37 |	2.38	2.40	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.22	2.17	2.19	2.15 *	F
IRL	0.83	0.93	1.04 *	1.17 *	1.31 *	1.35 *	1.40 *	1.39 *	-	-	-	IRL
I	1.29 |	1.23	1.18	1.13	1.05	1.00	1.01	0.99 *	0.99 *	1.04 *	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	2.07	1.97	1.90	1.92 |	1.95	1.99	2.03	2.04	1.94	-	-	NL
A	1.39 *	1.47 *	1.45 *	1.47	1.54 *	1.56 *	1.60 *	1.69 *	1.81 *	1.83 *	1.79 *	A
P	0.52	-	0.62	-	-	0.57	- |	0.62	-	0.76	-	P
FIN	1.88	2.04	2.13	2.18	2.29	2.29	2.54	2.72	2.89	3.19	-	FIN
S	-	2.79	-	3.09	-	3.46	-	3.68	3.75 *	3.80	-	S
UK	2.16	2.08	2.09	2.13	2.07	1.99	1.91	1.83	1.83	1.87	1.84	UK
IS	0.98	1.16	1.33 *	1.33	1.38 *	1.54	1.51 *	1.84	2.04	1.88	-	IS
NO	-	1.65	-	1.73	- |	1.71	-	1.66	-	1.70	-	NO
EEA	1.95 *	1.94 *	1.92 *	1.94 *	1.91 *	1.89 *	1.88 *	1.86 *	1.87 *	1.92 *	1.89 *	EEA
US	2.65	2.72	2.65 |	2.52	2.42	2.50	2.54	2.57	2.60 *	2.64 *	-	US
JP	3.04	3.00	2.95 *	2.88 *	2.84 *	2.98 *	2.83 *	2.90	3.04	3.04	-	JP

F: overseas departments; business enterprise sector not surveyed. I, L, NO: data do not exist for private non-profit-making sector. FIN: data do not exist for private non-profit-making sector after 1999. US, JP: Same. OECD

B1A/B

Research and development expenditure by sectors of economy as % of GDP. 2000



Black: business enterprise sector; colour: higher education sector; white: government sector.

EU-15, EUR-12, EEA) data are estimates. Exceptions to the reference period: 1999: B (government, higher education sectors), DK, EL (government, higher education sectors), I, P, FIN, S, IS, NO, US, JP; 1998: IRL (higher education sector); NL; 1997: EL (business enterprise sector); IRL (business enterprise sector); 1993: A, US, JP. Same. OECD

B1C/C

Further reading:

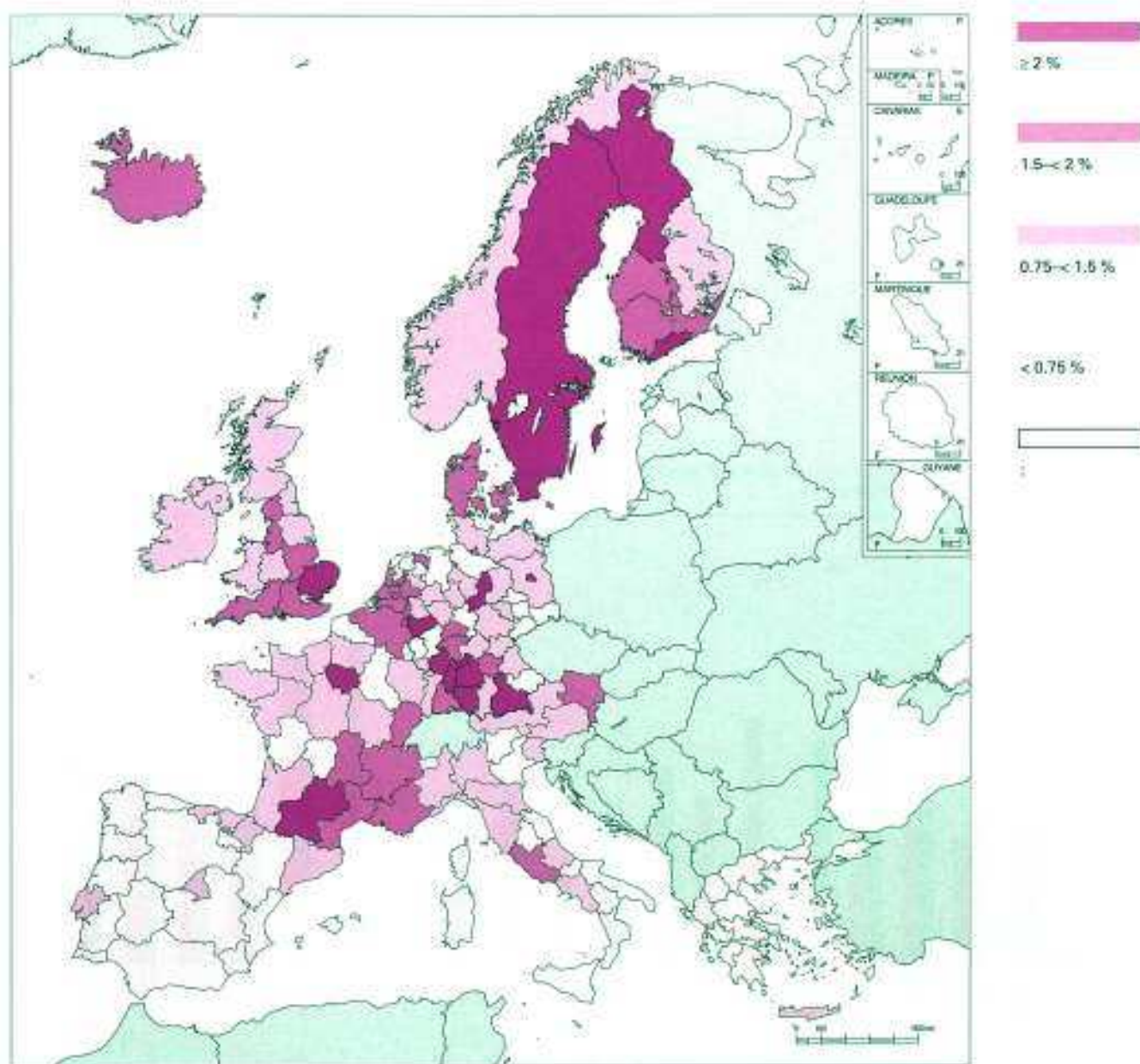
Eurostat publications

- Statistics on science and technology in Europe (PDF)
- Statistics on Innovation in Europe (PDF)

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Total research and development expenditure as % of GDP, 1998



3

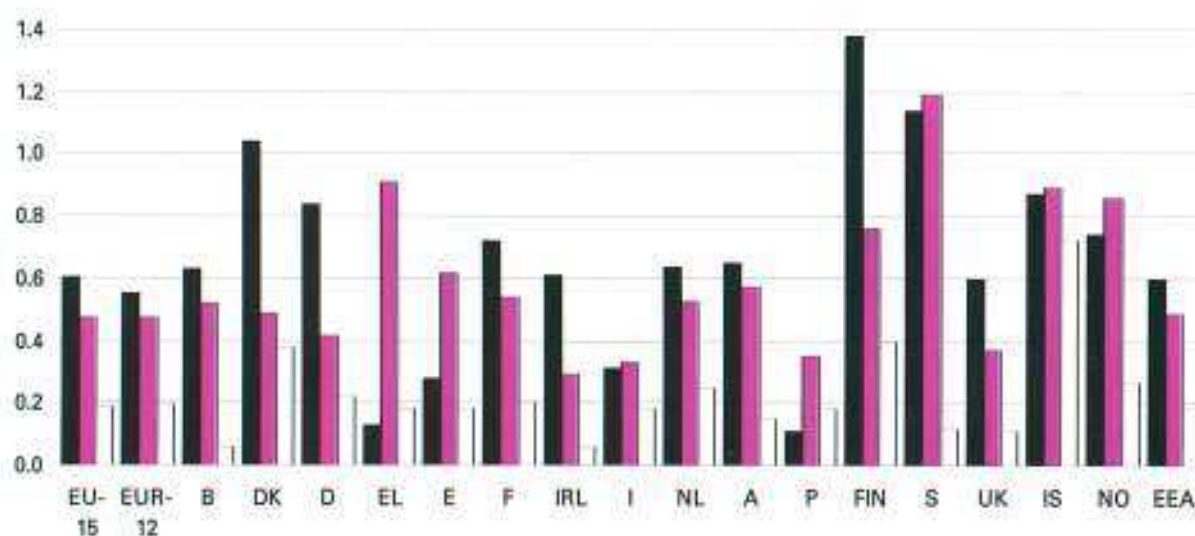
Exceptions to the reference period: 1997: D, EL, P; 1996: I; 1993: A, NUTS 2, NUTS 1; IRE, A, S, UK, NO; NUTS 0: B.

Research and development personnel head count as % of the labour force, All sectors

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1.29 *	1.25 *	1.25 *	1.25 *	1.26 *	1.27 *	1.28 *	1.29 *	1.31 *	1.33 *	1.34 *	EU-15
EUR-12	1.25 *	1.22 *	1.23 *	1.21 *	1.22 *	1.23 *	1.24 *	1.25 *	1.27 *	1.28 *	1.30 *	EUR-12
B	:-	1.37	:-	:-	1.20 *	1.22 *	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	B
DK	1.46	1.43	1.47 *	1.33	:-	1.81	1.84 *	1.85	2.00 *	1.92 *	:-	DK
D	:-	1.20	:-	1.57 *	:-	1.50 *	1.47 *	1.49 *	1.49 *	:-	:-	D
EL	:-	0.56	:-	0.75	:-	0.87 *	:-	1.02	:-	:-	:-	EL
E	0.72	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.87 *	0.95	0.98 *	0.97	1.02 *	1.09	:-	E
F	1.39	1.40	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.49	:-	:-	F
IRL	0.70	0.79	0.84 *	0.74 *	0.78 *	0.86 *	0.91 *	0.99 *	:-	:-	:-	IRL
I	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.81	0.82 *	:-	:-	:-	:-	I
L	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	L
NL	1.50	1.45	1.46 *	1.45 *	1.48 *	1.44 *	1.45 *	1.44 *	:-	:-	:-	NL
A	:-	:-	:-	1.16	:-	:-	:-	:-	1.38	:-	:-	A
P	0.39	:-	0.44	:-	:-	0.53	:-	0.61	:-	0.73	:-	P
FIN	:-	:-	:-	1.70	1.72 *	1.97	:-	2.23	2.43	2.54	:-	FIN
S	:-	1.55	:-	1.82	:-	2.18	:-	2.34	2.35 *	2.45	:-	S
UK	1.25	1.20	1.24 *	1.28 *	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	:-	UK
IS	1.63	1.55	1.61 *	1.87	1.74 *	1.94	1.84 *	2.46	2.51	:-	:-	IS
NO	:-	1.47	:-	1.59	:-	1.87	:-	1.92	:-	1.88	:-	NO
EEA	1.27 *	1.24 *	1.26 *	1.26 *	1.27 *	1.27 *	1.28 *	1.30 *	1.32 *	:-	:-	EEA

01AC

Research and development personnel head count by sectors of economy as % of the labour force, 1999



Black: business enterprise sector; colour: higher education sector; white: government sector.

EU-15, EUR-12, EEA: data are estimates. Exceptions to the reference period: 2000: IRL (government sector), UK (government sector); 1998: D, E, IRL (higher education sector), I (business enterprise, government sectors), A, UK (business enterprise sector), IS, EEA; 1997: I (government, higher education sectors), EL (business enterprise sector), IRL (business enterprise sector), NL; 1996: I (higher education sector); 1995: B (business enterprise sector); 1993: UK (higher education sector).

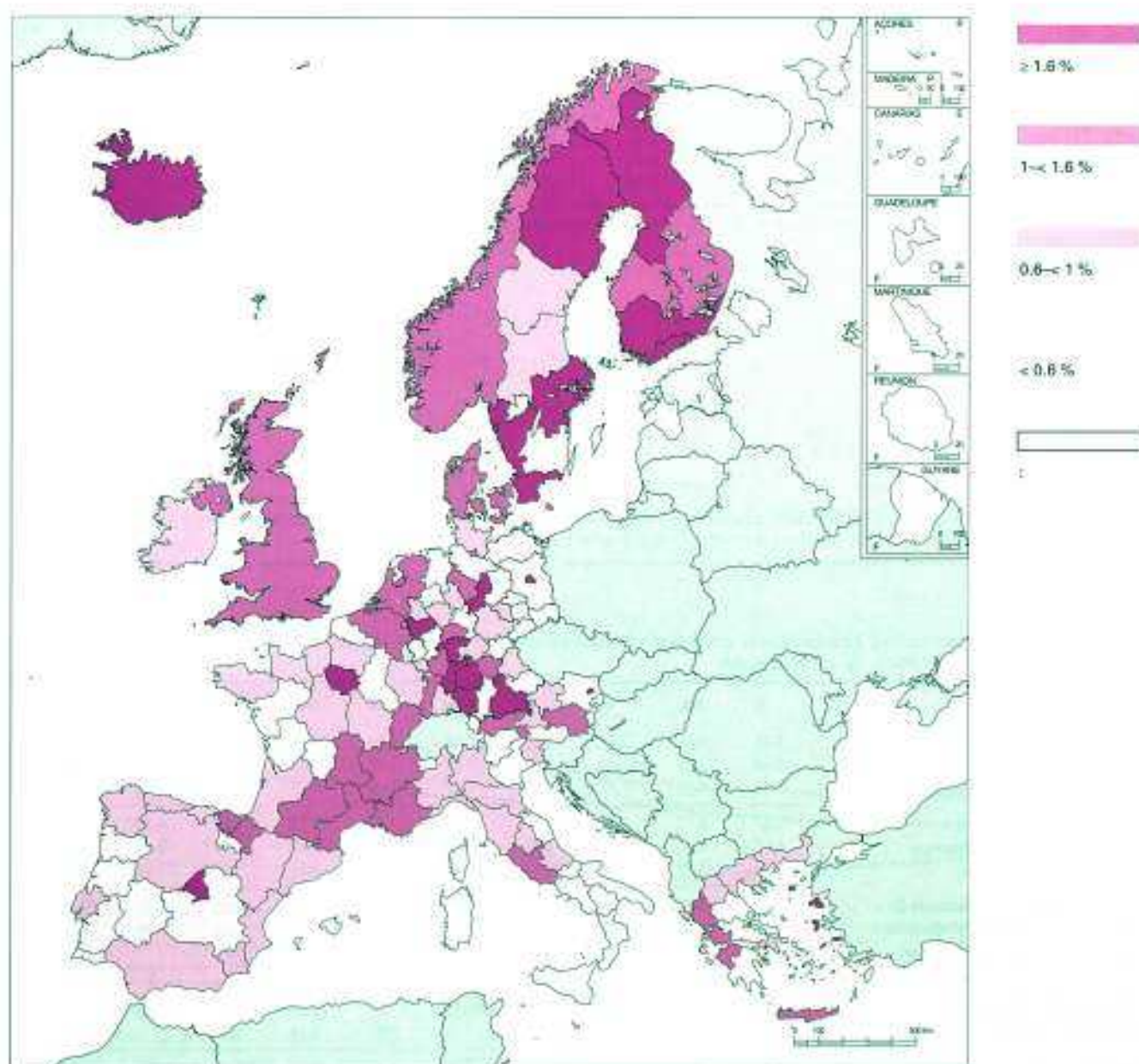
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Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 3 R & D expenditure and personnel in Europe and its regions
- No 4 Patent activities in the EU: International, national and regional perspectives
- No 5 How much do governments budget for R & D activities? — Benchmarking Europe, the US and Japan
- No 6 R & D expenditure and personnel in Europe in 1999 and 2000

Total research and development personnel head count by country as % of the labour force, 1999



3

Exceptions to the reference period: 1998: A, F; 1997: D, EL; 1996: I. NUTS 2, NUTS 1: (BE, NO, NUTS 0); B, NL, UK.

Socioeconomic breakdown of government research and development appropriations in the EEA, 1999. % of the total

	EU-15	EUR-12	European Commission	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL
Earth/exploration/exploitation	1.44 *	1.45 *	1.94 *	0.99	1.29	1.80	4.72	1.92	0.72	0.38 *
General planning of land use	1.58 *	1.39 *	6.90 *	0.94	1.90	1.72	3.67	1.00	0.64	2.37 *
Environment: control/care	2.65 *	2.72 *	7.65 *	2.63	3.43	3.45	3.22	2.71	1.57	1.42 *
Human health: protection	6.16 *	4.64 *	8.00 *	1.37	1.79	3.33	5.43	5.03	5.49	2.88 *
Energy: production/utilisation	3.42 *	3.96 *	15.19 *	2.61	2.07	3.64	1.58	3.93	4.89	-
Agricultural production	3.38 *	3.13 *	5.31 *	3.09	8.96	2.55	7.11	3.73	2.97	19.99 *
Industrial production/technology	9.42 *	11.38 *	33.85 *	23.92	9.59	12.81	11.37	18.41	6.17	29.83 *
Social structures and relationships	3.08 *	2.72 *	3.79 *	4.36	9.31	3.37	4.37	0.88	0.96	6.87 *
Space: exploration/exploitation	5.85 *	6.74 *	0.69 *	12.14	2.61	4.51	0.64	4.83	10.99	-
General university funds	31.52 *	33.20 *	-	19.40	37.88	35.31	48.89	25.02	18.20	23.60 *
Non-oriented research	14.76 *	15.84 *	6.48 *	22.82	20.62	15.96	7.80	5.86	21.78	12.65 *
Other civil research	1.46 *	1.45 *	10.20 *	5.34	-	0.23	0.30	0.97	1.91	-
Defence	15.28 *	11.40 *	-	0.40	0.57	8.33	0.89	25.71	22.74	-
Total	100 *	100 *	100 *	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 *

EU-15, EUR-12: L non included. Provisional data for IRL and European Commission.

D11A9

Socioeconomic breakdown of government research and development appropriations in the EEA, 1999. % of the total

	I	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EEA	IS	NO
Earth/exploration/exploitation	1.83	0.81	2.45	1.58	1.68	1.96	1.29	1.45 *	-	2.27
General planning of land use	0.36	3.33	1.64	7.38	2.39	5.97	1.68	1.60 *	5.31 *	2.30
Environment: control/care	2.74	4.00	1.77	4.30	2.19	1.60	2.38	2.65 *	0.58 *	1.00
Human health: protection	7.07	3.72	2.63	6.49	6.99	1.76	15.13	6.18 *	4.20 *	7.16
Energy: production/utilisation	4.57	2.76	0.71	0.85	6.22	5.91	0.47	3.39 *	2.54 *	2.05
Agricultural production	2.24	2.99	3.43	12.10	5.71	1.92	4.21	3.50 *	23.54 *	8.66
Industrial production/technology	7.52	12.78	6.91	15.48	27.97	4.03	0.61	9.46 *	1.24 *	12.26
Social structures and relationships	4.58	2.78	2.14	3.36	5.13	6.31	3.50	3.20 *	44.28 *	7.08
Space: exploration/exploitation	8.86	3.16	0.04	0.53	2.56	3.29	2.31	5.79 *	-	2.45
General university funds	47.28	45.82	63.88	35.02	25.35	50.85	18.74	31.63 *	-	39.33
Non-oriented research	11.68	10.90	14.37	8.00	12.45	-	11.34	14.65 *	18.30 *	8.09
Other civil research	-	4.53	0.03	3.32	-	9.07	0.34	1.44 *	-	-
Defence	1.25	2.43	0.00	1.60	1.37	7.35	38.01	15.08 *	-	5.34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 *	100 *	100

EEA: I and I1 not included. Provisional data for IS.

D11A9

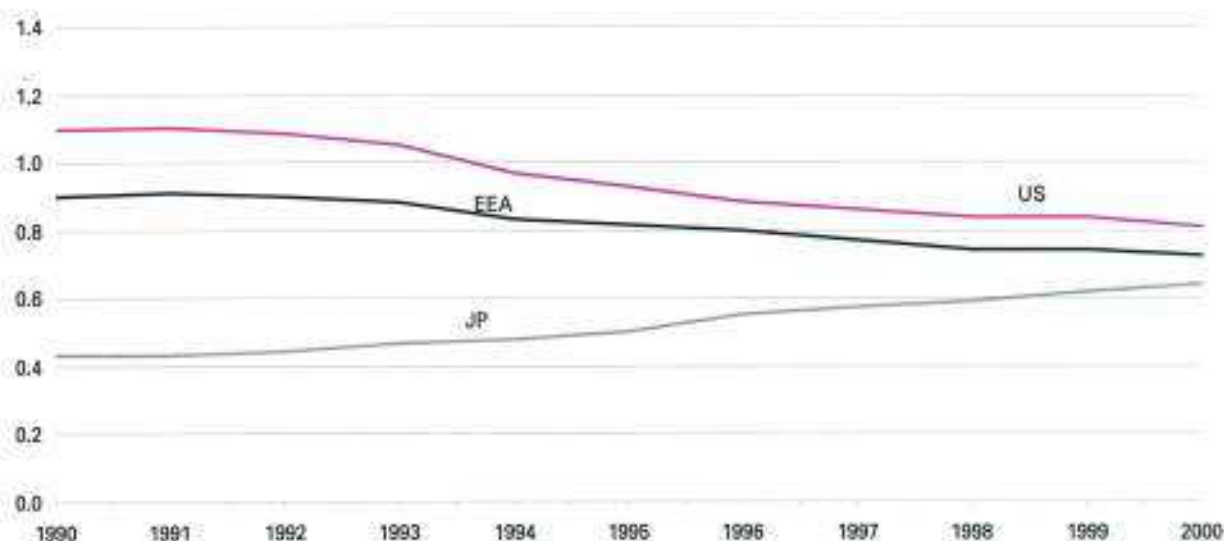
Government research and development appropriations as % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.83	0.82 *	0.80 *	0.77 *	0.74	0.74 *	0.73 *	EU-15
EUR-12	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.84	0.82 *	0.80 *	0.77	0.76	0.75 *	0.74 *	EUR-12
B	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.58 *	B
DK	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.71	:	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.68 *	DK
D	0.94	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.80 *	D
EL	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.32 *	EL
E	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.59	0.69 *	E
F	1.36	1.35	1.27	1.24	1.19	1.12	1.08	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.93 *	F
IRL	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.29	0.28	0.29 *	:	IRL
I	0.73	0.75	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.61 *	0.58	0.61	0.57	0.55	0.58 *	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	0.88	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.74 *	NL
A	0.55	0.62	0.63	0.66	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.58 *	A
P	0.36	0.39	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.60	0.61	P
FIN	0.81	0.95	1.03	1.06	1.01	0.98	0.95	1.11	1.08	1.05	0.98	FIN
S	1.17	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.16	1.14 *	1.12 *	:	0.81	0.76	0.76 *	S
UK	0.89	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.73	0.67	0.69	0.67 *	UK
IS	:	0.57	0.46	0.74	0.77	0.83	0.79	0.70	0.88	0.80 *	:	IS
NO	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.92	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.76	0.68	NO
EEA	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.83	0.82 *	0.80 *	0.77 *	0.74	0.74 *	0.73 *	EEA
US	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.05	0.97	0.93	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.84 *	0.81 *	US
JP	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.64	JP

EU-15, EUR-12: L not included; EEA: L and LI not included; IS: not included for 1990 and for 2000; US, JP: Source: OECD

3

Total government research and development appropriations (GBAORD) as % of GDP.
Comparison of the EEA with the United States and Japan



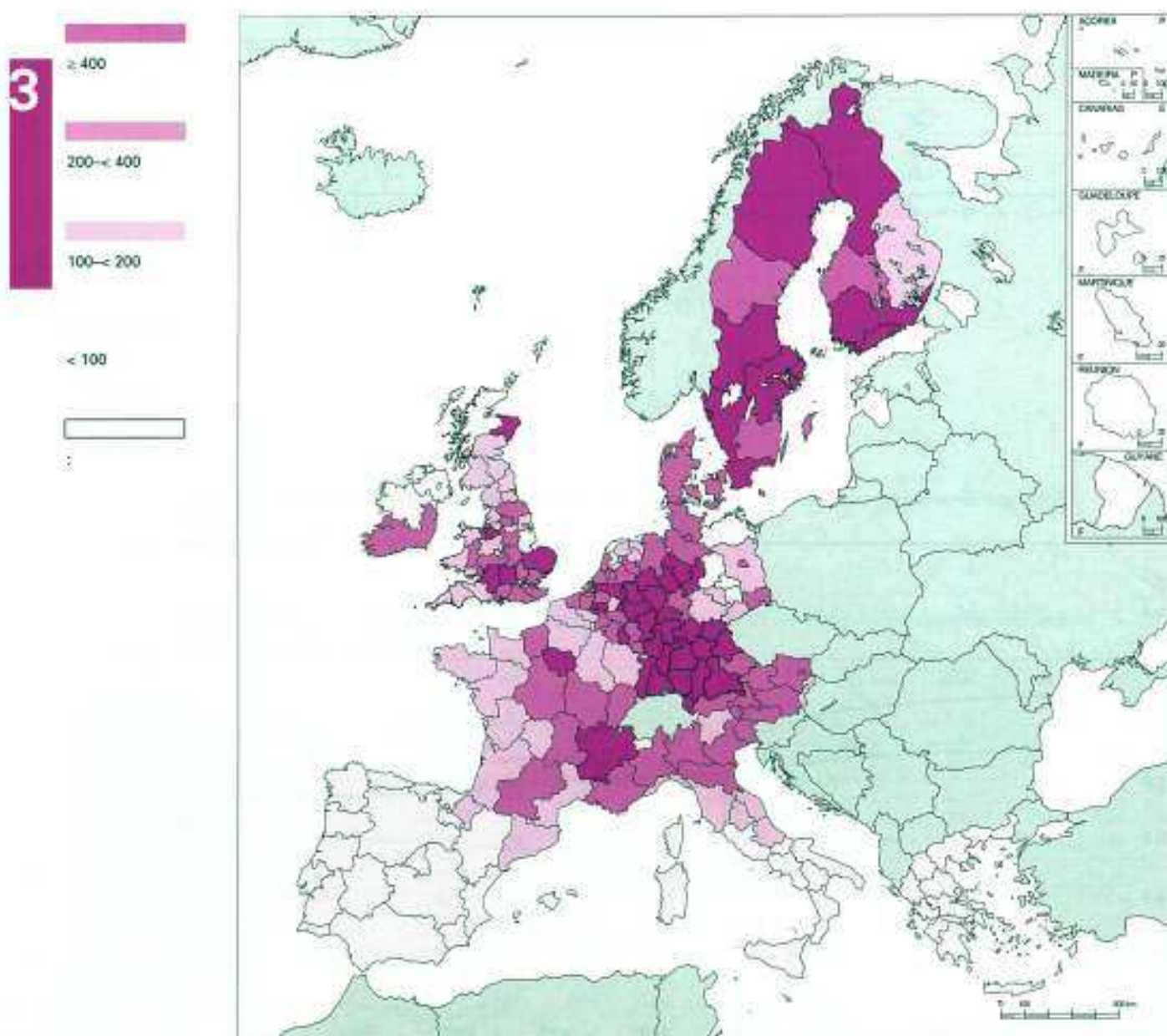
EEA: L and LI not included; IS: not included for 1990 and for 2000; US, JP: Source: OECD 2000; data are provisional (except for JP)

Further reading:

News releases

— Increased effort in R & D in 1999 and 2000

European patent applications per million labour force, 1999



1999 data are provisional.

Total European patent applications per country

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	29 899	32 310	29 142	30 730	30 782	31 895	34 205	36 380	40 397	48 671	44 775 *	EU-15
EUR-12	23 830	25 927	23 088	24 711	24 552	25 369	27 310	28 741	31 972	39 248	36 442 *	EUR-12
B	606	698	612	747	887	910	952	956	1 144	1 427	1 196 *	B
DK	405	424	463	672	536	591	626	681	761	740	716 *	DK
D	12 964	13 715	11 549	12 421	12 380	12 733	13 833	14 558	15 834 *	20 317	19 522 *	D
EL	27	29	34	44	45	35	43	48	55	75	66 *	EL
E	224	281	332	356	376	462	476	511	657	828	696 *	E
F	5 019	5 501	5 252	5 464	5 159	5 259	5 584	5 771	6 417	7 325	6 665 *	F
IRL	50	78	69	88	111	92	133	162	159	204	210 *	IRL
I	2 130	2 518	2 275	2 625	2 448	2 539	2 635	2 904	3 266	3 707	3 347 *	I
L	33	33	40	35	24	41	29	42	58	61	67 *	L
NL	1 663	1 838	1 624	1 647	1 672	1 731	1 809	2 109	2 568	2 791	2 454 *	NL
A	714	728	707	724	705	755	807	791	890	1 149	988 *	A
P	10	5	9	13	16	22	16	15	27	24	30 *	P
FIN	396	503	585	547	729	789	893	891	890 *	1 339	1 202 *	FIN
S	1 118	1 233	1 210	1 230	1 325	1 450	1 761	1 927	2 339	2 716	2 103 *	S
UK	4 545	4 725	4 381	4 309	4 370	4 486	4 609	4 830	5 325	5 967	5 514 *	UK
IS	5	5	7	11	5	7	9	8	17	23	29 *	IS
NO	214	276	220	276	291	257	305	380	460	522	430 *	NO
EEA	30 141	32 626	29 401	31 054	31 099	32 187	34 544	36 599	40 922	49 256	45 280 *	EEA
US	:	39 077	18 195	20 511	20 054	20 962	22 471	24 817	27 418	28 755	31 157 *	US
CA	:	865	743	854	848	996	1 074	1 197	1 437	1 765	1 557 *	CA
JP	:	13 449	13 146	12 022	11 105	11 216	11 084	12 642	14 342	15 500	14 236 *	JP

Provisional data: 1999.

Patent applications per million labour force

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	194.0	206.4	185.1	196.0	186.4	192.2	205.8	216.1	240.2	286.7	260.8 *	EU-15
EUR-12	201.9	215.6	190.3	204.4	189.6	194.5	208.5	218.3	241.5	293.0	269.3 *	EUR-12
B	155.0	178.7	153.1	194.8	217.7	219.3	227.6	228.2	271.3	335.6	273.9 *	B
DK	141.5	146.2	159.7	162.7	186.6	214.0	223.8	242.6	269.3	262.2	250.9 *	DK
D	446.1	449.8	378.8	400.7	316.5	324.3	355.0	372.5	404.3 *	515.8	493.1 *	D
EL	5.6	7.3	8.6	10.9	11.0	8.4	10.2	11.1	13.0	16.8	14.8 *	EL
E	15.2	18.7	22.1	23.5	24.6	29.8	30.6	32.2	40.9	51.1	47.6 *	E
F	208.6	228.0	215.7	222.7	208.7	211.5	223.1	227.8	253.0	286.5	252.5 *	F
IRL	38.5	59.1	51.0	64.9	81.1	65.4	92.5	96.2	104.3	125.8	124.1 *	IRL
I	91.2	107.1	95.1	115.3	108.1	112.4	116.5	127.4	142.9	160.0	143.3 *	I
L	212.4	205.0	243.2	208.9	143.0	243.9	175.9	243.3	335.1	347.4	370.7 *	L
NL	252.1	270.8	235.0	235.2	236.0	239.7	247.7	284.7	337.7	360.5	311.0 *	NL
A	207.0	206.6	195.9	196.9	188.7	194.5	210.1	207.7	235.9	299.4	256.0 *	A
P	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.3	3.2	5.5	4.8	5.9 *	P
FIN	151.7	193.1	227.5	216.4	291.0	316.9	367.6	364.4	357.1 *	533.3	454.9 *	FIN
S	246.6	271.2	267.1	278.0	302.5	333.1	391.4	437.0	535.3	626.8	479.2 *	S
UK	158.5	164.1	152.9	150.9	153.8	158.0	162.3	169.4	185.9	208.2	189.3 *	UK
IS	38.9	39.0	50.0	76.4	34.7	48.1	57.1	55.2	117.0	155.0	185.3 *	IS
NO	99.3	128.9	103.4	129.7	136.4	119.5	140.1	171.0	201.9	224.6	184.5 *	NO
EEA	192.6	205.3	183.9	195.0	185.6	191.1	204.9	215.4	239.5	285.8	259.7 *	EEA
US	:	149.0	141.6	157.7	143.3	157.9	167.8	183.2	199.0	206.6	221.2 *	US
CA	:	60.4	51.6	59.1	58.2	67.7	72.5	80.0	94.4	114.1	98.6 *	CA
JP	:	210.7	202.1	182.8	167.9	168.8	166.3	188.4	211.3	228.2	210.0 *	JP

Provisional data: 1999. US: break in series for labour force data. US, CA, JP: Source for labour force data: OECD.

European high-technology patents per million labour force

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	17.1	19.2	17.4	18.7	19.8	19.3	23.3	26.1	31.5	42.9	50.8*	EU-15
EUR-12	17.0	18.7	17.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	22.0	24.2	29.2	40.4	40.3*	EUR-12
B	14.5	11.4	17.0	21.6	25.6	21.0	26.3	29.7	29.1	40.5	49.7*	B
DK	11.0	16.0	14.8	16.9	18.0	21.3	25.7	24.1	39.4	46.5	53.9*	DK
D	32.0	35.1	28.7	30.1	24.1	27.8	28.4	34.2	41.5*	61.7	73.2*	D
EL	0.3	-	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.1*	EL
E	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.5	4.9	7.4*	E
F	23.8	25.4	25.3	28.0	26.8	26.4	29.5	28.2	35.2	46.0	55.5*	F
IRL	7.0	9.0	7.4	13.6	9.0	6.3	17.0	17.1	19.6	23.3	33.6*	IRL
I	5.1	7.0	6.2	7.2	9.2	9.6	10.7	11.8	11.8	13.3	14.0*	I
L	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	3.9	14.5	15.7	22.2*	L
NL	37.7	38.1	30.1	37.0	40.9	39.8	43.2	48.2	66.2	77.5	95.4*	NL
A	10.0	8.4	11.8	9.5	11.4	12.1	16.7	16.0	16.4	23.0	26.0*	A
P	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.9*	P
FIN	6.9	16.4	24.9	34.3	62.1	59.7	93.0	102.1	118.5*	203.9	234.7*	FIN
S	13.9	22.0	19.3	22.0	34.3	31.2	51.8	72.2	90.1	148.3	148.5*	S
UK	18.4	21.1	19.3	16.9	21.3	22.1	25.0	28.0	32.4	38.1	46.7*	UK
IS	7.8	11.8	9.5	-	6.9	3.4	28.2	3.4	27.6	31.3	47.2*	IS
NO	5.2	9.3	3.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	7.9	10.0	17.2	32.3	22.4*	NO
EEA	16.9	19.0	17.3	18.5	19.6	19.1	23.2	25.9	31.3	42.8	50.4	EEA
US	-	28.3	21.2	30.4	23.3	26.8	30.7	35.8	40.9	40.8	71.8*	US
CA	-	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.5	9.7	12.4	16.0	21.9	27.5	31.3*	CA
JP	-	45.7	49.5	43.7	35.8	37.3	37.0	41.5	49.5	54.1	60.4*	JP

Provisional data: 1999. US: break in series for labour force data. US, CA, JP: Source for labour force data: OECD. EEA: LI not included.

Employment in high and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors as a share of total employment

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	7.75	7.73	7.64	7.73	7.66	7.64	EU-15
EUR-12	7.78	7.70	7.63	7.72	7.68	7.73	EUR-12
B	7.78	7.64	7.50	7.24	7.20	6.90	B
DK	7.37	7.10	6.31	6.83	6.39	6.44	DK
D	10.99	11.05	10.83	11.04	10.87	11.18	D
EL	2.23	2.26	2.20	2.41	2.21	2.22	EL
E	5.27	5.14	5.42	5.53	5.46	5.37	E
F	7.20	6.95	7.10	6.98	7.24	7.24	F
IRL	6.60	7.03	7.42	7.52	7.31	6.97	IRL
I	7.46	7.24	7.23	7.62	7.62	7.62	I
L	2.07	1.71	1.95	1.62	1.80	2.03	L
NL	5.01	5.13	5.11	4.86	4.66	4.44	NL
A	6.69	6.54	6.44	6.47	6.62	6.76	A
P	4.05	4.12	3.59	3.56	3.57	3.66	P
FIN	6.68	7.21	6.94	7.21	7.23	7.23	FIN
S	7.60	8.39	8.62	8.63	8.26	7.90	S
UK	7.64	7.84	7.68	7.76	7.61	7.36	UK

Employment in knowledge-intensive service sectors as a share of total employment

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	29.88	30.49	31.01	31.38	32.03	32.31	EU-15
EUR-12	27.64	28.29	28.79	29.18	29.72	30.02	EUR-12
B	32.86	34.60	34.91	35.88	36.72	36.79	B
DK	38.96	40.12	40.85	40.63	41.56	42.13	DK
D	26.88	27.92	28.55	29.23	29.92	30.37	D
EL	20.10	20.45	20.78	21.76	22.13	22.16	EL
E	21.98	23.44	23.76	23.81	24.03	24.51	E
F	33.42	33.49	33.85	34.23	34.66	34.63	F
IRL	29.19	30.05	29.30	30.31	31.19	31.74	IRL
I	24.01	24.35	25.11	25.72	26.21	26.66	I
L	30.51	33.43	34.26	35.33	37.92	35.49	L
NL	36.45	36.37	36.93	37.99	39.05	39.11	NL
A	25.63	26.51	27.54	28.02	27.96	28.13	A
P	21.68	21.84	21.74	17.78	18.85	18.88	P
FIN	37.27	37.44	37.37	38.30	37.41	37.91	FIN
S	44.22	44.19	44.12	43.89	45.38	45.71	S
UK	36.76	37.22	37.80	38.38	39.31	39.59	UK

Job-to-job mobility of highly qualified personnel by gender, %

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
B	6.8	5.8	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.4	9.3	8.1	7.8	7.4	B
DK	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	9.9	8.9	11.8	10.9	12.6	11.8	DK
D	6.5	5.5	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	:	:	7.8	7.2	D
EL	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.2	5.6	4.9	:	:	EL
E	16.2	12.6	16.1	12.0	17.2	12.0	17.2	12.0	:	:	E
F	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.8	7.3	9.1	8.0	F
IRL	11.0	8.1	11.7	9.5	11.8	9.8	:	:	:	:	IRL
I	3.4	2.4	3.5	2.7	3.6	2.8	5.3	4.1	5.4	4.4	I
L	6.3	3.7	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.8	5.7	4.3	6.5	5.9	L
NL	7.8	6.5	6.8	5.8	7.0	7.1	11.0	9.9	9.6	8.8	NL
A	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.8	7.3	7.6	7.9	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.3	10.4	12.3	11.9	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	7.2	7.0	7.8	8.9	8.0	10.2	S
UK	10.6	9.5	11.2	10.3	11.8	11.7	:	:	12.2	11.9	UK

Job-to-job mobility rates are defined as the percentage of highly qualified employees that have changed job since last year. Highly qualified personnel are individuals with a third-level education or with an S & T occupation where a third-level education is normally required.

The regional indicator 'employment in high-technology sectors' differs from traditional R & D personnel measurement. It includes the part of total employment which is employed in sectors of the economy considered as R & D intensive (i.e. with a

high level of R & D spending as a proportion of value added or GDP). The regional distribution of high-technology sectors (for both manufacturing and services) at NUTS 2 level is shown on the map.

Employment in high and medium-high-technology manufacturing sectors as a proportion of total employment, 2000

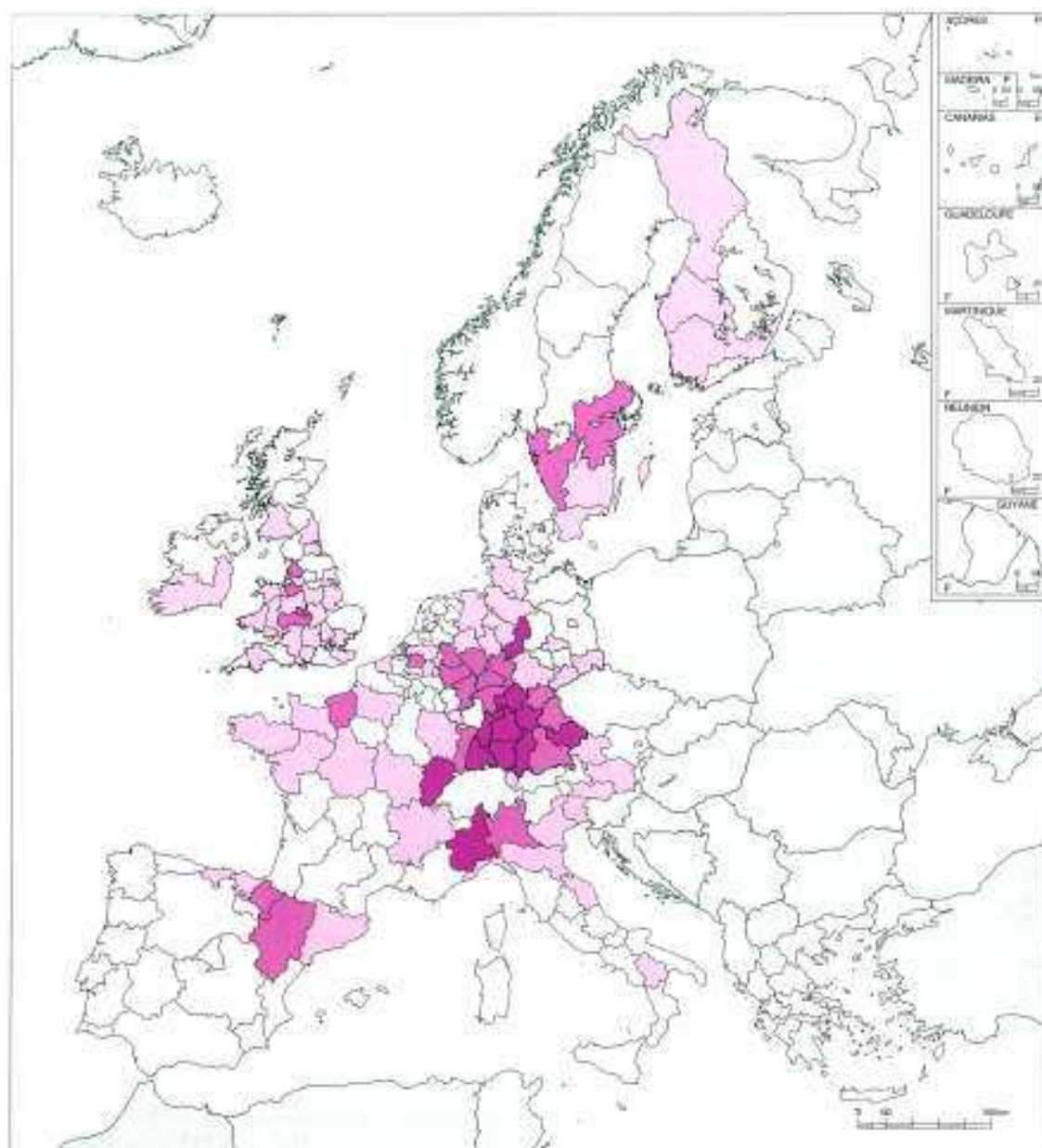
3

≥ 13 %

10- < 13 %

7- < 10 %

< 7 %



RA1SP

The NUTS region DEH1 also includes DEB2 and DEB3.



Enterprises and their activities

4



Agricultural statistics have a long tradition

The common agricultural policy (CAP) is a long-standing policy area of the European Union. It absorbs a large part of the EU budget. An efficient use of these resources requires a rich system of EU agricultural statistics including those on farm structure and agricultural production as well as economic statistics.

Farm structure survey

The farm structure survey, carried out about every two years throughout the EU, is devoted to measuring the size (both physical and economic) of holdings. The latest survey from which figures are available was conducted in 1997. Between 1995 and 1997, the number of agricultural holdings in the EU decreased (- 5.2 %) while the average size of holdings in utilised agricultural area (UAA) increased (+ 5.4 %).

The survey also yields information which allows farms to be classified on their type of production. Specialised farms generate more than two thirds of their standard gross margin (SGM) from the main categories of field crops, horticulture, permanent crops, grazing livestock or granivores (pigs and poultry). Non-specialised farms or mixed farms generate less than two thirds of their SGM from one of the main categories.

The SGM allows different agricultural products to be measured on a common basis. It is basically the difference between the production value and certain costs of production. It is measured for each type of crop and animal production.

Farm labour is measured in two ways. According to the survey of the structure of agriculture, the labour force includes total employment in agricultural holdings, including work by the farmer and his family. According to the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), farm labour is employment in agricultural activities. Between 1995 and 1997, the volume of agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) for the EU declined (- 3.3 %).

Production

Cereals are the main Community agricultural production in volume. Wheat, barley and grain maize represent more than 85 % of the total. Having achieved self-sufficiency, the EU exports a large part of its cereal harvest. From 1993, the new common agricultural policy has been bringing supply into line with demand, combining subsidies to cereal farmers with a compulsory set-aside scheme. Fruit and vegetables are widely grown in the EU and represent a large part of the food exchanges amongst the Member States. Tomatoes are the main vegetable produced in Europe, especially in the southern countries. Apples count for one half of the total fruit tree production. The EU is the world's largest wine producer with more than one half of total world production. The main part of the production is consumed in Europe, although exchanges with other continents (particularly America and Asia) are increasing.

The year 1999 was marked by a clear resumption of milk collection within the EU. After several years of stability, it rose by 1.3 % compared to 1998. This increase was more pronounced in the southern countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy). It was less so in the principal producer countries (Germany, France). With an increase of 4 %, butter production also displayed a clear resumption. With more than 1.8 million tonnes, it reached a level higher than that of 1996, while over this period it had been showing a regular decrease. Cheese production continued to show a regular increase (+ 1.2 % between 1998 and 1999). This movement confirms the change in consumer eating habits which turns more to this type of product. The production of milk powder showed a fall of almost 6 % in 1999. This decrease cancelled out the increases in 1997 and 1998.

Since 1996, the overall trends in the meat markets in the European Union have been characterised by instability. In 1996, the first BSE crisis depressed the bovine sector. Gradually, consumer confidence returned and cattle production recovered. A second BSE crisis occurred in November 2000, the consequences of which do not yet fully appear in the statistics. The pigmeat market also saw a turbulent period. In 1998, overproduction and the loss of certain export markets led to a collapse in prices, which recovered in 1999 and 2000. Overall meat production in the EU in 1999 was 39 million tonnes, comprising pigmeat (46 %), poultry (22 %), beef and veal (20 %), sheepmeat and goatmeat (3 %), as well as other meat (9 %).

Prices

Producer price indices cover sales of crop and animal products (output) from agriculture to the rest of the economy. The share of crop and animal products in total agricultural sales differs between Member States. Purchase price indices cover purchases of means of agricultural production (input). Indices are calculated from farm-gate prices excluding VAT. Deflated indices are calculated using the consumer price index. In 2000 relative to 1999, there was an increase (+ 1.6 %) in the deflated index of the prices of agricultural products; the deflated index of the prices of the means of agricultural production also rose (+ 3.1 %).

Economic accounts for agriculture

Under the new methodology of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA 97), agricultural output comprises all (agricultural) output sold by agricultural units, held in stock on the farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. Furthermore, it includes the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for by own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units.

Gross value added at basic prices is calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from the output of the agricultural industry (which includes, besides agricultural output, the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity). The agricultural income indicator A is defined as the index of the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit. This indicator corresponds to the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from gross value added at basic prices the consumption of fixed capital, and adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production. Income from agricultural activity per AWU is estimated to have increased (+ 1.9 %) in 2000 relative to 1999 in the EU.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Agricultural prices — Price indices and absolute prices
- Agriculture — Statistical yearbook 2001
- Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry and agricultural labour input statistics on CD-ROM — 1973–2000 data
- Farm structure — Historical results — Surveys from 1966/67 to 1997

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Holdings by size classes of the agricultural area. 1 000 holdings

	Total			Less than 5 ha			5 to 20 ha			
	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	
EU-15	:	7 370.0	6 989.1	:	4 193.6	3 901.7	:	1 742.3	1 686.9	EU-15
B	85.0	71.0	67.2	32.1	23.7	21.6	29.4	23.0	21.0	B
DK	81.3	68.8	63.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	31.2	26.3	23.8	DK
D	653.6	566.9	534.4	218.6	179.2	168.1	225.6	184.0	168.2	D
EL	850.1	802.4	821.4	645.2	603.3	626.8	183.1	174.0	169.9	EL
E	1 593.6	1 277.6	1 208.3	971.4	706.4	647.1	410.4	358.8	347.1	E
F	923.6	734.8	679.8	248.8	200.9	182.4	235.5	158.2	136.8	F
IRL	170.6	153.4	147.8	19.2	14.8	11.1	72.4	61.2	58.5	IRL
I	2 664.6	2 482.1	2 315.2	2 099.1	1 938.3	1 753.6	439.5	398.3	424.1	I
L	4.0	3.2	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	L
NL	174.8	113.2	107.9	40.3	37.4	34.5	46.9	38.8	36.5	NL
A	:	221.8	210.1	:	87.3	79.6	:	90.7	86.2	A
P	598.7	450.6	416.7	492.4	345.6	317.1	83.5	80.2	75.2	P
FIN	:	101.0	91.4	:	10.6	7.9	:	48.3	41.9	FIN
S	:	88.8	89.6	:	11.0	12.8	:	34.5	34.1	S
UK	243.1	234.5	233.2	33.5	32.3	36.2	67.9	65.6	63.1	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	95.6	83.2	79.3	33.3	23.9	20.8	49.9	44.8	43.2	NO

Holdings by size classes of the agricultural area. 1 000 holdings

	20 to 50 ha			50 to 100 ha			100 ha or more			
	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	
EU-15	:	848.4	802.0	:	370.9	372.2	:	214.8	226.3	EU-15
B	18.6	18.3	17.8	4.1	5.1	5.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	B
DK	31.3	23.3	19.6	12.2	12.1	12.0	3.4	5.0	5.6	DK
D	153.1	132.2	122.4	44.4	51.6	53.3	11.9	19.9	22.3	D
EL	18.0	21.8	21.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	EL
E	124.9	115.3	115.3	48.8	51.7	51.5	38.2	45.4	47.3	E
F	259.7	177.3	158.9	131.2	128.2	125.7	48.3	70.3	76.1	F
IRL	59.4	57.2	57.4	15.7	16.1	16.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	IRL
I	87.7	105.3	96.0	24.7	26.9	27.4	13.7	13.4	14.1	I
L	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	L
NL	31.6	29.8	29.2	5.3	6.2	6.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	NL
A	:	35.8	35.8	:	5.2	5.7	:	2.8	2.8	A
P	13.6	15.1	14.8	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	P
FIN	:	35.2	33.7	:	6.0	7.0	:	0.8	1.1	FIN
S	:	24.7	23.6	:	13.0	13.1	:	5.6	6.0	S
UK	60.7	56.5	55.4	42.5	40.9	39.9	38.5	39.3	38.6	UK
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	IS
NO	11.5	13.3	14.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	NO

Holdings with mixed farming

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997
EU-15	1	1	1 436.1	1 283.0
B	20.1	16.1	14.8	13.8
DK	21.1	19.1	16.7	15.5
D	167.1	172.6	150.1	133.8
EL	181.6	158.1	137.8	136.9
E	295.9	214.3	212.6	194.4
F	219.5	179.8	161.1	144.4
IRL	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.1
I	520.7	440.8	421.4	366.6
L	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
NL	14.7	11.4	11.8	11.6
A	1	1	38.6	35.0
P	311.2	243.8	211.3	178.2
FIN	1	1	15.3	8.6
S	1	1	19.4	19.9
UK	22.5	20.8	19.8	19.9

Holdings with mixed cropping

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997
EU-15	1	1	627.3	597.7
B	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.8
DK	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.1
D	25.0	26.8	21.9	22.7
EL	97.0	93.2	74.7	75.1
E	143.7	102.9	101.1	103.1
F	59.1	47.7	47.0	36.7
IRL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
I	317.2	280.8	262.6	246.4
L	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4
A	1	1	8.3	7.3
P	153.6	129.3	99.7	94.0
FIN	1	1	1.5	1.9
S	1	1	2.2	1.8
UK	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.9

3B1CC

3B1FA

Holdings with combined livestock cropping

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997
EU-15	1	1	559.0	491.7
B	11.9	9.2	8.6	8.2
DK	15.2	13.1	12.1	11.6
D	109.0	100.3	92.4	86.8
EL	60.1	45.9	48.0	46.5
E	93.8	68.7	65.5	56.5
F	102.7	85.8	78.9	72.6
IRL	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.6
I	147.6	120.5	121.0	96.4
L	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
NL	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.9
A	1	1	19.5	17.2
P	93.9	67.8	62.6	50.3
FIN	1	1	11.7	5.8
S	1	1	15.5	16.9
UK	15.6	14.1	14.0	14.0

Holdings with mixed livestock

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997
EU-15	1	1	249.8	193.4
B	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.8
DK	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.8
D	33.1	45.6	33.8	24.2
EL	24.6	19.0	15.0	15.3
E	59.0	42.4	46.1	34.8
F	57.7	46.4	40.2	35.1
IRL	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
I	55.9	39.5	37.8	23.8
L	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
NL	4.1	5.6	4.6	4.3
A	1	1	10.8	10.5
P	63.7	46.7	49.0	33.9
FIN	1	1	1.1	1.0
S	1	1	1.6	1.2
UK	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1

3B1FC

3B1DG

Holdings with specialised farming

1 000 holdings

Holdings specialising in field crops

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997		1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	:	:	5 888.7	5 671.1		:	:	1 604.9	1 535.7	EU-15
B	64.7	59.8	56.0	53.2		9.3	8.5	8.3	8.8	B
DK	60.2	54.5	52.1	47.7		37.7	31.9	30.0	29.1	DK
D	464.7	433.3	416.6	402.2		137.5	124.1	116.4	117.3	D
EL	668.4	661.0	664.4	684.5		221.3	201.9	208.6	210.5	EL
E	1 285.1	1 152.3	1 052.7	1 007.9		284.6	225.8	214.1	206.3	E
F	703.8	621.2	573.4	535.1		169.7	151.6	140.2	136.9	F
IRL	165.6	154.3	148.5	143.7		5.0	4.4	4.3	3.7	IRL
I	2 118.4	2 013.5	2 030.4	1 922.1		685.4	601.8	664.2	609.3	I
L	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	L
NL	110.1	106.3	101.3	96.3		16.3	14.6	14.9	14.7	NL
A	:	:	182.7	174.9		:	:	34.3	32.2	A
P	287.4	245.1	239.2	238.2		69.2	50.4	47.4	43.0	P
FIN	:	:	85.6	82.8		0.0	:	39.5	37.5	FIN
S	:	:	69.4	68.1		:	:	39.6	40.5	S
UK	219.6	220.5	213.7	211.8		43.2	42.2	43.0	45.5	UK

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 6

- No 1 Agricultural price trends in the EU in the second quarter of 2000
- No 2 Agricultural price trends in the EU in the third quarter of 2000
- No 3 The range of agricultural holdings and fruit and vegetable production —
1. Vegetables

Holdings specialising in horticulture

1 000 holdings

Holdings specialising in permanent crops

1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997		1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	:	:	202.5	190.8		:	:	2 259.6	2 296.7	EU-15
B	7.1	6.1	5.7	5.2		2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	B
DK	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	DK
D	13.0	13.9	11.3	12.1		51.8	48.6	45.5	43.0	D
EL	16.7	14.7	16.6	16.6		363.7	395.6	382.9	407.4	EL
E	74.4	70.5	59.1	52.3		572.1	554.9	539.7	530.9	E
F	30.2	23.0	20.7	18.2		138.0	128.4	115.0	107.0	F
IRL	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	IRL
I	45.2	32.4	45.1	46.0		1 105.9	1 088.3	1 018.4	1 045.6	I
L	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	L
NL	18.0	16.8	15.9	14.8		5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	NL
A	:	:	1.7	1.7		:	:	24.9	22.1	A
P	34.7	13.9	12.3	12.0		139.4	132.6	119.4	127.2	P
FIN	:	:	4.5	4.0		:	:	0.5	0.5	FIN
S	:	:	1.9	1.7		:	:	0.7	0.6	S
UK	8.3	6.2	5.5	4.9		3.2	3.6	2.9	3.2	UK

Holdings specialising in grazing livestock

1 000 holdings

Holdings specialising in pigs and/or poultry (granivores)

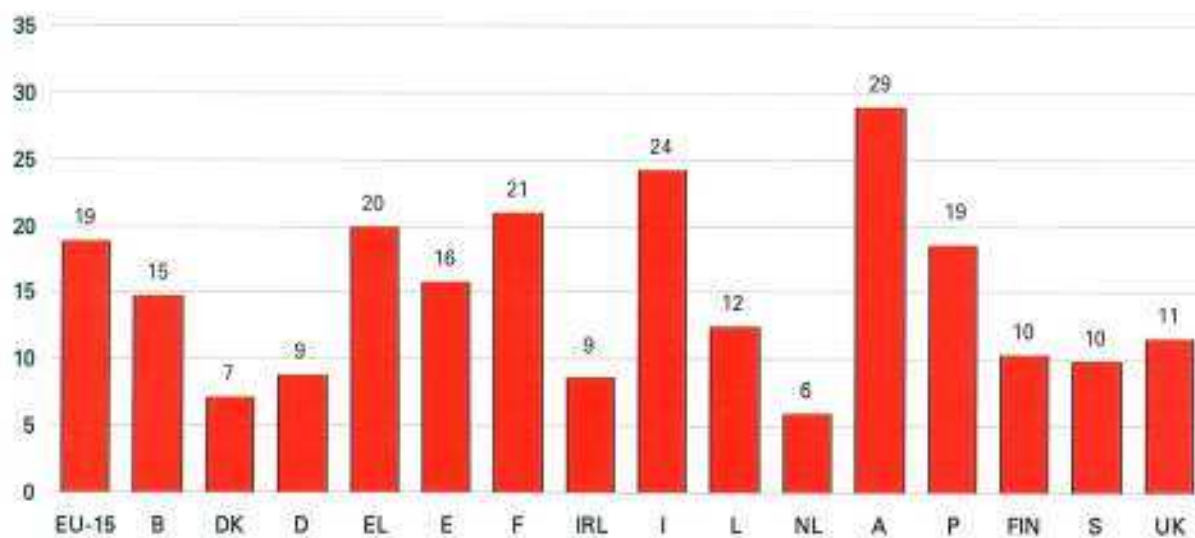
1 000 holdings

	1990	1993	1995	1997		1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	-	-	1 711.3	1 557.2		-	-	110.5	90.7	EU-15
B	40.5	36.9	34.5	32.0		4.9	5.6	5.0	4.7	B
DK	16.3	15.1	15.0	12.9		3.6	5.2	4.7	3.8	DK
D	253.9	226.1	230.4	221.2		8.5	20.6	13.0	8.4	D
EL	63.2	46.3	53.6	46.3		3.5	2.5	2.9	3.8	EL
E	332.1	287.3	222.2	203.3		21.8	18.9	17.6	15.1	E
F	352.0	305.4	286.3	263.5		13.9	12.8	11.2	9.5	F
IRL	158.9	148.7	142.6	139.1		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	IRL
I	269.6	280.0	288.9	212.4		12.3	11.0	13.8	8.8	I
L	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	L
NL	58.3	58.0	54.6	51.2		11.8	11.1	10.2	10.0	NL
A	-	-	115.1	110.6		-	-	6.7	8.3	A
P	51.4	40.0	52.2	50.5		12.8	8.2	7.9	5.6	P
FIN	-	-	36.8	37.1		-	-	4.4	3.8	FIN
S	-	-	26.0	24.2		-	-	1.3	1.2	S
UK	158.1	161.1	151.1	151.4		6.8	7.4	11.2	6.8	UK

3B1EC 3B1EG

4

Number of female farm managers as % of all farm managers, 1997



3B1HG

Farm labour force

1 000 persons

Number of persons per 100 ha of agricultural land

	1990	1993	1995	1997	1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	-	-	15 243.6	14 757.3	-	-	11.9	11.5	EU-15
B	341.0	331.8	322.0	316.7	10.5	9.8	9.0	8.4	B
DK	139.1	142.3	141.1	130.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.8	DK
D	1 775.9	1 478.0	1 325.2	1 230.7	10.4	8.7	7.7	7.2	D
EL	1 543.5	1 773.5	1 566.7	1 595.6	42.2	50.1	43.8	45.6	EL
E	2 838.7	2 570.8	2 543.1	2 496.5	11.6	10.4	10.1	9.7	E
F	1 859.0	1 610.2	1 507.4	1 404.3	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.0	F
IRL	312.7	320.0	293.3	281.9	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.5	IRL
I	5 287.4	4 761.8	4 773.2	4 601.1	35.4	32.3	32.5	31.0	I
L	9.3	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.4	6.7	5.7	5.4	L
NL	289.2	289.7	276.2	283.5	14.4	14.4	13.8	14.1	NL
A	-	-	547.3	512.6	-	-	16.0	15.0	A
P	1 561.0	1 263.5	1 172.8	1 070.3	39.0	32.0	29.9	28.0	P
FIN	-	-	232.1	223.7	-	-	10.6	10.3	FIN
S	-	-	164.2	168.6	-	-	5.4	5.4	S
UK	659.1	651.1	571.7	636.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.9	UK

FIN, S: per 100 ha of arable land

Farm labour input

1 000 annual work units

1990 = 100

	1990	1993	1995	1997	1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	-	-	7 263.5	7 023.2	-	-	-	-	EU-15
B	93.5	85.2	78.9	79.1	100	91	84	85	B
DK	95.2	104.8	105.0	97.9	100	110	110	103	DK
D	1 029.7	804.2	711.0	656.8	100	78	69	64	D
EL	680.3	702.2	637.9	597.3	100	103	94	88	EL
E	1 143.4	1 112.1	1 089.6	1 099.0	100	97	95	96	E
F	1 256.5	1 081.1	1 015.4	958.1	100	86	81	76	F
IRL	249.7	239.5	238.5	202.3	100	96	88	81	IRL
I	1 924.0	1 836.7	1 818.0	1 798.1	100	95	94	93	I
L	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.0	100	92	85	80	L
NL	225.0	224.4	210.0	208.7	100	100	93	93	NL
A	-	-	187.4	177.6	-	-	-	-	A
P	846.9	604.7	583.6	519.8	100	71	69	61	P
FIN	-	-	131.4	125.7	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	87.7	81.8	-	-	-	-	S
UK	473.7	433.9	384.0	416.0	100	92	81	88	UK

Family labour in annual work units,
1 000s

Family labour as % of total farm
labour input

	1990	1993	1995	1997		1990	1993	1995	1997	
EU-15	-	-	5 848.3	5 560.7		-	-	80.5	79.2	EU-15
B	86.7	77.4	70.2	69.2		92.7	90.9	89.0	87.5	B
DK	71.4	77.1	66.6	59.2		75.0	73.6	63.5	60.4	DK
D	650.6	597.8	534.6	472.9		63.2	74.3	75.2	72.0	D
EL	625.5	623.1	555.9	523.4		91.9	88.7	87.1	87.6	EL
E	852.7	841.0	801.8	778.6		74.6	75.6	73.6	70.8	E
F	1 037.5	870.8	800.5	737.5		82.6	80.5	78.8	77.0	F
IRL	234.2	223.4	201.7	188.3		93.8	93.3	92.1	93.1	IRL
I	1 598.3	1 572.9	1 559.7	1 541.2		83.1	85.6	85.8	85.7	I
L	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.4		90.1	88.1	87.2	86.7	L
NL	173.6	167.6	152.1	153.8		77.1	74.7	72.4	73.7	NL
A	-	-	171.0	161.4		-	-	91.3	90.9	A
P	720.9	509.4	488.8	429.8		85.1	84.2	83.8	82.7	P
FIN	-	-	126.4	119.4		-	-	96.2	95.0	FIN
S	-	-	65.1	62.8		-	-	74.2	76.8	S
UK	289.0	267.7	249.4	258.9		61.0	61.7	64.9	62.2	UK

Family labour measured according to the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings includes work by the farmer and his family in agriculture.

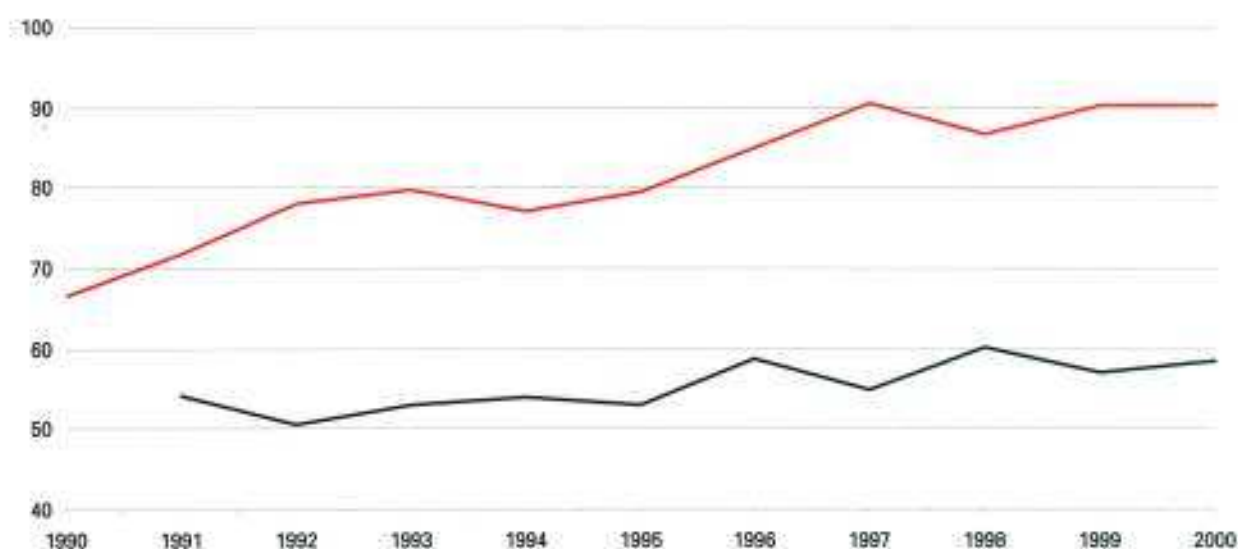
Age of managers as % of total managers

	Aged under 35			Aged 35 to 54			Aged 55 to 64			Aged 65 or over			
	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	1990	1995	1997	
EU-15	-	8.5	8.2	-	37.9	38.7	-	27.2	26.2	-	26.4	26.8	EU-15
B	11.8	15.9	14.1	57.9	42.0	44.4	30.0	25.3	23.3	20.3	16.8	18.2	B
DK	10.9	11.7	11.5	43.4	43.0	45.1	25.8	23.5	22.7	19.8	21.9	20.7	DK
D	16.5	18.0	17.0	49.4	48.0	50.3	27.5	27.0	25.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	D
EL	8.7	6.1	5.5	37.4	34.6	33.9	28.6	28.3	26.5	25.3	30.9	34.1	EL
E	8.4	7.7	7.7	39.4	37.6	38.1	31.0	29.1	27.1	21.2	25.6	27.1	E
F	13.4	12.9	12.0	42.7	47.8	51.3	30.3	24.1	21.0	13.7	15.2	15.7	F
IRL	14.3	14.8	13.0	42.2	42.4	43.8	22.0	22.5	22.2	21.5	20.3	20.9	IRL
I	5.4	4.8	5.4	34.6	30.8	31.3	28.9	28.4	28.7	31.1	36.0	34.7	I
L	13.4	15.7	15.4	45.6	47.5	50.0	26.8	20.4	17.8	13.9	16.7	16.4	L
NL	11.0	12.1	7.1	48.0	47.4	45.9	27.1	25.8	28.0	14.9	14.7	19.0	NL
A	-	19.7	18.2	-	51.7	53.3	-	20.0	19.4	-	8.6	9.0	A
P	7.0	4.4	3.9	36.1	35.9	30.7	28.7	29.0	28.3	28.2	34.6	37.1	P
FIN	-	16.0	14.5	-	59.2	62.0	-	17.9	17.7	-	6.9	5.8	FIN
S	-	9.5	8.3	-	48.7	49.0	-	21.0	22.7	-	20.9	20.1	S
UK	10.5	8.9	8.6	45.6	46.7	48.3	24.9	24.6	24.4	19.0	19.9	18.8	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	15.2	13.9	12.9	50.5	54.7	55.3	20.2	19.5	19.8	14.0	11.9	12.1	NO

Production of cereals: 1 000 t

	Total (without rice)					of which wheat					
	1990	1992	1995	1998	2000	1990	1992	1995	1998	2000	
EU-15	:	:	177 701	210 860	214 698	:	87 853	87 706	103 717	105 521	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	137 679	168 937	171 466	:	66 424	65 102	79 238	79 826	EUR-11
B	1 987	1 996	2 212	2 536	2 513	1 303	1 365	1 523	1 772	1 688	B
DK	9 607	6 954	9 150	9 356	9 412	3 953	3 583	4 599	4 928	4 693	DK
D	:	34 758	39 864	44 575	45 271	:	15 542	17 763	20 187	21 622	D
EL	4 482	4 946	4 213	4 333	4 125	1 939	2 344	2 139	1 880	1 905	EL
E	18 193	13 945	11 241	21 778	23 857	4 773	4 357	3 139	5 436	7 333	E
F	54 990	60 513	53 431	68 309	66 438	33 346	32 546	30 888	39 809	37 529	F
IRL	1 965	2 018	1 796	1 865	1 963	598	714	583	673	706	IRL
I	16 103	18 629	18 338	19 317	19 431	8 082	8 938	7 946	8 338	7 465	I
L	148	152	148	167	152	44	46	53	60	61	L
NL	1 359	1 378	1 549	1 569	1 711	1 076	1 017	1 167	1 072	1 143	NL
A	5 290	4 323	4 452	4 772	4 490	1 404	1 325	1 301	1 342	1 313	A
P	1 270	1 228	1 321	1 279	1 550	297	362	360	151	429	P
FIN	:	:	3 328	2 769	4 089	627	212	380	397	538	FIN
S	6 484	:	4 791	5 618	5 710	2 243	1 406	1 554	2 249	2 397	S
UK	22 583	22 068	21 868	22 616	23 985	14 033	14 095	14 312	15 423	16 700	UK
IS	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	IS
NO	:	:	1	1 358	1	:	:	312	:	:	NO
CH	:	:	1	1	1	:	:	1	1	1	CH

Cereal yields: 100 kg per ha: EU-15



Black: wheat, colour: grain maize.

Production of fruit and vegetables, 1 000 t

	Tomatoes					Apples					
	1990	1992	1995	1998	2000	1990	1992	1995	1998	2000	
EU-15	13 308	12 249	12 969	14 762	-	-	10 349	8 253	8 261	-	EU-15
EUR-11	11 293	10 420	10 839	12 631	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	268	330	343	316	216	229	482	508	407	545	B
DK	19	21	21	19	-	30	43	30	29	-	DK
D	20	30	27	41	40	-	1 378	573	977	1 131	D
EL	1 864	1 669	1 977	1 978	-	350	397	331	332	-	EL
E	3 160	2 647	2 841	3 600	3 583	656	1 090	816	736	755	E
F	838	777	804	884	898	2 327	2 947	2 505	2 210	2 537	F
IRL	11	12	8	7	7	12	11	12	8	13	IRL
I	5 469	5 483	5 173	5 977	7 538	2 050	2 994	1 932	2 143	2 232	I
L	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	6	10	12	L
NL	650	652	601	510	520	431	570	560	518	461	NL
A	18	8	25	17	24	338	269	384	416	490	A
P	826	450	986	1 248	-	283	281	235	165	266	P
FIN	52	30	31	31	35	2	2	2	2	3	FIN
S	18	18	19	25	17	17	17	18	16	22	S
UK	134	122	113	109	115	373	458	341	291	292	UK
IS	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	IS
NO	10	9	11	9	1	1	-	1	1	1	NO
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH

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Production of wine, 1 000 hl

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	184 379	159 408	193 566	160 847	155 916	152 817	169 324	157 331	162 562	179 116	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	B
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	DK
D	-	9 505	10 699	11 482	9 920	10 406	8 361	8 678	8 394	10 727	12 244	D
EL	4 531	3 525	4 021	4 050	3 378	3 051	3 875	4 105	3 980	3 826	3 680	EL
E	31 276	38 658	30 796	34 032	26 495	20 995	20 876	31 000	33 218	31 173	33 723	E
F	60 508	63 940	41 438	63 256	52 059	53 325	54 354	57 240	53 612	53 071	60 535	F
IRL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IRL
I	59 727	54 266	59 238	68 086	62 068	58 776	55 782	56 322	50 117	57 140	58 073	I
L	232	151	86	271	170	175	150	128	75	159	184	L
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NL
A	2 581	3 166	3 093	2 590	1 866	2 647	2 229	2 110	1 802	2 703	2 803	A
P	7 901	11 351	10 021	7 771	6 871	6 521	7 255	9 712	6 124	3 750	7 859	P
FIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FIN
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S
UK	21	15	15	26	18	18	13	27	7	11	13	UK
IS	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	IS
NO	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NO
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH

381MD

Collection of cow's milk: 1 000 t

Production of cheese: 1 000 t

	1990	1991	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	1991	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	113 155	113 405	114 680	114 128	:	:	:	5 902	5 983	6 044	6 204	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	90 674	91 047	91 943	91 826	:	:	:	5 315	5 201	5 258	5 429	EUR-11
B	3 149	3 084	2 948	2 908	3 287	3 264	3 124	63	64	70	71	70	60	58	B
DK	4 542	4 440	4 442	4 432	4 468	4 455	4 520	295	285	288	291	292	290	306	DK
D	:	26 409	25 862	26 986	26 752	26 783	26 984	:	1 245	1 399	1 590	1 602	1 594	1 686	D
EL	533	534	584	549	550	527	556	13	13	12	10	8	9	10	EL
E	4 502	5 829	4 926	5 488	5 378	5 662	5 432	78	84	64	97	77	118	111	E
F	24 146	23 379	23 224	22 922	22 969	23 123	23 271	1 358	1 396	1 475	1 521	1 550	1 553	1 606	F
IRL	5 268	5 019	5 272	5 256	5 091	5 121	5 160	69	73	93	97	95	102	99	IRL
I	10 026	9 894	9 540	9 877	10 292	10 325	10 084	778	765	767	799	908	930	927	I
L	272	253	251	265	255	258	256	3	4	4	3	3	:	:	L
NL	10 738	10 570	10 468	10 519	10 541	10 683	10 551	599	613	663	705	649	652	672	NL
A	:	:	:	2 420	2 430	2 535	2 655	:	:	:	97	107	105	115	A
P	1 432	1 535	1 476	1 673	1 689	1 797	1 868	38	40	44	47	48	52	57	P
FIN	:	:	:	2 370	2 361	2 394	2 442	:	:	:	88	93	92	98	FIN
S	:	:	:	3 240	3 278	3 299	3 297	:	:	:	119	125	127	127	S
UK	14 551	14 130	14 333	14 261	14 063	14 456	13 929	312	285	334	368	352	360	332	UK
IS	:	:	:	306	309	311	307	:	:	:	5	5	5	6	IS
NO	:	:	:	1 731	1 713	1 682	1 590	:	:	:	67	71	64	62	NO

Euromat estimation including confidential data.

Production of butter: 1 000 t

Production of milk powder: 1 000 t

	1990	1991	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	1991	1994	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	1 779	1 783	1 852	1 786	:	:	:	926	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	1 531	1 558	1 614	1 565	:	:	:	720	704	:	:	EUR-11
B	55	49	28	97	104	113	121	35	47	66	72	78	60	70	B
DK	93	70	59	50	49	48	46	87	109	114	104	107	98	97	DK
D	:	553	461	442	426	427	425	:	237	202	201	203	200	185	D
EL	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EL
E	45	37	19	30	22	36	39	12	21	10	5	13	7	12	E
F	528	478	439	467	463	448	452	242	202	280	251	259	259	258	F
IRL	149	140	137	148	139	143	144	0	0	0	63	69	78	100	IRL
I	101	102	92	92	136	147	133	3	3	0	0	0	:	:	I
L	5	4	3	3	3	:	:	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	L
NL	177	167	128	131	149	179	128	173	175	135	112	116	105	:	NL
A	:	:	:	40	38	36	36	:	:	:	5	7	6	4	A
P	13	15	16	21	19	25	25	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	P
FIN	:	:	:	59	58	60	67	:	:	:	4	4	3	2	FIN
S	:	:	:	58	39	48	42	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	S
UK	151	129	148	139	137	141	132	70	73	83	96	97	102	105	UK
IS	:	:	:	1	1	2	1	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	IS
NO	:	:	:	18	27	20	18	:	:	:	2	2	3	3	NO

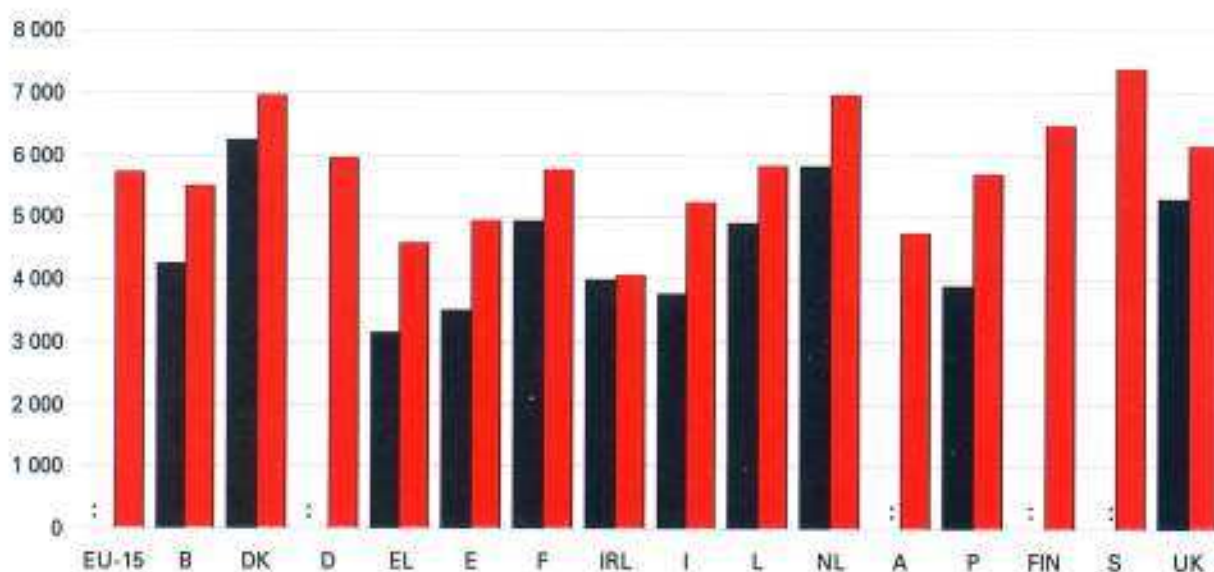
Euromat estimation including confidential data.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 5

- No 4 The range of agricultural holdings and fruit and vegetable production — 2. Fruit
- No 6 Agricultural price trends in the EU in the fourth quarter of 2000
- No 7 Agriculture in Europe: the spotlight on women
- No 8 Increase in EU-15 agricultural income in 2000 confirmed: +1.9 % in real terms
- No 10 Survey of bovine animals, November/December 2000
- No 11 Pig population survey in December 2000 and production forecasts for 2001
- No 12 Survey of sheep and goat populations in December 2000 and production forecasts for 2001

Yearly yield of dairy cows, kg of milk per cow



Black: 1990; colour: 2000.

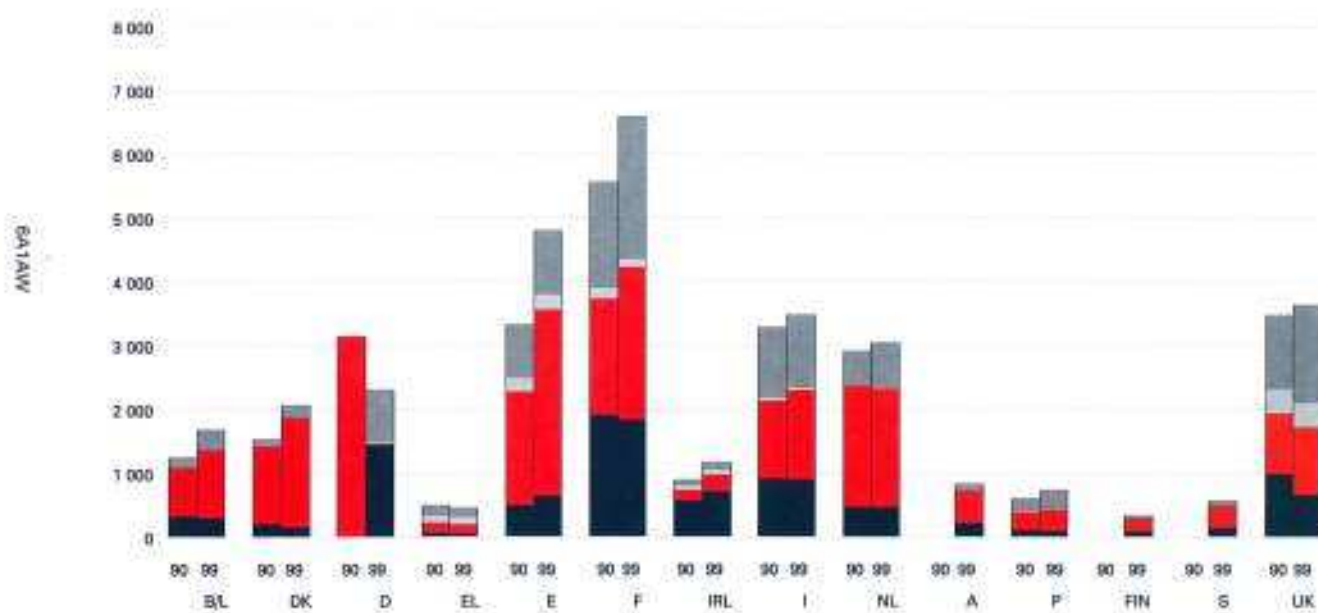
Eurostat estimation including confidential data.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 5

- No 13 Agricultural price trends in the EU in 2000
- No 14 Thirty years of agriculture in Europe — Changes in agricultural employment
- No 16 Twenty years of agriculture in Europe: The tobacco industry and employment in less-favoured regions
- No 17 Agricultural price trends in the EU in the first quarter of 2001
- No 23 Extensive areas account for at least 42 % of agricultural land
- No 25 Increase in EU-15 agricultural income in 2001: +2.7 % in real terms

Meat production; gross indigenous production: 1 000 t



Black: beef and veal; colour: pork; light grey: sheep and goats; grey: poultry.

D: includes since 1991 data on the former GDR.

Production of meat

Pork: slaughtering (1 000 t)

Poultry: slaughtering (1 000 t)

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	16 317	17 991	17 563	:	:	8 358	8 775	:	EU-15
B	784	995	1 061	993	1 043	:	:	:	:	:	B
DK	1 207	1 490	1 457	1 642	1 624	112	172	182	205	205	DK
D	:	3 747	3 635	4 113	3 981	:	615	693	826	914	D
EL	147	147	142	138	141	160	171	176	154	:	EL
E	1 780	2 081	2 316	2 892	2 912	834	825	954	1 001	986	E
F	1 781	2 034	2 183	2 349	2 312	1 665	1 875	2 230	2 232	:	F
IRL	157	212	211	250	226	81	90	118	122	:	IRL
I	1 333	1 370	1 410	1 472	1 488	1 100	1 086	1 117	1 131	:	I
L	9	8	9	12	10	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	1 661	1 747	1 624	1 711	1 623	520	575	650	704	:	NL
A	:	:	481	520	502	:	102	98	104	106	A
P	250	288	299	344	327	191	216	245	287	:	P
FIN	:	:	171	182	172	:	:	49	66	:	FIN
S	:	:	320	325	277	:	:	82	92	99	S
UK	947	999	998	1 047	921	1 150	1 292	1 466	1 527	1 526	UK

D: includes since 1991 data on the former GDR.

GATAS
GATAT

4

Production of meat

Veal and beef: slaughtering (1 000 t)

Sheep and goats: slaughtering (1 000 t)

	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000	1990	1993	1996	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	7 961	7 697	7 401	:	:	1 126	1 120	:	EU-15
B	316	367	353	273	266	10	5	5	5	5	B
DK	202	203	182	157	154	2	2	2	1	:	DK
D	:	1 604	1 482	1 374	1 303	:	41	43	44	45	D
EL	82	76	71	65	63	130	129	131	126	125	EL
E	504	485	565	678	637	232	238	238	239	251	E
F	1 750	1 704	1 735	1 609	1 514	194	163	153	138	140	F
IRL	515	526	544	651	584	86	99	89	90	83	IRL
I	1 365	1 188	1 182	1 164	1 154	95	81	78	73	69	I
L	7	7	8	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	L
NL	521	611	580	508	471	17	18	18	17	19	NL
A	:	:	222	203	204	:	:	6	8	9	A
P	115	115	100	96	100	15	14	13	12	13	P
FIN	:	:	96	90	90	:	:	1	1	1	FIN
S	:	:	137	144	150	:	:	4	4	4	S
UK	1 001	859	702	678	708	371	350	346	362	359	UK

D: includes since 1991 data on the former GDR.

BA1AU
BA1AV

Producer price indices, nominal; total agricultural production, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	103	99	97	101	105	105	104	101	98	101	EU-15
EUR-11	100	102	97	94	97	101	101	100	98	95	99	EUR-11
B	100	101	98	91	94	90	91	93	88	82	88	B
DK	100	98	97	85	86	86	87	87	78	75	82	DK
D	100	99	98	90	91	92	91	92	87	82	88	D
EL	100	120	125	134	154	168	180	186	186	187	194	EL
E	100	101	94	99	109	121	121	135	113	112	115	E
F	100	101	95	90	89	90	89	90	90	87	88	F
IRL	100	96	98	104	106	108	103	96	95	91	98	IRL
I	100	109	100	103	106	116	118	118	118	114	117	I
L	100	92	87	86	86	84	83	84	83	83	84	L
NL	100	105	99	92	95	98	100	105	100	93	102	NL
A	100	100	99	97	98	74	75	77	72	70	74	A
P	100	97	90	92	100	102	102	95	101	97	100	P
FIN	100	96	96	96	96	72	61	60	60	59	62	FIN
S	100	100	97	93	98	98	94	91	92	90	88	S
UK	100	99	101	105	107	116	114	99	90	86	84	UK

Producer price indices, deflated; total agricultural production, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	97	89	85	85	85	83	80	77	73	74	EU-15
EUR-11	100	98	89	84	84	84	82	80	78	74	75	EUR-11
B	100	98	92	84	85	79	79	79	75	68	72	B
DK	100	96	93	80	80	78	77	76	67	63	67	DK
D	100	95	91	81	79	79	77	76	71	67	71	D
EL	100	101	98	84	88	88	87	85	81	79	80	EL
E	100	95	83	84	89	94	91	85	82	79	79	E
F	100	98	90	84	81	80	79	78	78	75	74	F
IRL	100	93	92	97	96	96	89	82	80	75	76	IRL
I	100	103	90	88	88	91	89	87	85	81	81	I
L	100	90	82	78	76	74	71	71	70	69	67	L
NL	100	101	92	83	84	85	85	87	82	74	80	NL
A	100	97	92	87	86	63	63	63	59	57	59	A
P	100	87	74	71	74	72	70	64	67	62	63	P
FIN	100	93	90	88	87	64	54	53	52	50	51	FIN
S	100	92	86	79	82	80	76	74	75	72	68	S
UK	100	94	92	95	93	98	94	79	70	66	66	UK

Producer price indices, deflated; crop products, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	101	87	82	84	88	84	80	80	77	75	EU-15
EUR-11	100	101	86	81	83	87	84	81	81	78	76	EUR-11
B	100	105	90	84	92	85	83	79	84	79	76	B
DK	100	99	97	80	81	80	76	73	70	66	68	DK
D	100	98	88	78	80	82	77	73	71	69	67	D
EL	100	104	91	84	88	90	90	89	84	81	81	EL
E	100	96	81	83	89	99	93	83	83	83	79	E
F	100	101	87	80	76	78	77	75	76	73	71	F
IRL	100	101	95	98	95	100	86	78	87	83	77	IRL
I	100	107	89	85	86	92	91	89	89	84	83	I
L	100	97	70	69	72	68	75	78	79	78	75	L
NL	100	106	91	85	90	96	94	98	99	92	94	NL
A	100	95	86	84	85	61	62	62	60	59	59	A
P	100	88	71	70	77	79	74	64	75	70	65	P
FIN	100	89	88	86	84	56	50	50	50	49	44	FIN
S	100	95	82	69	78	85	79	72	75	82	71	S
UK	100	91	88	86	86	95	85	69	68	64	61	UK

3820E

Producer price indices, deflated; animals and animal products, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	94	92	87	86	83	82	80	73	69	73	EU-15
EUR-11	100	94	92	86	85	81	80	80	74	69	74	EUR-11
B	100	94	93	84	81	76	77	79	70	63	70	B
DK	100	95	93	80	79	76	78	78	65	61	67	DK
D	100	94	93	82	79	77	77	78	71	66	73	D
EL	100	93	89	86	87	83	77	75	74	75	78	EL
E	100	92	88	86	88	86	87	88	79	73	78	E
F	100	94	92	88	86	83	80	82	79	76	78	F
IRL	100	92	91	97	96	95	90	83	79	73	76	IRL
I	100	97	92	92	91	90	87	84	81	77	79	I
L	100	88	85	80	77	75	70	70	68	67	65	L
NL	100	97	93	82	80	77	78	79	69	61	70	NL
A	100	98	94	88	86	64	63	64	58	56	59	A
P	100	86	78	73	71	66	66	64	58	54	60	P
FIN	100	94	90	88	88	67	56	54	53	51	55	FIN
S	100	90	88	83	83	78	75	74	75	69	67	S
UK	100	93	94	100	98	101	101	86	71	68	69	UK

3820F

4

Purchase price indices, nominal; total means of agricultural production, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	103	106	108	109	113	117	118	116	115	120	EU-15
EUR-11	100	103	105	106	108	110	114	116	114	113	119	EUR-11
B	100	101	101	100	100	101	105	107	103	102	109	B
DK	100	100	99	100	98	99	102	105	103	103	106	DK
D	100	103	105	105	106	106	109	111	107	107	115	D
EL	100	121	136	152	169	181	196	201	204	205	219	EL
E	100	102	103	107	110	114	119	122	122	120	127	E
F	100	101	102	103	103	105	109	111	108	107	112	F
IRL	100	101	101	102	104	106	110	109	108	109	115	IRL
I	100	104	108	115	117	126	131	132	130	130	133	I
L	100	103	106	105	106	107	110	111	110	111	115	L
NL	100	102	104	103	101	104	108	109	107	106	111	NL
A	100	103	106	108	107	107	111	114	112	112	117	A
P	100	105	110	106	112	113	114	111	109	109	113	P
FIN	100	106	108	110	108	87	88	90	89	88	94	FIN
S	100	105	105	106	108	115	121	123	122	122	128	S
UK	100	104	107	112	112	116	122	118	111	109	112	UK

Purchase price indices, deflated; total means of agricultural production, 1990 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	98	96	95	93	93	94	93	90	88	90	EU-15
EUR-11	100	98	96	94	93	92	93	93	90	88	91	EUR-11
B	100	97	95	92	90	89	91	91	87	85	89	B
DK	100	97	95	94	91	90	91	91	88	86	87	DK
D	100	99	97	94	92	91	92	92	88	87	93	D
EL	100	101	98	96	96	94	94	91	88	87	91	EL
E	100	96	92	91	90	89	90	90	88	85	87	E
F	100	98	97	95	94	94	96	96	93	92	94	F
IRL	100	98	95	95	94	94	95	93	91	89	90	IRL
I	100	98	97	98	97	99	99	97	94	92	92	I
L	100	100	99	96	94	94	95	94	93	92	92	L
NL	100	98	97	93	89	90	92	90	87	84	87	NL
A	100	100	98	97	94	91	93	94	92	91	94	A
P	100	95	91	82	83	80	78	75	72	70	71	P
FIN	100	101	100	100	97	77	79	79	77	75	78	FIN
S	100	96	94	90	91	94	98	100	99	98	99	S
UK	100	98	98	100	98	98	101	95	86	84	88	UK

Crop output, Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	141 441	148 733	149 402	150 591	150 622	150 192	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	118 381	125 260	126 110	127 630	127 556	127 059	EUR-11
B	2 800	2 783	2 799	2 989	3 124	3 247	3 005	2 994	3 125	3 004	3 024	B
DK	3 355	3 237	2 730	3 194	3 165	3 523	3 461	3 401	3 291	3 202	3 222	DK
D	:	19 454	18 572	20 524	21 210	22 302	22 581	22 448	21 997	21 536	22 373	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	8 194	8 373	8 452	8 146	8 271	8 398	EL
E	19 102	19 181	16 793	16 303	17 131	17 339	19 842	20 585	21 351	20 395	20 726	E
F	32 082	30 513	31 100	29 859	32 237	34 475	35 492	35 472	36 609	36 284	35 900	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	1 090	1 165	1 142	1 122	1 134	1 157	IRL
I	26 821	30 542	28 649	24 179	23 614	23 179	26 456	27 096	27 141	27 677	26 604	I
L	77	70	91	62	81	87	86	71	86	86	86	L
NL	7 348	7 901	7 660	7 808	8 459	9 037	8 915	9 146	9 304	9 425	9 633	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	2 793	2 564	2 467	2 434	2 461	2 320	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	3 251	3 592	3 128	3 062	4 056	3 518	P
FIN	2 961	2 365	1 827	1 824	1 923	1 582	1 561	1 560	1 399	1 497	1 718	FIN
S	2 675	2 340	1 855	1 813	1 849	2 068	2 317	2 276	2 343	2 178	2 251	S
UK	7 822	8 373	8 067	8 093	8 371	9 275	9 321	9 162	9 183	9 414	9 263	UK

01/2001

Animal output, Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	114 445	118 548	118 366	111 540	108 273	115 848	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	91 392	94 826	93 205	89 127	86 318	92 990	EUR-11
B	3 644	3 789	3 952	3 786	3 995	3 951	4 157	4 150	3 741	3 384	3 872	B
DK	4 479	4 349	4 673	4 635	4 490	4 785	4 920	5 022	4 362	4 229	4 794	DK
D	:	20 289	20 551	19 684	19 574	20 273	20 162	19 702	18 336	17 702	20 050	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	2 655	2 422	2 521	2 404	2 557	2 642	EL
E	11 057	11 425	10 997	10 007	10 626	10 712	12 013	11 959	11 471	11 333	12 144	E
F	21 876	21 134	22 129	22 290	22 758	23 238	23 596	23 706	23 165	22 492	23 829	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	4 508	4 576	4 610	4 478	4 161	4 479	IRL
I	14 097	14 170	14 010	12 685	12 505	11 874	13 565	13 541	12 981	13 012	13 505	I
L	156	140	142	152	150	164	156	148	151	153	158	L
NL	9 331	9 304	9 652	9 098	9 212	9 346	9 367	8 311	8 295	7 638	8 117	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	2 695	2 721	2 626	2 364	2 302	2 469	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	2 234	2 387	2 342	2 262	2 248	2 544	P
FIN	3 670	3 305	2 763	2 430	2 663	2 396	2 126	2 110	1 882	1 893	1 822	FIN
S	3 206	3 016	3 021	2 555	2 549	2 355	2 517	2 509	2 337	2 287	2 243	S
UK	12 498	12 809	12 768	13 308	13 702	13 258	13 814	15 109	13 309	12 882	13 178	UK

01/2001

Gross value added at basic prices of the agricultural industry. Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	141 059	147 407	147 473	145 420	142 994	146 937	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	114 645	121 275	121 456	121 341	119 018	122 866	EUR-11
B	2 790	2 805	2 818	2 839	2 950	2 789	2 857	2 920	2 790	2 479	2 674	B
DK	3 550	3 408	3 170	3 239	3 439	4 014	4 042	3 911	3 213	3 068	3 533	DK
D	:	15 134	15 237	15 725	15 845	17 067	17 587	17 171	16 462	15 843	18 979	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	8 397	8 189	8 386	8 129	8 443	8 508	EL
E	19 913	20 030	17 719	17 772	19 131	19 217	22 315	22 831	23 084	21 904	22 665	E
F	29 034	26 207	27 654	27 148	29 572	30 910	30 890	31 059	32 122	31 623	31 720	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	3 171	3 169	3 135	2 940	2 600	2 790	IRL
I	26 274	29 198	28 305	24 229	24 471	24 021	27 478	28 534	28 431	29 051	28 341	I
L	120	97	115	122	121	135	123	110	125	129	131	L
NL	8 863	9 133	9 057	8 429	9 192	9 667	9 385	8 835	9 072	8 430	8 762	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	3 083	2 791	2 644	2 471	2 414	2 456	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	2 937	3 213	2 818	2 738	3 396	3 161	P
FIN	3 248	2 682	1 951	1 762	2 053	1 648	1 467	1 418	1 105	1 148	1 188	FIN
S	2 327	2 145	1 879	1 705	1 708	1 706	1 689	1 714	1 704	1 519	1 550	S
UK	10 030	10 378	10 563	11 421	11 888	12 298	12 212	12 007	11 033	10 947	10 479	UK

Indicator A of the income from agricultural activity. 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.3	103.6	100.8	100.0	105.5	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	105.1	107.8	105.9	104.9	111.1	EUR-11
B	117.0	116.8	113.6	109.9	111.7	100.0	109.6	113.9	107.7	92.6	103.7	B
DK	85.4	82.5	72.8	74.2	83.5	100.0	101.5	98.5	78.3	75.3	91.3	DK
D	:	91.6	95.8	90.7	94.3	100.0	110.9	113.4	103.0	94.0	126.5	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.2	94.3	96.4	100.0	106.9	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	112.3	113.6	111.1	107.9	120.1	E
F	87.8	77.3	83.8	83.4	94.4	100.0	100.2	103.5	108.0	105.8	106.1	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	98.2	94.9	90.8	83.8	87.9	IRL
I	78.1	83.6	83.0	85.3	91.1	100.0	105.7	108.3	108.5	118.1	114.0	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.7	95.3	105.2	95.5	102.9	L
NL	114.9	111.9	103.3	86.0	96.6	100.0	97.0	104.8	93.9	82.8	80.7	NL
A	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	94.7	90.0	84.8	85.5	88.2	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	113.7	100.5	98.2	123.7	112.0	P
FIN	99.8	91.6	81.0	81.5	87.6	100.0	82.7	82.1	74.0	80.8	93.4	FIN
S	:	:	:	85.2	84.5	100.0	92.1	98.1	107.8	98.0	107.4	S
UK	67.8	66.5	72.1	85.4	90.0	100.0	95.0	74.3	64.3	64.1	58.9	UK

Indicator A corresponds to the real (i.e. deflated) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit.

Different (statistical) views on forests

Forests have many benefits, two of them being their economic use and their worth to the environment.

Forests and wooded land cover more than 40 % of the EU's territory (136 million ha). This is approximately equal to the EU's agricultural area. On the other hand, the share of the gross value added contributed by forestry in the gross domestic product was just 0,17 % in 1997 (calculated for the Member States for which data were available).

The EU's wood-based products and paper industries (NACE 20 and 21, excluding the furniture industry) produce 2 % of the total value added, and 1,3 % of the EU's labour force is employed in these industries. Approximately 1,7 million persons work in the wood-based products and paper industries, and around 300 000 persons work in silviculture.

Not all the wooded area is used for wood production: some of it might serve for land protection; other parts might simply not be accessible for wood harvesting. Furthermore, wooded land cannot be harvested regularly every year: according to the forest's age class and density, it is only possible to harvest a certain amount of wood in a particular year. The cutting age for trees varies for different species and regions; the average is around 100 years.

Global data on forests need further local analysis

Even though forests in the European Union vary widely (different structures of their biological and economic resources, different functions they are expected to serve), the figures available today are suitable only for overall descriptions of the production and environmental aspects of forests. They might show problems that do not play a role at the local level. On the other hand, they might hide problems that could be essential from a regional viewpoint.

An example is the evaluation of the potential (natural or man-made) damage to forests. Although the economic consequences of the damage may, for the moment, be of minor importance at the global level, the environmental consequences might be serious in the affected regions. They will also become perceptible at the national or even European level once the frequency and strength of the events causing the damage continue to increase.

The data on forestry come from different sources.

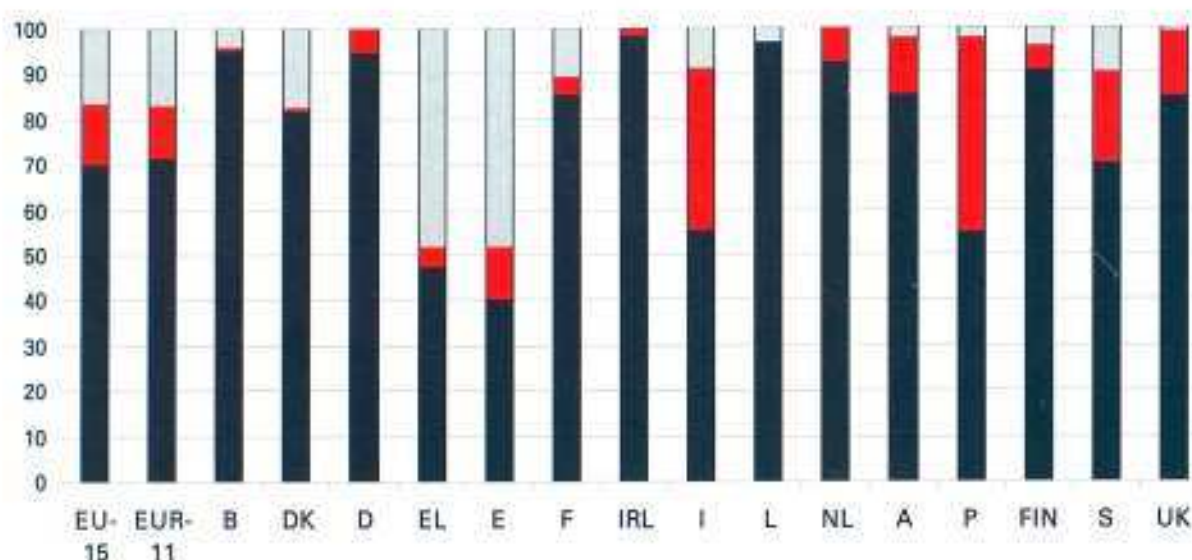
- The data on forests (e.g. structure, areas, condition) are mainly provided by the forest resources assessment managed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). To meet the requirements at the European level, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE) in Geneva manages a temperate and boreal forest resources assessment (TBFRA). The Commission (the Agriculture DG and Eurostat) is involved in the preparation (e.g. definitions, standards) of this TBFRA which covers all the members of the UN/ECE, including all candidate countries.
- The data on wood and wood-based products come from the joint questionnaire which is managed by the Intersecretariat Working Group on the Forestry Sector including the FAO, the UN/ECE, the ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organisation) and Eurostat. Each organisation is responsible for the management of data of a group of countries. The data are, after validation, shared with the other agencies. Eurostat is fully responsible for the data for EU and EFTA countries.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry and agricultural labour input statistics on CD-ROM — 1973–2000 data
- Forestry statistics — Data 1995–98
- Manual on the economic accounts for agriculture and forestry EAA/EA 97 (Rev. 1,1)

Forest categories (TBFRA 2000)



Black: forest available for wood supply; colour: other forest; grey: other wooded land.

Source: TBFRA 2000: Temperate and boreal forest resource assessment, UN/ECE (Geneva).

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 5

- No 9 Forestry: wood and wood-based products
- No 17 Forest and environment

Total roundwood production, 1 000 m³

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	297 273	232 310	226 734	226 283	248 647	263 928	247 749	259 930	261 314	261 813	283 109	EU-15
EUR-11	233 305	169 683	162 561	161 648	181 581	189 667	180 263	188 648	190 230	191 878	208 407	EUR-11
B	5 363	4 360	3 868	3 938	3 930	4 340	4 185	4 470	4 400	4 400	4 510	B
DK	2 255	2 309	1 915	1 777	1 853	1 926	1 876	1 817	1 538	1 538	3 280	DK
D	84 707	33 618	27 759	27 958	34 618	39 343	37 011	38 307	39 053	37 634	49 117	D
EL	2 492	2 546	2 193	2 096	2 091	1 961	2 117	1 783	1 692	2 215	2 171	EL
E	15 590	15 188	13 822	13 756	15 305	16 074	15 631	15 631 *	14 875	14 810	14 321	E
F	44 713	43 554	42 418	39 363	42 240	43 371	40 472	41 962	42 527	43 301	50 170	F
IRL	1 625	1 670	1 960	1 861	2 038	2 204	2 291	2 380	2 266	2 593	2 673	IRL
I	7 972	8 327	9 067	9 042	9 452	9 730	9 018	9 166	9 550	11 138	9 329	I
L	707	599	572	302	411	477 *	443 *	450 *	450 *	260	260	L
NL	1 420	1 173	1 086	1 045	1 038	1 079	951	1 109	1 023	1 044	1 039	NL
A	16 773	15 572	12 249	12 256	14 360	13 805	15 011	14 725	14 033	14 083	13 276	A
P	11 205	10 809	10 278	10 207	9 819	9 350	8 978	8 970	8 548	8 978	9 450	P
FIN	43 230	34 863	39 682	41 920	48 410	49 894	46 372	51 798	53 660	53 637	54 262	FIN
S	52 871	51 400	53 520	54 000	55 900	62 900	56 400	60 200	60 600	58 700	61 800	S
UK	6 390	6 372	6 545	6 762	7 222	7 474	7 093	7 482	7 254	7 482	7 451	UK
IS	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	326	326	326	-	IS
NO	11 819	11 279	10 134	9 710	8 744	9 365	8 485	8 346	8 172	8 424	8 160	NO
EEA	309 092	243 589	229 872	229 310	249 511	273 293	256 234	268 603	269 812	-	8 156	EEA
CH	6 332	4 607	4 483	4 337	4 609	4 678	3 996	2 690	3 260	4 737	10 428	CH
US	510 100	478 600	493 400	488 792	498 438	499 310	478 830	479 547	485 996	697 641	500 434	US
CA	162 127	160 168	169 895	176 193	183 224	188 432	189 778	191 178	-	186 402	187 443	CA
JP	29 403	28 106	27 276	25 708	24 594	23 035	23 218	22 294	-	-	-	JP

Total sawnwood production, 1 000 m³

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	65 543	61 984	61 521	59 901	66 573	68 953	68 035	71 710	72 668	75 250	80 153	EU-15
EUR-11	50 038	47 032	46 339	44 131	49 612	50 794	50 454	52 972	54 787	57 371	62 071	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 056	1 056	B
B/L	1 194	1 244	1 184	1 184	1 209	1 150	1 100	1 150	1 267	-	-	B/L
DK	861	861	620	583	583	583	583	583	238	344	364	DK
D	14 724	13 322	13 496	11 522	13 567	14 105	14 267	14 730	14 972	16 130	16 772	D
EL	352	387	337	337	337	337	337	130	137	140	137	EL
E	3 267	3 162	2 468	2 717	2 755	3 262	3 080	3 080	3 178	3 202	3 763	E
F	10 960	10 974	10 488	9 152	9 649	9 848	9 600	9 607	10 220	10 236	12 283	F
IRL	386	386	575	637	709	678	687	642	675	811	888	IRL
I	1 950	1 850	1 823	1 700	1 808	1 850	1 850	1 751	1 600	1 630	1 590	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133	L
NL	455	475	405	389	383	426	359	401	349	362	389	NL
A	7 509	7 239	7 020	6 786	7 572	7 804	8 200	8 450	8 737	9 628	10 390	A
P	2 090	1 970	1 550	1 494	1 670	1 731	1 731	1 731	1 490	1 430	1 427	P
FIN	7 503	6 460	7 330	8 570	10 290	9 940	9 780	11 430	12 300	12 768	13 380	FIN
S	12 018	11 463	12 128	12 738	13 816	14 944	14 370	15 669	15 124	14 858	15 089	S
UK	2 271	2 241	2 097	2 112	2 225	2 295	2 291	2 356	2 382	2 537	2 492	UK
NO	2 413	2 262	2 362	2 315	2 415	2 210	2 420	2 520	2 525	2 336	2 463	NO
CH	1 985	1 727	1 525	1 410	1 320	1 479	1 355	1 280	1 400	1 525	1 625	CH
US	109 800	102 363	107 937	105 516	109 547	105 326	109 654	111 425	113 698	120 318	118 750	US
CA	54 906	52 040	56 318	59 774	61 690	60 436	62 828	64 764	65 109	69 286	69 640	CA

B/L stopped in 1998. B and L began alone in 1999 (change on trade data).

Total paper and paperboard production, 1 000 t

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	59 926	60 635	61 974	63 699	69 134	69 860	69 853	75 813	77 437	79 960	84 330	EU-15
EUR-11	45 987	46 592	47 740	48 547	59 926	53 513	53 551	58 709	60 171	62 564	66 179	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 666	1 666	B
B/L	1 196	1 233	1 147	1 147	1 088	1 088	1 432	1 432	1 831	-	-	B/L
DK	335	356	317	339	345	345	345	391	393	397	410	DK
D	13 224	12 904	13 214	13 034	14 457	14 827	14 733	15 930	16 311	16 742	18 182	D
EL	361	387	387	750	750	750	750	478	517	352	350	EL
E	3 446	3 576	3 449	3 348	3 503	3 684	3 768	3 968	3 545	4 436	4 783	E
F	7 049	7 442	7 691	7 975	8 701	8 619	8 556	9 143	9 161	9 603	10 006	F
IRL	35	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	43	IRL
I	5 587	5 795	6 040	6 019	6 705	6 810	6 954	8 032	8 254	8 568	9 002	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	L
NL	2 770	2 862	2 835	2 855	3 011	2 967	2 987	3 159	3 180	3 256	3 333	NL
A	2 932	3 090	3 252	3 301	3 603	3 599	3 653	3 816	4 009	4 141	4 385	A
P	780	877	959	878	949	977	1 026	1 080	1 136	1 163	1 280	P
FIN	8 968	8 777	9 153	9 990	10 909	10 942	10 442	12 149	12 703	12 947	13 509	FIN
S	8 419	8 349	8 378	8 781	9 284	9 159	9 018	9 756	9 879	10 071	10 786	S
UK	4 824	4 951	5 152	5 282	5 829	6 093	6 189	6 479	6 677	6 576	6 605	UK
NO	1 819	1 784	1 683	1 958	2 148	2 261	2 096	2 129	2 260	2 241	2 301	NO
CH	1 295	1 259	1 305	1 332	1 450	1 435	1 461	1 583	1 592	1 755	1 780	CH
US	71 965	72 724	75 161	77 250	80 945	85 526	81 971	86 276	85 719	88 776	86 554	US
CA	16 966	16 559	16 585	17 557	18 348	18 713	18 414	18 969	18 725	20 130	20 702	CA

B/L stopped in 1998. B and L began alone in 1999 (change on trade data).

A statistical telescope on fisheries

Eurostat's data on fisheries comprise data on catches by fishing region, on aquaculture production, on landings in EEA ports, on the EEA fishing fleet, on the number of fishermen and on the trade in fishery products. They are the basic data used by administrators and others involved in the management and analysis of European fisheries.

The data are derived from official national sources and, in the case of non-EEA countries, from international organisations. In general, they use internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics.

Some results

- The EEA **catch of fishery products** has remained relatively stable at between 10 and 12 million tonnes per year in the last decade, a reflection of the state of the limited resources and the strict management regimes for most of the fisheries.
- The major EEA **fishing countries** are Norway, Iceland and Denmark, with 26, 16 and 13 % of the total EEA catch in 1999.
- The north-east Atlantic is the major **fishing region** for EEA countries, contributing 85 % to the total in 1999, followed by the Mediterranean (5 %), the eastern central Atlantic (4 %) and the north-west Atlantic (1 %).
- Over the last 10 years, EEA **aquaculture production** increased from 1.1 million tonnes in 1990 to 1.8 million tonnes in 1999. The main producing countries are Norway (Atlantic salmon), Spain and France (molluscs).

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Fisheries — Yearbook 2001
- European fisheries in figures

Do you need more information?

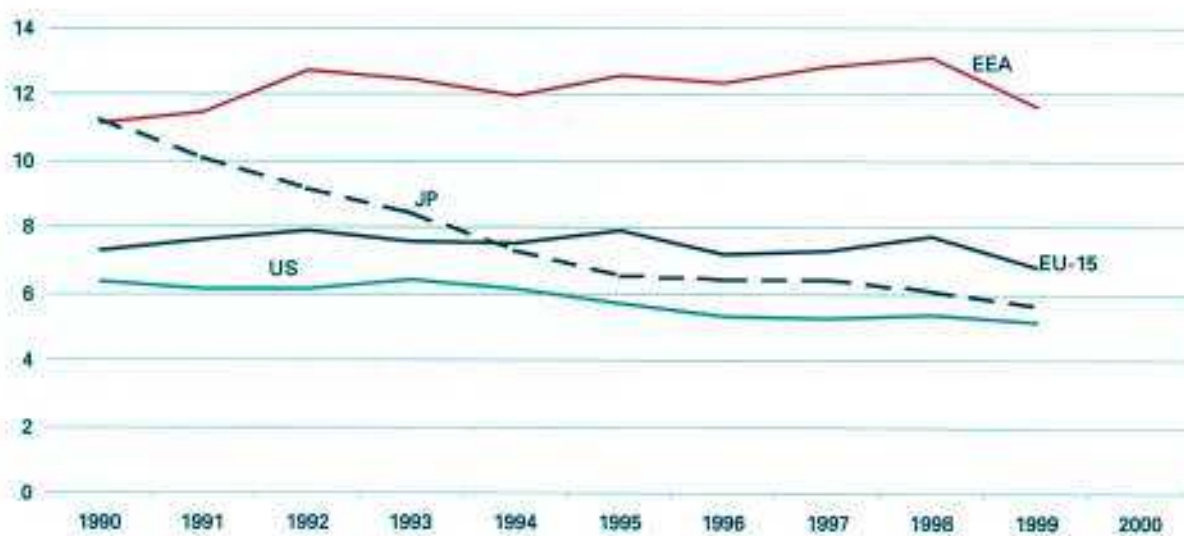
- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 18 EEA fisheries in the north-west Atlantic
- No 19 Fisheries production, 1999
- No 20 EEA fishing fleet in 2000
- No 21 Mediterranean fisheries
- No 22 European aquaculture, 1999
- No 24 Catches in the NE Atlantic

Annual catches in all regions as % of total world catches



Annual catches in all regions, 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 335	6 529	6 843	6 622	6 955	7 389	6 817	6 912	6 835	6 390	:	EU-15
EUR-11	3 683	3 588	3 591	3 744	3 633	3 885	3 706	3 634	3 794	3 621	:	EUR-11
B	42	40	38	36	34	36	31	31	31	34	30	B
DK	1 478	1 752	1 954	1 492	1 844	1 999	1 681	1 827	1 552	1 405	1 534	DK
D	347	238	219	257	233	248	237	260	267	239	187	D
EL	137	144	159	167	191	166	163	170	128	137	122	EL
E	1 145	1 100	1 114	1 118	1 120	1 194	1 197	1 220	1 295	1 199	:	E
F	629	655	664	702	654	678	638	586	596	650	:	F
IRL	264	286	281	328	336	436	371	333	363	322	:	IRL
I	384	408	396	396	398	397	368	346	320	296	311	I
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L
NL	416	421	449	478	440	458	427	471	540	515	377	NL
A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A
P	326	326	296	291	265	262	261	222	225	219	188	P
FIN	128	114	133	136	152	156	165	166	157	146	147	FIN
S	251	237	308	342	387	405	371	358	411	352	:	S
UK	787	807	830	877	901	934	896	923	945	876	741	UK
IS	1 522	1 058	1 584	1 728	1 574	1 629	2 083	2 231	1 710	1 767	:	IS
NO	1 807	2 210	2 627	2 595	2 559	2 717	2 819	3 048	3 030	2 799	2 702	NO
EEA	9 665	9 796	11 053	10 945	11 088	11 735	11 719	12 191	11 576	10 956	:	EEA
CH	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	:	CH
US	5 506	5 254	5 314	5 616	5 705	5 336	5 034	4 987	4 759	4 845	:	US
CA	1 627	1 471	1 317	1 154	1 046	871	923	998	1 032	993	:	CA
JP	9 755	8 652	7 937	7 420	6 752	6 117	6 086	6 075	5 379	5 295	:	JP

D: for all years, includes data on the former GDR.

Total aquaculture production, 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	944	946	917	919	1 042	1 115	1 171	1 193	1 335	1 373	:	EU-15
EUR-11	833	823	789	772	873	936	971	968	1 090	1 090	:	EUR-11
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	B
DK	42	42	43	40	43	45	42	40	42	43	44	DK
D	64	68	90	63	42	58	75	59	67	74	60	D
EL	10	13	20	33	33	33	40	49	60	79	80	EL
E	203	225	169	126	178	224	232	239	315	321	312	E
F	257	245	250	277	281	281	286	288	268	268	:	F
IRL	27	28	27	30	29	27	35	37	42	44	:	IRL
I	154	175	170	176	206	236	216	219	250	249	:	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	101	52	54	71	109	84	100	98	120	109	:	NL
A	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	:	A
P	5	6	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	7	:	P
FIN	19	19	18	18	17	17	18	16	16	15	15	FIN
S	9	8	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	:	S
UK	50	61	57	69	86	94	110	130	137	155	:	UK
IS	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	:	IS
NO	151	161	131	164	218	278	322	367	409	466	468	NO
EEA	1 097	1 110	1 050	1 086	1 264	1 396	1 496	1 564	1 748	1 843	:	EEA
CH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	CH
US	315	364	414	417	391	413	393	438	445	479	:	US
CA	41	48	45	52	55	65	71	81	91	114	:	CA
JP	1 370	1 359	1 397	1 359	1 420	1 390	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	:	JP

D: for all years, includes data on the former GDR.

Annual catches in the north-east Atlantic, 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	4 601	4 814	5 178	4 958	5 246	5 669	5 088	5 251	5 154	4 765	-	EU-15
EUR-11	2 095	2 027	2 095	2 253	2 122	2 338	2 149	2 152	2 250	2 142	-	EUR-11
B	41	40	37	36	34	36	31	31	31	33	29	B
DK	1 477	1 749	1 950	1 491	1 843	1 998	1 681	1 826	1 557	1 404	1 534	DK
D	276	211	305	246	222	225	202	207	220	189	178	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	365	358	382	400	375	418	424	511	501	465	-	E
F	428	441	437	462	412	448	429	400	410	451	-	F
IRL	261	283	278	325	332	433	367	329	359	319	-	IRL
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	414	411	447	477	438	453	378	368	414	388	336	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	230	217	237	223	205	218	201	188	194	186	161	P
FIN	79	65	82	85	104	107	117	119	120	109	110	FIN
S	249	235	305	340	385	403	369	355	410	350	337	S
UK	781	803	828	875	897	930	889	918	938	869	738	UK
IS	1 521	1 057	1 583	1 724	1 570	1 620	2 062	2 223	1 702	1 757	-	IS
NO	1 774	2 184	2 611	2 561	2 532	2 698	2 804	3 043	3 026	2 794	2 697	NO
EEA	7 897	8 055	9 372	9 243	9 349	9 987	9 953	10 517	9 883	9 317	-	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	7	5	5	5	7	7	4	3	2	2	1	JP

D: for all years, includes data on the former GDR.

3838A

Annual catches in the north-west Atlantic, 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	121	135	100	84	85	33	31	38	42	55	63	EU-15
EUR-11	119	133	97	83	85	33	31	37	41	54	63	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	DK
D	21	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	29	36	55	47	54	20	21	28	31	37	45	E
F	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	67	75	36	36	30	13	9	9	10	17	13	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	2	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	1	-	-	UK
IS	-	-	-	2	2	8	21	7	7	9	9	IS
NO	27	11	3	10	12	12	8	4	3	4	4	NO
EEA	148	146	103	96	99	53	59	49	51	68	76	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	1 272	1 347	1 321	1 248	1 116	1 236	1 202	1 113	1 052	1 040	1 031	US
CA	1 283	1 109	979	832	700	615	650	712	770	741	799	CA
JP	13	8	11	7	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	JP

D: for all years, includes data on the former GDR.

3838B

4

Annual catches in the eastern central Atlantic: 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	493	532	477	501	495	452	535	548	627	480	-	EU-15
EUR-11	482	520	464	486	485	443	527	543	621	474	-	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	13	3	-	-	-	0	11	29	23	27	-	D
EL	11	12	14	15	9	9	8	5	6	6	5	EL
E	338	368	308	318	327	335	344	315	373	341	-	E
F	76	80	74	95	90	78	82	68	76	62	-	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	34	40	51	43	44	8	3	7	6	6	4	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	101	124	124	157	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	21	29	30	30	25	23	39	23	18	14	9	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	2	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	73	NO
EEA	495	532	477	501	495	452	535	548	627	480	-	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	26	15	14	23	20	25	25	15	16	16	-	JP

() for all years, includes data on the former GDR.

Annual catches in the Mediterranean: 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	610	641	652	662	687	703	673	644	560	548	-	EU-15
EUR-11	499	520	516	521	518	564	535	495	460	438	-	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
EL	111	121	136	141	168	139	139	149	100	110	88	EL
E	143	144	145	146	148	149	150	133	123	122	-	E
F	42	43	51	46	40	38	28	33	33	38	-	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	314	332	319	329	330	376	356	328	303	278	307	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO
EEA	610	641	652	662	687	703	673	644	560	548	-	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	-	JP

Fishing fleet

	Total tonnage (GT)					Total power (kW)					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2 066 136	2 010 830	1 984 251	2 066 059	2 072 707	7 921 283	7 942 347	7 797 787	7 774 400	7 656 886	EU-15
EUR-11	1 554 767	1 504 260	1 475 364	1 475 207	1 481 619	5 568 673	5 636 423	5 523 783	5 483 924	5 390 786	EUR-11
B	22 557	23 051	22 767	22 838	23 054	63 540	64 896	63 945	63 453	63 355	B
DK	97 473	97 656	98 020	168 340	161 697	192 392	376 408	370 419	368 484	373 037	DK
D	71 058	68 631	68 230	69 783	71 419	167 967	161 686	159 711	163 305	167 197	D
EL	113 195	107 002	106 604	114 699	114 320	654 667	653 063	649 201	622 802	619 470	EL
E	614 223	574 861	553 256	538 724	526 194	1 537 271	1 467 991	1 405 795	1 381 529	1 333 168	E
F	197 838	209 986	210 533	213 885	223 205	986 287	1 144 135	1 125 054	1 113 644	1 106 878	F
IRL	61 135	60 918	56 944	60 071	60 432	190 941	195 730	191 935	194 533	193 955	IRL
I	760 743	747 671	747 066	741 634	731 983	1 513 677	1 508 639	1 506 647	1 482 333	1 425 184	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	177 836	173 941	177 309	189 857	208 314	497 555	480 101	470 384	487 877	503 870	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	123 382	120 854	116 525	116 954	117 105	392 157	393 102	389 366	393 755	396 336	P
FIN	24 015	24 395	22 774	21 481	20 913	219 278	220 341	211 168	203 696	198 863	FIN
S	48 841	48 506	47 794	45 169	46 471	256 542	244 644	236 713	217 130	223 387	S
UK	251 880	253 406	256 460	262 644	268 100	1 049 069	1 031 806	1 017 473	1 042 080	1 050 206	UK
IS	-	-	187 098	180 821	180 203	-	-	502 563	513 774	528 711	IS
NO	-	358 705	372 169	384 881	392 781	-	2 225 643	2 290 027	2 379 360	2 443 145	NO

601AF

601AG

601AH

601AI

Number of vessels in length classes as % of total

	Less than 9 m length					9 m length or more					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	66	53	54	54	55	34	47	46	46	45	EU-15
EUR-11	62	42	44	45	45	38	58	56	55	55	EUR-11
B	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	B
DK	63	64	63	62	62	37	36	37	38	38	DK
D	70	71	70	71	71	30	30	30	29	29	D
EL	82	82	82	83	83	18	18	18	17	17	EL
E	68	68	67	66	65	32	32	33	34	35	E
F	50	62	62	61	61	50	38	38	39	39	F
IRL	30	33	36	21	21	70	67	64	79	79	IRL
I	46	7	13	15	17	54	93	87	85	83	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	22	23	26	26	26	78	77	74	74	74	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	83	29	32	35	36	17	71	68	65	64	P
FIN	75	75	76	77	79	25	25	24	23	22	FIN
S	60	58	58	58	57	40	42	42	42	43	S
UK	56	57	58	58	58	44	43	42	42	42	UK
IS	-	-	56	55	54	-	-	44	45	46	IS
NO	-	65	64	64	64	-	35	36	36	36	NO

Business structures at a glance

The background for doing business

Eurostat draws a comprehensive picture of the structure of the European business world and thus of the framework for entrepreneurial activity. Its data on business structures show developments in specific activities as well as structural changes of the economy as a whole. Without this information, short-term data on the economic cycle would lack background and be hard to interpret. Enterprises that want to determine their opportunities in a new market or put their performance into perspective use these data, as do business associations, trade unions, market researchers, administrators and politicians.

Production and labour

Structural business statistics describe the economy by observing the activity of units engaged in an economic activity. They answer questions like: How much wealth is created in an activity? How many workforces are needed to create this wealth? How is this activity developing? Is this activity participating in the growth of the economy? Are investments made in this activity?

Principally, the structural information presented in the Eurostat yearbook relates to production or to employment. Among a number of variables describing the input and output sides of business activity, a selection of basic indicators is presented.

- **Turnover** corresponds to the total of all sales (excluding VAT) of goods and services carried out by the enterprises of a sector during the reference year.
- **Gross value added** at factor cost corresponds to the difference between the value of what is produced and intermediate consumption entering the production, corrected for subsidies on production and costs, and assimilated taxes and levies. It can be interpreted as the wealth created by the enterprises of a sector and which is used to remunerate the production factors (capital in the form of the gross operating surplus, and labour in the form of the personnel costs).
- **Personnel costs** are defined as the total amounts paid by the enterprises of a sector to remunerate the work of the enterprises' employees during the reference year. They cover wages and salaries and the social contributions paid by the employers.
- The number of **persons employed** is defined as the total number of persons who work for the enterprises of the sector, whether or not they are paid. This total, however, excludes borrowed staff and agency workers.

The SBS database

The data are taken from the SBS database, Eurostat's reference database on structural business statistics (SBS). It presents the data in absolute values and in the form of some basic ratios that make it possible, for example, to compare levels between countries or to calculate the share of an industry in a total. The SBS database also includes regional figures, an example of which is presented in the section 'Industry and construction'.

A harmonised legal framework

The Council regulation on structural business statistics provides a harmonised legal framework for the annual collection of structural data from businesses in the European Union. It defines the nomenclatures (NACE Rev. 1, NUTS) and the statistical units to be used, the coverage (without size threshold), the common deadlines and the quality criteria to be fulfilled.

The regulation covers all market activities (excluding agriculture) normally included in the industry, construction, distributive trades and service sectors (Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). In the SBS domain of New Cronos, a much higher level of detail is available than in the Eurostat yearbook.

Data collection is carried out by the national statistical institutes, and the aggregated data are transmitted to Eurostat, which calculates the European totals. EU totals (levels) are only calculated when all countries' data are available and their comparability is assessed.

For the reference year 1998, EU totals cannot be calculated for all enterprises because, depending on the activity, the data from two or more countries are missing. This is due to the fact that the SBS regulation is still in a transition period during which Member States are granted derogations that make it easier for them to adapt their system to the harmonised requirements. The year 1999 is the first reference year for which all countries have to comply with the regulation, and thus for which a consistent EU data set is available.

Turnover, Million ECU, 1998

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Manufacturing	153 146.9	64 624.8	1 173 580.1	23 629.5	320 197.0	787 302.9	65 358.4	777 292.3
Food products, beverages and tobacco	37 101.9	17 940.7	131 209.7	6 555.9	64 470.4	138 852.9	16 204.8	95 355.1
Manuf. of textiles	9 271.8	1 891.8	37 161.9	2 395.6	14 948.2	28 929.3	1 051.1	66 373.8
Manuf. of leather	325.8	341.7	3 618.6	218.5	6 208.7	4 430.3	84.2	24 275.1
Manuf. of wood	2 334.7	1 750.9	25 860.9	345.7	7 089.0	10 672.4	672.4	13 288.5
Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing	8 765.1	5 733.1	66 774.6	1 327.6	20 591.7	50 467.6	7 011.6	37 324.7
Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel	8 540.4	68.1	55 198.4	2 290.6	12 420.7	40 528.9	-	43 266.8
Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres	23 824.2	5 332.7	118 641.3	2 413.8	39 454.0	93 136.3	15 476.9	61 232.6
Manuf. of rubber and plastic products	6 731.8	2 416.3	48 308.4	772.0	13 094.8	30 100.5	1 153.7	29 015.7
Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products	6 554.8	2 473.6	35 535.8	1 598.9	18 277.1	21 361.0	1 326.2	29 373.7
Manuf. of basic metals	20 002.3	5 858.7	125 183.4	2 869.6	36 245.0	77 136.1	1 583.9	96 553.9
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8 559.4	8 542.5	164 124.6	706.7	17 512.2	50 932.4	1 614.4	84 550.7
Electrical and optical equipment	9 354.6	5 967.5	149 000.2	1 075.6	21 750.2	89 391.6	16 907.2	58 435.1
Transport equipment	16 922.8	2 471.3	223 849.0	691.3	47 713.2	128 276.6	916.1	55 514.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	21 301.9	8 679.8	-	-	20 200.3	52 475.3	2 077.6	42 558.0
Construction	23 930.7	16 439.0	115 530.8	6 105.4	-	134 607.2	-	109 832.5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	41 321.0	-	-	-	-	108 632.5	-	127 359.3
Wholesale trade and commission trade	119 294.0	73 504.4	-	-	223 368.4	445 429.1	-	295 138.7
Retail trade	44 941.5	26 506.6	-	-	-	265 939.4	-	195 539.8
Hotels and restaurants	6 613.5	-	39 490.5	-	30 808.1	42 135.4	-	40 589.6
Transport, storage and communication	35 717.2	-	185 063.7	-	-	152 007.5	-	118 970.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	16 688.1	-	408 477.2	-	-	248 277.5	-	117 810.0

DE: enterprises with 20 persons or more employed in industry and construction; EL: enterprises with 10 persons or more employed in industry and construction; IRL: enterprises with 3 persons or more employed in industry. Since additional information is not available, it is not possible to calculate the EU-15 total.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— Monthly panorama of European business — Annual subscription 2001: PDF

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

— No 17 SME Regio — High density of SMEs in southern Europe

— No 20 Foreign-owned enterprises

Do you need more information?

— Ask your Data Shop (see last page)

— <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Turnover, Million ECU, 1998

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	NO	
	7 135.2	191 363.5	97 677.0	63 161.3	79 172.9	140 863.6	684 991.7	52 570.1	Manufacturing
	601.7	47 853.3	12 246.0	10 254.0	8 051.9	13 394.8	108 656.0	-	Food products, beverages and tobacco
	415.6	3 899.1	3 750.5	8 679.2	1 301.5	1 428.8	25 467.3	692.7	Manuf. of textiles
	0.0	461.1	774.0	2 564.6	261.7	161.7	2 963.2	58.8	Manuf. of leather
	123.7	2 508.4	4 837.6	3 198.1	4 691.5	6 938.2	8 508.8	2 016.7	Manuf. of wood
	331.0	17 530.3	7 881.8	4 085.6	17 743.7	17 498.8	63 286.9	5 682.7	Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing
	0.0	9 497.0	-	3 802.2	2 860.2	639.4	37 858.1	-	Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel
	561.1	29 087.6	6 569.8	3 714.8	4 435.3	10 034.3	66 043.1	3 544.6	Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres
	880.2	5 401.7	3 661.6	1 583.3	1 927.2	3 387.5	30 028.4	893.3	Manuf. of rubber and plastic products
	482.2	5 629.8	4 953.5	4 280.6	1 997.0	2 499.6	16 677.7	1 453.5	Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products
	2 874.2	18 236.5	13 618.2	4 666.2	7 734.2	16 080.2	65 655.9	7 434.0	Manuf. of basic metals
	546.8	13 312.4	9 683.1	2 569.6	8 940.0	17 046.8	52 726.6	3 708.0	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	172.4	21 285.4	13 499.0	4 645.9	14 980.2	23 155.9	91 742.0	3 441.6	Electrical and optical equipment
	30.1	11 487.3	7 784.2	6 500.2	2 669.7	25 120.1	92 516.3	8 724.9	Transport equipment
	680.4	16 850.1	10 268.2	6 635.4	6 674.4	15 433.9	65 873.0	-	Electricity, gas and water supply
	2 014.9	48 383.3	22 393.2	27 502.3	-	21 298.7	151 271.4	-	Construction
	2 372.3	51 210.5	19 220.8	25 148.7	11 825.6	23 797.0	182 028.1	-	Sale and repair of motor vehicles
	7 017.6	-	71 595.3	58 981.6	39 560.2	84 143.5	490 713.1	-	Wholesale trade and commission trade
	2 792.0	64 740.9	34 016.9	32 846.3	20 584.8	37 385.6	294 454.4	-	Retail trade
	722.4	11 597.3	8 268.4	5 995.2	3 546.9	4 160.3	70 880.5	-	Hotels and restaurants
	-	44 270.2	25 002.7	14 292.9	17 325.4	38 167.4	-	-	Transport, storage and communication
	2 557.9	-	23 869.2	18 372.8	13 360.8	51 755.3	303 178.1	-	Real estate, renting and business activities

Value added at factor cost. Million ECU. 1998

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Manufacturing	39 344.3	22 751.4	348 976.3	7 738.6	85 602.4	191 336.9	21 363.8	191 090.3
Food products, beverages and tobacco	5 089.3	4 360.3	26 689.0	1 891.9	13 246.5	25 105.6	3 631.3	18 046.8
Manuf. of textiles	2 645.6	617.1	7 820.0	867.9	4 837.3	7 681.6	406.5	18 912.4
Manuf. of leather	98.7	80.7	938.7	74.5	1 335.9	1 448.7	18.8	5 860.9
Manuf. of wood	600.6	682.4	4 954.4	123.9	2 031.2	1 000.9	171.7	4 294.9
Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing	2 819.4	2 412.1	24 701.9	502.5	7 178.3	15 211.3	1 922.8	11 775.4
Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel	1 076.6	20.9	3 916.3	512.3	1 517.8	3 890.3	-	3 311.6
Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres	6 937.4	2 216.7	35 648.3	737.5	8 139.1	22 923.3	8 049.9	14 872.6
Manuf. of rubber and plastic products	1 822.0	1 051.7	17 513.7	273.1	4 085.5	9 561.1	447.4	8 788.2
Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products	2 141.8	1 028.0	13 446.5	716.8	6 657.0	7 334.1	568.5	10 087.8
Manuf. of basic metals	5 788.5	2 421.2	43 698.5	798.9	11 489.5	24 164.9	559.8	30 728.9
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2 613.9	3 014.6	54 185.6	291.6	5 742.9	14 811.7	632.7	25 237.9
Electrical and optical equipment	1 051.4	2 218.7	48 452.9	378.1	6 170.6	25 299.3	4 031.7	18 051.5
Transport equipment	3 721.6	841.1	56 991.6	421.0	9 673.7	24 740.9	333.3	12 426.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	5 675.3	2 621.1	-	-	10 354.4	22 391.7	1 015.0	20 259.8
Construction	7 751.1	6 531.9	44 778.6	2 462.4	-	41 350.0	-	34 060.8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	2 897.2	-	-	-	-	14 180.3	-	11 543.3
Wholesale trade and commission trade	11 556.3	9 486.6	-	-	30 774.5	45 847.6	-	80 351.7
Retail trade	7 032.5	4 990.0	-	-	-	46 115.4	-	32 161.8
Hotels and restaurants	2 417.5	-	-	-	13 164.5	17 756.8	-	16 200.6
Transport, storage and communication	14 616.3	-	-	-	-	62 153.7	-	54 671.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	15 103.4	-	-	-	-	100 924.3	-	58 975.3

D: enterprises with 20 persons or more employed in industry and construction. EL: enterprises with 10 persons or more employed in industry and construction. IRL: enterprises with 3 persons or more employed in industry. Since additional information is not available, it is not possible to calculate the EU-15 total.

Personnel costs. Million ECU. 1998

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Manufacturing	25 067.2	15 324.3	268 841.4	4 294.3	49 921.3	137 629.2	6 423.6	110 015.9
Food products, beverages and tobacco	2 986.1	2 671.2	17 366.6	961.1	6 987.0	16 693.4	1 238.1	9 076.3
Manuf. of textiles	1 659.1	431.2	6 071.0	562.9	3 255.4	6 259.8	257.2	11 124.3
Manuf. of leather	68.0	45.7	744.1	50.2	921.9	1 128.7	16.3	3 396.4
Manuf. of wood	374.8	490.9	3 761.6	72.1	1 304.2	2 256.3	102.5	2 154.4
Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing	1 846.6	1 759.7	17 727.8	340.8	4 131.0	11 721.0	693.0	6 545.8
Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel	418.7	11.6	1 487.3	125.0	391.5	1 028.6	-	1 206.5
Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres	3 674.4	1 235.6	26 500.1	409.4	4 112.3	13 942.4	751.4	8 389.7
Manuf. of rubber and plastic products	1 141.7	677.4	12 839.4	146.8	2 463.7	7 033.2	252.2	4 995.5
Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products	1 354.0	625.7	9 580.8	158.7	3 495.7	5 177.6	294.6	5 770.2
Manuf. of basic metals	4 039.6	1 716.6	33 750.2	430.4	7 247.5	18 698.3	354.4	16 467.6
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 787.6	2 562.3	43 974.3	208.5	3 846.9	11 440.6	345.3	15 681.1
Electrical and optical equipment	2 281.3	1 497.6	40 195.5	129.9	3 704.8	20 544.3	1 643.5	11 261.4
Transport equipment	2 654.8	644.6	47 016.5	358.7	5 676.0	15 788.9	204.4	9 093.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	2 191.3	780.3	-	-	2 350.3	10 403.3	437.2	6 757.9
Construction	5 311.1	4 780.3	38 827.0	1 216.2	-	35 000.9	-	16 919.2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	1 745.6	-	-	-	-	11 056.2	-	5 174.2
Wholesale trade and commission trade	7 042.7	6 157.9	-	-	14 028.7	34 038.7	-	14 464.9
Retail trade	4 054.6	3 370.5	-	-	-	31 296.6	-	12 796.0
Hotels and restaurants	1 420.7	-	-	-	7 690.5	13 142.4	-	7 509.0
Transport, storage and communication	10 103.3	-	-	-	-	48 393.8	-	30 402.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	9 310.4	-	-	-	-	73 083.6	-	21 334.7

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Value added at factor cost. Million ECU. 1998

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	NO	
	2 155.8	50 689.0	32 656.1	36 893.7	25 124.2	63 210.5	217 807.6	15 365.7	Manufacturing
	185.9	9 308.7	1 421.6	2 104.2	2 005.7	3 288.3	28 162.7	1 c	Food products, beverages and tobacco
	175.4	1 131.8	1 308.4	2 711.4	500.6	493.3	9 694.2	259.3	Manuf. of textiles
	0.0	326.8	203.5	703.1	90.9	52.2	973.9	17.5	Manuf. of leather
	19.4	847.3	1 540.5	724.6	1 236.5	1 808.5	3 246.5	590.8	Manuf. of wood
	138.6	6 772.7	2 853.8	1 471.1	5 792.7	6 107.8	26 753.9	2 229.0	Manuf. of paper; publishing and printing
	0.0	1 168.9	1 c	484.1	290.4	258.4	3 328.9	1 c	Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel
	153.2	6 752.0	2 136.5	993.8	1 455.3	1 696.2	20 742.6	1 190.2	Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres
	282.9	1 868.8	1 988.9	520.0	793.4	1 252.1	11 615.4	313.2	Manuf. of rubber and plastic products
	209.5	2 159.3	2 054.3	1 685.7	805.2	884.6	7 037.7	518.5	Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products
	673.6	6 372.9	5 132.9	1 432.7	2 676.5	5 704.7	25 067.3	2 112.7	Manuf. of basic metals
	193.0	4 411.1	3 582.7	872.2	2 951.9	5 672.3	19 291.8	1 296.8	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	76.8	5 326.8	4 401.5	1 321.4	5 086.3	6 060.9	28 364.5	1 158.6	Electrical and optical equipment
	11.4	2 784.1	2 035.9	1 136.6	838.7	6 861.3	24 784.7	2 531.8	Transport equipment
	199.4	5 171.4	4 653.9	2 618.7	2 287.6	4 655.9	21 713.6	1	Electricity, gas and water supply
	912.7	35 637.5	10 488.1	5 631.9	1	8 079.1	50 483.2	1	Construction
	268.9	4 920.1	2 789.5	2 196.5	1 465.9	2 773.7	25 084.5	1	Sale and repair of motor vehicles
	743.7	1	9 946.9	6 407.9	4 748.7	10 929.5	66 486.9	1	Wholesale trade and commission trade
	517.6	13 078.8	7 013.4	4 292.2	3 571.8	6 482.6	59 180.9	1	Retail trade
	318.0	5 074.1	4 131.1	1 965.9	1 375.1	2 413.4	26 468.7	1	Hotels and restaurants
	1	22 534.8	11 644.1	5 965.3	7 386.5	13 333.0	1	1	Transport, storage and communication
	1 309.4	1	11 989.8	5 700.7	7 071.6	24 592.4	1	1	Real estate, renting and business activities

Personnel costs. Million ECU. 1998

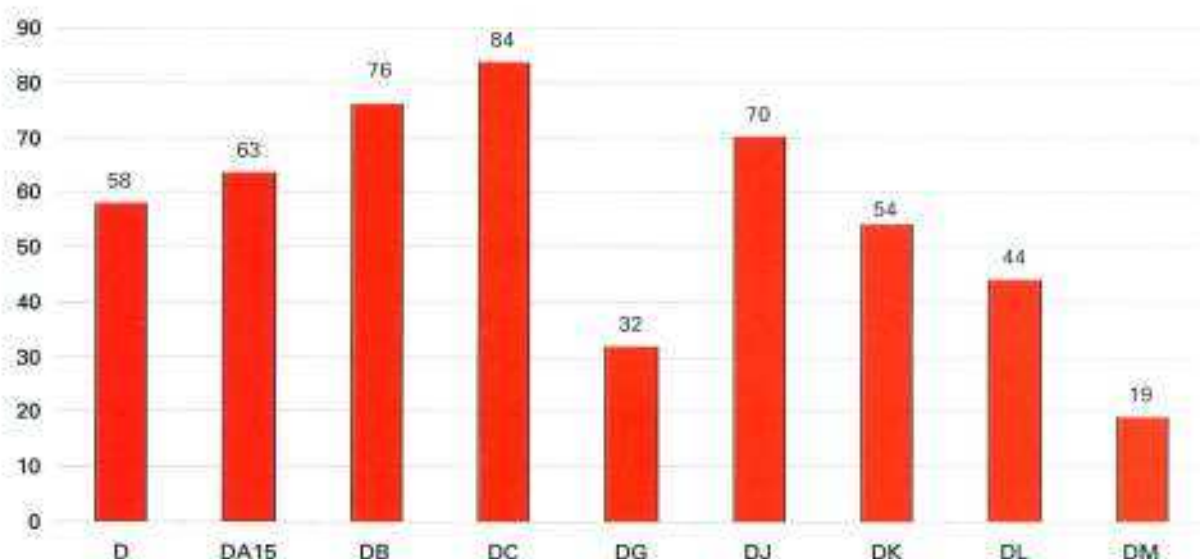
	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	NO	
	1 232.6	29 507.2	22 177.3	9 911.6	13 784.7	27 969.9	128 143.7	10 700.3	Manufacturing
	99.4	4 720.1	2 320.4	1 121.4	1 305.6	2 244.7	13 782.2	1 c	Food products, beverages and tobacco
	85.2	735.2	928.8	1 872.7	331.8	416.1	6 628.1	195.6	Manuf. of textiles
	0.0	86.8	160.1	535.8	63.7	39.1	683.7	16.3	Manuf. of leather
	13.2	542.7	1 037.5	432.4	773.6	1 257.9	2 009.9	460.3	Manuf. of wood
	85.3	3 952.8	1 753.6	779.5	2 796.6	3 738.2	15 208.8	1 609.8	Manuf. of paper; publishing and printing
	0.0	422.4	1 c	105.7	184.3	136.4	1 351.7	1 c	Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel
	55.1	3 281.6	1 267.4	513.6	663.8	1 872.0	10 404.1	627.9	Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres
	171.7	1 102.1	985.6	262.3	468.4	846.7	7 133.0	233.6	Manuf. of rubber and plastic products
	98.3	1 149.8	1 304.3	804.3	448.2	618.6	4 012.2	346.7	Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products
	447.1	4 176.1	3 577.5	928.3	1 655.0	4 216.0	15 897.8	1 338.6	Manuf. of basic metals
	116.4	3 063.2	2 714.6	570.1	2 069.5	4 082.3	12 731.4	968.6	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	54.0	3 509.1	3 149.4	837.2	2 013.9	4 219.7	17 090.4	880.8	Electrical and optical equipment
	7.8	1 736.0	1 321.0	658.7	598.8	3 363.4	16 039.4	1 766.3	Transport equipment
	81.3	1	2 203.7	534.2	487.1	1 253.3	5 995.4	1	Electricity, gas and water supply
	631.8	12 494.7	7 818.2	3 193.6	1	5 840.7	27 624.4	1	Construction
	140.7	3 060.8	1 945.0	1 271.1	843.3	1 910.8	11 324.1	1	Sale and repair of motor vehicles
	368.7	1	6 643.3	3 250.0	2 798.9	7 556.8	34 520.7	1	Wholesale trade and commission trade
	305.2	7 418.3	4 834.8	2 719.4	2 228.9	4 897.1	34 201.4	1	Retail trade
	197.7	2 912.9	2 627.6	1 258.7	943.3	1 801.7	14 999.2	1	Hotels and restaurants
	1	12 488.0	7 453.4	3 272.4	4 236.4	8 416.1	1	1	Transport, storage and communication
	911.6	1	5 993.7	2 873.4	3 928.1	13 680.5	85 485.1	1	Real estate, renting and business activities

Number of persons employed, 1998

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Manufacturing	661 321	490 564	6 379 319	235 706	2 409 980	3 979 120	263 762	4 862 817
Food products, beverages and tobacco	102 473	89 113	587 593	53 613	373 385	639 740	47 162	444 278
Manuf. of textiles	38 632	16 167	203 526	63 534	341 440	251 095	15 566	664 547
Manuf. of leather	2 668	1 664	25 655	3 947	74 678	48 099	1 145	219 803
Manuf. of wood	14 335	17 247	112 932	4 665	97 271	90 664	5 033	173 675
Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing	52 373	60 915	435 657	18 412	381 857	308 071	23 146	255 770
Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel	5 484	239	20 900	3 530	8 488	29 890	-	26 714
Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres	64 971	27 987	493 814	17 863	329 308	286 903	23 418	214 513
Manuf. of rubber and plastic products	28 891	21 352	351 961	9 249	305 913	219 031	10 495	303 987
Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products	35 681	20 393	250 800	16 166	166 117	151 338	9 986	265 012
Manuf. of basic metals	103 253	57 460	865 380	21 362	350 918	569 175	14 960	785 368
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	43 533	75 297	994 236	11 649	362 983	320 274	14 676	573 372
Electrical and optical equipment	52 933	46 301	892 865	9 290	149 358	501 055	60 222	455 009
Transport equipment	62 776	20 248	931 624	14 798	207 104	393 537	7 554	293 968
Electricity, gas and water supply	27 769	19 322	-	-	64 112	197 694	9 773	154 752
Construction	234 436	168 601	1 176 721	80 790	-	1 365 607	-	1 960 437
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	79 117	-	-	-	-	437 192	-	439 321
Wholesale trade and commission trade	215 167	176 800	-	-	880 298	946 523	-	1 015 238
Retail trade	281 569	195 857	-	-	-	1 429 869	-	1 599 913
Hotels and restaurants	149 047	-	1 076 300	-	962 776	679 392	-	775 076
Transport, storage and communication	256 383	-	-	-	-	1 428 104	-	1 109 623
Real estate, renting and business activities	383 294	-	-	-	-	2 244 418	-	1 695 795

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Share of small and medium-sized enterprises (with less than 250 persons employed)
in total employment, % 1998



D: Manufacturing industry; DA15: Food and beverages; DB: Textiles; DC: Leather; DG: Chemical industry; DJ: Basic metals and fabricated metal products; DK: Machinery and equipment; DL: Electrical and optical equipment; DM: Transport equipment.

Number of persons employed, 1998

L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	NO	
33 687	-	637 420	986 666	433 979	789 355	-	285 572	Manufacturing
4 206	-	82 835	131 396	44 271	69 639	-	56 225	Food products, beverages and tobacco
1 253	-	36 065	256 588	34 884	37 814	-	7 267	Manuf. of textiles
0	2 970	7 208	74 387	3 035	1 691	-	633	Manuf. of leather
489	19 725	41 056	57 711	28 137	42 881	-	35 433	Manuf. of wood
2 390	118 494	44 626	54 049	71 495	104 088	-	46 545	Manuf. of paper, publishing and printing
0	7 687	-	2 793	4 384	2 981	-	23	Coke, refined petroleum and nuclear fuel
1 498	70 639	37 331	24 288	18 493	40 304	-	33 482	Manuf. of chemicals and man-made fibres
3 953	34 208	28 080	21 661	15 385	25 633	-	6 822	Manuf. of rubber and plastic products
3 030	-	34 513	73 310	14 812	18 185	-	9 448	Manuf. of other non-metallic mineral products
11 126	129 759	99 869	97 391	52 752	128 931	-	35 023	Manuf. of basic metals
2 677	91 842	71 136	46 529	59 440	109 443	-	24 362	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1 964	93 719	75 097	59 096	60 235	98 971	-	20 705	Electrical and optical equipment
330	55 782	32 737	37 183	18 671	92 700	-	43 561	Transport equipment
1 485	38 276	37 113	38 263	18 882	27 837	-	-	Electricity, gas and water supply
25 235	442 039	248 135	353 576	-	215 062	-	-	Construction
5 885	138 542	78 435	135 706	34 302	75 816	-	-	Sale and repair of motor vehicles
12 499	431 243	199 258	366 317	82 974	217 000	-	-	Wholesale trade and commission trade
17 206	461 780	270 097	420 591	130 543	240 083	-	-	Retail trade
12 414	245 505	197 739	220 869	49 016	98 458	-	-	Hotels and restaurants
-	423 314	243 828	176 281	155 974	290 361	-	-	Transport, storage and communication
39 917	1 134 354	230 587	260 882	143 140	454 142	-	-	Real estate, renting and business activities

Industry and construction

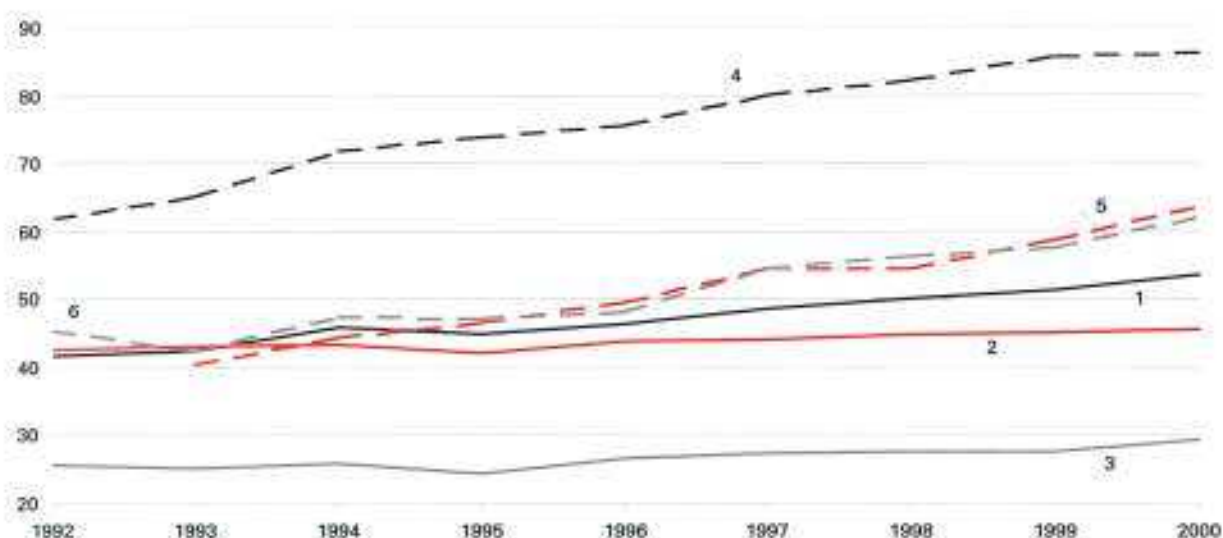
Business statistics about the industry and construction sectors have a long tradition; they are rich and of a high quality. In the Eurostat yearbook, several indicators are presented.

- **Labour productivity:** this aims at measuring the amount of wealth created within an industry by a given amount of labour. Apparent labour productivity relates value added at factor costs to the number of persons employed. Depending on the activity, apparent labour productivity stands at rather different levels. It is highest in the capital-intensive chemical industry and lowest in the labour-intensive textile industry.
- **Wage-adjusted labour productivity:** this relates value added at factor costs to the personnel costs, which partly takes account of the skill levels of the workforce. In addition, this ratio is corrected by the share of employees in total employment to take account of the work done by unpaid persons employed.
- **Production index for industry:** the European Union has experienced a favourable economic situation in the last five years. The industry production index showed a fairly strong growth from 1995 until the end of 2000.
The recent growth has been particularly pronounced in the capital goods industry, which, in terms of EU-15, represents approximately 25 % of the total industry; the intermediate goods industry (35 %) developed in line with the industry as a whole. The two other main industrial groupings — consumer goods and energy — have a weight of 27 and 13 %, respectively.
- **Employment index in industry:** in the European Union the industrial sector (total industry without construction) shows a gradual decrease in employment.
The domains of energy and non-durable consumer goods seem to be the most affected by that decrease. Nevertheless, since 1998, the domains of capital goods and durable consumer goods have recorded growth after a period of decrease between 1995 and 1998.
- **Producer prices index:** after showing a generally lower tendency in 1999, producer prices increased significantly in 2000. This evolution was due to the impact of energy which increased drastically. With some delay, this increase also affected the other domains.
- **Share of the gross operating surplus in value added:** value added is used to remunerate the production factors — capital in the form of the gross operating surplus (GOS), and labour in the form of the personnel costs. The relative share of the GOS varies greatly from sector to sector. It is close to 45 % in the chemical industry, and less than 30 % in labour-intensive industries such as the textile industry.
- **Value added in production:** this relates the value added to the value of production. It is an indicator of the degree of integration of a sector's enterprises, i.e. of the extent of the transformations they carry out on products during the production process. Structurally, a high ratio reflects the existence of a production process comprising an important share of transformation of the products in the manufacturing channel. This ratio is very stable over time but varies greatly from one activity to another.
- **Progress of high-technology industries:** the technological level of an industry is defined by the ratio of research and development expenditures in the total turnover of the industry. This ratio is a proxy of the efforts made by the industry towards innovation and technological progress. The dawn of the so-called 'information society' (a society whose wealth and growth is based on its ability to handle efficiently information) influences more and more enterprises' strategies. High-technology industries are, for example, computers, telecommunications and other IT industries.

Between 1990 and 1998, high-technology industries grew very fast in Ireland, Sweden, Finland and Portugal. In almost every country, it was superior to the growth of the low-technology industries. In Ireland and Finland, the growth of high-technology employment was above 5 % per year.

- **Recent developments in construction:** the production index in construction, which is slightly more volatile than the overall industrial production series, shows the evolution of output and activities within the construction sector.
In the year 2000, construction represented about 19 % of industrial production and roughly 5 % of the total economic output. However, its economic significance goes beyond that rate, since construction activity has an impact on the labour market and the construction of residential buildings especially causes additional spending on consumer goods.

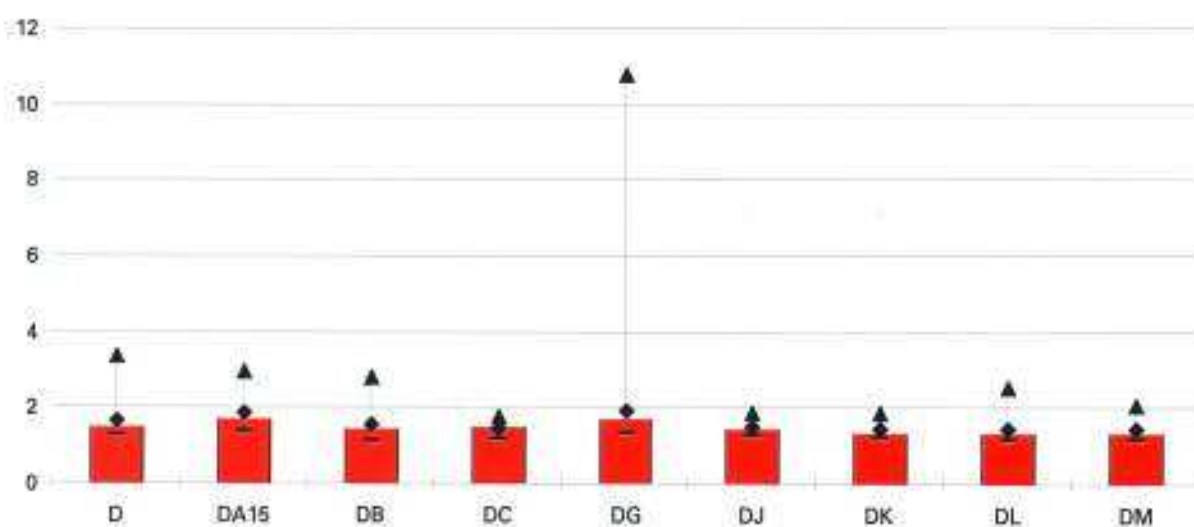
Evolution of labour productivity, 1 000 ECU/EUR. EU-15 estimates 1992-2000



1. Manufacturing; 2. Food products and beverages; 3. Textiles and textile products; 4. Chemicals and man-made fibres; 5. Electrical and optical equipment; 6. Transport equipment.

Enterprises with 20 persons or more employed. Labour productivity is defined here as the ratio of value added at constant prices to the number of persons employed.

Wage-adjusted labour productivity, %. EU-15 estimates 1998



Column: EU-15 average; ◆ median; ▲ maximum; ▬ minimum.

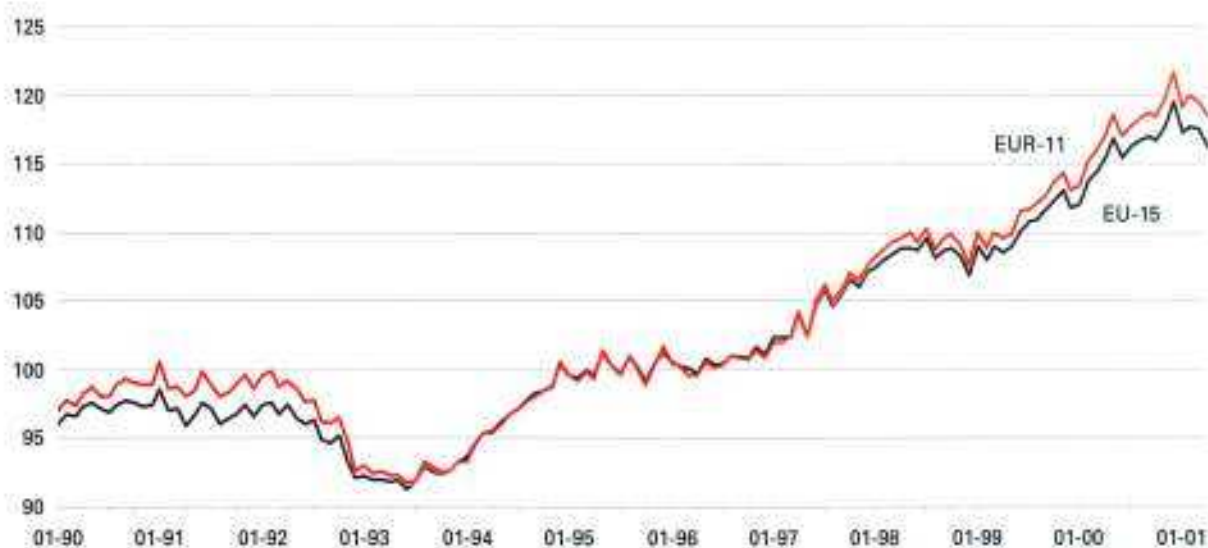
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Enterprises with 20 persons or more employed. Wage-adjusted labour productivity is defined here as the ratio of value added to personnel costs corrected by the share of employees in total employment.

Production, total industry (excluding construction). Year on year growth rates,
working days adjusted

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.4	-0.2	-1.3	-3.7	5.1	3.4	0.4	3.9	3.7	1.8	5.1	EU-15
EUR-11	2.8	0.6	-1.6	-4.8	4.5	3.4	0.4	4.2	4.3	2.0	5.7	EUR-11
B	7.0	-1.9	-0.4	-5.2	2.1	6.5	0.5	4.7	3.4	0.9	5.4	B
DK	0.7	0.2	3.0	-2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	5.3	2.1	1.8	6.3	DK
D	5.0	2.2	-2.2	-8.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	3.6	4.2	1.5	6.7	D
EL	-2.4	-1.4	-0.9	-3.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	8.4	3.3	5.1	EL
E	-0.1	-0.7	-4.0	-4.7	7.7	4.8	-1.3	7.0	5.4	2.6	4.4	E
F	1.4	-0.3	-0.9	-3.8	4.2	2.4	0.9	3.8	5.2	2.1	3.4	F
IRL	4.7	3.2	9.2	5.6	12.0	20.5	8.1	17.5	19.8	14.8	15.4	IRL
I	-0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-2.2	6.2	6.2	-1.9	3.9	1.0	0.0	4.8	I
L	-0.8	0.3	-0.7	-4.4	5.9	0.4	0.2	5.8	8.1	1.6	5.0	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.4	0.2	2.4	2.2	2.9	NL
A	7.6	1.6	-1.0	-2.1	4.6	9.1	1.0	6.3	8.2	6.0	9.2	A
P	9.1	1.3	-1.7	-4.4	-0.3	4.7	5.6	2.3	5.7	3.0	0.0	P
FIN	-0.6	-8.7	1.1	5.2	11.0	6.3	3.7	9.2	8.2	6.1	10.8	FIN
S	6.9	-5.1	-2.3	-1.0	10.9	10.6	1.7	7.1	3.8	3.9	8.6	S
UK	-0.1	-3.4	0.1	2.4	6.5	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.5	UK
NO	2.5	2.5	5.7	3.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	3.4	-0.6	-0.2	1.9	NO
US	-0.2	-2.1	3.2	3.4	5.5	4.8	4.4	6.4	4.1	3.5	-	US
JP	4.1	1.8	-5.9	-3.3	1.3	3.4	2.1	3.6	-6.5	0.7	-	JP

EU-15 and EUR-11 production indices, total industry (excluding construction)



Black: EU-15, seasonally adjusted; colour: EUR-11, seasonally adjusted.

Employment, total industry (excluding construction). Year on year growth rates. Gross

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-0.9	-1.4	-1.0	0.1	-1.0	-0.4	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-1.6	-2.0	-1.4	0.7	-0.7	0.2	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-1.2	-0.8	1.5	0.8	2.6	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-1.0	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.8	DK
D	2.8	1.4	-10.2	-8.8	-6.5	-4.0	-3.8	-3.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	2.7	-2.9	-3.0	-9.4	-2.6	0.5	0.6	3.2	4.9	-2.8	3.4	E
F	-	-1.8	-3.3	-4.6	-2.3	0.2	-1.3	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.4	F
IRL	2.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	2.4	5.4	4.1	6.1	2.3	-	-	IRL
I	-1.8	-2.8	-5.5	-5.9	-2.9	-1.6	-1.6	-2.2	-2.0	-3.0	-2.2	I
L	-1.9	0.9	-0.8	-5.1	-3.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	L
NL	1.7	-0.7	-0.8	-3.7	-2.8	-0.4	-0.7	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	NL
A	-	0.0	-2.8	-6.1	-2.9	-1.1	-4.2	-2.0	1.6	-1.5	0.3	A
P	-1.4	-1.7	-3.1	-6.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-2.1	-2.9	-2.8	P
FIN	-1.2	-9.2	-9.7	-6.5	0.3	6.7	0.9	0.5	2.5	2.7	1.2	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	-3.1	-8.2	-6.6	-4.2	-0.4	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.3	-3.3	-3.0	UK
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	US
JP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JP

DASEX

Further reading:

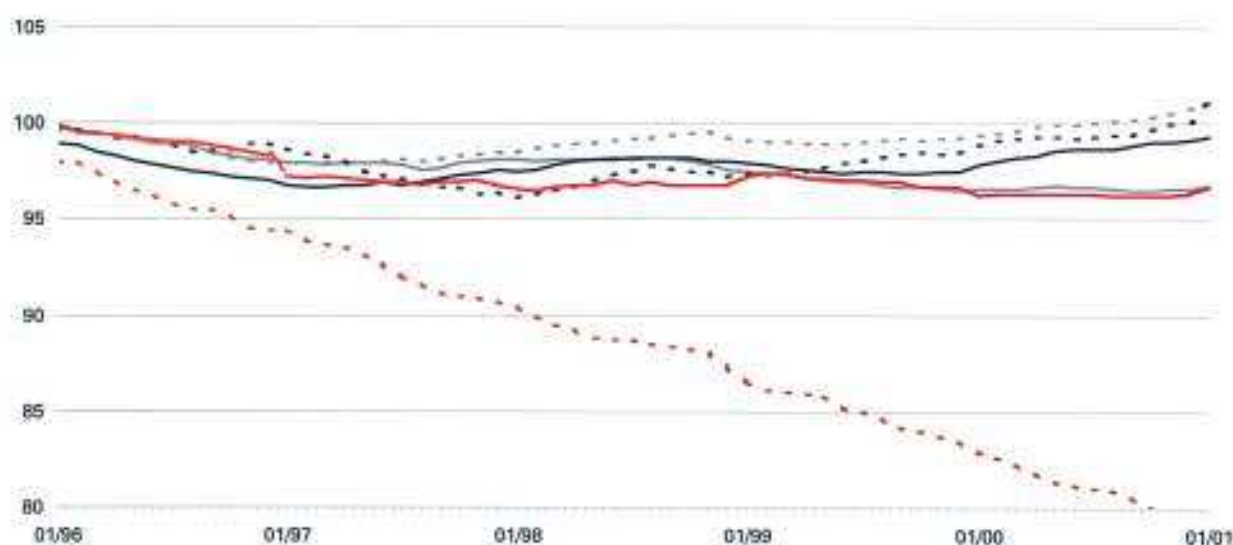
Eurostat publications

- Panorama of European Business — Industry (PDF)
- Monthly panorama of European business, 2000

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Employment index in the EU, seasonally adjusted. 1995 = 100

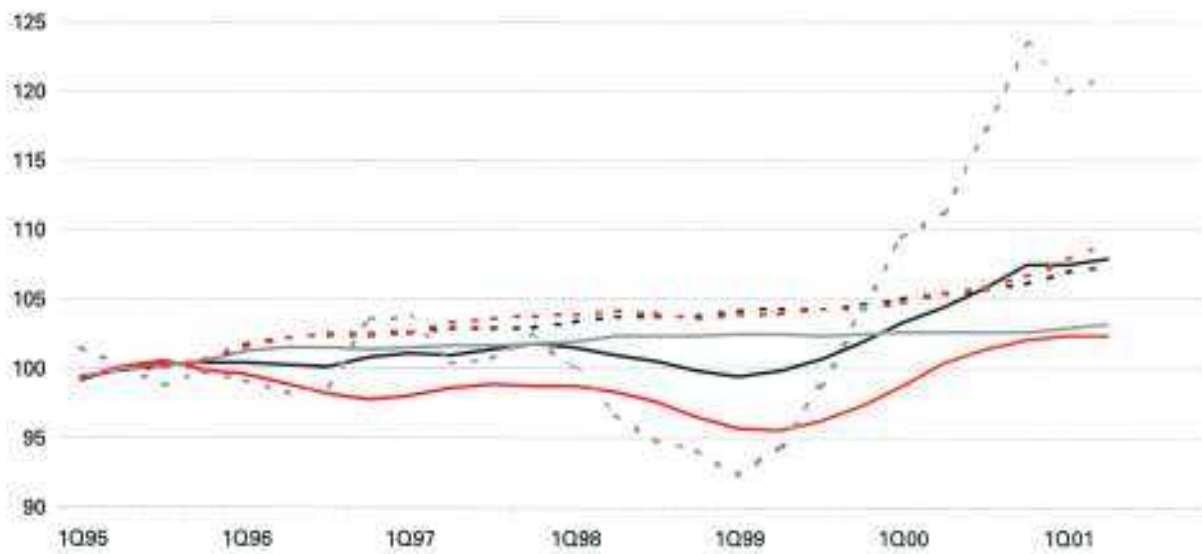


Black: total industry; colour: intermediate goods; grey: capital goods; dotted black: consumer durables; dotted colour: consumer non-durables; dotted grey: energy.

DASEX

Industrial producer prices for the main industrial groupings in EU-15. Gross: 1995 = 100

0814A



Black: total industry; colour: intermediate goods; grey: capital goods; dotted black: durables; dotted colour: non-durables; dotted grey: energy.

Producer prices, total industry (excluding construction), Year on year growth rates, Gross

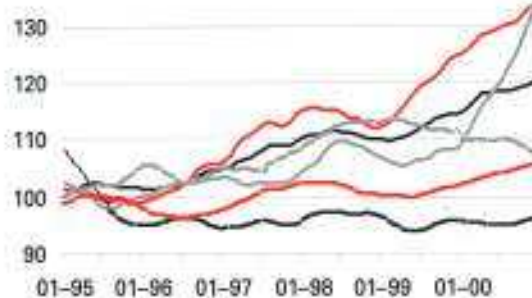
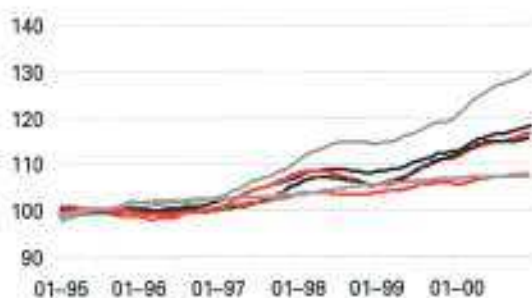
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	3.6	0.4	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	4.8	EU-15
EUR-11	-	2.0	1.2	-0.9	1.7	3.6	0.3	1.1	-0.8	-0.4	5.5	EUR-11
B	0.6	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.7	-1.2	-0.5	8.6	B
DK	1.7	1.0	-0.9	-1.1	0.7	3.7	1.5	1.8	-0.4	1.2	4.9	DK
D	1.6	2.4	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.7	-1.2	1.1	-0.4	-1.0	3.4	D
EL	23.5	13.2	11.8	9.0	8.0	9.2	6.2	4.0	2.6	3.3	7.7	EL
E	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.4	4.2	6.4	1.7	1.0	-0.7	0.7	5.5	E
F	1.7	1.0	0.6	-1.0	-0.3	2.1	0.2	0.1	-1.7	-0.2	5.5	F
IRL	0.2	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	6.1	IRL
I	4.1	3.3	1.9	3.8	3.7	7.9	1.9	1.3	0.1	-0.2	6.0	I
L	-2.1	1.4	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.4	-4.3	2.9	2.6	-2.1	6.2	L
NL	1.6	2.2	-0.4	-1.5	-0.7	3.0	1.9	3.2	-2.3	-0.5	11.7	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	-	4.0	1.6	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	-3.7	1.5	16.0	P
FIN	3.2	-0.3	1.4	2.8	1.9	1.7	-0.9	1.3	-1.4	-1.2	7.5	FIN
S	-	2.2	-0.2	2.1	4.3	8.0	0.6	1.1	-0.4	0.1	4.1	S
UK	4.7	4.1	-3.0	6.0	-1.5	2.8	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	UK
US	1.6	1.2	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-0.7	-1.7	0.6	-1.3	-1.5	-	US
JP	3.6	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.4	3.5	2.4	-0.1	-7.5	0.9	-	JP

00300

Industrial production index: main industrial groupings, trend series, 1995 = 100

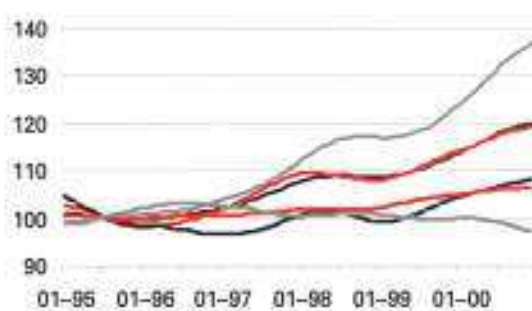
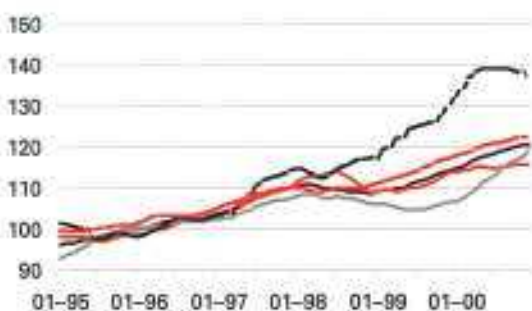
DCC/XX

EU-15



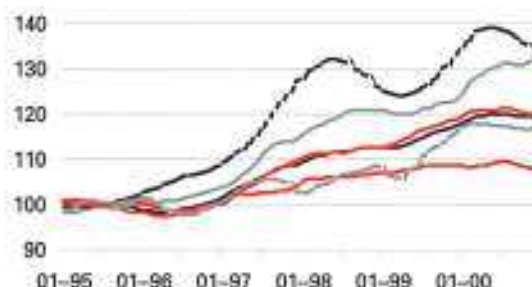
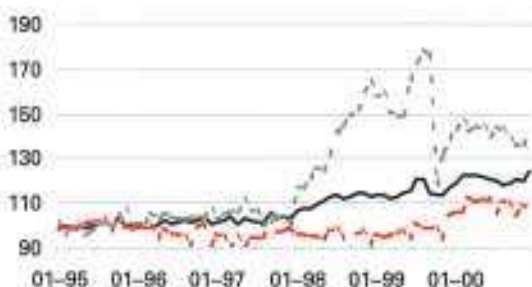
B

DK



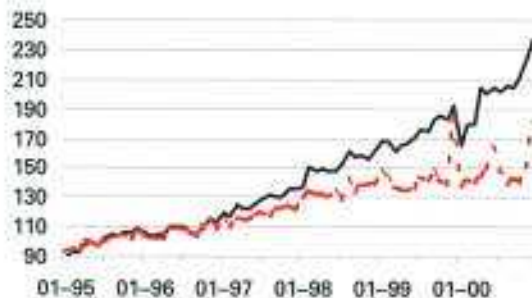
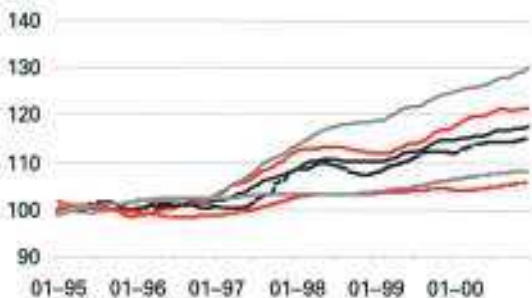
D

EL



E

F

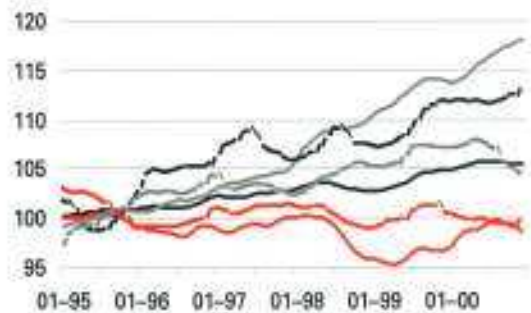
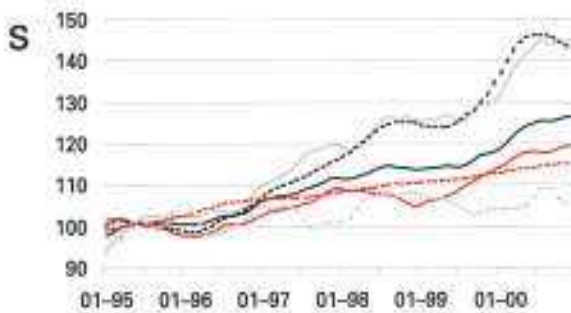
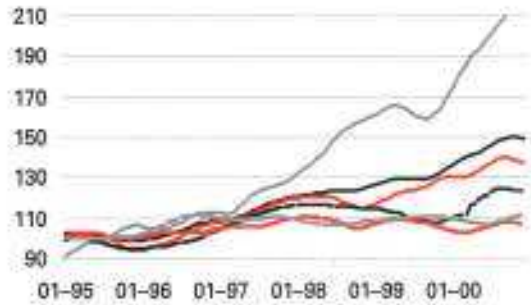
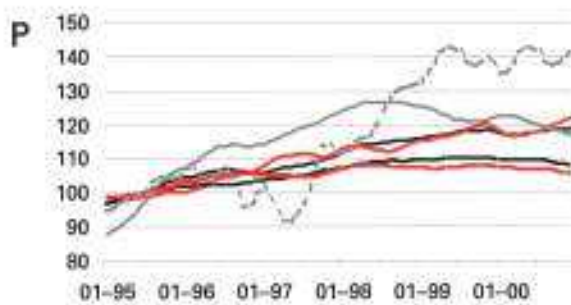
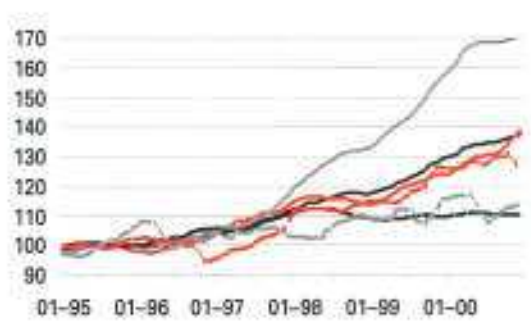
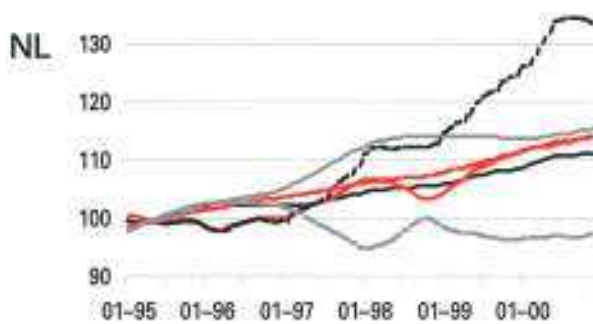
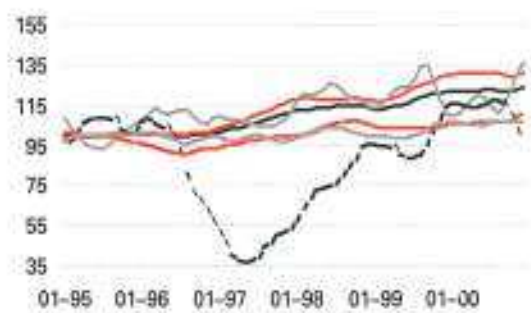
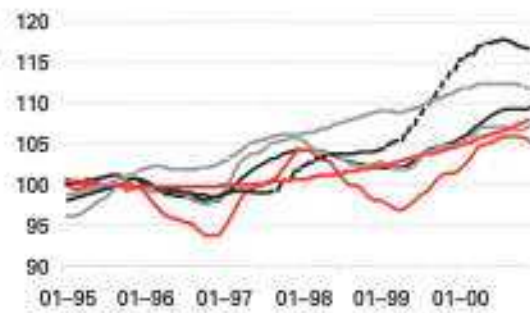


IRL

Black: total industry; colour: intermediate goods; grey: capital goods; dotted black: consumer durables; dotted colour: consumer non-durables; dotted grey: energy.

The scales for each country may be different.

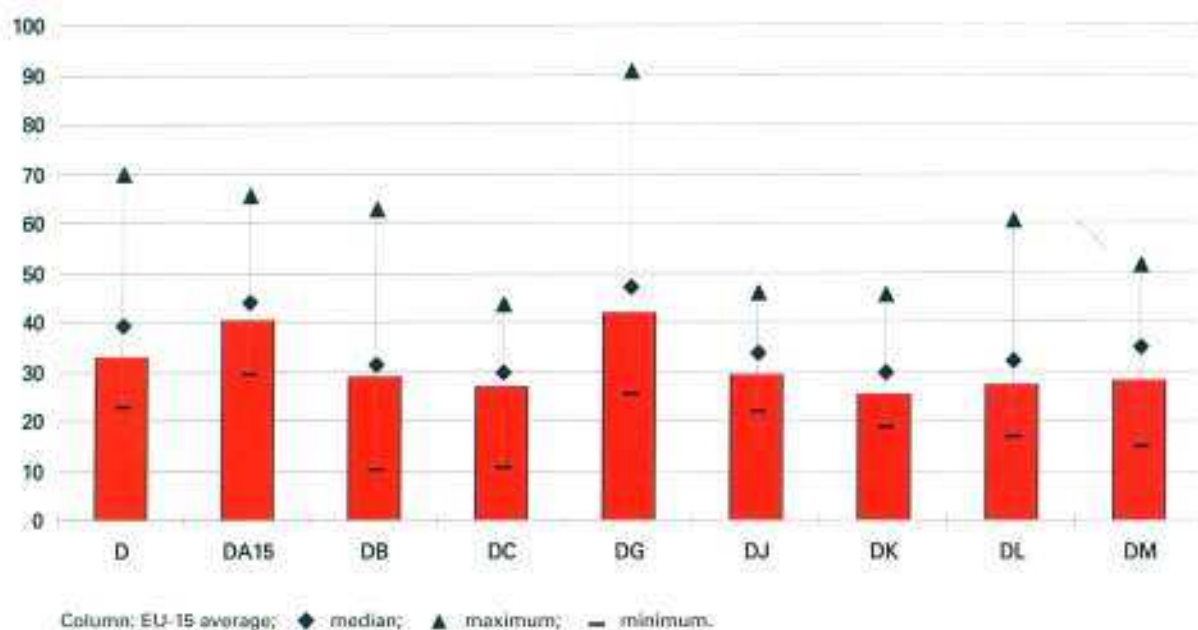
Industrial production index: main industrial groupings, trend series: 1995 = 100



Black: total industry; colour: intermediate goods; grey: capital goods; dotted black: consumer durables; dotted colour: consumer non-durables; dotted grey: energy.

The scales for each country may be different.

Share of gross operating surplus in value added, %. EU-15 estimates 1998



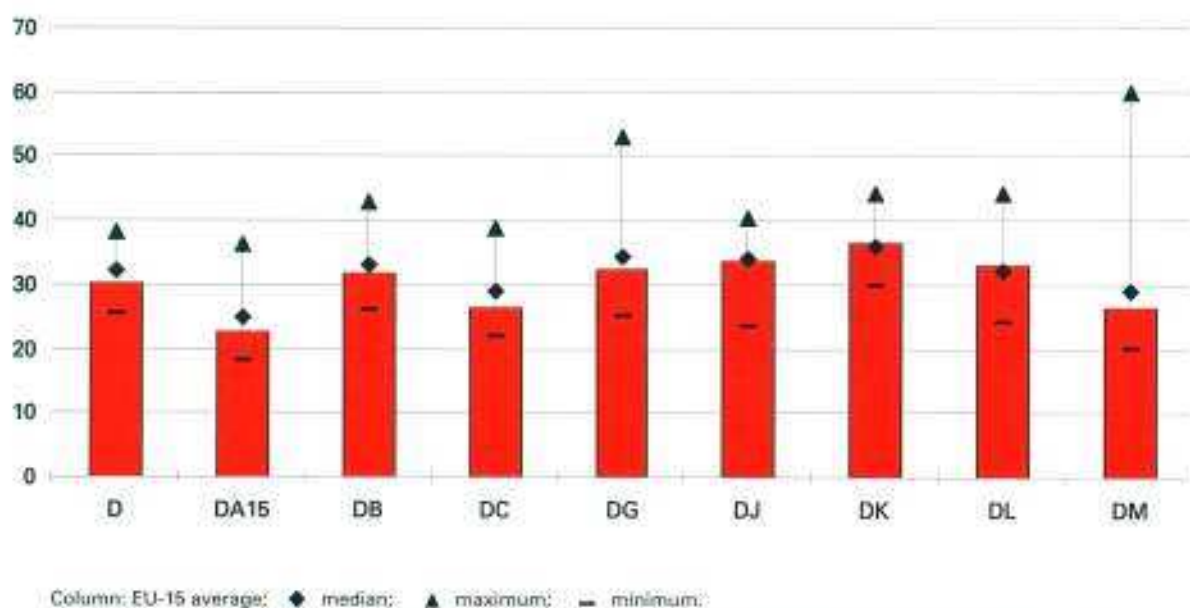
D: Manufacturing industry; DA15: Food and beverages; DB: Textiles; DC: Leather; DG: Chemical industry; DJ: Basic metals and fabricated metal products; DK: Machinery and equipment; DL: Electrical and optical equipment; DM: Transport equipment.

Enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

OECD/EU

4

Share of value added in production, %. EU-15 estimates 1998

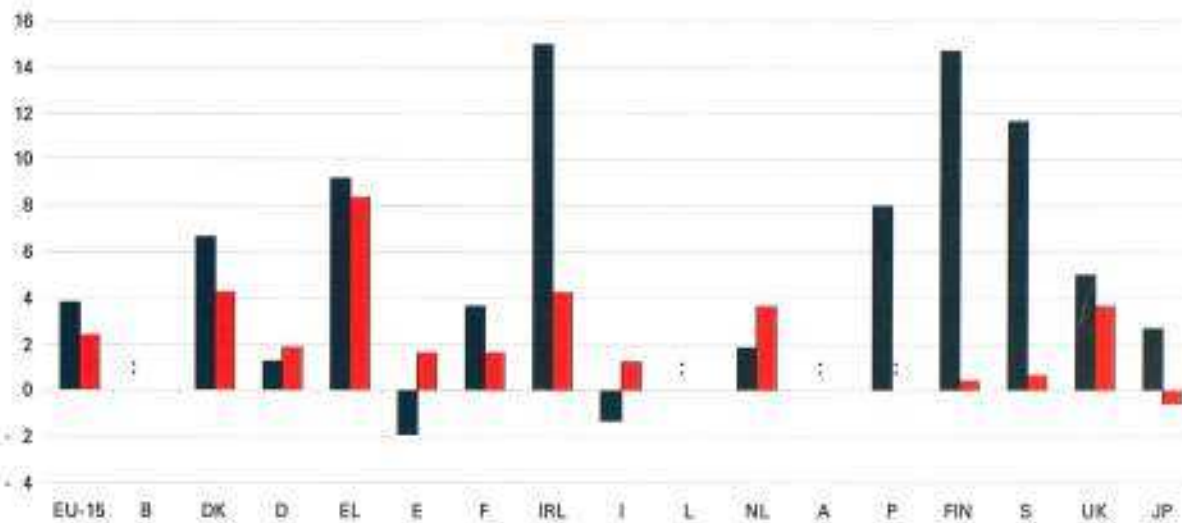


D: Manufacturing industry; DA15: Food and beverages; DB: Textiles; DC: Leather; DG: Chemical industry; DJ: Basic metals and fabricated metal products; DK: Machinery and equipment; DL: Electrical and optical equipment; DM: Transport equipment.

Enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

OECD/EU

Annual growth rate of value added in high- and low-technology industries between 1990 and 1998. %



Black: high-technology industries; colour: low-technology industries.

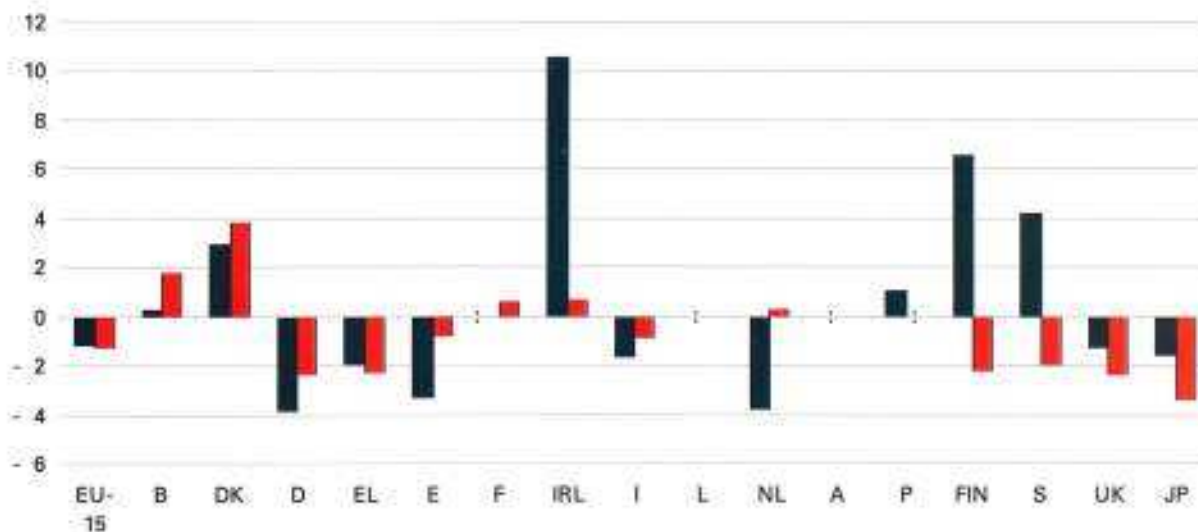
High-technology industries include the manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft; office machinery and computers; radio, television and communication equipment; and pharmaceuticals. Low-technology industries include food, beverages and tobacco; textiles and leather; paper and printing industries; and wood products. The data relate to enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 12 EU-15 construction activity falls by 1.2 %
- No 21 Euro-zone construction output rises by 2.2 %
- No 22 Industrial employment in the euro zone rises by 0.4 % in the final quarter of 2000
- No 24 Latest developments for EU and euro-zone output prices in the first quarter of 2001

Annual growth rate of employment in high- and low-technology industries between 1990 and 1998. %



Black: high-technology industries; colour: low-technology industries.

High-technology industries include the manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft; office machinery and computers; radio, television and communication equipment; and pharmaceuticals. Low-technology industries include food, beverages and tobacco; textiles and leather; paper and printing industries; and wood products. The data relate to enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

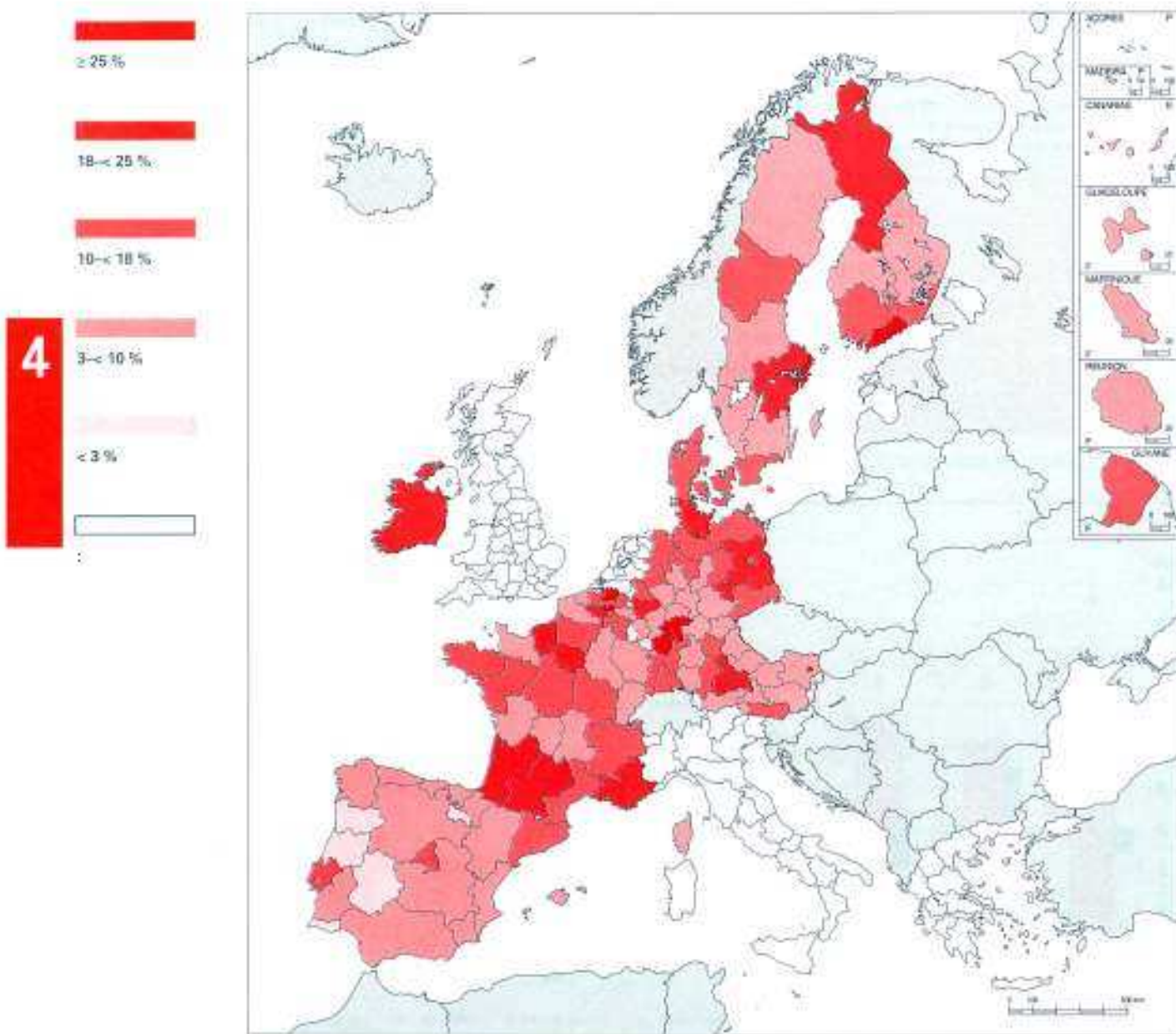
The share of **high-technology industries** in total manufacturing employment is highest in northern Europe and in the vicinity of large cities (Frankfurt, Hamburg, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, etc.). The position of Ireland as a whole among the regions where high-technology employment is relatively strong relates to the fact that this country is specialised in high-technology industries.

Some specific regions also appear where it is known that high-technology areas have developed combining active universities; research centres and large

high-technology industries: for instance, in the Pohjois-Suomi region in northern Finland, there is the Oulu valley where many knowledge-intensive activities developed, and in the Midi-Pyrénées, in southern France, the aerospace industry has developed in the area of Toulouse.

Please note that due to data availability at the regional level, the definition of high-technology industries also includes other transport industries such as ship-building and not aerospace industries only.

Share of high-technology industries' employment in total manufacturing, %, 1998



NUTS 2, NUTS 95. High-technology industries include the manufacture of other transport equipment (aircraft, railways, ships and motorcycles); office machinery and computers; radio, television and communication equipment, and chemicals (including pharmaceuticals). The data relate to local units belonging to enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

In southern Europe, **low-technology industries** (defined in the map's footnote) have the largest share in total manufacturing employment. The

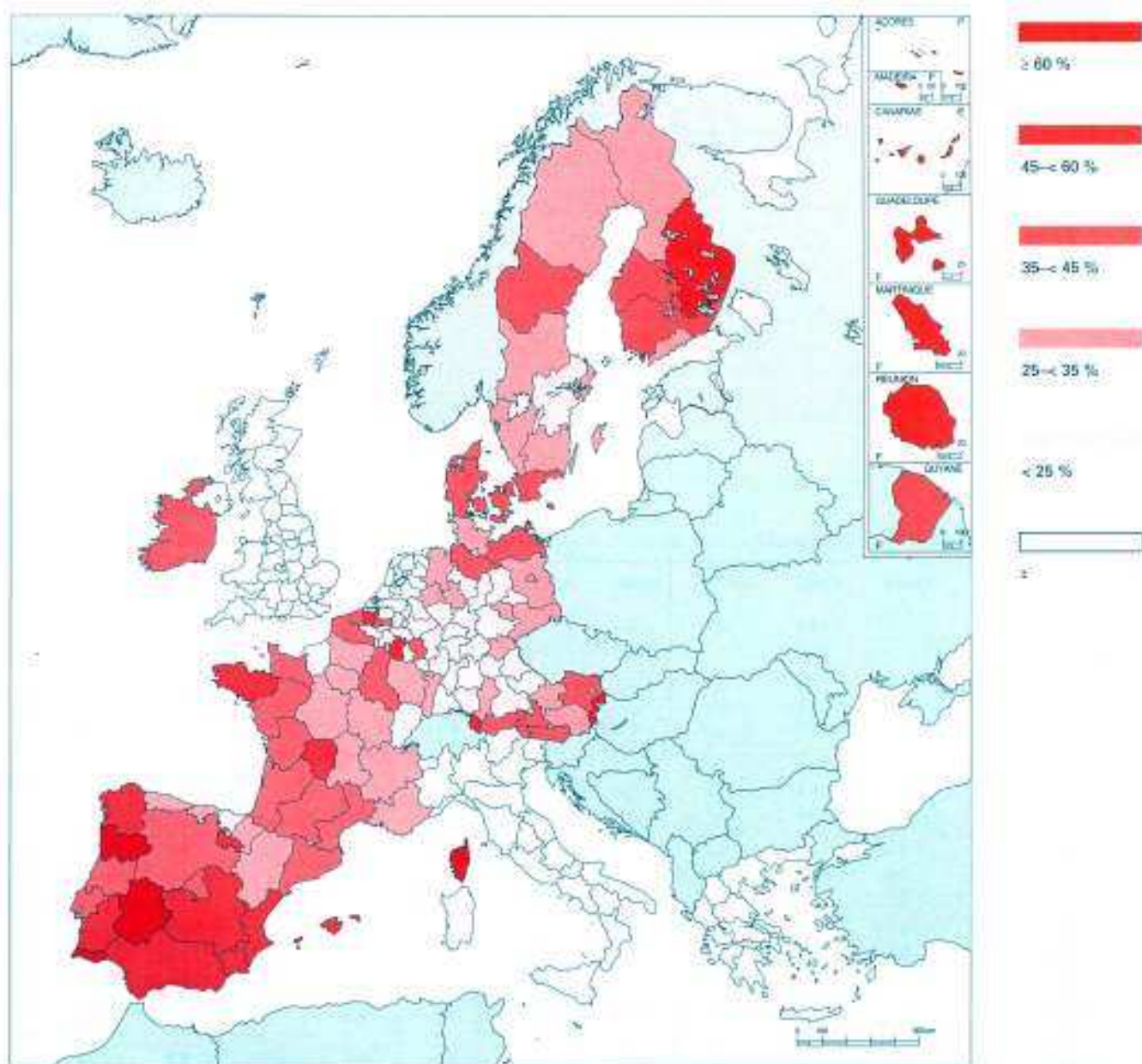
textile and leather industry is also dominant in some of the southern European regions such as the northern part of Portugal and in Italy.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 26 Latest developments for the production index of total industry (excluding construction)
- No 30 Developments for construction in the first quarter of 2001
- No 31 Developments for labour input indicators during the first quarter of 2001

Share of low-technology industries' employment in total manufacturing, % 1998



NUTS 2, NUTS 95. Low-technology industries include food, beverages and tobacco; textiles and leather; paper and printing industries; and wood products. The data relate to local units belonging to enterprises with 20 persons or more employed.

Construction: breakdown by activity. EU-15 estimates. 1998

	Share of activity in construction total employment (%)	Value added in production (%)	Share of gross operating surplus in value added (%)	Wage-adjusted labour productivity (%)	Share of employees in persons employed (%)
Construction	100	33	34	119	79
Site preparation	3	36	36	127	81
Building of complete constructions and civil engineering	53	30	34	125	83
Building installation	25	39	31	115	79
Building completion	18	43	37	106	66
Renting of construction equipment with operator	1	49	44	142	79

Further reading:

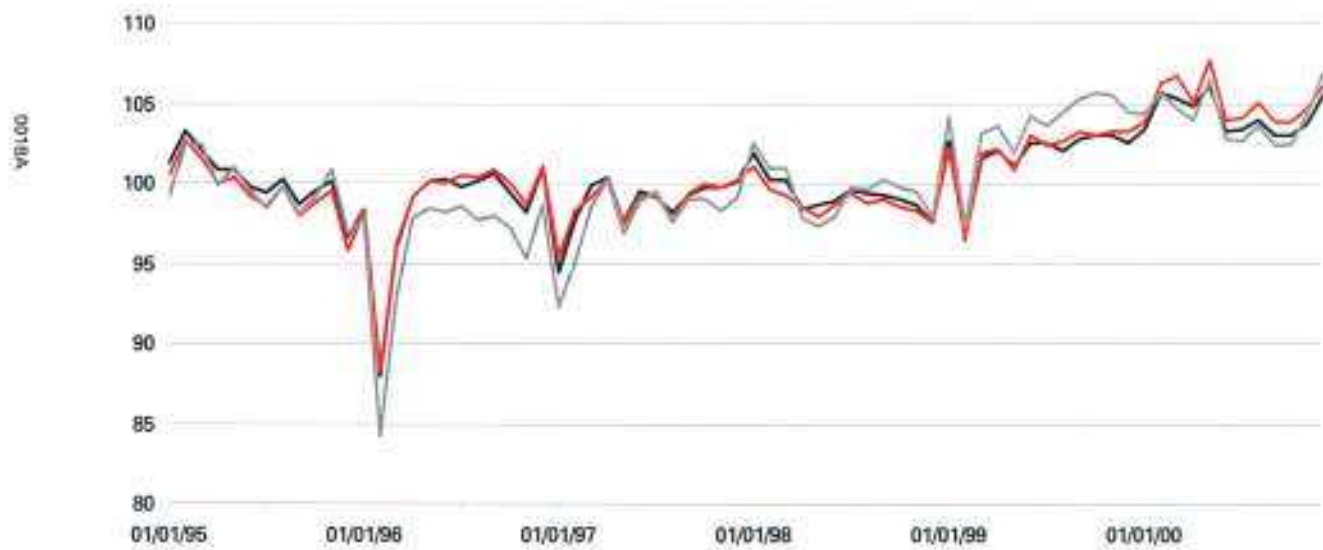
Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 32 Structural business statistics — High-technology industries — Key manufacturing sectors
- No 35 Developments for output prices during the second quarter of 2001
- No 36 Latest developments for the production index of total industry (excluding construction) during the second quarter of 2001
- No 39 Developments for construction in the second quarter of 2001
- No 41 Developments for labour input indicators during the second quarter of 2001 — Industrial employment down by 0.2 % in the EU

Employment in the construction sector. Year on year growth rates. Gross

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	-3.8	-4.8	-0.3	0.8	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.2	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	-3.0	-4.5	-0.6	0.7	-1.8	-1.0	-0.7	:	:	EUR-11
B	5.2	4.7	0.5	-2.9	-1.5	2.1	-0.8	-0.2	2.9	6.5	5.6	B
DK	:	:	4.1	0.9	10.5	3.6	206.8	25.5	0.9	0.0	3.0	DK
D	:	:	1.5	3.1	4.6	0.5	-7.1	-6.9	-7.7	-1.5	-5.5	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	7.7	4.3	-6.1	-8.8	-2.9	7.2	3.6	-5.7	5.2	:	:	E
F	1.8	-0.7	-3.6	-5.7	-1.6	-0.2	-3.4	-1.8	-0.1	2.3	3.9	F
IRL	9.5	-3.2	-2.1	-6.0	2.6	4.4	8.2	9.2	8.8	-6.5	6.1	IRL
I	3.5	5.6	-5.8	-9.4	-3.9	-3.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	:	:	I
L	6.8	3.7	0.6	-0.6	-4.8	-2.5	-0.8	0.1	2.0	2.0	1.6	L
NL	1.9	-0.4	-0.6	-1.2	-0.8	2.6	3.2	3.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	NL
A	:	0.8	4.8	0.9	1.3	-3.4	5.4	-0.8	8.0	-4.2	-1.9	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	P
FIN	1.8	-12.4	-16.5	-17.0	-10.9	6.1	2.2	10.2	6.7	7.5	:	FIN
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S
UK	0.6	-8.3	-9.5	-8.1	-0.2	1.6	3.5	10.4	10.9	0.9	2.7	UK
NO	:	-5.9	-5.8	-4.9	2.5	5.3	4.6	7.7	4.7	2.9	0.7	NO

EU-15 production indices for construction, seasonally adjusted. 1995 = 100



Black: total construction; colour: building; dark grey: civil engineering.

Building permits: dwellings authorised. Year on year growth rates. Gross

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-7	-2	1	2	-1	-4	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-6	-4	0	3	-1	-4	EUR-11
B	2	-9	7	10	0	-21	8	3	-25	20	-8	B
DK	-28	-22	2	-15	0	-12	51	-2	5	-8	-7	DK
D	42	2	20	25	17	-10	-10	-8	-10	-8	-31	D
EL	2	-17	-15	-7	2	-12	22	3	9	-	-	EL
E	-4	-8	6	-2	6	19	-6	15	19	11	8	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-14	-2	-1	20	-8	9	F
IRL	8	-7	4	13	7	12	21	6	28	-50	-	IRL
I	12	1	0	-18	4	-3	-8	-9	-18	12	-	I
L	27	17	-3	-7	-32	-2	5	22	-6	16	-	L
NL	-13	-8	6	3	19	-8	4	-1	-14	-4	-7	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	13	13	9	-4	P
FIN	-24	-19	-30	-13	-16	-21	33	-24	4	16	-3	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	-18	0	-4	18	8	-17	3	9	-6	1	-4	UK
NO	-	-15	-7	-12	87	-7	-4	17	-9	-1	27	NO
US	-13	-15	18	7	13	-7	9	0	10	3	-	US
JP	3	-20	2	6	6	-6	12	-16	-14	1	-	JP

D: data refer to Germany as constituted after 3 October 1990. Data prior to 1991 have been estimated by Eurostat. UK, US, JP: dwellings started.

Volume of sales in retail trade

From 1996 until 2000, retail trade growth for EU-15 accelerated constantly showing a positive general economic climate. At individual level and since 1998, practically all Member States have recorded a positive growth in the volume of sales. It has been particularly strong in household goods, followed by food products and, finally, less pronounced in textile products.

Retail and wholesale trade

Since 1995, structural business statistics have been collected in the area of distributive trades according to the SBS regulation's harmonised framework. Short-term indicators have been collected at EU level in this area since reference year 1998.

Distributive trades are the motor, wholesale and retail trades.

One of the basic sets of information provided by structural business statistics is on the **relative size of industries**. This size is measured here in terms of turnover and in terms of employment. Turnover represents the sales of an activity. Employment shares indicate which industries provide most jobs.

While retail trade provides more than half of the jobs in distributive trades, it accounts for slightly less than one third of turnover. This shows that the turnover per head is lower in retail trade than in distributive trades in general. The opposite situation is found in the highly concentrated productive activity of wholesale trade. Motor trade represents 15 % of the total distributive trades' turnover and employment.

The average size of enterprises is an indicator of concentration; the higher the average size of businesses, the more concentrated the industry. For instance, the average turnover in non-specialised stores (e.g. supermarkets) is much higher than in specialised ones.

In all EU countries, the **retail sale of food products** constitutes a large share of total retail trade activities both in terms of total sales (turnover) and in terms of number of persons employed. This share ranges from approximately one third in Denmark, Austria and Portugal to close to one half in France and Ireland.

The retail sale of food is carried out either in specialised or non-specialised stores. In the EU as a whole, more than 80 % of food products are sold in non-specialised stores such as supermarkets. This turnover share is lowest in Spain (around 60 %) and highest in Finland (more than 90 %).

Further reading:

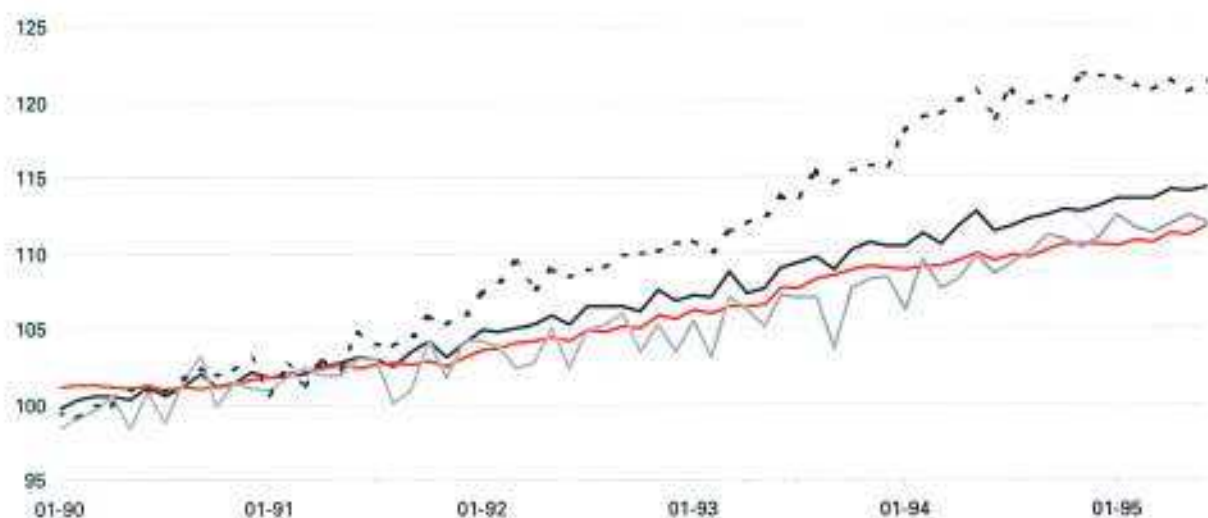
Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 7 Distributive trades statistics — Wholesale trade in Europe
- No 15 Distributive trades statistics — Wholesale intermediaries
- No 19 Retail trade: companies and products
- No 33 Developments for retail trade
- No 38 Developments for retail trade during the second quarter of 2001
- No 40 Distributive trades statistics — Retail trade in Europe

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Retail trade, volume of sales in EU-15, seasonally adjusted. 1995 = 100



Black: total retail trade; colour: food, drinks and tobacco; grey: textiles, clothing and footwear; dotted black: household goods.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

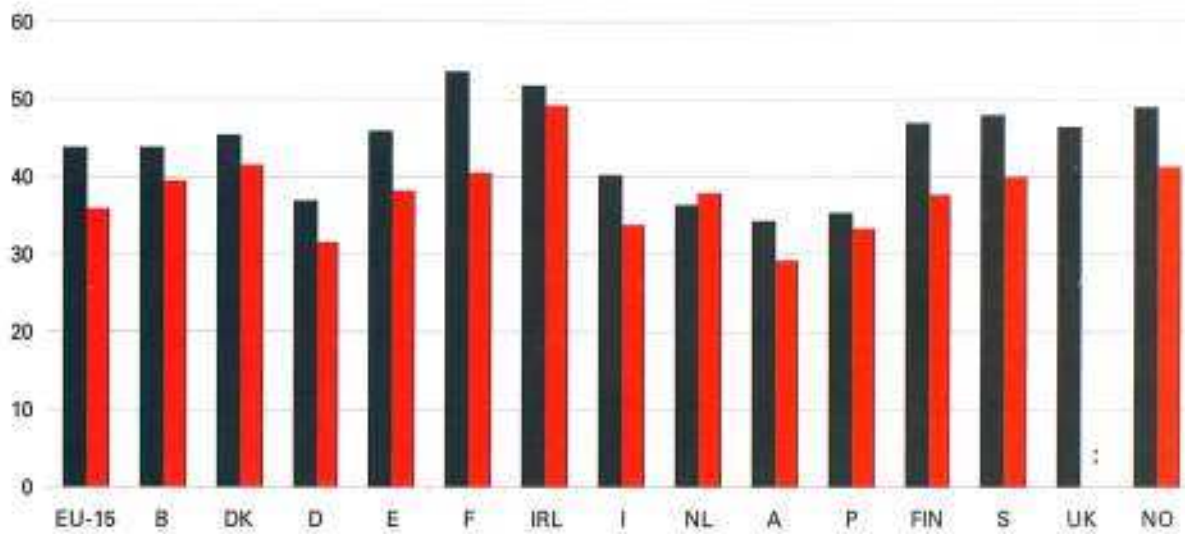
- Monthly panorama of European business — Annual subscription 2001: PDF
- Panorama of European Business — Distributive trades (PDF)
- Enterprises in Europe — Sixth report

Retail trade, volume of sales, Year on year growth rate, working days adjusted

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	1.2	3.0	2.6	2.3	EUR-11
B	:	:	0.6	-1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.2	4.7	1.9	6.6	B
DK	0.3	2.3	-1.3	0.9	5.1	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.2	DK
D	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	-1.0	-1.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.4	EL
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.7	2.0	6.1	3.3	2.8	E
F	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	2.9	4.5	4.7	3.6	F
IRL	2.8	-0.2	3.0	1.7	4.2	2.6	4.2	6.8	7.7	7.8	9.0	IRL
I	:	-1.3	-0.8	-1.4	-1.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	-0.4	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	-0.5	6.8	3.1	2.6	1.8	L
NL	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.7	NL
A	:	2.3	0.7	-0.7	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.0	A
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.0	3.3	10.0	5.3	3.5	P
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.1	4.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	FIN
S	:	3.5	-4.1	-3.1	-0.4	0.5	0.7	2.3	3.8	5.9	7.1	S
UK	0.3	-1.2	0.7	3.0	3.6	1.3	3.3	5.0	3.0	3.4	4.5	UK
NO	:	0.8	1.6	2.1	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.8	4.8	2.0	1.7	NO

Share of retail sale of food in total retail trade in terms of turnover and employment.
%, 1998

0016N

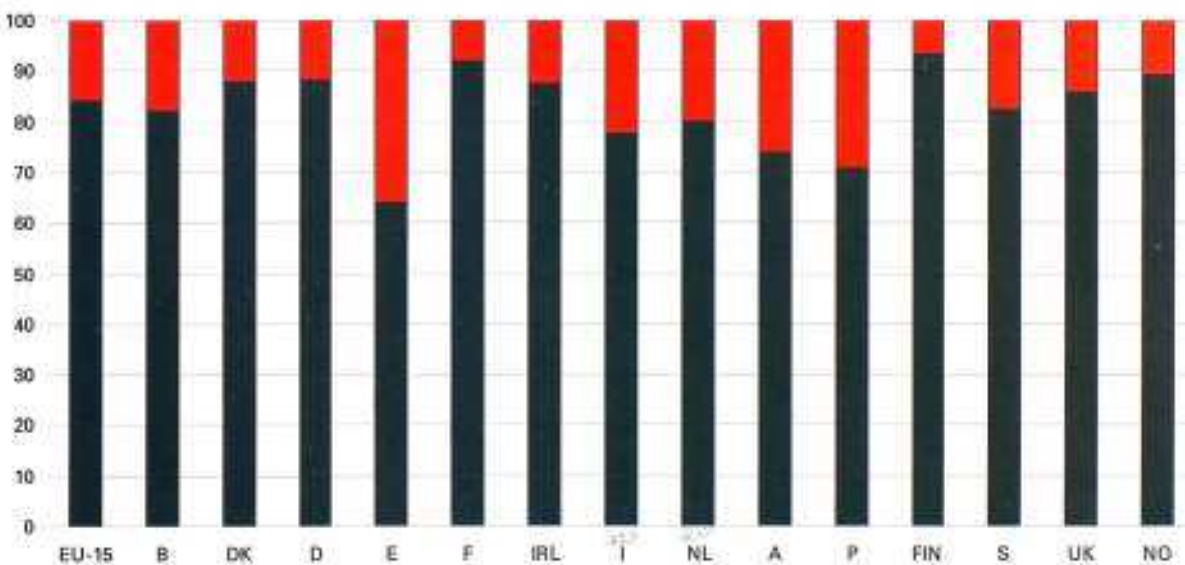


Black: turnover; colour: employment.

EU-15: estimate.

Breakdown of turnover in retail sale of food between specialised and non-specialised stores. %, 1998

0017N

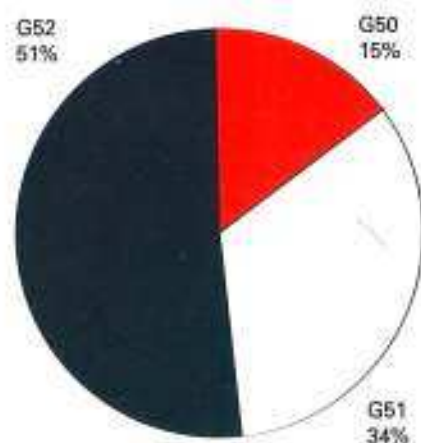
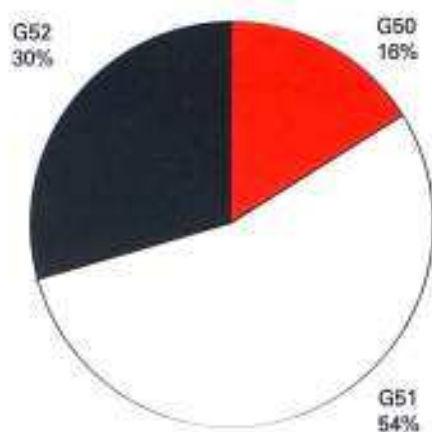


Black: retail sale of food in non-specialised stores; colour: retail sale of food in specialised stores.

EU-15: estimate.

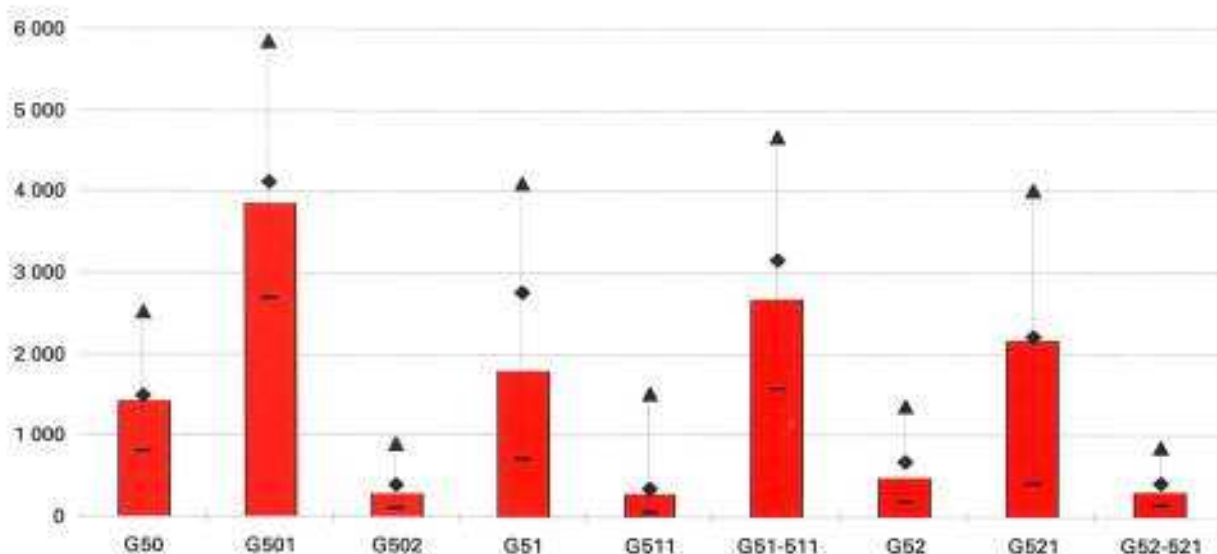
Share of motor, wholesale and retail trades in EU-15 total distributive trades in terms of turnover. %, 1999 estimates

Share of motor, wholesale and retail trades in EU-15 total distributive trades in terms of employment. %, 1999 estimates



G50: Motor trade; G51: Wholesale trade except motor trade; G52: Retail trade except motor trade.

Average size of enterprises in terms of turnover. 1 000 ECU. EU-15 estimates. 1998



Column: EU-15 average; ◆ median; ▲ maximum; — minimum.

G50: Motor trade; G501: Sale of motor vehicles; G502: Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; G51: Wholesale trade except motor trade; G511: Wholesale on a fee or contract basis; G51-511: Wholesale trade without fee or contract basis; G52: Retail trade except motor trade; G521: Retail sale in non-specialized stores; G52-521: Retail sale in specialized stores.

Services, including financial services

Structural business statistics cover market services activities in hotels and restaurants (Section H of NACE Rev. 1), transport, storage and communication (Section I), financial intermediation (Section J), and real estate, renting and business activities (Section K). Financial intermediation activities are treated separately at the end of this section as specific statistics are collected in this sector.

For **services**, the non-availability of data often renders the provision of a standard set of information difficult. The EU-15 estimate of the ratios presented in the Eurostat yearbook is a weighted average of the countries available (if there are enough countries to obtain a reliable estimate). The minimum and maximum values correspond to the two countries that recorded, respectively, the lowest and highest ratio for the sector. The median is the middle of a distribution: half of the countries are above the median and half are below it. The median is less sensitive to extreme scores than the average.

- The ratio of **turnover to employment** varies greatly from activity to activity. The EU-15 estimated average is lower than EUR 50 000 in labour-intensive activities such as industrial cleaning, labour recruitment, and hotels and restaurants, and reaches more than EUR 150 000 in renting activities and advertising.
- **Unit labour costs** that relate personnel costs (including social charges) to the number of employees also vary greatly from activity to activity. They are lowest in activities employing less qualified personnel (industrial cleaning, labour recruitment, and hotels and restaurants) and highest in activities employing highly qualified personnel (computer-related activities, research and development activities, and legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities). It is also in these activities that labour unit costs show the greatest variations from country to country.

High-technology services are defined here as telecommunications, computer-related activities and research and development activities.

Transport services (covered by Divisions 60 to 63 of NACE Rev. 1) include activities related to providing passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air as well as supporting activities and renting of transport equipment with driver or operator.

In EU-15 as a whole, freight transport by road is the largest transport activity with close to 45 % of the turnover in the sector, ahead of air transport (around 20 %) and water, railways and other land passenger transport (slightly more than 10 % each). However, the situation varies greatly from country to country.

In the EU, unit personnel costs are highest in air and rail transport (that employ highly qualified personnel) and lowest in road and other land transport.

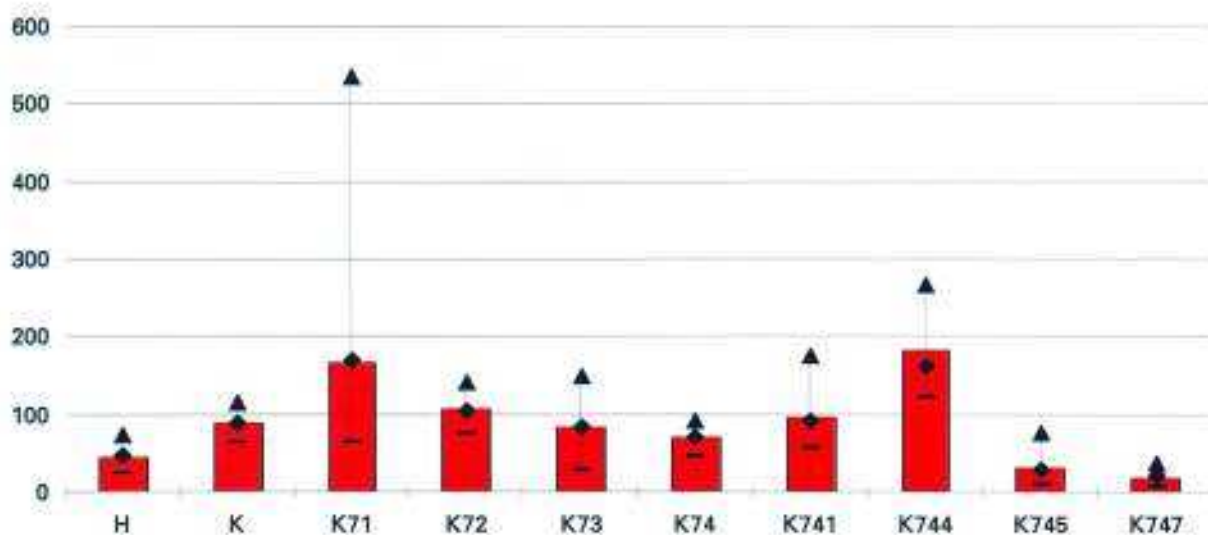
Financial services: during recent years, credit institutions have been subjected to important structural changes.

This has, in particular, been reflected in the diminishing number of **banks**, their higher level of concentration (measured on the balance-sheet total) and a changing structure of income.

Insurance enterprises have also faced large structural changes in recent years. This has been mainly due to the opening-up of the internal market for insurance, which has led to higher competition, decreasing prices and a larger variety of products in Europe. The structural data for insurance enterprises are collected in the frame of Council Regulation (EC) No 410/98, amending Regulation (EC) No 58/97 concerning structural business statistics.

Eurostat also collects data on **supplementary pension funds** on a voluntary basis from the EEA countries as well as from Switzerland. The aim of supplementary pension systems is to provide a complementary income to State-run public pensions and thus to maintain the level of retirement income of the population. The statistics indicate that the importance of these pension funds has been growing in recent years.

Turnover per persons employed in services. 1 000 ECU. EU-15 estimates. 1999

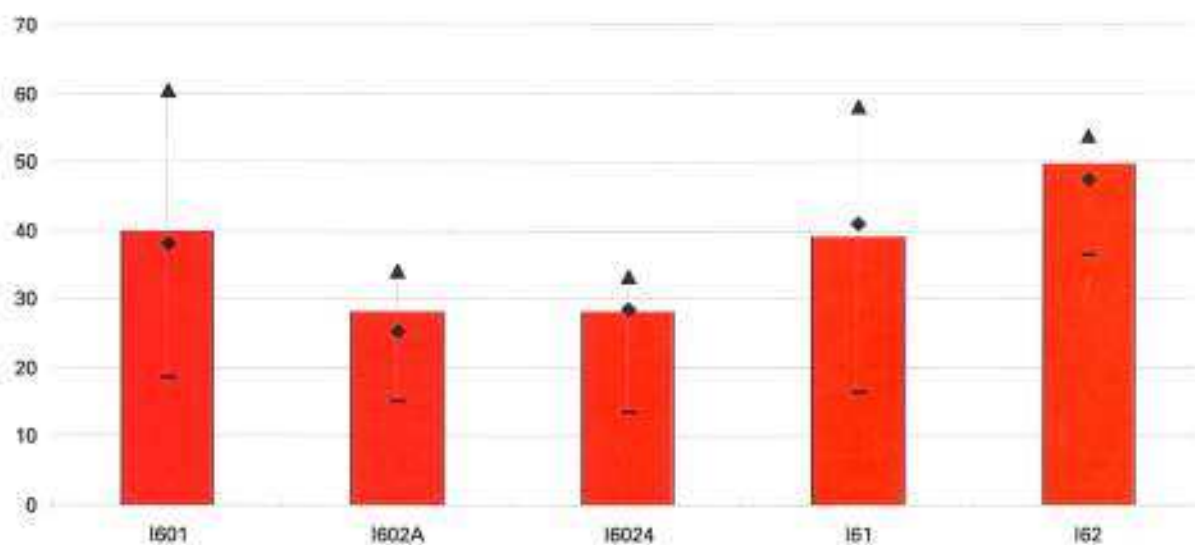


Column: EU-15 average; ◆ median; ▲ maximum; — minimum.

H: Hotels and restaurants; K: Real estate, renting and business activities; K71: Renting of machinery without operator; K72: Computer and related activities; K73: Research and development; K74: Other business activities; K741: Legal, accounting and other consultancy activities; K744: Advertising; K745: Labour recruitment and provision of personnel; K747: Industrial cleaning.

Unit personnel cost in transport activities. 1 000 ECU. EU-15 estimates. 1998

0023N



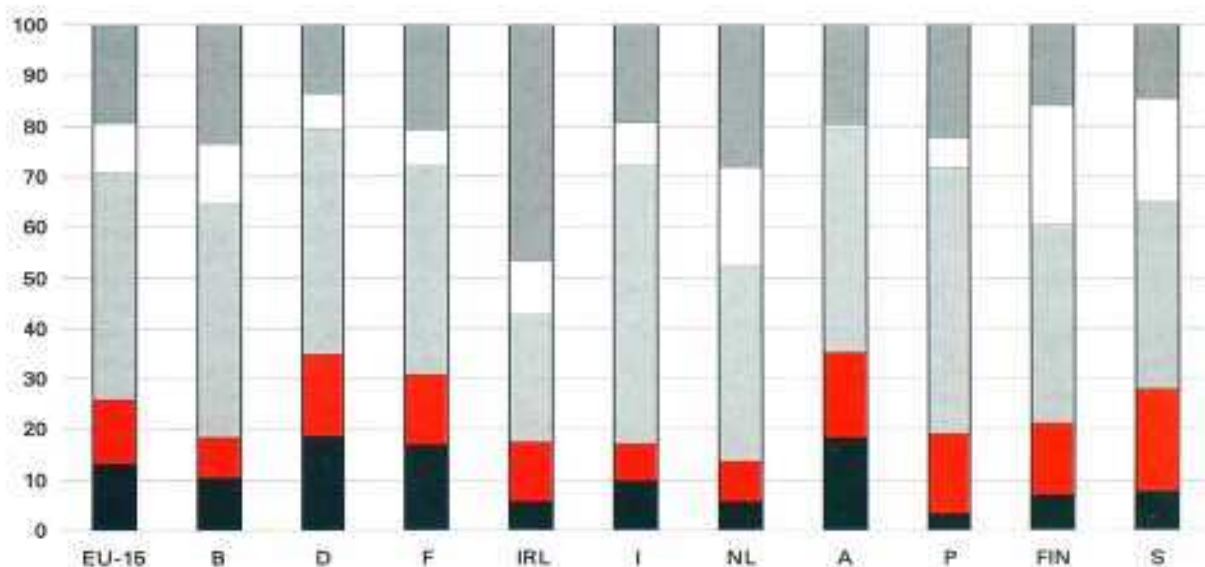
Column: EU-15 average; ◆ median; ▲ maximum; — minimum.

I601: Transport via railways; I602A: Passenger transport by road; I6024: Freight transport by road; I61: Water transport; I62: Air transport.

4

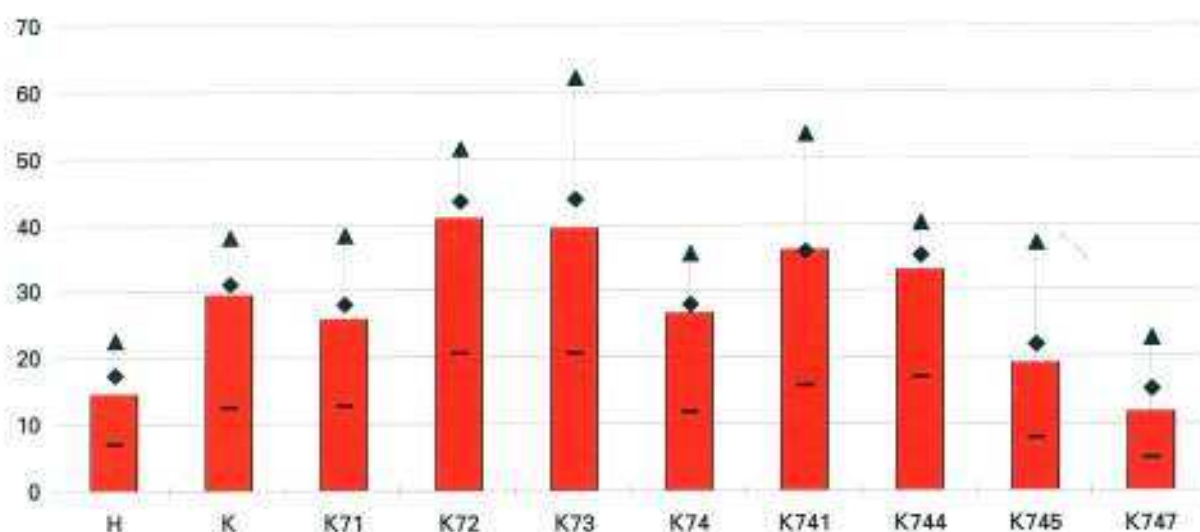
Breakdown of turnover in rail, road, water and air transport. % EU-15 estimates. 1998

0024N



Black: transport via railways; colour: passenger transport by road; light grey: freight transport by road; white: water transport; dark grey: air transport.

Unit personnel cost in services. 1 000 ECU. EU-15 estimates. 1998



Column: EU-15 average; ◆ median; ▲ maximum; — minimum.

H: Hotels and restaurants; K: Real estate, renting and business activities; K71: Renting of machinery without operator; K72: Computer and related activities; K73: Research and development; K74: Other business activities; K741: Legal, accounting and other consultancy activities; K744: Advertising; K745: Labour recruitment and provision of personnel; K747: Industrial cleaning.

0019N

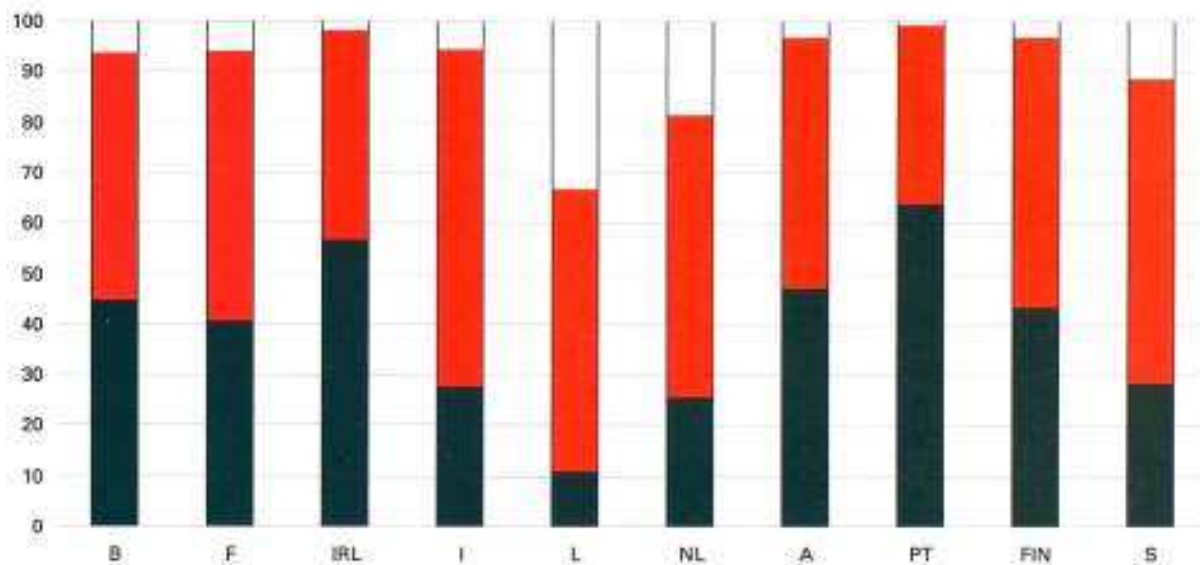
4

Number of persons employed in services. 1998

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Hotels and restaurants	149 047	1 076 200		942 776	679 392		775 076	
Hotels and other accommodation	20 081	300 300		233 288	196 009		214 279	
Restaurants, bars, canteens and catering	128 966	775 900		709 488	483 383		560 797	
Transport, storage and communication	256 183				1 428 194		1 109 623	
Land transport; transport via pipelines	122 648				647 241		563 892	
Water transport	1 949				15 142		22 618	
Air transport	13 251	11 290	46 548		29 892	59 624	22 623	
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	41 071				238 954		217 407	
Post and telecommunications	77 264	57 707			467 233		283 083	
Real estate, renting and business activities	383 294				2 244 418		1 695 795	
Real estate activities	21 479				305 874		203 472	
Renting of machinery without operator	9 710				68 448		22 000	
Computer and related activities	31 740				95 989	226 080	235 816	
Research and development	3 951				20 903	23 920	18 996	
Other business activities	316 414				1 620 096		1 215 511	
Legal, accounting and other consultancy activities	80 982				330 114		390 613	
Architectural and engineering activities	31 557				197 113		243 121	
Advertising	13 455				80 144	97 196	39 689	
Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	115 759				219 751	519 919	13 593	
Investigation and security activities	10 521					98 416	47 002	
Industrial cleaning	42 029				267 526	217 084	282 136	
Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.	22 111					160 754	199 357	

0021N

Breakdown of high-technology services in terms of employment. %: 1998



Black: telecommunications; colour: computer and related activities; white: research and development.

S: breakdown in terms of employees instead of persons employed.

Number of persons employed in services: 1998

	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	NO	
12 414	245 505	197 739	220 869	49 016	98 458	-	-	-	Hotels and restaurants
3 172	48 463	104 023	44 546	13 369	27 432	-	-	-	Hotels and other accommodation
9 242	197 042	93 716	176 323	35 647	71 026	-	-	-	Restaurants, bars, canteens and catering
-	423 314	242 828	176 281	155 974	290 361	-	-	-	Transport, storage and communication
9 739	184 036	138 656	96 005	70 102	124 617	-	-	-	Land transport; transport via pipelines
-	15 625	308	3 068	8 162	14 735	-	-	-	Water transport
2 331	-	7 428	10 396	9 291	12 922	-	-	-	Air transport
1 725	-	32 849	29 017	22 292	49 226	-	-	-	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities
3 578	118 463	63 587	38 795	46 127	88 861	-	-	-	Post and telecommunications
29 917	1 124 354	230 587	260 882	143 140	454 142	-	-	-	Real estate, renting and business activities
1 357	62 250	25 140	27 710	18 985	73 534	-	-	-	Real estate activities
517	23 006	6 027	8 774	2 625	11 559	-	-	-	Renting of machinery without operator
3 144	93 617	24 781	12 230	22 355	74 294	-	-	-	Computer and related activities
1 869	30 963	1 520	205	1 307	13 830	-	-	-	Research and development
23 030	914 518	173 118	231 963	97 968	280 925	-	-	-	Other business activities
6 511	227 934	51 380	47 885	23 013	88 259	-	-	-	Legal, accounting and other consultancy activities
3 631	97 595	37 414	20 781	25 382	72 853	-	-	-	Architectural and engineering activities
679	38 567	12 250	12 611	6 476	27 754	-	-	-	Advertising
5 674	342 025	17 910	29 620	6 452	994	-	-	-	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
1 198	16 717	6 287	19 602	4 248	13 280	-	-	-	Investigation and security activities
4 104	144 635	35 828	42 578	22 899	34 354	-	-	-	Industrial cleaning
1 233	47 045	12 126	38 886	9 498	43 431	-	-	-	Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.

Credit institutions: demographic statistics and employment

	Number of enterprises, 1998 (units)	Number of enterprises, 1999 (units)	Number of local units, 1999 (units)	Automatic teller machines, 1999 (units)	Number of persons employed, 1998 (units)	Number of persons employed, 1999 (units)	Personnel costs, 1999 (million EUR)	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	95	89	5 727	6 383	73 820	73 878	5 313	B
DK	201	201	2 333	2 641	47 536	48 008	2 567	DK
D	3 295	3 055	61 587	46 200	753 517	757 495	39 370	D
EL	43	41	2 447	2 977	54 787	55 718	1 966	EL
E	404	387	39 376	41 129	247 685	248 084	11 282	E
F	1 711	1 148	26 159	18 416	393 380	390 251	21 852	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	921	876	27 145	30 298	345 651	345 161	20 190	I
L	209	210	310	-	19 814	21 197	1 473	L
NL	162	169	6 830	6 673	121 000	126 000	5 881	NL
A	925	870	5 391	2 570	73 814	73 021	4 283	A
P	226	219	5 491	8 850	61 004	61 113	1 995	P
FIN	361	-	-	-	26 279	-	-	FIN
S	210	212	2 140	2 577	47 248	46 916	2 588	S
UK	535	492	15 470	26 934	463 923	481 304	18 725	UK

B: data including foreign branches of Belgian credit institutions and excluding EEA branches in Belgium; personnel costs include other personnel costs as well as persons paid directly by employers to their employees. NL: number of enterprises concern enterprise groups; S: local units and number of ATMs only refer to licensed banks; number of persons employed in full-time equivalent time.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Special feature on banking (PDF)
- Panorama of European Business — Services (PDF)

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Credit institutions: financial indicators and balance-sheet data, 1999

	Net interest income (million EUR)	Net commission income (million EUR)	Loans and advances to customers (million EUR)	Amounts owed to customers (million EUR)	Total of capital and reserves (million EUR)	Balance-sheet total (million EUR)	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	8 944	1 990	257 171	295 552	23 623	732 318	B
DK	5 361	1 465	240 556	102 639	22 533	384 534	DK
D	66 144	22 458	3 187 066	2 505 326	204 323	6 493 520	D
EL	3 045	1 359	52 455	89 756	12 839	133 257	EL
E	18 878	6 577	531 330	537 825	80 529	1 006 151	E
F	25 399	14 466	938 420	813 375	152 834	2 858 599	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	33 303	23 533	840 895	607 115	178 311	1 718 355	I
L	3 091	2 358	117 233	193 825	15 042	598 459	L
NL	12 358	4 130	522 989	386 356	65 579	904 862	NL
A	6 135	2 411	252 828	176 125	33 958	515 937	A
P	4 137	1 051	122 783	120 146	20 732	303 150	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	5 266	2 071	246 359	107 586	38 624	393 010	S
UK	47 002	20 211	3 509 516	3 835 788	271 328	4 231 053	UK

Data are delivered according to either the home- or the host-country principle. B: net interest income including the positive and negative results of derivatives. NL: prudential data.

Insurance: number of enterprises, employment and financial indicators

	Number of enterprises, 1998 (units)	Number of enterprises, 1999 (units)	Number of persons employed, 1998 (units)	Number of persons employed, 1999 (units)	Gross premiums written, 1999 (million EUR)	Gross claims incurred, 1999 (million EUR)	Total investments, 1999 (million EUR)	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EUR-11
B	157	156	26 861	26 936	18 978	11 000	86 019	B
DK	238	231	15 082	15 374	11 260	9 226	123 862	DK
D	497	492	214 352	224 905	168 533	121 459	851 017	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	334	321	43 007	42 380	33 150	20 689	79 794	E
F	469	457	:	:	127 497	91 965	727 784	F
IRL	117	122	8 255	9 161	11 904	2 837	43 805	IRL
I	214	215	43 002	42 238	66 714	33 950	209 442	I
L	333	336	1 760	1 997	7 975	4 793	30 026	L
NL	402	400	:	48 000	36 743	23 287	225 493	NL
A	63	59	26 121	30 814	12 414	8 498	46 234	A
P	54	53	13 170	12 908	6 529	2 972	19 277	P
FIN	176	167	9 500	8 229	5 559	3 172	25 504	FIN
S	148	149	16 530	16 220	17 200	10 797	198 430	S
UK	952	695	:	:	231 743	159 906	997 140	UK

Includes life insurance, non-life insurance, composite insurance and special reinsurance. Total investment: valuation rules can differ. UK: 1999 break in series.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 25 Statistics on credit institutions
- No 28 Insurance services statistics — Total premiums written by EU insurance enterprises in 1999 up by nearly 50 % compared to 1995
- No 29 Statistics on pension funds — Increase in the investments of pension funds in the 1998–99 period in nearly all Member States

Non-life insurance: gross direct premiums written broken down by product. (1 000 million EUR), 1999

	Accident and health	Motor vehicle	Marine, aviation and transport	Fire and other damage to property	General liability	Credit and suretyship	Assistance, legal expenses and misc. financial loss	Other non-life insurance	
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EUR-11
B	5 281	10 166	451	7 607	5 072	469	2 997	:	B
DK	814	1 164	107	1 543	125	26	1	:	DK
D	25 559	19 536	1 447	11 671	6 513	954	3 536	2 252	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	3 093	6 765	308	556	662	333	249	3 063	E
F	8 670	14 137	1 381	9 963	2 538	752	1 805	:	F
IRL	163	1 087	37	518	569	41	254	:	IRL
I	3 410	15 840	627	3 310	1 920	679	151	294	I
L	22	384	209	304	39	9	79	0	L
NL	7 196	3 465	496	2 566	:	:	:	1 827	NL
A	1 688	1 990	88	1 249	419	59	262	72	A
P	754	1 403	54	424	48	28	33	0	P
FIN	627	776	105	517	112	45	28	43	FIN
S	871	1 754	251	1 594	191	89	1	343	S
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	UK

Including business of composite enterprises.

Pension funds: number of enterprises and number of members

	Number of enterprises, 1998 (units)	Number of enterprises, 1999 (units)	Number of members, 1998 (units)	Number of members, 1999 (units)	Number of active members, 1999 (units)	Number of deferred members, 1999 (units)	Number of retired persons, 1999 (units)	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	304	310	344 954	361 654	248 414	42 625	70 615	B
DK	60	56	24 031	23 679	12 440	0	11 239	DK
D	301	298	-	-	-	-	-	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	492	557	3 528 179	4 319 416	3 367 441	771 640	180 335	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	-	-	534 198	569 220	-	-	-	IRL
I	499	483	1 022 388	1 239 307	1 133 140	-	106 168	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	1 042	1 019	12 598 000	12 929 000	4 934 000	6 086 000	1 909 000	NL
A	17	38	201 072	231 453	188 373	-	43 080	A
P	233	238	380 599	397 090	299 193	-	97 897	P
FIN	108	124	148 547	134 492	84 052	-	50 440	FIN
S	45	45	694 811	741 729	365 927	286 991	88 811	S
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UK

E number of members includes members of occupational, associated and individual schemes; may include double counting; I due to a data revision; the number of pension funds for 1998 and 1999 are not comparable; I, A, P number of active members includes deferred members.

Pension funds: financial indicators

	Total investments, 1998 (million ECU)	Total investments, 1999 (million EUR)	Total pension contributions, 1998 (million ECU)	Total pension contributions, 1999 (million EUR)	Total expenditure on pensions, 1998 (million ECU)	Total expenditure on pensions, 1999 (million EUR)	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	EUR-11
B	11 414	12 910	1 101	1 039	1 059	1 158	B
DK	4 794	5 637	48	55	208	225	DK
D	-	-	16 591	18 038	-	-	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	24 587	28 928	5 532	6 316	2 569	3 264	E
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	17 250	20 760	1 768	2 213	1 190	1 454	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	391 226	458 012	10 928	11 742	11 864	12 858	NL
A	4 540	6 604	1 590	1 860	147	228	A
P	11 219	12 787	1 130	1 190	641	725	P
FIN	5 519	4 305	112	76	367	440	FIN
S	6 100	6 928	395	498	249	278	S
UK	986 973	1 148 248	19 523	26 382	46 075	49 505	UK

The information society: an opportunity for Europe ...

Information technology is developing vigorously day by day. However, the information society is not only a technical phenomenon: it is transforming the way we communicate, the way we do business, and the way we live. The information society holds enormous potential and opportunities for Europe and all of its citizens.

... and a challenge for statisticians

Monitoring the rapid change powered by the Internet and other new means of information and communication is a challenge statisticians are well aware of. They rethink their statistical tools and how best to use them to satisfy the new demands for data concerning all aspects of the information society. They cooperate with the different kinds of data users to identify and mediate the new demands.

The information society in the Eurostat yearbook

The Eurostat yearbook introduced a new section on the information society in its 2000 edition to present basic variables about the phenomenon.

- Data on the number of **personal computers** (PCs) include PCs at home and PCs used at work. In spring 2000, 35 % of the EU population (15 years and older) had a desktop computer at home, while 29 % used such a computer at work. In all, 5 % of the population had a laptop computer and 3 % a palm computer at home. In 1999, 24 million computers (of which 16 % portable and 84 % desktop) were sold in the EU. The number of personal computers in the EU was, however, estimated to have increased by only 9 million in the same year. The large number of old computers being dismantled reflects the technical progress and the growth of processing power of new computers.
- **Internet hosts** are computers connected to the Internet and providing data and services to other computers. Automated host counts are in many statistics on a country level restricted to country code top-level domains (domain names like '.de', '.uk' or '.fr'). This is also the case for the figures which are shown in this section. Based on registrations, some statistics also attribute generic domain codes (examples are '.com' and '.org') to countries. This results in higher figures than the counting of the country code top-level domains only.

At the beginning of 2000, the number of Internet subscribers in the EU was about four times as high, and the number of users six times as high, as the number of Internet hosts.

- **Internet users:** according to a *Eurobarometer* survey carried out in February 2001, 36 % of the EU population (15 years and older) or 114 million persons used the Internet. According to this survey, 74 % of users access the Internet at home and 43 % access it at work. In all, 40 % of Internet users go online every day, 87 % at least once a week and 91 % at least once a month. In many surveys carried out at a national level, using the Internet at least once a month is applied as a threshold for considering someone an Internet user.
- **Mobile phones** were first introduced in Europe in the early 1980s. Constrained by weight and power requirements, they were at the beginning mainly confined to cars. As mobile phones became lighter, cheaper and technically more advanced, the market started to take off, especially in the second half of the 1990s. In the year 2000, the number of mobile phone subscribers in the EU increased by over 60 %. As with main telephone lines, there has been a switch from analogue to digital technology: in 2000, the share of digital mobile phones approached 100 % of the EU market.

The statistics available refer to the number of cellular mobile telephone subscriptions; the number of mobile phone sets in use roughly corresponds to the number of subscriptions.

Number of personal computers, 1 000s

Personal computers per 100 inhabitants

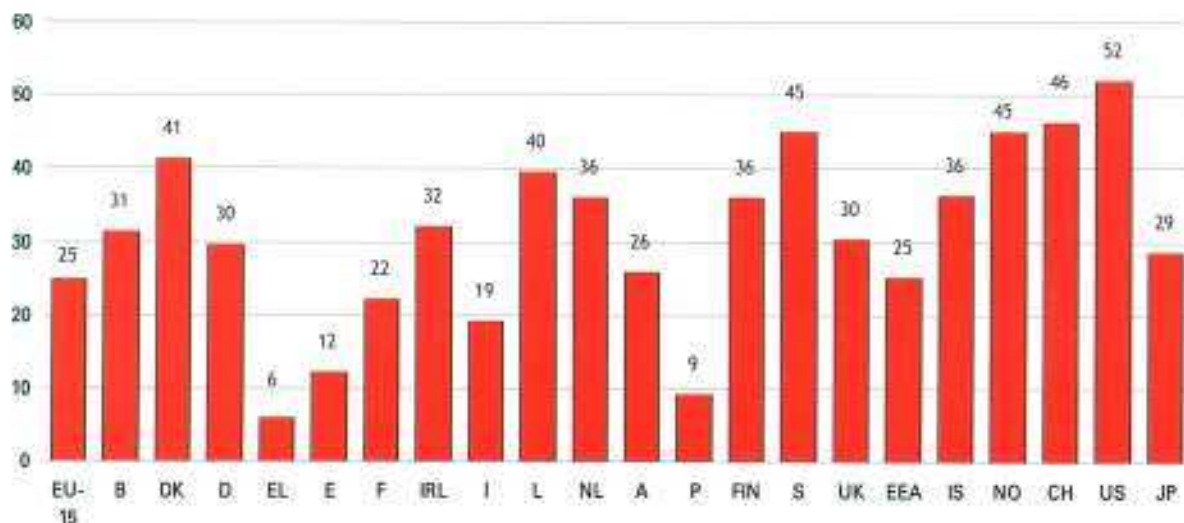
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000		1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	25 520	56 210	73 550	84 725	93 200	107 830		22.6	24.8	28.6	EU-15
B	880	1 800	2 500	2 900	3 200	3 500		28.5	31.3	34.2	B
DK	590	1 410	1 900	2 000	2 200	2 300		37.8	41.4	43.2	DK
D	6 550	15 600	21 000	22 900	24 400	27 640		27.9	29.7	33.6	D
EL	180	350	470	550	640	750		5.2	6.1	7.1	EL
E	1 100	3 500	4 200	4 300	4 800	5 800		10.9	12.2	14.7	E
F	4 000	7 800	10 200	12 400	13 900	17 920		21.1	22.0	30.3	F
IRL	300	660	880	1 000	1 200	1 360		27.1	32.1	36.0	IRL
I	2 100	4 800	6 500	10 000	11 000	12 000		17.4	19.1	20.8	I
L	60	140	160	165	170	200		38.9	39.6	45.9	L
NL	1 400	3 100	4 400	5 000	5 700	6 300		31.9	36.2	39.7	NL
A	500	1 300	1 700	1 900	2 100	2 270		23.5	26.0	27.7	A
P	260	550	740	810	930	1 050		8.1	9.3	10.5	P
FIN	500	1 200	1 600	1 800	1 860	2 050		35.0	36.0	39.6	FIN
S	900	2 200	3 000	3 500	4 000	4 500		39.6	45.2	50.7	S
UK	6 200	11 800	14 300	15 500	18 000	20 190		26.2	30.4	33.9	UK
IS	10	60	80	90	100	110		33.0	36.3	39.2	IS
NO	500 *	1 190	1 590	1 660	2 000	2 200		37.6	45.0	49.1	NO
EEA	26 030	57 460	75 220	86 475	95 300	110 140		22.8	25.1	29.2	EEA
CH	600	2 000	2 800	3 000	3 300	3 600		42.3	46.3	50.3	CH
US	54 200	86 300	109 000	124 000	141 000	161 000		46.1	51.9	58.3	US
JP	7 400	15 100	25 500	30 000	36 300	40 000		23.8	28.7	31.5	JP

Source: International Telecommunication Union.

BX10C
BX20C

4

Personal computers per 100 inhabitants, 1999



BX3EE

Number of Internet hosts, 1 000s

Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants

	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000		1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	33	1 894	4 652	6 417	8 489	10 907		0.5	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	EU-15
B	0	31	107	209	339	361		0.3	1.1	2.0	3.3	3.5	B
DK	1	51	169	298	338	370		1.0	3.2	5.6	6.4	6.9	DK
D	8	474	1 132	1 450	1 635	1 917		0.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	D
EL	0	8	28	50	75	106		0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	EL
E	0	51	196	307	420	539		0.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	E
F	4	151	355	511	607	984		0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.7	F
IRL	0	13	40	56	64	86		0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.3	IRL
I	1	75	254	387	302	1 574		0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.7	I
L	0	2	5	8	10	12		0.5	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.8	L
NL	5	172	391	626	959	1 082		1.1	2.5	4.0	6.1	6.8	NL
A	1	53	108	173	263	350		0.7	1.3	2.1	3.2	4.3	A
P	0	12	42	56	78	117		0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	P
FIN	4	216	487	460	462	704		4.2	9.5	8.9	8.9	13.6	FIN
S	8	145	3 486	379	523	624		1.6	3.9	4.3	5.9	7.0	S
UK	1	440	988	1 449	1 739	2 081		0.8	1.7	2.5	2.9	3.5	UK
IS	0	8	19	25	30	38		3.1	6.9	9.1	10.8	13.6	IS
NO	3	84	292	319	439	504		1.9	6.7	7.2	9.9	11.2	NO
EEA	36	1 986	4 963	6 761	8 331	11 449		0.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.0	EEA
CH	7	80	189	245	270	418		1.1	2.7	3.5	3.8	5.8	CH
US	1	6 055	20 624	30 489	53 176	80 567		2.3	7.7	11.3	19.6	29.3	US
JP	1	269	1 169	1 688	2 637	3 413		0.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	JP

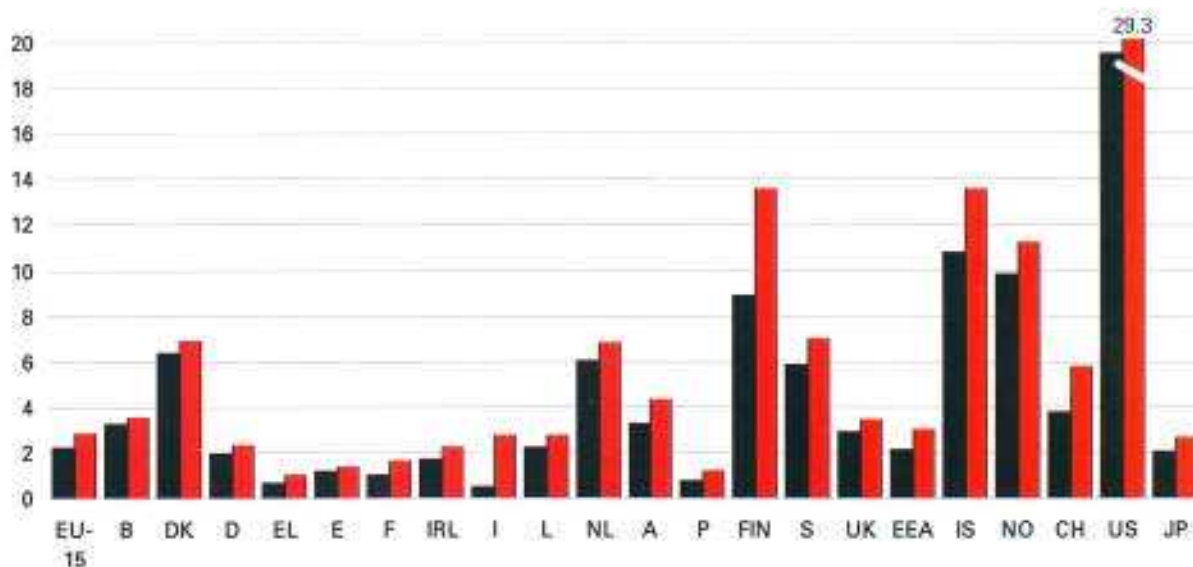
Source: International Telecommunication Union, Internet Software Consortium (<http://www.isc.org/>).

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

— Information society statistics — Pocketbook

Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants



Black: 1999; colour: 2000.

Number of Internet users, 1 000s

Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 712	12 418	19 450	36 935	56 932	99 090	3.8	5.3	8.2	15.2	26.3		EU-15
B	100	300	500	800	1 400	2 900	1.0	3.0	4.9	7.8	13.7	28.3	B
DK	200	300	600	1 000	1 500	2 580	3.8	5.7	11.4	18.9	28.2	48.4	DK
D	1 500	2 500	5 000	10 500	15 900	24 280	1.8	3.1	6.1	12.8	19.4	29.6	D
EL	80	150	200	350	750	1 000	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.3	7.1	9.5	EL
E	150	525	1 100	1 733	2 830	5 490	0.4	1.3	2.8	4.4	7.2	13.9	E
F	950	1 500	1 000	3 500	5 660	10 000	1.6	2.6	1.7	6.0	9.6	16.9	F
IRL	40	80	150	300	444	1 060	1.1	2.2	4.1	8.1	11.9	27.5	IRL
I	585	1 300	1 300	3 000	5 000	13 420	1.0	3.3	2.3	5.2	8.7	23.3	I
L	7	23	30	50	75	120	1.6	5.6	7.2	11.8	17.5	27.5	L
NL	600	900	1 000	1 600	3 000	7 280	3.9	5.8	6.4	10.2	19.0	45.9	NL
A	150	550	760	1 230	1 840	2 700	1.9	6.8	9.4	15.2	22.8	33.1	A
P	90	230	500	600	700	1 000	0.9	2.3	5.0	6.0	7.0	10.0	P
FIN	710	860	1 000	1 311	1 667	2 300	13.9	16.8	19.5	25.5	32.3	44.5	FIN
S	450	800	2 000	2 961	3 666	5 000	5.1	9.1	22.6	33.5	41.4	56.4	S
UK	1 300	2 400	4 310	8 000	12 500	19 980	1.9	4.1	7.3	13.5	21.0	33.5	UK
IS	30	40	75	100	150	168	11.2	14.9	27.8	36.7	54.4	60.2	IS
NO	280	800	1 300	1 600	2 000	2 360	6.4	18.3	29.6	36.2	45.0	52.7	NO
EEA	7 022	13 258	20 825	38 635	59 082	101 618	1.9	3.5	5.5	10.2	15.5	26.7	EEA
CH	750	322	568	853	1 427	2 400	3.6	4.6	7.7	12.0	20.0	33.5	CH
US	20 000	30 000	40 000	60 000	110 000	153 840	7.6	11.4	15.0	22.3	40.5	55.8	US
JP	2 000	5 500	11 500	16 740	18 300	38 640	1.6	4.4	9.3	13.3	14.5	30.5	JP

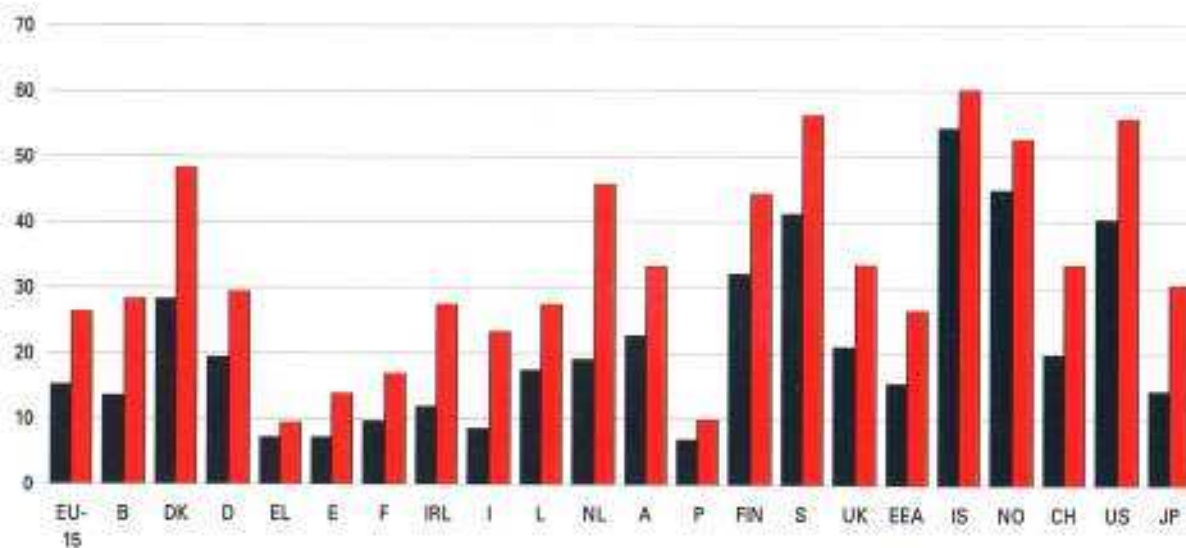
Source: International Telecommunication Union; Nua (private web publishing company: <http://www.nua.ie/survey/how-many-online>).

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 23 Information society statistics — Rapid expansion of Internet and mobile phone usage in the European Union in 2000
- No 34 Information society statistics — 4 million persons employed in the information and communication technology sector in the EU

Internet users per 100 inhabitants



Black: 1999; colour: 2000.

Number of mobile phone subscribers,
1 000s

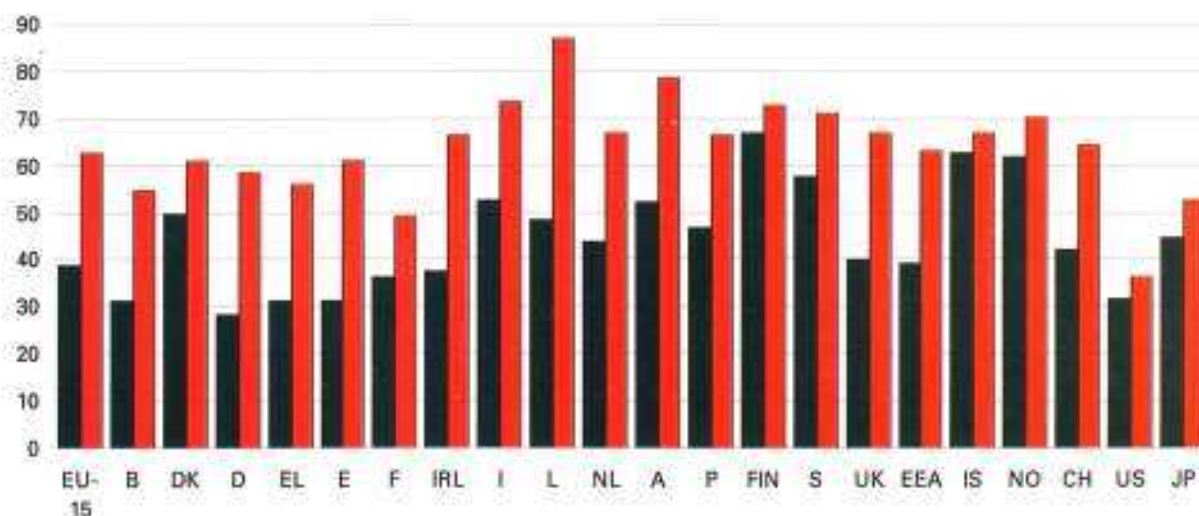
Mobile phone subscribers
per 100 inhabitants

	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	3 114	21 160	52 663	90 145	146 529	235 745	0,9	5,7	14,1	24,1	39,1	67,6	EU-15
B	45	235	974	1 756	3 193	5 557	0,4	2,3	9,6	17,2	31,3	54,9	B
DK	148	822	1 444	1 931	2 650	3 251	2,9	15,8	27,4	36,5	49,9	61,0	DK
D	273	1 750	8 170	13 925	23 470	48 145	0,3	4,6	10,0	17,0	28,6	58,6	D
EL		273	938	2 057	3 300	5 951		3,6	8,9	19,6	31,4	55,9	EL
E	55	944	4 338	7 051	12 300	24 736	0,1	2,4	11,0	17,9	31,2	60,9	E
F	283	1 024	5 817	11 210	21 434	29 052	0,5	1,8	9,9	19,1	36,3	49,4	F
IRL	25	158	533	946	1 400	2 490	0,7	4,4	14,6	25,6	37,5	66,8	IRL
I	266	3 925	11 734	20 489	30 296	42 243	0,5	6,9	20,4	35,6	52,6	73,7	I
L	1	27	67	131	209	380	0,2	6,6	16,1	30,8	48,7	87,2	L
NL	79	513	1 717	3 351	6 900	30 730	0,5	3,3	11,0	21,4	43,8	67,1	NL
A	72	347	1 160	2 293	4 242	6 450	0,9	4,3	14,4	28,4	52,5	78,6	A
P	7	341	1 507	3 076	4 672	6 665	0,1	1,4	15,2	30,9	46,8	66,5	P
FIN	258	1 039	2 162	2 947	3 445	3 760	5,2	20,4	42,1	57,3	66,8	72,6	FIN
S	463	2 025	3 169	4 108	5 125	6 338	5,4	23,0	35,8	46,4	57,9	71,0	S
UK	1 140	5 736	8 933	14 874	23 944	40 017	2,6	9,8	15,2	25,3	40,4	67,0	UK
IS	10	31	66	91	173	388	3,9	11,6	24,4	33,6	62,6	67,0	IS
NO	197	981	1 677	2 107	2 745	3 151	4,6	22,6	38,2	47,7	61,7	70,3	NO
EEA	3 320	22 172	54 405	92 343	149 496	239 085	0,9	5,9	14,4	24,3	39,3	63,3	EEA
CH	125	447	1 044	1 672	3 000	4 618	1,9	6,4	16,7	23,6	42,1	64,5	CH
US	5 283	33 286	95 312	69 209	86 047	100 286	2,1	12,9	20,8	25,7	31,7	36,5	US
JP	868	11 712	38 254	67 285	56 849	66 784	0,7	9,3	30,7	37,5	45,0	52,7	JP

Source: International Telecommunication Union, mobile communications and national regulatory bodies.

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Mobile phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants



Black: 1999; colour: 2000.

Up and away

The definition of tourism is 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes'. Tourism can be measured following a demand-side or a supply-side approach.

Demand for tourism services

Tourism demand can be measured from different aspects.

- The **number of tourists** signifies visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place/country visited.
- The **number of tourism trips** means overnight trips made by tourists.
- There are two **main reasons** to travel; business or professional reasons on the one hand, holidays, recreation or leisure on the other. The latter also include visits to friends and relatives.
- The principal **mode of transport** used is the means of transport used for the longest part of the trip.
- **Tourism expenditure** for tourist trips is the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at his/her destination. Tourism expenditure encompasses a wide variety of items, ranging from the purchase of consumer goods and services inherent in travel and stays to the purchase of small durable goods for personal use.

Supply of tourism services

Tourist accommodation, i.e. the supply of tourism services, is measured by:

- the **number of establishments** that offer tourist accommodation; and
- the **number of bed places** in the establishments. This represents the number of people who can stay overnight in permanent beds, discounting any extra beds set up at the customers' request. The term 'bed place' applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.

Demand for accommodation by tourists includes all **types of accommodation**: hotels and similar establishments; camping sites; holiday dwellings; youth hostels and other collective accommodation.

Data from 1996 and onwards are harmonised and comparable in the frame of Council Directive 95/57/EC on tourism statistics. Data before 1996 are not fully **comparable** between countries because the statistical unit (local unit or enterprise) and coverage vary. Trends, however, can be compared.

Further reading:

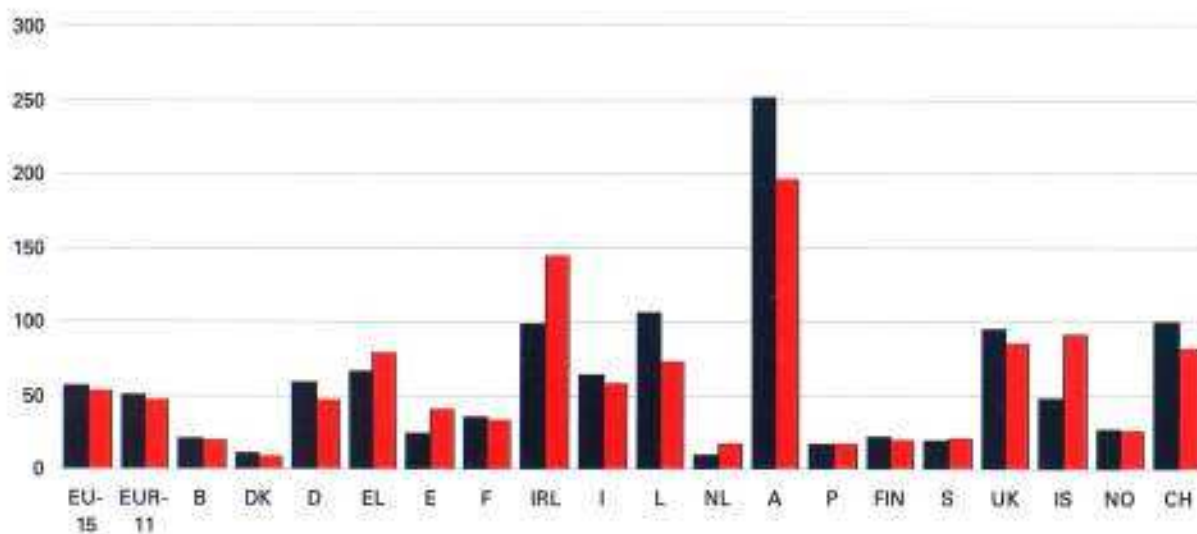
Eurostat publications

- Methodological manual on the design and implementation of surveys on inbound tourism
- Community methodology on tourism statistics
- Tourism — Europe, central European countries, Mediterranean countries (MED)
- Tourism trends in Mediterranean countries (MED)
- Yearbook on tourism statistics

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Average number of hotels and similar establishments per 100 000 inhabitants



Black: 1990; colour: 2000.

E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

Tourist accommodation: hotels and similar establishments

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	197 001	196 403	195 434	191 514	188 413	189 389	189 577	186 852	186 484	198 484	197 920	EU-15
EUR-11	133 567	134 398	133 419	132 141	131 723	133 021	133 111	130 375	128 648	136 662	136 657	EUR-11
B	2 123	1 957	1 914	1 888	1 946	2 038	2 062	2 000	1 998	2 015	1 998	B
DK	539	545	555	576	565	564	478	470	467	464	466	DK
D	37 423	38 393	37 162	36 646	37 307	38 172	38 565	38 971	38 914	38 701	38 551	D
EL	6 713	6 991	7 185	7 510	7 604	7 754	7 916	7 850	7 946	8 168	8 342	EL
E	9 436	9 603	9 792	9 734	10 063	10 422	9 482	7 520	7 539	16 229	16 287	E
F	20 472	20 602	20 998	20 654	19 645	20 147	20 849	20 273	19 555	19 379	19 312	F
IRL	3 478	3 956	4 427	4 832	5 034	5 039	5 274	5 164	5 460	5 692	5 449	IRL
I	36 423	35 792	35 371	34 870	34 549	34 296	34 080	33 828	33 540	33 341	33 244	I
L	401	396	401	390	372	369	369	344	342	325	319	L
NL	1 546	1 531	1 525	1 698	1 726	1 749	1 739	1 857	2 788	2 826	2 835	NL
A	19 406	19 257	18 955	18 693	18 402	18 120	17 990	17 692	15 780	15 378	15 865	A
P	1 758	1 785	1 777	1 777	1 728	1 733	1 744	1 768	1 754	1 772	1 786	P
FIN	1 096	1 124	1 097	959	951	936	958	958	978	1 004	1 011	FIN
S	1 723	1 784	1 744	1 716	1 855	1 829	1 851	1 905	1 891	1 898	1 906	S
UK	54 464	52 685	52 531	49 571	46 666	46 221	46 221	46 252	47 532	51 792	50 549	UK
IS	122	131	140	147	157	211	216	231	253	253	253	IS
NO	1 135	1 168	1 183	1 184	1 195	1 179	1 186	1 198	1 176	1 162	1 162	NO
EEA	198 310	197 754	196 809	192 892	189 817	190 834	191 081	188 333	187 965	199 951	199 387	EEA
CH	6 634	6 468	6 327	6 223	6 165	6 081	6 004	5 952	5 890	5 826	5 826	CH

Hotels and similar establishments include hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation. E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

Tourist accommodation: other collective accommodation establishments

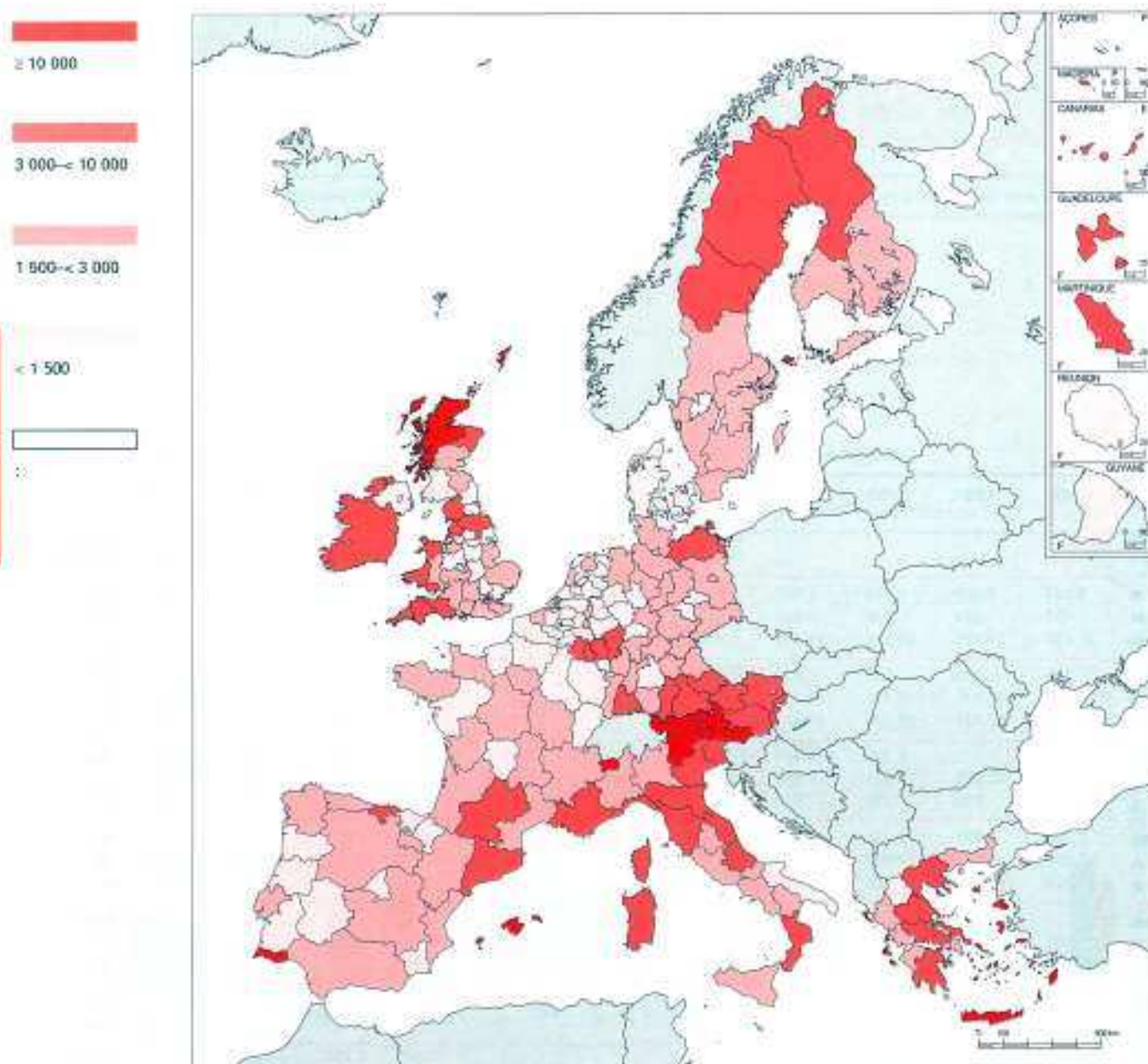
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1	1	1	1	206 027	1	1	1	1	1	315 363	EU-15
EUR-11	1	1	1	1	180 947	192 415	1	1	1	1	301 872	EUR-11
B	1 293	1 239	1 442	1 487	1 638	1 667	1 714	1 689	1 655	1 646	1 635	B
DK	493	499	507	521	524	623	635	633	627	621	622	DK
D	10 436	14 204	14 507	14 312	14 936	14 545	15 242	16 001	16 486	16 632	17 032	D
EL	332	346	329	330	319	320	334	335	340	344	344	EL
E	118 601	123 949	119 452	124 179	124 757	131 659	1	1	1	1	173 435	E
F	1	60 414	60 199	64 579	9 361	9 721	9 211	9 226	9 169	9 136	9 102	F
IRL	1	1	1 794	1 863	2 370	2 375	2 375	2 375	2 525	2 540	8 528	IRL
I	25 430	22 678	18 551	17 570	21 900	26 450	33 736	31 842	35 991	35 856	81 892	I
L	139	139	135	301	303	298	315	313	320	297	291	L
NL	2 099	2 083	2 028	1 943	1 901	1 947	1 973	2 212	3 507	3 595	3 609	NL
A	2 888	2 942	2 809	2 963	2 991	2 985	2 949	3 026	5 207	5 290	5 588	A
P	215	225	228	228	224	223	225	234	233	244	263	P
FIN	1	1	1	1	566	545	548	538	537	524	517	FIN
S	1 402	1 411	1 331	1 584	1 615	1 612	1 602	1 617	1 602	1 607	1 585	S
UK	22 622	22 622	22 622	22 622	22 622	1	1	10 020	11 237	10 938	10 940	UK
IS	248	274	306	308	391	421	1	296	294	1	1	IS
NO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NO
EEA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 235	1 212	1	EEA
CH	93 958	93 913	93 885	93 895	1	1	3 837	93 945	94 073	94 081	1	CH

Other collective accommodation establishments include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, school dormitories and other similar accommodation.

The map illustrates the concentration of bed places in touristic regions like Algarve (Portugal), the Balearics and Costa Brava (Spain), the south of France and the Italian coast as well as Greece and Austria, where the concentration is the highest.

But also in northern countries, like Finland, the number of bed places in hotels per 100 000 inhabitants is rather high, due to a lower population in those countries (see also the map on population density in Chapter 2 'The natural environment').

Bed places in hotels and similar establishments per 100 000 inhabitants. 2000



NUTS 2

Tourist accommodation: number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments,
1 000s

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	7 819	8 055	8 335	8 570	8 685	8 661	8 941	8 962	9 015	9 521	9 676	EU-15
EUR-11	6 944	6 226	6 561	6 770	6 859	6 781	7 082	7 091	7 090	7 501	7 664	EUR-11
B	94	86	102	108	109	115	117	118	116	119	119	B
DK	88	93	96	97	99	99	60	59	60	61	62	DK
D	1 136	1 140	1 166	1 321	1 381	1 447	1 491	1 527	1 547	1 567	1 590	D
EL	438	459	476	500	508	557	572	577	585	598	608	EL
E	930	972	1 003	1 009	1 053	1 032	1 025	973	979	1 299	1 316	E
F	1 088	1 174	1 409	1 411	1 380	1 193	1 472	1 467	1 451	1 486	1 510	F
IRL	70	77	81	90	100	97	97	107	117	135	139	IRL
I	1 679	1 708	1 723	1 725	1 724	1 740	1 765	1 772	1 782	1 807	1 834	I
L	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	L
NL	111	113	116	133	138	143	143	158	169	170	173	NL
A	651	654	654	651	650	646	640	634	585	577	628	A
P	179	189	191	199	202	204	208	211	216	217	223	P
FIN	92	97	101	107	106	103	106	107	112	115	117	FIN
S	162	169	166	163	174	174	178	183	185	185	188	S
UK	1 086	1 108	1 036	1 040	1 045	1 050	1 050	1 052	1 096	1 176	1 155	UK
IS	6	7	7	8	8	10	10	11	12	12	12	IS
NO	113	117	120	123	129	131	134	136	137	138	138	NO
EEA	7 939	8 179	8 463	8 701	8 823	8 804	9 086	9 110	9 166	9 166	9 166	EEA
CH	270	267	266	265	265	265	262	261	260	261	261	CH

E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

Average number of bed places per hotel and similar establishments

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	39.7	41.0	42.7	44.7	46.1	45.7	47.2	48.0	48.3	48.0	48.9	EU-15
EUR-11	45.3	46.3	49.2	51.2	52.1	51.0	53.2	54.4	55.1	54.9	56.1	EUR-11
B	44.1	44.2	53.2	52.3	55.9	56.4	56.9	58.8	58.2	59.2	59.6	B
DK	164.1	169.8	173.0	168.5	175.7	175.5	125.7	126.3	128.0	130.4	133.3	DK
D	30.3	29.7	31.4	36.1	37.0	37.9	38.7	39.2	39.8	40.4	41.3	D
EL	65.3	65.7	66.2	66.5	66.9	71.9	72.2	73.5	73.6	73.2	72.8	EL
E	98.5	101.7	102.5	103.7	104.7	99.0	108.1	129.4	129.9	80.0	80.8	E
F	53.1	57.0	67.1	68.3	70.2	59.2	70.6	72.4	74.2	76.7	78.2	F
IRL	20.2	19.6	18.3	18.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	20.8	21.5	23.8	25.4	IRL
I	46.1	47.7	48.7	49.5	49.9	50.7	51.8	52.4	53.1	54.2	55.2	I
L	36.9	37.7	37.4	38.5	39.5	40.0	40.1	43.0	43.0	44.5	45.2	L
NL	72.0	73.5	76.0	78.3	80.0	81.5	82.1	85.0	60.6	60.1	61.0	NL
A	33.5	34.0	34.5	34.8	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.1	37.5	39.6	A
P	102.0	105.6	107.4	111.9	117.2	117.7	119.4	119.5	122.9	122.4	124.8	P
FIN	84.0	86.7	91.9	111.6	111.9	109.5	110.6	111.6	114.8	114.4	116.0	FIN
S	93.9	94.5	95.3	95.2	93.5	95.0	96.0	95.9	97.6	97.5	98.8	S
UK	19.9	21.0	19.7	21.0	22.4	22.7	22.7	22.7	23.1	22.9	22.8	UK
IS	52.4	54.2	50.6	55.6	51.8	46.2	47.3	46.4	47.5	47.5	47.5	IS
NO	99.3	100.1	101.8	104.0	108.1	111.3	112.6	113.2	116.7	118.5	118.5	NO
EEA	40.0	41.4	43.0	45.1	46.5	46.1	47.6	48.4	48.8	45.8	46.0	EEA
CH	40.7	41.3	42.1	42.6	43.0	43.6	43.7	43.9	44.2	44.7	44.7	CH

E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

Nights spent by residents in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	275	284	294	284	273	267	265	267	268	287	297	EU-15
EUR-11	258	268	276	272	274	262	258	259	268	284	297	EUR-11
B	241	221	146	162	140	140	141	135	129	128	134	B
DK	260	261	272	268	276	239	283	286	281	287	285	DK
D	279	311	349	341	343	295	292	285	288	300	312	D
EL	118	117	121	120	118	119	121	134	137	141	141	EL
E	172	184	170	176	181	185	183	188	203	243	281	E
F	223	268	272	271	271	267	259	266	270	293	293	F
IRL	228	227	226	224	223	284	221	237	243	241	239	IRL
I	295	304	306	295	304	303	302	303	310	315	338	I
L	79	94	87	97	83	56	52	58	62	59	50	L
NL	264	261	268	256	249	273	273	278	331	354	349	NL
A	302	314	312	305	303	304	291	291	302	315	324	A
P	133	136	139	142	139	141	146	148	154	163	162	P
FIN	206	195	185	193	199	208	210	220	226	229	232	FIN
S	318	270	275	281	322	334	326	331	333	353	352	S
UK	384	394	416	378	285	308	309	316	280	316	316	UK
IS	145	151	138	131	152	170	171	185	186	184	181	IS
NO	471	487	483	497	504	283	286	295	374	374	375	NO
EEA	277	286	296	287	275	267	265	267	269	288	298	EEA
CH	584	590	523	552	544	496	488	492	501	498	495	CH

Collective tourist accommodation refers to hotels and similar establishments, campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodation.

Nights spent by non-residents in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants

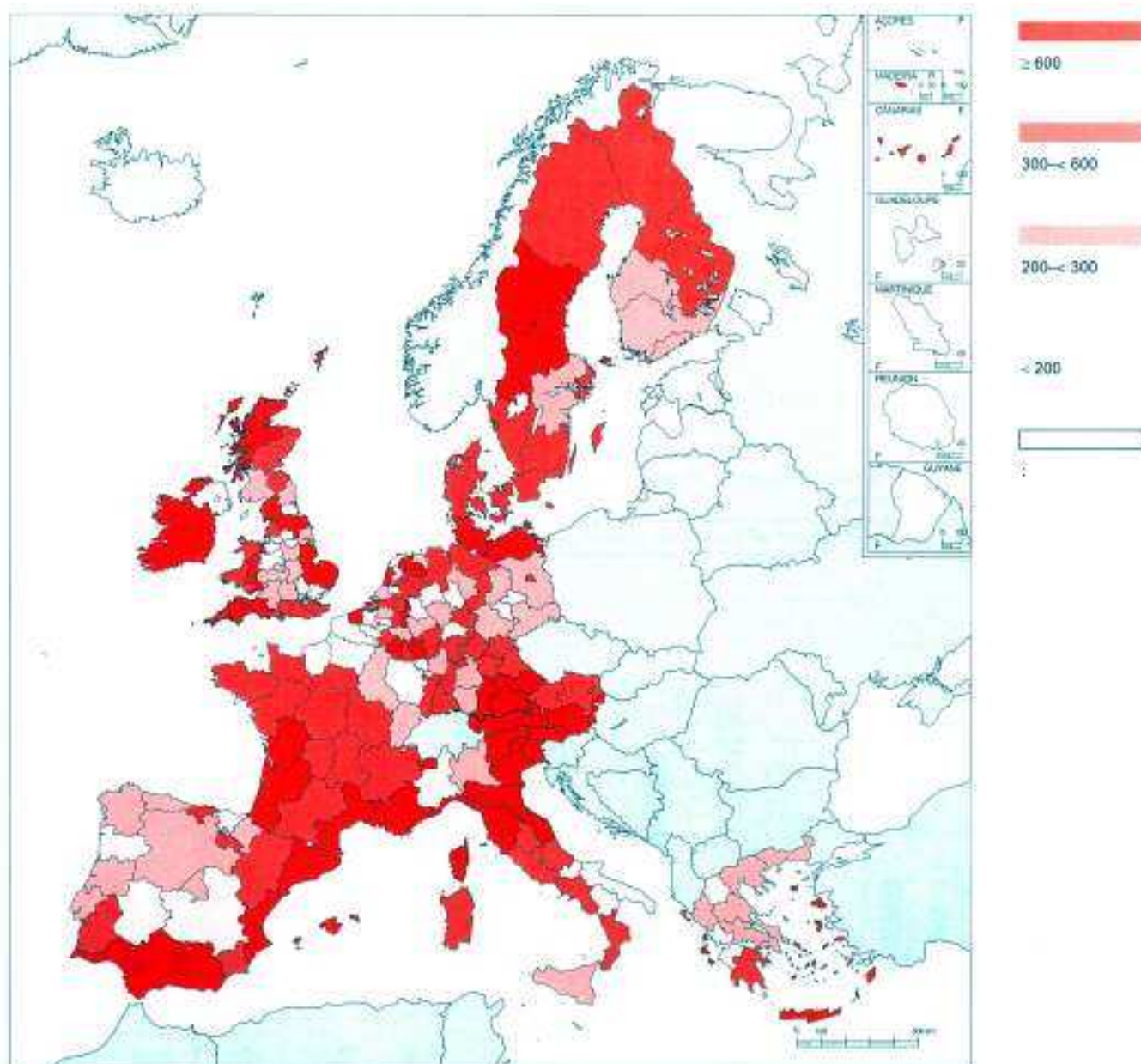
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	176	166	165	172	179	194	219	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	164	167	167	173	182	201	234	EUR-11
B	130	122	127	130	132	137	142	145	146	150	152	B
DK	182	203	225	203	205	185	206	207	194	188	188	DK
D	44	47	48	43	43	43	43	44	45	47	52	D
EL	365	301	365	359	396	366	344	391	409	438	438	EL
E	195	203	208	226	266	275	271	288	308	407	600	E
F	151	150	161	158	164	151	144	159	170	186	183	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	367	400	472	477	462	482	478	IRL
I	149	153	147	150	177	197	206	206	211	220	238	I
L	641	664	599	642	584	572	522	549	542	568	531	L
NL	111	115	119	113	117	128	123	138	157	174	173	NL
A	919	940	931	886	839	794	775	748	783	790	796	A
P	195	222	203	184	209	224	219	228	254	253	258	P
FIN	57	52	51	58	67	65	64	71	72	73	79	FIN
S	77	65	67	70	78	89	87	87	91	97	98	S
UK	-	-	289	295	204	131	134	135	134	131	127	UK
IS	260	263	257	259	269	304	311	329	363	359	355	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	167	168	166	165	178	176	167	NO
EEA	-	-	-	-	176	166	166	172	179	194	218	EEA
CH	553	549	541	532	520	267	249	442	454	447	445	CH

Collective tourist accommodation refers to hotels and similar establishments, campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodation.
 I: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels. UK: 1995-2000: without holiday dwellings.

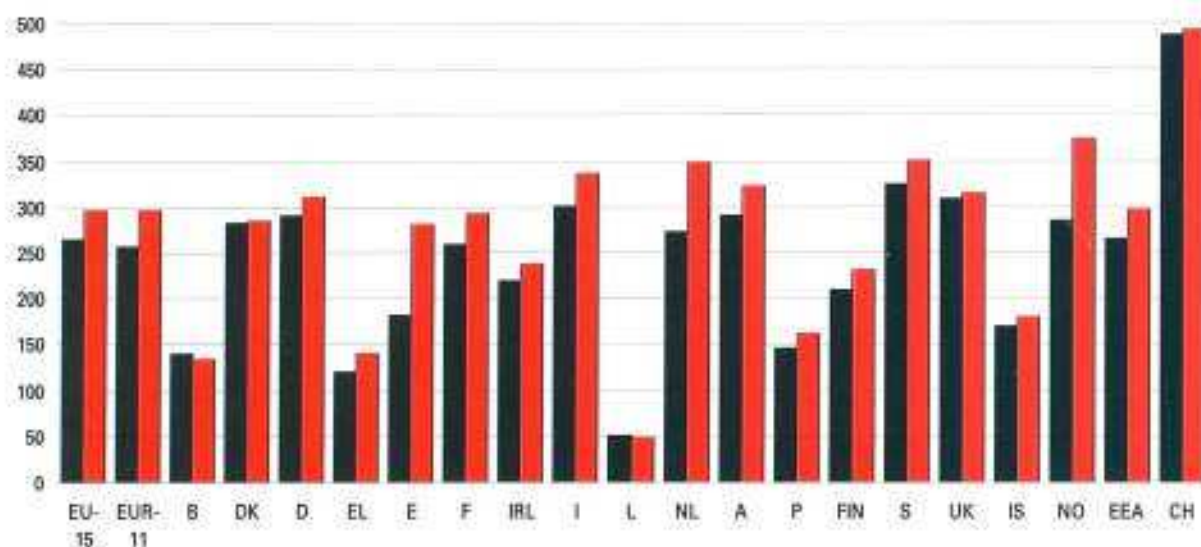
The map on total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants illustrates the main European holiday destinations; southern

Europe (Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece), France (south and south-west), and also Austria and Germany (Bavaria, North Sea and Baltic Sea regions).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants, 2000



Nights spent by residents in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants



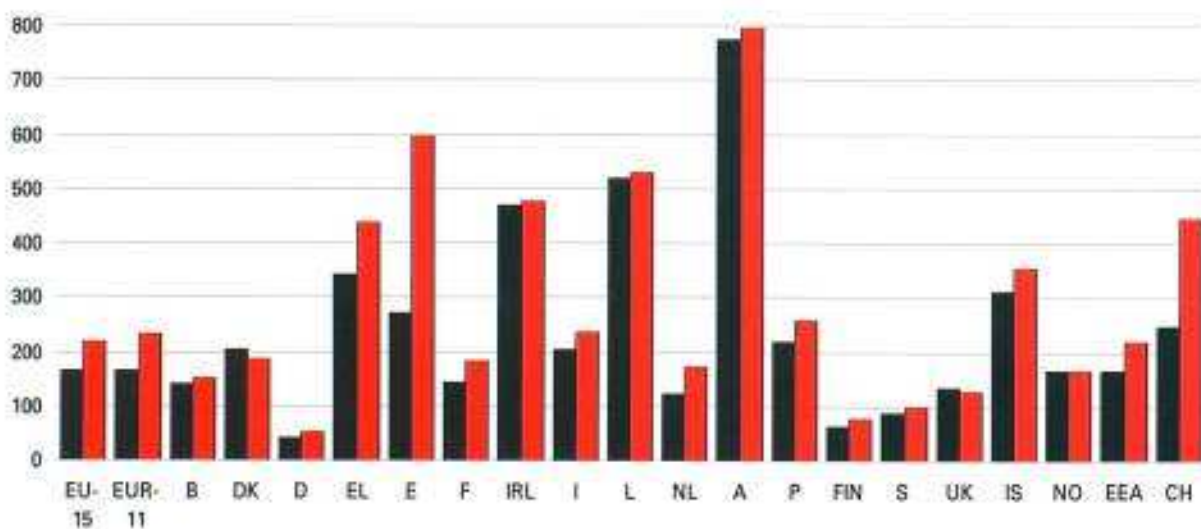
Black: 1996; colour: 2000.

Collective tourist accommodation refers to hotels and similar establishments, campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodation. E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

3898C

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Nights spent by non-residents in collective tourist accommodation per 100 000 inhabitants



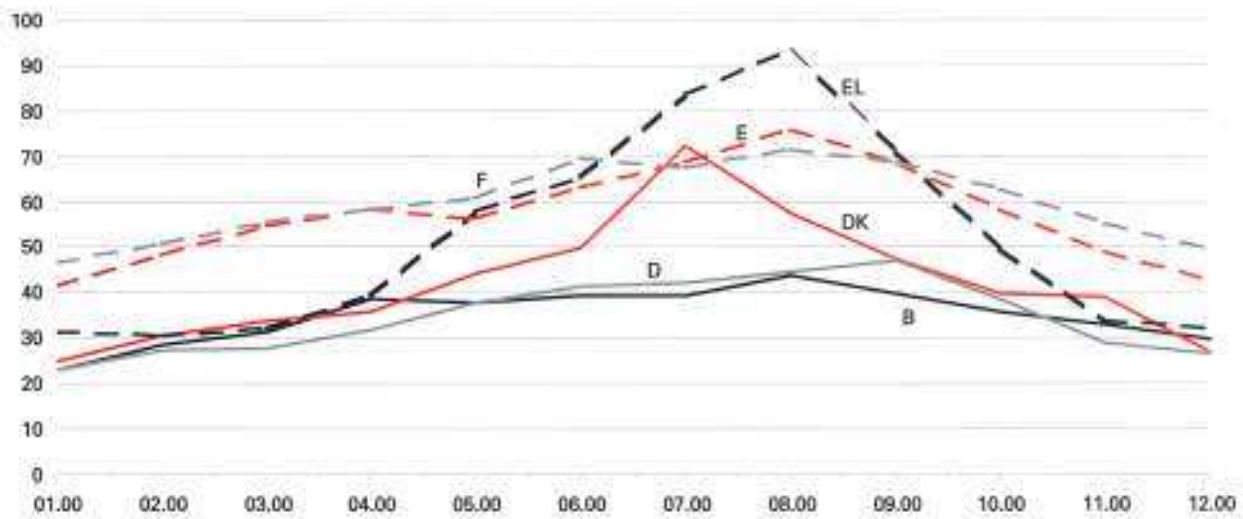
Black: 1996; colour: 2000.

Collective tourist accommodation refers to hotels and similar establishments, campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodation. E: 1998/99 break in series due to incorporation of one-star hotels.

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Utilisation of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, 2000. %

BATTEN



EL: 1999

Further reading:

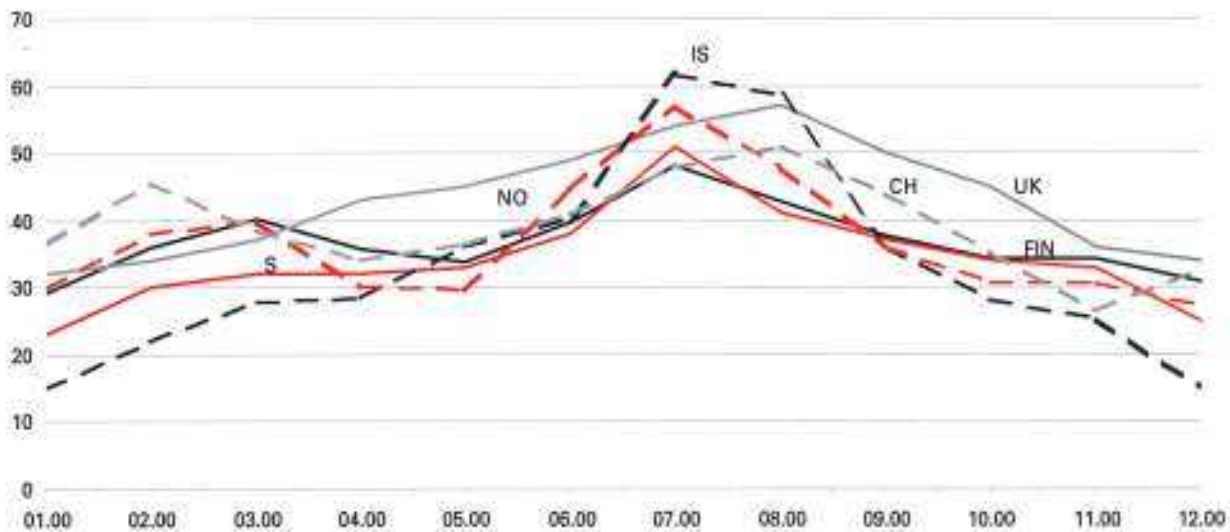
Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

- No 4 Tourism in the Mediterranean partner countries (MED)
- No 5 Inbound tourism flows rising in Europe
- No 16 Domestic tourism up in Europe

4

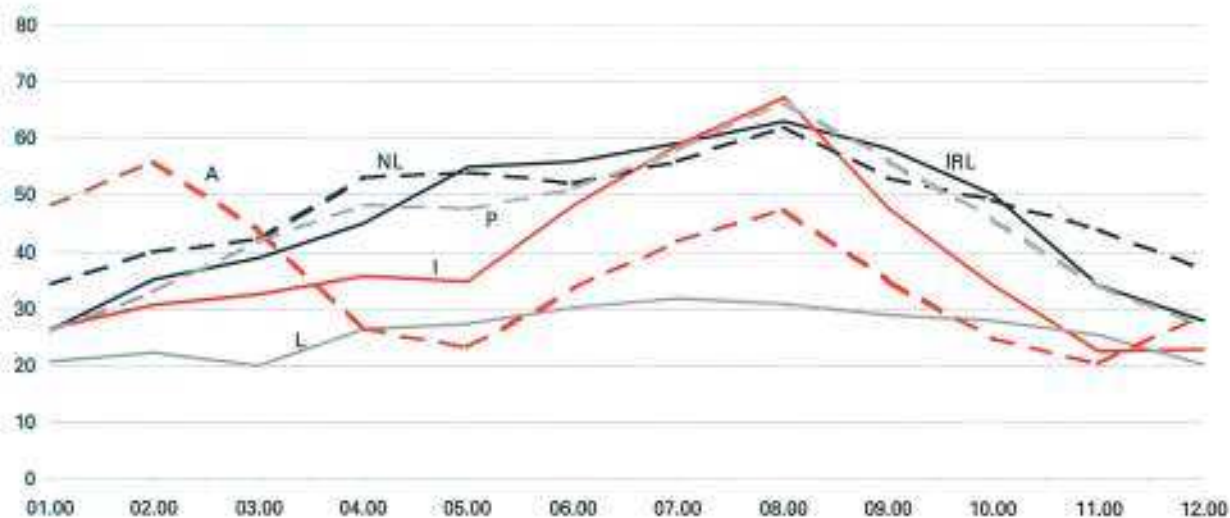
Utilisation of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, 2000. %

SATXX



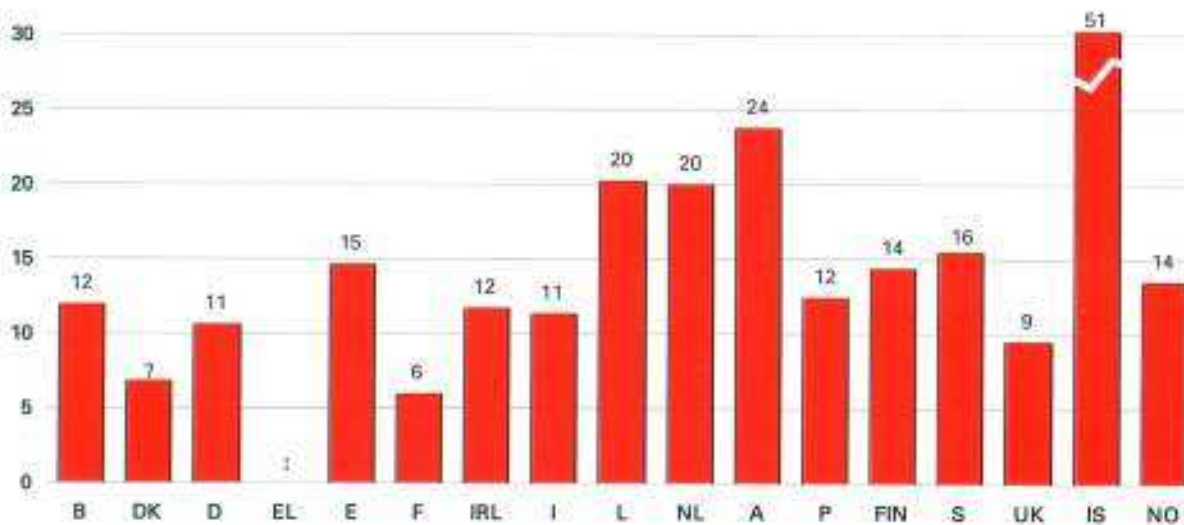
S: 1999, IS, CH: 1998

Utilisation of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, 2000, %



IRL, NL: 1999

Average number of travel agencies per 100 000 inhabitants, 1999



E, NO: 1991, A, E: 1995, B, DK, IRL, FIN, S: 1997, IS, NL, CH: 1998

A short trip from the past to the future

'Victory is the beautiful bright coloured flower. Transport is the stem without which it could never have blossomed' (Sir Winston Churchill).

The quotation equally characterises the success achieved in increasing the standard of living in Europe and one of the major reasons behind this success: transport.

At the beginning of the 20th century, goods transport in Europe was dominated by waterways and railways. The railway network was larger then than it is today — which is impressive considering that the first railway was not opened until 1822. For passenger transport, water and rail were also predominant for long journeys, whereas, for short journeys, walking and horse transport were predominant.

During the last 100 years, the shares between the modes of transport have changed and the volumes have increased tremendously. Waterways and railways still play an important role, accounting for roughly 15 % of all tonnage transported, but the dominating mode of transport today is definitely road transport with its flexibility and individualism. There has been nearly a threefold increase since 1970 in road transport, while rail transport has declined by a quarter.

Today, about 80 % of all tonnage transported (44 % of all tonne-kilometres) and of all passenger-kilometres are by road. The number of passenger cars has increased to more than 170 million. The disadvantage of this is there are more road accidents, even though fatalities are decreasing. Air transport is also increasing fast, and today more passenger-kilometres are by air than by rail. It remains to be seen how environmental and safety issues will change the transport market in the future.

Transport statistics: spotting the movement

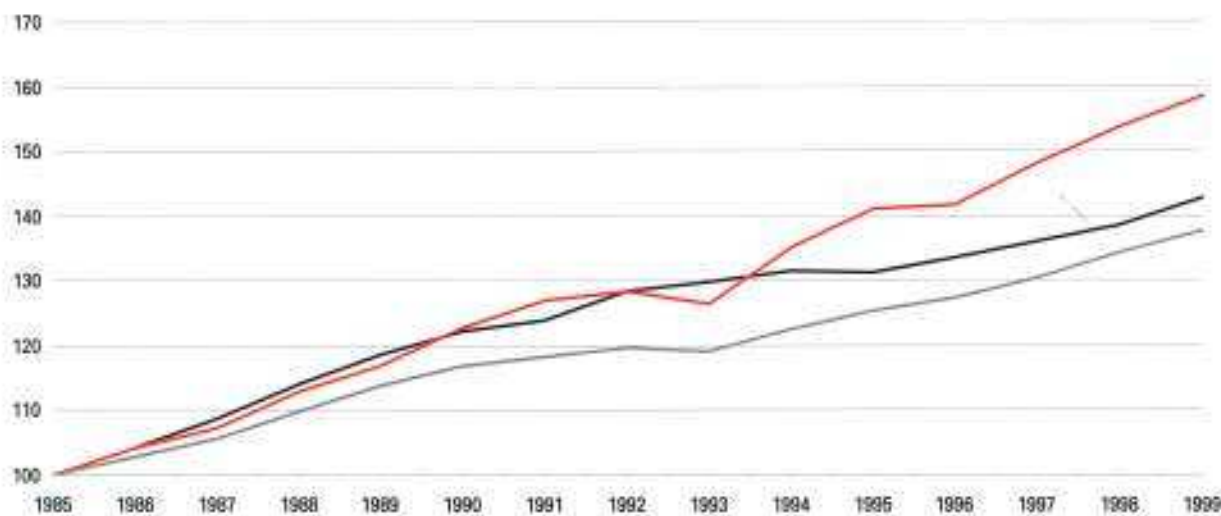
Eurostat's transport statistics describe the most important features of transport in the European Union not only in terms of the quantities of freight and passengers moved and the vehicles and infrastructure used, but also as part of the economy. Transport is not only a necessary support to personal life and economic activity, but also a major service industry; almost 5 million people are directly employed in the transport sector, which is about 4 % of the total EU workforce.

Eurostat provides information on:

- transport infrastructure;
- transport equipment;
- enterprises and employment in transport;
- passenger transport;
- transport of goods;
- energy consumption and emissions by transport;
- transport safety.

For more information about transport than is presented in the Eurostat yearbook, consult your Eurostat Data Shop or the publications *Panorama of transport* and *EU energy and transport in figures*.

Transport growth, EU-15



Black: passengers; colour: goods; grey: GDP.

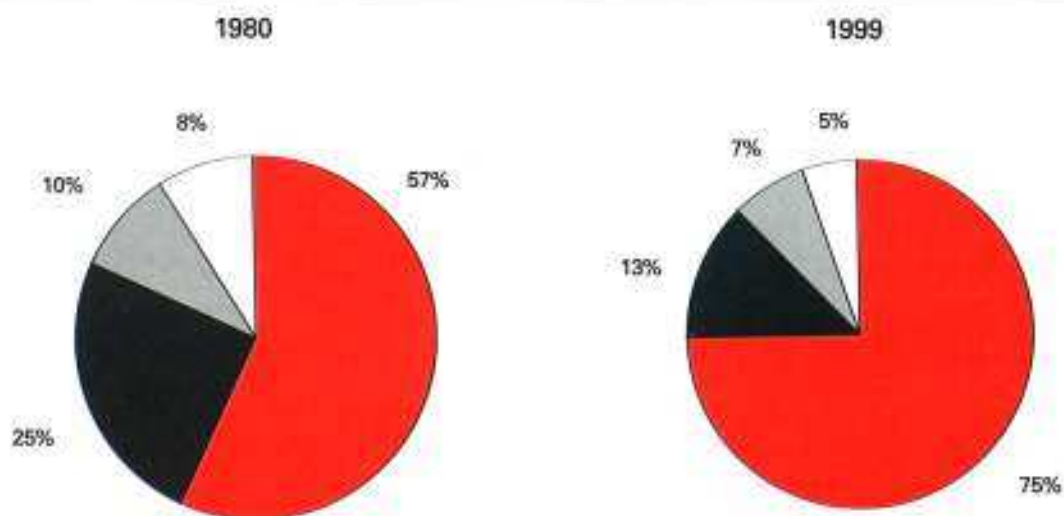
Passengers: passenger cars, buses and coaches, trams and metro, railways, air. Goods: road, rail, inland waterways, pipelines and sea (intra-EU). GDP: at constant prices.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications:

- Panorama of transport (PDF)
- International transport by air (Intra- and extra-EU): 1999 data
- Road freight transport at regional level in the European Union
- Glossary for transport statistics — Second edition

Total inland transport per mode: EEA and Switzerland



Black: rail; grey: inland waterways; white: oil pipelines; colour: road.

Total length of motorways in km

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	39 303	40 761	42 743	43 538	45 229	46 249	47 393	48 544	49 689	51 336	-	EU-15
B	1 666	1 650	1 667	1 686	1 665	1 666	1 674	1 679	1 682	1 682	-	B
DK	601	653	696	737	786	830	880	855	861	880	-	DK
D	10 809	10 955	11 013	11 080	11 143	11 190	11 300	11 309	11 427	11 515	-	D
EL	190	225	280	330	380	420	470	470*	470*	470*	-	EL
E	4 693	5 235	6 486	6 577	6 485	6 962	7 293	7 750	8 269	8 800*	-	E
F	6 824	7 080	7 408	7 614	9 000	9 140	9 500	9 900	10 300	11 000	-	F
IRL	26	32	32	50	56	70	80	94	94	115	-	IRL
I	6 193	6 301	6 289	6 401	6 401	6 401	6 439	6 445	6 453	6 621	-	I
L	78	78	95	100	121	123	115	118	118	115	-	L
NL	2 092	2 118	2 134	2 167	2 200	2 200	2 200	2 235	2 235	2 235	-	NL
A	1 470	1 532	1 554	1 567	1 589	1 596	1 607	1 613	1 613	1 634	-	A
P	316	474	520	579	587	687	710	797	797	797	-	P
FIN	225	249	318	337	388	394	431	444	473	512	-	FIN
S	939	968	1 005	1 061	1 142	1 262	1 350	1 423	1 439	1 484	-	S
UK	3 181	3 211	3 246	3 252	3 286	3 308	3 344	3 412	3 458	3 476	-	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
LI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LI
NO	355	379	395	437	437	517	524	570	570	589	-	NO
CH	1 495	1 502	1 515	1 530	1 533	1 540	1 594	1 613	1 638	-	-	CH
US	84 862	85 258	86 818	87 447	87 814	88 035	88 588	89 203	-	-	-	US
CA	14 985	15 983	16 571	-	-	16 571	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	-	-	5 054	5 410	5 568	5 700	5 900	-	-	-	-	JP

JP: not including motorways constructed by local authorities.

Total length of railway lines in km

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	159 531	159 521	157 912	155 876	156 764	156 147	155 363	154 261	153 770	152 723	-	EU-15
B	3 479	3 466	3 432	3 410	3 396	3 368	3 380	3 422	3 410	3 472	-	B
DK	2 344	2 344	2 344	2 349	2 349	2 349	2 349	2 232	2 232	2 324	-	DK
D	40 981	41 113	40 815	40 397	41 401	41 719	40 826	38 450	38 176	37 536	-	D
EL	2 484	2 484	2 484	2 474	2 474	2 474	2 474	2 503	2 503	2 299	-	EL
E	12 560	12 570	13 041	12 601	12 646	12 280	12 284	12 294	12 303	12 319	-	E
F	34 260	33 990	33 555	32 579	32 275	31 939	31 852	31 754	31 727	31 589	-	F
IRL	1 944	1 944	1 944	1 944	1 944	1 947	1 945	1 945	1 909	1 919	-	IRL
I	16 086	16 066	16 112	15 942	16 002	15 998	16 014	16 030	16 041	16 108	-	I
L	271	271	275	275	275	275	275	274	274	274	-	L
NL	2 780	2 780	2 753	2 757	2 757	2 739	2 739	2 805	2 808	2 808	-	NL
A	5 624	5 623	5 605	5 600	5 636	5 672	5 672	5 672	5 643	5 643	-	A
P	3 126	3 117	3 054	3 063	3 070	2 850	2 850	2 856	2 794	2 813	-	P
FIN	5 867	5 874	5 874	5 885	5 880	5 880	5 881	5 865	5 867	5 836	-	FIN
S	10 801	10 970	9 781	9 746	9 661	9 782	9 821	11 168	11 139	10 799	-	S
UK	16 924	16 909	16 843	16 854	16 998	16 875	17 001	16 991	16 994	16 984	-	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
LI	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	LI
NO	4 044	4 027	4 027	4 021	4 023	4 023	4 021	4 021	4 021	-	-	NO
CH	2 978	2 982	2 985	2 983	2 983	2 987	2 989	-	-	-	-	CH
US	192 732	187 691	-	177 712	175 953	174 234	170 235	164 359	-	-	-	US
CA	-	85 563	85 191	84 648	83 351	80 326	-	-	-	-	-	CA
JP	-	-	30 201	30 190	30 178	30 178	-	-	-	-	-	JP

Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	402	410	410	418	426	426	434	442	451	460		EU-15
B	388	397	400	408	421	422	427	434	440	450		B
DK	309	309	310	312	310	319	331	337	343	341		DK
D	485	489	447	478	488	495	500	504	508	515		D
EL	171	173	177	189	199	211	223	238	254	275		EL
E	309	322	336	344	351	362	376	389	408	424		E
F	615	617	619	623	630	632	637	645	656	665		F
IRL	227	237	242	249	262	265	272	310	309	346		IRL
I	483	503	518	521	540	529	531	535	545	544		I
L	503	519	532	523	540	559	558	562	594	610		L
NL	368	370	373	376	383	364	370	378	382	398		NL
A	387	397	410	421	433	447	458	469	481	494		A
P	258	281	309	334	357	258	277	292	311	330		P
FIN	389	384	384	370	368	372	379	379	392	407		FIN
S	421	420	414	409	409	411	413	419	428	440		S
UK	375	383	382	371	376	374	388	399	404	414		UK
IS	468	467	458	439	636	445	463	487	510	542		IS
LI	582	590	593	586	596	609	620	636	639	652		LI
NO	380	379	378	379	381	387	379	399	402	408		NO
CH	445	450	450	448	453	459	462					CH
US			511	508	505	503	506					US
CA						445						CA
JP			313	327	341	356	375					JP

UK: GB only.

SA1PK

Goods transport by road. Million tonne-km

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	929 200	1 007 300	1 021 000	1 020 900	1 099 203	1 135 577	1 148 451	1 200 780	1 254 038	1 318 200		EU-15
B	25 000	27 000	28 500	30 300	32 900	34 600	31 400	34 100	35 900	37 500		B
DK	13 700	13 900	14 100	13 300	14 539	14 713	14 455	14 700	15 300	16 000		DK
D	182 800	250 200	252 400	251 500	272 500	279 700	280 700	301 800	315 900	341 700		D
EL	10 900	11 400	11 900	12 900	12 829	14 798	15 858	16 500	17 000	17 700		EL
E	78 900	82 400	85 900	88 000	92 193	94 567	92 469	96 200	105 000	111 000		E
F	190 500	195 300	198 700	191 200	219 700	227 100	231 300	238 200	246 500	260 300		F
IRL	5 100	5 300	5 200	5 300	5 258	5 500	5 700	5 700	5 900	6 300		IRL
I	177 900	180 300	184 900	179 400	187 200	194 820	198 300	207 220	219 800	232 800		I
L	1 300	1 300	1 700	1 800	1 718	1 873	1 889	1 990	2 100	2 300		L
NL	31 800	35 400	39 600	39 500	40 666	42 182	43 855	45 000	46 500	48 600		NL
A	13 300	13 500	13 700	14 200	14 700	14 900	15 500	15 670	16 138	16 800		A
P	12 200	12 200	12 100	11 400	11 600	11 600	11 700	12 700	13 400	14 100		P
FIN	26 300	26 000	24 700	25 000	25 700	23 200	24 100	25 400	26 500	27 600		FIN
S	26 500	25 000	24 300	25 900	27 000	29 324	31 185	33 100	32 700	32 800		S
UK	133 000	128 200	123 400	131 500	140 700	146 700	150 200	152 500	155 400	152 900		UK
IS												IS
LI												LI
NO						9 654	13 601	11 565	15 347	12 486		NO
CH												CH
US				1 257 100	1 325 700	1 344 700	1 419 100	1 534 500				US
CA					101 870	110 011	121 133					CA
JP							272 000					JP

SA1GB

Goods transport by rail, Million tonne-km

Goods transport by inland waterways,
Million tonne-km

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	220 188	237 727	240 391	237 200	:	111 580	118 170	120 686	120 358	:	EU-15
B	7 603	7 247	7 600	7 400	:	5 794	6 120	6 200	6 200	:	B
DK	2 000	1 767	2 066	1 900	:	-	-	-	-	:	DK
D	68 800	67 700	71 600	71 400	:	61 292	62 150	642 700	62 700	:	D
EL	324	337	322	300	:	-	-	-	-	:	EL
E	10 419	10 449	11 800	11 600	:	-	-	-	-	:	E
F	48 100	49 532	53 965	53 400	:	5 740	5 682	6 207	6 800	:	F
IRL	569	570	466	500	:	-	-	-	-	:	IRL
I	21 700	21 090	22 400	21 600	:	125	201	126	151	:	I
L	500	530	561	700	:	320	320	331	366	:	L
NL	3 100	3 123	3 778	3 500	:	35 520	41 020	40 748	41 569	:	NL
A	13 200	13 300	15 500	15 600	:	2 101	2 087	2 280	2 200	:	A
P	2 000	1 857	2 048	2 700	:	-	-	-	-	:	P
FIN	9 600	8 806	9 885	9 800	:	498	400	324	312	:	FIN
S	19 400	18 800	19 000	18 900	:	-	-	-	-	:	S
UK	13 500	15 100	17 400	18 400	:	190	190	200	200	:	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	IS
LI	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	LI
NO	2 636	2 399	2 421	2 456	:	-	-	-	-	:	NO
CH	7 957	8 366	-	-	:	50 *	-	-	-	:	CH
US	1 979 719	1 969 428	-	-	:	635 500	-	-	-	:	US
CA	238 590	-	-	-	:	24 500	-	-	-	:	CA
JP	24 968	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	JP

Only the countries with an international or transit transport exceeding 1 million tonnes report their data to Eurostat.

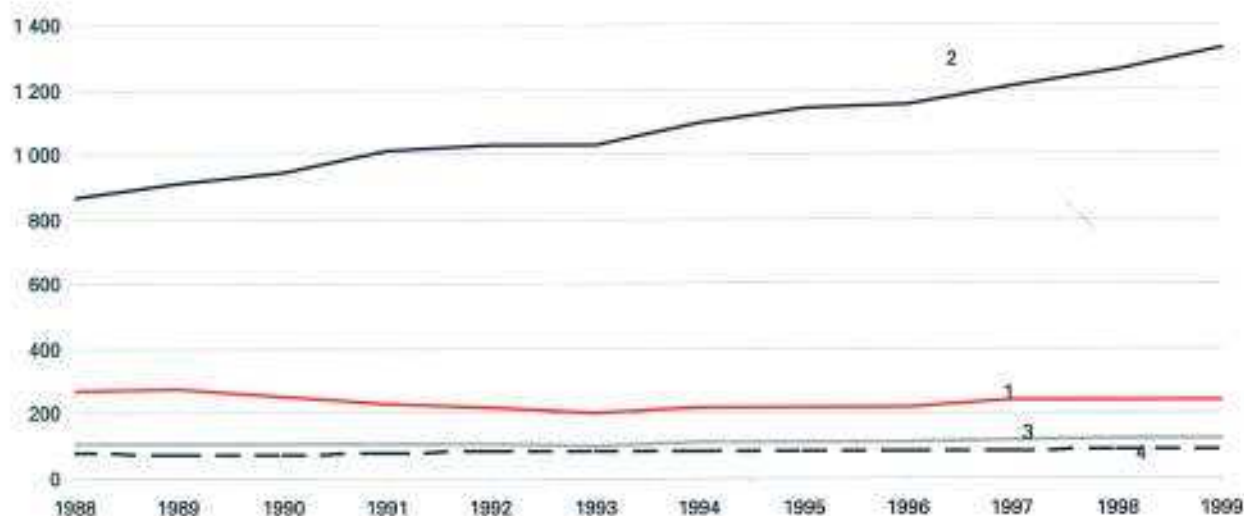
Goods transport by oil pipelines,
Million tonne-km

Sea transport of goods, Million t

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	84 692	85 133	88 178	89 184	:	2 519	-	-	-	:	EU-15
B	1 450	1 526	1 570	1 577	:	156	159	168	161	:	B
DK	1 490	1 750	3 900	4 944	:	-	124	105	97	:	DK
D	14 500	13 150	14 849	14 966	:	201	213	217	222	:	D
EL	-	-	-	-	:	-	101	111	113	:	EL
E	6 110	6 534	6 900	7 031	:	-	126	146	154	:	E
F	21 900	22 100	21 600	21 322	:	295	305	319	315	:	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	:	12	39	31	36	:	IRL
I	12 612	12 813	13 452	14 105	:	-	458	476	463	:	I
L	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	L
NL	5 960	6 040	6 043	6 008	:	382	402	405	396	:	NL
A	7 070	8 020	8 164	7 611	:	-	-	-	-	:	A
P	-	-	-	-	:	49	55	58	48	:	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	:	-	75	77	77	:	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	:	130	150	156	156	:	S
UK	11 600	11 200	11 700	11 600	:	554	559	569	566	:	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	:	5	5 *	-	-	:	IS
LI	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	LI
NO	-	-	-	-	:	257 *	270 *	-	-	:	NO
CH	1 201	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	CH
US	877 604	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	US
CA	105 000	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	CA
JP	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:	JP

EL, IRL, L, P, FIN, S, IS: report to Eurostat as not having oil pipelines.

Inland goods transport, 1 000 million tonne-km, EEA and Switzerland



1. Rail; 2. Road; 3. Inland waterways; 4. Oil pipelines.

4

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 7

- No 1 Air transport: Passenger traffic 1993–1998
- No 2 EEA passenger transport by rail 1990–1998 — Some countries: huge increase — Some countries: large decrease
- No 4 Road freight cabotage 1991–1999
- No 5 Maritime goods transport 1990–1997
- No 6 International air transport — Passenger traffic 1998–1999
- No 1 Maritime transport of goods and passengers 1997–1999
- No 2 Trends in road freight transport 1990–1999

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Worldwide commercial space launches

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Space launches total	13	12	14	9	14	19	21	37	36	36	1
United States	7	6	6	3	4	8	8	16	17	13	1
Europe (ESA)	5	6	6	6	8	8	9	11	9	8	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	13	1
China	1	0	2	0	2	3	2	3	4	1	1
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

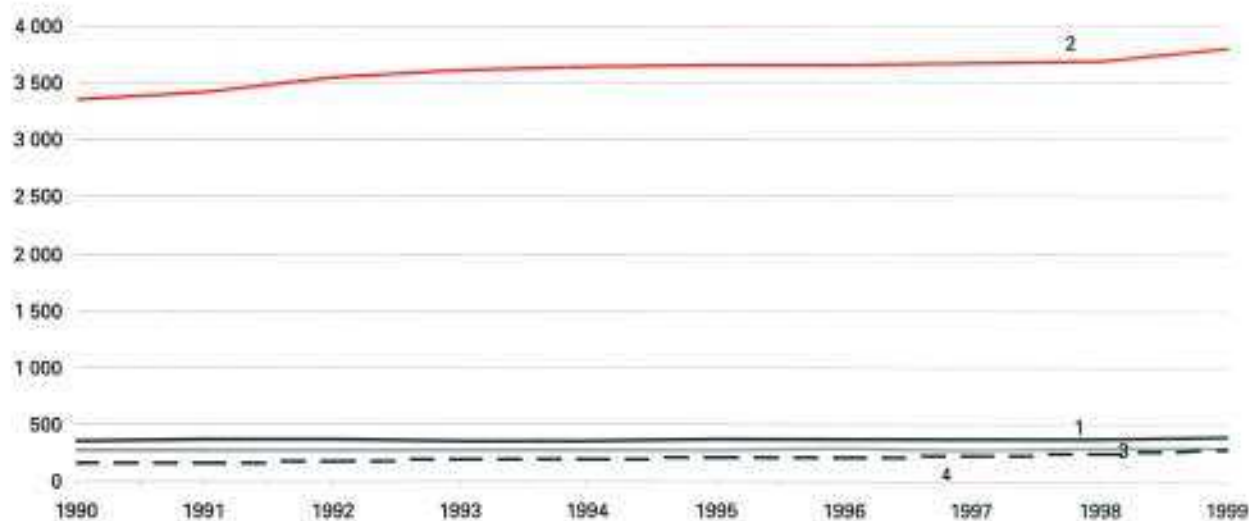
The data in this table apply only to commercial, international completed (non-captive) satellite launches in the medium-to-large vehicle class, ESA-EEA (except EL, L, LI and ES) and CH. Source: US Department of Transportation.

Air transport of goods, 1 000 t

Air transport of passengers, Millions

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-	-	-	-	-	11	479	518	-	-	EU-15
B	669	518	585	-	-	13	36	18	20	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	15	-	-	DK
D	1 576	2 019	1 948	2 054	-	76	82	85	92	-	D
EL	75	106	101	105	-	18	19	20	22	-	EL
E	281	309	309	340	-	57	62	69	76	-	E
F	1 058	1 025	1 030	1 038	-	69	52	56	61	-	F
IRL	39	70	59	66	-	9	12	13	15	-	IRL
I	475	454	446	420	-	31	34	35	37	-	I
L	281	340	283	448	-	1	1	1	2	-	L
NL	1 084	1 163	1 176	1 182	-	28	32	35	37	-	NL
A	98	109	111	122	-	11	12	13	13	-	A
P	102	105 *	-	-	-	10	10	12	12	-	P
FIN	-	92	94	93	-	-	6	7	-	-	FIN
S	200 *	227 *	-	-	-	12	13	14	15	-	S
UK	1 657	1 847	1 990	2 095	-	105	114	125	134	-	UK
IS	5 *	4 *	3 *	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	IS
LI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LI
NO	-	44	67	46	-	-	4	4	7	-	NO
CH	390	360	357	383	-	22	24	26	29	-	CH

Passenger transport, 1 000 million passenger-km, EEA and Switzerland



1. Bus; 2. Car; 3. Rail; 4. Air.

Passenger car transport. Million passenger-km

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	3 196 224	3 243 315	3 324 698	3 393 930	3 435 856	3 500 411	3 549 453	3 615 476	3 676 320	3 784 266		EU-15
B	80 748	82 940	84 550	86 850	89 480	91 160	92 420	94 030	95 660	98 366		B
DK	47 800	48 000	49 000	50 500	52 400	54 300	55 778	57 067	58 460	66 500		DK
D	683 100	687 000	698 000	709 000	720 700	730 500	730 800	735 300	740 300	749 500		D
EL	45 283	50 000	50 600	53 480	55 976	58 791	61 655	64 379	68 000	73 000		EL
E	125 000	232 000	243 000	249 000	258 000	262 000	272 000	283 000	296 000	325 200		E
F	585 600	599 000	618 000	634 600	673 700	640 100	649 100	659 500	678 600	699 600		F
IRL	18 100	19 000	20 000	20 500	21 800	23 200	25 100	27 100	28 500	31 000		IRL
I	572 593	535 000	560 000	582 000	600 300	634 700	627 400	638 800	643 600	661 400		I
L	4 000	4 175	4 300	4 450	4 600	4 700	4 800	4 900	5 000	5 000		L
NL	136 200	136 700	138 640	140 450	146 900	146 800	145 900	151 200	150 600	152 000		NL
A	62 400	63 500	65 500	67 000	68 200	68 100	65 700	67 000	68 500	69 000		A
P	40 500	43 000	49 000	53 000	57 700	62 000	66 300	70 800	75 600	81 600		P
FIN	51 200	50 600	50 500	49 700	49 600	50 060	50 400	51 900	53 300	54 900		FIN
S	90 000	91 400	91 700	90 700	81 000	85 000	85 000	83 000	84 000	84 200		S
UK	600 200	601 000	601 900	602 700	603 700	609 000	619 100	627 500	630 000	633 000		UK
IS												IS
LI												LI
NO	42 500	42 000	41 500	42 000		49 205	51 313	51 603	52 925	53 141		NO
CH	73 500	74 500	75 000	76 000								CH

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Bus transport of passengers.
Million passenger-km

Rail transport of passengers.
Million passenger-km

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	392 933	393 073	391 671	403 262		275 895	278 500	280 792	291 900		EU-15
B	11 400	11 900	1 200	12 200		6 801	6 984	7 097	7 400		B
DK	13 368	11 212	11 135	11 200		4 920	5 183	5 558	5 400		DK
D	68 300	68 800	68 200	68 000		69 200	67 900	66 500	72 800		D
EL	20 449	20 695	21 200	21 500		1 751	1 884	1 816	1 600		EL
E	44 000	43 970	49 400	50 000		16 657	17 883	18 875	19 200		E
F	42 400	42 000	42 700	40 700		59 800	61 800	64 300	66 500		F
IRL	5 300	5 500	5 700	5 900		1 295	1 387	1 420	1 400		IRL
I	88 736	88 496	90 886	90 182		44 800	43 600	41 500	41 000		I
L	900	900	900	900		284	295	295	300		L
NL	15 000	14 700	15 000	15 100		14 091	14 425	14 760	14 300		NL
A	12 480	12 500	12 700	12 900		9 870	8 320	8 150	8 100		A
P	11 100	11 600	11 550	11 480		4 507	4 563	4 600	4 300		P
FIN	8 000	8 000	7 800	7 600		3 254	3 376	3 177	3 400		FIN
S	9 300	9 400	10 300	10 600		6 390	6 400	7 144	7 400		S
UK	44 200	44 200	43 000	45 000		32 300	34 500	35 400	38 800		UK
IS											IS
LI											LI
NO	4 117	4 278	4 278	4 278		2 449	2 561	2 590	2 674		NO
CH						11 672	12 386				CH

SATPX

SATPX

Powering everyday life

Energy is the 'force' behind industry, transport and heating. There is hardly an aspect of daily life which is not in one way or another accompanied by the use of energy. Energy shortages and fluctuations of its price have repercussions in the whole economy. How we use energy has a significant impact on the state of the environment. For these reasons, energy policy is one of the priorities of the European Union.

The major challenges with which the Union is confronted in the energy field are:

- the significant dependence on outside supplies, as the European Union is producing only about half of the energy it consumes (**security of supplies**);
- the growing need to ensure competitive energy prices in the context of the globalisation of economies, notably by means of liberalisation of the electricity and gas markets and the development of the trans-European energy networks (**liberalisation of network industries**);
- the pressing need to make the energy sector more compatible with environmental objectives, particularly in the light of the commitments made by the European Union under the Kyoto Protocol (**climate change**).

Energy monitoring

In order to meet the increasing requirements of energy monitoring and to quantify the components that are influencing energy policies, Eurostat has developed a coherent and harmonised system of energy statistics.

The Eurostat yearbook presents a representative selection of tables and graphs that give an insight into the broad spectrum of energy statistics.

Some of the basic items presented are as follows.

- Production of primary energy which comprises energy extracted from natural sources: coal, lignite, crude oil and natural gas. Renewable energies (hydro, biomass, geothermal, wind and solar energy) as well as nuclear energy are also considered primary energy sources. Nuclear energy is accounted for as the heat released during fission of uranium in a nuclear reactor.

Nuclear energy and natural gas represent the main energy sources in Europe, followed by crude oil. Solid fuels, despite the continued decline in their production, still account for about one sixth of EU primary energy production. The increase of the share of renewable energy sources in the EU energy balance is one of the main objectives of Community energy policy.

- Gross inland consumption is defined as primary production plus imports, recovered products and change in stocks, less exports and fuel supply to maritime bunkers (for seagoing ships of all flags). It therefore reflects the energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption within the limits of national territory.

The biggest share by far in total gross inland consumption is that of oil, followed by natural gas and nuclear energy.

Gross inland consumption of energy per person varies from country to country due to structural differences in their final energy consumption and the degree of industrialisation.

- Net imports of energy (imports minus exports) as a percentage of gross inland consumption show national energy dependence (excluding fuel consumed by maritime bunkers).

- Energy intensity is defined as the ratio between gross inland consumption and GDP in kgoe/EUR 1 000.
- Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to final consumers (in the transport, industry and other sectors), net of transformation and network losses. It also excludes consumption for non-energy purposes such as feedstocks in the petrochemical industry. Final use of petroleum products involves only refined products (e.g. motor spirit, gas oil, domestic fuel, kerosene and jet fuels). Final use of gas is mainly in the form of natural gas.
- The ratio of net imports of crude oil to gross inland consumption of energy gives the external oil dependence of the energy economy of each Member State. Net exporting Member States have negative percentages.
- Gas and electricity prices have been collected since 1991 on the basis of standard consumers and locations defined by Council Directive 90/377/EEC on Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users.

Gas and electricity prices paid by domestic consumers are collected on the basis of a definition of standard consumers and locations. Final consumption of households varies greatly from country to country according to climatic conditions and standard of living. Household consumption of electricity per person excludes consumption by the commercial and service sectors.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Energy prices — Data 1990–2001 (PDF)
- Electricity prices — Data 1990–2001
- Gas prices — Data 1990–2001
- Energy balance sheets 1998–1999
- Energy prices — Data 1985–2000 (PDF)

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

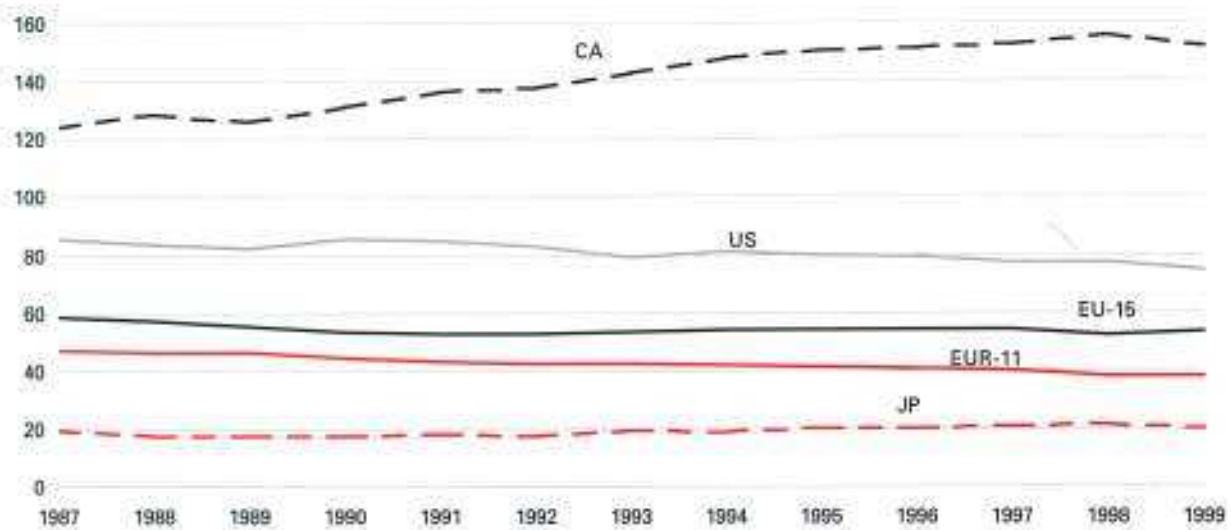
Total production of primary energy. Million toe

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	720.0	705.7	707.5	701.9	709.1	722.7	736.5	762.1	759.1	750.3	766.2	EU-15
EUR-11	466.1	453.4	445.2	441.2	439.2	429.2	430.8	442.0	435.7	420.9	422.5	EUR-11
B	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.4	12.6	12.1	13.4	B
DK	9.1	9.9	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.5	17.5	20.3	20.2	23.5	DK
D	200.2	185.8	164.9	159.7	148.1	141.3	140.2	138.2	138.2	131.7	134.6	D
EL	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.7	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.5	EL
E	34.3	33.4	33.3	32.6	32.5	32.2	31.4	32.2	30.9	31.5	30.3	E
F	106.0	108.1	114.6	115.0	122.0	119.5	122.8	125.7	123.8	120.6	122.2	F
IRL	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	IRL
I	27.1	27.2	27.8	28.8	30.0	31.2	30.7	31.5	34.7	34.5	33.0	I
L	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	L
NL	59.8	60.3	67.1	67.1	68.2	66.1	65.9	73.7	65.5	62.7	59.2	NL
A	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.4	A
P	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	P
FIN	12.0	11.7	11.2	12.1	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.4	14.7	13.1	15.2	FIN
S	28.9	29.6	31.4	29.1	29.0	30.8	31.1	31.3	31.7	30.3	32.6	S
UK	206.5	203.6	210.0	209.9	218.4	238.6	249.4	261.2	261.4	268.7	278.2	UK
IS	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.3	IS
NO	113.7	119.6	130.0	145.9	153.4	169.8	181.4	207.2	211.7	205.9	209.1	NO
EEA	893.3	926.8	938.8	849.2	863.9	893.9	919.3	970.7	972.3	957.9	977.8	EEA
CH	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.5	11.2	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.8	CH
US	1 616.5	1 650.1	1 638.5	1 644.7	1 598.5	1 662.0	1 661.8	1 686.7	1 693.7	1 700.2	1 687.9	US
CA	274.0	273.7	285.1	294.0	315.7	338.2	349.0	358.5	364.9	368.5	366.0	CA
JP	71.6	75.6	79.6	80.6	88.1	91.1	99.1	102.5	107.1	108.9	104.2	JP

Net imports of primary energy. Million toe

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	622.1	643.8	668.0	679.3	651.0	631.6	651.3	679.0	692.7	723.7	706.5	EU-15
EUR-11	571.6	594.2	615.5	628.0	608.4	619.0	642.1	666.3	683.3	717.1	717.4	EUR-11
B	37.8	38.9	41.5	42.7	41.0	42.7	43.7	47.0	47.1	50.0	46.8	B
DK	10.4	9.1	8.4	7.8	6.1	6.2	7.9	6.0	4.2	3.8	2.9	DK
D	157.4	165.3	180.1	186.6	188.5	191.4	195.2	202.8	208.3	212.7	202.1	D
EL	14.2	15.4	15.6	17.7	17.2	15.8	18.2	18.8	19.2	21.1	19.7	EL
E	57.2	59.9	63.6	67.0	63.3	68.4	75.4	73.9	80.2	87.5	94.4	E
F	114.9	119.8	126.1	123.1	115.1	109.6	115.3	124.3	122.1	131.6	131.3	F
IRL	6.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.6	11.7	IRL
I	130.5	132.0	129.1	134.2	127.2	125.8	134.7	134.5	134.2	140.4	143.7	I
L	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	L
NL	16.3	17.4	14.5	14.1	13.4	17.2	16.3	14.0	22.7	23.5	25.8	NL
A	15.4	17.3	17.9	17.5	17.0	16.8	17.4	19.2	18.9	19.8	18.7	A
P	14.5	15.2	15.1	16.6	15.9	16.0	17.9	16.7	18.4	19.4	22.1	P
FIN	18.1	18.0	17.0	15.8	16.5	20.4	15.4	17.3	18.5	18.3	17.2	FIN
S	17.6	17.8	17.3	17.9	18.2	19.7	19.1	21.1	20.0	20.0	18.2	S
UK	8.2	7.3	11.3	8.4	1.0	-29.2	-36.1	-33.2	-34.0	-36.4	-46.0	UK
IS	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	IS
NO	-92.0	-96.2	-108.3	-122.9	-128.9	-145.7	-156.8	-182.1	-186.9	-180.1	-181.6	NO
EEA	530.8	548.4	560.4	557.2	522.8	486.7	495.3	497.8	506.7	544.5	524.9	EEA
CH	14.1	15.2	15.3	15.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	15.2	15.0	15.6	14.3	CH
US	344.8	343.4	323.7	358.1	420.1	451.3	436.8	468.5	507.7	543.9	572.5	US
CA	-57.3	-59.7	-76.5	-83.9	-93.9	-106.8	-119.7	-120.6	-121.8	-128.9	-127.0	CA
JP	355.2	369.3	376.5	381.6	381.2	402.8	405.2	416.3	419.3	403.0	413.3	JP

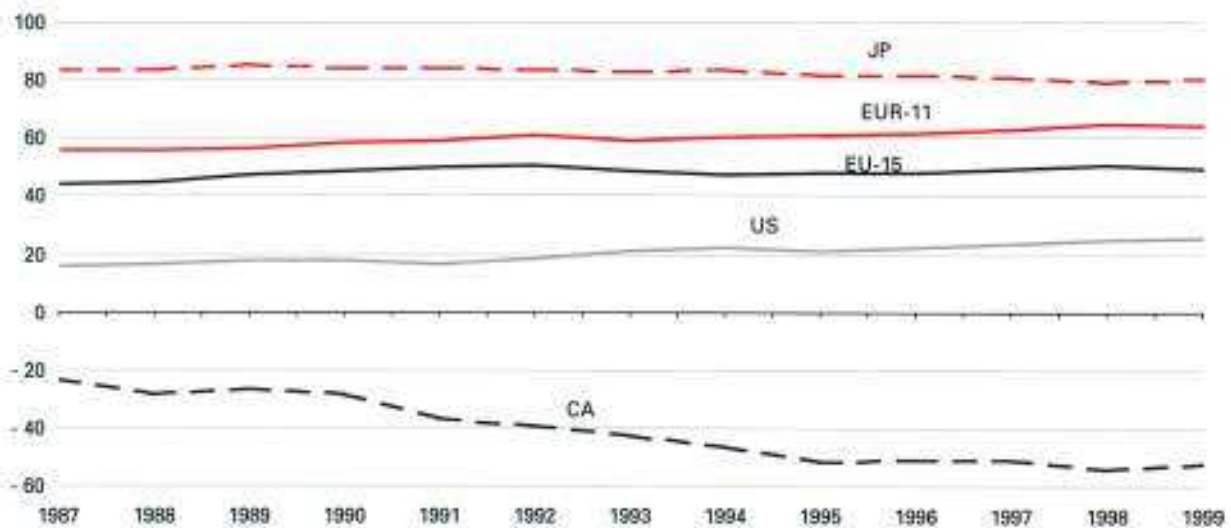
Total production of primary energy as % of gross inland consumption



385/AC

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Net imports of primary energy as % of gross inland consumption



385/AC

Energy dependence: EU-15 data sets for period before and after the year 1990 are not fully comparable as they refer to Germany before and after unification.

Production of coal and lignite as % of total production of primary energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	31.4	29.5	26.6	24.9	21.7	18.9	18.5	17.1	16.5	15.1	14.1	EU-15
EUR-11	34.5	32.8	28.6	27.0	24.5	23.4	22.7	20.9	20.2	18.9	18.3	EUR-11
B	9.6	5.1	3.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	68.0	67.3	64.4	61.2	59.3	57.3	56.2	53.4	51.1	49.9	46.4	D
EL	76.7	77.3	75.7	78.0	79.2	80.5	81.5	80.8	81.1	83.0	84.3	EL
E	34.6	34.9	32.6	34.9	34.0	32.6	32.3	31.0	32.0	29.6	28.3	E
F	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	F
IRL	40.9	41.0	36.5	33.1	33.2	32.8	41.9	34.9	26.0	32.8	47.9	IRL
I	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NL
A	6.1	7.4	6.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	A
P	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	12.4	12.4	7.2	13.6	8.4	16.5	15.6	16.8	18.1	3.3	13.0	FIN
S	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	S
UK	27.9	25.7	25.5	23.1	17.9	12.0	12.2	11.2	11.0	9.4	8.2	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NO
EEA	27.1	25.2	22.5	20.6	17.8	15.3	14.9	13.4	12.9	11.9	11.1	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	31.8	32.7	31.6	31.5	30.5	32.2	32.0	32.4	31.3	31.7	31.1	US
CA	14.2	13.9	13.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.0	10.7	CA
JP	8.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	JP

Production of crude oil as % of total production of primary energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	16.3	16.6	16.6	17.2	17.9	21.6	21.5	20.8	20.8	21.5	21.9	EU-15
EUR-11	1.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	EUR-11
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	60.9	60.9	60.0	61.7	61.2	61.8	60.2	58.8	57.2	57.7	62.7	DK
D	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	D
EL	9.9	9.1	9.2	7.7	8.4	5.8	4.7	5.1	4.7	3.1	0.2	EL
E	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.0	E
F	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	17.1	17.3	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.8	17.2	17.5	17.3	16.4	15.3	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	6.4	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.8	6.6	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	NL
A	13.5	13.6	15.1	13.5	13.0	13.5	12.1	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	45.1	45.6	44.1	45.6	46.5	54.0	53.0	50.6	49.8	50.0	50.0	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	66.9	70.4	73.7	74.9	76.4	77.5	78.0	77.5	75.7	74.5	73.1	NO
EEA	23.2	24.4	25.4	27.1	28.2	32.2	32.7	32.9	32.7	32.8	32.8	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	27.5	26.2	26.3	25.9	25.7	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.4	22.5	21.7	US
CA	34.4	34.4	33.2	33.7	33.0	32.0	32.5	32.6	33.6	34.8	33.5	CA
JP	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	JP

Production of natural gas as % of total production of primary energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	17.9	18.8	20.6	20.9	22.3	22.1	22.6	24.8	24.0	24.2	24.2	EU-15
EUR-11	19.2	19.6	21.7	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.8	24.2	22.5	22.2	21.2	EUR-11
B	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	B
DK	27.2	27.5	29.3	28.1	29.0	28.7	30.1	32.2	34.3	33.5	29.5	DK
D	7.2	7.4	8.2	8.7	9.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.4	D
EL	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	EL
E	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	E
F	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	F
IRL	54.8	54.2	58.2	61.6	62.1	60.5	52.8	60.0	67.0	56.8	42.3	IRL
I	50.8	51.5	50.8	51.2	52.3	52.9	53.3	51.9	45.4	45.1	43.3	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	90.7	90.6	92.0	92.4	92.5	90.6	91.7	92.7	92.5	91.9	91.4	NL
A	12.9	12.7	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	14.4	14.1	13.3	14.7	15.8	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	18.0	20.1	21.7	21.7	24.9	24.4	25.5	29.0	29.6	30.2	32.1	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	23.5	20.2	18.4	17.7	16.4	16.2	15.7	17.7	19.4	20.1	21.1	NO
EEA	18.7	19.0	20.2	20.3	21.2	21.0	21.2	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.5	EEA
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CH
US	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.5	26.5	26.6	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.9	US
CA	31.3	32.4	32.8	34.9	35.9	36.8	37.4	37.8	37.8	38.6	39.5	CA
JP	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	JP

percentage

4

Production of renewable energy as % of total production of primary energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.0	EU-15
EUR-11	10.7	11.2	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	13.4	14.4	15.5	15.4	EUR-11
B	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.3	B
DK	11.9	11.6	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.0	8.5	8.8	7.8	DK
D	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.4	6.5	6.5	D
EL	11.9	12.1	13.6	12.9	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	15.5	EL
E	16.5	17.9	18.5	16.8	18.3	19.6	18.5	22.6	22.5	22.6	20.2	E
F	14.1	14.6	16.0	16.2	14.7	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.0	14.4	F
IRL	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.6	6.7	5.3	5.2	7.0	10.5	9.8	IRL
I	30.9	30.0	32.6	32.2	31.6	31.1	29.2	30.4	37.2	38.5	41.3	I
L	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	L
NL	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	NL
A	67.5	66.3	65.2	67.5	68.1	68.8	70.0	72.4	73.0	71.5	70.9	A
P	95.5	95.7	95.8	96.2	97.2	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	P
FIN	46.1	44.9	47.2	45.0	48.4	45.2	46.8	45.7	45.3	55.3	47.9	FIN
S	40.1	39.1	35.1	41.9	43.8	37.8	41.0	37.5	42.3	45.6	41.4	S
UK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	UK
IS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	IS
NO	9.4	9.2	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.2	6.2	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.7	NO
EEA	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.6	10.1	10.1	EEA
CH	36.1	36.8	39.1	39.1	41.8	43.2	41.1	37.9	40.1	40.0	42.8	CH
US	6.4	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.2	US
CA	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.0	10.5	11.1	CA
JP	22.0	21.0	21.1	19.0	18.5	15.7	17.1	16.9	17.4	16.0	16.1	JP

percentage

Renewable energy: hydro, wind, geothermal energy and biomass.

Primary production of nuclear energy as % of total production of primary energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	25.3	25.7	26.4	26.8	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.4	28.0	27.9	28.7	EU-15
EUR-11	31.7	32.4	33.6	34.7	36.3	36.6	37.6	37.9	39.3	39.8	41.8	EUR-11
B	85.0	89.4	91.2	91.1	94.6	94.7	93.8	94.1	94.6	94.1	94.7	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	20.0	20.3	21.9	24.4	25.4	26.1	26.6	28.2	29.8	29.5	32.6	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	42.0	41.1	42.1	41.7	43.2	44.3	45.5	43.5	43.8	45.8	50.1	E
F	72.4	73.2	72.4	72.8	74.8	75.2	76.6	77.9	79.7	80.1	80.4	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.7	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	41.6	42.7	45.6	41.4	43.2	38.3	37.6	37.5	36.6	40.9	39.1	FIN
S	59.1	60.0	63.8	57.0	55.1	61.3	57.9	61.3	56.9	53.3	58.0	S
UK	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.9	10.1	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.6	8.8	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NO
EEA	21.8	21.9	22.3	22.2	22.9	22.1	21.9	21.5	21.9	21.9	22.6	EEA
CH	63.8	63.2	60.9	60.9	58.2	56.8	59.0	62.2	59.9	60.0	57.2	CH
US	9.0	9.7	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.1	10.3	10.9	11.0	US
CA	7.8	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.8	8.3	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	CA
JP	66.6	69.7	69.9	72.2	73.7	77.0	76.6	76.8	77.7	79.5	79.2	JP

Gross inland consumption of primary energy per person. Toe per capita

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	EU-15
EUR-11	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	EUR-11
B	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	B
DK	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	DK
D	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	D
EL	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	EL
E	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	E
F	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	F
IRL	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	IRL
I	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	I
L	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	L
NL	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	NL
A	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	A
P	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	P
FIN	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	FIN
S	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	S
UK	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	UK
IS	8.9	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.7	11.3	IS
NO	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	NO
EEA	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	EEA
CH	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	CH
US	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	US
CA	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	CA
JP	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	JP

BOSCA

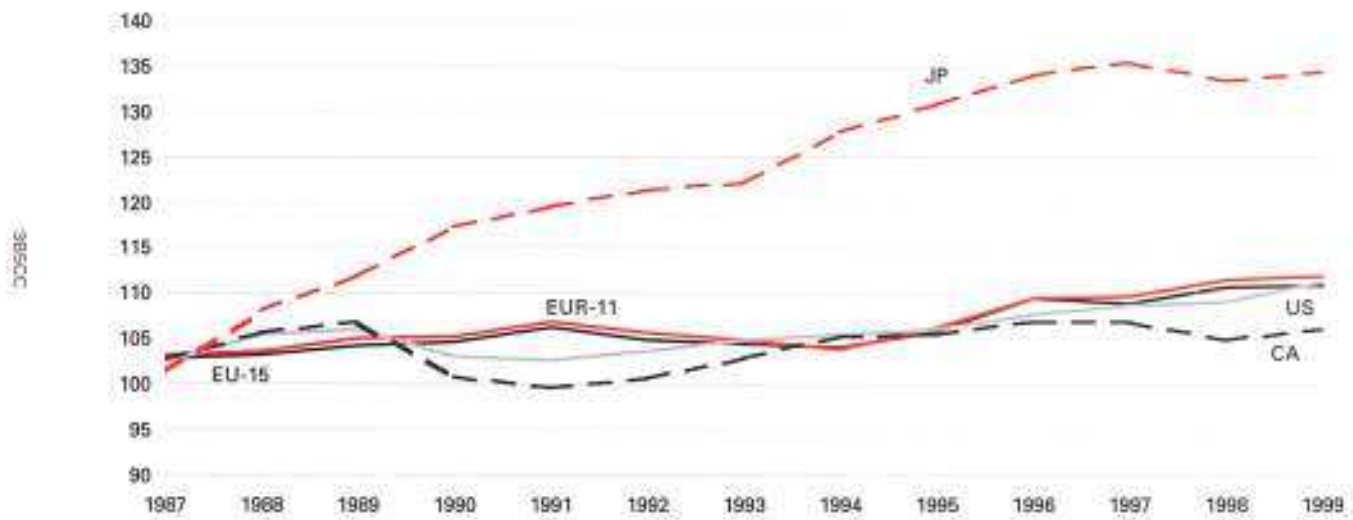
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Gross inland consumption of primary energy. Million toe

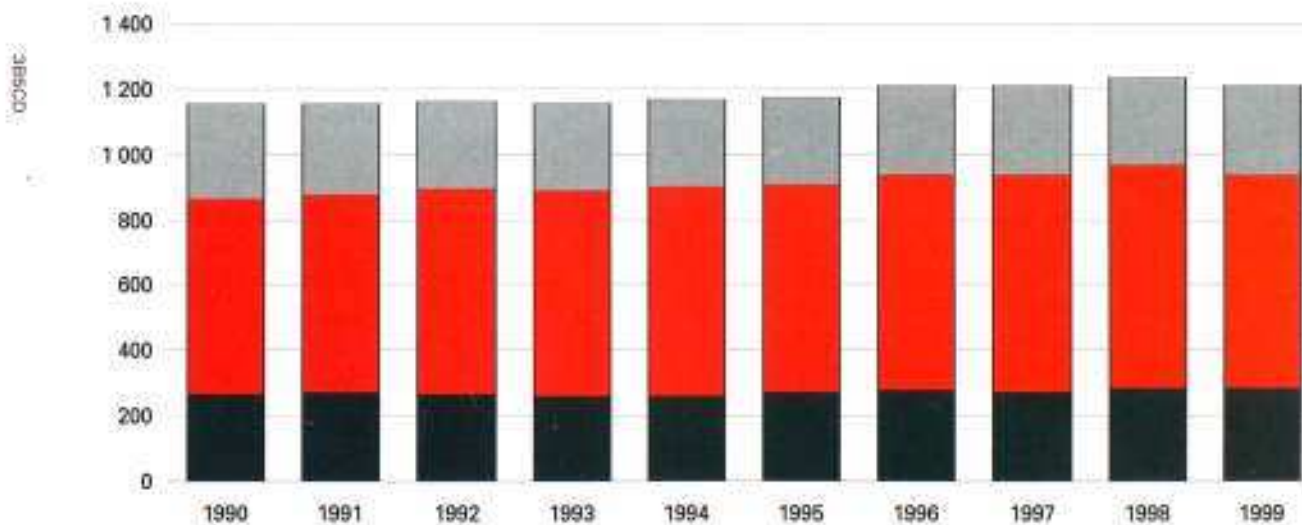
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	1 310.3	1 319.2	1 346.6	1 336.2	1 336.2	1 336.4	1 363.8	1 411.3	1 410.3	1 436.9	1 444.2	EU-15
EUR-11	1 012.1	1 020.3	1 040.3	1 033.5	1 029.5	1 024.3	1 050.7	1 085.3	1 090.2	1 110.7	1 115.6	EUR-11
B	46.4	47.3	49.5	50.3	48.9	49.7	50.5	54.0	55.1	56.2	56.8	B
DK	17.9	18.2	19.9	19.3	19.6	20.3	20.6	23.2	21.6	21.1	20.4	DK
D	358.5	354.5	347.2	340.4	339.0	336.0	337.1	348.8	345.2	344.6	339.4	D
EL	22.1	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.6	23.6	24.1	25.4	25.6	26.9	26.8	EL
E	87.4	89.1	94.1	95.5	91.7	97.4	102.3	100.9	106.1	111.1	117.5	E
F	218.2	223.2	235.8	233.0	235.9	226.7	235.7	249.2	243.1	250.7	249.9	F
IRL	9.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	11.7	12.2	13.0	13.9	IRL
I	153.3	154.8	156.7	158.7	156.2	154.1	162.7	162.4	168.1	172.6	175.2	I
L	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	L
NL	65.4	66.8	69.9	69.5	70.8	70.6	73.3	76.2	75.0	75.0	74.4	NL
A	74.4	75.7	77.0	75.7	75.6	75.7	76.4	78.0	78.5	78.8	78.4	A
P	16.4	16.7	17.1	18.4	18.2	18.7	19.6	19.7	20.9	22.3	24.0	P
FIN	29.0	28.5	28.9	28.0	29.0	30.7	28.8	30.9	32.6	33.1	32.7	FIN
S	47.4	46.9	48.6	46.2	46.5	49.0	49.9	51.7	50.3	48.2	50.4	S
UK	210.8	211.5	215.4	214.7	218.0	219.3	218.5	227.7	222.5	230.0	230.9	UK
IS	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	IS
NO	21.3	21.2	21.6	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.5	22.8	23.9	25.3	26.6	NO
EEA	1 333.8	1 342.6	1 370.2	1 360.2	1 361.5	1 361.7	1 389.4	1 438.5	1 436.6	1 464.9	1 472.2	EEA
CH	23.3	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.1	25.6	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.7	26.7	CH
US	1 961.7	1 925.6	1 938.5	1 976.4	2 021.5	2 055.0	2 086.2	2 136.3	2 176.5	2 205.7	2 270.0	US
CA	218.0	209.1	208.8	213.9	220.8	228.6	231.8	237.2	239.7	237.4	241.8	CA
JP	417.0	438.8	448.7	457.0	461.1	483.6	497.2	511.0	517.8	511.0	515.5	JP

BOSCA

Gross inland consumption of primary energy per person, 1985 = 100 %



Energy transformed (input) by power stations and refineries. Million toe. EU-15



Black: power stations; colour: refineries; grey: other.

Electricity generation by origin as % of total electricity production

	Solid fuels: coal and brown coal			Petroleum products			Natural and derived gases			
	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	
EU-15	32.2	31.2	25.1	8.4	8.8	7.2	7.3	9.3	18.0	EU-15
EUR-11	25.9	27.8	24.7	8.8	9.5	8.3	9.6	10.0	15.4	EUR-11
B	20.3	23.0	11.8	2.6	2.1	1.2	8.3	13.0	25.8	B
DK	93.3	87.5	51.6	4.5	3.9	12.6	0.9	3.7	23.5	DK
D	47.2	55.8	50.1	2.8	1.9	1.0	8.6	7.8	11.1	D
EL	72.7	72.4	64.9	19.2	20.4	16.4	0.3	0.2	7.8	EL
E	31.0	40.0	35.2	4.9	6.1	11.7	1.6	1.4	10.0	E
F	6.7	4.4	5.5	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	F
IRL	56.2	51.8	34.1	7.2	14.3	28.0	27.5	27.7	31.5	IRL
I	15.0	7.5	9.0	44.2	51.2	34.5	17.5	19.3	34.5	I
L	-	-	-	4.8	3.5	-	30.1	48.8	19.8	L
NL	32.0	27.8	22.0	5.4	4.0	7.6	56.1	60.9	61.0	NL
A	8.8	6.4	7.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	10.0	14.2	16.1	A
P	26.4	36.5	34.8	15.7	32.3	25.4	0.2	0.3	18.9	P
FIN	31.0	23.2	19.3	3.0	2.3	1.1	4.9	10.1	15.5	FIN
S	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	S
UK	66.5	51.6	28.8	9.4	7.1	1.5	1.1	11.3	40.0	UK

Breakdown of the total electricity production by source of energy.

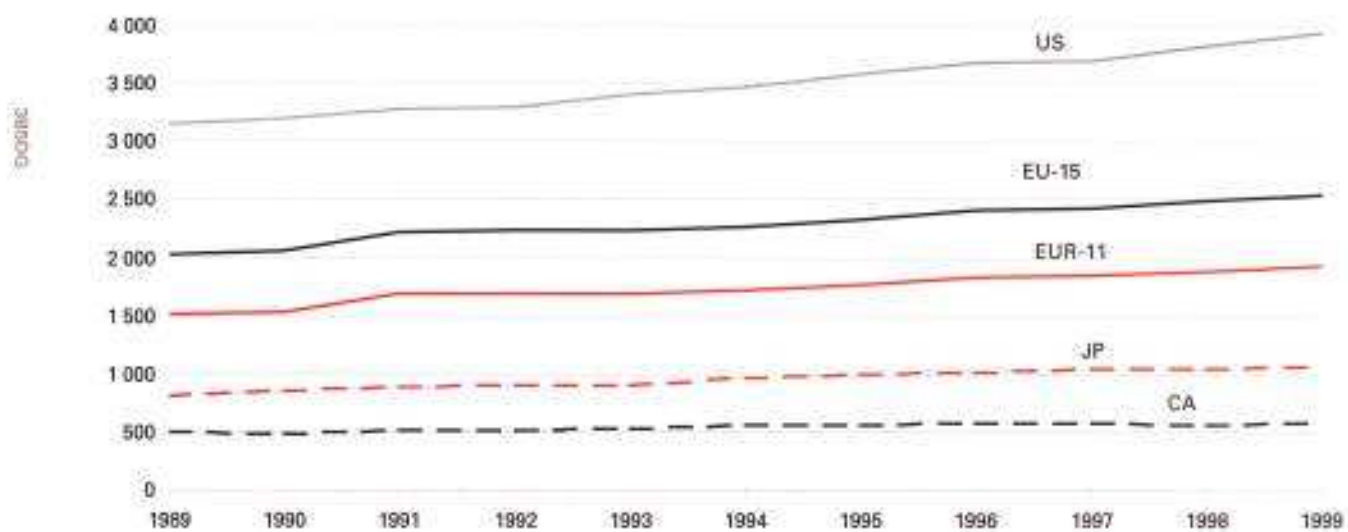
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Electricity generation by origin as % of total electricity production

	Nuclear			Hydroelectricity			Geothermal, wind, photovoltaic			
	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	
EU-15	34.6	35.6	34.2	16.6	13.7	11.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	EU-15
EUR-11	37.8	38.1	36.4	17.0	13.7	12.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	EUR-11
B	66.1	59.7	58.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	B
DK	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.1	7.8	DK
D	35.4	29.2	30.5	5.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	D
EL	-	-	-	7.8	6.6	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	EL
E	36.2	35.7	28.2	26.0	16.4	12.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	E
F	70.3	78.0	75.7	20.1	14.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	F
IRL	-	-	-	9.1	6.2	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	IRL
I	-	-	-	21.4	20.0	19.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	I
L	-	-	-	61.9	43.0	73.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	L
NL	5.3	5.1	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	NL
A	-	-	-	73.2	70.6	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	A
P	-	-	-	54.7	28.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	P
FIN	36.3	32.6	33.1	24.8	22.1	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	FIN
S	47.5	42.0	47.1	48.2	51.4	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	S
UK	20.6	27.6	25.8	7.3	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	UK
IS	-	-	-	94.0	94.5	84.1	5.8	5.4	15.8	IS
NO	-	-	-	99.6	99.6	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NO
EEA	32.8	33.8	32.6	21.0	18.1	17.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	EEA
CH	38.2	38.6	37.4	60.0	59.2	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	CH
US	19.5	19.1	19.7	7.3	8.4	8.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	US
CA	16.4	17.7	12.7	60.8	60.8	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	CA
JP	23.9	27.8	29.7	12.1	10.7	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	JP

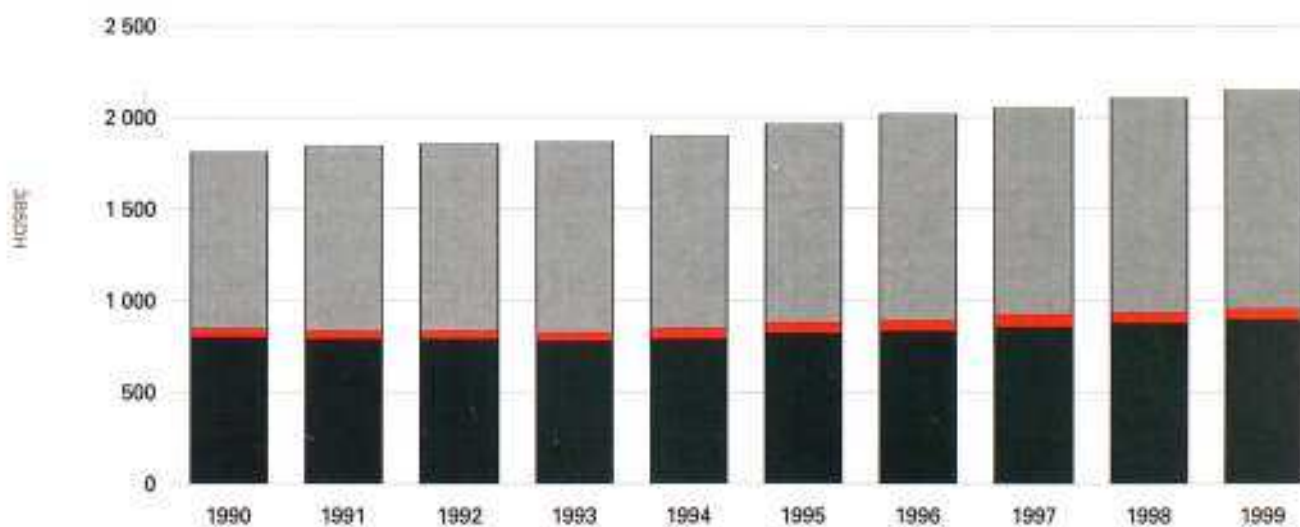
Breakdown of the total electricity production by source of energy.

Electricity production, 1 000 GWh



Electricity production, EU-15, EUR-11: data sets for periods before and after the year 1990 are not fully comparable as they refer to Germany before and after unification.

Consumption of electricity by industry, transport activities and households, 1 000 GWh, EU-15



Black: industrial activities; colour: transport activities; grey: households.

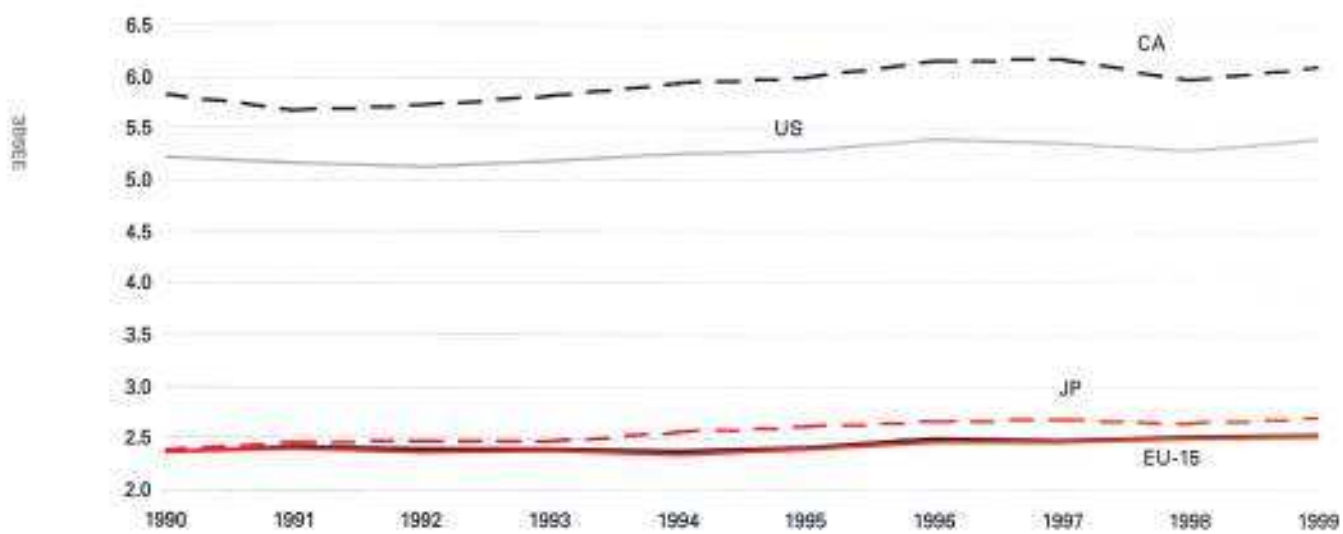
Final energy consumption, Million toe

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	856.5	863.3	884.0	879.9	885.4	880.6	898.9	936.9	931.8	946.4	957.1	EU-15
EUR-11	660.4	667.2	682.6	677.5	681.3	676.3	691.9	717.8	717.1	730.7	738.2	EUR-11
B	31.1	31.3	33.1	33.8	33.2	33.9	34.5	36.8	36.9	37.3	37.3	B
DK	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.1	DK
D	228.7	227.3	224.3	217.9	220.0	216.4	221.3	228.6	224.0	223.9	221.3	D
EL	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.8	16.9	17.3	18.2	18.2	EL
E	54.4	56.5	60.1	59.9	59.2	62.3	63.5	65.2	67.7	71.7	74.3	E
F	134.6	136.1	142.6	143.2	143.5	137.5	141.4	148.5	145.5	150.5	152.1	F
IRL	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.7	9.7	IRL
I	109.4	110.4	113.3	113.4	113.6	111.8	116.6	117.3	121.2	123.5	128.3	I
L	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	L
NL	41.3	42.9	45.1	44.8	46.4	45.7	47.4	51.4	49.1	49.3	48.5	NL
A	19.3	19.9	21.0	20.5	20.7	20.3	21.2	22.2	22.9	22.6	22.8	A
P	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.9	13.0	14.0	14.7	15.4	16.0	P
FIN	20.9	21.3	21.0	21.1	21.6	22.3	22.1	22.4	23.2	24.1	24.6	FIN
S	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.2	33.2	33.7	36.1	33.4	33.4	32.6	S
UK	136.8	136.7	141.4	142.6	142.2	143.0	142.4	152.4	148.8	149.0	153.0	UK
IS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	IS
NO	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.5	17.3	16.9	18.0	18.5	NO
EEA	873.8	880.5	901.0	896.8	902.9	898.6	917.1	956.1	950.7	968.6	977.3	EEA
CH	19.0	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.0	19.7	20.2	20.7	20.3	21.0	21.4	CH
US	1 339.7	1 306.3	1 306.6	1 309.5	1 336.6	1 367.1	1 389.3	1 433.1	1 409.2	1 431.6	1 475.5	US
CA	165.2	161.3	159.1	162.4	166.6	172.5	176.1	182.8	185.1	180.7	186.1	CA
JP	283.7	294.5	303.3	307.1	308.5	319.1	329.1	335.9	339.6	335.4	342.0	JP

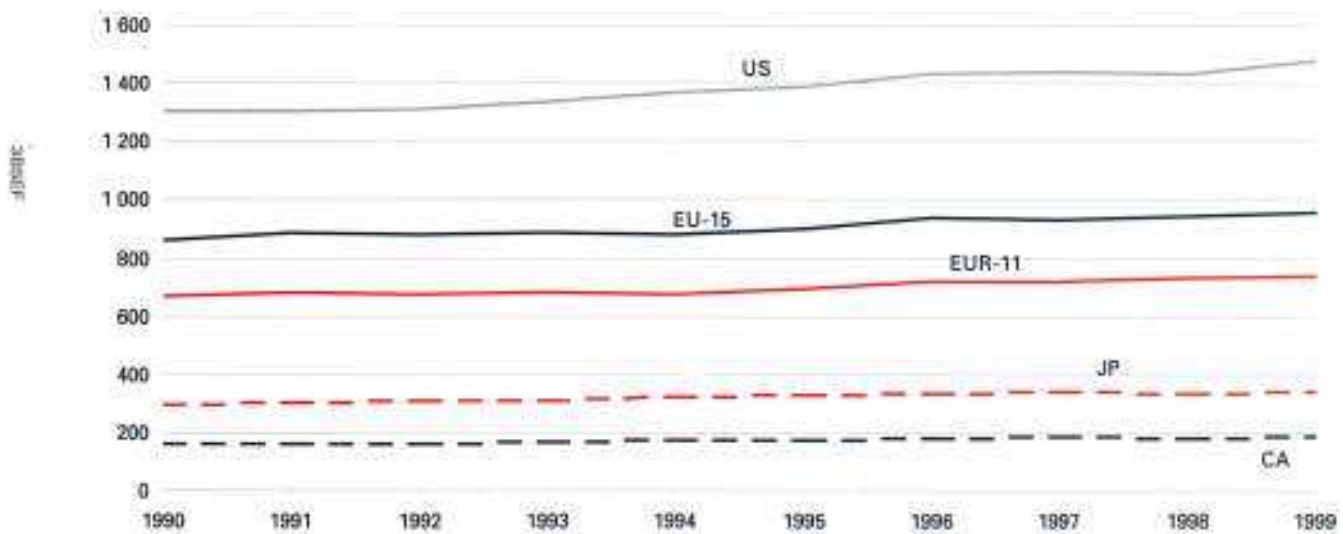
Contribution of major energy sources as % of total final energy consumption

	Petroleum products			Electricity			Gas			
	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	1988	1993	1999	
EU-15	46.3	47.2	46.1	17.4	18.2	19.4	19.9	22.4	23.8	EU-15
EUR-11	46.8	48.0	46.7	16.9	17.7	19.0	19.3	22.2	23.5	EUR-11
B	49.6	49.0	46.8	14.9	16.4	17.2	21.9	23.4	25.4	B
DK	57.0	50.8	49.7	17.3	18.1	18.2	6.7	10.2	11.5	DK
D	41.9	48.7	45.7	16.3	16.6	18.2	18.1	21.8	25.2	D
EL	67.7	68.6	69.5	16.9	17.6	19.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	EL
E	61.0	60.9	59.0	18.4	19.0	20.5	7.0	9.9	13.5	E
F	50.5	48.5	48.0	18.3	19.9	21.2	17.1	19.0	20.7	F
IRL	51.0	56.5	65.5	13.7	16.4	16.6	6.1	10.0	10.6	IRL
I	52.7	47.5	44.9	16.2	16.9	17.5	24.4	28.9	29.6	I
L	43.4	52.3	63.3	11.5	10.5	14.1	20.0	17.4	18.2	L
NL	31.2	31.0	33.1	13.9	14.6	16.8	49.2	49.8	42.1	NL
A	40.7	42.8	41.2	18.0	18.6	18.8	14.6	16.8	18.4	A
P	56.5	60.9	63.2	16.9	18.0	19.4	1.0	0.8	3.7	P
FIN	39.1	35.6	31.7	23.2	24.8	26.0	4.9	7.5	7.6	FIN
S	41.8	36.2	36.5	32.8	32.3	33.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	S
UK	41.6	43.1	42.0	16.7	17.3	18.1	30.2	31.6	34.3	UK
IS	35.9	37.9	39.1	21.4	21.0	25.6	-	-	-	IS
NO	38.8	36.1	36.2	50.0	54.9	50.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	NO
EEA	46.1	47.0	45.9	18.0	18.8	19.9	19.4	22.0	22.6	EEA
CH	67.5	63.9	62.6	20.2	20.5	20.9	6.8	9.5	10.5	CH
US	52.1	53.2	54.3	15.5	18.5	19.5	23.1	23.8	21.6	US
CA	43.6	42.2	43.4	21.8	22.7	21.5	26.4	28.7	27.4	CA
JP	64.7	63.8	63.0	20.9	22.1	23.7	5.0	5.8	6.4	JP

Final energy consumption per person, Tce per capita



Final energy consumption, Million toe



Consumption by industry as % of final energy consumption

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	31.8	30.8	29.1	28.8	27.9	28.6	28.8	27.9	28.3	27.7	27.6	EU-15
EUR-11	33.1	31.9	29.9	29.6	28.7	29.7	29.6	28.3	28.7	28.2	28.1	EUR-11
B	16.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	34.9	35.9	35.1	32.6	35.1	34.9	36.3	B
DK	19.5	20.1	20.7	18.9	19.0	19.8	20.2	20.0	20.5	20.1	19.8	DK
D	34.2	31.5	28.9	28.1	26.4	27.1	28.0	26.5	26.1	25.7	25.5	D
EL	29.1	27.1	25.3	25.5	24.4	24.3	25.9	25.5	25.1	24.3	22.8	EL
E	35.5	34.9	33.6	32.4	32.4	31.8	32.1	30.2	31.9	31.3	30.1	E
F	28.3	27.2	25.7	25.8	25.3	25.1	26.3	25.1	25.2	24.6	24.0	F
IRL	28.1	25.2	25.6	24.1	22.9	22.7	22.9	21.8	21.3	20.7	20.1	IRL
I	33.5	33.4	31.8	31.8	30.8	32.1	31.8	31.1	30.9	29.7	30.6	I
L	54.9	51.8	47.4	45.1	45.5	43.7	37.5	35.5	31.9	27.1	28.2	L
NL	29.3	30.7	27.2	28.1	28.5	27.3	26.7	25.7	26.9	26.6	26.4	NL
A	29.9	28.9	27.0	26.4	26.1	27.6	27.2	27.1	30.8	30.6	27.6	A
P	36.2	36.1	35.4	34.9	34.7	34.4	32.6	32.2	34.4	34.1	32.9	P
FIN	44.4	43.3	42.2	42.2	44.7	45.1	45.4	45.7	46.7	47.3	48.8	FIN
S	38.6	38.9	37.9	36.9	36.6	37.1	37.5	36.4	37.8	37.3	35.8	S
UK	25.8	25.3	24.5	24.8	23.3	25.2	24.5	25.2	25.1	24.1	24.6	UK
IS	23.4	23.5	22.3	22.0	22.4	23.7	23.9	25.9	27.5	28.8	29.8	IS
NO	37.7	36.3	34.2	33.2	33.4	34.5	34.9	33.5	33.0	35.3	36.5	NO
EEA	31.9	30.9	29.2	28.9	28.0	28.7	28.9	28.0	28.4	27.9	27.8	EEA
CH	18.5	17.8	17.3	17.4	17.6	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.5	18.0	19.8	CH
US	26.0	26.2	26.2	25.5	25.3	25.3	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.4	24.3	US
CA	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.6	35.5	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0	CA
JP	42.7	42.1	41.5	40.3	40.4	39.8	39.8	39.4	39.5	38.5	39.4	JP

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Consumption by transport as % of final energy consumption

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	28.6	29.4	29.1	30.2	30.6	30.9	30.7	30.3	31.0	31.6	32.2	EU-15
EUR-11	27.8	28.6	28.6	29.8	30.3	30.7	30.4	30.1	30.7	31.4	31.9	EUR-11
B	24.5	24.6	23.7	24.5	25.2	25.0	24.6	24.2	24.9	25.7	25.7	B
DK	30.2	31.4	30.4	31.2	30.2	31.0	30.7	30.2	31.4	31.4	32.3	DK
D	24.4	25.9	26.4	28.1	28.5	28.6	28.4	27.4	28.4	28.9	30.2	D
EL	37.6	40.0	40.3	41.1	42.4	42.0	40.7	38.9	38.9	40.1	41.0	EL
E	39.3	39.5	40.2	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.1	42.6	41.4	42.5	42.9	E
F	29.8	30.8	29.1	29.7	31.0	31.6	31.1	30.9	32.2	32.8	33.1	F
IRL	27.6	27.7	28.7	29.2	29.2	30.2	28.2	32.8	33.9	35.7	37.7	IRL
I	29.9	30.3	30.3	31.6	32.2	32.8	32.3	32.4	31.9	33.1	32.0	I
L	26.4	30.3	33.2	35.9	35.6	37.7	41.4	41.8	45.3	48.8	50.8	L
NL	24.5	24.0	23.3	24.9	24.8	25.7	26.2	25.5	27.5	27.7	28.4	NL
A	27.3	27.1	28.4	29.2	29.4	30.0	29.4	28.8	27.8	26.7	27.0	A
P	33.2	33.7	34.6	35.5	36.1	36.4	37.2	36.6	35.8	37.1	37.8	P
FIN	19.9	20.0	19.7	19.4	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.0	18.3	17.8	17.9	FIN
S	24.9	23.8	23.3	24.3	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.8	S
UK	32.4	33.2	31.6	32.0	32.9	32.8	32.9	32.0	33.2	33.6	34.7	UK
IS	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.4	16.6	17.5	16.4	17.3	15.9	16.7	15.8	IS
NO	25.7	26.3	25.0	26.2	26.6	25.8	25.5	26.1	27.1	26.3	26.1	NO
EEA	28.5	29.3	29.0	30.1	30.5	30.8	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.5	31.9	EEA
CH	31.4	32.0	31.3	31.9	31.5	32.8	31.9	31.5	33.1	32.6	32.3	CH
US	37.6	38.4	37.7	38.5	38.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.5	40.7	40.8	US
CA	27.5	27.4	26.9	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.4	27.9	29.2	29.1	CA
JP	24.9	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.1	26.4	26.4	26.8	27.1	27.6	27.4	JP

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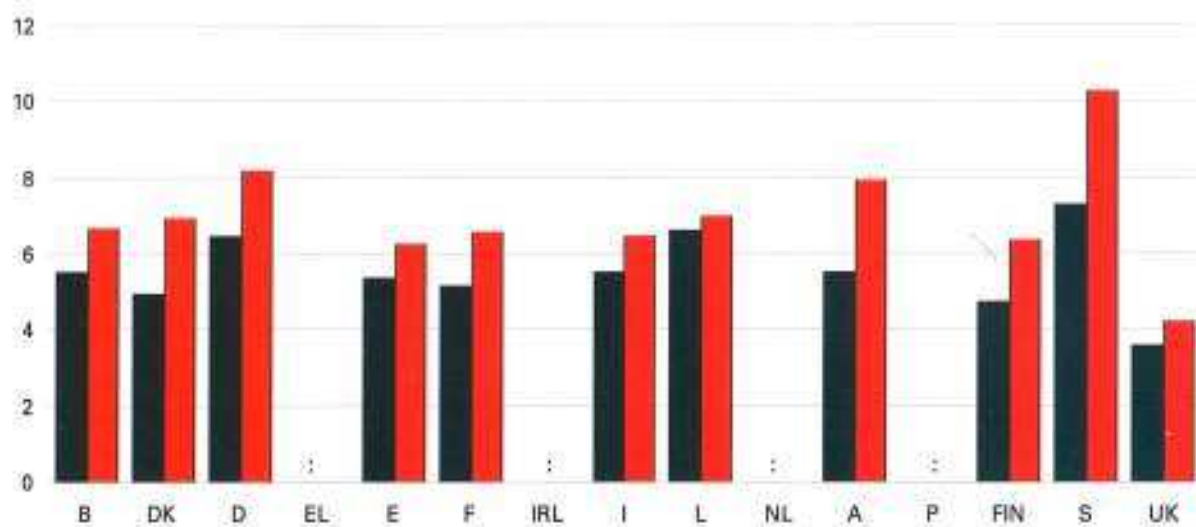
Consumption by households, trades, services, etc., as % of final energy consumption

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	39.6	39.8	41.8	41.0	41.4	40.5	40.5	41.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	EU-15
EUR-11	39.2	39.5	41.5	40.7	41.0	40.1	40.1	41.7	40.6	40.3	40.0	EUR-11
B	38.6	37.4	39.3	39.0	39.9	39.1	40.3	43.2	40.0	39.5	38.1	B
DK	50.4	48.5	48.9	49.9	50.9	49.2	49.2	49.8	48.1	48.5	47.9	DK
D	41.4	42.7	44.7	43.8	45.1	44.2	43.6	46.1	45.5	45.3	44.3	D
EL	33.3	32.9	34.4	33.4	33.2	33.7	33.5	35.7	36.0	35.6	36.2	EL
E	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.9	26.8	27.2	26.7	26.2	27.0	E
F	41.9	42.0	45.2	44.5	43.7	43.3	42.6	44.0	42.6	42.5	42.9	F
IRL	44.3	47.1	45.7	46.7	48.0	47.1	48.9	45.4	44.9	43.6	42.0	IRL
I	36.7	36.3	37.9	36.6	37.0	35.1	35.9	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.5	I
L	18.7	17.9	19.4	18.9	18.8	18.6	21.0	22.7	22.8	24.1	21.0	L
NL	46.3	45.3	49.5	47.0	46.6	47.0	47.1	48.8	45.6	45.7	45.2	NL
A	42.8	44.0	44.7	44.4	44.4	42.5	42.9	44.1	41.4	42.8	45.4	A
P	30.6	30.2	30.0	29.6	29.7	29.2	30.2	31.2	29.9	28.8	29.2	P
FIN	35.7	36.7	38.1	38.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	36.3	35.0	34.9	33.3	FIN
S	36.6	37.4	38.8	38.8	40.7	40.1	39.7	41.3	39.2	39.4	40.5	S
UK	41.8	41.5	43.9	43.2	43.8	42.0	42.5	42.8	41.7	42.3	41.2	UK
IS	59.1	58.7	59.9	60.7	61.0	58.8	59.7	53.0	52.4	49.5	48.4	IS
NO	36.6	37.4	40.7	40.6	39.9	39.7	39.5	40.4	39.9	38.3	37.4	NO
EEA	39.6	39.8	41.8	41.1	41.4	40.5	40.5	41.9	40.7	40.6	40.3	EEA
CH	47.8	48.0	49.3	48.8	49.0	46.8	47.7	48.9	46.6	47.6	46.0	CH
US	32.4	30.8	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.1	31.4	31.8	31.3	30.7	30.5	US
CA	33.4	33.4	33.8	33.8	34.1	33.3	32.9	33.2	32.6	31.3	31.5	CA
JP	28.7	29.1	29.6	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.2	30.8	30.2	JP

Consumption of electricity in households per person, kWh per capita

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	1 387	1 424	1 502	1 515	1 542	1 554	1 565	1 642	1 621	1 654	1 686	EU-15
EUR-11	1 259	1 303	1 375	1 391	1 417	1 427	1 438	1 513	1 503	1 530	1 569	EUR-11
B	1 519	1 847	1 989	2 015	2 091	2 111	2 181	2 287	2 253	2 292	2 296	B
DK	1 750	1 771	1 849	1 848	2 025	1 977	2 005	2 069	1 951	1 920	1 917	DK
D	1 465	1 476	1 527	1 523	1 553	1 544	1 574	1 634	1 594	1 595	1 600	D
EL	906	893	977	1 028	1 010	1 049	1 101	1 169	1 183	1 216	1 280	EL
E	761	778	794	805	828	888	918	955	1 020	1 059	1 153	E
F	1 647	1 708	1 872	1 910	1 933	1 921	1 872	2 064	2 032	2 092	2 157	F
IRL	1 234	1 304	1 359	1 427	1 445	1 483	1 516	1 584	1 453	1 490	1 747	IRL
I	900	930	963	980	989	997	999	1 010	1 017	1 029	1 053	I
L	1 672	1 702	1 770	1 794	1 804	1 819	1 798	1 808	1 812	1 765	1 736	L
NL	1 078	1 104	1 135	1 153	1 170	1 201	1 274	1 288	1 307	1 324	1 350	NL
A	1 425	1 452	1 523	1 510	1 542	1 514	1 581	1 649	1 604	1 607	1 594	A
P	571	598	669	689	721	747	793	850	847	881	953	P
FIN	2 719	2 928	3 119	3 145	3 220	3 338	3 182	3 363	3 389	3 520	3 571	FIN
S	4 473	4 451	4 780	4 664	4 799	4 841	4 803	4 900	4 813	4 783	4 728	S
UK	1 609	1 629	1 697	1 715	1 726	1 740	1 747	1 831	1 770	1 850	1 854	UK
IS	2 229	2 255	2 004	2 077	2 117	2 090	2 094	2 153	2 153	2 153	2 076	IS
NO	6 828	7 344	7 652	7 618	7 605	7 843	7 944	8 055	7 714	7 759	7 539	NO
EEA	1 450	1 490	1 573	1 586	1 613	1 627	1 639	1 716	1 692	1 727	1 754	EEA
CH	1 901	1 921	2 037	2 050	2 060	2 042	2 089	2 155	2 099	2 126	2 182	CH
US	3 622	3 637	3 752	3 782	3 662	3 857	3 869	4 076	4 032	4 168	4 197	US
CA	4 649	4 949	5 015	4 775	4 609	4 616	4 470	4 605	4 484	4 274	4 336	CA
JP	1 318	1 393	1 508	1 554	1 601	1 641	1 819	1 907	1 931	1 990	2 081	JP

Natural gas prices for large industrial standard consumers: (418 600 GJ per year).
EUR per GJ, 1 January 2001

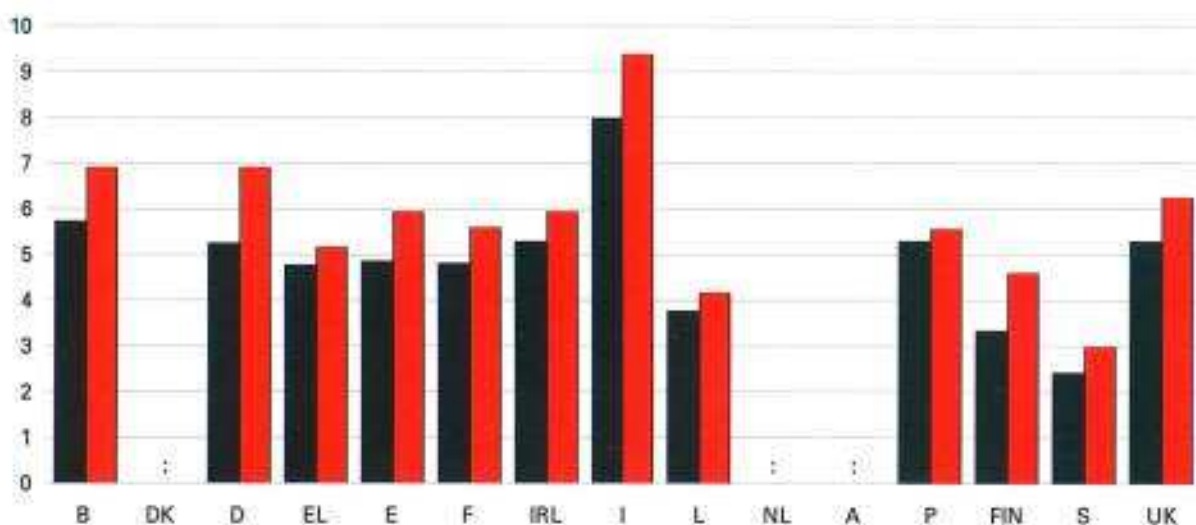


Black: without taxes; colour: taxes included.

Half-yearly data. EL, IRL, NL, P: data not available. Data relate to national average or regional prices depending on country.

4

Electricity prices for large industrial standard consumers: (24 GWh per year).
EUR per 100 kWh, 1 January 2001

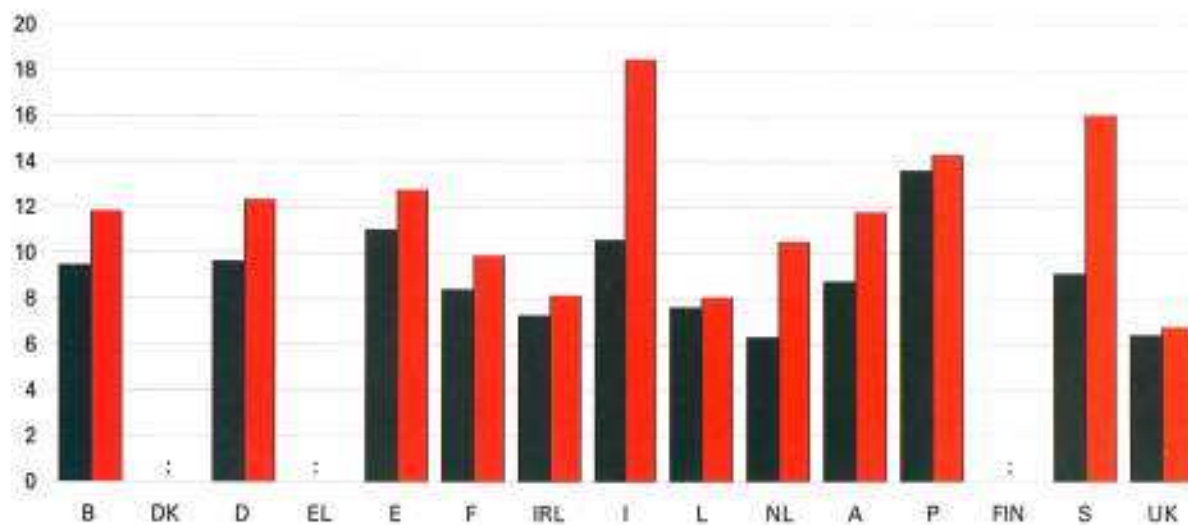


Black: without taxes; colour: taxes included.

Half-yearly data. L: 50 % power reduction. DK, NL, A: data not available. Data relate to national average or regional prices according to country.

Natural gas prices for medium domestic standard consumers: (83.70 GJ per year);
EUR per GJ, 1 January 2001

38560



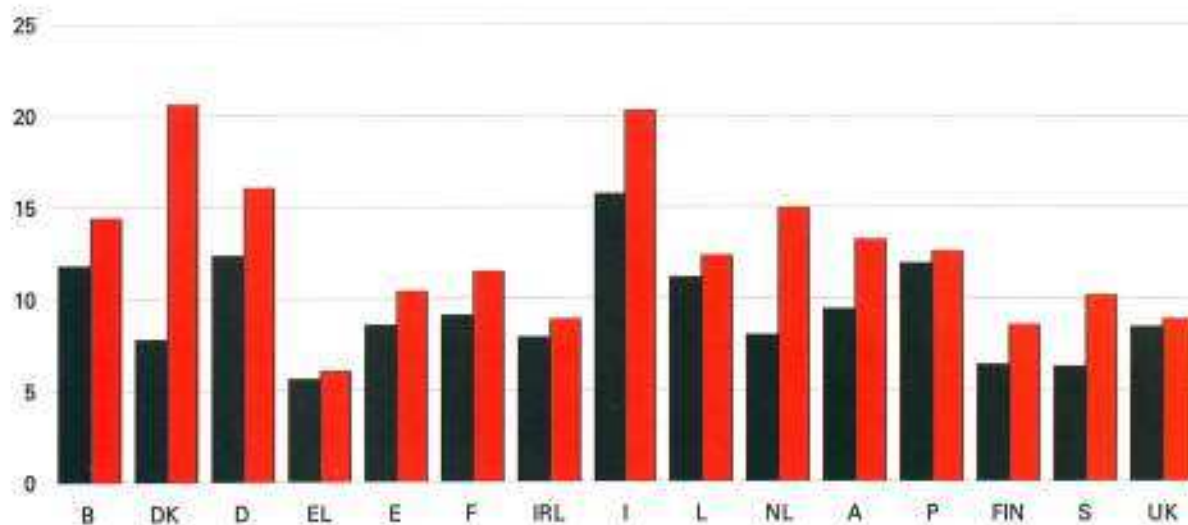
Black: without taxes; colour: taxes included.

Half-yearly data. DK, EL, FIN: data not available. Data relate to national average or regional prices according to country.

4

Electricity prices for medium domestic standard consumers: (3 500 kWh per year);
EUR per 100 kWh, 1 January 2001

38560



Black: without taxes; colour: taxes included.

Half-yearly data. Data relate to national average or regional prices according to country.

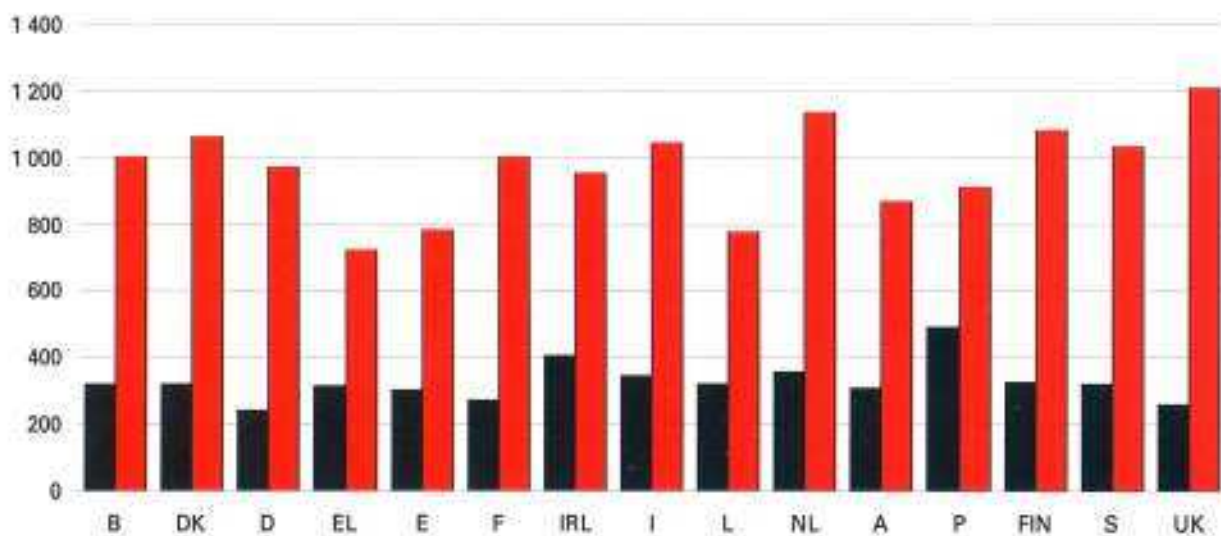
Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 8

- No 1 Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 2000
- No 18 Unavailability of nuclear power stations, 1996–2000
- No 19 The European Union coal industry in 2000
- No 20 Statistical aspects of the oil economy in 2000

4

Prices of premium unleaded gasoline 95 RON. EUR per 1 000 litres. January 2001



Black: without taxes; colour: taxes included.

Average monthly data

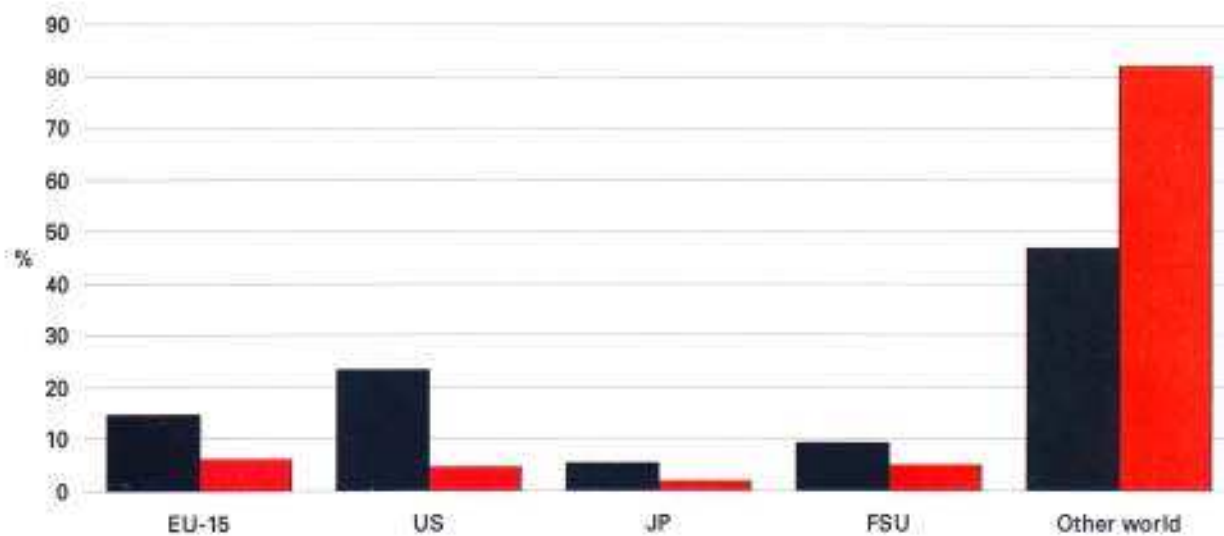
Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 8

- No 21 Hard coal and coke imports 1998–2000
- No 22 Gas prices for EU households on 1 July 2001
- No 23 Gas prices for EU industry on 1 July 2001
- No 24 Electricity prices for EU households on 1 July 2001
- No 25 Electricity prices for EU industry on 1 July 2001

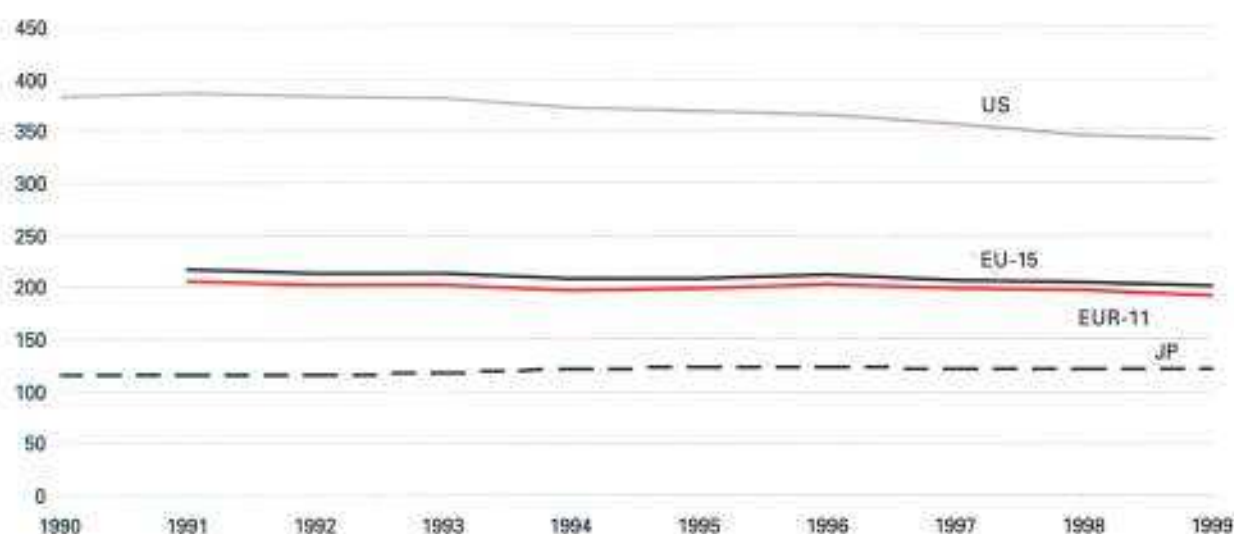
Gross inland consumption of energy and population. World share. 1999

482AC



Black: gross inland consumption; colour: population. FSU: former Soviet Union; Other world: other countries of the world.

Energy intensity: gross inland consumption per unit of GDP in 1995 prices.
kgoe per EUR 1 000



4B2AD

4

Energy intensity: gross inland consumption per unit of GDP in 1995 prices.
kgoe per EUR 1 000

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	:	:	216.8	212.5	213.5	207.9	207.2	211.4	205.8	203.9	199.7	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	206.6	202.0	203.0	197.3	197.9	201.6	198.0	196.1	197.0	EUR-11
B	243.6	241.3	247.8	247.7	244.7	241.8	239.1	252.8	249.7	248.6	244.7	B
DK	144.3	145.6	157.4	151.7	154.1	151.1	149.3	164.5	148.5	141.5	133.4	DK
D	:	:	194.4	186.5	187.7	181.8	179.3	184.1	179.7	175.9	170.1	D
EL	262.0	263.3	257.3	262.6	261.9	268.2	268.6	276.2	268.9	274.1	264.0	EL
E	219.3	215.4	221.4	222.1	216.2	224.4	228.9	220.4	223.0	223.9	227.5	E
F	198.7	198.0	207.2	201.7	206.1	194.0	198.4	207.5	198.6	198.1	191.9	F
IRL	254.9	253.4	248.5	238.5	234.7	236.7	216.6	213.1	201.5	197.6	190.0	IRL
I	198.5	196.5	196.3	197.2	195.9	189.0	193.9	191.5	194.2	195.9	195.7	I
L	300.8	307.6	312.4	302.6	294.8	277.4	238.8	236.7	217.4	202.3	197.5	L
NL	238.1	233.9	238.8	233.5	235.6	229.0	231.1	233.2	221.0	212.3	202.8	NL
A	157.4	157.9	160.9	149.8	148.7	145.0	146.6	152.9	153.2	150.0	143.7	A
P	224.2	220.4	215.1	230.1	232.0	236.1	237.2	229.3	234.9	240.9	251.0	P
FIN	284.1	278.2	301.7	301.6	316.4	321.9	291.7	300.7	297.7	287.4	273.2	FIN
S	269.4	263.1	275.2	265.4	273.5	276.7	271.9	278.8	265.8	245.8	246.9	S
UK	266.6	265.8	274.8	273.0	271.5	261.7	253.6	257.8	243.3	245.0	240.5	UK
IS	512.4	425.7	388.0	409.8	422.7	401.8	401.7	405.0	396.8	428.5	496.0	IS
NO	232.0	226.2	223.8	221.0	225.9	214.6	209.6	194.3	194.4	200.8	208.8	NO
EEA	:	:	217.1	212.8	213.9	208.1	207.4	211.3	205.8	204.1	199.9	EEA
CH	102.6	106.2	108.0	109.2	107.8	109.4	107.5	109.0	109.6	108.7	107.0	CH
US	396.8	382.7	387.1	383.0	381.6	372.9	368.7	364.6	355.7	345.6	341.7	US
CA	527.4	504.1	513.4	520.9	525.2	518.9	512.0	516.1	499.1	475.4	460.7	CA
JP	116.4	116.3	115.3	116.4	116.9	121.4	123.1	122.1	121.5	121.3	121.4	JP

Unit of GDP in 1995 prices and exchange rates to the euro

4B2AB

Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products as % of gross inland consumption of energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	34.6	34.9	35.4	36.2	35.0	33.4	32.8	32.9	33.3	34.3	31.7	EU-15
EUR-11	42.6	42.9	43.5	44.7	43.8	44.5	43.8	43.8	44.7	45.2	43.4	EUR-11
B	47.3	45.4	48.2	48.3	48.2	48.8	46.7	49.6	49.7	51.4	45.6	B
DK	21.8	17.4	10.1	7.8	5.6	6.2	8.9	6.1	-1.8	0.2	-21.6	DK
D	32.4	33.9	37.3	39.1	38.9	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.3	40.5	37.7	D
EL	60.5	64.4	65.3	70.7	72.0	62.6	71.3	69.0	70.7	72.2	66.4	EL
E	54.7	55.2	53.9	55.1	54.5	55.6	57.1	57.1	58.3	59.8	58.0	E
F	39.4	38.8	38.7	37.5	36.6	35.9	36.2	36.1	36.5	37.2	35.9	F
IRL	43.1	48.8	47.4	46.8	48.0	50.2	51.6	52.1	54.4	56.7	59.4	IRL
I	58.8	58.1	54.1	57.2	56.0	56.8	55.3	55.0	52.5	52.4	50.1	I
L	42.9	45.6	49.0	51.5	49.6	51.4	52.7	54.7	57.1	62.6	61.1	L
NL	46.6	46.2	46.6	49.1	46.3	47.9	44.7	46.0	48.6	48.6	49.2	NL
A	36.7	37.9	37.6	38.9	38.4	39.3	36.7	37.3	37.5	40.2	39.0	A
P	74.4	73.9	72.3	73.9	70.7	68.0	71.4	67.0	69.2	69.6	68.7	P
FIN	39.3	36.8	35.5	33.9	32.1	38.6	28.4	31.0	31.7	33.3	31.4	FIN
S	31.1	32.2	30.3	32.0	33.0	33.7	31.9	33.8	33.8	37.2	31.9	S
UK	-4.4	-4.2	-3.4	-5.0	-7.2	-19.0	-22.3	-20.5	-21.4	-21.9	-24.0	UK
IS	29.5	32.6	30.2	35.2	33.2	34.1	34.6	35.7	35.6	33.5	29.3	IS
NO	-312.8	-346.5	-401.2	-455.3	-463.8	-530.2	-563.0	-656.2	-630.9	-569.8	-536.8	NO
EEA	29.1	28.9	28.5	28.3	26.5	23.8	22.7	22.0	22.2	23.6	21.4	EEA
CH	53.6	53.4	53.0	53.0	-48.9	50.3	48.2	49.6	50.3	51.2	47.4	CH
US	19.2	19.5	18.1	18.9	20.2	20.9	20.2	21.2	22.3	23.3	23.0	US
CA	-6.3	-7.3	-10.2	-15.8	-12.2	-12.8	-15.5	-15.7	-15.5	-17.9	-15.0	CA
JP	59.7	59.0	57.9	58.0	57.1	57.6	55.5	54.9	54.2	51.4	52.0	JP

Net imports of natural gas as % of gross inland consumption of energy

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	10.2	EU-15
EUR-11	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.6	12.1	13.8	EUR-11
B	17.6	17.4	17.5	18.2	19.4	19.7	20.6	22.0	20.5	22.1	23.7	B
DK	-4.6	-5.1	-6.3	-7.3	-7.3	-7.4	-7.3	-7.3	-12.9	-11.9	-12.5	DK
D	11.6	11.8	12.6	13.1	14.0	14.7	15.7	17.2	16.8	16.3	16.9	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.5	2.6	4.5	EL
E	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.7	7.4	8.2	10.9	10.9	11.8	E
F	9.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	10.5	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.1	12.0	13.9	F
IRL	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.1	7.1	10.7	13.6	IRL
I	15.3	16.4	17.6	17.8	17.1	15.7	17.5	18.7	19.0	20.2	23.1	I
L	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.0	16.7	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.1	L
NL	-35.2	-35.6	-39.0	-41.2	-40.7	-37.5	-36.0	-40.5	-33.6	-30.2	-26.3	NL
A	14.1	17.5	16.1	16.9	17.9	16.5	20.5	19.9	18.0	18.4	18.3	A
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	3.1	8.2	P
FIN	6.4	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	10.1	10.2	FIN
S	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	S
UK	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-2.4	UK
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS
NO	-117.1	-104.8	-101.8	-102.3	-93.9	-102.1	-105.5	-147.8	-155.0	-146.3	-148.0	NO
EEA	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.3	EEA
CH	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.7	9.3	8.7	8.8	9.2	CH
US	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	US
CA	-13.8	-15.5	-18.4	-21.4	-23.0	-25.5	-27.7	-27.2	-27.5	-30.5	-31.9	CA
JP	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.7	JP

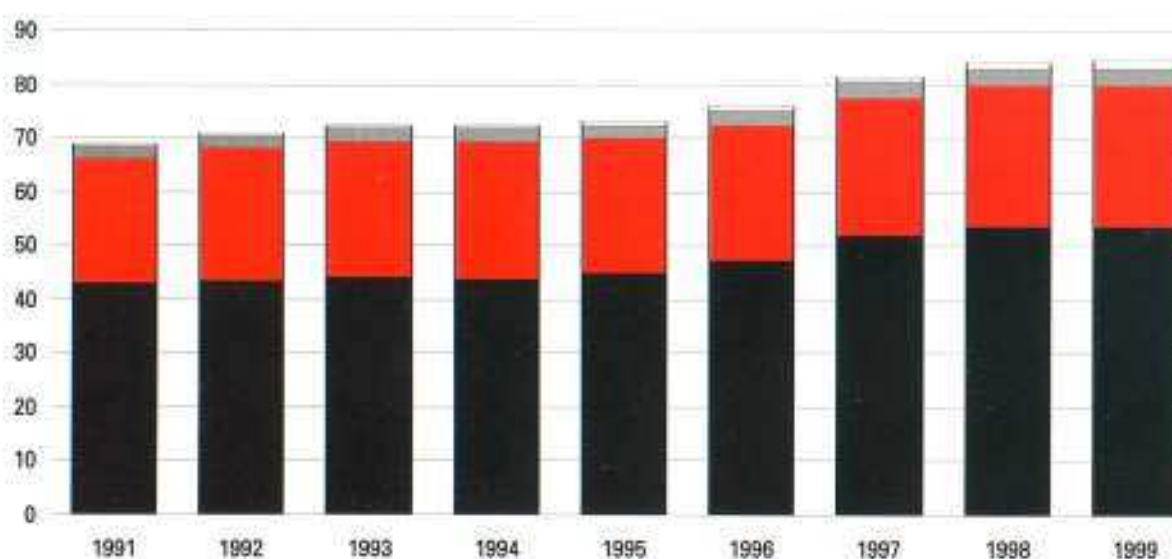
Production of electricity per person. 1 000 kWh per capita

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	EU-15
EUR-11	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	EUR-11
B	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.3	B
DK	4.4	5.0	7.1	6.0	6.5	7.7	7.0	10.2	8.4	7.8	7.3	DK
D	5.8	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	D
EL	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	EL
E	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	E
F	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.9	F
IRL	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	IRL
I	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	I
L	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	L
NL	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	NL
A	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.5	A
P	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	P
FIN	10.3	10.3	12.4	11.5	12.1	12.9	12.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.4	FIN
S	16.9	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.3	16.8	15.9	16.9	17.9	17.5	S
UK	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	UK
IS	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.4	17.9	18.0	18.7	19.0	20.6	22.9	25.9	IS
NO	28.2	28.7	26.0	27.4	27.9	26.1	28.2	23.9	25.3	26.4	27.5	NO
EEA	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	EEA
CH	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.0	8.0	8.8	8.8	9.7	CH
US	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.4	US
CA	18.3	17.4	18.1	18.3	18.5	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.1	18.6	18.9	CA
JP	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	JP

4B2EB

4

Renewable energy primary production: biomass, hydro, geothermal and wind-solar. Million toe. EU-15



Black: biomass; colour: hydro; grey: geothermal; white: wind-solar.

4B2EC

Hard coal primary production, 1990 = 100, %

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	105.8	100.0	98.6	93.7	80.5	67.2	69.0	64.2	61.8	54.9	50.7	EU-15
EUR-11	102.3	100.0	94.3	93.4	84.7	77.4	77.4	72.4	69.4	63.3	59.1	EUR-11
B	182.7	100.0	61.2	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	101.2	100.0	95.0	94.3	83.8	75.3	76.9	69.4	66.9	61.7	57.1	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	98.6	100.0	92.2	95.4	94.7	93.6	90.7	91.0	92.0	83.4	79.4	E
F	109.4	100.0	96.6	90.4	81.8	71.9	66.9	69.7	55.1	46.4	43.2	F
IRL	95.6	100.0	13.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	127.6	100.0	36.2	191.4	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	91.8	100.0	96.1	78.6	70.1	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	100.0	254.5	336.4	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	110.1	100.0	103.8	94.0	75.5	54.8	58.9	54.4	52.6	44.8	40.5	UK

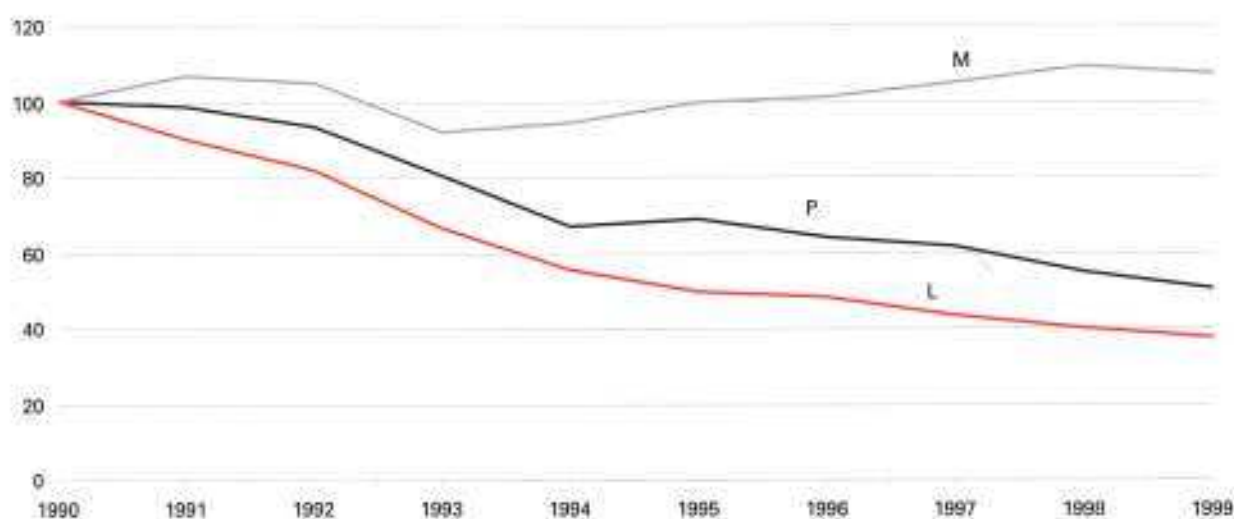
49/4EC

49/4EB

Hard coal primary production, Million t

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
EU-15	208.7	197.2	194.5	184.8	158.8	132.5	136.1	126.7	121.9	108.3	100.0	EU-15
EUR-11	110.4	107.9	101.7	100.7	91.4	83.5	83.5	78.7	74.9	68.3	63.8	EUR-11
B	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	77.5	76.6	72.7	72.2	64.2	57.6	58.9	53.2	51.2	47.2	43.8	D
EL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EL
E	19.2	19.4	17.9	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.6	17.7	17.9	16.2	15.4	E
F	11.5	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.6	7.5	7.0	7.3	5.8	4.9	4.5	F
IRL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	IRL
I	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
P	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	FIN
S	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
UK	98.3	89.3	92.7	84.0	67.3	49.0	52.6	48.5	47.0	40.0	36.2	UK

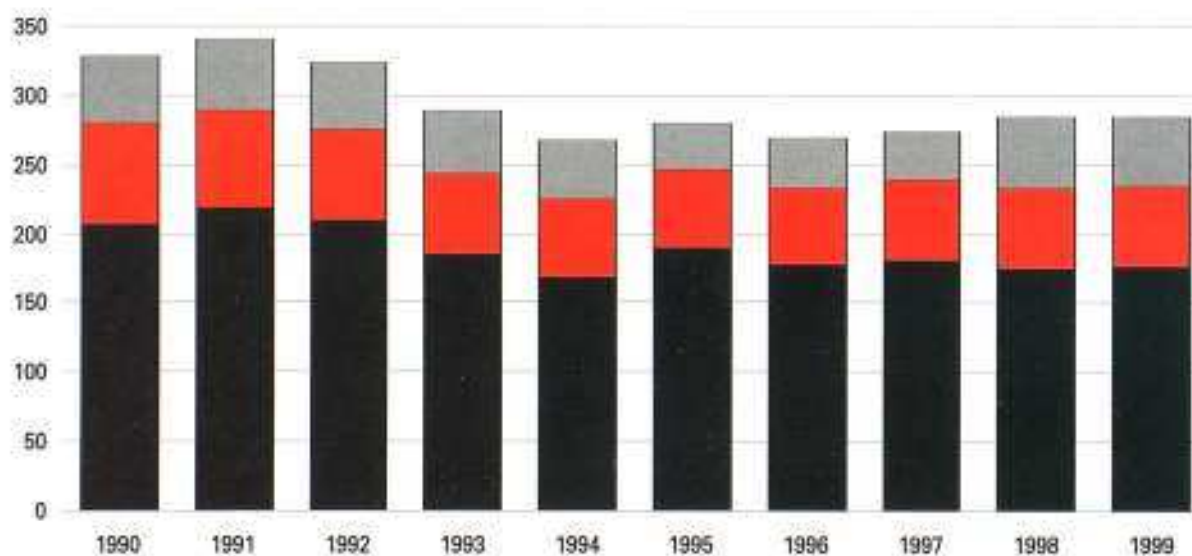
Hard coal industry: production, imports and underground employment.
1990 = 100. % EU-15



P: Production; L: Employment; M: Imports.

4

Hard coal deliveries to major consumers: public and pithead power stations, coking plants and other consumers. Million t. EU-15



Black: public and pithead power stations; colour: coking plants; grey: other consumers.

EU-15 data for the year 1990 are not fully comparable as they refer to Germany before and after unification.

A modern reporting system with a long tradition

Monitoring the production of iron, steel and steel products has a long tradition. In fact, it was there at the start of the European integration that began, in 1951, with the foundation of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Since that time, the production of steel as well as the steel products themselves have evolved considerably, and with it the statistical reporting system. Today, Eurostat provides modern, up-to-date and accurate data on a sector that is constantly changing, but remains an important supplier to European industry.

Production of iron and steel

The steel industry encompasses all stages of production from raw material processing to finished steel products. There are two main ways of making steel; via pig iron made in blast furnaces from iron ore and other raw materials (60 % of EU-15 crude steel production in 2000); and by recycling steel scrap in electric furnaces (40 % of EU-15 production).

Most finished products are made by hot rolling. The two main primary product classes are long products, such as rod and wire (39 % of EU-15 hot-rolled production in 2000), and flat products, such as sheet and plate (61 % of EU-15 production). There are various qualities of steel — ordinary, special and alloy — and nowadays a growing proportion of finished products is coated.

Trends ...

Between the mid-1970s and 1987, the steel industry in industrialised countries suffered serious setbacks. Restructuring after 1980 led to significant productivity gains by reducing capacity and cutting the labour force. In 1988 and 1989, there was a major recovery in steel production and consumption. However, new problems arose in the 1990s. There was a recovery in production back to 1989 levels in 1994 and 1995. After a setback in 1996, EU-15 crude steel output rose to nearly 160 million tonnes in 1997, remained nearly unchanged in 1998 and went slightly down to 155 million tonnes in 1999. The year 2000 was a record year for recent decades; EU crude steel production rose to more than 163 million tonnes and also hot-rolled production climbed to almost 147 million tonnes.

... and trade

The EU is the world's largest steel producer, followed by China, Japan and the United States. It is also the largest steel exporter. Major markets for EU steel are North America, Asia (including Japan) and the EFTA countries. The collapse of domestic demand in eastern Europe in the early 1990s had a significant impact on EU steel. Exports to the region fell significantly, whilst imports from eastern Europe rose. There was also intense competition from the region in third markets. The downturn in the Asian economies starting in the second half of 1997 directly and indirectly affected the EU trade balance in steel products, with the result that, for the first time, the EU became a net importer of steel products in 1998. This deficit continued in 1999 and 2000.

Production of crude steel, 1 000 t

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	148 369	148 746	143 537	144 246	151 750	155 741	146 595	159 815	159 470	155 099	163 371	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	131 595	122 041	134 364	135 501	132 034	141 041	EUR-11
B	11 453	11 348	10 331	10 178	11 331	11 557	10 772	10 738	11 423	10 931	11 637	B
DK	610	633	591	604	722	654	738	786	792	730	800	DK
D	38 343	42 169	39 711	37 625	40 837	42 051	39 792	45 007	44 046	42 061	46 376	D
EL	999	980	924	980	848	939	846	1 015	1 108	951	1 088	EL
E	12 936	12 798	12 243	12 960	13 445	13 802	12 154	13 683	14 828	14 884	15 840	E
F	19 016	18 442	17 977	17 110	18 025	18 106	17 641	19 773	20 153	20 225	21 001	F
IRL	326	293	257	326	283	309	340	336	359	337	359	IRL
I	25 467	25 112	24 835	25 720	26 151	27 766	23 910	25 798	25 677	24 738	26 689	I
L	3 560	3 379	3 068	3 293	3 073	2 613	2 501	2 580	2 476	2 600	2 571	L
NL	5 412	5 171	5 439	6 000	6 171	6 409	6 326	6 641	6 378	6 075	5 666	NL
A	4 291	4 187	3 953	4 149	4 399	5 003	4 454	5 194	5 298	5 211	5 723	A
P	746	573	769	775	748	827	869	904	936	1 038	1 088	P
FIN	2 860	2 890	3 077	3 256	3 420	3 152	3 281	3 711	3 928	3 934	4 091	FIN
S	4 455	4 252	4 358	4 591	4 955	4 898	4 888	5 105	5 122	5 005	5 190	S
UK	17 895	16 519	16 004	16 679	17 342	17 655	18 082	18 545	16 947	16 379	15 252	UK

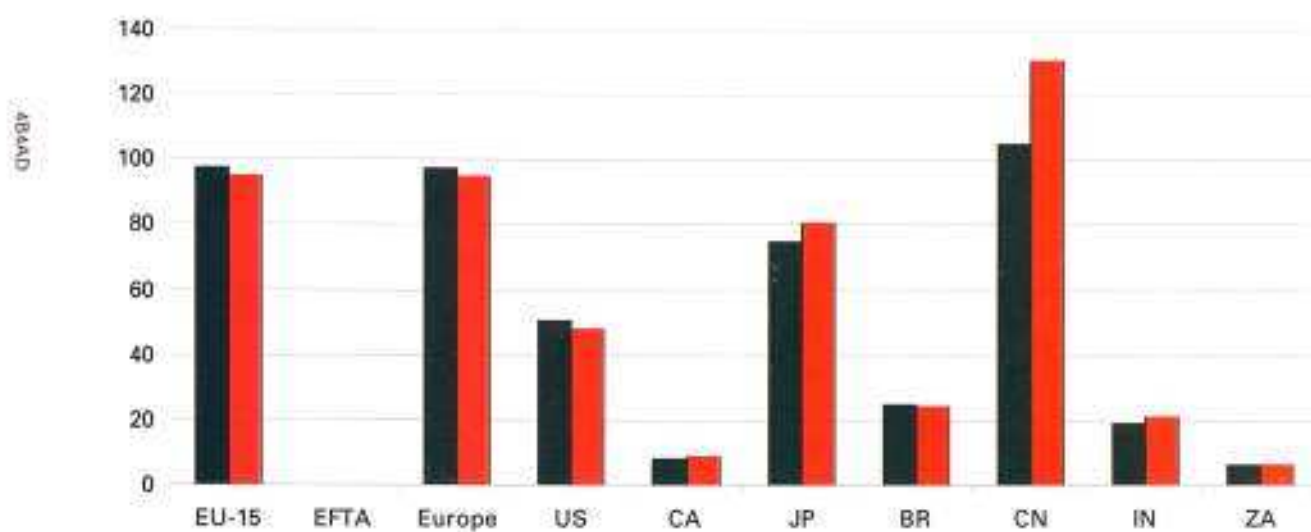
1994B

1994C

Production of hot-rolled steel products, 1 000 t

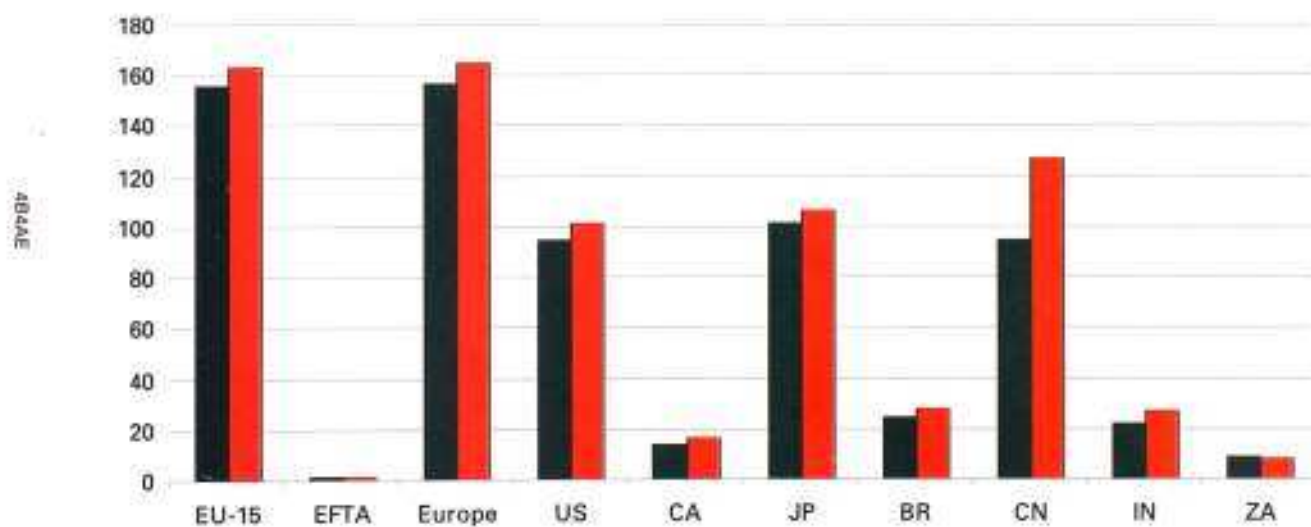
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	:	:	124 851	121 989	131 041	134 700	128 270	140 600	139 781	140 806	146 628	EU-15
EUR-11	:	:	:	:	:	112 913	106 416	117 841	118 318	119 830	126 950	EUR-11
B	8 934	8 755	10 335	9 750	10 980	11 035	10 963	12 045	12 194	12 779	13 689	B
DK	550	518	541	529	638	630	622	706	661	689	559	DK
D	29 729	32 742	33 042	31 138	33 873	34 315	32 889	37 075	36 593	35 879	38 974	D
EL	1 948	1 879	1 569	1 354	1 296	1 434	1 246	1 382	1 195	1 368	1 646	EL
E	11 067	11 129	10 780	11 563	12 103	12 772	10 972	12 422	13 260	13 847	14 554	E
F	15 605	15 387	15 204	14 046	15 278	15 110	15 178	16 588	16 823	17 293	17 474	F
IRL	305	264	243	306	242	275	310	306	325	322	342	IRL
I	22 356	23 168	22 615	21 760	22 850	24 075	21 245	23 146	22 569	22 917	24 099	I
L	3 223	3 050	2 563	2 607	2 645	2 413	2 314	2 465	2 516	2 775	3 019	L
NL	3 602	3 669	4 185	4 119	4 555	4 702	4 756	5 174	4 964	4 786	4 956	NL
A	:	:	3 435	3 446	3 820	4 211	3 837	4 515	4 641	4 656	5 043	A
P	846	720	678	738	701	704	660	790	750	800	910	P
FIN	:	:	2 819	2 989	3 121	3 301	3 292	3 315	3 683	3 776	3 890	FIN
S	:	:	3 510	3 905	4 501	4 460	4 368	4 542	4 485	4 575	4 689	S
UK	14 315	13 702	13 332	13 759	14 438	15 262	15 638	16 129	15 122	14 344	12 784	UK

World production of pig iron, Million t, 1995 and 2000



Black: 1995; colour: 2000. Europe: EU-15 + EFTA.

World production of crude steel, Million t, 1995 and 2000



Black: 1995; colour: 2000. Europe: EU-15 + EFTA.

Imports of ECSC steel by country of origin as % of EU total imports

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU-15	72	71	80	63	69	65
EFTA of which:						
CH	3	3	4	2	3	3
NO	3	4	3	3	3	2
Eastern Europe of which:						
PL	-	-	10	7	7	9
CZ	-	-	8	5	7	6
Africa of which:						
ZA	2	4	2	3	2	2
America of which:						
US	16	17	9	1	1	1
Asia of which:						
JP	6	6	5	21	13	16
	1	1	1	1	2	2

4840A

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Iron and steel — Monthly statistics — Annual subscription 2002: PDF
- Iron and steel, yearly statistics
- Iron and steel — Glossarium 1997

Do you need more information?

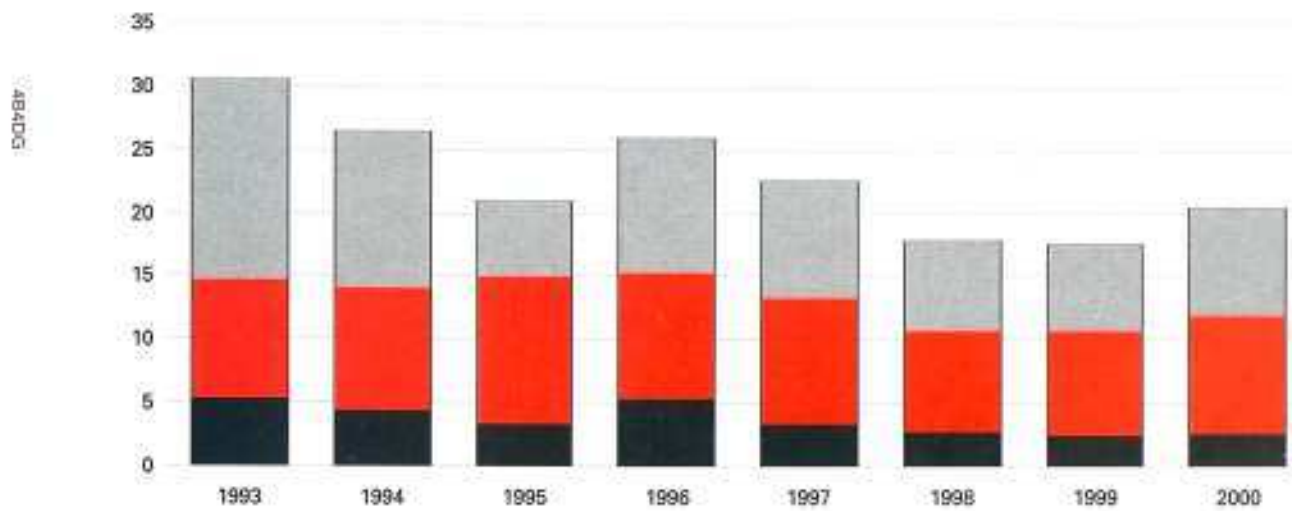
- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Exports of ECSC steel by country of destination as % of EU total exports

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU-15	25	19	24	31	32	34
EFTA of which:						
CH	8	5	7	9	9	9
NO	5	4	4	4	4	4
Eastern Europe	6	4	6	10	12	14
America of which:						
US	32	36	36	33	32	32
Africa	9	9	8	10	8	8
Asia of which:						
CN	2	2	2	1	1	2
IN	4	5	4	2	2	2

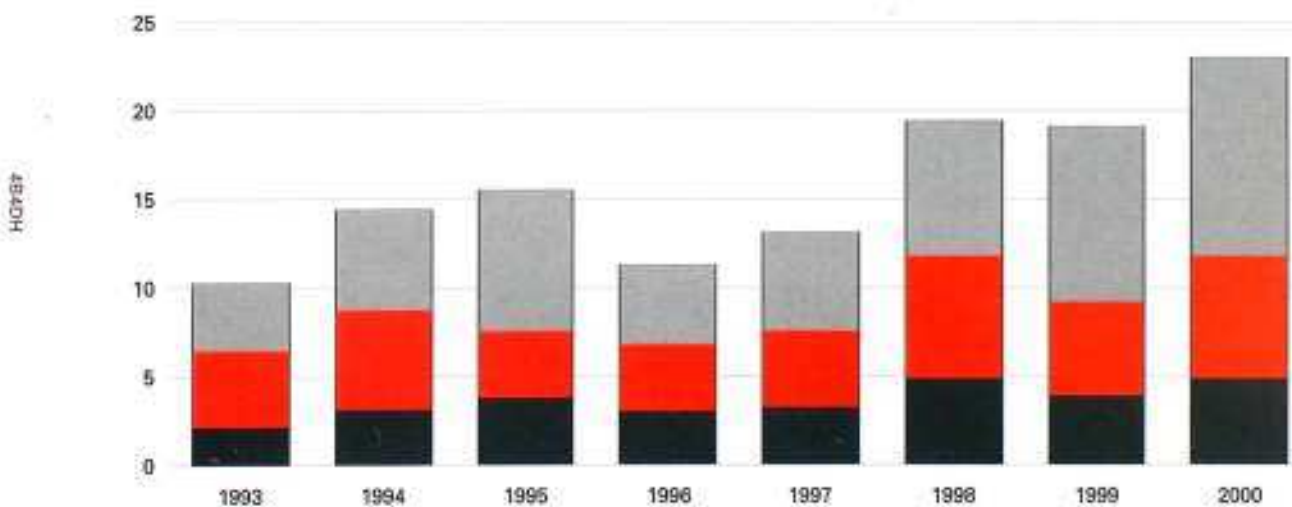
4840B

Exports of ECSC steel to third countries, of which plate and sheet and coils. Million t



Black: coils; colour: plate and sheet; grey: other.

Imports of ECSC steel from third countries, of which plate and sheet and coils. Million t

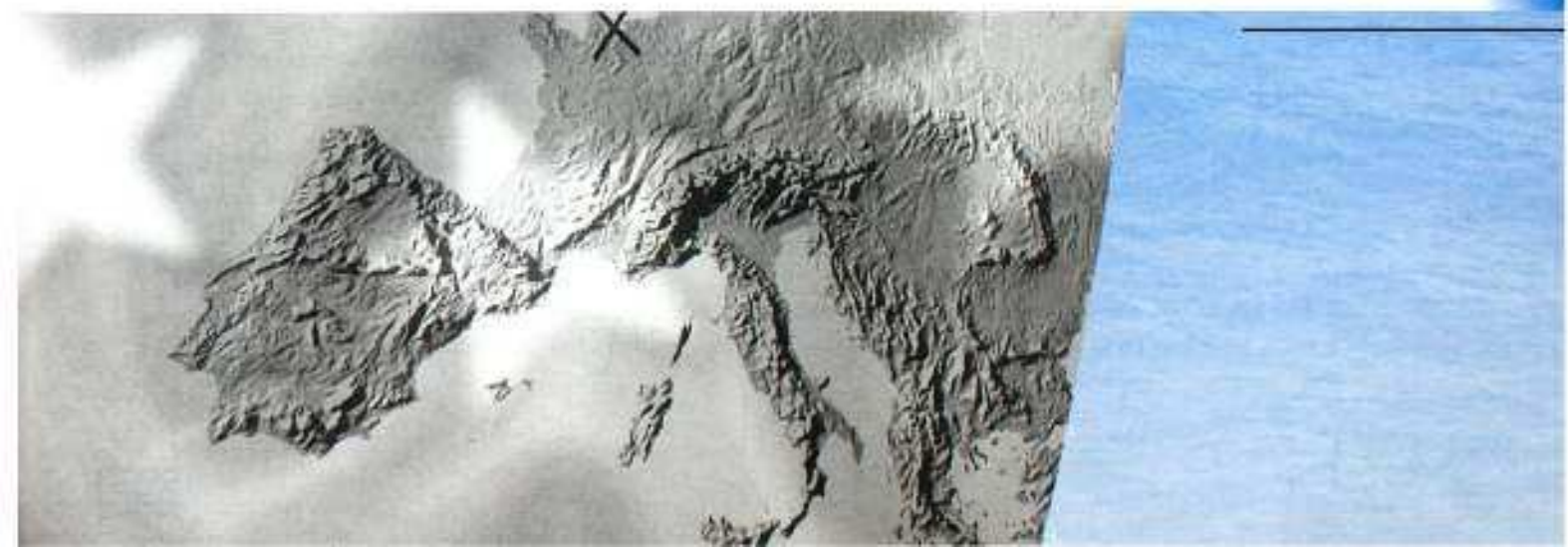


Black: coils; colour: plate and sheet; grey: other.



International trade

5



Gauging a country's economic position in the world

Like any company or household, a country needs to keep track of its credit and debit transactions. The balance of payments records all economic transactions between a country (i.e. its residents) and foreign countries or international organisations (i.e. the non-residents of that country) during a given period.

More specifically, the EU balance of payments is compiled by aggregating cross-border transactions of EU residents vis-à-vis non-EU residents as reported by the 15 Member States. The balance of payments of the EU institutions is added to the EU aggregate.

The balance of payments is divided into two sub-balances:

- the **current account** which takes care of real resources;
- the **capital and financial account** which covers financial items.

Eurostat calculates the balance of payments not only for the EU, but also for the euro zone. The European Central Bank (ECB) is responsible for the compilation and dissemination of the euro-zone balance of payments. The data which Eurostat publishes for the euro zone are validated by the ECB. However, these data do not match up exactly with those released by the ECB because Eurostat and the ECB have different cut-off dates for receiving the data from the Member States. Revisions can take place between the different cut-off dates. Another reason is the slightly different treatment of some minor flows that are not geographically allocated.

Until 1991, the data are following the methodological framework of the fourth IMF balance-of-payments manual, and, from 1992 onwards, that of the fifth IMF balance-of-payments manual. This switch appears as a break in the data series.

The current account: dealing with real resources ...

Since the current international transactions implicate a large variety of real resources, the current account is subdivided into a number of accounts. The broadest categorisation differentiates:

- the **trade in goods**: it generally forms the biggest category of the current account. Please refer to the sections 'Trade in services' and 'Trade in goods' to learn more about it;
- the **trade in services**: it forms the second major category of the current account. For more information, please consult the section 'Trade in services';
- **income**: it covers the compensation of employees for work performed for economic units whose place of residence is different from their own, and investment income;
- **current transfers**: these consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital. With the use of the fifth IMF balance-of-payments manual, capital transfers are included in the capital and financial account.

... and with money: the financial account

The financial account records financial transactions. It includes foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, and other investment and reserve assets flows.

The annual European Union foreign direct investment statistics give a detailed presentation of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and stocks, showing which Member State invests in which countries and in which sectors.

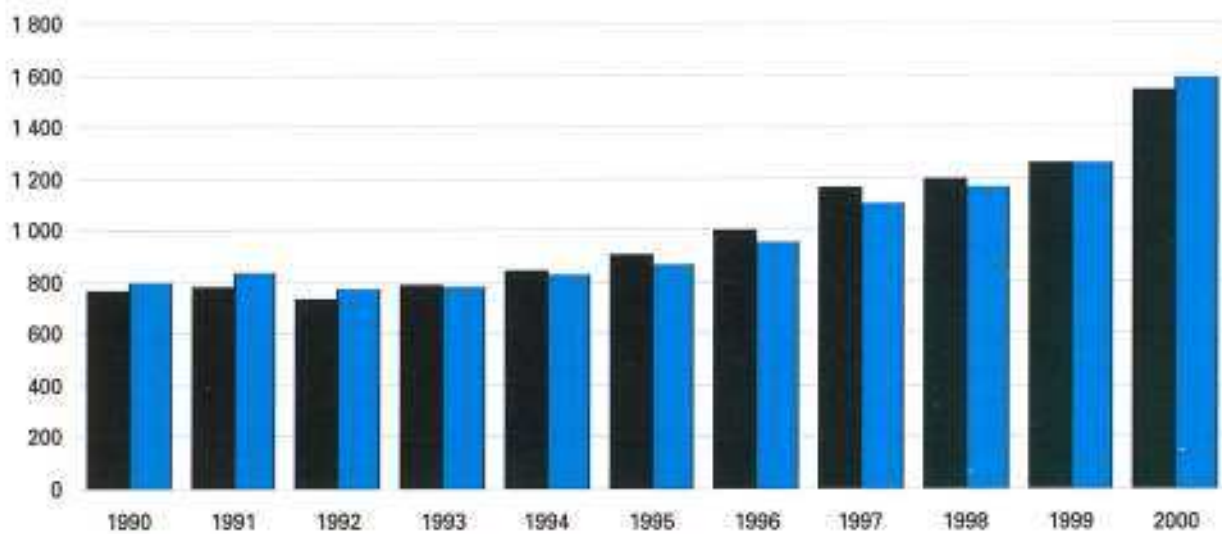
A firm wishing to sell overseas can choose between a variety of methods: exporting, licensing and using agents are some examples, with straightforward exporting up to now being the most common. FDI (producing and selling directly in the chosen country) is being increasingly adopted. There are two kinds of FDI:

- the creation of productive assets by foreigners (greenfield investment);
- the purchase of existing assets by foreigners (acquisitions, mergers, takeovers, etc.).

FDI differs from portfolio investments because it is made with the purpose of having control or an effective voice in management and a lasting interest in the enterprise. Direct investment does not only include the initial acquisition of equity capital, but also subsequent capital transactions between the foreign investor and domestic and affiliated enterprises.

Eurostat collects FDI statistics for quarterly and annual flows as well as for stocks at the end of the year. The FDI stocks (assets and liabilities) are a part of the international investment position of an economy at the end of the year.

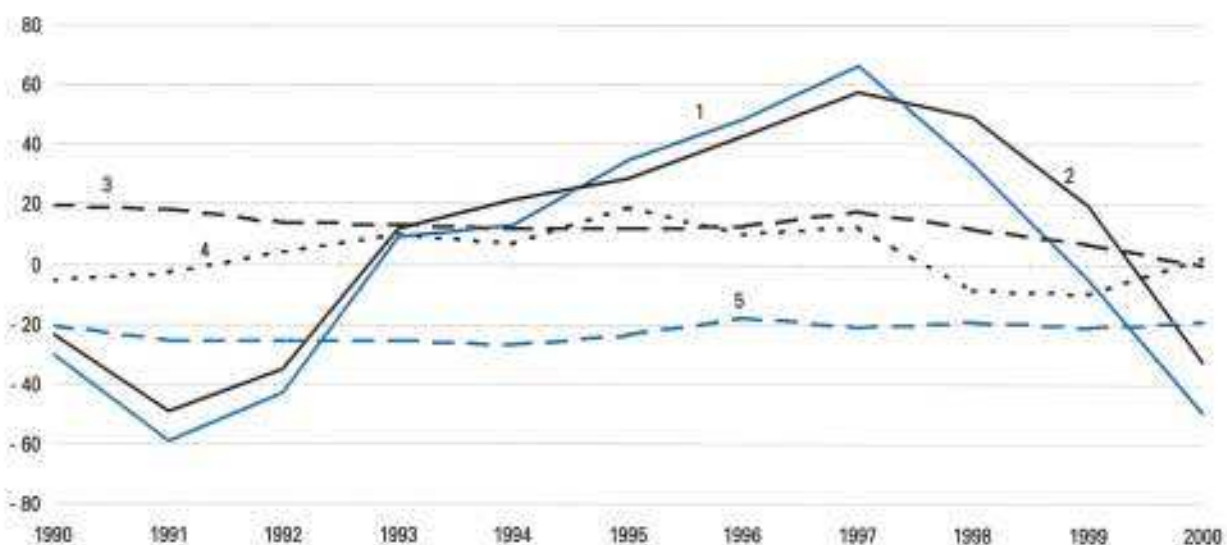
Evolution of EU current transactions with the extra-EU: exports and imports.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: exports; colour: imports.

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Until 1991, the current account includes the capital account.

EU current account, goods, services, income and current transfers balances with the extra-EU. 1 000 million ECU/EUR



1. Current account; 2. Goods; 3. Services; 4. Income; 5. Current transfers.

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Until 1991, current transfers include capital transfers and the current account includes the capital account.

International current transactions, cover rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	96	93	95	101	102	104	105	106	103	100	97	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EUR-11
B/L	102	102	103	105	105	106	106	106	105	105	...	B/L
DK	102	103	106	106	104	103	105	101	98	103	...	DK
D	110	97	98	98	96	97	99	100	99	97	...	D
EL	93	102	93	106	110	95	90	98	88	82	...	EL
E	85	87	85	95	95	101	100	102	99	94	...	E
F	96	98	101	102	102	103	105	110	109	109	...	F
IRL	100	105	101	105	104	103	103	103	101	101	...	IRL
I	93	91	90	104	105	108	112	110	106	102	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	106	105	104	107	109	110	108	111	106	107	...	NL
A	...	...	100	99	98	95	96	94	95	95	...	A
P	100	98	88	88	85	93	91	88	85	82	...	P
FIN	...	...	86	96	104	111	111	114	115	115	...	FIN
S	...	...	90	97	99	105	106	106	106	105	...	S
UK	89	94	93	93	95	99	100	102	100	97	...	UK
US	87	99	92	88	85	87	89	90	85	79	...	US
JP	109	117	129	131	127	119	110	115	123	119	...	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU-2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Except for Germany, data until 1991 include the capital account. For Japan, data include the capital account until 1994.

Balance of the current account at current prices, % of GDP

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EUR-11
B/L	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.4	...	B/L
DK	1.0	1.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	2.4	0.5	-1.1	1.3	...	DK
D	3.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	...	D
EL	-2.0	0.5	-1.8	1.3	2.3	-1.2	-2.3	-0.4	-2.9	-5.7	...	EL
E	-3.4	-3.1	-3.6	-1.1	-1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-2.2	...	E
F	-1.2	-0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	...	F
IRL	0.1	3.2	1.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.7	...	IRL
I	-1.6	-2.1	-2.4	1.0	1.4	2.4	3.3	2.9	1.7	0.6	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	3.7	3.2	2.3	4.4	5.3	6.0	5.5	7.4	4.4	5.4	...	NL
A	...	...	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	-2.3	-2.1	-3.2	-2.5	-2.7	...	A
P	-0.1	-0.7	-4.5	-4.7	-6.2	-2.9	-4.2	-6.0	-7.3	-9.1	...	P
FIN	...	...	-4.6	-1.3	1.3	4.2	4.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	...	FIN
S	...	...	-3.6	-1.3	-0.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	...	S
UK	-4.6	-2.4	-2.8	-2.9	-2.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.0	-1.3	...	UK
US	-1.8	-0.1	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7	-4.0	...	US
JP	1.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	...	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU-2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Except for Germany, data until 1991 include the capital account. For Japan, data include the capital account until 1994.

Total trade in goods (exports-fob + imports-fob) as % of current account total flows

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	55.7	54.4	56.1	56.5	58.2	59.9	58.7	58.5	58.3	57.8	58.9	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EUR-11
B/L	52.9	50.1	48.6	47.4	47.7	56.9	59.7	60.5	58.2	57.5	...	B/L
DK	57.8	54.6	51.1	49.5	50.7	51.1	48.6	53.8	58.9	60.6	...	DK
D	71.1	69.7	69.3	66.5	68.3	68.7	68.6	68.7	69.0	68.6	...	D
EL	50.4	49.6	48.6	46.9	45.6	48.8	49.2	47.1	51.1	48.4	...	EL
E	65.2	62.9	60.0	59.8	63.2	64.6	64.4	65.0	66.3	63.9	...	E
F	59.6	56.6	53.8	49.4	50.5	64.3	64.4	64.5	63.7	64.1	...	F
IRL	65.6	65.0	64.5	66.1	66.5	66.4	65.6	64.8	63.3	49.1	...	IRL
I	65.6	64.2	61.2	59.2	63.1	64.9	62.7	61.0	61.8	62.8	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	65.9	64.2	64.1	62.1	63.3	66.9	66.5	64.8	68.0	67.8	...	NL
A	...	...	56.8	54.2	56.3	58.4	57.4	59.5	60.0	59.7	...	A
P	67.2	65.6	70.6	63.9	67.2	64.8	63.7	65.2	64.6	66.0	...	P
FIN	...	...	67.1	68.5	70.7	68.6	70.5	70.9	71.9	69.9	...	FIN
S	...	...	61.2	64.4	68.3	65.3	65.1	64.8	63.2	62.2	...	S
UK	50.3	49.4	52.2	53.7	55.5	53.2	50.5	50.9	49.8	49.4	...	UK
US	61.2	64.7	63.1	63.9	63.7	63.1	61.8	61.2	60.7	61.0	...	US
JP	57.9	55.5	56.6	57.0	58.0	57.3	53.9	54.3	52.9	56.3	...	JP

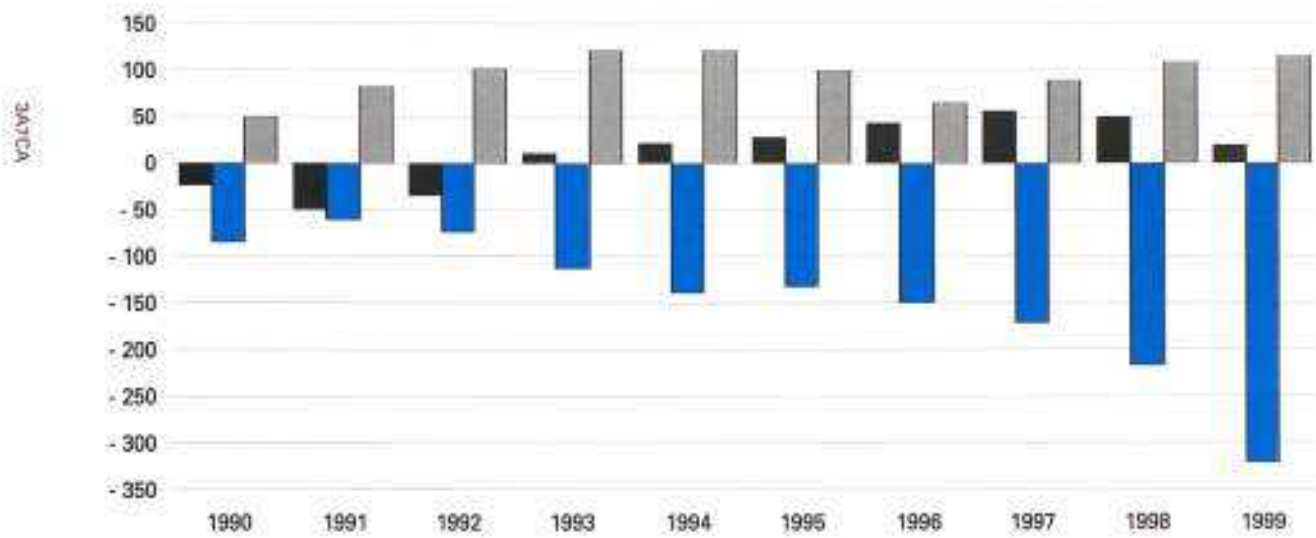
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International trade in goods, cover rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	95	89	92	103	105	106	108	109	107	103	97	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	EUR-11
B/L	101	102	103	106	106	107	106	106	105	105	...	B/L
DK	117	115	121	126	122	116	119	113	109	115	...	DK
D	120	105	107	112	114	114	115	116	117	115	...	D
EL	39	40	34	32	32	29	27	26	33	33	...	EL
E	65	66	69	81	83	84	86	89	85	79	...	E
F	94	96	102	104	104	104	106	110	110	107	...	F
IRL	121	122	133	140	138	144	147	151	156	157	...	IRL
I	101	100	102	124	123	124	132	125	117	110	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	109	111	110	115	115	113	112	111	111	110	...	NL
A	...	...	85	86	85	90	89	93	95	95	...	A
P	71	67	66	67	70	73	73	71	68	64	...	P
FIN	...	...	119	136	134	144	138	139	141	139	...	FIN
S	...	...	114	118	119	125	128	128	125	123	...	S
UK	84	91	89	90	93	93	93	94	89	86	...	UK
US	78	85	82	78	75	77	76	78	73	67	...	US
JP	129	151	167	168	161	144	126	133	149	144	...	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revisions.

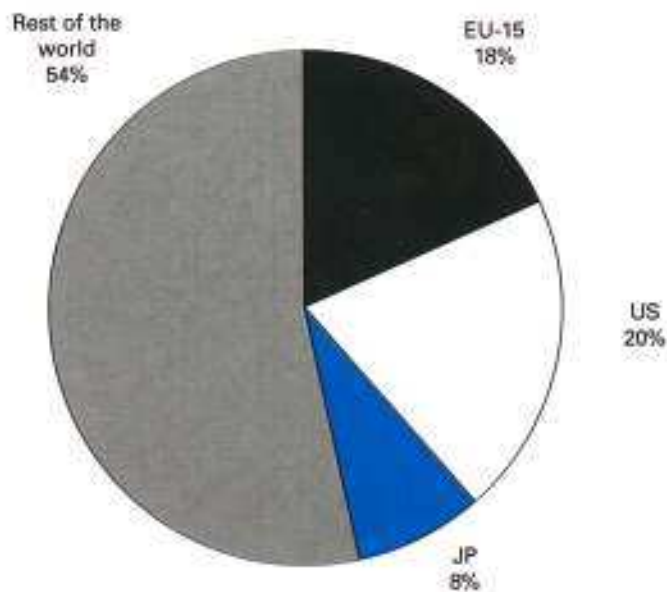
Balance in trade in goods of the EU, United States and Japan with the rest of the world,
1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: EU; colour: United States; dark grey: Japan.

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

Share of the EU, United States, Japan and the rest of the world in world total transactions in goods (exports and imports), 1999. %



Total trade in services (exports and imports) as % of current account total flows

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	19.2	19.3	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.3	17.8	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	19.2	19.1	18.5	18.5	...	EUR-11
B/L	14.4	13.2	12.9	13.7	14.3	13.0	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.7	...	B/L
DK	22.9	22.3	19.9	16.8	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.9	19.8	20.1	...	DK
D	13.8	13.6	14.1	15.0	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	...	D
EL	34.0	32.0	34.5	34.0	35.7	31.4	31.6	34.9	29.0	35.9	...	EL
E	21.3	20.3	20.3	21.4	20.4	19.4	19.9	19.7	20.2	21.3	...	E
F	18.7	18.2	19.4	19.5	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.4	...	F
IRL	12.1	12.5	14.5	14.2	14.6	14.4	15.2	15.1	15.9	18.2	...	IRL
I	19.0	18.2	19.6	19.4	18.8	18.3	19.6	20.3	17.9	17.0	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	16.9	18.0	18.9	20.0	20.1	17.9	17.8	18.4	16.7	16.8	...	NL
A	...	...	29.3	31.4	30.6	28.7	29.5	26.6	26.1	26.3	...	A
P	15.4	15.7	14.3	19.8	18.0	16.9	15.3	15.2	15.7	15.3	...	P
FIN	...	...	17.7	17.2	16.8	17.4	16.6	15.6	14.1	13.6	...	FIN
S	...	...	20.5	18.1	17.2	14.8	15.2	16.6	16.6	17.1	...	S
UK	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.5	15.8	15.1	14.1	14.7	15.7	16.1	...	UK
US	18.1	19.9	19.2	19.0	17.9	16.8	16.9	16.6	16.9	16.4	...	US
JP	15.5	15.3	16.0	16.4	16.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.5	...	JP

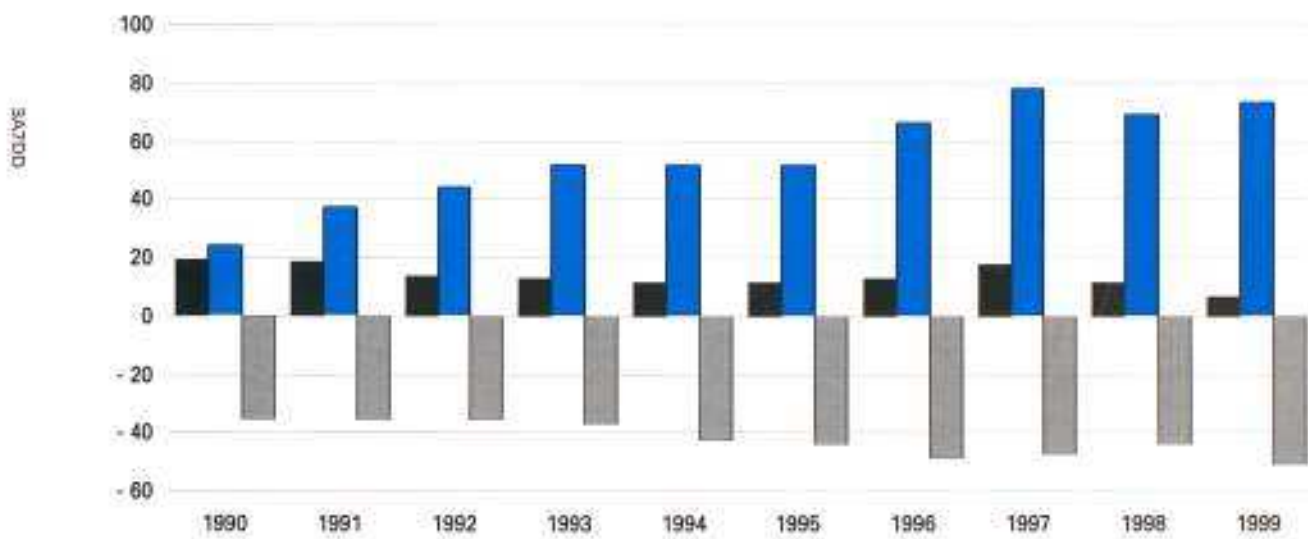
The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU-15. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revision.

International trade in services, cover rates. %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	114	113	110	108	107	107	107	108	105	103	100	EU-15
EUR-11	...	...	...	...	...	102	101	101	100	96	94	EUR-11
B/L	119	106	109	110	111	107	109	112	111	110	...	B/L
DK	119	129	128	113	112	109	116	102	96	104	...	DK
D	77	74	69	66	62	64	66	67	64	62	...	D
EL	212	231	235	335	345	311	310	330	255	181	...	EL
E	171	173	159	162	179	187	185	182	180	176	...	E
F	125	126	124	123	126	127	124	129	128	130	...	F
IRL	73	75	57	56	51	44	43	41	34	56	...	IRL
I	96	98	94	102	104	103	103	103	106	105	...	I
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L
NL	108	103	101	102	103	105	109	113	108	108	...	NL
A	...	...	146	136	132	117	116	104	109	109	...	A
P	136	127	126	126	123	124	122	123	125	124	...	P
FIN	...	...	65	67	79	78	86	86	87	87	...	FIN
S	...	...	85	94	93	91	90	88	90	88	...	S
UK	113	112	116	116	112	117	120	128	126	122	...	UK
US	127	140	148	148	146	148	156	153	143	141	...	US
JP	49	52	53	58	55	53	52	56	56	53	...	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU-15. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revision.

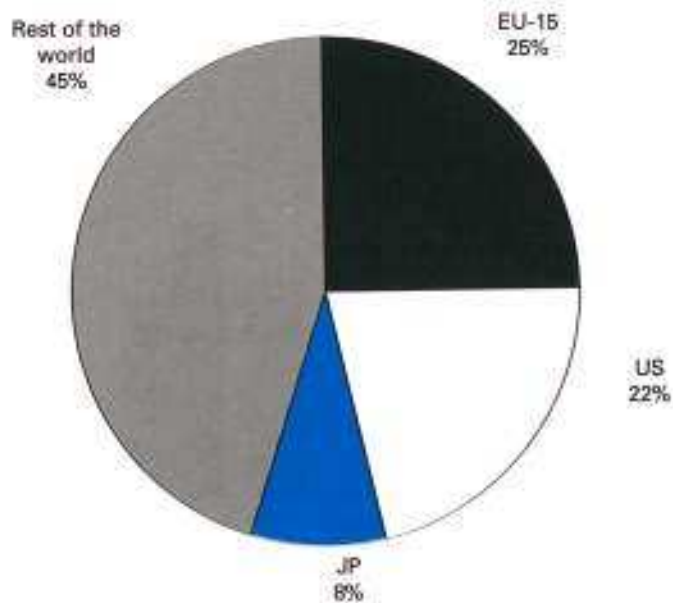
Services balances of the EU, United States and Japan with the rest of the world.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



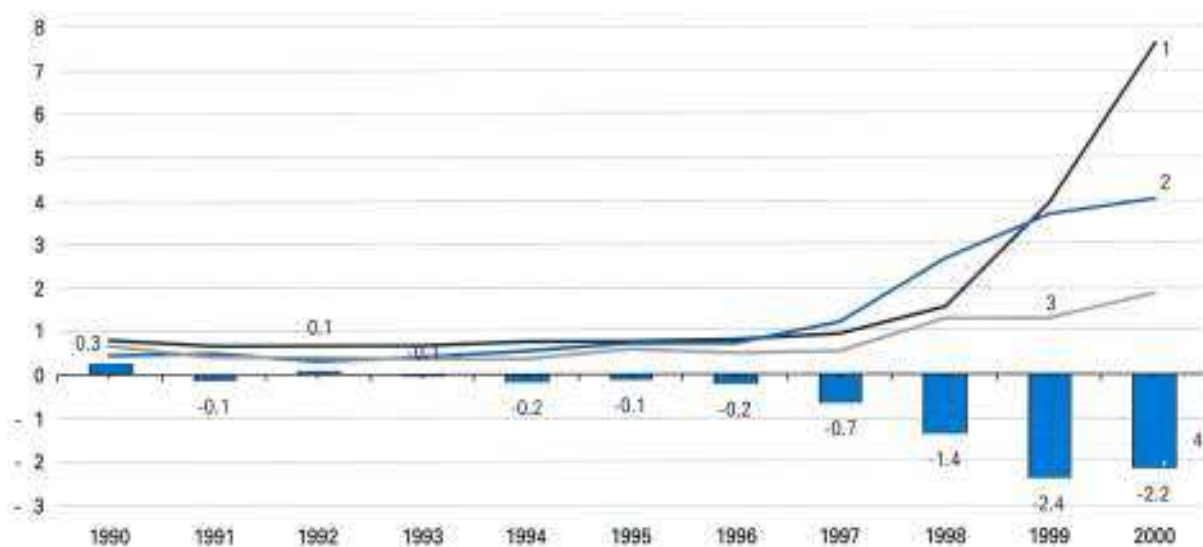
Black: EU; colour: United States; dark grey: Japan.

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

Share of the EU, United States, Japan and the rest of the world in world total transactions in services (exports and imports), 1999. %



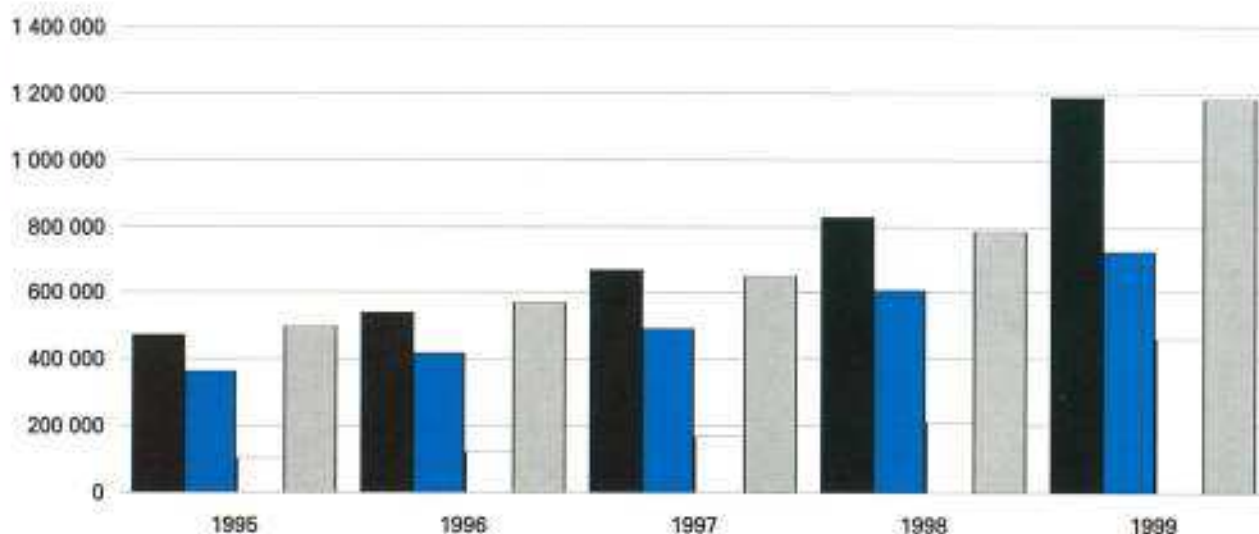
EU foreign direct investment flows: extra-EU, intra-EU and net as a % of GDP



1. Intra-EU flows; 2. EU outward flows to non-EU countries; 3. EU inward flows from non-EU countries; 4. Net inflows.

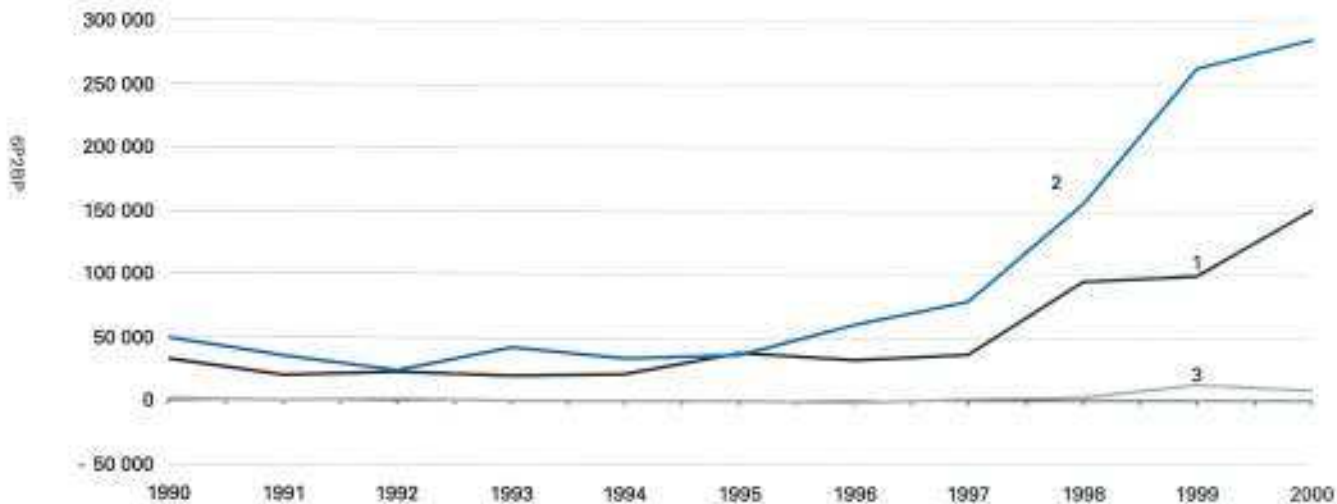
EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

European Union foreign direct investment stocks: 1995-99. Million ECU/EUR



Black: assets; colour: liabilities; white: net; grey: intra-EU.

Direct investment inflows: the EU, United States and Japan. Million ECU/EUR



1. EU from extra-EU; 2. United States from the rest of the world; 3. Japan from the rest of the world.

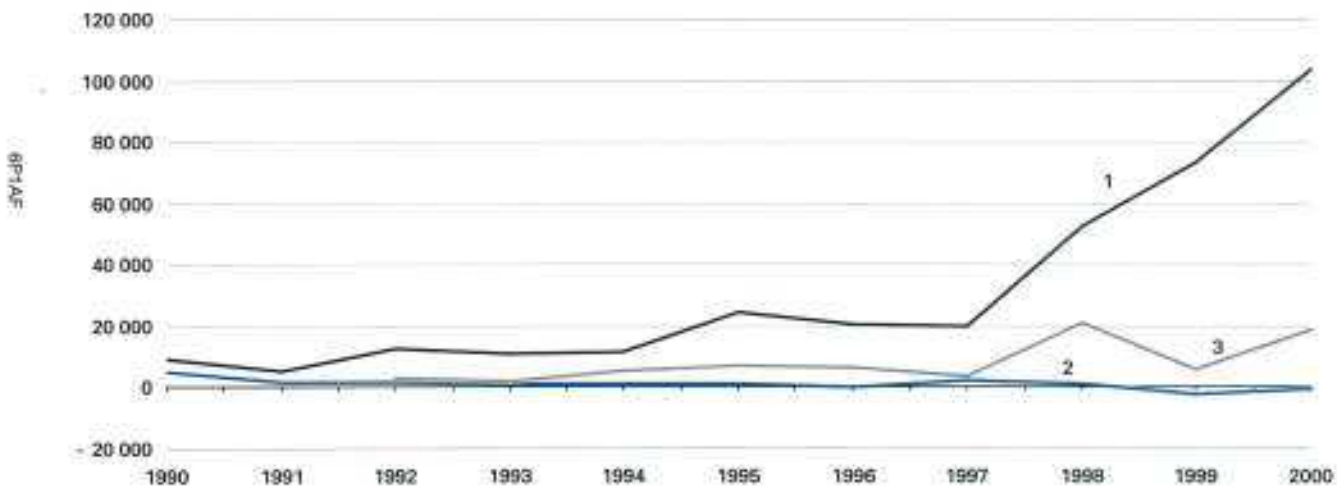
EU-12 from 1990 to 1991, EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

EU direct investment inflows from the extra-EU. Suppliers of direct investment to the EU. Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
United States in EU	9 178	5 411	12 424	10 886	11 722	24 332	20 630	19 986	52 669	73 213	103 487
Japan in EU	5 406	1 682	1 858	1 599	1 340	1 540	459	2 729	1 515	-2 016	-543
EFTA in EU	:	:	3 309	1 913	5 450	7 261	6 307	3 687	21 083	5 968	19 067
Total EU inflows	32 753	20 933	27 907	20 775	22 132	37 934	32 422	37 784	95 014	98 953	150 903

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

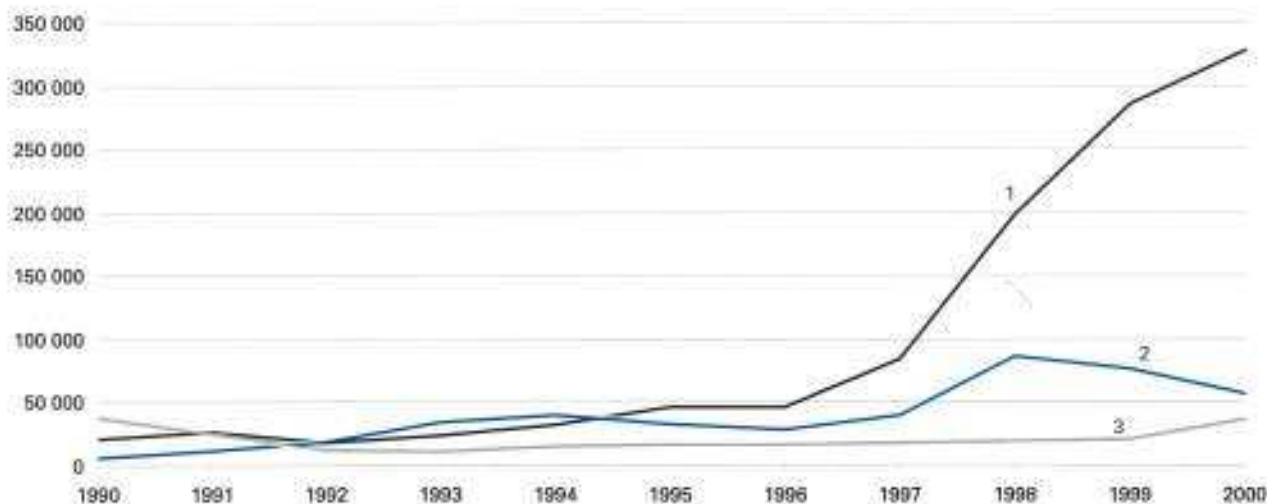
EU direct investment inflows. Suppliers of direct investment to the EU. Million ECU/EUR



1. United States in EU; 2. Japan in EU; 3. EFTA in EU.

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

Direct investment outflows: the EU, United States and Japan. Million ECU/EUR



1. EU to extra-EU; 2. United States to the rest of the world; 3. Japan to the rest of the world.

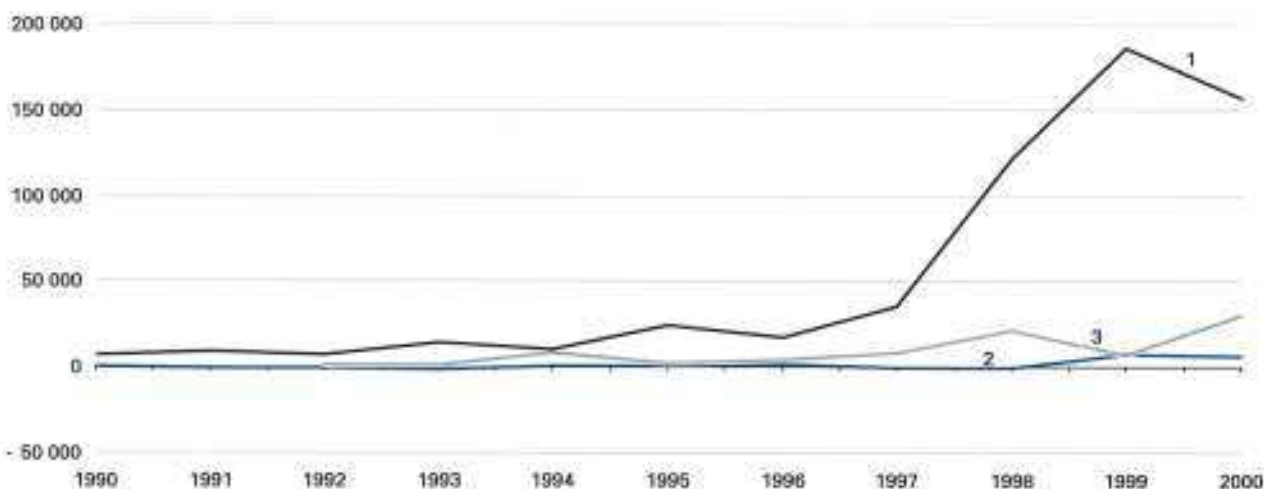
EU-12 from 1990 to 1991, EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

EU direct investment outflows to the extra-EU. Recipients of direct investment. Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EU in US	-7 155	-9 232	-6 956	-13 856	-9 772	-24 581	-17 275	-35 335	-122 028	-186 107	-156 883
EU in Japan	-911	-341	-420	1 172	-735	-853	-2 159	-446	-338	-8 296	-7 106
EU in EFTA	1	1	-1 525	-1 692	-8 265	-1 928	-3 831	-6 271	-21 288	-7 049	-30 356
Total EU outflows	-20 527	-26 732	-17 670	-24 377	-32 386	-46 022	-46 992	-84 730	-198 235	-285 408	-326 983

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

EU direct investment outflows. Recipients of direct investment. Million ECU/EUR



1. EU in United States; 2. EU in Japan; 3. EU in EFTA.

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings.

EU direct investment inflows. Recipients of direct investment from the extra-EU.
Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-12/EU-15	32 753	20 933	22 907	20 775	22 132	37 934	32 422	37 784	95 014	98 953	150 903	EU-12/EU-15
B/L	1 355	1 774	1 998	3 899	1 658	2 229	1 792	1 239	4 550	19 585	36 609	B/L
DK	567	637	243	582	1 076	609	397	610	4 387	3 340	6 843	DK
D	2 187	440	658	2 087	2 444	5 503	4 115	3 937	2 952	13 658	2 334	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	2 956	2 139	2 065	1 087	2 371	1 023	1 786	919	1 049	7 241	12 709	E
F	3 365	4 287	4 096	2 647	4 495	7 013	4 984	5 702	4 621	4 863	5 166	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 222	11 614	IRL
I	3 020	1 288	940	673	416	1 112	515	1 039	208	1 091	2 980	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	3 013	2 807	:	272	2 231	3 658	6 646	1 298	16 179	11 791	24 822	NL
A	259	264	157	240	612	171	112	323	- 295	585	646	A
P	586	520	317	227	376	117	- 43	350	1 497	104	155	P
FIN	604	- 164	221	181	244	352	- 265	144	244	104	241	FIN
S	603	552	397	1 002	1 716	8 351	1 314	2 876	1 522	4 952	:	S
UK	14 661	5 612	8 756	7 904	2 398	8 592	9 415	16 581	47 209	24 415	36 671	UK

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings. A: data before 1993 only cover equity capital

Further reading:

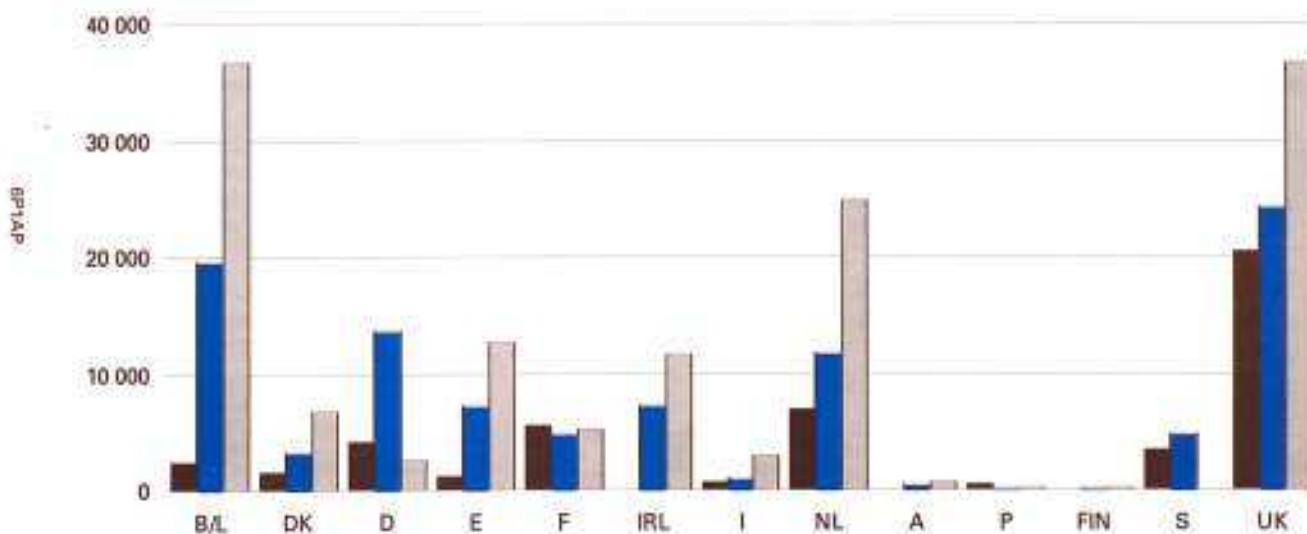
Eurostat publications

- European Union foreign direct investment yearbook 2000
- EU international transactions — Data 1989-99
- National accounts ESA — Detailed tables by sector — Non-financial transactions, 1985-96

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

EU direct investment inflows from the extra-EU. Million ECU/EUR



Black: average 1995-98; colour: 1999; grey: 2000.

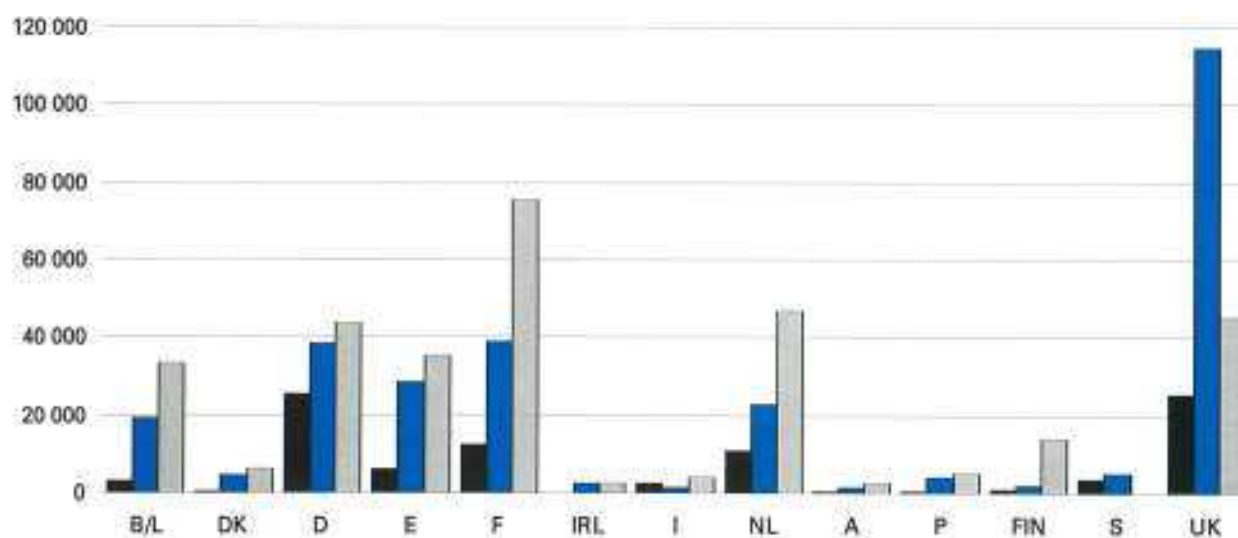
Figures exclude reinvested earnings.

EU direct investment outflows. Suppliers of direct investment to the extra-EU.
Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-12/EU-15	-20 527	-26 732	-17 670	-24 377	-32 386	-46 022	-46 992	-84 730	-198 235	-285 408	-326 983	EU-12/EU-15
B/L	-1 175	-370	-698	-1 333	-151	-2 379	-3 994	-890	-6 035	-19 531	-33 589	B/L
DK	-415	-835	-269	-779	-1 123	-3 345	-371	-1 240	-120	-4 956	-6 279	DK
D	-5 369	-4 884	-4 425	-3 830	-5 929	-10 924	-18 040	-22 435	-51 789	-38 499	-43 868	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	-733	-1 116	-727	-937	-2 977	-2 353	-2 771	-7 248	-11 680	-28 517	-35 671	E
F	-6 864	-7 801	-2 628	-4 381	-8 976	-5 379	-11 763	-14 159	-18 585	-39 035	-75 431	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2 579	-2 810	IRL
I	-1 031	-4 362	-1 910	-1 442	-1 101	-783	-932	-3 704	-5 605	-1 735	-4 066	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	-4 497	-3 179	:	-2 978	-3 035	-4 827	-10 892	-10 541	-16 777	-22 753	-47 174	NL
A	-1 211	-666	-534	-769	-571	-541	-858	-617	-824	-1 537	-2 466	A
P	-26	-60	-57	-6	-76	-115	-425	-808	-1 403	-4 401	-5 117	P
FIN	-1 412	-675	-290	-177	-251	-369	-699	-1 182	-1 172	-1 897	-14 266	FIN
S	-1 421	-984	-729	-127	-685	-3 392	396	5 264	-5 509	-5 388	:	S
UK	-392	-3 130	-504	-4 704	-2 634	-11 604	3 281	-15 528	-77 697	-114 585	-49 347	UK

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992; figures exclude reinvested earnings. A: data before 1995 only cover equity capital.

EU direct investment outflows to the extra-EU. Million ECU/EUR



Black: average 1995-98; colour: 1999; grey: 2000.

Figures exclude reinvested earnings.

Suppliers of EU direct investment intra-flows: Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-12/EU-15	-44 998	-37 477	-48 222	-40 711	-53 593	-53 787	-63 013	-75 482	-127 518	-307 286	-598 919	EU-12/EU-15
B/L	-3 673	-4 482	-7 332	-2 675	-866	-6 671	-7 347	-5 930	-16 778	-89 272	-213 789	B/L
DK	-859	-823	-1 460	-297	-2 212	-998	-1 614	-2 460	-3 280	-6 835	-3 005	DK
D	-11 066	-11 355	-9 929	-10 022	-8 558	-17 292	-17 202	-11 306	-22 240	-59 057	-3 338	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	-1 495	-1 763	-234	-1 594	-474	827	-1 634	-3 826	-5 241	-10 983	-22 631	E
F	-14 340	-8 782	-11 891	-6 012	-10 345	-9 014	-11 626	-15 597	-15 647	-55 783	-104 767	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1 417	-1 126	-646	1 585	IRL
I	-4 812	-1 132	-2 464	-4 732	-3 201	-3 601	-3 732	-5 667	-5 183	-1 443	-9 088	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	-5 836	-6 631	:	-6 840	-9 102	-5 927	-11 482	-8 415	-17 163	-29 436	-28 884	NL
A	-536	-624	-912	-484	-442	-411	-437	-750	-1 282	-896	-1 023	A
P	-104	-324	-462	-77	-163	-416	-184	-681	-958	1 799	-409	P
FIN	-935	-91	-87	-1 983	-3 418	-691	-1 952	-2 545	-18 154	-2 702	-9 108	FIN
S	-8 595	-4 081	69	1 192	2 655	1 214	663	1 305	-9 519	-5 774	:	S
UK	-247	-1 630	-6 364	-4 421	-5 090	-5 017	-9 580	-16 340	-11 021	-46 260	-181 130	UK

EU-12 from 1990 to 1991 and EU-15 from 1992: figures exclude reinvested earnings. A: data before 1995 only cover equity capital.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 2

- No 4 EU external current balance in deficit of EUR -4.7 billion in 1999 after a surplus of ECU 33.5 billion in 1998
- No 25 EU current account preliminary annual results: deficit with rest of the world fell to EUR -49.3 billion in 2000
- No 33 Financial balance sheets in the EU (comparative structure at the end of 1999)

Recipients of EU direct investment intra-flows: Million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-12/EU-15	33 592	32 332	32 714	37 231	39 358	43 163	44 723	60 256	105 947	302 049	634 396	EU-12/EU-15
B/L	4 913	5 746	6 737	6 302	5 357	6 489	7 943	7 866	12 229	94 902	221 743	B/L
DK	383	543	541	843	3 053	2 587	208	1 860	1 320	7 356	10 228	DK
D	895	1 698	1 400	1 093	4 262	5 572	4 634	7 279	19 251	43 349	193 056	D
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EL
E	7 243	6 133	4 300	6 963	5 446	3 784	3 590	4 719	9 493	7 551	27 034	E
F	3 755	4 669	8 212	7 803	9 341	11 646	13 152	14 279	19 959	27 249	39 264	F
IRL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 429	4 382	3 248	458	IRL
I	1 975	720	1 501	2 528	3 467	2 567	2 274	2 224	2 117	2 500	8 382	I
L	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	L
NL	3 982	1 443	:	5 987	3 616	5 104	2 822	7 058	12 833	22 019	30 712	NL
A	356	454	570	598	497	387	2 920	1 090	3 471	775	8 860	A
P	1 382	1 410	1 168	1 070	681	390	691	1 187	586	-129	3 909	P
FIN	154	154	221	538	826	206	776	1 312	9 508	3 137	6 852	FIN
S	1 005	4 557	196	1 264	2 378	853	2 205	5 092	12 950	47 242	:	S
UK	6 601	5 608	3 011	-428	1 259	1 344	1 256	4 861	14 865	42 840	74 416	UK

EU-12 from 1990 to 1993 and EU-15 from 1992: figures exclude reinvested earnings. A: data before 1995 only cover equity capital.

The goods traded

The major information source on the trade in goods is Eurostat's foreign trade statistics. Trade in goods covers general merchandise, non-monetary gold, goods for processing, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers. The most important component, general merchandise, includes all movable goods whose ownership is transferred from a resident to a non-resident, and vice versa.

Foreign trade in the balance of payments

In the balance-of-payments statistics, both exports and imports of goods are recorded at their fob value (fob — free on board), i.e. excluding transport and insurance costs (transport and insurance costs are included in the categories 'transport services' and 'insurance services', respectively). This explains why external trade and balance-of-payments figures for goods are not the same. Indeed, in external trade statistics, the imports are recorded at their cif value (cif — cost, insurance, freight), i.e. including costs relating to transport and insurance, whereas exports are recorded at their fob value.

Some methodologies and definitions

- Exports and imports measured at current prices are not fully comparable from country to country because some include exports from and imports to customs warehouses (general trade system) while others do not (special trade system). Imports include costs of freight and insurance (except Canada); exports do not.
- EU-15, EUR-11 and EEA aggregates are calculated as total trade less intra-EU-15 trade, intra-EUR-11 trade and intra-EEA trade respectively. Figures do not include the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) before 1991.
- The indices, which are linked from year to year, relate to EU-12 up to 1995 and to EU-15 thereafter. Imports and exports are not fully comparable because imports include costs of freight and insurance.
- Agrifood products are food products obtained from agriculture. They are determined according to Sections 0 and 1 of the standard international trade classification (SITC), revision 3.
- Trade in fuel products refers to products determined according to Section 3 of the SITC.
- Trade in chemicals refers to products determined according to Section 5 of the SITC.
- Trade in manufactured products refers to products determined according to Sections 6 and 8 of the SITC.
- Trade in machinery and transport equipment refers to products determined according to Section 7 of the SITC.

Exports to EU countries as % of total national exports (fob)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	66.9	67.4	67.0	63.2	63.3	64.0	63.1	63.8	63.2	63.8	62.3	EU-15
B	80.0	79.9	79.7	76.8	75.8	77.1	76.7	74.6	76.2	76.4	75.0	B
DK	68.6	68.9	68.1	66.0	64.9	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.4	67.0	67.2	DK
D	64.0	63.2	63.3	58.5	58.0	58.2	57.4	55.6	56.5	57.3	56.5	D
EL	68.3	67.7	69.3	58.9	57.1	60.1	53.9	50.9	53.8	51.6	43.4	EL
E	67.7	69.3	68.5	64.3	66.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	71.1	71.2	69.4	E
F	65.4	65.8	65.3	62.2	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.0	62.4	62.4	61.4	F
IRL	78.6	78.0	77.6	72.4	73.5	73.9	71.2	68.9	69.3	66.0	62.9	IRL
I	62.8	63.4	61.8	57.1	57.5	57.3	55.4	55.0	56.9	58.2	54.9	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.4	83.9	L
NL	81.5	81.9	80.9	77.7	78.3	79.9	80.0	79.0	78.9	79.5	78.7	NL
A	67.9	68.0	68.1	65.5	64.8	65.8	64.1	62.0	64.2	62.9	61.7	A
P	81.2	82.4	81.4	79.9	80.0	80.1	80.6	80.8	82.0	83.2	79.4	P
FIN	60.2	64.7	65.5	57.3	56.8	57.5	54.5	53.2	56.1	57.7	55.7	FIN
S	62.1	62.0	62.3	59.0	55.5	59.6	57.1	55.6	57.9	58.4	55.9	S
UK	57.4	60.5	59.8	56.7	57.6	58.2	57.6	55.5	58.0	58.6	56.9	UK
IS	70.7	68.9	71.2	61.8	61.6	62.7	62.4	60.6	65.0	62.6	67.2	IS
NO	79.5	80.0	78.8	78.3	77.8	77.2	76.9	76.2	77.3	73.8	76.5	NO
EEA	67.2	67.7	67.2	63.5	63.6	64.3	63.4	62.1	63.4	64.0	62.6	EEA
CH	63.9	64.7	63.2	62.4	60.6	62.3	60.7	59.8	62.4	59.0	56.8	CH
US	26.3	25.7	24.1	21.8	21.0	21.2	20.5	20.6	22.0	20.0	-	US
CA	8.5	8.4	7.4	5.9	5.4	6.4	7.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.1	CA
JP	20.4	20.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	15.9	15.4	15.6	18.5	16.6	15.2	JP

B includes L up to 1998.

487AA

Imports from EU countries as % of total national imports (cif)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	64.2	63.8	64.5	62.4	62.8	64.1	63.8	62.3	62.9	62.0	58.8	EU-15
B	74.3	74.1	74.9	72.6	73.4	72.8	73.1	71.3	71.1	70.4	69.3	B
DK	69.7	68.8	69.8	69.3	69.2	71.8	70.6	70.2	70.4	69.8	68.5	DK
D	62.1	62.1	62.3	59.0	59.2	60.4	60.3	59.2	59.0	57.8	55.4	D
EL	67.8	64.0	66.7	63.0	67.9	70.1	64.4	65.0	65.6	66.2	58.7	EL
E	62.3	62.8	63.3	65.0	66.4	68.5	69.3	66.0	70.6	68.7	64.6	E
F	68.2	67.5	68.8	66.9	68.0	68.5	68.0	65.9	67.6	66.6	64.7	F
IRL	73.9	72.1	74.9	67.1	66.0	64.6	66.6	64.0	61.6	61.7	61.3	IRL
I	62.0	62.0	63.3	59.6	60.7	60.9	61.1	61.0	62.0	61.5	56.3	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.7	82.9	L
NL	63.8	62.6	62.7	64.3	61.6	63.2	61.6	58.6	58.1	55.1	51.3	NL
A	71.1	70.2	70.4	69.3	68.4	75.9	74.4	73.4	73.7	72.3	68.5	A
P	72.1	74.9	76.6	74.5	73.5	73.9	76.3	76.3	78.1	78.1	74.0	P
FIN	60.1	58.8	58.9	56.9	54.7	65.0	65.3	64.4	65.7	65.4	61.9	FIN
S	63.1	63.3	62.9	62.5	62.2	68.6	68.5	67.7	69.2	67.7	64.1	S
UK	56.5	55.1	55.6	53.3	54.5	54.6	54.2	53.7	53.4	53.2	49.3	UK
IS	59.8	62.5	57.8	58.0	58.3	59.8	56.4	58.1	56.4	56.8	56.3	IS
NO	66.2	67.9	69.0	67.2	68.9	71.4	70.8	69.5	69.2	68.6	63.6	NO
EEA	64.2	63.8	64.5	62.5	62.9	64.2	63.9	62.4	63.0	62.1	58.9	EEA
CH	78.1	76.6	78.4	78.8	79.2	79.8	79.0	77.1	76.7	74.8	71.3	CH
US	20.0	18.9	18.9	18.1	18.0	17.7	18.0	18.1	19.3	18.1	-	US
CA	12.7	11.8	10.7	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.0	CA
JP	16.0	14.5	14.5	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.1	13.3	13.9	13.2	11.8	JP

B includes L up to 1998.

487AB

Exports to EU countries at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	787.7	824.0	833.9	803.3	904.1	1 019.8	1 070.8	1 166.7	1 258.9	1 337.5	1 544.2	EU-15
B	77.3	79.6	79.9	83.7	93.7	105.0	107.2	114.8	123.7	128.4	148.6	B
DK	19.1	20.3	21.2	21.3	23.1	25.9	27.0	28.8	29.1	31.6	37.0	DK
D	200.4	205.0	210.3	190.0	208.2	232.7	237.1	251.2	274.1	293.4	337.4	D
EL	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	EL
E	30.9	35.2	36.2	35.5	43.0	50.8	57.3	60.7	71.0	69.8	82.0	E
F	114.1	121.5	125.6	117.7	133.6	145.0	150.3	165.3	178.4	189.8	216.2	F
IRL	14.5	15.1	16.8	17.9	21.0	25.3	27.1	32.4	39.8	44.1	52.2	IRL
I	83.6	86.3	84.7	82.6	92.5	102.4	110.2	116.5	124.7	128.7	141.2	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	7.5	L
NL	88.7	94.9	94.4	93.1	105.8	124.2	131.6	144.9	150.7	163.0	196.6	NL
A	22.3	22.6	23.3	22.5	24.6	29.0	29.4	32.7	36.7	39.0	44.6	A
P	10.3	10.7	11.4	10.5	12.1	14.0	15.6	17.1	18.1	19.2	20.0	P
FIN	12.7	12.0	12.1	11.5	14.2	17.8	17.7	19.5	21.9	22.9	27.8	FIN
S	28.0	27.6	26.9	25.1	28.6	36.6	38.2	40.5	43.8	46.5	52.8	S
UK	81.7	88.5	85.7	87.9	99.2	105.9	117.3	137.2	141.8	149.6	175.3	UK

B: includes L up to 1998.

Imports from EU countries at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	787.6	825.9	838.6	771.1	868.0	974.4	1 025.0	1 112.5	1 207.1	1 269.2	1 464.1	EU-15
B	73.1	75.9	75.9	73.2	82.1	91.8	96.6	101.8	107.2	108.9	127.3	B
DK	17.7	18.5	18.7	18.5	21.4	25.2	25.2	27.8	29.4	30.0	33.9	DK
D	166.5	194.8	196.7	172.7	190.0	214.1	218.1	232.6	248.1	257.1	301.2	D
EL	10.5	11.1	12.2	11.8	12.3	13.9	14.3	15.4	17.7	17.4	17.7	EL
E	41.2	45.5	47.3	43.1	49.6	59.5	66.1	67.3	86.1	87.2	101.6	E
F	130.4	134.7	136.7	124.1	140.7	151.5	157.7	165.7	185.5	196.0	233.5	F
IRL	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.1	14.2	16.0	18.0	21.3	23.7	27.1	33.7	IRL
I	88.2	91.0	91.7	75.3	86.3	95.8	100.2	113.1	120.9	127.3	144.2	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	10.2	L
NL	67.9	69.2	71.1	69.3	77.9	89.5	92.6	98.5	101.4	106.7	120.1	NL
A	27.9	28.7	29.3	28.7	31.8	38.4	40.1	42.6	45.7	48.4	53.2	A
P	13.9	16.0	17.9	15.4	16.7	18.4	21.2	23.6	26.8	29.3	30.7	P
FIN	12.8	10.3	9.6	8.8	10.7	14.6	16.2	17.9	19.3	19.7	23.1	FIN
S	27.0	25.4	24.2	22.8	27.1	34.1	36.1	39.2	42.2	43.6	50.6	S
UK	98.6	92.8	94.7	95.3	107.3	111.5	122.7	145.7	153.0	162.2	183.0	UK

B: includes L up to 1998.

Intra-EU exports of agrifood products at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	78.0	85.8	90.5	90.4	99.4	105.5	113.3	118.0	123.7	127.4	134.0	EU-15
B	7.4	8.1	8.6	9.9	10.6	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.9	14.3	15.0	B
DK	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.5	DK
D	10.3	11.9	12.4	11.8	12.5	13.1	14.4	14.6	16.2	16.6	16.9	D
EL	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	EL
E	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.9	9.8	11.0	10.2	11.3	E
F	17.7	18.4	19.6	19.9	20.6	21.9	22.0	23.2	23.4	24.1	24.4	F
IRL	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	IRL
I	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.6	9.2	9.7	9.8	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	L
NL	16.1	17.3	18.2	17.2	20.4	20.3	24.1	23.5	24.2	25.1	27.3	NL
A	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.6	A
P	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	P
FIN	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	FIN
S	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	S
UK	5.7	6.9	7.4	6.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.7	UK

B includes L up to 1998.

487EA

Intra-EU exports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related products at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	27.3	28.3	25.6	27.1	28.5	28.7	35.3	38.7	30.5	39.1	67.9	EU-15
B	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.7	6.8	B
DK	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.6	DK
D	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	5.3	D
EL	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	EL
E	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	E
F	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.4	F
IRL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	IRL
I	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	L
NL	9.0	9.4	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.2	10.5	10.9	8.7	12.0	20.7	NL
A	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	A
P	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	P
FIN	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	FIN
S	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.3	S
UK	6.4	6.2	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	9.3	11.5	7.8	9.8	17.1	UK

B includes L up to 1998.

487EB

Intra-EU exports of chemicals at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	84.3	87.0	90.9	94.7	112.9	128.9	132.9	148.5	161.6	168.7	197.5	EU-15
B	10.3	10.5	10.8	12.9	15.2	18.1	18.2	20.6	23.2	24.8	29.8	B
DK	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.4	DK
D	22.2	22.7	22.9	23.4	27.5	30.8	30.5	32.3	34.4	33.7	38.0	D
EL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	EL
E	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.5	5.7	7.1	E
F	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.3	17.5	20.2	20.8	22.6	24.8	26.6	30.3	F
IRL	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.6	7.6	12.4	12.7	15.0	IRL
I	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.9	7.0	8.0	8.8	10.0	10.5	11.5	13.8	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	L
NL	12.2	11.7	13.0	12.0	16.5	18.5	20.2	21.5	20.2	20.3	25.7	NL
A	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	A
P	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	P
FIN	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	FIN
S	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.7	S
UK	10.3	10.8	11.0	12.5	14.3	14.9	15.8	18.0	19.3	20.0	23.1	UK

B: includes L up to 1998.

Intra-EU exports of manufactured products at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	249.4	254.6	258.8	244.0	275.3	306.7	315.4	340.0	363.3	369.3	405.7	EU-15
B	27.0	26.7	26.3	27.2	29.1	34.1	34.1	36.6	41.3	40.2	45.5	B
DK	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	10.3	DK
D	59.9	59.7	60.2	53.5	57.8	63.0	61.3	64.7	71.2	72.5	77.7	D
EL	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	EL
E	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.0	13.6	14.9	15.7	18.4	17.6	20.3	E
F	29.8	31.1	32.2	29.9	34.0	37.8	38.5	41.0	43.8	44.9	49.4	F
IRL	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.3	IRL
I	38.4	39.6	39.4	39.5	43.9	47.4	49.5	51.8	54.1	53.8	57.7	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.9	L
NL	19.2	19.6	21.6	18.9	22.9	25.5	30.7	33.7	34.6	35.4	40.2	NL
A	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.8	10.6	12.4	11.5	13.8	15.5	15.7	16.2	A
P	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.3	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.3	P
FIN	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.4	8.9	7.9	9.3	10.0	10.1	11.5	FIN
S	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.1	10.8	12.5	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.7	15.3	S
UK	22.8	24.0	23.6	22.2	26.9	28.2	30.1	34.5	34.9	34.9	38.5	UK

B: includes L up to 1998.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- Statistics on the trading of goods — User guide (PDF)
- Geonomenclature (PDF)
- Intra- and extra-EU trade — Monthly data — Combined Nomenclature — Annual subscription 2002: 11 CD-ROMs and 2 supplements on CD-ROM

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*Intra-EU exports of machinery and transport equipment at current prices,
1 000 million ECU/EUR*

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	285.0	298.4	304.5	281.0	326.8	371.2	405.7	455.8	515.5	561.5	639.8	EU-15
B	21.0	21.6	21.6	23.5	26.5	28.5	31.6	33.5	38.1	40.8	45.9	B
DK	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.6	8.5	9.3	DK
D	94.4	96.6	100.5	84.8	94.9	105.9	107.6	117.0	135.0	146.2	159.7	D
EL	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	EL
E	13.6	16.3	17.2	16.3	19.5	22.6	25.9	26.7	32.1	32.5	37.8	E
F	44.4	49.4	51.2	45.6	53.7	56.7	60.7	69.5	77.9	84.6	100.0	F
IRL	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	6.3	8.3	9.2	11.8	14.2	17.2	21.7	IRL
I	31.0	31.8	30.1	28.3	32.1	36.6	40.6	42.6	47.4	49.8	54.9	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.5	L
NL	17.7	17.2	18.4	17.6	23.1	28.6	36.7	45.4	49.0	55.8	66.7	NL
A	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.0	9.7	11.3	11.6	12.9	14.6	16.2	18.2	A
P	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.7	4.0	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.1	P
FIN	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.6	8.2	10.4	FIN
S	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.2	10.7	13.7	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.4	21.2	S
UK	28.8	31.9	30.9	32.2	38.8	43.9	49.5	61.3	67.7	73.0	83.9	UK

B: includes L up to 1998.

Exports (fob) at current prices, 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	395.9	403.4	415.3	468.1	523.8	573.3	626.3	721.1	733.4	760.2	936.1	EU-15
EUR-11	435.6	440.7	456.5	498.5	559.5	622.5	669.6	762.9	797.1	832.8	1 005.1	EUR-11
B	93.0	95.1	95.4	106.7	119.1	136.3	139.7	153.9	162.3	168.1	198.3	B
DK	27.9	29.5	31.2	32.2	35.6	38.9	40.5	43.4	43.7	47.2	55.0	DK
D	312.4	323.8	331.3	324.6	358.9	400.2	413.2	452.3	485.0	510.0	596.7	D
EL	6.3	7.0	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.5	9.2	10.0	9.7	9.8	11.7	EL
E	46.2	51.0	53.0	55.2	64.5	74.8	84.5	88.8	99.9	98.0	118.1	E
F	174.7	184.8	192.5	189.3	210.6	230.2	240.6	266.4	286.0	304.3	351.8	F
IRL	18.6	19.5	21.8	24.8	28.6	34.2	38.1	47.0	57.4	66.8	83.0	IRL
I	133.7	136.8	137.6	144.5	160.9	178.7	198.7	212.0	219.3	221.0	257.3	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	8.9	L
NL	106.3	107.8	108.6	106.3	128.9	155.3	164.6	183.3	190.9	205.1	249.7	NL
A	32.9	33.2	34.2	34.3	37.9	44.1	45.9	52.7	57.2	62.0	72.3	A
P	12.8	13.2	14.2	13.2	15.1	17.4	19.4	21.1	22.1	23.0	25.2	P
FIN	21.0	18.6	18.5	20.1	25.0	31.0	32.4	36.6	39.0	39.6	49.9	FIN
S	45.1	44.5	43.2	42.6	51.5	61.5	66.9	73.0	75.6	79.6	94.3	S
UK	143.6	147.3	144.6	154.9	172.4	181.9	203.6	247.3	244.4	255.4	308.0	UK
IS	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	IS
NO	26.8	27.5	27.1	27.2	29.2	31.9	38.5	42.1	36.1	42.3	63.0	NO
EEA	387.1	394.2	406.1	459.1	513.5	562.1	614.3	706.5	714.9	746.3	923.3	EEA
CH	50.1	49.7	50.6	54.0	59.1	62.4	63.7	67.2	70.3	75.3	88.4	CH
US	308.5	340.2	344.6	396.9	430.7	445.7	490.5	606.3	606.9	650.0	-	US
CA	99.7	102.3	103.6	123.5	139.8	146.1	159.3	190.5	193.4	224.0	300.6	CA
JP	225.3	253.8	261.7	308.2	332.6	338.6	323.6	371.2	346.2	391.8	519.8	JP

B: includes L up to 1998.

Imports (cif) at current prices, 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	442.5	471.6	465.4	464.7	514.3	545.3	581.0	672.6	710.5	779.2	1 025.6	EU-15
EUR-11	445.4	482.1	478.0	462.6	519.4	562.7	592.4	675.4	711.4	781.2	998.0	EUR-11
B	98.6	102.5	101.9	98.3	107.1	126.1	132.2	142.8	150.7	154.6	183.7	B
DK	25.5	26.8	26.8	26.7	30.8	35.1	35.7	39.6	41.8	42.9	49.5	DK
D	268.4	314.0	315.6	292.6	320.6	354.6	361.6	393.0	420.5	444.8	544.1	D
EL	15.6	17.4	18.4	18.8	18.1	19.8	22.2	23.7	27.0	26.3	30.2	EL
E	66.2	72.5	74.9	66.2	74.7	86.8	95.5	102.0	121.9	127.0	157.1	E
F	191.8	200.1	199.4	185.6	206.8	221.2	232.0	251.3	274.5	294.2	361.0	F
IRL	16.3	16.8	16.8	18.1	21.5	24.7	27.0	33.3	38.5	43.9	55.0	IRL
I	142.9	147.3	145.6	126.5	142.2	157.5	164.0	185.3	194.9	207.0	255.9	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	12.4	L
NL	106.6	110.7	113.5	95.7	120.1	141.6	150.4	168.2	174.5	193.4	234.4	NL
A	39.3	40.9	41.7	41.5	46.5	50.6	54.0	58.0	62.0	66.9	77.7	A
P	19.3	21.3	23.4	20.7	22.7	24.9	27.7	30.9	34.3	37.5	41.4	P
FIN	21.3	17.6	16.3	15.4	19.6	22.5	24.7	27.9	29.4	30.1	37.3	FIN
S	42.9	40.2	38.4	36.4	43.5	49.7	52.7	57.8	61.0	64.3	78.9	S
UK	175.6	169.5	171.3	178.8	196.8	204.3	226.3	271.2	286.5	304.8	371.0	UK
IS	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	IS
NO	21.1	20.6	20.1	20.5	23.9	25.0	27.0	31.2	32.6	31.7	36.6	NO
EEA	428.6	456.3	450.4	449.8	497.2	526.0	560.0	647.2	691.2	758.1	991.6	EEA
CH	54.7	53.7	50.6	51.9	57.2	61.3	62.4	67.0	71.4	74.9	90.7	CH
US	406.4	410.7	426.4	515.1	579.3	589.3	643.9	791.9	842.3	986.2	-	US
CA	91.5	95.3	94.3	112.2	124.6	125.7	134.4	173.7	179.6	202.3	260.4	CA
JP	184.4	191.0	179.5	205.5	231.0	257.0	275.0	298.8	250.3	290.9	411.8	JP

B: includes L up to 1998.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 6

- No 2 EU trade with the USA
- No 4 European Union trade with the dynamic Asian economies
- No 5 An enlarged EU — A trade heavyweight
- No 7 EU-15 and the 12 Mediterranean partners: solid trade links (MED)
- No 9 Expanding EU trade with Poland

Trade balance at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-46.6	-68.2	-50.1	3.4	9.4	28.0	45.3	48.6	22.9	-19.0	-89.5	EU-15
EUR-11	-9.8	-41.4	-21.5	35.9	40.2	59.7	77.2	87.5	85.7	51.6	7.1	EUR-11
B	-5.6	-7.4	-6.5	8.3	12.0	10.2	7.4	11.1	11.5	13.5	14.6	B
DK	2.4	2.6	4.4	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.8	3.9	1.9	4.3	5.5	DK
D	44.1	9.8	15.7	32.0	38.3	45.6	51.6	59.2	64.5	65.2	57.6	D
EL	-9.3	-10.4	-10.8	-11.6	-10.2	-11.3	-13.0	-13.8	-17.3	-16.5	-18.6	EL
E	-20.0	-21.4	-21.8	-11.0	-10.2	-12.0	-11.0	-13.2	-22.0	-29.0	-39.0	E
F	-17.2	-15.3	-6.9	3.6	3.8	9.0	8.6	15.1	11.5	10.1	-9.7	F
IRL	2.4	2.7	5.0	6.7	7.0	9.5	11.0	13.8	18.9	23.0	28.0	IRL
I	-9.2	-10.4	-8.0	18.0	18.7	21.2	34.7	26.7	24.4	14.0	1.4	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.8	-3.4	L
NL	-0.3	-2.9	-4.9	10.5	8.8	13.7	14.2	15.1	16.4	11.7	15.3	NL
A	-6.4	-7.8	-7.5	-7.2	-8.6	-6.5	-8.1	-5.3	-4.8	-4.9	-5.4	A
P	-6.5	-8.1	-9.2	-7.5	-7.6	-7.5	-8.3	-9.8	-12.2	-14.5	-16.2	P
FIN	-0.3	1.0	2.1	4.7	5.4	8.4	7.6	8.7	9.6	9.5	12.6	FIN
S	2.3	4.3	4.7	6.2	8.0	11.8	14.2	15.1	14.6	15.3	15.4	S
UK	-31.9	-22.2	-26.7	-23.9	-24.4	-22.4	-22.7	-23.9	-42.2	-49.5	-63.1	UK
IS	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	IS
NO	5.6	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.9	11.5	10.8	3.5	10.5	26.4	NO
EEA	-41.5	-62.1	-44.3	9.3	16.3	36.1	54.3	59.3	23.7	-11.8	-68.3	EEA
CH	-4.6	-4.0	-0.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	-1.1	0.4	-2.2	CH
US	-97.9	-70.5	-81.8	-118.2	-148.5	-143.6	-153.4	-185.6	-235.4	-336.2	-	US
CA	8.2	7.0	9.3	11.4	15.2	20.4	24.9	16.8	11.8	21.8	40.2	CA
JP	41.0	62.8	82.1	102.7	101.6	81.7	48.6	72.5	95.9	101.0	108.0	JP

B includes L, up to 1998.

CLASSIC

Exports (fob) at 1995 prices, 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	81.4	80.2	81.3	88.4	94.9	100.0	105.5	114.1	117.6	118.2	132.4	EU-15
EUR-11	78.6	79.4	80.3	87.1	94.3	100.0	105.7	113.8	119.6	121.5	137.3	EUR-11
B	80.3	81.7	81.6	86.7	95.8	100.0	100.8	110.2	119.6	127.8	139.4	B
DK	85.2	88.6	93.4	89.7	95.4	100.0	104.2	113.3	114.5	119.9	132.1	DK
D	99.3	100.7	96.9	91.4	96.8	100.0	102.9	115.4	121.7	125.0	141.9	D
EL	81.0	87.6	101.6	95.8	57.5	100.0	97.9	105.1	97.2	94.3	114.9	EL
E	69.3	72.9	76.1	80.1	93.4	100.0	110.3	117.7	124.6	126.4	142.0	E
F	90.4	94.2	95.9	90.9	95.8	100.0	100.6	113.5	123.1	129.3	137.2	F
IRL	68.2	73.8	82.1	88.1	91.9	100.0	104.3	130.4	168.0	194.3	229.7	IRL
I	83.0	81.2	81.6	84.9	92.4	100.0	100.8	106.1	108.5	107.9	125.7	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	86.8	87.2	87.9	84.2	103.1	100.0	97.7	122.1	134.7	139.8	148.0	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	102.3	122.1	134.4	146.5	165.3	A
P	80.1	79.7	84.8	81.0	84.7	100.0	109.1	118.2	125.1	127.8	137.4	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	103.0	118.0	129.4	133.1	150.6	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.1	110.0	122.4	126.3	136.5	S
UK	92.7	90.4	90.1	90.5	97.5	100.0	102.6	113.0	109.6	106.9	108.2	UK

B includes L.

Imports (cif) at 1995 prices, 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	87.6	93.2	93.6	88.6	94.7	100.0	102.9	109.6	124.9	130.3	143.0	EU-15
EUR-11	86.7	94.6	94.5	87.7	94.9	100.0	102.3	109.3	125.2	132.1	144.7	EUR-11
B	96.0	98.8	98.4	88.3	95.9	100.0	105.3	108.0	119.5	124.0	132.8	B
DK	89.1	91.9	92.7	85.3	94.6	100.0	108.5	114.9	121.1	122.0	133.2	DK
D	90.1	104.0	103.7	93.2	98.2	100.0	106.3	109.7	120.3	124.0	138.5	D
EL	90.7	98.7	104.7	104.6	68.1	100.0	104.8	101.9	111.6	101.4	125.3	EL
E	87.0	93.9	99.2	86.4	93.7	100.0	109.9	113.0	127.6	140.4	151.7	E
F	100.6	103.3	103.0	92.9	97.9	100.0	102.7	108.6	118.9	125.5	136.3	F
IRL	80.8	83.3	80.8	84.1	91.9	100.0	101.2	111.4	131.5	145.9	164.9	IRL
I	95.5	98.5	98.8	86.9	91.7	100.0	99.7	109.2	119.9	126.2	142.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	94.3	96.9	98.5	81.4	101.3	100.0	106.2	122.6	137.5	142.0	150.8	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	105.1	108.2	116.1	122.7	134.9	A
P	84.6	88.8	98.8	89.8	91.9	100.0	108.6	113.1	128.4	139.3	151.5	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	112.1	123.1	137.1	136.6	150.8	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	99.4	106.2	114.7	115.0	128.0	S
UK	101.6	94.1	97.2	95.4	100.5	100.0	104.5	109.8	115.4	114.5	121.5	UK

B includes L.

Volume ratio, 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-16	92.9	86.1	86.9	99.8	100.2	100.0	102.5	104.1	94.2	90.7	92.6	EU-16
EUR-11	90.7	83.9	85.0	99.3	99.4	100.0	102.8	104.1	95.5	92.0	94.9	EUR-11
B	83.6	82.7	82.9	97.6	99.9	100.0	95.7	102.0	100.1	103.1	105.0	B
DK	95.6	96.4	100.8	105.2	100.8	100.0	96.0	98.6	94.5	98.3	99.2	DK
D	110.2	96.8	95.4	98.1	98.6	100.0	96.8	105.2	101.2	100.8	102.5	D
EL	89.3	88.8	97.0	91.6	84.4	100.0	93.4	103.1	87.1	93.0	91.7	EL
E	79.7	77.6	76.7	92.7	99.7	100.0	100.4	104.2	97.6	90.0	93.6	E
F	89.9	91.2	93.1	97.8	97.9	100.0	97.8	104.5	103.5	103.0	100.7	F
IRL	84.4	86.2	101.6	104.8	100.0	100.0	103.1	117.1	127.8	133.2	139.3	IRL
I	86.9	82.4	82.6	97.7	98.6	100.0	101.1	97.2	90.5	85.5	88.5	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	92.0	90.0	89.2	103.4	101.8	100.0	92.0	99.6	98.0	98.5	98.1	NL
A	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	97.3	112.8	115.8	119.4	123.5	A
P	94.7	89.8	85.8	90.2	92.7	100.0	100.5	104.5	97.4	91.7	90.7	P
FIN	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	91.9	95.9	94.4	97.4	99.9	FIN
S	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.7	103.6	106.7	108.1	106.6	S
UK	91.2	96.1	92.7	94.9	97.0	100.0	98.2	102.9	95.0	93.4	89.1	UK

Volume ratio: exports at 1995 prices divided by imports at 1995 prices. B: includes L.

Trade balance of agrifood products at current prices: 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-7.6	-9.8	-7.1	-3.2	-6.2	-4.7	-4.2	-2.6	-6.1	-6.5	-4.7	EU-15
EUR-11	-2.8	-6.0	-3.0	0.7	-1.4	0.8	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	6.4	EUR-11
B	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	B
DK	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.3	DK
D	-11.2	-13.1	-13.5	-10.6	-12.6	-13.6	-12.7	-12.8	-12.4	-12.0	-9.5	D
EL	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	EL
E	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.0	E
F	7.6	6.6	8.0	8.9	7.7	9.2	9.3	10.4	9.3	10.0	9.7	F
IRL	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	IRL
I	-7.9	-8.6	-7.8	-5.9	-5.9	-5.6	-5.2	-5.6	-5.7	-5.3	-5.5	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.6	-0.7	L
NL	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.9	12.3	11.8	12.4	11.9	13.9	NL
A	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	A
P	-1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-2.1	-2.1	-2.5	-2.8	-2.7	P
FIN	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	FIN
S	-1.6	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-2.2	-1.7	-1.9	-1.9	-2.1	-2.3	-2.3	S
UK	-7.3	-6.5	-6.3	-5.8	-6.8	-6.9	-8.4	-8.6	-10.2	-11.4	-11.7	UK
IS	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	IS
NO	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	NO
EEA	-5.9	-8.0	-5.2	-1.4	-4.1	-2.2	-1.9	-0.1	-3.3	-3.6	-1.5	EEA
CH	-2.0	-2.0	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	CH
US	6.5	6.7	8.1	8.2	8.7	11.6	12.3	5.9	1.8	-1.7	-	US
CA	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	4.0	4.7	3.3	3.5	4.9	CA
JP	-23.5	-26.3	-27.2	-31.8	-37.5	-37.3	-38.4	-38.7	-35.1	-39.5	-47.6	JP

It includes L up to 1998.

Trade balance in mineral fuels, lubricants and related products at current prices:
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-64.9	-67.4	-60.0	-53.9	-53.6	-51.4	-62.8	-68.1	-47.7	-61.6	-117.2	EU-15
EUR-11	-61.9	-63.9	-56.8	-50.9	-52.8	-51.0	-60.8	-66.8	-45.9	-64.1	-120.3	EUR-11
B	-4.4	-4.5	-4.1	-3.6	-3.7	-4.1	-5.0	-5.1	-3.8	-4.0	-7.2	B
DK	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.7	DK
D	-18.2	-22.1	-19.4	-19.3	-18.4	-18.2	-22.3	-24.2	-18.8	-20.6	-39.2	D
EL	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-2.5	EL
E	-5.6	-5.8	-5.8	-5.3	-5.3	-5.4	-6.4	-7.1	-5.5	-6.4	-15.0	E
F	-13.5	-13.6	-11.7	-10.5	-10.0	-8.9	-11.9	-13.0	-9.3	-11.8	-23.7	F
IRL	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1	-2.0	IRL
I	-11.9	-10.7	-9.4	-8.7	-8.8	-9.0	-10.8	-11.1	-7.8	-10.2	-19.0	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.4	-0.8	L
NL	-1.7	-1.1	-1.3	0.4	-1.2	0.2	0.0	-0.4	4.8	-1.1	-2.2	NL
A	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-2.0	-2.2	-3.1	A
P	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9	-1.5	-2.1	-3.7	P
FIN	-2.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.6	-2.7	FIN
S	-2.5	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-2.5	-2.6	-1.7	-2.0	-4.0	S
UK	0.1	-0.6	-0.1	1.2	3.7	3.8	4.2	5.7	3.4	6.4	10.5	UK
IS	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	IS
NO	11.9	12.5	12.8	13.3	13.7	14.4	19.9	21.7	15.0	20.6	38.4	NO
EEA	-54.4	-56.4	-49.4	-41.8	-39.9	-37.3	-46.6	-47.6	-34.7	-45.1	-85.2	EEA
CH	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1	-2.9	-2.0	-2.1	-3.8	CH
US	-44.3	-37.1	-36.6	-42.2	-43.0	-40.2	-51.1	-61.7	-46.5	-65.1	-	US
CA	4.2	6.4	6.6	8.5	9.2	8.8	10.9	11.8	9.8	12.3	25.9	CA
JP	-44.1	-43.5	-39.6	-40.4	-38.5	-39.3	-46.4	-53.7	-37.5	-45.7	-82.3	JP

It includes L up to 1998.

Trade balance in chemicals and related products at current prices: 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	21.3	22.6	24.3	28.1	30.6	30.4	34.7	41.7	40.4	47.7	57.2	EU-15
EUR-11	18.5	18.0	18.9	22.9	25.6	27.4	31.3	37.1	36.4	42.7	51.3	EUR-11
B	1.2	1.2	1.5	3.6	5.6	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.4	8.8	9.7	B
DK	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	DK
D	15.5	14.8	14.8	17.4	19.5	20.5	22.0	24.9	21.9	20.0	24.0	D
EL	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	-2.2	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.6	-2.7	EL
E	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	-2.6	-3.3	-3.8	-4.2	-4.6	-5.8	-5.1	-5.7	E
F	2.6	3.4	3.7	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	7.9	7.2	8.6	8.1	F
IRL	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.2	5.0	7.6	14.1	16.3	21.3	IRL
I	-7.2	-7.1	-6.8	-5.0	-6.0	-6.1	-5.7	-6.6	-6.9	-7.1	-6.9	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.5	-0.7	L
NL	5.0	4.5	5.2	6.1	7.5	8.4	8.7	8.7	6.4	6.3	8.7	NL
A	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	-2.0	A
P	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.5	-2.4	P
FIN	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	FIN
S	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	S
UK	3.2	4.0	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.1	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	UK
IS	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	IS
NO	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.6	NO
EEA	21.5	22.7	24.3	28.0	30.5	29.9	34.3	41.3	39.8	47.3	56.8	EEA
CH	4.4	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	7.9	8.5	9.3	9.3	CH
US	12.4	14.7	12.7	13.1	14.3	14.9	12.9	16.5	11.5	7.4	-	US
CA	-0.9	-1.1	-1.4	-2.2	-2.2	-1.6	-2.3	-3.0	-4.2	-5.1	-5.7	CA
JP	0.4	0.4	1.6	2.1	3.2	4.6	4.7	6.1	6.0	7.4	9.9	JP

B includes L up to 1998.

Trade balance in machinery and transport equipment at current prices:
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	36.7	29.2	36.1	59.0	68.5	82.6	93.9	101.5	78.3	46.3	45.1	EU-15
EUR-11	46.9	30.2	40.3	69.5	79.5	94.0	102.0	113.8	101.1	77.1	90.3	EUR-11
B	-0.4	-1.8	-1.3	4.2	6.9	4.8	2.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	3.2	B
DK	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-2.4	-2.4	-3.3	DK
D	67.6	48.6	55.5	59.9	67.3	76.9	79.3	91.3	94.5	92.1	104.4	D
EL	-4.6	-5.4	-5.9	-6.2	-4.7	-4.8	-5.9	-6.3	-8.3	-8.9	-8.3	EL
E	-8.0	-6.9	-5.9	-1.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2	-6.7	-12.5	-13.5	E
F	-0.9	1.3	4.6	8.3	10.3	12.9	12.8	19.0	16.2	14.1	13.4	F
IRL	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.3	3.4	4.3	IRL
I	7.2	5.8	4.1	17.2	18.9	20.9	26.7	22.9	19.7	12.7	13.7	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.0	-1.5	L
NL	-2.0	-10.0	-10.3	-3.8	-4.8	-3.0	-4.7	-3.2	-7.5	-6.4	-6.5	NL
A	-2.6	-3.3	-3.2	-2.3	-2.9	-1.4	-1.8	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-2.5	A
P	-4.6	-5.2	-5.8	-4.6	-4.5	-3.7	-3.7	-4.4	-5.8	-6.8	-6.9	P
FIN	-1.7	-1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	6.9	FIN
S	3.0	4.2	4.6	5.3	6.8	8.0	10.3	10.9	9.0	10.5	11.2	S
UK	-7.7	0.1	-4.7	-6.4	-8.6	-5.2	-4.0	-3.5	-10.1	-16.1	-20.8	UK
IS	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	IS
NO	-4.9	-3.8	-3.6	-4.4	-4.9	-5.2	-6.3	-8.4	-8.5	-7.9	-10.1	NO
EEA	31.3	25.0	31.7	53.6	62.5	76.8	86.8	91.6	67.2	37.0	32.4	EEA
CH	-1.5	-1.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-2.9	-3.0	CH
US	-24.7	-13.1	-17.0	-34.8	-52.4	-58.4	-49.7	-44.2	-65.5	-112.5	-	US
CA	-8.9	-10.4	-8.8	-8.1	-8.3	-8.5	-7.5	-15.9	-16.0	-12.3	-14.5	CA
JP	131.1	149.7	158.3	187.1	195.0	180.2	158.0	182.9	172.7	189.1	242.5	JP

B includes L up to 1998.

Extra-EU exports by main trading partners. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	395.9	403.4	415.3	468.1	523.8	573.3	626.3	721.1	733.4	760.2	936.1
US	82.7	76.8	79.3	91.4	103.4	103.3	114.9	141.4	161.5	183.0	231.0
JP	24.5	23.9	22.2	24.7	29.0	32.9	35.8	36.1	31.6	35.4	44.7
CH	45.0	43.6	41.9	42.7	46.7	51.0	51.5	53.0	57.2	62.6	70.3
CN	5.8	6.3	7.6	12.4	14.0	14.7	14.8	16.5	17.4	19.4	25.3
NO	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	16.4	17.5	19.8	23.4	25.1	23.2	25.4
RU	-	-	7.1	13.2	14.4	16.1	19.1	25.5	21.2	14.7	19.8
PL	5.0	8.9	9.2	11.1	12.3	15.3	20.0	25.1	28.2	29.0	33.7
TR	8.2	8.6	8.8	12.4	9.3	13.4	18.3	22.4	22.2	20.6	29.7
CZ	-	-	-	7.1	9.2	11.7	14.0	15.9	17.2	18.4	23.9
HU	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.4	8.1	8.7	10.0	13.6	16.9	18.4	23.0
CCs	-	-	-	51.5	56.5	70.7	86.0	105.0	116.8	118.5	150.5
EFTA	59.6	58.7	57.0	57.9	63.8	69.8	72.7	78.1	84.2	87.8	98.3
DAEs	31.5	35.3	37.3	46.9	56.9	65.6	70.2	77.7	60.1	62.0	81.0
OPEC	36.6	41.0	43.2	42.1	37.8	39.0	41.9	51.1	47.1	43.9	53.7
ACP	23.2	22.6	23.5	23.2	23.0	26.6	27.6	30.2	32.7	31.6	38.2

Extra-EU imports by main trading partners. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	442.5	471.6	465.4	464.7	514.3	545.3	591.0	672.6	710.5	779.2	1 025.6
US	91.5	97.0	92.8	90.6	99.9	103.7	113.1	137.8	152.0	160.6	197.4
JP	51.4	56.9	56.3	52.2	53.8	54.3	52.6	59.9	66.0	71.7	85.5
CH	37.1	37.3	37.7	38.5	41.8	43.2	42.7	45.1	49.5	52.9	58.5
CN	11.4	16.0	18.0	21.1	24.6	26.3	30.0	37.5	42.0	49.6	69.9
NO	20.5	21.4	20.6	21.1	23.7	25.5	27.9	33.7	28.1	29.6	45.7
RU	-	-	10.9	17.6	21.4	21.5	23.4	27.0	23.2	25.9	45.3
PL	6.0	7.1	8.0	8.4	10.1	12.3	12.2	14.2	16.2	17.6	23.2
TR	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.9	9.2	10.2	11.9	13.6	15.1	17.5
CZ	-	-	-	5.6	7.4	9.0	9.8	11.8	14.7	16.8	21.5
HU	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.1	7.6	8.8	11.7	14.7	17.6	21.7
CCs	-	-	-	36.6	45.6	55.5	58.7	69.9	82.7	92.8	117.0
EFTA	58.8	59.6	59.2	60.4	66.4	69.9	72.0	80.5	79.5	84.5	106.6
DAEs	37.1	43.2	43.0	46.0	50.6	54.4	57.9	68.1	77.9	85.0	108.2
OPEC	45.2	46.9	42.8	41.5	41.5	38.4	44.0	51.3	40.5	48.3	85.6
ACP	28.5	28.5	27.9	24.4	26.1	27.6	30.3	32.1	31.2	32.5	43.0

Extra-EU trade balance by main trading partners, 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	-46.6	-68.2	-50.1	3.4	9.4	28.0	-45.3	48.6	22.9	-19.0	-89.5
US	-8.9	-20.2	-13.4	0.8	3.5	-0.4	1.7	3.5	9.5	22.4	33.6
JP	-26.9	-33.0	-34.1	-27.5	-24.8	-21.4	-16.8	-23.8	-34.5	-36.4	-40.8
CH	7.9	6.3	4.2	4.2	4.9	7.8	8.7	7.9	7.7	9.7	11.8
CN	-5.6	-9.7	-10.4	-8.8	-10.6	-11.7	-15.3	-21.0	-24.6	-30.3	-44.6
NO	-6.7	-7.2	-6.3	-6.6	-7.3	-8.0	-8.1	-10.4	-3.0	-6.3	-20.3
RU	-1	-	-3.7	-4.5	-7.0	-5.4	-4.3	-1.5	-2.0	-11.2	-25.5
PL	-1.0	1.8	1.2	2.7	2.2	3.1	7.7	10.9	12.0	11.4	10.5
TR	-1.9	2.1	1.9	5.6	1.4	4.1	8.1	10.5	8.6	5.5	12.2
CZ	-1	-	-	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.2	4.2	2.5	1.6	2.4
HU	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.2	0.8	1.3
CCs	-1	-	-	14.9	10.8	15.2	27.2	35.1	34.1	25.8	33.5
EFTA	0.8	-1.0	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6	-0.2	0.6	-7.4	4.8	3.3	-8.3
DAEs	-5.7	-8.0	-5.7	0.9	6.3	11.2	12.3	9.5	-17.8	-21.0	-27.3
OPEC	-8.6	-5.9	0.4	0.5	-3.6	0.6	-2.0	-0.2	6.6	-4.4	-31.9
ACP	-5.3	-5.9	-4.3	-1.2	-3.1	-1.1	-2.7	-1.9	1.6	-1.0	-4.8

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Extra-EU trade balance in agrifood products by main trading partners.
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	-7.6	-9.8	-7.1	-3.2	-6.2	-4.2	-4.2	-2.6	-6.1	-6.5	-4.7
US	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	1.2	2.5	3.2
BR	-3.2	-3.2	-3.4	-3.2	-3.8	-3.0	-3.4	-4.0	-3.7	-3.9	-4.5
CH	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
JP	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8
AR	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.8	-3.4
NO	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
RU	-	-	1.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.8	3.2	2.0	1.7
PL	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
CA	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TR	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-1.3	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3
ACP	-3.3	-3.5	-3.2	-3.1	-4.3	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-5.6	-5.5	-4.9
CCs	-	-	-	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.4
EFTA	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
OPEC	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.2
DAEs	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.5

Extra-EU trade balance in mineral fuels, lubricants and related products by
main trading partners. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	-64.9	-67.4	-60.0	-53.9	-53.6	-51.4	-62.8	-68.1	-47.7	-61.6	-117.2
NO	-9.3	-9.9	-9.2	-10.6	-11.7	-11.9	-13.0	-16.9	-10.7	-12.1	-24.8
RU	-	-	-5.3	-8.4	-9.2	-7.6	-10.6	-11.3	-8.1	-11.7	-22.5
SA	-7.2	-10.1	-8.9	-8.5	-7.9	-7.3	-7.8	-9.0	-4.8	-6.6	-13.7
US	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	3.1	8.8
LY	-7.4	-7.7	-6.8	-6.0	-5.8	-5.4	-6.8	-7.2	-5.3	-6.5	-12.2
DZ	-6.1	-6.5	-5.1	-5.2	-5.0	-4.5	-5.2	-6.3	-4.7	-5.6	-11.9
IR	-5.3	-5.8	-4.6	-5.1	-4.5	-4.4	-4.8	-4.2	-2.8	-3.8	-7.2
NG	-4.1	-4.5	-3.9	-3.0	-3.7	-2.8	-4.2	-3.8	-2.1	-2.1	-5.4
IQ	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-1.4	-1.9	-3.7	-6.1
CH	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8
OPEC	-36.9	-37.1	-31.9	-30.6	-29.5	-26.8	-31.5	-34.5	-23.3	-30.8	-61.7
EFTA	-3.8	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-3.4	-3.8	-5.5	-8.9
ACP	-7.4	-7.7	-6.7	-4.7	-5.4	-4.4	-6.0	-5.5	-4.0	-4.0	-8.8
CCs	-	-	-	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0
DAEs	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

Extra-EU trade balance in chemicals and related products by main trading partners.
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	21.3	22.6	24.3	28.1	30.6	30.4	34.7	41.7	40.4	47.7	57.2
US	-1.8	-2.0	-1.4	0.0	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	2.2	6.9	9.0
CH	-1.7	-2.2	-2.3	-2.1	-2.7	-2.7	-2.9	-2.6	-2.6	-2.5	-1.8
JP	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.8
PL	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.9
CN	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
TR	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.1
NO	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
RU	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.6
CZ	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
KR	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.3
EFTA	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1	-1.8	-2.3	-2.3	-2.5	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1	-1.4
CCs	-	-	-	4.0	4.3	5.4	7.1	9.4	10.4	11.4	13.1
DAEs	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.6	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.5	4.3	5.2	6.2
OPEC	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7
ACP	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6

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Extra-EU trade balance in manufactured goods by main trading partners.
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	1.6	-9.2	-10.4	0.2	0.3	2.7	12.5	7.1	-8.7	-17.9	-27.1
US	7.1	3.6	3.4	7.4	9.0	7.5	8.1	10.0	10.8	14.1	19.7
CH	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.3
CN	-6.5	-10.0	-11.3	-12.4	-14.4	-14.6	-16.6	-20.6	-22.3	-25.9	-33.9
JP	-0.7	-2.6	-3.4	-2.0	-0.6	0.6	1.5	-0.2	-2.6	-2.1	-1.9
PL	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.1
TR	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.3	-2.6	-2.4	-1.8	-2.1	-3.3	-4.5	-4.4
CZ	-	-	-	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
NO	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.9
RU	-	-	0.2	0.0	-0.7	-1.4	-1.0	-1.2	0.6	-1.1	-2.6
IN	-0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.9	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6	-2.4	-1.5	-1.9
CCs	-	-	-	-2.9	-5.5	-5.7	-2.3	-1.4	-2.8	-5.1	-6.3
EFTA	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.8	4.8	5.4	5.6	3.3	3.3
DAEs	-8.0	-9.8	-8.1	-4.4	-1.3	1.0	2.8	1.0	-6.6	-6.4	-5.3
OPEC	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.3	3.2	3.5
ACP	-1.0	-0.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5	-3.9

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Extra-EU trade balance in machinery and transport equipment by main trading partners.
1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Extra-EU-15	36.7	29.2	36.1	59.0	68.5	82.6	93.9	101.5	78.3	46.3	45.1
US	-6.2	-12.7	-7.1	-1.6	-0.1	1.3	1.3	-1.6	2.1	1.4	0.4
JP	-29.9	-34.6	-34.9	-30.6	-29.9	-27.7	-24.4	-30.1	-37.1	-41.3	-47.2
CH	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.3	7.5	7.1
CN	1.9	1.3	2.1	4.9	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.2	-0.3	-3.2	-9.3
HU	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	-0.5	-0.7
TW	-2.7	-3.6	-3.2	-2.7	-2.3	-2.3	-4.1	-4.1	-5.3	-7.4	-11.1
KR	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-1.4	-0.6	-2.1	-6.4	-8.2	-10.3
PL	1.2	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.3	5.2	6.8	7.6	6.9	6.1
CZ	-1	-	-	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.8
SG	-0.7	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6	-1.1	-0.6	-1.6	-3.0	-2.7	-3.3
CCs	-1	-	-	14.4	13.7	15.7	21.2	25.8	24.9	19.0	24.6
DAEs	-1.5	-2.7	-2.7	-1.2	0.0	2.4	0.6	-1.8	-15.4	-23.1	-28.2
EFTA	6.7	5.5	5.8	7.0	8.2	9.6	10.1	12.1	13.5	14.6	15.2
OPEC	14.1	17.4	18.5	17.8	15.1	15.5	16.1	22.3	19.5	17.2	21.3
ACP	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.3	11.4	11.2	11.9	13.8	12.3	15.7

The services traded

What are the services exported and imported by the EU and its Member States, and in what quantity?

In the balance-of-payments statistics, the balance of trade in services is divided into three major components: transport, tourism, and other services. The categories transport services and other services are broken down into detailed sub-items such as passenger air transport or construction services.

- **Transport services** cover all transportation services that are performed by residents of one country for those of another. They comprise the transport of passengers, goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, or related supporting and auxiliary services. In the Eurostat classification, transport services are further broken down by mode of transportation (sea, air and other transport) and by kind of services (transport of passengers, transport of freight and auxiliary services).
- **Tourism** refers to all goods and services acquired by travellers for their own use from residents of the countries in which they are travelling. A traveller is an individual staying in a country of which he/she is not a resident for less than one year. The international carriage of travellers, which is covered in transport services, is excluded.
- **Other services** comprise all international service transactions other than tourism and transport. They cover highly varied services such as communications services, construction services, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, trade earnings, miscellaneous business services, audiovisual and recreational services, and government services.

Grasping the intangible

Due to its intangible nature, international trade in services is much more difficult to record than trade in goods. Three types of problems may arise: difficulty in defining the service; the value of the services is not specified separately; and practical difficulties for identifying gross flows (as many services can be paid for by means of an international offsetting mechanism). Such problems could lead to an underestimation of the service flows.

Further reading:

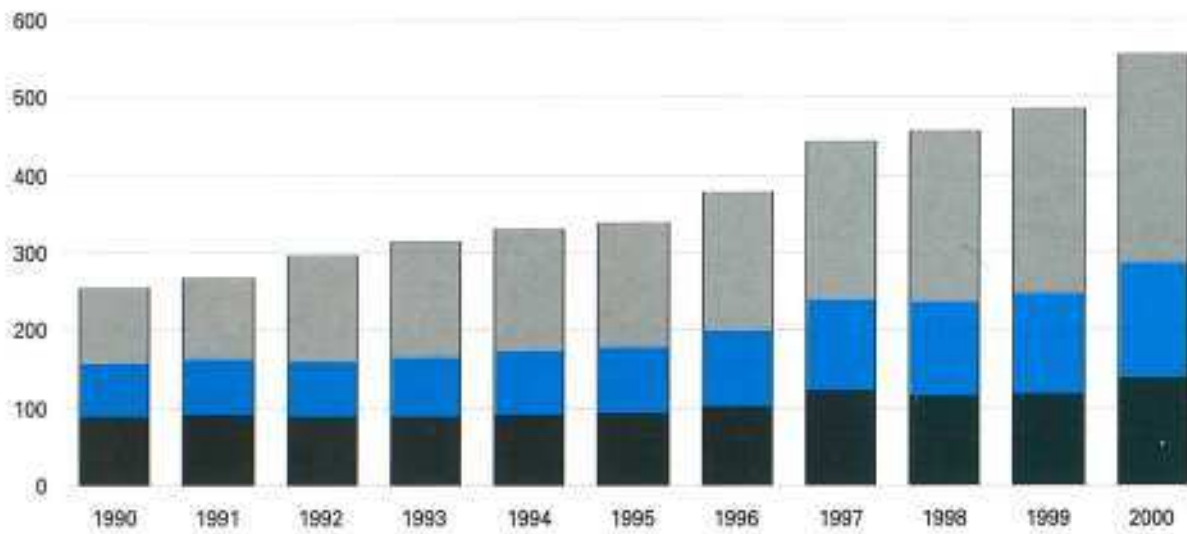
Eurostat publications

- Geographical breakdown of the EU current account & International trade in services — EU

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

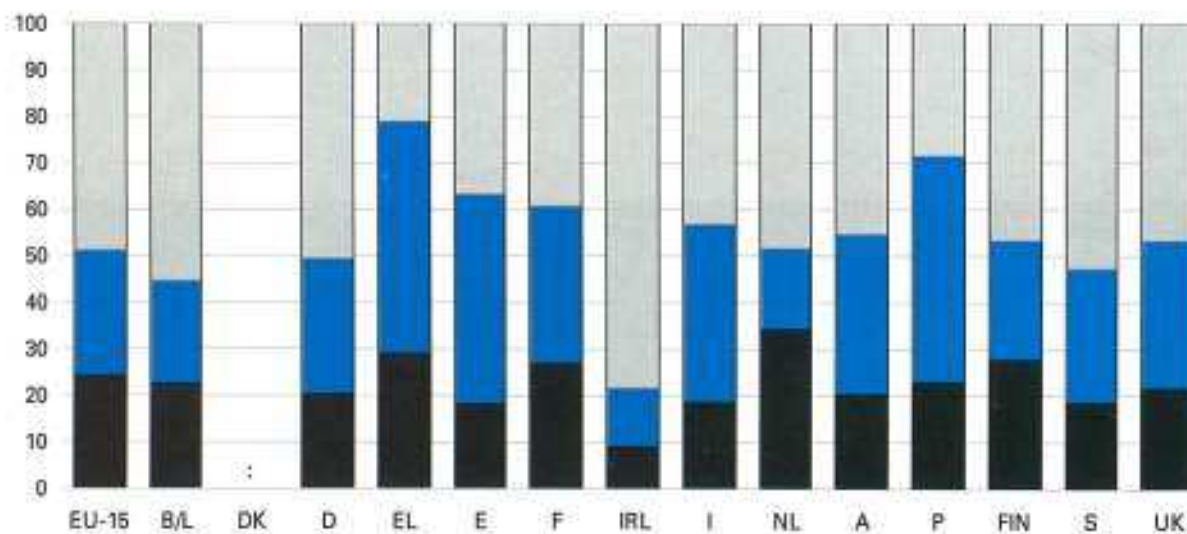
Breakdown of total EU external transactions in services (exports and imports) between transportation, travel and other services. 1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: transportation; colour: travel; dark grey: other services.

From 1993 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revision.

Share of transportation, travel and other services in Member States' world total services transactions (exports and imports). 1999. %



Black: transportation; colour: travel; dark grey: other services.

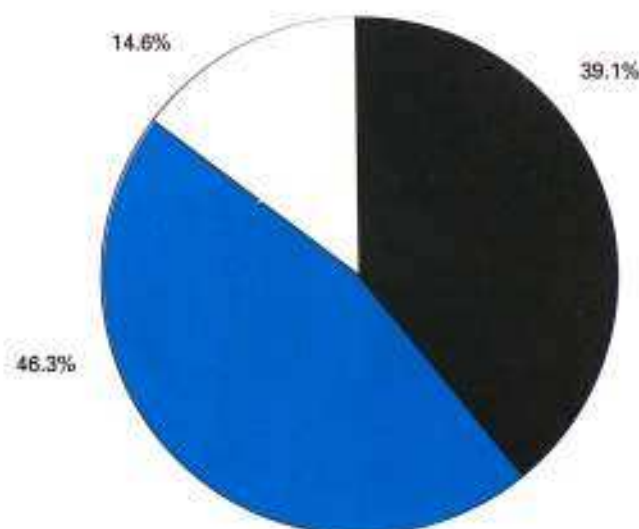
5

International transactions in transportation, cover rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	103	107	109	110	106	102	99	102	106	104	97	EU-15
EUR-11	103	107	109	110	106	102	98	101	106	105	94	EUR-11
B/L	117	115	116	121	126	126	127	126	133	137	101	B/L
DK	147	159	165	141	132	127	125	120	113	118	101	DK
D	86	81	81	82	80	84	83	83	81	82	101	D
EL	206	218	245	324	307	278	237	281	169	215	101	EL
E	110	112	94	105	104	105	105	104	102	97	101	E
F	93	94	92	93	96	96	98	102	103	101	101	F
IRL	75	76	80	73	67	59	60	57	53	58	101	IRL
I	67	74	66	74	69	64	64	65	78	76	101	I
L	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	L
NL	133	131	129	124	125	140	147	153	142	139	101	NL
A	101	101	87	96	95	114	124	122	123	123	101	A
P	51	47	46	88	72	89	82	80	83	71	101	P
FIN	101	101	95	99	98	94	105	101	100	83	101	FIN
S	101	101	116	113	109	103	105	113	126	125	101	S
UK	94	95	94	97	95	98	91	84	84	83	101	UK
US	110	115	117	108	105	107	108	102	91	84	101	US
JP	66	67	68	66	65	63	64	70	75	75	101	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU. 2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revision.

Total EU transactions in transportation (exports and imports), 1999.
Breakdown by type of transport



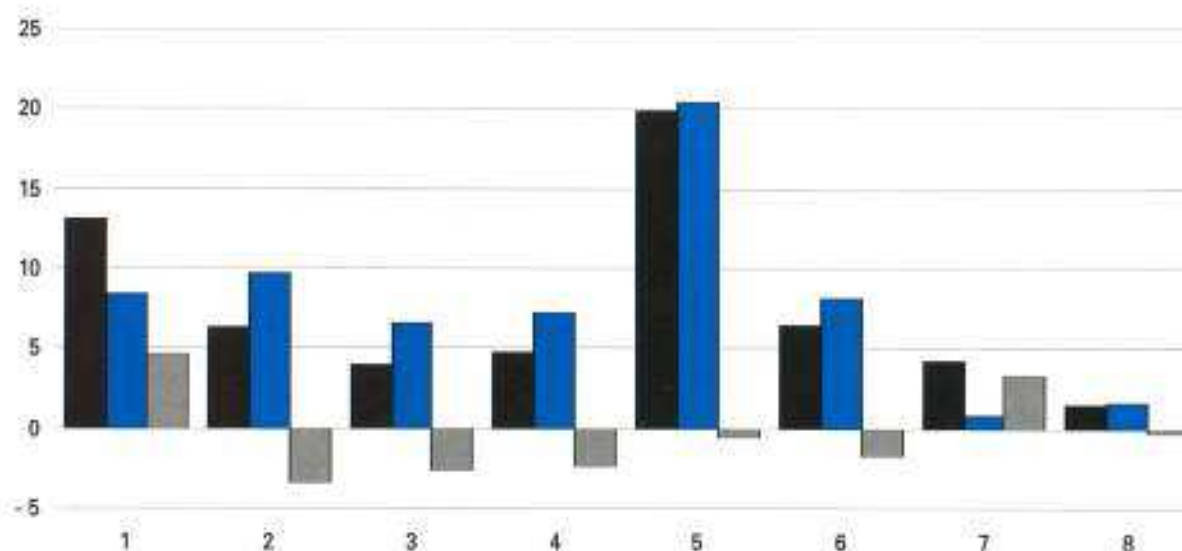
Black: sea transport services; colour: air transport services; dark grey: other transport.

International transactions in travel, cover rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-16	111	109	100	99	98	100	100	102	97	94	96	EU-15
EUR-11	-	-	-	-	-	109	110	115	116	116	121	EUR-11
B/L	68	65	62	64	67	65	64	63	67	70	-	B/L
DK	97	111	107	100	96	89	86	76	71	74	-	DK
D	61	41	38	37	33	34	34	35	35	35	-	D
EL	468	471	467	423	443	362	405	419	354	220	-	EL
E	438	421	400	417	520	569	560	596	597	588	-	E
F	163	173	181	184	179	169	160	169	168	169	-	F
IRL	124	134	119	131	112	109	112	117	109	104	-	IRL
I	164	158	126	154	192	216	190	179	170	169	-	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	49	52	62	60	58	56	57	61	63	66	-	NL
A	-	-	173	164	140	124	116	109	118	121	-	A
P	410	364	319	214	242	230	210	224	229	226	-	P
FIN	-	-	55	77	84	72	80	87	79	75	-	FIN
S	-	-	44	59	58	62	57	54	54	52	-	S
UK	79	73	72	73	68	76	82	79	71	63	-	UK
US	115	137	157	158	149	149	163	161	146	146	-	US
JP	14	14	13	13	11	9	11	13	13	11	-	JP

The National Bank of Belgium produces the balance of payments for Belgium and Luxembourg, B/L, as a whole. EU-15 and EUR-11 data do not include transactions between Member States, whereas individual Member States' data do. From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU-2000 results are preliminary and are subject to revision.

Geographical breakdown of EU travel transactions in 1999, 1 000 million EUR



Black: exports; colour: imports; dark grey: balance. 1. EFTA; 2. Other Europe; 3. Africa; 4. America excluding United States; 5. United States; 6. Asia excluding Japan; 7. Japan; 8. Oceania and polar regions.

International transactions in other services, cover rates, %

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EU-15	82	152	254	240	149	56	104	38	116	EU-15
EUR-11	90	157	78	103	132	40	79	28	185	EUR-11
B/L	242	139	122	123	139	67	107	71	373	B/L
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	55	87	119	139	63	69	69	9	236	D
EL	266	33	69	27	126	15	212	217	8	EL
E	102	149	86	102	177	19	76	35	81	E
F	107	190	90	102	139	87	135	71	67	F
IRL	171	41	70	132	1 645	6	18	11	256	IRL
I	66	157	84	106	42	40	82	43	58	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	92	266	40	82	113	69	108	106	106	NL
A	70	164	73	92	39	16	113	108	366	A
P	185	131	67	127	38	9	86	49	36	P
FIN	89	1 032	- 150	-	216	174	39	13	55	FIN
S	71	225	219	114	105	121	90	147	202	S
UK	88	314	723	3 411	386	114	279	160	67	UK
US	65	768	56	390	640	275	142	430	131	US
JP	55	133	- 3	75	42	83	61	22	69	JP

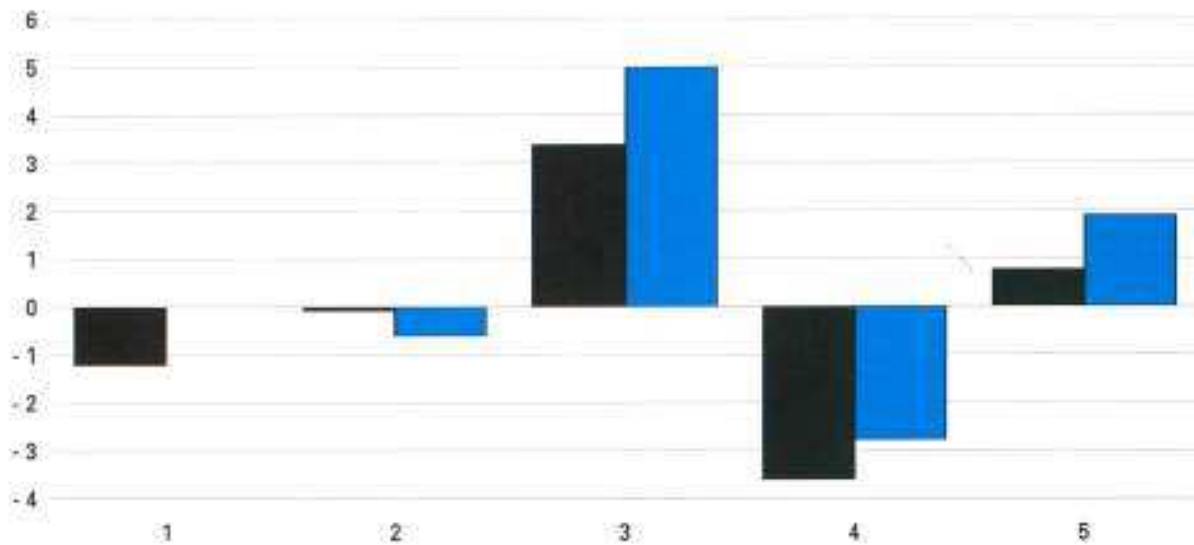
1. Communications services; 2. Construction services; 3. Insurance services; 4. Financial services; 5. Computer and information services; 6. Royalties and licence fees; 7. Other business services; 8. Personal, cultural and recreational services; 9. Government services.

Breakdown of international transactions in other services, % of other services total transactions (exports and imports)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EU-15	4	7	5	8	5	13	50	3	5	EU-15
EUR-11	4	8	4	9	6	10	52	4	5	EUR-11
B/L	5	4	4	25	7	5	44	3	4	B/L
DK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DK
D	5	9	4	6	6	7	53	5	5	D
EL	9	19	3	6	3	2	47	1	10	EL
E	4	3	6	9	10	7	54	6	3	E
F	3	11	4	5	2	2	60	5	3	F
IRL	2	2	8	9	17	23	37	-2	1	IRL
I	6	6	4	10	2	4	61	3	4	I
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L
NL	6	8	2	3	4	12	59	2	5	NL
A	6	5	11	11	2	5	55	2	2	A
P	7	7	4	11	6	7	42	8	8	P
FIN	5	4	0	0	30	16	42	1	3	FIN
S	6	6	3	4	10	11	59	1	1	S
UK	6	1	9	13	5	15	43	-2	6	UK
US	6	2	3	9	2	24	32	5	18	US
JP	3	12	3	6	5	21	48	-2	-2	JP

1. Communications services; 2. Construction services; 3. Insurance services; 4. Financial services; 5. Computer and information services; 6. Royalties and licence fees; 7. Other business services; 8. Personal, cultural and recreational services; 9. Government services.

EU external balances of other services items. Comparison 1998/99.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



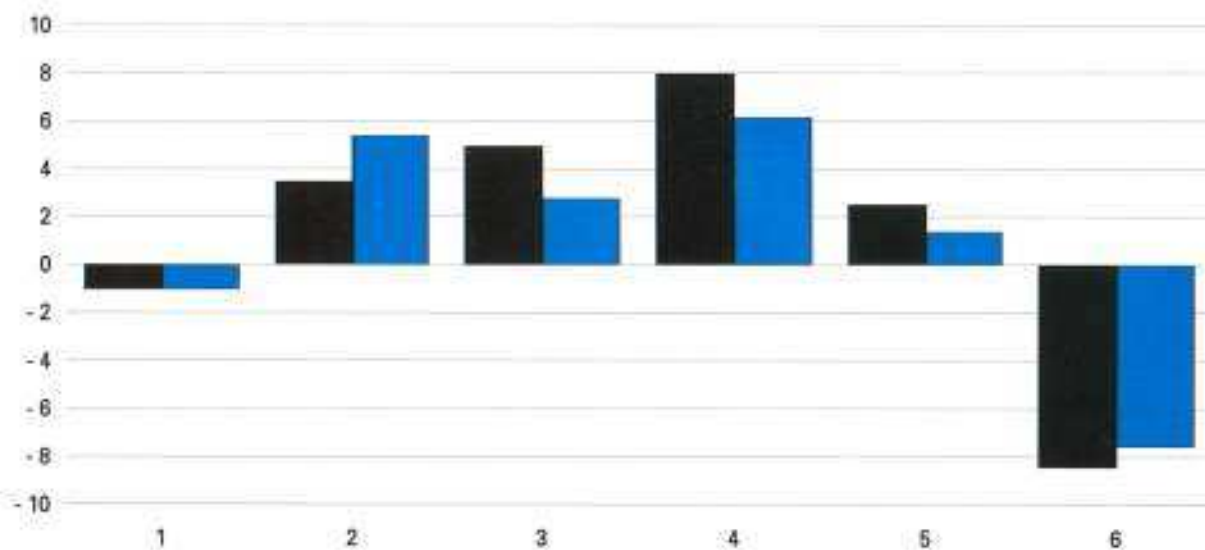
Black: 1999; colour: 1998. 1. Merchandising and other trade-related services; 2. Operational leasing services; 3. Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services; 4. Personal, cultural and recreational services; 5. Government services.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 2

- No 17 Quarterly accounts — Output side — Fourth quarter 2000 — Trade, transport and communication services show highest growth of all branches
- No 32 Trade in transportation services

EU external balances of other services items. Comparison 1998/99.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: 1999; colour: 1998. 1. Communications services; 2. Construction services; 3. Insurance services; 4. Financial services; 5. Computer and information services; 6. Royalties and licence fees.

Europe's trading partners in the world

Eurostat provides detailed information on the geographical breakdown of the current account of the European Union. The geographical breakdown distinguishes between:

- **intra-EU** transactions, corresponding to the sum of the transactions declared by EU Member States with other EU Member States; and
- **extra-EU** transactions, corresponding to the transactions declared by EU Member States with countries outside the European Union. Extra-EU transactions are further broken down into detailed partner zones: individual countries (e.g. Hungary, the United States, Japan), economic zones (e.g. OECD countries, ACP countries), and geographical zones (e.g. America, Asia).

World transactions are equal to the sum of intra-EU transactions and extra-EU transactions, plus a remainder that cannot be allocated.

Finding the residence

In the balance-of-payments statistics, the EU current account is geographically allocated according to the **residence** of the trading partner. However, precise information on residence is not always available. In this case, the currency in which transactions are recorded might be used to determine the origin or destination of the flows. The concept of residence thus corresponds to the concept of 'country of origin' (for imports) and 'country of destination' (for exports). However, from 1998 onwards, the geographical allocation of imports of goods has changed. All goods imported by an EU Member State from outside the EU that transit through another EU Member State should be geographically allocated to the transit country and not the origin country.

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 6

- No 2 EU trade with the USA
- No 3 EU external trade in 2000
- No 4 European Union trade with the dynamic Asian economies
- No 5 An enlarged EU — A trade heavyweight
- No 7 EU-15 and the 12 Mediterranean partners: solid trade links (MED)
- No 8 The 13 candidate countries' trade with the EU in 2000
- No 9 Expanding EU trade with Poland
- No 1 Trade between the European Union and Japan
- No 2 EU trade with OPEC

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

EU current international exports: breakdown by partner zones % of EU total exports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	56.0	57.8	62.5	61.8	62.3	63.1	62.1	60.8	61.7	62.1	:
Extra-EU-15	44.0	42.0	35.3	36.7	36.5	36.5	37.5	39.1	37.9	37.6	:
EFTA	9.9	9.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.7	:
Other Europe	:	:	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.1	5.7	:
CZ	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	:
HU	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	:
PL	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	:
RU	:	:	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	:
Africa	:	:	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	:
America	:	:	12.8	13.3	13.3	12.7	13.1	14.5	14.6	15.2	:
US	10.5	9.8	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.7	10.8	11.5	:
Asia	:	:	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.1	8.5	8.2	:
JP	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	:
Australia, Oceania	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	:
OECD	:	:	81.5	81.4	81.9	80.4	80.5	83.5	84.9	85.9	:
CEECs	:	:	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.9	:
NAFTA	:	:	10.2	11.2	11.2	10.5	10.7	11.9	12.0	12.8	:
ACP	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	:
OPEC	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	:
ASEAN	-	-	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.3	:
CIS	:	:	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	:
Mercosur	:	:	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	:

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

EU current international imports: breakdown by partner zones % of EU total imports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	54.8	56.0	61.5	61.7	62.3	63.7	62.6	61.2	61.5	61.3	:
Extra-EU-15	45.2	43.8	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.0	36.9	38.5	38.0	38.2	:
EFTA	10.2	9.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	:
Other Europe	:	:	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	:
CZ	:	:	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	:
HU	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	:
PL	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	:
RU	:	:	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	:
Africa	:	:	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	:
America	:	:	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.9	12.6	13.6	13.9	13.9	:
US	10.5	10.3	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.7	10.5	10.9	11.0	:
Asia	:	:	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.6	9.9	10.2	:
JP	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	:
Australia, Oceania	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	:
OECD	:	:	81.7	81.8	82.2	81.1	80.9	83.9	84.7	84.7	:
CEECs	:	:	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.4	:
NAFTA	:	:	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.6	11.5	11.8	11.9	:
ACP	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	:
OPEC	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	:
ASEAN	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	:
CIS	:	:	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	:
Mercosur	:	:	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	:

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

EU current transactions by partner-zone, cover rates, %

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	99	97	97	101	101	102	103	105	103	101	:
Intra-EU-15	101	100	99	101	101	101	103	104	104	102	:
Extra-EU-15	96	93	95	101	102	104	105	106	103	100	:
EFTA	96	93	84	86	91	92	91	91	99	96	:
Other Europe	:	:	101	110	103	106	121	126	117	107	:
CZ	:	:	119	125	123	126	134	125	114	108	:
HU	:	:	110	134	137	118	120	116	117	108	:
PL	:	:	110	121	118	113	142	150	141	135	:
RU	:	:	90	84	73	83	89	108	108	68	:
Africa	:	:	89	96	91	97	92	89	109	99	:
America	:	:	103	109	108	109	107	111	108	111	:
US	99	92	95	104	105	105	102	106	103	107	:
Asia	:	:	90	98	101	103	104	100	89	82	:
JP	84	78	70	75	78	83	87	80	75	72	:
Australia, Oceania	151	135	134	143	157	167	181	165	154	158	:
OECD	:	:	97	100	100	102	103	104	103	103	:
CEECs	:	:	108	122	121	116	131	131	119	115	:
NAFTA	:	:	99	108	108	107	104	109	105	109	:
ACP	82	81	89	97	78	90	88	76	99	100	:
OPEC	104	111	87	92	89	93	85	74	114	99	:
ASEAN	:	:	97	104	107	110	110	104	74	68	:
CIS	:	:	86	88	79	86	92	109	115	73	:
Mercosur	:	:	100	119	107	143	161	164	152	152	:

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

European Union current account balances with the United States, Japan and EFTA.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



1. United States; 2. Japan; 3. EFTA.

Until 1991, the current account includes the capital account.

EU international exports of goods: breakdown by partner zones. % of EU total exports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	59.2	60.9	66.2	63.5	63.9	64.1	63.3	62.0	62.9	63.5	:
Extra-EU-15	40.8	39.1	33.6	36.8	36.5	35.4	36.3	37.9	36.8	36.3	:
EFTA	10.8	10.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	:
Other Europe	:	:	5.1	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.0	:
CZ	:	:	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	:
HU	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	:
PL	:	:	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	:
RU	:	:	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	:
Africa	:	:	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	:
America	:	:	9.8	10.7	10.9	10.1	10.3	11.5	12.0	12.6	:
US	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.5	9.3	:
Asia	:	:	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.1	9.1	9.0	:
JP	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	:
Australia, Oceania	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	:
OECD	:	:	81.8	80.1	80.7	78.3	79.1	82.3	83.9	85.5	:
CEECs	:	:	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	:
NAFTA	:	:	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.7	10.6	:
ACP	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	:
OPEC	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	:
ASEAN	:	:	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	:
CIS	:	:	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	:
Mercosur	:	:	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	:

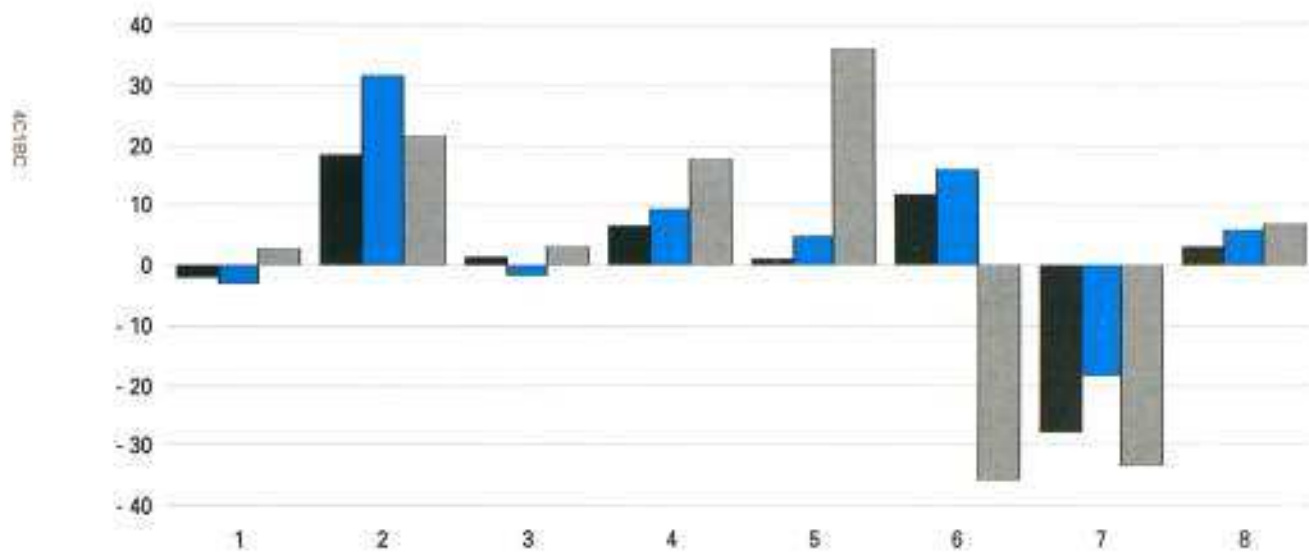
From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

EU international imports of goods: breakdown by partner zones. % of EU total imports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	56.9	57.3	63.3	62.5	63.3	64.0	63.1	62.1	63.1	62.8	:
Extra-EU-15	43.1	42.7	36.3	37.8	37.1	35.9	36.4	37.7	36.7	36.9	:
EFTA	10.2	9.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	:
Other Europe	:	:	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	:
CZ	:	:	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	:
HU	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	:
PL	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	:
RU	:	:	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	:
Africa	:	:	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.5	:
America	:	:	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.4	:
US	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.2	7.9	:
Asia	:	:	12.6	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.8	12.2	12.9	:
JP	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	:
Australia, Oceania	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	:
OECD	:	:	82.2	81.5	81.8	79.5	79.8	82.8	84.3	84.0	:
CEECs	:	:	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.0	:
NAFTA	:	:	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.1	8.7	:
ACP	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	:
OPEC	3.2	3.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.5	:
ASEAN	:	:	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	:
CIS	:	:	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	:
Mercosur	:	:	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	:

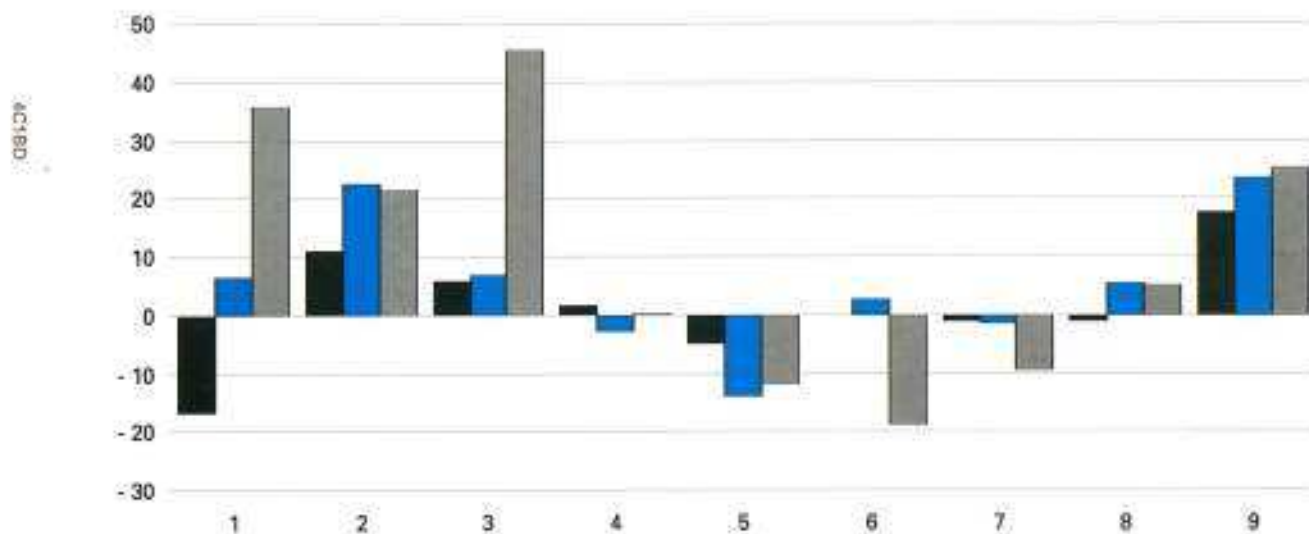
From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

EU goods balance by partner zone: comparison 1993, 1996 and 1999.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: 1999; colour: 1996; dark grey: 1993. 1. EFTA; 2. Other Europe; 3. Africa; 4. America excluding United States; 5. United States; 6. Asia excluding Japan; 7. Japan; 8. Oceania and polar regions.

EU goods balance by economic zone: comparison 1993, 1996 and 1999.
1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: 1999; colour: 1996; dark grey: 1993. 1. OECD non-EU countries; 2. CEECs; 3. NAFTA; 4. ACP; 5. DPEC; 6. ASEAN; 7. CIS; 8. Mercosur; 9. Mediterranean basin countries.

EU international exports of services: breakdown by partner zones, % of EU total exports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	46.6	47.1	53.5	54.8	55.0	55.4	54.6	52.6	53.7	54.6	:
Extra-EU-15	53.4	52.6	44.0	44.2	43.8	44.1	45.1	47.0	45.7	44.4	:
EFTA	11.3	11.4	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.7	:
Other Europe	:	:	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	:
CZ	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
HU	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	:
PL	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	:
RU	:	:	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	:
Africa	:	:	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	:
America	:	:	19.6	19.6	19.4	18.2	18.3	20.5	19.4	19.5	:
US	18.0	17.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	15.0	14.8	16.5	15.5	15.8	:
Asia	:	:	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.3	9.6	8.9	:
JP	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	:
Australia, Oceania	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	:
OECD	:	:	84.7	84.0	83.9	81.5	81.6	84.1	84.1	84.4	:
CEECs	:	:	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	:
NAFTA	:	:	17.9	17.9	17.6	16.1	16.0	17.9	16.9	17.1	:
ACP	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	:
OPEC	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.8	4.1	4.2	:
ASEAN	:	:	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	:
CIS	:	:	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	:
Mercosur	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	:

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

ACICA

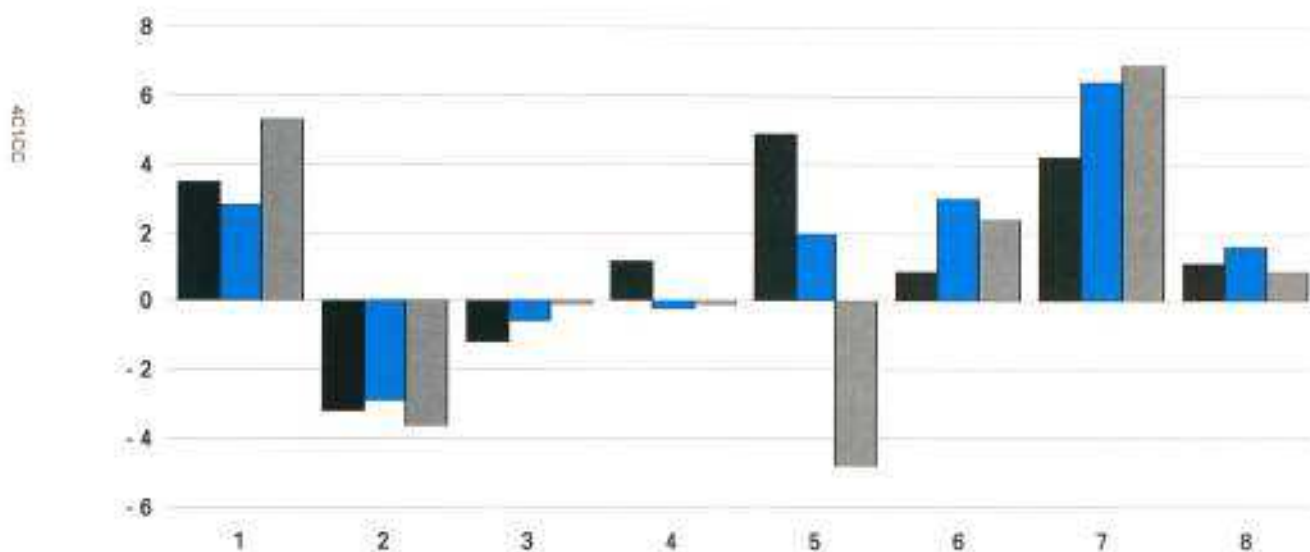
EU international imports of services: breakdown by partner zones, % of EU total imports

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
Intra-EU-15	49.4	50.5	56.9	56.8	57.2	57.8	56.4	54.5	55.1	55.4	:
Extra-EU-15	50.6	49.3	41.3	42.1	41.9	41.8	43.3	45.1	44.5	44.0	:
EFTA	11.6	11.3	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.9	:
Other Europe	:	:	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	:
CZ	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
HU	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	:
PL	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	:
RU	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	:
Africa	:	:	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	:
America	:	:	38.3	38.6	38.3	37.8	38.3	39.6	39.7	40.8	:
US	16.6	16.4	15.5	15.6	15.3	14.6	14.7	15.5	15.7	17.0	:
Asia	:	:	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.0	7.3	:
JP	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	:
Australia, Oceania	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	:
OECD	:	:	83.4	83.1	82.8	82.1	82.1	82.8	83.7	84.5	:
CEECs	:	:	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	:
NAFTA	:	:	16.6	16.8	16.4	15.8	15.9	16.9	17.0	18.4	:
ACP	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	:
OPEC	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	:
ASEAN	:	:	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	:
CIS	:	:	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	:
Mercosur	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	:

From 1992 onwards, data for A, FIN and S are included in EU.

ACICB

EU services balance by partner: comparison 1993, 1996 and 1999. 1 000 million ECU/EUR



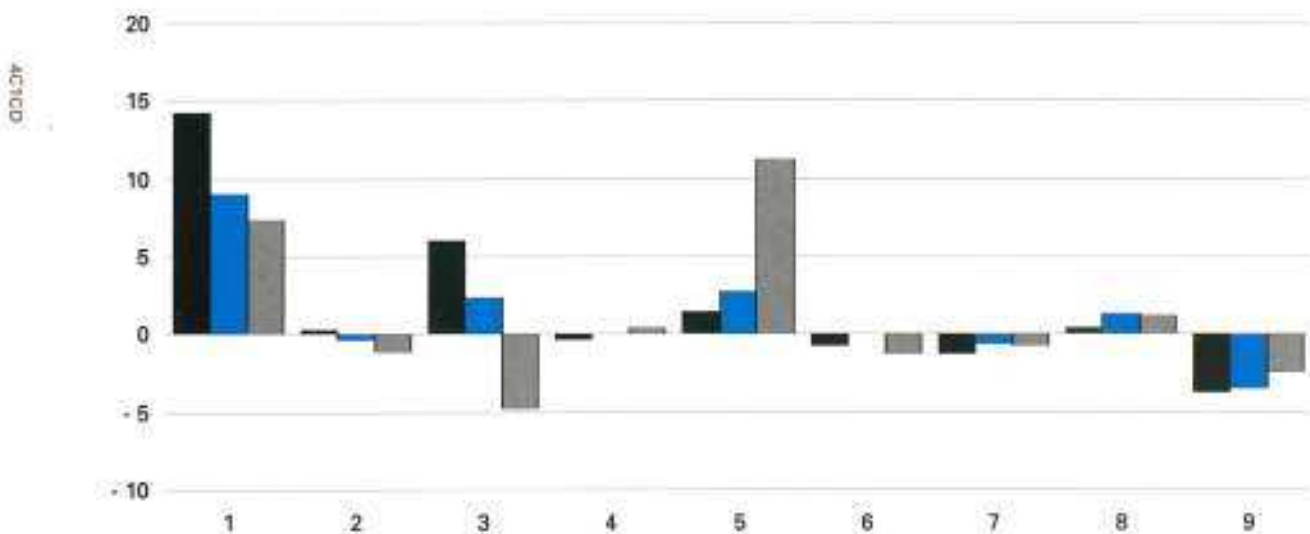
Black: 1999; colour: 1996; dark grey: 1993. 1. EFTA; 2. Other Europe; 3. Africa; 4. America excluding United States; 5. United States; 6. Asia excluding Japan; 7. Japan; 8. Oceania and polar regions.

Further reading:

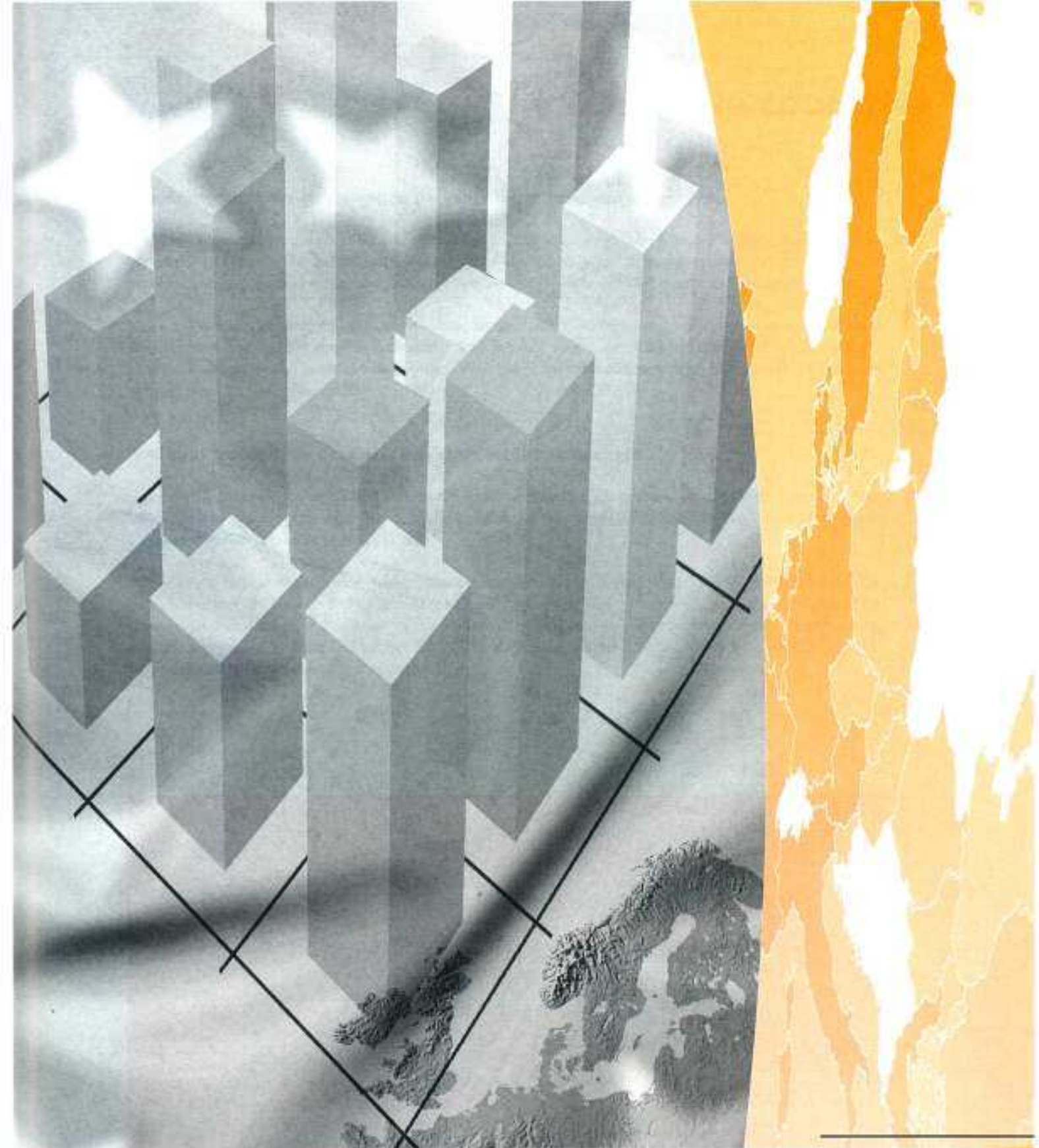
Eurostat publications

- Intra- and extra-EU trade — Monthly data — Combined Nomenclature — Annual subscription 2002: 11 CD-ROMs and 2 supplements on CD-ROM
- Code of conduct for the management of the Combined Nomenclature
- Geonomenclature (PDF)

EU services balance by economic zone: comparison 1993, 1996 and 1999. 1 000 million ECU/EUR



Black: 1999; colour: 1996; dark grey: 1993. 1. OECD non-EU countries; 2. CEECs; 3. NAFTA; 4. ACP; 5. OPEC; 6. ASEAN; 7. CIS; 8. Mercosur; 9. Mediterranean basin countries.



The candidate countries

6



The candidate countries

The European statistical system: in the vanguard of European integration

Thirteen countries have applied for EU membership: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey. Preparations for enlargement involve extensive negotiations and require comprehensive, comparable and timely statistical information.

Since 1989, Eurostat has established a close cooperation with the candidate countries and actively supports the accession process. The candidate countries have stepped up the use of the methodology harmonised for Europe. Today, more and more statistical information about the candidate countries is comparable to the data coming from EU Member States.

Statistical yearbook on candidate and south-east European countries

Since 1999, Eurostat has published a comprehensive yearbook with statistics on candidate countries. The latest edition of this publication was published under the title *Statistical yearbook on candidate and south-east European countries* (available in English only).

The selected indicators presented in this chapter usually cover the period from 1995 to 2000 and show the most important changes in the national economies during that time. In general, the data are comparable across countries. Definitions of most of the indicators correspond to the definitions of the corresponding indicators provided by the EU Member States. The data are collected from the different countries' national statistical institutes and assembled by Eurostat.

Further reading:

Eurostat publications

- R & D and innovation statistics in candidate countries and the Russian Federation

Statistics in Focus — Theme 1

- No 6 Regional population change in candidate and EU countries
- No 8 Regional unemployment rates in the central European candidate countries 2000
- No 2 Regional gross domestic product in candidate countries 1999

Statistics in Focus — Theme 4

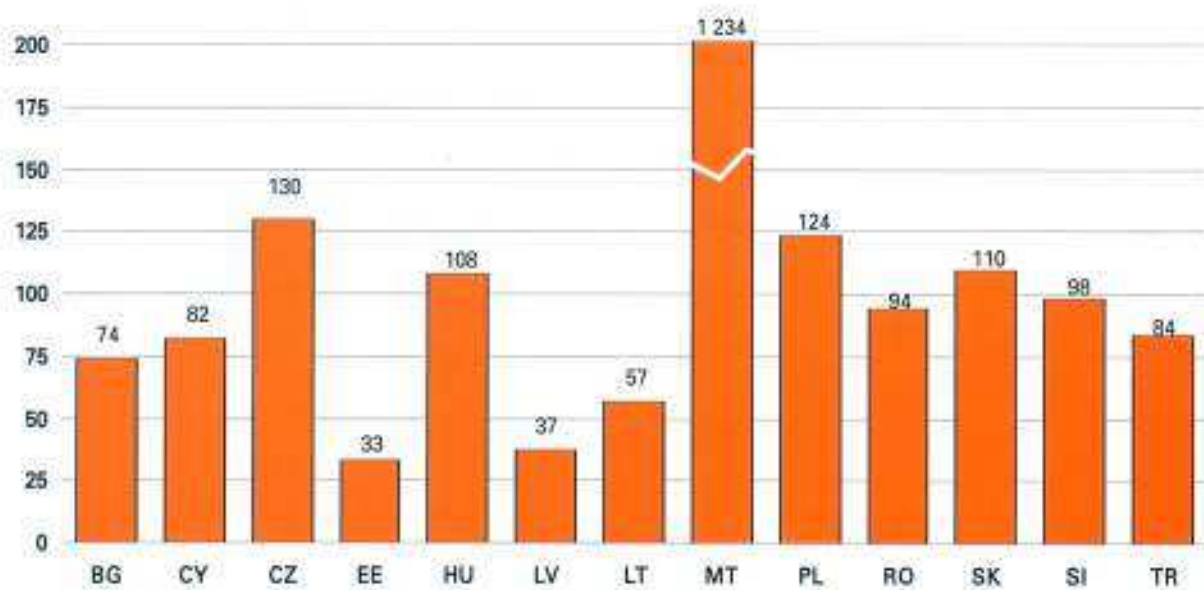
- No 6 Information society statistics — Data for central European candidate countries (CEC)
- No 37 Information society statistics — Rapid growth of Internet and mobile phone usage in candidate countries in 2000

Statistics in Focus — Theme 7

- No 4 Transport in central European countries 1993-1998

Do you need more information?

- Ask your Data Shop (see last page)
- <http://www.europe.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Density of the population. Persons per 1 km², 2000

CY: density is calculated for the whole of Cyprus. All other indicators, except surface area, refer to the government-controlled area only.
TR: Council of Europe data.

Population (average), 1 000s

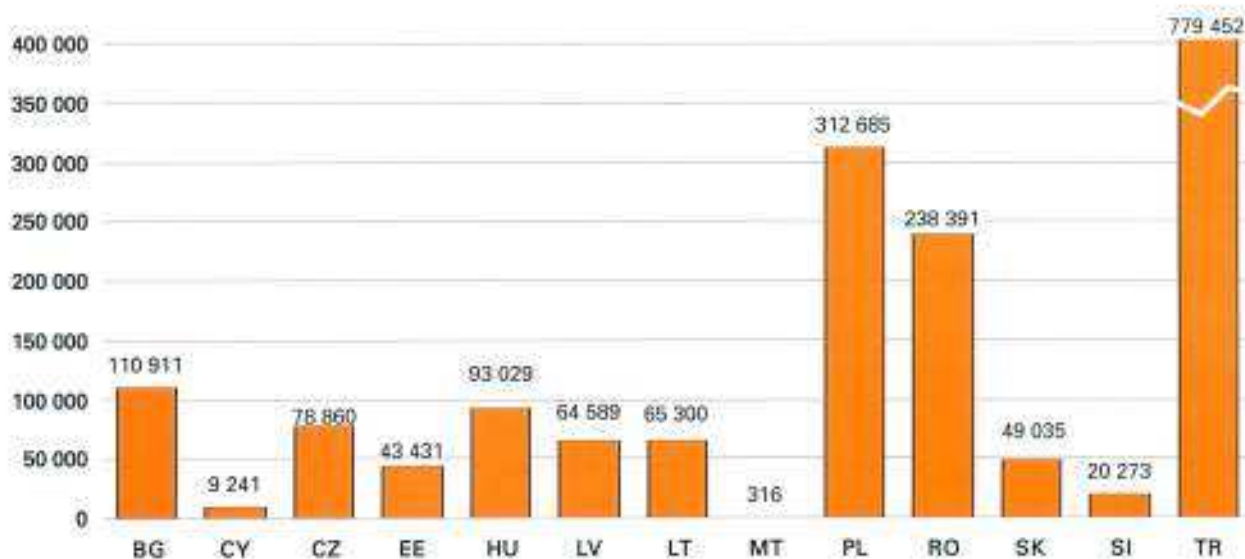
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	8 406	8 363	8 312	8 257	8 211	8 170	BG
CY	645	652	658	663	667	671	CY
CZ	10 331	10 315	10 304	10 295	10 283	10 272	CZ
EE	1 484	1 469	1 458	1 450	1 442	1 436	EE
HU	10 229	10 193	10 155	10 114	10 068	10 024	HU
LV	2 516	2 491	2 469	2 449	2 432	2 417	LV
LT	3 715	3 710	3 706	3 702	3 700	3 696	LT
MT	378	381	384	386	388	390	MT
PL	38 588	38 618	38 650	38 666	38 654	38 649	PL
RO	22 681	22 608	22 546	22 503	22 458	22 443	RO
SK	5 364	5 374	5 383	5 391	5 395	5 401	SK
SI	1 988	1 991	1 987	1 983	1 986	1 989	SI
TR	60 500	61 450	62 405	63 365	64 330	65 303	TR

CY: population data for government-controlled area only; end of year. PL: mid-year

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 3

- No 2 First survey of continuing vocational training in enterprises in candidate countries (-CVTS2-)
- No 12 Demographic consequences for the EU of the accession of 12 candidate countries

Total area in km², 2000

CY: surface area of the whole of Cyprus.

Enrolment in education by level, 1998/99, 1 000s

	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary not tertiary	Tertiary	
BG	1 608	219	412	368	332	8	270	BG
CY	157	19	64	33	30	.	11	CY
CZ	2 187	317	655	540	388	61	231	CZ
EE	350	55	127	60	56	4	49	EE
HU	2 256	376	503	507	500	90	279	HU
LV	542	58	141	164	92	6	82	LV
LT	833	94	220	273	134	5	107	LT
MT	89	10	35	29	7	1	6	MT
PL	9 961	958	4 751	x	2 667	186	1 399	PL
RO	4 631	625	1 285	1 272	946	96	408	RO
SK	1 288	169	317	372	302	5	123	SK
SI	450	59	92	103	117	1	79	SI
TR	13 832	261	9 581	.	2 525	.	1 465	TR

PL: ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1, RO, SI: without ISCED 6, TR: full-time students only. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Basic data on education, 1998/99

	Participation rate in pre-primary education (%)			Duration of compulsory schooling (age)		
	3-year-olds	4-year-olds	5-year-olds	From	To	
EU-15	67	89	75	7	1	EU-15
BG	55	64	69	7	15	BG
CY	20	51	88	6	14	CY
CZ	47	82	93	6	15	CZ
EE	69	74	79	7	16	EE
HU	68	89	98	6	15	HU
LV	52	56	57	7	15	LV
LT	41	47	52	7	16	LT
MT	87	100	28	5	16	MT
PL	23	31	41	7	15	PL
RO	36	58	75	7	15	RO
SK	53	68	82	6	15	SK
SI	51	63	68	6	15	SI
TR	.	.	20	6	14	TR

TR: 3-5 years. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

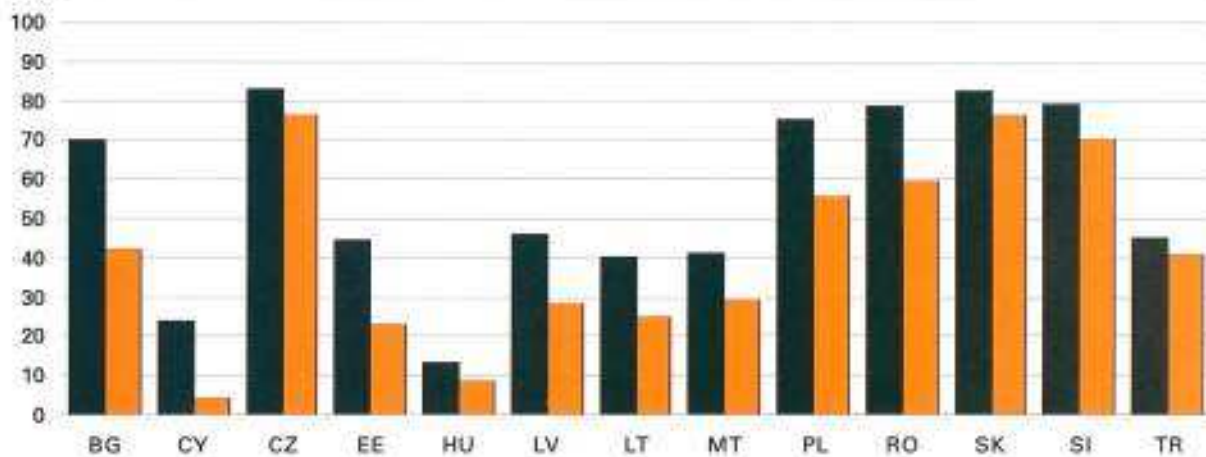
Source: Eurostat.

Average number of foreign languages learnt per pupil in primary and secondary general education, 1998/99

	Primary	Lower secondary general	Upper secondary general	
BG	0.2	1.1	1.8	BG
CY	0.5	2.0	2.0	CY
CZ	0.4	1.0	2.0	CZ
EE	1.0	2.0	2.3	EE
HU	x	1.4	1.2	HU
LV	0.4	1.5	1.8	LV
LT	0.3	1.7	2.0	LT
MT	1.0	2.2	0.5	MT
PL	x	0.6	1.9	PL
RO	0.6	1.0	1.0	RO
SK	0.1	1.3	2.0	SK
SI	0.2	1.0	2.0	SI
TR	-	-	-	TR

HU: ISCED 1 is included in ISCED 2; ISCED 3 includes ISCED 4; PL: ISCED 1 is included as ISCED 2; Source: Eurostat.

Percentage of pupils in upper secondary education enrolled in vocational stream, by gender, 1998/99



Black: boys; colour: girls.

Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

Participation rates in education for persons aged 16 to 24 at all levels, by age, 1998/99

	16 years	18 years	20 years	22 years	24 years	All levels		Tertiary education	
						16-24 years	18-24 years	16-24 years	18-24 years
EU-15	91	73	48	35	20	43	24		EU-15
BG	80	47	29	26	17	25	70		BG
CY	89	31	23	10	4	17	15		CY
CZ	100	61	25	21	13	24	13		CZ
EE	93	67	42	26	15	33	23		EE
HU	93	70	41	24	14	30	16		HU
LV	88	66	38	31	16	31	22		LV
LT	91	68	42	21	10	31	21		LT
MT	59	53	30	10	4	19	10		MT
PL	93	74	51	34	20	39	19		PL
RO	76	43	25	13	7	20	11		RO
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		SK
SI	96	73	43	32	20	36	25		SI
TR	42	18	15	11	7	13	11		TR

SK: no breakdown by age at all levels of education; TR: one tenth of students in upper secondary cannot be broken down by age. Data for one tenth of students in upper secondary relate to the 1997/98 academic year. Source: Unesco/OECD/Eurostat data collection.

For all the candidate countries, the indicators show that the percentage having completed at least upper secondary education is higher than for EU-15 as a whole (63.5 %).

In the candidate countries, as in EU-15, the younger age groups are better educated than the older age groups.

In a few candidate countries (Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia), the percentage having completed at least upper secondary education is higher for women.

As in the EU countries, higher education also gives a lower risk of unemployment in the candidate

countries, where this relationship is even more obvious.

However, the correspondence between gender and unemployment is different to the situation in the EU countries. For those with only compulsory education, the unemployment rate is higher for men in most of the countries, whereas it is much higher for women in the EU countries. For those with secondary, post-secondary or tertiary educational attainment, half of the countries have a higher unemployment rate for men and the other half for women. In the EU countries, the unemployment rate for women is much higher than that for men at these levels of attainment.

Women among students in some fields of study in tertiary education. 1998/99. %

	Education	Humanities and arts	Science, mathematics and computing	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Health and welfare	
EU-15	74	65	39	22	72	EU-15
BG	79	69	55	40	70	BG
CY	91	78	44	23	76	CY
CZ	73	59	31	20	71	CZ
EE	82	73	35	27	84	EE
HU	74	64	28	21	72	HU
LV	84	78	51	24	84	LV
LT	80	74	42	33	80	LT
MT	67	54	30	23	52	MT
PL	76	69	51	21	68	PL
RO	62	66	60	24	61	RO
SK	74	57	32	28	73	SK
SI	80	72	31	24	79	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	TR

RO, SI: without ISCED 6. Source: Unesco/DECD/Eurostat data collection.

Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education. Women and men. 2000

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64	
BG	74.9	76.3	76.7	75.9	69.5	62.6	50.9	42.6	67.1	BG
CY	81.1	82.5	76.0	66.9	55.6	46.4	39.7	32.5	63.0	CY
CZ	93.1	91.8	91.4	87.4	83.1	84.6	78.0	73.3	86.1	CZ
EE	87.4	94.2	93.4	90.3	88.1	83.5	68.0	64.5	84.7	EE
HU	80.9	81.2	80.1	76.8	72.4	70.1	45.8	32.5	69.2	HU
LV	86.6	92.8	92.0	90.6	86.0	80.8	72.6	59.7	83.5	LV
LT	89.0	95.3	95.8	96.6	92.5	82.2	61.1	48.5	84.9	LT
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MT
PL	90.2	88.5	88.0	86.4	79.8	74.3	60.2	52.2	79.7	PL
RO	85.1	88.4	84.0	78.0	66.9	56.1	41.0	32.9	69.3	RO
SK	95.0	92.3	90.1	87.0	81.3	81.4	67.0	55.2	83.6	SK
SI	87.9	83.0	81.6	74.7	70.3	71.3	66.6	55.1	74.8	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

Source: European Union labour force survey.

Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education. Women. 2000

	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	25-64	
BG	77.1	77.3	79.0	76.6	70.0	64.1	50.4	41.3	67.5	BG
CY	81.1	83.8	71.7	65.2	51.8	39.5	32.9	21.1	59.2	CY
CZ	91.9	90.9	89.3	82.8	76.5	78.1	68.8	63.7	81.0	CZ
EE	92.3	96.8	94.7	92.7	88.9	84.5	65.3	67.4	85.9	EE
HU	79.5	79.9	77.8	72.0	65.9	62.8	40.5	31.2	64.7	HU
LV	87.8	94.2	92.1	93.8	88.9	84.4	75.5	62.5	85.1	LV
LT	90.6	97.2	96.9	97.3	94.6	83.6	61.0	43.6	84.7	LT
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MT
PL	91.3	88.5	87.4	86.0	79.3	71.9	54.1	47.7	78.0	PL
RO	83.9	88.1	81.4	71.0	57.9	44.6	30.8	25.3	63.0	RO
SK	94.8	90.9	88.9	83.4	74.8	75.6	56.2	44.7	78.7	SK
SI	90.0	81.4	80.1	70.7	64.7	62.9	58.3	45.4	70.4	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

Source: European Union labour force survey.

Unemployment rates for men and women aged 25 to 64. By educational level. 2000

	ISCED 0-2			ISCED 3-4			ISCED 5-6			ISCED 0-6			
	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	All	Women	Men	
BG	23.3	25.7	21.6	13.8	14.3	13.4	6.3	6.0	6.8	14.4	14.5	14.4	BG
CY	6.3	8.2	5.0	4.2	7.5	1.9	2.6	3.4	2.1	4.4	6.5	3.0	CY
CZ	19.7	18.5	21.7	6.8	8.9	5.2	2.6	3.4	2.1	7.6	9.7	5.9	CZ
EE	21.8	20.7	22.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	4.7	3.7	6.2	12.2	10.7	13.6	EE
HU	10.2	8.7	11.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	5.7	5.1	6.1	HU
LV	19.3	16.2	21.2	14.4	13.8	15.0	7.4	7.8	7.0	13.5	12.5	14.4	LV
LT	20.9	14.6	25.1	19.3	17.5	20.7	8.5	7.4	9.8	14.4	12.0	16.8	LT
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MT
PL	21.4	22.9	20.2	14.0	17.0	11.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	13.8	15.9	12.0	PL
RO	3.9	3.2	4.9	7.5	7.9	7.3	3.4	2.5	4.2	6.1	5.8	6.4	RO
SK	9.8	9.5	10.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	2.1	2.7	1.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	SK
SI	37.1	32.0	43.9	14.7	15.0	14.5	4.1	3.4	4.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

ISCED 0-2: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education; ISCED 3-4: upper secondary and post-secondary education; ISCED 5-6: tertiary education. Source: European Union labour force survey.

Gross domestic product at constant prices, Change over the previous year, %

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	EU-15
BG	1.8	2.9	-10.1	-7.0	3.5	2.4	5.8	BG
CY	5.9	6.2	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	CY
CZ	2.2	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4	2.9	CZ
EE	-2.0	4.6	4.0	-10.4	5.0	-0.7	6.9	EE
HU	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	HU
LV	0.6	-0.8	3.3	8.6	3.9	1.1	6.6	LV
LT	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.3	5.1	-3.9	3.9	LT
MT	5.7	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1	5.4	MT
PL	5.2	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	PL
RO	-3.9	7.1	3.9	-6.1	-4.8	-2.3	1.6	RO
SK	4.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	1.9	2.2	SK
SI	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	SI
TR	-5.5	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.2	TR

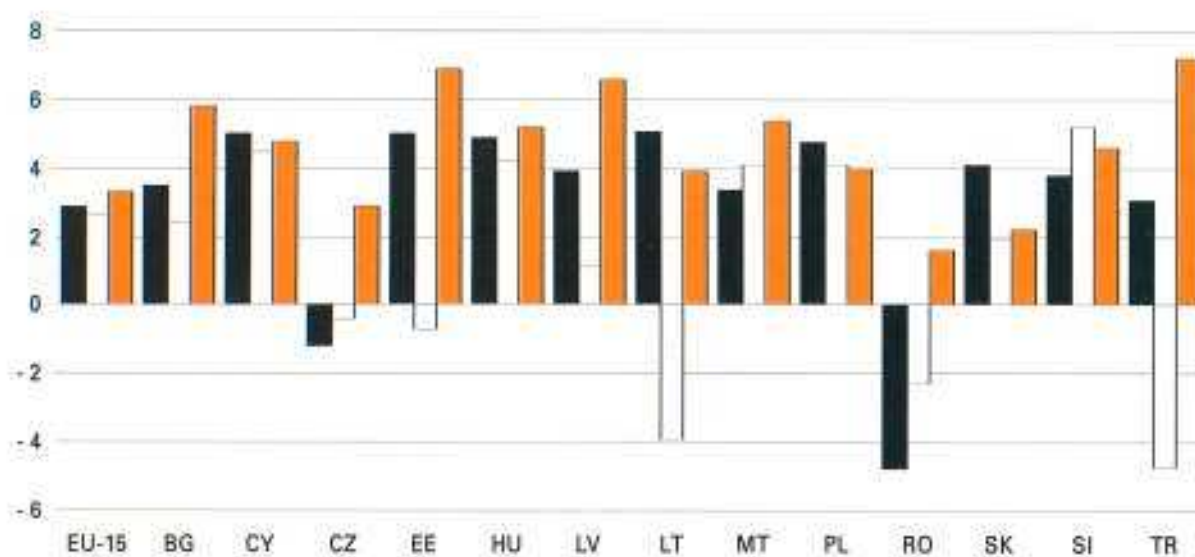
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Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 2:

- No 13 Value added, employment, remuneration and labour productivity in the candidate countries
- No 35 The GDP of the candidate countries — Figures for the first quarter of 2001

Gross domestic product at constant prices, Change over the previous year, %



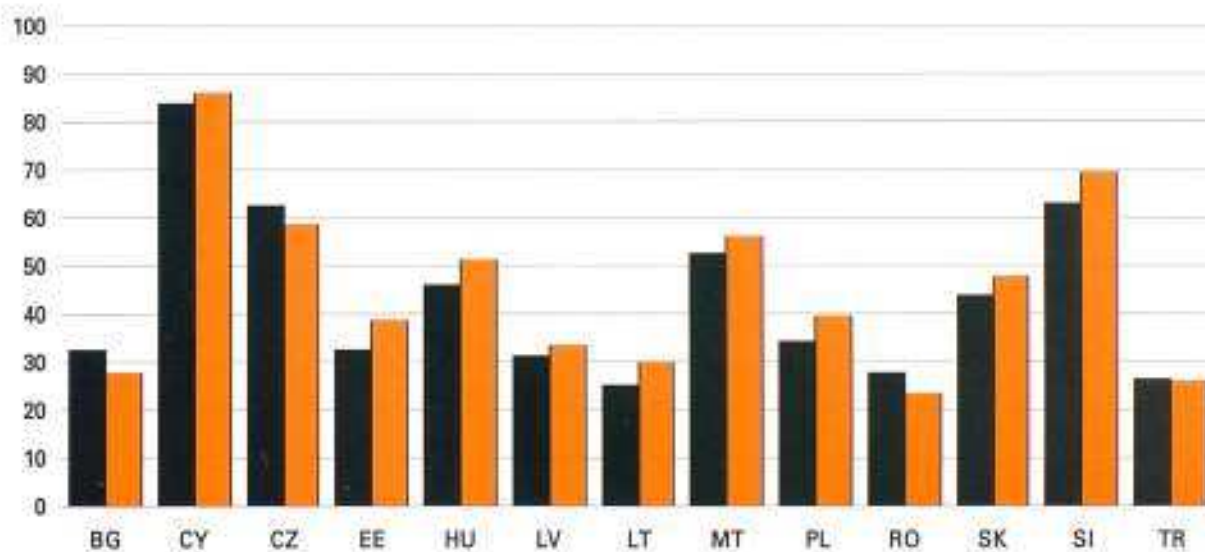
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Black: 1996; white: 1999; colour: 2000.

Gross domestic product at current prices. 1 000 million ECU/EUR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 335.2	6 588.3	6 920.0	7 288.0	7 630.7	8 016.5	8 525.0	EU-15
BG	8.2	10.0	7.8	9.0	11.0	11.6	13.0	BG
CY	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.5	CY
CZ	34.6	39.8	45.5	46.8	50.6	51.2	55.0	CZ
EE	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.5	EE
HU	34.9	34.1	35.6	40.4	41.9	45.1	50.3	HU
LV	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.4	7.7	LV
LT	3.6	4.6	6.2	8.5	9.6	10.0	12.2	LT
MT	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	MT
PL	83.3	97.2	113.3	127.1	141.3	145.5	171.0	PL
RO	25.2	27.1	27.8	31.2	37.2	33.0	40.0	RO
SK	12.7	14.0	15.6	18.0	19.0	18.5	20.9	SK
SI	12.1	14.3	14.9	16.1	17.5	18.8	19.5	SI
TR	108.9	129.6	143.1	167.8	177.8	173.1	217.4	TR

Gross domestic product per capita at current prices in PPS. EU-15 = 100



Black: 1995; colour: 2000.

For the calculation of per capita GDP, population data are taken from the national accounts and may be different from those obtained via demographic statistics.

Gross domestic product at current prices, 1 000 million PPS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 335.2	6 588.3	6 920.0	7 288.0	7 630.7	8 016.5	8 525.0	EU-15
BG	46.1	48.2	44.7	42.7	45.0	47.2	51.4	BG
CY	-	9.5	10.0	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.9	CY
CZ	105.5	113.5	122.4	124.8	125.5	127.9	135.5	CZ
EE	8.0	8.5	9.2	10.4	11.1	11.3	12.4	EE
HU	-	83.0	86.9	93.4	99.7	106.3	115.1	HU
LV	11.1	11.1	11.9	13.3	14.0	14.5	15.9	LV
LT	19.6	20.5	22.2	24.5	26.2	25.8	27.6	LT
MT	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.9	MT
PL	214.9	233.6	256.1	281.1	299.9	319.6	342.1	PL
RO	102.5	111.6	119.9	115.7	112.3	112.2	117.3	RO
SK	38.5	41.7	45.8	50.0	52.9	55.2	58.1	SK
SI	20.8	22.0	23.6	25.3	26.8	28.8	31.0	SI
TR	264.6	288.1	318.8	352.2	369.5	360.4	397.5	TR

T1658

Gross domestic product per capita at current prices in PPS, EU-15 = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	100	100	100	100	100	100	EU-15
BG	32	33	29	27	27	27	BG
CY	-	84	83	83	84	85	CY
CZ	60	62	64	63	60	59	CZ
EE	31	33	34	37	38	37	EE
HU	-	46	46	48	49	50	HU
LV	31	31	33	34	35	33	LV
LT	26	25	26	28	28	29	LT
MT	51	53	54	55	55	55	MT
PL	33	34	36	38	38	39	PL
RO	27	28	29	27	25	24	RO
SK	42	44	46	48	49	48	SK
SI	62	63	64	66	67	69	SI
TR	-	27	28	29	29	26	TR

T1658

For the calculation of per capita GDP, population data are taken from the national accounts and may be different from those obtained via demographic statistics.

The government deficit and debt statistics of the candidate countries do not yet fully comply with EU methodological requirements. Nevertheless, the data are roughly comparable across countries.

With some exceptions, the public finance position of candidate countries does not compare unfavourably

with that of EU countries, particularly in terms of the debt. However, the large structural changes taking place in these economies have resulted, at least for some countries, in sharp swings in the deficit/surplus.

Deficit (-) or surplus of general government as % of GDP

	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	-2.4	-1.6	-0.7	1.2	EU-15
BG	-0.3	1.3	0.2	-0.7	BG
CY	:	-3.7	-4.0	-3.2	CY
CZ	-2.7	-3.8	-4.0	-4.2	CZ
EE	2.0	-0.4	-4.1	-0.7	EE
HU	-6.8	-7.8	-5.4	-3.1	HU
LV	:	-0.7	-5.3	-2.7	LV
LT	-1.1	-3.1	-5.7	-3.3	LT
MT	-10.7	-10.8	-7.8	-6.6	MT
PL	-4.3	-2.4	-2.1	-3.5	PL
RO	-4.5	-4.4	-2.1	-3.8	RO
SK	-5.7	-4.9	-5.7	-6.7	SK
SI	:	:	-1.3	-2.3	SI
TR	-13.4	-11.9	-21.8	-11.0	TR

Gross debt of general government as % of GDP

	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	71.1	68.9	68.0	64.1	EU-15
BG	107.4	82.7	82.8	76.9	BG
CY	:	61.9	62.7	63.0	CY
CZ	13.0	14.0	15.0	17.3	CZ
EE	6.8	6.1	6.8	5.3	EE
HU	64.2	62.1	60.5	55.7	HU
LV	:	10.6	13.6	14.1	LV
LT	15.7	16.7	22.5	23.7	LT
MT	51.5	56.9	60.1	60.6	MT
PL	46.9	42.9	44.4	40.9	PL
RO	36.5	17.9	24.4	22.9	RO
SK	29.7	29.7	29.8	32.4	SK
SI	:	:	25.1	25.8	SI
TR	55.6	52.3	69.2	57.8	TR

The first table shows the day-to-day money rate, which is a good indicator of the level of short-term market interest rates. It gives an idea of the stance of monetary policy each year.

The second table shows the evolution of nominal exchange rates against ecú/euro over the years. One can see that for most of the candidate countries exchange rates tend to become more stable.

Short-term interest rates: day-to-day money rates, %

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	8.7	6.3	6.5	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	4.5	EU-15
BG	:	97.5	69.9	286.4	136.8	7.4	2.6	2.9	BG
CY	:	-	-	6.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.0	CY
CZ	9.6	7.9	10.6	11.6	19.2	13.6	6.8	5.3	CZ
EE	:	5.7	4.9	3.5	6.5	11.7	4.9	4.8	EE
HU	15.4	25.6	31.3	23.8	20.8	18.0	14.9	11.1	HU
LV	51.4	37.2	22.4	13.1	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.0	LV
LT	:	:	:	†	†	6.1	6.3	3.6	LT
MT	:	:	:	†	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	MT
PL	17.5	18.7	26.4	21.2	22.7	21.1	14.1	18.1	PL
RO	61.5	92.9	48.6	53.4	86.0	80.9	80.8	44.8	RO
SK	:	13.1	5.7	11.6	24.6	14.5	11.5	8.0	SK
SI	38.6	28.7	12.0	13.8	9.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	SI
TR	62.2	131.0	72.4	26.2	70.3	74.6	73.5	56.7	TR

3001C

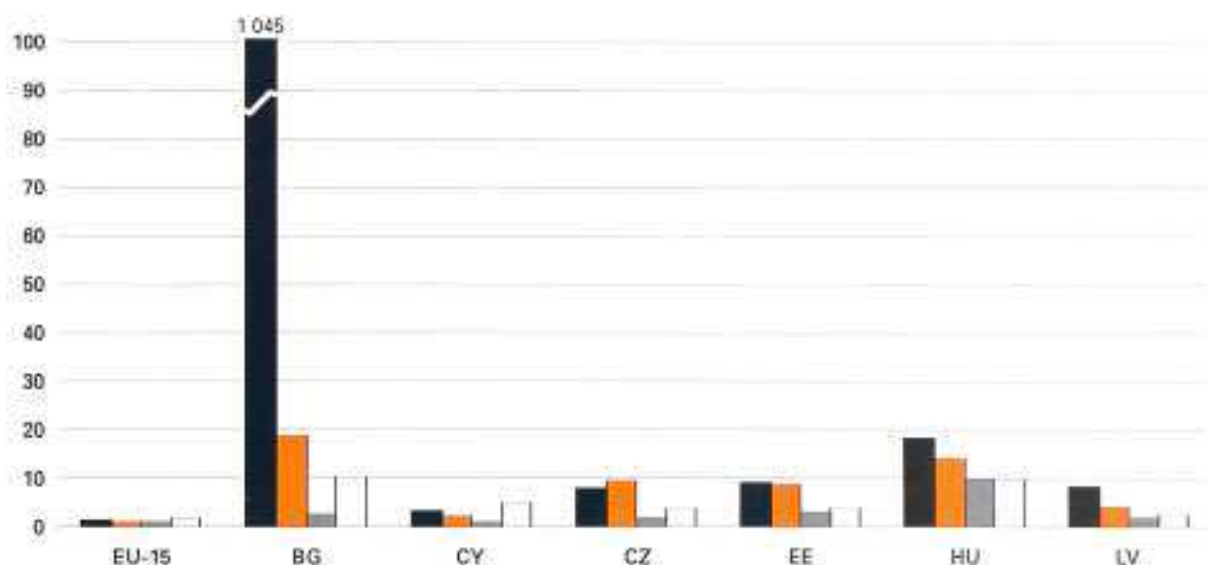
Ecu/euro exchange rates: annual averages. ECU/EUR 1 =

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	0.005	0.034	0.051	0.032	0.064	0.088	0.225	1.902	1.969	1.956	1.954	BG
CY	0.582	0.573	0.584	0.583	0.584	0.592	0.592	0.583	0.577	0.579	0.574	CY
CZ	:	:	:	34.369	34.151	34.696	34.457	35.930	36.320	36.886	35.600	CZ
EE	:	:	:	15.491	15.396	14.950	15.276	15.715	15.753	15.647	15.647	EE
HU	130.522	142.702	172.777	107.611	125.030	164.545	193.741	211.694	240.571	252.767	260.045	HU
LV	:	:	:	0.794	0.664	0.690	0.700	0.659	0.660	0.624	0.559	LV
LT	:	:	:	5.087	4.732	5.232	5.079	4.536	4.484	4.263	3.695	LT
MT	0.404	0.400	0.413	0.447	0.449	0.461	0.458	0.437	0.435	0.426	0.404	MT
PL	1.962	2.017	2.975	2.122	2.702	3.170	3.422	3.715	3.918	4.227	4.008	PL
RO	46	145	674	886	1.972	2.662	3.922	8.112	9.985	16.345	19.922	RO
SK	:	:	:	36.032	38.118	38.865	38.923	38.106	39.541	44.123	42.484	SK
SI	:	:	:	132.486	152.766	154.880	171.778	180.996	185.958	194.473	206.611	SI
TR	3 329.060	5 353.290	8 930.950	12 879	35 530	59 932	303 214	171 848	293 736	447 604	576 816	TR

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Consumer prices: % change over the previous year

HICP100

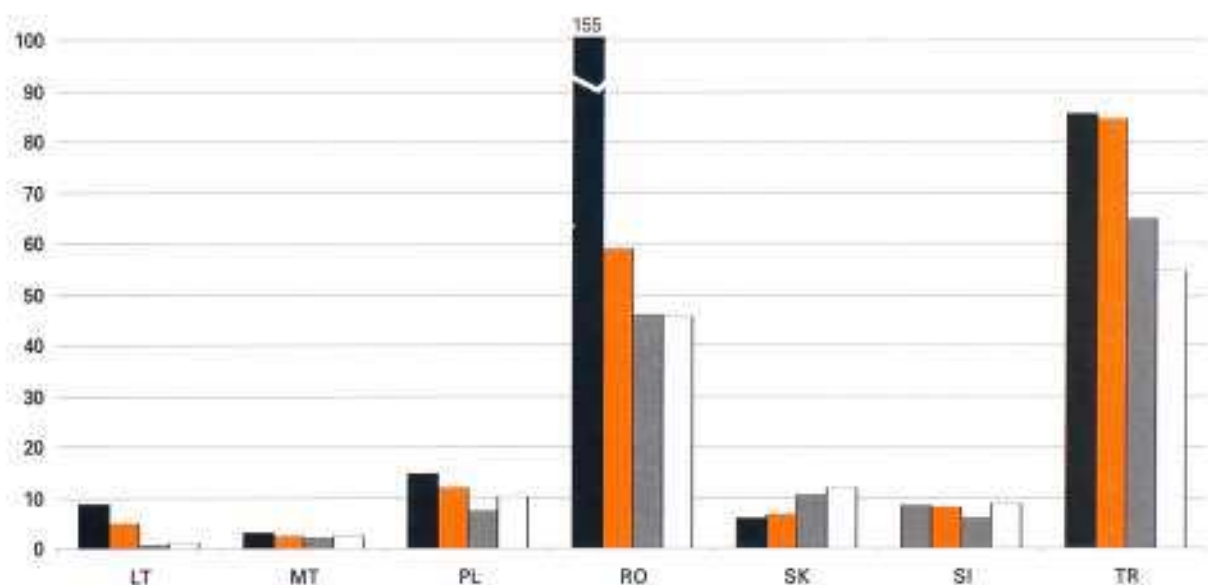


Black: 1997; colour: 1998; gray: 1999; white: 2000.

Most candidate countries have changed their methodology towards the HICP in the past few years. Proxy HICPs have been used in BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, LT, PL, RO, SK and SI since 1996, and in LV since 1997. MT and TR calculate national indices.

Consumer prices: % change over the previous year

HICP100



Black: 1997; colour: 1998; gray: 1999; white: 2000.

Most candidate countries have changed their methodology towards the HICP in the past few years. Proxy HICPs have been used in BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, LT, PL, RO, SK and SI since 1996, and in LV since 1997. MT and TR calculate national indices.

Imports. Million ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	4 375	3 962	4 348	4 423	5 140	7 091	BG
CY	2 268	2 475	2 544	2 737	2 815	3 430	CY
CZ	19 316	21 902	23 927	25 178	26 383	34 886	CZ
EE	1 831	2 287	3 114	3 505	3 224	4 617	EE
HU	11 824	14 473	18 757	22 912	26 286	34 833	HU
LV	1 392	1 827	2 400	2 849	2 764	3 458	LV
LT	2 789	3 590	4 977	5 168	4 536	5 908	LT
MT	2 248	2 200	2 250	2 379	2 667	3 693	MT
PL	22 225	29 287	37 384	41 595	43 147	53 159	PL
RO	7 955	9 097	10 077	10 583	10 034	14 420	RO
SK	6 705	8 877	10 364	11 634	10 629	13 870	SK
SI	7 244	7 420	8 259	9 019	9 478	10 987	SI
TR	27 777	34 834	43 206	41 149	38 366	59 346	TR

CZ, SK: imports only

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Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 6

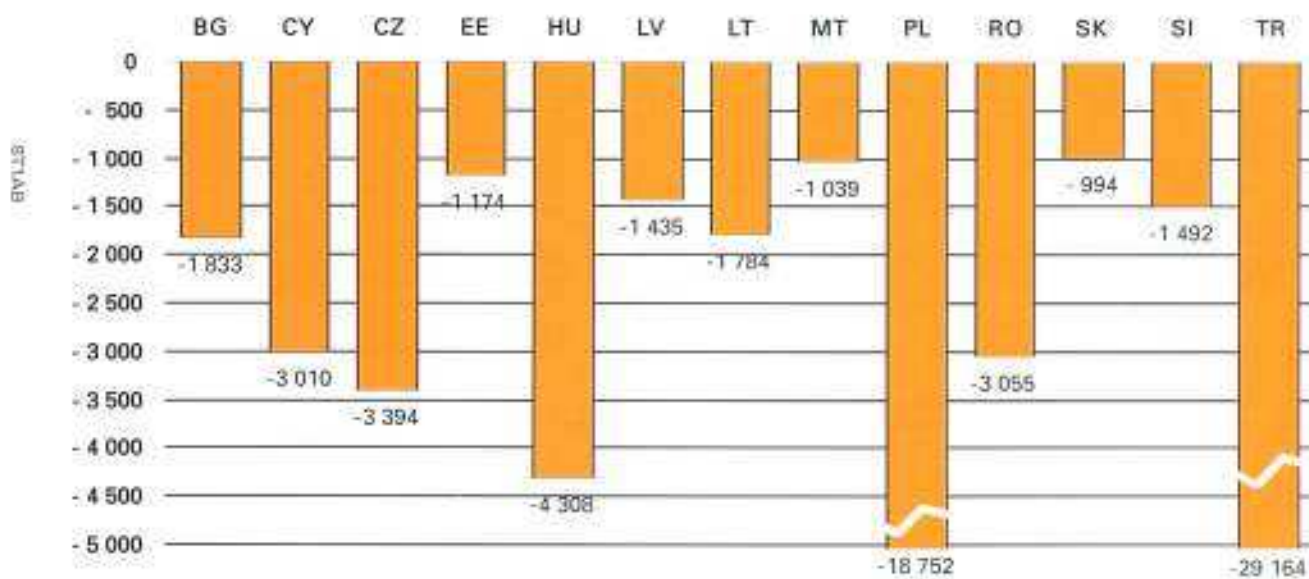
- No 8 The 13 candidate countries' trade with the EU in 2000
- No 6 Specialisation of candidate countries in relation to the EU

Exports. Million ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	4 093	3 819	4 355	3 755	3 734	5 258	BG
CY	603	386	377	383	372	420	CY
CZ	16 557	17 462	19 740	22 969	24 637	31 492	CZ
EE	1 270	1 393	1 883	2 232	2 263	3 443	EE
HU	9 837	12 529	16 876	20 505	23 487	30 525	HU
LV	998	1 137	1 474	1 619	1 616	2 023	LV
LT	2 068	2 642	3 404	3 310	2 818	4 124	LT
MT	1 463	1 362	1 438	1 637	1 858	2 654	MT
PL	17 516	19 232	22 737	25 179	25 727	34 407	PL
RO	6 091	6 364	7 481	7 381	8 055	11 365	RO
SK	6 559	7 048	8 524	9 540	9 603	12 876	SK
SI	6 353	6 544	7 380	8 073	8 032	9 495	SI
TR	16 962	18 533	23 340	24 130	24 964	30 182	TR

BTJAA

Trade balance for 2000. Million EUR



CZ, SK: imports fab.

Balance of the current account at current prices. % of GDP

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	-10.3	-0.3	-1.5	1.7	10.3	-0.5	-5.5	-5.8	BG
CY	1	1	-1.8	-5.2	-4.0	-6.7	-1.4	-5.2	CY
CZ	13	-1.9	-2.6	-7.4	-6.1	-2.4	-3.0	-4.7	CZ
EE	13	-7.3	-4.5	-9.2	-12.1	-9.2	-5.8	-6.4	EE
HU	-11.2	-9.8	-5.3	-3.7	-2.1	-4.9	-4.1	-3.3	HU
LV	19.7	5.5	-0.4	-5.5	-6.1	-10.6	-10.8	-6.9	LV
LT	-3.1	-2.1	-10.2	-9.2	-10.2	-12.8	-11.2	-6.0	LT
MT	1	1	-11.6	-12.7	-6.0	-6.2	-3.4	-14.5	MT
PL	1	1.0	0.7	-2.3	-4.0	-4.4	-8.1	-6.3	PL
RO	-4.4	-1.4	-5.0	-7.3	-6.0	-7.2	-3.8	-3.7	RO
SK	1	4.8	2.3	-11.2	-10.1	-10.4	-6.2	-3.7	SK
SI	1	4.0	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.8	-3.9	-3.3	SI
TR	-3.6	2.0	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.0	-0.7	-5.3	TR

Balance of international trade in goods and services at current prices, % of GDP

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	-8.7	-0.0	0.8	4.6	11.5	7	-6.7	-5.6	BG
CY	:	:	-2.3	-5.3	-4.2	-6.7	-2.9	-6.4	CY
CZ	1.4	-2.2	-3.5	-6.8	-5.3	-1.4	-1.5	-3.7	CZ
EE	-4.3	-11.0	-8.1	-11.5	-11.5	-10.5	-6.0	-5.0	EE
HU	-10.0	-8.6	-1.7	-0.4	0.7	-1.2	-1.6	-0.7	HU
LV	15.8	1.6	-2.4	-8.1	-8.5	-13.5	-11.5	-8.7	LV
LT	-7.8	-6.0	-11.8	-9.8	-10.6	-11.9	-10.3	-6.4	LT
MT	:	:	-11.1	-13.4	-7.9	-6.0	-5.5	-10.8	MT
PL	:	2.3	1.5	-2.7	-4.6	-5.5	8.9	-6.9	PL
RO	-4.7	-1.9	-5.4	-8.1	-6.8	-7.9	-4.4	-5.3	RO
SK	:	5.2	1.8	-12.0	-10.3	-11.5	-5.6	-2.5	SK
SI	:	2.1	-2.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.5	-4.4	-3.6	SI
TR	-6.1	2.2	-2.1	-2.2	-2.4	-0.4	-1.6	-6.0	TR

TCSP

International trade in goods and services, cover rates, %

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	83.9	99.9	101.5	107.4	120.0	99.9	88.3	91.3	BG
CY	:	:	95.5	90.0	92.0	86.9	94.0	88.0	CY
CZ	102.6	95.9	93.9	88.3	91.5	97.8	97.6	95.0	CZ
EE	94.2	87.4	90.0	85.3	87.1	88.4	92.8	95.0	EE
HU	74.0	75.2	96.1	99.1	101.4	97.9	97.2	99.0	HU
LV	127.9	103.7	95.1	86.3	85.7	79.1	81.0	84.1	LV
LT	91.4	90.2	81.8	84.4	83.8	79.9	79.4	87.6	LT
MT	:	:	87.5	86.4	91.4	93.5	94.2	90.4	MT
PL	:	109.9	105.6	90.6	85.6	83.4	73.7	80.9	PL
RO	82.1	92.5	83.7	77.7	80.8	74.4	86.7	86.2	RO
SK	:	108.7	102.9	82.8	85.5	84.9	92.0	96.7	SK
SI	:	103.7	96.5	98.2	98.6	97.4	92.3	94.2	SI
TR	77.9	110.6	91.0	92.0	92.1	98.6	93.8	82.2	TR

TCSP

Exports of transport services as % of services total exports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	36.9	29.9	26.7	26.4	26.8	25.3	29.2	29.0	BG
CY	-	-	12.9	13.7	13.0	12.5	11.7	12.4	CY
CZ	26.3	24.1	21.7	16.3	18.3	18.5	22.3	19.2	CZ
EE	66.7	65.7	42.7	39.8	49.9	47.9	46.9	48.2	EE
HU	2.6	1.8	8.6	7.0	8.8	10.9	10.1	10.3	HU
LV	79.6	91.4	91.6	62.7	69.3	65.6	69.6	65.6	LV
LT	83.5	64.5	59.3	44.9	42.9	39.1	36.6	46.4	LT
MT	-	-	24.9	24.1	24.9	26.7	27.3	27.9	MT
PL	-	36.4	28.5	28.2	34.9	26.5	28.9	23.5	PL
RO	36.4	36.5	31.5	36.6	38.6	41.4	39.2	36.9	RO
SK	-	23.9	25.9	31.1	34.1	32.5	35.7	43.1	SK
SI	-	26.9	24.9	22.5	22.7	26.6	27.4	26.2	SI
TR	11.6	11.3	11.7	13.5	11.3	13.4	17.7	15.2	TR

Imports of transport services as % of services total imports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	41.1	37.4	36.1	35.1	38.9	37.4	44.0	43.9	BG
CY	-	-	53.0	51.5	48.2	49.5	47.6	49.7	CY
CZ	19.8	18.3	16.4	11.2	11.7	12.4	13.4	12.1	CZ
EE	48.0	45.0	44.7	45.3	46.8	45.1	40.3	43.7	EE
HU	6.9	7.9	10.4	9.0	12.3	10.9	10.6	11.5	HU
LV	63.4	45.8	62.2	23.3	30.4	27.5	27.7	30.7	LV
LT	63.1	52.3	58.7	44.2	40.1	30.6	27.1	32.6	LT
MT	-	-	49.0	48.3	47.9	47.0	48.9	51.5	MT
PL	-	35.4	24.8	26.6	27.7	25.1	21.8	17.1	PL
RO	37.3	33.2	33.2	35.5	29.2	33.8	32.0	32.4	RO
SK	-	10.1	16.7	19.4	16.3	19.0	20.1	23.3	SK
SI	-	35.9	30.1	27.1	25.9	26.6	24.6	24.2	SI
TR	30.2	25.2	28.1	27.2	22.1	26.4	25.8	33.7	TR

Exports of travel services as % of services total exports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	26.2	28.8	47.0	45.6	49.6	54.0	52.1	49.4	BG
CY	-	-	60.1	58.5	58.6	58.1	59.8	60.6	CY
CZ	33.0	43.2	42.8	49.8	50.9	49.6	43.8	39.6	CZ
EE	14.9	17.5	40.6	43.7	36.0	36.4	36.9	33.7	EE
HU	42.1	46.0	51.1	53.9	60.5	59.5	60.1	54.6	HU
LV	2.9	2.7	2.8	19.1	18.6	16.4	11.0	10.8	LV
LT	11.2	21.3	15.9	39.6	34.8	41.4	50.4	37.0	LT
MT	-	-	63.1	59.3	58.1	55.5	55.6	55.3	MT
PL	-	34.7	21.6	32.4	25.8	39.6	32.9	54.6	PL
RO	24.7	39.7	39.5	33.8	34.5	21.4	18.4	20.3	RO
SK	-	25.2	26.2	32.5	25.1	23.4	26.0	20.9	SK
SI	-	50.5	53.5	58.1	58.0	53.7	50.2	50.7	SI
TR	37.2	40.0	33.9	43.3	36.1	30.8	31.7	39.2	TR

TCISP

Imports of travel services as % of services total imports

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	20.9	19.6	31.6	29.5	28.4	36.7	35.6	32.2	BG
CY	-	-	29.8	31.5	34.7	36.0	37.5	35.6	CY
CZ	14.2	33.9	33.5	47.2	44.1	32.8	25.3	21.5	CZ
EE	9.8	11.6	18.1	17.1	16.6	17.0	23.4	21.2	EE
HU	28.6	31.6	29.5	27.2	26.8	27.0	28.0	24.4	HU
LV	14.4	10.3	9.9	50.3	49.2	37.9	39.0	32.3	LV
LT	4.6	13.4	21.3	39.3	30.9	33.6	43.4	37.3	LT
MT	-	-	28.5	29.0	26.5	24.1	23.7	23.0	MT
PL	-	8.3	5.7	9.2	10.3	11.7	12.3	36.8	PL
RO	21.3	37.0	38.3	34.2	35.1	24.5	22.5	21.0	RO
SK	-	17.7	17.5	23.8	20.9	23.0	20.2	18.5	SK
SI	-	33.4	39.6	40.1	36.5	36.4	35.1	35.4	SI
TR	23.7	22.9	18.1	19.7	20.2	17.8	16.4	21.0	TR

TCISP

International trade in services other than transport and travel, cover rates. %

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	92.4	96.8	84.2	95.9	117.0	100.8	112.1	117.6	BG
CY	-	-	424.8	404.9	424.3	531.6	530.1	508.0	CY
CZ	78.5	75.5	97.5	106.4	92.1	76.3	65.7	72.0	CZ
EE	56.3	48.5	79.0	82.5	70.0	67.6	72.6	80.9	EE
HU	93.3	90.9	98.1	104.5	84.0	68.2	64.3	76.4	HU
LV	205.9	29.7	59.6	104.5	91.9	71.5	86.9	100.3	LV
LT	12.9	35.4	121.2	110.4	88.4	69.5	61.2	86.0	LT
MT	-	-	74.8	103.2	103.1	90.9	89.9	83.1	MT
PL	-	89.1	107.4	94.3	98.4	87.7	60.3	54.8	PL
RO	82.3	68.6	83.6	78.3	59.2	58.1	71.2	80.3	RO
SK	-	99.6	94.1	65.2	67.3	76.6	65.9	76.1	SK
SI	-	114.6	99.6	84.2	74.4	70.3	68.8	75.2	SI
TR	299.5	267.9	293.9	165.3	207.3	236.6	160.4	240.7	TR

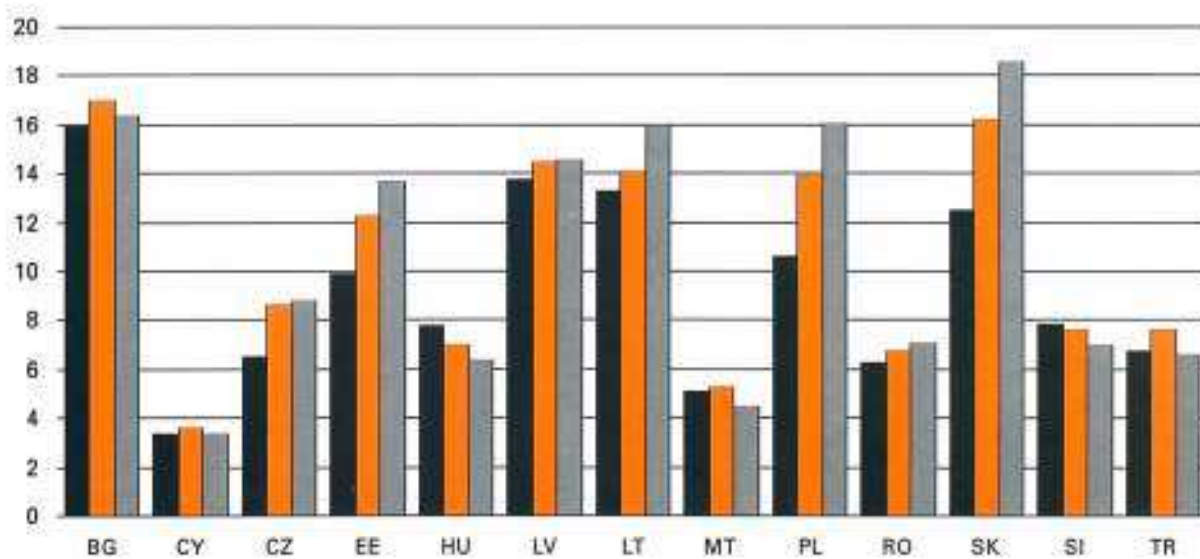
TCISP

Unemployment rate (labour force survey), % of labour force

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	14.7	13.7	15.0	16.0	17.0	16.4	BG
CY	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4 *	CY
CZ	4.0	3.9	4.8	6.5	8.7	8.8	CZ
EE	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	12.3	13.7	EE
HU	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	6.4	HU
LV	18.9	18.3	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.6	LV
LT	17.1	16.4	14.1	13.3	14.1	16.0	LT
MT	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.5	MT
PL	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.6	13.9	16.1	PL
RO	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1 *	RO
SK	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.6	SK
SI	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.0	SI
TR	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.6	6.6	TR

BG: 2000: December; CY, MT: derived from registered unemployed, observing ILO methodology; LV: November of each year; LT: 1995-99, in % of total population aged 14+ (from 2000 — aged 15+).

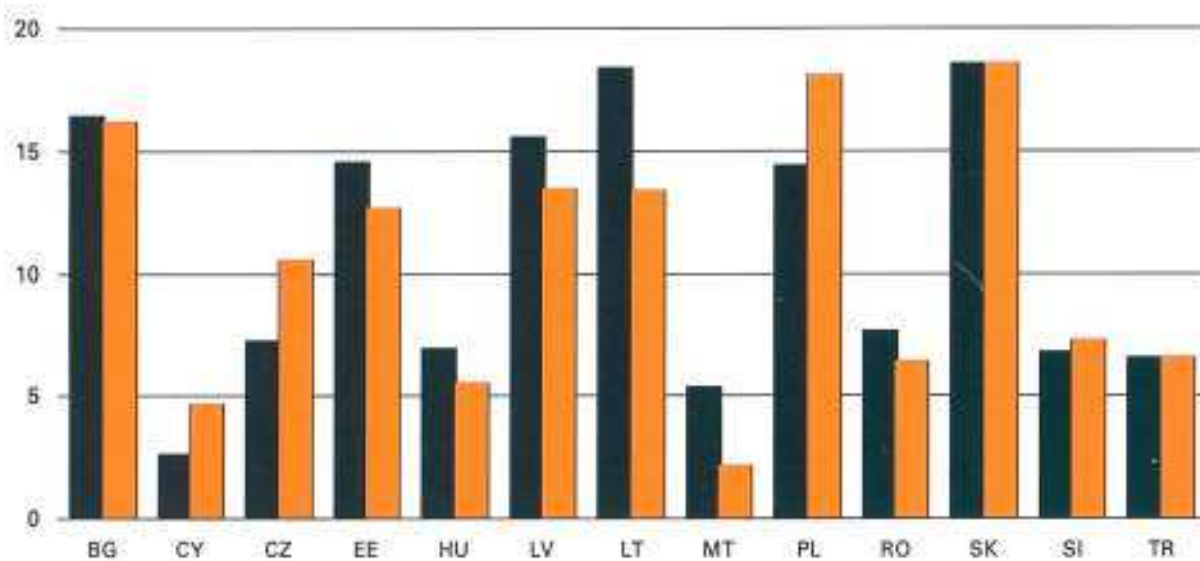
Unemployment rate (labour force survey), % of labour force



Black: 1998; colour: 1999; grey: 2000.

BG: 2000: December; CY, MT: derived from registered unemployed, observing ILO methodology; LV: November of each year; LT: 1995-99, in % of total population aged 14+ (from 2000 — aged 15+).

Unemployment rate by sex, % of labour force (labour force survey), 2000

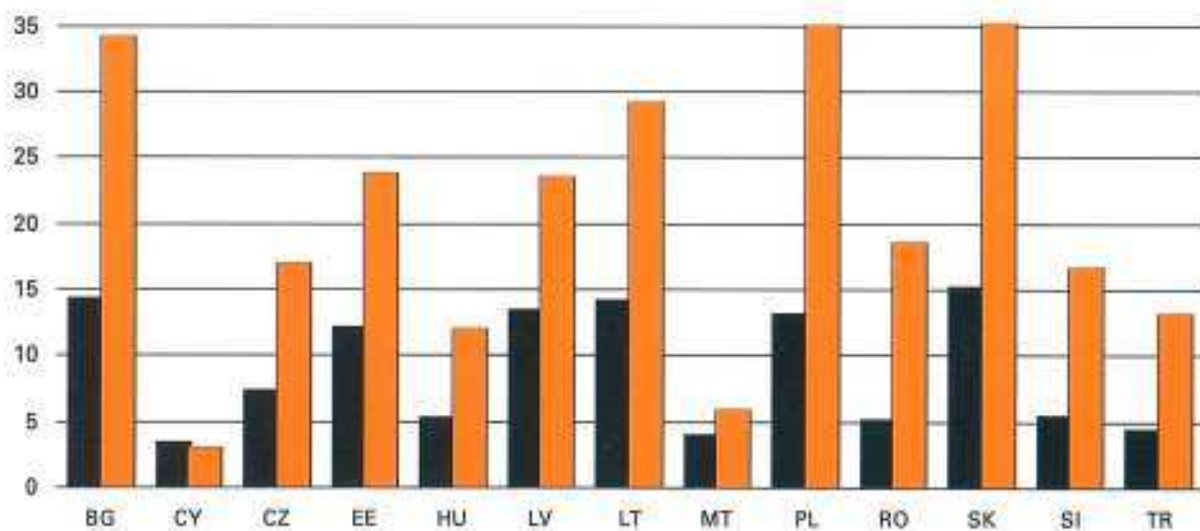


Black: men; colour: women.

BG: December; CY, MT: derived from registered unemployed, observing ILO methodology; LV: November.

BK1GE

Unemployment rate by age group, % of labour force (labour force survey), 2000



Black: persons ≥ 25 years; colour: persons < 25 years.

BG: December; CY, MT: derived from registered unemployed, observing ILO methodology; LV: November.

BV5AE

Figures on gross earnings and labour costs are increasingly being collected in the candidate countries using the Community recommendations.

- Gross earnings cover remuneration in cash paid directly to the employee, before tax deductions and social security contributions are made by the employer.
- The term 'labour costs' is taken to mean expenditure necessarily incurred by employers in order

to employ workers. These costs can be subdivided into 'direct' and 'indirect' costs. Direct costs cover all earnings including earnings in kind. Indirect costs are very largely accounted for by social contributions, whether statutory, conventional or voluntary.

The tables and graphs presented here for the candidate countries are comparable with those for the EU Member States, featured in Chapter 3 'Economy and finance', section 'Wages and labour costs'.

*Average gross monthly earnings of all employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). ECU/EUR*

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	:	67	76	100	110	127	BG
CY	1 104	1 152	1 181	1 240	1 342	:	CY
CZ	243	289	309	339	359	400*	CZ
EE	171	209	242	276	291	:	EE
HU	240	248	277	289	318	348	HU
LV	139	153	198	221	226	271	LV
LT	116	133	190	233	251	299	LT
MT	638	689	759	764	836	:	MT
PL	245	287	323	346	442	:	PL
RO	110	117	111	136	120	146	RO
SK	:	231	269	280	271	286	SK
SI	704	728	768	823	809	:	SI
TR	321	324	382	407*	:	:	TR

TR: only industry. CZ, SI: Sections A to O of NACE Rev. 1. LT, PL, SI: only full-time employees.

Average gross monthly earnings of employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). Men. ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	:	76	85	113	121	142	BG
CY	7	7	9	8	8	:	CY
CZ	:	355	394	422	437	485*	CZ
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	EE
HU	265	276	310	314	350	:	HU
LV	:	154	199	220	240	293	LV
LT	128	145	210	257	271	327	LT
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
PL	267	314	349	370	473	:	PL
RO	136	150	146	159	135	165	RO
SK	:	290	330	322	304	319	SK
SI	757	780	823	871	842	:	SI
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	TR

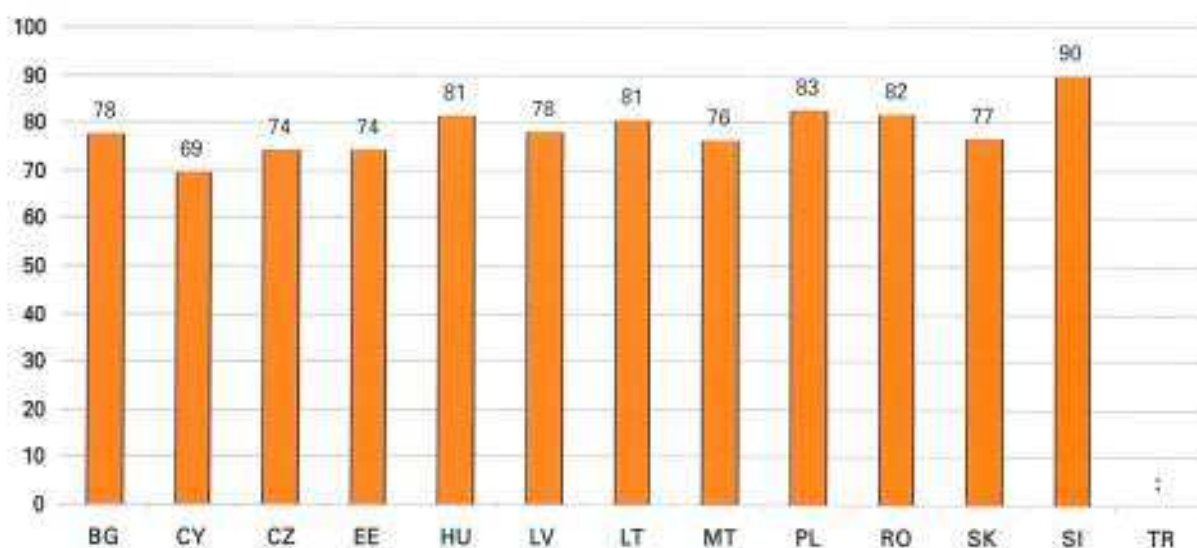
CY: hourly earnings. CY, CZ, LT, PL, RO: only full-time employees.

Average gross monthly earnings of employees in industry and services
(Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1). Women. ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	:	56	63	83	94	106	BG
CY	4	5	5	6	6	:	CY
CZ	:	274	270	304	325	355	CZ
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	EE
HU	213	218	241	255	284	:	HU
LV	:	121	159	177	186	225	LV
LT	98	117	165	201	220	264	LT
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
PL	208	244	280	308	391	:	PL
RO	106	116	108	123	111	131	RO
SK	:	223	239	249	234	235	SK
SI	630	653	690	752	760	:	SI
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	TR

CY: hourly earnings. CY, CZ, LT, PL, RO: only full-time employees.

Earnings of women as % of men's in industry and services.
Sections C to K of NACE Rev. 1. 1999



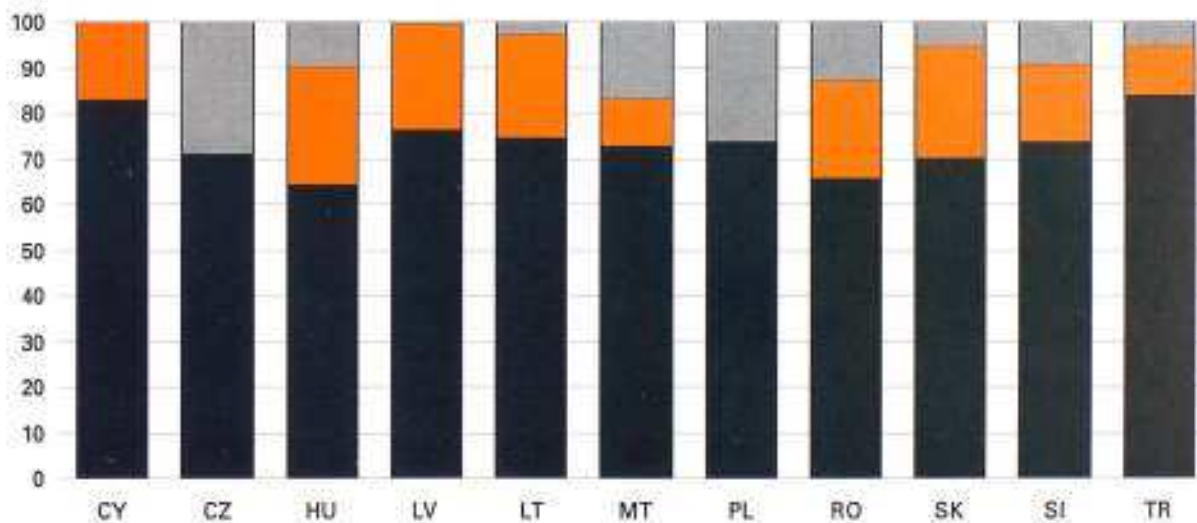
CZ: full-time employees, Section A to O of NACE Rev. 1. EE: hourly earnings, all activities. LV: bonuses included. RO: only for non-agricultural sector; bonuses included. SI: all activities. EE: 1998.

Hourly labour costs in industry: All employees, ECU/EUR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	†	†	†	†	†	1.4	BG
CY	6.9	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.2	†	CY
CZ	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	†	CZ
EE	1.6	1.9	†	†	†	†	EE
HU	†	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.7	HU
LV	†	†	1.8	2.0	†	†	LV
LT	†	1.4	†	†	†	†	LT
MT	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.4	†	MT
PL	†	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.3	PL
RO	157.4	163.1	158.1	197.8	183.5	219.3	RO
SK	†	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.0	SK
SI	6.6	6.7*	7.1*	7.6*	7.9*	†	SI
TR	†	†	†	†	†	†	TR

RO: monthly labour cost.

Structure of labour costs as % of total costs: Industry, 1999. All employees



Black: direct cost; orange: social security; grey: other costs.

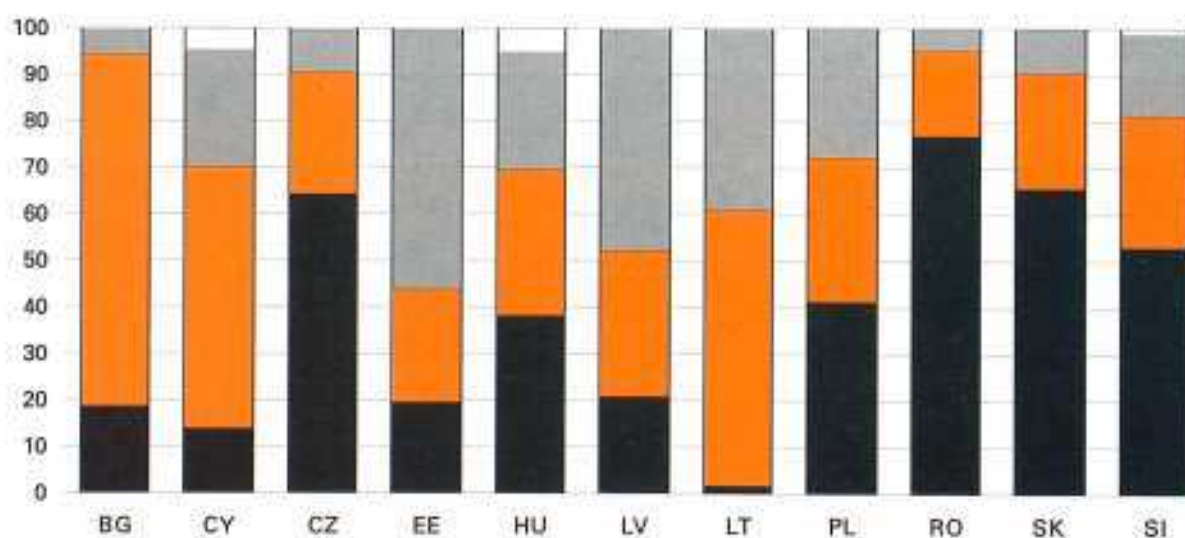
LV: 1998; LT: 1996; TR: 1997.

Research and development expenditure as % of GDP, All sectors

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
BG	2.38	1.53	1.64	1.18	0.88	0.62	0.52	0.52	0.59	BG
CY	:	0.18	0.38	:	:	:	:	:	0.23	CY
CZ	2.19	1.12	1.83	1.95	1.25	1.15	:	1.16	1.27	CZ
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.62	EE
HU	1.60	1.07	1.05	0.98	0.89	0.74	0.66	0.73	0.68	HU
LV	:	:	0.58	0.48	0.42	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.45	LV
LT	:	:	:	:	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.57	LT
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
PL	0.96	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.77	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.73	PL
RO	:	:	:	0.91	0.77	0.80	0.71	0.58	0.50	RO
SK	:	:	:	:	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.18	0.86	SK
SI	1.80	1.04	1.91	1.60	1.77	1.71	1.44	1.42	:	SI
TR	:	:	:	:	0.36	0.38	0.45	0.49	:	TR

CZ: data for 1990 are estimated, 1991-94 data include non-R & D activities. HU: 1990-95 data are not in line with the Frascati Manual. LT: 1990-95 data are not in line with the Frascati Manual. RO: 1991-94 data include only current expenditure. SI: from 1991 onwards, R & D expenditure is reported in total, 1990-93 data are not in line with the Frascati Manual, 1993-95 data overestimated.

Distribution of research and development expenditure by sectors of economy, 1998. %



Black: business enterprise sector; orange: government sector; grey: higher education sector; white: private non-profit-making sector.

Hungarian private non-profit-making sector: Eurostat estimate.

Industrial production volume indices. Previous year = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	100.0	105.1	90.0	92.1	90.7	105.8 *	BG
CY	101.5	96.6	99.8	102.6	102.1	104.5	CY
CZ	109.2	102.0	104.5	101.6	96.9	105.1	CZ
EE	101.9	102.9	114.6	104.1	96.6	113.1 *	EE
HU	104.6	103.4	111.1	112.5	110.6	118.3	HU
LV	96.1	105.5	113.8	101.1	94.6	101.2 *	LV
LT	105.1	105.0	103.3	108.2	88.8	107.0	LT
MT	110.9	95.3	98.5	110.5	:	:	MT
PL	110.2	108.3	111.5	103.5	103.6	106.8	PL
RO	109.4	106.3	92.8	86.7	97.8	108.2 *	RO
SK	108.3	102.5	102.7	103.6	97.0	109.3	SK
SI	102.0	101.0	101.0	103.7	99.5	105.2	SI
TR	114.3	107.6	111.5	101.3	96.2	106.1	TR

LV: index of industrial production volume indices. SK: 1995-98; calculated from gross production; 1999-2000: IPI.

Gross agricultural production volume indices. Previous year = 100

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	116.0	88.7	112.4	100.7 *	99.4 *	90.9 *	BG
CY	116.0	99.6	88.3	109.4	107.4	93.0	CY
CZ	105.0	98.6	94.9	100.7	100.6	95.5	CZ
EE	100.2	93.7	98.5	95.0	91.8	98.3	EE
HU	102.6	106.3	96.2	97.9	103.9	96.5	HU
LV	93.0	94.3	102.0	90.1	90.5	103.9	LV
LT	108.0	112.6	108.6	94.8	85.5	105.4	LT
MT	107.0	108.5	111.0	101.3	:	:	MT
PL	110.2	100.7	99.8	105.9	94.8	94.3	PL
RO	104.5	101.3	103.4	92.5	105.2	85.8 *	RO
SK	102.3	102.0	99.0	94.1	97.5	86.4 *	SK
SI	99.9	100.7	99.0	102.0	97.4	102.4 *	SI
TR	:	107.0	97.7	110.6	94.7	:	TR

CY, EE: in 1995 prices. HU: until 1996, in 1991 prices; from 1997, in 1995 prices. LV, LT, MT, TR: in 1993 prices.

Areas (1 000 ha)

	Utilised agricultural area					Arable land					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	6 164	6 203	6 203	5 696	5 582	4 203	4 298	4 287	3 431	3 400	BG
CY	136	133	134	-	-	93	90	92	-	-	CY
CZ	4 279	4 280	4 272	4 283	4 282	3 098	3 091	3 090	3 107	3 090	CZ
EE	1 005	1 024	457	1 001	-	884	889	445	861	865	EE
HU	6 184	6 195	6 193	6 186	5 854	4 713	4 711	4 710	4 708	4 500	HU
LV	2 541	2 521	2 508	2 488	-	1 713	-	1 800	1 841	1 816	LV
LT	3 504	3 502	3 497	3 496	3 489	2 940	2 944	2 945	2 936	2 933	LT
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	MT
PL	18 275	18 266	18 229	18 222	18 220	14 087	14 059	14 114	14 134	14 063	PL
RO	14 787	14 787	14 784	-	14 811	9 336	9 352	9 333	-	9 366	RO
SK	2 446	2 444	2 445	2 444	2 444	1 479	1 476	1 472	1 469	1 461	SK
SI	524	494	491	-	-	191	173	172	171	-	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

7C1SR

7C2SR

Crop production (1 000 t)

	Total wheat		Total barley		Total potatoes		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	
BG	3 155	3 406	626	637	261	206	BG
CY	14	10	113	37	162	120	CY
CZ	4 028	4 084	2 137	1 629	1 407	1 476	CZ
EE	88	151	186	231	404	450	EE
HU	2 638	3 709	1 042	905	1 199	768	HU
LV	352	427	233	261	796	747	LV
LT	871	1 238	742	860	1 708	1 792	LT
MT	9	10	1	2	22	30	MT
PL	9 051	9 537	3 401	2 783	19 927	24 232	PL
RO	4 661	5 182	1 019	867	3 957	3 470	RO
SK	1 187	1 254	724	397	384	419	SK
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

7C3SR

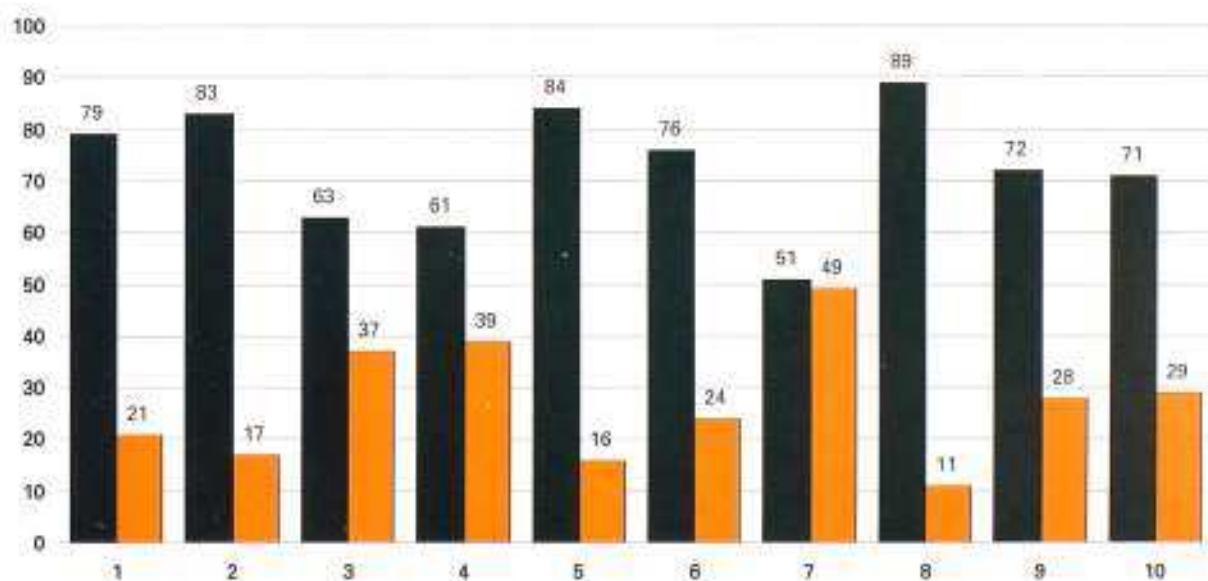
Production of fruit and vegetables

Apples (including cider apples) (1 000 t)

Tomatoes (1 000 t)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	204	161	129	-	-	324	227	490	-	-	BG
CY	10	10	11	12	13	36	34	38	40	34	CY
CZ	251	291	283	264	339	28	23	30	34	31	CZ
EE	9	20	9	11	-	3	3	2	2	1	EE
HU	557	500	482	445	695	263	220	330	301	203	HU
LV	16	86	14	34	35	1	0	1	0	0	LV
LT	81	354	110	109	102	8	10	9	7	5	LT
MT	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	22	22	21	MT
PL	1 952	2 098	1 687	1 604	1 450	231	219	356	333	311	PL
RO	660	664	365	315	490	689	463	678	709	629	RO
SK	79	80	83	21	30	71	84	72	70	73	SK
SI	73	55	68	98	128	14	-	-	-	2	SI
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR

Compared production 1999, EU-15/candidate countries, %



Black: EU-15; colour: aggregate of candidate countries (except TR). 1. Wheat; 2. Barley; 3. Maize; 4. Potatoes; 5. Sugar beet; 6. Apples; 7. Plums; 8. Tomatoes; 9. Carrots; 10. Onions.

Index of producer prices of agricultural products, 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	:	:	:	:	109.5	100.0	121.7	105.1	89.3	80.2	81.9	BG
CY	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.9	100.1	99.1	:	:	CY
CZ	197.2	122.8	118.8	105.3	101.4	100.0	99.6	94.5	87.3	75.5	79.3	CZ
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	EE
HU	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	108.2	100.0	90.0	83.8	93.6	HU
LV	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	95.9	84.3	75.3	62.4	65.2	LV
LT	:	:	192.3	140.4	93.4	100.0	96.2	83.4	74.2	68.3	63.9	LT
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.5	78.4	MT
PL	122.6	93.0	101.8	98.1	101.3	100.0	101.8	97.3	85.7	75.6	79.9	PL
RO	:	:	:	45.4	52.1	100.0	99.8	92.0	80.2	63.9	64.8	RO
SK	186.6	120.8	117.1	108.9	106.4	100.0	99.6	99.2	92.7	82.3	:	SK
SI	114.2	110.6	112.9	101.4	100.3	100.0	102.3	102.5	95.3	89.4	87.3	SI
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	TR

BR2AA

Further reading:

Statistics in Focus — Theme 5

- No 5 Agricultural price trends in the candidate countries in 1999
- No 16 Preliminary economic accounts for agriculture in 12 candidate countries 1998-1999

Indices of purchase prices of goods and services currently consumed in agriculture, 1995 = 100

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	BG
CY	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	101.7	105.4	99.8	:	:	CY
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	CZ
EE	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	103.9	107.9	112.7	100.2	104.0	EE
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	HU
LV	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	108.7	113.4	110.6	110.8	110.5	LV
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	LT
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MT
PL	102.8	112.3	109.8	109.9	103.7	100.0	99.3	99.6	99.1	101.9	:	PL
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	RO
SK	:	:	:	:	93.3	100.0	98.6	105.0	101.6	94.8	:	SK
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	SI
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	TR

BR2BB

Total catches of fishery products: 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 335	6 529	6 843	6 622	6 955	7 389	6 817	6 912	6 835	6 390	:	EU-15
BG	49	50	24	14	6	8	9	11	19	11	:	BG
CY	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	16	19	5	:	CY
CZ	:	1	:	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	:	CZ
EE	368	350	131	147	124	133	110	128	124	115	110	EE
HU	16	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	:	HU
LV	465	417	157	143	139	150	143	106	103	125	84	LV
LT	346	470	185	117	49	57	89	44	67	34	:	LT
MT	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	1	1	1	1	MT
PL	450	430	478	406	440	429	344	357	242	240	:	PL
RO	93	95	71	14	22	49	18	8	9	8	7	RO
SK	:	1	:	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	:	SK
SI	:	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	SI
TR	379	357	447	549	590	634	528	459	488	575	1	TR

Total aquaculture production: 1 000 t live weight

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	944	946	917	919	1 042	1 115	1 171	1 193	1 335	1 373	:	EU-15
BG	8	8	8	8	6	5	5	5	4	8	:	BG
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	:	CY
CZ	:	:	:	20	19	19	18	18	17	19	:	CZ
EE	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	EE
HU	18	14	14	9	10	9	8	9	10	12	:	HU
LV	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	LV
LT	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	:	LT
MT	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	MT
PL	26	30	30	19	25	25	28	29	30	34	:	PL
RO	35	30	25	21	20	20	14	11	10	9	10	RO
SK	:	:	:	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	:	SK
SI	:	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SI
TR	6	8	9	12	16	22	33	45	57	63	:	TR

Number of personal computers: 1,000s

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	56 210	64 755	73 550	84 725	93 200	107 830	EU-15
BG	160	170	180	200	220	361	BG
CY	30	50	70	90	130	-	CY
CZ	550	700	850	1 000	1 200	1 342	CZ
EE	10	15	22	165	195	-	EE
HU	400	450	500	660	750	870	HU
LV	20	50	100	150	200	-	LV
LT	24	95	123	201	220	-	LT
MT	30	40	50	60	70	80	MT
PL	1 100	1 200	1 400	1 900	2 400	2 670	PL
RO	120	170	200	480	600	713	RO
SK	220	250	300	350	400	-	SK
SI	200	250	375	420	500	548	SI
TR	920	1 100	1 300	1 700	2 200	2 500	TR

Source: International Telecommunication Union; BPO (<http://euro4.eu.int/ISPC/ces/default.htm>)

Personal computers per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	15.1	17.4	19.7	22.5	24.8	28.6	EU-15
BG	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.7	4.4	BG
CY	4.1	6.7	9.3	12.1	17.3	-	CY
CZ	5.3	6.8	8.2	9.7	10.7	13.0	CZ
EE	0.7	1.0	1.5	11.3	13.5	-	EE
HU	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.5	7.4	8.6	HU
LV	0.8	2.0	4.1	6.1	8.2	-	LV
LT	0.6	2.6	3.3	5.4	5.9	-	LT
MT	8.1	10.6	13.2	15.9	18.5	21.1	MT
PL	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.9	6.2	6.9	PL
RO	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.7	3.2	RO
SK	4.1	4.7	5.6	6.5	7.4	-	SK
SI	10.1	12.6	18.9	21.2	25.3	27.7	SI
TR	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.7	TR

Personal computers per 100 inhabitants, 1999



Number of Internet hosts, 1 000s

Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1 893,8	3 062,9	4 652,1	6 417,2	8 488,7	10 907,0	0,5	0,8	1,2	1,7	2,3	2,9	EU-15
BG	1,1	1,1	6,8	10,1	16,8	18,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	BG
CY	0,4	1,5	1,0	5,5	6,2	8,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,8	1,2	CY
CZ	21,9	40,8	56,9	86,5	122,1	159,3	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,2	1,6	CZ
EE	3,6	8,0	19,8	24,2	30,1	40,9	0,2	0,5	1,1	1,7	2,1	2,8	EE
HU	16,0	30,0	68,0	96,0	119,6	104,4	0,2	0,3	0,7	0,9	1,2	1,0	HU
LV	1,3	5,8	7,1	14,3	18,9	19,9	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,8	LV
LT	0,5	1,7	4,0	9,8	14,2	17,8	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,4	LT
MT	0,1	0,5	0,8	1,8	6,0	6,6	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,5	1,6	1,7	MT
PL	23,0	53,0	88,0	131,0	171,2	139,8	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,9	PL
RO	1,7	7,8	13,6	23,5	36,2	41,5	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	RO
SK	2,9	7,9	14,5	22,1	28,2	37,9	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	SK
SI	5,6	13,8	19,5	22,9	23,6	21,9	0,3	0,3	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,1	SI
TR	5,5	17,5	35,0	48,9	78,9	69,9	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	TR

Source: International Telecommunication Union; ISPO (<http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/eng/default.htm>).

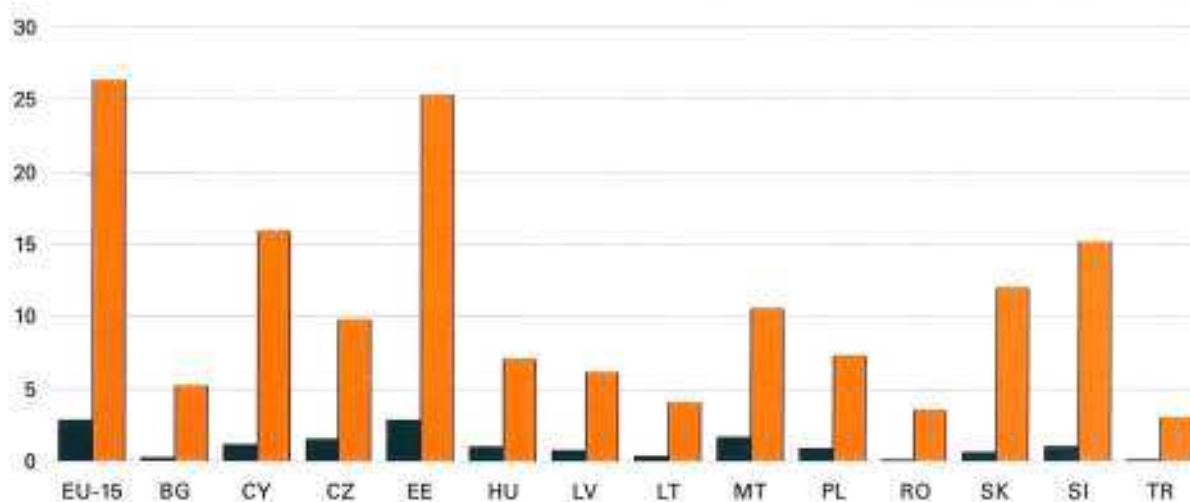
Number of Internet users, 1 000s

Internet users per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	6 712	12 418	19 450	36 935	56 932	99 090	1,8	3,3	5,2	9,9	15,2	26,3	EU-15
BG	10	60	100	150	235	430	0,1	0,7	1,2	1,8	2,9	5,2	BG
CY	3	5	31	68	88	120	0,4	0,7	4,4	9,1	11,7	16,0	CY
CZ	150	200	300	400	700	1 000	1,5	1,9	2,9	3,9	6,0	9,7	CZ
EE	40	50	80	150	200	366	2,8	3,5	5,5	10,3	13,8	25,3	EE
HU	70	100	200	400	600	715	0,7	1,0	2,0	3,9	5,9	7,1	HU
LV	1	20	50	80	105	150	1	0,8	2,0	3,3	4,3	6,1	LV
LT	1	10	35	70	103	150+	1	0,3	0,9	1,9	2,8	4,1	LT
MT	1	4	15	25	30	60	0,2	1,1	4,0	6,6	7,9	10,6	MT
PL	250	500	800	1 581	1 100	2 800	0,6	1,3	2,1	4,1	5,4	7,2	PL
RO	17	50	100	500	600	800	0,1	0,2	0,4	2,2	2,7	3,6	RO
SK	28	100	190	500	600	650	0,5	1,9	3,5	9,3	11,1	12,1	SK
SI	57	100	150	200	250	300	2,9	5,1	7,6	10,1	12,6	15,2	SI
TR	50	120	300	450	1 500	2 000	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,7	2,2	3,0	TR

Source: International Telecommunication Union; ISPO (<http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/eng/default.htm>).

Internet hosts and Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 2000



Black: Internet hosts; colour: Internet users.

BL1AA

BL2BB

ZH1KA

ZH2KA

BL3CC

Number of mobile phone subscribers, 1 000s

Mobile phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	21 160	33 476	52 663	90 145	146 579	235 745	5,7	9,0	14,1	24,1	39,1	62,6	EU-15
BG	21	37	70	127	350	738	0,2	0,3	0,8	1,5	4,3	8,9	BG
CY	64	71	92	116	148	218	6,1	9,6	12,4	15,6	19,7	29,3	CY
CZ	69	200	526	965	1 945	4 346	0,5	1,9	5,1	9,4	18,9	42,2	CZ
EE	30	70	144	247	387	557	2,0	4,7	9,9	17,0	26,8	38,3	EE
HU	265	473	706	1 070	1 628	3 000	2,6	4,6	6,9	10,6	16,1	29,6	HU
LV	15	29	77	167	274	401	0,6	1,1	3,1	6,8	11,2	16,3	LV
LT	15	51	165	268	332	524	0,4	1,4	4,5	7,3	9,0	14,1	LT
MT	11	13	18	23	38	114	2,9	3,4	4,7	6,0	9,9	30,4	MT
PL	75	217	812	1 928	3 956	6 747	0,2	0,6	2,1	5,0	10,2	17,5	PL
RO	9	17	201	643	1 600	2 499	0,0	0,1	0,9	2,9	6,2	11,1	RO
SK	12	29	200	465	918	1 294	0,2	0,5	3,7	8,6	17,0	24,0	SK
SI	27	41	94	162	614	1 086	1,4	2,1	4,7	8,1	31,0	54,7	SI
TR	437	806	1 610	3 506	8 090	16 133	0,7	1,3	2,6	5,3	11,7	23,7	TR

Source: International Telecommunication Union; ISPO (<http://europu.eu.int/ISPO/eis/default.htm>).

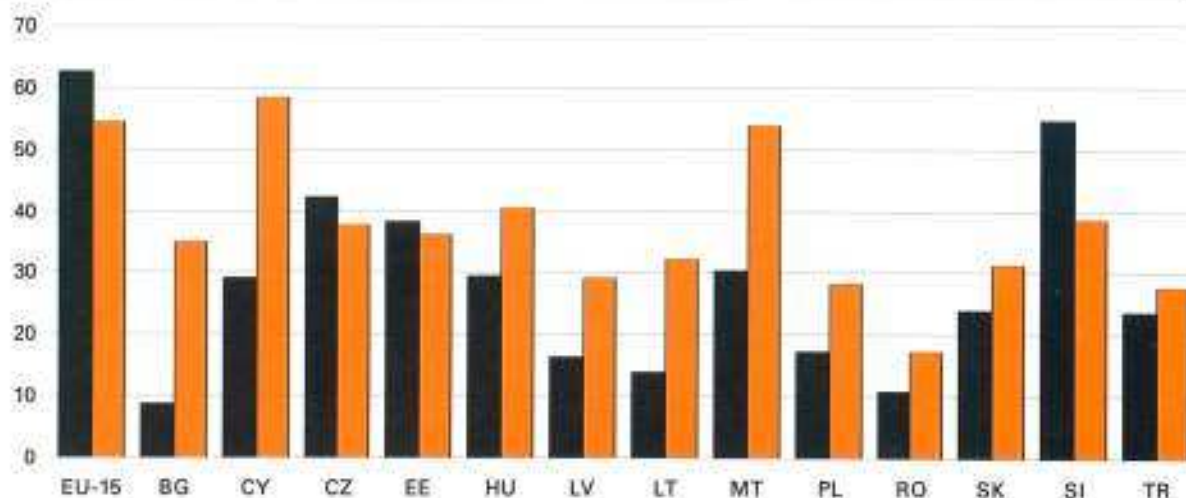
Number of main telephone lines, 1 000s

Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	182 568	188 297	193 339	197 872	201 051	204 883	49,1	50,5	51,7	52,8	53,6	54,4	EU-15
BG	2 563	2 647	2 681	2 742	2 833	2 882	30,4	31,6	32,1	33,1	34,4	35,0	BG
CY	347	366	386	405	424	440	47,6	49,8	52,1	54,2	56,4	58,6	CY
CZ	2 444	2 817	3 280	3 743	3 806	3 872	23,7	27,3	31,8	36,3	37,0	37,8	CZ
EE	412	439	469	499	510	523	27,6	29,7	32,0	34,3	35,3	36,3	EE
HU	2 157	2 651	3 095	3 423	4 109	4 100	21,1	26,0	30,4	33,8	40,7	40,6	HU
LV	705	739	748	743	732	715	27,9	29,5	30,2	30,2	30,0	29,3	LV
LT	941	993	1 048	1 110	1 161	1 188	25,3	26,8	28,3	30,0	31,4	32,1	LT
MT	171	181	187	192	198	204	46,2	48,7	50,0	50,9	52,3	53,9	MT
PL	5 728	6 532	7 510	8 812	10 068	10 946	14,8	16,9	19,4	22,8	26,0	28,3	PL
RO	2 968	3 176	3 456	3 649	3 743	3 899	13,1	14,0	15,3	16,2	16,6	17,3	RO
SK	1 118	1 246	1 392	1 539	1 655	1 698	20,9	23,2	25,9	28,6	30,7	31,5	SK
SI	615	665	710	728	759	765	30,9	33,3	36,4	38,1	38,4	38,7	SI
TR	13 228	14 286	15 744	16 960	18 054	18 395	21,2	22,4	25,0	25,4	26,5	27,6	TR

Source: International Telecommunication Union; ISPO (<http://europu.eu.int/ISPO/eis/default.htm>).

Mobile phone subscribers and main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants



Black: mobile phone subscribers; colour: main telephone lines.

Tourist accommodation: hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	189 389	189 577	186 852	186 484	198 484	192 920	EU-15
BG	526	523	677	511	-	-	BG
CY	537	174	569	580	580	-	CY
CZ	1 387	2 737	3 509	1 669	3 614	3 690	CZ
EE	160	174	200	237	329	350	EE
HU	1 501	1 687	1 739	1 817	1 851	1 920	HU
LV	135	151	152	165	150	166	LV
LT	143	171	182	201	321	227	LT
MT	280	357	263	251	248	-	MT
PL	1 068	1 247	1 397	1 576	1 535	-	PL
RO	2 294	2 362	2 446	2 535	2 560	-	RO
SK	647	678	397	543	570	582	SK
SI	307	398	404	602	398	448	SI
TR	1 769	5 841	1 914	1 935	1 863	-	TR

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 1 000s

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1 607 328	1 607 173	1 638 682	1 672 552	1 803 154	1 935 789	EU-15
BG	9 987	9 678	8 501	8 635	-	-	BG
CY	14 527	13 168	13 672	15 000	-	-	CY
CZ	24 508	36 278	41 349	44 054	38 747	38 814	CZ
EE	933	985	1 168	1 339	1 484	1 712	EE
HU	16 093	17 094	17 114	17 650	17 993	20 430	HU
LV	1 403	1 344	1 506	1 441	1 434	1 484	LV
LT	2 085	1 778	1 784	2 061	1 937	1 575	LT
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	MT
PL	37 509	35 362	101 820	56 344	66 098	-	PL
RO	24 115	21 837	19 612	19 181	17 670	17 647	RO
SK	6 402	8 592	8 221	10 329	10 862	10 664	SK
SI	5 681	5 651	6 181	6 095	5 870	6 509	SI
TR	27 180	35 851	49 165	44 251	31 362	-	TR

CY, EE, TR: only hotels; PL: 1995, 1996 excluding hotels.

Total length of motorways in km

Total length of railway lines in km

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	47 291	48 549	49 689	51 316		156 484	154 261	153 270	152 723		EU-15
BG	314	314	319	314		4 293	4 292	4 290	4 290		BG
CY	194	199	204	216							CY
CZ	423	485	499	499		9 435	9 430	9 430	9 444		CZ
EE	66	68	74	87		1 020	1 036	968	968		EE
HU	365	381	448	448		7 619	7 593	7 642	7 642		HU
LV	-	-	-	-		2 452	2 453	2 453	2 453		LV
LT	404	410	457	457		1 997	1 997	1 997	1 905		LT
MT	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		MT
PL	258	264	268	268		23 476	23 528	23 210	22 891		PL
RO	113	113	113	113		11 385	11 380	11 010	10 981		RO
SK	215	219	288	295		3 673	3 673	3 665	3 665		SK
SI	310	330	369	399		1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201		SI
TR	1 405	1 528	1 726	1 749		8 607	8 607	8 607	8 682		TR

Passenger cars, 1 000s

Passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants

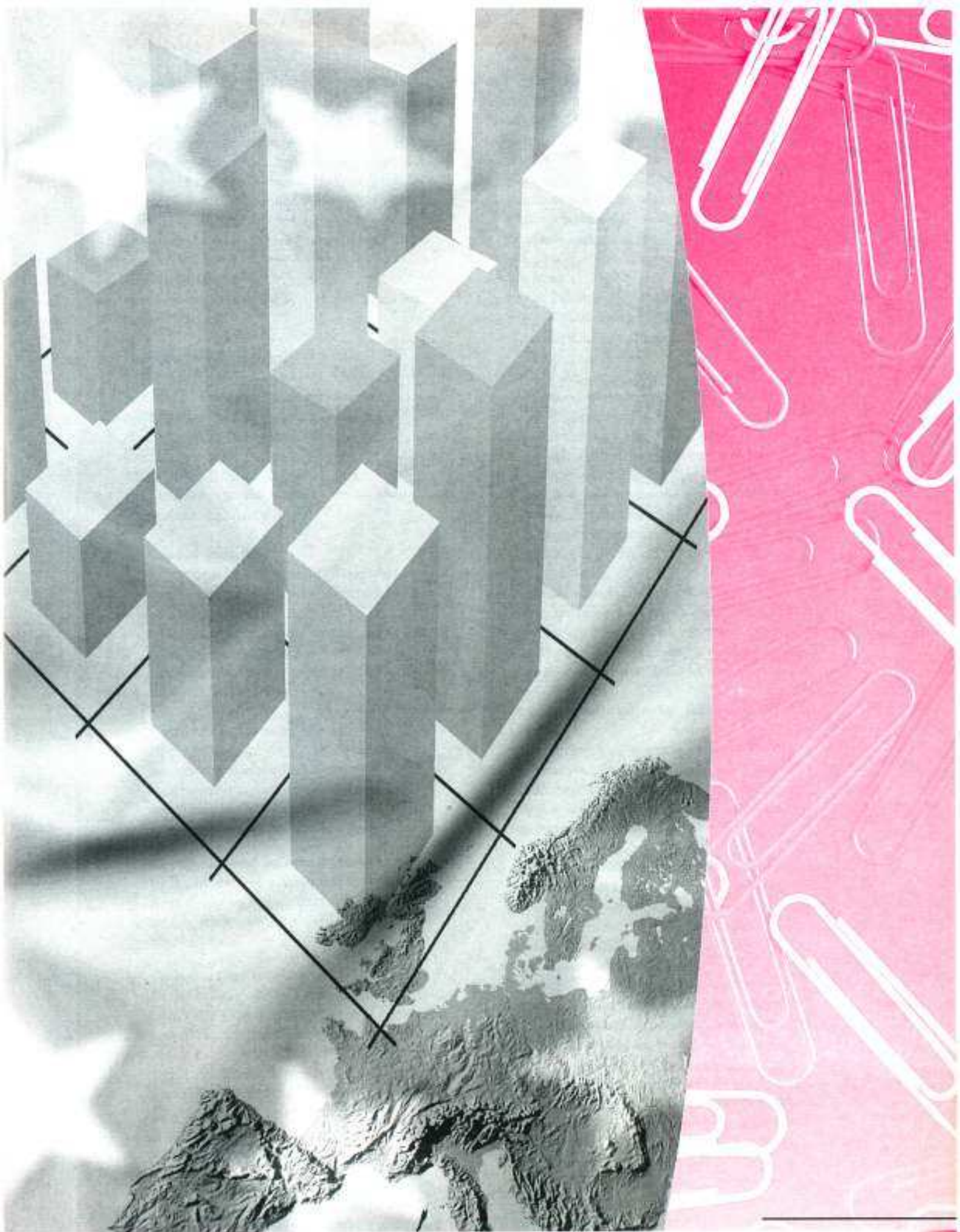
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	161 923	165 301	168 991	171 981		434	442	451	460		EU-15
BG	1 797	1 731	1 809	1 904		205	209	220	233		BG
CY	227	235	249	257		306	315	332	340		CY
CZ	1 192	1 392	1 491	1 440		310	329	339	335		CZ
EE	407	428	451	459		278	294	312	319		EE
HU	2 264	2 297	2 218	2 256		223	227	220	225		HU
LV	380	432	483	526		153	176	198	217		LV
LT	785	882	981	1 089		212	238	265	295		LT
MT	166	184	192	194		444	488	498	501		MT
PL	8 054	8 533	8 891	9 283		208	221	230	240		PL
RO	2 392	2 606	2 822	2 890		106	116	125	129		RO
SK	1 058	1 136	1 156	1 236		197	211	222	229		SK
SI	741	778	813	848		373	392	411	427		SI
TR	3 274	3 570	3 838	4 072		53	57	60	63		TR

Goods transport by road, Million tonne-km

Persons killed in road accidents

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
EU-15	1 148 651	1 200 780	1 254 018	1 318 209		43 529	45 604	42 687	42 122		EU-15
BG	27 305	26 505	27 514	19 164		1 014	915	1 003	1 041		BG
CY	-	-	-	-		128	115	111	113		CY
CZ	30 052	40 660	33 933	36 964		1 562	1 597	1 360	1 455		CZ
EE	1 897	2 723	3 791	3 975		213	280	284	232		EE
HU	14 325 *	14 856 *	18 178	18 225		1 251	1 249	1 239	1 180		HU
LV	2 200	2 920	3 365	3 541		550	525	627	604		LV
LT	3 694	3 878	4 247	5 740		667	725	829	748		LT
MT	-	-	-	-		19	18	17	6		MT
PL	55 461	62 580	68 450	60 292		6 359	7 310	7 080	6 730		PL
RO	19 807	31 750	15 258	13 456		2 845	2 863	2 778	2 505		RO
SK	15 850	35 350	17 914	18 516		616	788	819	647		SK
SI	1 549	1 596	1 712	1 646		389	357	309	334		SI
TR	135 781	139 389	152 210	150 974		5 428	5 125	6 083	5 723		TR

Persons killed within 30 days of the accident. For the countries that do not follow this definition, a correction factor has been applied.



Annexes

Aquaculture

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

Asylum-seekers

People awaiting a decision on applications for refugee status.

Balance of payments

In the balance-of-payments framework, the balances of the miscellaneous accounts (goods balance, services balance, etc.) are calculated as the difference between exports (credits) and imports (debits).

The balance is in surplus when exports are greater than imports, and the balance is in deficit when exports are less than imports.

— Capital transfers

In the balance-of-payments framework, capital transfers cover transfers of ownership of fixed assets, transfers of funds linked to, or conditional upon, acquisition or disposal of fixed assets or cancellation without any counterparts being received in return of liabilities by creditors.

— Communications services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers two main categories of international communications between residents and non-residents: telecommunications services and postal and courier services.

— Computer and information services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers computer data and news-related service transactions between residents and non-residents.

— Construction services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers work performed on construction projects and installations by employees of an enterprise in locations outside the economic territory of the enterprise. The work is generally performed for a short time period. Goods imported by the enterprise for use in the projects are included in the value of these services rather than under goods.

— Financial services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers financial intermediary and auxiliary services conducted between residents and non-residents.

— Government services, not included elsewhere

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item is a residual category covering all services associated with government sectors or international and regional organisations and not classified under other service sub-items (such as financial services, insurance services, communications services, etc.).

— Income

In the balance-of-payments framework, income contains two main items:

- compensation of employees that records wages, salaries and other benefits, in cash or in kind, earned by individuals for work performed for economic units whose place of residence is different from their own;
- investment income that covers income which resident entity derives from the ownership of external financial assets and income non-residents derive from their financial assets invested in the compiling economy. This includes interest and dividends on direct, portfolio and other investments.

— Insurance services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers the provision of various types of insurance to non-residents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa.

— Merchanting and other trade-related services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers commissions on goods and service transactions between: (i) resident merchants, commodity brokers, dealers and commission agents; and (ii) non-residents.

— Miscellaneous business, professional and technical services

In the balance-of-payments context, this item covers a large variety of services such as legal, accounting, management, consulting and public relations services, advertising and market research services, research and development services, architectural, engineering and other technical services, agricultural, mining and on-site processing services, etc.

— Operational leasing services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers resident/non-resident leasing and charters of ships, aircraft and transportation equipment without crew.

— Other business services

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item includes merchanting and other trade-related services, operational leasing services,

and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services.

— **Personal, cultural and recreational services**

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers audiovisual and related services and other cultural services provided by residents to non-residents and vice versa.

— **Royalties and licence fees**

In the balance-of-payments framework, this item covers the exchange of payments and receipts between residents and non-residents for the authorised use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced original prototypes.

Bonds

Securities issued by governments, companies, banks and other institutions. They are normally interest bearing and have a fixed redemption value on a given date.

Business services

These include technical services such as engineering, architecture and technical studies; computer services such as software design and database management; and other professional services such as legal, accounting, consultancy and management services.

Catch

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas. The production from aquaculture is excluded. Catch is normally expressed in live weight and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, the catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

Causes of death

Here, these are based on the underlying cause of death, as indicated in Section B of the death certificate. Causes of death are defined on the basis of the World Health Organisation's international classification of diseases, adopted by most countries. Although definitions are harmonised, the statistics may not be fully comparable as classifications may vary when the cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate and because of different notification procedures.

Central government

All administrative departments of the State and other central agencies whose responsibilities extend over the whole economic territory, except for the administration of the social security funds.

Compensation of employees

All payments in cash and kind by employers in remuneration for the work done by their employees during the relevant period. The payments cover gross wages and salaries, employers' actual social contributions and imputed social contributions.

Consumption of fixed capital

Value, at current replacement costs, of the reproducible fixed assets used up during an accounting period as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseeable obsolescence and a normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and depletion of natural resources are not included.

Convergence criteria

Convergence criteria for European monetary union are as follows:

— **Price stability**

Member States should have a price performance that is sustainable and an average rate of inflation, observed over the period of one year before the examination, that does not exceed by more than 1.5 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

— **Government budgetary position**

Member States are to avoid situations of 'excessive government deficits', that is to say that their ratio of planned or actual government deficit to GDP should be no more than 3 %, and that their ratio of (general) government debt to GDP should be no more than 60 %, unless the excess over the reference value is only exceptional or temporary or the ratios have declined substantially and continuously.

— **Exchange rates**

Member States should have respected the normal fluctuation margins of the ERM (exchange rate mechanism) without severe tensions for at least the two years before the examination. In particular, the Member State shall not have devalued its currency's bilateral central rate against any other Member State's currency on its own initiative over the same period.

— **Long-term interest rates**

Member States should have had an average nominal long-term interest rate over a period of one year before the examination that does

not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States in terms of price stability.

Cover rate

The cover rate is calculated by 'exports/imports'. It gives an indication of the weight of exports compared to imports. When the cover rate is greater than 100 with a selected partner, this indicates that the EU is a net exporter (exports are greater than imports) towards this country. On the contrary, a cover rate less than 100 indicates that the EU is a net importer from the country.

Crude death rate (CDR)

The crude death rate (CDR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates. The weighting factor is the age distribution of the population whose mortality experience is being observed. Comparing the CDR from two or more populations is a comparison of a combination of different age-specific death rates and different population structures not reflecting the 'real' mortality differences but including also the effect of the population structure on the total number of deaths and on the crude death rates.

Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.

Current taxes on income and wealth cover all compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied periodically by general government and by the rest of the world on the income and wealth of institutional units, and some periodic taxes which are assessed neither on the income nor the wealth.

Day-to-day money rate

This usually denotes the rate at which banks lend and borrow among themselves overnight on the interbank market. This rate is a good indicator of the general level of short-term market interest rates. The day-to-day money rate is influenced, among other factors, by the level of central bank interest rates.

Death rate

Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants.

Deaths in road accidents

People killed outright or who died within 30 days as a result of the accident; this is calculated as a standard death rate (SDR).

Distributive trades

Wholesale businesses, sales agents, retail trade and repair of consumer goods and vehicles.

Dwelling

A room or a suite of rooms and its accessories, lobbies and corridors in a permanent building or structurally-separated part thereof which, by the

way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by one private household all the year. A dwelling is either a one-family dwelling in a house or an apartment in a block of flats.

Earnings, gross

Remuneration in cash paid directly and regularly by the employer at the time of each wage payment, before tax deductions and social security contributions.

Earnings, net

Calculated from gross earnings after deduction of social security contributions and taxes payable by employees and, where appropriate, after addition of family allowances.

Economic territory

The economic territory of a country consists of the geographical territory administered by a government; within the territory, people, goods and capital circulate freely.

Ecu

The former European currency unit may be considered as the cornerstone of the European Monetary System. It was composed of a basket of currencies (see below). In addition to its official use in the EMS, a private market for the ecu developed, allowing its use in monetary transactions and for denominating financial instruments including bonds. The ecu was replaced by the euro, the new European single currency, on 1 January 1999 at a ratio of 1:1.

Ecu basket

It was defined by specific amounts of 12 currencies of the Member States of the EU. At its inception on 13 March 1979, the ecu was made up of a basket of fixed amounts of the then nine currencies, which was identical at the outset to the European unit of account (EUA). The currency composition of the ecu basket was frozen from November 1993 until the euro was introduced in January 1999. The currencies of Austria, Finland and Sweden did not take part in the composition of the ecu basket because they were only members of the EU from January 1995.

EEA countries

At the beginning of 2001, the European Economic Area (EEA) consisted of the EU Member States as well as Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. In 1989, Jacques Delors, then President of the Commission, proposed a new form of partnership, which was to become the EEA Agreement. The EFTA States, at that time Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, welcomed the idea; formal negotiations began in June 1990 and the

agreement was signed on 2 May 1992 in Oporto. The agreement entered into force on 1 January 1994 and covered the EU and all EFTA countries except for Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Since 1 January 1995, Austria, Finland and Sweden have participated in the EEA as EU Member States. Liechtenstein became a full participant in the EEA on 1 May 1995.

Emigrants

People leaving their country of usual residence and effectively taking up residence in another country.

This may be based on a stated intention to reside in another country or on a *de facto* situation. Countries vary in terms of the minimum period which a person must be away from their country of origin to be recorded as an emigrant (e.g. 12 months for Dutch emigrants leaving the Netherlands).

Germans are emigrants when they leave their place of residence. A UK resident is an emigrant when intending to live abroad for more than 12 months, having been resident in the UK for the previous 12 months. An Irish person is an emigrant when he or she takes up residence abroad, having been resident in Ireland one year previously. In 1976, the United Nations drew up recommendations on international migration statistics. However, few countries follow them. Not all countries collect statistics on emigrants, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary.

Employees

Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An extensive concept of employment is used in international guidelines on labour statistics. Persons in employment as reported by the labour force survey are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

Employment rate

Persons in employment as a percentage of the population of the same age.

EMS (European Monetary System)

Formally introduced on 13 March 1979, it was operational until 31 December 1998. Its purpose was 'to create a zone of monetary stability in Europe through the implementation of certain exchange rate, credit and resource transfer

policies'. The EMS had three components: the ecu, the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) and the credit mechanism. At the end of its existence, the currencies of all EU Member States except Sweden and the United Kingdom were members of the ERM.

EMU (economic and monetary union)

Union of 12 EU Member States which have adopted the single currency, the euro. These countries are officially considered to have fulfilled the convergence criteria. The third stage of EMU began on 1 January 1999, when 11 member currencies were permanently fixed to the euro, joined by the Greek drachma on 1 January 2001. The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002 and national currencies progressively withdrawn.

ERM (exchange rate mechanism)

Part of the European Monetary System aimed at achieving greater exchange rate stability. It had two elements: a parity grid of bilateral central rates and fluctuation bands, and the divergence indicator, which measured the extent to which each currency was deviating from its ecu central rate. It ceased to exist at the start of the third stage of monetary union.

ERM 2

On 1 January 1999, the ERM was replaced by the new exchange rate mechanism, ERM 2. It is aimed at preparing 'pre-in' countries for participation in the monetary union, while helping to ensure exchange rate discipline in the EU. The central currency in the system is the euro. At the end of 2000, the currencies of two countries were participating in ERM 2, with fluctuation margins of $\pm 2.25\%$ for Denmark and $\pm 15\%$ for Greece. Since Greece joined the euro zone on 1 January 2001, Denmark is currently the sole country in the system.

ESA

European system of (integrated economic) accounts.

The new national accounts system ESA 95 has been gradually introduced since 1999 as an expanded and fuller version of the earlier ESA 79. In this way, national accounts data — including their main component, gross domestic product (GDP), which covers all goods and services produced by a country in a given period — will be measured with increasing accuracy and exhaustiveness.

ESA 95 is compatible with SNA 93, the United Nations' system, like ESA 79 with SNA 68.

Euro

The third stage of European monetary union began on 1 January 1999 with the introduction of the euro, the European single currency. It replaced

the ecu on a 1:1 basis. Since that date, the national currencies of 11 EU Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland) were fixed to the euro at irrevocable conversion rates (see table below). They were joined by Greece on 1 January 2001.

The euro existed until the end of 2001 only as book money (cheque, transfer, payment by card) and its use was voluntary (no compulsion — no prohibition). The coins and notes were introduced on 1 January 2002, when use of the euro became compulsory and national currencies progressively withdrawn.

Fixed conversion rates (EUR 1 =)

13,7603	ATS
40,3399	BEF
1,95583	DEM
166,386	ESP
5,94573	FIM
6,55957	FRF
340,750	GRD
0,787564	IEP
1,936,27	ITL
40,3399	LUF
2,20371	NLG
200,482	PTE

The conversion rules of the national currencies to the euro and vice versa are very strict.

The official conversion rate with six significant figures has to be used for each conversion without rounding or truncation. To convert into euro, the amount has to be divided by the conversion rate and for the opposite operation the amount has to be multiplied by the rate.

The conversion of a national currency of the euro zone to another currency of the euro zone has to be done via the euro using the conversion rates.

A conversion in another currency has to be done also via the euro but using the prevailing exchange rate of this currency to the euro.

Euro zone: EUR-12 (formerly EUR-11)

Countries initially participating in the monetary union in January 1999: Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. On 1 January 2001, Greece joined the euro zone. Hence, the three concepts: EUR-11 (the initial 11 countries), EUR-12 (EUR-11 plus Greece) and the euro zone, the variable concept (EUR-11 until 31 December 2000, EUR-12 from 1 January 2001).

Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer public opinion surveys have been conducted on behalf of the Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European

Commission each spring and autumn—since autumn 1973. Besides general public opinion surveys, the Survey Research Unit of the Directorate-General for Education and Culture organises specific target groups, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States of the EU and, occasionally, in non-member countries.

European Union (EU)

Established on 1 November 1993 when the Maastricht Treaty entered into force. On 31 December 1994, the EU had 12 Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. From January 1995, the EU had three new Member States: Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Exchange rate

See also 'Convergence criteria'.

The price at which one currency is exchanged for another.

Extra-EU flows

All transactions between EU countries and countries outside the EU.

Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure incurred by resident institutional units on goods or services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.

Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is the category of international investment within the balance-of-payment accounts that reflects the objective of obtaining a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise, and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise. Formally defined, a direct investment enterprise is an unincorporated or incorporated enterprise in which a direct investor owns 10 % or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

FDI flows and positions: through direct investment flows, an investor builds up a foreign direct investment position that features on the international investment position of the economy. This FDI position (or FDI stock) differs from the accumulated flows because of revaluation (changes in prices or exchange rates), and other adjustments like rescheduling or cancellation of loans, debt forgiveness or debt-equity swaps.

Forest

Forest is defined as land with tree-crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and area of more than 0,5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity.

General government

The general government sector includes all institutional units whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and/or all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

The general government sector is subdivided into four subsectors: central government, State government, local government, and social security funds.

General government debt

Total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year and consolidated between and within the subsectors of general government.

Government bonds

Official debt instruments issued by governments in order to fund budget deficits and to cover debt which is being redeemed. Government bond yields usually refer to secondary market yields, i.e. derived from the market where securities which are already in circulation are traded.

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDPmp)

Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. It corresponds to the economy's total output of goods and services, less intermediate consumption. Measured at market prices, it includes VAT on production and net taxes on imports.

The new methodology ESA 95 somewhat extends the underlying concepts to increase its exhaustiveness.

Gross domestic product in purchasing power standards

Gross domestic product converted into PPS (purchasing power standards), based on relative prices ratios and used to make reliable volume comparisons.

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producers or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used

repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.

Gross national product (GNP)

Gross domestic product plus net entrepreneurial and property income and labour income received from abroad. National disposable income, compiled as GNP plus net current distributive transactions with the rest of the world and net operating subsidies from EU institutions, shows the income available for national use. Net income from abroad covers, for example, property and entrepreneurial income from the rest of the world, accident insurance transactions and unrequited current transfers.

ESA 95 replaces the concept of GNP with the gross national income.

Gross value added at market prices

Final output minus intermediate consumption, plus subsidies minus taxes linked to production.

High-technology patents

High-technology patents are counted following the criteria established by the trilateral statistical report, where the subsequent technical fields are defined as high technology: computer and automated business equipment; micro-organism and genetic engineering; aviation; communications technology; semiconductors; and lasers.

High-technology sectors

The definition of high technology is based on the notion of R & D intensity. With respect to this criterion, the high-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing sectors are: aerospace; computers and office machinery; electronic and communications; pharmaceuticals; scientific instruments; motor vehicles; electrical machinery; chemicals; other transport equipment; and non-electrical machinery. Regarding the service sectors, the high-technology services are post and telecommunications; computer and related activities, and research and development; but, in order to take into account the indirect interaction between industry and services, the alternative and broader definition of knowledge-intensive sector (KIS) has been introduced, which includes: water transport; air and space transport; post and telecommunications; financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities; education; health and social work; and recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

Household

According to the household budget surveys, household should be defined in terms of having a shared residence and common arrangements. A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common

housekeeping, i.e. sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living or sitting room.

Household consumption

The value of goods and services used for directly meeting household needs. It covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption such as products from kitchen gardens, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

Immigrants

Persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in the country for a certain period. This period varies from one month for a Dutch person returning to the Netherlands to 12 months for any person entering the United Kingdom. In some countries, this is based on a stated intention to be resident for a certain period, whereas others record the *de facto* situation. Not all countries collect data, and, in those that do, data sources and the scope of the collection vary. For example, the UK does not record flows between its territory and Ireland. A few countries (e.g. France) exclude national citizens from immigration statistics.

Implicit price index, GDP

Indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods and services in the economy as defined by GDP.

Inactive

People not in the labour force. They are neither employed nor unemployed. Apart from retired and disabled people, they include young people still in education and people working without earning an income, whether they do housework or charity work.

Income from patents

Transactions involving trade in technical know-how and trade marks protected by licences and patents.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Intra-EU flows

All transactions declared by EU countries with other EU Member States.

ISCED

International standard classification of education, set up by Unesco in 1976.

ISCED 97

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument suitable for compiling statistics on education internationally. It covers two cross-classification variables: levels and fields of education with the complementary dimensions of general/vocational/pre-vocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. The current version, ISCED 97 (see <http://unesco.org/en/pub/pub0.htm>) was implemented, in EU countries, for the first time, for the collection of data from the school year 1997/98. The change in the ISCED classification has affected the comparability of chronological series, especially for level 3 (upper secondary education) and for level 5 (tertiary education). ISCED 97 introduced a new level — level 4: post-secondary non-tertiary education (previously included in ISCED levels 3 and 5). ISCED 97 level 6 only relates to Ph.D. or doctoral studies. ISCED 97 distinguishes seven levels of education.

ISCED 97 fields

The classification comprises 25 fields of education (at two-digit level) which can be further refined into three-digit level. The following nine broad groups (at one-digit level) can be distinguished.

- 0 — General programmes
- 1 — Education
- 2 — Humanities and arts
- 3 — Social sciences, business and law
- 4 — Science, mathematics and computing
- 5 — Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- 6 — Agriculture and veterinary
- 7 — Health and welfare
- 8 — Services

ISCED 97 levels

Empirically, ISCED assumes that several criteria exist which can help allocate education programmes to levels of education. Depending on the level and type of education concerned, there is a need to establish a hierarchical ranking system between main and subsidiary criteria (typical entrance qualification, minimum entrance requirement, minimum age, staff qualification, etc.).

0: Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education is defined as the initial stage of organised instruction. It is school- or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.

1: Primary education

This level begins between four and seven years of age, is compulsory in all countries and generally lasts from five to six years.

2: Lower secondary education

It continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.

3: Upper secondary education

This level generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications (end of compulsory education) and other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.

4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education

These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and tertiary education. They serve to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 or programmes designed to prepare students for direct labour market entry.

5: Tertiary education (first stage)

Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This level includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A) which are largely theoretically based and tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (type B) which are typically shorter than type A programmes and geared for entry into the labour market.

6: Tertiary education (second stage)

This level is reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (Ph.D. or doctorate).

Labour costs, direct

All expenditure including direct remuneration of employees, other bonuses and ex gratia payments, payments for days not worked and benefits in kind, except canteen expenditure.

Labour costs, indirect

Mainly social contributions, whether statutory, contractual or voluntary, together with other social expenditure, vocational training costs and taxes.

Labour force

People in the labour market, i.e. employed and unemployed people.

Labour force survey (LFS)

A labour force survey is an inquiry directed to households designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues by means of personal interviews. The EU LFS covers the

entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. The definitions used are common to all EU countries and are based on international recommendations by the International Labour Office (ILO).

Life expectancy

Average number of years still to live for people of a given age under the prevailing conditions of mortality at successive ages of a given population.

Live weight of fishery products

Live weight of fishery products is derived from the landed or product weight by the application factors and is designed to represent the weight of the fishery product as it was taken from the water and before being subjected to any processing or other operation.

Local government

All types of public administration whose competence extends to only a local part of the economic territory apart from local agencies of social security funds.

Long-term interest rates

See also 'Convergence criteria'. Here measured as the yield to redemption on government bonds.

Manufacturing industry

All activities included within Section D of NACE Rev. 1 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community). Both cottage industry (crafts) and large-scale activity are included. It should be noted that the use of heavy plant or machinery is not exclusive to Section D. It covers industries such as manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; chemicals; man-made fibres; manufacture of metal articles; food, drinks and tobacco; textiles; leather and leather goods; timber and wooden furniture; manufacture of paper and paper products, including printing and publishing; and processing of rubber and plastics. Not included are mining and extraction and building and civil engineering.

Market services

Recovery and repair, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and catering, inland, maritime, air and auxiliary transport services, communications, and credit and insurance institutions and other market services. They are services produced for sale, normally with the aim of making a profit. In the nomenclature NACE Rev. 1, they include Sections G to P excluding Section I (public administration and defence; compulsory social security) that is non-market services. In ESA 95, recycling now belongs to manufacturing.

Migration, net (including corrections)

The difference between immigration and emigration from the area.

Since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is generally estimated on the basis of the difference between (total) population increase and natural increase between two dates. The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population increase.

Mortality rate, crude

Deaths per 1 000 inhabitants.

Mortality, infant

Deaths per 1 000 live-born children aged less than one year.

Mortality, perinatal

Deaths (and stillbirths) per 1 000 children aged less than seven days.

NACE 70

General industrial classification of economic activities within the European Union (with regard to data from 1970 to 1990).

NACE Rev. 1

The NACE Rev. 1 is a revision of the general industrial classification of economic activities (with regard to data from 1991 onwards, see annex 'Classification of economic activities' below).

National citizens

Persons who are citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

Net operating surplus

Gross domestic product at market prices minus compensation of employees paid by resident employers, taxes net of subsidies on production and imports levied by general government and by the rest of the world, including EU institutions, and consumption of fixed capital. Net operating surplus comprises total property and entrepreneurial income from production.

Non-market services

These are measured by their cost of production and are mainly general government services. Other examples are private welfare institutions and outside domestic help.

Non-market services do not include the production of goods and services by households using their unpaid labour for producing their own consumption. The value added generated by such activities is excluded from conventional macroeconomic aggregates.

In the nomenclature NACE Rev. 1, non-market services are located in Section L (public administration and defence; compulsory social security).

Non-national citizens

Persons who are not citizens of the country in which they are currently resident.

NUTS

This nomenclature of territorial units for statistics was drawn up jointly by Eurostat and the other Commission departments in order to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The current NUTS nomenclature (version 2001) subdivides the territory of the European Union into 78 NUTS 1 regions, 211 NUTS 2 regions and 1 092 NUTS 3 regions.

Official external reserves

These reserves are held by countries' monetary authorities for the purpose of financing balance-of-payments deficits or for influencing their currency's external value. They are made up of monetary gold, foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and reserves held with the IMF.

Paper and paperboard

This is the sum of graphic papers; newsprint; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

Population density

Number of inhabitants per square kilometre.

Population increase, natural

Births minus deaths.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs)

Monetary exchange rates should not be used to compare the volumes of income or expenditure because they usually reflect more elements than just price differences (e.g. volumes of financial transactions between currencies, expectations in the foreign exchange markets). In contrast, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are exclusively determined by the differences between the price levels in different countries. Therefore, they truly reflect the differences in the purchasing power, for example, of households.

Purchasing power parities are obtained by comparing the price levels for a basket of comparable goods and services that is selected to be representative for consumption patterns in the various countries. Purchasing power parities 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 goods and services across the countries (see glossary entry 'Purchasing power standards').

Purchasing power standards (PPS)

Purchasing power standards help to compare incomes (or other disposable amounts of money) as well as expenditure in different countries. Purchasing power standards indicate, for the various countries, the national currency units needed to purchase the same basket of goods and services. If currency values (e.g. an amount of received income) are converted into purchasing power standards, the resulting values will be directly comparable in terms of the purchasing power of households.

Real values

Calculated by deflating an economic variable at current prices by the implicit price index of GDP or of a different variable (e.g. deflation of the compensation of employees by the price index of household consumption). If a variable is deflated by its own price index, the result is said to be 'at constant prices'. 'Real' is sometimes used as a synonym of 'constant' (constant prices).

Refugee

Someone with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion (according to Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on Refugees 1951).

Research and development (R & D)

Research and development comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Resident producer units

Units engaged in production on the domestic territory of a country.

Roundwood production

Roundwood production comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land, and trees outside the forest during a certain period of time.

Sawnwood

Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness.

Services

The terms 'service industry(ies)', 'service sector(s)' or simply 'service(s)' are generally used to refer to

economic activities covered by Sections G to K and M to O of NACE Rev. 1, and the units that carry out those activities.

SMEs

Small and medium-sized enterprises employing less than 250 people. (According to the definition of the Directorate-General for Enterprise of the European Commission: very small enterprises: 1–9 employees; small enterprises: 10–40 employees; medium-sized enterprises: 50–249 employees; large enterprises: 250 or more employees.) SMEs form the backbone of the EU-15 enterprise culture where over 99 % of businesses employ fewer than 250 people.

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind)

Social benefits (other than social transfers in kind) are those paid to households by social security funds, other government units, NPISHs (non-profit-making institutions serving households), insurance enterprises, employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes and other institutional units administering private-funded insurance schemes.

Social contributions

Social contributions are paid on a compulsory or voluntary basis by the employers, the employees and the self- and non-employed persons. They are of two types: actual and imputed.

Social security funds

Central, State and local institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits, and which fulfil each of the two following criteria: (i) by law or regulation except regulations concerning government employees, certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions; (ii) general government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently of its role as a supervisory body or employer.

Standard death rate (SDR)

Death rate of a population of a standard age distribution. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standard death rates improves comparability over time and between countries, as they aim at measuring death rates independently of different age structures of populations. The standard death rates used here are calculated by the World Health Organisation on the basis of a standard European population.

State government

Separate institutional units exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of central government and above that of

the governmental institutional units existing at local level, except for the administration of social security funds.

Subsidies

Current unrequited payments which general government or the institutions of the European Union make to resident producers, with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices or the remuneration of the factors of production.

Taxes on production and imports

Compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, levied by general government, or by the institutions of the EU, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services; the employment of labour, and the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.

Total general government expenditure

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government expenditure comprises the following ESA 95 categories: intermediate consumption; gross capital formation; compensation of employees; other taxes on production; subsidies payable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social benefits other than social transfers in kind; social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers; other current transfers; adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves; capital transfers payable; and acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

Total general government revenue

According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000, total general government revenue comprises the following ESA 95 categories: market output; output for own final use; payments for the other non-market output; taxes on production and imports; other subsidies on production-receivable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social contributions; other current transfers; and capital transfers.

Tourism and travel

On the debit side, there is expenditure by residents living abroad for less than a year for whatever reason: leisure, work, health or study. The credit side includes the same activities by foreign travellers on the national territory.

Tourist accommodation, demand for

This includes all types of accommodation: hotels and similar establishments, camping sites, holiday dwellings, youth hostels, etc.

Tourist accommodation, supply of

This refers to the number of bed places in an establishment where people can stay overnight in permanent beds, discounting any extra beds set up at the customers' request.

Transfers

Transfers cover international transactions in which goods, services, or financial items are transferred between the residents of one economy and the residents of foreign economies without something of economic value being received in return.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded. For NACE Rev. 1 classes 66.01 and 66.03, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Gross premiums written'.

Unemployed person

Persons are considered as unemployed if they fulfil three conditions:

- to be without employment during the reference week;
- to be available to start work within the next two weeks; and
- to have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks.

In addition, unemployed persons include those who had no employment and had already found a job to start later.

The duration of unemployment is defined as:

- the duration of search for a job; or
- the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).

Unemployment rate

The unemployed as a percentage of people in the labour force.

ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signatories to the Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement)

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Federal States of Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United States, Vietnam.

ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

Candidate countries

Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey.

CEECs: central and east European countries

Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia.

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

DAEs: dynamic Asian economies

Hong Kong, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand.

EEA: European Economic Area

EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway.

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

European Union (EU-15)

Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Euro zone

Countries participating in economic and monetary union and having the euro as the single currency. In 2001, these were Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland.

Extra-EU-15

Other European countries, Africa, America, Asia, Oceania and Polar region, miscellaneous (countries not specified) extra.

Latin American countries

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Mediterranean basin countries

Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ceuta, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gibraltar, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Melilla, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, West Bank/Gaza, Yugoslavia.

Mercosur: Southern Cone Common Market

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

Canada, Mexico, United States.

NICs: new industrialised Asian countries

Hong Kong, Korea (Republic of), Singapore, Taiwan.

OECD, excluding the EU**Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, excluding the EU**

Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, United States.

OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Algeria, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	I. Transport, storage and communication
	60. Land transport and transport via pipelines
	61. Water transport
B. Fishing	62. Air transport
	63. Supporting and auxiliary transport activities
	64. Post and telecommunications
C. Mining and quarrying	J. Financial intermediation
CA. Mining and quarrying of energy-producing materials	65. Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
CB. Mining and quarrying, except of energy-producing materials	66. Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
	67. Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
D. Manufacturing	K. Real estate, renting and business activities
DA. Food products, beverages and tobacco	70. Real estate activities with own property
DB. Manufacture of textiles and textile products	71. Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
DC. Manufacture of leather and leather products	72. Computer and related activities
DD. Manufacture of wood and wood products	73. Research and development
DE. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	74. Other business activities
DE. Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	
DG. Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	L. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
DH. Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	
DI. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	M. Education
DJ. Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	
DK. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	N. Health and social work
DL. Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	
DM. Manufacture of transport equipment	O. Other community, social and personal service activities
DN. Manufacturing n.e.c.	90. Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
	91. Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	92. Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
	93. Other service activities
F. Construction	P. Private households with employed persons
G. Wholesale and retail trade	Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
50. Sale, maintenance and repair of motor and cycle vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	
51. Wholesale and commission trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	
52. Retail trade except of motor vehicles and cycles, repair of personal and household goods	
H. Hotels and restaurants	

- 0. Food and live animals**
00. Live animals other than animals of Division 03
01. Meat and meat preparations
02. Dairy products and birds' eggs
03. Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof
04. Cereals and cereal preparations
05. Vegetables and fruit
06. Sugars, sugar preparations and honey
07. Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof
08. Feedingstuffs for animals (not including unmilled cereals)
09. Miscellaneous edible products and preparations
- 1. Beverages and tobacco**
11. Beverages
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
- 2. Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**
21. Hides, skins and fur skins, raw
22. Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits
23. Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)
24. Cork and wood
25. Pulp and waste paper
26. Textile fibres (other than wool tops and other combed wool), and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)
27. Crude fertilisers, other than those of Division 56, and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)
28. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
29. Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.
- 3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials**
32. Coal, coke and briquettes
33. Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials
34. Gas, natural and manufactured
35. Electric current
- 4. Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes**
41. Animal oils and fats
42. Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude, refined or fractionated
43. Animal or vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats and oils, n.e.s.
- 5. Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**
51. Organic chemicals
52. Inorganic chemicals
53. Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
54. Medical and pharmaceutical products
55. Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
56. Fertilisers (other than those of Division 27)
57. Plastics in primary forms
58. Plastics in non-primary forms
59. Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.
- 6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material**
60. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 6
61. Leather, leather manufacture, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins
62. Rubber manufacture
63. Cork and wood manufacture (excluding furniture)
64. Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
65. Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
66. Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
67. Iron and steel
68. Non-ferrous metals
69. Manufacture of metals, n.e.s.
- 7. Machinery and transport equipment**
70. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 7
71. Power-generating machinery and equipment
72. Machinery specialised for particular industries
73. Metalworking machinery
74. General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.
75. Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
76. Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
77. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s. of electrical household-type equipment)
78. Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
79. Other transport equipment
- 8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles**
80. Complete industrial plant appropriate to Section 8
81. Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
82. Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
83. Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
84. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
85. Footwear
87. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
88. Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.
- 9. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC**
91. Postal packages not classified according to kind
93. Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind
94. Complete industrial plant, n.e.s.
96. Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender
97. Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold, ores and concentrates)

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Eurostat yearbook 2002

The statistical guide to Europe

List of abbreviations and acronyms

Member States

EU-15	The 15 Member States of the European Union
EUR-11	The euro zone with 11 countries participating (B, D, E, F, IRL, I, L, NL, A, P, FIN)
B	Belgium
DK	Denmark
D	Germany
EL	Greece
E	Spain
F	France
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
L	Luxembourg
NL	Netherlands
A	Austria
P	Portugal
FIN	Finland
S	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Candidate countries

BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HU	Hungary
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
TR	Turkey

Other countries

AF	Afghanistan
AM	Armenia
AR	Argentina
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CD	Democratic Republic of Congo
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
CO	Colombia
D-E	territory of the former East Germany
D-W	territory of the former West Germany
DZ	Algeria
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GB	Great Britain
HR	Croatia
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Iceland
JP	Japan
KR	South Korea
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka
LY	Libya
NG	Nigeria
NO	Norway
RU	Russian Federation
SA	Saudi Arabia
SG	Singapore
SL	Sierra Leone
SO	Somalia
TW	Taiwan
US	United States of America
ZA	South Africa

Currencies

ECU	European currency unit, data up to 31.12.1998
EUR	euro, data from 1.1.1999 on
ATS	Austrian schilling
BEF	Belgian franc
DEM	German mark
DKK	Danish crown (krone)
ESP	Spanish peseta
FIM	Finnish markka
FRF	French franc
GBP	pound sterling
GRD	Greek drachma
IEP	Irish pound
ITL	Italian lira
LUF	Luxembourg franc
NLG	Dutch guilder
PTE	Portuguese escudo
SEK	Swedish crown (krona)
CAD	Canadian dollar
JPY	Japanese yen
USD	US dollar

Other abbreviations and acronyms

AA	agricultural area
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States party to the Cotonou Agreement
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
AWU	annual work unit
BMI	body mass index
BSE	bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CAP	common agricultural policy
CCs	candidate countries
CDR	crude death rate
CEECs	central and east European countries
cif	cost, insurance and freight
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DAEs	dynamic Asian economies
DG	Directorate-General
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
ECHP	European Community household panel
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEA	European Economic Area (EU + EFTA countries without Switzerland)
EEAICP	European Economic Area index of consumer prices
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)
EICP	European index of consumer prices
EMS	European Monetary System
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund

ESA	1. European system of integrated accounts 2. European Space Agency
ESF	European Social Fund
Esspros	European system of integrated social protection statistics
EU	European Union
fob	free on board
GBAORD	government budget appropriation outlays for research and development
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
GT	gross tonnage
GVA	gross value added
GWh	gigawatt hour (10 ⁹ kWh)
ha	hectare
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
hl	hectolitre
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Industrial production index
ISCED	international standard classification of education
ISPO	Information Society Promotion Office
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
kWh	kilowatt hour
LFS	labour force survey
m ³	cubic metre
Mercosur	Southern Cone Common Market
MUICP	monetary union index of consumer prices
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NACE	general industrial classification of economic activities within the European Communities
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NIS	new independent States (of the former Soviet Union)
ODs	overseas departments
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPP	purchasing power parity
PPS	purchasing power standard
RON	research octane number
SDR	standard death rate
SGM	standard gross margin
SIF	Statistics in Focus
sq. km/km ²	square kilometre
t	tonne (metric ton)
tkm	tonne-km
toe	tonne of oil equivalent
VAT	value added tax
WHO	World Health Organisation

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The statistical guide to Europe — Data 1990–2000

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