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European social statistics

2013 edition

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F2 Population: Silvia Andueza Robustillo, Alexandros Bitoulas, Piotr Juchno, Monica Marcu, Marius Negau, Katya Vasileva

F3 Labour market: Eusebio Bezzina, Arturo de la Fuente, Hannah Kiiver, Sammy Lauritsen, Denis Leythienne, Havard Lien, Nicola Massarelli, Piotr Ronkowski, Toriya Sghir, Martin Teichgräber

F4 Quality of life: Stephen Clarke, Paulina Hojny, Anna Rybkowska, Cynthia Tavares †

F5 Education, health and social protection: Lucian Agafitei, Javier Alcántara, Giuliano Amerini, Gemma Asero, Marta Beck-Domzalska, Hartmut Buchow, Elodie Cayotte, Bart De Norre, Sorin-Florin Gheorghiu, Dominique Groenez, Csaba Herbaly, Jakub Hrkal, Sylvain Jouhette, Ana María Martínez Palou, Luiza Cristina Munteanu, Ivana Slaharova, Malgorzata Stadnik, Orestis Tsigkas, Paolo Turchetti, Pascal Wolff

B6 Dissemination: Isabelle Fiasse and Matthias Fritz

Chief Editor

Mariana Kotzeva

Editors

F1 Social statistics — modernisation and coordination: Katarzyna Kraszewska, Saul Velasco Dujo and Charlotte Mear under coordination of Bettina Knauth – Head of Unit F1

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For more information please consult

Eurostat
Joseph Bech Building
5, rue Alphonse Weicker
2721 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

Internet: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat
E-mail: estat-user-support@ec.europa.eu

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Introduction

The pocketbook European Social Statistics provides a comparative overview of the social statistics available in Europe. The most recent data are presented here showing the situation in the 27 Member States and at the European and Euro area levels (EU-27 and EA-17 aggregates) where relevant as well as in EFTA (including Iceland, which is also a candidate country) and candidate countries when available (Montenegro, Croatia ([1]), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). This pocketbook, intended for both generalists and specialists, is divided into seven parts.

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

Chapter 1 presents the recent demographic trends in population growth, fertility, mortality and migration; the chapter also provides background characteristics on households' composition;

Chapter 2 covers health issues and presents indicators on healthy life expectancies, statistics on causes on death, healthcare, and health and safety at work;

Chapter 3 presents the most recent data on education and training i.e. school enrolment, tertiary education, foreign language learning, lifelong learning and educational expenditure;

Chapter 4 provides important indicators related to the labour market outcomes i.e. employment, unemployment, vacant posts, wage levels, labour costs;

Chapter 5 covers indicators related to income, poverty and social exclusion, material deprivation and housing;

Chapter 6 gives an overview on social protection statistics – social protection expenditure and social protection benefits;

Finally, chapter 7 provides an overview of the most recent crime and criminal justice statistics.

([1]) The EU and Croatian leaders signed Croatia's EU Accession Treaty on 9 December 2011. Croatia is called thereafter an 'acceding country' (instead of a 'candidate country'). Subject to ratification of the Treaty by all the Member States and Croatia, Croatia will become the EU's 28th Member State on 1 July 2013.

European social statistics are also an integral part of the European Union strategy – the Europe 2020 strategy – to develop as a smarter, knowledge-based, greener economy, and deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. The key objectives of the strategy are expressed in the form of five headline targets at the EU level, monitored by means of eight headline indicators. The progress achieved in implementing some of these targets (in the areas of employment, education and poverty/social exclusion) is measured with help of social statistics.

This publication presents the latest results for 'social' headline indicators on the EU-27 aggregates, individual Member States and, where available, on the EFTA and the candidate countries.

The headline targets at the EU level:

- 75 % of the population aged 20-64 to be employed (page 139)
- 3 % of the EU's GDP to be invested in research and development (R&D)
- Climate change and energy target:
  - To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % compared with 1990
  - To increase the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20 %
  - To improve energy efficiency by 20 %
- The share of early school leavers to be under 10 % (page 119) and at least 40 % of those aged 30-34 to have completed tertiary or equivalent education (page 117)
- Reduction of poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion (page 173).

These headline targets have been translated into specific targets for each Member State (see Annex 1). For detailed information at EU and national levels see the dedicated section – Europe 2020 indicators and Conclusions of the European Council – 17 June 2010.

Eurostat

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union, situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the EU with statistics at a European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions.

Eurostat's mission is '*to be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe*'.

The production of Union statistics conforms to impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality; it does not entail excessive burdens on economic operators.

Eurostat aims:

- to provide other European institutions and the governments of the Member States with the information needed to design, implement, monitor and evaluate Community policies;
- to disseminate statistics to the European public and enterprises and to all economic and social agents involved in decision-making;
- to implement a set of standards, methods and organisational structures which allow comparable, reliable and relevant statistics to be produced throughout the Union, in line with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice;
- to improve the functioning of the European Statistical System, to support the Member States, and to assist in the development of statistical systems on international level.

A practical guide to accessing European social statistics

Eurostat provides users with free access to its databases and all of its publications in PDF format via the Internet. The website is updated daily and gives access to the latest and most comprehensive statistical information available on the EU, its Member States, EFTA countries, and Candidate Countries.

Information relating to European social statistics may be found on Eurostat's website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat. From the Eurostat homepage, all presented statistical themes may be accessed from the Statistics tab that is permanently available in the top menu bar. From there, you can select different social statistics under the Population and social conditions heading. This section provides access to Eurostat's online databases, as well as access to the most recent publications relating to different topical issues. Some of the most important indicators derived from European social surveys are used to monitor employment and social policy. These are detailed within a dedicated section entitled Employment and social policy indicators. This section can also be accessed directly from the Statistics tab.

Eurostat's website provides two main entry points to data:

Main tables – these are pre-defined tables where the axes of the tables are fixed. They present the key indicators and are refreshed automatically as a function of the data being loaded into the database.

Database – this contains a complete set of available social statistics. The data presented can be extracted in a variety of formats and the user can freely select the information to be presented.

Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained is part of Eurostat's website – it provides easy access to Eurostat's statistical information. It can be accessed via a link on the right-hand side of Eurostat's homepage, or directly at

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained

Statistics Explained is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics, which is completed by a statistical glossary that clarifies the terms used. In addition, numerous links are provided to the latest data and metadata and to further information, making Statistics Explained a portal for regular and occasional users alike. Users can search for articles using navigational features in the left-hand menu. The top-right menu bar of Statistics Explained offers tools, among others, to print, forward, cite, blog or share content easily.

1 Population

Population change and the structure of the population are gaining importance in the political, economic, social and cultural context of demographic behaviour. Demographic trends in population growth, fertility, mortality and migration are closely followed by policymakers. EU policies, notably in social and economic fields, use demographic data for planning and for programme monitoring and evaluation.

Recent demographic developments show that the European Union's population is increasing, while its age structure is becoming older as post-war baby-boom generations reach retirement age. Furthermore, people are living longer, as life expectancy continues to increase. On the other hand, while fertility is increasing slowly, it remains well below a level that would keep the size of the population constant in the absence of inward or outward migration.

This chapter presents a wide range of demographic data, including statistics on populations at the European and national level, as well as for various demographic factors (births, deaths, marriages and divorces, immigration and emigration) influencing the size, the structure and the specific characteristics of these populations. The chapter also covers detailed information on different areas related to migration and asylum: annual flows of immigrants, foreign resident populations and persons acquiring citizenship, information on asylum applicants and asylum decisions, and information on residence permits issued to non-EU nationals.

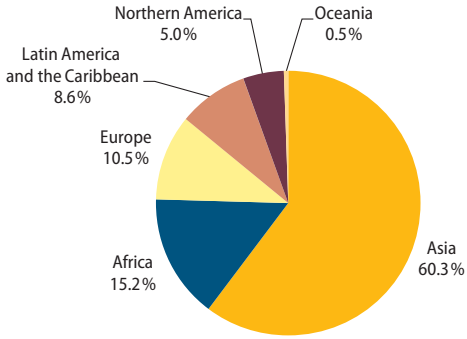
World population

By 1 July 2012 the world's population reached 7.1 billion, according to United Nations' (UN's) World Population Prospects, 2010 revision. Asia accounted for the majority of the world's population (just over 60 % in 2012) with 4.25 billion inhabitants, while Africa was the next most populous continent with 1.07 billion inhabitants, or 15.2 % of the global total. In comparison, there were 740 million inhabitants in Europe (10.5 % of the global total), of which almost 504 million in the EU-27 in 2012, accounting for just over 7 % of the world's population.

Global population more than doubled between 1960 and 2000, rising from just over 3 billion. From the turn of the millennium to 2012, the world's population grew by a further 929 million persons. The overall increase in global population between 1960 and 2012 can be largely attributed to growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The latest UN population projections suggest that the pace at which the world's population is expanding will slow somewhat in the coming decades; nevertheless, the total number of inhabitants is projected to reach more than 9.6 billion by 2060. At the same time, according to Eurostat's population projections, the EU-27's population is predicted to grow at a slower rate before peaking in 2040-2045, contracting thereafter.

Figure 1.1: World population, 2012
(%)



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (World Population Prospects: the 2010 Revision)

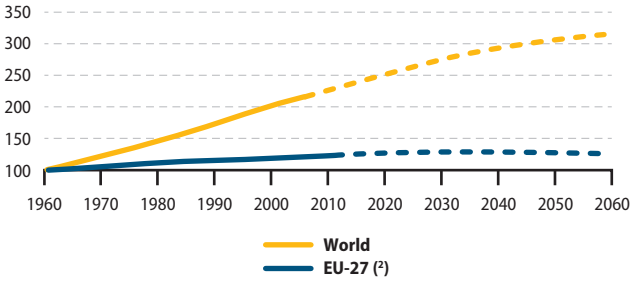
Table 1.1: World population, 1960-2012
(million)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
World	3 038.4	3 696.2	4 453.0	5 306.4	6 122.8	7 052.1
Africa	286.7	368.1	482.8	635.3	811.1	1 070.1
Asia	1 707.7	2 135.0	2 637.6	3 199.5	3 719.0	4 250.4
China	658.3	814.6	983.2	1 145.2	1 269.1	1 353.6
India	447.8	553.9	700.1	873.8	1 053.9	1 258.4
Europe (1)	603.9	655.9	692.9	720.5	726.8	740.2
EU-27	402.6	435.5	457.0	470.4	482.4	503.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	220.1	286.4	362.3	443.0	521.4	603.2
Northern America	204.3	231.3	254.5	281.2	313.3	350.6
Oceania	15.8	19.5	23.0	27.0	31.1	37.7

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (World Population Prospects: the 2010 Revision)

Figure 1.2: Population, 1960-2060 (1)
(1960 = 100)



(1) Population projections are shown as dotted lines.
(2) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and proj_10c2150p); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (World Population Prospects: the 2010 Revision)

EU population structure and ageing

Population ageing is a long-term trend which began several decades ago in the EU and it is expected to continue in future decades. According to Eurostat 2010-based population projections, the EU-27's population will be slightly larger by 2060 (516.9 million compared to 503.7 million in 2012), while the age structure of the population will be much older than it is now. This ageing is reflected in an increasing share of older persons and a declining share of young and working age persons in the total population. Age pyramids for 2012 and 2060 show that the high number of post-war baby-boomers will swell the number of elderly people.

In 2012, young people (0 to 14 years old) made up 15.6 % of the EU-27's population, while persons considered to be of working age (15 to 64 years old) accounted for 66.6 % of the population, and older persons (65 or more years old) had a 17.8 % share. Across the EU Member States, the highest share of young people in the total population was observed in Ireland (21.6 %), while the lowest shares were recorded in Germany (13.2 %) and Bulgaria (13.4 %). The reverse situation was observed for the proportion of older persons in the total population, where Germany and Italy recorded the highest proportion (20.6 % each) and Ireland had the lowest share (11.9 %).

The median age of the EU-27's population was 41.5 years on 1 January 2012: this means that half of the EU-27's population was older than 41.5 years, while half was younger. The median age of populations across the EU Member States ranged between 35.0 years in Ireland and 45.0 years in Germany, confirming the relatively young and relatively old population structures recorded in each of these two countries. The development of the median age of the EU-27 population also provides an illustration of population ageing. The median age increased from 35.7 years in 1992 to 41.5 years by 2012 and is projected to rise to 47.6 years in 2060.

Age dependency ratios may be used to study the level of support given to young and/or older persons by the working age population; these ratios are expressed in terms of the relative size of young (0-14) and/or older (65 or over) populations relative to the working age population (conventionally considered 15-64 years old). The old-age dependency ratio for the EU-27 was 26.8 % in 2012; as such, there were around four persons of working age for every person aged 65 or over. The old-age dependency ratio ranged across the EU Member States from 17.8 % in Slovakia to 31.6 % in Italy. As a result of the population movement between age groups, the EU-27's old-age dependency ratio is projected to more than double from 26.8 % in 2012 to 52.6 % by 2060.

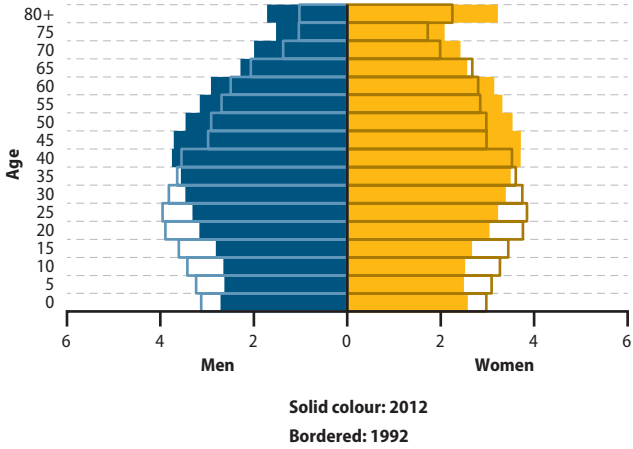
Table 1.2: Population on 1st January
(1 000)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2012
EU-27	402 607.1	435 474.0	457 048.6	470 388.2	482 377.3	*503 663.6*
EA-17	258 283.3	280 042.5	294 008.0	302 452.9	314 097.4	*332 876.5*
BE	9 128.8	9 660.2	9 855.1	9 947.8	10 239.1	*11 094.9*
BG	7 829.2	8 464.3	8 846.4	8 767.3	8 190.9	7 327.2
CZ	9 637.8	9 906.5	10 315.7	10 362.1	10 278.1	*10 505.4*
DK	4 565.5	4 906.9	5 122.1	5 135.4	5 330.0	5 580.5
DE (1)	55 257.1	61 194.6	61 439.3	62 679.0	82 163.5	*81 843.7*
EE	1 209.1	1 356.1	1 472.2	1 570.6	1 372.1	*1 339.7*
IE	2 835.5	2 943.3	3 392.8	3 507.0	3 777.6	*4 582.8*
EL	8 300.4	8 780.5	9 584.2	10 120.9	10 903.8	*11 290.1*
ES	30 327.0	33 587.6	37 241.9	38 826.3	40 049.7	*46 196.3*
FR	:	:	:	:	60 545.0	*65 327.7*
IT	50 025.5	53 685.3	56 388.5	56 694.4	56 923.5	*60 820.7*
CY	572.0	612.0	505.8	572.7	690.5	862.0
LV	2 104.1	2 351.9	2 508.8	2 668.1	2 381.7	*2 041.8*
LT	2 755.6	3 118.9	3 404.2	3 693.7	3 512.1	3 007.8
LU	313.1	338.5	363.5	379.3	433.6	*524.9*
HU	9 961.0	10 322.1	10 709.5	10 374.8	10 221.6	*9 957.7*
MT	327.2	302.5	315.3	352.4	380.2	*417.5*
NL	11 417.3	12 957.6	14 091.0	14 892.6	15 864.0	16 730.3
AT	7 030.4	7 455.1	7 545.5	7 644.8	8 002.2	*8 443.0*
PL	29 479.9	32 670.6	35 413.4	38 038.4	38 263.3	*38 538.4*
PT	8 826.0	8 697.6	9 713.6	9 996.0	10 195.0	*10 541.8*
RO	18 319.2	20 139.6	22 132.7	23 211.4	22 455.5	*21 355.8*
SI	1 580.5	1 718.0	1 893.1	1 996.4	1 987.8	2 055.5
SK	3 969.7	4 536.6	4 963.3	5 287.7	5 398.7	5 404.3
FI	4 413.0	4 614.3	4 771.3	4 974.4	5 171.3	5 401.3
SE	7 471.3	8 004.4	8 303.1	8 527.0	8 861.4	9 482.9
UK	52 200.0	55 546.4	56 284.9	57 157.0	58 785.2	*62 989.6*
IS	173.9	204.0	226.9	253.8	279.0	319.6
LI	16.3	20.9	25.8	28.5	32.4	*36.5*
NO	3 567.7	3 863.2	4 078.9	4 233.1	4 478.5	4 985.9
CH	5 295.5	6 168.7	6 303.6	6 673.9	7 164.4	*7 954.7*
ME	:	:	:	:	612.5	621.2
HR	4 127.4	4 403.4	4 598.1	*4 772.6*	*4 497.7*	*4 398.2*
MK	1 384.5	1 616.8	1 878.1	1 873.1	2 021.6	*2 059.8*
RS	:	:	:	:	7 528.0	*7 241.3*
TR	27 120.0	34 880.6	44 021.1	55 494.7	66 889.4	74 724.3

(1) Since 1991 including former GDR.

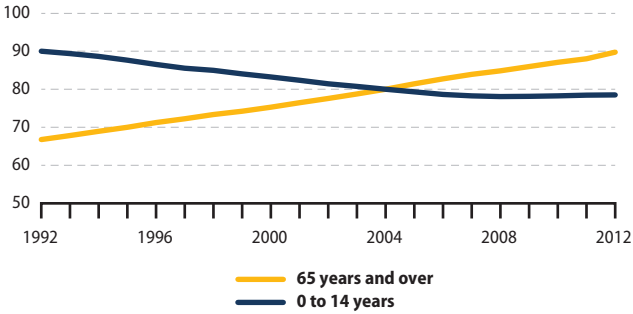
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Figure 1.3: Population pyramid, EU-27, 1992 and 2012 (1)
(%)



(1) Excludes French overseas departments in 1992.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjan)

Figure 1.4: Population aged '0 to 14 years' and '65 years or over', EU-27, 1992-2012 (1)
(million)



(1) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997. 1998, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – break in series, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanbroad)

Table 1.3: Population structure, 2012
(share of the total population in %)

	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over
EU-27	*15.6*	*66.6*	*17.8*
EA-17	*15.4*	*66.0*	*18.7*
BE	*17.0*	*65.7*	*17.3*
BG	13.4	67.8	18.8
CZ	*14.7*	*69.1*	*16.2*
DK	17.7	65.0	17.3
DE	*13.2*	*66.1*	*20.6*
EE	*15.5*	*67.3*	*17.2*
IE	*21.6*	*66.5*	*11.9*
EL	*14.4*	*65.9*	*19.7*
ES	*15.2*	*67.4*	*17.4*
FR	*18.6*	*64.3*	*17.1*
IT	*14.0*	*65.3*	*20.6*
CY	16.5	70.7	12.8
LV	*14.3*	*67.1*	*18.6*
LT	14.9	67.0	18.1
LU	*17.1*	*68.9*	*14.0*
HU	*14.5*	*68.6*	*16.9*
MT	*14.7*	*68.8*	*16.5*
NL	17.3	66.5	16.2
AT	*14.5*	*67.7*	*17.8*
PL	*15.1*	*71.1*	*13.8*
PT	*14.8*	*65.8*	*19.4*
RO	*15.0*	*70.0*	*15.0*
SI	14.3	68.9	16.8
SK	15.4	71.8	12.8
FI	16.5	65.4	18.1
SE	16.7	64.5	18.8
UK	*17.5*	*65.6*	*17.0*
IS	20.7	66.6	12.6
LI	*15.8*	*69.8*	*14.4*
NO	18.5	66.1	15.4
CH	*15.0*	*67.8*	*17.2*
ME	18.9	68.1	13.0
HR	*14.9*	*67.4*	*17.3*
MK	*17.2*	*71.0*	*11.8*
RS	*14.9*	*68.2*	*16.9*
TR	25.3	67.4	7.3

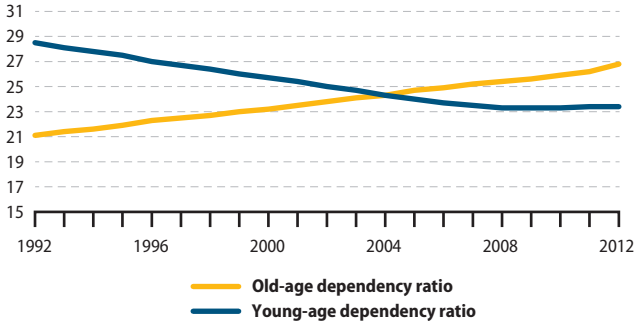
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanbroad)

Table 1.4: Population age structure indicators, 2012

	Median age (years)	Total age-dependency ratio	Young-age dependency ratio	Old-age dependency ratio	Share of population aged 80 or over
		(%)			
EU-27	*41.5*	*50.2*	*23.4*	*26.8*	*4.9*
EA-17	*42.4*	*51.6*	*23.3*	*28.3*	*5.3*
BE	41.0	52.3	25.9	26.4	5.2
BG	42.7	47.5	19.7	27.8	4.1
CZ	*40.1*	*44.6*	*21.2*	*23.4*	*3.8*
DK	40.8	53.9	27.2	26.7	4.1
DE	45.0	51.2	20.0	31.2	5.4
EE	*40.0*	*48.6*	*23.0*	*25.5*	*4.5*
IE	*35.0*	*50.4*	*32.5*	*17.9*	*2.9*
EL	*42.6*	*51.7*	*21.8*	*29.9*	*5.2*
ES	*40.7*	*48.4*	*22.6*	*25.8*	*5.2*
FR	*40.2*	*55.5*	*28.9*	*26.6*	*5.5*
IT	43.8	53.1	21.5	31.6	6.1
CY	35.8	41.5	23.3	18.1	2.9
LV	*41.8*	*49.0*	*21.3*	*27.7*	*4.5*
LT	41.6	49.2	22.2	26.9	4.6
LU	*39.1*	*45.1*	*24.9*	*20.3*	*3.9*
HU	*40.3*	*45.7*	*21.1*	*24.6*	*4.2*
MT	*40.4*	*45.4*	*21.4*	*23.9*	*3.6*
NL	41.3	50.5	26.1	24.4	4.1
AT	*42.4*	*47.6*	*21.4*	*26.2*	*4.9*
PL	*38.4*	*40.7*	*21.2*	*19.4*	*3.6*
PT	*42.3*	*52.1*	*22.5*	*29.6*	*5.3*
RO	*39.0*	*43.0*	*21.5*	*21.5*	*3.3*
SI	42.0	45.1	20.8	24.4	4.3
SK	37.7	39.2	21.5	17.8	2.9
FI	42.2	52.9	25.2	27.7	4.9
SE	40.8	55.1	25.9	29.2	5.3
UK	*39.8*	*52.5*	*26.7*	*25.9*	*4.8*
IS	35.3	50.1	31.1	18.9	3.5
LI	*41.6*	*43.2*	*22.6*	*20.6*	*3.1*
NO	38.8	51.3	28.0	23.3	4.4
CH	*41.8*	*47.4*	*22.1*	*25.3*	*4.8*
ME	36.8	46.9	27.8	19.0	2.5
HR	41.7	47.7	22.1	25.6	3.9
MK	*36.4*	*40.8*	*24.2*	*16.6*	*1.9*
RS	*41.6*	*46.7*	*21.9*	*24.8*	*3.8*
TR	29.7	48.4	37.5	10.9	1.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)

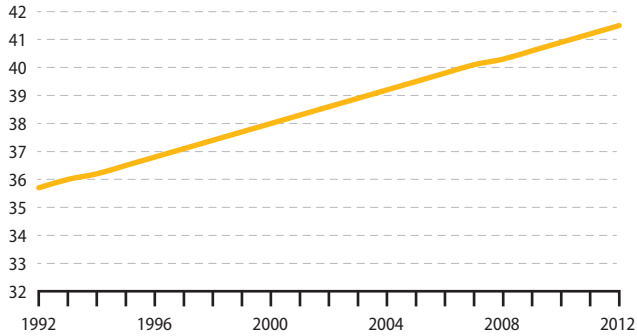
Figure 1.5: Population age structure indicators, EU-27, 1992-2012 ([1])
(%)



([1]) Excludes French overseas departments up to and including1997. 1998, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – break in series, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)

Figure 1.6: Median age of the total population, EU-27, 1992-2012 ([1])
(years)



([1]) Excludes French overseas departments up to and including 1997. 1998, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – break in series, 2010, 2011 and 2012 – provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)

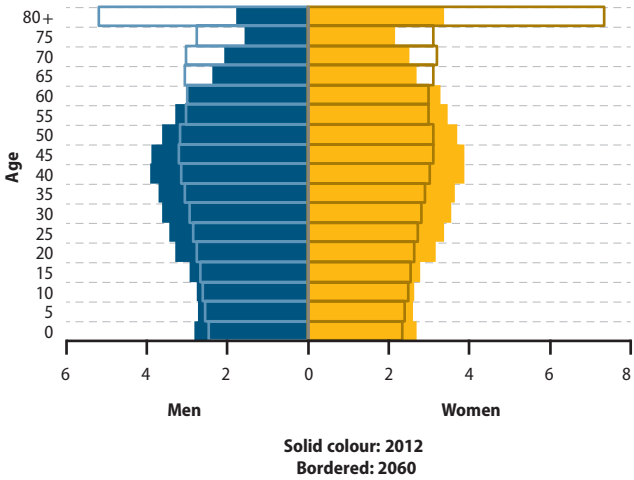
Table 1.5: Populations projections (1)
(1 000)

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
EU-27	514 365.7	522 342.4	525 702.4	524 052.7	516 940.0
BE	11 592.5	12 204.1	12 717.9	13 125.5	13 445.2
BG	7 121.2	6 611.3	6 235.0	5 898.9	5 531.3
CZ	10 816.1	10 840.0	10 740.2	10 667.7	10 467.7
DK	5 720.3	5 893.0	5 992.0	6 037.8	6 079.8
DE	80 098.3	77 871.7	74 814.3	70 807.0	66 360.2
EE	1 323.9	1 279.9	1 243.0	1 213.3	1 172.7
IE	4 814.6	5 276.2	5 757.6	6 207.3	6 544.7
EL	11 526.1	11 577.9	11 630.1	11 575.8	11 294.7
ES	47 961.1	49 961.2	51 713.9	52 687.8	52 279.3
FR	67 820.3	70 303.0	72 186.3	73 184.0	73 724.3
IT	62 876.8	64 491.3	65 694.3	65 915.1	64 989.3
CY	885.5	973.4	1 036.1	1 090.1	1 134.5
LV	2 141.3	2 021.9	1 908.6	1 797.0	1 671.7
LT	3 180.0	3 043.9	2 921.8	2 811.8	2 676.3
LU	573.1	625.9	669.9	703.7	728.1
HU	9 900.5	9 704.4	9 442.6	9 176.5	8 860.3
MT	415.3	416.9	407.6	397.1	387.4
NL	17 218.7	17 577.6	17 619.9	17 357.8	17 070.2
AT	8 591.2	8 849.5	8 978.0	8 968.9	8 868.5
PL	38 395.4	37 565.0	36 112.0	34 542.7	32 710.2
PT	10 727.8	10 779.6	10 767.1	10 598.4	10 266.0
RO	21 006.2	20 250.6	19 437.3	18 483.3	17 308.2
SI	2 142.2	2 154.6	2 141.1	2 115.0	2 058.0
SK	5 576.3	5 579.5	5 467.2	5 326.2	5 116.5
FI	5 577.3	5 704.5	5 727.0	5 726.9	5 744.5
SE	10 071.5	10 578.0	10 898.4	11 231.2	11 525.2
UK	66 292.3	70 207.7	73 443.2	76 406.0	78 925.3
IS	323.4	355.1	384.6	409.9	435.0
LI	38.5	39.8	40.0	39.3	38.3
NO	5 379.9	5 787.8	6 101.2	6 365.9	6 587.1
CH	8 505.7	8 943.8	9 189.9	9 312.8	9 319.3

(1) The Europop2010 (Eurostat Population Projections 2010-based convergence scenario).

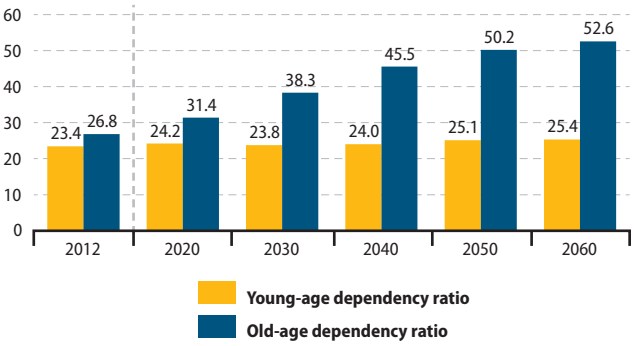
Source: Eurostat (online data code: proj_10c2150p)

Figure 1.7: Population pyramid, EU-27, 2012 and 2060 (1)
(%)



(1) 2012: observed population; 2060: data are projections.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjan and proj_10c2150p)

Figure 1.8: Projection of young– and old age– dependency ratios, EU-27, 2012-2060 (1)
(%)



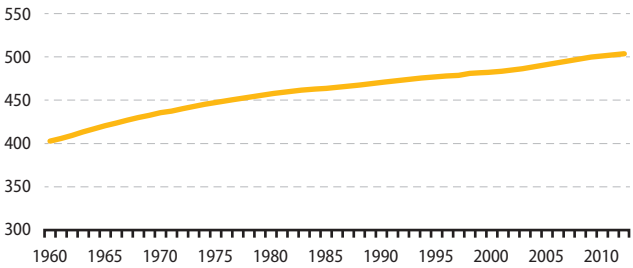
(1) 2012: observed population; 2020-2060: data are projections.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjanind and proj_10c2150p)

Population change

On 1 January 2012 the population of the EU-27 was estimated at 503.7 million; this was 1.3 million people more than the year before and therefore continued a pattern of uninterrupted EU-27 population growth that has been apparent since 1960. The number of inhabitants in the EU-27 grew from 402.6 million in 1960, rising by more than 100 million persons through to 2012. In 2011, natural increase (the positive difference between live births and deaths) added 0.4 million to the population growth in the EU-27. Net migration plus statistical adjustment continued to be the main determinant of population growth, contributing 0.9 million in 2011.

The number of inhabitants in individual EU Member States on 1 January 2012 ranged from 81.8 million in Germany to 0.4 million in Malta. Germany together with France, the United Kingdom and Italy comprised more than half (54 %) of the total EU-27 population. Although the population of the EU-27 as a whole increased during 2011, population growth was unevenly distributed across the Member States. A total of 19 Member States reported an increase in their populations, while the number of inhabitants fell in Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal and Romania. Cyprus, Luxembourg, Belgium, United Kingdom and Sweden recorded the highest population growth rates in 2011. The highest rates of natural change were seen in Ireland, Cyprus and France while the highest net migration (including statistical adjustments) was recorded in Cyprus and Luxembourg.

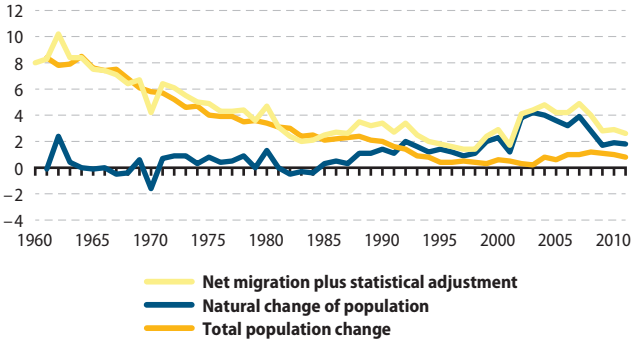
Figure 1.9: Population on 1st January, EU-27, 1960-2012 (1) (million)



(1) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997; 1998, 2010-2012 – break in series, 2009-2012 – provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Figure 1.10: Population change by component (annual crude rates), EU-27, 1960-2011 (1)
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997; 1998, 2010-2011 – break in series, 2009-2011 – provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Table 1.6: Population change by component (annual crude rates), 2011
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Crude rate of natural change	Crude rate net migration	Crude rate of total population change
EU-27	*10.4*	*9.6*	*0.8*	*1.8*	*2.6*
EA-17	*10.1*	*9.3*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*2.7*
BE	*11.6*	*9.6*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*8.5*
BG	9.6	14.7	–5.1	–0.7	–5.7
CZ	*10.4*	*10.2*	*0.2*	*1.6*	*1.8*
DK	10.6	9.4	1.2	2.4	3.6
DE	*8.1*	*10.4*	*–2.3*	*3.4*	*1.1*
EE	11.0	11.4	–0.4	0.0	–0.4
IE	*16.3*	*6.3*	*10.0*	*–7.3*	*2.6*
EL	*9.4*	*9.8*	*–0.4*	*–1.3*	*–1.8*
ES	*10.2*	*8.4*	*1.8*	*–0.9*	*0.9*
FR	*12.6*	*8.4*	*4.2*	*0.9*	*5.1*
IT	*9.0*	*9.8*	*–0.8*	*4.0*	3.2
CY	11.3	6.5	4.8	21.3	26.2
LV	*9.1*	*13.9*	*–4.7*	*–11.2*	*–16.0*
LT	11.3	13.5	–2.2	–12.6	–14.8
LU	*10.9*	*7.4*	*3.5*	*21.2*	*24.7*
HU	*8.8*	*12.9*	*–4.1*	*1.3*	*–2.8*
MT	*10.3*	*7.9*	*2.4*	*1.7*	*4.1*
NL	10.8	8.1	2.7	1.8	4.5
AT	9.3	9.1	0.2	4.4	4.6
PL	*10.1*	*9.7*	*0.3*	*–0.1*	*0.2*
PT	*9.2*	*9.7*	*–0.6*	*–2.3*	*–2.9*
RO	*9.2*	*11.8*	*–2.6*	*–0.1*	*–2.7*
SI	*10.7*	*9.1*	*1.6*	*1.0*	2.6
SK	11.3	9.6	1.7	0.5	2.2
FI	11.1	9.4	1.7	3.1	4.8
SE	11.8	9.5	2.3	4.8	7.1
UK	*12.9*	*8.8*	*4.1*	*3.5*	*7.6*
IS	14.1	6.2	7.9	–4.3	3.5
LI	*10.9*	*6.8*	*4.0*	*4.9*	*9.0*
NO	12.2	8.4	3.8	9.4	13.2
CH	*10.2*	*7.8*	*2.4*	*8.3*	*10.7*
ME	11.6	9.4	2.2	0.0	2.2
HR	9.4	11.6	–2.2	–0.9	–3.2
MK	*11.1*	*9.5*	*1.6*	*–0.4*	*1.2*
RS	9.0	14.2	–5.1	0.3	–4.8
TR	17.2	6.3	11.0	2.5	13.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Table 1.7: Demographic balance, 2011
(1 000)

	Population 1 January 2011	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration (1)	Total change	Population 1 January 2012
	A	B	C	D=B-C	E=F-D	F=G-A	G
EU-27	*502 369.2*	*5 229.8*	*4 822.3*	*407.5*	*886.7*	*1 294.2*	*503 663.6*
EA-17	*331 964.8*	*3 345.8*	*3 087.2*	*258.7*	*652.8*	*911.4*	*332 876.5*
BE	11 000.6	*128.7*	*106.0*	*22.7*	*15.6*	*94.2*	*11 094.9*
BG	7 369.4	70.8	108.3	– 37.4	– 4.8	– 42.2	7 327.2
CZ	*10 486.7*	108.7	106.8	1.8	*16.9*	*18.7*	*10 505.4*
DK	5 560.6	59.0	52.5	6.5	13.4	19.9	5 580.5
DE	81 751.6	*662.7*	*852.3*	*– 189.6*	*281.8*	*92.1*	*81 843.7*
EE	1 340.2	14.7	15.2	– 0.6	0.0	– 0.5	*1 339.7*
IE	*4 570.7*	*74.7*	*29.0*	*45.7*	*– 33.6*	*12.0*	*4 582.8*
EL	11 309.9	*106.4*	*111.1*	*– 4.7*	*– 15.1*	*– 19.8*	*11 290.1*
ES	46 152.9	*470.6*	*386.0*	*84.5*	*– 41.2*	*43.4*	*46 196.3*
FR	*64 994.9*	*824.3*	*545.2*	*272.7*	*60.1*	*332.8*	*65 327.7*
IT	60 626.4	*546.6*	*593.4*	*– 46.8*	*241.1*	194.3	*60 820.7*
CY	839.8	9.6	5.5	4.1	18.1	22.3	862.0
LV	*2 074.6*	*18.8*	28.5	*– 9.7*	*– 23.1*	*– 32.8*	*2 041.8*
LT	3 052.6	34.4	41.0	– 6.7	– 38.2	– 44.8	3 007.8
LU	511.8	5.6	3.8	1.8	*11.0*	*12.8*	*524.9*
HU	9 985.7	*88.0*	*128.8*	*– 40.7*	*12.8*	*– 28.0*	*9 957.7*
MT	415.8	4.3	3.3	1.0	*0.7*	*1.7*	*417.5*
NL	16 655.8	180.1	135.7	44.3	30.2	74.5	16 730.3
AT	8 404.3	78.1	76.5	1.6	37.1	38.8	*8 443.0*
PL	38 529.9	388.4	375.5	12.9	*– 4.3*	*8.6*	*38 538.4*
PT	*10 572.2*	96.9	102.8	– 6.0	*– 24.3*	*– 30.3*	*10 541.8*
RO	*21 413.8*	196.2	251.4	– 55.2	*– 2.8*	*– 58.0*	*21 355.8*
SI	2 050.2	*21.9*	*18.7*	*3.2*	*2.1*	5.3	2 055.5
SK	5 392.4	60.8	51.9	8.9	3.0	11.9	5 404.3
FI	5 375.3	60.0	50.6	9.4	16.6	26.0	5 401.3
SE	9 415.6	111.8	89.9	21.8	45.5	67.3	9 482.9
UK	*62 515.4*	*807.8*	*552.2*	*255.5*	*218.6*	*474.2*	*62 989.6*
IS	318.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	– 1.4	1.1	319.6
LI	36.1	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*36.5*
NO	4 920.3	60.2	41.4	18.8	46.7	65.6	4 985.9
CH	7 870.1	*80.8*	*62.1*	*18.7*	*65.8*	*84.5*	*7 954.7*
ME	619.9	7.2	5.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	621.2
HR	4 412.1	41.2	51.0	– 9.8	– 4.2	– 14.0	*4 398.2*
MK	2 057.3	*22.8*	*19.5*	*3.3*	*– 0.8*	*2.5*	*2 059.8*
RS	7 276.2	65.6	102.9	– 37.3	2.4	– 34.9	*7 241.3*
TR	73 723.0	*1 278.0*	*465.0*	*813.0*	*188.3*	1 001.3	74 724.3

(1) Including statistical adjustment.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Fertility and mortality

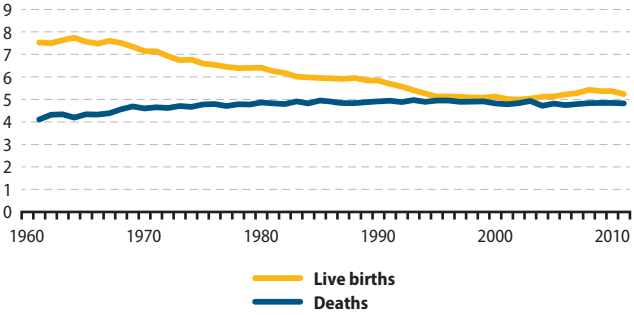
In 2011, 5.2 million children were born in the EU-27, which equated to a crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1 000 inhabitants) of 10.4. From the 1960s up to the beginning of the 21st century, the number of live births in the EU-27 declined sharply from 7.5 million to a low of 5.0 million in 2002. This was followed by a modest rebound in the number of live births, with 5.4 million children born in the EU-27 in 2008, in turn followed by further annual reductions during the period 2009-2011. In recent decades Europeans have generally had fewer children, and this pattern partly explains the slowdown in the EU-27's population growth (see population structure and population change statistics). The total fertility rate (the number of live births per woman) in the EU-27 declined to a level well below the replacement level in recent decades (a total fertility rate of 2.1 live births per woman is considered to be the replacement level, i.e. the level required to keep the population size constant in the absence of inward or outward migration). In 2011, the EU-27 average total fertility rate was 1.57 live births per woman.

Over the years, the timing of births has also changed significantly: the mean age of women at childbirth is higher. The highest ages at childbirth in 2011 were in Ireland and Spain (31.5 years each), and Italy (31.4 years), whereas the lowest were in Bulgaria and Romania (27.1 years each). The difference between the highest and the lowest mean age at childbirth was 4.4 years. In 2011, women in 15 EU Member States and all EFTA Countries tended to have their children when they were aged 30 or over.

In 2011, some 4.8 million persons died in the EU-27 – this was broadly in line with the annual number of deaths recorded over the previous four decades. The crude death rate (the number of deaths per 1 000 inhabitants) was 9.6.

The most commonly used indicator for analysing mortality is that of life expectancy at birth (the mean number of years that a person can expect to live at birth if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to current mortality conditions). Differences in life expectancy at birth throughout the EU-27 Member States are significant. For men, the lowest life expectancy in 2011 was recorded in Lithuania (68.1 years) and the highest in Sweden (79.9 years). For women, the range was narrower, from a low of 77.8 years in Bulgaria, to a high of 85.7 years in France.

Figure 1.11: Births and deaths, EU-27, 1961-2011 ([1])
(million)



([1]) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

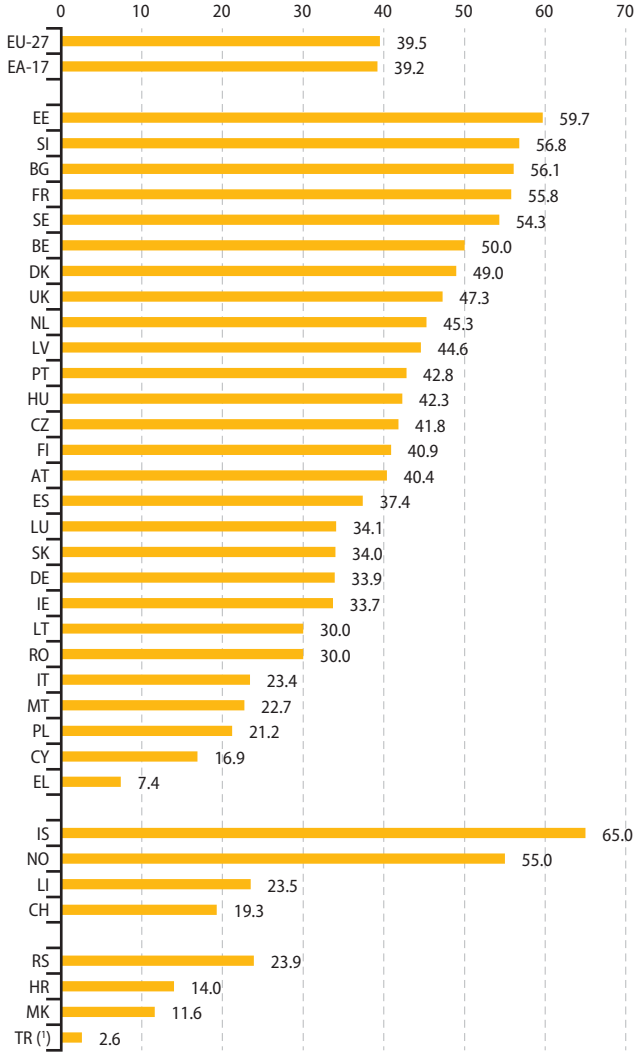
Table 1.8: Fertility indicators, 1991, 2001 and 2011

	Total fertility rate (live births per women)			Mean age of women at childbirth		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
EU-27	:	:	*1.57*	:	:	*30.0*
EA-17	:	1.45	*1.56*	:	29.6	*30.6*
BE	1.66	1.67	1.81	28.0	28.9	29.9
BG	1.66	1.21	1.51	23.7	25.1	27.1
CZ	1.86	1.14	1.43	24.7	27.5	29.7
DK	1.68	1.74	1.75	28.6	29.7	30.7
DE	:	1.35	1.36	:	28.9	30.5
EE	1.80	1.34	1.52	25.3	27.2	29.5
IE	2.08	1.94	2.05	29.9	30.5	31.5
EL	1.38	1.25	1.42	27.4	29.2	30.4
ES	1.33	1.24	1.36	29.0	30.8	31.5
FR	:	1.90	2.01	:	29.3	30.0
IT	1.30	1.25	1.40	29.1	30.5	31.4
CY	2.32	1.57	1.35	27.2	28.9	30.5
LV	:	:	1.34	:	:	28.7
LT	2.01	1.30	1.76	25.7	26.9	28.9
LU	1.60	1.66	1.52	28.4	29.3	30.8
HU	1.87	1.31	1.23	25.7	27.6	29.4
MT	2.04	1.48	1.49	28.8	27.6	29.7
NL	1.61	1.71	1.76	29.5	30.3	30.9
AT	1.51	1.33	1.42	27.2	28.4	30.0
PL	2.07	1.31	1.30	26.3	27.6	28.9
PT	1.56	1.45	1.35	27.5	28.7	30.1
RO	1.59	1.27	1.25	25.0	25.9	27.1
SI	1.42	1.21	1.56	26.1	28.5	30.1
SK	2.05	1.20	1.45	25.0	26.8	28.9
FI	1.79	1.73	1.83	28.9	29.6	30.3
SE	2.11	1.57	1.90	28.7	30.0	30.8
UK	1.82	1.63	1.96	27.7	28.6	29.7
IS	2.18	1.95	2.02	28.0	29.1	30.1
LI	:	1.52	1.69	:	29.8	31.5
NO	1.92	1.78	1.88	28.3	29.4	30.3
CH	1.58	1.38	1.52	29.0	30.0	31.4
ME	:	:	1.65	:	:	28.7
HR	:	:	1.40	:	:	29.3
MK	:	1.73	1.46	:	26.6	28.0
RS	:	1.58	1.36	:	26.9	28.4
TR (1)	:	:	2.04	:	:	27.9

(1) Total fertility rate and Mean age of women at childbirth – 2010 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

Figure 1.12: Live births outside marriage, 2011
(as a share of total live births in %)



(1) 2010 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

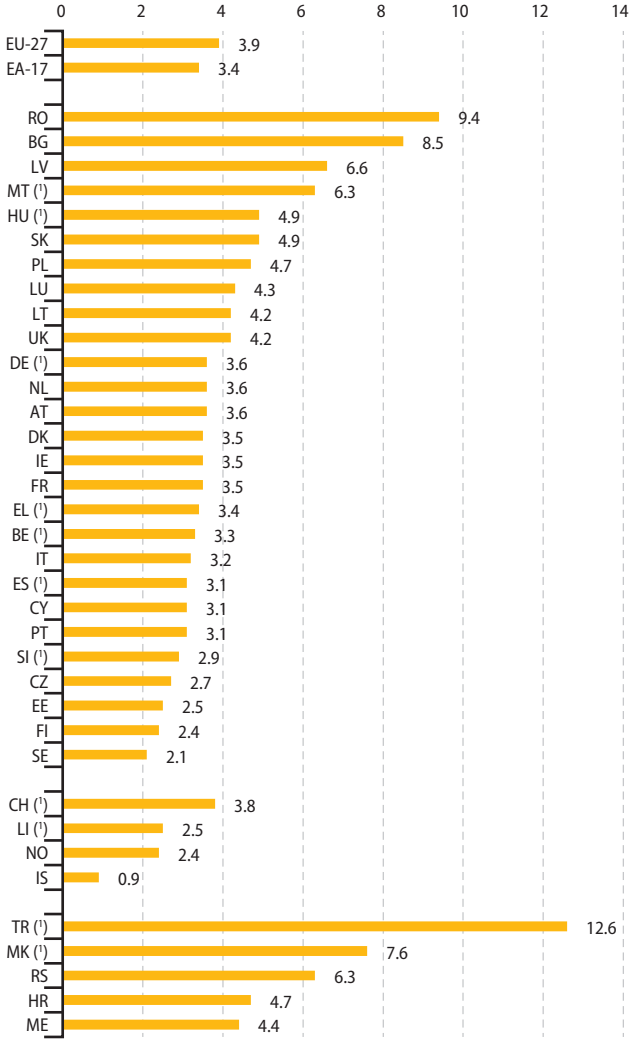
Table 1.9: Life expectancy by sex, 2011
(years)

	Life expectancy at birth			Life expectancy at 65		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	*80.4*	*77.4*	*83.2*	*19.7*	*17.8*	*21.3*
BE	*80.5*	*77.8*	*83.2*	*19.8*	*17.8*	*21.5*
BG	74.2	70.7	77.8	15.8	14.0	17.3
CZ	78.0	74.8	81.1	17.6	15.6	19.2
DK	79.9	77.8	81.9	18.8	17.3	20.1
DE	80.8	78.4	83.2	19.8	18.2	21.2
EE	76.5	71.2	81.3	17.9	14.7	20.0
IE	80.6	78.3	82.8	19.4	17.9	20.7
EL	80.8	78.5	83.1	19.6	18.5	20.6
ES	82.4	79.4	85.4	20.9	18.7	22.8
FR	82.3	78.7	85.7	21.7	19.3	23.8
IT	*82.8*	*80.1*	*85.3*	*20.9*	*18.8*	*22.6*
CY	81.2	79.3	83.1	19.3	18.2	20.3
LV	73.9	68.6	78.8	16.6	13.4	18.7
LT	73.8	68.1	79.3	17.0	14.0	19.2
LU	81.1	78.5	83.6	19.8	17.8	21.6
HU	75.1	71.2	78.7	16.6	14.3	18.3
MT	80.9	78.6	82.9	19.4	17.6	20.9
NL	81.3	79.4	83.1	19.8	18.1	21.2
AT	81.2	78.3	83.9	20.1	18.1	21.7
PL	76.9	72.6	81.1	17.9	15.4	19.9
PT	80.9	77.6	84.0	20.1	18.1	21.8
RO	*74.6*	*71.0*	*78.2*	*16.1*	*14.3*	*17.5*
SI	80.1	76.8	83.3	19.3	16.9	21.1
SK	76.1	72.3	79.8	16.8	14.5	18.4
FI	80.6	77.3	83.8	19.9	17.7	21.7
SE	81.9	79.9	83.8	20.0	18.5	21.3
UK	81.1	79.1	83.1	20.0	18.6	21.2
IS	82.4	80.7	84.1	20.3	18.9	21.5
LI	81.9	79.5	84.2	19.9	17.9	21.8
NO	81.4	79.1	83.6	19.8	18.2	21.4
CH	82.8	80.5	85.0	21.0	19.2	22.6
ME	76.1	73.4	78.9	16.3	14.9	17.5
HR	77.2	73.9	80.4	17.0	15.0	18.5
MK	75.1	73.1	77.2	15.0	14.0	15.9
RS	74.6	72.0	77.3	15.3	14.0	16.4
TR ([1])	76.0	73.3	78.8	16.9	15.2	18.4

([1]) 2009 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

Figure 1.13: Infant mortality rate, 2011
(per 1000 live births)



(1) Provisional data.

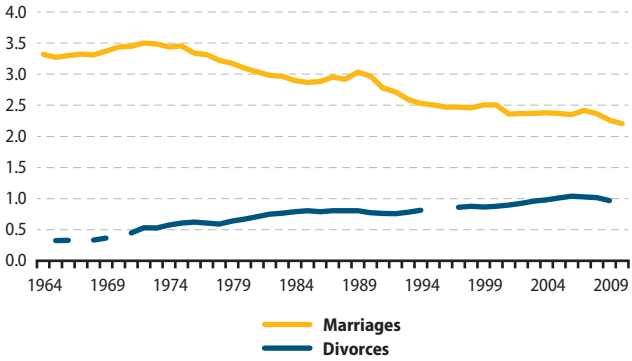
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_minfind)

Marriages and divorces

The number of marriages that took place in the EU-27 in 2010 was 2.2 million, while around 1.0 million divorces were recorded in 2009 according to the most recent available aggregated data. The crude marriage rate, in other words the number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants, stood at 4.4 in 2010, while the crude divorce rate was 1.9 in 2009.

In 2011, the crude marriage rate among the EU-27 Member States was highest in Cyprus (7.3 per 1 000 inhabitants) and Lithuania (6.3). At the other end of the scale, the lowest crude marriage rates were reported by Bulgaria (2.9) and Slovenia (3.2). Regarding divorce, Malta (0.1 per 1 000 inhabitants) and Ireland (0.7) had significantly lower crude divorce rates. In Latvia and Lithuania the crude divorce rates were the highest (4.0 and 3.4 respectively). When considering the increase in the divorce rate it should be noted that national laws did not allow divorce in several countries until recently; thus, the increased number of divorces in the EU-27 may, at least in part, reflect the addition of divorces in those EU Member States where divorce was not previously possible (for example, Italy, Spain, Ireland or Malta).

Figure 1.14: Marriages and divorces, EU-27, 1964-2010 (1) (million)



(1) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_nind and demo_ndivind)

Table 1.10: Crude marriage and divorce rates, 1991, 2001, 2011
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

	Crude marriage rate			Crude divorce rate		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
EU-27 (1)	5.9	4.9	4.4	1.6	1.9	1.9
EA-17 (1)	5.6	4.8	4.0	1.3	1.7	1.9
BE	6.1	4.1	*4.1*	2.1	2.8	*2.9*
BG	5.7	4.0	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
CZ	7.0	5.1	4.3	2.8	3.1	2.7
DK	6.0	6.8	4.9	2.5	2.7	2.6
DE	5.7	4.7	*4.6*	1.7	2.4	2.3
EE	6.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.3
IE	4.9	5.0	*4.3*	:	0.7	0.7
EL (1)	6.4	5.3	*4.9*	0.6	1.0	1.2
ES	5.6	5.1	*3.4*	0.7	1.0	2.2
FR	:	4.8	*3.6*	:	1.9	2.0
IT (1)	5.5	4.6	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
CY	10.5	15.1	7.3	0.5	1.7	2.3
LV	8.4	3.9	5.2	4.2	2.4	4.0
LT	9.2	4.5	6.3	4.1	3.2	3.4
LU (1)	6.7	4.5	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.1
HU	5.9	4.3	*3.6*	2.4	2.4	*2.3*
MT	7.1	5.6	6.1	:	:	0.1
NL	6.4	5.0	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.0
AT	5.7	4.3	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.1
PL	6.1	5.1	5.4	0.9	1.2	1.7
PT	7.2	5.7	3.4	1.1	1.8	2.5
RO	8.0	5.9	*4.9*	1.6	1.4	*1.7*
SI	4.1	3.5	*3.2*	0.9	1.1	*1.1*
SK	6.2	4.4	4.7	1.5	1.8	2.1
FI	4.9	4.8	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
SE	4.3	4.0	5.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
UK (1)	6.1	4.8	*4.5*	2.8	2.7	2.1
IS	4.8	5.2	4.6	2.1	1.9	1.6
LI	6.3	6.0	*4.5*	:	2.5	*2.5*
NO	4.7	4.4	4.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
CH	7.0	5.0	*5.3*	2.0	2.2	*2.2*
ME (1)	:	:	5.9	:	:	0.8
HR	4.6	5.0	4.6	1.0	1.1	1.3
MK	8.1	6.5	*7.2*	0.3	0.7	*0.9*
RS	:	5.5	4.9	:	:	1.1
TR	:	:	*8.0*	:	:	*1.6*

(1) Crude marriage rate: EU-27, UK, ME – 2010 instead of 2011; crude divorce rate: EU-27, EA-17, EL – 2009 instead of 2011; IT, LU, UK – 2010 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_nind and demo_ndivind)

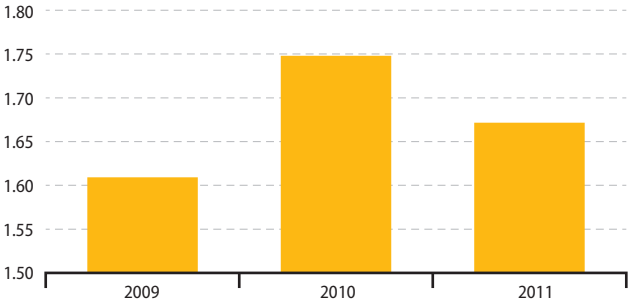
Migration flows

During 2011, about 1.7 million people immigrated to one of the EU Member States from a country outside the EU. The latest figures available reveal a slight decrease in immigration in 2011 as compared with 2010.

The United Kingdom reported the largest number of immigrants (566 044) in 2011, followed by Germany (489 422), Spain (457 649) and Italy (385 793). These four Member States together accounted for 60.3 % of all immigrants to EU-27 Member States. Relative to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg recorded the highest number of immigrants in 2011 (39 immigrants per 1000 persons), followed by Cyprus (27) and Malta (13).

In 2011, the relative share of returning nationals within the total number of immigrants was highest in Lithuania (89.3 % of all immigrants), Portugal (63.6 %), Croatia (55,3 %), Estonia (54.8 %) and Greece (54.5 %). These were the only EU Member States to report return migration higher than 50 %. By contrast, Luxembourg, Austria, Italy, Cyprus and Spain reported relatively low shares, as return migration in 2011 accounted for less than 10 % of immigrants.

Figure 1.15: Total immigration, EU-27, 2009-2011
(millions)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz) and Eurostat estimates.

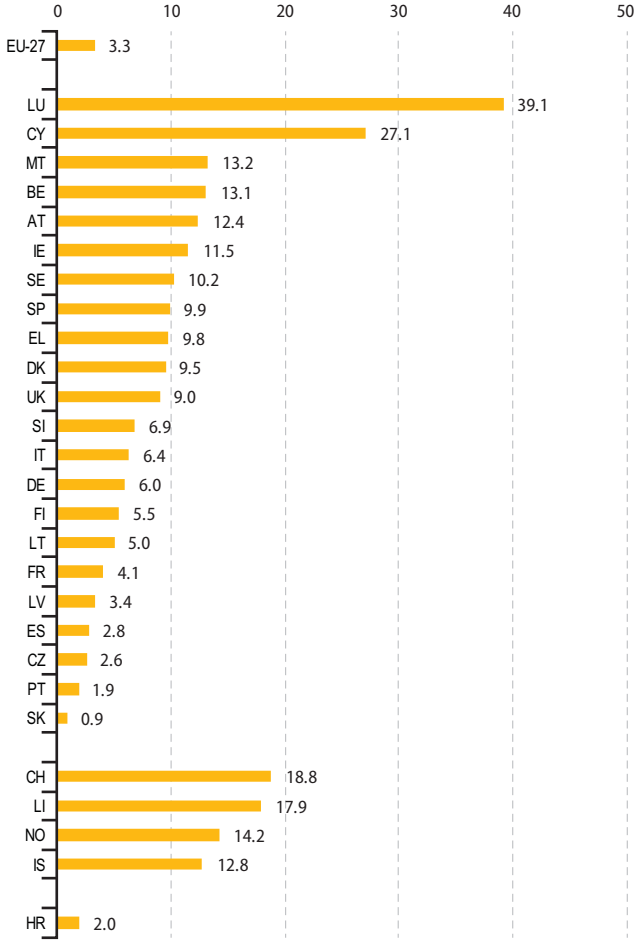
Table 1.11: Immigration, 2011

	Total immigrants	Nationals		Non-nationals					
				Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-EU-27 countries	
	1 000	1 000	%	1 000	%	1 000	%	1 000	%
EU-27	1 671.5 (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	144.7	18.4	12.7	125.9	87.0	61.4	42.4	64.5	44.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	27.1	8.1	30.0	19.0	70.0	10.7	39.5	8.3	30.5
DK	52.8	18.3	34.6	34.6	65.4	18.1	34.3	16.4	31.1
DE	489.4	89.4	18.3	398.9	81.5	226.4	46.3	172.5	35.2
EE	3.7	2.0	54.8	1.7	45.1	0.1	1.7	1.6	43.5
IE	52.3	19.7	37.6	32.4	61.9	20.2	38.6	12.2	23.2
EL	110.8	60.5	54.5	50.4	45.5	19.1	17.3	31.2	28.2
ES	457.6	42.1	9.2	415.5	90.8	142.1	31.0	273.4	59.7
FR	267.4	107.3	40.1	160.0	59.9	70.0	26.2	90.0	33.7
IT	385.8	31.5	8.2	354.3	91.8	113.8	29.5	240.5	62.3
CY	23.0	2.1	8.9	21.0	91.0	13.1	57.0	7.8	33.9
LV	7.3	1.5	20.4	5.8	79.6	1.1	15.0	4.7	64.6
LT	15.7	14.0	89.3	1.7	10.7	0.5	3.2	1.2	7.5
LU	20.3	1.2	5.7	19.1	94.1	15.0	73.8	4.1	20.3
HU (2)	27.9	2.3	8.3	25.6	91.7	14.2	51.1	11.3	40.6
MT	5.5	1.8	32.3	3.7	67.7	:	:	:	:
NL (2)	128.8	36.9	28.7	81.9	63.6	47.3	36.7	34.6	26.8
AT	104.4	8.1	7.7	96.1	92.1	64.5	61.8	31.6	30.3
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	19.7	12.5	63.6	7.2	36.4	2.0	10.3	5.1	26.1
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	14.1	3.3	23.6	10.8	76.4	2.0	14.1	8.8	62.3
SK	4.8	1.1	22.3	3.8	77.7	3.2	65.5	0.6	12.2
FI	29.5	9.1	30.7	20.1	68.3	8.4	28.6	11.7	39.8
SE	96.5	20.6	21.4	75.5	78.3	25.1	26.0	50.4	52.3
UK	566.0	78.4	13.9	487.6	86.1	174.1	30.8	313.5	55.4
IS	4.1	1.9	45.9	2.2	54.1	1.6	38.9	0.6	15.2
LI	0.7	0.2	24.9	0.5	75.1	0.3	44.8	0.2	30.3
NO	70.3	7.6	10.8	62.7	89.1	40.0	56.8	22.7	32.3
CH	148.8	24.1	16.2	124.7	83.8	87.6	58.9	37.0	24.9
HR	8.5	4.7	55.3	3.8	44.6	1.1	12.3	2.8	32.3
TR (3)	29.9	0.0	0.0	29.9	100.0	6.9	23.1	23.0	76.8

Note: EU-27 rounded totals are based on estimates; the individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table.
(1) Only immigrants coming from outside the EU-27.
(2) 2009.
(3) 2010

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)

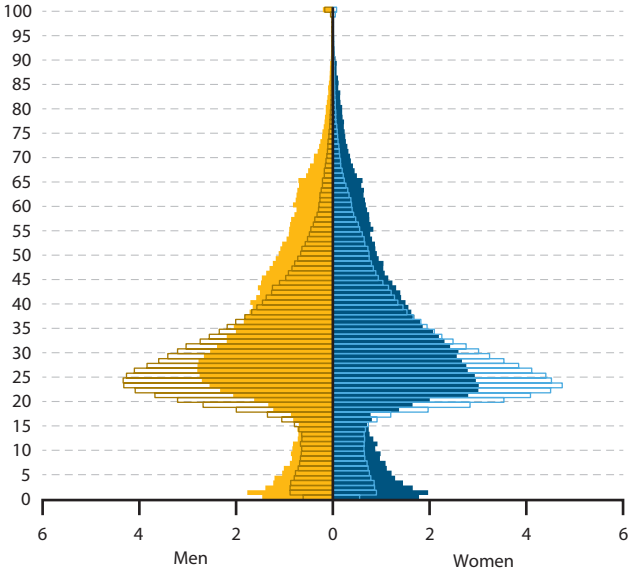
Figure 1.16: Immigrants, 2011 ([1])
(per 1000 inhabitants)



([1]) Data on the number of inhabitants refer to 1 January 2012; Member States not shown: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm1ctz and migr_pop1ctz)

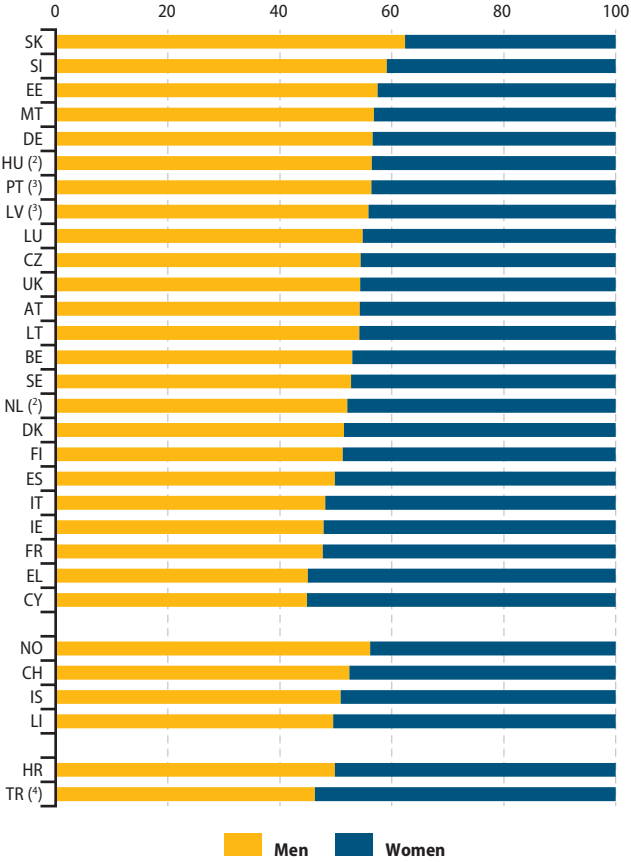
Figure 1.17: Age structure of immigrants by basic citizenship groups, EU-27, 2011
(%)



Solid colour: nationals
Bordered: foreigners

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm2ctz).

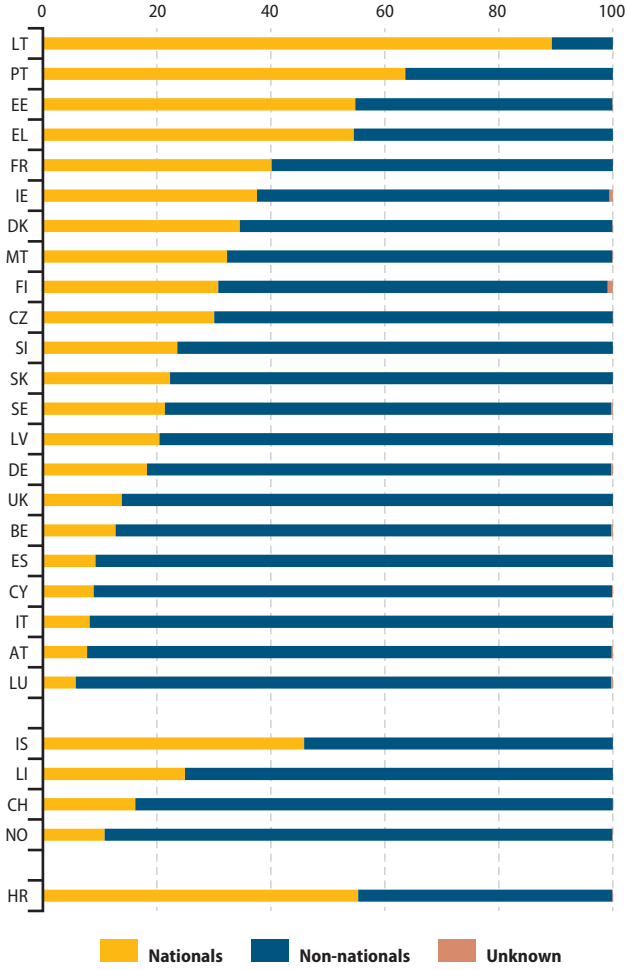
Figure 1.18: Immigrants by gender, 2011 ([1])
(%)



([1]) Member States not shown: data not available.
([2]) 2009 data.
([3]) Provisional data.
([4]) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)

Figure 1.19: Return migrants by citizenship, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)

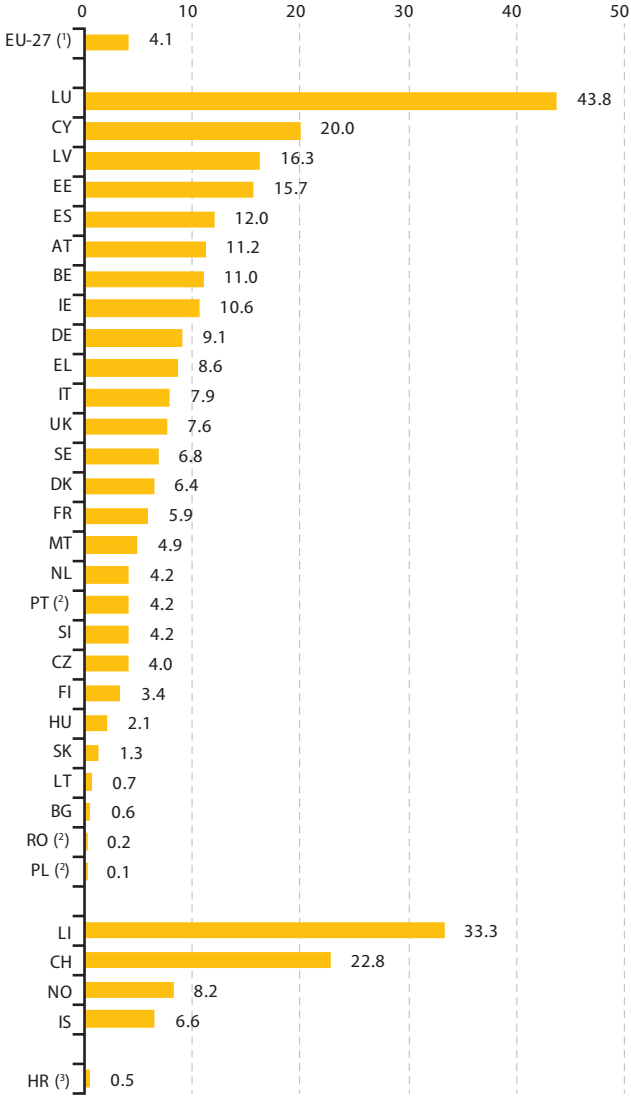
Migration stocks

The EU-27 foreign population (people residing in an EU-27 Member State with citizenship of a non EU-27 Member State) on 1 January 2012 was 20.7 million, representing 4,1 % of the EU-27 population. In addition, there were 13.6 million persons living in a EU-27 Member State with citizenship of another EU-27 Member State on 1 January 2012.

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreigners living in the EU on 1 January 2012 were found in Germany (7.4 million persons), Spain (5.6 million), Italy (4.8 million), the United Kingdom (4.8 million) and France (3.9 million). Non-nationals in these five Member States collectively represented 77.1 % of the total number of non-nationals living in the EU-27, while the same five Member States had a 62.9 % share of the EU's population. In relative terms, the EU-27 Member State with the highest share of non-nationals was Luxembourg, as they accounted for 43.8 % of the total population. A high proportion of non-nationals (10 % or more of the resident population) was also observed in Cyprus, Latvia, Estonia, Spain, Austria, Belgium and Ireland. In most EU Member States the majority of non-nationals are citizens of non-EU countries. The opposite is true only for Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Slovakia, Cyprus, Hungary and the Netherlands. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of citizens from non-EU countries is particularly large due to the high number of recognised non-citizens (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired any other citizenship).

Country of birth is another key variable for studying populations with a foreign background. There were 33.0 million people born outside a country of the EU-27 on 1 January 2012 and there were 17.2 million persons who were born in a different EU-27 Member State from the country of residence. Only in Luxembourg, Ireland, Hungary, Cyprus and Slovakia did foreign-born people from other EU-27 countries outnumber those born outside the EU-27. People born abroad outnumbered foreign citizens in all Member States, except in Luxembourg, Latvia and the Czech Republic.

Figure 1.20: Share of foreigners of the total population, 2012 (%)



(1) Eurostat estimate.
(2) Provisional data.
(3) Population data for Croatia comes from 2011 Census as on 31 March 2011.

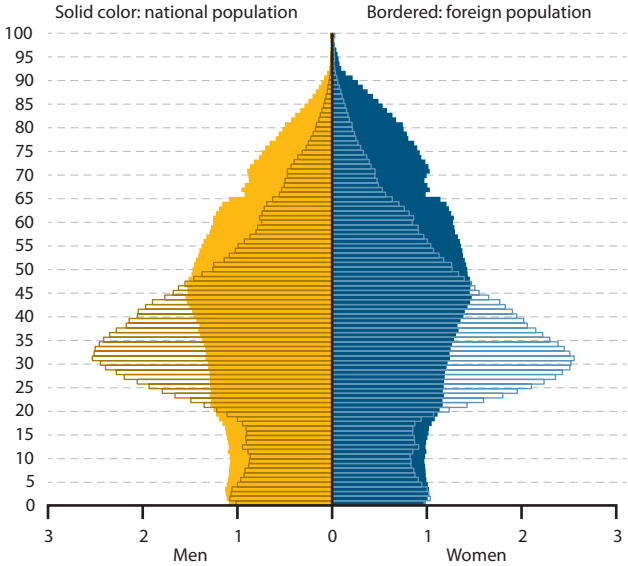
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

Table 1.12: Foreign population by groups of country of citizenship, 2012
(absolute numbers and the share of the total population)

	Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of a non-EU-27 country	
	1000	%	1000	%	1000	%
Sum of EU-27 (1)	*34 323.4*	*6.8*	*13 613.5*	*2.7*	*20 709.9*	*4.1*
BE	1 224.9	11.0	778.6	7.0	446.3	4.0
BG	42.4	0.6	11.3	0.2	31.1	0.4
CZ	423.0	4.0	151.3	1.4	271.7	2.6
DK	358.7	6.4	134.9	2.4	223.8	4.0
DE	7 409.8	9.1	2 744.8	3.4	4 665.0	5.7
EE	206.6	15.7	14.4	1.1	192.2	14.6
IE	487.9	10.6	388.8	8.5	99.1	2.2
EL	975.4	8.6	151.2	1.3	824.2	7.3
ES	5 562.1	12.0	2 354.5	5.1	3 207.6	6.9
FR	3 858.3	5.9	1 353.1	2.1	2 505.2	3.8
IT	4 825.6	7.9	1 450.1	2.4	3 375.4	5.5
CY	172.4	20.0	108.3	12.6	64.1	7.4
LV	332.9	16.3	6.7	0.3	326.2	16.0
LT	20.6	0.7	3.0	0.1	17.6	0.6
LU	229.9	43.8	198.7	37.9	31.2	5.9
HU	207.6	2.1	127.9	1.3	79.7	0.8
MT	20.5	4.9	:	:	:	:
NL	697.7	4.2	360.8	2.2	336.9	2.0
AT	947.7	11.2	382.7	4.5	565.0	6.7
PL	*57.5*	*0.1*	*18.4*	*0.0*	*39.0*	*0.1*
PT	*439.1*	*4.2*	*108.0*	*1.0*	*331.1*	*3.1*
RO	*36.5*	*0.2*	*7.0*	*0.0*	*29.5*	*0.1*
SI	85.6	4.2	6.1	0.3	79.5	3.9
SK	70.7	1.3	54.0	1.0	16.7	0.3
FI	181.7	3.4	68.3	1.3	113.4	2.1
SE	646.1	6.8	276.0	2.9	370.1	3.9
UK	4 802.3	7.6	2 344.1	3.7	2 458.2	3.9
IS	21.0	6.6	16.5	5.2	4.5	1.4
LI	12.1	33.3	6.0	16.6	6.1	16.7
NO	409.2	8.2	247.2	5.0	161.9	3.3
CH	1 815.1	22.8	1 141.1	14.3	673.9	8.5
HR (2)	23.3	0.5	7.7	0.2	15.6	0.4

(1) EU-27 rounded totals are based on estimates; the individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding.
(2) Population data for Croatia comes from 2011 Census as on 31 March 2011.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

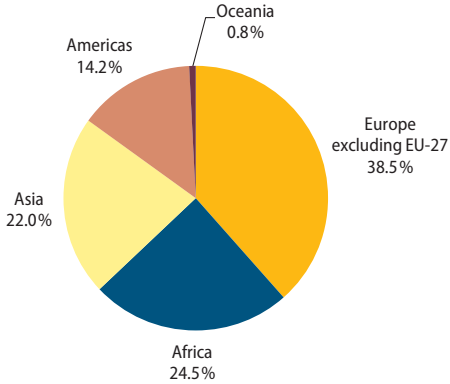
Figure 1.21: Age structure of the national and non-national populations, EU-27, 2012 (1)
(%)



(1) Excluding Luxembourg and Romania; Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop2ctz)

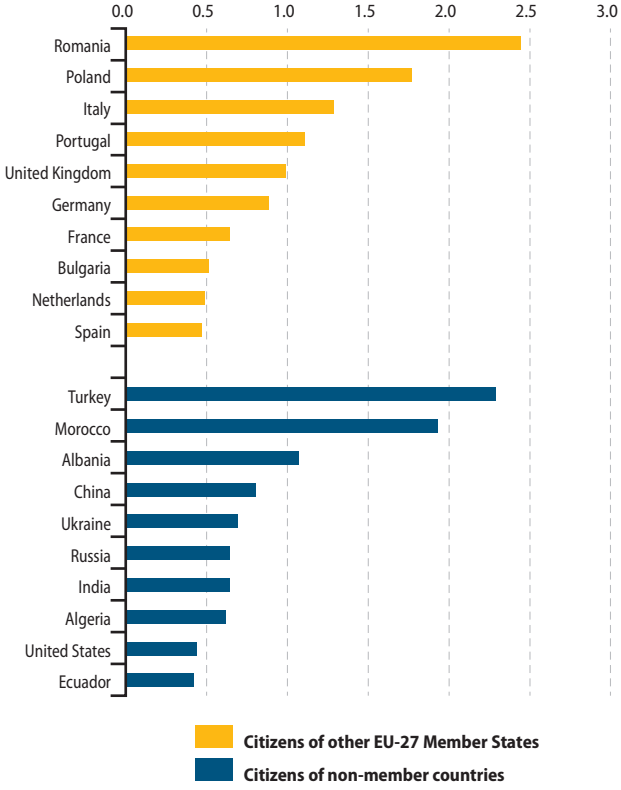
Figure 1.22: Citizens of non-member countries resident in the EU-27 by continent of origin, 2012 (1)
(%)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

Figure 1.23: Main countries of origin of non-nationals, EU-27, 2012 (1) (million)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

Table 1.13: Foreign-born population by groups of country of birth, 2012
(absolute numbers and the share of the total population)

	Total		Born in other EU Member States		Born in a non-EU-27 country	
	1000	%	1000	%	1000	%
Sum of EU-27 (1)	*50 189.2*	*9.9*	*17 222.2*	*3.4*	*32 967.0*	*6.5*
BE	1 699.2	15.3	797.1	7.2	902.1	8.1
BG	88.1	1.2	32.9	0.4	55.1	0.8
CZ	390.8	3.7	138.2	1.3	252.7	2.4
DK	531.5	9.5	169.2	3.0	362.3	6.5
DE	9 931.9	12.1	3 453.4	4.2	6 478.5	7.9
EE	210.8	16.0	19.8	1.5	191.0	14.5
IE	685.5	15.0	504.7	11.0	180.8	3.9
EL	1 259.9	11.2	320.7	2.8	939.2	8.3
ES	6 555.0	14.2	2 353.4	5.1	4 201.6	9.1
FR	7 358.2	11.3	2 131.4	3.3	5 226.9	8.0
IT	5 457.8	9.0	1 747.7	2.9	3 710.1	6.1
CY	200.3	23.2	108.5	12.6	91.8	10.6
LV	298.0	14.6	30.4	1.5	267.6	13.1
LT	147.8	4.9	18.1	0.6	129.7	4.3
LU	216.2	41.2	164.7	31.4	51.5	9.8
HU	465.6	4.7	316.2	3.2	149.4	1.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1 906.3	11.4	473.1	2.8	1 433.2	8.6
AT	1 332.8	15.8	550.5	6.5	782.3	9.3
PL	*674.9*	*1.8*	*265.2*	*0.7*	*409.7*	*1.1*
PT	*853.8*	*8.1*	*212.1*	*2.0*	*641.7*	*6.1*
RO	*193.5*	*0.9*	*87.1*	*0.4*	*106.4*	*0.5*
SI	230.1	11.2	21.4	1.0	208.7	10.2
SK	156.9	2.9	131.8	2.4	25.1	0.5
FI	260.9	4.8	93.3	1.7	167.5	3.1
SE	1 426.4	15.0	489.5	5.2	936.9	9.9
UK	7 625.8	12.1	2 575.7	4.1	5 050.1	8.0
IS	34.6	10.8	22.4	7.0	12.1	3.8
LI	22.8	62.5	7.7	21.1	15.1	41.4
NO	614.7	12.3	266.1	5.3	348.6	7.0
CH	2 033.7	25.6	1 218.3	15.3	815.4	10.3

(1) EU-27 rounded totals are based on estimates; the individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop3ctb)

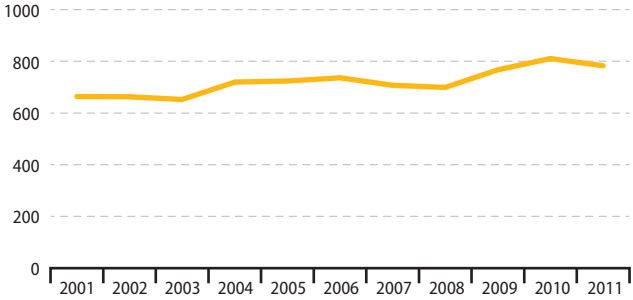
Acquisition of citizenship

The number of people acquiring the citizenship of an EU-27 Member State in 2011 was 782 200, corresponding to a 3.5 % decrease with respect to 2010. 2010 saw the greatest number of people acquiring the citizenship of an EU Member State since 2001, and the first time that the total number rose above 0.8 million.

The United Kingdom had the highest number of persons acquiring citizenship in 2011, at 177 565 (or 22.7 % of the EU-27 total). The next highest levels of acquisition of citizenship were in France (114 584), Spain (114 599) and Germany (109 594); none of the remaining Member States granted citizenship to more than 100 000 people in 2011.

One indicator commonly used to measure the effect of national policies on citizenship is the 'naturalisation rate' or the ratio between the total number of citizenships granted and the stock of foreign residents in a country at the beginning of the year. The country with the highest naturalisation rate in 2011 was Hungary (9.8 acquisitions per 100 foreign residents), followed by Poland (6.7) and Sweden (5.8), followed by Malta and Portugal with rates higher than 5 acquisitions per 100 foreign residents.

Figure 1.24: Total acquisitions of citizenship, EU-27, 2001-2011 (1 000)



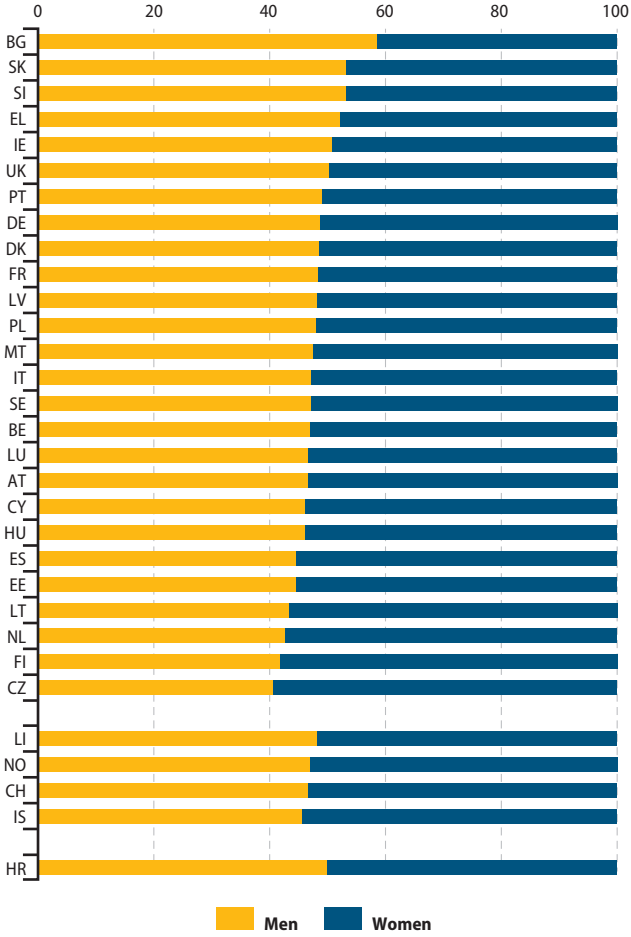
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

Table 1.14: Acquisition of citizenship by age groups, 2011
(%)

	Total	0 to 14 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and over
			(%)	
BE	29786	20.6	74.2	5.2
BG	612	5.1	93.3	1.6
CZ	1638	7.6	88.5	3.9
DK	4243	31.0	68.1	0.9
DE	109594	15.3	82.9	1.9
EE	1518	40.6	58.8	0.7
IE	10749	5.1	94.3	0.6
EL	17533	18.6	72.6	8.8
ES	114599	9.1	89.5	1.4
FR	114584	29.6	67.2	2.0
IT	56153	12.5	86.3	1.1
CY	2184	9.6	85.8	4.7
LV	*2467*	*5.5*	*91.6*	*2.9*
LT	254	0.0	91.7	8.3
LU	3405	0.0	93.4	6.6
HU	20554	9.7	83.6	6.7
MT	1080	16.3	80.1	3.6
NL	28598	17.5	78.2	4.4
AT	6690	29.8	69.4	0.8
PL	3445	6.0	90.8	3.3
PT	23238	14.4	84.8	0.9
RO	:	:	:	:
SI	1775	22.4	74.1	3.5
SK	272	13.2	82.7	4.0
FI	4558	21.3	75.8	2.8
SE	36634	24.2	73.2	2.7
UK	177565	20.4	78.2	1.4
IS	370	19.5	78.9	1.6
LI	116	7.8	81.9	10.3
NO	14406	28.5	70.5	1.0
CH	36012	21.1	76.3	2.0
HR	3269	12.1	81.7	6.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

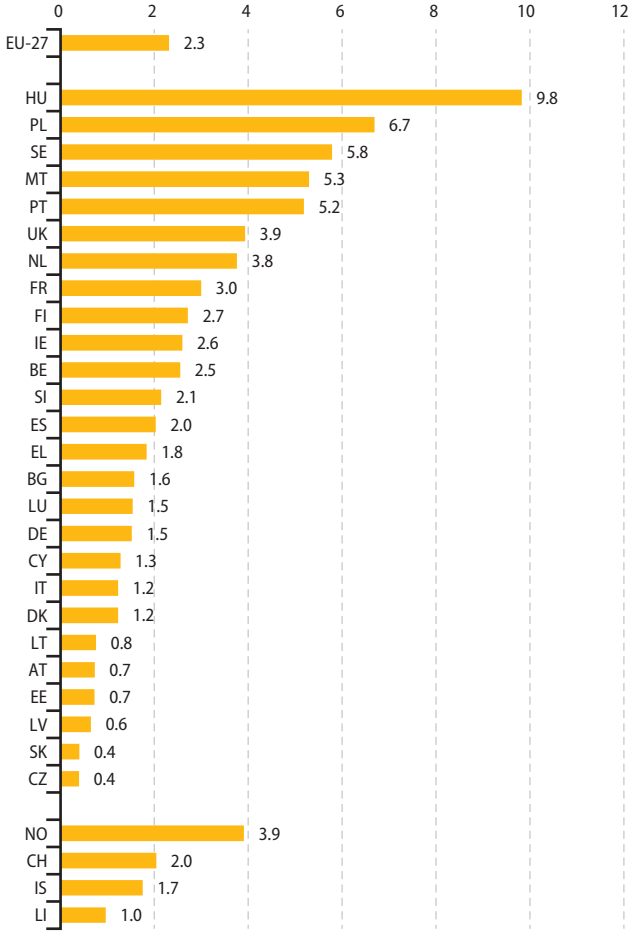
Figure 1.25: Gender distribution of persons acquiring citizenship, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) For RO data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

Figure 1.26: Naturalisation rate, 2011 (1)
(acquisitions of citizenship per 100 foreign residents)



(1) For RO data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

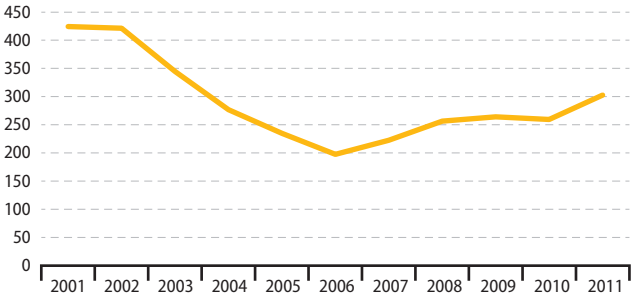
Asylum

Having peaked in 2001 (424 200 applications in the EU-27), the number of asylum applications within the EU-27 fell in successive years to just below 200 000 applications by 2006. From this relative low point there was a gradual increase in the number of applications and by 2011 the number of asylum seekers in the EU-27 reached just over 300 000.

The number of asylum applicants and their relative size (for example, their number in relation to the total population of the country where the application is lodged) varies considerably between EU Member States. In 2011, the highest numbers of asylum applications per million inhabitants were observed in Malta and Luxembourg (4 542 and 4 106 respectively), followed by Sweden, Belgium, Cyprus and Austria.

Afghani and Russian citizens topped the ranking of asylum seekers in the EU-27 in 2011; over 28 000 applicants for asylum in the EU were Afghanis (nearly 10 % of the total number of applicants), while Russians, with 18 330 applicants, accounted for over 6 % of the total. Pakistanis were the third largest group of asylum seekers in the EU-27 in 2011, with 15 700 applicants.

Figure 1.27: Asylum applicants, EU-27, 2000-2011([1])
(1000)



([1]) 2004-2006, provisional data; Cyprus, applications relate to the main applicant only; United Kingdom, 2008 data refers to new asylum applicants. Comparisons between pre-2008 and post-2008 data should be exercised with attention as there might exist differences on the reported statistics, since before 2008 the data on asylum applications were based only on gentlemen's agreement.

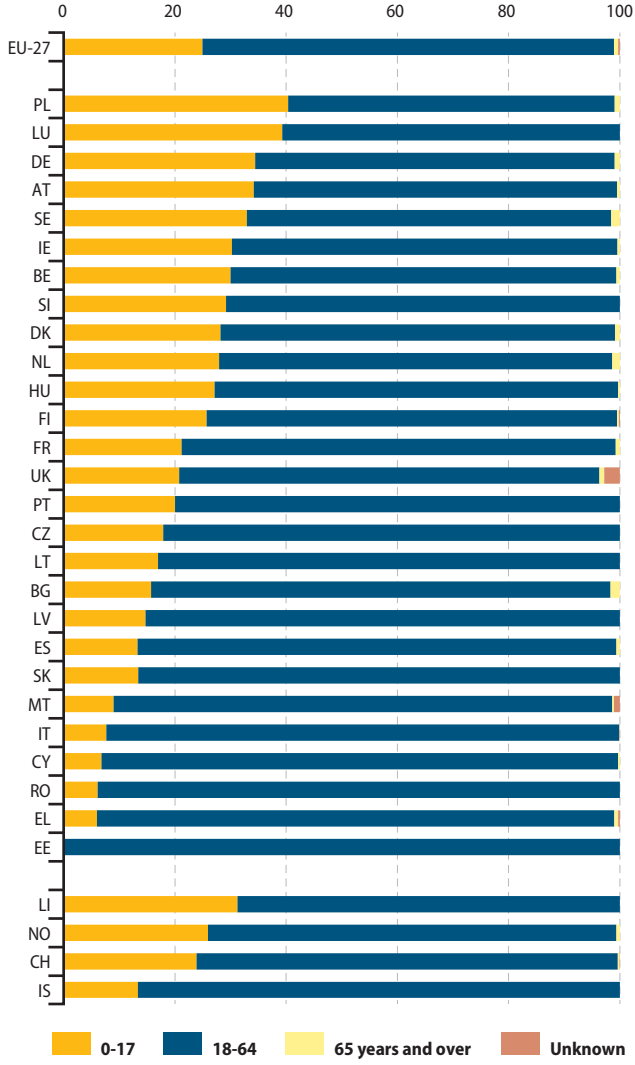
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asyctz and migr_asyappctza)

Table 1.15: Asylum applicants, 2011

	Total	Of which		Applicants per million inhabitants
		Men	Women	
EU-27	303 105	206 635	96 350	602
BE	32 270	21 195	11 075	2 923
BG	890	735	155	121
CZ	755	555	200	72
DK	3 985	2 865	1 120	714
DE	53 345	33 670	19 630	652
EE	65	55	10	49
IE	1 290	780	510	281
EL	9 310	7 155	2 130	825
ES	3 420	2 515	905	74
FR	57 335	36 355	20 980	877
IT	34 115	29 965	4 155	561
CY	1 770	1 130	640	2 053
LV	340	250	90	167
LT	525	430	95	175
LU	2 155	1 250	905	4 106
HU	1 695	1 315	390	170
MT	1 890	1 505	370	4 542
NL	14 600	9 275	5 325	873
AT	14 455	10 690	3 765	1 712
PL	6 905	3 665	3 240	179
PT	275	180	95	26
RO	1 720	1 625	95	81
SI	360	310	45	175
SK	490	430	60	91
FI	2 975	2 130	835	551
SE	29 710	18 980	10 730	3 133
UK	26 450	17 625	8 795	420
IS	75	55	15	235
LI	75	50	25	2 056
NO	9 055	6 080	2 970	1 816
CH	23 880	17 435	6 435	3 002

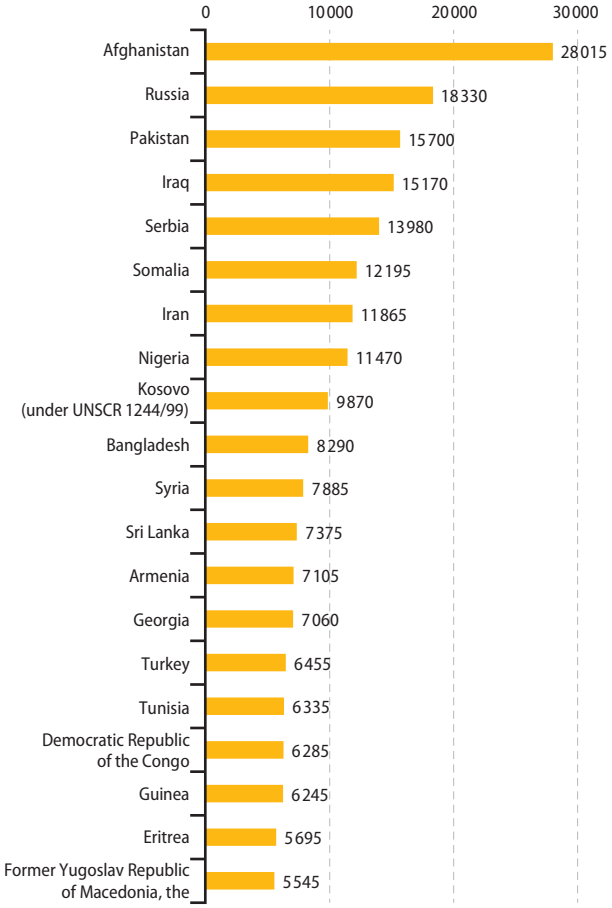
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asyappctza and demo_pjan)

Figure 1.28: Asylum applicants by age groups, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza)

Figure 1.29: Main 20 citizenships of asylum applicants in the EU-27, 2011



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza)

Table 1.16: Asylum applicants aged 0-17, 2011
(% of all asylum applicants)

	All minors	By status		By age group	
		Accompanied	Unaccompanied	0-13	14-17
EU-27 (1)	24.9	20.9	4.0	18.2	6.7
BE	29.9	23.5	6.4	20.8	9.1
BG	15.7	12.9	2.8	9.6	6.2
CZ	18.0	16.7	1.3	15.3	2.7
DK	28.1	21.3	6.8	15.3	12.8
DE	34.4	30.4	4.0	25.8	8.6
EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IE	30.2	28.3	1.9	25.6	4.7
EL	6.0	5.3	0.6	2.7	3.3
ES	13.3	13.0	0.3	11.0	2.3
FR	21.2	20.2	1.0	18.0	3.2
IT	7.7	5.2	2.4	4.9	2.8
CY (2)	6.8	5.9	0.8	5.4	1.4
LV	14.7	14.7	0.0	13.2	1.5
LT	17.1	15.2	1.9	12.4	4.8
LU	39.3	38.4	0.9	32.3	7.0
HU	27.2	23.7	3.6	20.4	6.8
MT	9.0	7.7	1.3	5.0	4.0
NL	27.9	24.6	3.3	19.8	8.1
AT	34.2	27.2	7.0	23.0	11.2
PL	40.4	34.5	5.9	35.8	4.6
PT (3)	20.0	16.9	3.1	14.5	5.5
RO	6.1	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.5
SI	29.2	12.5	16.7	12.5	16.7
SK	13.3	9.2	4.1	8.2	5.1
FI	25.7	20.6	5.1	19.7	6.0
SE	32.9	24.0	8.9	21.6	11.3
UK	20.8	15.9	4.8	14.5	6.3
IS (4)	13.3	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0
LI	33.3	33.3	0.0	26.7	6.7
NO (3)	26.0	17.1	8.9	17.2	8.7
CH	23.7	22.4	1.3	19.4	4.4

(1) The analysis of accompanied and unaccompanied minors excludes Portugal.
(2) Applications instead of applicants.
(3) The analysis of accompanied and unaccompanied minors, 2010.
(4) The analysis of accompanied and unaccompanied minors, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asyappctza and migr_asyunaa)

Table 1.17: Asylum first instance decisions, 2011

	Total number of decisions	Positive decisions				Rejected
		Total	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Humanitarian reasons	
		% of total				
EU-27	237 410	25.1	12.2	9.0	3.8	74.9
BE	19 825	25.6	19.2	6.4	–	74.4
BG	605	31.4	1.7	29.8	–	67.8
CZ	685	46.7	15.3	29.2	1.5	53.3
DK	3 570	36.8	20.6	10.8	5.3	63.2
DE	40 295	24.0	17.6	1.7	4.7	76.0
EE	65	23.1	15.4	7.7	7.7	76.9
IE	1 365	5.5	4.4	1.1	–	94.9
EL	8 670	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	97.9
ES	3 395	29.2	9.9	18.6	0.6	71.0
FR	42 220	10.9	7.9	3.0	–	89.1
IT	24 150	29.6	7.5	9.4	12.8	70.4
CY	2 630	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.6	97.3
LV	90	22.2	5.6	16.7	–	77.8
LT	305	8.2	1.6	4.9	–	93.4
LU	1 015	3.4	3.0	0.5	–	96.6
HU	895	17.3	5.0	11.2	1.1	82.7
MT	1 605	55.1	4.4	43.0	7.8	44.9
NL	15 790	43.3	4.5	25.7	13.0	56.8
AT	13 245	30.8	18.7	12.1	–	69.2
PL	3 215	14.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	85.2
PT	115	56.5	21.7	34.8	–	43.5
RO	1 075	7.0	6.5	0.9	0.0	93.0
SI	215	9.3	7.0	2.3	–	88.4
SK	215	53.5	2.3	37.2	16.3	46.5
FI	2 595	41.0	6.2	27.6	7.3	59.2
SE	26 720	33.0	8.7	20.2	4.0	67.0
UK	22 835	31.5	24.0	7.0	0.5	68.5
IS	40	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
LI	45	33.3	0.0	22.2	0.0	66.7
NO	9 545	42.1	29.4	8.0	4.6	58.0
CH	14 295	45.1	25.7	6.8	12.5	54.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asydcfsta)

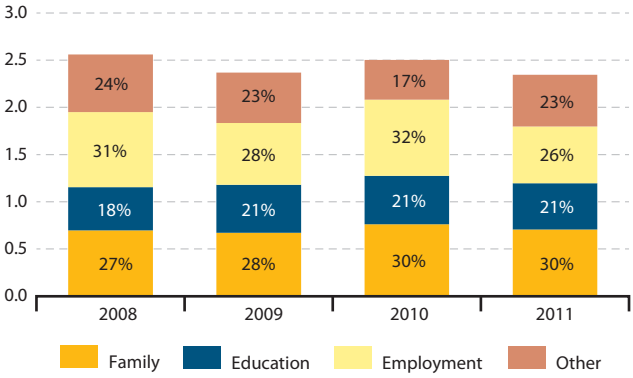
Residence permits

In 2011, EU Member States issued around 2.3 million new residence permits to third country nationals. This represents a decrease of 5.3 % compared to the previous year (around 131 thousand less permits).

The United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Poland, France and Germany issued the highest number of new permits in the EU in 2011 – more than 100 000. These six countries represented 80 % of all new permits issued in the EU to non-EU nationals. By contrast, the highest numbers of new residence permits issued per 1000 inhabitants were observed in Cyprus and the United Kingdom (18 and 11 respectively), followed by Sweden, Poland, Malta and Spain.

The highest number of new permits in EU was granted for family-related reasons (about 0.7 million) with a share of approximately 30 % of all new permits. Around 0.6 million permits each were issued for employment and other reasons (25.5 % and 23.4 % of all new permits respectively); while around 0.5 million permits (21.0 %) were issued for education reasons. The largest number of new residence permits in the EU was granted to the citizens of the Ukraine (204 228), followed by citizens of United States (188 789), India (172 815), China (153 383) and Morocco (119 591). These five citizenships account for more than 30 % of all permits issued in the EU.

Figure 1.30: New residence permits issued in the EU-27 by reasons, 2008-2011
(million)



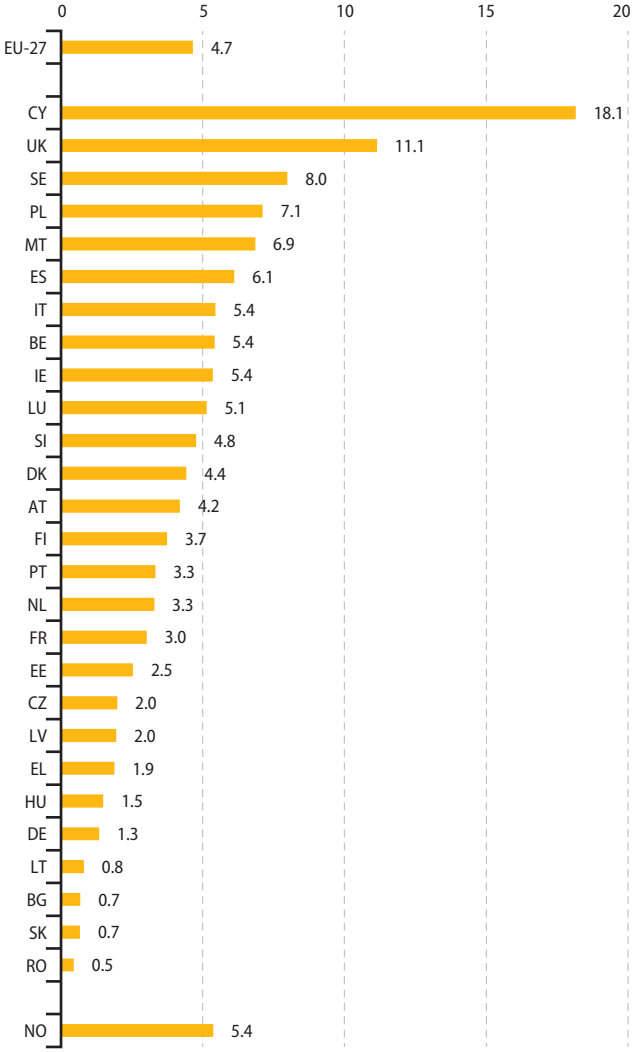
Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

Table 1.18: Total number of new residence permits issued by reason, 2011

	Total	Family	Education	Employment	Other
		% of total			
EU-27	2 345 702	30.1	21.0	25.5	23.4
BE	60 085	42.5	6.7	7.6	43.3
BG	5 030	38.1	21.0	5.6	35.3
CZ	20 887	47.5	23.9	15.9	12.7
DK	24 707	24.5	24.8	41.3	9.4
DE	110 349	42.4	25.0	16.9	15.7
EE	3 408	37.8	11.6	36.9	13.7
IE	24 570	8.1	61.6	13.9	16.4
EL	21 269	59.8	6.1	26.2	7.9
ES	282 704	49.3	12.4	31.9	6.5
FR	198 134	40.3	32.7	9.2	17.7
IT	331 083	42.7	9.1	36.0	12.1
CY	15 645	11.1	12.2	63.3	13.4
LV	3 982	44.2	11.5	13.0	31.2
LT	2 429	31.5	12.2	49.0	7.4
LU	2 698	62.3	10.8	19.6	7.3
HU	14 893	28.0	27.3	25.4	19.3
MT	2 861	12.2	4.8	4.8	78.3
NL	55 074	40.5	19.4	19.9	20.1
AT	35 442	38.7	14.2	9.2	37.9
PL	274 316	1.0	2.9	54.3	41.8
PT	35 172	51.8	18.4	20.7	9.1
RO	9 740	40.2	32.6	20.2	6.9
SI	9 800	41.0	10.6	47.5	0.8
SK	3 641	28.6	11.1	36.3	24.0
FI	20 230	36.6	26.5	24.8	12.1
SE	75 734	47.4	8.9	21.7	21.9
UK	701 819	16.9	35.2	15.4	32.5
NO	26 764	41.3	14.4	28.1	16.2

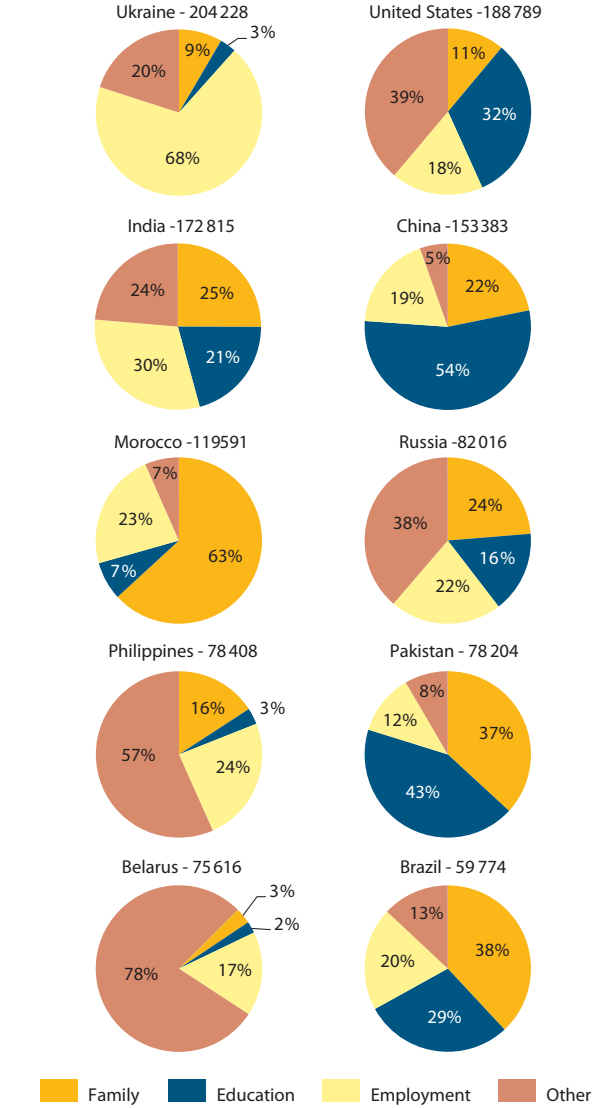
Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

Figure 1.31: Total new residence permits issued per 1 000 inhabitants, 2011



Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

Figure 1.32: Ten main groups of citizenship granted a new residence permit in the EU-27, distribution by reason, 2011



Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

Household composition

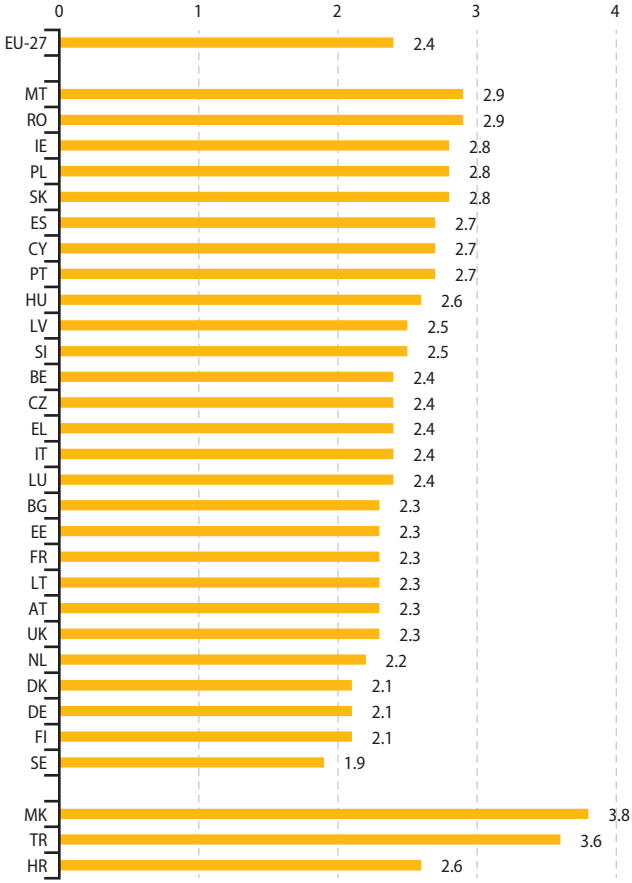
The Labour Force Survey, a large household survey of people in the EU-27, is used to provide estimates about the EU-27 and households presented in this part of the publication.

The average household size was 2.4 members in the EU-27 in 2011. In Romania and Malta there were the largest households (with 2.9 members each), while the smallest households were observed in Sweden (the average household size – 1.9 members).

In 2011 in the EU-27, 31.4 % of the population living in private households lived in households which had children. Across the EU Member States, the highest percentages were observed in Ireland (42.8 %), Poland (41.5 %) and Romania (41.0 %), while the lowest were observed in Germany and Finland (23.4 % each). The shares of population living in private households with children were particularly high in Turkey (60.4 %) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (52.0 %), far exceeding the EU Member States' average.

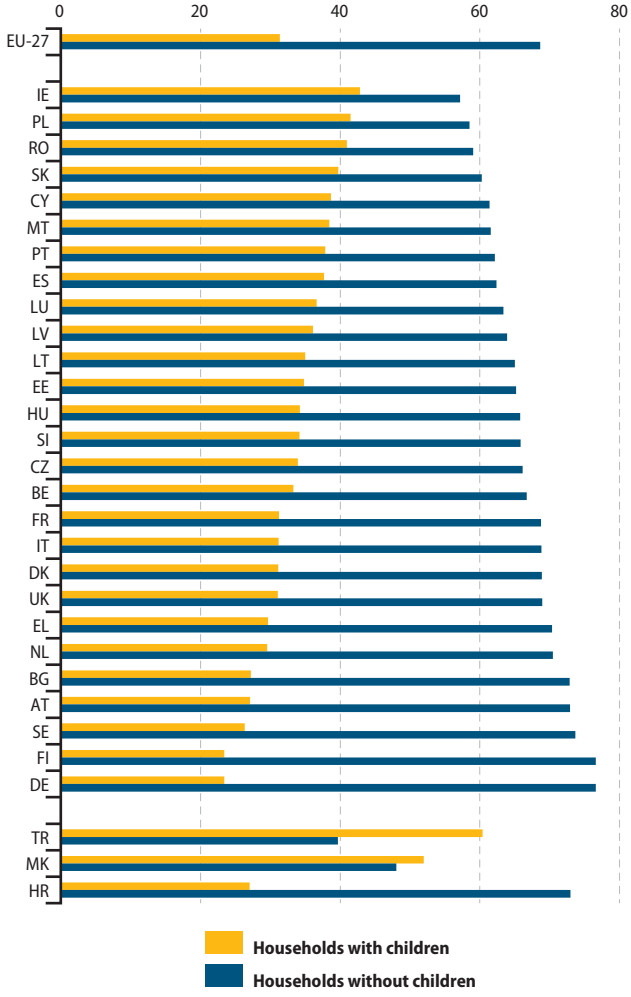
The most common household type in the EU-27 in 2011 was the single person living alone (31.4%). Concerning households with more than one adult, the most common household type was a 'two adults' household without dependent children – these made up 24.7% of total private households. The next most common household type was a 'two adults' household with dependent children, of which there were 44 million in 2011 (i.e. 21.0 % of all private households).

Figure 1.33: Average household size, 2011
(average number of persons in private households)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_hhantych)

Figure 1.34: Proportion of population living in private households, by presence of children, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfst_hhnhtych)

Table 1.19: Private households by household composition, 2011
(number of households in 1 000 and % of household types)

	Total (1000)	Single person		Two adults		Three or more adults	
		with children	without children	with children	without children	with children	without children
		% of total private households					
EU-27	211 043.4	4.4	31.4	21.0	24.7	6.0	12.6
BE	4 653.1	5.8	30.9	18.9	23.1	8.6	12.8
BG	2 852.1	2.3	30.5	16.4	24.4	8.5	17.9
CZ	4 432.8	4.7	27.2	23.7	26.2	5.5	12.7
DK	2 323.6	10.1	40.7	18.7	24.2	2.4	4.0
DE	39 881.8	4.0	39.4	16.2	28.8	3.1	8.4
EE	559.0	6.7	33.8	21.6	20.1	6.6	11.3
IE	1 687.7	7.3	21.4	29.0	20.6	6.6	15.2
EL	4 371.4	1.8	27.5	23.0	24.3	4.9	18.6
ES	17 344.7	3.0	19.1	26.1	22.0	8.6	21.3
FR	27 526.4	5.5	34.3	22.2	27.1	3.5	7.4
IT	25 145.9	2.4	31.1	22.7	20.6	6.1	17.2
CY	297.6	3.2	19.1	27.2	24.3	8.3	18.0
LV	829.0	6.5	27.9	17.7	17.3	12.0	18.7
LT	1 392.5	6.9	34.7	19.8	16.8	8.3	13.5
LU	211.2	5.0	32.2	27.6	24.0	4.0	7.1
HU	3 777.1	3.9	23.6	21.1	22.0	9.3	20.1
MT	140.5	2.5	17.2	24.6	20.5	11.4	23.9
NL	7 366.3	4.0	35.1	22.7	30.1	2.8	5.2
AT	3 649.7	2.9	36.3	17.9	23.0	6.3	13.6
PL	13 595.7	3.6	20.7	24.6	20.7	13.3	17.1
PT	4 008.9	3.8	18.9	24.8	22.5	9.3	20.7
RO	7 426.8	2.1	20.9	23.4	19.3	15.4	18.8
SI	829.8	3.2	29.2	23.6	20.1	7.4	16.5
SK	1 789.1	3.2	20.8	24.1	19.5	12.5	19.9
FI	2 531.5	1.7	39.6	19.7	31.7	2.0	5.3
SE	4 541.4	6.1	49.9	18.4	21.7	1.8	2.2
UK	27 877.8	7.7	32.8	18.9	25.8	4.4	10.3
HR	1 639.0	1.5	27.5	13.9	23.1	11.7	22.4
MK	547.7	1.8	9.6	23.2	13.9	27.0	24.5
TR	19 606.6	2.3	8.5	38.5	16.1	19.6	15.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code:lfst_hhnhtych)

2 Health and safety

Health is a high priority for Europeans, who expect to have a long and healthy life, to be protected against illnesses and accidents and to receive appropriate health care. Health is a value in itself. It is also a precondition for economic prosperity. People's health influences economic outcomes in terms of productivity, labour supply, human capital and public spending. Investing in health contributes to the Europe 2020 objective of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. ([2])

Accurate and detailed statistics on health have a key role for evidence based decisions by national and European authorities and are a major tool for monitoring health policies.

This chapter presents a wide range of health statistics:

- public health issues such as health status, health problems and health determinants, health care provision and resources, health care expenditures and causes of death. There are several sources for these statistics, including the annual EU statistics on income and social conditions, the five-yearly European health interview survey, administrative data sources in the EU Member States, as well as the System of Health Accounts;
- health and safety at work issues such as accidents at work and work-related health problems. Statistics on accidents at work are reported from administrative data sources in the EU Member States, and work-related health problems from surveys.

([2]) Commission Staff Working document on Investing in Health, SWD(2013) 43 final, Brussels, 20.02.2013

Healthy life years

In a context of increasing life expectancy and population ageing, healthy life years has been endorsed as an important European policy indicator to address whether years of longer life are lived in good health. It is a measure of disability-free life expectancy which indicates how long people can expect to live without limitations in the activities people usually do.

In 2011 the number of healthy life years at birth was estimated at 61.8 years for men and 62.2 years for women in the EU-27. This represented approximately 80 % and 75 % of total life expectancy for men and women.

Life expectancy for women in the EU-27 was, on average, 5.7 years longer than that for men in 2011. However, most of these additional years tend to be lived with activity limitations. Indeed, the gender gap was considerably smaller in terms of healthy life years than it was for overall life expectancy – at just 0.4 years difference in favour of women in 2011. Men therefore tend to spend a greater proportion of their somewhat shorter lives free from activity limitations. In 18 EU Member States the healthy life years expectancy is higher for women than for men (differences from 0.1 to 5 years). Furthermore, an analysis of the period 2008 to 2011 shows that the gap between the sexes is becoming smaller, as the disability-free measure of healthy life years in the EU-27 increased slightly more for men than for women.

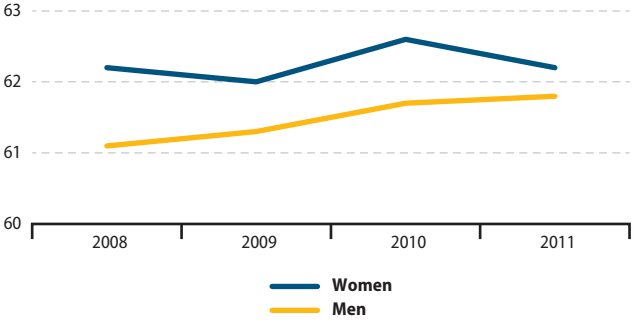
Across the EU Member States, life expectancy at birth for men in 2011 ranged between 68.1 years in Lithuania and 79.9 years in Sweden; a difference of 11.8 years. A similar comparison for women shows that the lowest level of life expectancy in 2011 was recorded in Bulgaria (77.8 years) and the highest in France (both 85.7 years); a range of 7.9 years. The corresponding range for healthy life years at birth for men was between 52.1 years in Slovakia and 71.1 years in Sweden (19 years difference), while that for women was from 52.3 years in Slovakia to 70.7 years in Malta (18.4 years).

As such, it is clear that there are considerably wider differences between EU Member States in terms of the quality of life (health wise) that their respective populations may expect to live, when compared with the overall differences in the length of their lives. Men born in Slovenia in 2011 could expect to live 70.3 % of their lives free from any activity limitation, a share that rose to as high as 89.4 % in Malta. A woman born in 2011 in Slovenia could

expect to live slightly less than two thirds (64.5 %) of her life free from any limitation, a share that rose to 85.2 % in Malta.

An analysis comparing healthy life years between the sexes at the age of 65 shows that there were 9 EU Member States in 2011 where men could expect more healthy life years than women. This was particularly true in Cyprus (2.4 years).

Figure 2.1: Healthy life years at birth, by gender, EU-27, 2008-2011 ([1]) (years)



([1]) In 2010 and 2011 – provisional data for both men and women.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye)

Table 2.1: Healthy life years at birth by sex, 2011

	Healthy life years at birth (years)		Healthy life years at birth as a proportion of life expectancy at birth (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EU-27	*61.8*	*62.2*	*79.8*	*74.8*
BE	*63.3*	*63.5*	*81.4*	*76.3*
BG	62.1	65.9	87.8	84.7
CZ	62.2	63.6	83.1	78.5
DK	63.6	59.4	81.7	72.6
DE	57.9	58.7	73.9	70.5
EE	54.2	57.9	76.1	71.3
IE	*65.7*	*66.8*	*83.9*	*80.7*
EL	66.4	66.9	84.5	80.5
ES	65.3	65.8	82.3	77.0
FR	62.7	63.6	79.6	74.2
IT	*63.4*	*62.7*	*79.2*	*73.5*
CY	62.4	61.4	78.7	73.9
LV	53.7	56.7	78.3	71.9
LT	57.1	62.1	83.8	78.3
LU	65.8	67.1	83.8	80.3
HU	57.6	59.1	80.9	75.1
MT	70.3	70.7	89.4	85.2
NL	64.0	59.0	80.6	71.0
AT	59.8	60.4	76.3	71.9
PL	59.1	63.3	81.4	78.0
PT	60.7	58.7	78.3	69.8
RO	57.5	57.1	81.0	73.0
SI	54.0	53.8	70.3	64.5
SK	52.1	52.3	72.1	65.6
FI	57.7	58.3	74.6	69.6
SE	71.1	70.2	88.9	83.8
UK	65.2	65.2	82.5	78.5
IS	69.1	67.7	85.7	80.5
NO	*69.9*	*70.0*	*88.4*	*83.7*
CH	66.3	64.7	82.4	76.1
HR	59.8	61.7	81.4	77.2

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye)

Table 2.2: Healthy life years at age 65 by sex, 2011

	Healthy life years at age 65 (years)		Healthy life years at age 65 as a proportion of life expectancy at age 65 (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EU-27	*8.6*	*8.6*	*48.2*	*40.3*
BE	*9.7*	*10.2*	*54.4*	*47.4*
BG	8.6	9.7	61.3	55.9
CZ	8.4	8.7	53.8	45.4
DK	12.4	13.0	71.8	64.7
DE	6.7	7.3	36.6	34.2
EE	5.6	5.7	37.8	28.7
IE	*11.0*	*11.1*	*61.5*	*53.5*
EL	9.1	7.8	49.2	38.1
ES	9.7	9.2	51.7	40.6
FR	9.7	9.9	50.4	41.8
IT	*8.1*	*7.0*	*43.1*	*30.9*
CY	8.2	5.8	45.2	28.8
LV	4.8	5.0	35.8	26.6
LT	6.1	6.7	43.5	35.0
LU	11.5	11.8	64.5	54.7
HU	6.0	6.0	42.0	33.0
MT	11.8	11.0	67.2	52.4
NL	10.4	9.9	57.7	46.8
AT	8.3	8.3	46.0	38.5
PL	7.6	8.3	49.6	41.8
PT	7.9	6.4	43.4	29.3
RO	5.3	4.7	37.4	26.9
SI	6.2	6.9	36.9	32.5
SK	3.5	2.9	23.9	16.0
FI	8.4	8.6	47.4	39.9
SE	13.9	15.2	74.9	71.3
UK	11.1	11.9	59.6	56.3
IS	14.0	13.7	73.9	63.8
NO	*14.7*	*15.9*	*80.8*	*74.3*
CH	12.7	12.8	66.0	56.8
HR	7.3	7.0	50.0	38.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye)

Health status

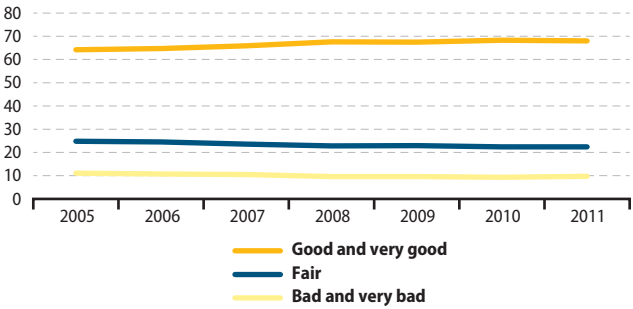
Self-reported health reflects people's overall perceptions of their own health, including both physical and psychological dimensions. The EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions is used to provide statistics on self-reported health presented in this part of the publication. Particular caution should be exercised when making cross-country comparisons of perceived general health, since people's assessment of their health is subjective and can be affected by their social and cultural backgrounds.

In 2011, in almost all European countries a majority of the adult population perceived their health as good or very good. At the EU-27 level, 68.0 % of all adults rated their health as good or better. In Sweden, as well as Switzerland, more than 80 % of people reported good or very good health. In Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Portugal, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Czech Republic, less than 60% of all adults considered themselves to be in good health.

In 2011, 31.2% of Europeans in the EU self-declared long-standing illness or health problems. Persons living in Finland and Estonia were more likely to report having illnesses or health problems, while this situation was less commonly reported in Bulgaria, Romania and Luxembourg.

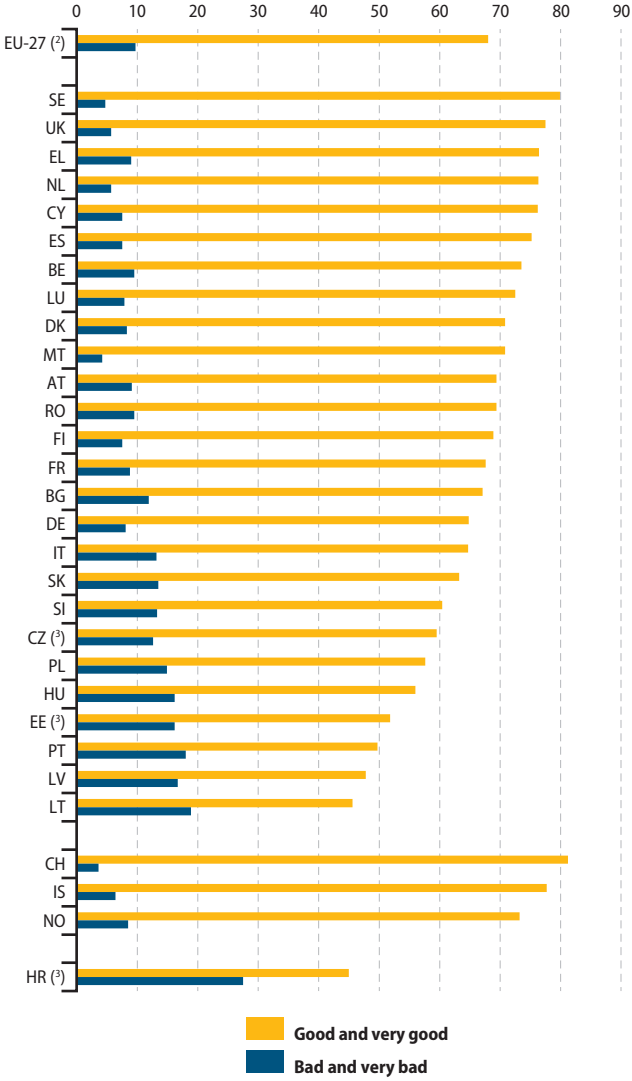
In 2011, around 26 % of citizens in the EU declared feeling limited or strongly limited in activities people usually do. People most commonly reported some or severe activity limitation in Slovenia, Slovakia, Croatia, Estonia, Germany and Finland, and much less in Malta and Sweden (12.3 % resp. 15.7%).

Figure 2.2: Self-perceived health status, EU-27, 2005-2011 (1)
(% of the total population aged 16 years old or over)



(1) For 2005, 2006 and 2011 – Eurostat estimates.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_01)

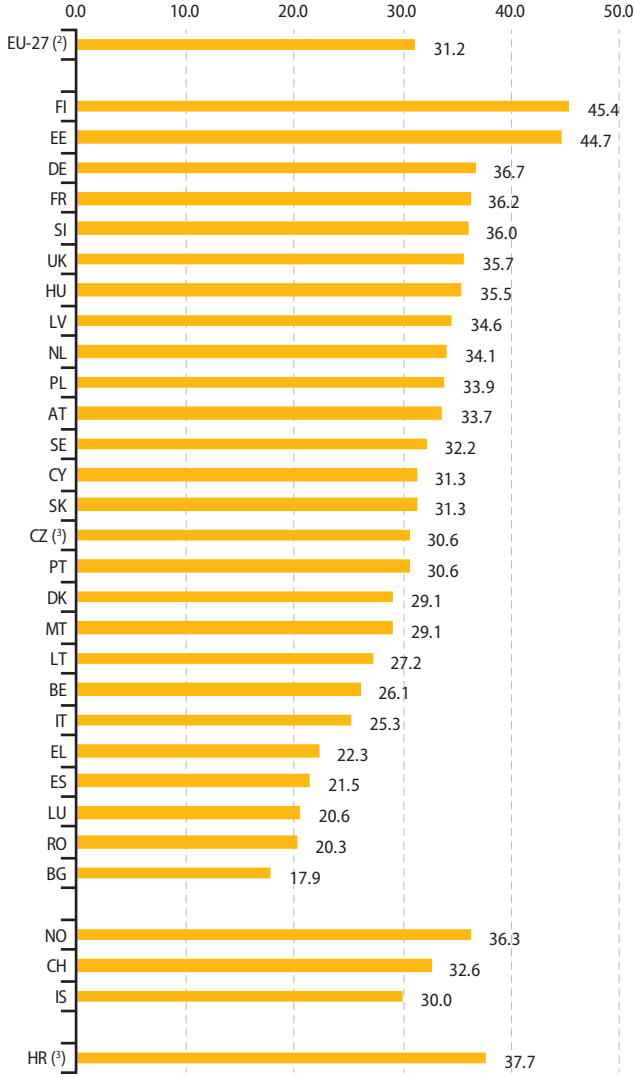
Figure 2.3: Self-perceived health status, 2011 (1)
(% of the total population aged 16 years old or over)



(1) For IE data not available.
(2) Eurostat estimate.
(3) Data with lower reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_01)

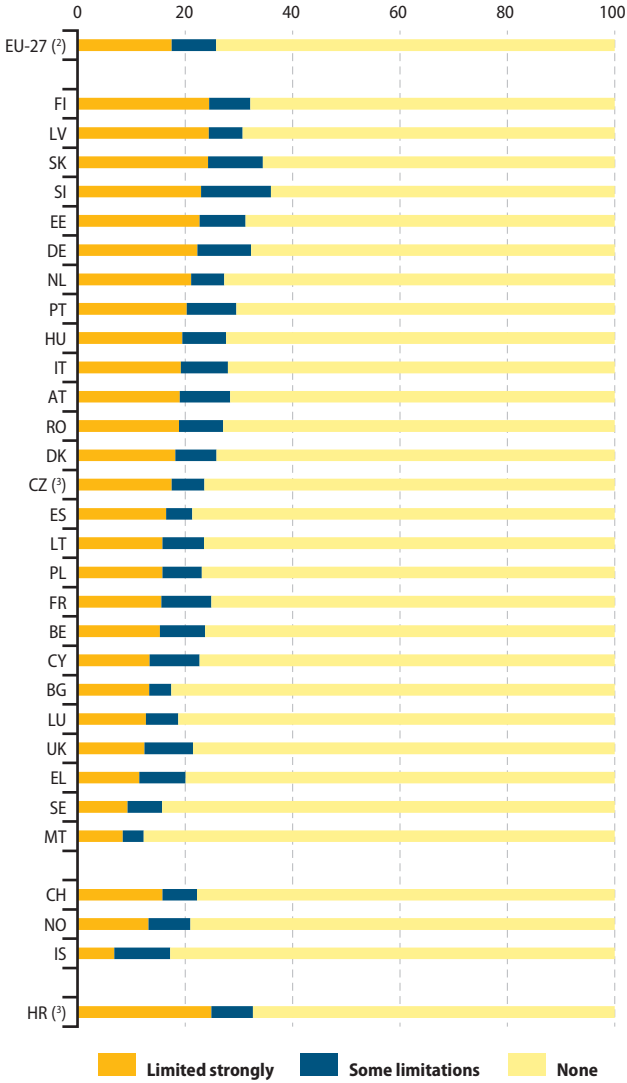
Figure 2.4: People having a long-standing illness or health problem (self-declared), 2011 (1)
(% of the total population aged 16 years old and over)



(1) For IE data not available.
(2) Eurostat estimate.
(3) Data with lower reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_05)

Figure 2.5: People having limitations in daily activities (self-declared), 2011 (1)
(% of the total population aged 16 years old and over)



(1) For IE data not available.
(2) Eurostat estimate.
(3) Data with lower reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_silc_06)

Determinants of health

The European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), which is used to provide data for this part of the publication, aims at measuring on a harmonised basis and with a high degree of comparability among Member States the health status, life style (health determinants) and health care services use of the EU citizens. The first wave of the EHIS was implemented during the period 2006-2009 under a gentlemen's agreement ([3]).

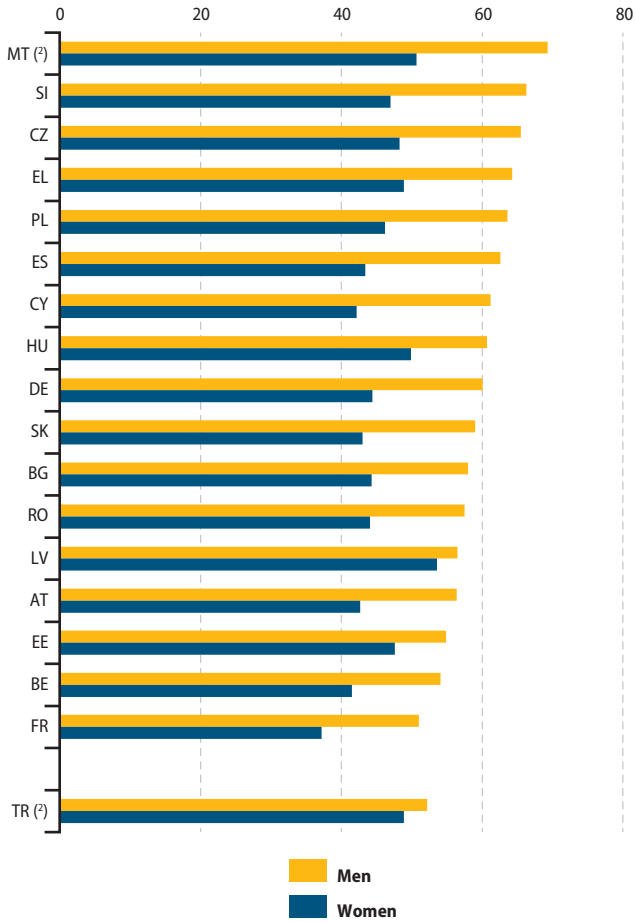
The growth in overweight and obesity rates among adults is a major public health concern. Excess weight and obesity are serious public health problems, as they significantly increase the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, type-2 diabetes, hypertension, coronary-heart diseases and certain cancers. Mortality also increases sharply once the overweight threshold is crossed. Among the 17EU Member States for which data are available, the proportion of overweight and obese people in the population aged 15 years old and over varied in the 2008 collection round between 37.2 % and 53.6 % for women and between 51.0 % and 69.3 % for men. The highest proportion of overweight and obese men was recorded in Malta, and the highest proportion of overweight and obese women was observed in Latvia.

Good nutrition and physical activity are very important determinants of health. Daily vegetable consumption ranged from around 50.8% in Malta to 85.2% Belgium; daily fruit consumption was the highest in Slovenia – 74.7% and the lowest in Bulgaria – 45.2%. Concerning daily physical activity rates, the highest proportion of physically active men (more than 70%) was noted in Czech Republic and Latvia, the lowest in Malta (28.2%). Women were most active in Greece – just over 60% and least active in Malta – 18.2%.

Smoking remains a major risk to health in European countries. The proportion of daily smokers among the population aged 15 years and over varies greatly across countries. Among the 16 EU Member States for which data are available, rates were lowest (below 20 %) in Slovenia, Belgium, Malta and Slovakia. In contrast, Greece maintained the highest level of smoking around 2008, along with Bulgaria, with close to 30% or more of the population smoking daily. Concerning daily smokers among the population aged 15-24, the highest proportion was noted in Austria (29.4% of all persons aged 15-24), the lowest in Romania (12.4%).

([3]) 2006: Austria, Estonia; 2007: Slovenia, Switzerland; 2008: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Turkey; 2009: Germany, Greece, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia.

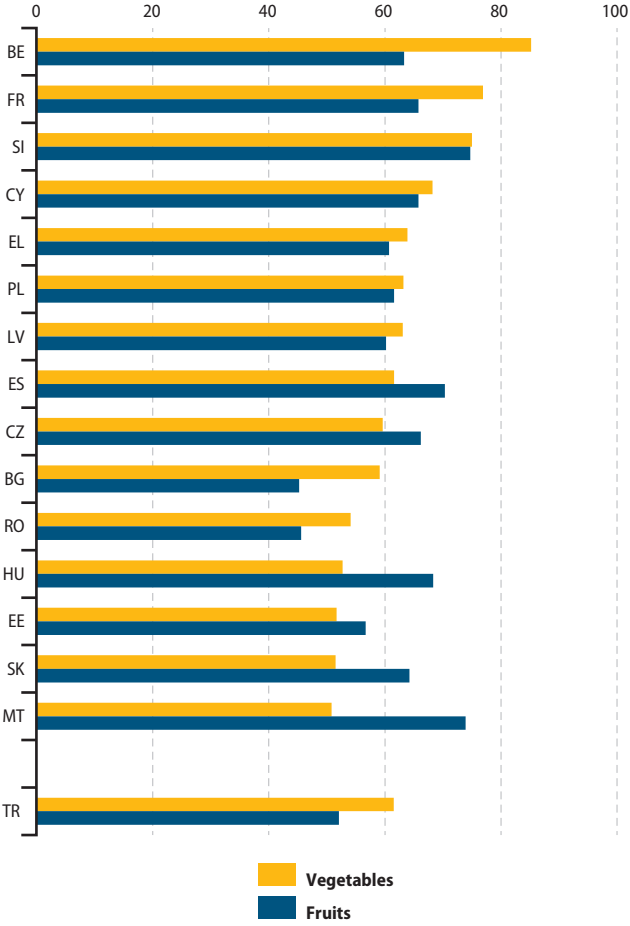
Figure 2.6: Reported overweight and obese persons by sex, 2008 collection round (1)
(% of the total population aged 15 years old and over)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available. Data collection round refers to years 2006-2009 depending on the country (see note no. 3, page 76).
(2) Data with lower reliability for women.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ehis_st1)

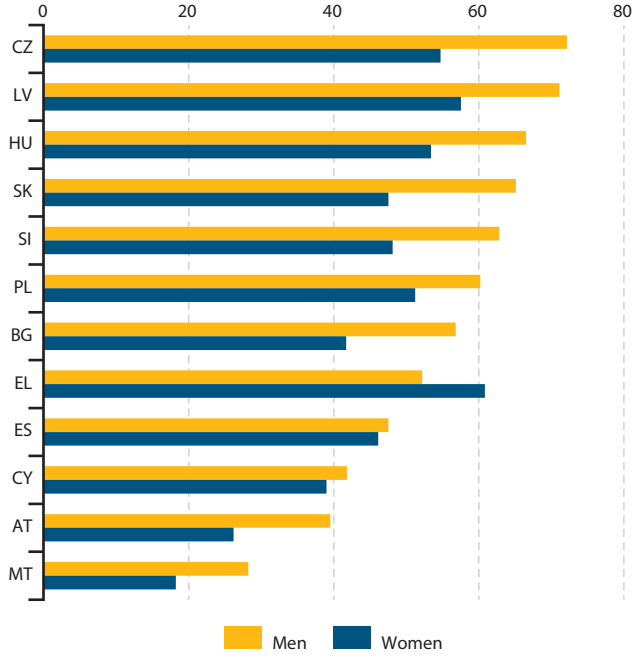
Figure 2.7: Consumption of fruits and vegetables (at least one per day), 2008 collection round ([1])
(% of population aged 15 years old or over)



([1]) Member States not shown: data not available. Data collection round refers to years 2006-2009 depending on the country (see note no. 3, page 76).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ehis_de7 and hlth_ehis_de8)

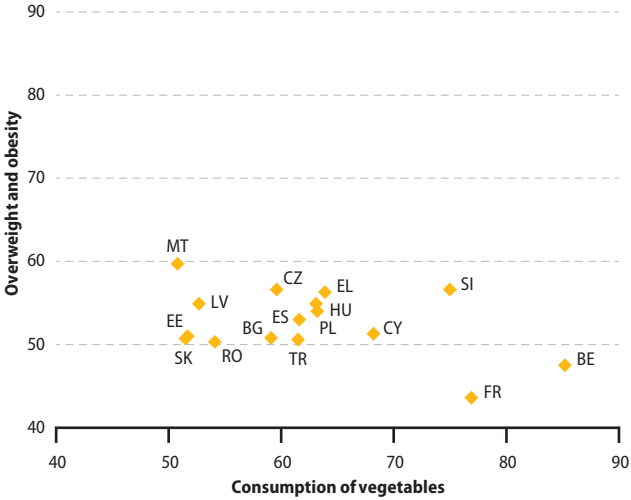
Figure 2.8: Persons practising daily physical activity by sex, 2008 collection round (1)
(% of population aged 15 years old or over)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available. Data collection round refers to years 2006-2009 depending on the country (see note no. 3, page 76).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ehis_de9)

Figure 2.9: Comparison of a share of reported overweight and obese persons with a consumption of vegetables (at least one per day), 2008 collection round ([1])
(% of population aged 15 years old or over)



([1]) Member States not shown: data not available. Data collection round refers to years 2006-2009 depending on the country (see note no. 3, page 76).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ehis_de9)

Table 2.3: Daily smokers by sex, 2008 collection round (1)
(%)

	Daily smokers (% of aged 15 years old and over)			Daily smokers among the population aged 15-24 (% of respective population)		
	Total	By sex		Total	By sex	
		Men	Women		Men	Women
BE	*18.9*	*21.1*	*17.0*	*18.2*	*20.4*	*16.1*
BG	29.2	40.4	18.9	23.0	27.7	17.9
CZ	24.3	29.6	19.4	20.1	22.6	17.5
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	22.8	25.5	20.3	25.6	27.4	23.7
EE	25.9	39.5	15.1	25.5	35.9	14.6
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	31.8	37.8	26.1	25.0	23.2	26.7
ES	25.2	29.5	21.0	26.0	28.5	23.5
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	25.9	37.9	14.3	25.8	36.0	15.7
LV	27.9	46.0	13.0	23.8	34.3	12.9
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	26.1	31.4	21.5	27.5	33.3	21.4
MT	19.2	23.8	15.1	17.7	21.9	13.6
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	22.9	26.8	19.3	29.4	31.1	27.7
PL	23.8	30.9	17.9	*15.6*	*20.2*	11.0
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	20.5	32.7	9.1	12.4	17.8	6.7
SI	18.7	22.1	15.5	18.2	21.4	14.8
SK	19.3	26.9	12.3	16.0	21.0	10.9
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Data collection round refers to years 2006-2009 depending on the country (see note no. 3, page 76).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_ls_smka)

Causes of death

Statistics on deaths remain one of the most widely available and comparable sources of information on health. Registering deaths is compulsory in all European countries, and the data collected through the process of registration can be used by statistical and health authorities to monitor diseases and health status, and to plan health services. In 2010 in the EU-27, there were large differences in standardized death rates for all causes of death across Member States. Male death rates were lowest in Italy, Sweden, Cyprus and Malta. They were high in Latvia and Lithuania. Female rates were low in Spain, France and Italy, and high in Bulgaria and Romania. A significant gender gap exists in death rates. In Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, male rates were more than twice those of females.

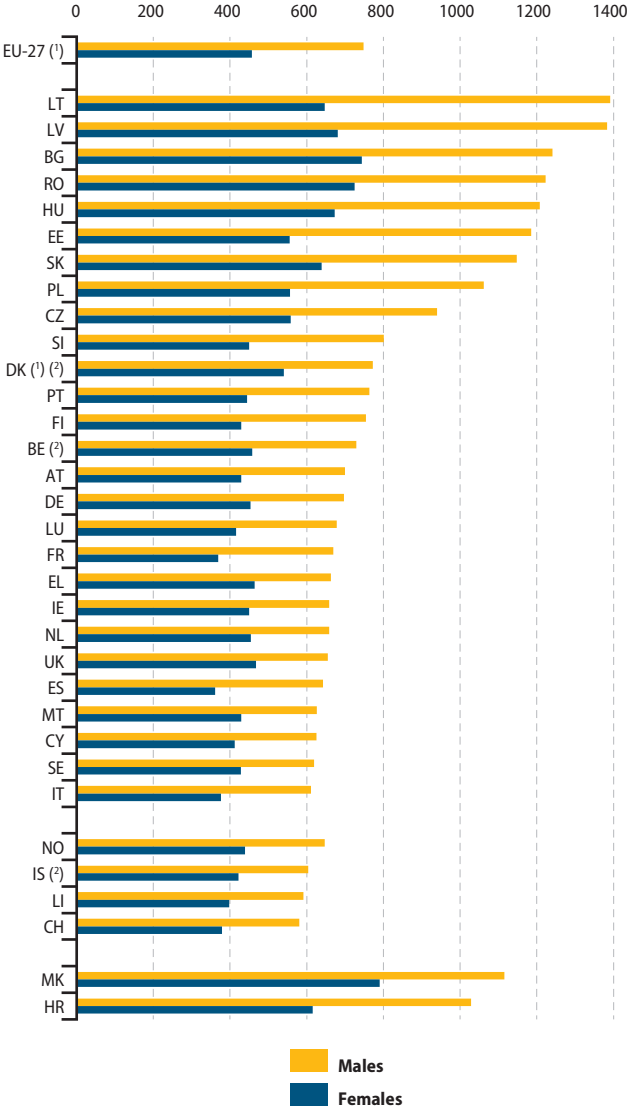
The latest information for the EU-27 relating to causes of death (available for the 2010 reference period) shows that diseases of the circulatory system and cancer were, by far, the leading causes of death.

In 2010, the major causes of death in the EU-27 were diseases of the circulatory system (209.4 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants) which include those related to high blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes and smoking; although the most common causes of death in this group are ischaemic heart diseases. Ischaemic heart diseases accounted for 76.2 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants across the EU-27. The EU Member States with the highest death rates from ischaemic heart disease were Lithuania, Latvia, Slovakia and Hungary – all above 200 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants. At the other end of the range, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Spain and Luxembourg had the lowest death rates from ischaemic heart disease – below 50 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants.

Cancer (malignant neoplasms) was a second major cause of death – averaging 166.9 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants across the EU-27 in 2010. Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, and Latvia were most affected by this group of diseases – with upwards of 190 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants. This was also the case in Croatia. Hungary recorded by far the highest death rates from lung cancer among EU Member States (71.3 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants), followed by Poland and Denmark (2009 data). A high rate was also recorded in Croatia (48.8).

Between 2000 and 2010 for both men and women there was a reduction in EU-27 death rates relating to cancer and much larger reductions were recorded in relation to deaths from ischaemic heart disease or from transport accidents.

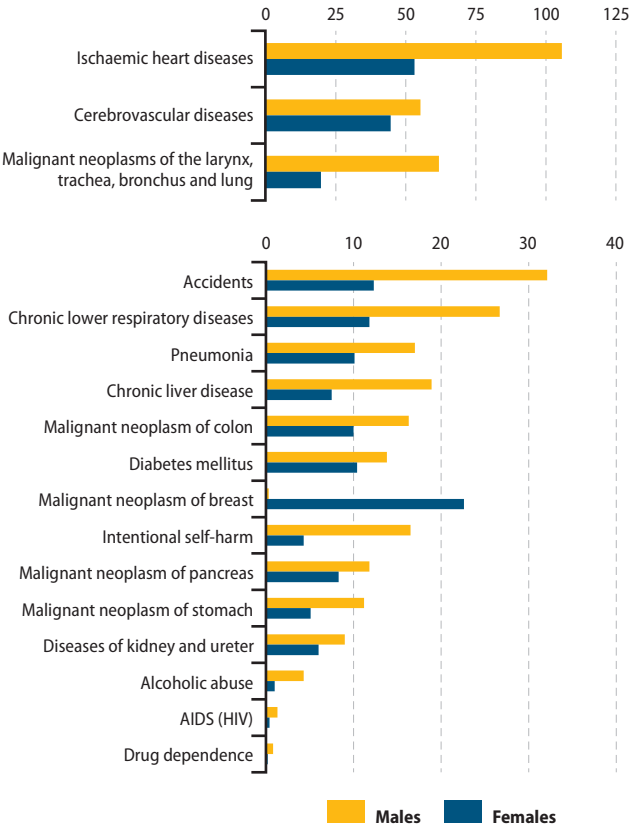
Figure 2.10: All causes of death – standardised death rate, 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Provisional data.
(2) 2009 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr)

Figure 2.11: Causes of death – standardised death rate by sex, EU-27 2010 (1)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Provisional; the figure is ranked on the average of male and female; note the difference in the scales employed between the two parts of the figure.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr)

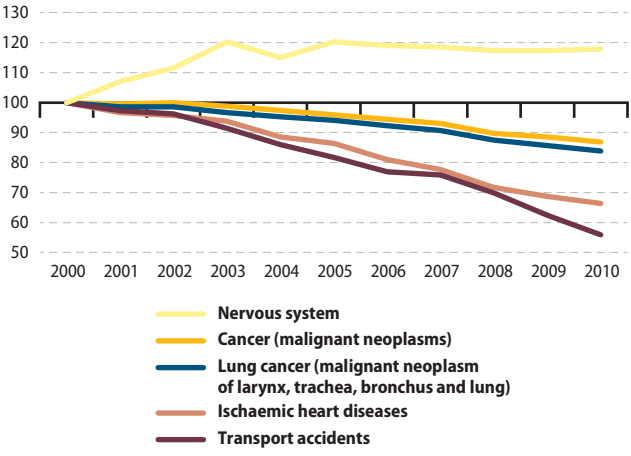
Table 2.4: Causes of death – standardised death rate, 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Total						Females
	Circulatory diseases	Ischaemic heart disease	Cancer (1)	Lung cancer (2)	Respiratory diseases	Transport accidents	Breast cancer
EU-27	*209.4*	*76.2*	*166.9*	*38.4*	*41.1*	*6.5*	*22.6*
BE (3)	164.7	51.2	166.8	44.0	56.4	8.9	27.9
BG	617.4	113.5	155.3	35.9	38.1	9.1	19.4
CZ	344.4	161.9	195.5	41.4	41.1	8.1	20.6
DK (3)	*159.5*	*59.8*	*188.9*	*48.2*	*66.5*	*5.5*	*28.9*
DE	208.7	80.9	158.6	34.3	37.0	4.4	24.0
EE	408.3	199.2	185.3	36.1	21.8	6.8	20.4
IE	178.4	91.2	168.9	37.0	60.5	4.1	26.2
EL	228.9	62.1	149.0	39.3	49.1	11.8	21.8
ES	137.8	43.8	152.4	36.1	45.2	5.1	17.7
FR	114.5	30.3	161.3	36.2	25.5	6.3	23.4
IT	159.8	54.6	156.8	34.5	27.6	6.9	22.4
CY	189.8	64.0	117.4	21.6	35.0	9.2	20.0
LV	485.4	252.7	197.1	36.9	22.7	11.2	24.2
LT	486.4	307.9	187.6	34.5	28.1	10.7	23.0
LU	167.3	45.2	156.9	33.8	36.5	4.8	25.5
HU	418.7	215.1	238.8	71.3	42.5	8.9	25.0
MT	189.4	106.7	151.7	29.8	47.2	3.6	25.8
NL	146.7	40.6	182.8	46.3	48.1	3.9	26.8
AT	206.8	96.0	155.6	32.5	27.7	6.2	21.3
PL	336.4	90.5	196.0	51.9	38.2	10.9	19.8
PT	167.2	39.5	153.7	26.9	57.1	8.4	19.7
RO	540.0	187.3	180.1	41.8	49.1	12.3	21.8
SI	218.7	63.6	196.2	41.9	32.4	7.1	24.8
SK	442.5	262.2	196.8	37.5	52.2	8.9	22.0
FI	213.6	120.7	138.5	27.5	21.3	5.9	21.2
SE	182.2	79.6	141.2	25.2	27.3	3.0	19.0
UK	164.2	77.3	170.4	39.6	67.6	3.4	24.4
IS (3)	172.7	83.2	155.9	38.0	42.3	4.2	20.1
LI	173.5	52.9	126.8	15.9	40.5	11.0	20.8
NO	151.8	62.4	159.3	34.5	45.3	4.9	19.1
CH	146.3	57.2	138.3	29.5	25.5	4.0	22.8
HR	372.6	165.0	211.9	48.8	28.1	10.3	27.6
MK	552.9	82.9	171.5	42.2	34.5	6.4	27.6

(1) Malignant neoplasms.
(2) Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung.
(3) 2009 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr)

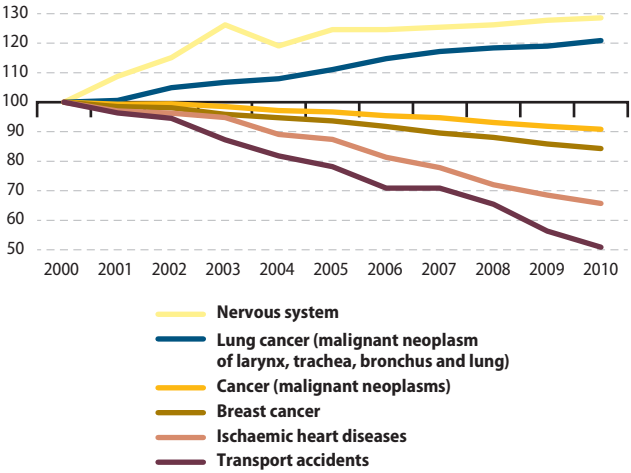
Figure 2.12: Causes of death – standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants, males, EU-27, 2000-2010 (1) (2000 = 100)



(1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr)

Figure 2.13: Causes of death – standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants, females, EU-27, 2000-2010 (1) (2000 = 100)



(1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr)

Table 2.5: Transport accident deaths, 2010

	Transport accidents deaths (total number)			Percentage of transport accident deaths of all deaths in the age group 15-34	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
EU-27	*34 897*	*26 711*	*8 186*	*21.0*	*5.4*
BE	:	:	:	:	:
BG	734	568	166	18.2	5.6
CZ	907	708	199	22.5	5.8
DK	:	:	:	:	:
DE	3 942	2 882	1 060	20.0	7.7
EE	98	74	24	13.4	2.7
IE	*187*	*139*	*48*	*16.9*	*5.7*
EL	1 430	1 143	287	33.7	8.7
ES	2 576	2 033	543	19.6	5.3
FR	4 194	3 222	972	24.4	5.2
IT	4 546	3 582	964	30.8	7.0
CY	84	68	16	31.0	5.2
LV	255	179	76	14.4	6.0
LT	372	280	92	13.9	2.0
LU	25	18	7	22.7	9.1
HU	977	737	240	17.2	4.8
MT	16	11	5	11.1	11.1
NL	710	508	202	17.8	4.0
AT	577	434	143	22.0	4.5
PL	4 529	3 531	998	23.7	4.9
PT	1 015	772	243	16.6	5.7
RO	2 844	2 170	674	17.9	4.3
SI	164	130	34	20.7	4.6
SK	515	399	116	22.5	4.5
FI	343	267	76	13.4	2.5
SE	304	223	81	9.5	3.3
UK	2 220	1 641	579	13.8	3.8
LI	5	4	1	:	:
NO	252	195	57	14.2	5.3
CH	359	277	82	15.3	3.0
HR	500	388	112	23.9	7.7
MK	136	105	31	12.6	3.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_anr)

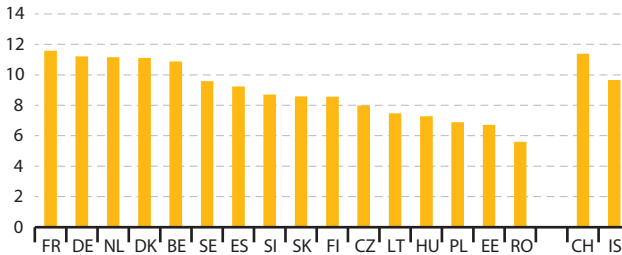
Healthcare

The state of health of individuals and of the population in general is influenced by genetic and environmental factors, cultural and socioeconomic conditions, as well as the healthcare services that are available to prevent and to treat illness and disease. Healthcare systems are organised and financed in different ways across the EU Member States, but most Europeans would agree that universal access to good healthcare, at an affordable cost to both individuals and society at large, is a basic need.

Total current healthcare expenditure in 2009 (both in relative and absolute terms) varied significantly among the 16 EU Member States, for which data are available. The share of current healthcare expenditure exceeded 11 % of gross domestic product (GDP) in five EU Member States (France, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium) and Switzerland, which was almost double the share of current healthcare expenditure relative to GDP recorded in Romania (below 6 % of GDP).

An analysis of public financing of healthcare suggests that social security funds were a somewhat more popular means for funding healthcare within the EU Member States, as these accounted for three quarters or more of overall spending on healthcare in the Czech Republic (78.1 %) and the Netherlands (75,9 %) in 2009. In contrast, Denmark and Sweden reported that general government financing accounted for more than four fifths (84.5 % and 81.4 % respectively) of their total current expenditure on healthcare.

Figure 2.14: Current healthcare expenditure, 2009 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_sha_hp)

Table 2.6: Healthcare expenditure by provider, 2009
(PPS per inhabitant)

	All providers of healthcare	Of which				
		Hospitals	Nursing and residential care facilities	Providers of ambulatory health care	Retail sale and other providers of medical goods	Provision of administration and prevention
BE	2 972.6	922.1	367.1	910.7	490.4	121.7
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1 537.7	654.6	22.4	392.1	280.4	3.5
DK	3 150.6	1 424.7	420.7	888.3	362.9	2.3
DE	3 067.3	904.0	239.7	944.4	668.3	21.7
EE	1 006.7	459.0	27.3	202.9	270.4	21.3
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2 247.1	921.1	124.6	590.2	487.9	29.0
FR	2 908.9	1 026.4	205.0	797.6	632.4	20.5
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	*960.5*	*349.8*	*15.1*	*216.0*	*284.2*	*1.3*
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1 112.1	359.2	36.4	226.0	418.7	30.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	3 430.3	1 155.7	781.0	773.2	462.1	42.3
AT	*3 045.7*	:	:	:	:	:
PL	980.4	336.7	12.7	300.1	255.8	15.3
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	608.4	252.2	12.6	84.3	155.7	12.3
SI	*1 802.4*	*740.5*	*104.6*	*433.1*	*415.9*	*12.1*
SK	1 477.6	381.4	0.0	410.7	546.4	30.1
FI	2 300.0	806.3	194.5	755.7	425.1	24.8
SE	2 683.6	1 233.7	:	582.7	428.0	34.4
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	2 671.4	1 058.3	290.0	726.0	477.3	38.7
CH	*3 874.9*	*1 379.2*	*666.4*	*1 225.1*	*348.6*	*0.0*

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_sha_hp)

Table 2.7: Healthcare expenditure by function, 2009
(PPS per inhabitant)

	All current healthcare expenditure	Of which				
		Curative care	Rehabilitative care	Long-term nursing care	Medical goods dispensed to out-patients	Prevention and public health services
BE	2 972.6	1 408.3	158.2	586.8	520.2	81.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1 537.7	858.9	63.0	54.2	355.7	41.3
DK	3 150.6	:	:	772.4	362.9	70.6
DE	3 067.3	1 537.5	98.6	378.7	627.9	112.5
EE	1 006.7	522.8	20.9	43.8	270.4	23.4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2 247.1	1 307.8	0.0	203.0	488.0	59.6
FR	2 908.9	1 457.0	87.3	335.5	609.9	64.1
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	*960.5*	*461.6*	*32.8*	*87.1*	*284.5*	*11.0*
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1 112.1	488.6	38.7	42.9	418.7	48.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	3 430.3	1 667.4	106.9	776.7	497.8	147.5
AT	*3 045.7*	:	:	*426.3*	*533.2*	*54.4*
PL	980.4	538.7	32.2	53.2	259.0	22.4
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	608.4	270.5	14.5	81.8	155.7	50.4
SI	*1 802.4*	*974.6*	*43.2*	*157.3*	*426.7*	*68.6*
SK	1 477.6	677.1	13.6	4.5	546.4	72.6
FI	2 300.0	1 287.7	66.7	282.7	413.1	127.8
SE	2 683.6	:	:	207.1	430.5	102.1
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	2 671.4	1 405.5	156.5	479.9	477.3	38.7
CH	*3 874.9*	*2 173.3*	*64.1*	*749.5*	*471.7*	*97.6*

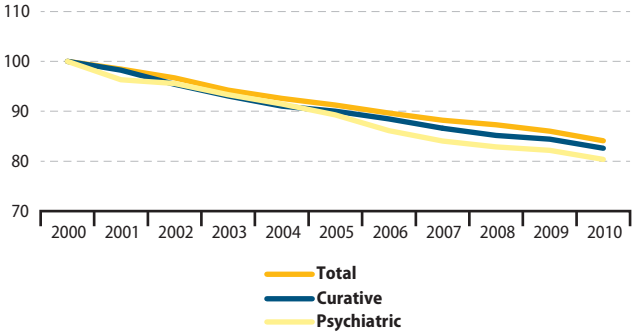
Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_sha_hc)

Table 2.8: Healthcare expenditure by financing agent, 2009
(PPS per inhabitant)

	All financing agents	Of which				
		Social security funds	Other government	Private insurance enterprises	Out-of-pocket expenditure	Prevention and public health services
BE	2 972.6	1 895.4	337.2	141.4	593.2	4.1
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1 537.7	1 202.1	80.8	3.3	229.2	17.3
DK	3 150.6	0.0	2 660.9	56.3	431.1	2.2
DE	3 067.3	2 162.2	210.2	294.8	377.1	12.2
EE	1 006.7	682.5	104.8	2.4	212.6	0.2
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2 247.1	102.9	1 542.5	123.9	464.1	13.7
FR	2 908.9	2 108.7	163.0	396.5	218.5	3.7
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	*960.5*	*592.6*	*109.2*	*6.3*	*251.8*	*0.1*
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1 112.1	668.8	105.5	30.6	270.0	21.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	3 430.3	2 605.2	300.6	187.0	211.1	51.6
AT	*3 045.7*	:	:	:	:	:
PL	980.4	634.0	74.5	6.1	233.7	10.6
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	608.4	392.9	85.8	0.6	127.0	0.2
SI	*1 802.4*	*1 269.5*	*26.6*	*239.8*	*249.0*	*0.8*
SK	1 477.6	924.6	98.1	0.0	397.9	14.5
FI	2 300.0	362.1	1 347.1	52.0	462.5	25.7
SE	2 683.6	:	2 185.1	6.4	467.4	5.0
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	2 671.4	781.5	1 408.6	:	444.1	37.3
CH	*3 874.9*	*1 581.8*	*732.1*	*342.1*	*1 181.4*	*37.5*

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_sha_hc)

Figure 2.15: Number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants, EU-27, 2000-2010
(2000 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_rs_bds)

Table 2.9: Healthcare indicators in hospital, 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Practising physicians working in hospital	Nurses and midwives working in hospital	Hospital beds	Hospital discharges of inpatients (excluding healthy new born babies)	In-patient average length of stay (in days)
EU-27	:	:	*538.2*	:	:
BE	:	:	644.0	:	:
BG	:	:	:	24 750.4	6.1
CZ	204.9	539.4	701.0	18 349.1	7.2
DK	:	:	349.8	:	:
DE	193.2	602.9	824.8	23 427.8	9.7
EE	216.5	465.1	533.1	17 508.8	7.5
IE	142.4	519.0	313.9	13 157.4	6.1
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	*226.7*	*322.9*	315.7	10 246.2	6.8
FR	248.7	580.3	642.4	15 855.1	5.8
IT	:	:	352.5	12 807.9	7.9
CY	78.9	428.1	368.0	7 763.5	5.7
LV	153.9	311.5	532.4	16 161.1	7.6
LT	235.3	462.8	675.1	21 937.7	8.0
LU	:	:	536.7	14 247.3	7.7
HU	147.2	265.0	718.2	:	:
MT	169.5	526.7	450.5	12 316.0	7.1
NL	:	:	:	11 635.9	5.7
AT	267.1	666.5	762.9	27 573.6	9.0
PL	:	:	658.5	15 540.0	7.8
PT	*206.9*	*347.8*	*334.7*	15 037.7	3.3
RO	119.2	19.8	628.5	23 287.0	7.5
SI	138.7	132.6	457.2	16 311.5	7.5
SK	:	:	641.8	17 948.7	7.6
FI	*149.9*	:	584.7	18 154.9	11.6
SE	:	:	272.6	15 164.7	5.9
UK	:	:	295.5	12 950.1	7.6
IS	273.9	673.2	:	:	:
NO	237.9	855.3	329.6	:	4.6
CH	259.2	703.1	496.3	16 150.8	9.2
HR	162.5	371.8	561.9	14 911.1	10.1
MK	94.3	179.1	459.1	:	:
TR	130.0	173.7	251.6	14 339.4	4.1

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hlth_rs_prshp1, hlth_rs_bds, hlth_co_disch1, hlth_co_inpst)

Health and safety at work

In 2010, there were just over 3.3 million accidents that resulted in more than three days of absence from work and an estimated 4 395 fatal accidents in the EU-27. Men were considerably more likely than women to have an accident at work. Almost four out of every five (79.5 %) accidents at work in the EU-27 in 2010 involved men. The numbers recorded for men remained much higher than those for women in each of the EU Member States in 2010. In Portugal, Austria and Malta the number of accidents at work for men was in excess of three times as high as for women. In Denmark, Sweden, Ireland and the Netherlands, the number of accidents at work for men was no more than 1.5 times as high as that recorded for women. The reason the number of accidents is considerably higher for men is linked to the economic activities they more frequently work. The number of accidents at work varies considerably depending upon the economic activity in question and is positively skewed in relation to male-dominated activities.

The highest incidence of fatal accidents at work in 2010 was recorded in Cyprus and Austria (4.9 and 4.8 deaths from accidents at work per 100 000 persons employed respectively). In contrast, at the other end of the scale, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands recorded the lowest incidence rates, within the range of 1.7 down to 0.9 fatal accidents at work per 100 000 persons employed.

The promotion of health and safety at work, and the promotion of more and better jobs are important goals in the European Union. To achieve these goals, assessment and monitoring is necessary. This part of the publication presents an overview of the first results of the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2007 ad hoc module on accidents at work, work-related health problems and exposure to risk factors ([4]). In the EU-27 ([5]), 8.1% of workers experienced a work-related health problem in the 12 months preceding the interview. 35.6 % of workers were exposed to factors that could adversely affect physical health; 23.4 % of workers were exposed to factors that can adversely affect mental well-being.

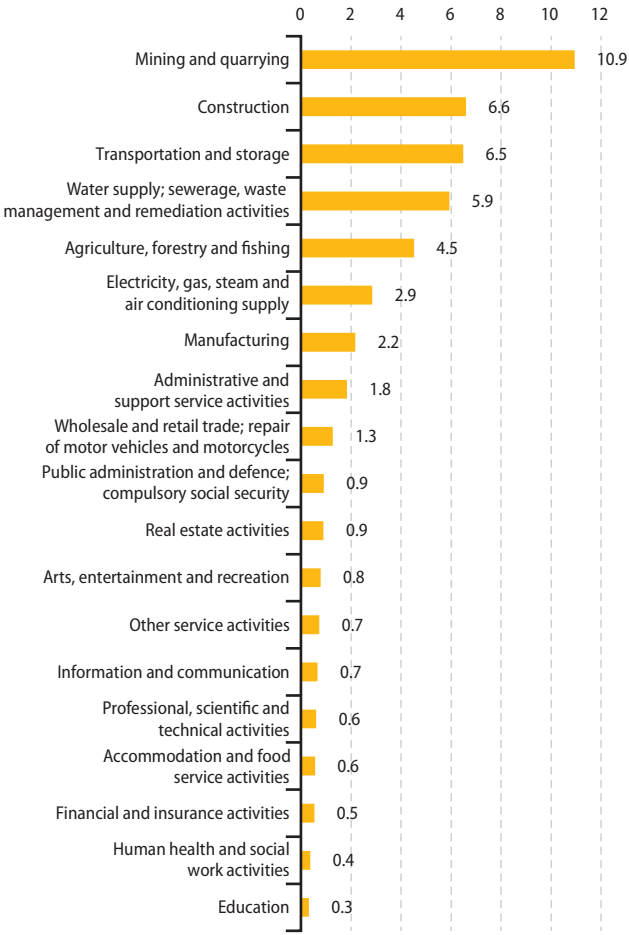
([4]) The module will be repeated in 2013.
([5]) France not included.

Table 2.10: Number of non-fatal and fatal accidents at work, 2010
(persons)

	Accidents at work involving more than three days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work	
	Total	Men	Women	absolut number	per 100 000 persons employed
EU-27	*3 319 478*	*2 394 242*	*924 700*	*4 395*	*2.1*
BE	67 263	49 709	17 534	74	2.3
BG	2 331	1 629	702	92	3.1
CZ	65 109	46 402	18 707	121	2.5
DK	62 523	36 595	25 787	41	1.5
DE	930 447	705 797	224 357	567	1.2
EE	5 556	3 187	2 369	17	3.2
IE	19 294	13 242	5 974	42	2.3
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	493 789	355 435	138 354	338	2.2
FR	358 205	245 994	112 211	550	2.1
IT	437 821	327 813	110 008	718	3.1
CY	2 165	1 644	521	19	4.9
LV	1 195	767	428	25	2.7
LT	2 266	1 479	787	50	4.0
LU	6 983	5 665	1 318	15	3.8
HU	19 989	12 983	7 006	96	2.6
MT	2 751	2 362	389	:	:
NL	183 005	120 995	62 010	*79*	*0.9*
AT	78 413	61 027	17 386	182	4.8
PL	85 825	59 887	25 938	446	3.7
PT	130 271	102 775	27 497	204	4.1
RO	3 722	2 795	927	381	4.1
SI	16 367	12 330	4 037	24	2.8
SK	9 126	6 266	2 860	48	2.0
FI	48 263	33 624	14 639	37	1.5
SE	34 201	20 254	13 947	54	1.2
UK	:	:	:	:	:
NO	38 660	23 128	15 533	46	1.7
CH	79 191	63 264	15 927	91	2.1
HR	11 903	8 384	3 519	35	2.4

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hsw_n2_01 and hsw_n2_02)

Figure 2.16: Fatal accidents at work by economic activity, EU-27, 2010 (1)
(per 100 000 persons employed)



(1) Eurostat estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_n2_02)

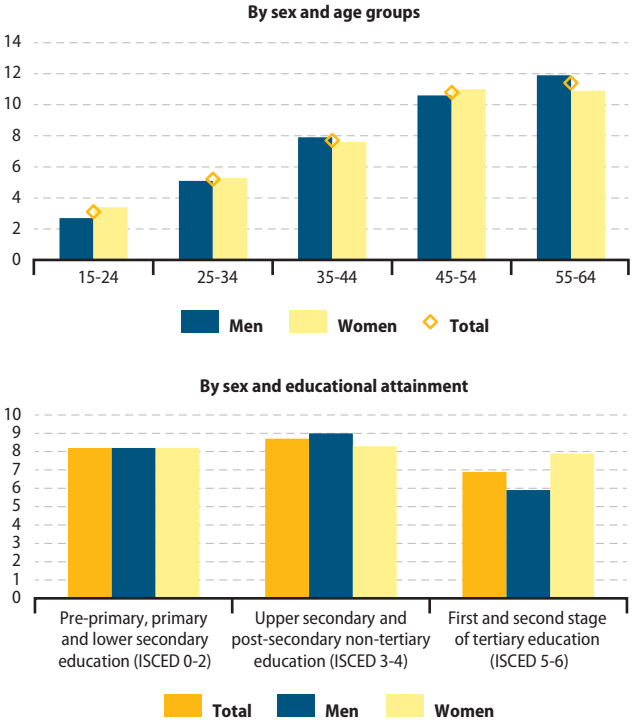
Table 2.11: Persons reporting one or more work-related health problems in the 12 months preceding the interview by sex, 2007 (%)

	Total	Men	Women
EU-27 (1)	8.1	8.1	8.1
BE	11.5	12.6	10.3
BG	4.8	4.5	5.0
CZ	8.5	8.0	8.9
DK	12.9	10.8	15.1
DE	5.2	5.6	4.8
EE	9.0	9.1	8.8
IE	3.0	3.3	2.5
EL	6.4	6.9	5.7
ES	5.8	5.6	6.0
FR (1)	:	:	:
IT	6.8	7.3	6.3
CY	8.4	8.9	8.0
LV	4.0	4.1	4.0
LT	4.0	4.1	3.9
LU	3.8	4.2	3.3
HU	5.4	5.8	4.9
MT	4.0	5.8	1.9
NL	10.9	11.1	10.7
AT	15.0	16.3	13.6
PL	21.9	21.6	22.2
PT	4.5	3.5	5.5
RO	5.2	5.0	5.4
SI	10.2	9.4	11.1
SK	6.0	6.2	5.8
FI	24.5	20.6	28.4
SE	14.3	11.7	17.0
UK	4.6	4.8	4.4
NO	11.5	10.1	13.0
HR	8.1	9.1	6.9

(1) FR not included due to comparability issues. EU-27 figures reflect EU-27 without FR.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_pb1)

Figure 2.17: Persons reporting one or more work-related health problems in the 12 months preceding the interview by sex, age groups and educational attainment, EU-27, 2007 (1) (%)



(1) EU-27 figures reflect EU-27 without FR due to comparability issues.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_pb1)

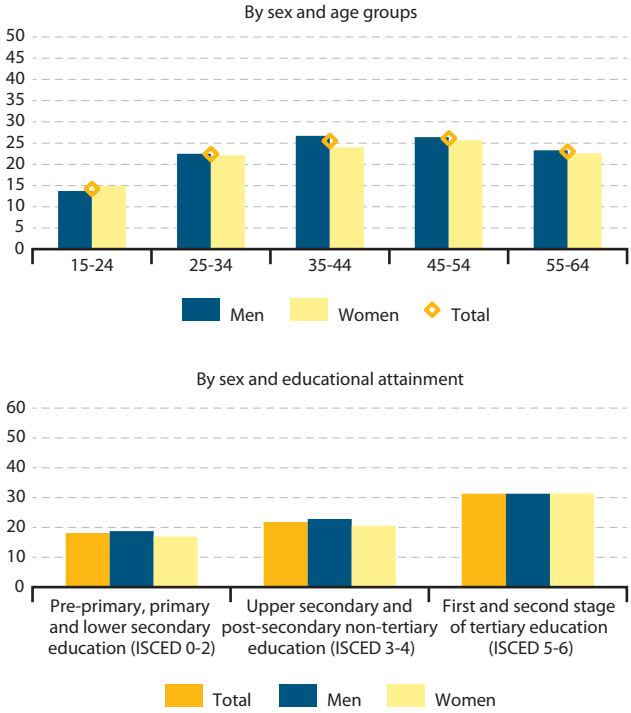
Table 2.12: Persons reporting exposure to factors that can adversely affect mental and physical well-being by sex, 2007(1) (%)

	Persons reporting exposure to factors that can adversely affect mental well-being			Persons reporting exposure to factors that can adversely affect physical well-being		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27 (1)	23.4	23.8	22.8	35.6	42.6	27.0
BE	14.6	14.7	14.4	19.4	23.5	14.2
BG	12.8	13.3	12.1	44.5	55.3	32.8
CZ	14.5	15.8	12.9	30.8	39.6	19.3
DK	21.3	19.1	23.9	27.1	26.0	28.3
DE	15.8	17.1	14.2	14.0	16.7	10.9
EE	17.4	16.0	18.8	43.3	53.7	32.7
IE	13.3	13.2	13.3	23.1	30.4	13.7
EL	14.9	15.7	13.7	41.4	50.7	26.9
ES	25.6	26.7	24.0	47.8	56.7	35.2
FR (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	17.7	18.2	17.1	38.3	45.6	27.3
CY	43.1	45.1	40.8	47.8	59.1	34.1
LV	0.9	0.9	0.9	19.8	29.0	10.5
LT	19.2	18.3	20.0	29.0	38.9	18.9
LU	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.3	9.1	5.1
HU	14.3	13.9	14.6	28.3	36.7	18.2
MT	27.8	28.2	26.9	42.1	48.9	27.8
NL	36.7	38.4	34.7	38.9	43.9	32.8
AT	32.5	36.4	27.8	42.8	48.9	35.4
PL	25.0	26.3	23.3	46.3	56.6	33.7
PT	18.9	20.7	17.4	40.9	50.2	33.5
RO	18.3	18.2	18.4	41.6	47.5	34.5
SI	40.2	39.8	40.7	51.8	59.8	42.1
SK	13.7	15.7	11.3	26.1	35.8	13.8
FI	40.3	34.1	46.8	50.8	54.6	46.7
SE	40.2	37.9	42.7	47.8	50.4	45.0
UK	38.0	37.6	38.5	42.2	50.9	32.3
NO	10.1	8.9	11.4	18.6	18.1	19.1
HR	15.7	16.7	14.4	34.9	46.0	20.7

(1) FR not included due to comparability issues. EU-27 figures reflect EU-27 without FR.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hsw_exp1 and hsw_exp2)

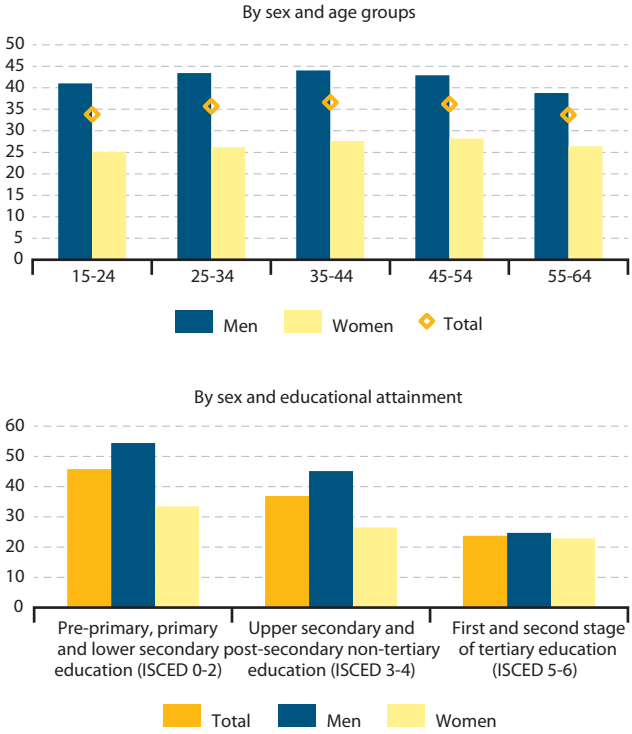
Figure 2.18: Persons reporting exposure to factors that can adversely affect mental well-being by sex, age groups and educational attainment, EU-27, 2007([1])
(%)



([1]) EU-27 figures reflect EU-27 without FR due to comparability issues.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_exp1)

Figure 2.19: Persons reporting exposure to factors that can adversely affect physical well-being by sex, age groups and educational attainment, EU-27, 2007([1])
(%)



([1]) EU-27 figures reflect EU-27 without FR due to comparability issues.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_exp2)

3 Education and training

Education, vocational training and more generally lifelong learning play a vital role in both economic and social context. The opportunities which the European Union (EU) offers its citizens for living, studying and working in other countries make a major contribution to cross-cultural understanding, personal development and the realisation of the EU's full economic potential. Each year, well over a million EU citizens of all ages benefit from EU-funded educational, vocational and citizenship-building programmes.

Education statistics presented in this chapter cover a range of subjects, including: expenditure, personnel, participation rates, and educational attainment. The main source of data on enrolment and graduates in the formal education system is the joint UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat questionnaire on administrative education statistics. Eurostat also collects data on regional enrolments and foreign language learning in that framework. Data on educational attainment and adult learning are provided by household surveys, in particular the European Union Labour Force Survey.

Pupils and students

The level of educational enrolment depends on a wide range of factors, such as the age structure of the population, legal requirements concerning the start and end of compulsory education, and the availability of educational resources – in particular, access to specialist tertiary education may be limited in some of the smallest Member States.

In the school year 2009/2010, there were approximately 108 million pupils and students enrolled in educational establishments in the EU-27. The highest share (15.1 %) of pupils and students in the EU-27 total was accounted for by Germany, where 16.3 million pupils and students attended educational establishments in 2009/2010; the next largest pupil and student populations were in France and the United Kingdom (13.8 % and 13.1 % respectively).

The proportion of students found in each level of education varied somewhat between the Member States. This variation reflects, to some degree, the demographic structure of each population and the differences in national school systems. In the school year 2009/2010, the highest proportion of pupils in primary education was recorded in Ireland (43.5 %), the lowest in Lithuania (15.7 %). The highest number of pupils in secondary education was observed in Germany (50.5 %), the lowest in Spain (32.8 %). Results for tertiary education show that the highest percentage of students was recorded in Greece (29.4 %) and the lowest in Luxembourg (5.3 % of all pupils and students enrolled in educational establishments in the school year 2009/2010).

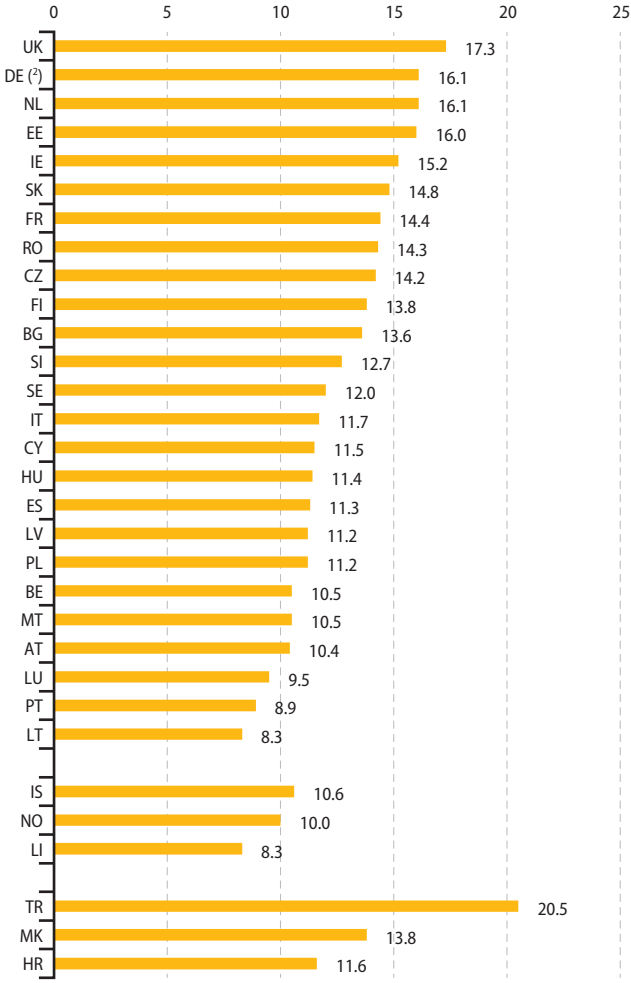
In the school year 2009/2010, pupil-teacher ratios within primary and secondary education (ISCED 1-3) ranged from an average of less than ten pupils per teacher in Lithuania, Portugal and Luxembourg (8.3, 8.9 and 9.5 respectively), to almost double that rate in the United Kingdom (17.3), the Netherlands (16.1) and Estonia (16.0).

Table 3.1: Pupils and students, 2009/2010

	Total (ISCED 0-6)	% of total			
		Pre-primary education (level 0)	Primary level of education (ISCED 1)	Secondary level of education (ISCED 2-4)	Tertiary level of education (ISCED 5-6)
EU-27	108 010 157	13.8	25.9	41.9	18.4
BE	2 884 291	15.1	25.4	44.1	15.4
BG	1 314 836	16.6	19.8	41.8	21.8
CZ	2 158 120	14.7	21.5	43.6	20.3
DK	1 436 855	18.1	28.1	37.1	16.7
DE	16 290 875	14.5	18.8	50.5	15.7
EE	295 156	16.3	24.7	35.6	23.4
IE	1 164 744	5.3	43.5	34.6	16.7
EL	2 183 041	7.3	29.4	33.8	29.4
ES	9 701 187	18.8	29.0	32.8	19.4
FR	14 875 582	17.2	28.0	39.8	15.1
IT	11 221 529	15.0	25.5	41.9	17.6
CY	172 715	12.2	31.7	37.4	18.7
LV	460 129	15.4	24.7	35.4	24.5
LT	777 972	11.3	15.7	47.0	25.9
LU	100 634	15.3	35.0	44.4	5.3
HU	2 133 238	15.4	18.2	48.2	18.2
MT	84 049	10.1	29.7	47.2	12.9
NL	3 829 996	9.9	33.8	39.3	17.0
AT	1 728 221	13.9	19.0	46.9	20.3
PL	8 760 014	11.3	25.5	38.6	24.5
PT	2 406 098	11.4	31.3	41.4	15.9
RO	4 401 070	15.1	19.2	42.9	22.7
SI	426 498	11.5	25.1	36.4	26.9
SK	1 153 904	12.4	18.4	48.9	20.3
FI	1 396 119	11.2	24.9	42.2	21.7
SE	2 466 006	16.2	27.4	38.0	18.5
UK	14 187 278	8.3	31.2	43.1	17.5
IS	100 981	12.5	29.3	40.3	17.9
LI	7 095	10.5	29.1	48.1	11.1
NO	1 272 458	13.6	33.3	35.4	17.7
CH	1 522 408	9.7	32.4	40.8	16.3
HR	814 088	12.2	20.6	48.8	18.4
MK	387 789	4.5	28.6	51.0	15.9
TR	19 666 770	5.0	55.5	21.6	17.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_enrl1tl)

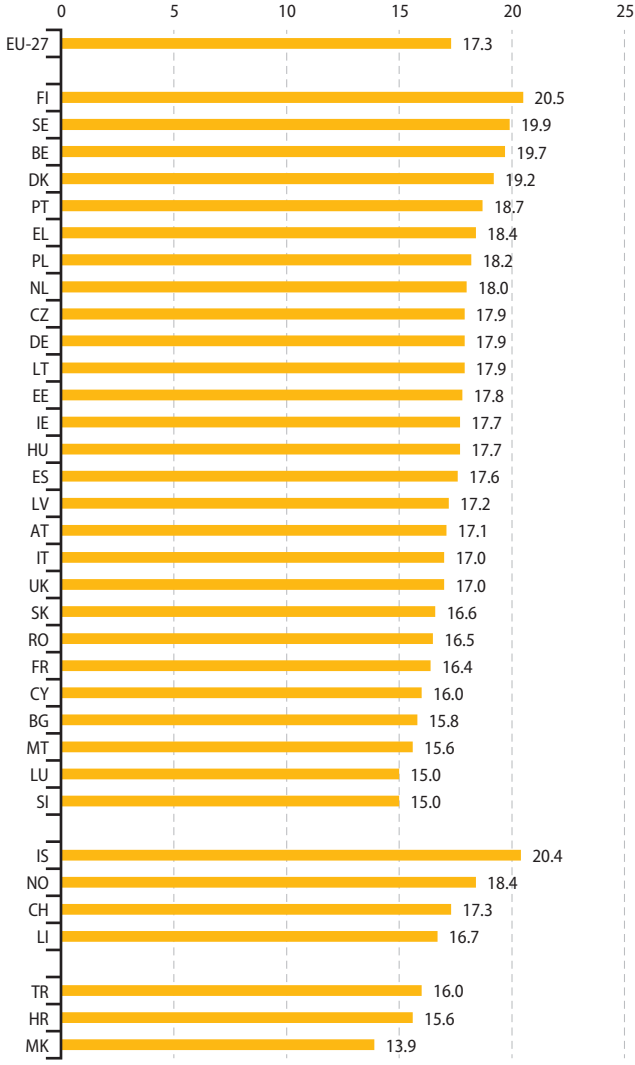
Figure 3.1: Pupil/teacher ratio in education (ISCED 1-3), 2009/2010 (1)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available.
(2) Data with lower reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_iste)

Figure 3.2: School expectancy of pupils and students, 2010 (1) (years)



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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_igen)

Tertiary education

The EU-27 had around 4 000 higher education (undergraduate and postgraduate) institutions, with almost 20 million students in 2010. Four Member States reported more than 2 million tertiary students in 2010, namely Germany ([6]), the United Kingdom, France and Poland. Tertiary student numbers in Italy and Spain were just below this level and together these six countries accounted for two thirds of all EU-27 students in tertiary education.

Across the EU-27, just over one third (34.7 %) of the students in tertiary education were studying social sciences, business or law. The second largest number of students by field of education was in engineering, manufacturing and construction-related studies which accounted for 14.7 % of all students in tertiary education. The third largest number of students (13.9%) was in the health and welfare area.

The median age of students in tertiary education can be influenced by a number of factors: whether students postpone starting tertiary education either by choice (for example, by taking a break or a gap year between secondary and tertiary education) or obligation (for example, for military service); the length of the tertiary education courses studied; or the extent to which mature students return to tertiary education later in life. In 2010, the median age of students in tertiary education ranged from 20.3 in Ireland to 24.9 in Sweden. The German figure was above the EU-27 average of 22.1 years, even though the data exclude those students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

Within the EU-27, there were more women studying education, health and welfare, humanities and arts, as well as social sciences, business and law. Men slightly dominated in agriculture and veterinary fields, more so in services, science, mathematics and computing fields, and by close to four to one in engineering, manufacturing and construction-related fields.

([6]) Data for this country excludes students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

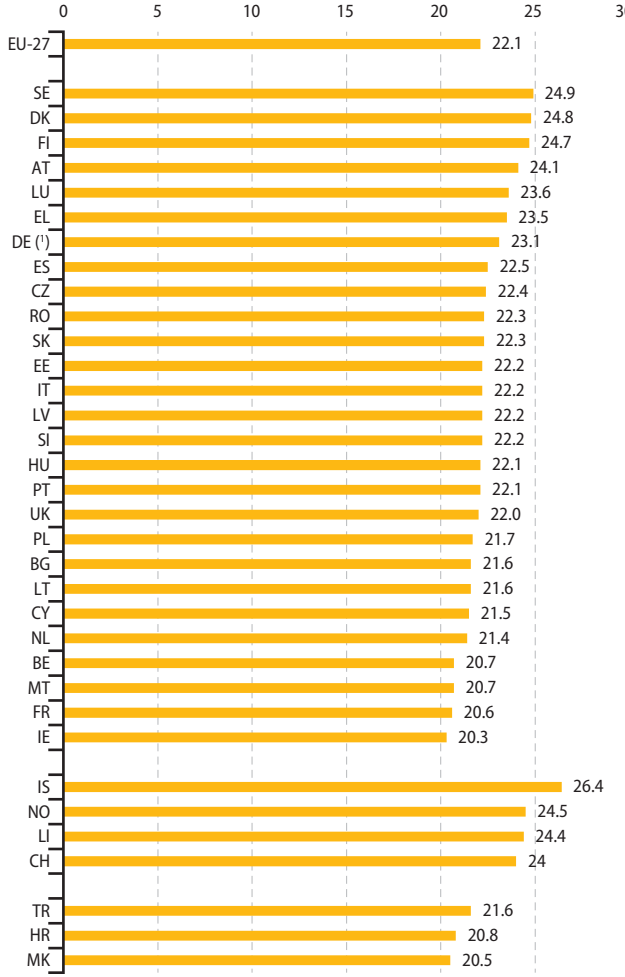
Table 3.2: Tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2009/2010

	Total number of students in tertiary education (1000)	Of which, studying (%)							
		Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, math. and computing	Engin., manuf. and construction	Agricul. and veterinary	Health and welfare	Services	Education
EU-27	19846.6	12.5	34.7	10.2	14.7	1.8	13.9	4.1	8.1
BE	445.3	10.8	31.7	6.2	11.5	2.8	23.1	1.7	12.2
BG	287.1	7.9	44.0	5.2	19.2	2.4	7.1	8.5	5.7
CZ	437.4	9.0	33.7	11.1	14.3	3.7	10.5	5.2	12.5
DK	240.5	14.1	31.9	8.6	10.0	1.5	21.1	2.3	10.4
DE (1)	2555.6	13.7	26.3	14.2	16.5	1.4	17.9	2.8	7.2
EE	69.0	13.6	36.4	10.4	13.4	2.2	9.1	8.0	6.8
IE	194.0	17.0	27.5	14.6	13.0	1.5	16.0	4.0	6.4
EL	641.8	12.8	33.2	13.8	18.4	5.0	8.1	2.7	5.9
ES	1879.0	10.7	31.6	9.2	17.4	1.7	12.6	5.8	10.9
FR	2245.1	14.2	37.3	12.3	13.2	1.2	16.0	3.4	2.4
IT	1980.4	15.7	36.5	8.3	16.9	2.2	12.5	3.0	5.1
CY	32.2	10.1	51.7	8.5	9.8	0.3	7.1	4.3	8.2
LV	112.6	8.5	49.9	5.5	12.6	1.1	8.2	6.1	8.2
LT	201.4	7.3	46.5	5.1	17.1	1.9	8.8	2.9	10.5
LU	5.4	12.1	47.3	11.2	8.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	16.8
HU	389.0	9.6	40.4	7.1	14.0	2.4	9.3	10.5	6.6
MT	10.8	18.1	33.2	16.4	9.4	0.2	11.6	1.2	10.0
NL	650.9	8.5	38.9	6.3	8.2	1.1	17.3	6.5	13.3
AT	350.2	13.4	37.2	11.0	14.7	1.3	7.9	2.4	11.9
PL	2148.7	9.2	39.7	8.1	13.2	1.9	7.7	6.7	13.6
PT	383.6	8.9	31.8	7.3	22.1	1.8	16.3	6.4	5.4
RO	999.5	7.8	55.0	4.9	17.9	2.1	7.5	3.3	1.6
SI	114.9	8.3	37.5	6.7	18.9	3.2	8.7	9.3	7.4
SK	234.5	6.9	30.7	8.4	15.0	2.1	18.2	6.2	12.5
FI	303.6	14.3	22.8	10.2	24.9	2.2	15.6	5.1	5.0
SE	455.0	13.6	27.2	8.6	16.7	1.0	17.2	2.5	13.2
UK	2479.2	17.0	29.0	14.0	8.9	1.0	18.7	1.8	9.5
IS	18.1	14.6	36.9	8.1	9.3	0.6	13.2	1.7	15.6
LI	0.8	–	70.1	–	24.7	–	5.2	–	–
NO	224.7	10.8	32.0	8.3	8.1	0.7	20.3	5.2	14.5
CH	248.6	12.1	36.7	9.7	13.2	1.1	13.2	4.8	9.2
HR	149.9	9.5	42.2	6.8	15.3	4.2	8.4	8.8	4.7
MK	61.8	12.2	38.6	11.7	12.5	2.9	9.5	6.3	6.3
TR	3529.3	7.8	53.8	6.5	10.9	3.6	5.9	3.2	8.3

(1) Data for this country excludes students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_itertp)

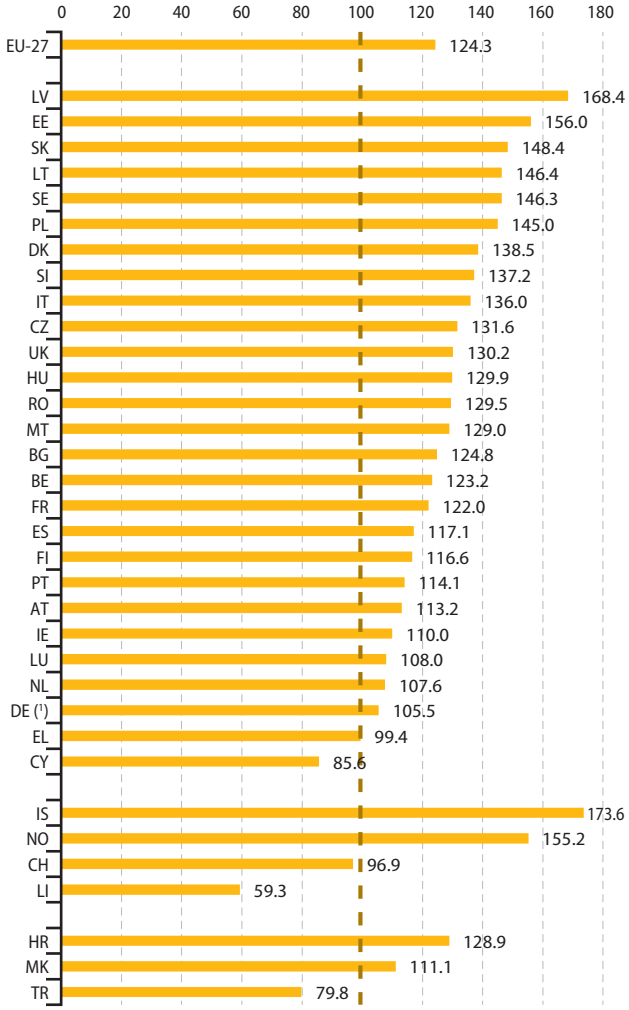
Figure 3.3: Median age of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2009/2010



(1) Data for this country excludes students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_itertp)

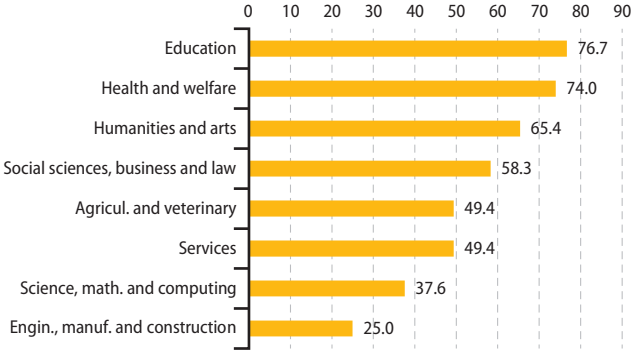
Figure 3.4: Female students per 100 male students in tertiary education, 2009/2010



(1) Data for this country excludes students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_itertp)

Figure 3.5: Female students enrolled by fields of study, EU-27, 2009/2010
(% of all students enrolled in these fields of study)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_itertp)

Table 3.3: Female students enrolled by fields of study, 2009/2010
(% of all students enrolled in these fields of study)

	Field of study							
	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science, math. and computing	Engin., manuf. and construction	Agricul. and veterinary	Health and welfare	Education	Services
EU-27	65.4	58.3	37.6	25.0	49.4	74.0	49.4	76.7
BE	55.5	53.8	29.4	22.8	53.1	73.2	50.8	71.7
BG	68.7	63.5	46.8	32.0	47.5	66.8	46.4	71.5
CZ	66.8	62.4	35.2	25.0	56.7	77.7	42.9	78.6
DK	62.9	52.3	34.4	35.1	59.2	80.6	25.1	72.4
DE (1)	66.1	50.7	35.8	18.3	48.1	76.5	47.2	70.9
EE	74.3	66.2	38.1	23.8	53.1	88.1	51.4	91.6
IE	59.8	53.5	38.4	15.6	42.9	76.3	45.8	76.2
EL	70.4	53.7	37.6	26.0	45.2	67.1	51.2	63.0
ES	59.2	57.8	33.2	27.6	46.1	73.4	50.2	77.3
FR	67.7	60.0	35.7	25.3	44.1	70.7	44.0	80.8
IT	72.5	58.1	51.9	30.1	47.0	66.1	47.2	91.6
CY	67.5	39.5	36.3	24.4	56.4	59.9	63.7	76.5
LV	77.0	68.1	32.2	21.4	50.8	85.1	56.9	83.0
LT	72.6	67.4	34.6	20.6	54.2	82.4	44.0	76.0
LU	60.9	52.1	32.8	17.8	0.0	70.9	0.0	69.6
HU	64.2	64.4	32.4	18.1	44.9	73.2	59.6	79.8
MT	59.5	57.8	47.1	26.2	36.0	63.1	57.4	81.8
NL	54.2	47.8	19.9	16.9	51.2	73.6	48.4	73.2
AT	65.7	55.8	35.6	23.3	59.5	64.3	51.1	75.5
PL	70.0	63.5	37.9	29.7	52.9	73.7	50.6	77.4
PT	55.8	58.0	46.2	25.5	55.1	77.4	43.9	82.8
RO	64.5	63.0	52.8	30.4	36.5	68.1	42.4	93.3
SI	69.0	67.5	39.2	25.4	56.2	77.0	52.2	81.4
SK	65.3	66.3	39.2	29.1	48.1	77.6	43.5	75.1
FI	70.5	59.7	38.9	19.0	51.4	82.9	68.3	79.5
SE	60.9	61.4	41.8	29.1	62.8	79.7	58.3	77.2
UK	61.2	54.7	36.5	19.2	62.9	76.7	57.0	75.5
IS	65.1	59.6	38.3	33.6	63.4	86.6	68.7	81.6
LI	–	32.6	–	50.0	–	39.0	–	–
NO	60.6	57.9	36.1	27.0	60.2	82.0	45.0	76.1
CH	60.1	47.7	31.9	15.9	49.6	73.2	50.8	71.6
HR	69.6	71.0	50.6	28.7	45.4	75.1	29.3	93.2
MK	65.5	56.0	35.6	33.7	35.8	72.6	33.6	73.5
TR	53.3	44.8	43.0	22.4	48.0	62.3	31.0	54.5

(1) Data for this country excludes students enrolled at ISCED level 6.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_itertp)

Educational attainment of the population

Educational attainment levels of the population have improved significantly over the last thirty years. In 2011, 76.4 % of people aged 25-54 in the EU-27 had at least an upper secondary education level, compared to 57.3 % of those aged 55-74. Those who had high educational attainment amounted respectively 28.8 % and 17.6 %.

The Europe 2020 strategy set a number of benchmarks, including one for tertiary education, namely that by 2020 the proportion of 30- to 34-year-olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40 %. Just over one third (34.6 %) of the population aged 30 to 34 in the EU-27 had a tertiary education in 2011. In 13 EU Member States this proportion was already 40 % or more in 2011; this was also the case in Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. In contrast, the lowest shares of those having a tertiary education were observed in Malta, Romania and Italy, as well as in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey where the proportion of persons having a tertiary educational attainment was below 22 %.

Data on educational attainment also show that, in 2011, close to four fifths (79.5 %) of the EU-27's population aged 20 to 24 had completed at least an upper secondary level of education, a figure that reached 82.4 % for women.

On the other hand, 13.5 % of young people aged 18 to 24 (15.3 % of men and 11.6 % of women) had at most a lower secondary education and were no longer in education and training in 2011 (indicator "early leavers from education and training"). A benchmark was set by the EU to decrease this rate to less than 10 % by 2020 within the Europe 2020 strategy. This level has already been reached in 2011 by eleven EU Member States. The share of early leavers from education and training are still high in Malta (33.5 %)([7]), Spain (26.5 %) and Portugal (23.2 %).

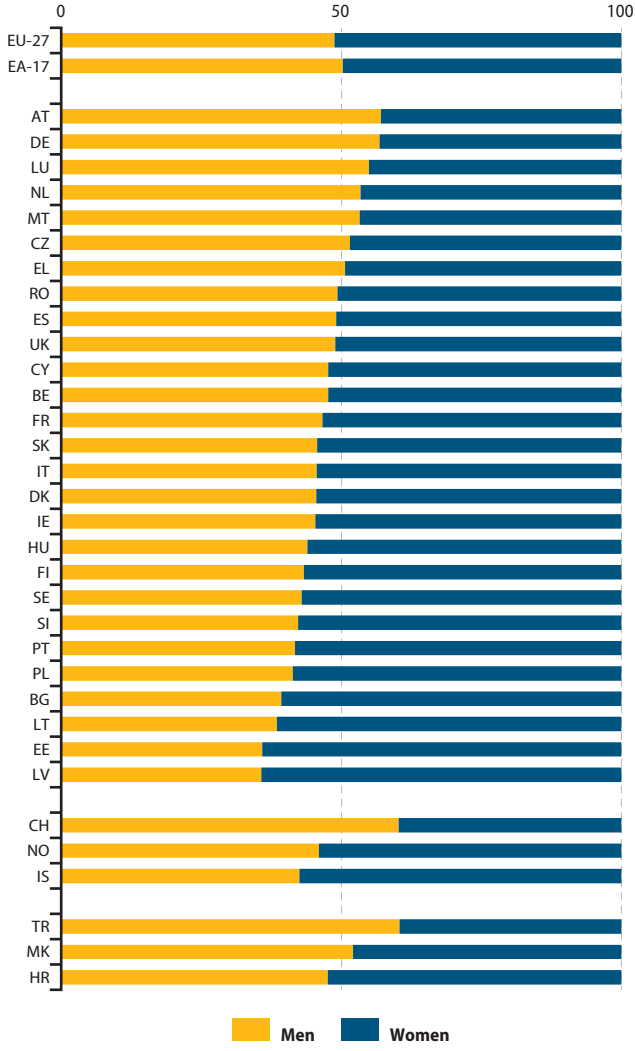
([7]) The Maltese series on 'early leavers from education and training' is under review by the Maltese Statistical Office and Eurostat. The review is about the classification of people of certain qualifications at secondary level ('O levels)' and not in further education and training. The weight of this group in the current series is about 8 percentage points on average.

Table 3.4: Population by level of educational attainment by selected age groups, 2011
(%)

	25-54 years			55-74		
	Low (ISCED 0-2)	Medium (ISCED 3-4)	High (ISCED 5-6)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	Medium (ISCED 3-4)	High (ISCED 5-6)
EU-27	23.5	47.6	28.8	42.7	39.7	17.6
EA-17	27.4	44.5	28.2	47.3	35.4	17.3
BE	24.0	38.5	37.4	50.0	27.7	22.3
BG	17.4	58.3	24.3	36.5	45.2	18.3
CZ	5.8	74.0	20.2	16.1	72.0	11.9
DK	20.8	43.6	35.6	35.8	39.8	24.4
DE	13.1	58.9	28.0	19.5	56.7	23.8
EE	10.4	52.4	37.2	19.2	48.4	32.4
IE	21.6	37.2	41.2	53.7	26.4	19.9
EL	30.2	42.4	27.5	63.5	22.6	13.9
ES	41.4	23.9	34.7	72.1	12.1	15.8
FR	23.8	42.8	33.4	47.6	35.7	16.7
IT	39.5	44.4	16.1	67.5	23.8	8.6
CY	19.2	39.5	41.3	53.8	26.7	19.5
LV	11.7	58.6	29.7	22.4	59.2	18.4
LT	6.2	57.2	36.6	25.0	54.3	20.7
LU	21.2	39.7	39.1	33.5	41.8	24.7
HU	16.1	61.2	22.7	36.6	48.3	15.1
MT	62.8	19.1	18.1	85.7	7.2	7.1
NL	23.8	42.1	34.0	44.3	32.8	22.9
AT	14.8	64.8	20.3	31.3	54.2	14.4
PL	8.0	64.8	27.2	27.2	60.2	12.5
PT	60.4	20.6	19.0	85.5	5.6	8.9
RO	21.1	62.5	16.4	50.4	41.9	7.7
SI	11.9	60.3	27.8	30.7	53.4	15.8
SK	6.7	73.2	20.1	21.8	65.7	12.5
FI	11.6	46.0	42.3	35.5	35.7	28.8
SE	14.4	48.1	37.5	34.0	39.7	26.3
UK	21.4	39.3	39.3	32.4	40.3	27.3
IS	27.2	36.2	36.5	42.4	37.5	20.0
NO	18.6	41.3	40.2	22.8	50.8	26.4
CH	13.1	49.5	37.4	22.0	53.6	24.5
HR	18.3	63.0	18.7	41.1	43.4	15.6
MK	33.9	48.1	18.0	53.5	32.2	14.3
TR	68.3	18.1	13.7	87.0	6.5	6.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfs_9901)

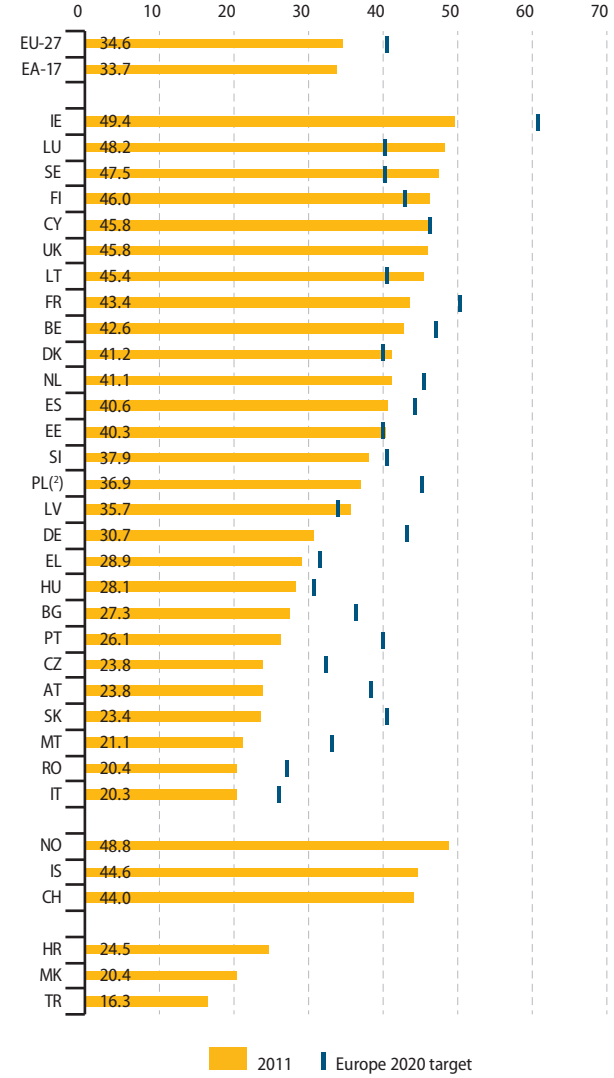
Figure 3.6: Population aged 25-74 having a tertiary education by sex (ISCED 5-6), 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfs_9901)

Europe 2020 strategy headline indicator:

Figure 3.7: Population aged 30-34 having a tertiary education (ISCED 5-6), 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) In the cases when the national target has been set within a range between two possible values, the lower level has been taken. The United Kingdom did not set a specific 2020 target.
(2) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_07)

Table 3.5: Persons aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education (ISCED 3) by sex, 2011
(%)

	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	79.5	76.7	82.4
EA-17	77.0	73.6	80.5
BE	81.6	78.3	84.9
BG	85.5	86.2	84.8
CZ	91.7	90.6	92.8
DK	70.0	63.6	76.6
DE	75.8	73.5	78.1
EE	82.6	79.3	86.1
IE	86.9	84.7	89.0
EL	83.6	79.8	87.4
ES	61.7	54.5	69.2
FR	83.8	81.7	85.9
IT	76.9	73.5	80.5
CY	87.7	84.6	90.4
LV	80.4	76.1	84.9
LT	86.9	83.0	91.0
LU	73.3	68.9	77.7
HU	83.3	82.0	84.5
MT	59.2	52.9	66.5
NL	78.2	74.6	81.9
AT	85.4	84.0	86.8
PL	*90.0*	*87.4*	*92.8*
PT	64.4	58.0	71.0
RO	79.6	77.9	81.3
SI	90.1	86.8	94.1
SK	93.3	92.6	94.0
FI	85.4	83.6	87.3
SE	88.7	87.4	90.0
UK	80.1	78.4	81.8
IS	56.9	55.4	58.4
NO	71.2	65.4	77.2
CH	83.0	82.6	83.4
HR	95.6	94.8	96.5
MK	85.3	87.4	83.1
TR	52.6	57.8	48.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00186)

Europe 2020 strategy headline indicator:

Table 3.6: Early leavers from education and training, 2011 (1) (%)

	Total	*Europe 2020 targets*	Men	Women
EU-27	13.5	*10.0*	15.3	11.6
EA-17	14.7	*n/a*	16.9	12.4
BE	12.3	*9.5*	14.9	9.7
BG	12.8	*11.0*	12.0	13.7
CZ	4.9	*5.5*	5.4	4.4
DK	9.6	*<10.0*	12.1	7.0
DE	11.5	*<10.0*	12.4	10.6
EE	10.9	*9.5*	13.1	8.6
IE	10.6	*8.0*	12.5	8.7
EL	13.1	*9.7*	16.1	10.1
ES	26.5	*15.0*	31.0	21.9
FR	12.0	*9.5*	13.9	10.2
IT	18.2	*15.0-16.0*	21.0	15.2
CY	11.2	*10.0*	15.1	8.1
LV	11.8	*13.4*	15.9	7.7
LT	7.9	*<9.0*	10.6	5.0
LU	6.2	*<10.0*	7.6	:
HU	11.2	*10.0*	12.1	10.3
MT	33.5	*29.0*	38.9	27.6
NL	9.1	*<8.0*	10.8	7.2
AT	8.3	*9.5*	8.8	7.8
PL	5.6	*4.5*	7.4	3.8
PT	23.2	*10.0*	28.2	18.1
RO	17.5	*11.3*	18.5	16.6
SI	4.2	*5.0*	5.7	2.5
SK	5.0	*6.0*	5.4	4.6
FI	9.8	*8.0*	11.2	8.4
SE	6.7	*<10.0*	7.9	5.4
UK	15.0	*No target in NRP*	16.2	13.8
IS	19.7	*n/a*	22.2	17.1
LI	:	*n/a*	:	:
NO	16.6	*n/a*	19.9	13.1
CH	6.3	*n/a*	6.8	5.7
HR	4.1	*n/a*	4.8	3.4
MK	13.5	*n/a*	11.9	15.2
TR	41.9	*n/a*	37.7	45.7

(1) The table presents the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education (ISCED levels 0, 1, 2 or 3 c short) and who were not in further education or training during the last four weeks preceding the survey.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: edat_lfse_14 and edat_lfse_22)

Foreign language learning

School and other educational institutions provide the main opportunity for the vast majority of people to learn other languages, and linguistic diversity is actively encouraged within many workplaces.

In all Member States, the teaching of foreign languages begins in primary education. Pupils enrolled in primary education were learning on average 0.8 foreign languages in the school year 2009/2010. A clear majority of pupils studied English. The highest shares of primary education pupils studying English were recorded in Malta, Spain, Italy, Austria, Greece and Portugal with more than nine out of every ten children studying English in each of these countries. This was also the case in Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia.

Pupils enrolled in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general orientation programmes were learning on average 1.6 foreign languages in the school year 2009/2010. In Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania and France pupils learnt two or more languages on average.

English is the most widely taught foreign language in general secondary schools in all Member States (except in Luxembourg). More than 90% of pupils were being taught English in general secondary education in 21 Member States. French is the second most popular language in nine Member States, studied by 86.3 % in Romania, 49.3 % in Belgium, 44.2 % in Austria and 40.0 % in Cyprus. German is a popular language in the Central and Eastern European Member States, studied by 68.9 % in Slovenia, 64.8 % in Slovakia, 61.0 % in the Czech Republic and 52.4 % in Poland.

Table 3.7: Pupils learning selected foreign languages in primary education (ISCED 1), 2009/2010

	Average number of languages learnt per pupil	Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages		
		English	French	German
EU-27	0.8	73.1	4.1	3.9
BE	0.4	4.7	17.6	0.5
BG	0.9	73.1	1.5	3.0
CZ	0.7	61.6	0.6	10.3
DK	0.7	67.3	0.0	0.0
DE	0.7	63.9	4.2	–
EE	:	:	:	:
IE	0.1	–	2.9	0.8
EL	1.4	96.1	24.4	22.4
ES	1.1	99.1	5.4	0.6
FR	:	:	:	:
IT	1.0	98.9	1.0	0.3
CY	0.6	56.0	2.1	0.0
LV	0.8	66.9	0.6	3.2
LT	0.7	73.0	0.3	0.7
LU	1.8	0.0	83.7	100.0
HU	0.6	33.7	0.3	22.2
MT	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NL	0.3	32.3	0.0	0.0
AT	1.0	98.6	0.4	–
PL	1.0	88.0	0.3	10.7
PT	0.9	90.9	1.0	0.1
RO	0.6	43.8	15.7	1.4
SI	0.5	49.0	0.0	1.9
SK	0.7	58.4	0.1	4.5
FI	0.8	67.6	1.8	3.7
SE	0.6	52.7	2.2	2.4
UK	1.0	–	69.5	7.8
IS	0.8	67.8	0.2	0.0
NO	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
HR	1.2	90.9	0.6	20.8
MK	1.0	99.1	0.5	0.2
TR	0.6	63.0	0.0	0.0

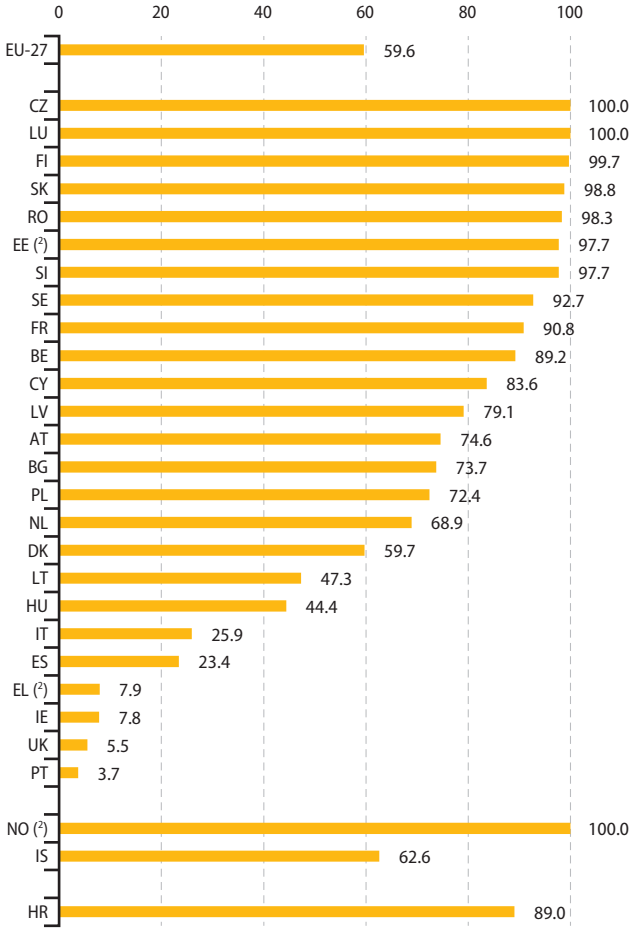
Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_ilang)

Table 3.8: Pupils learning selected foreign languages in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general orientation programmes, 2009/2010

	Average number of languages learnt per pupil	Percentage of pupils learning selected foreign languages		
		English	French	German
EU-27	1.6	92.7	23.1	23.5
BE	2.2	95.1	49.3	29.0
BG	1.7	87.4	13.9	35.1
CZ	2.1	100.0	25.0	61.0
DK	1.6	91.7	10.6	34.7
DE	1.4	91.1	27.3	–
EE	:	:	:	:
IE	0.9	–	58.2	16.4
EL	1.0	91.4	6.9	2.9
ES	1.2	94.7	22.3	1.0
FR	2.0	99.5	–	21.6
IT	1.3	97.7	19.5	6.9
CY	1.9	93.7	40.0	2.5
LV	1.9	97.4	4.5	29.7
LT	1.5	92.2	3.5	16.5
LU	3.0	97.6	100.0	100.0
HU	1.4	76.5	6.1	45.4
MT	1.3	100.0	6.9	1.5
NL	1.8	100.0	33.2	43.5
AT	1.8	99.4	44.2	–
PL	1.7	92.4	8.6	52.4
PT	0.5	39.2	3.7	0.7
RO	2.0	98.7	86.3	11.8
SI	2.0	98.2	10.3	68.9
SK	2.0	98.5	16.4	64.8
FI	2.7	99.1	17.4	25.7
SE	2.2	100.0	21.0	27.1
UK	0.5	–	27.4	10.3
IS	1.8	72.7	13.0	25.1
NO	1.0	43.5	11.2	18.8
HR	1.9	98.9	3.8	61.2
TR	0.9	81.9	0.9	10.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_ilang)

Figure 3.8: Proportion of students learning two or more languages in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) general orientation programmes, 2009/2010 (1)
(%)



(1) Refer to the internet metadata file: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).
(2) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_thfrlan and educ_ilang), Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS), OECD

Lifelong learning

Lifelong learning encompasses all purposeful learning activities, whether formal, non-formal or informal, undertaken on an ongoing basis with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences. The strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training adopted a benchmark to be achieved by 2020: an average of at least 15 % of adults aged 25 to 64 years old should participate in lifelong learning.

In 2011, the proportion of persons aged 25 to 64 in the EU-27 receiving some form of education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey was 8.9 %. The proportion of the population who participated in such lifelong learning activities was slightly higher among women (9.6 %) than among men (8.2 %).

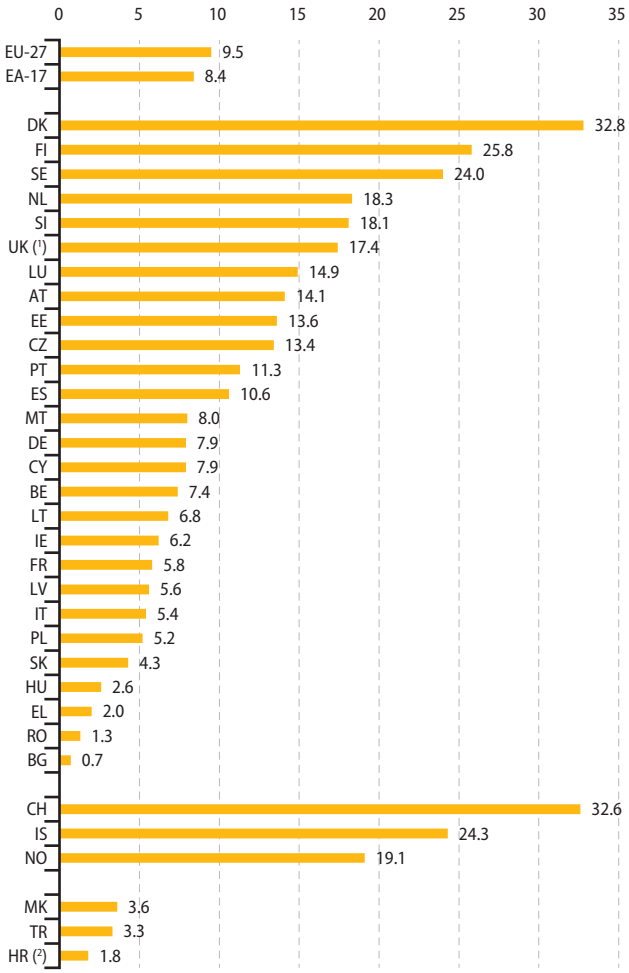
Denmark, Sweden and Finland stood out as they reported considerably higher proportions of their respective populations participating in lifelong learning (32.3 %, 25.0 % and 23.8 % respectively); the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United Kingdom were the only other Member States where the 2011 participation rate already exceeded the 15 % target. The target was also reached by Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. In contrast, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Hungary reported lifelong learning participation rates of less than 3 %.

Table 3.9: Participation rate in lifelong learning of persons aged 25-64, by sex, 2011
(%)

	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	8.9	8.2	9.6
BE	7.1	6.7	7.4
BG	1.2	1.2	1.2
CZ	11.4	11.2	11.6
DK	32.3	25.6	39.0
DE	7.8	7.9	7.7
EE	12.0	9.2	14.5
IE	6.8	6.3	7.2
EL	2.4	2.6	2.3
ES	10.8	10.0	11.6
FR	5.5	5.2	5.9
IT	5.7	5.3	6.0
CY	7.5	7.2	7.8
LV	5.0	3.8	6.1
LT	5.9	4.6	7.1
LU	13.6	14.2	13.0
HU	2.7	2.6	2.9
MT	6.6	6.3	6.9
NL	16.7	16.5	16.9
AT	13.4	12.2	14.5
PL	4.5	4.0	5.0
PT	11.0	10.5	11.4
RO	1.6	1.6	1.5
SI	15.9	13.7	18.2
SK	3.9	3.4	4.4
FI	23.8	19.9	27.7
SE	25.0	18.4	31.9
UK	15.8	14.0	17.5
LI	25.9	22.8	29.0
NO	18.2	17.1	19.2
CH	29.9	31.0	28.7
HR	2.3	2.3	2.3
MK	3.4	3.4	3.3
TR	2.9	3.0	2.7

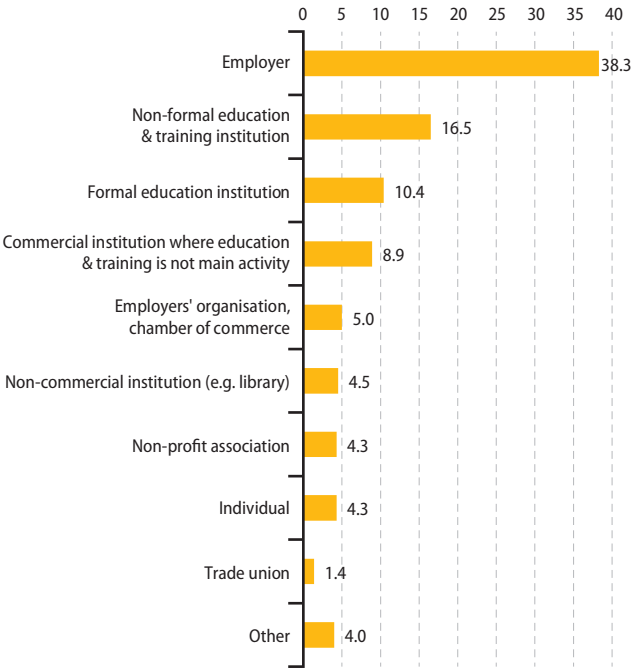
Source: Eurostat (online data code: trng_lfs_01)

Figure 3.9: Employed persons aged 25-64 participating in lifelong learning, 2011
(%)



(1) Provisional data.
(2) Data with lower reliability due to small sample size.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: trng_lfse_02)

Figure 3.10: Providers of non-formal education and training activities, EU-27, 2007 (1)
(%)



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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: trng_aes_170)

Educational expenditure

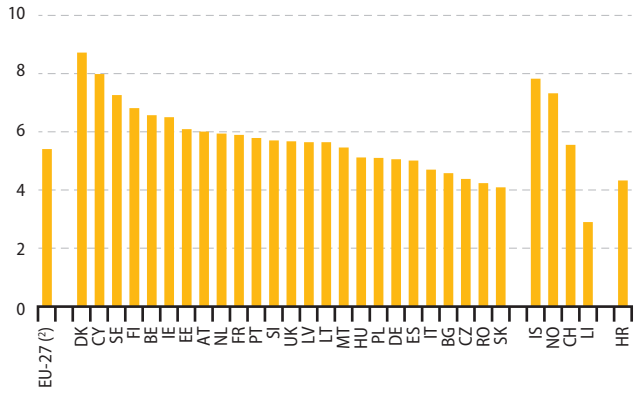
Generally, the public sector funds education by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions and/or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations. All types of transactions together are reported as total public expenditure on education. Public expenditure on education (ISCED 0-6) in the EU-27 in 2009 was equivalent to 5.4 % of GDP.

Within the group of countries allocating more public funds as a percentage of their GDP to education, we can find Denmark (8.7 %), Cyprus (8.0 %), Sweden (7.3 %), Finland (6.8 %), Belgium (6.6 %) and Ireland (6.5 %). The countries that channelled fewer resources to education were Slovakia (4.1 %), Romania (4.2 %), Czech Republic (4.4 %), Bulgaria (4.6 %) and Italy (4.7%).

Total public expenditure varied with the level of education. In 2009 in the EU-27, 2.4 % of GDP had been allocated to secondary education. Public expenditure on primary and tertiary education amounted to 1.2 % of GDP each.

Financial aid awarded to students, in the form of both grants and loans, accounted to 6.7 % of total public expenditure on education in the EU-27. It ranged from 15.3 % in Bulgaria to 0.1 % in Malta.

Figure 3.11: Total public expenditure on education (ISCED 0-6), 2009 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Member States not shown: data not available.
(2) Eurostat estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_figdp)

Table 3.10: Total public expenditure on education, 2009
(%)

	Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP by level of education			Financial aid to pupils and students as a % of total public expenditure on education (ISCED 0-6)
	Primary (ISCED 1)	Secondary (ISCED 2-4)	Tertiary (ISCED 5-6)	
EU-27	*1.2*	*2.4*	*1.2*	*6.7*
BE	1.5	2.9	1.5	4.5
BG	0.9	1.9	1.0	15.3
CZ	0.7	2.1	1.0	4.1
DK	2.1	2.9	2.4	14.2
DE	0.7	2.5	1.3	10.9
EE	1.5	2.7	1.3	4.3
IE	2.3	2.6	1.5	8.5
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	1.3	1.9	1.1	3.5
FR	1.2	2.7	1.3	3.7
IT	1.2	2.2	0.9	6.1
CY	2.2	3.3	2.1	14.3
LV	1.6	2.3	0.8	5.2
LT	0.7	3.0	1.1	4.5
LU	1.4	1.8	:	:
HU	0.9	2.2	1.1	5.8
MT	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.1
NL	1.5	2.4	1.6	10.9
AT	1.1	2.8	1.6	5.0
PL	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.1
PT	1.6	2.6	1.1	5.9
RO	0.8	1.5	1.2	3.1
SI	2.5	1.3	1.4	7.8
SK	0.8	1.9	0.8	6.1
FI	1.4	2.9	2.2	7.1
SE	1.8	2.8	2.0	10.8
UK	1.8	2.8	0.8	7.1
IS	2.6	2.5	1.6	6.0
LI	1.2	1.3	:	6.1
NO	1.9	2.6	2.2	16.6
CH	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.9
HR	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_figdp and educ_fiaid)

4 Labour Market

Labour market issues are at the heart of the social and political debate. Labour market statistics cover a wide range of subjects, including employment and unemployment, quality of work, labour costs and earnings, job vacancies, and labour market policies. A large share of Eurostat's labour market statistics is based on the results of the following major statistical surveys:

- EU Labour Force Survey, which is the main data source of information concerning the situation and trends within the labour market in the EU and provides a wealth of information on employment and unemployment, working time (full-time or part-time work), and types of contracts (temporary or permanent contracts);
- Structure of Earnings Survey, which provides detailed information on the relationship between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees and their employer;
- Labour Cost Survey, which provides detailed data on the structure and the level of labour costs, hours worked and hours paid.

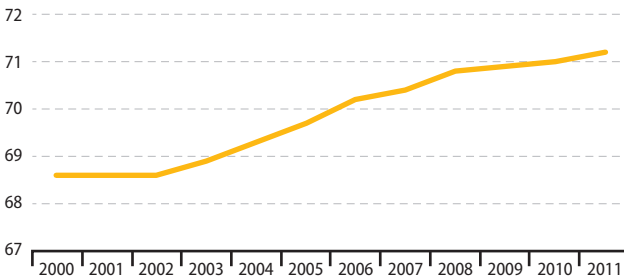
Other labour market data such as those on job vacancies, gross and net earnings, minimum wages and labour market policies are gathered through a variety of other data collections.

Labour market participation

The EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS) provides information on labour market participation. Respondents can be classified as economically active (all persons employed and all those who are unemployed) or economically inactive based on information collected through the survey questionnaire, which mainly relates to their actual activity during a particular reference week. The target population of the EU LFS are resident persons living in private households. The activity rate is the share of the population that is economically active. Economic activity is measured only for persons aged 15 years or older.

Since 2000, the share of the active population in the total population of working age has grown from 68.6 % to 71.2 % in 2011 in the EU-27. Activity rates remain highest among men (77.6 %), as well as among those aged 25 to 54 (85.0 %). The educational level of attainment also represents a relevant factor in terms of labour market participation. Persons attaining a low educational level are more likely to be inactive. In 2011 and for the whole EU-27, the inactivity rate of persons in the prime working age group 25-54 who had attained a low educational level (i.e. less than lower secondary) was 26.4 %, and 13.7 % for persons with a medium educational level (at least lower secondary level, but less than tertiary), as compared to 7.9 % for persons with a high (i.e. tertiary) level.

Figure 4.1: Activity rates (persons aged 15-64), EU-27, 2000-2011
(%)



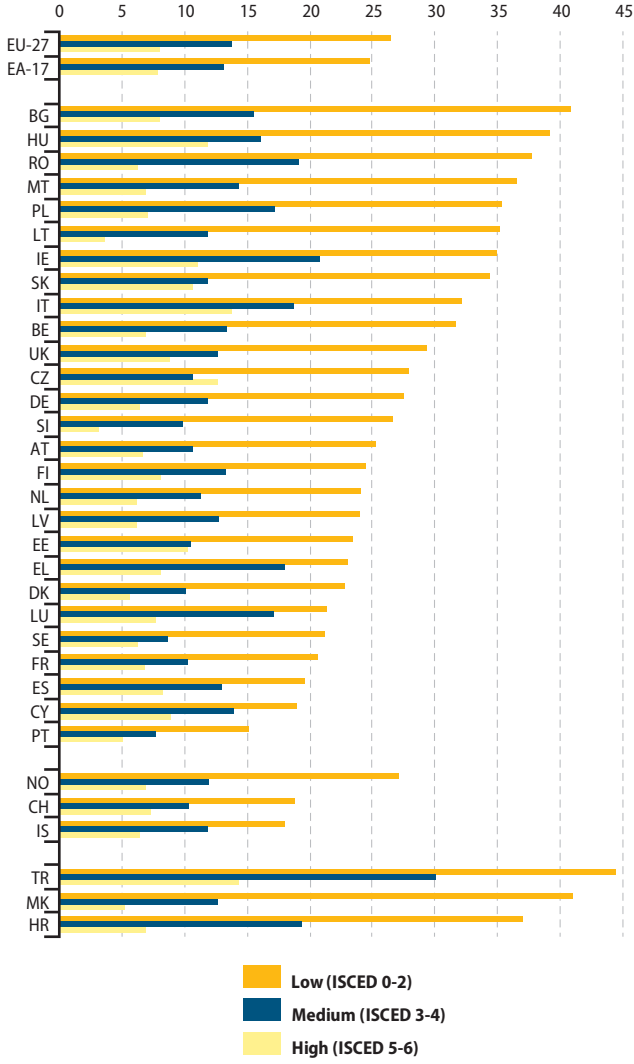
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_act_a)

Table 4.1: Active population and activity rates by sex and age (persons aged 15-64), 2011

	Active population (1000)	Activity rates (%)					
		Total	Sex		Age group		
			Men	Women	15-24	25-54	55-64
EU-27	240150	71.2	77.6	64.8	42.7	85.0	50.9
EA-17	157569	71.5	78.1	65.0	42.2	85.2	50.8
BE	4856	66.7	72.3	61.1	32.0	84.7	40.3
BG	3326	66.0	69.6	62.4	27.4	82.4	48.3
CZ	5255	70.5	78.7	62.2	30.1	88.0	50.6
DK	2924	79.3	82.3	76.1	67.1	88.2	63.2
DE	42238	77.2	82.5	71.8	52.5	87.7	64.0
EE	696	74.7	78.1	71.5	40.6	88.3	64.7
IE	2166	69.2	76.6	61.9	41.5	80.2	55.4
EL	4968	67.7	77.7	57.5	29.2	83.2	43.1
ES	23104	73.7	80.4	67.0	40.9	86.0	52.3
FR	28579	70.4	74.8	66.2	38.3	88.5	44.4
IT	25075	62.2	73.1	51.5	27.4	76.9	39.5
CY	432	73.5	80.4	67.4	38.8	87.3	57.6
LV	1028	72.8	75.8	70.1	37.5	88.0	59.4
LT	1483	71.4	73.6	69.3	28.1	89.8	57.9
LU	236	67.9	75.0	60.7	24.9	85.6	40.4
HU	4280	62.7	68.8	56.8	24.7	81.3	39.2
MT	180	61.6	78.5	44.1	51.8	74.7	32.6
NL	8757	78.4	83.5	73.1	68.8	87.5	58.5
AT	4323	75.3	81.1	69.5	59.9	88.1	42.9
PL	17787	66.1	73.0	59.4	33.6	84.2	39.6
PT	5543	74.1	78.5	69.8	38.8	88.4	53.7
RO	9868	63.3	70.7	56.0	31.1	79.1	41.5
SI	1019	70.3	73.9	66.5	37.4	90.1	33.3
SK	2718	68.9	76.7	61.0	30.2	87.0	46.0
FI	2682	74.9	77.2	72.7	50.5	87.7	60.9
SE	5019	80.2	82.7	77.7	52.6	91.0	75.9
UK	31612	75.7	81.7	69.7	58.8	85.3	59.7
IS	179	84.5	87.2	81.7	73.1	88.4	83.8
NO	2622	77.8	79.9	75.7	55.6	87.0	70.4
CH	:	82.8	88.7	76.7	68.2	89.7	71.8
HR	1956	60.8	67.4	54.4	31.4	79.8	40.5
MK	:	64.2	76.8	51.2	32.1	79.2	49.2
TR	26427	53.2	75.6	31.0	38.5	62.3	32.8

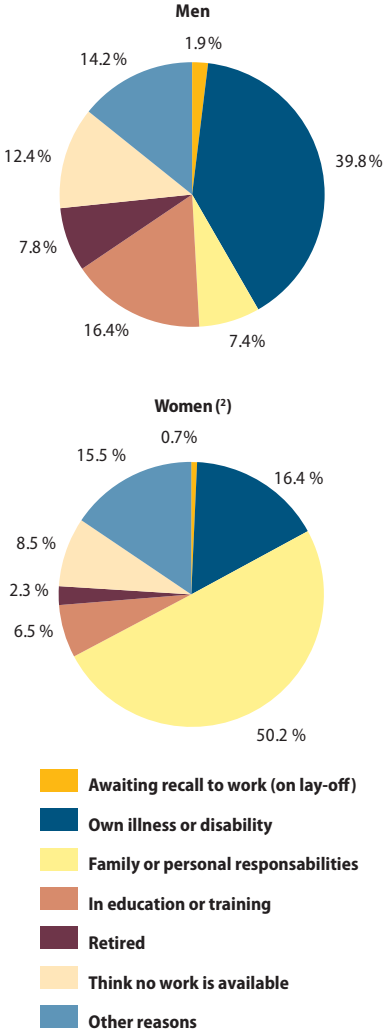
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_act_a)

Figure 4.2: Inactivity rates of prime-aged people by level of education (persons aged 25-54), 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_argaed)

Figure 4.3: Main reason for not seeking employment (persons aged 25-54), EU-27, 2011 (1)
(% of inactive population)



(1) The category "family or personal responsibilities" includes the original categories "looking after children or incapacitated adults" and "other family or personal responsibilities".
(2) Data with lower reliability

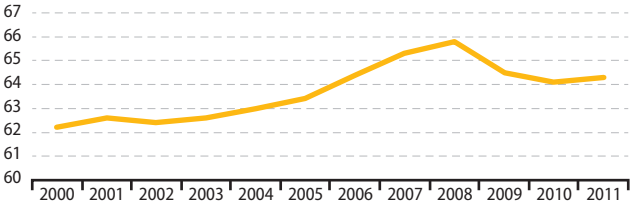
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_igar)

Employment

According to the definition provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO), persons in employment are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or were not working but had a job from which they were temporarily absent. 'Work' means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or payment in kind (i.e. payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Anyone who receives a wage for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services is also considered as being in employment. Self-employed and family workers are included too. The employment rate, in other words the proportion of the working age population in employment, is considered as a key social indicator for analytical purposes when studying developments within labour markets.

Having peaked in 2008 at 65.8 %, the EU-27 employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64, as measured by the EU's Labour Force Survey (EU LFS), decreased during successive years to stand at 64.1 % in 2010. After that year it slightly increased again to reach 64.3 % in 2011. Employment rates are generally lower among women, as well as among younger and older workers. In 2011, the employment rate for men stood at 70.1 % in the EU-27, as compared with 58.5 % for women, while the highest employment rates were consistently recorded among those aged 25-54, standing at 77.6 % in the EU-27 for the same year. Education attainment also represents a relevant factor in relation to employment. In 2011, the employment rate for those persons in the age group 25-64 who had attained a higher education level (i.e. tertiary) was 83.7 % in the EU-27, as compared to 73.1 % for persons with a medium educational level (at least lower secondary level, but less than tertiary), and 53.5 % for those who had attained a low educational level (i.e. less than lower secondary).

Figure 4.4: Employment rates (persons aged 15-64), EU-27, 2000-2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Table 4.2: Employment and employment rates by sex and age (persons aged 15-64), 2011

	Employment (1000)	Employment rates (%)					
		Total	By sex		By age group		
			Men	Women	15-24	25-54	55-64
EU-27	212 885	64.3	70.1	58.5	33.6	77.6	47.4
EA-17	139 292	64.3	70.3	58.2	33.5	77.2	47.1
BE	4 471	61.9	67.1	56.7	26.0	79.3	38.7
BG	2 908	58.5	60.9	56.2	20.1	74.0	43.9
CZ	4 828	65.7	74.0	57.2	24.7	82.8	47.6
DK	2 643	73.1	75.9	70.4	57.5	82.3	59.5
DE	38 978	72.5	77.3	67.7	47.9	82.8	59.9
EE	588	65.1	67.7	62.8	31.5	78.1	57.2
IE	1 804	58.9	62.6	55.1	29.5	69.3	50.0
EL	4 017	55.6	65.9	45.1	16.3	69.0	39.4
ES	17 953	57.7	63.2	52.0	21.9	68.7	44.5
FR	25 583	63.9	68.2	59.7	29.9	81.4	41.5
IT	22 583	56.9	67.5	46.5	19.4	71.1	37.9
CY	386	67.6	73.7	62.1	30.1	81.3	54.8
LV	841	60.8	61.5	60.2	25.8	75.0	50.5
LT	1 228	60.3	60.4	60.2	19.1	77.1	50.1
LU	222	64.6	72.1	56.9	20.7	82.0	39.3
HU	3 779	55.8	61.2	50.6	18.3	73.1	35.8
MT	166	57.6	73.6	41.0	44.7	70.6	31.7
NL	8 232	74.9	79.8	69.9	63.5	84.2	56.1
AT	4 070	72.1	77.8	66.5	54.9	84.9	41.5
PL	15 880	59.7	66.3	53.1	24.9	77.2	36.9
PT	4 557	64.2	68.1	60.4	27.2	77.8	47.9
RO	8 750	58.5	65.0	52.0	23.8	74.1	40.0
SI	915	64.4	67.7	60.9	31.5	83.1	31.2
SK	2 339	59.5	66.3	52.7	20.2	76.5	41.4
FI	2 429	69.0	70.6	67.4	40.4	82.3	57.0
SE	4 529	74.1	76.3	71.8	40.5	86.0	72.3
UK	28 207	69.5	74.5	64.5	46.4	80.1	56.7
IS	159	78.5	80.3	76.6	62.5	83.4	79.2
NO	2 461	75.3	77.1	73.4	50.8	84.7	69.6
CH	4 232	79.3	85.4	73.3	62.9	86.4	69.5
HR	1 438	52.4	57.9	47.0	20.1	70.1	37.1
MK	639	43.9	52.3	35.3	14.4	56.4	35.4
TR	23 450	48.4	69.2	27.8	32.0	57.5	31.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Table 4.3: Employment rates by level of educational attainment, 2011
(%)

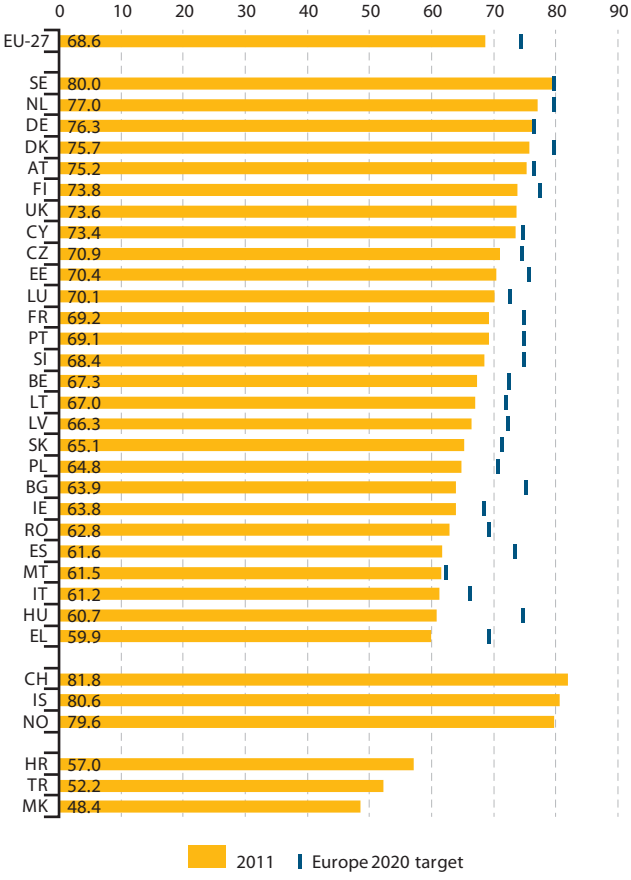
	Employment rates by highest level of educational attainment (persons aged 25-64)			Employment rates of young people within the three years after graduation (persons aged 20-34)		
	Low (ISCED 0-2)	Medium (ISCED 3-4)	High (ISCED 5-6)	Low (ISCED 0-2)	Medium (ISCED 3-4)	High (ISCED 5-6)
EU-27	53.5	73.1	83.7	51.6	71.4	82.6
EA-17	54.1	74.2	83.4	:	:	:
BE	47.7	74.0	84.2	52.8	73.5	86.0
BG	38.0	69.3	81.8	:	48.4	74.0
CZ	42.2	75.3	83.1	:	76.1	85.6
DK	62.6	79.0	85.8	:	82.9	83.1
DE	56.6	77.6	87.9	54.8	84.5	94.2
EE	48.4	74.0	80.0	:	68.4	81.5
IE	45.8	64.9	80.5	:	52.7	81.5
EL	54.0	62.0	75.1	52.6	46.2	52.5
ES	52.2	67.5	78.9	48.1	51.4	71.8
FR	55.7	73.7	83.8	*46.7*	68.6	83.6
IT	50.8	71.9	79.0	40.5	50.6	66.1
CY	64.8	75.9	83.3	:	57.2	76.3
LV	48.5	66.8	84.4	:	55.4	84.0
LT	33.1	66.1	88.3	:	48.5	82.2
LU	62.0	70.4	85.0	*78.2*	78.5	90.7
HU	37.7	66.3	79.3	:	63.5	83.3
MT	47.8	77.5	87.9	*81.8*	85.6	94.7
NL	62.1	80.0	87.4	58.5	89.1	94.4
AT	56.2	77.9	86.5	:	91.0	91.2
PL	39.8	65.9	84.7	:	65.7	82.6
PT	65.9	79.4	83.4	66.4	73.5	78.3
RO	51.4	68.3	85.3	:	58.8	80.7
SI	46.7	70.6	86.4	:	68.7	80.3
SK	30.4	70.3	81.6	:	61.7	79.5
FI	55.5	74.7	84.3	:	73.6	85.1
SE	65.8	83.9	88.3	67.1	79.4	90.9
UK	56.6	77.7	83.7	47.5	75.9	85.5
IS	74.4	83.4	88.8	:	84.2	90.6
NO	65.0	81.0	90.2	:	:	:
CH	68.7	82.7	88.8	*80.6*	83.8	87.5
HR	40.7	61.7	77.5	:	57.8	70.3
MK	34.3	58.3	72.4	:	40.1	49.6
TR	47.6	61.7	76.1	50.8	47.8	65.6

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_ergaed and edat_lfse_24)

Europe 2020 strategy headline indicator:

In the context of the Europe 2020 strategy, the employment rate for the age group of 20 to 64 year-olds is used as one of the headline indicators. The EU employment rate in 2011 for persons within this age class remained stable at 68.6 % as compared to the previous year, but was still well below the target rate of 75 %.

Figure 4.5: Employment rates of persons aged 20-64 in 2011, and target for 2020 (1)
(%)



(1) In the cases when the national target has been set within a range between two possible values, the lower level has been taken. Detailed information on Europe 2020 targets can be found in Annex 1. The United Kingdom did not set a specific 2020 target for employment.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a)

Table 4.4: Employment by economic activity, and self-employment (persons aged 15-64), 2011
(% of total employment)

	Persons in employment by economic activity (1)			Self-employment rate (2)
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
EU-27	4.6	25.4	70.0	14.4
EA-17	3.2	25.3	71.5	14.4
BE	1.2	*23.3*	75.5	12.8
BG	6.6	31.6	*61.8*	10.9
CZ	3.0	38.7	*58.4*	17.2
DK	2.2	*20.0*	*77.7*	8.4
DE	1.5	28.5	70.0	10.5
EE	4.2	33.2	62.6	8.0
IE	3.8	19.1	77.1	14.7
EL	11.8	18.0	*70.3*	30.4
ES	4.2	21.9	*73.9*	15.5
FR	2.9	22.3	74.8	10.9
IT	3.5	28.6	67.8	22.5
CY	2.9	*21.1*	*76.0*	14.7
LV	8.7	*23.1*	68.2	10.1
LT	8.5	24.6	66.9	9.1
LU	1.2	13.2	85.6	7.7
HU	4.8	30.9	64.3	11.4
MT	1.1	24.6	*74.3*	13.0
NL	2.7	17.2	80.1	13.7
AT	4.8	26.3	69.0	11.3
PL	12.2	30.9	56.9	18.5
PT	6.4	28.7	65.0	16.5
RO	25.5	30.0	44.4	17.9
SI	7.0	32.3	*60.7*	11.9
SK	3.1	37.5	59.4	15.8
FI	4.0	23.1	72.9	12.2
SE	1.8	20.1	*78.1*	9.4
UK	1.1	19.3	79.6	13.1
IS	5.3	18.5	76.2	11.8
NO	2.2	20.4	77.3	6.5
CH	3.2	22.3	74.4	12.2
HR	12.9	28.4	*58.7*	17.6
MK	18.1	30.3	*51.7*	18.4
TR	22.8	27.1	50.1	23.3

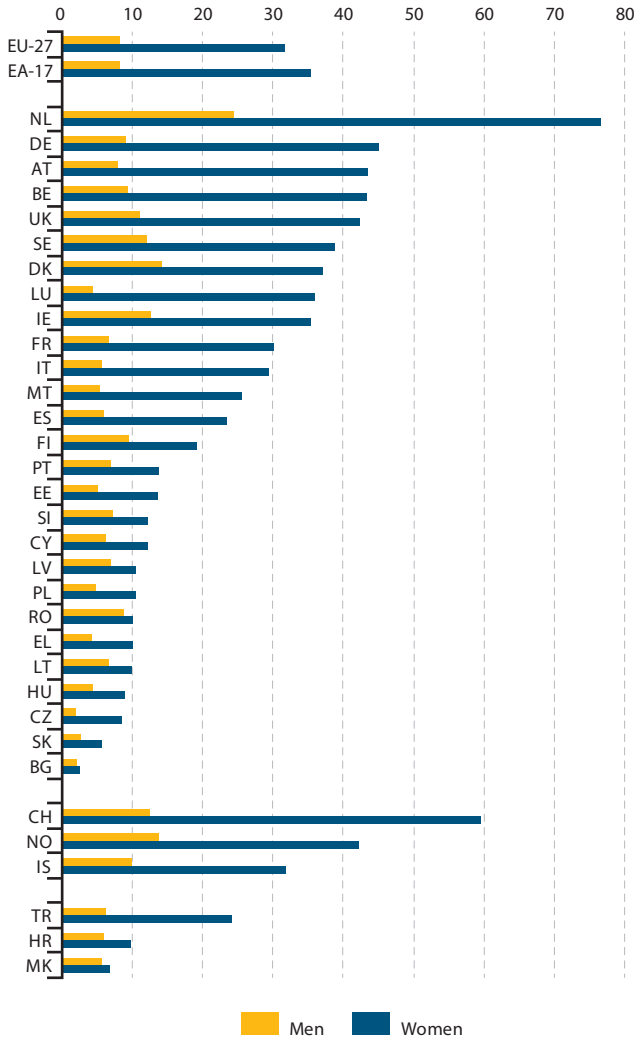
(1) Economic activity refers to NACE Rev. 2: Agriculture – section A, industry – sections B to F, services – sections G to U.
(2) Proportion of persons in employment who are self-employed.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_esgaed, lfsi_emp_a and lfsa_egan2)

Table 4.5: Employees and length of contract of employees (persons aged 15-64), 2011
(%)

	Proportion of employees (% of total employment)			Proportion of employees with a contract of limited duration (% of total employees)			
	Total	Sex		Total	Age groups		
		Men	Women		15-24	25-54	55-64
EU-27	84.2	80.8	88.2	14.1	42.4	11.6	6.8
EA-17	84.7	81.2	89.0	15.8	51.8	12.8	6.4
BE	86.2	83.1	89.8	8.9	34.3	6.9	4.0
BG	88.8	87.7	89.9	4.0	7.6	3.7	4.4
CZ	82.3	78.5	87.4	8.0	22.3	6.6	8.3
DK	91.4	88.3	94.9	8.9	22.1	6.9	3.6
DE	89.1	86.6	92.0	14.8	56.0	10.0	4.4
EE	91.8	88.4	95.1	4.5	13.8	3.3	4.1
IE	84.7	77.5	92.9	10.2	33.8	7.5	6.6
EL	64.4	61.2	69.2	11.6	30.1	11.0	6.7
ES	83.7	80.4	87.9	25.4	61.4	24.6	10.4
FR	88.6	85.2	92.4	15.2	55.1	11.4	8.3
IT	76.0	71.6	82.3	13.4	49.9	11.8	6.0
CY	84.0	79.2	89.0	14.2	17.0	15.0	6.3
LV	88.9	86.5	91.1	6.7	11.2	6.2	6.6
LT	89.5	87.7	91.3	2.8	*8.7*	2.4	:
LU	91.8	90.9	92.9	7.1	34.5	5.7	3.2
HU	88.2	85.3	91.7	8.9	22.9	8.3	6.1
MT	87.0	83.3	93.8	6.5	17.8	4.3	*3.5*
NL	85.7	82.8	88.9	18.2	47.7	13.3	6.5
AT	87.3	85.3	89.6	9.6	37.2	5.0	2.7
PL	78.0	75.5	81.0	26.9	65.6	23.8	19.1
PT	82.9	79.9	86.3	22.2	57.2	20.3	11.0
RO	70.2	69.6	71.0	1.5	5.8	1.3	:
SI	84.8	81.9	88.2	18.0	74.5	13.4	11.0
SK	84.1	79.2	90.3	6.5	18.6	5.6	5.5
FI	87.5	83.4	91.7	15.5	43.4	13.1	6.7
SE	89.9	86.5	93.7	16.5	56.8	12.0	6.5
UK	86.4	82.4	91.1	6.0	13.5	4.7	5.1
IS	87.6	84.2	91.2	12.4	32.9	8.5	6.0
NO	93.4	90.9	96.1	8.0	24.3	6.2	2.0
CH	86.0	84.6	87.8	12.9	51.5	6.2	3.9
HR	79.8	78.8	81.1	12.7	43.4	11.3	*3.7*
MK	72.4	69.8	76.4	14.8	34.9	14.6	6.5
TR	63.2	67.4	53.0	12.2	18.3	10.5	19.0

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_emp_a, lfsa_eegaed, lfsa_etpga and lfsa_etpgan)

Figure 4.6: Persons employed part-time by sex (persons aged 15-64), 2011
(% of total employment)



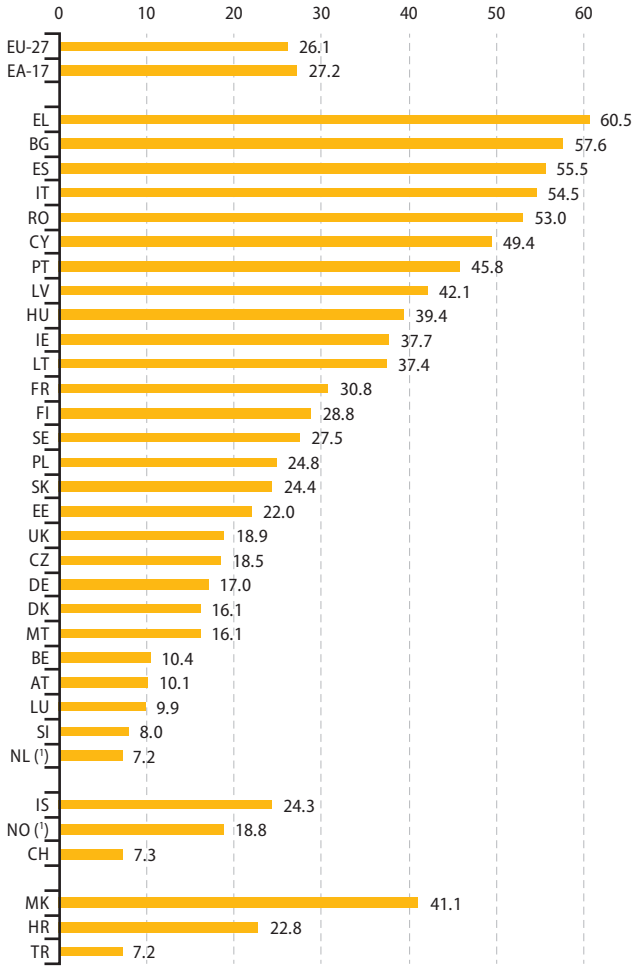
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_eppgan)

Table 4.6: Working time of employed persons (persons aged 15 and older), 2011

	Full-time employment			Part-time employment		
	Average number of hours usually worked in main job per week			Average number of hours usually worked in main job per week		
	Total	By sex		Total	By sex	
		Men	Women		Men	Women
EU-27	41.6	42.6	40.0	19.9	19.1	20.2
EA-17	41.5	42.4	39.8	19.9	18.9	20.2
BE	41.4	42.3	39.7	23.7	23.6	23.7
BG	41.3	41.5	41.0	20.6	21.2	20.1
CZ	42.2	43.2	40.8	21.4	20.9	21.6
DK	38.9	39.7	37.7	18.6	14.7	20.4
DE	41.9	42.6	40.5	18.1	16.5	18.5
EE	40.8	41.2	40.3	20.8	19.8	21.1
IE	39.6	41.6	36.9	18.9	19.8	18.6
EL	43.7	45.1	41.6	20.2	20.7	19.8
ES	41.6	42.5	40.2	18.9	18.6	19.0
FR	41.2	42.3	39.5	23.1	21.9	23.4
IT	40.4	41.7	37.9	21.6	21.5	21.6
CY	42.0	43.2	40.7	19.8	20.1	19.6
LV	40.6	41.0	40.1	21.4	21.9	21.1
LT	39.6	40.0	39.3	21.4	21.4	21.5
LU	40.5	41.1	39.3	21.6	20.6	21.8
HU	40.6	41.0	40.2	23.3	23.2	23.4
MT	41.4	42.4	39.3	21.1	20.6	21.3
NL	40.9	41.3	39.5	19.8	19.2	20.0
AT	43.6	44.4	42.1	20.3	18.2	20.8
PL	42.1	43.6	40.3	22.0	22.2	21.9
PT	42.4	43.4	41.1	16.6	16.8	16.4
RO	40.8	41.2	40.3	23.5	24.9	22.4
SI	41.8	42.3	41.1	19.6	19.0	20.0
SK	41.5	42.3	40.6	19.2	18.5	19.6
FI	40.2	41.6	38.7	19.9	18.9	20.5
SE	40.8	41.2	40.2	23.9	20.7	25.2
UK	42.8	44.2	40.2	18.8	18.2	19.0
IS	44.5	46.9	41.2	20.3	16.9	21.5
NO	39.0	39.5	38.2	19.5	17.4	20.3
CH	43.2	43.5	42.4	20.8	22.4	20.4
HR	41.7	42.1	41.1	21.4	22.6	20.5
MK	44.2	44.5	43.7	22.0	22.0	22.0
TR	52.9	54.2	48.9	19.1	19.6	18.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_ewhun2)

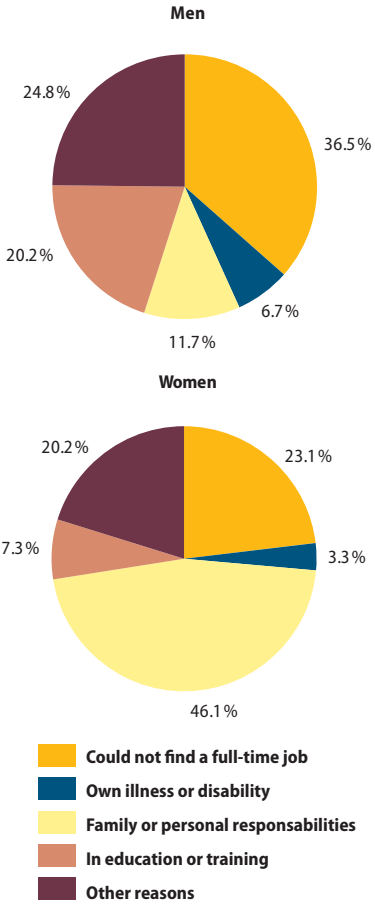
Figure 4.7: Persons working involuntarily in part-time occupations (persons aged 15-64), 2011
(% of part-time employment)



(1) Data with lower reliability

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_eppgai)

Figure 4.8: Main reasons for working part-time, by sex (persons aged 15-64), EU-27, 2011 (1)
(% of part-time employment)



(1) The category "family or personal responsibilities" includes the original categories "looking after children or incapacitated adults" and "other family or personal responsibilities".

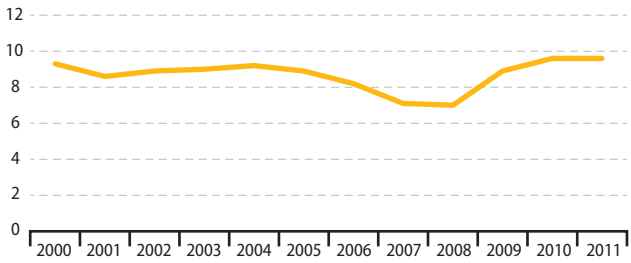
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_epgar)

Unemployment

Following the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition, unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were without work during the reference week, currently available for work, and actively seeking work. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force, which refers to the total number of employed and unemployed people.

According to information provided by the EU's Labour Force Survey (EU LFS), the overall unemployment rate in the EU-27 reached 9.6 % in 2011, which represents a steep rise in the unemployment rate since 2008, when a 7.0 % unemployment rate was recorded. Among the Member States, the lowest unemployment rates in 2011 correspond to Austria (4.2 %), the Netherlands (4.4 %), Luxembourg (4.9 %), and Germany (5.9 %), and the highest rates in Spain (21.7 %) and Greece (17.7 %). Unemployment rates in the EU-27 remain higher among persons who attained a low educational level (i.e. less than lower secondary), and among young persons (age group 15 to 24). The youth unemployment rate looks at a very specific group of the 15 to 24 years old because it leaves out the young adults still in education and neither having a job, nor looking for one. For this reason, youth unemployment ratios (number of unemployed people of a given age to the total population of that age), are calculated as well. In 2011, the youth unemployment ratio was 9.1 % in the EU-27, standing higher among men (10.0 %), than women (8.2 %). Long-term unemployment refers to the number of persons unemployed for 12 months or longer. According to 2011 figures, long-term unemployment represented 42.9 % of total unemployment in the EU-27.

Figure 4.9: Unemployment rate (persons aged 15-74), EU-27, 2000-2011
(%)



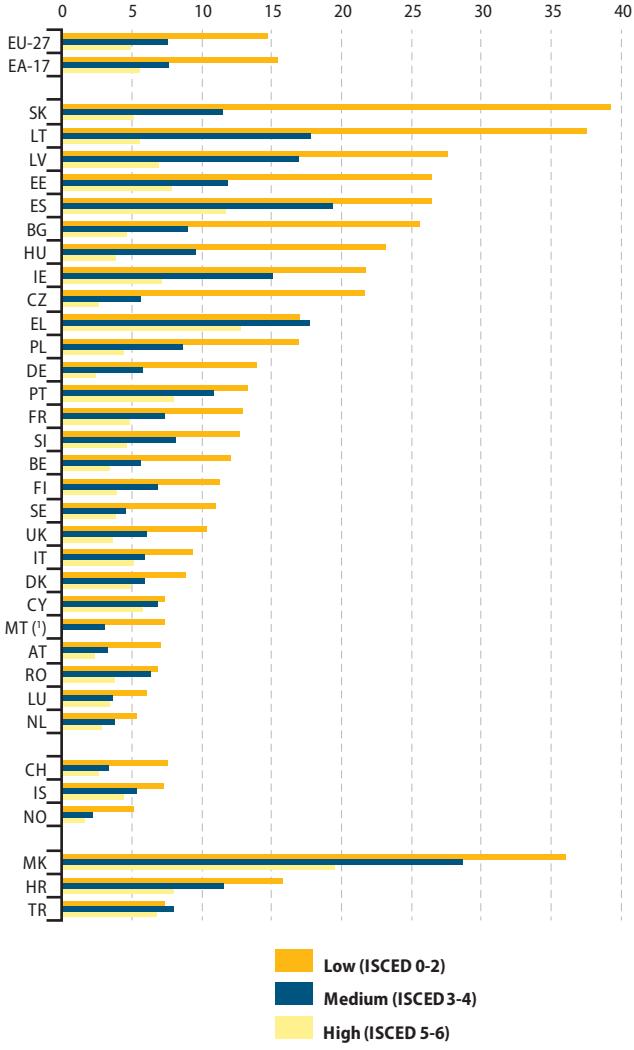
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgan)

Table 4.7: Unemployment and unemployment rates by sex and age (persons aged 15-74), 2011

	Unemployment (1000)	Unemployment rates (%)				
		Total	By sex		By age	
			Men	Women	15-24	25-74
EU-27	23029	9.6	9.5	9.7	21.3	8.3
EA-17	15839	10.1	9.9	10.4	20.7	8.9
BE	347	7.2	7.1	7.2	18.7	6.0
BG	376	11.3	12.3	10.1	25.0	10.1
CZ	354	6.7	5.8	7.9	18.0	5.9
DK	221	7.6	7.7	7.5	14.2	6.3
DE	2501	5.9	6.2	5.6	8.6	5.6
EE	87	12.5	13.1	11.8	22.3	11.3
IE	317	14.7	17.8	10.8	29.1	12.9
EL	877	17.7	15.0	21.4	44.4	15.9
ES	4999	21.7	21.2	22.2	46.4	19.4
FR	2612	9.2	8.8	9.7	22.0	7.8
IT	2108	8.4	7.6	9.6	29.1	7.0
CY	34	7.9	8.1	7.7	22.4	6.4
LV	167	16.2	18.6	13.8	31.0	14.6
LT	226	15.3	17.7	12.9	32.2	13.8
LU	12	4.9	3.8	6.3	16.8	4.1
HU	468	10.9	11.0	10.9	26.1	9.8
MT	12	6.5	6.2	7.1	13.8	5.1
NL	389	4.4	4.5	4.4	7.6	3.8
AT	179	4.2	4.0	4.3	8.3	3.5
PL	1723	9.7	9.0	10.5	25.8	8.0
PT	706	12.9	12.7	13.2	30.1	11.4
RO	730	7.4	7.9	6.8	23.7	5.8
SI	83	8.2	8.2	8.2	15.7	7.5
SK	368	13.5	13.5	13.6	33.2	11.7
FI	209	7.8	8.4	7.1	20.1	6.1
SE	392	7.8	7.8	7.8	22.8	5.5
UK	2534	8.0	8.7	7.3	21.1	5.8
IS	13	7.0	7.8	6.2	14.4	5.5
NO	84	3.2	3.4	3.0	8.7	2.4
CH	184	4.1	3.7	4.5	7.7	3.5
HR	232	13.5	13.8	13.2	36.1	11.2
MK	295	31.4	31.8	30.8	55.3	28.5
TR	2324	8.8	8.3	10.1	16.7	7.2

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_ugan and lfsa_urgan)

Figure 4.10: Unemployment rate by highest level of educational attainment (persons aged 25-64), 2011
(%)



(1) No data available for group with higher level of educational attainment (ISCED 5-6).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgaed)

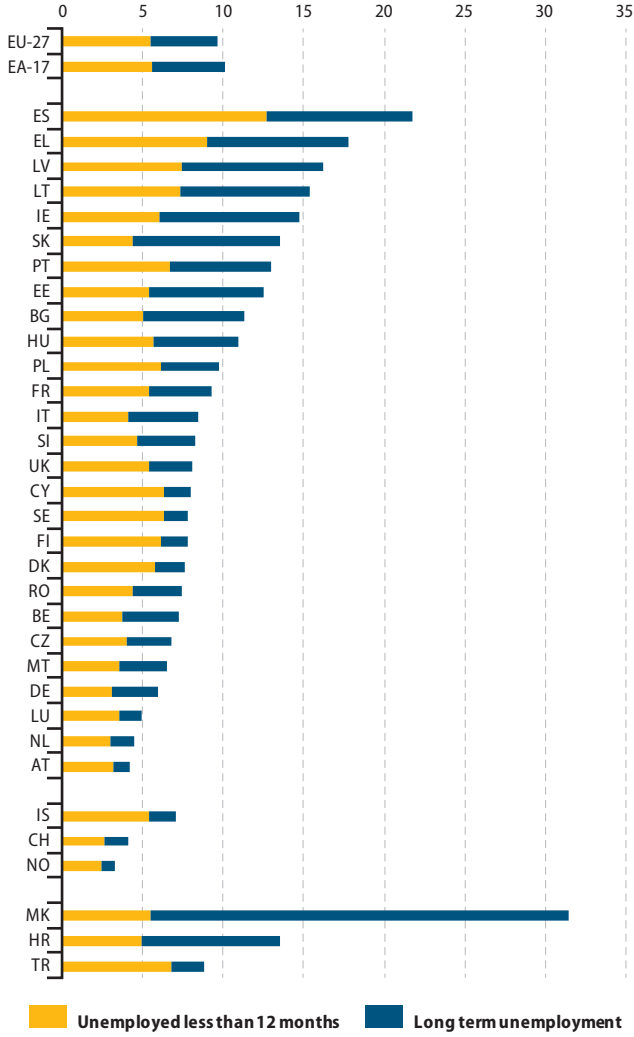
Table 4.8: Youth unemployment (persons aged 15-24), 2011

	Unemployed persons (1000)	Youth unemployment ratio (1) (%)		
		Total	By sex	
			Men	Women
EU-27	5 264	9.1	10.0	8.2
EA-17	3 170	8.7	9.3	8.1
BE	79	6.0	6.4	5.6
BG	64	7.4	8.8	5.9
CZ	68	5.4	6.4	4.3
DK	66	9.6	10.5	8.5
DE	407	4.5	5.1	3.9
EE	16	9.1	10.4	7.7
IE	70	12.1	14.9	9.1
EL	141	13.0	12.2	13.7
ES	889	19.0	20.6	17.4
FR	627	8.4	8.8	8.1
IT	482	8.0	8.6	7.3
CY	9	8.7	9.6	7.9
LV	32	11.6	12.9	10.3
LT	39	9.0	10.9	7.1
LU	3	4.2	3.5	4.9
HU	77	6.4	7.4	5.4
MT	4	7.1	7.8	6.4
NL	106	5.3	5.1	5.5
AT	49	5.0	5.1	4.8
PL	425	8.7	9.1	8.2
PT	134	11.7	11.8	11.5
RO	210	7.4	8.4	6.4
SI	14	5.9	6.3	5.4
SK	76	10.0	12.3	7.7
FI	65	10.1	11.0	9.3
SE	151	12.1	12.4	11.8
UK	963	12.4	14.4	10.3
IS	4	10.6	13.0	8.0
NO	31	4.8	5.2	4.4
CH	48	5.2	5.2	5.2
HR	58	11.3	13.2	9.2
MK	56	17.7	22.2	13.1
TR	742	6.4	8.0	5.0

(1) While the unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed in the labour force, the unemployment ratio relates the number of unemployed of a given age to the total population of that age.

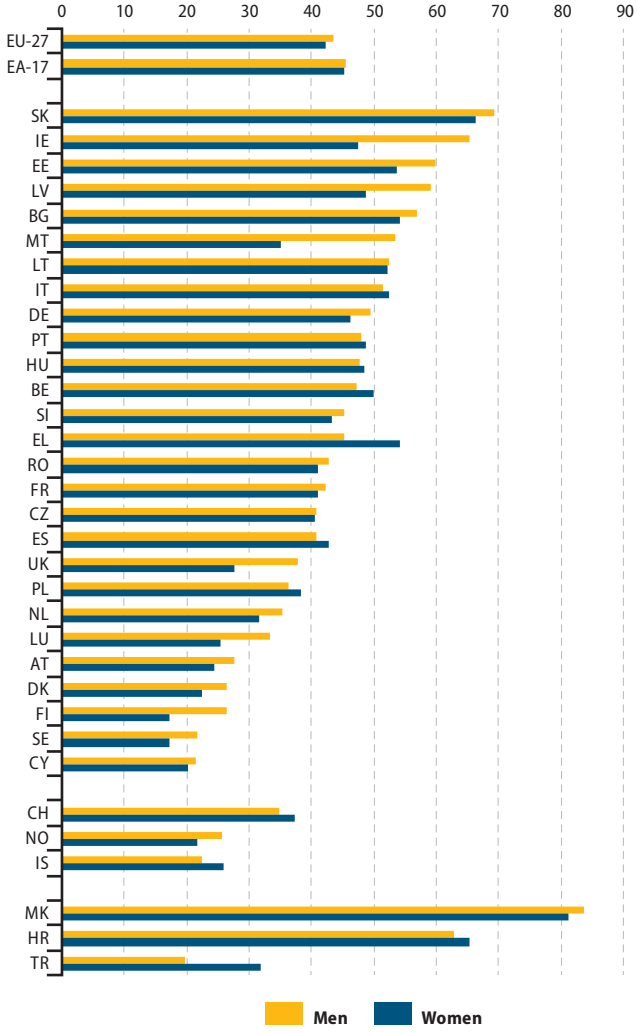
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsa_ugan and lfsi_act_a)

Figure 4.11: Unemployment rate by duration (persons aged 15-74), 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgan and lfsa_upgal)

Figure 4.12: Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) by sex (persons aged 15-74), 2011
(% of total unemployment)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_upgal)

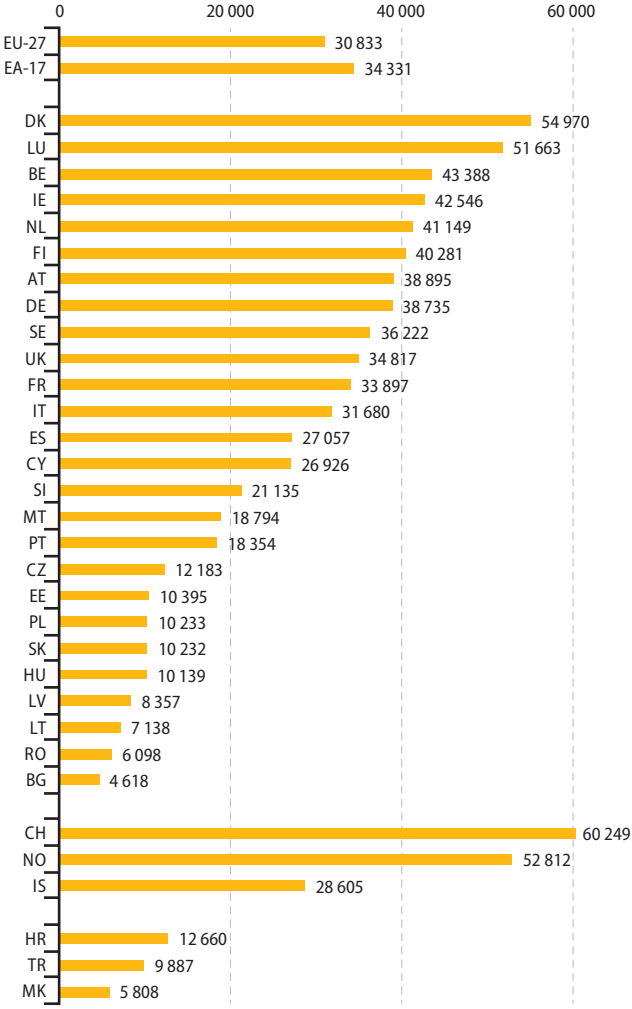
Earnings and minimum wages

The four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) provides detailed information on the relationships between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees (sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational level) and their employer (such as economic activity, size of the enterprise, etc.). Among EU Member States, in 2010 the mean (average) gross annual earnings in enterprises employing ten employees or more were highest in Denmark (EUR 54 970) and Luxembourg (EUR 51 663), followed at some distance by Belgium (EUR 43 388) and Ireland (EUR 42 546). On the other hand, the lowest mean gross annual earnings were registered in Romania (EUR 6 098) and Bulgaria (EUR 4 618).

Low-wage earners are defined as those employees earning two thirds or less of the national median hourly earnings. According to this definition, the proportion of employees considered to be low-wage earners in 2010 was highest Latvia (27.8 %), Lithuania (27.2 %) and Romania (25.6 %), where more than one in four employees would fall under this category. While in Denmark, Belgium, France, Finland or Sweden, low-wage earners represented less than 10 % of the total number of employees.

Despite some progress, differences remain between average earnings of men and women in the EU-27. For the EU-27 as a whole, women were paid, on average, 16.2 % less than men in 2011. The difference in average pay between the sexes was smallest in Slovenia (2.3 %), followed by Poland (4.5 %) and Italy (5.8 %). The biggest gender pay gaps were identified in Estonia (27.3 %), Austria (23.7 %), and Germany (22.2 %). Various effects may contribute to these gender pay gaps, such as: differences in labour force participation rates, differences in the occupations and activities that tend to be male- or female-dominated, differences in the degrees to which men and women work on a part-time basis, as well as the attitudes of personnel departments within private and public bodies towards career development and unpaid/maternity leave.

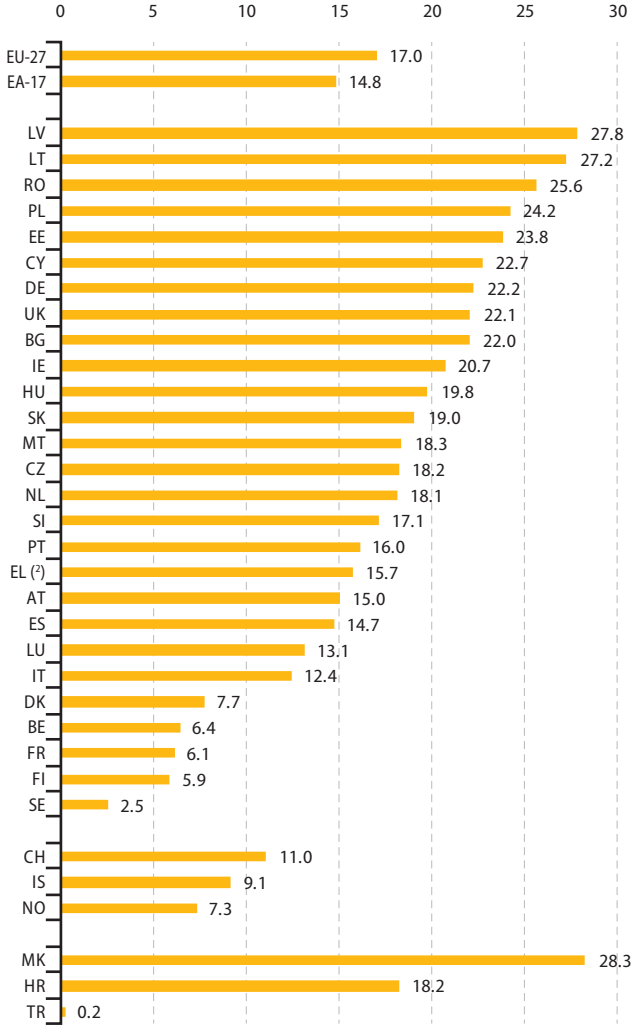
Figure 4.13: Mean gross annual earnings, 2010 (1)
(EUR)



(1) Enterprises with 10 or more employees; NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S, excluding O.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_ses10_26)

Figure 4.14: Low-wage earners, 2010 (1)
(% of employees)



(1) Data refers to all employees (excluding apprentices) working in enterprises with 10 employees or employees; NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S, excluding O.
(2) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_ses_pub1s)

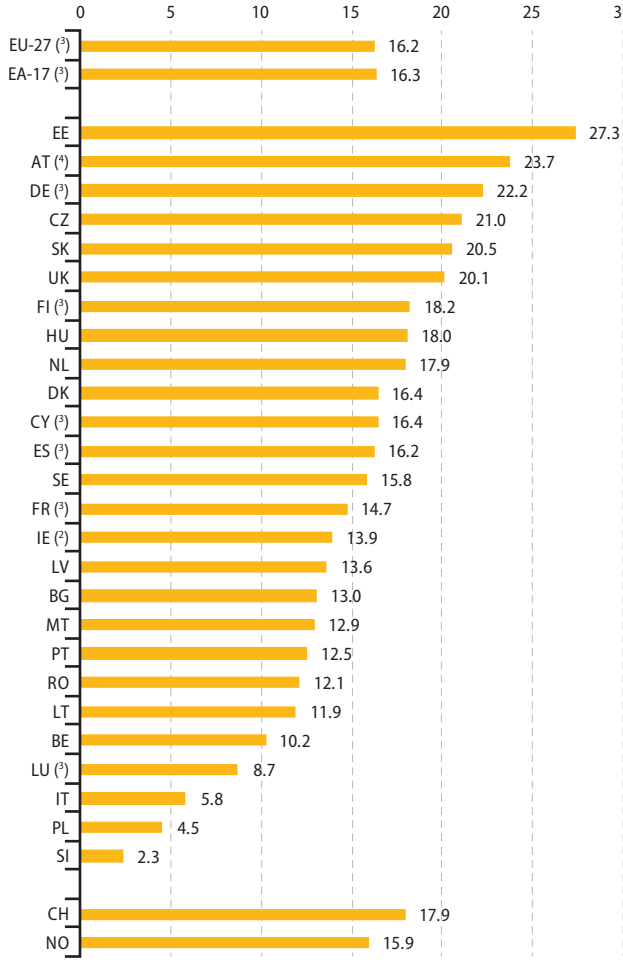
Table 4.9: Median gross hourly earnings of employees by educational attainment, 2010 (1)
(EUR)

	Total	By educational level		
		Low (ISCED 0-2)	Medium (ISCED 3-4)	High (ISCED 5-6)
EU-27	11.9	9.6	11.3	16.3
EA-17	13.2	9.8	13.3	18.6
BE	16.4	14.0	15.1	23.2
BG	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.3
CZ	4.4	3.2	4.3	6.6
DK	25.0	21.0	23.5	28.6
DE	15.4	9.8	15.1	25.0
EE	4.1	2.9	3.5	5.5
IE	18.3	15.0	16.5	22.9
EL (2)	7.7	6.5	6.8	10.1
ES	9.4	7.8	9.1	13.5
FR	13.7	11.4	12.6	17.6
IT	11.9	10.0	12.7	19.5
CY	9.4	8.0	7.6	15.3
LV	2.9	2.1	2.4	4.3
LT	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.8
LU	17.8	13.5	16.9	26.9
HU	3.4	2.5	3.2	5.5
MT	7.5	6.1	7.7	10.9
NL	15.3	11.5	14.9	21.4
AT	13.0	9.8	13.0	19.2
PL	4.0	2.8	3.4	6.9
PT	5.1	4.1	5.3	11.8
RO	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.3
SI	7.2	5.2	6.6	12.3
SK	3.9	2.6	3.7	5.6
FI	16.0	14.1	14.3	19.0
SE	14.9	13.7	14.3	15.9
UK	12.6	9.9	10.5	16.4
IS	10.0	8.4	10.1	11.9
NO	25.0	20.4	24.2	29.2
CH	22.4	16.4	21.1	32.4
HR	4.8	3.5	4.4	7.5
MK	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.3
TR	2.1	1.9	2.2	4.5

(1) Data refers to all employees (excluding apprentices) working in enterprises with 10 employees or employees; NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S, excluding O.
(2) 2006 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_ses_pub2i)

Figure 4.15: Gender pay gap, 2011 (1)
(% difference between mean gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % of male gross earnings, unadjusted form)



(1) Gender pay gap (GPG) in unadjusted form –without correcting for national differences in individual characteristics of employed men and women– refers to enterprises with 10 or more employees; NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S, excluding O.
(2) 2010 data.
(3) Provisional data.
(4) Estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_gr_gpgr2)

Table 4.10: Gender pay gap by working time and by economic control, 2011 (1)
(% difference between mean gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % of male gross earnings, unadjusted form)

	By working time		By economic control	
	Part-time	Full-time	Public sector	Private sector
BE	8.9	3.2	– 2.9	13.8
BG	– 3.5	13.9	19.9	11.1
CZ	:	:	19.5	22.8
DK	2.6	17.3	13.5	18.2
DE	*11.3*	*20.4*	*13.9*	*25.8*
IE (2)	– 16.6	10.7	12.1	21.6
ES	*34.6*	*10.2*	*12.3*	*20.3*
FR (2)	19.1	13.5	13.2	16.4
IT	8.2	– 0.2	3.8	16.7
CY	5.2 (2)	16.3 (2)	*0.3*	*25.0*
LV	3.7	15.4	17.5	13.4
LT	3.6	15.0	12.1	16.0
LU	9.8 (2)	10.8 (2)	:	:
HU	13.3	19.1	20.5	15.3
MT	– 2.3	3.7	– 1.3 (2)	11.9 (2)
NL	4.2	15.5	18.1	18.1
AT (2)	17.6	21.6	19.6	24.6
PL	8.7	4.5	0.1	17.2
PT	31.4	13.0	10.8	23.5
RO	– 7.1 (2)	8.9 (2)	*22.8*	*2.9*
SI	:	:	6.4	9.4
SK	23.4	19.6	16.7	21.0
FI	15.9 (2)	19.8 (2)	*20.9*	*18.3*
SE	6.7	13.2	13.6	13.7
UK	8.8	16.4	20.3	26.0
IS	:	:	:	*19.6* (2)
NO	6.3	13.4	14.8	18.7
CH	13.5	19.5	13.3	21.1

(1) Gender pay gap (GPG) in unadjusted form –without correcting for national differences in individual characteristics of employed men and women– refers to enterprises with 10 or more employees; NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S, excluding O.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_gr_gpgr2wt and earn_gr_gpgr2ct)

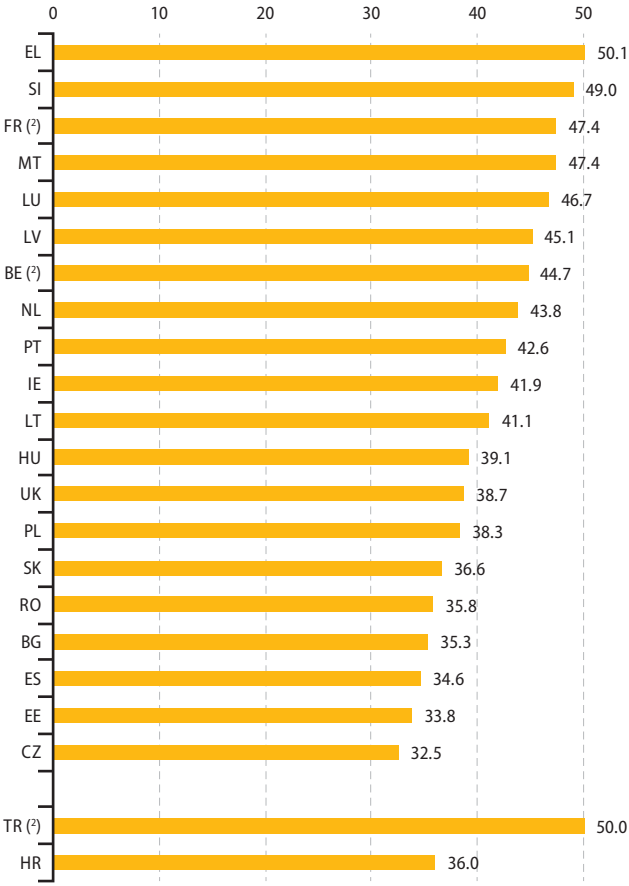
Table 4.11: Monthly minimum wages, as of January 2013 (1)

	National currency	EUR	PPS (2)
BE	1 501.8	1 501.8	1 353.0
BG	310.0	158.5	321.1
CZ	8 000.0	312.0	425.1
DK	–	–	–
DE	–	–	–
EE	320.0	320.0	410.8
IE	1 461.9	1 461.9	1 256.7
EL	683.8	683.8	715.1
ES	752.9	752.9	774.8
FR	1 430.2	1 430.2	1 297.7
IT	–	–	–
CY	–	–	–
LV	200.0	287.1	383.9
LT	1 000.0	289.6	440.4
LU	1 874.2	1 874.2	1 524.2
HU	98 000.0	340.6	545.1
MT	697.4	697.4	895.3
NL	1 469.4	1 469.4	1 358.2
AT	–	–	–
PL	1 600.0	376.6	654.5
PT	565.8	565.8	649.9
RO	700.0	157.3	273.9
SI	783.7	783.7	913.1
SK	337.7	337.7	466.7
FI	–	–	–
SE	–	–	–
UK	1 020.0	1 264.3	1 152.5
HR	2 814.0	374.3	516.2
TR	978.6	428.6	653.2

(1) Bi-annual data
(2) Purchasing power standard (PPS); estimated data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_mw_cur)

Figure 4.16: Minimum wages as proportion of average monthly earnings, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S. For DK, DE, IT, CY, AT, FI and SE not applicable.
(2) Data from 2010

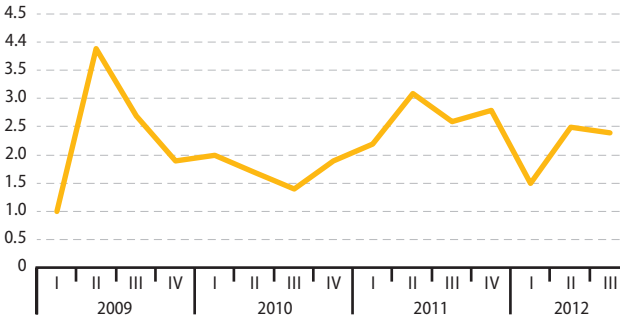
Source: Eurostat (online data code: earn_mw_avgr2)

Labour costs

Labour costs refer to the expenditure incurred by employers in order to employ personnel. The four-yearly Labour Cost Survey (LCS) provides data on the level and structure of labour costs, hours worked and hours paid, which are further broken down by enterprise size category, economic activity and region. The Labour Cost Index (LCI) shows the short-term development of the total hourly costs. It measures the cost pressure arising from the production factor 'labour'. LCI data become available around 75 days after the end of the reference period. In addition, Eurostat provides estimates of the annual labour costs, obtained by combining the four-yearly Labour Cost Survey (LCS) and the quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI).

Average hourly labour costs and the structure of labour costs vary widely across the EU Member States. In 2010, hourly labour costs in the business economy ranged from EUR 38.4 in Denmark and EUR 37.7 in Belgium, to EUR 3.1 in Bulgaria and EUR 4.2 in Romania. Regarding the structure of labour costs, Malta reported the highest proportion of labour costs allocated to wages and salaries (92.1 %), followed by Denmark (87.2 %), while in Sweden, France and Belgium approximately two thirds of total labour costs were attributed to wages and salaries, with one third of the labour costs corresponding to social security contributions and other labour costs paid by the employer. According to information provided by the Labour Cost Index (LCI), hourly labour costs for the business economy in the EU-27 rose by 2.4 % in the year up to the third quarter of 2012, compared with 2.5 % for the second quarter.

Figure 4.17: Labour cost index, EU-27, 2009-2012 (1)
(total nominal hourly labour cost, % change compared to the same quarter of the previous year, working days adjusted)



(1) NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N. Quarterly data
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_r2_q)

Table 4.12: Hourly labour cost and structure of labour costs in the business economy, 2010 (1)

	Hourly labour cost (EUR)	Structure of labour costs (% of total labour costs)	
		Total wages and salaries	Social security and other labour costs paid by employer
BE	37.7	67.3	32.7
BG	3.1	84.2	15.8
CZ	9.7	73.0	27.0
DK	38.4	87.2	12.8
DE	29.1	78.4	21.6
EE (2)	7.3	73.1	26.9
IE	27.8	84.7	15.3
EL (3)	17.7	76.1	23.9
ES	20.3	73.0	27.0
FR	33.2	67.1	32.9
IT	:	:	:
CY (2)	14.4	84.8	15.2
LV	5.7	78.7	21.3
LT	5.5	71.0	29.0
LU	32.5	85.9	14.1
HU	7.2	74.1	25.9
MT (3)	8.3	92.1	7.9
NL (2)	30.4	77.7	22.3
AT (4)	28.2	73.4	26.6
PL	7.5	:	:
PT	12.2	79.8	20.2
RO	4.2	76.7	23.3
SI (4)	14.0	85.7	14.3
SK	8.3	74.5	25.5
FI	29.0	78.4	21.6
SE	36.0	66.8	33.2
UK	19.2	85.5	14.5
CH	41.1	83.8	16.2
HR	8.53 (4)	84.3	15.7

(1) Enterprises with 10 or more employees; NACE rev.2 Sections B to N.
(2) Total enterprises.
(3) Data from 2009; enterprises with 10 or more employees.
(4) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_an_cost_r2 and lc_an_struc_r2)

Job vacancies

Job vacancy statistics provide information on the demand side of the labour market. A job vacancy is defined as a paid post that is newly created, unoccupied, or about to become vacant, a) for which the employer is taking active steps and is prepared to take further steps to find a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise concerned; and b) which the employer intends to fill either immediately or within a specific period of time.

Job vacancy statistics are predominantly presented in terms of the Job Vacancy Rate (JVR), which measures the proportion of total posts that are vacant. The JVR, in part, reflects the unmet demand for labour, as well as potential mismatches between the skills and availability of those who are unemployed and those sought by employers. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are also used as a short-term indicator for analysing the business cycle; movements in job vacancies lead economic activity at peaks and lag at troughs.

In the third quarter of 2012, the job vacancy rate (JVR) for the EU-27 was 1.4%. Compared to the previous quarter the JVR decreased by 0.1 percentage points. Among the Member States, Malta (3.7%), Belgium (2.6%) and Germany (2.3%) reported the highest JVR for the same time period, while Cyprus, Latvia, Poland and Portugal (all 0.4%) had the lowest. The JVR rose in six Member States and fell in 13, when compared with the same quarter of the previous year. Increases were registered for Malta (0.7 p.p.), Belgium (0.5 p.p.), the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland and Lithuania (each 0.1 p.p.) while the JVR fell markedly in Cyprus (0.5 p.p.), followed by Spain and the Netherlands (each 0.3 p.p.).

Table 4.13: Job vacancy statistics, 2011-2012 (1)

	Job vacancy rate (%)				Change compared to the same quarter the previous year (p.p.)			
	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3	2011Q4	2012Q1	2012Q2	2012Q3
EU-27	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	−0.1	0.0	−0.1
EA-17	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.1	−0.1	0.0	−0.1
BE (4)	*1.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*0.0*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.5*
BG	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
CZ	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
DK (3)	*1.0*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*−0.1*	*−0.2*	*0.0*	*0.1*
DE	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	−0.1	0.2	−0.2
EE	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	−0.1
IE	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
EL	0.5	1.1	1.6	:	−0.1	−0.6	0.7	:
ES	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	−0.3	−0.3	−0.3	−0.3
FR (2)	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*−0.1*	*−0.1*
IT (2)(3)	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	−0.2	−0.4	−0.2
CY	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	−0.6	−0.8	−0.6	−0.5
LV	0.4	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	0.1	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
LT	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
LU	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	−0.1	0.0	−0.2	0.0
HU	1.0	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.0*	0.0	*−0.2*	*−0.1*	*−0.1*
MT (2)	*2.8*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.7*	*−0.4*	*0.7*	*−0.3*	*0.7*
NL	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*−0.1*	*−0.2*	*−0.3*	*−0.3*
AT	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	−0.4	−0.3	−0.1	0.0
PL	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	−0.1	−0.2	−0.1	−0.1
PT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
RO	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	−0.1	−0.1	−0.1
SI	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	−0.1	−0.1
SK	0.8	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	0.0	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
FI	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	−0.1
SE	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	−0.1
UK	1.7	1.6	1.7	*1.8*	−0.1	−0.1	0.0	*0.0*
NO	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	−0.3	−0.3
CH	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	−0.1	−0.2	−0.2	−0.1
HR (2)	1.1	*1.8*	*1.8*	*0.6*	0.2	*0.9*	*0.4*	*−0.7*

(1) Data refer to the whole population of enterprises and cover NACE Rev. 2 sections B to S.
(2) Job vacancy rate for enterprises with 10 or more employees.
(3) NACE Rev. 2 sections B to N.
(4) Break in series (2012Q1 to 2012Q3).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: jvs_q_nace2)

Of particular interest is the relationship between vacancies and unemployment. The Beveridge curve reflects the negative relationship between vacancies and unemployment. Fluctuations in aggregate demand generate movements along the curve. During contractions there are few vacancies and high unemployment, while during expansions there are more vacancies and the unemployment rate is low. Structural changes in the economy can generate shifts in the Beveridge curve. Concurrent increases in the vacancy and unemployment rates can be identified at times of uneven growth across regions or industries when the matching efficiency between labour supply and demand decreases. Concurrent decreases can be observed when the matching efficiency of the labour market improves; this could be, for example, due to a better flow of information on job vacancies thanks to the internet. The empirical analysis of the curve can be challenging as both movements along the curve and shifts might be taking place at the same time with different intensities.

Job vacancy trends vary considerably across national labour markets, therefore Beveridge curves are often made country by country. The analysis of aggregated data for the EU-27 provides a general overview of the situation in the region. From the 1st quarter of 2009 to the 3rd quarter of 2010 there is a movement along the curve toward higher unemployment and lower vacancies. Then there is a shift in the curve, which coincides with an increase in the number of vacancies in Germany, until the 3rd quarter of 2011. And, for the remainder of the period, there is again a movement along the curve. Due to the heterogeneity of the situation among countries, however, a meaningful interpretation would require examining each case individually.

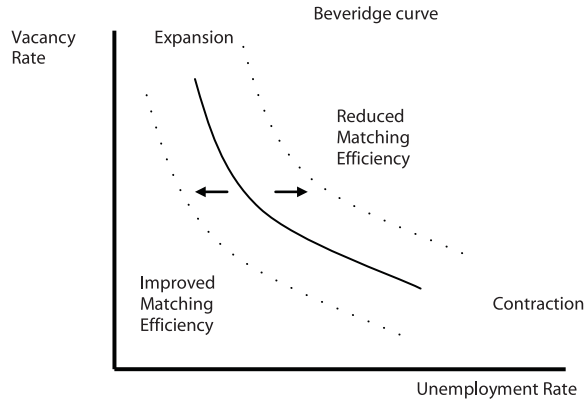


Figure 4.18: Beveridge curve, EU-27, 2009–2012 (1)

(1) NACE rev. 2 Sections B to S. 4-quarter moving averages (2009Q1 to 2012Q3); the use of moving averages allows to remove seasonality.

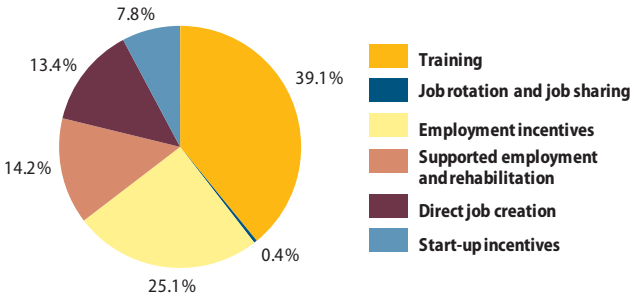
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: jvs_q_nace2 and une_rt_q)

Labour market policy

Labour Market Policy (LMP) statistics provide information on publicly funded interventions to support and assist the unemployed and other groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market, such as: the unemployed, persons who are employed but at risk of involuntary job loss and inactive persons who would like to enter the labour market. LMP interventions are classified by type of action into three broad types: LMP services, which refer to labour market interventions where the main activity of participants is job-search related and where participation does not usually result in a change in labour market status; LMP measures refer to interventions where the main activity of participants is not job-search related and where participation usually results in a change in labour market status (six different types of LMP measures are further differentiated); and finally, LMP supports, which cover financial assistance that aims to compensate individuals for loss of wage or salary and to support them during job-searches (i.e. mostly unemployment benefits) or that facilitates early retirement. LMP supports represent the vast majority of the expenditure on LMP interventions across the EU-27.

In 2010, the estimated expenditure in the EU-27 on LMP interventions represented close to 2.2 % of its gross domestic product (GDP). The highest relative expenditure in 2010 was reported in Ireland and Spain (both close to 4 % of GDP), followed by Belgium and Denmark, the only other EU Member States to spend more than 3 % of their GDP on such interventions. At the other end of the scale, nine Member States spent less than 1 % of GDP on these interventions: Greece (in 2009), Slovakia, Cyprus, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom (in 2009), Romania, Bulgaria and Malta.

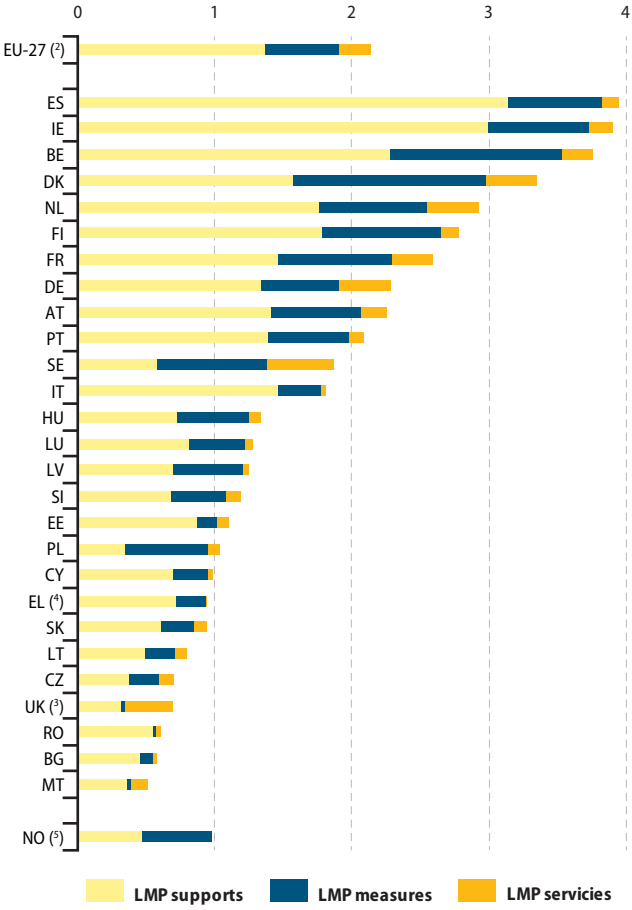
Figure 4.19: Public expenditure on LMP measures, EU-27, 2010 (1)
(% of total expenditure on LMP measures)



(1) Expenditure for EU-27 is based on 2010 data for all EU Member States except Greece and the United Kingdom for which 2009 data is used.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00077)

Figure 4.20: Public expenditure on LMP interventions, 2010 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Data for DE, EE, EL, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, SE, UK and EU-27, contain estimates.
(2) Including 2009 data for the United Kingdom (services and measures) and Greece (all types of interventions).
(3) 2009 data for expenditure of LMP services and LMP measures.
(4) 2009 data.
(5) Data for LMP services not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lmp_expsumm)

5 Income and living conditions

The demand for statistics on living conditions received a new impetus following the introduction of the social chapter of the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) which became the driving force for social statistics in the European Union (EU). This was reinforced by successive European Councils that have kept the social dimension high on the political agenda.

The European Union strategy – *Europe 2020 strategy* – for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth put forward by the European Commission provides a growth strategy for the coming decade. A European platform against poverty is one of the seven flagship initiatives of this strategy. Additionally one of the key objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy for the whole European Union is to reduce poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020.

Eurostat data presented in this chapter aim to show a comprehensive picture of the social situation in the EU, covering indicators related to income, poverty and social exclusion, material deprivation and housing. The main source for these statistics is the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Poverty and social exclusion

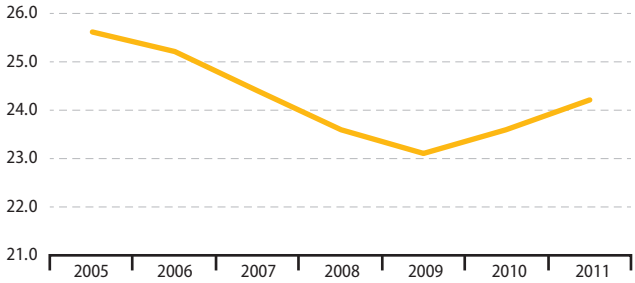
Social inclusion has long been a key part of the European Union's policies. The overriding goal of EU policy in this area is to reduce substantially the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, thereby creating a more inclusive society. The overall risk of facing poverty or social exclusion is made up of three types of risk: being at risk of poverty; facing severe material deprivation; and/or living in a household with very low work intensity. People are considered to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion if they face at least one of these risks.

In 2011, there were 119.6 million people in the EU-27, equivalent to 24.2 % of the entire population, who lived in households facing poverty or social exclusion. Although the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion declined during the period from 2005 to 2009, this trend was reversed in 2010 and 2011, as the proportion rose by 1.1 percentage points (equivalent to 5.8 million people) when comparing 2011 with 2009. This proportion for the EU-27 masks considerable variations between EU Member States. In 2011, the proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion varied between 15.3 % in the Czech Republic and 49.1 % in Bulgaria. In absolute terms, there were 17.1 million persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Italy, which was the highest number in the EU-27 and equivalent to 14.3 % of the EU-27 total. Between 16 and 10 million persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion were recorded in Germany, Spain, France, Poland and the United Kingdom.

The analysis of the dimensions of the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion indicator shows that in 2011, 16.9 % of the EU-27 population was assessed to be at risk of poverty, with this share ranging from 9.8 % in the Czech Republic to 22.3 % in Bulgaria. The proportion of people that were severely materially deprived was highest in Bulgaria (43.6 %), and the lowest in Luxembourg and Sweden (1.2 % each), while the EU-27 average accounted 8.8 %. The highest proportion of people below the age of 60 living in households with very low work intensity was observed in Ireland (22.9 % – *2010 data*), the lowest in Cyprus (4.5 %). The EU-27 average was 10.0 %.

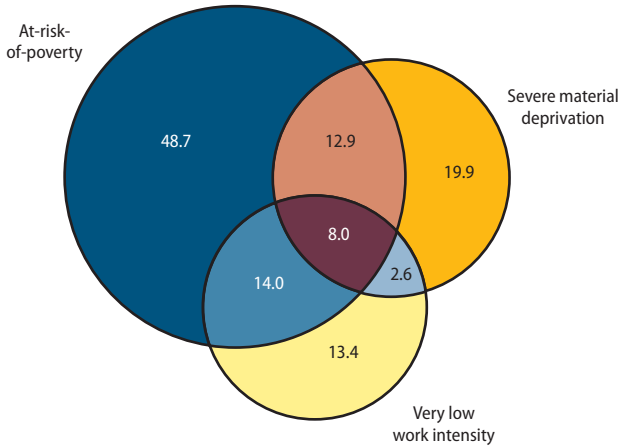
In 2011, 27.0 % of children (aged 0-17) in the EU-27 were at risk of poverty or social exclusion compared to 24.3 % of adults (18-64) and 20.5 % of the elderly (65 or over). Concerning types of households single person households (34.5 %) and those with dependent children (single parents – 49.8 %, two adults with three or more dependent children – 30.8 % and three adults or more with dependent children – 28.4 %) had the highest at risk of poverty or social exclusion rates.

Figure 5.1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-27, 2005-2011([1])
(%)



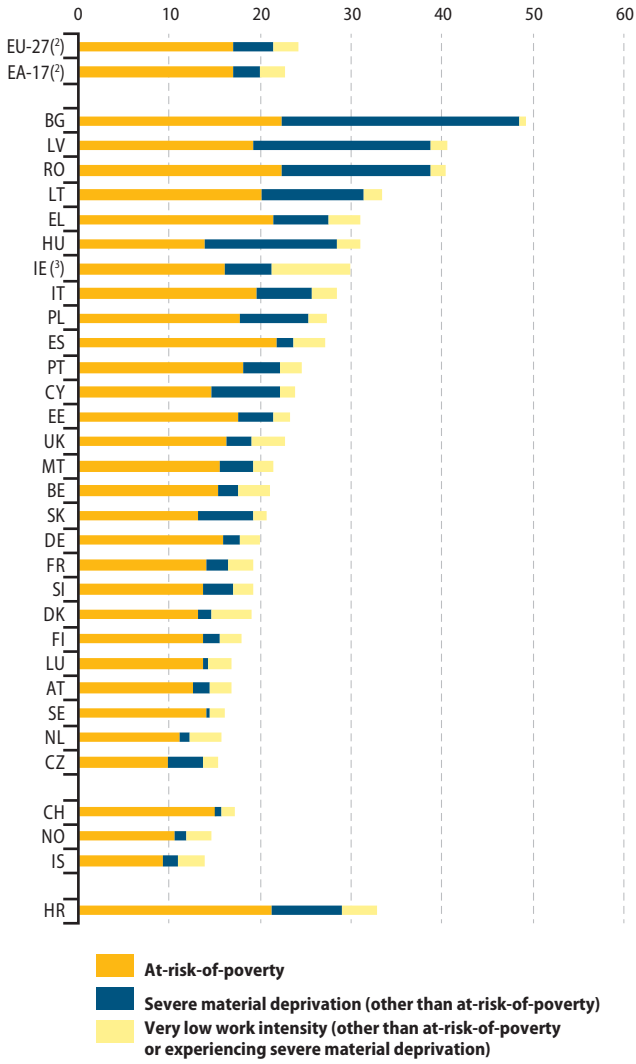
([1]) Data for 2005, 2006 and 2011 – Eurostat estimates
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps01)

Figure 5.2: Number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion analysed by type of risks, EU-27, 2011 ([1])
(million)



([1]) The sum of the data for the seven groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion differs slightly from the total (published elsewhere) due to rounding. Note that people are only counted once even if they are present in more than one sub-indicator.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pees01)

Figure 5.3: Proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) The sum of the data for the three groups at risk of poverty or social exclusion may differ slightly from the total (published elsewhere) due to rounding.
(2) Eurostat estimates.
(3) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_pees01 and ilc_li02)

Table 5.1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by type of risks, 2011
(%)

	Percentage of the total population (%)	Number of persons (1 000)	Risks		
			At risk of poverty rate	Severe material deprivation rate	People living in households with very low work intensity (1)
			(%)		
EU-27	*24.2*	*119566*	*16.9*	*8.8*	*10.0*
EA-17	*22.6*	*73797*	*16.9*	*6.5*	*10.5*
BE	21.0	2271	15.3	5.7	13.7
BG	49.1	3693	22.3	43.6	11.0
CZ	15.3	1598	9.8	6.1	6.6
DK	18.9	1039	13.0	2.6	11.4
DE	19.9	16074	15.8	5.3	11.1
EE	23.1	307	17.5	8.7	9.9
IE (2)	29.9	1335	16.1	7.5	22.9
EL	31.0	3403	21.4	15.2	11.8
ES	27.0	12371	21.8	3.9	12.2
FR	19.3	11840	14.0	5.2	9.3
IT	28.2	17112	19.6	11.2	10.4
CY	23.5	197	14.5	10.7	4.5
LV	40.4	829	19.1	31.4	12.6
LT	33.4	1080	20.0	18.5	12.3
LU	16.8	84	13.6	1.2	5.8
HU	31.0	3051	13.8	23.1	12.1
MT	21.4	88	15.4	6.3	8.3
NL	15.7	2598	11.0	2.5	8.7
AT	16.9	1407	12.6	3.9	8.0
PL	27.2	10196	17.7	13.0	6.9
PT	24.4	2601	18.0	8.3	8.2
RO	40.3	8630	22.2	29.4	6.7
SI	19.3	386	13.6	6.1	7.6
SK	20.6	1112	13.0	10.6	7.6
FI	17.9	949	13.7	3.2	9.8
SE	16.1	1538	14.0	1.2	6.8
UK	22.7	14044	16.2	5.1	11.5
IS	13.7	41	9.2	2.1	6.2
NO	14.6	709	10.5	2.3	7.1
CH	17.2	1308	15.0	1.0	4.7
HR	32.7	1382	21.1	14.8	17.0

(1) Population aged 0 to 59 years.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_peps01, ilc_li02, ilc_mddd11 and ilc_lvhl11)

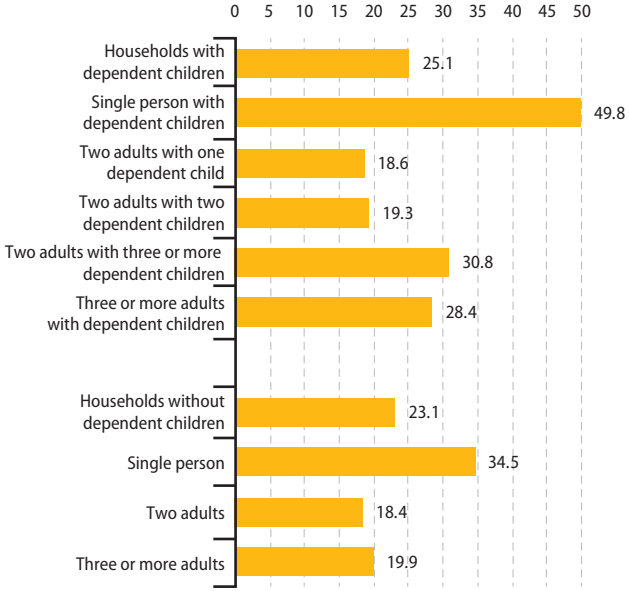
Table 5.2: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age group, 2011
(%)

	0-17	18-64	65 and over
EU-27	*27.0*	*24.3*	*20.5*
EA-17	*24.9*	*23.2*	*18.2*
BE	23.3	20.0	21.6
BG	51.8	45.2	61.1
CZ	20.0	15.1	10.7
DK	16.0	20.5	16.6
DE	19.9	21.3	15.3
EE	24.8	24.2	17.0
IE (1)	37.6	29.7	12.9
EL	30.4	31.6	29.3
ES	30.6	27.2	22.3
FR	23.0	20.1	11.5
IT	32.2	28.4	24.1
CY	21.8	20.8	40.4
LV	44.6	41.3	32.9
LT	33.4	33.6	32.5
LU	21.7	17.6	4.7
HU	39.6	31.7	18.0
MT	25.8	20.1	21.5
NL	18.0	17.0	6.9
AT	19.2	16.2	17.1
PL	29.8	27.0	24.7
PT	28.6	23.2	24.5
RO	49.1	39.0	35.3
SI	17.3	18.7	24.2
SK	26.0	20.6	14.5
FI	16.1	18.0	19.8
SE	15.9	15.4	18.6
UK	26.9	21.4	22.7
IS	16.6	14.3	4.5
NO	13.0	15.9	11.4
CH	18.9	13.9	28.3
HR	32.2	32.5	34.0

(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps01)

Figure 5.4: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by household type, EU-27, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) Eurostat estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps03)

Monetary poverty

This part of the publication analyses recent statistics on monetary poverty and income inequalities in the European Union. On the one hand, inequalities in income distribution may create incentives for people to improve their situation through work, innovation or acquiring new skills. On the other hand, such income inequalities are often viewed as being linked to poverty and social exclusion.

In 2011, 16.9 % of the EU-27 population was assessed to be at risk of poverty. This share conceals considerable variations across the EU Member States. In five countries, namely Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Greece and Lithuania one fifth or more of the population was viewed as being at risk of poverty. The lowest proportions of persons at-risk-of-poverty were observed in the Netherlands (11.0 %) and the Czech Republic (9.8 %). Norway (10.5 %) and Iceland (9.2 %) also reported relatively low shares of their respective populations as being at risk of poverty.

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income. This threshold, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS), varied considerably in 2011 across the EU Member States from PPS 2 134 in Romania and PPS 3 400 in Latvia to a level of PPS 16 001 in Luxembourg and PPS 12 150 in Austria; the poverty threshold was also relatively high in Norway and Switzerland (exceeding PPS 13 000 in both of these countries).

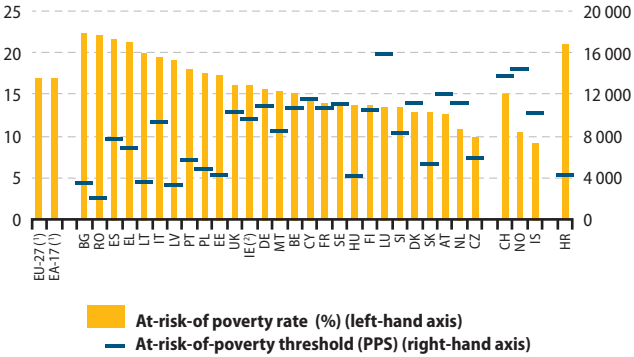
The differences in poverty rates are more notable when the population is classified according to activity status. The unemployed are a particularly vulnerable group: almost half (46.2 %) of unemployed persons in the EU-27 were at risk of poverty in 2011. Those in employment were far less likely to be at risk of poverty – an average of 8.9 % across the whole of the EU-27. The level of education also represents a relevant factor in terms of poverty. In 2011 in EU-27, 24.3 % of persons with low educational attainment were at risk of poverty, compared with 7.3 % of those with high educational attainment. Moreover, 49.2 % of children whose parents' highest level of education was low were at-risk-of-poverty, compared to 7.5 % of those whose parents had high level of education.

Wide inequalities in the distribution of income were observed among the population of the EU-27 in 2011: the 20 % of the population with the highest equivalised disposable income received five times as much income as the 20 % of the population with the lowest

equivalised disposable income. This ratio varied considerably across the Member States, from 3.5 in Slovenia and the Czech Republic, to 6.6 Latvia and 6.8 in Spain.

There is policy interest in the inequalities experienced by many different groups in society. One group of particular interest is that of the elderly, in part reflecting the growing proportion of the EU's population that is aged over 65 years. Pension systems can play an important role in addressing poverty amongst the elderly. In 2011, across the EU-27 as a whole, people aged 65 and above had a median income which was equal to 89 % of the median income for the population under the age of 65.

Figure 5.5: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers and threshold, 2011
(% and PPS)



(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_li01 and ilc_li02)

Table 5.3: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by sex and age groups, 2011
(%)

	Total	By sex		By age groups		
		Male	Female	0-17	18-64	65 and over
EU-27	*16.9*	*16.1*	*17.6*	*20.6*	*16.0*	*15.9*
EA-17	*16.9*	*16.1*	*17.6*	*20.4*	*16.2*	*15.3*
BE	15.3	14.6	16.0	18.7	12.9	20.2
BG	22.3	20.8	23.6	28.9	18.2	30.9
CZ	9.8	8.9	10.6	15.2	9.1	6.6
DK	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.2	13.1	16.0
DE	15.8	14.9	16.8	15.6	16.4	14.2
EE	17.5	17.6	17.4	19.5	18.0	13.1
IE (1)	16.1	15.9	16.2	19.7	15.5	10.6
EL	21.4	20.9	21.9	23.7	20.0	23.6
ES	21.8	21.1	22.4	27.2	20.5	20.8
FR	14.0	13.5	14.5	18.8	13.5	9.7
IT	19.6	18.3	20.8	26.3	18.5	17.0
CY	14.5	12.6	16.3	12.0	11.0	36.9
LV	19.1	20.0	18.4	25.0	20.2	8.9
LT	20.0	19.8	20.1	24.3	20.7	12.1
LU	13.6	12.7	14.5	20.3	13.1	4.7
HU	13.8	14.1	13.6	23.0	13.6	4.5
MT	15.4	15.0	15.8	21.1	13.1	18.1
NL	11.0	10.8	11.1	15.5	10.5	6.5
AT	12.6	11.7	13.5	15.4	11.0	16.0
PL	17.7	17.8	17.6	22.0	17.1	14.7
PT	18.0	17.6	18.4	22.4	16.2	20.0
RO	22.2	21.9	22.5	32.9	21.0	14.1
SI	13.6	12.2	15.0	14.7	11.7	20.9
SK	13.0	12.8	13.1	21.2	12.4	6.3
FI	13.7	13.2	14.2	11.8	12.8	18.9
SE	14.0	12.2	15.7	14.5	12.5	18.2
UK	16.2	14.8	17.6	18.0	14.1	21.8
IS	9.2	9.0	9.5	11.2	9.3	4.3
NO	10.5	9.9	11.1	9.4	10.7	11.1
CH	15.0	13.7	16.3	17.3	11.2	28.1
HR	21.1	20.0	22.1	21.5	19.1	27.3

(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li02)

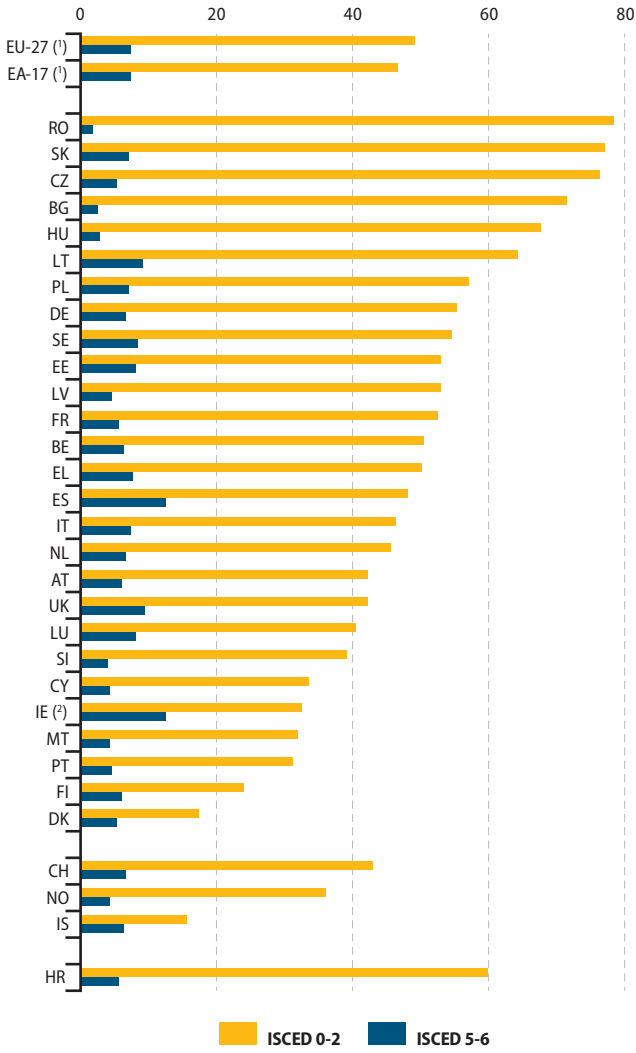
Table 5.4: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by level of educational attainment and most frequent activity status, 2011 (1)
(%)

	By level of educational attainment			By activity status		
	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-6	Employed	Unemployed	Retired
EU-27	*24.3*	*13.9*	*7.3*	*8.9*	*46.2*	*14.1*
EA-17	*23.0*	*13.7*	*7.4*	*8.6*	*46.2*	*12.9*
BE	25.3	11.9	6.8	4.2	37.9	17.3
BG	44.3	13.1	3.6	8.2	52.2	28.3
CZ	18.1	8.1	2.9	4.0	46.4	6.7
DK	17.0	13.1	9.4	6.4	29.1	14.3
DE	25.8	14.7	7.7	7.7	67.8	14.0
EE	26.4	19.4	7.5	7.9	52.1	14.9
IE (2)	19.0	15.1	9.0	7.6	26.8	10.6
EL	29.6	19.7	7.1	11.9	44.0	19.9
ES	26.3	16.9	10.0	12.3	40.4	15.9
FR	17.6	11.9	6.7	7.6	36.7	8.3
IT	23.6	14.0	7.7	10.7	47.7	13.0
CY	29.1	11.1	4.4	7.2	36.1	36.6
LV	26.2	19.2	5.7	9.4	50.1	10.6
LT	27.7	20.8	8.6	10.1	53.1	14.8
LU	17.4	9.9	4.7	9.9	42.3	3.9
HU	22.9	9.8	2.6	6.1	46.6	4.2
MT	17.6	7.7	4.8	6.0	42.8	17.6
NL	11.9	10.5	6.4	5.4	33.5	6.4
AT	22.4	9.6	6.4	5.4	41.0	14.9
PL	28.2	16.7	4.5	11.1	43.6	13.2
PT	19.2	10.5	2.4	10.3	36.0	17.9
RO	34.6	14.4	2.0	18.9	47.7	11.1
SI	27.2	11.7	3.2	6.0	44.6	18.4
SK	21.3	11.2	4.6	6.3	42.6	6.3
FI	21.8	16.0	4.6	3.9	43.5	17.5
SE	24.2	12.9	8.5	6.8	38.4	18.9
UK	26.5	15.0	9.4	7.8	47.2	23.1
IS	8.1	10.2	6.3	6.4	21.8	4.6
NO	17.2	8.8	7.9	5.6	33.0	11.9
CH	28.3	12.4	6.8	7.7	30.1	27.8
HR	38.1	16.5	5.2	6.5	42.5	22.2

(1) For persons aged 18 or over.
(2) 2010 data.

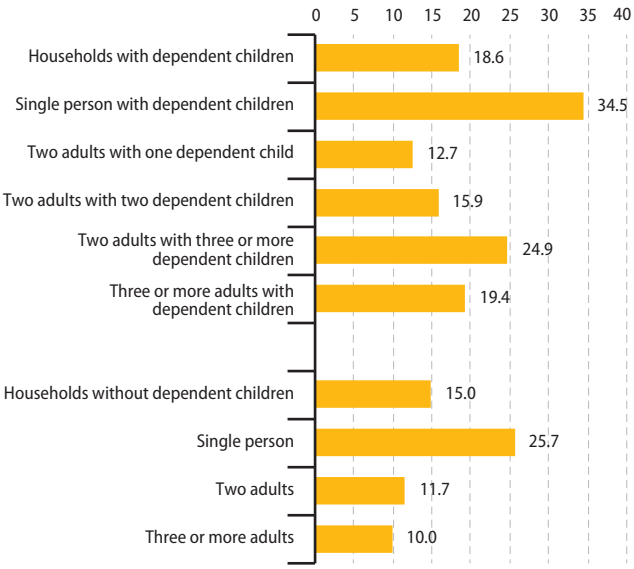
Source: Eurostat (online data codesilc_li07 and ilc_li04)

Figure 5.6: Children at risk of poverty by highest level of education attained by parents living in the same household, 2011
(%)



(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li60)

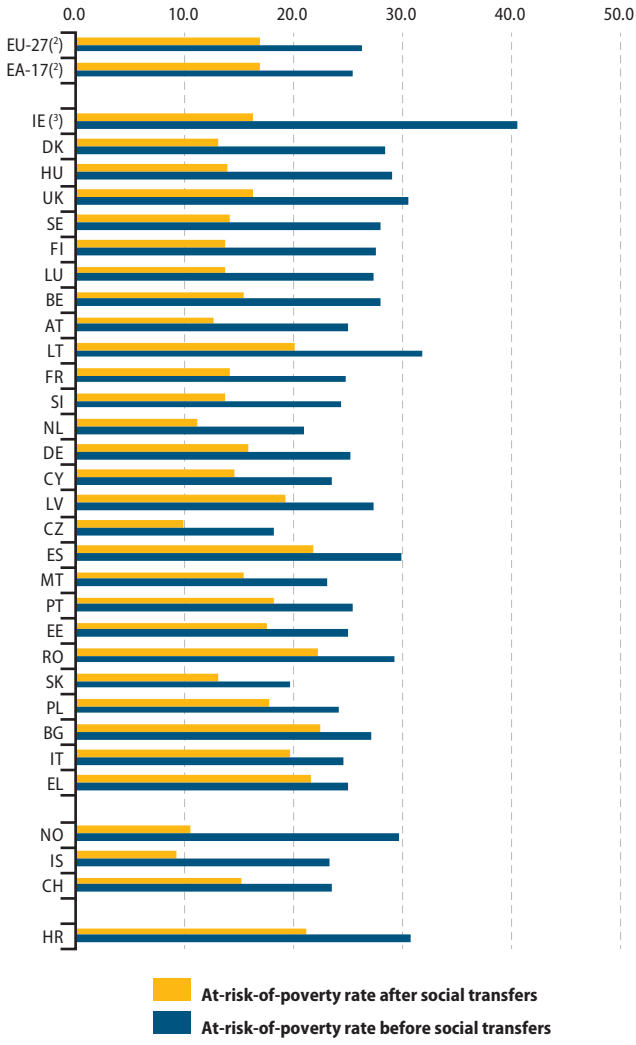
Figure 5.7: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers by household type, EU-27, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) Eurostat estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li03)

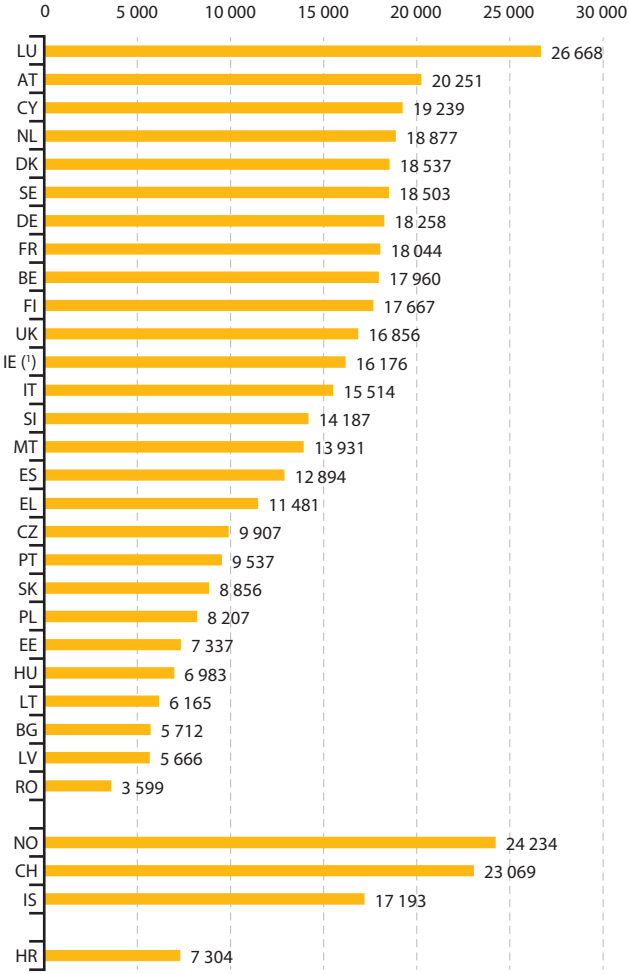
Figure 5.8: At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers, 2011(1)
(%)



(1) Ranked on the difference between before and after social transfers.
(2) Eurostat estimates.
(3) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_li02 and ilc_li10)

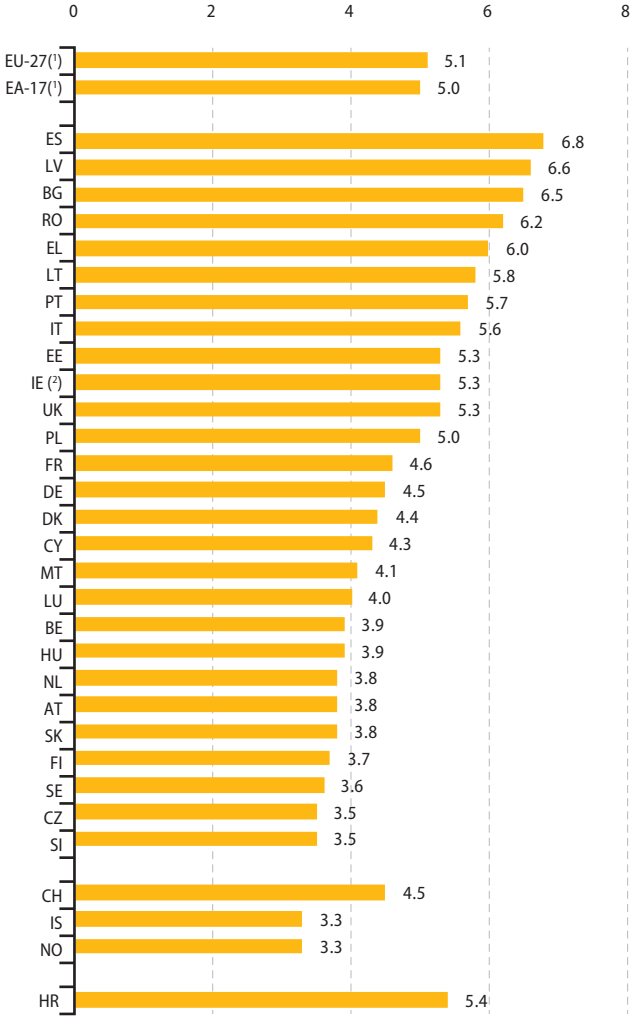
Figure 5.9: Median equivalised disposable net income, 2011 (PPS)



(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_di03)

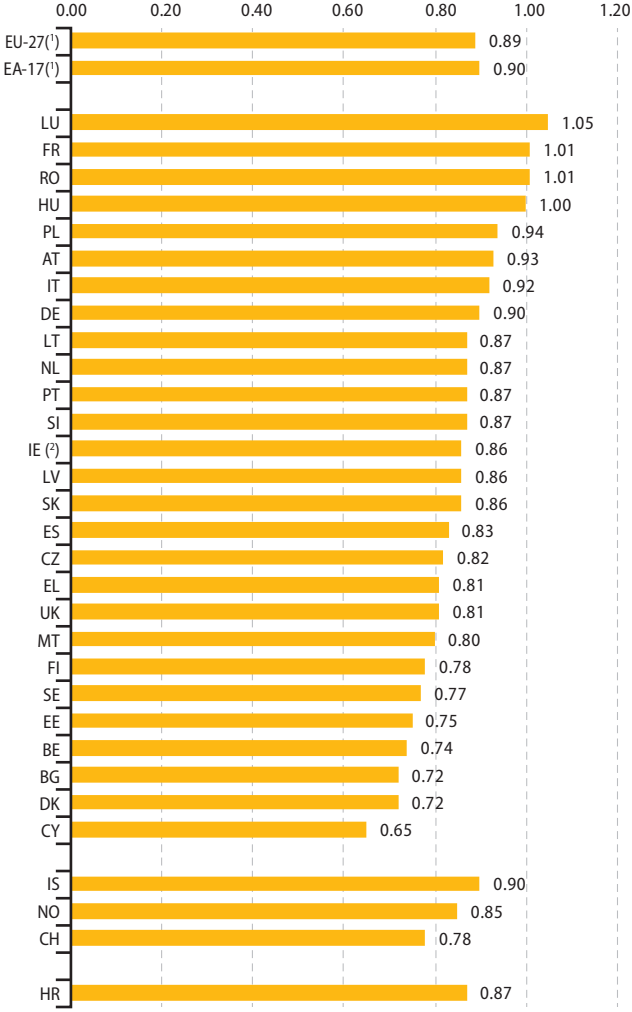
Figure 5.10: Inequality of income distribution, 2011
(S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)



(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_di11)

Figure 5.11: Relative median income ratio, 2011
(ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of people aged above 65 to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65)



(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pnp2)

Material deprivation and low work intensity

Income-related measures of poverty need to be analysed together with non-monetary measures in order to have a better understanding of poverty. This part of the publication describes the non-monetary components of the social inclusion headline indicator "people at risk of poverty or social exclusion" set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy: people who are severely materially deprived and people living in households with very low work intensity.

The definition of severe material deprivation is based on the inability to afford a selection of items that are considered to be necessary or desirable, namely: having arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; not being able to afford one week's annual holiday away from home; not being able to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; not being able to face unexpected financial expenses; not being able to buy a telephone (including mobile phone); not being able to buy a colour television; not being able to buy a washing machine; not being able to buy a car; or not being able to afford heating to keep the house warm. The severe material deprivation rate is defined as the proportion of persons who cannot afford to pay for at least four out of the nine items specified above. Following this definition, 8.8 % of population were severely deprived in the EU-27 in 2011. Only 1.2 % of the population were severely deprived in Luxembourg as well as in Sweden. Switzerland also had a very small percentage (1.0 %) of the population that were classified as being severely materially deprived. On the other hand, in Bulgaria and Latvia, more than 30 % of the population were found to be severely materially deprived, while more than 20 % of the population in Hungary and Romania fell within this category. Moreover, in 2011, children aged 0-17, who lived in households with an enforced lack of certain items at household level, had the highest rate (10.0 %) of severe material deprivation, higher than adults (8.9 %) and elderly people (7.2 %).

The rates of severe deprivation also vary between different household types. Overall at the EU-27 level, the most severely materially-deprived persons lived in single person households with dependent children (18.4 %) followed by single female households (11.9 %) and single male households (11.5 %). Persons living in households consisting of two adults, at least one aged 65 years or over were overall the least affected (5.2 %).

Work intensity is the ratio between the number of months that household members of working age (person aged 18-59 years, who is not dependent child) worked during the income reference year and the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by these household members. People living in households with very low work intensity are defined as people of all ages (from 0-59 years) living in households where the members of working age worked 20 % or less of their total potential during the previous 12 months.

10.0 % of the EU-27 population lived in households with very low work intensity in 2011, with some variation between Member States. Less than 6 % of the target population was living in households with very low work intensity in Luxembourg and Cyprus. In Switzerland, the rate was also relatively low (4.7 %). In contrast, the indicator exceeded 13 % in Belgium. Ireland reported the highest rate (22.9 % – *2010 data*).

In 2011 at EU-27 level, very low work intensity was most common in single person households with dependent children (25.6 %), while households with two adults and one dependent child reported the lowest rates (5.9 %).

Table 5.5: Severe material deprivation rate by age groups, 2011 (%)

	Total	0-17	18-64	65 and over
EU-27	*8.8*	*10.0*	*8.9*	*7.2*
EA-17	*6.5*	*7.4*	6.7	*5.1*
BE	5.7	8.2	5.6	2.6
BG	43.6	45.6	40.3	53.7
CZ	6.1	8.0	5.8	5.4
DK	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.1
DE	5.3	5.4	6.0	3.2
EE	8.7	9.1	9.3	5.8
IE (1)	7.5	10.6	7.1	2.7
EL	15.2	16.4	15.4	13.1
ES	3.9	4.2	4.1	2.6
FR	5.2	7.0	5.2	2.9
IT	11.2	12.2	11.0	10.9
CY	10.7	13.5	10.6	6.0
LV	31.4	33.5	31.4	29.0
LT	18.5	15.9	17.6	24.9
LU	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0
HU	23.1	29.8	23.1	15.5
MT	6.3	7.0	6.5	4.6
NL	2.5	2.9	2.8	0.4
AT	3.9	5.6	3.9	2.0
PL	13.0	13.2	12.5	15.4
PT	8.3	11.3	7.6	7.7
RO	29.4	35.8	27.7	28.6
SI	6.1	5.3	6.2	6.8
SK	10.6	12.4	10.3	9.7
FI	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.1
SE	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.6
UK	5.1	7.1	5.5	1.3
IS	2.1	2.0	2.5	0.2
NO	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.4
CH	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.4
HR	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.5

(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_sip8)

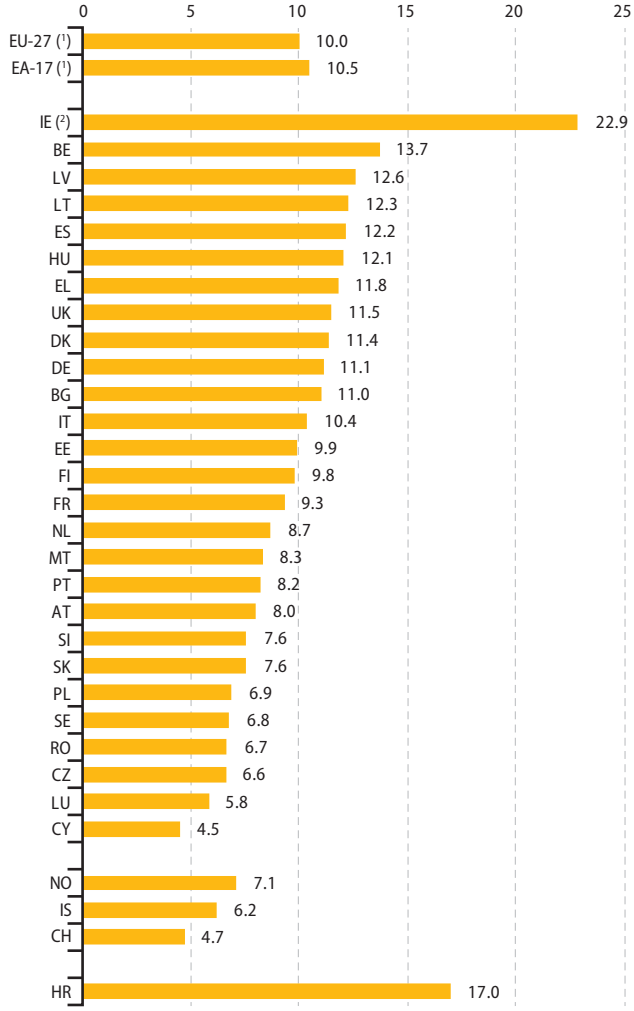
Table 5.6: Severe material deprivation by household type, 2011
(% of specified population)

	Single female	Single male	Single person with dependent children	Two adults with one dependent child	Two adults with three or more dependent children	Two adults at least one aged 65 years or over	Two or more adults without dependent children
EU-27	*11.9*	*11.5*	*18.4*	*7.1*	*11.2*	*5.2*	*6.5*
EA-17	*10.4*	*10.3*	*16.6*	*5.2*	*7.7*	*3.5*	*4.5*
BE	9.0	11.8	18.3	2.3	8.6	1.6	2.4
BG	67.6	55.4	65.7	32.4	78.3	54.6	42.9
CZ	11.2	9.9	18.9	4.0	11.7	3.4	4.8
DK	6.5	3.8	12.1	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.8
DE	11.6	11.9	17.2	3.8	4.7	1.8	2.3
EE	8.5	14.3	20.1	6.0	9.8	4.8	7.9
IE (1)	6.0	14.9	20.7	6.2	10.7	2.9	3.3
EL	23.7	24.8	29.0	16.5	22.7	11.8	12.4
ES	4.8	3.9	8.6	3.7	6.3	2.1	3.6
FR	7.7	8.0	18.5	3.8	7.4	1.3	2.2
IT	14.7	12.9	16.8	9.5	16.6	8.5	9.7
CY	10.8	9.8	30.1	10.5	13.1	6.1	7.9
LV	37.3	40.5	50.2	27.3	46.4	28.7	28.2
LT	29.9	35.5	25.9	12.6	20.6	23.3	17.4
LU	1.4	4.1	6.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.7
HU	28.4	29.7	40.3	21.1	36.4	13.0	17.0
MT	10.5	13.2	23.2	5.9	7.3	3.6	4.9
NL	4.6	4.1	10.5	1.1	1.9	0.2	1.0
AT	7.2	7.5	17.5	1.6	5.6	0.8	1.9
PL	20.5	23.6	27.2	9.5	20.2	14.8	12.9
PT	12.3	16.2	14.8	6.0	24.3	5.6	5.9
RO	37.7	36.9	39.1	24.6	59.8	25.1	23.2
SI	11.9	13.1	16.4	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.3
SK	14.9	21.3	25.6	8.5	14.4	7.5	10.1
FI	6.4	8.6	11.9	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.4
SE	2.2	2.7	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4
UK	5.1	9.2	18.1	5.1	8.7	0.9	2.9
IS	4.2	6.5	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
NO	4.3	4.9	6.1	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.7
CH	1.3	2.0	5.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.2
HR	23.7	28.8	14.4	12.5	12.8	14.1	14.0

(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mddd13)

Figure 5.12: People aged less than 60 living in households with very low work intensity, 2011
(%)



(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvhl11)

Table 5.7: Population living in households with very low work intensity by household type (persons aged less than 60), 2011
(% of specified population)

	Single person	Single person with dependent children	Two adults with one dependent child	Two adults with three or more dependent children	Two or more adults without dependent children
EU-27	*21.9*	*25.6*	*5.9*	*8.5*	*11.5*
EA-17	*21.1*	*22.6*	*6.3*	*7.8*	*12.4*
BE	30.1	33.2	9.2	8.4	12.5
BG	25.8	19.3	5.2	30.0	8.6
CZ	16.2	24.7	3.1	7.9	7.5
DK	25.7	27.6	6.2	2.9	9.3
DE	23.6	25.4	5.7	9.8	8.8
EE	19.9	12.3	6.3	9.3	12.3
IE (1)	43.3	48.2	14.8	23.7	19.1
EL	15.8	34.5	8.4	2.1	18.8
ES	19.3	23.0	8.9	10.5	17.7
FR	17.9	19.9	4.7	8.0	11.5
IT	15.0	18.7	7.1	8.0	14.9
CY	12.1	9.9	4.2	3.1	7.9
LV	27.9	21.7	7.2	10.3	14.7
LT	33.9	23.5	6.2	17.7	14.2
LU	15.9	15.7	4.6	1.7	10.3
HU	24.4	20.7	8.0	15.5	12.4
MT	35.9	53.9	8.1	5.9	7.7
NL	25.7	28.6	4.4	1.2	6.9
AT	20.4	18.1	2.9	8.7	9.0
PL	29.4	21.2	3.2	3.6	11.3
PT	17.7	13.4	4.5	8.3	12.2
RO	25.0	14.2	3.8	6.3	10.5
SI	27.2	18.3	3.6	5.5	11.9
SK	29.9	16.3	5.1	5.9	8.9
FI	24.6	20.7	5.6	6.3	8.6
SE	17.6	16.6	3.7	4.3	5.7
UK	23.5	42.4	7.0	13.1	9.0
IS	15.1	23.0	3.2	2.8	4.1
NO	18.7	13.3	2.1	4.5	6.9
CH	10.0	14.5	3.3	4.0	4.3
HR	49.5	37.1	10.1	14.9	23.3

(1) 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvhl13)

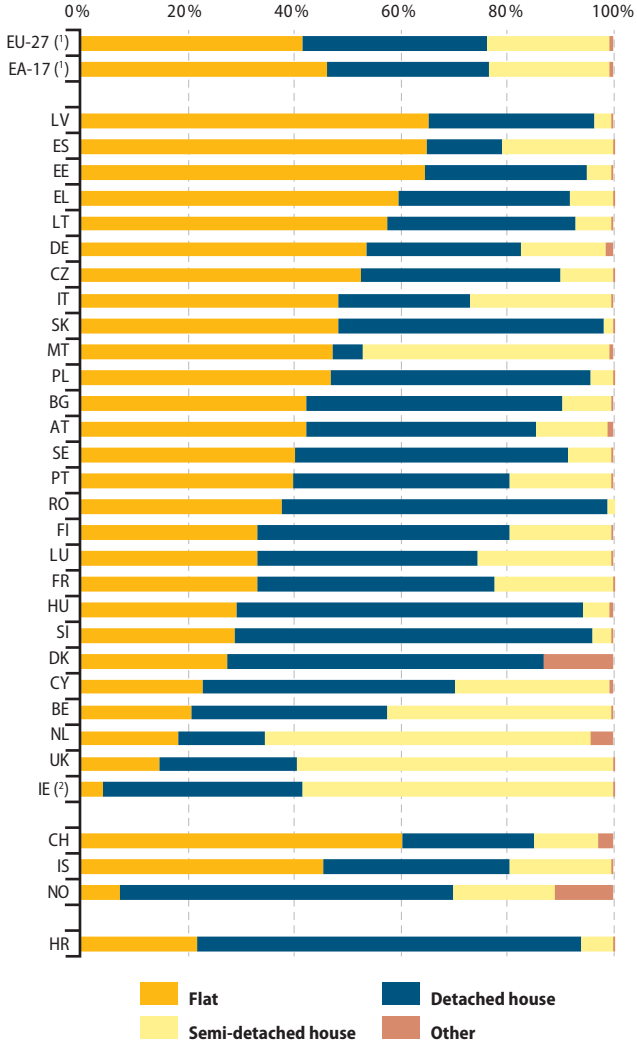
Housing conditions

In 2011, 41.5 % of the EU-27 population lived in flats, 34.4 % in detached houses and 23.3 % in semi-detached houses. Latvia had the largest share of persons living in flats (65.3 %), followed by Spain (64.9 %) and Estonia (64.5 %). The share of people living in detached houses was highest in Slovenia (66.8 %), Hungary (64.7 %) and Romania (60.8 %); Croatia and Norway also reported high shares (71.7 % and 62.3 % respectively) of persons living in detached houses. The highest propensity to live in semi-detached houses was reported in the Netherlands (61.2 %), the United Kingdom (59.3 %) and Ireland (58.3 % – *2010 data*).

In 2011, 11.5 % of the EU-27 population lived in households that spent more than 40 % of their disposable income on housing. In Greece, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany the housing cost overburden rate exceeded 15 %, while the lowest rates were reported by Cyprus and Malta (2.8 % both).

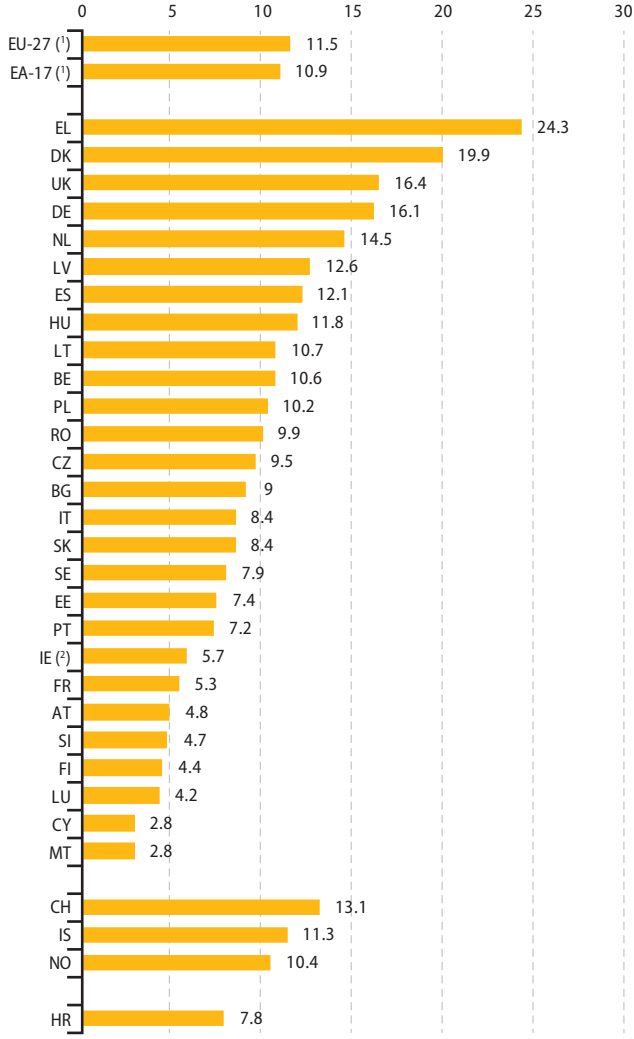
One major element of the quality of housing conditions is the availability of sufficient space in the dwelling. The indicator that has been proposed to describe space problems is the overcrowding rate. In 2011, the highest rates of overcrowding were observed in Romania (54.2 %), Bulgaria (47.4 %), Poland (47.2 %) and Hungary (47.1%), while the lowest were seen in Belgium (2.2 %) and the Netherlands (1.7 %). The EU-27 average rate of overcrowding was 17.1 %.

Figure 5.13: Distribution of population by dwelling type, 2011 (%)



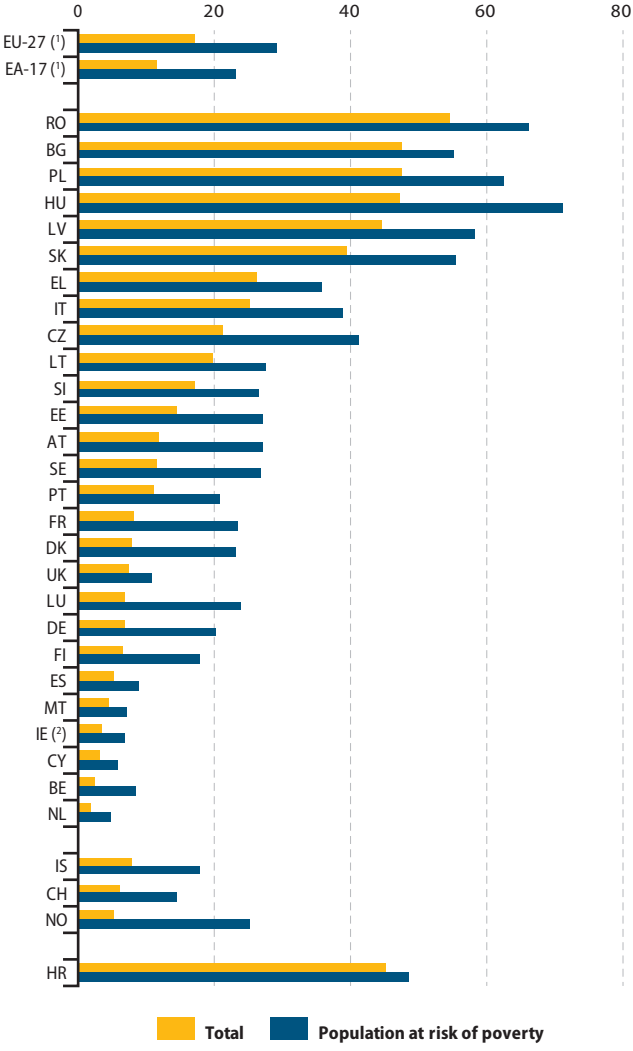
(1) Eurostat estimates.
(2) 2010 data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvho01)

Figure 5.14: Housing cost overburden rate, 2011
(%)



(1) Eurostat estimate.
(2) 2010 data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvho07a)

Figure 5.15: Overcrowding rate by poverty status, 2011
(% of specified population)



(1) Eurostat estimate.
(2) 2010 data.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvho05a)

6 Social protection

Social protection systems are highly developed in the European Union (EU): they are designed to protect people against the risks associated with unemployment, parental responsibilities, sickness/health care and invalidity, the loss of a spouse or parent, old age, housing and social exclusion. Member States are responsible for organising and financing social protection systems within their borders. The models vary from country to country, while the EU seeks to ensure that people who move across borders continue to receive sufficient protection. This coordinating role also promotes efforts by Member States to combat poverty and social exclusion, and to reform social protection systems on the basis of policy exchanges and mutual learning: this policy is known as the social protection and social inclusion process. The process underpins the revised Lisbon objectives for 2010 promoting a more inclusive Europe. It is widely argued that this is necessary to help the EU achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth, create more and better jobs, and promote greater social cohesion.

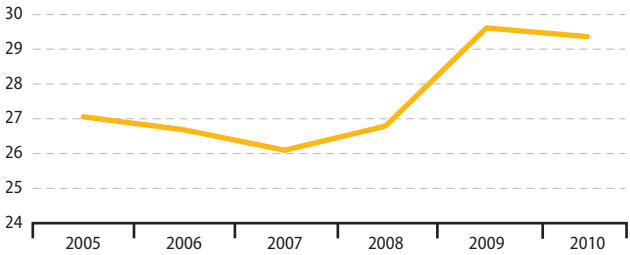
This chapter presents data on expenditure and receipts of social protection which are drawn up according to the European system of integrated social protection statistics methodology. This system has been designed to provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States:

- covering social benefits and their financing;
- geared to international comparability;
- harmonising with other statistics, particularly national accounts, in its main concepts.

Social protection expenditure in the EU-27 was equivalent to 29.4 % of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010. Among the EU Member States, the level of social protection expenditure in relation to GDP was highest in France (33.8 %), Denmark (33.3 %), and the Netherlands (32.1%), while Germany, Finland, Sweden and Austria also reported ratios in excess of 30 %. By contrast, social protection expenditure represented less than 20 % of GDP in Malta, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania (where the lowest share was registered, at 17.6 %).

The use of a purchasing power standard (PPS) facilitates a comparison of social protection expenditure per inhabitant between countries, taking account of differences in price levels. The highest level of expenditure on social protection per inhabitant in 2010 was registered for Luxembourg (PPS 14 895 per inhabitant), followed some way behind by the Netherlands and Denmark – where social protection was more than PPS 10 000 per inhabitant. By contrast, expenditure in Romania and Bulgaria was less than PPS 2 000 per inhabitant.

Figure 6.1: Expenditure on social protection, EU-27, 2005-2010 (1)
(% of GDP)



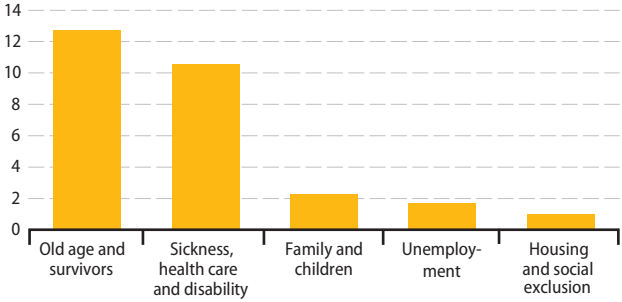
(1) 2009, 2010 – provisional data.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum)

Table 6.1: Expenditure on social protection, 2010

	As a percentage of GDP	Per capita in PPS	Per capita in EURO
EU-27	*29.4*	*7184.7*	*7184.7*
EA-17	*30.4*	*8030.4*	*8404.9*
BE	29.9	8697.4	9773.9
BG	18.1	1935.8	864.1
CZ	20.1	3939.8	2877.9
DK	33.3	10291.5	14126.2
DE	*30.7*	*8894.0*	*9363.5*
EE	18.1	2837.8	1932.3
IE	*29.6*	*9247.6*	*10349.5*
EL	29.1	6224.1	5714.1
ES	*25.7*	*6283.9*	*5858.5*
FR	*33.8*	*8891.5*	*10085.2*
IT	*29.9*	*7337.3*	*7671.4*
CY	21.6	5098.9	4543.1
LV	*17.8*	*2242.4*	*1437.7*
LT	*19.1*	*2684.0*	*1603.1*
LU	22.7	14895.7	17870.6
HU	23.1	3628.3	2228.8
MT	19.8	4054.0	2966.9
NL	*32.1*	*10405.5*	*11358.8*
AT	30.4	9352.1	10360.5
PL	18.9	2899.0	1759.8
PT	27.0	5274.9	4380.1
RO	17.6	1998.1	1017.4
SI	*24.8*	*5167.9*	*4310.2*
SK	*18.6*	*3334.7*	*2253.8*
FI	30.6	8542.5	10188.6
SE	*30.4*	*9239.9*	*11360.4*
UK	28.0	7676.4	7681.7
IS	24.5	6668.9	7323.5
NO	25.6	11321.0	16532.9
CH	*26.6*	*9904.9*	*14140.7*
HR	20.8	3025.0	2113.8
RS	24.6	:	943.5

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum)

Figure 6.2: Social protection benefits by groups of functions, EU-27, 2010 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Provisional data.

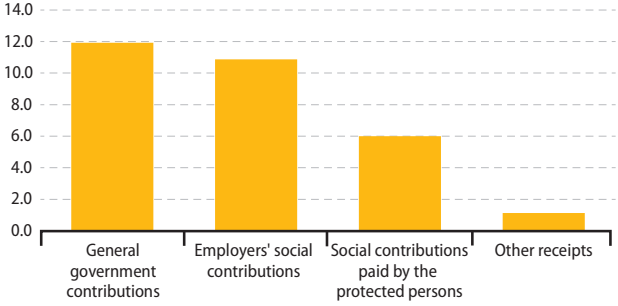
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum)

Table 6.2: Social protection benefits by groups of functions, 2010
(% of total benefits)

	Old age and survivors	Sickness, health care and disability	Family and children	Unemployment	Housing and social exclusion
EU-27	*45.0*	*37.4*	*8.0*	*6.0*	*3.6*
EA-17	*45.3*	*36.8*	*8.0*	*6.8*	*3.2*
BE	39.6	35.7	7.7	13.3	3.6
BG	51.5	32.2	11.4	3.4	1.5
CZ	47.2	40.1	6.8	4.2	1.7
DK	37.7	37.4	12.4	7.5	5.0
DE	*40.2*	*40.4*	*10.9*	*5.8*	*2.7*
EE	44.2	37.7	12.7	4.2	1.1
IE	*23.4*	*48.0*	*12.9*	*12.4*	*3.3*
EL	50.1	33.9	6.4	6.1	3.6
ES	*42.4*	*35.7*	*6.0*	*14.1*	*1.8*
FR	*44.9*	*35.0*	*8.3*	*6.9*	*5.0*
IT	*60.6*	*31.5*	*4.6*	*2.9*	*0.3*
CY	45.7	26.9	10.0	5.0	12.4
LV	*53.5*	*28.4*	*8.5*	*7.4*	*2.2*
LT	*44.0*	*35.8*	*11.9*	*4.4*	*3.9*
LU	36.2	36.9	17.8	5.6	3.6
HU	46.4	33.7	13.0	4.0	2.9
MT	54.9	33.6	6.3	2.8	2.5
NL	*39.2*	*43.4*	*4.1*	*5.2*	*8.1*
AT	49.6	32.8	10.4	5.7	1.5
PL	60.9	31.6	4.2	2.2	1.1
PT	51.7	35.6	5.7	5.7	1.3
RO	50.7	34.7	9.6	3.2	1.7
SI	*46.3*	*39.6*	*8.9*	*2.8*	*2.4*
SK	*43.0*	*39.5*	*9.8*	*5.1*	*:*
FI	39.2	37.3	11.1	8.2	4.2
SE	*42.1*	*39.1*	*10.4*	*4.5*	*3.9*
UK	42.3	41.8	6.9	2.7	6.4
IS	23.5	49.4	12.9	6.8	7.4
NO	31.6	49.0	12.5	3.2	3.6
CH	*48.8*	*38.4*	*5.2*	*4.3*	*3.3*
HR	37.7	51.5	8.1	2.3	0.3

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum)

Figure 6.3: Social protection receipts by type, EU-27, 2010 (1) (% of GDP)



(1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_rec_sumt)

Table 6.3: Social protection receipts by type, 2010
(% of total receipts)

	General government contributions	Employers' social contributions	Social contributions paid by protected persons	Other receipts
EU-27	*39.8*	*36.3*	*20.1*	*3.8*
EA-17	*38.1*	*37.2*	*21.9*	*2.8*
BE	35.8	41.4	20.4	2.4
BG	54.6	26.3	17.2	1.9
CZ	25.4	49.8	23.5	1.3
DK	64.6	10.8	19.7	4.9
DE	*36.7*	*32.9*	*28.6*	*1.8*
EE	19.7	77.4	2.7	0.2
IE	*65.0*	*16.7*	*15.0*	*3.3*
EL	35.6	31.9	21.1	11.3
ES	*43.5*	*42.9*	*12.3*	*1.2*
FR	*34.0*	*43.0*	*20.8*	*2.1*
IT	*45.6*	*37.9*	*14.9*	*1.6*
CY	51.7	23.4	16.2	8.7
LV	*48.6*	*36.4*	*12.8*	*2.2*
LT	*33.7*	*49.4*	*15.6*	*1.2*
LU	43.9	26.5	23.5	6.1
HU	37.6	30.5	19.5	12.4
MT	46.5	35.8	15.3	2.5
NL	*26.0*	*33.1*	*33.0*	*7.9*
AT	35.3	36.7	26.1	1.8
PL	17.1	44.5	17.6	20.8
PT	45.8	30.0	14.4	9.7
RO	53.3	32.1	13.8	0.9
SI	*33.2*	*26.3*	*38.2*	*2.3*
SK	*28.0*	*40.2*	*18.4*	*13.4*
FI	46.1	35.8	12.1	6.0
SE	*51.2*	*37.4*	*9.4*	*2.0*
UK	45.8	34.1	12.6	7.5
IS	52.3	34.4	6.9	6.5
NO	53.4	32.1	14.4	0.0
CH	*23.0*	*30.8*	*35.0*	*11.2*
HR	35.8	28.7	32.7	2.8
RS	41.9	27.3	30.1	0.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_rec_sumt)


STOP

Crime and criminal justice

7

Crime is not only a cause of suffering to victims and their families but also a manifestation of the extreme marginalisation from mainstream society that affects some individuals.

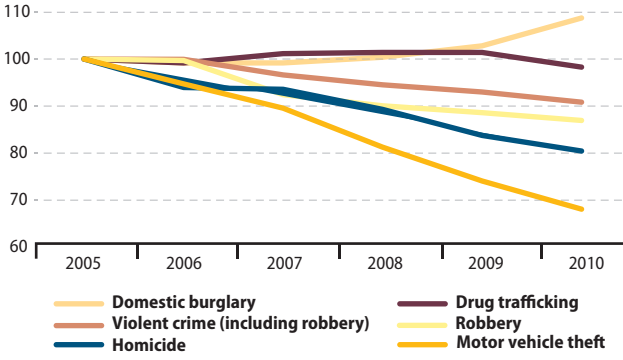
This chapter provides an overview of recent statistics on crime and criminal justice in the European Union based largely on crime figures recorded by the police. National sources of information about crime show considerable differences in approach (different levels of criminalisation, the efficiency of criminal justice systems and police recording practices) and coverage, which makes it necessary to exercise caution in making direct comparisons between countries and compiling totals at the level of the EU. Recent work to improve the comparability of statistics on crime and criminal justice reveals some significant developments in criminality in the European Union.

Between 2005 and 2010 there were some significant developments in the number of recorded crimes in the EU-27 for a range of offences: the most substantial fall in the number of reported crimes over this period concerned motor vehicle theft (–32%), while there were also noteworthy reductions in the number of homicide and robbery offences recorded by the police. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of domestic burglary offences (9% more compared to 2005).

The prison population figures include all types of prison, including adult and juvenile facilities and pre-trial detainees, but exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes such as pending investigation into their immigration status. In 2010, there were almost 638 000 prisoners in the EU-27, which equated to approximately 127 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants. In EU Member States the highest rates (more than 200 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants) were found in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Czech Republic. At the other end of the range, the Nordic countries of Finland, Denmark and Sweden (as well as Iceland and Norway among non-member countries) each reported less than 80 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants in 2010. This was also the case in Slovenia, Cyprus and Ireland, as well as in Switzerland.

Concerning police forces, there were almost 1.7 million police officers in the EU-27 in 2010, i.e., on average, 336 police officers per 100 000 inhabitants. Among the Member States this ratio was almost twice as high in Cyprus, where there was an average of 634 police officers per 100 000 inhabitants. The next highest ratio was recorded in Spain (523). At the other end of the range, the lowest numbers of police officers per 100 000 inhabitants were recorded in Hungary (87), Finland (152) and Denmark (199).

Figure 7.1: Crimes recorded by the police by types of offences, EU-27, 2005-2010 (1)
(2005 = 100)



(1) Care should be taken in interpreting the time-series due to a large number of breaks in series.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: crim_gen)

Table 7.1: Crimes recorded by the police by types of offences, 2010

	All recorded offences	Homicide	Violent crime (including robbery)	Robbery	Domestic burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Drug trafficking
BE	1 050 235	184	122 520	23 803	68 298	19 816	12 561
BG	147 025	147	9 051	3 737	24 005	486	3 765
CZ	313 387	103	18 659	3 874	10 091	13 109	3 010
DK	471 088	62	26 434	12 802	44 788	20 745	3 297
DE	5 933 278	690	201 243	48 166	121 347	83 480	49 622
EE	48 340	70	5 347	599	3 196	870	901
IE	:	58	12 139	:	25 420	11 410	4 726
EL	333 988	176	12 287	6 079	80 854	27 587	10 010
ES	2 297 484	401	106 509	84 411	111 656	65 948	14 010
FR	:	675	351 071	121 038	186 524	195 196	5 869
IT	2 621 019	567	127 736	47 996	171 269	197 583	32 761
CY	8 387	7	:	156	3 232	2 418	851
LV	51 108	82	1 414	1 072	4 194	1 251	2 189
LT	70 618	217	3 703	2 727	4 905	2 060	896
LU	30 532	8	3 319	316	1 487	357	2 574
HU	447 186	132	38 445	3 396	19 865	8 624	794
MT	13 296	4	372	196	703	372	181
NL	1 192 640	144	112 695	10 925	102 795	16 650	17 275
AT	535 745	56	44 618	4 310	15 747	5 150	2 167
PL	1 151 157	436	49 194	19 359	37 941	16 539	4 668
PT	422 587	124	24 251	20 423	26 641	20 288	4 546
RO	292 682	404	5 488	2 484	14 197	2 531	3 852
SI	89 489	10	2 776	463	2 563	534	1 756
SK	95 252	89	8 094	1 188	1 876	3 354	584
FI	431 623	112	39 640	1 508	6 453	11 150	7 566
SE	1 370 399	91	113 262	9 219	19 774	35 009	10 321
UK:							
England and Wales	4 150 097	642	953 047	76 189	258 165	106 162	32 336
Scotland	323 060	88	21 499	2 557	17 657	8 716	7 138
Northern Ireland	105 040	28	33 033	1 306	7 081	2 719	762
IS	14 911	2	:	42	2 866	:	95
LI	1 046	1	86	2	118	8	531
NO	270 656	29	24 222	1 687	7 284	10 858	21 954
CH	656 858	53	14 105	2 853	24 119	7 856	19 086
ME	6 994	15	352	137	:	:	307
HR	73 328	73	11 038	1 245	3 104	1 568	7 784
MK (1)	28 327	36	905	458	1 346	581	415
RS	101 132	123	32 167	27 660	6 849	3 286	5 573
TR	1 521 723	2 343	234 707	8 575	90 103	13 633	81 060

(1) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: crim_gen)

Table 7.2: Prison population, 2010

	Prison population	
	absolute numbers	per 100 000 inhabitants
EU-27	637 929	127.0
BE	10 968	99.7
BG	9 429	127.9
CZ	21 987	209.7
DK	3 965	71.3
DE	70 103	85.8
EE	3 393	253.2
IE	3 556	77.8
EL	12 590	111.3
ES	73 929	160.2
FR	66 532	102.4
IT	67 961	112.1
CY	637	75.9
LV	6 780	326.8
LT	8 844	289.7
LU	669	130.7
HU	16 328	163.5
MT	598	143.8
NL	14 289	85.8
AT	8 597	102.3
PL	81 094	210.5
PT	11 613	109.8
RO	28 244	131.9
SI	1 351	65.9
SK	10 068	186.7
FI	3 189	59.3
SE	6 891	73.2
UK:		
England and Wales	85 002	153.2
Scotland	7 853	149.9
Northern Ireland	1 469	81.5
IS	165	51.8
LI	76	210.2
NO	3 624	73.7
CH	6 181	78.5
ME	1 457	235.0
HR	5 165	117.1
MK (1)	2 235	109.3
RS	11 211	154.1
TR	116 924	158.6

(1) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: crim_pris, demo_pjan, demo_r_d2jan)

Table 7.3: Police officers, 2010

	Police officers	
	absolute numbers	per 100 000 inhabitants
EU-27 (1)	1 689 604	336.3
BE	39 746	361.3
BG	29 439	399.5
CZ	43 100	411.0
DK	11 084	199.3
DE	243 625	298.0
EE	4 536	338.5
IE	14 377	314.5
EL (2)	50 798	449.1
ES	241 267	522.8
FR	211 262	325.0
IT	276 256	455.7
CY	5 328	634.5
LV	7 624	367.5
LT	10 738	351.8
LU	1 655	323.3
HU	8 724	87.4
MT	1 918	461.2
NL	37 285	223.9
AT	27 614	328.6
PL	97 535	253.1
PT	46 632	441.1
RO	52 146	243.5
SI	7 776	379.3
SK	24 054	446.1
FI	8 161	151.8
SE	20 292	215.5
UK:		
England and Wales	142 132	256.2
Scotland	17 263	329.5
Northern Ireland	7 237	401.3
IS	661	207.6
LI	88	243.4
NO	7 684	156.2
CH	17 208	218.6
ME	5 045	813.9
HR	20 846	472.5
MK (2)	9 905	484.3
RS	33 477	460.1
TR	362 710	492.0

(1) Includes Greek data for 2008 instead of 2010.
(2) Data for 2008 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: crim_plce, demo_pjan, demo_r_d2jan)

Data coverage, symbols and abbreviations

Data coverage and direct links to the database

The data presented within this publication were extracted between January and March 2013.

The Eurostat website is constantly being updated; therefore it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. It is possible to access the latest version of each data set through hyper-links that are provided as part of the source under the tables and graphs. The link below can also be used to obtain direct access to the most recent data on Eurostat's website at:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

This publication presents information for the EU-27 (the 27 Member States of the EU), as well as the individual Member States. The order of the Member States used in the publication generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages; in some graphs the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator. Where available, information is also presented for the EFTA countries – Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland and the Candidate Countries – Montenegro, Croatia ([8]), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. Where specific data are not available for the EFTA and Candidate countries, these have been excluded from tables and graphs in order to save space; however, the full set of 27 EU Member States is maintained in tables, with footnotes being added in graphs for those Member States for which information is missing.

Symbols

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of meta-data that provides information on the status of particular values. In order to improve readability, the majority of this has been omitted when constructing the tables and graphs.

([8]) The EU and Croatian leaders signed Croatia's EU Accession Treaty on 9 December 2011. Croatia is called thereafter an 'acceding country' (instead of a 'candidate country'). Subject to ratification of the Treaty by all the Member States and Croatia, Croatia will become the EU's 28th Member State on 1 July 2013.

The following symbols are used, where necessary:

Italic value is a forecast, provisional, an estimate or unreliable

: not available, confidential or extremely unreliable value
– not applicable
0 less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero

Breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided under each table and figure.

Abbreviations

EU	European Union
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member states from 1 January 2007 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
EA-17	Euro area (EA) aggregate in this publication refers to 17 countries as if all 17 of these had been part of the euro area in periods prior to 1 January 2011 (BE, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI)

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	the Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	the Netherlands

AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	the United Kingdom

EFTA	European Free Trade Association
IS	Iceland (also an EU candidate country)
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

ME	Montenegro
HR	Croatia
MK	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RS	Serbia
TR	Turkey

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EEA	European Economic Area
ESS	European Statistical System
EU-LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
ISCED	International standard classification of education
ISCO	Internationals standard classification of occupations
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
PPS	Purchasing power standards
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United States Security Council Resolution

Glossary

Accident at work

An accident at work is a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. The phrase 'in the course of work' means whilst engaged in an occupational activity or during the time spent at work. This includes cases of road traffic accidents in the course of work but excludes accidents during the journey between home and the workplace.

Adult education survey (AES)

The adult education survey, abbreviated as AES, is a survey carried out by 29 European Union, EFTA and candidate countries between 2005 and 2008, collecting information on education and lifelong learning activities by individuals aged 25-64 living in private households. The AES, which uses 2007 as a reference year, was a pilot exercise, and there are plans to conduct additional surveys every five years. The survey allows for international comparisons of education, occupation and economic activity.

Aggregate

Statistics for related categories can be grouped together or aggregated in order to provide a broader picture. Thus, an aggregate is the combination of related categories, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to provide information at a broader level to that at which detailed observations are taken. The aggregation is usually not done by simple addition, but taking account of the relative importance of the different categories, using weights.

Asylum

Asylum is a form of protection given by a state on its territory based on the principle of non-refoulement and internationally or nationally recognised refugee rights. It is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of citizenship and/or residence in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Asylum applicant

Asylum applicant means a person having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such application as a family member during the reference period. 'Application for international protection' means an application for international protection as defined in Art.2(g) of Council Directive 2004/83/EC, in other words including requests for refugee status or for subsidiary protection status, irrespective of whether the application was lodged on arrival at a border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether the person entered the territory legally or illegally.

At-risk-of-poverty rate

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison with other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living. The at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers is calculated as the share of persons having an equivalised disposable income before social transfers that is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold calculated after social transfers. Pensions, such as old age and survivors' (widows' and widowers') benefits, are counted as income (before social transfers) and not as social transfers. This indicator examines the hypothetical non-existence of social transfers.

Births

A birth is defined as the start of life when a child emerges from the body of its mother. The total number of births includes both live births and stillbirths.

A live birth is the birth of a child who showed any sign of life; the number of live births refers to the number of births excluding stillbirths. A live birth outside marriage is a birth where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

The crude birth rate is the ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year; the value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Cause of death

The cause of death is defined as the disease or injury which started the train (sequence) of morbid (disease-related) events which led directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. This definition is derived from the international classification of diseases (ICD) of the World Health Organisation. Although international definitions are harmonised, the statistics may not be fully comparable, among countries, as classifications may vary when the cause of death is multiple or difficult to evaluate, and because of different notification procedures.

Deaths

A death, according to the United Nations definition, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

Mortality is the number of deaths for a given area during a given period. Infant mortality is the mortality of live-born children aged less than one year.

The mortality rate or death rate is the mortality expressed as a proportion of the population.

The crude mortality rate or crude death rate is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year; the value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

The infant mortality rate represents the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age to the number of live births in the reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.

Divorces

A divorce is defined as the final legal dissolution (ending) of a marriage. A divorce is the type of separation of husband and wife that confers on the parties the right to remarry under civil, religious or other provisions, according to the laws of each country. Divorce is possible in all European Union Member States. In almost all countries, divorces are registered at a court.

The crude divorce rate is the ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Dwelling

A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms – including its accessories, lobbies and corridors – in a permanent building or a structurally separated part thereof which, by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is designed for habitation by one private household all year round. A dwelling can be either a one-family dwelling in a stand-alone building or detached edifice, or an apartment in a block of flats. Dwellings include garages for residential use, even when apart from the habitation or belonging to different owners.

Early leavers from education and training

The term 'early leaver from education and training', previously named 'early school leaver', generally refers to a person aged 18-24 who has finished no more than a lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training; the number of such persons can be expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 18-24.

For Eurostat statistical purposes, an early leaver from education and training is operationally defined as a person aged 18-24 recorded in the labour force survey (LFS):

- whose highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short; and
- who received no education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

Earnings

Earnings are the wage or salary paid to an employee. There are two main types:

- gross earnings are paid in cash directly to an employee before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee. All bonuses, whether or not regularly paid, are included (for example 13th or 14th month, holiday bonuses, profit-sharing, allowances for leave not taken, and occasional commissions);
- net earnings represent the part of remuneration that employees can actually spend and are calculated by deducting social security contributions and income taxes payable by employees from gross earnings and by adding family allowances if there are children in the family.

Education

Broadly speaking, education refers to any act or experience that has a formative effect on an individual's mind, character, or physical ability. In its technical sense, education is the formal process by which society, through schools, colleges, universities and other institutions, deliberately transmits its cultural heritage and its accumulated knowledge, values and skills to the next generation.

Employee

An employee is a person who has a contract to carry out work for an employer and receives compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.

Employee – EU-LFS

The EU labour force survey defines an employee as an individual who works for a public or private employer and who in return receives compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Professional military staff are also included.

Employment

Employment is defined as the number of persons engaged in productive activities in an economy. The concept includes employees, the self-employed and the contributing family workers.

The two main measures used for employment are the number of persons employed and the number of employees. More complex measures of employment are sometimes produced by measuring the number of hours worked or by converting the number of hours worked into full-time equivalent units. In addition, some particular categories of employment are measured, such as part-time employment, female employment, self-employment, apprenticeships, home-workers and unpaid employment (unpaid family workers and working proprietors).

Employment rate

The employment rate is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population. For the overall employment rate, the comparison is made with the population of working age; but employment rates can also be calculated for a particular age group and/or gender in a specific geographical area (for example the males of age 15-24 employed in one of the European Union Member States).

Equivalised disposable income

Equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions, that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members converted into equivalent adults; household members are made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale.

For poverty indicators, the equivalised disposable income is calculated from the total disposable income of each household divided by the equivalised household size. The income reference period is a fixed 12-month period (such as the previous calendar or tax year) for all countries except the United Kingdom for which the income reference period is the current year and Ireland for which the survey is continuous and income is collected for the previous twelve months.

Europe 2020 strategy

The Europe 2020 strategy is a strategy for the European Union to develop as a smarter, knowledge-based, greener economy, growing fast and sustainably, creating high levels of employment and social progress. It has been designed as the successor to the Lisbon strategy, which was the reform strategy for the European Union for the decade from 2000 to 2010.

As in the Lisbon process, a set of structural indicators for monitoring the progress made in achieving the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy is being used. Eurostat compiles these indicators which will be used within the annual monitoring exercise.

EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC)

EU statistics on income and living conditions, abbreviated as EU-SILC, is the reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social inclusion within the European Union.

EU-SILC is a multi-purpose instrument which focuses mainly on income. Detailed data are collected on income components, mostly on personal income, although a few household income components are included. However, information on social exclusion, housing conditions, labour, education and health is also obtained.

The reference population in EU-SILC includes all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the

countries at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. All household members are surveyed, but only those aged 16 and over are interviewed.

European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS)

The European system of integrated social protection statistics, abbreviated as ESSPROS, is a common framework developed in the late 1970's by Eurostat and the European Union Member States providing a coherent comparison between European countries of social benefits to households and their financing, thus making an international comparison of the administrative national data on social protection possible.

ESSPROS is built on the concept of social protection, or the coverage of precisely defined risks and needs including health, disability, old age, family and unemployment. It records the receipts and the expenditure of the organisations or schemes involved in social protection interventions.

Fatal accident at work

A fatal accident at work is a physical or mental injury that occurs during work activities, leading to death within one year. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences of a strictly medical origin and occupational diseases.

Fertility

Fertility is the ability to conceive (become pregnant) and give birth to children. The total fertility rate is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year.

The age-specific fertility rate or the fertility rate by age of mother is the number of births to mothers of age x proportional to the average female population of age x.

Gender gap

A gender gap may refer to any statistical disparities between men and women. Usually, however, it refers to differences in labour market statistics, such as the gender pay gap, or differences in employment and unemployment.

Gender pay gap (GPG)

The gender pay gap, abbreviated as GPG, refers to the difference in average wages between men and women. The unadjusted gender pay gap is calculated as the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.

From the reference year 2006 onwards, the GPG is computed annually in the European Union (EU) according to three main guidelines; the GPG is:

- unadjusted, in other words without correcting for national differences in individual characteristics of employed men and women – the main reason is that, at this stage, there is neither consensus nor scientific evidence on which adjustment method should be used;
- calculated using gross hourly earnings – this choice aims to exclude from the measurement differences among EU Member States in terms of the use of part-time work;
- based on a harmonised source across the EU, the structure of earnings survey (SES), a rich employer-employee matched data set.

The unadjusted GPG aggregates for the EU-27 and the euro area (EA-17) are calculated by Eurostat as the average of the national GPGs weighted by the corresponding number of employees, both for the overall GPG and its breakdown by main industrial grouping.

The annual data provided by the EU Member States between two SES rounds are broken down by economic activity, age class and type of economic control of the enterprise.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

Gross domestic product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units (in other words industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

GDP is also equal to:

- the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services;
- the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

Healthcare

Healthcare in a country comprises the sum of activities performed either by institutions or individuals pursuing, through the application of medical, paramedical and nursing knowledge and technology, the purposes/core functions of:

- promoting health and preventing disease;
- curing illness and reducing premature mortality;
- caring for persons affected by chronic illness who require nursing care;
- caring for persons with health-related impairment, disability, and handicaps who require nursing care;
- assisting patients to die with dignity;
- providing and administering public health;
- providing and administering health programmes, health insurance and other funding arrangements.

Healthy life years (HLY)

The number of healthy life years, abbreviated as HLY, and also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE), is defined as the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition. This statistical indicator is compiled separately for men and women, both at birth and at age 65. It is based on age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy condition and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined as one without limitation in functioning and without disability. The indicator is calculated following the widely used Sullivan method. It is based on measures of the age-specific proportion of population with and without disability and on mortality data. Its interest lies in its simplicity, the availability of its basic data, and its independence from the size and age structure of the population. However, cultural differences in reporting disability can influence the HLY indicator.

Hospital

Hospitals include licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to in-patients and the specialised accommodation services needed by in-patients.

Hospital bed

Hospital bed numbers provide information on healthcare capacities, in other words on the maximum number of patients who can

be treated by hospitals. Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. They cover beds accommodating patients who are formally admitted (or hospitalised) to an institution for treatment and/or care and who stay for a minimum of one night. These include: beds in all hospitals, including general hospitals, mental health and substance abuse hospitals, and other specialty hospitals, irrespective of whether the bed is occupied or not. The statistics presented exclude surgical tables, recovery trolleys, emergency stretchers, beds for same-day care, cots for healthy infants, beds in wards which were closed for any reason, provisional and temporary beds, or beds in nursing and residential care facilities.

A curative care bed or acute care bed is a hospital bed available for curative care; these form a subgroup of total hospital beds.

Hours worked

Hours worked is the number of hours actually worked, defined as the sum of all periods spent on direct and ancillary activities to produce goods and services.

Housing cost overburden rate

The housing cost overburden rate is the percentage of the population living in households where total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income (net of housing allowances).

Inactive

A person is economically inactive, according to the International Labour Organization definition, if he or she is not part of the labour force. So inactive persons are neither employed nor unemployed. The inactive population can include pre-school children, school children, students, pensioners and homemakers, for example, provided that they are not working at all and not available or looking for work either; some of these may be of working age.

Inequality of income distribution

Inequality of income distribution is the ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population having the highest income (top quintile) to the total income of the 20 % of the population having the lowest income (bottom quintile). Income is based on equivalised disposable income.

International standard classification of education (ISCED)

The international standard classification of education (ISCED) is an instrument for compiling internationally comparable education statistics.

The current version, ISCED 97, covers two classification variables: levels and fields of education as well as general/vocational/prevocational orientation and educational/labour market destination. ISCED 97 was implemented in European Union countries for collecting data starting with the 1997/98 school year.

There are seven levels of education in ISCED 97:

Level 0 pre-primary education – the initial stage of organised instruction; it is school- or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.

Level 1 primary education – begins between five and seven years of age, is the start of compulsory education where it exists and generally covers six years of full-time schooling.

Level 2 lower secondary education – continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.

Level 3 upper secondary education – generally begins at the end of compulsory education. The entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Entrance qualifications (end of compulsory education) and other minimum entry requirements are usually needed. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2. The typical duration of ISCED level 3 varies from two to five years.

Level 4 post-secondary non-tertiary education – between upper secondary and tertiary education. This level serves to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates. Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare pupils for studies at level 5 or programmes designed to prepare pupils for direct labour market entry.

Level 5 tertiary education (first stage) – entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or 4. This includes tertiary programmes with academic orientation (type A) which are largely theoretical and tertiary programmes with an occupational orientation (type B). The latter are typically shorter than type A programmes and aimed at preparing students for the labour market.

Level 6 tertiary education (second stage) – reserved for tertiary studies that lead to an advanced research qualification (Ph.D. or doctorate).

Fields of education
The ISCED classification comprises 25 fields of education in all (at the two-digit level), which can be further refined into the three-digit level. At the highest one-digit level the following nine broad groups of fields of education are distinguished:

0 general programmes;
1 education;
2 humanities and arts;
3 social sciences, business and law;
4 science;
5 engineering, manufacturing and construction;
6 agriculture;
7 health and welfare;
8 services.

Job vacancy rate (JVR)

A job vacancy is a post, either newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant, which the employer:

- actively seeks to fill with a suitable candidate from outside the enterprise, including any further necessary steps; and
- intends to fill either immediately or in the near future.

The job vacancy rate, abbreviated as JVR, measures the percentage of vacant posts, as defined above, compared with the total number of occupied and unoccupied posts; it is calculated as follows:

JVR = number of job vacancies/(number of occupied posts + number of job vacancies) * 100.

An occupied post is a post within an organisation to which an employee has been assigned.

Data on job vacancies and occupied posts are broken down by economic activity, occupation, size of enterprise and region.

Labour cost

Labour cost or total labour cost is the total expenditure borne by employers for employing staff. Labour cost consists of employee compensation (including wages, salaries in cash and in kind, employers' social security contributions), vocational training costs, other expenditure such as recruitment costs, spending on working

clothes and employment taxes regarded as labour costs minus any subsidies received. The Eurostat definition closely follows the international one laid down by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1966) in its resolution on the statistics of labour cost. The labour cost includes both direct and indirect costs.

Direct costs are dominated by wages and salaries paid in cash.

Indirect costs are dominated by employers' actual social contributions, in particular by employers' statutory social security contributions.

Labour cost index (LCI)

The labour cost index, abbreviated as LCI, is a short-term indicator showing the short-term development of hourly labour costs incurred by employers, i.e. the total cost on an hourly basis of employing labour. In other words, the LCI measures the cost pressure arising from the production factor "labour".

It is calculated dividing the labour costs by the number of hours worked. Labour costs are made up of costs for wages and salaries, plus non-wage costs such as employer's social contributions. These do not include vocational training costs or other expenditures such as recruitment costs, spending on working clothes, etc.

The LCI covers all business units irrespective of the number of employees and all economic activities except agriculture, forestry and fishing, private households and extra-territorial organisations.

Labour cost survey (LCS)

The Labour cost survey is a survey conducted every four years in the Member States of the European Union (EU) measuring the level and structure of labour costs, or total expenditure borne by employers for the purpose of employing staff. The survey covers enterprises with 10 employees or more, operating in all economic activities defined in sections B to S (excluding O) of NACE Rev. 2. Data become available approximately two years after the end of the reference period.

In the Labour cost survey, detailed information is collected to calculate the various components of labour costs. Besides wage components (e.g. direct remuneration, bonuses and allowances, payments to employees' saving schemes, payments for days not

worked, as well as wages and salaries in kind), these include social security contributions paid by the employer (statutory, under collective agreements, contractual or voluntary), together with employers' 'imputed' social contributions (e.g. guaranteed remuneration in the event of sickness or payments to employees leaving the business). Costs of vocational training and taxes and subsidies relating to the employment of staff are also recorded.

At the same time, the survey also asks about the number of full-time jobs and the number of hours worked and paid.

Labour force

The labour force or the economically active population, also shortened to the active population, includes both employed and unemployed persons, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students and pensioners.

Labour force survey (LFS)

The labour force survey, abbreviated as LFS, is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues through a series of personal interviews.

The European Union (EU) LFS covers all citizens living in private households and excludes those in collective households, such as boarding houses, residence halls and hospitals. The definitions used are common to all EU Member States and are based on international recommendations by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Labour market

The labour market is the real or virtual meeting point, within an economy or market place, where people selling their labour (employees) negotiate and may reach an agreement with those who buy it (employers).

Labour markets provide the structure through which workers and employers interact about jobs, working conditions and pay. Other actors are the institutions and processes of collective bargaining, including the roles played by employers' organisations and trade unions. The labour market concept also covers issues such as employment, unemployment, participation rates and wages.

Labour market policy (LMP)

The labour market policy (LMP) database covers all labour market measures which can be described as public interventions in the labour market aimed at reaching its efficient functioning and to correct disequilibria and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy measures in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market.

Public interventions refer to measures taken by general government in this respect which involve expenditure, either in the form of actual disbursements or of forgone revenue (reductions in taxes, social contributions or other charges normally payable). The scope of the database is also limited to labour market measures which are explicitly targeted in some way at groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market – referred to here as target groups. In broad terms, this covers persons who are unemployed, persons in employment but at risk of involuntary job loss, and inactive persons who are currently not part of the labour force (in the sense that they are not employed or unemployed according to the ILO definitions) but who would like to enter the labour market and are disadvantaged in some way.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at a certain age is the mean additional number of years that a person of that age can expect to live, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying, in other words the death rates observed for the current period).

Lifelong learning

Lifelong learning is the lifelong, voluntary and self-motivated pursuit of knowledge for personal or professional reasons. The overall aim of learning is to improve knowledge, skills and competences. The intention to learn distinguishes learning activities from non-learning activities such as cultural activities or sports activities.

Within the domain of lifelong learning statistics, formal education covers education and training in the regular system of schools, universities and colleges. Non-formal education and training includes all taught learning activities which are not part of a formal education programme. The information collected relates to all education or training regardless of whether it is relevant to the

respondent's current or possible future job. Lifelong learning statistics collected by Eurostat do not cover informal learning.

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people who are out of work and have been actively seeking unemployment for at least a year.

An unemployed person is defined as being aged 15 to 74 (or aged 16 to 74 in Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland and Norway) who was without work during the reference week, was currently available for work and was either actively seeking work in the last four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months. The unemployment period is defined as the duration of a job search, or as the length of time since the last job was held (if shorter than the time spent on a job search). This definition follows International Labour Organization guidelines.

Marriages

A marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship between two persons is formed. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country.

In all European Union and other European countries, contracting a civil marriage (before official authorities and on a legal basis) is possible. However, the relation between a civil marriage and a religious marriage (before religious representative only) is not the same in all countries. In 15 countries (Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as Norway) a religious marriage has consequences for the civil marriage in the sense that a religious marriage is recognised by the state as equivalent to a civil marriage. France states that a religious marriage has no consequences for marital status, unless it has been contracted abroad.

The crude marriage rate is the ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Material deprivation

Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and durables strain, defined as the enforced inability (rather than the choice

not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments).

The material deprivation rate is an indicator in EU-SILC that expresses the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, for example because they do not want or do not need it.

The indicator adopted by the Social Protection Committee measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items: 1. to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; 2. to keep their home adequately warm; 3. to face unexpected expenses; 4. to eat meat or proteins regularly; 5. to go on holiday; 6. a television set; 7. a refrigerator; 8. a car; 9. a telephone.

Severe material deprivation rate is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four of the above-mentioned items.

Migration

Migration refers to the number of migrants, i.e. persons changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year).

Immigrants are persons arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. Immigration is the number of immigrants for a given area during the year.

Emigrants are persons leaving the country where they usually reside and effectively taking up residence in another country. Emigration is the number of emigrants for a given area during the year.

Net migration is the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration, or have no figures at all, net migration has to be estimated. It is usually estimated as the difference between the total population change and the natural increase during the

year. Net migration gives no indication of the relative scale of the separate immigration and emigration flows to and from a country; a country may report low net migration but experience high immigration and emigration flows.

The crude rate of net migration is the ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

A recognised non-citizen is a person who is not a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, but who has established links to that country which include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Recognised non-citizens are not included in the number of European Union citizens.

Minimum wage

The minimum wage is the lowest wage that employers are legally obliged to pay their employees. The basic national minimum wage can be fixed at an hourly, weekly or monthly rate, and this minimum wage is enforced by law (the government), often after consultation with social partners, or directly by national intersectoral agreement (in the European Union this is the case for Belgium and Greece).

The national minimum wage usually applies to all employees, or at least to a large majority of employees in the country. Some countries have exceptions, for example for younger workers, apprentices or workers with disabilities. Gross amounts are reported, that is, before income tax and social security deductions, which vary between countries.

Natural population change

Natural population change is the difference between the number of live births and deaths during a given time period (usually one year). It can be either positive or negative. Natural population increase is a positive natural change, when the number of live births is larger than the number of deaths during the time period considered. Natural population decrease is the opposite, a negative natural change, when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

Non-nationals

Non-nationals are people who are not citizens of the country in which they currently reside

Old age dependency ratio

The old age dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of elderly people at an age when they are generally economically inactive (in other words aged 65 and over), compared with the number of people of working age (in other words 15-64 years old).

Overcrowding rate

The overcrowding rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household.

A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

- one room for the household;
- one room per couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 or more;
- one room per pair of single people of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room per pair of children under 12 years of age.

Persons living in households with low work intensity

The indicator 'persons living in households with low work intensity' is defined as the number of persons living in a household having a work intensity below a threshold set at 0.20.

The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working age household members have worked during the income reference year and the total number of months that the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-59 years, with the exclusion of students in the age group between 18 and 24 years. Households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the indicator calculation.

Police officer

Police officers generally include all ranks of police officers including criminal police, traffic police, border police, gendarmerie, uniformed police, city guard, and municipal police. They exclude civilian staff, customs officers, tax police, military police, secret service police, part-time officers, special duty police reserves, cadets, and court police.

Population

The population figure of a given area is the total number of people in that area at a given time.

Eurostat collects population data as of 1 January of each year from the European Union's Member States. The recommended definition is the 'usual resident population' and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population can be based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

The average population is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years. The average population is further used in the calculation of demographic indicators, like crude rates per 1 000 inhabitants, and for some 'per capita' indicators.

Population change

Population change, defined generally, is the difference in the size of a population between the end and the beginning of a given time period. Specifically, it is the difference in population size on 1 January of two consecutive years. Population change has two components: natural population change (the number of live births minus the number of deaths); net migration (the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants, plus statistical adjustment – it should be noted that net migration as referred to in the context of population change statistics includes the statistical adjustments occurring in the annual balance of the population and that it serves the purpose of closing this balance).

A positive population change, when the result of net migration plus live births minus deaths is positive, is referred to as population growth, a negative one is called a population decrease. The crude rate of population growth is the ratio of total population growth during the year to the average population of the area in question that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Prison population

For statistical purposes, the prison population is defined as the total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September of a given year. The definition includes offenders held in prison administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders institutions, drug addicts institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. It excludes, however, non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes (for example, people held pending an investigation into their immigration status).

Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education generally refers to:

- direct expenditure on educational institutions: bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions;
- transfers to private households and firms: supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans, as well as transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations.

Both types of transactions constitute total public expenditure on education.

Purchasing power standard (PPS)

The purchasing power standard, abbreviated as PPS, is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. However, price differences across borders mean that different amounts of national currency units are needed for the same goods and services depending on the country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective purchasing power parities. PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using PPPs. Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro.

Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is calculated as the difference between the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60 % of national median equivalised disposable income).

Relative median income ratio

The relative median income ratio is defined as the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of persons aged 65 and over to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65.

Self-employed

A self-employed person is the sole or joint owner of an unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated in other words formed into a legal corporation) in which he/she works, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity (in that case, they are considered to be employees).

Self-employed persons also include:

- unpaid family workers;
- outworkers (who work outside the usual workplace, such as at home);
- workers engaged in production done entirely for their own final use or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.

Serious accident at work

A serious accident at work is an accident resulting in more than three days' absence of the employee involved. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents outside the business premises, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents to or from work, occurrences of a strictly medical nature, and occupational diseases.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Small and medium-sized enterprises are enterprises employing fewer than 250 persons. According to European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003, enterprises are defined with regard to their number of employees, their annual turnover, and their independence.

For statistical purposes, small and medium-sized enterprises may be further subdivided into:

- micro enterprises (fewer than 10 persons employed);
- small enterprises (10 to 49 persons employed);
- medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249 persons employed).

Large enterprises are defined as those with 250 or more persons employed.

Social benefits

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind are transfers made in cash to households to relieve them of the financial burden of certain risks or needs, for example, pensions, family and child allowances, and disabled persons' allowances.

Social benefits are paid out by social security funds, other government units, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes, insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering privately funded social insurance schemes.

Social contributions

Social contributions are paid on a compulsory or voluntary basis by employers, employees and self- and non-employed persons. There are two types of social contributions, actual and imputed, paid by the employer for the benefit of their employees:

Actual social contributions or actual payments consist of payments made by employers for the benefit of their employees to insurers (social security funds and private funded schemes). These payments cover statutory, conventional, contractual and voluntary contributions in respect of insurance against social risks or needs.

- Employers' imputed social contributions represent the counterpart to unfunded social benefits paid directly by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons without involving an insurance enterprise or autonomous pension fund, and without creating a special fund or segregated reserve for the purpose.

Social protection

Social protection can be defined as the coverage of precisely defined risks and needs associated with: sickness/healthcare and invalidism; disability; old age; parental responsibilities; the loss of a spouse or parent; unemployment; housing; social exclusion.

Social protection benefits

Social protection benefits are transfers to households, in cash or in kind, intended to relieve them of the financial burden of several risks and needs as defined in the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS). These include disability, sickness/healthcare, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion not covered elsewhere.

Social protection expenditure

Social protection expenditure is the outlay for social protection interventions. It consists mainly of:

- social benefits, or transfers in cash or in kind, to households and individuals with the aim to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs;
- administration costs, or costs of managing or administering the social protection scheme; and
- other miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).

Social security fund

A social security fund is a central, state or local institutional unit whose main activity is to provide social benefits. It fulfils the following two criteria:

- by law or regulation (except those about government employees), certain population groups must take part in the scheme and have to pay contributions;
- general government is responsible for the management of the institutional unit, for the payment or approval of the level of the contributions and of the benefits, independent of its role as a supervisory body or employer.

Social transfers

Social transfers cover the social help given by central, state or local institutional units. They include: old age (retirement) and survivors' (widows' and widowers') pensions; unemployment benefits; family-related benefits; sickness and invalidity benefits; education-related benefits; housing allowances; social assistance; other benefits.

Standardised death rate (SDR)

The standardised death rate, abbreviated as SDR, is the death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. It is calculated as a weighted average of the age-specific death rates of a given population; the weights are the age distribution of that population. As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standardised death rates improves comparability over time and between countries. The reason for this is that death rates can be measured independently of the age structure of populations in different times and countries (sex ratios are usually more stable).

Standardised death rates are calculated on the basis of a standard European population defined by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE)

The statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as NACE, designates the classification of economic activities in the European Union. Various NACE versions have been developed since 1970.

NACE is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (for example, production, employment and national accounts) and in other statistical domains developed within the European statistical system (ESS).

NACE Rev. 2, a revised classification, was adopted at the end of 2006 and its implementation began in 2007. The first reference year for NACE Rev. 2 compatible statistics was 2008.

Structure of earnings survey (SES)

The Structure of earnings survey, abbreviated as SES, is conducted every four years in the Member States of the European Union (EU) and provides comparable information at EU level on relationships between the level of earnings, individual characteristics of employees (sex, age, occupation, length of service, educational level) and their employer (economic activity, size of the enterprise, etc.) for reference years 2002, 2006 and 2010 (next survey with reference year 2014).

The data collection is based on legislation and data become available approximately 2 years after the end of the reference period. In the SES gross annual earnings cover remuneration in cash and in kind paid during the reference year before any tax deductions and social-security contributions payable by wage earners and retained by the employer.

The SES covers businesses with at least 10 employees and all economic activities defined in sections B to N, and P to S, of the Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities (NACE Rev 2). The transmission of data covering small enterprises (below 10 employees) and enterprises belonging to NACE Rev. 2 section O is optional.

System of health accounts (SHA)

The system of health accounts, abbreviated as SHA, provides for health accounting in the European Union Member States, an economic framework, and accounting rules which are methodologically compatible with the system of national accounts.

The SHA provides a standard framework for producing a set of comprehensive, consistent and internationally comparable accounts to meet the needs of public and private sector health analysts and policymakers. At present, national health accounts are at different stages of development and may not only differ in the boundaries drawn between health and other social and economic activities but also in the classifications used, in the level of detail provided, and in the accounting rules. The SHA provides a framework for a family of interrelated tables for standard reporting for expenditure (spending) on health and for its financing. It has been written with the dual aim of providing this framework for international data collections and as a possible model for redesigning and complementing national health accounts to aid policymakers.

Total age-dependency ratio

The total age-dependency ratio is a measure of the age structure of the population. It relates the number of individuals who are likely to be 'dependent' on the support of others for their daily living – the young and the elderly – to the number of those individuals who are capable of providing this support.

The total age-dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the number of young and the number of elderly people at an age when both groups are generally economically inactive, (in other words under 15 years of age and aged 65 and over), compared with the number of people of working age (in other words 15-64 years old). It is the sum of the two ratios, the young age-dependency ratio and the old age-dependency ratio.

Total general government expenditure

Total general government expenditure is all the money that a government spends.

Total general government expenditure is defined according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1500/2000 of 10 July 2000 on general government expenditure and revenue. It comprises the following categories of the European system of accounts 1995 (ESA95): intermediate consumption; gross capital formation;

compensation of employees; other taxes on production; subsidies payable; property income; current taxes on income, wealth, etc.; social benefits other than social transfers in kind; social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers; other current transfers; adjustments for the change in net equity of households in pension fund reserves; capital transfers payable; acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

Unemployment

An unemployed person is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organization, as:

- someone aged 15-74 (in Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway: 16-74);
- without work during the reference week;
- available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months);
- actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Working-day adjustment

Working-day adjustment is a statistical method for removing the calendar effect from an economic time series. The calendar effect is the variation caused by the changing number of working days in different months or other time periods (quarters, years).

Working-day adjustment is mainly used in the calculation of short-term statistics (STS), for converting gross figures or indices into their working-day adjusted equivalent. In order to adjust a figure or an index, the calendar nature of a given month is taken into account and calendar effects are removed, whatever their nature. The number of working days for a given month may depend on:

- the timing of certain public holidays (Easter can fall in March or in April, depending on the year);
- the possible overlap of certain public holidays and non-working days (1 May can fall on a Sunday);
- the occurrence of a leap year.

Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment is the unemployment among persons aged 15-24.

Youth unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed in the age group 15-24 years old compared with the total labour force (both employed and unemployed) in that age group. However, it should be remembered that a large share of persons between these ages are outside the labour market (since many youths are studying full-time and thus are not available for work), which explains why youth unemployment rates are generally higher than overall unemployment rates, or those of other age groups.

While the unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed in the labour market, the unemployment ratio relates the number of unemployed of a given age to the total population of that age.

Annex 1: Europe 2020 targets ([9])

EU/Member States targets	Employment rate (%)	Early school leaving (%)	Tertiary education (%)	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (number of persons)
EU-27	75.0	10.0	40.0	20 000 000
BE	73.2	9.5	47.0	380 000
BG	76.0	11.0	36.0	260 000
CZ	75.0	5.5	32.0	Maintaining the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the level of 2008 (15.3% of total population) with efforts to reduce it by 30 000
DK	80.0	<10.0	At least 40.0	22 000 (household with low work intensity)
DE	77.0	<10.0	42.0	330 000 (long-term unemployed)
EE	76.0	9.5	40.0	Reduce the at risk of poverty rate (after social transfers) to 15% (from 17.5% in 2010)
IE	69.0-71.0	8.0	60.0	186 000 by 2016
EL	70.0	9.7	32.0	450 000
ES	74.0	15.0	44.0	1 400 000-1 500 000
FR	75.0	9.5	50.0	Reduction of the anchored at risk of poverty rate by one third for the period 2007-2012 or by 1 600 000 people
IT	67.0-69.0	15.0-16.0	26.0-27.0	2 200 000
CY	75.0-77.0	10.0	46.0	27 000
LV	73.0	13.4	34.0-36.0	121 000
LT	72.8	<9.0	40.0	170 000
LU	73.0	<10.0	40.0	No target
HU	75.0	10.0	30.3	450 000
MT	62.9	29.0	33.0	6 560
NL	80.0	<8.0	>40.0; 45.0 expected in 2020	100 000
AT	77.0-78.0	9.5	38.0	235 000
PL	71.0	4.5	45.0	1 500 000
PT	75.0	10.0	40.0	200 000
RO	70.0	11.3	26.7	580 000
SI	75.0	5.0	40.0	40 000
SK	72.0	6.0	40.0	170 000

([9]) As set by Member States in their National Reform Programmes in April 2011.

EU/Member States targets	Employment rate (%)	Early school leaving (%)	Tertiary education (%)	Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (number of persons)
FI	78.0	8.0	42.0 (narrow national definition)	150 000
SE	Well over 80.0	<10.0	40.0-45.0	Reduction of the % of women and men who are not in the labour force (except full-time students), the long-term unemployed or those on long-term sick leave to well under 14% by 2020
UK	No target in NRP *	No target in NRP *	No target in NRP *	Existing numerical targets of the 2010 Child Poverty Act

* National Reform Programme

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