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Living conditions in Europe

Data 2002-2005

2007 edition

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Symbols

Symbols used in the tables

The special values are codes which replace real data:

- : “not available”
- “not applicable”

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

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

Other symbols

- % percent

Country codes and country groupings

Country codes

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

Country groupings

- EU-15 The 15 Member States of the European Union till 1.5.2004: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE and UK.
- EU-25 The 25 Member States of the European Union from 1.5.2004: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK.
- Euro area The euro area with 11 countries participating (BE, DK, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI) till 31.12.2000 and 12 countries participating from 1.1.2001 (the 11 mentioned above and EL). Also called 'euro zone', 'euroland' and 'euro group'.

Introduction

This is the fifth edition of the statistical pocketbook on *Living conditions in Europe*. It aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the current living conditions in the twenty-five Member States, the two Acceding States¹ (Bulgaria and Romania) and three Candidate States (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) of the European Union as well as in the four EFTA States (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).

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

Data are drawn from sources available in Eurostat, such as the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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

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Data extracted on: 18th September 2006.

For more information please consult:

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

¹ This publication was produced during the autumn 2006, ahead of the final accession procedures of Bulgaria and Romania. Therefore these two countries are not considered as Member States throughout the publication, and no EU-27 aggregates are provided.

Explanatory notes

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

Rounding of figures

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

Purchasing power standards (PPS)

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

ISCED - International Standard Classification of Education

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

Income data

The income data are based on the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) for 14 countries and national sources for the rest and generally refer to the twelve months prior to the survey, i.e. 2003 or 2002. In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total income is divided by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14 in the household.

Dependent children

Dependent children include all children up to the age of 14 plus all those persons aged 15-24 who are economically inactive (mainly in education) and who are living with at least one of their parents.

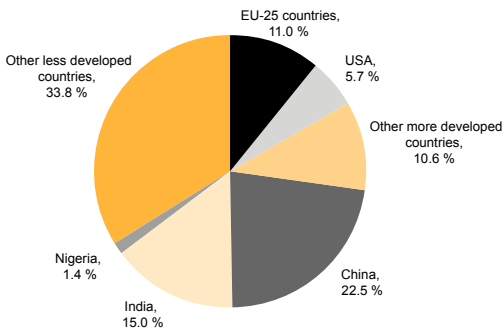
1.

**POPULATION AND
HOUSEHOLDS**

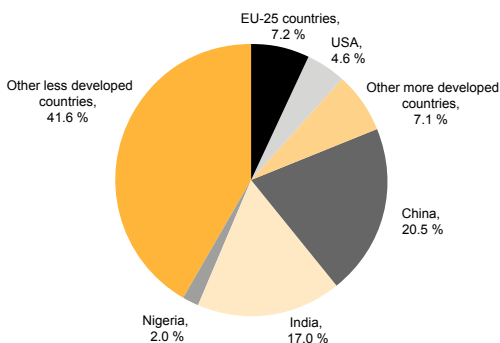
Table 1.1: The population in Europe

	Total population			Share in EU-25 population	Population density
	In 1000			In %	In persons per km ²
	1970 ¹⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2050 ¹⁾²⁾	2005 ¹⁾	2004 ¹⁾
EU-25	406 870	461 298	449 831	100	118
Euro area	271 517	310 926	304 395	67.7	:
BE	9 660	10 446	10 906	2.3	344
CZ	9 906	10 221	8 894	2.2	132
DK	4 907	5 411	5 430	1.2	125
DE	78 269	82 501	74 642	18.0	231
EE	1 356	1 347	1 126	0.3	31
EL	8 781	11 076	10 632	2.4	85
ES	33 588	43 038	42 834	9.4	83
FR	50 528	60 561	65 704	13.2	110
IE	2 943	4 109	5 478	0.9	60
IT	53 685	58 462	52 709	12.7	197
CY	612	749	975	0.2	130
LV	2 352	2 306	1 873	0.5	37
LT	3 119	3 425	2 881	0.7	55
LU	339	455	643	0.1	175
HU	10 322	10 098	8 915	2.2	109
MT	303	403	508	0.1	1272
NL	12 958	16 306	17 406	3.5	482
AT	7 455	8 207	8 216	1.8	99
PL	32 671	38 174	33 665	8.3	122
PT	8 698	10 529	10 009	2.3	114
SI	1 718	1 998	1 901	0.4	99
SK	4 537	5 385	4 738	1.2	110
FI	4 614	5 237	5 217	1.1	17
SE	8 004	9 011	10 202	2.0	22
UK	55 546	60 035	64 330	13.1	244
BG	8 464	7 761	5 094	-	71
HR	4 403	4 444	:	-	:
MK	:	:	:	-	:
RO	20 140	21 659	17 125	-	92
TR	:	71 609	:	-	91
IS	204	294	:	-	:
LI	21	35	:	-	:
NO	3 863	4 606	:	-	:
CH	6 169	7 415	:	-	:

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

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


Source: For the EU: Eurostat; for non-EU: US Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Graph 1.1b: Share in the total world population in 2004


Source: For the EU: Eurostat; for non-EU: US Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Over 461 million inhabitants in EU-25

During the last four decades, the population of the 25 countries of today's European Union has grown from over 406 million persons (1970) to over 461 million persons (2005).

Despite this growth, the share in the world population that the 25 countries of today's European Union make up has decreased from about 11 % in 1970 to about 7 % in 2004. Between the 1960s and the turn of the century the world population has about doubled, but about 90 % of this increase has happened in less developed countries.

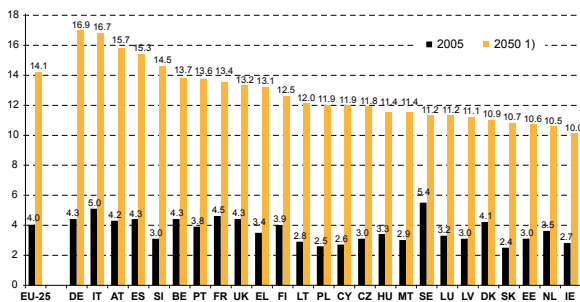
Table 1.2: Population structure (Share of each age group of the total population in %), **1st January 2005**

	Under 20 years	20 to 59 years	60 to 79 years	80 years and over
EU-25	23.5	55.7	16.9	4.0
Euro area	:	:	:	:
BE	23.1	54.9	17.7	4.3
CZ	21.5	58.9	16.7	3.0
DK	24.3	54.6	16.8	4.1
DE	20.2	54.8	20.6	4.3
EE	23.9	54.4	18.7	3.0
EL	20.2	56.9	19.8	3.4
ES	20.3	58.5	17.3	4.3
FR	25.0	54.3	16.3	4.5
IE	28.6	56.8	12.6	2.7
IT	19.2	55.9	20.1	5.0
CY	27.4	56.8	13.9	2.6
LV	22.8	55.0	19.1	3.0
LT	25.0	54.7	17.4	2.8
LU	24.6	56.7	15.6	3.2
HU	21.9	56.8	18.0	3.3
MT	24.9	57.2	15.3	2.9
NL	24.5	56.5	15.6	3.5
AT	22.2	56.0	17.7	4.2
PL	24.8	58.4	14.6	2.5
PT	21.6	56.5	18.4	3.8
SI	20.8	58.7	17.6	3.0
SK	25.0	59.2	13.7	2.4
FI	23.6	55.4	17.2	3.9
SE	23.8	52.8	17.9	5.4
UK	24.8	54.3	16.6	4.3
BG	20.6	56.7	19.7	3.1
HR	22.5	55.6	19.5	2.6
MK	:	:	:	:
RO	23.8	56.8	16.9	2.4
TR	37.4	54.1	:	:
IS	29.5	54.7	12.7	3.1
LI	23.7	59.7	13.8	2.9
NO	25.8	54.4	14.9	4.6
CH	22.0	56.6	16.9	4.4

Note: EU-25, Estonia, United Kingdom, Croatia: 2004.

Graph 1.2: Population aged 80 years and over

Share in the total population in %



Notes: 1) 2050: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant.
2) EU-25, Estonia, United Kingdom: 2004.

The share of older people will increase substantially

In 2004, more than a fifth of the total EU-25 population was younger than 20 years (23.5 %). Ireland had the biggest share of young people (28.4 %), whereas Italy (19.1 %), Spain (20.1 %), Germany (20.5 %) and Greece (20.2 %) had the smallest.

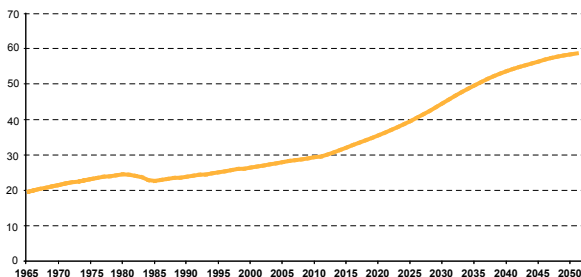
The structure of the EU-25 population is bound to change and the share of the older generations will probably increase. For example, the share of the persons of 80 years and over is projected to grow from 4.0 % in 2004 to 14.1 % in 2050.

Table 1.3: Getting older

	Retirement age to working age population (in %) ¹⁾			Life expectancy at birth (in years)	
				Males	Females
	1970 ²⁾	2005 ²⁾	2050 ^{2) 3)}	2004 ^{2) 4)}	
EU-25	18.4	:	52.8	75.6	81.7
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:
BE	21.2	:	48.1	75.9	81.7
CZ	17.9	19.8	54.8	72.6	79.2
DK	18.9	22.7	40.0	75.4	80.1
DE	21.4	27.8	55.8	76.5	82.1
EE	17.7	:	43.1	66.1	77.2
EL	17.2	:	58.8	76.6	81.4
ES	15.2	24.4	67.5	77.2	83.8
FR	20.6	25.2	47.9	76.7	83.8
IE	19.3	16.4	45.3	76.4	81.2
IT	16.7	:	66.0	76.8	82.5
CY	:	17.3	43.2	76.6	81.7
LV	18.0	24.1	44.1	65.9	76.2
LT	15.9	22.3	44.9	66.3	77.7
LU	19.1	21.3	36.1	76.0	82.2
HU	17.0	22.7	48.3	68.7	77.2
MT	:	19.3	40.6	76.7	80.7
NL	16.2	20.8	38.6	76.9	81.4
AT	22.7	23.5	53.2	76.4	82.1
PL	12.6	18.7	51.0	70.6	79.2
PT	14.9	25.2	58.1	74.9	81.4
SI	14.8	21.8	55.6	73.5	80.7
SK	14.4	16.3	50.6	70.3	78.0
FI	13.6	23.8	46.7	75.3	82.2
SE	20.7	26.5	40.9	78.3	82.6
UK	20.7	:	45.3	76.2	80.7
BG	14.0	24.8	60.9	69.0	76.2
HR	:	:	:	72.0	79.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	21.1	51.1	68.2	75.5
TR	:	:	:	68.8	73.6
IS	15.0	17.9	:	78.9	82.8
LI	12.3	15.6	:	78.6	84.2
NO	20.4	22.4	:	77.5	82.3
CH	17.3	23.3	:	78.5	83.6

Notes: 1) Population aged 65 years and over related to the population between 15 and 64. These are rough approximations of the real retirement and working ages. 2) 1 January. 3) 2050: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant. 4) Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Malta, United Kingdom: 2003.

Graph 1.3: Retirement age to working age population in the EU-25 (in % 1)



1) Population aged 65 years and over related to the population between 20 and 64, in the 25 countries that today form the EU. These are rough approximations of the real retirement and working ages.
2005 and later: Eurostat, 2004 based population projections. Trend scenario, baseline variant.

The old age dependency ratio might double by 2050

Life expectancy at birth has increased due to better circumstances of life and medical progress. In the countries of today's EU-25, a newborn girl can expect to live over 81 years (boys: about 75). At the beginning of the 1960s life expectancy at birth stood at below 73 years for girls and at about 67 years for boys.

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

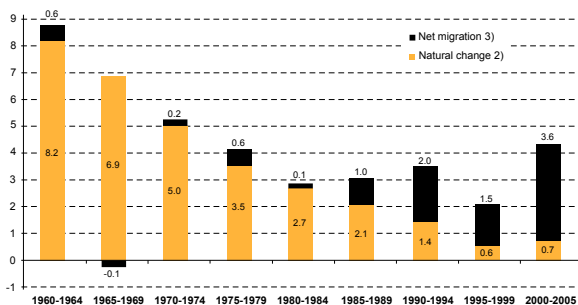
Table 1.4: A changing population (Change per 1 000 inhabitants - Average for the years 2000 to 2005 ¹⁾)

	Total population change	Natural change ²⁾	Net migration ³⁾
EU-25	4.1	0.7	3.4
Euro area	:	:	:
BE	4.1	1.0	3.1
CZ	-0.4	-1.3	0.9
DK	3.0	1.4	1.6
DE	0.6	-1.4	1.9
EE	-3.6	-3.6	0.0
EL	3.1	-0.1	3.2
ES	14.8	1.4	13.3
FR	5.3	3.9	1.4
IE	17.4	7.9	9.6
IT	5.3	-0.3	5.6
CY	18.9	4.2	14.7
LV	-6.2	-5.2	-1.1
LT	-5.3	-2.9	-2.4
LU	9.2	3.8	5.4
HU	-2.4	-3.7	1.4
MT	10.8	2.4	8.3
NL	4.9	3.7	1.2
AT	5.5	0.2	5.3
PL	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
PT	6.1	0.8	5.3
SI	1.3	-0.6	1.9
SK	-0.3	0.1	-0.4
FI	2.7	1.5	1.1
SE	3.4	0.3	3.0
UK	4.4	1.5	2.9
BG	-5.7	-5.5	-0.1
HR	-4.5	-2.1	-2.4
MK	:	:	:
RO	-2.3	-2.0	-0.3
TR	:	:	:
IS	10.2	8.1	2.0
LI	12.3	5.2	7.0
NO	6.1	3.1	2.9
CH	6.8	1.6	5.2

Notes: 1) Average annual population change during the period 2000 to 2004 divided by the average of the mid-year population figures for of the respective five years. 2) Live births minus deaths. 3) Net migration has been calculated as the difference between total population change minus natural change. Including corrections.

Graph 1.4: Components of population change, EU-25

Average change 1) per 1000 inhabitants



Notes: 1) Average annual population change during the mentioned period divided by the average of the mid-year population
 2) Live births minus deaths.
 3) Net migration has been calculated as the difference between total population change minus natural change. Including corrections.

Important role of international migration in population growth

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

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

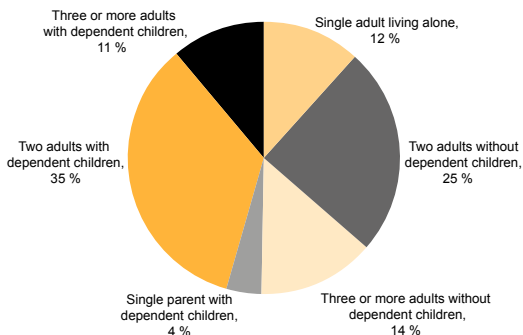
Table 1.5: Composition of households (Percentage of persons living in private households by household type), **2005**

	Single adult living alone	Two adults without dependent children	Three or more adults without dependent children	Single parent with dependent children	Two adults with dependent children	Three or more adults with dependent children
EU-25	12	25	14	4	35	11
Euro area	12	25	14	4	35	11
BE	12	25	14	4	35	11
CZ	10	23	14	5	38	10
DK	15	31	6	5	36	7
DE	17	30	10	5	31	7
EE	10	23	12	6	36	14
EL	10	23	20	2	35	10
ES	6	19	23	2	34	17
FR	13	26	7	5	42	7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	11	20	19	2	36	12
CY	5	20	16	2	40	18
LV	8	19	17	5	27	25
LT	9	14	12	4	32	30
LU	12	21	9	3	44	9
HU	10	21	15	4	35	16
MT	4	15	21	2	37	20
NL	14	28	11	4	34	9
AT	15	23	14	4	31	14
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	6	19	20	2	36	17
SI	9	18	22	2	33	16
SK	5	14	17	2	33	27
FI	17	31	10	2	31	9
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	13	27	11	8	31	8
BG	9	21	17	3	29	20
HR	9	20	20	2	29	20
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	7	16	15	2	35	25
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: EU-25, Estonia, United Kingdom and Croatia: 2004.

Source: EU Labour Force Survey, spring data.

Graph 1.5: Population living in private households by household type, EU-25, 2005



Notes: DK, LU, FI: annual average, No comparable data for IE, PL and SE. EU aggregates based on the available country data.
Source: EU Labour Force Survey, spring data.

One out of eight is living alone in EU-25

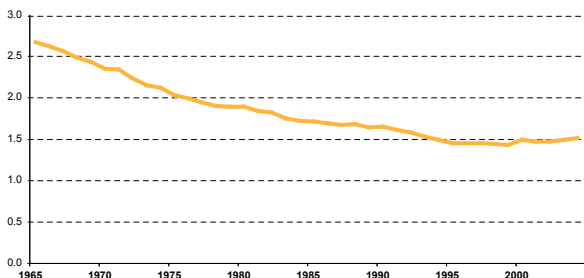
In 2005 in EU-25, 49 % of the population living in private households lived in households which had dependent children. The highest percentages could be observed in Lithuania (66 %), Slovakia (63 %) and Romania (62 %) and the lowest ones in Finland (42 %) and Germany (43 %).

One out of eight persons is a single adult living alone. This percentage was highest in Germany and Finland (both 17 %) and lowest in Malta (4 %), Cyprus and Slovakia (both 5 %).

Table 1.6: Total fertility rate¹⁾

	1960/1969 ²⁾	1970/1979 ²⁾	1980/1989 ²⁾	1990/1999 ²⁾	2000/2004 ²⁾
EU-25	2.59	2.08	1.73	1.50	1.48
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:
BE	2.53	1.89	1.58	1.61	1.63
CZ	2.09	2.24	1.97	1.45	1.17
DK	2.46	1.84	1.48	1.74	1.75
DE	2.43	1.63	1.45	1.33	1.36
EE	:	2.08	1.95	1.47	1.36
EL	2.36	2.32	1.78	1.33	1.27
ES	2.92	2.75	1.73	1.24	1.27
FR	2.75	2.11	1.84	1.73	1.89
IE	3.91	3.56	2.60	1.95	1.96
IT	2.53	2.18	1.45	1.24	1.28
CY	:	2.31	2.17	2.17	1.53
LV	:	1.95	2.08	1.43	1.24
LT	2.49	2.18	2.06	1.67	1.29
LU	2.29	1.63	1.46	1.68	1.68
HU	1.92	2.08	1.83	1.59	1.30
MT	2.70	2.20	2.00	1.77	1.54
NL	3.01	1.88	1.53	1.59	1.73
AT	2.69	1.88	1.53	1.44	1.38
PL	2.54	2.25	2.26	1.72	1.27
PT	3.11	2.56	1.84	1.49	1.47
SI	2.23	2.16	1.77	1.31	1.22
SK	2.74	2.50	2.23	1.68	1.22
FI	2.47	1.65	1.67	1.78	1.75
SE	2.26	1.79	1.76	1.81	1.64
UK	2.78	1.98	1.80	1.75	1.67
BG	2.19	2.18	1.78	1.37	1.25
HR	2.10	1.92	1.83	1.55	1.34
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	2.48	2.61	2.03	1.43	1.28
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	3.65	2.67	2.18	2.13	2.00
LI	:	:	:	:	1.47
NO	2.88	2.08	1.73	1.87	1.80
CH	2.49	1.72	1.54	1.52	1.43

Notes: 1) The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. 2) Average of the total fertility rates of the individual years within the respective 10 year period.

Graph 1.6: Total fertility rate 1) in the EU-25 countries


Note: 1) The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Fewer children and later in life

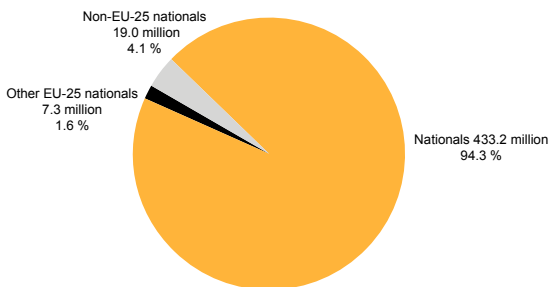
A major reason for the slowdown of the “natural increase” of the population is the fact that, on average and over time, the inhabitants of the European Union have fewer children. The so-called “total fertility rate” is a tool often used to make comparisons: In the more developed parts of the world today, a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level at which a population would remain stable in the long run if there was no inward or outward migration. In the 25 countries that today form the European Union, the total fertility rate has declined from a level of above 2.5 in the 1960s to a level of about 1.5 in 1995 where it has remained since.

Table 1.7: Population by citizenship

	Population by citizenship (in thousands), 1.1.2005				Non-nationals as a percentage of total population			
	Nationals	Non-nationals			1990	1.1.2005		
	Total	Total	... of which other EU-25 nationals	... of which non-EU-25 nationals	Total	Total	... of which other EU-25 nationals	... of which non-EU-25 nationals
EU-25	433 205	26 283	7 305	18 978	:	5.7	1.6	4.1
Euro area	290 470	20 456	5 780	14 676	:	6.6	1.9	4.7
BE	9 575	871	:	:	8.9	8.3	:	:
CZ	9 966	254	80	174	0.3	2.5	0.8	1.7
DK	5 144	268	68	200	2.9	4.9	1.3	3.7
DE	75 213	7 288	2 100	5 189	6.1	8.8	2.5	6.3
EE	1 096	274	4	270	:	20.0	0.3	19.7
EL	10 150	891	:	:	1.4	8.1	:	:
ES	39 667	3 371	700	2 671	1.0	7.8	1.6	6.2
FR	55 258	3 263	1 237	2 026	6.3	5.6	2.1	3.5
IE	3 875	255	:	:	2.3	6.2	:	:
IT	56 060	2 402	207	2 196	0.6	4.1	0.4	3.8
CY	651	98	55	43	4.2	13.1	7.3	5.8
LV	1 819	487	5	482	27.3	21.1	0.2	20.9
LT	3 393	32	2	31	:	0.9	0.0	0.9
LU	278	177	:	:	28.7	39.0	:	:
HU	9 954	144	13	130	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.3
MT	391	12	:	:	1.6	3.0	:	:
NL	15 606	699	228	471	4.3	4.3	1.4	2.9
AT	7 375	765	188	578	5.7	9.4	2.3	7.1
PL	37 530	700	14	686	:	1.8	0.0	1.8
PT	10 169	239	67	172	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.7
SI	1 953	44	1	43	2.4	2.2	0.1	2.2
SK	5 363	22	11	11	:	0.4	0.2	0.2
FI	5 128	108	35	73	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.4
SE	8 530	481	209	272	5.3	5.3	2.3	3.0
UK	55 612	2 941	1 031	1 911	4.2	5.0	1.8	3.3
BG	7 903	26	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
HR	4 399	38	:	:	:	0.9	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	21 633	26	6	20	:	0.1	0.0	0.1
TR	67 531	273	141	132	:	0.4	0.2	0.2
IS	278	10	5	5	:	3.5	1.8	1.8
LI	23	12	:	:	:	34.4	:	:
NO	4 393	213	92	121	:	4.6	2.0	2.6
CH	5 890	1 525	876	649	:	20.6	11.8	8.8

Notes: 1) FR: 1999; EE, TR: 2000; BG, HR: 2001, PL: 2002(census); IS, PT: 2003; EL, A, UK: 2004. 2) Figures for EU-25 and Euro area include Eurostat estimates for Member States for which data of 1 January 2005 were not available. 3) CY, MT: Estimated by the National Statistical Office. 4) HR: Eurostat estimate on non-nationals. 5) Non-nationals: Instead of 1990: CY 1992, LV 1998, HU and SI 1995.

Graph 1.7: Population by citizenship group, EU-25, 1 January 2005



19 million non-EU-25 nationals in the EU-25

The total number of non-EU-25 nationals living in the 25 Member States in 2005 was around 19 million, the equivalent of 4.1 % of the total population.

Apart from Latvia and Estonia, where the large percentage of non-EU-25 nationals included former USSR citizens who have not taken the citizenship of host country (called non-citizens or persons with undetermined citizenship), Greece, Austria, Germany, Spain, Cyprus and Luxemburg have also more than 5 % of the population from non-EU-25 countries. In Malta, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovak Republic, the percentage of non-EU-25 nationals is under 1.5 %.

Luxembourg is a unique case with non-nationals accounting for 39 % of the population, of which the large majority are citizens of other EU-25 countries. Latvia, Cyprus and Austria also have sizeable non-national populations (between 9 % and 21 %). In contrast, total non-nationals comprised less than 2 % of the populations of Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic.

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

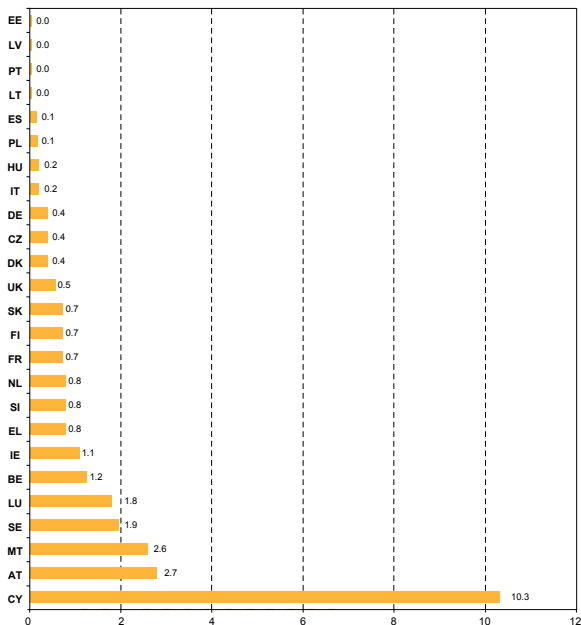
Table 1.8: Asylum applications (1000)

	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	:	:	403.4	400.2	335.9	267.4	226.2
Euro area	324.1	205.5	263.3	243.4	202.7	162.7	151.1
BE	12.9	11.4	42.7	18.8	13.6	12.4	12.6
CZ	:	:	8.8	8.3	11.4	5.3	3.6
DK	5.3	5.1	10.3	6.1	4.4	2.9	2.1
DE	193.1	127.9	78.6	71.1	50.6	35.6	28.9
EE	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EL	4.1	1.3	3.1	5.7	8.2	4.5	9.1
ES	8.6	5.7	7.9	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.0
FR	54.8	20.4	38.7	51.1	52.2	50.5	42.6
IE	0.1	0.4	10.9	11.6	7.9	4.8	4.3
IT	3.6	1.8	15.2	16.0	13.7	9.6	9.3
CY	:	:	0.7	0.8	4.4	9.7	7.7
LV	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LT	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
LU	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8
HU	:	:	7.8	6.4	2.4	1.6	1.6
MT	:	:	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0
NL	21.2	29.3	43.9	18.7	13.4	9.8	12.3
AT	:	:	18.3	39.4	32.4	24.6	22.5
PL	:	:	4.7	5.1	6.8	7.9	5.4
PT	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
SI	:	:	9.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.5
SK	:	:	1.6	9.7	10.3	11.4	3.5
FI	2.7	0.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6
SE	29.4	9.0	16.3	33.0	31.4	23.2	17.6
UK	38.2	44.0	80.3	85.9	60.0	40.6	30.8
BG	:	:	1.8	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4.0	1.5	:	17.5	16.0	8.0	5.4
CH	35.8	17.0	:	26.1	:	:	:

Note: 2000-2005 data - based on monthly and annual figures.

Source: Eurostat - Asylum Statistics

**Graph 1.8: Crude asylum application rate, 2005
(new applications per 1 000 inhabitants)**



226 thousand new asylum requests in the EU in 2005

During the years 2000 to 2005, France, United Kingdom and Germany had the highest number of asylum applications. Relative to its population, Cyprus received the highest number of asylum applications per 1 000 inhabitants with 10.3, followed by Austria (2.7), Malta (2.6) and Sweden (1.9).

In almost all 25 EU Member States, the number of asylum applications has been declining since 2000. However, Greece and Cyprus have recorded a significant increase over that period. 89 % of all asylum applications in EU-25 in 2005 were registered in the EU-15 Member States.

Further information: Eurostat. NewCronos Database Theme 3 - migrat.

Methodological notes

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

2.

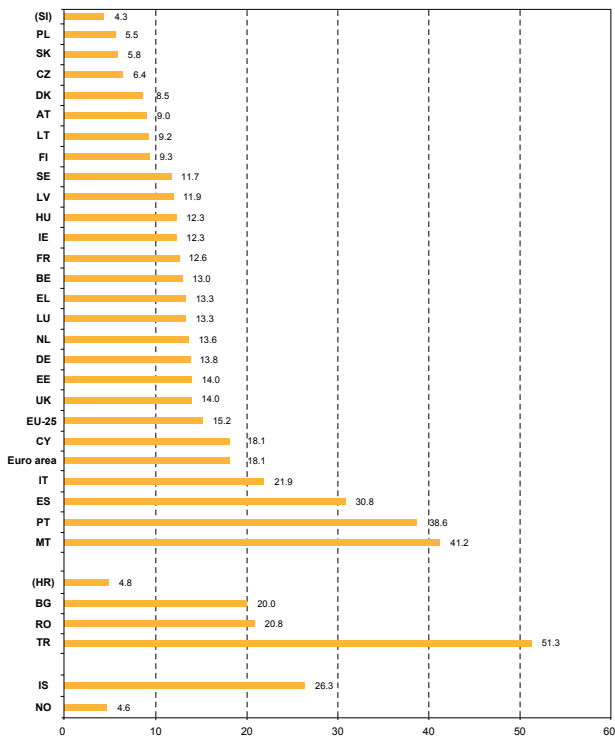
**EDUCATION
AND TRAINING**

Table 2.1: Percentage of population with at least upper secondary educational level (ISCED 3-6), by age group, 2005

	25-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25	79	76	72	73	63	70	50	62
Euro area	76	72	68	68	56	63	43	55
BE	82	78	74	70	58	61	43	52
CZ	93	94	91	95	83	94	76	91
DK	87	87	86	84	76	78	70	79
DE	83	85	84	87	79	88	71	86
EE	92	85	97	93	93	89	81	78
EL	80	68	68	63	50	51	27	37
ES	68	58	55	53	38	43	20	30
FR	82	79	71	72	57	63	46	56
IE	85	79	73	66	58	53	42	38
IT	70	62	56	51	43	48	25	34
CY	80	79	75	76	55	61	32	48
LV	84	75	95	92	90	86	74	66
LT	90	85	97	93	93	91	68	70
LU	76	77	65	71	55	65	44	66
HU	85	84	79	83	70	82	54	68
MT	38	48	23	38	11	23	9	19
NL	82	80	75	77	64	74	49	69
AT	83	89	76	87	66	81	53	76
PL	92	91	89	90	83	84	66	74
PT	48	36	28	23	20	18	12	14
SI	92	90	84	83	71	78	60	79
SK	92	93	91	94	81	90	69	84
FI	92	86	90	86	81	76	62	61
SE	90	89	91	88	85	78	74	69
UK	77	79	68	74	63	77	55	73
BG	77	77	81	79	75	73	58	57
HR	85	87	76	79	64	78	46	74
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	78	80	84	87	63	80	37	60
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	68	62	61	66	53	69	39	62
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	95	95	93	91	87	86	75	80
CH	72	84	64	81	59	80	50	78

Source: Labour Force Survey 2005.

Graph 2.1: Percentage of early school leavers (young aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training), 2005



Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey 2005.

Note: SI, HR - Due to the small number of observations data are not reliable.

Young Europeans better educated but early school leavers still numerous

In 2005, 56 % of persons aged 55-64 had at least upper secondary educational level comparing to 78 % for the generation of their potential children (aged 25-34). This difference between generations is more important for women and particularly impressive in the Southern countries.

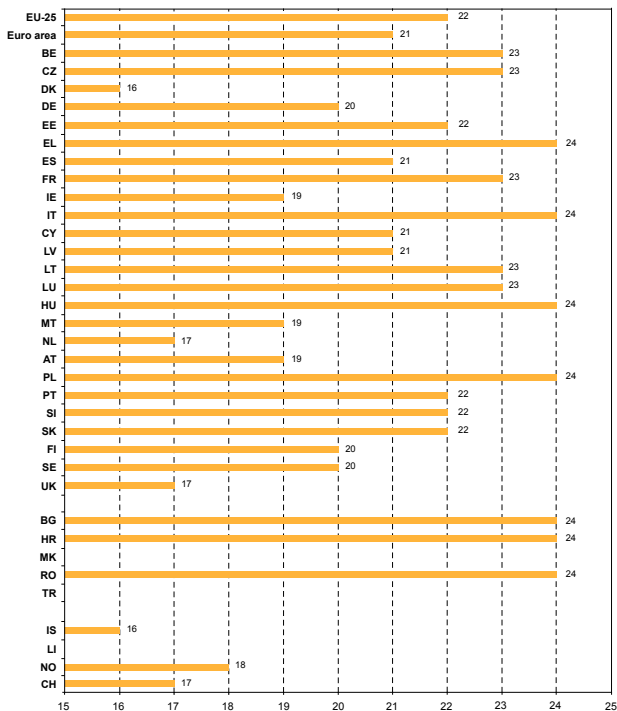
On the other hand, in the same year, 15 % of the young Europeans aged 18-24 were the early school leavers (attained at most lower secondary level and were not in further education or training). In some countries - Spain, Portugal and Malta - more than 30 % of the young people aged 18-24 have left school at the lower secondary level.

Table 2.2: Participation in education, 2003/2004

	Age at which compulsory education ends	Pupils and students (ISCED 1-6) as % of corresponding age group						Participation rates (16-18 year olds) by sex	
		aged 15 to 24 years old			aged 18 years old			Males	Females
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
EU-25	-	60	58	63	78	75	81	85	89
Euro area	-	60	58	62	79	76	82	86	89
BE	18	68	66	71	90	88	92	98	100
CZ	15	59	58	60	91	88	93	96	97
DK	16	66	63	69	81	80	83	85	88
DE	18	64	64	64	86	85	86	92	91
EE	16	63	59	67	81	77	84	88	92
EL	15	62	58	66	76	69	83	76	84
ES	16	55	51	59	69	63	74	77	85
FR	16	60	58	62	80	78	82	89	91
IE	15	59	58	59	83	73	94	84	97
IT	15	54	51	57	77	73	81	79	85
CY	15	42	42	43	30	26	35	64	72
LV	16	65	61	69	83	80	86	89	92
LT	16	69	66	72	89	87	91	95	96
LU	15	44	43	45	69	67	72	75	81
HU	16	60	58	62	76	75	78	87	86
MT	16	43	42	43	40	44	35	56	61
NL	17	63	64	63	78	78	79	87	88
AT	15	52	51	53	76	75	77	86	85
PL	16	69	66	71	87	85	89	92	94
PT	15	52	48	56	65	59	71	68	79
SI	15	68	63	73	87	84	91	93	95
SK	16	52	51	54	82	80	84	88	89
FI	16	70	67	73	93	93	94	95	95
SE	16	68	63	72	95	90	100	94	100
UK	16	58	55	61	61	58	64	76	83
BG	16	49	49	49	74	73	74	81	80
HR	:	54	52	57	63	57	69	80	85
MK	14	39	38	41	50	47	53	66	65
RO	15	47	45	50	58	53	64	66	71
TR	:	27	31	23	30	36	23	46	33
IS	16	66	64	69	75	73	77	82	86
LI	15	26	28	24	19	20	19	27	33
NO	16	64	61	66	86	84	88	90	92
CH	:	57	59	55	81	84	76	90	84

Notes: 1) CY and LU: Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.
2) LU: Also many pupils at ISCED levels 1, 2 and 3 study abroad and are not included in enrolment but are in population data, therefore all participation rates by age are underestimated.

Graph 2.2: Youngest age at which the employment rate reaches 50 %, 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2005.

Prolonged education and training

For most Member States, full-time compulsory schooling ends at 15-16 years of age. However, the vast majority of young people choose to stay on longer in education or training. In the school year 2003/2004, 78 % of 18-year-olds in the EU-25 were still in education.

Overall, participation rates for females are higher than for males. The gap is particularly significant in Ireland and in South European Member States as Portugal, Spain, Greece and Italy in favour of females. Only Turkey has a significantly higher male participation rate compared to women.

The young people stay longer in education and are entering the labour market at a later age. For EU-25, it is not until the age of 22 that 50 % of young people are in employment (in the reference week they have paid work of at least one hour). However, there are considerable differences between countries. The average age is 24 in Luxembourg, Poland and Romania, compared to 16 in Denmark and Iceland and 17 in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In these latter countries, many young people are working part-time.

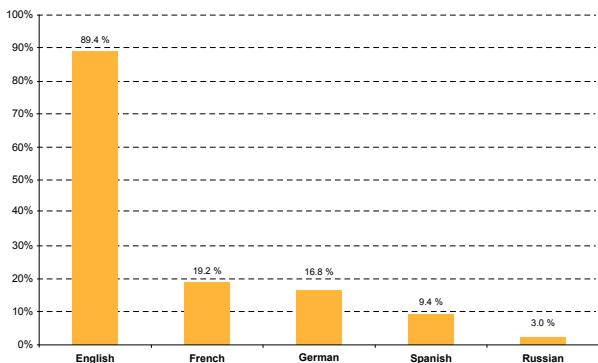
Further reading: "Key data on education in Europe 2005", European Commission. Statistics in Focus - 10/2005 "Education in Europe - Key statistics 2002/2003", Eurostat. Statistics in Focus - 19/2005 – "17 million tertiary students in the European Union", Eurostat.

Table 2.3: Foreign language learning, 2003/2004

	Average number of languages learnt per pupil, 2003/04		Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages in general secondary education, 2003/04				
	Primary	General secondary	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian
EU-25	0.6	1.3	84.9	19.2	16.8	9.4	3.0
Euro area	0.5	1.3	82.1	17.5	14.9	8.7	3.0
BE	0.4	1.7	69.5	52.0	14.8	2.1	:
CZ	0.5	1.2	75.8	4.8	38.2	1.4	1.1
DK	0.7	2.1	99.1	14.9	84.5	7.8	0.1
DE	0.4	1.2	94.2	23.3	-	3.2	2.0
EE	1.1	2.1	92.3	3.7	30.2	0.3	58.8
EL	0.9	1.6	96.9	39.1	20.2	:	:
ES	0.9	1.4	97.3	36.6	2.0	-	:
FR	0.0	1.2	96.5	-	18.4	41.6	0.3
IE	0.1	1.0	-	67.6	21.0	6.7	0.0
IT	1.0	1.3	88.4	30.5	5.4	1.8	:
CY	0.6	1.7	88.4	63.7	2.6	2.4	0.6
LV	0.6	1.7	95.2	1.5	24.6	0.2	43.6
LT	0.6	1.7	85.3	5.0	27.8	0.1	54.2
LU	1.8	2.6	63.2	99.1	99.1	1.5	:
HU	0.5	1.1	60.8	3.2	47.0	0.6	0.5
MT	1.0	1.9	88.8	36.9	7.0	2.3	0.0
NL	0.3	2.6	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	-	:	:
PL	0.8	1.4	79.6	5.8	46.0	0.3	8.2
PT	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0.3	1.3	84.7	3.6	37.6	1.1	0.1
SK	0.5	1.3	68.9	4.2	46.7	0.8	4.3
FI	0.8	2.4	99.1	12.8	26.3	3.2	2.4
SE	0.9	1.8	100.0	19.1	29.7	26.8	0.1
UK	0.7	0.6	-	34.4	13.9	6.6	0.2
BG	0.5	1.4	69.3	13.0	23.4	3.2	25.6
HR	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	0.6	1.9	91.7	86.0	11.3	0.7	3.4
TR	0.6	0.7	66.1	0.8	3.8	:	:
IS	0.6	1.9	86.6	8.4	19.6	7.8	0.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat Education statistics

Graph 2.3: Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages in general secondary education, EU-25, 2003/2004



English the most widely-taught language at school

In all Member States, the teaching of foreign languages begins in primary education. In France and Ireland, however, there was little language tuition at this level in 2003/2004. In Luxembourg, most pupils learn two foreign languages already in primary education.

Pupils enrolled in general secondary education were learning on average 1.3 foreign languages in 2003/2004. In Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland pupils learnt two or more languages on average.

English is the most widely taught foreign language in secondary schools in all Member States except in Luxembourg. More than 90 % of the pupils were being taught English in general secondary education in ten Member States. French is the second most popular language in seven Member States, studied by 68 % in Ireland, 52 % in Belgium (all communities) and 64 % in Cyprus. German is a popular language in all the new Central and Eastern European Member states as well as in the Nordic Member States. In the Baltic countries, Russian is the second language, learnt by more than 50 % of pupils in Estonia and Lithuania and by 44 % in Latvia. More than 40 % of pupils in France and 27 % of pupils in Sweden were studying Spanish in 2003/2004.

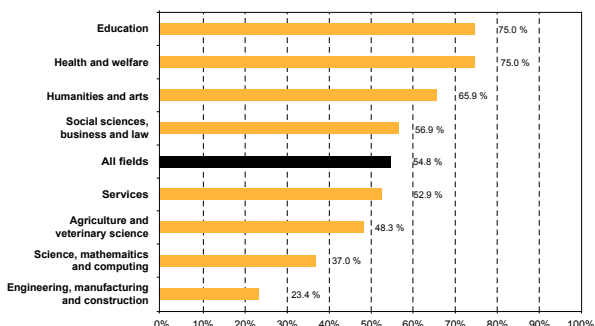
Further reading: "Key data on Teaching Languages at School in Europe 2005", European Commission. Statistics in Focus - 10/2005 "Education in Europe - Key statistics 2002/2003", Eurostat.

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

	Number of students in tertiary education	Students in tertiary education, all ages, as % of 20-24 years old in population		Females per 100 males in tertiary education	Median age of students in tertiary education
	2003/2004	1999/2000	2003/2004	2003/2004	2003/2004
EU-25	17 318 735	57.7	50.7	121.2	22.1
Euro area	10 965 458	56.4	51.2	114.5	22.0
BE	386 110	59.9	56.6	116.5	20.7
CZ	318 858	43.1	28.5	105.1	21.9
DK	217 130	72.7	55.7	137.3	25.3
DE	2 330 457	47.8	45.4	97.6	23.8
EE	65 659	65.3	56.7	161.6	22.0
EL	597 007	75.9	50.3	107.1	20.7
ES	1 839 903	60.6	56.3	116.6	22.0
FR	2 160 300	54.9	54.4	122.4	20.7
IE	188 315	55.7	51.8	123.2	20.3
IT	1 986 497	61.2	47.8	128.4	22.2
CY	20 849	35.8	20.8	92.0	20.8
LV	127 656	74.9	56.5	164.9	22.7
LT	182 656	73.4	51.5	150.0	21.5
LU	3 077	11.9	11.1	114.1	:
HU	422 177	59.0	36.4	134.0	22.5
MT	7 867	26.0	21.7	126.7	21.3
NL	543 396	56.1	51.0	103.6	21.7
AT	238 522	46.7	55.7	114.3	23.2
PL	2 044 298	62.6	49.9	135.6	21.6
PT	395 063	53.0	46.8	127.6	22.2
SI	104 396	71.3	55.4	131.8	22.1
SK	164 667	35.9	28.6	117.7	21.6
FI	299 888	90.6	82.4	114.5	24.2
SE	429 623	82.6	66.7	147.2	25.5
UK	2 247 441	59.3	58.1	132.8	22.9
BG	228 468	41.4	41.6	110.4	21.6
HR	126 322	40.7	:	116.0	20.5
MK	46 637	28.5	22.6	132.7	20.7
RO	685 718	41.3	23.1	121.2	21.4
TR	1 972 662	29.3	:	70.6	20.9
IS	14 710	66.6	45.9	181.9	25.6
LI	532	24.7	23.3	36.4	24.9
NO	213 845	78.0	68.5	147.4	25.0
CH	195 947	44.9	:	81.6	24.2

Note: CY, LU and LI: Most tertiary students study abroad and are not included.

Graph 2.4: Percentage of women in tertiary education and training per field of study, EU-25, 2003/2004



Greater numbers in tertiary education, particularly women

In 2003/2004, there were 17.3 million students enrolled in tertiary education in EU-25. There are now 7 million more students among 20-24 years old compared to 1999/2000 in EU-25.

EU-wide, there are 121 females for every 100 males in tertiary education. In the Baltic countries, the ratio is above 150, in Sweden as in Norway 147. Only in Germany and Cyprus, does the number of males exceed the number of females. In Germany the ratio is 98 to 100 and in Cyprus 92 to 100.

On average, the median age of students in tertiary education is 22 years in EU-25. Both part-time and full-time students are included. This figure ranges from 20 in Ireland to 25.5 in Sweden, reflecting both the different ages at which students enter tertiary education, the length of study and the participation of adults, often on part-time basis, in tertiary education.

Females account for three out of four of students in education related studies (75 %), health and welfare (75 %) and humanities and arts (66 %). However, they are considerably under-represented in engineering, manufacturing and construction studies (23 %) and Science, mathematics and computing studies (37 %).

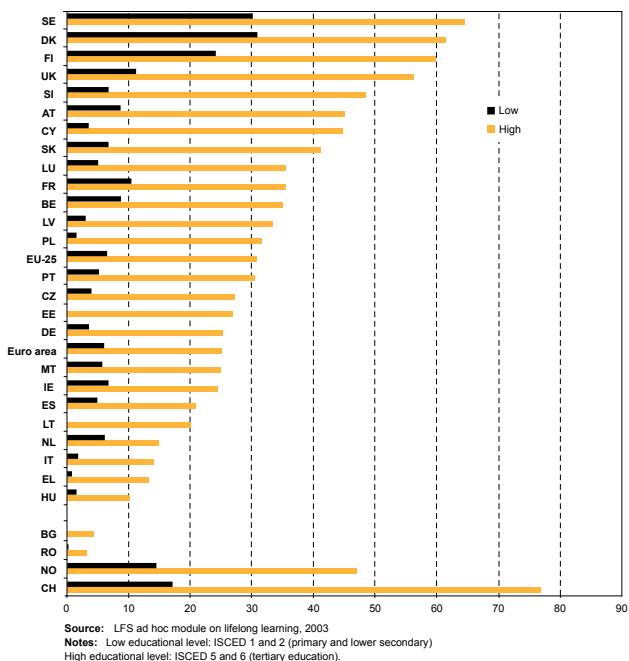
Further reading: "Key data on education in Europe 2005", European Commission. Statistics in Focus - 10/2005 "Education in Europe - Key statistics 2002/2003", Eurostat. Statistics in Focus - 19/2005 - "17 million tertiary students in the European Union", Eurostat.

Table 2.5: Lifelong learning: Participation rate in lifelong learning, by age group, 2003

	Formal education		Non formal education/ training		Informal learning	
	25-44	45-64	25-44	45-64	25-44	45-64
EU-25	7	2	20	13	36	28
Euro area	6	1	16	9	43	34
BE	6	2	24	15	36	28
CZ	3	0	16	10	24	19
DK	13	2	50	44	67	64
DE	6	0	16	10	41	34
EE	7	0	19	11	30	20
EL	2	0	7	2	18	10
ES	7	2	13	6	19	12
FR	2	:	25	14	52	40
IE	7	1	6	4	52	40
IT	7	3	16	12	47	42
CY	4	0	26	14	36	22
LV	8	1	16	11	47	37
LT	5	0	9	7	29	20
LU	2	0	19	12	84	77
HU	5	0	7	3	7	5
MT	2	1	13	6	53	51
NL	11	4	14	8	35	30
AT	5	0	31	19	85	87
PL	7	0	13	6	32	20
PT	6	1	12	6	48	35
SI	14	1	30	17	79	77
SK	2	0	23	17	59	54
FI	16	3	45	38	75	64
SE	21	6	48	48	56	50
UK	11	5	39	30	:	:
BG	2	0	2	1	19	12
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	2	0	1	0	11	7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5	2	36	30	:	:
CH	10	2	56	50	52	48

Source: LFS ad hoc module on lifelong learning, 2003

Graph 2.5: Participation rate (%) in non-formal education of persons aged 25-64, by educational level, 2003



Participation in lifelong learning strongly influenced by age and educational level

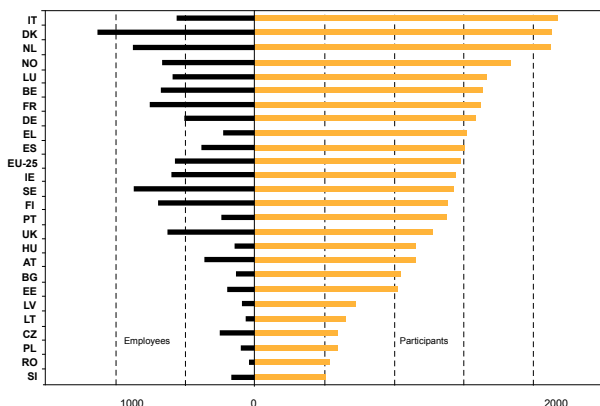
In the Nordic countries and the United Kingdom an important percentage of the population aged 25-64 participate either in formal education provided in the regular system of schools and universities or in non-formal education taught outside the regular system. Austria, Luxembourg and Slovenia show a highest part of persons declaring informal learning (self studying by making use of printed materials, computer, broadcasting or learning centres).

The younger people and those higher educated are more likely to participate in lifelong learning, particularly in non-formal education undertaken for the job-related reasons.

**Table 2.6: Continuing Vocational Training in enterprises, 1999:
key indicators**

	Training enterprises as % of all enterprises	Employees in training enterprises % of employees in all enterprises	Participants in CVT courses % of employees in all enterprises	Hours in CVT courses per participant	Hours in CVT courses per employee (all enterprises)
EU-25	61	87	39	30	11
Euro area	55	82	34	33	11
BE	70	88	41	31	13
CZ	69	88	42	25	10
DK	96	99	53	41	22
DE	75	92	32	27	9
EE	63	79	19	31	6
EL	18	56	15	39	6
ES	36	64	25	42	11
FR	76	93	46	36	17
IE	79	92	41	40	17
IT	24	56	26	32	8
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	53	74	12	34	4
LT	43	67	10	41	4
LU	71	87	36	39	14
HU	37	60	12	38	5
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	88	96	41	37	15
AT	72	90	31	29	9
PL	39	57	16	28	4
PT	22	52	17	38	7
SI	48	81	32	24	8
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	82	95	50	36	18
SE	91	98	61	31	18
UK	87	97	49	26	13
BG	28	57	13	35	4
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	11	44	8	42	3
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	86	94	48	33	16
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Graph 2.6 Total cost (in PPS) of CVT courses per employee (all enterprises) and per participant - 1999



North-south divide in the percentage of enterprises providing CVT in the EU

The second European survey of continuing vocational training in enterprises (CVTS2) was implemented in 2000/2001 in all the Member States, Norway and the then nine candidate countries. The survey covered enterprises with 10 and more persons employed in the sections C to K and O according to the classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 1; the reference year was 1999.

In the northern European countries, the share of training enterprises and the participation in continuing vocational training is higher than in the south of Europe. The proportion of all enterprises that provided CVT in 1999 ranged from 11 % in Romania to 96 % in Denmark, while the participation rate ranged from 8 % in Romania to 61 % in Sweden. By contrast, the intensity of CVT training, expressed in terms of training hours per participant, was higher in the southern than in the northern European countries, with the exception of Denmark.

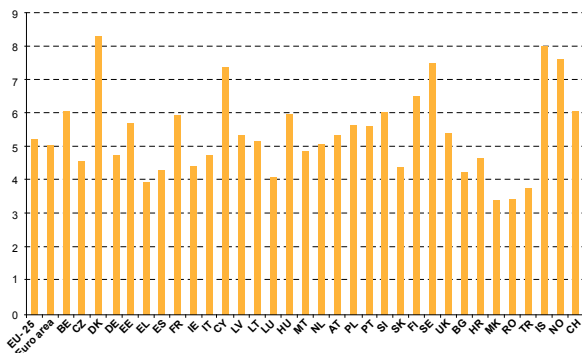
Further reading: *Statistics in focus: Continuing vocational training in enterprises in the European Union and Norway*, (Theme 3 - 3/2002) - Costs and funding of continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, (Theme 3 - 8/2002) - Providers and fields of training in enterprises in Europe, (Theme 3 - 10/2002) - Disparities in access to continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe - (Theme 3 - 22/2002), - Working time spent on continuing vocational training in enterprises in Europe, (Theme 3 - 1/2003). *European social statistics - Continuing vocational training survey (CVTS2) - Detailed Tables*, 2002 edition.

Table 2.7: Expenditure on education, 2003

	Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	Expenditure (from both public and private sources) per pupil/student in public institutions by level of education, PPS			Financial aid to students as a percentage of total public expenditure on education
		Total (ISCED 0-6)	Primary (ISCED 1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-4)		Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)
EU-25	5.2	4 582	5 659	8 403	5.6
Euro area	5.0	4 628	6 010	8 390	5.3
BE	6.1	6 024	7 182	9 696	4.7
CZ	4.6	1 928	3 345	5 689	4.6
DK	8.3	7 016	7 079	11 960	19.6
DE	4.7	3 928	4 529	9 993	7.5
EE	5.7	2 103	2 879	4 231	3.9
EL	3.9	2 950	4 242	4 202	2.1
ES	4.3	4 727	6 432	7 932	2.8
FR	5.9	4 377	7 907	9 046	3.8
IE	4.4	4 063	5 385	8 190	6.7
IT	4.7	6 286	6 774	7 479	4.6
CY	7.4	4 446	7 524	15 496	11.9
LV	5.3	1 940	2 113	4 188	7.9
LT	5.2	:	:	3 230	7.1
LU	4.1	9 798	14 575	:	2.3
HU	5.9	2 804	3 369	7 319	6.7
MT	4.8	2 481	3 361	5 773	9.3
NL	5.1	:	:	:	11.1
AT	5.5	:	:	:	4.3
PL	5.6	:	:	:	0.3
PT	5.6	3 902	5 464	6 134	1.4
SI	6.0	5 502	3 761	15 886	9.0
SK	4.4	1 752	2 086	3 992	3.0
FI	6.5	4 537	6 259	10 552	7.6
SE	7.5	6 189	6 393	13 655	12.3
UK	5.4	4 745	6 104	:	5.0
BG	4.2	1 184	1 260	3 478	7.8
HR	4.7	2 304	2 414	3 481	0.8
MK	3.4	:	:	:	2.6
RO	3.4	806	997	1 902	1.9
TR	3.7	741	1 219	3 626	4.8
IS	8.0	6 688	5 961	7 171	4.6
LI	:	6 663	5 478	:	15.3
NO	7.6	6 888	7 102	12 958	4.3
CH	6.0	6 928	7 907	23 495	1.4

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

Graph 2.7: Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 2003



Public expenditure on education: 5.2 % of GDP in EU-25

In 2003, total public expenditure on education accounted for 5.2 % of the GDP of the EU-25. Total public expenditure on education as % of GDP ranged from 3.9 % of GDP in Greece to 8.3 % in Denmark.

In most countries, expenditure per student increases with the level of education. In the EU 4 582 EUR PPS were spent by pupil at primary level of education, 5 659 EUR PPS at secondary level of education and 8 403 EUR PPS at tertiary level of education.

Total financial aid awarded predominantly to students accounts for 5.6 % of total public expenditure on education in EU-25. This proportion tends to be higher in the northern EU-25 Member States.

3.

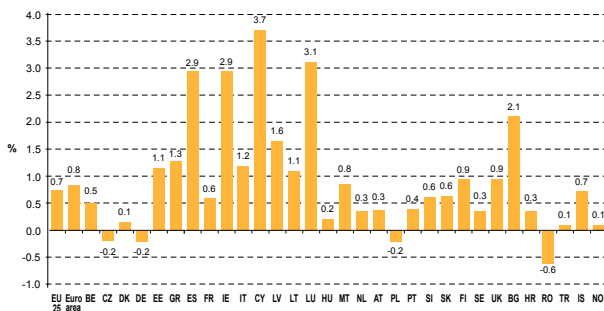
LABOUR MARKET

Table 3.1. Employment

	Employment rates		Persons in employment by branch (percentage share of total), 2005			Percentage of persons in employment who are employees
	15-64	55-64	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
EU-25	63.8	42.5	4.9	27.5	67.6	83.5
Euro area	63.5	40.4	4.3	27.8	67.9	83.2
BE	61.1	31.8	2.0	24.7	73.3	84.8
CZ	64.8	44.5	4.0	39.5	56.5	84.0
DK	75.9	59.5	3.2	23.9	72.9	91.1
DE	65.4	45.4	2.4	29.8	67.8	87.6
EE	64.4	56.1	5.3	34.0	60.7	91.9
EL	60.1	41.6	12.4	22.4	65.2	63.6
ES	63.3	43.1	5.3	29.7	65.0	81.7
FR	63.1	37.9	3.8	24.3	71.9	89.1
IE	67.6	51.6	5.9	27.4	66.7	83.2
IT	57.6	31.4	4.2	30.8	65.0	73.3
CY	68.5	50.6	4.7	24.0	71.2	76.8
LV	63.3	49.5	11.8	26.5	61.7	88.5
LT	62.6	49.2	14.0	29.1	56.9	83.0
LU	63.6	31.7	1.7	17.3	81.0	92.0
HU	56.9	33.0	4.9	32.5	62.7	86.3
MT	53.9	30.8	2.0	30.0	68.0	86.3
NL	73.2	46.1	3.3	20.5	76.1	88.5
AT	68.6	31.8	5.5	27.5	66.9	86.7
PL	52.8	27.2	17.4	29.2	53.4	74.2
PT	67.5	50.5	11.8	30.6	57.6	74.5
SI	66.0	30.7	9.1	37.1	53.8	84.8
SK	57.7	30.3	4.8	38.8	56.4	87.0
FI	68.4	52.7	4.8	25.8	69.4	87.3
SE	72.5	69.4	2.3	21.9	75.8	89.4
UK	71.7	56.9	1.4	22.0	76.6	86.9
BG	55.8	34.7	8.9	34.2	56.8	85.7
HR	55.0	32.6	17.3	28.6	54.1	75.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	57.6	39.4	32.3	30.5	37.3	64.6
TR	46.0	31.0	:	:	:	:
IS	83.8	84.3	6.5	21.7	71.8	84.8
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	74.8	65.5	3.3	20.9	75.8	92.4
CH	:	:	4.0	23.0	73.0	84.7

Note: Data refer to 2005. Employment rates represent persons in employment aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week (of the Labour Force Survey) did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

Sources: Employment rates: Eurostat, Eurostat, structural indicators 2005 - based on the European Union Labour Force Survey; Branch and employee data: Eurostat: European Union Labour Force Survey, annual averages, except for CH (spring data).

Graph 3.1: Average annual employment growth 2001-2005


63.8 % of persons in employment

Over the period 2000-2005, the annual employment in the EU-25 grew 0.7 % per year on the average. The 2005 employment rate (63.8 %) was considerably off the 2005 objective (67 %) set during the Stockholm summit of the European Council (March 2001). The 2005 employment rates for the population aged 15-64 ranged from 52.8 % in Poland to 75.9 % in Denmark, 83.8 % in Iceland.

EU-wide, 4.9 % were employed in agriculture, 27.5 % in industry and the remaining 67.6 % in services. This pattern was rather similar throughout the Member States with the exception of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece and Portugal, which still have a relatively large share of people working in agriculture. This is also the case in Croatia and Romania. Greece, Romania, Italy, Poland and Portugal had the lowest share of employees among employed persons (64 %, 65 %, 73 %, 74 % and 75 % respectively) compared with 83.5 % in the EU-25.

More than two-fifths (42.5 %) of persons around the retirement age (55-64) were in employment. The rates ranged from 27.2 % in Poland to 69.4 % in Sweden, 84.3 % in Iceland.

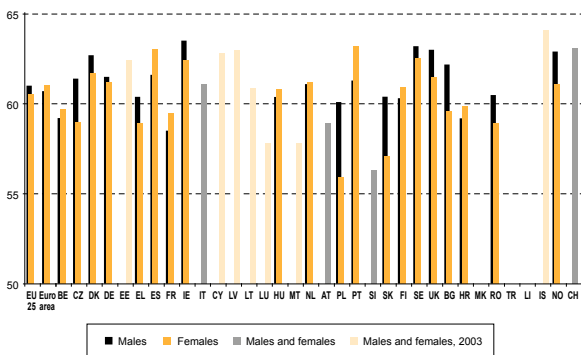
Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2006", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat Free Data on the World Wide Web, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.2: Equal opportunities in employment

	Employment rates by age and sex, 2005				Percentage of persons in employment working part-time by sex, 2005		Percentage of employees with a fixed-term contract	
	15-64 years		55-64 years		Males	Females	Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
EU-25	71.3	56.3	51.8	33.7	7.4	32.4	14.0	15.0
Euro area	71.8	55.2	49.7	31.5	6.9	34.8	15.5	17.0
BE	68.3	53.8	41.7	22.1	7.6	40.5	6.8	11.4
CZ	73.3	56.3	59.3	30.9	2.1	8.6	7.6	9.8
DK	79.8	71.9	65.6	53.5	12.7	33.0	8.5	11.3
DE	71.2	59.6	53.5	37.5	7.8	43.8	14.4	14.0
EE	67.0	62.1	59.3	53.7	4.9	10.6	3.4	2.0
EL	74.2	46.1	58.8	25.8	2.3	9.3	10.1	14.3
ES	75.2	51.2	59.7	27.4	4.5	24.2	31.7	35.7
FR	68.8	57.6	40.7	35.2	5.7	30.7	12.6	14.0
IE	76.9	58.3	65.7	37.3	:	:	3.1	4.2
IT	69.9	45.3	42.7	20.8	4.6	25.6	10.5	14.7
CY	79.2	58.4	70.8	31.5	5.0	14.0	9.0	19.5
LV	67.6	59.3	55.2	45.3	6.3	10.4	10.7	6.2
LT	66.1	59.4	59.1	41.7	5.1	9.1	7.6	3.6
LU	73.3	53.7	38.3	24.9	2.5	38.2	4.9	5.8
HU	63.1	51.0	40.6	26.7	2.7	5.8	7.6	6.4
MT	73.8	33.7	50.8	12.4	4.5	21.1	3.7	6.1
NL	79.9	66.4	56.9	35.2	22.6	75.1	14.3	16.9
AT	75.4	62.0	41.3	22.9	6.1	39.3	9.3	8.8
PL	58.9	46.8	35.9	19.7	8.0	14.3	26.5	24.7
PT	73.4	61.7	58.1	43.7	7.0	16.2	18.7	20.4
SI	70.4	61.3	43.1	18.5	7.2	11.1	15.7	19.3
SK	64.6	50.9	47.8	15.6	1.3	4.1	5.1	4.9
FI	70.3	66.5	52.8	52.7	9.2	18.6	12.9	20.0
SE	74.4	70.4	72.0	66.7	11.5	39.6	14.2	17.7
UK	77.6	65.9	66.0	48.1	10.4	42.7	5.2	6.2
BG	60.0	51.7	45.5	25.5	1.7	2.5	6.7	6.2
HR	61.7	48.6	43.0	23.8	7.3	13.4	12.4	12.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	63.7	51.5	46.7	33.1	10.0	10.5	2.8	1.9
TR	68.2	23.8	45.4	17.1	3.3	13.5	:	:
IS	86.9	80.5	88.9	79.6	8.7	37.5	6.0	7.8
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	77.8	71.7	70.8	60.1	13.8	44.2	7.5	11.6
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Employment rates represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population aged 15-64 years. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included. The classification by part-time or full-time job depends on a direct question in the Labour Force Survey, except for AT and NL where it depends on a threshold on the basis of the number of hours usually worked.

Sources: Eurostat, structural indicators 2005 - based upon the European Union Labour Force Survey

Graph 3.2: Average exit age from the labour market by sex, 2004


Still substantial gap between sexes

In 2005, employment rates for males aged 15-64 were about 15 percentage points higher than for females (71 % compared to 56 %). The gap was 40 and 44 percentage points in Malta and Turkey, 24-28 points in Greece, Spain and Italy but less than 10 points in Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Lithuania Denmark, Latvia and Slovenia. The gap was also low in Bulgaria, Iceland and Norway.

Similar differences were observed for older workers. In the EU, males were more likely to be employed at this age than females (52 % compared to 34 %). Males were leaving the labour market in 2004 at the age of 60.9 years, half a year older than females.

EU-wide, 32 % of females in employment were working part-time in 2005 compared to only 7 % of males. Female part-time work was particularly prevalent in the Netherlands (75 %), Germany (44 %) and the United Kingdom (43 %). Throughout the Union, women were more likely to have a fixed-term contract, especially in Cyprus and Finland, where the gap was more than 5 %. In Spain the number of fixed-term contracts was highest, 32 % and 36 % for males and females, respectively.

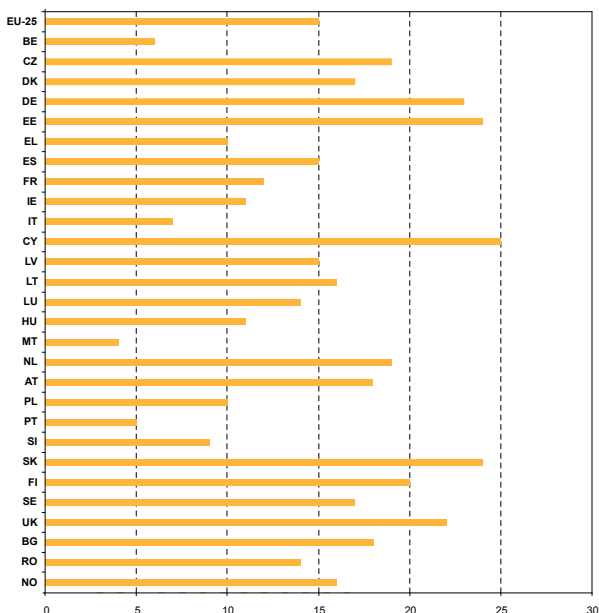
Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2006", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.3: Gender Pay Gap

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

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

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

Graph 3.3: Gender Pay Gap, 2004


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

The gender pay gap¹ in unadjusted form – difference in average gross hourly earnings of men and women as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings – varied between 4 % and 25 % in 2004. Women's earnings remain on average below those of men in all EU countries. The smallest differences are found in Italy, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia, the biggest in Estonia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Cyprus and the Slovak Republic. At EU level the difference remains fairly the same since 1994, the first date for which data are available. In EU-25 countries, the average gross hourly earnings of women in 2004 is estimated at 15 % less than the gross hourly earnings of men.

The statistics show that development over time varies at country level. Differences decreased in Hungary, Malta and the Netherlands, and slightly increased in Germany. In the remaining countries pay differences were fairly stable over time².

Further reading: 'The social situation in the European Union 2004'.

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

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

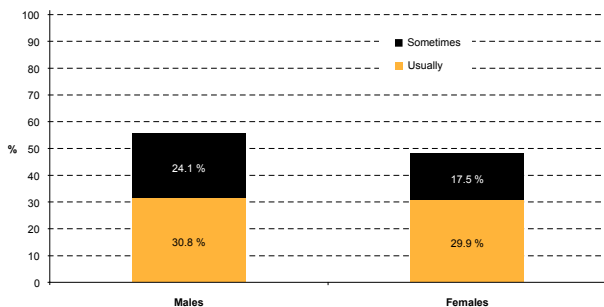
Table 3.4: Working time

	Full-time employees, 2005					Percentage of employees doing the following types of work:		
	Average number of hours usually worked per week			Percentage working long hours per week		Shift work	Evening/night work	Saturday/Sunday work
	Total	Males	Females	> 40 hours	> 48 hours			
EU-25	40	41	39	20	9	17	34	43
Euro area	40	41	39	16	7	15	29	41
BE	39	40	38	11	5	9	30	31
CZ	41	42	41	16	9	29	43	43
DK	39	40	38	22	7	5	43	41
DE	40	41	39	14	6	16	:	:
EE	41	42	40	12	5	16	34	38
EL	41	42	40	24	7	19	47	48
ES	41	42	40	20	10	17	22	33
FR	39	40	38	20	10	9	33	49
IE	:	:	:	:	:	12	20	32
IT	39	41	37	15	6	18	21	43
CY	40	41	40	18	6	9	16	41
LV	42	44	41	23	12	22	39	48
LT	39	40	39	4	1	12	33	42
LU	40	40	40	3	2	9	21	27
HU	41	41	40	9	5	19	24	34
MT	41	42	39	15	6	21	31	49
NL	39	39	38	2	1	8	41	41
AT	42	43	41	30	14	18	35	41
PL	41	43	40	24	11	36	42	58
PT	40	41	39	14	6	18	19	41
SI	42	42	41	16	9	32	41	58
SK	41	41	40	14	6	27	36	48
FI	39	40	38	11	5	24	46	32
SE	40	40	40	8	2	24	28	26
UK	43	44	40	44	18	17	45	47
BG	41	41	41	13	4	:	:	:
HR	42	42	41	29	6	32	38	65
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	42	42	41	18	6	24	31	45
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	46	49	42	58	31	21	61	64
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	39	39	38	7	3	24	43	41
CH	41	41	40	71	1	13	40	39

Note: The response categories for working time arrangements are 'never', 'sometimes' and 'usually'. In the above, "sometimes" and "usually" combined. 'Usually' means working on at least half of the working days during the four weeks preceding the survey. An employee is classified as a shift worker if he/she usually works two or more different work-shifts. Work shifts are defined as distinct periods of work within a 24-hour day. Evening and night work are defined as work done outside the usual working hours but respectively before or during the usual sleeping hours. EU results are calculated on the basis of the available data. Data on shift work and asocial hours for Spain are from 2004.

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

Graph 3.4: Percentage of employees working "asocial" hours (at evenings, nights or weekends) by gender and frequency, EU-25, 2005



Longest working hours in the United Kingdom

In 2005, full-time employees in the EU-25 work for an average of 40 hours per week, from 38.8 in Netherlands to 42.5 hours in the United Kingdom, 46.4 hours in Iceland. In all Member States, men work more hours than women although in Latvia and Sweden the difference was less than one hour. In contrast, the gender gap was 3.9 hours in the United Kingdom and 7.2 in Iceland.

About 20 % of full-time employees were working longer than the average of 40 hours per week in 2004. Around 9 % worked at least 49 hours per week, 18 % in the United Kingdom and 31 % in Iceland.

34 % of EU employees had jobs which involved them "usually" or "sometimes" working at evenings or at nights while 43 % worked on Saturdays or Sundays. Combining these data, 55 % of male employees and 47 % of females were working usually or sometimes "asocial" hours.

Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2006", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

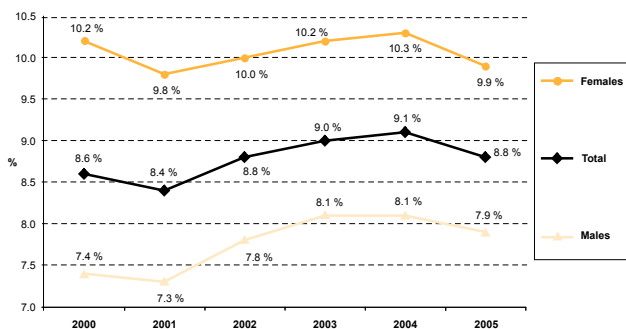
Table 3.5: Unemployment

	Unemployment (1 000)		Unemployment rates			Unemployment rates by sex (2005)	
	2000	2005	2000	2004	2005	Males	Females
EU-25	18 025.4	19 116.8	8.6	9.1	8.8	7.9	9.9
Euro area	11 470.6	12 628.1	8.2	8.9	8.6	7.4	10.1
BE	301.9	390.4	6.9	8.4	8.4	7.6	9.5
CZ	444.6	410.2	8.7	8.3	7.9	6.5	9.8
DK	122.5	139.7	4.3	5.5	4.8	4.4	5.3
DE	2 921.9	3 892.7	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.9	10.3
EE	84.0	52.2	12.8	9.7	7.9	8.8	7.1
EL	522.2	477.3	11.3	10.5	9.8	6.1	15.3
ES	1 979.6	1 912.5	11.1	10.7	9.2	7.0	12.2
FR	2 385.2	2 709.4	9.1	9.6	9.7	8.8	10.8
IE	75.3	88.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.0
IT	2 388.2	1 888.6	10.1	8.0	7.7	6.2	10.1
CY	15.2	19.4	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.3	6.5
LV	150.3	101.0	13.7	10.4	8.9	9.1	8.7
LT	276.6	133.0	16.4	11.4	8.3	8.2	8.3
LU	4.3	9.1	2.3	5.1	4.5	3.5	5.9
HU	262.5	301.7	6.4	6.1	7.2	7.0	7.4
MT	10.4	11.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.5	9.0
NL	229.9	402.1	2.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.1
AT	138.4	210.3	3.6	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.5
PL	2 788.3	3 045.4	16.1	19.0	17.7	16.6	19.1
PT	209.6	420.9	4.0	6.7	7.6	6.7	8.7
SI	65.0	66.0	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.1	7.0
SK	485.2	430.0	18.8	18.2	16.3	15.5	17.2
FI	253.1	219.7	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.6
SE	253.2	:	5.6	6.3	7.8	7.9	7.7
UK	1 541.2	1 406.4	5.4	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.3
BG	560.8	334.1	16.4	12.0	10.1	10.3	9.8
HR	:	:	:	13.6	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	791.5	780.5	6.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.5
TR	1 496.3	:	6.5	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	80.6	110.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Unemployed people - according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) criteria are those persons aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work or who found a job to start later. Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population of the same age. The active population (or labour force) is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons.

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

Graph 3.5: Trend in the unemployment rate by sex, 2000-2005



Unemployment declined in 2005 after having risen since 2001

In 2005, 8.8 % of the EU-25 labour force was unemployed, almost the same percentage as in 2000 but somewhat lower than in 2004. This amounted to 1 million more people than in 2000. In the meantime unemployment went down until it reached a low of 8.4 % in 2001 when it started to rise again until 2004. The unemployment rates fell in all Member States between 2004 and 2005 except in France, Cyprus, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia.

The 2005 unemployment rates ranged from 17.7 % in Poland to 4.5 % in Luxembourg and 4.3 % in Ireland. The rates were also relatively low in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Austria and Cyprus (less than 6 %). Estonian, Irish, Latvian, Swedish and British men were more likely to be unemployed than women.

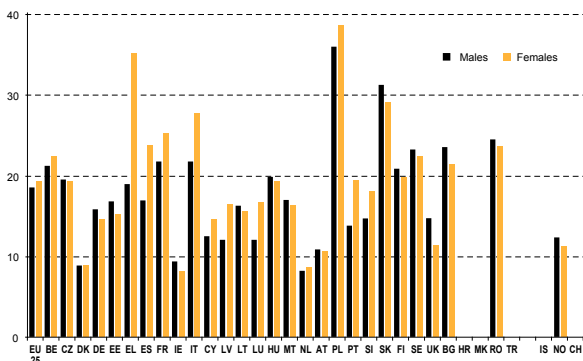
Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2006", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

Table 3.6: Youth unemployment

	Number of unemployed persons aged 15-24 (1 000)		Youth unemployment rates (%)			Youth unemployment rates by sex (%), 2005	
	2000	2005	2000	2004	2005	Males	Females
EU-25	4 825.2	4 933.1	17.4	18.9	18.6	18.3	19.0
Euro area	2 947.7	3 083.5	16.4	18.0	17.8	16.9	18.9
BE	72.6	95.2	16.7	21.2	21.5	21.0	22.1
CZ	119.2	88.7	17.8	21.0	19.2	19.3	19.1
DK	26.4	34.8	6.2	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6
DE	641.3	863.0	10.6	15.1	15.0	15.6	14.3
EE	17.1	11.2	23.9	21.7	15.9	16.6	14.9
EL	164.9	107.6	29.2	26.9	26.0	18.7	34.8
ES	615.0	490.5	24.3	23.4	19.7	16.7	23.5
FR	522.9	676.5	20.1	21.9	23.0	21.5	25.0
IE	23.8	29.2	6.9	8.9	8.6	9.1	7.9
IT	720.8	489.7	27.0	23.5	24.0	21.5	27.4
CY	3.7	5.2	10.1	10.5	13.2	12.2	14.3
LV	27.8	18.3	21.4	18.1	13.6	11.8	16.2
LT	57.1	20.7	30.6	22.7	15.7	16.0	15.3
LU	1.2	2.1	7.2	16.5	13.8	11.8	16.4
HU	70.8	66.6	12.5	15.5	19.4	19.6	19.0
MT	4.8	5.5	13.7	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.1
NL	76.7	113.0	5.7	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.4
AT	26.8	61.2	5.3	9.6	10.5	10.6	10.4
PL	773.3	774.6	35.1	39.6	36.9	35.7	38.3
PT	59.2	90.4	8.8	15.4	16.0	13.6	19.1
SI	18.7	17.2	16.3	16.1	15.9	14.5	17.8
SK	153.4	96.3	36.9	33.1	30.1	31.0	28.8
FI	71.4	64.4	21.4	20.7	20.1	20.6	19.5
SE	55.7	:	10.5	16.3	22.6	23.0	22.1
UK	531.5	581.7	12.2	12.1	12.9	14.5	11.1
BG	117.6	65.3	33.7	25.8	22.4	23.3	21.1
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	247.3	268.6	17.2	23.2	23.8	24.2	23.3
TR	705.5	:	13.0	19.6	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	33.3	37.9	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.1	11.0
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

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

Graph 3.6: Youth unemployment rates (15-24 years) by sex, 2005


18.6 % of young people unemployed across the EU-25

The 2005 youth unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points from 2000, from 17.4 % to 18.6 %, after having reached a high in 2004 of 18.9 %. In eighteen countries youth unemployment rose in this period, most in Portugal, Hungary and Luxembourg (7.2, 6.9 and 6.6 percentage points respectively) and Romania (6.6 percentage point since 2000), while in ten others youth unemployment declined in between 2000-2005, most in Lithuania and Bulgaria (-14.9 and 11.3 percentage points).

In 2005, youth unemployment was highest in Poland, 36.9 % with Slovakia and Greece coming second and third (30.1 % and 26.0 %). In the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark youth unemployment rates were less than 10 %.

Young females (19.0 %) were still more likely than young males (18.3 %) to be unemployed in 2005, although the gap was not as large as it was compared both to the situation of young people in 2000 and to the population aged 25 and over in 2005.

Further reading: "Employment in Europe 2006", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

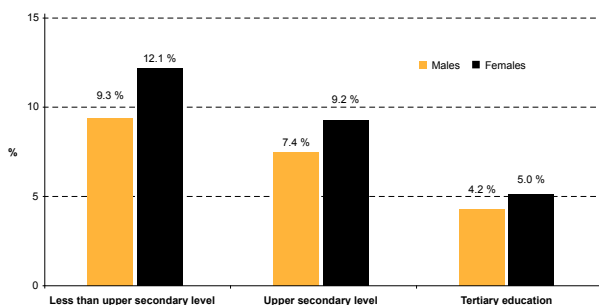
Table 3.7: Unemployment rate (%) and education, 2005

	Males and females			Males		Females	
	Less than upper secondary	Upper secondary	Tertiary	Less than upper secondary	Tertiary	Less than upper secondary	Tertiary
EU-25	12.1	9.3	5.	11.1	4.5	13.5	5.6
Euro area	11.7	8.8	5.7	10.3	5.0	13.9	6.5
BE	13.9	8.5	4.4	11.9	4.3	17.1	4.6
CZ	26.7	7.2	2.3	30.0	2.1	24.4	2.7
DK	7.4	4.5	3.7	7.3	3.5	7.5	3.8
DE	19.2	11.1	5.5	20.9	5.2	17.2	6.0
EE	14.5 u	9.2	4.0 u	: u	: u	: u	: u
EL	8.8	11.8	7.8	5.9	4.6	14.1	11.6
ES	11.0	8.8	6.8	8.3	5.3	16.0	8.3
FR	13.2	8.2	6.4	12.5	6.2	13.9	6.6
IE	7.0	4.0	2.5	7.1	2.5	6.6	2.5
IT	9.1	7.0	6.0	7.3	4.4	12.8	7.7
CY	6.0	5.5	4.4	5.2	3.3	7.2	5.6
LV	15.1	9.1	4.2	14.5	: u	16.4	4.2 u
LT	14.5 u	9.3	4.0 u	14.8 u	4.2 u	14.1 u	3.9 u
LU	6.4	3.8	3.5	5.3	3.0 u	7.7	4.2 u
HU	14.3	6.9	2.7	15.6	2.3	12.9	3.0
MT	9.6	: u	: u	8.7	: u	12.1	: u
NL	7.3	4.3	2.9	6.4	3.0	8.4	2.8
AT	10.2	4.4	2.7	10.6	2.5	9.8	3.1
PL	26.9	19.1	7.1	26.6	6.0	27.2	8.0
PT	7.8	8.0	6.3	6.8	5.6	9.0	6.8
SI	9.3	6.9	3.2 u	9.9 u	3.2 u	8.7 u	3.2 u
SK	53.2	14.4	5.1	58.4	4.5	48.4	5.7
FI	14.3	8.8	4.4	13.2	3.9	15.9	4.8
SE	14.0	7.1	4.8	12.6	5.1	16.0	4.5
UK	8.0	4.5	2.5	9.5	2.8	6.5	2.3
BG	19.4	9.2	4.3	18.8	4.4	20.3	4.2
HR	11.2	14.9	6.3 u	11.7 u	6.1 u	10.9	6.5 u
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.7	8.0	3.9	8.4	3.5	4.9	4.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	3.8	: u	: u	4.7	: u	2.9	: u
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	10.5	4.2	2.6	10.9	2.7	9.9	2.5
CH	8.1	4.2	2.8	7.1	2.3	9.1	3.9

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

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

Graph 3.7: Unemployment rates of the population aged 25-64 by sex and level of education, EU-25, 2005



Qualifications still tend to reduce the risk of unemployment

Higher education qualifications seem to reduce, albeit to differing degrees, the risk of unemployment in all Member States. In EU-25, the unemployment rate of persons with a tertiary education qualification stood at 5.1 % in 2005 compared with 9.3 % for persons who had completed at most upper secondary education and 12.1 % among those who had not completed upper secondary education.

The largest differences between 'tertiary' and 'less than upper secondary' education were found in Slovakia, with the Czech Republic coming a distant second (48.1 and 24.4 percentage points respectively). In Greece and Portugal the corresponding difference was 1.6 and 1.5 percentage points respectively.

The gaps between 'tertiary' and 'less than upper secondary' education are larger for females in 15 out of the 25 countries of the Union with the gender differences on aggregate level relatively small, 6.6 percentage points for men and 7.9 percentage points for women. Women are also more likely to be unemployed than men in all education categories.

Further reading: Eurostat. "Key data on education in Europe 2005", European Commission. "The social situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat website, Theme Population and social conditions – labour market.

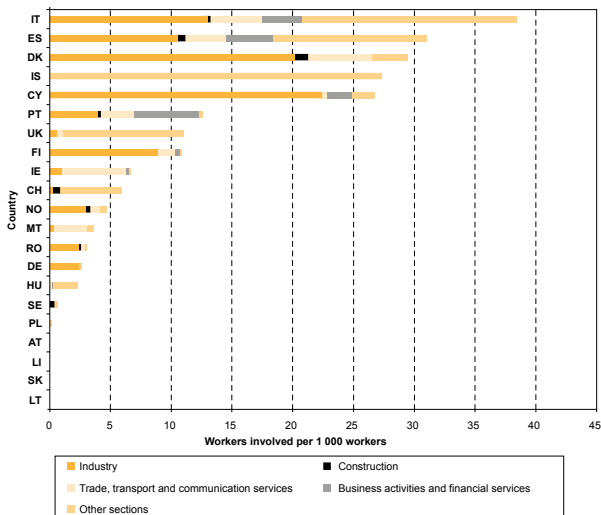
Table 3.8: Industrial disputes

	Workers involved per 1 000 workers					Working days lost per 1 000 workers				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	25.37	20.30	45.99	22.60	14.29	50.37	35.42	57.05	59.53	52.01
Euro area	33.35	26.89	56.26	29.02	16.92	63.88	45.61	67.94	73.31	64.75
BE	3.38	14.89	:	:	:	7.50	41.22	17.61	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	29.31	20.98	42.65	17.26	29.38	48.35	22.92	74.49	21.43	29.65
DE	0.21	1.82	12.29	1.17	2.60	0.30	0.80	8.90	4.80	1.30
EE	0.00	0.00	:	25.21	:	0.00	0.00	:	20.90	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	133.32	77.08	272.65	42.15	30.93	233.26	119.15	297.35	45.80	248.88
FR	37.09	19.09	11.72	54.05	:	102.33	74.42	43.63	193.39	:
IE	20.41	22.46	2.43	2.39	6.64	70.27	80.04	14.55	25.09	13.49
IT	39.57	60.80	49.52	49.87	38.72	51.72	57.41	48.59	44.97	38.13
CY	0.73	6.56	14.92	15.11	26.62	4.65 p	18.46	30.10	29.00	37.20
LV	:	:	:	:	:	0.00	0.01	4.24	0.00	0.00
LT	3.24	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
LU	0.65	0.00	0.00	:	:	5.10	0.00	0.00	:	:
HU	9.92	7.70	1.66	3.57	2.24	55.10	2.80	0.50	0.80	6.80
MT	35.63	11.29	4.56	12.94	3.48	32.00	19.00	5.00	22.00	11.00
NL	1.10	4.98	4.08	1.44	:	1.00	6.00	35.00	2.00	:
AT	5.94	0.00	1.96	23.98	0.01	0.90	0.00	2.90	395.36	0.05
PL	0.85	0.14	0.00	0.46	0.02	8.00	0.43	0.01	1.00	0.04
PT	17.91	10.97	32.57	12.33	12.53	18.70	17.50	43.90	21.70	18.10
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FI	36.44	9.17	29.30	38.89	10.71	110.00	25.60	31.00	28.00	18.00
SE	0.04	2.38	0.17	19.48	0.60	0.07	2.69	0.20	151.76	3.72
UK	7.35	6.85	36.34	5.73	11.00	20.00	20.00	51.00	19.00	34.00
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	5.40	0.33	7.71	5.97	2.92	122.30	0.20	7.50	2.60	4.55
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	12.32	63.01	0.00	0.00	27.28	338.80		0.00	0.00	900.31
LI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO	44.02	0.01	4.60	0.04	4.64	232.80	0.29	70.32	0.45	66.41
CH	0.98	4.80	5.22	1.98	5.83	1.20	4.80	5.10	1.50	9.30

Notes: 1) EU 25 and Euro Area are estimated on the basis of the available country data (EL, LV, CZ and SI are not included). 2) France - estimates, Cyprus 2000-2001 provisional data, Luxembourg 2000-2002 provisional data.

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

Graph 3.8: Workers involved in strikes and lockouts (per 1 000 workers), 2004, by economic activity



Notes: 1) Five economic activities are distinguished on the basis of a aggregation of NACE Rev.1.1 sections: C, D, E - Industry; F - Construction; G, H, I - Trade, transport and communication services including hotels and restaurants; J, K - Business activities and financial services including real estate and renting activities; A-B, L-Q, Not classified - Other sections
 2) No data available for BE, EE, FR, LV, LU and NL. For IS, the category "Other sections" covers the total of economic activities - no breakdown available.
 3) In 2004, no workers have been registered involved in strikes and lockouts in LI, SK and LT.

Strikes and Lockouts

The statistics on strikes and lockouts are characterised by a strong volatility since they highly depend on a specific political and economic context. In 2004, in the European Union approximately 14 workers were involved and 52 days were lost per thousand workers. For the Euro Area, the corresponding numbers were 17 and 65.

The EU countries that registered the highest number of workers involved per 1 000 workers were Italy (38.7), Spain (30.9) and Denmark (29.4). The highest number of days lost per 1 000 workers was recorded in the following EU countries - Spain (248.9), Italy (38.1) and Cyprus (37.2). No significant strikes or lockouts were registered in Lithuania and Slovakia. A marginal number of industrial disputes took place in Austria and Poland.

In 2004, the significant share of workers involved in strikes and lockouts (per thousand workers) were employed in the industry (in particular in Germany, Cyprus and Finland). Trade, transport and communication services recorded high numbers of workers involved in Ireland, Malta and Portugal. A relatively small share of workers participated in industrial disputes in business activities and financial services, except in Portugal.

Among the non-EU countries participating in the data collection, a high number of days lost per 1 000 workers was registered in Iceland (900.3) and Norway (66.4). No significant strikes or lockouts were registered in Liechtenstein.

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

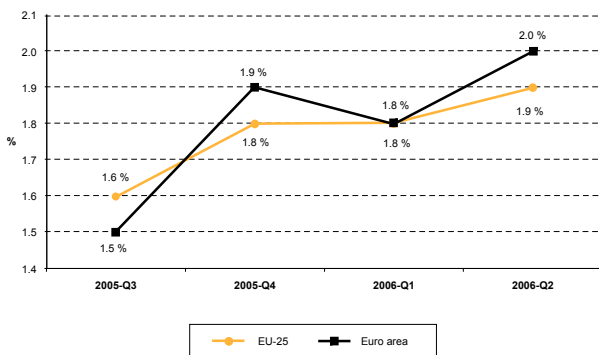
Table 3.9: Job vacancies

	Number of job vacancies				Job vacancy rate			
	2006-Q2	2006-Q1	2005-Q4	2005-Q3	2006-Q2	2006-Q1	2005-Q4	2005-Q3
EU-25	:	:	:	:	1.9p	1.8p	1.8p	1.6p
Euro area	:	:	:	:	2.0p	1.8p	1.9p	1.5p
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	77 313	61 205	49 494	51 983	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3p
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	1 112 700	:	3.0p	2.7p	3.2p	:
EE	16 764	16 198	12 953	14 305	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6
EL	:	74 888r	15 985r	33 166	:	2.6r	0.6r	1.2
ES	95 572	90 327	98 536	97 800	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
FR	:	:	:	:	0.6p	0.6	0.5	0.5
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	2 381	3 460	:	:	1.2	1.7
LV	17 893p	17 103r	13 173	12 765	1.8p	1.8r	1.4	1.4
LT	17 214	15 319	11 797	7 568	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6
LU	1 792	1 417	1 234	1 188	0.6p	0.5	0.4	0.4
HU	:	:	:	:	1.2p	1.4p	1.0p	0.8p
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	210 000	185 400	156 900	152 800	3.0p	2.6r	2.3	2.2
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
PT	:	:	:	14 832	.	:	:	0.6
SI	9 560p	8 087p	6 710p	8 021p	1.2p	1.0p	0.9p	1.0p
SK	18 345	15 678r	13 206	15 101	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
FI	54 703	63 121	27 229	34 818	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.7
SE	47 554	49 486	45 121	38 187	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
UK	605 821p	567 295r	600 409	629 238	2.3p	2.1	2.2	2.3
BG	19 482p	19 901p	20 967p	18 487p	0.8p	1.0p	0.9p	0.9p
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	76 313	58 679	85 872	80 933	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Definitions: A Job vacancy is defined as a post (newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant) for which the employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned and is prepared to take more steps, and which the employer intends to fill immediately or in a near future. The job vacancy rate represents the proportion of posts that are vacant, expressed as a percentage as follows: $JVR = \text{number of job vacancies} / (\text{number of occupied posts} + \text{number of job vacancies}) * 100$.

Notes: In France and Poland only results for establishments with 10 or more employees are available. In Hungary only results for establishments with 5 or more employees are available. With regard to the economic activity, Austria and United Kingdom results do not include agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities (NACE sections A and B), and France, Portugal and Spain results do not include agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and public administration and defense (NACE sections A, B and L).

Source: Eurostat - Job vacancies statistics

Graph 3.9: EU Job vacancy rate (provisional)


Job vacancies, an important tool in labour market policies

Job vacancies are used by the Commission (Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities) and the European Central Bank to analyse and monitor the evolution of the labour market at national and European level.

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

In the second quarter of 2006, the provisional EU-25 job vacancy rate was 1.9 %, which is 0.1 percentage points higher than for the previous quarter. The corresponding result for the Euro area was 2.0 %, up by 0.2 percentage points compared to the first quarter of 2006. Please note that these figures are not seasonally adjusted.

Further information: Eurostat free data – Population and social conditions - Labour market – job vacancy statistics.

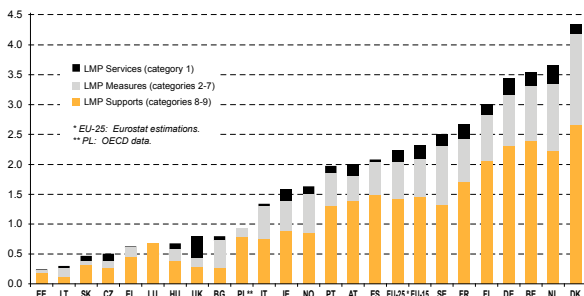
Table 3.10: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, by category, 2004

	1- Services	2- Training	3- Job rotation and job sharing	4- Employ- ment incentives	5- Integration of the disabled	6- Direct job creation	7- Start-up incentives	8- Out-of-work income main- tenance and support	9- Early retirement and support
EU-25	0.21	0.25	0.002	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.04	1.34	0.08
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	0.23	0.20	-	0.15	0.11	0.46	0.00	1.97	0.43
CZ	0.12	0.02	-	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.26	-
DK	0.17	0.54	-	0.46	0.52	0.00	-	1.95	0.72
DE	0.29	0.36	0.001	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.27	0.04
EE	0.02	0.03	-	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.18	-
EL	0.02	0.03	-	0.04	0.03	-	0.06	0.45	-
ES	0.05	0.12	0.008	0.24	0.07	0.08	0.03	1.47	0.03
FR	0.25	0.31	-	0.10	0.09	0.23	0.00	1.64	0.08
IE	0.20	0.18	-	0.07	0.04	0.20	-	0.83	0.06
IT	0.04	0.23	0.002	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.66	0.10
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	0.04	0.06	-	0.04	0.00	0.05	0	0.07	0.04
LU	-	:	-	0.10	0.05	0.03	0	0.47	0.22
HU	0.10	0.05	-	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.37	0.01
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	0.32	0.36	0	0.03	0.56	0.18	-	2.23	-
AT	0.17	0.28	0	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.00	1.10	0.30
PL	0.00	0.03	-	0.09	-	0.03	0.01	0.79	-
PT	0.12	0.29	0	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.00	1.11	0.21
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0.08	0.01	-	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.31	0.01
FI	0.16	0.41	0.051	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.02	1.59	0.48
SE	0.20	0.35	0.006	0.19	0.43	-	0.03	1.32	-
UK	0.36	0.13	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0	0.29	-
BG	0.07	0.06	-	0.02	0.01	0.37	0.01	0.27	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	0.13	0.09	0	0.03	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.86	-
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) EU-25 Eurostat estimate. 2) PL: OECD data

Source: Eurostat - Labour market policy database.

Graph 3.10: Public expenditure on LMP as a percentage of GDP, by category, 2004



Expenditure on Labour Market Policy

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

In 2004, public expenditure on Labour Market Policies (LMP) in the EU-25 was 2.3 % of GDP, but there were considerable variations in the level of expenditure between countries. In Denmark, LMP expenditure amounted to almost 4.4 % of GDP and the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Finland also spent more than 3 % of GDP.

Across the Union, expenditure on labour market services accounted for less than 10 % of total LMP expenditure and, apart from the UK where it represented 44 % of total expenditure (0.4 % of GDP), it is only in the Czech Republic where the share exceeds 20 %.

Total expenditure on LMP measures (categories 2-7) accounted for more than 1.5 % of GDP in Denmark, and 1 % of GDP in the Netherlands and Sweden. In contrast, in the Slovak Republic and Estonia, expenditure on active interventions amounted to less than 0.1 % of GDP compared with 0.6 % in EU-25. Among active interventions, training receives the highest share of expenditure in EU-25 (40 % of total expenditure in active measures with 0.3 % of GDP). It is followed by employment incentives (which includes not only subsidies but also reduction in taxes and social contributions to employers) and integration of disabled (both categories with about 18 % of active expenditure). Whilst measures offering start-up incentives or job rotation/sharing opportunities together accounted for only 7 % of expenditure.

In 2004, public expenditure on LMP supports (categories 8-9) accounted for the largest share of total LMP expenditure in every country except the UK, Lithuania and Bulgaria, and for just over 1.4 % of GDP (63 % of total expenditure) in the EU-25 as a whole. In five countries - Denmark, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Finland - expenditure on LMP supports accounted for more than 2 % of GDP, whilst in Estonia and Lithuania it accounted less than 0.2 % of GDP.

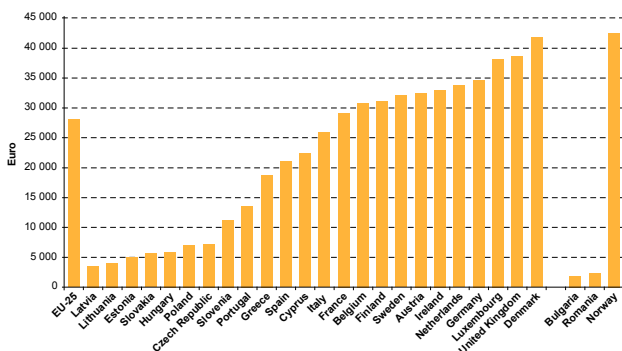
Table 3.11: Annual average gross earnings of full-time workers(€), 2002

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

Notes: Annual earnings are defined as total gross earnings paid during the reference year including overtime and regular cash supplements as well as vacation payments typically paid to employees. Apart from regularly paid bonuses, all bonuses and payments which are not paid regularly are included (13th or 14th month payments, holiday bonuses, profit sharing, allowances for leave not taken, etc). The following are not included: payments in kind, severance payments and profitsharing schemes that take the form of dividend distributions. All data relate to full-time and full-year equivalents. The earnings data are averages and usually refer to enterprises with at least 10 employees. Some Member States also included enterprises of sizes below this threshold.

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

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



Highest earnings in the financial intermediation sector

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

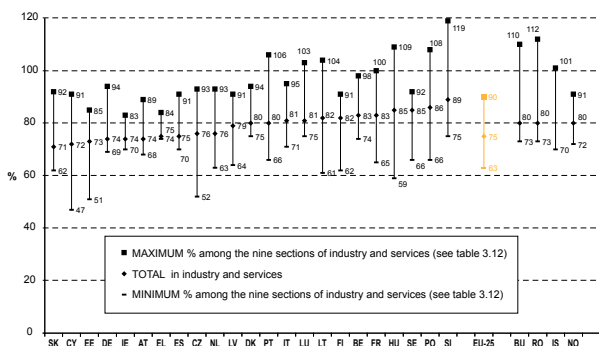
More data: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – Structure of Earnings Survey

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

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

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

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



Women's earnings at 75 % of men's

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

Among the economic activities within Industry and Services the smallest pay differences between women and men in EU-25 are found in Construction, Transport and Mining and Quarrying with a ratio F/M of respectively 90 %, 84 % and 83 %. The biggest pay difference between women and men is in Financial Intermediation with a ratio F/M of 63 %. The economic activities where the pay difference is smallest are those where relatively few women are employed. More detailed analysis by economic activity and occupation shows that in Construction (F), Transport (I) and Mining and Quarrying (C), female employment is concentrated in non-manual work whereas male employment is concentrated in manual work. This means that the majority of women in these economic activities have generally better paid jobs. In Financial Intermediation (J) where the pay difference is largest, employment is mainly in non-manual work both for women and men. However a majority of women are clerks and technicians, whereas men are more often managers and professionals.

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

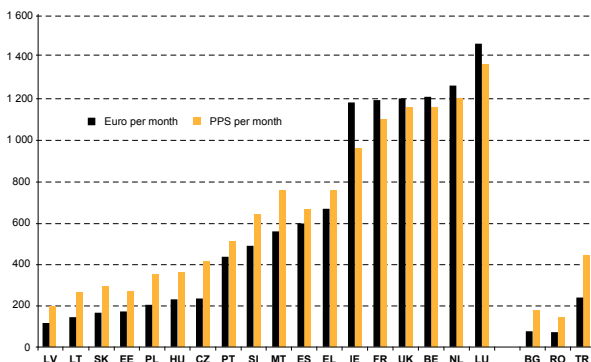
More data: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market – Structure of Earnings Survey

Table 3.13: Minimum wage

	EURO						PPS					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004 p	2005 p	2006 p
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1 118	1 163	1 163	1 186	1 210	1 234	1 087	1 137	1 118	1 138	1 160	1 183
CZ	:	:	199	207	235	261	:	:	351	382	418	440
DK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EE	:	118	138	159	172	192	:	190	219	252	268	299
EL	544	552	605	631	668	690	643	671	716	741	760	786
ES	433	516	526	537	599	631	509	607	608	615	665	701
FR	1 083	1 126	1 154	1 173	1 197	1 218	1 027	1 061	1 091	1 086	1 103	1 122
IE	945	1 009	1 073	1 073	1 183	1 293	814	824	848	872	959	1 048
IT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LV	:	107	116	121	116	129	:	179	197	213	202	228
LT	120	120	125	125	145	159	226	228	227	228	265	291
LU	1 259	1 290	1 369	1 403	1 467	1 503	1 223	1 259	1 300	1 322	1 371	1 405
HU	:	202	212	189	232	247	:	362	334	340	361	396
MT	:	552	534	542	557	580	:	736	700	727	757	782
NL	1 154	1 207	1 249	1 265	1 265	1 273	1 110	1 146	1 171	1 202	1 203	1 210
AT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PL	196	212	201	177	205	234	329	331	341	347	354	375
PT	390	406	416	426	437	450	523	533	477	497	513	528
SI	:	:	451	471	490	512	529	555	569	615	642	670
SK	:	114	133	148	167	183	:	258	266	277	292	310
FI	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UK	1 130	1 118	1 106	1 083	1 197	1 269	975	995	989	1 061	1 160	1 201
BG	44	51	56	61	77	82	113	123	132	143	177	189
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	62	73	69	72	90	:	136	160	160	146	172
TR	:	:	189	240	240	331	:	:	325	412	444	483
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Source: Eurostat. Population and Social Conditions – Labour Market

Graph 3.13: Monthly minimum wages in euro and in PPS, 2005


Minimum wages in 18 Member States

On 1 January 2005 there is a minimum wage in 18 of the 25 EU Member States and in three candidate countries. Three groups of countries with distinct levels of minimum wages can be distinguished. The first group includes the candidate countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey and 7 of the 10 new Member States (Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Estonia, Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic). Minimum wages there varied between 72 and 240 euro on 1 January 2005. The second group with minimum wages between 437 and 668 euro on 1 January 2005 includes two new Member States, Slovenia and Malta, as well as Portugal, Spain and Greece. The third group, with minimum wages in excess of 1 000 euro, includes Ireland, France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Differences in the levels of the minimum monthly wages are markedly reduced when expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS). In particular, removing differences in price levels between the countries shows the purchasing power of the minimum wage to be higher in all new MS, as well as in Spain and Greece. In the Member States, the minimum wage in euros ranged from 116 to 1 467 euro in January 2005, which represents a factor of about 1:13; in contrast, the minimum wage in PPS extended between 202 and 1 371, a factor of about 1:7.

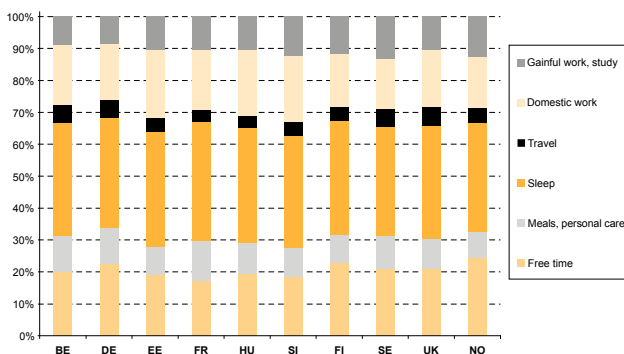
The percentage of females on the minimum wage was usually higher than that for males. In the majority of the countries for which data are available, the minimum wage was less than 50 % of the average monthly gross earnings.

Further reading: Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions) No. 7/2005: "Minimum wages 2005. Major differences between EU Member States".

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

	Free time	Meals, personal care	Sleep	Travel	Domestic work	Gainful work, study	Total
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	4:50	2:43	8:29	1:19	4:32	2:07	24
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5:24	2:43	8:19	1:18	4:11	2:05	24
EE	4:36	2:08	8:35	1:06	5:02	2:33	24
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	4:08	3:02	8:55	0:54	4:30	2:31	24
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	4:38	2:19	8:42	0:51	4:57	2:32	24
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4:29	2:08	8:24	1:02	4:57	2:59	24
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5:29	2:06	8:32	1:07	3:56	2:49	24
SE	5:03	2:28	8:11	1:23	3:42	3:12	24
UK	5:05	2:16	8:27	1:25	4:15	2:33	24
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5:52	1:58	8:10	1:11	3:47	3:03	24
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time, everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004.

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


Domestic work emphasised in female use of time

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

Women sleep over eight hours during an average day of the year. Naps during daytime are also included. Women in France seem to spend more time on sleeping than others but the coding of *rest* in France differed somewhat from the other countries. The differences between the countries are small and the shortest hours of sleep are found among Norwegian and Swedish women. Women in these countries also spend more time on employment.

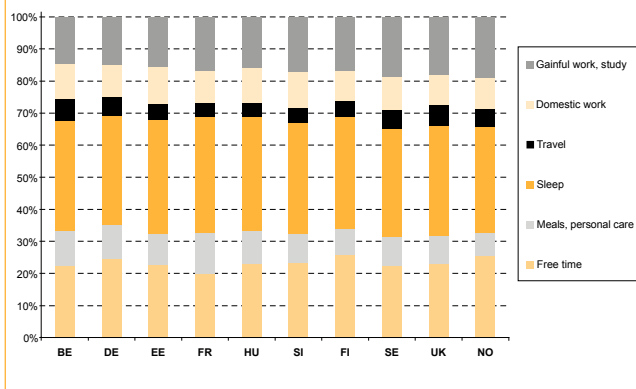
Women in France, Belgium and Germany spend more time on meals and personal care than in the other compared countries. This may reflect different habits of combining meals with socialising. Norwegian women seem to enjoy the largest amount of free time. This is, however, partly explained by a different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

Further reading: Pocket book on 'How European spend their time', Eurostat, June 2004; Working Paper on 'Comparable time use statistics', Eurostat, March 2005.

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

	Free time	Meals, personal care	Sleep	Travel	Domestic work	Gainful work, study	Total
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	5:22	2:40	8:15	1:35	2:38	3:30	24
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	5:53	2:33	8:12	1:27	2:21	3:35	24
EE	5:28	2:15	8:32	1:17	2:48	3:40	24
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	4:46	3:01	8:45	1:03	2:22	4:03	24
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	5:29	2:31	8:31	1:03	2:39	3:46	24
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	5:34	2:13	8:17	1:09	2:39	4:07	24
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	6:08	2:01	8:22	1:12	2:16	4:01	24
SE	5:24	2:11	8:01	1:30	2:29	4:25	24
UK	5:30	2:04	8:18	1:30	2:18	4:18	24
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	6:03	1:47	7:57	1:20	2:22	4:31	24
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time, everyday life of women and men, Eurostat, June 2004.

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


Gainful work emphasised in male use of time

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

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

Further reading: Pocket book on 'How Europeans spend their time', Eurostat, June 2004; Working Paper on 'Comparable time use statistics', Eurostat, March 2005.

4.

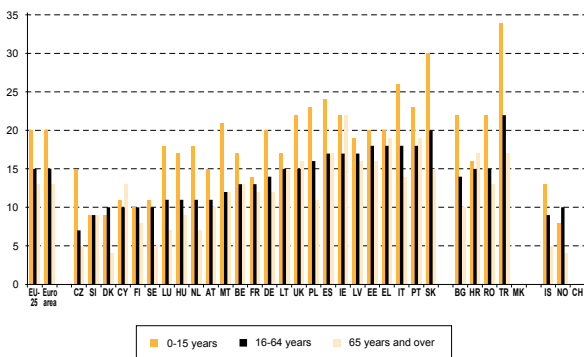
**INCOME, POVERTY AND
SOCIAL EXCLUSION;
CONSUMPTION**

Table 4.1: Risk of poverty

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)						At-risk-of-poverty threshold (value)
	Population sub-group, 2004						
	Total	0-15	16-24	25-49	50-64	65+	
EU-25	16	20	21	14	14	13	7 716
Euro area	17	20	22	14	14	13	8 249
BE	15	17	16	12	12	13	8 963
CZ	8	15	9	8	8	5	4 382
DK	11	9	27	9	9	4	9 176
DE	16	20	24	13	13	12	9 175
EE	18	20	21	18	18	16	2 352
EL	20	20	24	16	16	19	6 272
ES	20	24	19	16	16	17	7 254
FR	14	14	20	11	11	12	8 643
IE	21	22	18	14	14	22	8 502
IT	19	26	25	18	18	14	7 450
CY	15	11	9	9	9	13	7 822
LV	16	19	19	15	15	16	2 064
LT	15	17	15	14	14	15	2 298
LU	11	18	12	12	12	7	15 522
HU	12	17	14	11	11	9	3 722
MT	15	21	10	14	14	12	5 711
NL	12	18	20	11	11	7	9 869
AT	13	15	13	11	11	10	9 630
PL	17	23	21	17	17	11	2 662
PT	21	23	21	17	17	19	4 697
SI	10	9	11	8	8	9	6 088
SK	21	30	24	22	22	15	3 554
FI	11	10	20	8	8	8	7 931
SE	11	11	26	8	8	5	8 501
UK	18	22	18	13	13	16	9 783
BG	15	22	20	14	14	10	2 033
HR	18	16	17	13	13	17	4 131
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	17	22	20	15	15	13	1 116
TR	26	34	26	21	21	17	1 838
IS	10	13	12	9	9	5	10 215
NO	11	8	26	8	8	4	10 859
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary. 2) Group-of-country aggregates are computed as population weighted average of available national values. Information for survey year 2004 is for income reference period 2003.

Source: Eurostat - BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS and NO: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources ex-post harmonised.

Graph 4.1: At-risk-of-poverty rate by age, survey year 2004


16 % of EU citizens currently at risk of poverty

In 2004, on average for the EU-25 as a whole 16 % of persons had an equivalised household disposable income below 60 % of the national median for the country they live in. This figure masks considerable variation between Member States – with the share of the population at risk ranging from 8 % in Czech Republic to 21 % in Ireland, Portugal and Slovakia. The share of the population living on a low income for an extended period of time is of particular concern, although during the transition to EU-SILC current figures are not available on this phenomenon.

In 2004, the EU-25 average at-risk-of-poverty threshold stands at 7 716 PPS (and median income stands at 12 860 PPS). In the Member States, thresholds vary from 27 % of the EU-25 average in Latvia to 201 % of the average in Luxembourg. Whilst low income does not necessarily mean low living standards, this disparity suggests a likelihood of big differences between national standards of living.

Exposure to poverty risk can be analysed by various factors to highlight important differences in the relative situation of population sub-groups. A comparison of the risk of poverty rate for the elderly (aged 65+) and the situation of children (aged 0-15), indicates the generally more favourable income situation of the elderly and the generally less favourable situation of the young by comparison to persons aged 16-64.

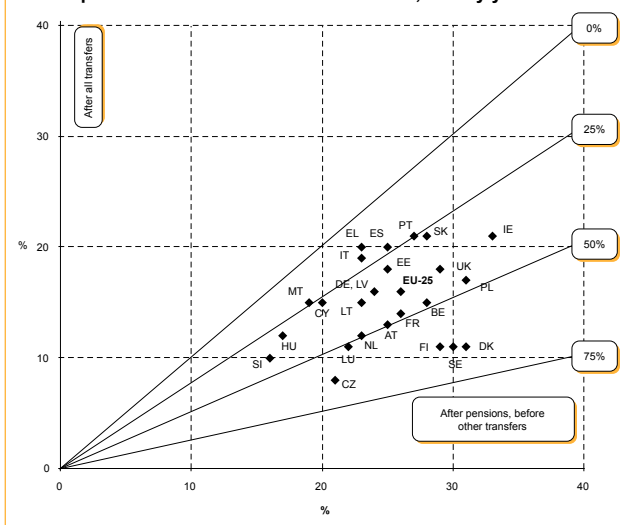
Table 4.2: Income and risk of poverty

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)			Median equivalised disposable income (value)	Composition of income (%)			
	After all transfers	After pensions, before other transfers	Before all transfers		Income from Work	Income from Pensions	Income from Other benefits	Income from Other sources
EU-25	16	26	41	12 860	:	:	:	:
Euro area	17	25	41	13 748	:	:	:	:
BE	15	28	42	14 938	62	18	18	2
CZ	8	21	39	7 303	71	15	10	4
DK	11	31	39	15 293	63	13	23	0
DE	16	24	36	15 292	:	:	:	:
EE	18	25	41	3 920	:	:	:	:
EL	20	23	40	10 453	73	23	3	4
ES	20	25	41	12 090	70	22	7	2
FR	14	26	44	14 405	62	22	15	3
IE	21	33	39	14 170	67	12	21	1
IT	19	23	45	12 417	66	28	5	2
CY	15	20	28	13 037	82	11	4	3
LV	16	24	43	3 440	:	:	:	:
LT	15	23	39	3 830	:	:	:	:
LU	11	22	38	25 870	71	16	12	2
HU	12	17	32	6 203	:	:	:	:
MT	15	19	30	9 518	:	:	:	:
NL	12	23	37	16 448	:	:	:	:
AT	13	25	42	16 050	65	20	14	1
PL	17	31	49	4 437	:	:	:	:
PT	21	27	42	7 828	68	22	9	2
SI	10	16	37	10 147	68	22	6	5
SK	21	28	44	5 923	:	:	:	:
FI	11	29	42	13 218	63	16	20	0
SE	11	30	43	14 168	61	17	21	2
UK	18	29	43	16 305	:	:	:	:
BG	15	18	40	3 388	:	:	:	:
HR	18	31	39	6 885	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	17	22	41	1 860	:	:	:	:
TR	26	31	30	3 063	:	:	:	:
IS	10	18	27	17 025	79	11	10	0
NO	11	26	36	18 098	69	13	17	0
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) Survey year 2004, except CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, PL, SI, UK, HR, RO, TR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Income reference period may vary. 2) Group-of-country aggregates are computed as population weighted average of available national values. Information for survey year 2004 is for income reference period 2003.

Source: Eurostat - BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS and NO: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources ex-post harmonised.

Graph 4.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers other than pensions and after all social transfers, survey year 2004



Differing sources of income

In 2004, it is clear amongst EU-25 member states that the main source of household income (approaching 70 %) arises from work (employment and self-employment), with the second main component (around 30 %) from pensions and other social transfers; the remainder comes from capital and other private sources. There are some differences between member states.

In the hypothetical absence of all social transfers, the poverty risk for the EU as a whole in 2004 would be considerably higher than it is in reality (41 % instead of 16 %). If pensions are considered as income rather than social transfers the rate would be 26 % instead. The impact of social transfers other than pensions is lowest in Southern countries and highest in Scandinavian countries.

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

Table 4.3: Activity status and social exclusion

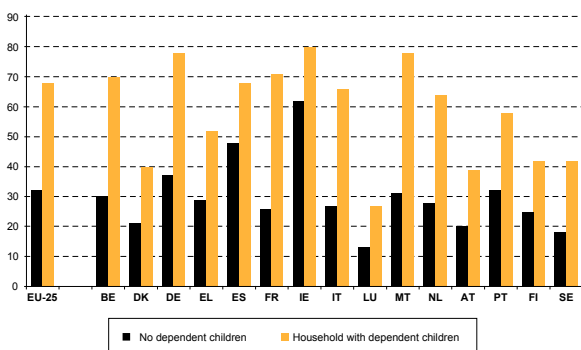
	Persons living in jobless households (%)			Risk of poverty rate by work intensity (%)						
	0-17	18-59 (female)	18-59 (male)	No dependent children			Household with dependent children			
				WI = 0	WI < 1	WI = 1	WI = 0	WI < 0.5	WI < 1	WI = 1
EU-25	10	11	9	32	12	5	68	44	17	7
Euro area	8	11	9	33	12	5	70	45	17	7
BE	13	16	11	30	7	3	70	28	14	4
CZ	9	10	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	6	9	8	21	7	5	40	7	9	5
DE	11	11	11	37	13	6	78	45	13	8
EE	10	9	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	5	11	6	29	14	10	52	46	22	11
ES	6	8	7	48	15	7	68	57	26	11
FR	10	12	10	26	10	3	71	40	13	5
IE	12	10	7	62	10	5	80	35	16	4
IT	6	10	8	27	12	4	66	51	24	6
CY	3	6	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	7	8	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	7	8	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	3	8	5	13	9	6	27	28	17	7
HU	13	13	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	9	10	7	31	3	0	78	27	16	1
NL	7	9	7	28	6	4	64	45	19	6
AT	6	10	8	20	10	6	39	44	13	6
PL	:	17	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	4	6	5	32	15	9	58	41	27	10
SI	4	8	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	13	12	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	6	11	11	25	9	5	42	29	9	3
SE	:	:	:	18	14	5	42	26	10	6
UK	17	13	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	16	14	13	23	9	1	61	30	11	0
HR	7	12	10	34	5	5	47	14	3	0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	11	12	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	25	11	4	40	15	7	4
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) Survey year 2004, except NL, HR: 2003 and MT: 2000. Not available for CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, PL, SI, UK, RO, TR. Income reference period may vary.

2) Group-of-country aggregates are computed as population weighted average of available national values. Information for survey year 2004 is for income reference period 2003.

Sources: 1) Eurostat - BE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, AT, PT, FI, SE, IS and NO: EU-SILC; Other countries: National sources ex-post harmonised. 2) Eurostat - EU-LFS

Graph 4.3: Risk of poverty rate in jobless households according to presence of dependent children, survey year 2004



Access to employment

Labour market participation is widely recognised as an important factor for social inclusion, although it would be wrong to assume that the absence of a job automatically leads to financial poverty or that having a job is a sufficient condition for escaping monetary poverty. In 2004, around 10 % of the EU population aged 0-59 were living in households where none of the members of working age were in employment. This percentage masks considerable variation between member states, and in the relative situation of children aged 0-17 and adults aged 18-59.

The at-risk-of-poverty rate amongst jobless households is especially high – at least 4 times that of households where all members of working age are employed. The situation is particularly worrying when the presence of dependent children is taken into account: whereas the risk is broadly similar for fully-employed households, the risk is doubled for jobless households.

Unemployment which persists over time is of particular concern. The long-term unemployment rate, i.e. the percentage of the EU-25 population without a job for more than 12 months stood at 3.9 % in 2005. This rate varied from 1.0 % in the United Kingdom to 11.7 % in Slovakia.

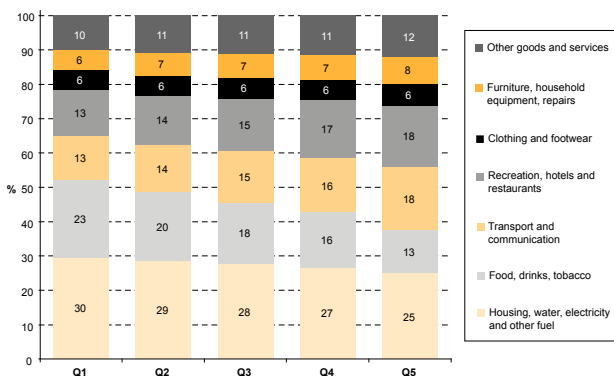
Table 4.4: Structure of household final consumption expenditure (percentage of total), 1999

	Total	Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	Food, drinks and tobacco	Transport and communication	Recreation, hotels and restaurants	Clothing and footwear	Furnishings, household equipment and repairs	Other goods and services
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	100	26	16	15	16	5	7	15
CZ	100	18	27	14	16	7	8	11
DK	100	28	17	16	15	6	6	11
DE	100	31	14	16	17	6	8	9
EE	97	18	38	10	10	7	5	9
EL	100	22	20	15	13	9	8	14
ES	100	28	21	15	15	7	5	9
FR	100	28	18	16	13	6	6	14
IE	100	27	24	16	14	6	5	8
IT	100	25	21	16	11	8	8	12
CY	100	20	19	20	12	8	7	15
LV	100	18	42	12	8	7	5	9
LT	100	13	50	10	8	8	5	7
LU	100	27	12	18	18	6	8	11
HU	100	20	30	17	10	7	5	12
MT	100	9	24	19	17	8	11	12
NL	100	27	13	13	17	6	7	18
AT	100	24	16	17	18	7	7	12
PL	100	19	36	13	8	6	7	11
PT	100	20	22	18	14	7	7	13
SI	100	11	27	20	15	9	7	12
SK	100	16	33	11	14	9	6	10
FI	100	28	17	20	15	5	5	11
SE	100	27	18	16	18	5	5	10
UK	100	28	14	16	21	6	7	8
BG	100	14	53	9	7	6	4	7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	100	13	58	8	4	7	4	6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: 1) CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, BG and RO do not account for any imputed rent for owners-occupiers. This means that "housing" data of these countries are underestimated compared to the others. For this reason, the aggregate for the EU-25 has not been calculated. 2) EE: 3% corresponds to non-monetary consumption expenditure on non-food items which could not be broken down by COICOP divisions.

Source: Eurostat - Household Budget Surveys

Graph 4.4: Structure of consumption expenditure by income quintile, EU-15, 1999



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

Housing and food are the main components of consumption expenditure

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

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

The graph above shows some significant differences in the EU-15 consumption expenditure patterns (most notably in food, housing and transport) across five income groups. Food represents 22 % of total expenditure of low income households but only 13 % of the budget of high-income households. Housing accounts for 31 % of total consumption expenditure in the lowest quintile compared with 26 % in the highest. This indicates, to some extent, the relatively high costs of adequate housing for the lower income group. Consequently, the lower income group spends considerably less of their budget on recreation, hotels and restaurants as well as on transport and communication.

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

Background information

Higher profile of statistics on income poverty and social exclusion

At the Nice European Council in December 2000, Member States reconfirmed and implemented their March 2000 decision in Lisbon that the fight against poverty and social exclusion (target: eradication of poverty by 2010) would be best achieved via an open method of co-ordination. Key elements of this approach are the definition of commonly-agreed objectives, the development of national action plans to meet these objectives, and the periodic reporting and monitoring of progress made. It is in this context that the Laeken European Council in December 2001 adopted a first set of 18 statistical indicators for social inclusion, which give a balanced perspective of EU social concerns. They cover four important dimensions of social cohesion: monetary poverty, employment, health and education – highlighting the multi-dimensional nature of this phenomenon. Efforts are ongoing to refine and extend this list of indicators (for example, to cover non-monetary poverty, poverty in work, the situation of children, regional breakdowns, homelessness and other issues).

Further reading: "European social statistics: Income poverty & social exclusion", 2000, Eurostat. "Income poverty & social exclusion: 2nd report", 2003, Eurostat. "European Community Household Panel (ECHP): Selected indicators from the 1995 wave", 1999, Eurostat. Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions): "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part1", No 8/2003, Eurostat. Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions): "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU after Laeken-part2", No 9/2003, "Monetary poverty in acceding and candidate countries", No 21/2003, "Monetary poverty in new member states and candidate countries", No 12/2004, "Poverty and social exclusion in the EU", No 16/2004, "IN work poverty", No 5/2005, "Income poverty and social exclusion in the EU25", No 13/2005, "Material deprivation in the EU", No 21/2005, Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. "Joint Inclusion Report", "Joint Inclusion Memorandum", "Joint Report on social inclusion and social protection", European Commission. "Report to the Spring European Council, 21 March 2003", European Commission. Eurostat 'Free data' website domain Income and living conditions (under theme 'Population and social conditions'... 'Living conditions and welfare').

5.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

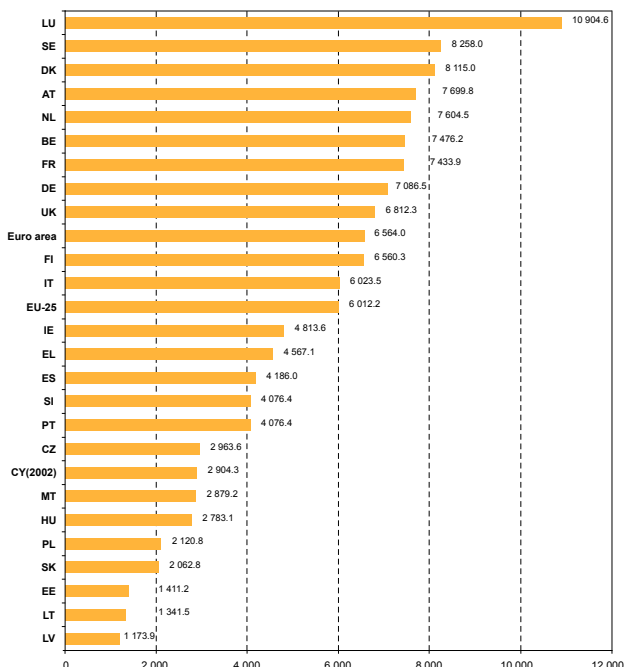
Table 5.1: Social protection expenditure

	As a percentage of GDP		Per capita in PPS	Per capita in ECU/EURO
	1995	2003	2003	2003
EU-25	:	28.0 e	6 012.2 e	6 012.2 e
Euro area	27.9	28.1 e	6 564.0 e	6 654.8 e
BE	28.1	29.7 e	7 476.2 e	7 719.2 e
CZ	17.2	20.1 p	2 963.6 p	1 593.6 p
DK	31.9	30.9	8 115.0	10 781.9
DE	28.2	30.2 p	7 086.5 p	7 911.4 p
EE	:	13.4 p	1 411.2 p	800.6 p
EL	22.3	26.3 e	4 567.1 e	3 671.1 e
ES	22.1	19.7 p	4 186.0 p	3 655.7 p
FR	30.3	30.9 p	7 433.9 p	7 931.9 p
IE	18.8	16.5 p	4 813.6 p	5 744.0 p
IT	24.8	26.4 p	6 023.5 p	5 956.1 p
CY	:	16.4 p	2 904.3 p	2 561.2 p
LV	:	13.4 p	1 173.9 p	586.3 p
LT	:	13.6 p	1 341.5 p	645.1 p
LU	23.7	23.8 p	10 904.6 p	12 652.6 p
HU	:	21.4	2 783.1	1 590.4
MT	17.5	18.5	2 879.2	1 964.4
NL	30.9	28.1 p	7 604.5 p	8 238.7 p
AT	28.9	29.5	7 699.8	8 232.6
PL	:	21.6 p	2 120.8 p	1 101.9 p
PT	21.3	24.3 p	4 076.4 p	3 192.2 p
SI	:	24.6 p	4 076.4 p	3 037.9 p
SK	18.7	18.4 p	2 062.8 p	962.1 p
FI	31.4	26.9	6 560.3	7 426.9
SE	34.6	33.5 p	8 258.0 p	9 933.4 p
UK	28.2	26.7	6 812.3	7 531.5
BG	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:
IS	19.3	23.8	6 038.8	7 896.9
LI	:	:	:	:
NO	26.7	27.7	8 727.8	12 999.6
CH	25.7	29.8	8 363.3	12 125.4

Notes: 1) Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. 2) GDP = Gross Domestic Product and PPS = Purchasing Power Standards. 3) CY: 2002.

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

Graph 5.1: Expenditure on social protection in PPS per capita, 2003



Social protection expenditure - disparities between countries

In 2003, social protection expenditure in the European Union accounted for 28 % of GDP. This ratio reflects the recent upward trend experienced in most countries. The proportion was highest in Sweden (33.5 %), Denmark and France (both 30.9 %) and Germany (30.2 %), while Estonia and Latvia (both 13.4 %) and Lithuania (13.6 %) recorded the lowest ratios.

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

When social protection is expressed in PPS per capita, the differences between countries are more pronounced. Within EU-25, Luxembourg has the highest expenditure in 2003, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, on the other hand spent the least.

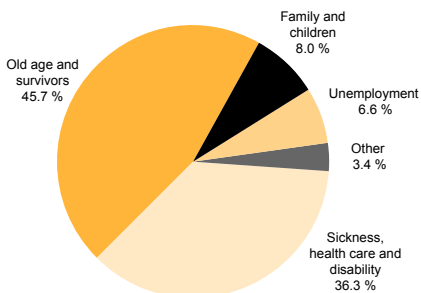
Further reading: "Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1995-2003", 2006. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): "Social Protection in the European Union", No 14/2005. "ESSPROS Manual", 1996. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/Social protection/ Social protection expenditure/Expenditure-Summary tables.

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

	Old age and survivors		Sickness, health care and disability		Unemployment		Family and children	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
EU-25	:	45.7 e	:	36.3 e	:	6.6 e	:	8.0 e
Euro area	45.5	46.2 e	35.7	35.6 e	8.5	7.5 e	7.3	8.0 e
BE	43.1	44.5 e	32.5	33.6 e	13.0	12.4 e	8.8	7.8 e
CZ	38.8	41.3 p	45.8	43.7 p	2.3	3.9 p	11.8	7.5 p
DK	37.7	37.2	28.4	34.0	14.8	9.8	12.4	13.2
DE	42.8	42.9 p	37.8	35.5 p	9.0	8.6 p	7.5	10.5 p
EE	:	44.8 p	:	41.2 p	:	1.8 p	:	10.0 p
EL	52.1	50.8 e	30.8	31.6 e	4.5	5.7 e	8.8	7.3 e
ES	43.9	43.8 p	36.0	38.1 p	16.5	13.3 p	2.0	3.0 p
FR	43.5	43.3 p	34.2	35.3 p	7.9	7.9 p	10.0	9.0 p
IE	26.5	23.2 p	41.1	46.9 p	15.3	8.4 p	12.0	16.0 p
IT	63.4	61.8 p	30.2	32.1 p	3.0	1.8 p	3.2	4.1 p
CY	:	49.4 p	:	29.0 p	:	5.7 p	:	8.0 p
LV	:	53.1 p	:	31.4 p	:	3.2 p	:	10.8 p
LT	:	47.4 p	:	39.5 p	:	1.8 p	:	7.9 p
LU	45.1	37.2 p	37.5	38.1 p	3.1	4.2 p	13.1	17.7 p
HU	:	41.3	:	40.0	:	2.8	:	13.0
MT	51.4	52.3	29.3	32.5	5.0	6.7	11.8	5.6
NL	38.0	40.3 p	41.1	42.4 p	9.9	6.2 p	4.6	4.9 p
AT	47.2	48.2	34.6	33.3	5.8	6.0	11.2	10.8
PL	:	58.5 p	:	32.6 p	:	4.0 p	:	4.7 p
PT	41.1	46.2 p	48.0	40.3 p	5.3	5.5 p	5.2	6.5 p
SI	:	45.0 p	:	40.7 p	:	3.1 p	:	8.6 p
SK	38.1	39.4 p	39.8	41.7 p	3.5	5.8 p	14.0	8.3 p
FI	32.8	37.0	35.9	38.4	14.4	9.9	13.4	11.5
SE	37.5	40.1 p	34.2	40.5 p	10.8	5.9 p	11.3	9.5 p
UK	43.1	44.9	34.9	39.0	5.6	2.7	8.9	6.9
BG		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	30.0	30.5	49.6	50.3	4.3	2.5	12.9	13.6
LI		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	31.2	29.7	44.5	52.3	6.8	3.2	13.7	11.7
CH	50.0	47.5	35.9	39.6	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.0

Notes: 1) Social benefits are classified in the following eight functions: Sickness/health care, Disability, Old age, Survivors, Family/children, Unemployment, Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). The above table has regrouped the data into 4 broad categories. The figures do not add up to 100 as benefits for housing and social exclusion (n.e.c.) have not been included in the table. 2) CY: 2002.

Graph 5.2: Social benefits by groups of functions as a percentage of total benefits, EU-25, 2003



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

In most Member States, old-age and survivors benefits make up the largest item of social protection expenditure (EU-wide, it amounted to 45.7 % of total benefits in 2003). This was especially true of Italy, where nearly 62 % of total benefits were devoted to these functions. Ireland, with the youngest population in the EU, spent the largest percentage (41.8 %) on sickness and health care. Within the EU, the share of expenditure on families and children ranged from less than 3 % in Spain to almost 18 % in Luxembourg. For unemployment, the lowest share was less than 2 % in Italy and in Latvia and the highest more than 13 % in Spain.

The structure of benefits is relatively stable over time, though for EU-25 as a whole a number of changes can be identified between 2000 and 2003. Over this period the share of the “sickness/health care” function grew in most of the European countries. At the same time the share of expenditure on old-age related benefits decreased significantly.

Further reading: “Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1995-2003”, 2006. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): “Social Protection in the European Union”, No 14/2005. “ESSPROS Manual”, 1996. Eurostat. “The Social Situation in the European Union 2004”, European Commission. Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/Social protection/ Social protection expenditure/Expenditure-Summary tables.

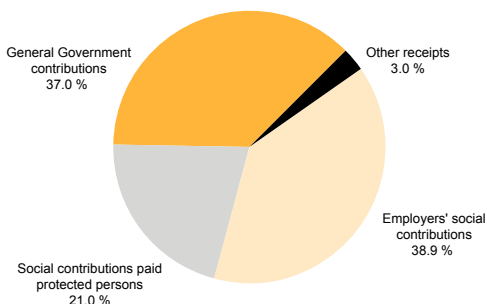
Table 5.3: Social protection receipts by type (as a percentage of total receipts)

	General government contributions		Employers' social contributions		Social contributions paid by protected persons		Other receipts	
	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003	1995	2003
EU-25	:	37.0 e	:	38.9 e	:	21.0 e	:	3.0 e
Euro area	27.1	32.8 e	42.5	41.2 e	26.1	22.6 e	4.3	3.3 e
BE	26.1	25.7 e	48.9	50.1 e	22.1	21.9 e	2.9	2.4 e
CZ	20.7	23.4 p	53.6	50.9 p	24.5	24.5 p	1.2	1.2 p
DK	69.7	63.0	10.2	9.7	13.8	20.7	6.3	6.7
DE	28.4	34.6 p	40.4	36.3 p	28.7	27.5 p	2.6	1.7 p
EE	:	20.1 p	:	79.2 p	:	0.6 p	:	0.1 p
EL	29.0	29.6 e	37.4	37.5 e	23.5	23.5 e	10.0	9.4 e
ES	30.3	28.4 p	50.0	52.3 p	17.1	16.4 p	2.7	2.8 p
FR	21.5	29.7 p	47.4	46.1 p	27.5	20.9 p	3.5	3.2 p
IE	62.8	61.7 p	22.3	22.8 p	14.0	13.9 p	0.8	1.6 p
IT	30.0	39.8 p	50.3	43.7 p	17.3	14.9 p	2.3	1.6 p
CY	:	48.4 p	:	10.3 p	:	26.6 p	:	14.8 p
LV	:	28.9 p	:	52.1 p	:	19.0 p	:	:
LT	:	38.8 p	:	54.6 p	:	6.1 p	:	0.4 p
LU	47.0	44.5 p	25.9	27.3 p	21.9	24.2 p	5.2	3.9 p
HU	:	34.8	:	43.5	:	14.9	:	6.9
MT	32.3	29.4	45.5	46.5	18.7	20.7	3.4	3.4
NL	17.1	19.4 p	21.0	32.8 p	42.8	34.7 p	19.2	13.1 p
AT	34.8	34.5	38.4	37.6	26.0	26.2	0.9	1.7
PL	:	50.1 p	:	26.5 p	:	23.0 p	:	0.3 p
PT	31.9	40.0 p	35.9	33.4 p	17.7	16.9 p	14.5	9.7 p
SI	:	31.5 p	:	27.3 p	:	39.9 p	:	1.3 p
SK	35.5	30.2 p	46.4	49.3 p	16.2	19.2 p	1.9	1.3 p
FI	45.8	44.3	33.7	39.0	13.7	10.9	6.9	5.7
SE	49.5	48.8 p	37.3	40.6 p	5.3	8.8 p	7.9	1.8 p
UK	50.5	49.5	25.4	32.7	23.3	16.2	0.9	1.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	61.2	40.8	30.7	31.8	8.2	6.7	:	20.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	62.2	55.9	22.6	:	14.4	:	0.9	0.1
CH	19.2	22.7	31.8	28.4	30.2	32.8	18.8	16.1

Notes:1) Other receipts come from a variety of sources, such as interest and dividends. 2) CY: 2002.

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

Graph 5.3: Social protection receipts by type as a percentage of total receipts, EU-25, 2003



Two main patterns of funding social protection

At EU level, the main sources of funding for the social protection system are social contributions (employers and protected persons), which accounted for 59.9 % of total receipts in 2003, followed by tax-funded general government contributions (37 %). The EU average conceals considerable differences between the Member States in the structure of funding. Social security contributions are more significant (over 70 %) in the Czech Republic, Latvia, Estonia and Belgium. In contrast, Denmark and Ireland finance their social protection system largely from taxes, whose relative weight in total receipts is over 60 %. Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Cyprus (2002 data) are also heavily dependent on general government contributions.

The proportion of general government contributions in total funding rose generally between 2000 and 2003 in the European countries. The largest increases were observed in Poland, Netherlands and Ireland. Over the same period, the share of employers' social contributions remained quasi constant and the share of social contributions paid by protected persons decreased in the EU.

Further reading: "Social Protection expenditure and receipts 1995-2003", 2006. Statistics in Focus (Population and Social Conditions): "Social Protection in the European Union", No 14/2005. "ESSPROS Manual", 1996. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004", European Commission. Eurostat Website/Population and social conditions/Living conditions and welfare/Social protection/ Social protection receipts/Receipts-Summary tables.

6.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

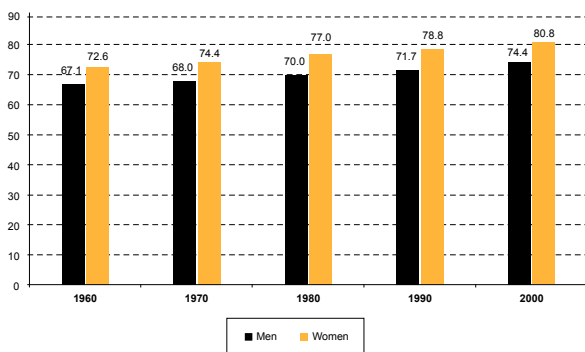
Table 6.1: Life and health expectancies

	Infant mortality rate, per 1 000 live births		Life expectancy at birth (years), men		Life expectancy at birth (years), women		Life expectancy without disability (years), 2003 (1)	
	1990	2004	1990	2003	1990	2002	Men	Women
EU-25	9.2	:	71.7 e	:	78.8 e	:	:	:
Euro area	7.6	:	72.7	:	79.5	:	:	:
BE	6.5	4.3	72.7	75.9	79.4	81.7	67.4 e	69.2 e
CZ	10.8	3.7	67.6	72.1	75.4	78.7	62.8 p	63.3 p
DK	7.5	4.4	72.0	75.1	77.7	79.9	63.0 e	60.9 e
DE	7.0	4.1	72.0	75.7	78.4	81.4	65.0 e	64.7 e
EE	12.3	6.3	64.7	66.0	74.9	76.9	:	:
EL	9.7	3.9	74.6	76.5	79.5	81.3	66.7 e	68.4 e
ES	7.6	3.5	73.3	76.9	80.3	83.6	66.8 e	70.2 e
FR	7.3	3.9	72.8	75.9	80.9	82.9	60.6 e	63.9 e
IE	8.2	4.9	72.1	75.8	77.6	80.7	63.4 e	65.4 e
IT	8.2	4.1	73.6	76.8	80.1	82.5	70.9 e	74.4 e
CY	12.9	3.5	74.1	77.0	78.6	81.4	68.4	69.6
LV	13.7	9.4	64.3	65.7	74.6	75.9	:	:
LT	10.2	7.9	66.4	66.5	76.2	77.7	:	:
LU	7.3	3.9	72.3	75.0	78.5	81.0	:	:
HU	14.8	6.6	65.1	68.4	73.7	76.7	53.5 p	57.8 p
MT	9.1	5.9	73.7	76.7	78.1	80.7	65.1 p	65.7 p
NL	7.1	4.1	73.8	76.2	80.9	80.9	61.7 e	58.8 e
AT	7.8	4.5	72.2	75.9	78.8	81.6	66.2 e	69.6 e
PL	19.4	6.8	66.7	70.5	76.3	78.8	62.5	68.9
PT	11.0	4.0	70.4	74.2	77.4	80.5	59.8 e	61.8 e
SI	8.3	3.7	69.5	72.6	77.4	80.4	:	:
SK	12.0	6.8	66.6	69.9	75.4	77.8	:	:
FI	5.6	3.3	70.9	75.1	78.9	81.8	57.3 e	56.5 e
SE	6.0	3.1	74.8	77.9	80.4	82.5	62.5 e	62.2 e
UK	7.9	5.3 p	72.9	76.2	78.5	80.7	61.5 e	60.9 e
BG	14.8	11.6	68.4	68.9	75.2	75.9	:	:
HR	10.7	6.1	68.6	71.4	76.0	78.4	:	:
MK	31.6	13.2	70.1	71.1	74.0	75.9	:	:
RO	26.9	16.8	66.6	67.8	73.1	75.3	:	:
TR	:	21.5	:	68.6	:	70.9	:	:
IS	5.8	2.8	75.4	79.7	80.5	82.7	:	:
LI	0.0	2.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	6.9	3.2	73.4	77.1	79.8	82.0	66.3 p	64.2 p
CH	6.8	4.2	74.0	78.0	80.7	83.1	:	:

Notes: The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants who die within the first year of life divided by the number of live births (per 1 000 live births). Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Life expectancy without disability is calculated by the Sullivan method and uses Eurostat mortality data and disability prevalence figures. (1) CZ, MT and PL: 2002 data.

Source: Eurostat - Demographic Statistics and Health Indicators

Graph 6.1: Life expectancy at birth (years), EU-25, 1960-2000



Life expectancy continues to rise

Over the past 50 years, life expectancy of men and women has risen steadily: by around 10 years in total for each sex. Throughout the Union, women live longer than men do. In 2002, the life expectancy of women in EU-25 was 81.1 years while that for men was 74.8 years. Eurostat estimates that the life expectancy of women and men, in a baseline scenario, may reach 84.3 and 78.7 years respectively by the year 2025.

Progress in medical research and care has also led to a dramatic improvement in the infant mortality rate for EU-25 which has fallen from 9.2 deaths per 1 000 live births in 1990 to 4.6 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2003. Differences between Member States have diminished considerably.

Further reading: "Key data on health 2002". "Demographic statistics", 2002 edition. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004". European Commission. Health in Europe. Data 1998-2003. Eurostat. Eurostat Free Data: Population and Social conditions – Population – Demography

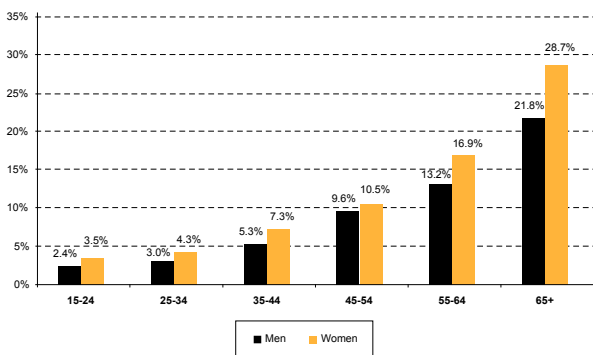
Table 6.2: Perceived health

	Percentage of population aged 16 and over who feel that their health is bad or very bad, by sex			Percentage of population aged 65 and over who feel that their health is bad or very bad, by sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	3.8	3.4	4.2	10.2	9.7	10.5
CZ	9.0	7.1	10.8	23.5	16.5	28.0
DK	6.2	5.3	7.1	17.6	18.2	17.2
DE	18.9	15.9	21.7	35.5	29.0	40.0
EE	10.8	9.0	12.4	30.1	28.2	31.2
EL	9.3	8.3	10.2	25.9	24.1	27.3
ES	8.9	6.7	10.8	21.2	15.3	25.5
FR	8.0	6.7	9.2	18.1	15.8	19.8
IE	1.9	2.2	1.7	5.7	6.5	5.3
IT	7.3	5.5	8.9	22.3	18.2	25.2
CY	5.2	4.4	6.0	14.6	10.0	18.3
LV	14.1	10.5	17.3	38.6	32.9	42.0
LT	8.8	9.0	8.7	46.6	38.1	50.6
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	18.1	14.1	21.6	36.2	28.3	40.9
MT	3.5	3.4	3.6	8.5	7.1	9.3
NL	4.4	4.3	4.5	8.1	9.5	7.0
AT	7.1	5.8	8.2	22.1	17.6	24.8
PL	21.8	19.5	23.5	53.9	47.6	57.6
PT	19.4	16.5	22.2	54.6	49.9	57.8
SI	12.7	10.2	15.0	34.7	31.9	36.2
SK	10.8	10.2	11.3	25.0	16.7	50.0
FI	11.1	12.2	10.0	16.0	17.1	14.9
SE	6.8	5.7	7.7	12.6	10.6	14.0
UK	9.5	7.6	11.1	15.7	12.8	17.8
BG	13.7	12.0	15.2	33.6	30.5	35.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	10.4	8.2	12.4	30.3	25.4	33.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	3.9	3.0	4.7	8.3	2.8	13.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	6.5	4.9	8.1	13.8	9.2	17.2
CH	3.4	3.1	3.8	6.6	6.0	7.0

Note: Data on perceived health - respondents are asked 'How is your health in general?'. There are 5 response categories: very bad, bad, fair, good and very good (Ireland and Iceland do not have the category "very bad"). EU-15, DK, DE, FR, AT, PT, UK: 2001 ECHP data. Other: HIS data 1996-2003 depending on the countries.

Source: Eurostat - Health Status Statistics

Graph 6.2: Percentage of the population whose perceived health is bad or very bad, by age and sex, EU-15, 2001



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

EU-15 wide, 11.4 % of adults (aged 16 and over) perceived their health to be 'bad' or 'very bad' in 2001. This perception is higher in the case of women (13.2 %) than for men (9.4 %). 60.9 % of EU-15 adults (64.6 % of men and 57.4 % of women) feel that their health is 'good' or 'very good' while the remaining 27.7 % of EU-15 adults describe it as 'fair'. Citizens of Poland, Portugal, Germany and Hungary tend to be more pessimistic about their health than those in the rest of countries.

The proportion of persons in the category '(very) bad' increases with age: one in four elderly people (aged 65 and over) described their health as such in 2001. For all ages, women are more likely than men to perceive their health as '(very) bad'. This pattern can be observed in every Member State with minor exceptions.

Further reading: "Key data on health 2002". "Demographic statistics", 2002 edition. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004". European Commission. Health in Europe. Data 1998-2003. Eurostat. Eurostat Free Data: Population and Social conditions – Health – Public Health – Health Status

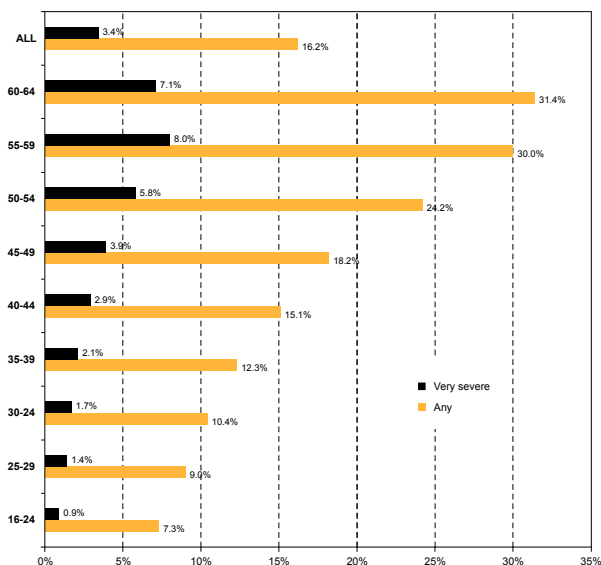
Table 6.3: Selected health problems 1

	Percentage of population aged 16-64 stating they have a long-standing health problem or disability, by sex, 2002			Percentage of population aged 16-64 who declares a severe or very severe disability, by sex, 2002		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-25	16.2	16.3	16.1	7.9	7.9	7.8
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	18.4	18.9	17.9	6.2	6.4	6.0
CZ	20.2	19.2	21.2	10.9	10.5	11.4
DK	19.9	18.8	21.1	10.3	8.6	12.1
DE	11.2	12.2	10.3	7.9	8.5	7.3
EE	23.7	23.1	24.2	7.7	7.3 u	8.0
EL	10.3	9.9	10.6	4.8	5.0	4.5
ES	8.7	9.4	8.0	5.8	6.4	5.4
FR	24.6	24.3	24.8	9.3	8.6	9.9
IE	11.0	11.6	10.5	6.8	7.5	6.1
IT	6.6	7.0	6.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
CY	12.2	13.4	11.1	8.2	8.9	7.4
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	8.4	8.3	8.5	6.7	6.6	6.8
LU	11.7	13.7	9.6	4.3	5.2	3.6
HU	11.4	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8
MT	8.5	9.7	7.3	5.1	5.8	4.4 u
NL	25.4	24.5	26.4	6.3	5.3	7.1
AT	12.8	14.0	11.6	6.0	6.4	5.8
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	19.9	18.3	21.5	13.5	12.4	14.5
SI	19.5	19.9	19.1	14.9	15.0	14.6
SK	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.0	6.9	7.0
FI	32.2	30.7	33.6	15.2	14.8	15.6
SE	19.9	18.2	21.7	6.3	4.9	7.8
UK	27.2	26.7	27.8	10.6	11.2	9.9
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	5.8	5.0	6.5	4.4	3.7	5.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	16.4	15.5	17.4	14.8	13.8 u	15.6 u
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: The disability severity is constructed from the combination of the three variables on how disabled people were restricted regarding (1) the kind of work and (2) the amount of work that can be done, and (3) mobility to and from work. Possible replies were "Yes, considerably", "Yes, to some extent" and "No". Severe disability applies to respondents who replied "considerably" or "to some extent" to two of the three questions.

Source: Eurostat - Health Status Statistics

Graph 6.3: Percentage of EU-25 population stating to have a long-term health problem or disability, by age, 2002



Prevalence of long-standing health problem and disability

EU-wide, 16.2 % of the population 16-64 state that they have a long-standing health problem or disability (LSHPD). Within most countries, the prevalence of LSHPD among women tends to be similar to the one for men. A severe or very severe LSHPD is declared by 7.9 % of those persons aged between 16 and 64 years.

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

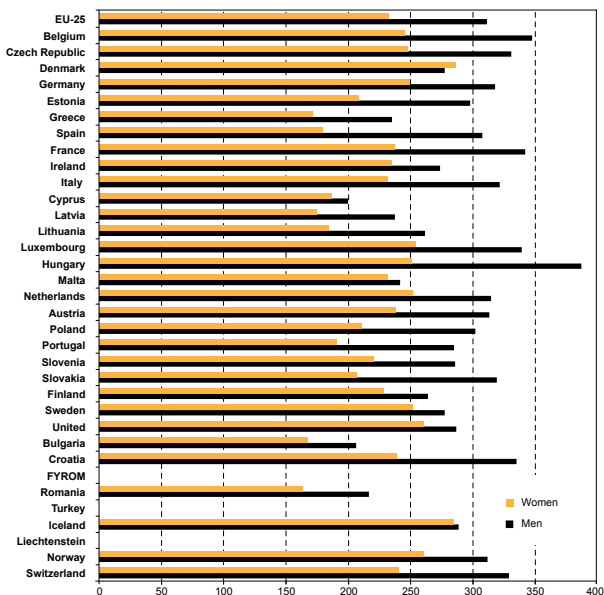
Table 6.4 Selected health problems 2

	Year HIV reporting started	Number of newly diagnosed HIV infections by year of report		Cancer incidence (all sites except non-melanoma skin) per 100 000 population (European age standardised rate), 2002	
		1996	2004	Male	Female
EU-25	:	:	:	311.2	232.4
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:
BE	1986	719	984	347.4	245.0
CZ	1985	50	76	330.9	247.6
DK	1990	269	292	277.2	285.5
DE	1993	1 967	1 979	317.7	248.9
EE	1988	8	743	298.0	208.7
EL	1999	449	434	234.9	171.1
ES	1999	:	:	307.6	179.1
FR	2003	:	2 697	341.8	237.2
IE	1985	98	356	273.6	234.9
IT	1985	:	:	321.3	231.7
CY	:	:	:	199.7	186.4
LV	1987	32	323	237.5	174.6
LT	1988	12	135	261.4	183.8
LU	1999	25	60	339.2	254.2
HU	1985	62	71	386.8	250.7
MT	2004	:	17	241.7	231.3
NL	2002	:	1 169	314.6	251.4
AT	1998	:	470	312.9	238.1
PL	1985	551	656	301.8	210.3
PT	1983	:	2 825	284.6	191.1
SI	1986	9	25	285.9	220.5
SK	1985	4	15	319.0	206.9
FI	1986	69	128	264.1	227.9
SE	1985	224	426	277.5	251.8
UK	1984	3 093	7 258	286.6	260.6
BG	1987	34	63	206.5	167.6
HR	1986	1	55	335.1	239.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	1992	699	293	216.4	163.4
TR	1985	119	210	:	:
IS	1985	6	5	288.4	284.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1986	107	225	311.5	260.5
CH	1985	929	779	329.1	240.1

Note: HIV infections: A case of HIV infection is defined as an individual with HIV infection confirmed by laboratory according to country definitions and requirements, diagnosed at any clinical stage including AIDS, and not yet previously reported in that country. EL, LU: retrospective reporting; ES, IT: reporting exists only for some regions; data not shown; FR: new HIV reporting system, data March 2003-June 2004; PT: HIV reporting system modified in 2002; BG, NO: 2003

Source: EuroHIV: the European HIV/AIDS surveillance network covering the 52 countries of the World Health Organisation (WHO) European Region. EuroHIV is also a WHO and UNAIDS collaborating centre; IARC for cancer.

Graph 6.4: Cancer incidence (all sites except non-melanoma skin) per 100 000 population (European age standardised rate), 2002



Some severe diseases

For the 17 EU countries with data available for 1996 and 2004, the number of newly reported HIV infections increased by almost 64 % from 1996 (9 536 new infections reported) to 2004 (15 591 infections), with the most drastic increases in the number of new HIV diagnoses observed in the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania). Reporting on HIV infections is still incomplete: some of the countries do not yet have a national reporting system, and even where a reporting system exists, not all prevalent HIV infections have been diagnosed and reported. Furthermore, countries implemented HIV reporting at different dates and retrospective reporting is not systematically included. Existing data on HIV reporting still considerably underestimate the real situation. Any figures on HIV infections should therefore be interpreted with caution.

The age-standardised European population incidence rate per 100 000 in the EU in 2002 for all cancers combined was 311.2 for men and 232.4 for women, resulting in an age-adjusted sex ratio of 1.3. The cancer incidence rate has risen across EU-25 both for men and women. The rise in the EU-25 from 1995 to 2002 was 12.1 % for men and 13.7 % for women. Cancer occurs more commonly in males than females in almost all countries. The gender differences vary significantly between countries. The highest incidence for men was found in Hungary with a rate of 387 and the lowest in Cyprus (200) in 2002. Cancer occurs more commonly for men than women. In Spain women have a 41 % lower cancer incidence rate than men, whereas in Iceland the difference is only 1.4 %.

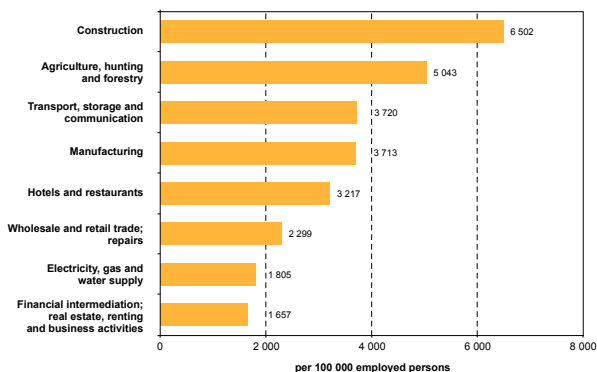
Further reading: "Key data on health 2002". "Demographic statistics", 2002 edition. Eurostat. "The Social Situation in the European Union 2004". European Commission. Health in Europe. Data 1998-2003. Eurostat.

**Table 6.5: Accidents at work:
Index of the number of accidents per 100 000 persons in
employment (Index 1998=100)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	100	99	95	88	83
Euro area	99	97	92	84	79
BE	96	82 b	83	72	68
CZ	93	91	91	89	80
DK	95	89	90	82	76
DE	99	96	88	82	74
EE	106	105	132	125	128
EL	93	88	86	83	71
ES	107	108	106	103	100
FR	101	102	98	99	95
IE	: i	: i	: i	: i	: i
IT	99	99	92	83	80
CY	100	112	112	92	103
LV	75	66	116	108	84
LT	97	94	85	86	82
LU	105	104	97	109	107
HU	93	94	86	84	83
MT	113	77	94	91	90
NL	108 b	105	92	100 b	82
AT	99	92	83	84	79
PL	78	85	78	76	82
PT	92	88	91	74	:
SI	102	98	94	94	98
SK	92	88	84	77	68
FI	91	89	87 b	85	83
SE	107	111	113	101	94
UK	106	106	110	108	107
BG	84	100 b	90	84	83
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
RO	100	106	113	104	111
TR	84	85	90	84	83
IS	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	91	94	82	74	68
CH	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Ireland: data are not comparable over the years

Source: Eurostat - health and safety at work - accidents at work

Graph 6.5: Accidents at work by type of activity, EU-15, 2003


Around 3 % of EU-15 workers were the victims of a working accident in 2003

According to the European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), about 4.2 million accidents at work resulting in more than 3 days of absence from work occurred in the EU-15 in 2003. This means that about 3.3 % of the working population experienced such an accident during the year (3 334 accidents per 100 000 workers).

The incidence of accidents varies considerably depending on the economic activity of the enterprise, and the age and sex of workers. The construction industry (6.5 %) has the highest incidence of accidents. The incidence of non-fatal accidents decreases with age in most Member States. In contrast, the frequency of fatal accidents increases considerably with age.

The 10 Member States, which acceded the EU on 1.5.2004, have not yet implemented the full ESAW methodology, but an annual index is, however, already calculated to show the broad development over time. The base year for this index is 1998, meaning that the index value of 1998 equals 100. For most countries this incidence rate is decreasing. At EU-25 level the number of non-fatal accidents will have fallen by 17 % in 6 years' time.

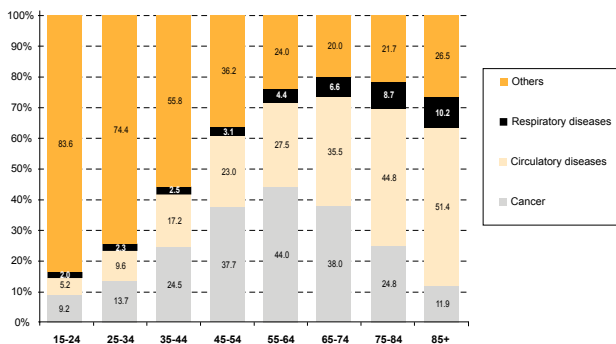
Further reading: "Work and Health in the EU – A statistical portrait". Eurostat 2003. European social statistics – "Accidents at work and work-related health problems 1994-2000" Eurostat 2002. "Statistical analysis of socio-economic costs of accidents at work in the European Union". Eurostat 2004. "European Statistics on Accidents at Work - Methodology", 2001 Edition. European Social Statistics: "Accidents at work and work-related health problems 1994-2000" Eurostat 2002. "Third European Survey of working conditions 2000", 2001. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Free Data Database Theme - Population and social conditions, Domain - Health.

Table 6.6: Major causes of death

	Standardised death rates (SDRs) per 100 000 population, 2004							
	men				women			
	Circulatory diseases	Cancer	Lung cancer	External causes of injury and poisoning	Circulatory diseases	Cancer	Breast cancer	External causes of injury and poisoning
EU-25	335.0	255.8	72.8	68.0	221.2	144.1	26.7	24.8
Euro area	287.3	243.7	69.0	60.1	192.3	131.3	25.8	23.3
BE	309.4	288.3	107.0	77.6	196.1	149.3	34.9	32.7
CZ	530.5	313.5	86.8	88.9	356.9	172.0	27.5	34.0
DK	321.6	253.1	67.1	63.4	195.2	197.3	36.1	29.5
DE	315.1	219.3	58.6	46.6	218.5	135.4	26.8	18.5
EE	753.8	296.7	98.0	228.7	427.2	138.1	24.2	49.5
EL	343.8	219.0	76.4	51.7	284.8	114.8	22.8	14.4
ES	210.8	240.0	73.6	50.1	140.9	105.6	19.2	16.8
FR	208.4	258.1	67.5	77.5	125.3	123.4	25.8	33.5
IE	300.2	228.5	55.0	42.5	183.7	157.3	30.6	16.1
IT	274.0	239.6	73.2	49.8	179.3	129.1	24.9	19.3
CY	293.5	164.0	40.9	60.7	191.5	90.8	21.6	20.9
LV	795.5	290.9	87.9	225.8	465.2	140.1	23.8	62.9
LT	692.5	291.2	83.6	247.9	416.5	138.8	24.1	54.3
LU	290.8	235.2	64.3	64.0	189.1	115.0	21.6	26.6
HU	618.5	367.1	123.4	117.5	393.6	187.8	30.6	41.8
MT	294.4	189.0	54.9	32.7	221.8	125.6	24.2	21.9
NL	252.7	244.0	75.9	36.8	155.8	156.1	30.6	18.7
AT	296.7	223.6	54.6	65.9	208.3	135.5	24.5	22.0
PL	509.0	302.5	105.0	101.8	313.7	154.9	20.8	25.6
PT	271.3	216.2	48.0	70.5	194.3	110.7	19.7	21.2
SI	352.0	279.0	81.8	98.5	220.8	147.1	26.3	33.6
SK	678.0	328.8	92.7	97.1	448.2	154.6	26.8	20.8
FI	335.0	188.9	47.0	108.3	182.4	116.2	21.0	38.3
SE	298.9	186.3	32.0	55.4	183.5	135.5	22.3	22.9
UK	301.8	224.4	56.9	40.2	193.3	158.9	29.3	17.2
BG	843.0	208.8	66.0	72.7	561.5	115.4	20.8	19.7
HR	590.4	306.3	96.9	83.2	404.0	149.6	25.3	29.5
MK	672.8	206.3	68.0	56.4	557.4	121.1	25.2	18.8
RO	803.1	237.0	73.9	101.4	586.7	132.1	22.9	27.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	280.0	180.7	37.1	48.1	146.8	147.4	26.6	22.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	254.7	207.2	47.1	63.8	159.2	142.4	22.3	30.0
CH	215.6	193.3	47.4	53.4	140.9	118.1	25.0	23.4

Notes: Circulatory diseases: ICD-10 I00-I99; Cancer: ICD-10 C00-C97; Lung cancer including larynx, trachea, bronchus: ICD-10 C32-C34; Breast cancer: ICD-10 C50; External causes of injury and poisoning: ICD-10 V01-Y89. BE: 1997; DK, SK : 2001; IT, HR: 2002; EU25, Euro area, EE, FR, LV, SE, UK, RO: 2003.

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics

Graph 6.6: Major causes of death by age group, EU-25, total, 2004


Notes: BE: 1997; DK, SK: 2001; IT, HR: 2002; EE, FR, LV, SE, UK, RO: 2003
 Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics

Major causes of death in EU-25

In general, mortality is higher among men than women in all age groups. Although there are signs that the mortality gap is narrowing in some Member States, the difference nevertheless warrants looking at women and men separately. Circulatory diseases continue to be the major cause of death in 2004, accounting for 40 % of all deaths in EU-25. It is the most frequent cause of death both for men and women in EU-25, responsible for 37 % of deaths for men and 44 % for women. The second most frequent cause of death is cancer making up for a quarter of all deaths in 2004 (29 % of deaths for men and 23 % for women). Amongst the cancers, lung cancer (including malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea and bronchus) is the most common cause of death for men (28 % of all deaths due to cancer) while for women it is breast cancer (17 % of all deaths due to cancer). Considering all ages, diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancers) are the 3rd most frequent cause of death (7 % of all deaths). However, as shown in the chart, the relative weight of these major causes varies for the different age groups. Circulatory diseases play a minor role for deaths in young age groups and are most prominent in the old age groups. Cancer mainly affects the middle age classes. In the age group 35-44, cancers are responsible for around a quarter of all deaths, and in the age group 55-64 they account for almost 45 % of deaths. In the following age groups, this percentage continuously decreases.

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

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

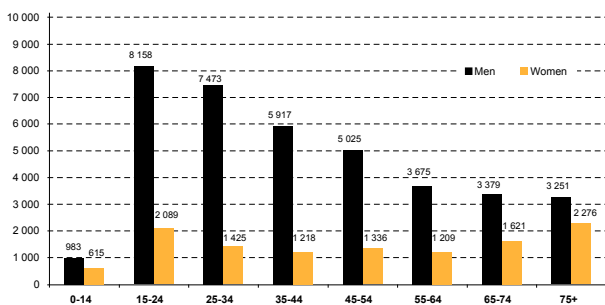
Table 6.7: Transport accident deaths

	Transport accident deaths, total number, 2004			Percentage of transport accident deaths of all deaths in the age group 15-34	
	total	men	women	men	women
EU-25	49 522	37 754	11 768	41.3	29.8
Euro area	32 828	24 976	7 852	42.9	30.4
BE	1 513	1 117	396	46.4	33.3
CZ	1 316	981	335	42.7	30.4
DK	468	344	124	38.4	29.0
DE	6 087	4 438	1 649	41.3	30.2
EE	203	154	49	28.6	24.5
EL	1 984	1 534	450	42.3	27.1
ES	5 287	4 087	1 200	41.5	32.6
FR	6 349	4 811	1 538	46.0	29.3
IE	268	205	63	50.7	28.6
IT	7 305	5 731	1 574	43.9	31.1
CY	128	107	21	42.1	33.3
LV	552	407	145	41.5	31.0
LT	863	673	190	38.6	21.1
LU	54	39	15	56.4	33.3
HU	1 635	1 249	386	32.7	24.6
MT	16	13	3	53.8	0.0
NL	878	627	251	38.4	25.9
AT	862	656	206	38.9	33.5
PL	6 399	4 971	1 428	35.0	27.9
PT	1 760	1 385	375	40.7	28.8
SI	307	248	59	36.7	30.5
SK	830	654	176	36.7	30.1
FI	481	346	135	29.8	28.9
SE	550	420	130	36.7	35.4
UK	3 555	2 664	891	45.5	31.0
BG	984	748	236	35.0	23.7
HR	674	540	134	38.9	33.6
MK	142	118	24	29.7	33.3
RO	3 269	2 492	777	29.7	24.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:
IS	24	17	7	35.3	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	358	271	87	39.1	33.3
CH	513	401	112	38.9	23.2

Notes: BE: 1997; DK, SK: 2001; IT: 2002; FR, LV, SE, RO: 2003.

Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics

Graph 6.7: Number of transport accident deaths by age group, EU-25, 2004



Notes: BE: 1997; DK, SK: 2001; IT: 2002; FR, LV, SE, RO: 2003
 Source: Eurostat - Causes of death statistics

More than 49 500 deaths in transport accidents in EU-25

Amongst the external causes of death, transport accidents (which include road transport) play a prominent role. Around 37 750 men died in transport accidents in 2004; that is about 2 % of all deaths. With no more than 0.5 % of all deaths, transport accidents play a less prominent role for women. This cause of death is particularly prominent for younger men: In the age group 15-34 over 40 % of deaths are due to transport accidents. Looking at women in the same age group, around 30 % of all deaths are due to transport accidents. Within EU-25, Luxembourg, Malta and Ireland show the highest shares for men – more than half of the dead men in the age group 15-34 died due to transport accidents, compared to less than 30 % in Finland and Estonia. For women, Sweden and Austria show the highest proportions (just above one third).

The number of transport deaths decreased by around 14 % compared to 1999. While most of the EU-25 countries show this improvement, the number of transport deaths increased in Hungary, Malta and Portugal.

Further reading: "Atlas of Mortality in the EU", 2003 edition, "Key data on health 2002", "Causes of death in the EU" (Eurostat SiF Population and Social Conditions 10/2006). "Passenger transport in the European Union" (Eurostat SiF Transport, 9/2006). NewCronos Database Theme 3 – Health – Public Health.