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Key figures on Europe

2013 digest of the
online Eurostat yearbook



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online Eurostat yearbook

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Foreword



Our pocketbook *Key figures on Europe* provides you with a selection of the most important and interesting statistics on Europe. Drawing from the huge amount of data available at Eurostat, we aim to give an insight into the European economy, society and environment – for example, how the population of the European Union is changing, how the economy is performing in comparison with the USA or Japan, or how living conditions vary between Member States. I hope that you will find information of interest both for your work and for your daily life.

You can find the content of this book, in a much richer form, online in *Statistics Explained* as the continuously updated virtual publication *Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook*. As usual, the latest and most complete versions of the data can be downloaded from the [Eurostat website](#).

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union. Working together with national statistical authorities in the European Statistical System, we produce official statistics which meet the highest possible standards of quality.

I wish you an enjoyable reading experience!

Walter Radermacher

Director-General, Eurostat
Chief Statistician of the European Union

Abstract

Key figures on Europe presents a selection of statistical data on Europe. Most data cover the European Union and its Member States, while some indicators are provided for other countries, such as members of EFTA, acceding and candidate countries to the European Union, Japan or the United States. This pocketbook, which presents a subset of the most popular information found in the continuously updated online publication *Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook* (available in http://bit.ly/Eurostat_yearbook), may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that is freely available on Eurostat's website at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.

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Introduction

The Eurostat pocketbook

Key figures on Europe presents a subset of the most popular information found in the continuously updated online publication *Europe in figures — Eurostat yearbook* (available in http://bit.ly/Eurostat_yearbook).

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

Structure of the publication

Key figures on Europe is divided into an introduction and 13 main chapters.

The introduction includes information concerning:

- the extraction of data and the data coverage in the publication;
- Eurostat – the statistical office of the **European Union (EU)** – and the European Statistical System (ESS);
- access to European statistics;
- the link between statistics and European Union policies.

The main chapters of this pocketbook treat the following areas: economy and finance; population; health; education and training; labour market; living conditions and social protection; industry, trade and services; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; international trade; transport; environment; energy; and science and technology.

Each of the main chapters contains data and/or background information relating to a very wide range of European statistics. A great deal more information can be found when consulting Eurostat's website, which contains subject-specific publications and online databases.

Data extraction and coverage

Data extraction

The statistical data presented in this pocketbook were mainly extracted during August and September 2012 although some of the information was extracted at a later date; for example, most of the data relating to government finances and the environment was extracted in October 2012. The accompanying text was drafted between August 2012 and January 2013.

Spatial data coverage

This pocketbook usually presents information for the **EU-27** (the 27 Member States of the EU), the **euro area** (based on 17 members), as well as the individual EU Member States. The order of the Member States used in the pocketbook generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages; in some of the figures the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator.

The EU-27 and euro area (**EA-17**) aggregates are normally only provided when information for all of the countries is available, or if an estimate has been made for missing information. Any incomplete totals that are created are systematically footnoted. Time series for these geographical aggregates are based on a consistent set of countries for the whole of the time period (unless otherwise indicated). In other words, although the EU only had **25 Member States since early 2004 and has only had 27 Member States since the start of 2007**, the time series for EU-27 refer to a sum or an average for all 27 countries for the whole of the period presented, as if all 27 Member States had been part of the EU in earlier periods. In a similar vein, the data for the euro area are consistently presented for the 17 members (as of January 2011), despite the later accessions of Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta, Slovakia and most recently, Estonia, to the euro area.

When available, information is also presented for **EFTA** countries (including Iceland that is also a **candidate country**), the acceding

state of Croatia ⁽¹⁾ and the candidate countries, namely, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽²⁾, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey, as well as for Japan and the United States. In the event that data for any of these non-member countries are not available, then these have been excluded from tables and figures; however, the full set of 27 Member States is maintained in tables, with footnotes being added in figures for those EU Member States for which information is missing.

Temporal data coverage

If data for a **reference year (or reference period)** are not available for a particular country, then efforts have been made to fill tables and figures with data for previous reference years (these exceptions are footnoted); generally, an effort has been made to go back at least two reference years, for example showing data for 2009 or 2010 for those countries (or geographical aggregates) for which 2011 data are not yet available.

(¹) At the time of writing Croatia was an acceding state. It became the EU's 28th Member State on 1 July 2013.

(²) The name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is shown in tables and figures in this publication as 'MK' or as 'FYR of Macedonia' – this does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Eurostat and the European Statistical System

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union (EU), 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*'. In 2012, Eurostat had around 880 persons working for it and its executed budget amounted to EUR 87.8 million (excluding costs of statutory staff and administrative expenses).

European Statistical System (ESS)

The **European Statistical System (ESS)** is the partnership between the European Union's statistical authority, which is the **European Commission** (Eurostat), and the national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities responsible in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics; this partnership also includes the EFTA countries.

The ESS functions as a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonisation of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. ESS work concentrates mainly on EU policy areas – but, with the extension of EU policies, such harmonisation has been extended to most statistical fields.

The ESS also coordinates its work with candidate countries and at European level with other European Commission services, agencies and the European Central Bank (ECB), as well as international organisations such as Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Legal framework of European statistics

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics established a new legal framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. The Regulation states that European statistics shall be developed in conformity with the statistical principles set out in Article 338 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union and further elaborated in the European Statistics Code of Practice, namely, that: *‘the production of Union statistics shall conform to impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality; it shall not entail excessive burdens on economic operators’*.

Objectives and means

To meet the challenges associated with the adoption of the Regulation, Eurostat aims:

- to provide other European institutions and the governments of the EU Member States with the information needed to design, implement, monitor and evaluate European 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 ESS, to support the EU Member States, and to assist in the development of statistical systems at an international level.

Accessing European statistics

The simplest way to access Eurostat's broad range of statistical information is through its website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>). Eurostat provides users with free access to its databases and all of its publications in portable document format (PDF) 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, as well as acceding and candidate countries.

Eurostat online data codes – easy access to the freshest data

Eurostat online data codes, such as [tps00001](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#) ⁽³⁾, allow easy access to the most recent data on Eurostat's website. In this pocketbook these online data codes are given as part of the source below each table and figure. In the PDF version of this publication, the reader is led directly to the freshest data when clicking on the hyper-links that form part of each online data code. Readers of the paper edition can access the freshest data by typing a standardised hyper-link into a web browser – http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data_code>&mode=view – where <data_code> is to be replaced by the online data code printed under the table or figure in question. The data is presented either in the TGM or the Data Explorer interface.



Online data codes can also be fed into the 'Search' function on Eurostat's website, which is presented as an icon at the right-hand end of the top menu bar on most Eurostat webpages. The results from such a search present related dataset(s) and possibly publication(s) and metadata. By clicking on these hyper-links users are taken to product page(s) ⁽⁴⁾, which provide information about each dataset/publication or set of metadata.

⁽³⁾ There are two types of online data codes: tables have 8-character codes the first of which is the letter 't' – for example [tps00001](#) and [tsdph220](#), while databases have codes that use an underscore '_' within the syntax of the code, for example [nama_gdp_c](#) or [demo_pjan](#).

⁽⁴⁾ The product page can also be accessed by using a hyper-link, for example, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data_code>, where <data_code> is to be replaced by the online data code in question.

Note that the data on the Eurostat's website is frequently updated. Note also that the description above presents the situation as of the beginning of December 2012.

Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained is part of Eurostat's website – it provides easy access to statistical information concerning the EU. It can also be accessed via an icon at the right-hand end of the top menu bar on most Eurostat webpages, or directly at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained.

Statistics Explained is an online publishing system about EU statistics which uses MediaWiki technology and resembles Wikipedia. It is a wiki-based system that presents statistical articles which together form an encyclopaedia of European statistics, completed by a glossary of the statistical concepts and 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.

At the time of writing (December 2012), *Statistics Explained* pages in English covered more than 500 statistical articles presenting data, around 100 background articles on methodological practices or developments, and some 1 500 glossary pages defining or explaining terms; their number is continuously growing. The contents of the *Eurostat yearbook* and the *Regional yearbook*, almost 100 statistical articles, are also available in German and French; furthermore, a selection of 20 key articles have been inserted in 18 more EU languages.

It is possible to search for articles using navigational features in the left-hand menu of *Statistics Explained*, while the top-right menu bar offers tools, among others, to share, blog, cite, print, bookmark or forward content easily.

Statistics for European policies

Effective economic and political decision-making depends on the regular supply of reliable information. Statistics are one of the principal sources of such information, providing quantitative support to the development and implementation of policies. Statistics are also a powerful tool for communicating with the general public.

Information needs for policy purposes require constant interaction between policymakers and statisticians: the former formulate their needs for data, and the latter attempt to adapt the statistical production system so as to fulfil those needs. In this way, policies can lead to improvements in statistical production, both in terms of enhancing the quality of existing indicators and of creating new ones.

Policymakers often require highly aggregated indicators which provide a synthetic and clear picture of the different phenomena in which they are interested. Statisticians therefore have to filter and aggregate basic, detailed data in order to increase data readability and extract information (or indicators).

Over recent years, a number of policies have substantially influenced Eurostat's priorities and activities:

- **economic and monetary union** (EMU) and the creation of the euro area (1999);
- the **Lisbon strategy** (2000, revised in 2005 and expired in 2010), including, for example, the open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection;
- the EU's **sustainable development strategy**, EU SDS (2001, renewed in 2006);
- the **Europe 2020 strategy** (2010), the successor to the Lisbon strategy;
- **enhanced economic governance** (2010).

Economic and monetary union and the setting-up of the **European Central Bank (ECB)** required a broad range of infra-annual short-term statistics to measure economic and monetary developments within the euro area and to assist in the implementation of a common monetary policy. Effective monetary policy depends on timely, reliable and comprehensive economic statistics giving an overview of the economic situation. These infra-annual short-term statistics are also needed for the assessment of the business cycle.

Europeans place a high value on their quality of life, including aspects such as a clean environment, social protection, prosperity

and equity. In recent years the [European Council](#) has focused on a number of key areas intended to shape the future social, economic and environmental development of the EU. While Europe 2020 is the EU's strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth for the decade, the sustainable development strategy is concerned with improving the quality of life and well-being, both for current and future generations, through seeking a balance between economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment.

Eurostat in unison with other European Commission services has responded to politicians' needs in these areas by helping to develop five sets of 'EU policy indicators'. More information in relation to each of these may be found within a set of dedicated sections that are available through Eurostat's website – accessed from the 'Statistics' tab that appears near the top of every webpage:

- [Europe 2020 indicators](#);
- [Euro-indicators and Principal European Economic Indicators \(PEEIs\)](#);
- [Sustainable development indicators](#);
- [Employment and social policy indicators \(including equality and migration integration\)](#);
- [Macroeconomic imbalance procedure](#).

More detailed information about [Statistics for European policies](#) is available from *Statistics Explained*.



Economy and finance

Fostering economic and social progress has been a key objective of European policies. In March 2010, the [European Commission](#) launched the [Europe 2020 strategy](#) for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Its objective is to overcome the effects of the 2008 financial and economic crisis and prepare the [European Union \(EU\)](#)'s economy for the next decade; [integrated economic and employment guidelines](#) have been revised within the context of this new strategy.

Following actions to stabilise the financial system and the economy, the recent financial and economic crisis also prompted a reinforced economic agenda with closer [EU surveillance](#), as well as agreement over a range of policy priorities and a set of targets as part of the Europe 2020 strategy.

In a speech to the European Parliament in September 2012, the President of the European Commission outlined plans for a range of new initiatives, many of which were in the economic domain. These included a blueprint for deeper economic and monetary union through fiscal and banking unions, as well as plans for a single market act II.

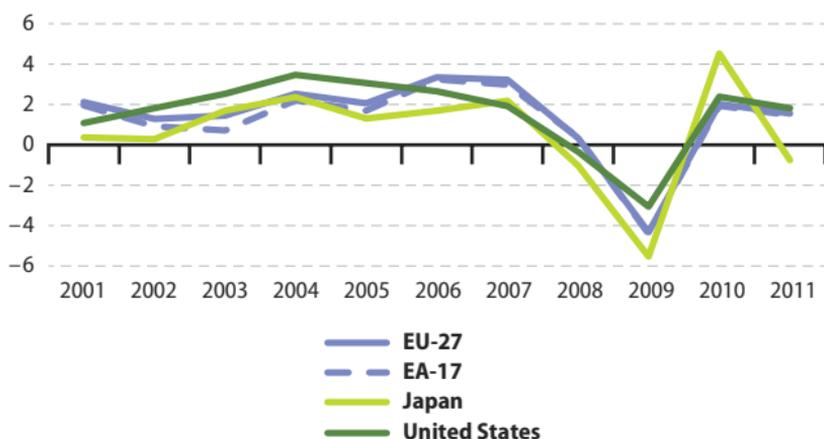
1.1 National accounts – GDP

National accounts are the source for a multitude of well-known economic indicators. **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the most frequently used measure for the overall size of an economy, while derived indicators such as **GDP per capita** – for example, in euro or adjusted for differences in price levels – are widely used for a comparison of living standards, or to monitor the process of convergence across the EU.

Economic developments in production, income generation and (re)distribution, consumption and investment may be better understood when analysed by **institutional sector**. In particular, sector accounts provide several key indicators for **households** and non-financial corporations, like the household saving rate and business profit share.

Growth in the **EU-27's** GDP slowed substantially in 2008 and GDP contracted considerably in 2009 as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. There was a recovery in the level of EU-27 GDP in 2010 and this development continued (albeit at a slower pace) in 2011, as GDP increased to EUR 12 638 000 million – its highest ever level in current price terms.

Figure 1.1: Real GDP growth, 2001–11
(% change compared with the previous year)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_gdp_k](#))

Table 1.1: GDP at current market prices, 2001 and 2010–11

	GDP (1 000 million EUR)			GDP per capita (PPS, EU-27 = 100)		
	2001	2010	2011	2001	2010	2011
EU-27	9584	12264	12638	100	100	100
EA-17	7085	9163	9413	112	108	108
BE	260	356	370	124	119	119
BG	16	36	38	30	44	45
CZ	72	149	155	73	80	80
DK	179	236	239	128	127	125
DE	2102	2496	2593	116	119	121
EE	7	14	16	46	64	67
IE	118	156	156	134	127	:
EL	146	227	215	86	90	82
ES	680	1051	1073	98	100	99
FR	1496	1937	1997	115	108	107
IT	1256	1553	1580	118	100	101
CY	11	17	18	90	95	91
LV ⁽¹⁾	9	18	20	38	55	58
LT	14	28	31	42	57	62
LU	23	40	43	234	271	274
HU	59	97	101	58	65	66
MT	4	6	6	79	83	84
NL	448	589	602	134	133	131
AT	214	286	301	126	126	129
PL	212	355	370	48	63	65
PT	134	173	171	80	80	77
RO	45	124	136	28	47	49
SI ⁽²⁾	23	35	36	80	85	84
SK	24	66	69	52	73	73
FI	139	179	189	115	114	115
SE	254	349	387	122	124	126
UK	1640	1710	1747	119	112	109
IS	9	9	10	132	111	110
NO	191	315	349	161	181	189
CH	293	416	479	143	153	157
HR	26	45	45	51	59	61
MK	4	7	7	25	36	36
TR	218	550	554	37	49	53
JP	4652	4145	4220	115	106	105
US	11485	10937	10830	156	147	148

(¹) 2010 and 2011, break in series.

(²) GDP per capita, 2010, break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_gdp_c](#) and [tec00001](#))

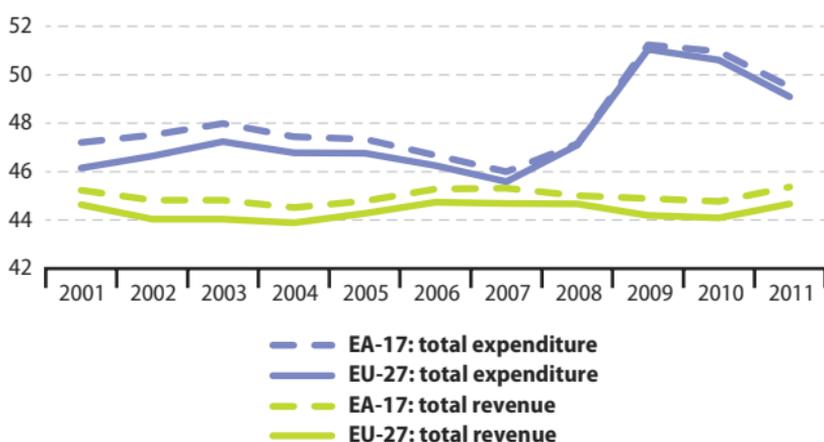
1.2 Government finances

These statistics are crucial indicators for determining the health of a Member State's economy and under the terms of the EU's **stability and growth pact (SGP)**, Member States pledged to keep their deficits and debt below certain limits: a Member State's government deficit may not exceed -3% of its gross domestic product (GDP), while its debt may not exceed 60% of GDP. If a Member State does not respect these limits, the so-called **excessive deficit procedure** is triggered.

The same deficit and debt limits are also criteria for **economic and monetary union (EMU)** and hence for joining the euro. Furthermore, the latest revision of the integrated economic and employment guidelines (revised as part of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth) includes a guideline to ensure the quality and the sustainability of public finances.

In 2011, the government deficit (net borrowing of the consolidated general government sector, as a share of GDP) of both the EU-27 and the euro area (EA-17) decreased compared with 2010, while general government debt increased. Deficit ratios were greater than the reference threshold of -3% of GDP in 17 of the Member States in 2011. A total of 14 Member States reported a debt ratio above 60% of GDP in 2011.

Figure 1.2: Development of total expenditure and total revenue, 2001–11 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)



⁽¹⁾ Data extracted on 22.10.2012; note that the y-axis is cut.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_a_main)

Table 1.2: Public balance and general government debt, 2008–11 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)

	Public balance (net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector)				General government debt (general government consolidated gross debt)			
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	-2.4	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4	62.2	74.6	80.0	82.5
EA-17	-2.1	-6.3	-6.2	-4.1	70.2	80.0	85.4	87.3
BE	-1.0	-5.5	-3.8	-3.7	89.2	95.7	95.5	97.8
BG	1.7	-4.3	-3.1	-2.0	13.7	14.6	16.2	16.3
CZ	-2.2	-5.8	-4.8	-3.3	28.7	34.2	37.8	40.8
DK	3.2	-2.7	-2.5	-1.8	33.4	40.6	42.9	46.6
DE	-0.1	-3.1	-4.1	-0.8	66.8	74.5	82.5	80.5
EE	-2.9	-2.0	0.2	1.1	4.5	7.2	6.7	6.1
IE	-7.4	-13.9	-30.9	-13.4	44.5	64.9	92.2	106.4
EL	-9.8	-15.6	-10.7	-9.4	112.9	129.7	148.3	170.6
ES	-4.5	-11.2	-9.7	-9.4	40.2	53.9	61.5	69.3
FR	-3.3	-7.5	-7.1	-5.2	68.2	79.2	82.3	86.0
IT	-2.7	-5.4	-4.5	-3.9	106.1	116.4	119.2	120.7
CY	0.9	-6.1	-5.3	-6.3	48.9	58.5	61.3	71.1
LV	-4.2	-9.8	-8.1	-3.4	19.8	36.7	44.5	42.2
LT	-3.3	-9.4	-7.2	-5.5	15.5	29.3	37.9	38.5
LU	3.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	14.4	15.3	19.2	18.3
HU	-3.7	-4.6	-4.4	4.3	73.0	79.8	81.8	81.4
MT	-4.6	-3.9	-3.6	-2.7	62.0	67.6	68.3	70.9
NL	0.5	-5.6	-5.1	-4.5	58.5	60.8	63.1	65.5
AT	-0.9	-4.1	-4.5	-2.5	63.8	69.2	72.0	72.4
PL	-3.7	-7.4	-7.9	-5.0	47.1	50.9	54.8	56.4
PT	-3.6	-10.2	-9.8	-4.4	71.7	83.2	93.5	108.1
RO	-5.7	-9.0	-6.8	-5.5	13.4	23.6	30.5	33.4
SI	-1.9	-6.0	-5.7	-6.4	22.0	35.0	38.6	46.9
SK	-2.1	-8.0	-7.7	-4.9	27.9	35.6	41.0	43.3
FI	4.4	-2.5	-2.5	-0.6	33.9	43.5	48.6	49.0
SE	2.2	-0.7	0.3	0.4	38.8	42.6	39.5	38.4
UK	-5.1	-11.5	-10.2	-7.8	52.3	67.8	79.4	85.0
IS	-13.5	-10.0	-10.1	-4.4	70.3	87.9	93.1	98.8
NO	18.8	10.6	11.2	13.6	48.2	43.5	43.7	29.0
HR	-1.4	-4.1	:	:	28.9	35.3	:	:
TR	-2.8	-7.0	-2.6	:	40.0	46.1	42.4	:

⁽¹⁾ Data extracted on 22.10.2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [gov_dd_edpt1](#))

1.3 Exchange rates and interest rates

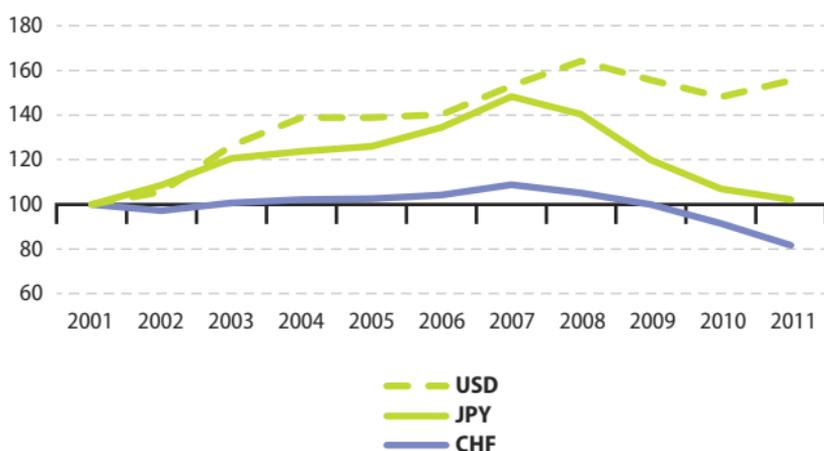
Eurostat publishes a number of different data sets concerning exchange rates. Three main data sets can be distinguished, with statistics on:

- bilateral exchange rates between currencies, including some special conversion factors for countries that have adopted the euro;
- fluctuations in the exchange rate mechanism (ERM and ERM II) of the EU;
- effective exchange rate indices.

Interest rates provide information on the cost or price of borrowing, or the gain from lending. Traditionally, interest rates are expressed in annual percentage terms, although the period for lending/borrowing can be anything from overnight to a period of many years. Different types of interest rates are distinguished either by the period of lending/borrowing involved, or by the parties involved in the transaction (business, consumers, governments or interbank operations).

Long-term interest rates are one of the convergence criteria for European economic and monetary union (EMU). In order to comply, EU Member States need to demonstrate an average nominal long-term interest rate that does not exceed by more than 2 percentage points that of, at most, the three best-performing Member States.

Figure 1.3: Exchange rates against the euro, 2001–11 ⁽¹⁾
(2001 = 100)



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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ert_bil_eur_a](#)), ECB

Table 1.3: EMU convergence criterion bond yields (Maastricht criterion), 2001 and 2006–11 ⁽¹⁾ (%)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	5.00	4.03	4.56	4.54	4.13	3.82	4.30
EA-17 ⁽²⁾	5.00	3.84	4.32	4.31	3.82	3.61	4.41
BE	5.13	3.81	4.33	4.42	3.90	3.46	4.23
BG	:	4.18	4.54	5.38	7.22	6.01	5.36
CZ	6.31	3.80	4.30	4.63	4.84	3.88	3.71
DK	5.08	3.81	4.29	4.28	3.59	2.93	2.73
DE	4.80	3.76	4.22	3.98	3.22	2.74	2.61
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	5.01	3.76	4.31	4.53	5.23	5.74	9.60
EL	5.30	4.07	4.50	4.80	5.17	9.09	15.75
ES	5.12	3.78	4.31	4.37	3.98	4.25	5.44
FR	4.94	3.80	4.30	4.23	3.65	3.12	3.32
IT	5.19	4.05	4.49	4.68	4.31	4.04	5.42
CY	7.62	4.13	4.48	4.60	4.60	4.60	5.79
LV	7.57	4.13	5.28	6.43	12.36	10.34	5.91
LT	8.15	4.08	4.55	5.61	14.00	5.57	5.16
LU	4.86	3.30	4.46	4.61	4.23	3.17	2.92
HU	7.95	7.12	6.74	8.24	9.12	7.28	7.64
MT	6.19	4.32	4.72	4.81	4.54	4.19	4.49
NL	4.96	3.78	4.29	4.23	3.69	2.99	2.99
AT	5.08	3.80	4.30	4.36	3.94	3.23	3.32
PL	10.68	5.23	5.48	6.07	6.12	5.78	5.96
PT	5.16	3.91	4.42	4.52	4.21	5.40	10.24
RO	:	7.23	7.13	7.70	9.69	7.34	7.29
SI	:	3.85	4.53	4.61	4.38	3.83	4.97
SK	8.04	4.41	4.49	4.72	4.71	3.87	4.45
FI	5.04	3.78	4.29	4.29	3.74	3.01	3.01
SE	5.11	3.70	4.17	3.89	3.25	2.89	2.61
UK	5.01	4.37	5.06	4.50	3.36	3.36	2.87

⁽¹⁾ The indicator for Luxembourg is based on a basket of long-term bonds, which have an average residual maturity close to ten years; the bonds are issued by a private credit institution.

⁽²⁾ EA-12, 2001-2006; EA-13, 2007; EA-15, 2008; EA-16, 2009-2010; EA-17, 2011.

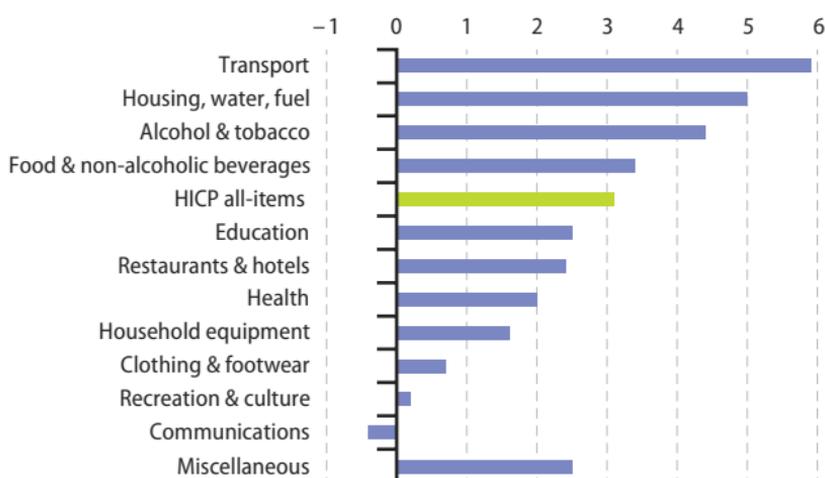
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tec00097](#)), ECB

1.4 Consumer prices – inflation and comparative price levels

An increase in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy is called **inflation**; it is usually measured by **consumer price indices** or retail price indices. Within the EU a specific consumer price index for the purpose of tracing price developments has been developed – it is called the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**. If there is inflation within an economy, then the purchasing power of money falls as consumers are no longer able to purchase the same amount of goods and services (with the same money). By contrast, if prices fall, then consumers should be able to purchase more goods and services; this is often referred to as deflation. When there is no change in prices (or relatively low rates of inflation) this is often referred to as a period of price stability.

There are 12 main headings for analysing the development of prices for a range of consumer goods and services. Among these, the highest price increases in the EU (an evolving aggregate reflecting EU membership) in 2011 (of 5% or more) were recorded for transport and for housing, water and fuel; otherwise, alcohol and tobacco and food and non-alcoholic beverages were the only other headings to record price growth in excess of the overall inflation rate. There was only one heading where prices fell in the EU in 2011; this was communications (–0.4%).

Figure 1.4: HICP main headings, annual average inflation rates, EU-27, 2011 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Table 1.4: HICP all-items, annual average inflation rates, 2001 and 2006–11 (%)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU (1)	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.7	1.0	2.1	3.1
EA (2)	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7
BE	2.4	2.3	1.8	4.5	0.0	2.3	3.5
BG	7.4	7.4	7.6	12.0	2.5	3.0	3.4
CZ	4.5	2.1	3.0	6.3	0.6	1.2	2.1
DK	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.1	2.2	2.7
DE	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.5
EE	5.6	4.4	6.7	10.6	0.2	2.7	5.1
IE	4.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	-1.7	-1.6	1.2
EL	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.3	4.7	3.1
ES	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.1	-0.2	2.0	3.1
FR	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3
IT	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9
CY	2.0	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.2	2.6	3.5
LV	2.5	6.6	10.1	15.3	3.3	-1.2	4.2
LT	1.6	3.8	5.8	11.1	4.2	1.2	4.1
LU	2.4	3.0	2.7	4.1	0.0	2.8	3.7
HU	9.1	4.0	7.9	6.0	4.0	4.7	3.9
MT	2.5	2.6	0.7	4.7	1.8	2.0	2.5
NL	5.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.9	2.5
AT	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	3.6
PL	5.3	1.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7	3.9
PT	4.4	3.0	2.4	2.7	-0.9	1.4	3.6
RO	34.5	6.6	4.9	7.9	5.6	6.1	5.8
SI	8.6	2.5	3.8	5.5	0.9	2.1	2.1
SK	7.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	4.1
FI	2.7	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	3.3
SE	2.7	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.4
UK	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	4.5
IS	6.6	4.6	3.6	12.8	16.3	7.5	4.2
NO	2.7	2.5	0.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.2
CH	:	1.0	0.8	2.3	-0.7	0.6	0.1
HR	4.3	3.3	2.7	5.8	2.2	1.1	2.2
TR	56.8	9.3	8.8	10.4	6.3	8.6	6.5
JP (3)	-0.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	-1.4	-0.7	:
US (3)	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.8	-0.4	1.6	:

(1) The data refer to the official EU aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EU Member States and integrates them using a chain-linked index formula.

(2) The data refer to the official euro area aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EA Member States and integrates them using a chain-linked index formula.

(3) National CPI: not strictly comparable with the HICP.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [prc_hicp_a](#) and [prc_ipc_a](#))

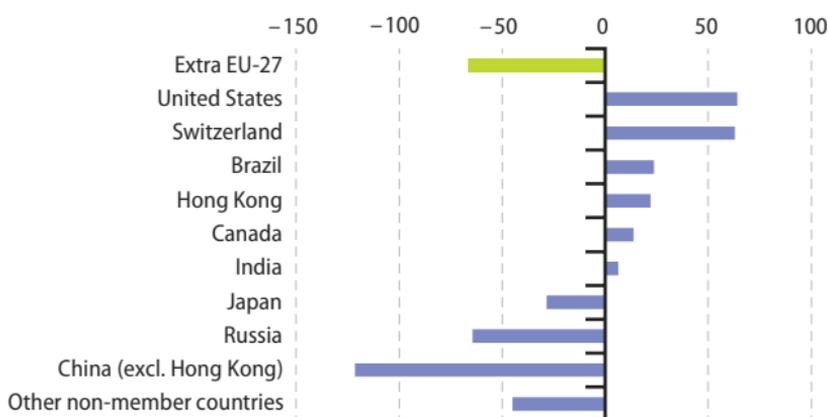
1.5 Balance of payments

The **balance of payments** records all economic transactions between resident and non-resident entities during a given period. The current account **deficit** of the EU-27 was EUR 66 600 million in 2011, corresponding to 0.5% of gross domestic product (GDP); this could be contrasted with data for 2010, when the current account deficit was EUR 82 200 million or 0.7% of GDP. The latest developments for the EU-27's current account showed a continuation of the pattern for smaller deficits – established in 2009, after the current account deficit peaked in 2008 at 2.1% of GDP. The current account deficit for 2011 comprised deficits in the current account for goods (–1.1% of GDP) and current transfers (–0.5%), alongside a positive balance (surplus) for services (0.9%) and for the income account (0.2%).

Among partner countries and regions, the EU-27's current account deficit was largest with China, standing at EUR 121 400 million in 2011, almost twice as large as the deficit with Russia (EUR 64 500 million) and over four times the deficit with Japan (these latter two countries accounted for the second and third largest EU-27 current account deficits). The highest current account surplus was recorded with the United States (EUR 64 200 million), just ahead of Switzerland (EUR 62 900 million); with surpluses also registered with Brazil, Hong Kong, Canada and India.

The current account of the balance of payments provides information not only on international trade in goods (generally the largest category), but also on international transactions in services, income and current transfers.

Figure 1.5: Current account balance with selected partners, EU-27, 2011
(1 000 million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_q_eu](#))

Table 1.5: Main components of the current account balance, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)

	Current account	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers
EU-27	-0.5	-1.1	0.9	0.2	-0.5
EA-17	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	-1.1
BE	-1.0	-2.3	0.9	2.3	-2.0
BG	0.9	-5.1	5.9	-4.3	4.4
CZ	-2.9	2.4	1.7	-7.1	0.1
DK	6.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	-1.8
DE	5.7	6.0	-0.8	1.9	-1.3
EE	2.9	-1.2	7.8	-5.6	1.9
IE	0.7	23.3	-1.9	-20.1	-0.6
EL	-10.1	-13.1	7.0	-4.3	0.3
ES	-3.5	-3.7	3.2	-2.5	-0.6
FR	-2.0	-3.7	1.2	2.4	-1.8
IT	-3.2	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0
CY	-10.4	-24.5	20.9	-5.7	-1.2
LV	-1.2	-9.8	6.5	-0.9	3.1
LT	-1.6	-4.9	3.6	-3.8	3.5
LU	7.1	-12.4	53.9	-31.7	-2.8
HU	1.4	4.1	3.2	-6.3	0.5
MT	-3.3	-15.4	19.9	-8.3	0.5
NL	8.7	6.9	1.6	2.0	-1.8
AT	1.9	-2.3	4.7	0.3	-0.7
PL	-4.3	-2.7	1.2	-3.9	1.2
PT	-6.4	-7.7	4.5	-5.0	1.8
RO	-4.4	-5.5	0.3	-1.8	2.6
SI	0.0	-2.9	4.0	-1.5	0.4
SK	0.1	3.5	-0.5	-2.4	-0.5
FI	-1.2	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-1.0
SE	7.0	2.4	3.8	2.2	-1.3
UK	-1.9	-6.6	4.6	1.5	-1.5
IS	-7.1	6.0	2.2	-14.7	-0.5
NO ⁽²⁾	12.3	13.9	-0.8	0.2	-1.1
HR	-0.8	-14.2	14.4	-3.6	2.5
TR	-10.0	-11.5	2.3	-1.0	0.2
JP	2.0	-0.3	-0.4	3.0	-0.2
US	-3.1	-4.9	1.2	1.5	-0.9

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

⁽²⁾ 2010.

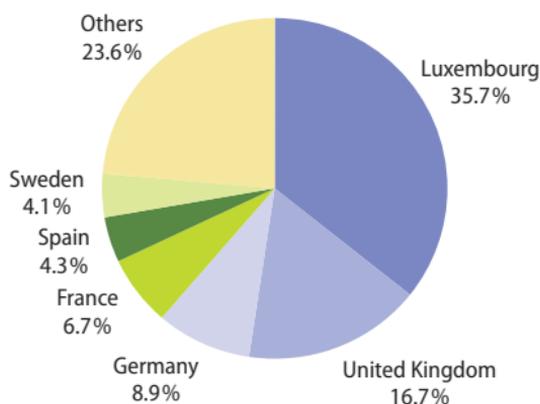
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [bop_q_eu](#), [bop_q_euro](#), [bop_q_c](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#)), ECB

1.6 Foreign direct investment

In 2011, EU-27 **foreign direct investment (FDI)** flows showed signs of recovery following the recent financial and economic crisis. Outward flows of FDI increased for the first time in four years, rising by 154% when compared with 2010. At the same time, inward flows of FDI also more than doubled compared with the previous year – up 117%. Nevertheless, despite the large increases in EU-27 FDI flows in 2011, these gains only partially compensated the considerable declines that were recorded during the crisis (2008 to 2010). As a result, EU-27 FDI flows with the rest of the world still remained, in 2011, well below their record peaks of 2007 for both inward and outward flows.

FDI flows can vary considerably from one year to another, as they are often influenced by large mergers and acquisitions. Luxembourg reported a large share (36%) of EU-27 FDI outward flows (when averaged over a three-year period from 2009 to 2011), largely as a result of the importance of special purpose entities (SPE) ⁽⁵⁾ (some 85% of Luxembourg's total direct investment).

Figure 1.6: FDI outward flows, 2009–11 average ⁽¹⁾
(% of total EU-27 outward flows)



⁽¹⁾ 2011, provisional; Netherlands, only available for 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_fdi_main](#))

There are two kinds of FDI: namely, the creation of productive assets by foreigners, or the purchase of existing assets by foreigners (for example, through acquisitions, mergers, takeovers). FDI differs from portfolio investments because it is made with the purpose of having control, or an effective voice, in the management

⁽⁵⁾ Special Purpose Entities are mainly financial holding companies, foreign-owned, and principally engaged in cross-border financial transactions, with little or no activity in the Member State of residence.

of the enterprise concerned and a lasting interest in the enterprise. Direct investment not only includes the initial acquisition of equity capital, but also subsequent capital transactions between the foreign investor and domestic and affiliated enterprises.

Table 1.6: Top ten countries as extra EU-27 partners for FDI positions, EU-27, end 2008–10 (1 000 million EUR)

	Outward			
	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2008–10 (%)
Extra EU-27	3 321.3	3 662.1	4 152.0	25.0
United States	1 079.2	1 130.9	1 195.0	10.7
Switzerland	463.3	513.5	562.8	21.5
Canada	141.9	160.4	197.4	39.1
Brazil	108.5	136.4	187.7	73.0
Singapore	90.7	99.4	122.3	34.8
Russia	89.1	96.5	120.0	34.7
Australia	76.3	78.8	112.9	48.0
Hong Kong	89.9	89.0	109.0	21.2
Japan	79.5	82.7	93.6	17.7
South Africa	54.9	77.6	92.2	67.8
	Inward			
	2008	2009	2010	Growth rate 2008–10 (%)
Extra EU-27	2 496.0	2 658.1	2 964.1	18.8
United States	1 005.4	1 060.1	1 201.4	19.5
Switzerland	303.5	331.0	365.4	20.4
Canada	112.7	125.4	143.1	26.9
Brazil	52.3	56.0	67.6	29.1
Singapore	41.1	50.4	67.3	63.9
Russia	30.0	39.0	42.0	40.2
Australia	21.7	30.0	29.6	36.4
Hong Kong	26.1	27.6	42.2	61.9
Japan	122.0	123.6	129.1	5.8
South Africa	7.0	6.1	7.4	5.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_fdi_main](#))



Population

2

As the population of the **European Union (EU)** grows beyond 500 million inhabitants, its structure continues to change. Recent demographic developments show that the EU'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**. As a result, the EU will, in the coming decades, face a number of challenges associated with an ageing society which will impact on a range of areas, including labour markets, pensions and provisions for **healthcare**, housing and social services.

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.

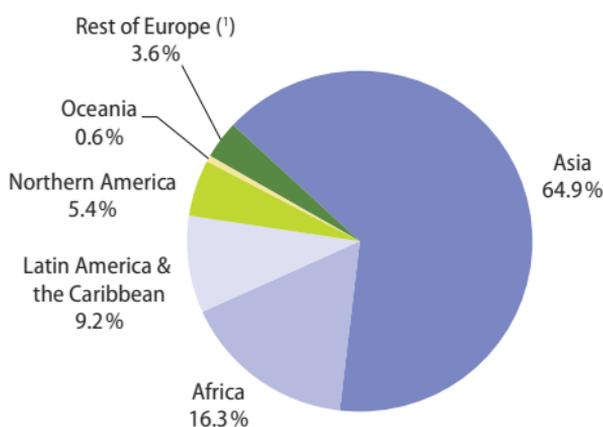
2.1 European population compared with world population

By 1 July 2012 the world's population had reached 7 100 million inhabitants, 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 4 250 million inhabitants, while Africa was the next most populous continent with 1 070 million inhabitants, or 15.2% of the global total. In comparison, there were 504 million inhabitants in the EU-27 in 2012, accounting for just over 7 % of the world's population. The most populous countries in the world in 2012 were China (19.2 % of world's population) and India (17.8 %), followed at some distance by the United States (4.5 %), Indonesia (3.5 %) and Brazil (2.8 %).

Population density within the EU-27 was estimated at 117 persons per km² in 2012, more than 3.5 times as high as in the United States, but below the values recorded for Indonesia, China, Japan, India and South Korea.

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 9 600 million by 2060. According to these projections (the medium variant), the world's population will also be relatively older (in other words, with a higher median age) in 2060.

Figure 2.1: World population, 2012
(% of total)



(¹) Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Liechtenstein, FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population: World Population Prospects, 2010 revision

Table 2.1: World population, 1960–2012

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
	(million)						
World	3 038	3 696	4 453	5 306	6 123	6 896	7 052
Europe (¹)	604	656	693	720	727	738	740
Africa	287	368	483	635	811	1 022	1 070
Asia	1 708	2 135	2 638	3 199	3 719	4 164	4 250
Latin America and the Caribbean	220	286	362	443	521	590	603
Northern America	204	231	254	281	313	345	351
Oceania	16	20	23	27	31	37	38
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012
	(% of the world population)						
Europe (¹)	19.9	17.7	15.6	13.6	11.9	10.7	10.5
Africa	9.4	10.0	10.8	12.0	13.2	14.8	15.2
Asia	56.2	57.8	59.2	60.3	60.7	60.4	60.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6
Northern America	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population: World Population Prospects, 2010 revision

Table 2.2: Population and population density, 1960 and 2012

	Population (million)		Population density (persons per km ²)	
	1960	2012	1960	2012
EU-27 (¹)	402.6	503.7	94.0	117.0
Argentina	20.6	41.1	7.4	14.8
Australia	10.3	22.9	1.3	3.0
Brazil	72.8	198.4	8.5	23.3
Canada	17.9	34.7	1.8	3.5
China	658.3	1 353.6	68.6	141.0
India	447.8	1 258.4	136.2	382.8
Indonesia	91.9	244.8	48.3	128.5
Japan	92.5	126.4	244.8	334.6
South Korea	25.1	48.6	251.9	488.1
Mexico	38.4	116.1	19.6	59.3
Russia	119.9	142.7	7.0	8.4
Saudi Arabia	4.0	28.7	1.9	13.4
South Africa	17.4	50.7	14.2	41.6
Turkey	28.2	74.5	35.9	95.1
United States	186.3	315.8	19.4	32.8
World	3 038.4	7 052.1	22.3	51.8

(¹) Excluding French overseas departments for 1960; population density is for 2011 instead of 2012; population density is calculated as the ratio between (annual average) population and the surface (land) area; whenever land area was not available, the total surface area was used instead.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [demo_r_d3area](#)); United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population: World Population Prospects, 2010 revision

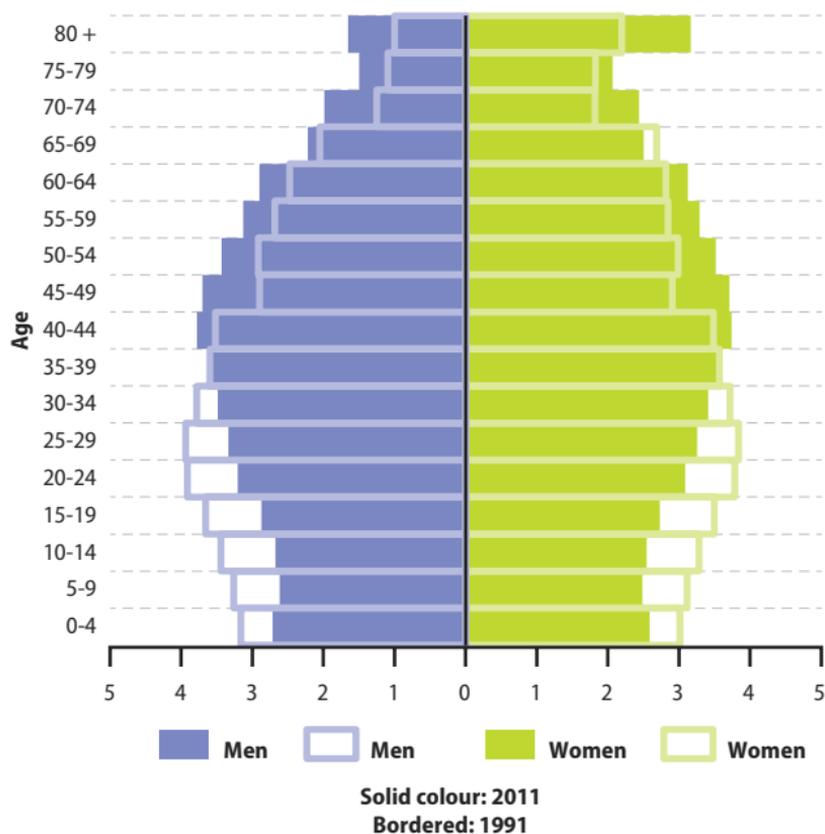
2.2 Population structure and ageing

The impact of demographic ageing within the EU is likely to be of major significance in the coming decades. Consistently low birth rates and higher life expectancy will transform the shape of the EU-27's age pyramid; probably the most important change will be the marked transition towards a much older population structure and this development is already becoming apparent in several EU Member States.

Young people (0 to 14 years old) made up 15.6% of the EU-27's population in 2011, while persons considered to be of working age (15 to 64 years old) accounted for 66.9% of the population, and older persons (65 or more years old) had a 17.5% share.

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 and/or older populations relative to the working age population.

Figure 2.2: Population pyramids, EU-27, 1991 and 2011 (1)
(% of the total population)



(1) 2011, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_pjangroup](#))

Table 2.3: Population age structure indicators, 2011

	Median age	Young age dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio	Share of population aged 80 or over
	(years)		(%)	
EU-27	41.2	23.4	26.2	4.8
BE	40.9	25.8	26.0	5.0
BG	42.5	19.4	27.0	4.0
CZ	39.8	20.8	22.3	3.7
DK	40.6	27.4	25.7	4.1
DE	44.6	20.3	31.2	5.3
EE	39.7	22.7	25.2	4.3
IE	34.5	31.7	17.2	2.8
EL	42.1	21.7	29.0	5.0
ES	40.3	22.2	25.2	5.0
FR	40.0	28.6	25.9	5.4
IT	43.5	21.4	30.9	6.0
CY	35.7	23.9	18.0	2.9
LV	41.4	21.1	27.2	4.3
LT	41.1	22.1	26.6	4.4
LU	39.0	25.7	20.3	3.7
HU	40.1	21.3	24.4	4.1
MT	39.5	22.1	22.4	3.4
NL	41.0	26.1	23.3	4.0
AT	42.0	21.7	26.0	4.9
PL	38.0	21.3	18.9	3.4
PT	41.9	22.6	28.9	5.1
RO	38.6	21.6	21.3	3.2
SI	41.7	20.5	23.9	4.1
SK	37.4	21.4	17.5	2.8
FI	42.1	25.0	26.5	4.8
SE	40.8	25.6	28.4	5.3
UK	39.7	26.5	25.3	4.7
IS	35.0	31.3	18.4	3.4
LI	41.2	22.8	19.8	3.2
NO	38.7	28.3	22.8	4.5
CH	41.6	22.3	24.9	4.7
ME	36.5	28.3	18.6	2.3
HR	41.5	22.4	25.4	3.7
MK	36.1	24.6	16.5	1.9
TR	29.3	38.1	10.8	1.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_pjanind](#))

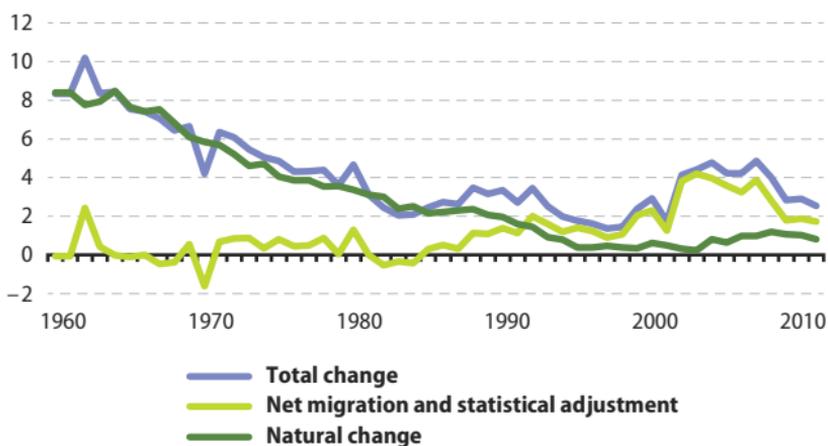
2.3 Population and population change

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 (32%) to the population growth in the EU-27. Some 68% of the EU-27's population growth came from net migration plus statistical adjustment, which 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 on 1 January 2012. Cyprus, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Sweden and France recorded the highest population growth rates in 2011 (more than 5 persons per thousand inhabitants), which was more than twice the EU-27 average of 2.5 persons per thousand inhabitants.

Figure 2.3: Population change by component (annual crude rates), EU-27, 1960–2011 ⁽¹⁾ (per thousand inhabitants)



⁽¹⁾ Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997; net migration and natural change, not available for 1960; 2009–11, provisional; breaks in series, 1998 and 2010–11.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_gjnd](#))

Table 2.4: Demographic balance, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(thousand)

	Population, 1 January 2011	Live births	Deaths	Net migration and statistical adjustment ⁽²⁾	Population, 1 January 2012
EU-27	502 404.4	5 234.7	4 829.4	869.8	503 679.7
BE	11 000.6	131.0	106.0	15.6	11 041.3
BG	7 369.4	70.8	108.3	-4.8	7 327.2
CZ	10 486.7	108.7	106.8	16.9	10 505.4
DK	5 560.6	59.0	52.5	13.4	5 580.5
DE	81 751.6	662.7	852.3	281.8	81 843.7
EE	1 340.2	14.7	15.2	0.0	1 339.7
IE	4 569.9	74.7	29.0	-32.8	4 582.8
EL	11 309.9	106.8	110.7	-15.0	11 290.9
ES	46 152.9	469.2	383.6	-42.2	46 196.3
FR	65 048.4	827.9	555.2	76.8	65 397.9
IT	60 626.4	546.6	593.4	241.1	60 820.8
CY	839.8	9.6	5.5	18.1	862.0
LV	2 074.6	18.8	28.5	-23.1	2 041.8
LT	3 052.6	34.4	41.0	-38.2	3 007.8
LU	511.8	5.6	3.8	11.0	524.9
HU	9 985.7	88.0	128.8	12.8	9 957.7
MT	415.2	4.3	3.3	-0.1	416.1
NL	16 655.8	180.1	135.7	30.2	16 730.3
AT	8 404.3	78.1	76.5	37.1	8 443.0
PL	38 529.9	388.4	375.5	-4.3	38 538.4
PT	10 572.2	96.9	102.8	-24.3	10 541.8
RO	21 413.8	196.2	251.4	-2.8	21 355.8
SI	2 050.2	21.9	18.7	2.1	2 055.5
SK	5 392.4	60.8	51.9	3.0	5 404.3
FI	5 375.3	60.0	50.6	16.6	5 401.3
SE	9 415.6	111.8	89.9	45.5	9 482.9
UK	62 498.6	807.8	552.2	235.4	62 989.6
IS	318.5	4.5	2.0	-1.4	319.6
LI	36.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	36.5
NO	4 920.3	60.2	41.4	46.7	4 985.9
CH	7 870.1	80.8	62.1	65.8	7 954.7
ME	618.2	7.2	5.8	:	:
HR	4 412.1	41.2	51.0	-4.2	4 398.2
MK	2 057.3	22.8	19.5	-0.8	2 059.8
TR	73 723.0	1 278.0	465.0	188.3	74 724.3

⁽¹⁾ Multiple breaks in series, please refer to the database for more details.

⁽²⁾ Total change minus natural change.

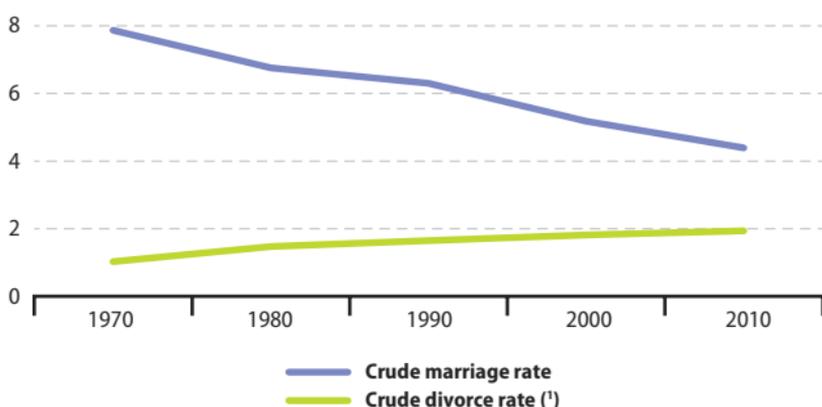
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_gind](#))

2.4 Marriage and divorce

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. The **crude marriage rate**, in other words the number of marriages per thousand inhabitants, stood at 4.4 in 2010, while the **crude divorce rate** was 1.9 in 2009.

The crude marriage rate in the EU-27 declined from 7.9 marriages per thousand inhabitants in 1970 to 4.4 marriages per thousand inhabitants by 2010, a reduction of 3.5 marriages per thousand inhabitants and an overall decline of 36% in the absolute number of marriages. Over the same period, marriages in the EU-27 became less stable, as reflected by the increase in the crude divorce rate, which almost doubled from 1.0 divorce per thousand inhabitants in 1970 to 1.9 divorces by 2009. 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 2.4: Crude marriage and divorce rates, EU-27, 1970–2010
(per thousand inhabitants)



(¹) 1971 instead of 1970; 2009 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_nind](#) and [demo_ndivind](#))

Table 2.5: Crude marriage and divorce rates, 1970–2011
(per thousand inhabitants)

	Marriages			Divorces ⁽¹⁾		
	1970	2010	2011	1970	2010	2011
EU-27 ⁽²⁾	7.9	4.4	:	1.0	1.9	:
BE	7.6	3.9	4.1	0.7	2.7	2.9
BG	8.6	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
CZ	9.2	4.4	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.7
DK	7.4	5.6	4.9	1.9	2.6	2.6
DE	7.4	4.7	4.6	1.3	2.3	2.3
EE	9.1	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.2	2.3
IE	7.0	4.6	4.3	–	0.7	0.7
EL ⁽³⁾	7.7	5.0	4.9	0.4	1.2	:
ES	7.3	3.6	3.4	–	2.2	2.2
FR ⁽⁴⁾	7.8	3.9	3.7	0.8	2.1	2.0
IT ⁽⁵⁾	7.3	3.6	3.4	0.3	0.9	:
CY ⁽⁶⁾	8.6	7.3	7.3	0.2	2.3	2.3
LV	10.2	4.1	5.2	4.6	2.2	4.0
LT	9.5	5.7	6.3	2.2	3.0	3.4
LU	6.4	3.5	3.3	0.6	2.1	:
HU	9.3	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
MT	7.9	6.2	6.2	–	–	0.1
NL	9.5	4.5	4.3	0.8	2.0	2.0
AT	7.1	4.5	4.3	1.4	2.1	2.1
PL	8.6	6.0	5.4	1.1	1.6	1.7
PT	9.4	3.8	3.4	0.1	2.6	2.5
RO	7.2	5.4	4.9	0.4	1.5	1.7
SI	8.3	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
SK	7.9	4.7	4.7	0.8	2.2	2.1
FI	8.8	5.6	5.3	1.3	2.5	2.5
SE	5.4	5.3	5.0	1.6	2.5	2.5
UK	8.5	4.5	:	1.0	2.1	:
IS	7.8	4.9	4.6	1.2	1.8	1.6
LI	5.9	5.0	4.5	–	2.4	2.5
NO	7.6	4.8	4.6	0.9	2.1	2.1
CH	7.6	5.5	5.3	1.0	2.8	2.2
ME	:	6.0	:	:	0.8	:
HR	8.5	4.8	4.6	1.2	1.1	1.3
MK	9.0	6.9	7.2	0.3	0.8	0.9
TR	:	8.0	8.0	:	1.6	1.6

⁽¹⁾ Divorce was not possible by law in Italy until 1970, in Spain until 1981, in Ireland until 1995 and in Malta until 2011.

⁽²⁾ Divorces, 1971 instead of 1970; 2009 instead of 2010.

⁽³⁾ Divorces, 2009 instead of 2010.

⁽⁴⁾ Excluding French overseas departments for 1970.

⁽⁵⁾ Divorces, 1971 instead of 1970.

⁽⁶⁾ Up to and including 2002, data refer to total marriages contracted in the country, including marriages between non-residents; from 2003 onwards, data refer to marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_nind](#) and [demo_ndivind](#))

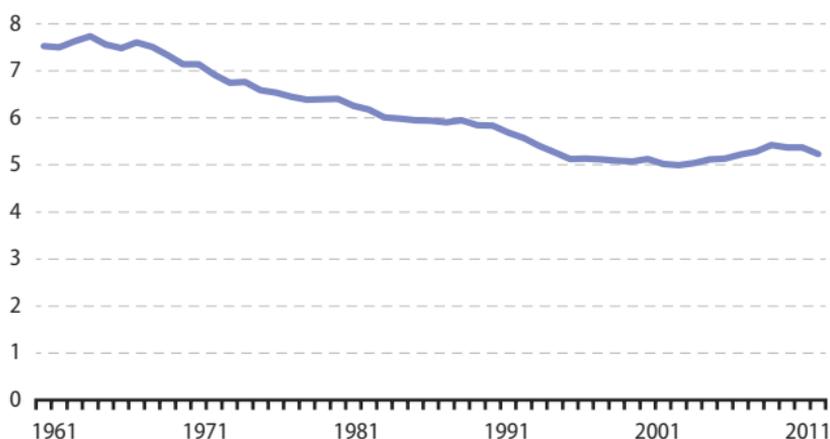
2.5 Fertility

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 thousand 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 2009–11.

In recent decades Europeans have generally been having fewer children, and this pattern partly explains the slowdown in the EU-27's population growth. A total fertility rate of around 2.1 live births per woman is considered to be the replacement level: in other words, the average number of live births per woman required to keep the population size constant if there were no inward or outward migration. The total fertility rate in the EU-27 declined to a level well below this replacement level in recent decades. Available information suggests that the total fertility rate was 1.46 live births per woman in the EU-27 in 2002. A slight recovery was subsequently observed in most EU Member States, such that the EU-27 average had increased to 1.59 live births per woman by 2009.

Total fertility rates across EU Member States tended to converge during the last few decades. In 1980, the gap between the highest rate (3.2 live births per woman in Ireland) and the lowest rate

Figure 2.5: Number of live births, EU-27, 1961–2011 ⁽¹⁾ (million)



⁽¹⁾ Excluding French overseas departments before 1998; provisional values for 2010–11.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_gind](#))

(1.5 live births per woman in Luxembourg) was 1.7 live births per woman. By 1990 the difference had decreased to 1.1 live births per woman, and by 2011 it had narrowed still further to 0.8 live births per woman. Ireland and France continued to report the highest fertility rates, with just over 2.0 live births per woman.

Table 2.6: Total fertility rate, 1960–2011
(live births per woman)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	1.51	1.59	:	:
BE	2.54	2.25	1.68	1.62	1.67	1.76	1.84	:	:
BG	2.31	2.17	2.05	1.82	1.26	1.32	1.57	1.49	1.51
CZ	2.09	1.92	2.08	1.90	1.14	1.28	1.49	1.49	1.43
DK	2.57	1.95	1.55	1.67	1.77	1.80	1.84	1.87	1.75
DE	:	:	:	:	1.38	1.34	1.36	1.39	1.36
EE	:	:	:	2.05	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.63	1.52
IE	3.78	3.85	3.21	2.11	1.89	1.86	2.07	2.07	2.05
EL	2.23	2.40	2.23	1.40	1.26	1.33	1.52	1.51	1.43
ES	:	:	2.20	1.36	1.23	1.34	1.39	1.38	1.36
FR ⁽¹⁾	2.73	2.47	1.95	1.78	1.89	1.94	2.00	2.03	:
IT	2.37	2.38	1.64	1.33	1.26	1.32	1.41	1.41	:
CY ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	2.41	1.64	1.42	1.51	1.44	1.35
LV	:	:	:	:	:	1.31	1.31	1.17	1.34
LT	:	2.40	1.99	2.03	1.39	1.27	1.55	1.55	1.76
LU	2.29	1.97	1.50	1.60	1.76	1.63	1.59	1.63	1.52
HU	2.02	1.98	1.91	1.87	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.25	1.23
MT	:	:	1.99	2.04	1.70	1.38	1.43	1.38	:
NL	3.12	2.57	1.60	1.62	1.72	1.71	1.79	1.79	1.76
AT	2.69	2.29	1.65	1.46	1.36	1.41	1.39	1.44	1.42
PL	:	:	:	2.06	1.37	1.24	1.40	1.38	1.30
PT	3.16	3.01	2.25	1.56	1.55	1.40	1.32	1.36	1.35
RO	:	:	2.43	1.83	1.31	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.25
SI	:	:	:	1.46	1.26	1.26	1.53	1.57	1.56
SK	3.04	2.41	2.32	2.09	1.30	1.25	1.41	1.40	1.45
FI	2.72	1.83	1.63	1.78	1.73	1.80	1.86	1.87	1.83
SE	:	1.92	1.68	2.13	1.54	1.77	1.94	1.98	1.90
UK	:	:	1.90	1.83	1.64	1.78	1.94	1.98	:
IS	:	2.81	2.48	2.30	2.08	2.05	2.23	2.20	2.02
LI	:	:	:	:	1.57	1.49	1.71	1.40	1.69
NO	:	2.50	1.72	1.93	1.85	1.84	1.98	1.95	1.88
CH	2.44	2.10	1.55	1.58	1.50	1.42	1.50	1.52	1.52
ME	:	:	:	:	:	1.60	1.91	1.69	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	1.41	1.49	1.46	:
MK	:	:	:	:	1.88	1.46	1.52	1.56	1.46
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.08	2.04	:

(¹) Excluding French overseas departments, up to and including 1990.

(²) Break in series, 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_frate](#))

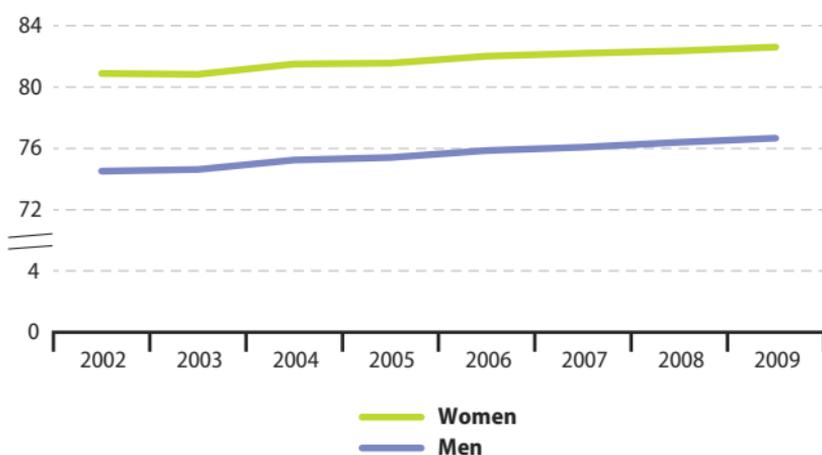
2.6 Mortality and life expectancy

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 thousand 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). Life expectancy at birth in the EU-27 averaged 79.7 years in 2009, reaching 82.6 years for women and 76.7 years for men. Improvements in living standards and the establishment and improvement in health systems across Europe have led to a continuous increase in life expectancy at birth. Indeed, life expectancy at birth in the EU has increased over the last 50 years by about ten years.

Significant differences in life expectancy at birth are nevertheless observed between the EU Member States. Looking at the extremes of the ranges (2011 data for the majority of countries), a woman born in 2011 is expected to live between 77.8 years (Bulgaria) and 85.4 years (Spain), a range of 7.6 years. A man born in 2011 can be expected to live between 68.1 years (Lithuania) and 79.9 years (Sweden), a range of 11.8 years.

Figure 2.6: Life expectancy at birth, EU-27, 2002–09 (years)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_mlexpec](#))

Table 2.7: Life expectancy at age 65, 1990–2011 (years)

	Men					Women				
	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	:	:	17.3	:	:	:	:	20.9	:	:
BE	14.3	15.6	17.5	17.6	:	18.8	19.7	21.1	21.3	:
BG	12.7	12.7	13.8	13.6	14.0	15.2	15.3	17.0	17.0	17.3
CZ	11.7	13.8	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.3	17.3	18.8	19.0	19.2
DK	14.0	15.2	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.9	18.3	19.5	19.7	20.1
DE	14.0	15.8	17.6	17.8	18.2	17.7	19.6	20.8	20.9	21.2
EE	12.0	12.6	14.0	14.2	14.7	15.8	17.0	19.2	19.4	20.0
IE	13.3	14.6	17.2	18.1	17.9	17.0	18.0	20.6	21.1	20.7
EL	15.7	16.1	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.0	18.4	20.2	20.4	20.7
ES	15.5	16.7	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.3	20.8	22.4	22.7	22.9
FR ⁽¹⁾	15.7	16.8	18.7	18.9	:	20.2	21.4	23.2	23.4	:
IT	15.2	16.7	18.3	:	:	18.9	20.7	22.1	:	:
CY	:	15.9	18.1	18.3	18.2	:	18.3	20.9	21.0	20.3
LV	:	:	13.4	13.3	13.4	:	:	18.2	18.2	18.7
LT	13.3	13.7	13.4	13.5	14.0	17.0	17.9	18.4	18.4	19.2
LU	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.3	17.8	18.5	20.1	21.4	21.6	21.6
HU	12.1	13.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	15.4	16.7	18.2	18.2	18.3
MT	:	15.1	16.8	18.4	:	:	18.5	20.6	21.1	:
NL	14.4	15.4	17.6	17.7	18.1	19.1	19.3	21.0	21.0	21.2
AT	14.4	16.0	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.1	19.6	21.2	21.4	21.7
PL	12.4	13.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	16.2	17.5	19.2	19.5	19.9
PT	14.0	15.4	17.1	17.1	18.1	17.1	18.9	20.5	20.6	21.8
RO	13.2	13.4	14.0	14.0	14.3	15.2	15.9	17.2	17.2	17.5
SI	13.3	14.2	16.4	16.8	16.9	17.1	18.7	20.5	21.0	21.1
SK	12.3	12.9	14.1	14.0	14.5	16.0	16.7	18.0	18.0	18.4
FI	13.8	15.5	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.8	19.5	21.5	21.5	21.7
SE	15.4	16.7	18.2	18.3	18.5	19.2	20.2	21.2	21.2	21.3
UK	:	15.8	18.1	18.3	:	:	19.0	20.8	20.9	:
IS	16.4	17.8	18.6	18.3	18.9	19.8	19.8	21.0	21.5	21.5
LI	:	15.2	18.4	19.6	17.9	:	19.5	22.0	21.8	21.8
NO	14.6	16.1	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.7	19.9	21.1	21.2	21.4
CH	15.3	17.0	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.7	20.9	22.2	22.4	22.6
ME	:	:	14.7	15.0	:	:	:	16.9	17.1	:
HR	:	:	14.5	14.6	:	:	:	17.9	18.2	:
MK	:	13.1	13.9	13.9	14.0	:	15.1	15.8	16.0	15.9
TR	:	:	15.2	:	:	:	:	18.4	:	:

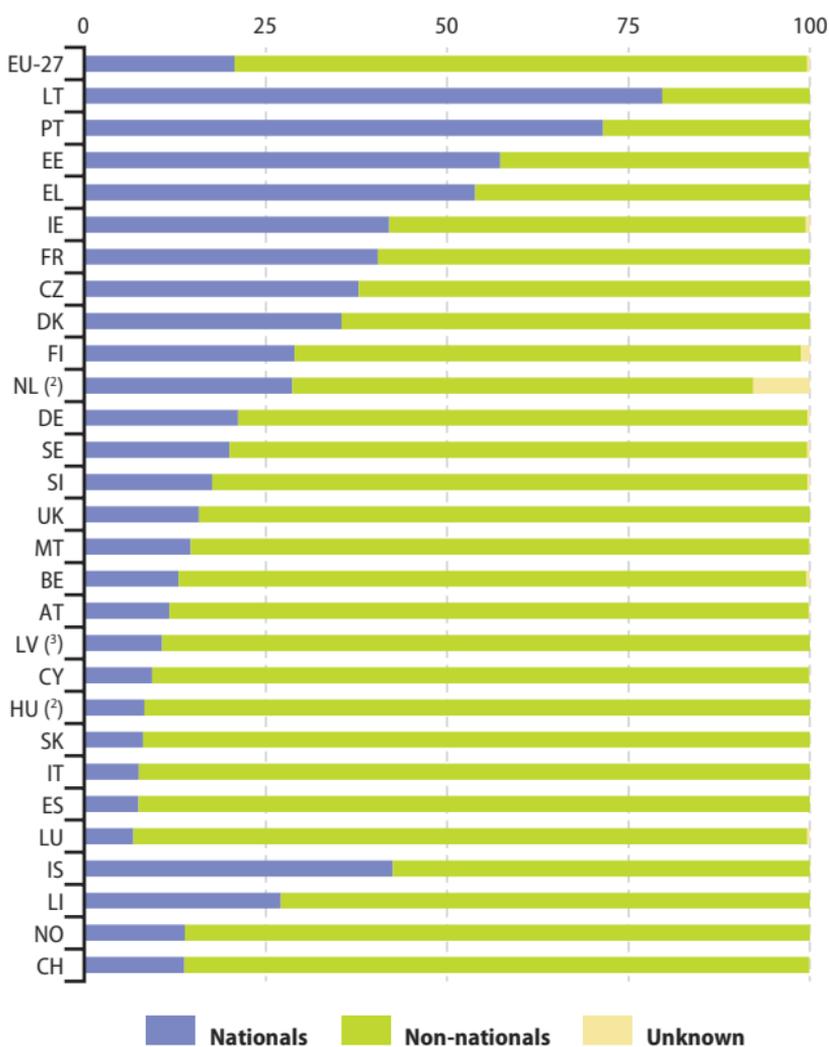
(¹) Excluding French overseas departments before 1991.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo_mlexpec](#))

2.7 Migration and migrant populations

Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors: either in a migrant's country of origin (push factors) or in the country of destination (pull factors). Historically, the relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU are thought to have exerted a considerable pull effect on immigrants.

Figure 2.7: Share of nationals and non-nationals among immigrants, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, not available.

⁽²⁾ 2009.

⁽³⁾ Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#))

During 2010, about 3.1 million people immigrated into one of the EU Member States, while at least 2.0 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU Member State. It should be noted that these figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU as a whole, since they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Table 2.8: Immigration by main citizenship group, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(thousand)

	Total immigrants	Nationals	Non-nationals		
			Total	Citizens of other EU Member States	Citizens of non-member countries
EU-27	3 100	600	2 500	1 000	1 500
BE	131.2	17.0	113.7	59.6	54.1
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	48.3	18.3	30.1	14.8	15.2
DK	52.2	18.5	33.7	16.7	17.0
DE	404.1	85.5	317.2	156.8	160.4
EE	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
IE	39.5	16.6	22.7	15.7	7.0
EL	119.1	64.1	54.9	18.7	36.2
ES	465.2	34.8	430.4	145.4	285.0
FR	251.2	101.6	149.5	61.2	88.4
IT	458.9	34.4	424.5	118.6	305.9
CY	20.2	1.9	18.3	11.9	6.4
LV	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.3
LT	5.2	4.2	1.1	0.1	0.9
LU	17.0	1.1	15.7	12.6	3.2
HU ⁽²⁾	27.9	2.3	25.6	14.2	11.3
MT	8.2	1.2	7.0	6.3	0.7
NL ⁽²⁾	128.8	36.9	81.9	47.3	34.6
AT	73.9	8.7	65.1	41.3	23.8
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	27.6	19.7	7.9	2.4	5.5
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SI	15.4	2.7	12.7	2.0	10.6
SK	13.8	1.1	12.7	6.0	6.7
FI	25.6	7.4	17.9	7.1	10.8
SE	98.8	19.8	78.7	24.2	54.5
UK	591.0	93.3	497.6	176.0	321.7
IS	3.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.6
LI	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
NO	69.2	9.6	59.6	37.3	22.3
CH	161.8	22.3	139.4	91.2	48.2

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 2009.

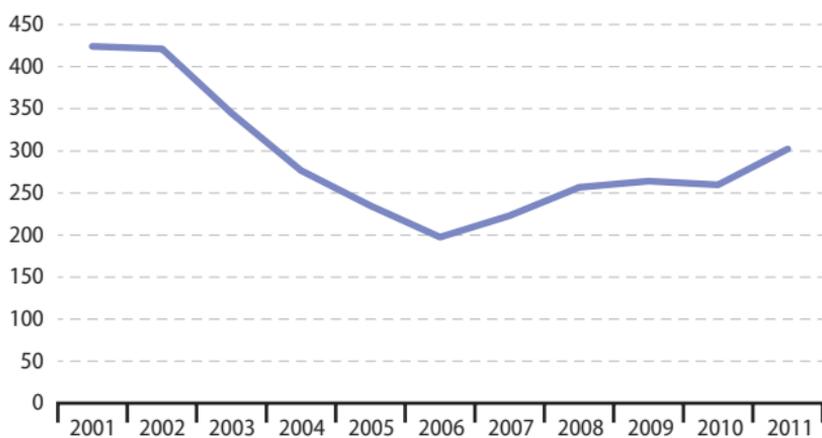
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_imm1ctz](#))

2.8 Asylum

Asylum is a form of international protection given by a state on its territory. 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.

Having peaked in 2001 (424 200 applications), 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 vast majority (nearly 80 %) of asylum seekers in the EU-27 in 2011 were aged less than 35; those aged 18–34 accounted for more than half (55 %) of the total number of applicants, while minors aged less than 18 accounted for almost one in four applicants.

Figure 2.8: Asylum applications (non-EU-27) in the EU-27 Member States, 2001–11 ⁽¹⁾ (thousand)



⁽¹⁾ 2004–06, provisional; Cyprus, applications relate to the main applicant only; United Kingdom, 2008 data refers to new asylum applicants.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr_asyctz](#) and [migr_asyappctza](#))

Table 2.9: Countries of origin of (non-EU-27) asylum seekers in the EU-27 Member States, 2010–11 ⁽¹⁾

	Total (number)		Ranking		
	2010	2011	2010	2011	Change
Non-EU-27 total	259 570	302 445	–	–	–
Afghanistan	20 600	28 015	1	1	0
Russia	18 595	18 330	2	2	0
Pakistan	9 220	15 700	8	3	+5
Iraq	15 830	15 170	4	4	0
Serbia	17 740	13 980	3	5	–2
Somalia	14 360	12 195	5	6	–1
Iran	10 340	11 865	7	7	0
Nigeria	6 805	11 470	11	8	+3
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99)	14 310	9 870	6	9	–3
Bangladesh	6 195	8 290	14	10	+4
Syria	5 010	7 885	18	11	+7
Sri Lanka	6 485	7 375	12	12	0
Armenia	5 525	7 105	16	13	+3
Georgia	6 865	7 060	10	14	–4
Turkey	6 360	6 455	13	15	–2
Tunisia	540	6 335	62	16	+46
Dem. Rep. of Congo	5 525	6 285	17	17	0
Guinea	4 895	6 245	19	18	+1
Eritrea	4 540	5 695	20	19	+1
FYR of Macedonia	7 550	5 545	9	20	–11
China (incl. Hong Kong)	5 825	5 540	15	21	–6
Côte d'Ivoire	1 500	5 365	33	22	+11
Algeria	3 585	4 385	21	23	–2
Ghana	1 440	4 305	36	24	+12
Mali	995	3 625	46	25	+21
Sudan	2 305	3 130	27	26	+1
Unknown	3 085	3 095	23	27	–4
Albania	1 925	3 060	31	28	+3
Libya	715	2 890	55	29	+26
India	3 185	2 785	22	30	–8
Other non-EU-27	47 720	53 395	–	–	–

⁽¹⁾ Cyprus, data relates to applications instead of applicants.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [migr_asyappctza](#))



Health is an important priority for Europeans, who expect to have a long and healthy life, to be protected against illnesses and accidents, and to receive appropriate [healthcare](#). Health issues cut across a range of topics – including consumer protection (food safety issues), workplace safety, environmental or social policies.

In November 2011, the [European Commission](#) adopted a proposal for a Regulation establishing the third multi-annual programme, ‘[Health for growth \(2014–20\)](#)’ (COM(2011) 709 final). This new programme is designed to help [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States respond to economic and demographic challenges facing their health systems and enable citizens to stay healthy for longer.

European statistics on health are derived from two types of sources: administrative data and surveys. Administrative data sources are the basis for important statistical data collections such as causes of death, accidents at work and healthcare expenditure, human and technical resources and activities. General population surveys in health statistics include the minimum European health module integrated within the annual [EU statistics on income and living conditions survey \(EU-SILC\)](#), the five-yearly [European health interview survey \(EHIS\)](#) and specific ad-hoc modules of the [labour force survey \(LFS\)](#).

3.1 Healthy life years

Whether extra years of life gained through increased longevity are spent in good or bad health is a crucial question. Since **life expectancy at birth** is not able to fully answer this question, indicators of health expectancies, such as **healthy life years** (also called **disability-free life expectancy**) have been developed. These focus on the quality of life spent in a healthy state, rather than the quantity of life – as measured by **life expectancy**.

In 2010, the number of healthy life years (at birth) was estimated at 61.7 years for men and 62.6 years for women in the EU-27; this represented approximately 80 % and 75 % of total life expectancy for men and women.

Figure 3.1: Healthy life years, EU-27, 2009–10 (years)



(') Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_hlye](#))

In nine of the EU Member States, men (at birth) could expect to live longer than women without disability. This was particularly the case in Portugal (2.7 years difference), Belgium (1.4 years) and the Netherlands (1.1 years), and was also the case in Switzerland (2.2 years) and Iceland (1.2 years). By contrast, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Estonia all reported that the gender gap in healthy life years at birth was at least four years in favour of women in 2010, and Poland and Latvia both reported gaps of at least three years, as did Croatia.

Table 3.1: Healthy life years, 2010
(years)

	At birth		At age 65	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EU-27	61.7	62.6	8.7	8.8
BE	64.0	62.6	10.4	9.7
BG	63.0	67.1	8.8	9.9
CZ	62.2	64.5	8.5	8.8
DK	62.3	61.4	11.8	12.8
DE	57.9	58.7	6.9	7.1
EE	54.1	58.2	5.3	5.5
IE	65.9	67.0	11.1	11.2
EL	66.3	67.7	8.8	8.1
ES	64.4	63.9	9.6	8.9
FR	61.8	63.5	9.0	9.8
IT	67.3	67.3	10.1	9.9
CY	65.1	64.2	10.2	8.1
LV	53.5	56.7	4.9	5.6
LT	57.8	62.4	6.3	6.7
LU	64.4	66.4	10.5	12.4
HU	56.3	58.6	5.4	5.9
MT	70.2	71.6	12.0	11.9
NL	61.3	60.2	9.4	9.5
AT	59.5	60.7	8.5	7.9
PL	58.5	62.3	6.7	7.5
PT	59.3	56.6	7.1	5.7
RO	57.5	57.5	5.9	5.0
SI	53.4	54.6	6.6	7.2
SK	52.4	52.1	3.3	2.8
FI	58.5	58.2	8.8	8.9
SE	71.7	71.1	14.1	15.5
UK	65.0	65.6	10.9	11.8
IS	69.3	68.1	13.4	14.8
NO	69.8	69.8	14.5	15.7
CH	65.5	63.3	11.5	12.2
HR	57.3	60.7	6.4	6.4

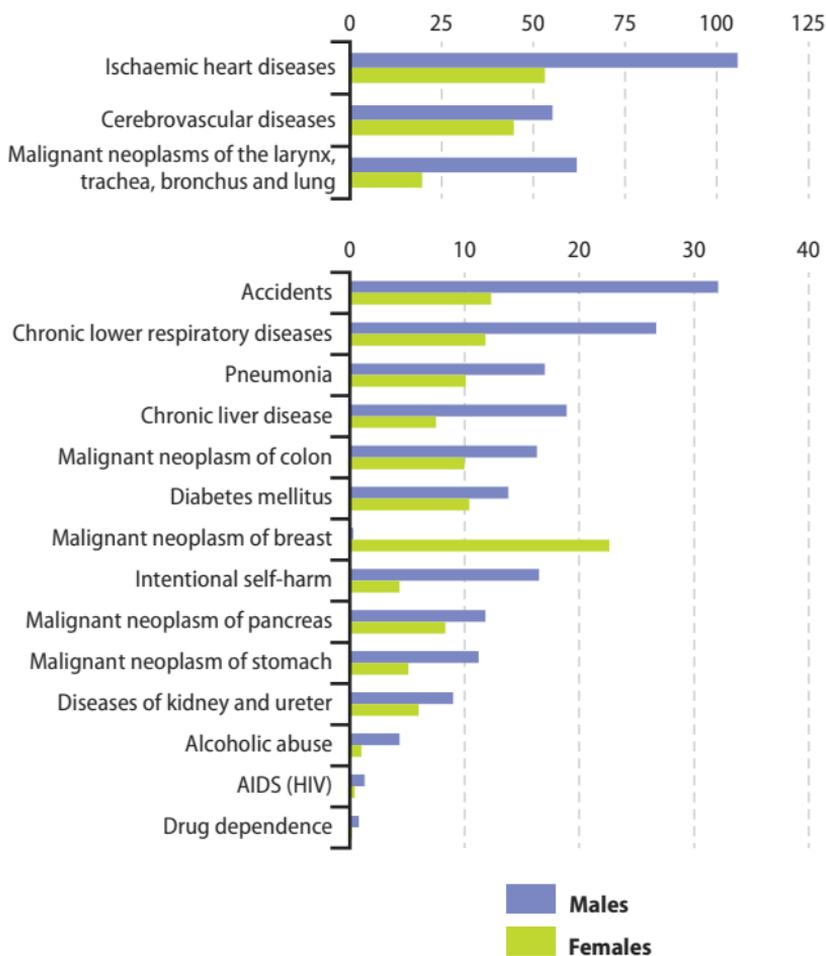
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_hlye](#))

3.2 Causes of death

By relating all deaths in the population to an underlying cause of death, the risks associated with death from a range of specific diseases and other causes can be assessed; these figures can be further analysed by age, sex, nationality and region (NUTS level 2), using **standardised death rates**.

Between 2000 and 2010 there was a 10.9% 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 (where rates fell by more than 30%).

Figure 3.2: Causes of death – standardised death rate, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (per 100 000 inhabitants)



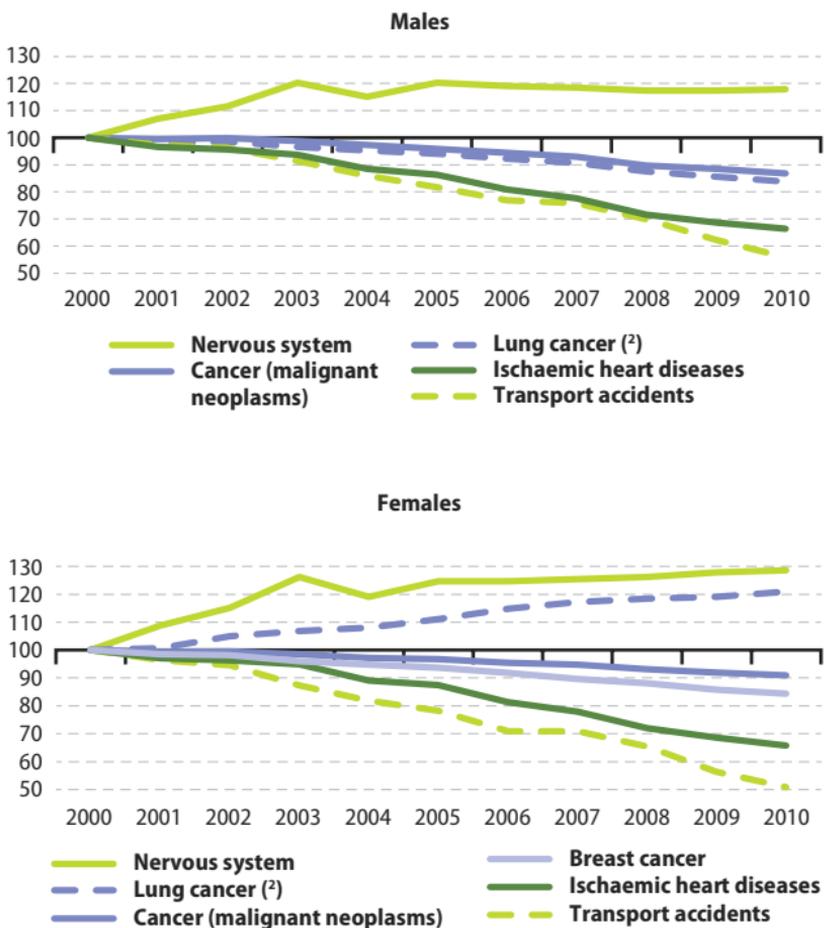
⁽¹⁾ Provisional; the figure is ranked on the average of male and female; note the difference in the scales employed between the two parts of the figure.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_cd_asdr](#))

Diseases of the circulatory system include those related to high blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes and smoking; although, the most common causes of death are ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases. Ischaemic heart diseases accounted for 76.5 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants across the EU-27 in 2010.

Cancer was a major cause of death – averaging 166.9 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants across the EU-27 in 2010. The most common forms of cancer in the EU-27 in 2010 included malignant neoplasms of the larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung, colon, breast, and those that the [International classification of diseases \(ICD\)](#) classifies as ‘stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue’.

Figure 3.3: Causes of death – standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants, EU-27, 2000–10 ⁽¹⁾ (2000=100)



⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

^(?) Malignant neoplasms of the larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth_cd_asdr](#))

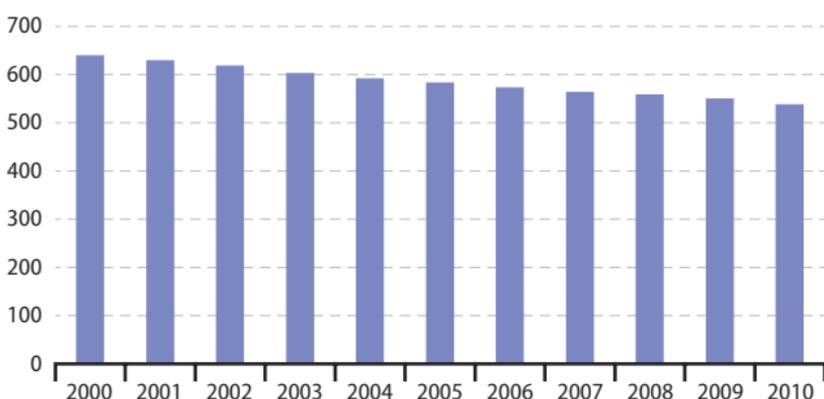
3.3 Healthcare

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.

One of the key indicators for measuring healthcare staff is the total number of **physicians** (head count), expressed per 100 000 inhabitants. In this context, Eurostat gives preference to the concept of **practising physicians** (although data are not available for eight EU Member States – being replaced by the number of **professionally active physicians** in Ireland, Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Finland, and by the number of **licensed physicians** in Portugal).

The number of **hospital beds** per 100 000 inhabitants averaged 538.2 in the EU-27 in 2010. The reduction in bed numbers between 2000 and 2010 across the whole of the EU-27 was equal to 101.9 beds per 100 000 inhabitants. These reductions may reflect, among others, economic constraints, increased efficiency through the use of technical resources (for example, imaging equipment), a general shift from inpatient to outpatient operations, and shorter periods spent in hospital following an operation.

Figure 3.4: Number of hospital beds, EU-27, 2000–10 (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tps00046](#))

Table 3.2: Healthcare indicators, 2000, 2009 and 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Practising physicians ⁽¹⁾		Hospital beds		Hospital discharges of inpatients (excluding healthy new born babies)	
	2000	2010 ⁽²⁾	2000	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000	2009 ⁽⁴⁾
EU-27	:	:	640.1	538.2	:	:
BE	282.9	292.0	776.9	644.0	16 252	16 284
BG	336.9	371.1	743.0	661.6	:	23 356
CZ	336.9	358.0	778.6	701.0	:	19 968
DK	291.1	348.2	429.4	349.8	16 316	16 498
DE	325.9	373.1	911.6	824.8	19 961	23 259
EE	326.4	323.5	717.6	533.1	:	:
IE	:	313.5	613.2	313.9	13 805	13 236
EL	432.8	612.6	471.7	484.8	:	:
ES	330.1	377.9	367.8	315.7	11 243	10 416
FR	325.8	327.0	797.0	642.4	18 397	16 040
IT	416.2	391.6	470.8	352.5	:	13 236
CY	259.4	301.7	453.4	368.0	6 795	7 500
LV	287.4	291.1	873.5	532.4	:	20 290
LT	362.7	372.0	883.3	675.1	:	21 887
LU	215.0	277.3	:	536.7	18 075	15 869
HU	268.2	286.9	825.4	718.2	:	19 435
MT	:	307.5	547.7	450.5	:	10 901
NL	244.3	292.3	482.6	465.7	:	11 279
AT	385.3	478.0	794.8	762.9	:	27 839
PL	221.1	217.9	:	658.5	:	15 658
PT	309.6	382.4	373.2	334.7	:	17 507
RO	192.7	236.9	769.3	628.5	:	24 634
SI	215.1	243.0	540.2	457.2	:	16 576
SK	323.3	333.5	785.6	641.8	19 876	18 031
FI	249.9	326.7	754.1	584.7	21 380	17 890
SE	308.6	380.2	358.0	272.6	15 266	15 199
UK	195.8	271.2	409.8	295.5	:	12 913
IS	344.2	360.3	:	578.4	17 085	13 027
NO	338.0	406.8	379.7	329.6	15 409	16 637
CH	:	380.7	628.7	496.3	:	25 868
HR	233.6	278.4	603.2	561.9	12 710	16 259
MK	219.9	269.6	505.7	459.1	:	9 939
TR	126.5	168.8	200.2	251.6	:	13 345

(¹) Ireland, Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland, FYR of Macedonia and Turkey, professionally active physicians; Portugal, licensed physicians.

(²) Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, 2009.

(³) Bulgaria, Greece and the Netherlands, 2009; Iceland, 2007.

(⁴) Belgium, Germany, Latvia and Croatia, 2008; Denmark, Cyprus and FYR of Macedonia, 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [hlth_rs_prs](#), [tps00046](#) and [hlth_co_disch2t](#))

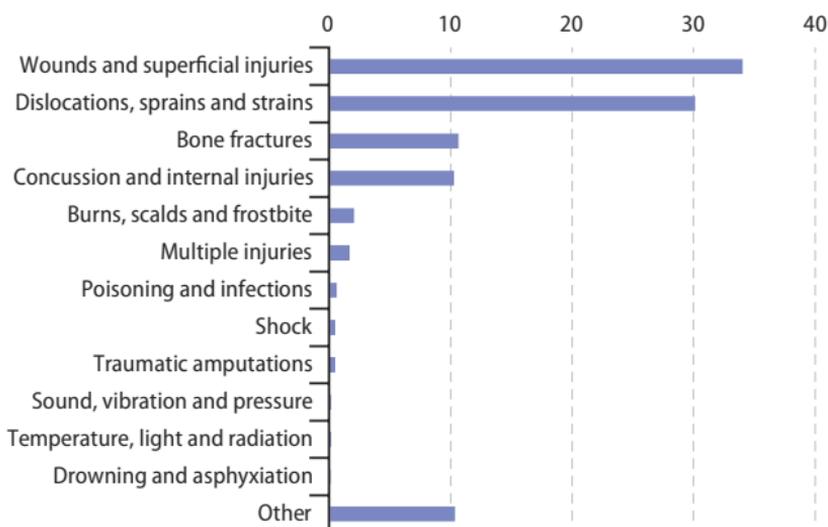
3.4 Health and safety at work

An accident at work is a discrete occurrence during the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. Serious accidents at work are those that imply more than three days of absence from work. Fatal accidents at work are those that lead to the death of the victim within one year.

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. Within the EU-27 in 2009, the construction, manufacturing, transportation and storage, and agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors together accounted for just over two thirds (67.8%) of all fatal accidents at work and just over half (50.2%) of all serious accidents.

It is also possible to analyse the data according to the type of injury sustained during the accident. Data for the EU-27 for 2009 shows that there were two types of common injury, namely, wounds and superficial injuries (34.0% of the total) and dislocations, sprains and strains (30.0%). Around one in ten accidents concerned bone fractures (10.6%), while a similar proportion of accidents resulted in concussion and internal injuries (10.2%).

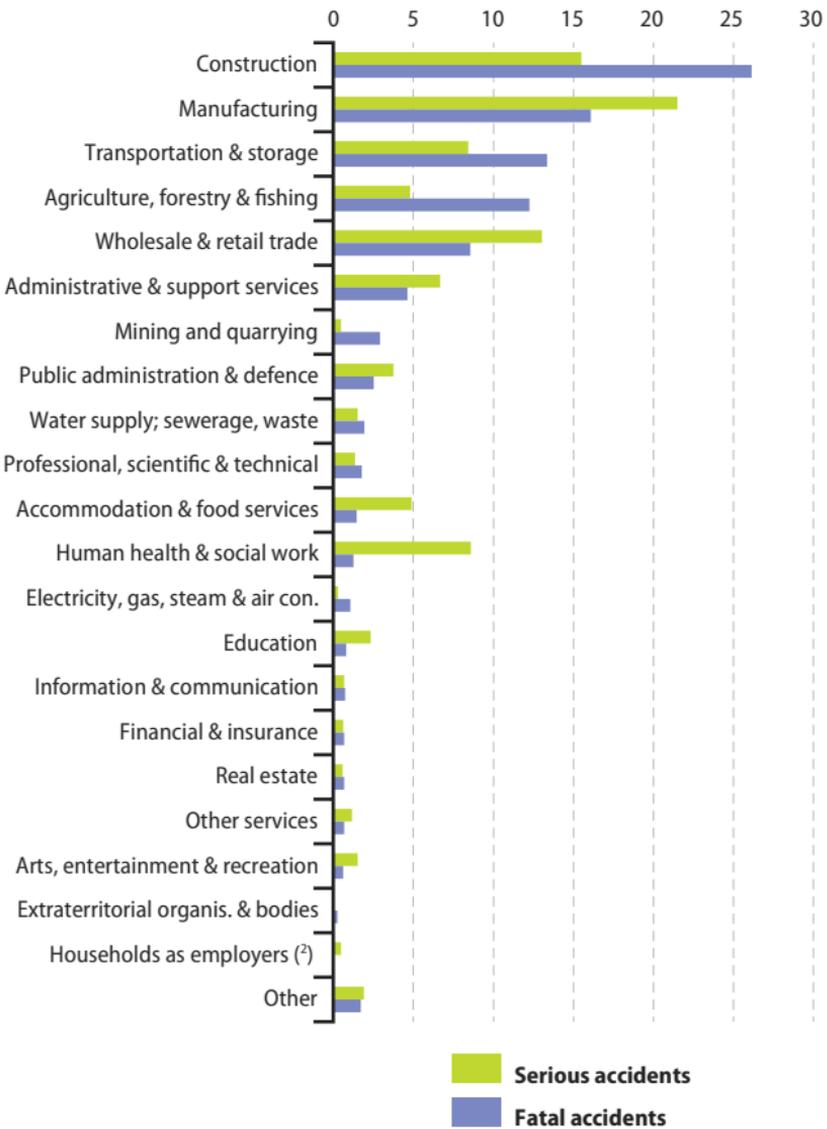
Figure 3.5: Accidents at work by type of injury, EU-27, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates exclude Greece and Northern Ireland; estimates include a certain level of under-reporting for Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hsw_n2_07](#))

Figure 3.6: Fatal and serious accidents at work by economic activity, EU-27, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
(% of serious and fatal accidents)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates exclude Greece and Northern Ireland; estimates include a certain level of under-reporting for Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

⁽²⁾ Fatal accidents, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [hsw_n2_01](#) and [hsw_n2_02](#))

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4

Education and training

Education, vocational training and more generally lifelong learning play a vital role in both an 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. The strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (known as ET 2020), was adopted by the Council in May 2009. This strategy set a number of benchmarks to be achieved by 2020:

- at least 95 % of children between the age of four and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education;
- an average of at least 15 % of adults aged 25 to 64 should participate in lifelong learning.

The Bologna process put in motion a series of reforms to make European higher education more compatible, comparable, competitive and attractive for students. Its main objectives were: the introduction of a three-cycle degree system (bachelor, master and doctorate); quality assurance; and recognition of qualifications and periods of study.

Since 2002 national authorities and social partners from European countries have taken part in the Copenhagen process which aims to promote and develop vocational education and training systems.

4.1 School enrolment and early leavers from education and training

School helps young people acquire the basic life skills and competences necessary for their personal development.

Table 4.1: Pupils and students (excluding pre-primary education), 2010 ⁽¹⁾

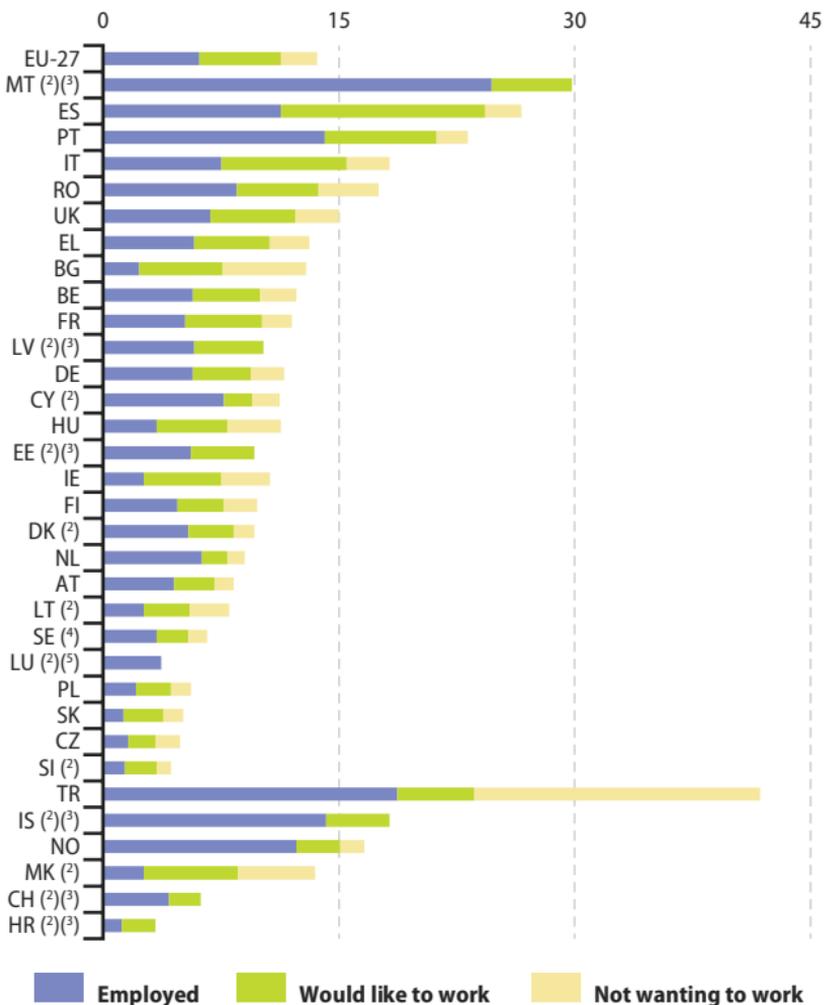
	Total (ISCED 1–6) (thousand)	Four-year-olds in education (%)	Pupil teacher ratio in primary education (pupils per teacher)	18-year-olds in education (%)
EU-27	93 088	85.9	:	79.1
BE	2 450	99.0	12.4	88.8
BG	1 097	73.4	17.6	76.8
CZ	1 841	85.0	18.7	88.8
DK	1 177	97.6	11.5	83.1
DE	13 931	95.8	16.7	87.6
EE	247	89.3	16.2	89.3
IE	1 103	27.0	15.9	100.0
EL	2 023	52.9	:	66.5
ES	7 879	99.0	13.2	75.5
FR	12 324	100.0	18.7	77.0
IT	9 541	96.6	11.3	76.4
CY	152	74.7	14.0	38.2
LV	389	79.4	11.9	88.5
LT	690	67.4	9.9	95.2
LU	85	96.6	10.1	74.0
HU	1 805	92.8	10.8	87.9
MT	76	89.0	14.4	68.5
NL	3 451	99.6	15.7	84.6
AT	1 488	88.9	12.2	72.3
PL	7 766	59.4	10.0	92.7
PT	2 132	85.4	10.9	76.4
RO	3 735	78.6	16.7	77.4
SI	377	87.0	16.2	90.6
SK	1 011	72.7	17.1	84.0
FI	1 240	56.3	14.0	93.6
SE	2 067	93.6	11.7	95.4
UK	13 012	65.4	14.5	57.5
IS	88	96.4	10.3	80.9
LI	6	54.7	8.8	84.2
NO	1 099	96.9	10.5	87.5
CH	1 375	40.3	:	83.9
HR	715	57.0	14.7	66.7
MK	370	24.0	16.1	57.3
TR	18 686	16.5	21.7	37.4
JP	18 415	97.2	18.4	:
US	69 553	69.0	19.8	70.2

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

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tps00051](#), [educ_ipart](#), [educ_iste](#) and [tps00060](#))

In 2010, there were approximately 93.1 million pupils and students enrolled in educational establishments in the EU-27. This figure excludes **pre-primary education**: some 85.9% of four-year-olds in the EU-27 were in education in 2010. More than three quarters (79.1%) of all 18-year-olds within the EU-27 remained within the education system in 2010. However, this ratio rose to above 90% in six Member States. Some 13.5% of those aged 18 to 24 (15.3% of men and 11.6% of women) were **early leavers from education and training**, with at most a lower secondary education.

Figure 4.1: Early leavers from education and training, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(% of population aged 18–24)



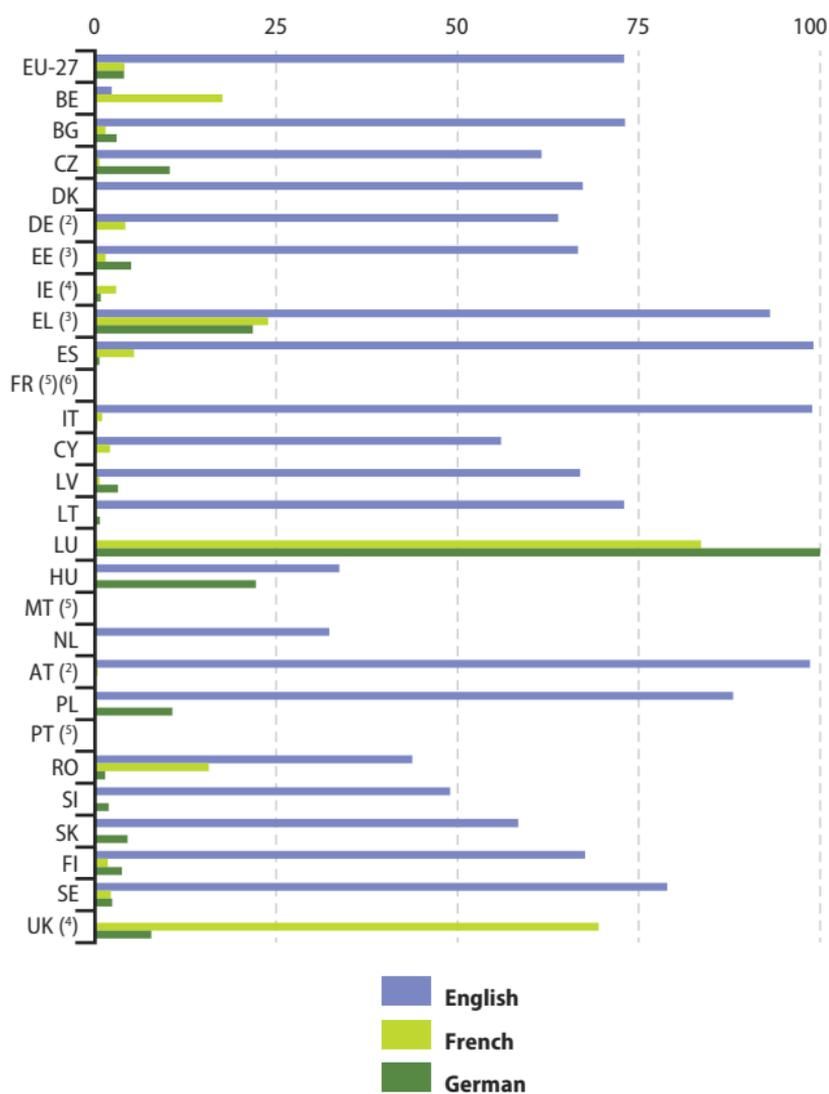
⁽¹⁾ Ranked on the total proportion of early leavers.
⁽²⁾ Includes unreliable data for one or more categories.
⁽³⁾ Not wanting to work, not available.
⁽⁴⁾ Provisional.
⁽⁵⁾ Would like to work and not wanting to work, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [edat_lfse_14](#))

4.2 Foreign language learning

Within **primary education**, a clear majority of pupils (choose to) study English. Indeed, learning English is mandatory in several countries within secondary education institutions, and so a number of Member States have close to 100 % of pupils learning this language already in primary education.

Figure 4.2: Proportion of pupils in primary education learning foreign languages, by language, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



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

⁽²⁾ German, not applicable. ⁽³⁾ 2008. ⁽⁴⁾ English, not applicable. ⁽⁵⁾ Not available.

⁽⁶⁾ French, not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [educ_ilang](#)), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), OECD

Turning to language learning in upper **secondary education**, some 92.7% of all **EU-27** students at **ISCED** level 3 were studying English as a foreign language in 2010, compared with slightly less than one quarter studying German (23.9%) or French (23.2%).

Table 4.2: Foreign languages learnt per pupil in upper secondary education, 2005 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(%)

	Pupils learning English		Pupils learning French		Pupils learning German	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
EU-27	91	93	26	23	30	24
BE	94	95	48	49	28	29
BG	83	87	15	14	40	35
CZ	98	100	22	25	72	61
DK	83	92	17	11	50	35
DE	94	91	30	27	–	–
EE ⁽²⁾	93	96	6	7	44	39
IE	–	–	62	58	19	16
EL ⁽²⁾	95	95	9	8	2	3
ES	95	95	28	22	1	1
FR ⁽³⁾	99	100	–	–	23	22
IT	85	98	18	20	7	7
CY	89	94	35	40	3	3
LV	94	97	4	5	39	30
LT	80	92	6	4	28	17
LU	97	98	97	100	97	100
HU	73	77	6	6	51	45
MT	66	:	7	:	2	:
NL	100	100	70	33	86	44
AT	97	99	54	44	–	–
PL	96	92	12	9	73	52
PT	50	39	19	4	3	1
RO	94	99	84	86	12	12
SI	99	98	11	10	78	69
SK	97	99	14	16	75	65
FI	100	99	19	17	38	26
SE	100	100	24	21	35	27
UK	–	–	40	27	15	10
IS ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	77	73	16	13	32	25
NO	100	44	20	11	31	19
HR	98	99	4	4	66	61
TR ⁽⁵⁾	67	82	1	1	7	10

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ Data for 2006 instead of 2005 other than for the proportion of students learning two or more languages.

⁽⁴⁾ Data for 2008 instead of 2010 for the proportion of students learning two or more languages.

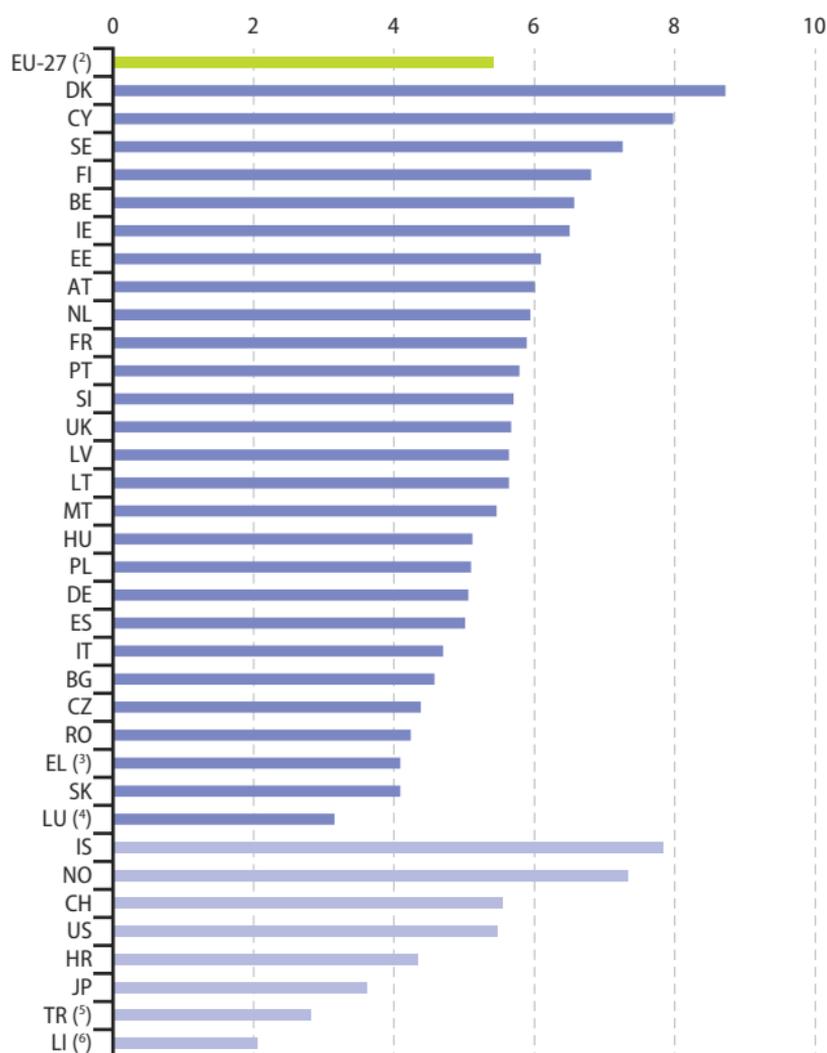
⁽⁵⁾ Data for 2006 instead of 2005.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [educ_thfrlan](#) and [educ_ilang](#)), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), OECD

4.3 Educational expenditure

Expenditure on education may help foster economic growth, enhance **productivity**, contribute to people's personal and social development, and help reduce social inequalities. The proportion of total financial resources devoted to education is one of the key choices made by governments in each country of the EU.

Figure 4.3: Public expenditure on education, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)



⁽¹⁾ Refer to the internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/tsiir010_esms.htm).

⁽²⁾ Estimate.

⁽³⁾ 2005.

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes tertiary education, 2007.

⁽⁵⁾ 2006.

⁽⁶⁾ 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc510](#))

Public expenditure on education in the EU-27 in 2009 was equivalent to 5.4% of gross domestic product (GDP), while the expenditure of both public and private sources of funds on educational institutions amounted to 6.2% of GDP.

Table 4.3: Expenditure on educational institutions, 2004 and 2009 ⁽¹⁾

	Public expenditure (% of GDP)		Private expenditure (% of GDP)		Expenditure on public & private educational institutions per pupil/student (PPS for full-time equivalents)	
	2004	2009	2004	2009	2004	2009
EU-27	5.06	5.41	0.65	0.79	5 487	6 504
BE	5.95	6.57	0.34	0.38	6 251	7 659
BG	4.40	4.58	0.62	0.66	1 810	2 874
CZ	4.20	4.38	0.58	0.58	3 664	4 621
DK	8.43	8.72	0.32	0.33	7 645	9 114
DE	4.62	5.06	0.92	0.80	6 184	7 299
EE ⁽²⁾	4.92	6.09	0.38	0.36	2 823	4 172
IE	4.65	6.50	0.32	0.37	5 723	:
EL	3.83	:	0.19	:	4 148	:
ES	4.25	5.01	0.61	0.72	5 258	6 953
FR	5.80	5.89	0.55	0.61	6 121	6 988
IT	4.56	4.70	0.42	0.45	5 916	6 275
CY	6.77	7.98	1.18	1.53	5 960	8 590
LV	5.08	5.64	0.82	0.58	2 403	3 722
LT	5.17	5.64	0.47	0.66	2 356	3 509
LU ⁽³⁾	3.87	3.15	:	:	:	:
HU	5.44	5.12	0.52	:	3 642	:
MT ⁽⁴⁾	4.79	5.46	0.44	1.36	4 076	6 836
NL	5.46	5.94	0.97	1.01	7 016	8 359
AT	5.48	6.01	0.39	0.51	7 804	8 945
PL	5.41	5.10	0.59	0.77	2 723	3 928
PT	5.10	5.79	0.13	0.38	4 233	5 298
RO ⁽²⁾	3.28	4.24	0.40	0.11	1 437	2 386
SI	5.74	5.70	0.83	0.68	5 527	6 610
SK	4.19	4.09	0.75	0.72	2 594	3 985
FI	6.42	6.81	0.13	0.16	6 242	7 085
SE	7.09	7.26	0.19	0.18	7 130	7 950
UK	5.16	5.67	0.93	1.87	6 046	7 847
IS	7.47	7.82	0.74	0.74	7 375	7 702
LI ⁽⁵⁾	2.43	2.05	:	:	:	:
NO	7.42	7.32	0.05	0.11	8 629	10 179
CH	5.72	5.55	0.58	0.60	:	:
HR ⁽⁶⁾	3.87	4.33	0.28	0.36	:	4 103
TR	3.07	:	0.08	:	:	:
JP	3.59	3.61	1.21	1.60	6 820	7 484
US	5.32	5.47	2.33	2.03	9 948	11 370

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

⁽²⁾ Data for 2005 instead of 2004 other than for public expenditure.

⁽³⁾ Excludes tertiary education; data for 2007 instead of 2009.

⁽⁴⁾ Break in series between 2004 and 2009.

⁽⁵⁾ Data for 2008 instead of 2009.

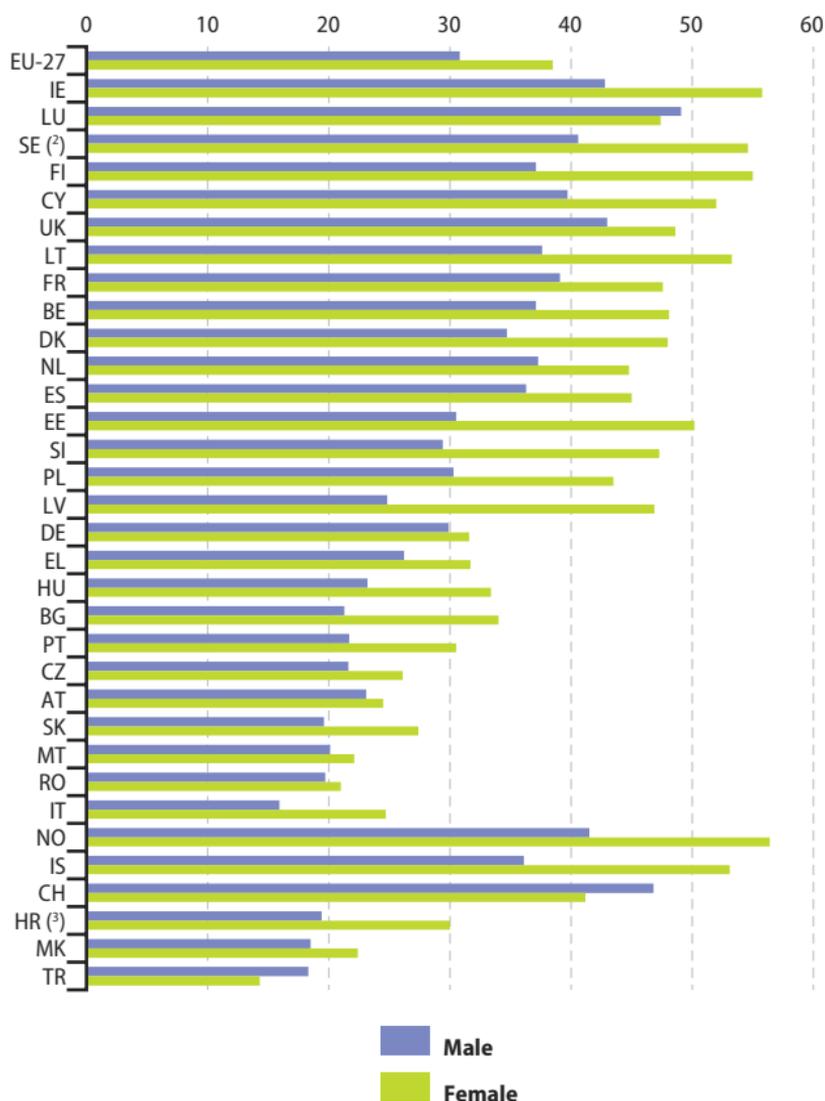
⁽⁶⁾ Data for 2005 instead of 2004 for private expenditure.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [educ_figdp](#), [tps00068](#) and [tps00067](#)), UNESCO, OECD

4.4 Tertiary education

Some European universities are among the most prestigious in the world. The EU-27 had around 4000 higher education (undergraduate and postgraduate) institutions, with almost 20 million students in 2010. Across the EU-27, just over one third (34.0%) of the students in tertiary education were studying social sciences, business or law,

Figure 4.4: Proportion of the population aged 30–34 having a tertiary educational attainment, 2011 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Ranked on the average shares for males and females combined; refer to the internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).

⁽²⁾ Provisional.

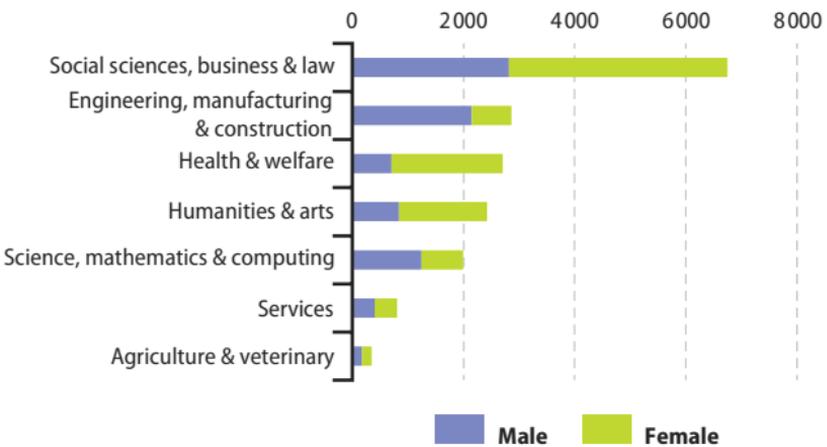
⁽³⁾ Unreliable or uncertain data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_41](#))

with more female (3.9 million) than male (2.8 million) students in this field of education.

Just over one third (34.6%) of the population aged 30 to 34 in the EU-27 had a tertiary education in 2011, rising to almost four out of ten (38.5%) among women, and falling to just over three out of ten (30.8%) among men. Almost 4.5 million students graduated from tertiary education establishments in the EU-27 in 2010.

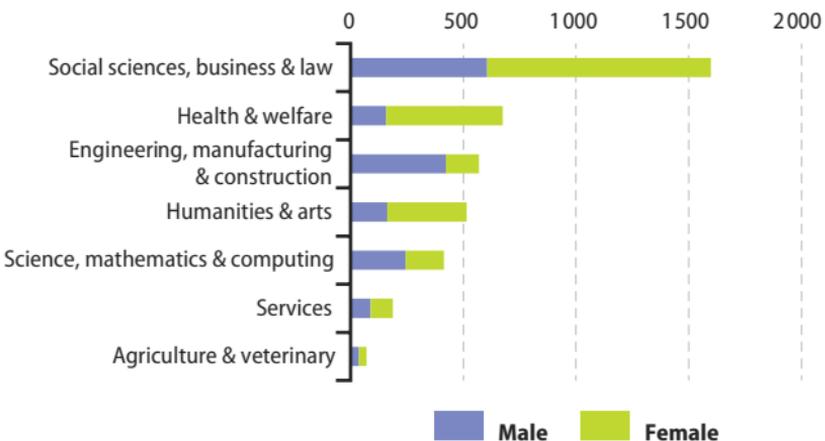
Figure 4.5: Students in tertiary education, by field of education and sex, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (thousand)



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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [educ_grad5](#))

Figure 4.6: Graduates from tertiary education, by field of education and sex, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (thousand)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates; includes French data for 2009; refer to the internet metadata file (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [educ_grad5](#))

4.5 Lifelong learning

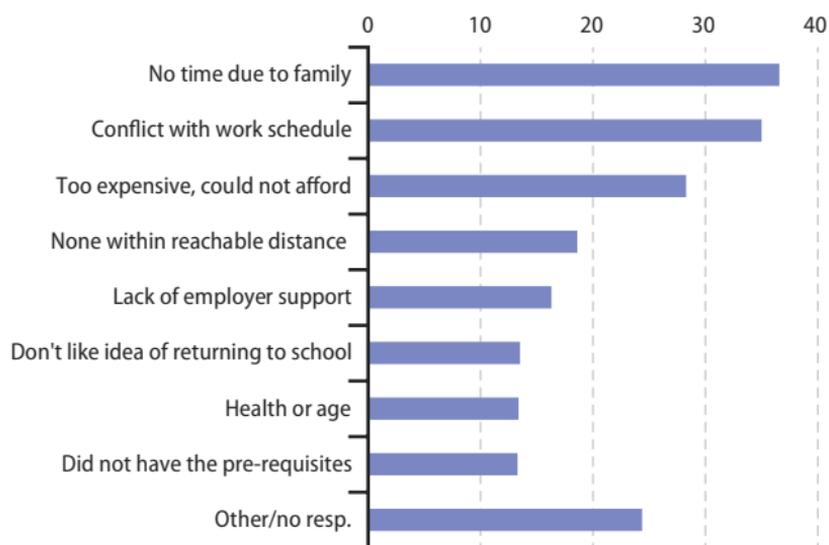
Lifelong learning encompasses all purposeful learning activity, whether formal, non-formal or informal, undertaken on an on-going basis with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competence. The intention or aim to learn is the critical point that distinguishes these activities from non-learning activities, such as cultural activities or sports activities.

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 labour force survey was 8.9%; a share that was 0.4 percentage points lower than the corresponding share for 2006.

The proportion of the population who had participated in such lifelong learning activities was higher among women (9.6% in 2011) than among men (8.2%); these shares for men and women were both lower in 2011 than they had been five years earlier.

Lifelong learning can take place in a variety of environments, both inside and outside formal education and training systems. Lifelong learning implies investing in people and knowledge;

Figure 4.7: Obstacles to participation in education and training, EU-27, 2007 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Multiple answers allowed; Denmark, Ireland, France, Luxembourg and Malta 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_176](#))

promoting the acquisition of basic skills, including **digital literacy** and broadening opportunities for innovative, more flexible forms of learning.

Table 4.4: Lifelong learning, 2006 and 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(% of the population aged 25–64 participating in education and training)

	Total		Male		Female	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
EU-27	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.2	10.1	9.6
BE	7.5	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.6	7.4
BG	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
CZ	5.6	11.4	5.4	11.2	5.9	11.6
DK	29.2	32.3	24.6	25.6	33.8	39.0
DE	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.7
EE	6.5	12.0	4.2	9.2	8.6	14.5
IE	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	8.9	7.2
EL	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.3
ES	10.4	10.8	9.3	10.0	11.5	11.6
FR	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.8	5.9
IT	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.0
CY	7.1	7.5	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.8
LV	6.9	5.0	4.1	3.8	9.3	6.1
LT	4.9	5.9	2.9	4.6	6.6	7.1
LU	8.2	13.6	7.6	14.2	8.7	13.0
HU	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.6	4.4	2.9
MT	5.4	6.6	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.9
NL	15.6	16.7	15.3	16.5	15.9	16.9
AT	13.1	13.4	12.2	12.2	14.0	14.5
PL	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.0
PT	3.8	11.0	3.7	10.5	4.0	11.4
RO	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5
SI	15.0	15.9	13.8	13.7	16.3	18.2
SK	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.4
FI	23.1	23.8	19.3	19.9	27.0	27.7
SE	18.4	25.0	13.3	18.4	23.7	31.9
UK ⁽²⁾	26.7	15.8	22.2	14.0	31.3	17.5
IS	27.9	25.9	22.4	22.8	33.7	29.0
NO	18.7	18.2	17.2	17.1	20.2	19.2
CH	22.5	29.9	21.7	31.0	23.4	28.7
HR	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.3
MK	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.3	3.3
TR	1.8	2.9	2.1	3.0	1.5	2.7

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

⁽²⁾ 2006: unreliable or uncertain data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [trng_lfs_01](#))



5

Labour market

Labour market statistics are at the juxtaposition of economic and social domains. From an economic viewpoint, these statistics address labour as an input for economic growth, providing measures in relation to **hours worked**, **labour productivity**, **vacant posts**, wage levels, **labour costs**, and so on. However, labour market statistics also shed light on social and socioeconomic matters, such as the jobless (unemployed persons), earnings and their structural components, social inequalities (for example, the gender pay gap), working patterns and social integration. As such, **Eurostat** statistics cover both the supply and the demand side of the labour market, offering data for short-term and structural analyses, as well as in monetary and non-monetary terms. In addition, the portfolio of labour market statistics developed by Eurostat also includes measures for **labour market policy interventions**. These are public interventions in the labour market targeted at the **unemployed**, persons who are **employed** but at risk of involuntary job loss and **inactive** persons.

With the aim of stimulating economic recovery, the **European Commission** set up the **Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**. Two of its flagship initiatives concern labour market issues, namely ‘**An agenda for new skills and jobs**’ and ‘**Youth on the move**’. These promote a range of actions aimed at **education** and training institutions, measures for the creation of a (work) environment conducive to higher activity rates and higher labour productivity, and initiatives aimed at facilitating the entry of young people into the labour market.

5.1 Employment

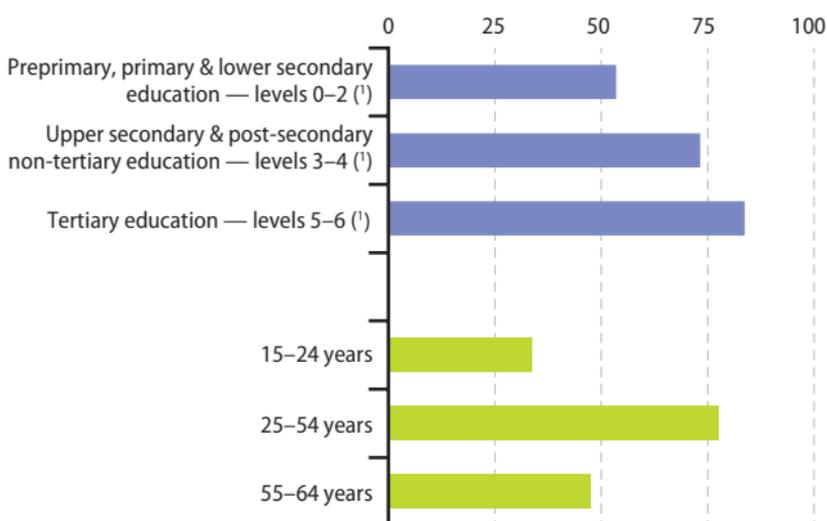
The **employment rate**, in other words the proportion of the working age population in employment, is considered as a key social indicator for analytical purposes when studying developments within labour markets.

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. This decrease during the global financial and economic crisis – a total fall of 1.7 percentage points – was halted in 2011 when there was a small increase in the EU-27 employment rate, to stand at 64.3%.

In 2011, the employment rate for men stood at 70.1% in the EU-27, as compared with 58.5% for women. A longer-term comparison shows that while the employment rate for men in 2011 was below its corresponding level ten years earlier (70.9% in 2001), there was a marked increase in the proportion of women in employment – rising 4.2 percentage points from 54.3% in 2001.

Employment rates also vary considerably according to **levels of educational attainment**: for statistics on this issue employment rates

Figure 5.1: Employment rate – by highest level of education and age, EU-27, 2011 (%)



(¹) Age group 25-64.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_ergaed](#) and [lfsi_emp_a](#))

are based on the age group 25 to 64 rather than 15 to 64. The employment rate of those who had completed a **tertiary education** was 83.7% across the EU-27 in 2011, much higher than the rate (53.5%) for those who had attained a **primary or lower secondary education**.

Table 5.1: Employment rates, by age group and sex, 2011 (%)

	Employment rate (age group 15–64)			Employment rates by age group		
	Total	Male	Female	15–24	25–54	55–64
EU-27	64.3	70.1	58.5	33.6	77.6	47.4
EA-17	64.2	70.3	58.2	33.5	77.2	47.1
BE	61.9	67.1	56.7	26.0	79.3	38.7
BG	58.5	60.9	56.2	20.1	74.0	43.9
CZ	65.7	74.0	57.2	24.7	82.8	47.6
DK	73.1	75.9	70.4	57.5	82.3	59.5
DE	72.5	77.3	67.7	47.9	82.8	59.9
EE	65.1	67.7	62.8	31.5	78.1	57.2
IE	59.2	63.1	55.4	28.2	69.4	50.0
EL	55.6	65.9	45.1	16.3	69.0	39.4
ES	57.7	63.2	52.0	21.9	68.7	44.5
FR	63.8	68.1	59.7	29.9	81.3	41.4
IT	56.9	67.5	46.5	19.4	71.1	37.9
CY	68.1	74.7	61.6	29.3	81.6	55.2
LV	61.8	62.9	60.8	27.2	75.8	51.1
LT	60.7	60.9	60.5	19.7	77.3	50.5
LU	64.6	72.1	56.9	20.7	82.0	39.3
HU	55.8	61.2	50.6	18.3	73.1	35.8
MT	57.6	73.6	41.0	44.7	70.6	31.7
NL	74.9	79.8	69.9	63.5	84.2	56.1
AT	72.1	77.8	66.5	54.9	84.9	41.5
PL	59.7	66.3	53.1	24.9	77.2	36.9
PT	64.2	68.1	60.4	27.2	77.8	47.9
RO	58.5	65.0	52.0	23.8	74.1	40.0
SI	64.4	67.7	60.9	31.5	83.1	31.2
SK	59.5	66.3	52.7	20.2	76.5	41.4
FI	69.0	70.6	67.4	40.4	82.3	57.0
SE	74.1	76.3	71.8	40.5	86.0	72.3
UK	69.5	74.5	64.5	46.4	80.1	56.7
IS	78.5	80.3	76.6	62.5	83.4	79.2
NO	75.3	77.1	73.4	50.8	84.7	69.6
CH	79.3	85.3	73.2	62.9	86.4	69.5
HR	52.4	57.9	47.0	20.1	70.1	37.1
MK	43.9	52.3	35.3	14.4	56.4	35.4
TR	48.4	69.2	27.8	32.0	57.5	31.4
JP	70.3	80.2	60.3	:	:	65.1
US	66.6	71.4	62.0	:	:	60.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#))

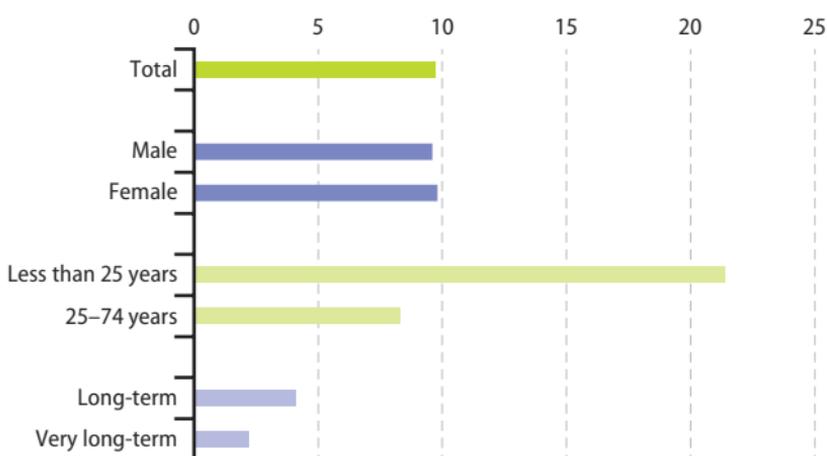
5.2 Unemployment and beyond

Unemployment levels and rates move in a cyclical manner, largely related to the general **business cycle**. However, other factors such as labour market policies and demographic changes may also influence the short and long-term development of unemployment.

In the wake of the financial and economic crisis the level of EU-27 unemployment climbed rapidly, increasing by 6.3 million persons between 2008 and 2010 to reach 23.1 million persons. In 2011, the number of persons unemployed increased further, but at a more modest rate, reaching 23.2 million persons, equivalent to 9.7% of the labour force.

Youth unemployment rates are generally much higher than unemployment rates for other age groups. However, this does not necessarily mean that the group of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 24 is large. In fact, many young people are studying full-time and are therefore neither working nor looking for a job (so they are not part of the labour force which is used as the denominator for calculating the unemployment rate). Youth unemployment ratios use a slightly different concept: the unemployment ratio is calculated as the number of unemployed persons aged 15 to 24 divided by the total population of the same age. Youth unemployment ratios in the EU-27 were much lower than youth unemployment rates; they have however risen considerably in recent years following the onset of the financial and economic crisis.

Figure 5.2: Unemployment rates, EU-27, 2011 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [une_rt_a](#) and [une_ltu_a](#))

Table 5.2: Youth unemployment rates, 2009–11
(%)

	Youth unemployment rate			Youth unemployment ratio		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	20.1	21.1	21.4	8.7	9.0	9.1
EA-17	20.3	20.9	20.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
BE ⁽¹⁾	21.9	22.4	18.7	7.1	7.3	6.0
BG	15.1	21.8	25.0	4.8	6.7	7.3
CZ	16.7	18.4	18.1	5.3	5.7	5.4
DK	11.8	14.0	14.2	8.4	9.4	9.6
DE	11.2	9.9	8.6	5.8	5.1	4.5
EE	27.5	32.9	22.3	11.0	12.6	9.1
IE	24.4	27.8	29.4	11.5	11.8	11.7
EL	25.8	32.9	44.4	8.0	10.0	13.0
ES	37.8	41.6	46.4	17.1	17.8	19.0
FR	24.0	23.6	22.9	9.2	9.0	8.5
IT	25.4	27.8	29.1	7.4	7.9	8.0
CY	13.7	16.6	22.4	5.7	6.8	8.5
LV	36.2	37.2	31.0	14.0	13.9	11.2
LT	29.2	35.1	32.9	8.9	10.4	9.6
LU	16.5	15.8	16.4	5.5	3.5	4.2
HU	26.5	26.6	26.1	6.5	6.6	6.4
MT	14.4	13.1	13.8	7.4	6.7	7.1
NL ⁽²⁾	7.7	8.7	7.6	4.8	6.0	5.3
AT	10.0	8.8	8.3	6.0	5.2	5.0
PL	20.6	23.7	25.8	7.0	8.2	8.7
PT ⁽³⁾	24.8	27.7	30.1	7.9	8.2	11.7
RO	20.8	22.1	23.7	6.4	6.9	7.4
SI	13.6	14.7	15.7	5.6	5.9	5.9
SK	27.6	33.9	33.5	8.6	10.4	10.0
FI	21.5	21.4	20.1	10.9	10.6	10.1
SE	25.0	25.2	22.9	12.8	13.0	12.0
UK	19.1	19.6	21.1	11.4	11.6	12.4
IS	16.0	16.2	14.6	11.6	12.0	10.6
NO	9.2	9.2	8.7	5.3	5.3	4.8
CH ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	5.7	5.3	5.3
HR	25.1	32.6	36.1	8.5	11.2	11.3
MK	:	:	:	19.3	17.9	17.7
TR	22.7	19.7	16.8	8.5	7.4	6.4
JP ⁽¹⁾	9.1	9.3	8.2	:	:	:
US	17.6	18.4	17.3	:	:	:

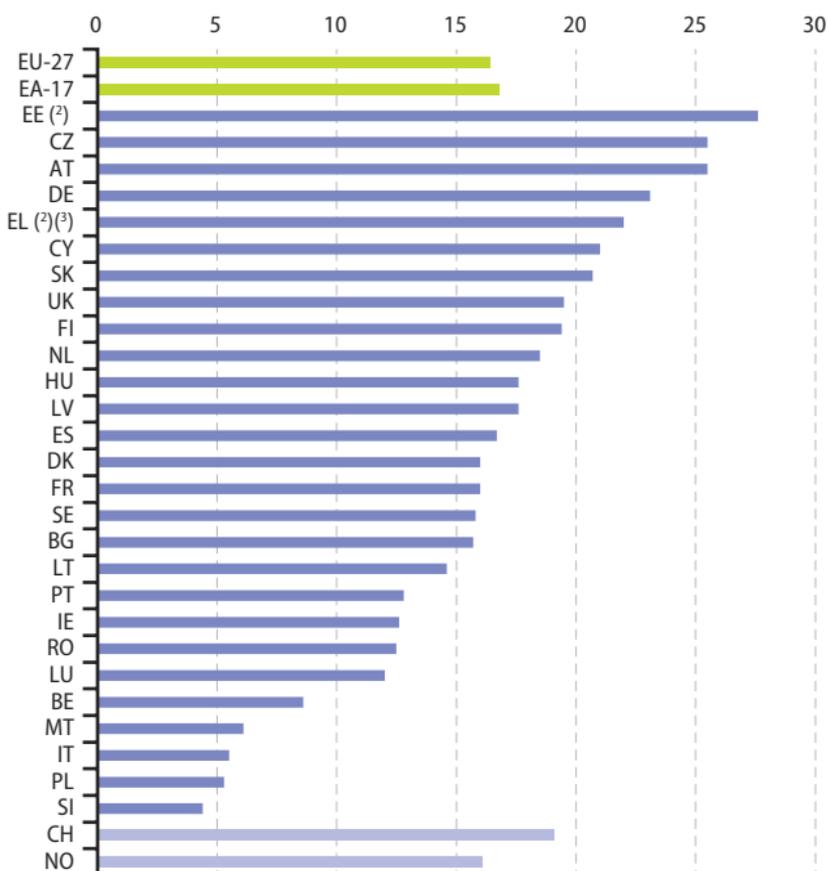
⁽¹⁾ Break in series, 2011.⁽²⁾ Youth unemployment ratio, break in series, 2010.⁽³⁾ Youth unemployment ratio, break in series, 2011.Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [une_rt_a](#) and [lfsi_act_a](#))

5.3 Wages and labour costs

The level and structure of wages and labour costs are important macroeconomic indicators used by policymakers, employers and trade unions to assess labour market supply and demand conditions.

For the EU-27 as a whole, women were paid, on average, 16.4% less than men in 2010. The biggest gender pay gaps were identified in Estonia (in 2008), the Czech Republic and Austria (all more than 25%). Various effects may contribute to these gender pay gaps, such as: differences in labour force participation rates,

Figure 5.3: Gender pay gap, 2010⁽¹⁾
(% difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % of male gross earnings, unadjusted form)



⁽¹⁾ Enterprises with ten or more employees; NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S excluding O; EU-27, EA-17, Ireland Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus and Austria, provisional.

^(?) 2008.

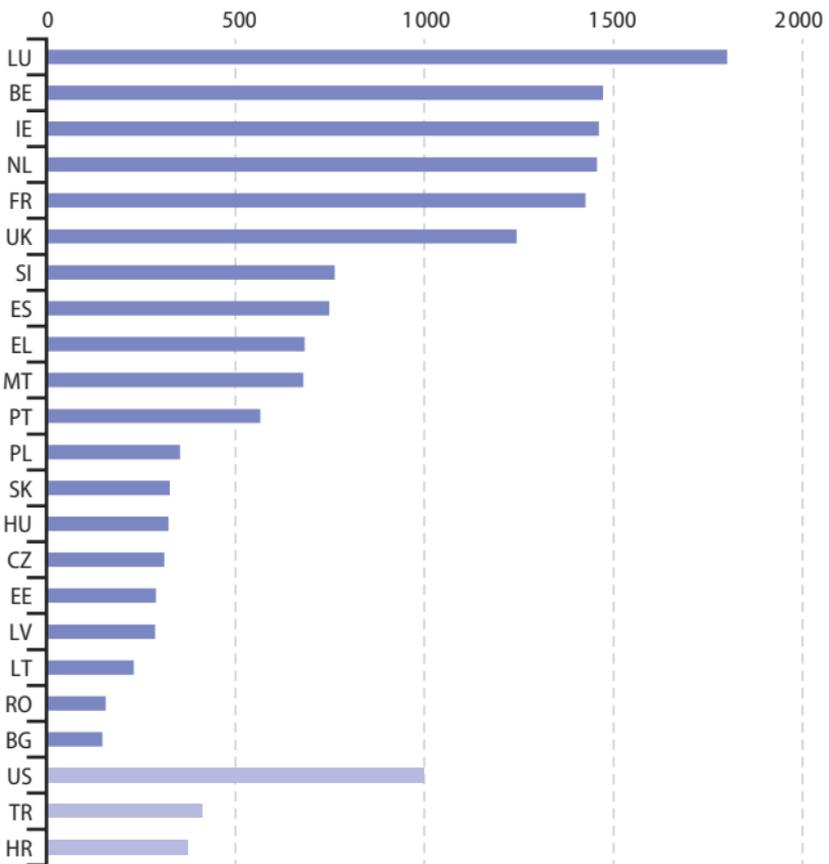
^(§) NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections C to O excluding L.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdsc340](#))

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.

As of 1 July 2012, 20 of the [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member States (all except Denmark, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden) had national legislation setting a [minimum wage](#) by statute or by national inter-sectoral agreement, as did Croatia and Turkey.

Figure 5.4: Minimum wage, 1 July 2012 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR per month)



⁽¹⁾ Denmark, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden, not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tps00155](#))

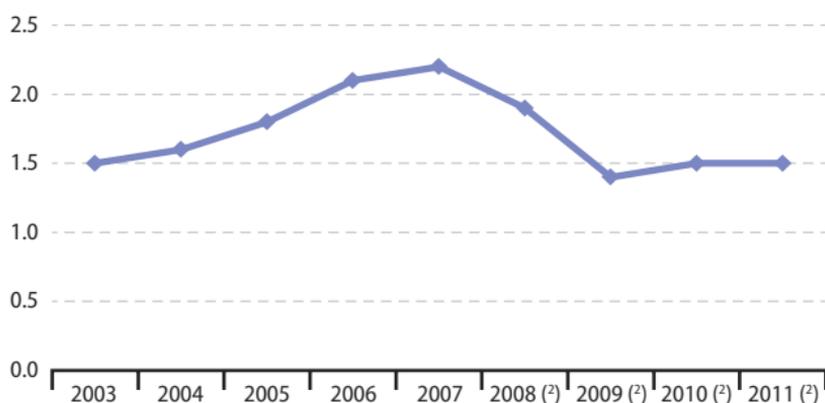
5.4 Job vacancies

There was an upward development in the **job vacancy rate** in the EU-27 from 2003 to 2007, with the rate peaking at 2.2 % at the end of this period. Thereafter, the job vacancy rate contracted in successive years, falling to 1.9 % in 2008 and a historic low of 1.4 % in 2009 (at the height of the global financial and economic crisis). In 2010, there was a slight recovery, as the job vacancy rate stood at 1.5 %. The latest information available for 2011 suggests that the job vacancy rate in the EU-27 remained unchanged.

Among the EU Member States, the job vacancy rate in 2011 was highest in Malta (2.9 %) and Germany (2.7 %), while Finland and Austria were the only other countries that reported a rate of at least 2 %. The number of vacant posts accounted for less than 1 % of the total number of posts in 14 of the Member States in 2011, with the lowest job vacancy rates (0.4 %) in Latvia and Portugal.

The job vacancy rate, 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.

Figure 5.5: Job vacancy rate, EU-27, 2003–11 ⁽¹⁾
(%)

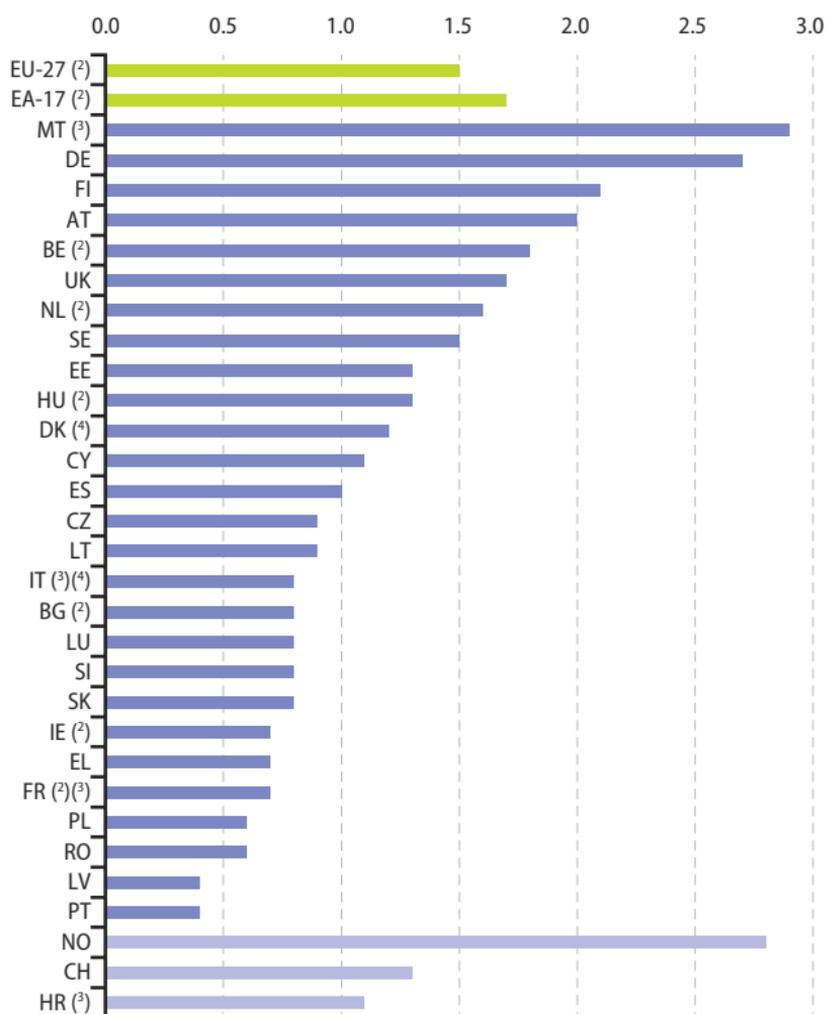


⁽¹⁾ NACE Rev. 1.1 Sections A to O for 2003–08; NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S for 2009–11.

⁽²⁾ Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [jvs_a_nace1](#) and [jvs_a_nace2](#))

Figure 5.6: Job vacancy rate, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S.

⁽²⁾ Provisional.

⁽³⁾ Enterprises with 10 or more employees.

⁽⁴⁾ NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N.

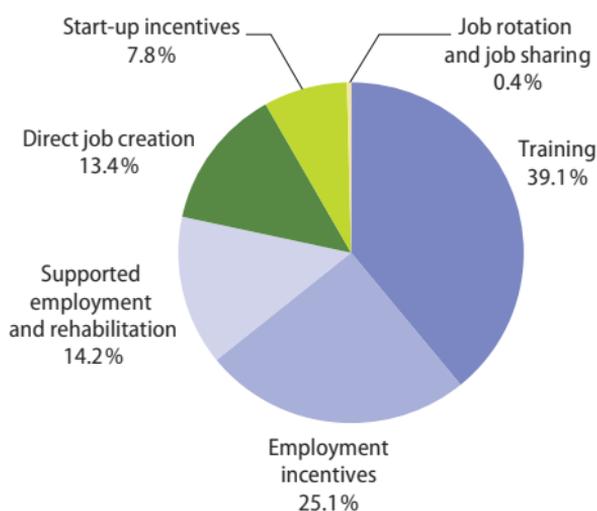
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [jvs_a_nace2](#))

5.5 Labour market policy interventions

Labour market policy (LMP) interventions are generally targeted at providing assistance to the unemployed and other groups of people who face particular difficulties to enter the labour market. In most EU Member States the primary target group is people who are registered as unemployed by national public employment services or who are currently employed but at risk of involuntary job loss due to difficult economic circumstances for their employer – a situation that is particularly relevant during the current inconsistent recovery from the financial and economic crisis.

LMP measures mostly support the transition from unemployment or inactivity into employment, either: by improving employability through training or work experience; by providing incentives for employers to take on people from selected target groups; or by encouraging individuals to become **self-employed**. Public expenditure on LMP measures was equivalent to 0.6% of **gross domestic product (GDP)** across the EU in 2010 (including data for Greece and the United Kingdom for 2009). The largest part of this expenditure went on training (39.1%), just over a quarter (25.1%) on employment incentives, while 14.2% was accounted

Figure 5.7: Public expenditure on labour market policy measures, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(% of total)



⁽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](#))

for by supported employment and rehabilitation (measures that promote the labour market integration of people with reduced working capacity) and 13.4% by direct job creation (which covers the provision of temporary jobs that are additional to normal market supply).

Table 5.3: Labour market policy measures and supports, participants by type of action, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(annual average stock in thousands)

	LMP measures (categories 2 to 7)	LMP supports (categories 8 and 9)
EU-27 ⁽²⁾(³)	10 691	17 686
BE	580	873
BG	27	136
CZ ⁽²⁾	56	163
DK	192	191
DE	1 502	3 559
EE	6	31
IE ⁽²⁾	104	438
EL ⁽⁴⁾	92	271
ES ⁽²⁾	2 981	3 043
FR ⁽²⁾	1 635	2 686
IT ⁽²⁾	1 278	1 494
CY	8	14
LV	30	60
LT ⁽²⁾	17	56
LU ⁽²⁾	17	11
HU ⁽²⁾	168	354
MT	2	10
NL	393	655
AT	169	292
PL ⁽²⁾	700	476
PT ⁽²⁾	202	376
RO	46	390
SI	21	38
SK ⁽²⁾	104	91
FI	108	277
SE	183	226
UK ⁽⁵⁾	68	1 473
NO	61	69

⁽¹⁾ Participants for LMP measures and for LMP supports should not be added together.

⁽²⁾ Unreliable: includes some values that are incomplete (participant data available for >80% but <100% of expenditure).

⁽³⁾ For LMP measures the number of participants 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.

⁽⁴⁾ 2009.

⁽⁵⁾ LMP measures, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lmp_partsumm](#))



6

Living conditions and social protection

The [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. Its goals are to:

- ensure economic, social and territorial cohesion;
- guarantee respect for the fundamental rights of people experiencing poverty and social exclusion, and enable them to live in dignity and take an active part in society;
- mobilise support to help people integrate into the communities where they live, get training and help them to find a job and have access to social benefits.

To measure progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals, five headline targets to be met by 2020 have been agreed and translated into national targets in each [European Union \(EU\)](#) Member State, reflecting different situations and circumstances. One of these targets is for there to be at least 20 million fewer people in or at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion for the EU as a whole by 2020. The [integrated economic and employment guidelines](#), first combined in 2008, are assessed through the use of a Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) within the context of the Europe 2020 strategy; the guideline 10 concerns promoting social inclusion and combating poverty.

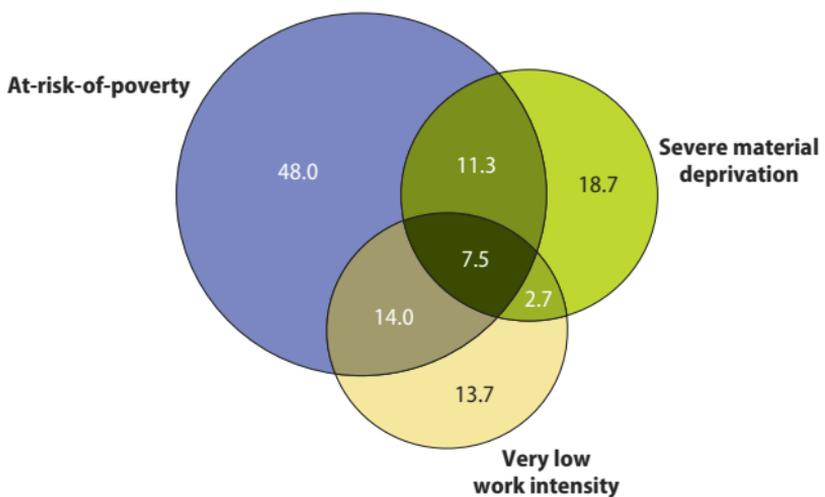
[Eurostat](#) data on living conditions and social protection aim to show a comprehensive picture of the social situation in the EU, covering indicators related to income, housing, material deprivation, poverty, social exclusion and social protection.

6.1 Social inclusion

As multi-dimensional concepts, poverty and social exclusion cannot easily be measured through statistics. As a result, both monetary and non-monetary indicators have been developed, such as the **at-risk-of-poverty rate**, the **at-risk-of-poverty threshold**, the **severe material deprivation rate** and the share of **people living in households with very low work intensity**.

In 2010, there were 115.7 million people in the EU-27, equivalent to 23.4% 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 2006 to 2009, this trend was reversed in 2010, as the proportion rose by 0.3 percentage points (equivalent to 2.0 million people) when compared with 2009. In Bulgaria (41.6%) and Romania (41.4%) around two fifths of the population was considered to be at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2010, while in Latvia (38.1%) and Lithuania (33.4%) the proportion exceeded a third of the population. More than a quarter of the population was considered to be at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in six other Member States in 2010, namely Ireland (29.9%), Hungary (29.9%), Poland (27.8%), Greece (27.7%), Spain (25.5%) and Portugal (25.3%). Croatia also reported a relatively

Figure 6.1: Number of persons at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion analysed by type of risks, EU-27, 2010 ⁽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. People are only counted once even if they face more than one risk.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_pees01](#))

high at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate, at close to one third of the population (31.3%). Those EU Member States with the lowest proportions of the population considered to be at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2010 were the Czech Republic (14.4%), Sweden (15.0%) and the Netherlands (15.1%); Iceland (13.7%) and Norway (14.9%) also reported a relatively low share of their respective population as being at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion.

Table 6.1: Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 2006, 2010 and 2011

	Percentage of the total population (%)			Number of persons (thousand)		
	2006	2010	2011	2006	2010	2011
EU-27	25.2	23.4	:	122688	115732	:
EA-17	21.7	21.6	:	67088	69966	:
BE	21.5	20.8	:	2247	2235	:
BG	61.3	41.6	49.1	4734	3145	3694
CZ	18.0	14.4	15.3	1832	1495	1598
DK	16.7	18.3	:	896	1007	:
DE	20.2	19.7	19.9	16444	15962	16074
EE	22.0	21.7	23.1	293	289	307
IE	23.3	29.9	:	991	1335	:
EL	29.3	27.7	:	3154	3031	:
ES	23.3	25.5	27.0	10155	11675	12371
FR (1)	18.8	19.2	:	11184	11693	:
IT	25.9	24.5	:	15256	14757	:
CY (1)	25.4	23.6	:	193	188	:
LV (1)	41.4	38.1	40.1	930	846	884
LT	35.9	33.4	33.4	1217	1109	1080
LU	16.5	17.1	:	74	83	:
HU	31.4	29.9	31.0	3121	2948	3051
MT	19.1	20.3	:	76	83	:
NL	16.0	15.1	15.7	2603	2483	2598
AT	17.8	16.6	16.9	1454	1373	1407
PL	39.5	27.8	27.2	14938	10409	10196
PT	25.0	25.3	:	2640	2693	:
RO	:	41.4	40.3	:	8890	8630
SI	17.1	18.3	19.3	343	366	386
SK	26.7	20.6	:	1439	1118	:
FI	17.1	16.9	17.9	886	890	949
SE	16.3	15.0	16.1	1489	1418	1538
UK	23.7	23.1	:	14193	14209	:
IS	12.5	13.7	13.7	36	42	41
NO	16.9	14.9	14.6	780	716	709
CH	:	17.2	:	:	1291	:
HR	:	31.3	:	:	1321	:
TR	72.4	:	:	48934	:	:

(1) Break in series, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_peps01](#))

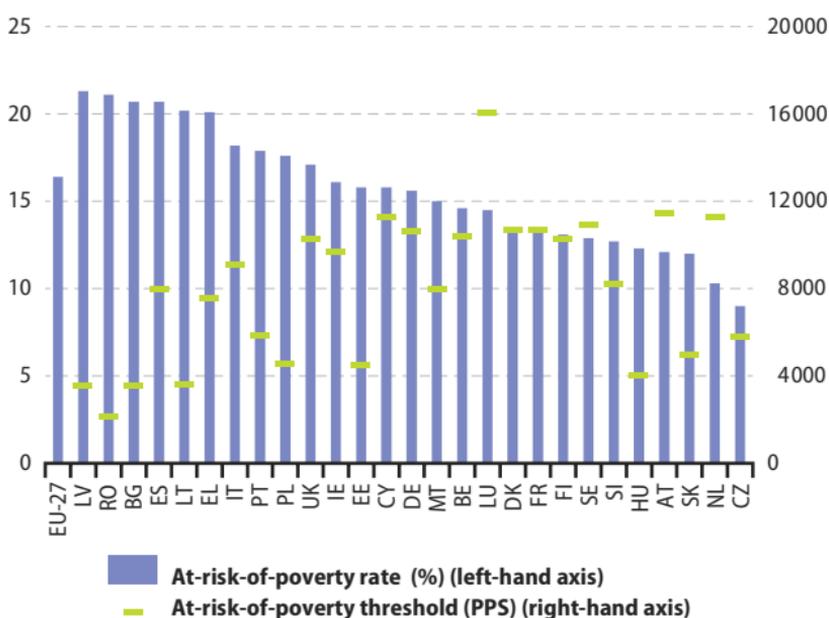
6.2 Income distribution

In 2010, 16.4 % of the EU-27 population was assessed to be **at-risk-of-poverty** after social transfers. In six countries, namely Latvia (21.3 %), Romania (21.1 %), Bulgaria (20.7 %), Spain (20.7 %), Lithuania (20.2 %) and Greece (20.1 %), more than one fifth 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 (10.3 %) and the Czech Republic (9.0 %).

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national **median equivalised disposable income**. It is often expressed in **purchasing power standards (PPS)** in order to take account of the differences in the cost of living across countries. This threshold varied considerably in 2010 among the EU Member States from PPS 2 122 in Romania and PPS 3 528 in Bulgaria to a level between PPS 11 000 and PPS 12 000 in the Netherlands, Cyprus and Austria, before peaking in Luxembourg at PPS 16 049.

Different groups in society are more or less vulnerable to monetary poverty. There was a relatively small difference in the at-risk-of-poverty rate (after **social transfers**) between men and women in the EU-27 in 2010 (15.6 % compared with 17.0 %). The largest difference

Figure 6.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate and threshold, 2010



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ilc_li01](#) and [ilc_li02](#))

of 3.3 percentage points (19.0% for men and 22.3% for women) was observed in Bulgaria. Furthermore, Sweden, Cyprus, Austria, Slovenia and Italy all reported that female at-risk-of-poverty rates were at least 2.5 percentage points higher than the corresponding rates for men in 2010. By contrast, there were four EU Member States where the at-risk-of-poverty rate was slightly higher among men than women, namely Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary and Luxembourg.

Table 6.2: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, 2008–10 (%)

	Total			Male			Female		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	16.4	16.3	16.4	15.5	15.4	15.6	17.4	17.1	17.0
EA-17	15.9	15.9	16.1	14.9	14.9	15.3	16.9	16.8	16.9
BE	14.7	14.6	14.6	13.6	13.4	13.9	15.9	15.7	15.2
BG	21.4	21.8	20.7	19.8	19.8	19.0	22.9	23.7	22.3
CZ	9.0	8.6	9.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	10.1	9.5	10.0
DK	11.8	13.1	13.3	11.7	12.8	13.1	12.0	13.4	13.4
DE	15.2	15.5	15.6	14.2	14.7	14.9	16.2	16.3	16.4
EE	19.5	19.7	15.8	16.5	17.5	15.4	22.0	21.6	16.2
IE	15.5	15.0	16.1	14.5	14.9	15.9	16.4	15.1	16.2
EL	20.1	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.1	19.3	20.7	20.2	20.9
ES	19.6	19.5	20.7	18.3	18.3	20.1	21.0	20.6	21.3
FR	12.7	12.9	13.3	11.8	11.9	12.6	13.4	13.8	13.9
IT	18.7	18.4	18.2	17.1	17.0	16.8	20.1	19.8	19.5
CY	15.7	15.3	15.8	13.5	13.4	14.3	17.8	17.1	17.2
LV	25.6	25.7	21.3	23.1	24.2	21.7	27.7	27.0	21.0
LT	20.0	20.6	20.2	17.6	19.1	20.7	22.0	21.9	19.8
LU	13.4	14.9	14.5	12.5	13.8	14.6	14.3	16.0	14.4
HU	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	12.0
MT	15.0	15.3	15.5	13.6	14.7	15.0	16.4	15.9	16.0
NL	10.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.8	9.7	10.4	11.3	10.8
AT	12.4	12.0	12.1	11.2	10.7	10.7	13.5	13.2	13.5
PL	16.9	17.1	17.6	17.0	16.9	17.4	16.7	17.4	17.7
PT	18.5	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.3	17.3	19.1	18.4	18.4
RO	23.4	22.4	21.1	22.4	21.4	20.7	24.3	23.4	21.4
SI	12.3	11.3	12.7	11.0	9.8	11.3	13.6	12.8	14.1
SK	10.9	11.0	12.0	10.1	10.1	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.2
FI	13.6	13.8	13.1	12.7	12.9	12.4	14.5	14.7	13.8
SE	12.2	13.3	12.9	11.3	12.0	11.4	13.0	14.5	14.3
UK	18.7	17.3	17.1	17.4	16.7	16.4	20.0	17.8	17.8
IS	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.7	11.1	9.8
NO	11.4	11.7	11.2	9.9	10.1	10.1	12.9	13.2	12.2
CH	16.2	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.5	13.8	18.0	16.7	16.2
HR (1)	17.3	17.9	20.5	15.4	16.0	19.7	19.0	19.7	21.3

(1) Break in series, 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_li02](#))

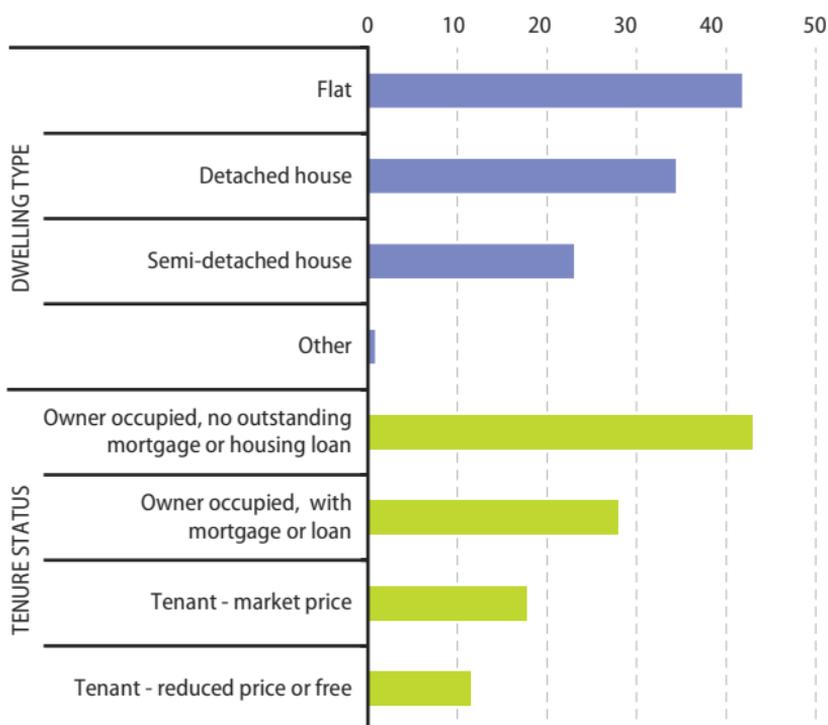
6.3 Housing

Decent housing, at an affordable price in a safe environment, is a fundamental need and right. Ensuring this need is met, which is likely to alleviate poverty and social exclusion, is still a significant challenge in a number of European countries.

In 2010, 41.8 % of the EU-27 population lived in flats, just over one third (34.4%) in detached houses and 23.0% in semi-detached houses. Over one quarter (27.9%) of the EU-27 population lived in an owner-occupied home for which there was an outstanding loan or mortgage, while more than two fifths (42.9 %) of the population lived in an owner-occupied home without a loan or mortgage. A 17.8% share of the population lived as tenants with a market price rent, and 11.4% as tenants in reduced-rent or free accommodation.

One of the key dimensions in assessing the quality of housing conditions is the availability of sufficient space in the dwelling. The **overcrowding rate** describes the proportion of people living in an overcrowded dwelling, as defined by the number of rooms

Figure 6.3: Distribution of population by dwelling type and tenure status, EU-27, 2010 (%)

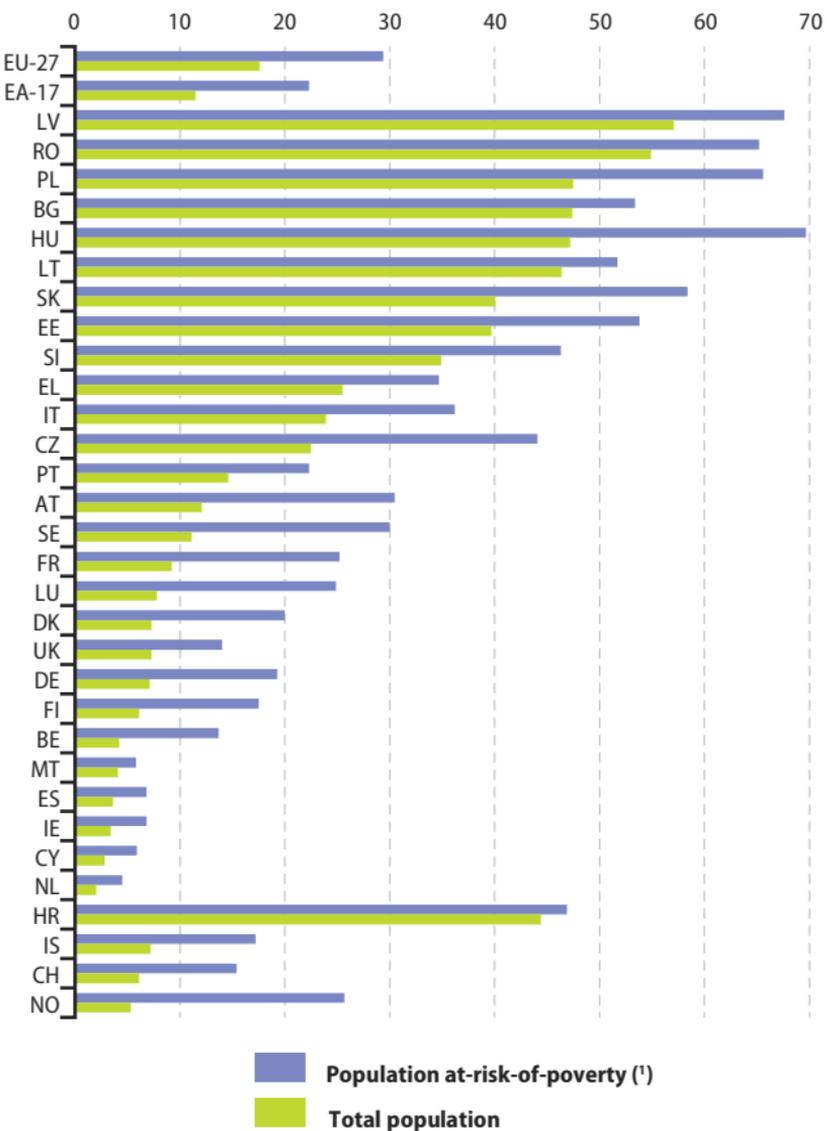


Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lvho01](#))

available to the household, the household's size, as well as its members' ages and their family situation. In 2010, 17.6% of the EU-27 population lived in overcrowded dwellings.

Within the population at-risk-of-poverty (in other words, people living in households where equalised disposable income per person was below 60 % of the national median), the overcrowding rate in the EU-27 was 29.4% in 2010, some 11.8 percentage points above the rate for the whole population.

Figure 6.4: Overcrowding rate, 2010
(% of specified population)



(¹) Population below 60 % of the national median equalised disposable income.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc_lwho05a](#))

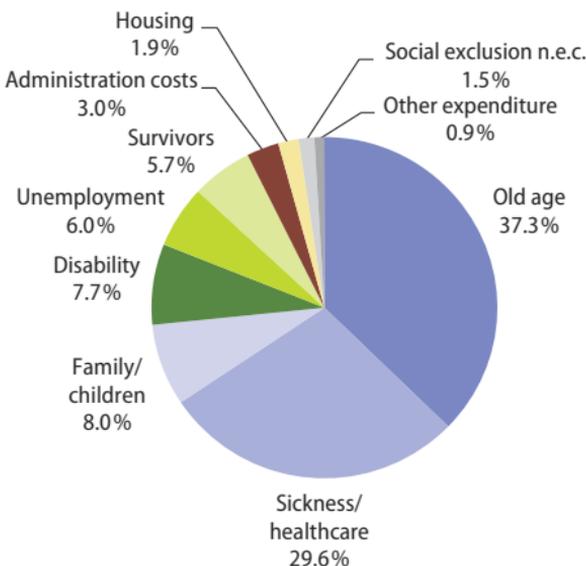
6.4 Social protection

Social protection encompasses interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

Social protection expenditure in the EU-27 was equivalent to 29.5% of **gross domestic product (GDP)** in 2009. Among the EU Member States, the level of social protection expenditure in relation to GDP was highest in Denmark (33.4%), France (33.1%), Sweden (32.1%), the Netherlands (31.6%) and Germany (31.4%), while Austria, Belgium and Finland also reported ratios in excess of 30%. By contrast, social protection expenditure represented less than 20% of GDP in Poland, Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia (where the lowest share was registered, at 16.8%).

Social protection benefits made up 96.1% of EU-27 social protection expenditure in 2009; the remaining 3.9% covered administration costs and other expenditure. Old age and sickness/**healthcare** benefits together accounted for 65.7% of total social protection expenditure while benefits related to family/children, disability,

Figure 6.5: Structure of social protection expenditure, EU-27, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



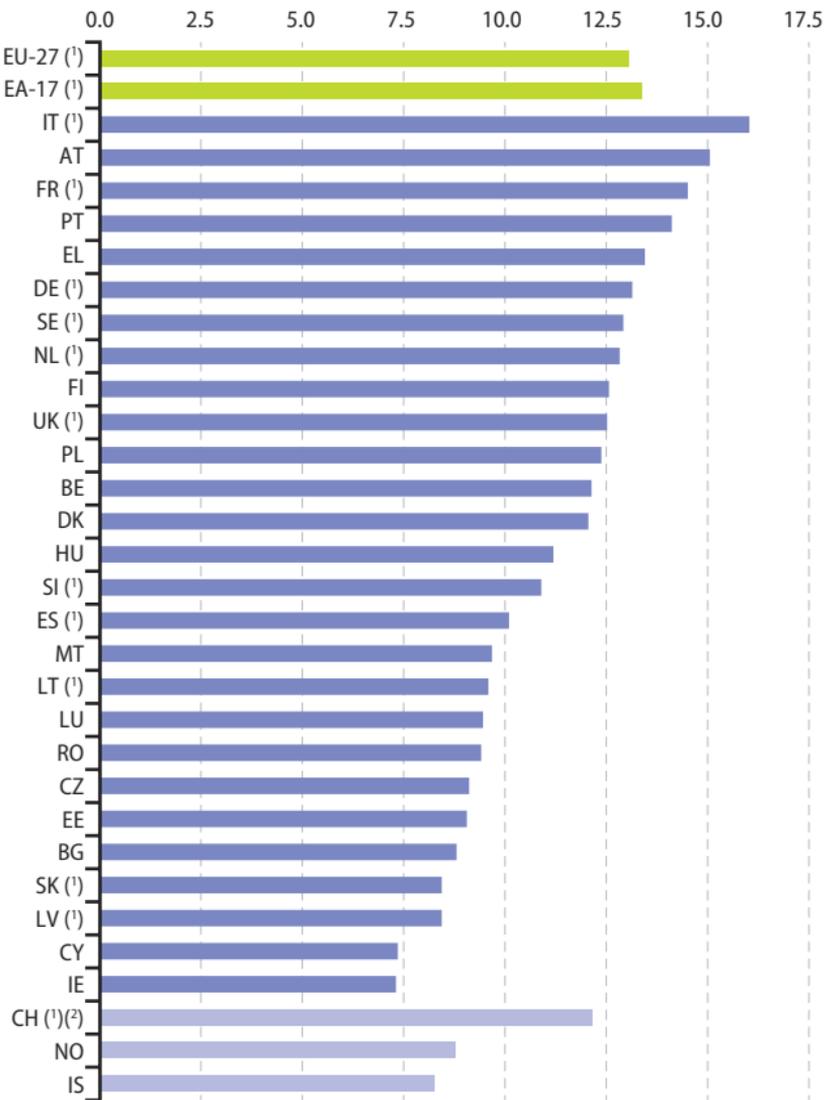
⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [spr_exp_sum](#))

unemployment and survivors ranged between 5.7% and 7.8% each; housing and social exclusion benefits not elsewhere classified accounted for the remaining 1.9% and 1.5% respectively.

Expenditure on pensions across the EU-27 was equivalent to 13.1% of GDP in 2009, ranging from a high of 16.0% in Italy to lows of just over 7% in Ireland and Cyprus.

Figure 6.6: Expenditure on pensions, 2009
(% of GDP)



(1) Provisional.

(2) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [spr_exp_pens](#))

6.5 Crime

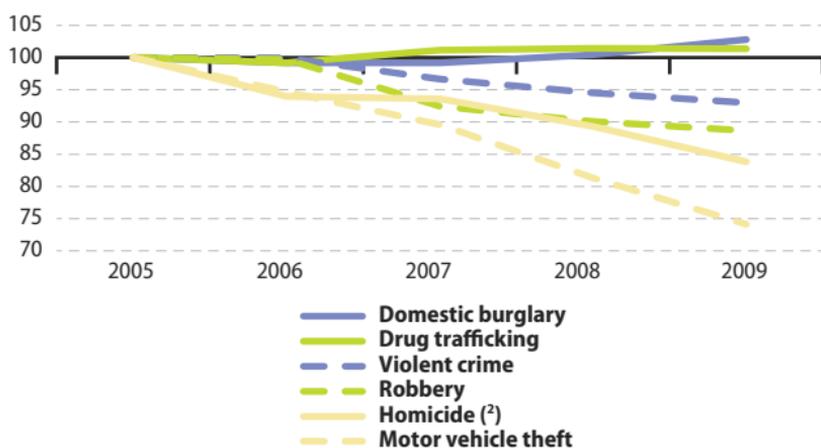
Comparisons of crime statistics between Member States should focus on trends over time, rather than directly comparing levels between countries for a specific year, given that the data can be affected by a range of factors, including different levels of criminalisation, the efficiency of criminal justice systems and police recording practices; furthermore, it is likely that a relatively high proportion of crime remains unrecorded.

There were 1.7 million **police officers** in the EU-27 in 2009, which marked an overall increase of 2.7% when compared with four years earlier (the comparison excludes Belgium and Bulgaria).

There were an estimated 28 million crimes recorded by the police within the EU-27 in 2009. From 2000, the number of recorded crimes in the EU-27 rose to a peak in 2002 and 2003, but subsequently fell each year through to 2009. Decreases of more than 10% between 2003 and 2009 were observed in Malta, the United Kingdom, Poland, Greece and France. Figure 6.7 shows the development of the number of recorded crimes in the EU-27 between 2005 and 2009 for a range of offences: the most substantial fall in the number of reported crimes over this period concerned motor vehicle theft (–26%), while there were also significant reductions in the number of homicide and robbery offences recorded by the police. On the other hand, there was a modest increase in the number of domestic burglary (3%) and drug trafficking (1%) offences.

Prison population figures include all types of prison, including adult and juvenile facilities and pre-trial detainees, but exclude

Figure 6.7: Offences recorded by the police, EU-27, 2005–09 ⁽¹⁾ (2005 = 100)



⁽¹⁾ Care should be taken in interpreting the time-series due to a large number of breaks in series.

⁽²⁾ Excluding the Czech Republic.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [crim_gen](#))

non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes such as pending investigation into their immigration status. In 2009, there were more than 630 000 prisoners in the EU-27, which equated to approximately 127 prisoners per 100 000 inhabitants.

Table 6.3: Crime indicators, 2009

	Police officers (units)	Crimes recorded by the police (thousand)	Prison population (units)
EU-27 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	1 694 601	28 159	631 400
BE	39 861	1 044	10 105
BG	30 807	138	9 167
CZ	43 472	333	19 371
DK	10 850	492	3 715
DE	245 752	6 054	72 043
EE	3 183	48	3 555
IE	14 547	:	3 275
EL ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	50 798	387	10 864
ES	231 801	2 335	76 079
FR ⁽⁵⁾	243 900	3 521	66 178
IT ⁽²⁾	245 152	2 630	64 791
CY	5 353	7	670
LV	7 114	57	7 055
LT	10 957	76	8 332
LU	1 603	32	679
HU	33 487	394	15 253
MT	1 847	12	494
NL	36 498	1 232	14 555
AT	26 623	592	8 423
PL	98 955	1 130	85 598
PT	49 152	426	11 099
RO	45 779	300	26 616
SI	7 842	87	1 360
SK	14 498	105	9 033
FI	8 308	432	3 231
SE	19 144	1 406	6 976
UK			
England and Wales	142 151	4 339	83 454
Scotland	17 409	338	7 964
Northern Ireland	7 758	109	1 465
IS	667	16	148
LI	88	1	149
NO	7 642	277	3 403
CH	17 058	676	6 084
ME ⁽⁶⁾	5 454	8	1 255
HR	20 204	73	4 891
MK ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	9 905	:	2 235
RS	32 562	102	10 795
TR ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	341 770	:	103 435
JP ⁽⁷⁾	251 939	:	:
US	706 886	10 639	2 384 912

⁽¹⁾ Excluding French overseas departments and territories.

⁽²⁾ Police officers, 2008.

⁽³⁾ Includes Greek data for 2007 for the prison population.

⁽⁴⁾ Prison population, 2007.

⁽⁵⁾ Excluding overseas departments and territories.

⁽⁶⁾ Prison population, 2008.

⁽⁷⁾ 2006.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [crim_plce](#), [crim_gen](#) and [crim_pris](#))



7

Industry, trade and services

The **European Commission's** enterprise policies aim to create a favourable environment for business to thrive within the **European Union (EU)**, thus creating higher **productivity**, economic growth, jobs and wealth. Policies are aimed at reducing administrative burden, stimulating **innovation**, encouraging **sustainable** production, and ensuring the smooth functioning of the EU's **internal market**.

In April 2011, leading up to the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the single market, the European Commission released a Communication titled '**Single Market Act – twelve levers to boost growth and strengthen confidence**' (COM(2011) 206 final), aimed at improving the single market for businesses, workers and consumers. The initiatives within the Communication cover areas as diverse as improving access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), worker mobility, the regulatory environment, strengthening standardisation, or providing consumers with easier, quicker and cheaper procedures for dispute settlement.

In October 2010, the European Commission presented a Communication on '**An industrial policy for the globalisation era**' (COM(2010) 614 final), which provides a blueprint to put industrial competitiveness and sustainability centre stage.

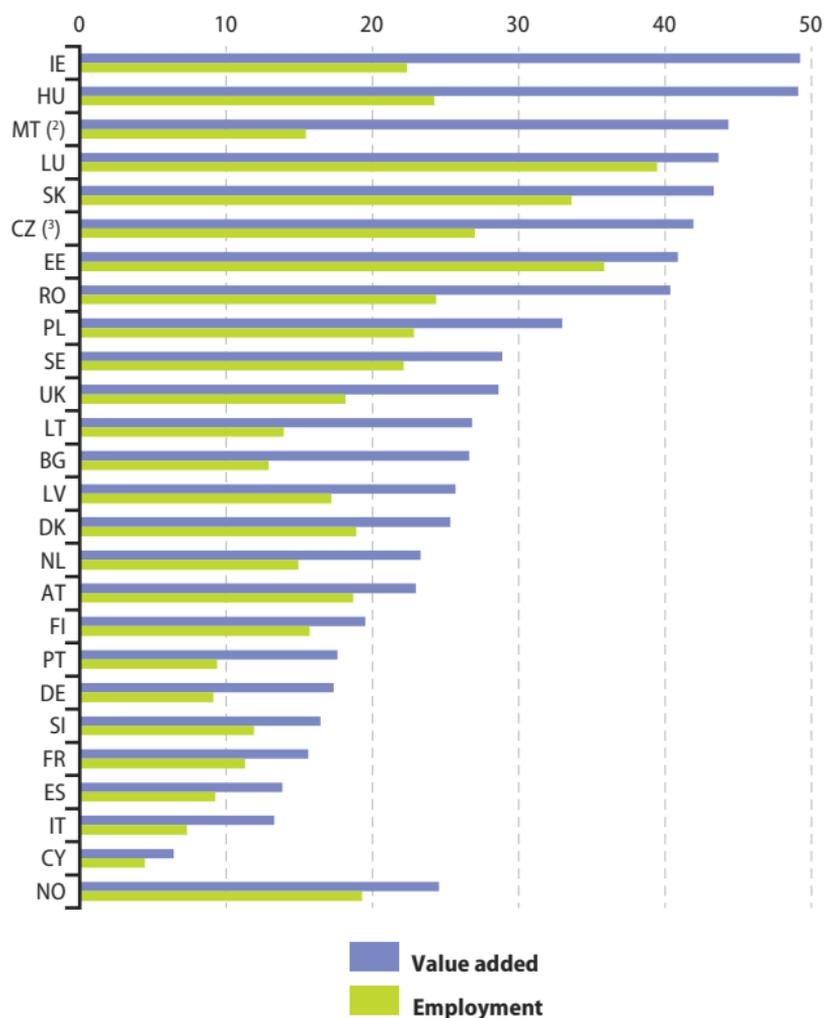
A European Commission Communication titled '**A digital agenda for Europe**' (COM(2010) 245 final) outlines policies and actions aimed at maximising the benefit of the digital era to all sections of society.

7.1 Structural business statistics

Structural business statistics can provide answers to questions on the wealth creation (**value added**), **investment** and labour input of different economic activities. The data can be used to analyse structural shifts, for example from industry to services, country specialisations, sectoral productivity and **profitability**, as well as a range of other topics.

In 2009, a total of EUR 5 585 800 million of gross value added at factor cost was generated in the EU-27's non-financial business economy;

Figure 7.1: Share of value added and employment accounted for by foreign controlled enterprises, non-financial business economy, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Belgium and Greece, not available.

⁽²⁾ 2008.

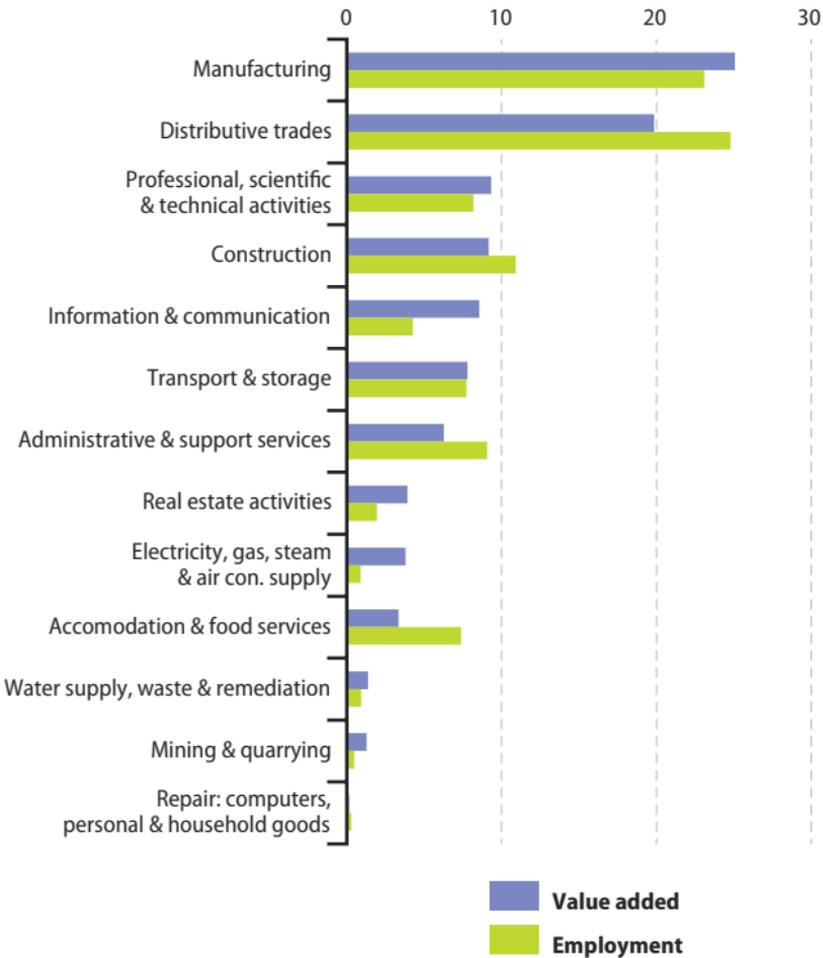
⁽³⁾ Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [fats_g1a_08](#))

the non-financial business economy accounted for 69.6% of the whole economy's value added at basic prices in 2009. The non-financial business economy workforce reached 134.3 million **persons employed**, around three fifths (63.1 %) of those employed in the EU-27.

In general, **foreign-controlled enterprises** are few in number, but have a significant economic impact due to their larger than average size. Foreign-controlled enterprises generated substantial shares of value added in the non-financial business economy in many EU Member States. Employment shares of foreign-controlled enterprises were generally lower than their value added shares, but nevertheless exceeded one quarter in the Czech Republic, one third in Slovakia and Estonia and reached as high as two fifths in Luxembourg (39.4%).

Figure 7.2: Breakdown of non-financial business economy value added and employment, EU-27, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
(% of non-financial business economy value added and employment)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2)

7.2 Industrial production

PRODCOM is the name given to the EU's system of industrial production statistics which covers mining and quarrying as well as manufacturing, in other words, **NACE** Rev. 2 Sections B and C. PRODCOM statistics are based on a list of products called the PRODCOM List which consists of about 3 900 headings and is revised every year.

Table 7.1: Production sold in value terms, selected products, EU-27, 2011

PRODCOM code	Product	Value (million EUR)	Rounding base (million) (¹)
29.10.22.30	Motor vehicles with a petrol engine > 1 500 cm ³	124 466	
29.10.23.30	Motor vehicles with a diesel or semi-diesel engine > 1 500 cm ³ but ≤ 2 500 cm ³	105 491	
21.20.13.80	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, p.r.s., n.e.c.	67 423	
10.00.00.Z1	Prepared and preserved meat, meat offal or blood, including prepared meat and offal dishes	49 498	
10.90.10.Z0	Preparations for animal feeds other than dog and cat food	44 429	
29.32.30.90	Other parts and accessories, n.e.c., for vehicles of HS 87.01 to 87.05; parts thereof	40 000	20 000
29.10.21.00	New vehicles with spark-ignition engine of a cylinder capacity ≤ 1 500 cm ³	34 529	
29.32.20.90	Parts and accessories of bodies (including cabs), n.e.c.	30 600	300
11.05.10.00	Beer from malt other than non-alcoholic and low-alcohol beer, excluding alcohol duty	30 100	700
10.71.11.00	Fresh bread	29 558	
25.11.23.60	Other structures of iron or steel	29 324	
25.62.20.00	Metal parts (excluding turned metal parts)	24 394	
30.30.50.90	Parts for all types of aircraft excluding propellers, rotors, under carriages, for civil use	24 200	200
10.51.40.50	Grated, powdered, blue-veined and other non-processed cheese	24 000	3 000
29.10.13.00	Vehicle compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel) (excluding for railway or tramway rolling stock)	22 017	

(¹) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 29.32.30.90, the confidential value lies within the range +/- EUR 20 000 million of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2) (DS_066341)

PRODCOM information is currently requested for each heading in terms of the value of production sold during the survey period. Table 7.1 shows the level of production in the EU-27 for a selection of products. As can be seen, transport equipment products (within Divisions 29 and 30) dominated the list of the most sold manufacturing products in the EU-27 in value terms in 2011, occupying the top two places with a number of further products among the top 15 shown, while there were also several manufactured food products (within Division 10) and a couple of fabricated metal products (Division 25).

As well as data by value, information on the physical quantity (also referred to as volume) of production sold during the survey period is also requested. Table 7.2 shows the quantity of production sold for a selection of products.

Table 7.2: Quantity of production sold, selected products, EU-27, 2011

PRODCOM code	Product	Quantity (thousand)	Rounding base (thousand) (¹)	Unit
12.00.11.50	Cigarettes containing tobacco or mixtures of tobacco and tobacco substitutes (excluding tobacco duty)	671 202 387		p/st
16.10.23.03	Coniferous wood in chips or particles	40 860 000	20 000	kg
20.11.11.70	Oxygen	29 465 162		m³
23.51.12.10	Portland cement	166 552 098		kg
23.63.10.00	Ready-mixed concrete	586 318 531		kg
28.29.22.10	Fire extinguishers	15 430		p/st
32.50.13.11	Syringes, with or without needles, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	8 683 356		p/st
32.91.12.70	Brushes for the application of cosmetics	1 791 228		p/st
32.99.12.10	Ball-point pens	2 000 000	400 000	p/st
32.99.12.30	Felt-tipped and other porous-tipped pens and markers	1 879 087		p/st

(¹) Indicates the magnitude of the rounding employed to protect confidential cell (in the case of PRODCOM code 16.10.23.03, the confidential value lies within the range +/- 20 million kg of the reported value).

Source: Eurostat, from http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database go to Data Navigation Tree/Database by themes/Industry, trade and services/Statistics on the production of manufactured goods (prom)/NACE Rev. 2 (prodcom_n2)/Prodcom Annual Sold (NACE Rev. 2) (DS_066341)

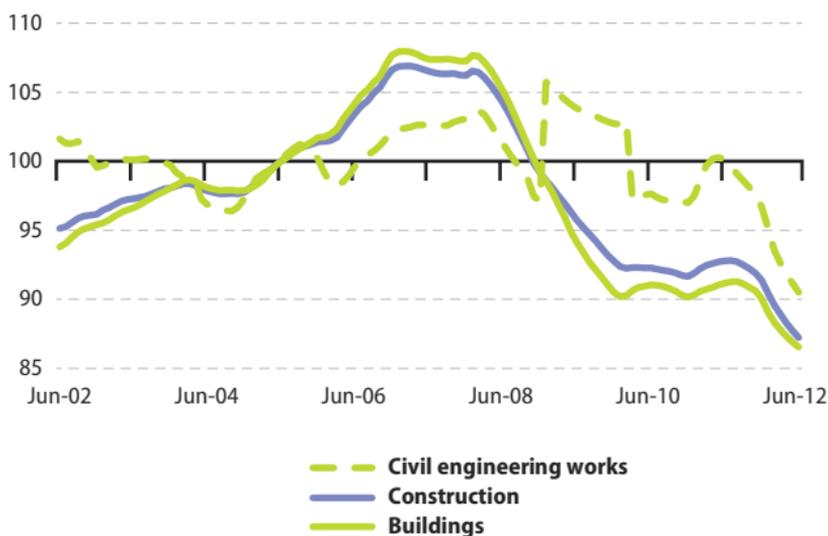
7.3 Industry and construction – short-term indicators

Short-term business statistics (STS) are provided in the form of indices that allow the most rapid assessment of the economic climate within industry and construction, providing a first evaluation of recent developments for a range of activities. STS show developments over time, and so may be used to calculate rates of change, typically showing comparisons with the month or quarter before, or the same period of the previous year.

The impact of the financial and economic crisis and the subsequent recovery of the EU-27's industrial economy can be clearly seen in the main industrial indicators. Over several years there was relatively stable output growth across the EU-27, which was interrupted from the second half of 2007 as industrial output slowed. The decline in industrial output in the EU-27 from its relative peak in February 2008 was particularly steep (–17.2%), as the relative trough recorded in May 2009 was the lowest level of output since May 1999.

The downturn in activity for construction within the EU-27 lasted longer than for industry. Furthermore, after stabilising in 2010 and even displaying a slight upturn in the first half of 2011, a second downturn started in the third quarter of 2011 and has not yet (at the time of writing) shown signs of stabilising. By June 2012 (latest

Figure 7.3: Index of production, construction, EU-27, 2002–12 (1) (2005 = 100)



(1) Trend cycle; estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sts_copr_m](#))

data available at the time of writing) output had fallen a further 6.0% from the mid-2011 level; between February 2008 and June 2012 construction output fell by a total of 18.1%.

Table 7.3: Annual growth rates for construction, 2007–11 (%)

	Index of production (1)					Construction costs index (2)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	2.5	-2.8	-7.7	-3.6	1.1	4.2	4.4	0.3	1.5	2.8
EA-17	2.0	-4.4	-7.0	-7.1	-0.3	4.2	3.8	0.1	2.0	3.3
BE	2.2	1.1	-3.7	-1.7	5.6	4.5	2.5	-1.1	0.0	3.9
BG	27.7	11.8	-14.2	-14.3	-13.0	7.7	12.3	10.9	-0.3	1.9
CZ	6.8	-0.3	-0.6	-7.3	-3.5	4.8	3.5	-0.3	1.2	1.7
DK	-5.5	7.5	-11.9	-9.1	5.5	6.4	2.9	-0.4	1.1	3.6
DE	2.8	-0.3	0.0	0.3	13.3	3.3	3.1	0.2	2.1	3.6
EE	13.5	-13.3	-29.8	-8.5	26.7	12.7	3.5	-8.5	-2.6	3.5
IE	-13.7	-29.0	-36.2	-30.3	-17.0	1.7	-7.7	-9.9	0.5	-2.2
EL	14.3	7.7	-17.5	-29.2	-28.7	4.6	5.1	-0.3	1.8	1.0
ES	-4.3	-16.3	-11.3	-20.2	-18.4	5.0	4.7	1.0	2.5	3.8
FR	4.5	-1.9	-5.1	-5.1	2.2	4.6	5.5	0.4	2.7	4.0
IT	6.4	-0.7	-11.6	-3.5	-2.9	3.6	3.8	:	:	:
CY	6.8	2.3	-10.6	-8.0	-9.5	5.0	8.0	0.8	3.2	3.6
LV	13.6	-3.1	-34.9	-23.4	12.5	31.6	15.6	-6.2	-9.0	4.3
LT	22.3	3.7	-48.4	-8.0	22.3	16.1	9.5	-14.5	-4.8	3.8
LU	2.7	-1.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	2.9	3.2	1.4	0.8	2.6
HU	-14.0	-5.2	-4.4	-10.4	-7.8	7.2	7.5	3.0	-0.4	1.0
MT	7.7	5.7	-7.1	-1.2	-0.5	:	:	:	:	:
NL	5.6	3.2	-5.5	-11.0	4.4	4.0	4.3	0.3	0.6	1.9
AT	3.9	-0.8	-1.7	-4.0	0.0	4.5	5.2	0.6	3.2	2.3
PL	16.3	10.4	4.4	3.6	15.8	6.6	6.8	0.2	-0.1	1.0
PT	-4.0	-1.2	-6.6	-8.5	-10.2	3.4	5.2	-0.6	1.8	1.6
RO	33.1	26.7	-15.1	-13.4	3.0	10.2	16.2	1.5	1.9	9.2
SI	18.5	15.5	-20.9	-16.9	-25.6	6.3	6.3	-2.8	6.6	4.2
SK	5.5	11.4	-11.1	-4.4	-2.0	4.1	5.8	2.0	0.0	0.7
FI	10.3	4.0	-13.1	11.9	9.8	5.9	3.9	-1.1	1.1	3.3
SE	6.2	4.2	-3.5	5.9	7.5	6.1	4.9	2.0	2.5	:
UK	2.3	-1.3	-11.6	7.3	2.3	3.5	5.7	0.8	0.2	:
NO	5.8	1.1	-8.3	0.0	3.3	7.4	5.7	2.3	3.2	3.6
CH	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	:	:	:	:	:
ME	-1.7	20.7	-19.3	-0.6	18.5	:	:	:	:	:
HR	2.5	11.7	-6.8	-15.8	-9.0	:	:	:	:	:
MK	7.4	25.5	13.7	15.2	34.0	:	:	:	:	:
TR	5.5	-7.6	-16.3	17.5	11.8	8.3	13.6	-4.3	5.8	12.4

(1) Working day adjusted.

(2) Gross series for new residential buildings.

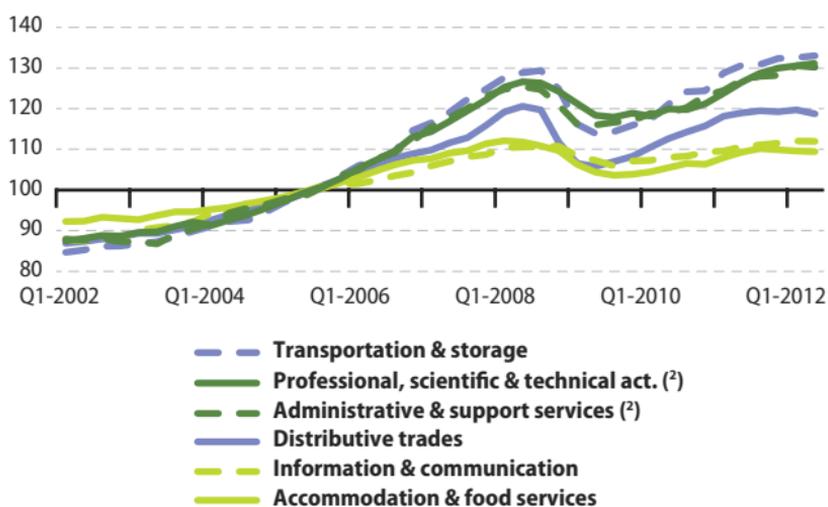
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_coprgr_a and sts_copigr_a)

7.4 Services – short-term indicators

Services turnover fell by 8.4% in the EU-27 in 2009 compared with the year before but rebounded in 2010 and 2011 increasing by 5.0% and 5.3% respectively. Among service activities (at the NACE Rev. 2 section level), the fastest rates of turnover growth in 2011 were recorded for transportation and storage activities (7.5%), professional, scientific and technical activities (6.2%) and administrative and support services (5.9%).

Among the services for which an EU-27 price index is shown in Figures 7.5a and 7.5b two stand out as having atypical developments — telecommunications and sea and coastal water transport. Since 2006 (the beginning of the series) EU-27 output prices for telecommunications have been on a steady downward path and in just over six years they fell by a total of 20.7%. Output prices for sea and coastal water transport are remarkable for their relatively high volatility, in particular the fall and subsequent rise in prices related to the financial and economic crisis. The net impact of these movements was that prices in the first quarter of 2012 were within 2.4% of their level at the beginning of the series. Most of the other services recorded overall price increases in a range of 7% to 13% during the six years shown, with air transport output prices increasing at a faster pace, rising by an amount close to 22%.

Figure 7.4: Index of turnover, selected service activities, EU-27, 2002–12 ⁽¹⁾
(2005 = 100)

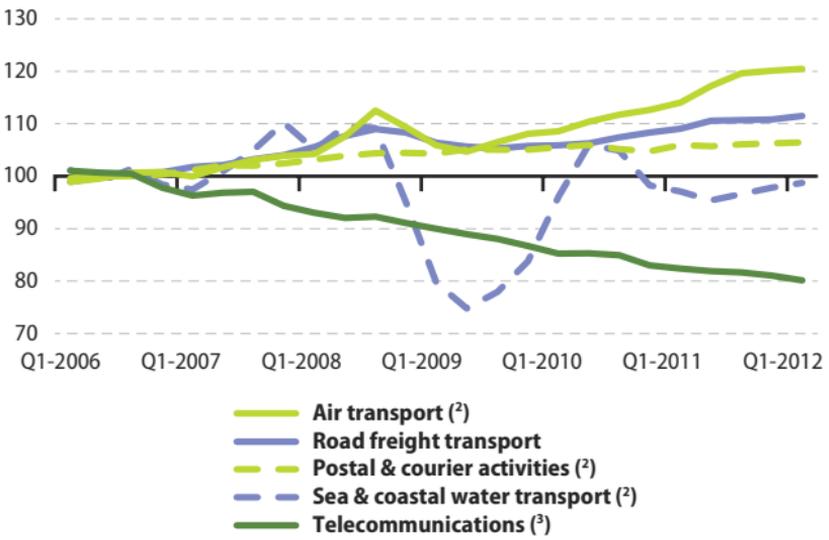


⁽¹⁾ Seasonally adjusted; estimates.

⁽²⁾ As required by the STS Regulation.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sts_trtu_q](#) and [sts_setu_q](#))

Figure 7.5a: Output price indices, selected service activities, EU-27, 2006–12 ⁽¹⁾
(2006 = 100)



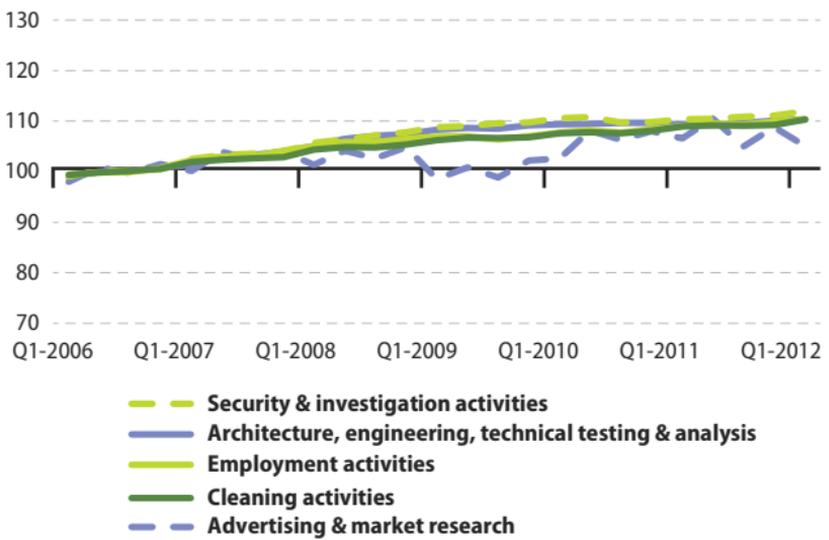
⁽¹⁾ Gross series.

⁽²⁾ 2006–09, estimates.

⁽³⁾ 2006–08, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sts_sepp_q](#))

Figure 7.5b: Output price indices, selected service activities, EU-27, 2006–12 ⁽¹⁾
(2006 = 100)



⁽¹⁾ Gross series; 2006–09, estimates.

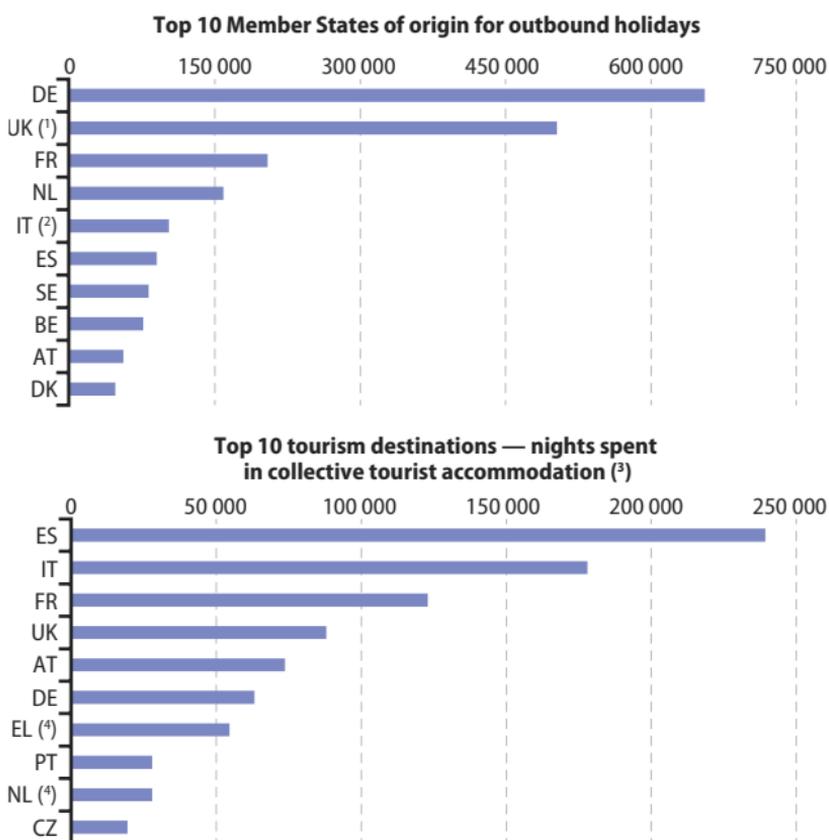
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sts_sepp_q](#))

7.5 Tourism

Tourism plays an important role in the EU because of its economic and employment potential, as well as its social and environmental implications. Tourism statistics are not only used to monitor the EU's tourism policies but also its regional and [sustainable development](#) policies. EU-27 residents spent 2 263 million nights abroad on holiday (personal travel only) in 2011.

When taking into account a country's size in terms of its population, Luxembourg was the Member State whose residents spent the most nights abroad per inhabitant (an average of 22.0 nights per annum on holiday in 2011), followed by Cyprus (13.3), Ireland (12.5, data for 2010) and the Netherlands (11.5). At the other end of the spectrum, residents of Romania, Portugal, Greece

Figure 7.6: Top 10 Member States for outbound and for inbound tourism, 2011



⁽¹⁾ Estimate based on quarterly data.

⁽²⁾ 2010.

⁽³⁾ Ireland, not available.

⁽⁴⁾ Estimate based on monthly data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_occ_ninat](#), [tour_occ_nim](#), [tour_dem_tnw](#) and [tour_dem_tnq](#))

(data for 2010), Bulgaria, Poland and Italy (2010) spent, on average, less than two nights abroad on holiday in 2011.

Table 7.4: Tourism indicators, 2011

	Nights spent in hotels & similar establishments (thousand) (1)	Tourism intensity (nights spent in collective tourist accommodation per inhabitant) (1)	Tourism receipts relative to GDP (%) (2)
EU-27	1 637 326	4.9	0.7
BE	17 966	2.9	2.2
BG	17 454	2.5	7.4
CZ	27 880	3.6	3.5
DK	11 872	5.1	1.9
DE	240 782	4.1	1.1
EE	4 595	4.0	5.6
IE	:	:	2.1
EL (3)	68 855	6.2	5.0
ES	286 598	8.4	4.0
FR	202 320	6.2	1.9
IT	261 518	6.4	2.0
CY	14 088	17.0	10.2
LV	2 826	1.6	2.7
LT	2 837	1.1	3.1
LU (3)	903	3.0	7.6
HU	16 189	1.9	4.0
MT	7 529	18.5	14.0
NL (3)	34 549	5.1	1.7
AT	82 327	12.5	4.7
PL	29 182	1.5	2.1
PT	39 440	4.4	4.8
RO	17 367	0.8	0.7
SI	6 185	4.3	5.4
SK	7 020	1.9	2.6
FI	16 367	3.7	1.5
SE	27 990	5.1	2.6
UK	169 451	4.2	1.5
IS	2 280	10.0	5.0
LI	117	4.6	:
NO (4)	19 203	5.9	1.1
CH (5)(6)	35 486	4.5	2.7
ME	2 969	5.1	14.7
HR	20 467	:	:
MK	903	0.7	:
TR (5)	:	:	2.9
JP (5)	:	:	0.2
US (5)	:	:	0.9

(1) Nights spent by residents and non-residents; Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom, monthly data was used to calculate the annual figure.

(2) EU-27: estimate based on monthly data; EU-27: extra EU-27 flows.

(3) Provisional for tourism intensity.

(4) Tourism receipts, 2009.

(5) Tourism receipts, 2010.

(6) Includes only nights spent in hotels and similar establishments.

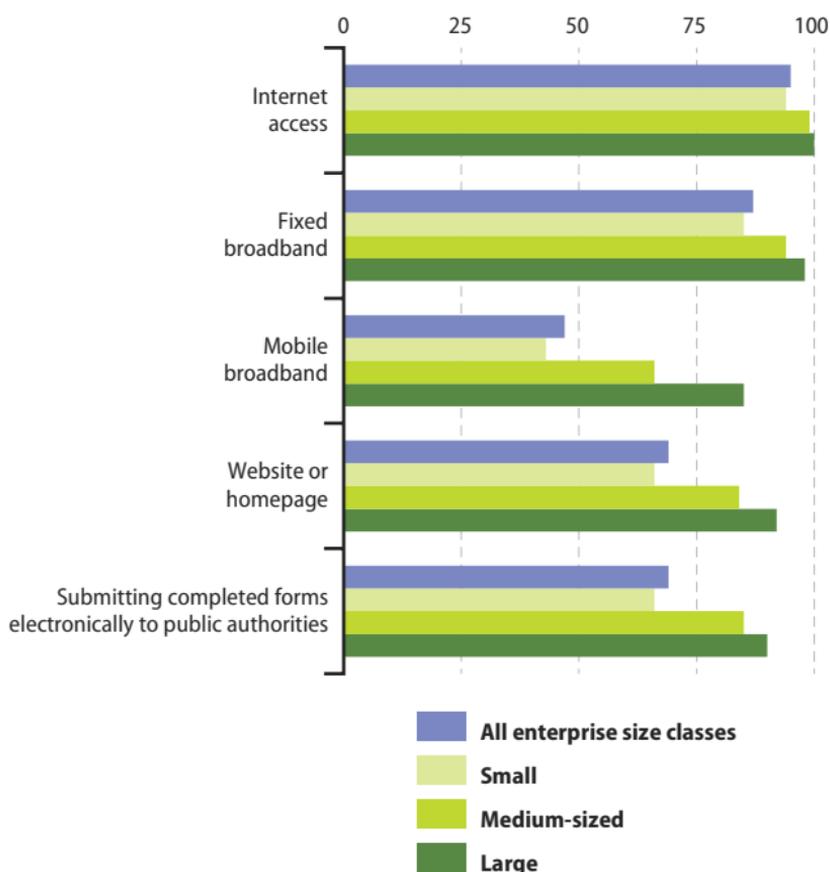
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tour_occ_ninat](#), [tour_occ_nim](#), [tps00001](#), [bop_its_deth](#), [bop_its_det](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#))

7.6 Information society

During the last decade, **information and communication technologies (ICT)** have become widely available to the general public, both in terms of accessibility as well as cost. A boundary was crossed in 2007, when a majority (55%) of **households** in the EU-27 had **internet access**. This proportion continued to increase and in 2011 reached 73%, rising by an additional 3 percentage points compared with 2010. The highest proportion (94%) of households with internet access in 2011 was recorded in the Netherlands, while Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark also reported that at least nine out of every ten households had internet access in 2011.

One in 20 enterprises in the EU-27 (covered by the survey on ICT usage in enterprises) did not have internet access as of the

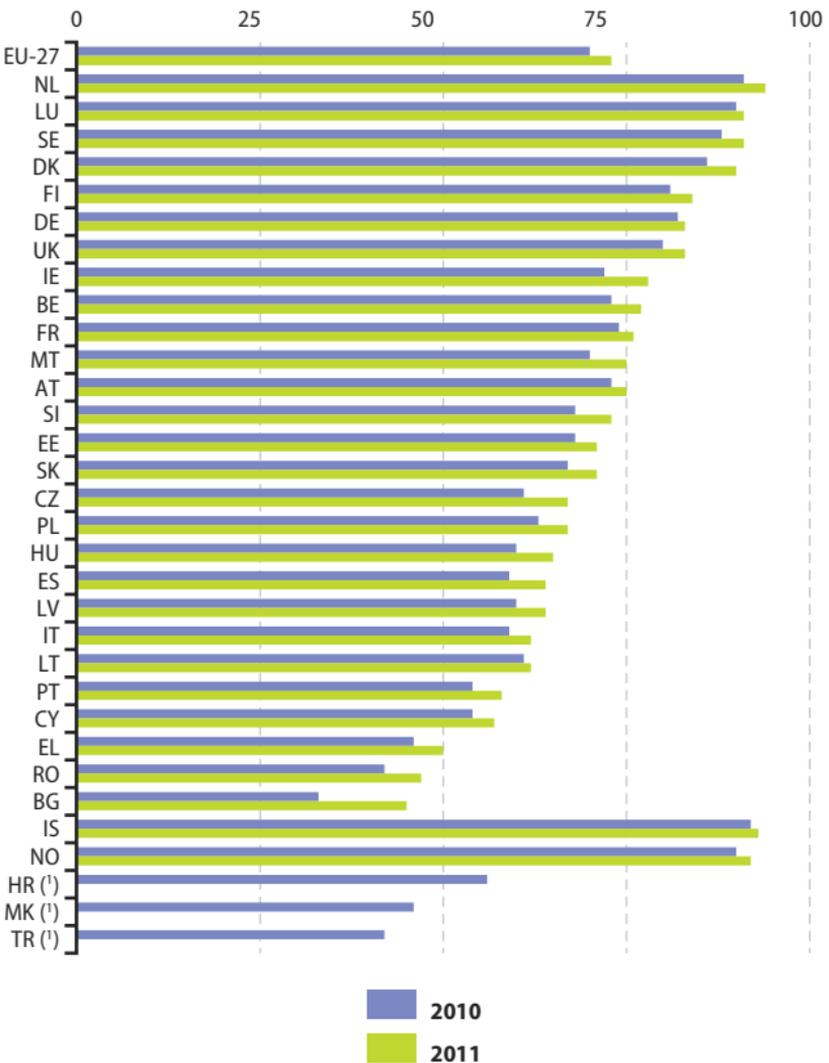
Figure 7.7: Enterprise use of information technology, by size-class, EU-27, January 2011 (% of enterprises)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [isoc_ci_in_en2](#), [isoc_ci_it_en2](#), [isoc_ci_cd_en2](#) and [isoc_bde15ee](#))

beginning of 2011, while the vast majority (87%) made use of a fixed broadband connection to access the internet. There was a rapid uptake in the use of mobile broadband technologies — in part fuelled by enterprises equipping their staff with 3G USB sticks, smart phones and other mobile devices — as almost half (47%) of enterprises in the EU-27 used mobile broadband at the start of 2011; this was 20 percentage points higher than the corresponding share for January 2010.

Figure 7.8: Internet access of households, 2010 and 2011 (%)



(!) 2011, not available.

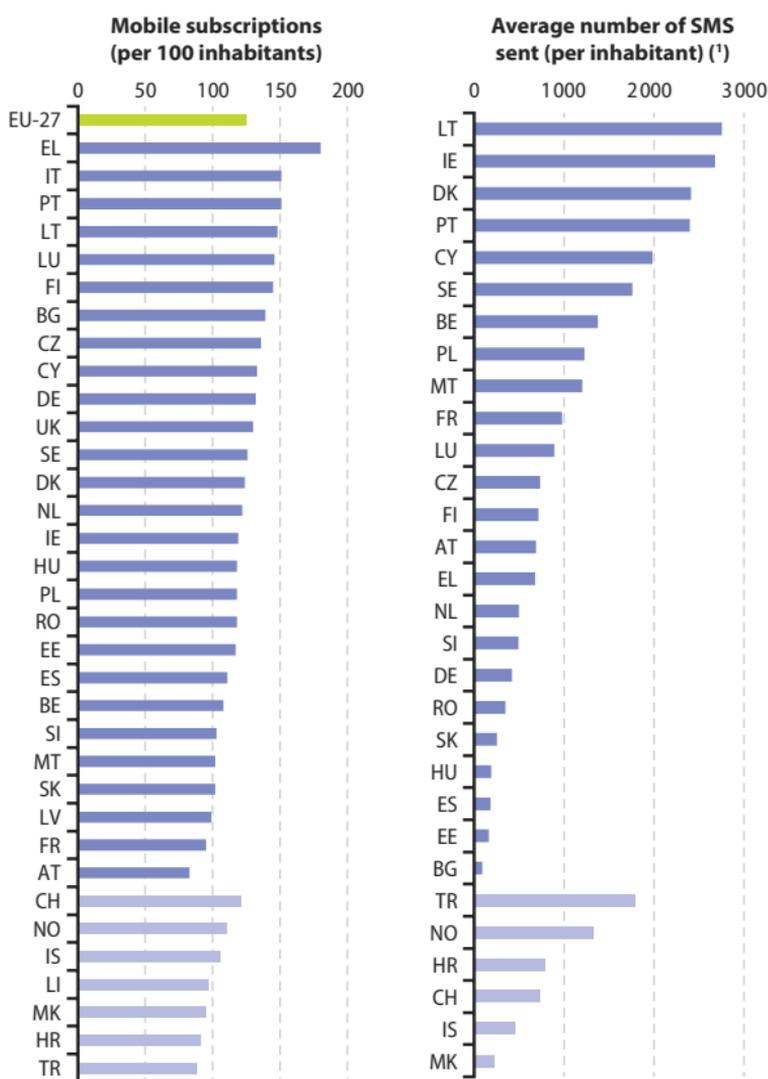
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [isoc_ci_in_h](#))

7.7 Telecommunications

Telecommunication networks and services are the backbone of Europe's developing **information society**. During recent years a shift in the importance of various services can be noted, from wired networks to mobile networks, and from voice services to data services.

In 2008, the **incumbent** ex-monopoly service providers in fixed telecommunications markets accounted for more than two fifths of international calls across those EU Member States for which

Figure 7.9: Mobile phone subscriptions and the use of SMS, 2009



(*) Italy, Latvia and the United Kingdom, not available; France, provisional; Norway, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [tin00060](#), [isoc_tc_sms](#) and [tps00001](#))

data are available. By comparison, the share of the leading operator in the mobile market was relatively low in 2010; the EU-27 average was 38 %.

The average number of **mobile phone subscriptions** per 100 inhabitants stood at 125 in the EU-27 in 2009. Statistics relating to the number of short-message service (SMS) texts that are sent per inhabitant are also presented in Figure 7.9, with a considerable range in the values across the EU Member States. While, on average, Bulgarians sent 87 SMS text messages per inhabitant in 2009, the figures in Lithuania and Ireland were more than 30 times as high (around 2 700 messages per inhabitant).

Table 7.5: Market share of incumbents in fixed telecommunications and leading operators in mobile telecommunications, 2007–10 (% of total market)

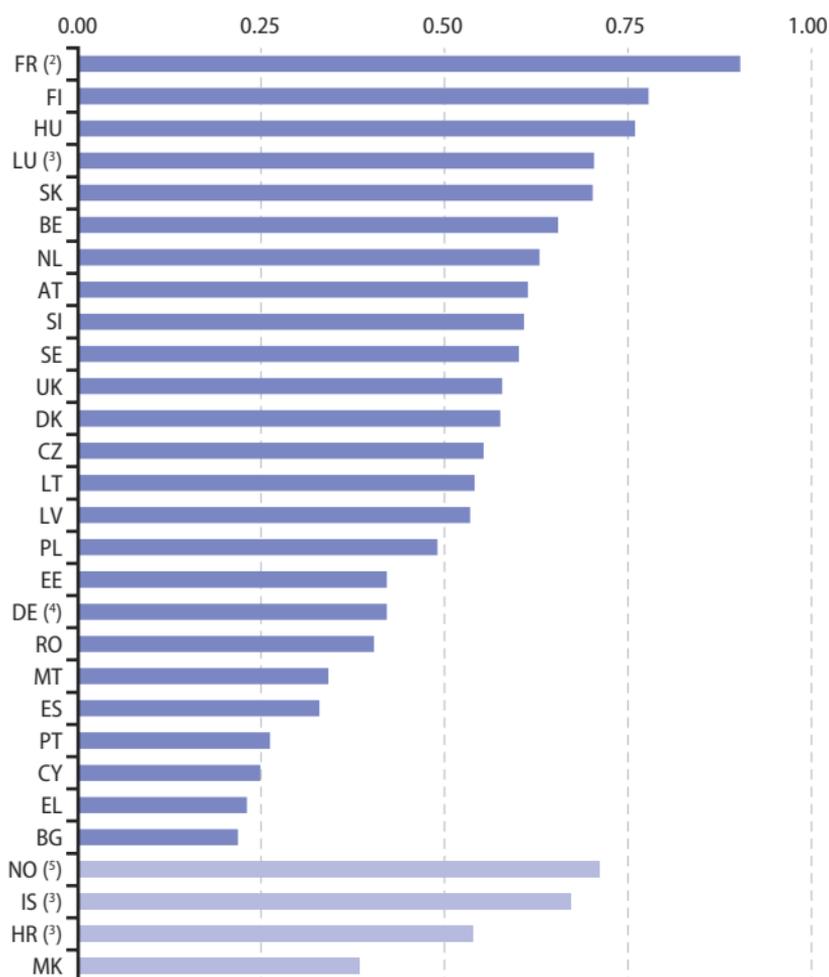
	Fixed telecommunications: international calls		Leading operator in mobile telecommunications			
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	:	:	40	39	38	38
BE	62	62	45	43	44	43
BG	86	82	53	49	49	52
CZ	50	52	42	40	39	38
DK	:	:	40	46	30	41
DE	:	:	37	36	37	33
EE	:	:	45	47	47	46
IE	56	54	45	42	40	41
EL	74	:	38	43	48	54
ES	68	55	46	45	44	44
FR	57	56	43	44	41	41
IT	44	47	40	39	36	33
CY	79	69	89	85	82	76
LV	65	69	35	53	46	49
LT	77	79	41	39	40	40
LU	:	:	57	54	53	51
HU	:	:	44	44	45	45
MT	92	85	47	53	50	48
NL	:	:	48	38	50	39
AT	58	52	40	42	43	41
PL	66	63	36	33	33	31
PT	:	:	46	48	47	44
RO	69	62	44	45	43	43
SI	79	75	67	72	57	56
SK	89	80	51	55	53	48
FI	:	:	41	40	38	38
SE	43	48	43	43	42	41
UK	48	44	24	25	21	34

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [isoc_tc_msht](#)), National Regulatory Authorities

7.8 Postal services of universal service providers

The postal sector in the EU-27 employed in excess of 1.0 million persons in 2010 (no recent data available for Ireland or Italy, 2009 data for France). Between 2004 and 2010 employment in the postal sector decreased in the majority of EU Member States. Based on information that is available for 24 Member States, the EU's postal workforce contracted by almost 10% between 2004 and 2010.

Figure 7.10: Number of persons employed in the domestic postal sector as a share of total employment, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (%)



⁽¹⁾ Ireland and Italy, not available.

⁽²⁾ 2009.

⁽³⁾ Resident population concept (LFS) has been used instead of domestic concept (ESA 95).

⁽⁴⁾ Data relate only to the leading operator; estimates.

⁽⁵⁾ 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [post_ps_empn](#), [nama_aux_pem](#) and [lfsa_egan](#))

The purpose of EU policy in the postal sector is to complete the internal market for postal services and to ensure, through an appropriate regulatory framework, that efficient, affordable, reliable and good quality postal services are available throughout the EU for all citizens and enterprises. The importance of postal services both for the economic prosperity and social well-being and cohesion of the EU make this a priority area for EU action. Fundamental aspects of the EU's postal policy include a desire to improve the quality of service made available, in particular in terms of delivery performance and convenient access.

Table 7.6: Key economic indicators for the postal sector, 2004–10

	Domestic turnover (million EUR)				Domestic employment (number)			
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2004	2006	2008	2010
BE ⁽¹⁾	2001	2092	2218	2240	32311	33378	30551	29324
BG	29	25	30	22	9134	10501	9330	7735
CZ	396	:	:	:	31681	30175	29125	27939
DK ⁽¹⁾	1482	1571	1617	1414	28349	26686	24000	16206
DE ⁽²⁾	14076	13300	13500	12100	201541	170000	175000	171000
EE ⁽³⁾	42	37	51	36	4222	4358	2910	2321
IE	515	594	630	552	7502	:	:	:
EL	402	416	448	416	10412	11607	11294	10929
ES	1855	1771	1928	1771	63779	65515	65924	61819
FR	11998	12585	:	:	283945	269458	251955	:
IT	3973	4849	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	30	32	32	40	942	950	944	973
LV	20	31	38	36	7080	7590	7200	4987
LT	19	38	43	37	8164	8168	8243	7265
LU	146	146	147	:	1485	1618	1554	1553
HU	269	317	390	368	27713	27129	32447	30607
MT	:	17	20	20	625	602	570	570
NL	2660	2596	2751	2538	58000	56997	55648	54340
AT	1668	1736	:	1595	26058	23509	22667	24969
PL	922	1207	1476	1307	75986	74791	80192	77735
PT	608	622	648	593	14844	14134	13432	12908
RO	:	113	198	327	36073	34935	35892	36494
SI	128	152	174	174	5645	6057	5980	5833
SK	:	118	192	155	13990	13600	13500	15229
FI	1035	1157	:	:	22570	23744	23400	19300
SE	2753	2670	2795	2285	34299	25316	28550	27051
UK	9837	9957	10197	9094	184299	167640	178622	167955
IS	53	64	35	29	1257	1323	1255	1112
NO	1104	1164	:	:	19650	18300	:	:
HR	115	130	141	153	9838	8955	9316	8294
MK	:	:	21	24	:	:	2285	2151

⁽¹⁾ Employment, break in series, 2010.

⁽²⁾ Data for 2010 relate only to the leading operator.

⁽³⁾ Employment, break in series, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [post_ps_tur](#) and [post_ps_empn](#))



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

8

Article 39 of the [Treaty of Rome](#) on the EEC (1957) set out the objectives for the first [common agricultural policy \(CAP\)](#); this was focused on increasing agricultural productivity as a way to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, stabilising markets, and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices for consumers.

The 2003 reform introduced a new system of direct payments, known as the single payment scheme, under which aid is no longer linked to production (decoupling). The single payment scheme aims to guarantee farmers more stable incomes. Farmers can decide what to produce in the knowledge that they will receive the same amount of aid, allowing them to adjust production to suit demand. In 2008, further changes were made, building on the reform package from 2003, such that all aid to the agricultural sector should be decoupled by 2012.

In November 2010, the European Commission presented a Communication on '[The CAP towards 2020](#)', which outlined options for the future. This was followed, in October 2011, by a [set of legal proposals](#) concerning direct payments, support for rural development, aids and refunds, support to vine-growers, the common organisation of markets in agricultural products, and the financing, management and monitoring of the CAP (COM(2011) 625 to 631 final); it is planned that this revised agricultural policy will be in place by January 2014.

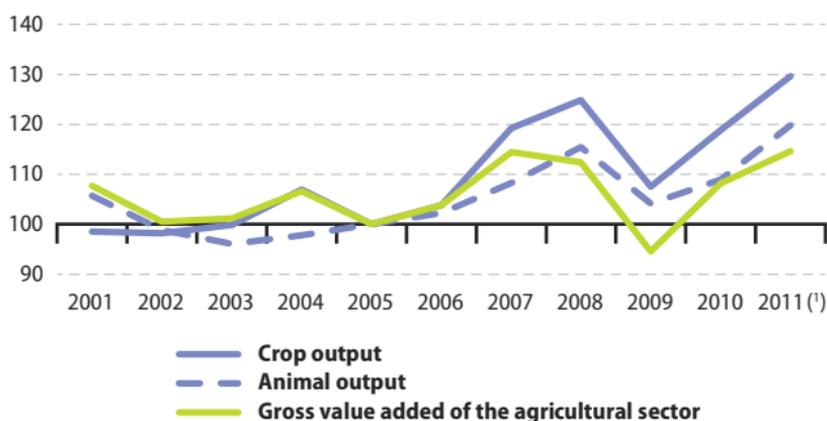
8.1 Agricultural output, price indices and income

One of the principal objectives of the common agricultural policy (CAP) is to provide farmers with a reasonable standard of living. Although this concept is not defined explicitly within the CAP, a range of indicators including income development from farming activities may be used to determine the progress being made towards this objective.

In value terms, the EU-27's **crop output** grew 9.1% in 2011 to EUR 203 330 million and **animal output** increased by 9.9% to EUR 154 057 million; these increases in gross output were offset by a sharp increase in the value of **intermediate consumption** of goods and services at basic prices (up 11.1%). As a result, the agricultural sector generated EUR 148 556 million of gross value added at producer prices in 2011, which represented a 6.0% increase in relation to the previous year; value added at producer prices reflects the value of output before taking account of subsidies and taxes on products and production.

Types of agricultural subsidy have changed over time through successive reforms of the CAP: the shift from product to production subsidies was mainly implemented in 2005 and 2006. Whereas production subsidies were ten times as high as product subsidies in 2011, in 2001 product subsidies had been nearly twice as high as production subsidies. In total these two types of subsidy were

Figure 8.1: Agricultural output and gross value added at producer prices, EU-27, 2001–11 (2005 = 100)



⁽¹⁾ Crop output and animal output, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [aact_eaa01](#))

equivalent to an extra 37.4% of value added at producer prices in 2011 in the EU-27. The net impact of subsidies less taxes in 2011 was to add an extra 33.9% to value added at producer prices; for comparison, in 2001 the increase due to subsidies less taxes was 25.8%.

Table 8.1: Agricultural output and gross value added at producer prices, 2001 and 2011 (million EUR)

	Crop output		Animal output		Gross value added of the agricultural sector	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
EU-27	154 560	203 330	135 891	154 057	139 630	148 556
BE	3 035	3 110	3 869	4 316	2 289	1 932
BG	1 515	2 539	1 531	1 099	1 803	1 429
CZ	1 619	2 797	1 572	1 689	1 030	1 281
DK	2 625	3 568	5 311	6 012	2 946	3 036
DE	18 949	26 850	20 739	23 449	16 004	15 324
EE	150	342	235	373	174	288
IE	1 323	1 707	3 779	4 537	1 912	1 769
EL	6 549	6 695	2 610	2 842	6 086	5 041
ES	19 323	23 979	13 902	14 930	20 977	20 496
FR	30 341	38 839	22 953	24 720	23 838	25 870
IT	24 960	27 151	14 326	15 894	25 330	25 025
CY	0	336	0	330	-282	329
LV	217	531	278	416	218	260
LT	561	1 311	564	912	353	675
LU	72	143	149	179	95	95
HU	2 588	4 789	2 558	2 404	2 017	3 034
MT	52	50	80	69	71	56
NL	9 779	11 907	8 684	10 289	8 589	8 182
AT	2 265	3 442	2 670	3 181	2 323	3 097
PL	7 058	11 075	7 137	10 129	5 791	8 271
PT	3 298	3 148	2 390	2 503	2 666	1 846
RO	6 635	13 085	3 854	4 018	5 612	8 315
SI	408	633	521	526	359	437
SK	658	1 252	695	742	395	497
FI	1 010	1 569	1 785	2 022	874	1 116
SE	1 668	2 425	2 194	2 486	978	1 422
UK	7 903	10 056	11 504	13 990	7 181	9 434
NO	1 219	1 541	1 696	2 379	955	1 205
CH	3 028	3 550	3 359	3 856	2 823	2 986
HR	:	1 607	:	899	:	922

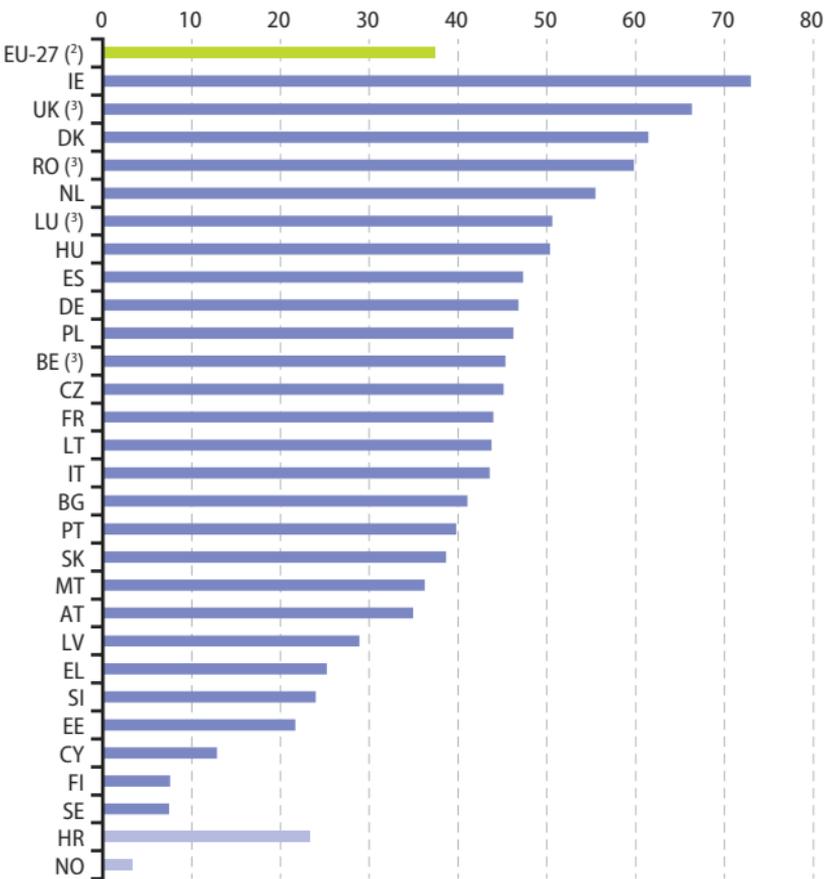
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [aact_eaa01](#))

8.2 Farm structure

The survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, also known as the **farm structure survey (FSS)**, helps assess the agricultural situation across the **European Union (EU)**, monitoring trends and transitions in the structure of **agricultural holdings**, while also modelling the impact of external developments or policy proposals.

In the last decade there has been a general tendency for a reduction in the number of agricultural holdings in the EU. For the 16 EU Member States for which 2000 and 2010 census results were available at the time of writing, the total number of holdings fell by an average of 26.3%. This downward tendency can be seen in all

Figure 8.2: Utilised agricultural area, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(% share of total land area)



⁽¹⁾ Denmark, Germany, France, Poland and Portugal, share of total area; Italy and Slovakia, total land area, 2009; Hungary, total land area, 2008.

⁽²⁾ Sum of available data for the Member States.

⁽³⁾ 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_r_d3area](#) and [ef_oluft](#))

16 of these Member States; there were particularly fast structural changes in Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia and Germany; this may reflect methodological as well as structural changes.

Based on the latest available data (either 2007 or 2010), the **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** in the EU-27 was approximately 172 million hectares (around 37 % of the total land area), giving an average size of 14.3 hectares per agricultural holding.

Table 8.2: Agricultural holdings, 2000 and 2010 ⁽¹⁾

	Number of agricultural holdings (thousand)		Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (thousand ha)		Average UAA per holding (ha)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27	:	13 627.2	:	172 398	:	12.7
BE	61.7	48.0	1 394	1 374	22.6	28.6
BG	:	370.5	:	4 476	:	12.1
CZ	:	22.9	:	3 484	:	152.4
DK	57.8	42.1	2 645	2 647	45.7	62.9
DE	472.0	299.1	17 152	16 704	36.3	55.8
EE	:	19.6	:	941	:	48.0
IE	141.5	139.9	4 444	4 991	31.4	35.7
EL	817.1	674.9	3 583	3 302	4.4	4.9
ES	1 287.4	989.8	26 158	23 753	20.3	24.0
FR	663.8	516.1	27 856	27 837	42.0	53.9
IT	2 153.7	1 620.9	13 062	12 856	6.1	7.9
CY	:	38.9	:	118	:	3.0
LV	140.8	83.4	1 433	1 796	10.2	21.5
LT	:	199.9	:	2 743	:	13.7
LU	2.8	2.3	128	131	45.4	56.9
HU	966.9	576.8	4 555	4 686	4.7	8.1
MT	:	12.5	:	11	:	0.9
NL	101.6	72.3	2 028	1 872	20.0	25.9
AT	199.5	150.2	3 388	2 878	17.0	19.2
PL	:	1 506.6	:	14 447	:	9.6
PT	416.0	305.3	3 863	3 668	9.3	12.0
RO	:	3 931.4	:	13 753	:	3.5
SI	86.5	74.7	486	483	5.6	6.5
SK	71.0	24.5	2 160	1 896	30.4	77.5
FI	81.2	63.9	2 218	2 291	27.3	35.9
SE	81.4	71.1	3 073	3 066	37.7	43.1
UK	233.3	226.7	15 799	16 043	67.7	70.8
NO	70.7	46.6	1 038	1 006	14.7	21.6
CH	:	61.8	:	1 057	:	17.1
HR	:	233.3	:	1 316	:	5.6

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, Belgium, Luxembourg, Romania, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, 2007 instead of 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ef_ov_kvaa](#) and [ef_kvareg](#))

8.3 Agricultural products

In 2010, the EU-27 produced 282.9 million tonnes of **cereals** (including rice). Despite the vagaries of the weather, cereal production in the EU-27 was relatively stable between 2000 and 2010 — never fluctuating by more than $\pm 20\%$ — albeit with notably higher harvests in 2004 and 2008.

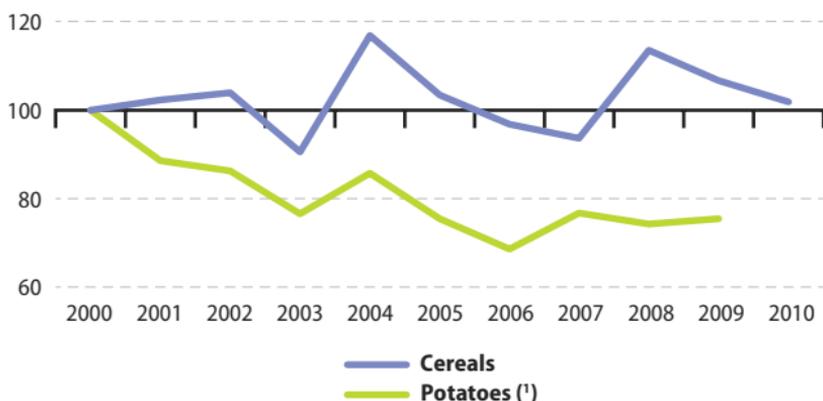
The principal meat product in the EU-27 was **pig** meat (22.4 million tonnes in 2011), with the weight of production almost three times as high as that for cuts of **beef/veal** from cattle meat (7.8 million tonnes); the production of **sheep** meat in the EU-27 was relatively modest (0.7 million tonnes).

The total collection of milk in the EU-27 in 2011 amounted to an estimated 140 million tonnes. Over one third (36.1%) of the whole milk that was utilised in the EU-27 in 2011 was converted into cheese, with butter accounting for the next highest proportion (28.1%); just over a tenth of the whole milk utilised in the EU-27 was used for drinking milk (12.6%) and for cream (11.8%).

Agricultural production of crops is synonymous with harvested production and includes marketed quantities, as well as quantities consumed directly on the farm, losses and waste on the holding, and losses during transport, storage and packaging.

Meat production is based on the carcass weight of meat fit for human consumption. The concept of **carcass weight** is generally the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body, although the precise definition varies according to the animal under consideration.

Figure 8.3: Indices of the agricultural production of crops, EU-27, 2000–10 (2000 = 100)



(!) 2010, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_crop](#))

Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm, the remainder generally includes own consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Table 8.3: Agricultural production related to animals, 2011 (thousand tonnes)

	Collection of milk	Butter	Cheese	Cattle meat	Pig meat	Sheep meat
EU (1)	139 397	1 581	8 851	7 844	22 388	734
BE	3 101	26	81	272	1 108	2
BG (2)	549	1	69	5	48	6
CZ	2 366	22	113	72	263	0
DK	4 800	37	276	133	1 718	2
DE	29 764	425	2 111	1 159	5 598	22
EE	642	6	41	8	31	0
IE (3)	5 536	146	180	547	234	48
EL (4)	638	1	27	59	115	71
ES	5 838	41	307	604	3 469	131
FR	25 127	355	1 932	1 559	1 998	85
IT	10 480	0	1 171	1 009	1 570	33
CY	153	0	16	5	55	3
LV	662	4	29	17	23	0
LT	1 317	8	103	41	59	0
LU	281	:	:	9	10	0
HU	1 308	4	65	26	387	0
MT	:	:	:	1	7	0
NL (5)	11 642	129	750	382	1 347	13
AT	2 896	31	154	217	544	8
PL	9 309	122	676	380	1 811	1
PT	1 842	28	72	96	384	10
RO	897	9	62	29	263	4
SI (5)	526	3	18	36	23	0
SK	812	6	31	11	57	1
FI	2 255	42	109	83	202	1
SE	2 850	6	103	148	256	5
UK (5)	13 805	128	355	937	806	289
CH (4)	3 446	49	181	:	:	:
HR	626	4	30	54	88	1
TR (4)	7 074	:	519	:	:	:

(1) Sum of available data for EU Member States.

(2) Cattle and sheep meat, 2009.

(3) Cheese, based on cows milk collection.

(4) Based on cows milk collection.

(5) Butter, based on cows milk collection.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mk_pobta](#), [apro_mkCola](#) and [apro_mt_pann](#))

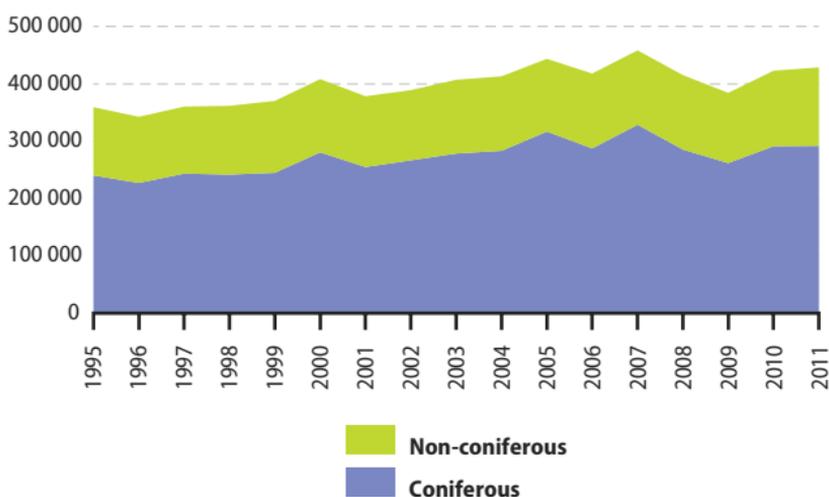
8.4 Forestry

The EU-27 has approximately 178 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, corresponding to 42 % of its land area. Forest cover in the EU-27 is gradually increasing: over the past 20 years (1990 to 2010) its area has increased in total by 5.3 %, equivalent to an average increase of 0.3 % per annum.

From 1995 to 2007, there was a relatively steady rise in the level of roundwood production in the EU-27, both for coniferous (softwood) and non-coniferous (broadleaved or hardwood) species. However, the effects of the financial and economic crisis led to the level of coniferous production falling in 2008 and this pattern was confirmed with a further reduction in 2009, when non-coniferous production also fell. EU-27 production rebounded strongly in 2010 (10.1 %) and continued to rise in 2011, but at a much more modest pace (1.4 %). The overall level of roundwood production in the EU-27 in 2011 reached 428.6 million m³, around 29.7 million m³ (or 6.5 %) lower than the peak level in 2007. Some of the peaks (most recently 2000, 2005 and 2007) in roundwood production are due to forestry and logging having to cope with unplanned numbers of trees that were felled by severe storms.

Roundwood production is a synonym for removals; it comprises all quantities of wood removed from forests and other wooded land or other felling sites during a given period; it is reported in cubic metres (m³) underbark (in other words, excluding bark).

Figure 8.4: Annual production of roundwood, EU-27, 1995–2011 (¹) (thousand m³)



(¹) 2000, 2001 and 2007, estimates; 2011, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for_remov](#))

Sawnwood production is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness; it includes, for example, planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber.

Table 8.4: Wood production, 2000, 2009 and 2011 (thousand m³)

	Roundwood production			Sawnwood production		
	2000	2009	2011	2000	2009	2011
EU-27	408 095	384 069	428 554	100 064	91 044	103 082
EA (*)	236 540	213 700	235 219	61 337	54 840	60 354
BE	4 510	4 395	5 128	1 150	1 255	1 369
BG	4 784	4 599	6 205	312	450	666
CZ	14 441	15 502	16 270	4 106	4 048	6 028
DK	2 952	2 813	2 583	364	441	372
DE	53 710	48 073	56 142	16 340	20 781	22 600
EE	8 910	5 400	7 470	1 436	1 127	1 800
IE	2 673	2 429	2 627	888	774	759
EL	2 245	1 034	1 196	123	106	106
ES	14 321	13 980	17 609	3 760	2 072	2 162
FR	65 865	54 447	53 509	10 536	7 885	8 437
IT	9 329	8 080	6 306	1 630	1 220	1 250
CY	21	10	8	9	5	3
LV	14 304	10 442	13 017	3 900	2 520	3 432
LT	5 500	5 460	8 053	1 300	1 011	1 162
LU	260	274	261	133	129	78
HU	5 902	5 244	6 073	291	102	324
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	1 039	1 016	1 229	389	210	313
AT	13 276	16 727	18 696	10 390	8 458	9 636
PL	26 025	34 629	37 180	4 262	3 850	4 422
PT	10 831	9 564	9 140	1 427	1 093	1 044
RO	13 148	12 557	14 359	3 396	3 598	4 442
SI	2 253	2 930	3 388	439	525	642
SK	6 163	9 087	9 213	1 265	2 254	2 204
FI	54 542	41 653	50 767	13 420	8 072	9 750
SE	63 300	65 100	72 103	16 176	16 200	16 800
UK	7 791	8 624	10 021	2 622	2 856	3 279
IS	0	:	:	0	:	:
LI	:	25	26	:	4	8
NO	8 156	8 884	10 679	2 280	1 850	2 271
CH	9 238	4 702	4 861	1 625	1 481	1 313
ME	:	364	:	:	50	:
HR	3 669	4 242	:	642	653	:
MK	:	639	:	:	2	:
TR	15 939	19 430	:	5 528	5 853	:
BR	:	256 306	:	:	24 987	:
CA	201 845	107 266	:	50 465	32 820	:
CN	:	291 850	:	:	29 311	:
IN	:	330 975	:	:	14 789	:
ID	:	100 585	:	:	4 330	:
RU	158 100	151 400	:	20 000	18 974	:
US	466 549	344 835	:	91 076	61 998	:

(*) EA-11 for 2000; EA-15 for 2009; EA-17 for 2011.

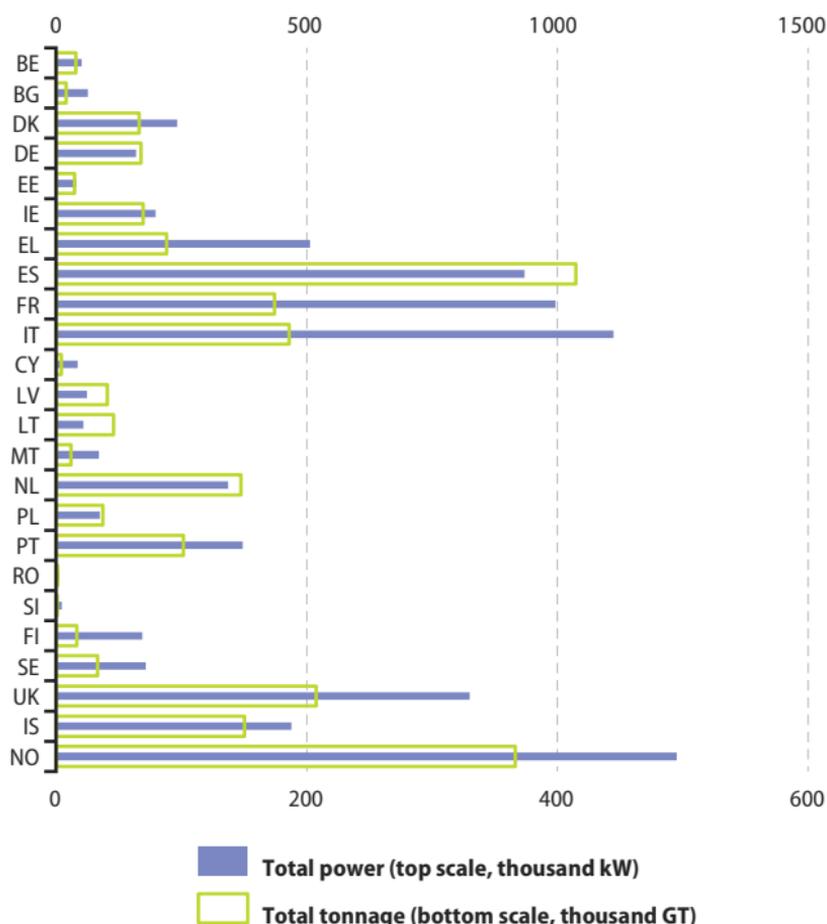
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [for_remov](#) and [for_swpan](#))

8.5 Fisheries

By far the largest fishing fleets among the EU Member States, in terms of power, were those from Italy, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. In terms of tonnage, however, the Spanish fishing fleet was by far the largest (415 000 gross tonnes); this was at least twice the size of the fleets in the United Kingdom, Italy or France.

Having peaked in 2001 at 6.9 million tonnes of live weight the total EU-27 catch has fallen every year since; the total catch in 2010 was 28.8% less than in 2001. Total catches by the fishing fleets of Denmark, Spain, the United Kingdom and France accounted for just over half (53.2%) of all the catches made by EU-27 fishing fleets in 2010. Some 71.5% of the catches made by the EU-27 in 2011 were in the north-east Atlantic, with the eastern central Atlantic the second largest fishing area.

Figure 8.5: Fishing fleet, 2010 ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ The Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia are landlocked countries without a marine fishing fleet.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [fish_fleet](#))

The level of aquaculture production in the EU-27 remained stable during the period from 2000 to 2010, with annual output of between 1.25 and 1.4 million tonnes. The five largest aquaculture producers among the EU Member States were Spain, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Greece.

Table 8.5: Fishery indicators, 2000, 2009 and 2010
(thousand tonnes live weight)

	Total catches in all fishing regions			Aquaculture production		
	2000	2009	2010	2000	2009	2010
EU-27	6789	5068	4923	1399	1300	1282
BE	30	22	22	2	1	0
BG	7	9	11	4	8	8
CZ	5	4	4	19	20	20
DK	1534	778	828	44	34	32
DE	206	250	210	66	41	41
EE	113	97	95	0	1	1
IE	278	269	319	51	47	46
EL	99	83	71	95	122	118
ES	1067	761	739	309	269	254
FR	702	440	443	267	234	237
IT	302	253	234	217	162	153
CY	67	1	1	2	3	4
LV	136	163	165	0	1	1
LT	79	173	140	2	3	3
LU	–	–	0	:	:	:
HU	7	6	6	13	14	18
MT	1	2	2	2	5	7
NL	496	382	285	75	56	67
AT	0	0	0	3	2	2
PL	218	224	149	36	37	31
PT	189	199	223	8	7	8
RO	7	4	3	10	13	4
SI	2	1	1	1	1	1
SK	1	2	2	1	1	1
FI	156	155	151	15	14	12
SE	339	203	212	5	9	11
UK	748	587	608	152	196	201
IS	2000	1164	1063	4	5	5
LI	–	–	–	:	:	:
NO	2700	2524	2563	491	962	1020
CH	2	2	2	1	:	:
ME	:	2	1	:	:	:
HR	21	56	53	7	:	:
MK	0	0	0	2	:	:
RS	:	4	5	:	:	:
TR	503	464	486	79	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [fish_ca_00](#) and [fish_aq_q](#))



9

International trade

The **European Union (EU)** has a common trade policy, often referred to as the common commercial policy. In other words, the EU acts as a single entity on trade issues, including issues related to the **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**. In these cases, the **European Commission** negotiates trade agreements and represents Europe's interests on behalf of the EU Member States.

The **EU-27 trade deficit** for goods and services was equivalent to -0.2% of **gross domestic product (GDP)** in 2011, a smaller deficit than in the United States (-3.7%) or Japan (-0.7%). The EU-27's deficit in 2011 was composed of a **surplus** for services (0.9% of GDP) and a slightly larger deficit for goods (-1.1%).

Among the EU Member States, the combined trade balance for goods and services in 2011 was positive in 14 Member States. Positive balances exceeded 10% of GDP only in Ireland (21.7%) and Luxembourg (41.3%); in the case of Ireland this was due to a particularly large surplus for goods, while for Luxembourg it was due to a large surplus for services. The two largest trade deficits for goods and services were recorded in Romania (-5.2% of GDP) and Greece (-5.9%); in both cases the deficit was driven by a relatively large deficit for goods.

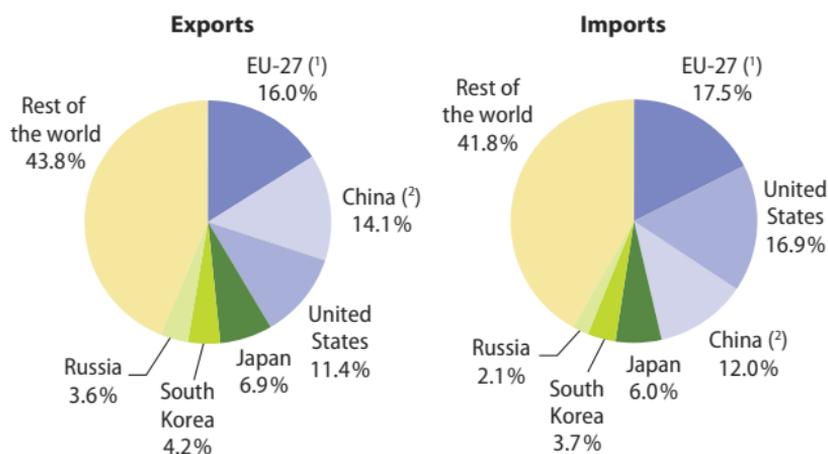
9.1 International trade in goods

EU-27 international trade in goods with the rest of the world (the sum of extra-EU exports and imports) was valued at EUR 3 267 467 million in 2011; as such, trade activity for the EU-27 registered record levels for both exports and imports. In comparison with a year before, total trade in goods for the EU-27 increased by EUR 379 939 million in 2011.

Between 2010 and 2011, EU-27 exports of goods to all of its major trading partners increased. The highest growth rate was recorded for exports to Switzerland and Russia (up 26.2% and 25.9% respectively), while exports to the United States grew more slowly (up 7.6%). However, the United States remained, by far, the most important destination for goods exported from the EU-27 in 2011, although the share of EU-27 exports destined for the United States fell from 27.8% of the total in 2001 to 16.8% by 2011.

On the import side, the EU-27 saw an increase in the level of its imports of goods from all of its major trading partners between 2010 and 2011, except for imports from South Korea, which fell by 8.4%. China remained the most important supplier of goods imported into the EU-27 in 2011, even though the 3.5% growth in imports from China between 2010 and 2011 was the lowest growth rate in the last decade, aside from a contraction in 2009 during the financial and economic crisis. EU-27 imports from Russia rose by 24.4% and, as a result, Russia replaced the United States as the second biggest supplier of goods into the EU-27 in 2011.

Figure 9.1: External trade, shares in the world market, 2010 (% share of world total)



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

⁽²⁾ Excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_lt_introle](#))

The EU-27's trade deficit of EUR 159622 million in 2011 was driven by the sizeable deficit in relation to mineral fuels and lubricant products, which stood at EUR 388594 million. This was offset by trade surpluses of EUR 208657 million for machinery and transport equipment, and EUR 99869 million for chemical and related products.

Table 9.1: Extra EU-27 trade by main products, EU-27, 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011	
	(1 000 million EUR)	(%)	(1 000 million EUR)	(%)
EXPORTS				
Total	1 161.9	100.0	1 553.9	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	57.9	5.0	88.9	5.7
Raw materials	28.5	2.5	44.8	2.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants	59.0	5.1	100.0	6.4
Chemicals & related products	184.6	15.9	253.1	16.3
Other manufactured goods	294.2	25.3	354.3	22.8
Machinery & transport equipment	509.6	43.9	649.6	41.8
IMPORTS				
Total	1 363.9	100.0	1 713.5	100.0
Food, drinks & tobacco	67.9	5.0	91.1	5.3
Raw materials	63.2	4.6	85.6	5.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants	339.6	24.9	488.6	28.5
Chemicals & related products	109.2	8.0	153.2	8.9
Other manufactured goods	341.6	25.0	399.2	23.3
Machinery & transport equipment	412.5	30.2	441.0	25.7
TRADE BALANCE				
Total	-202.0	-	-159.6	-
Food, drinks & tobacco	-10.0	-	-2.2	-
Raw materials	-34.7	-	-40.7	-
Mineral fuels, lubricants	-280.5	-	-388.6	-
Chemicals & related products	75.3	-	99.9	-
Other manufactured goods	-47.4	-	-44.9	-
Machinery & transport equipment	97.1	-	208.7	-

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tet00061](#))

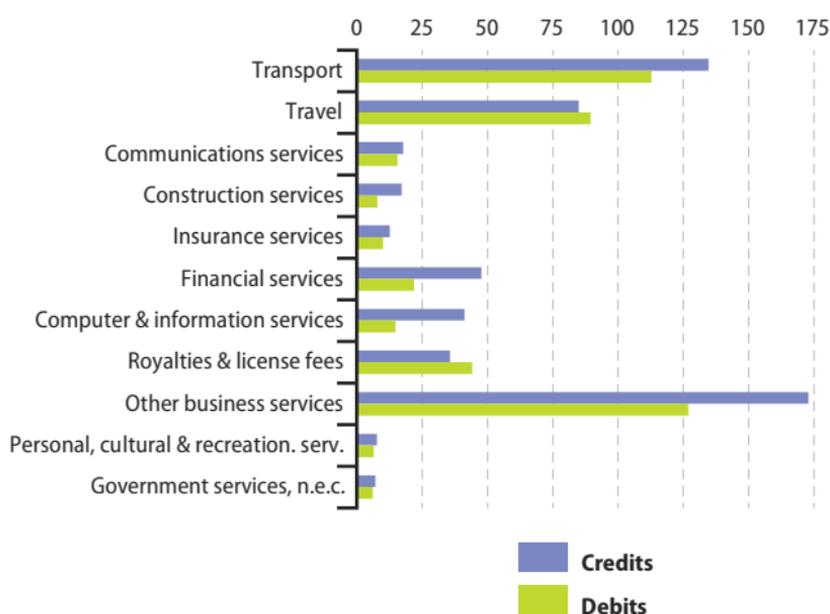
9.2 International trade in services

The EU-27 reported a surplus in service transactions of EUR 109 100 million with the rest of the world in 2011 (provisional), reflecting credits of EUR 579 500 million and debits of EUR 470 400 million.

The United Kingdom recorded a surplus (extra and intra-EU combined) of EUR 76 600 million in service transactions in 2011, the largest value among the Member States and considerably more than the next highest levels that were recorded by Spain (EUR 34 000 million) and Luxembourg (EUR 23 000 million). By contrast, Germany recorded a deficit in service transactions of EUR 21 600 million in 2011, the largest deficit, by far, among the Member States. It is important to underline that the majority of the international trade in services made by Member States involved intra-EU transactions, amounting to 55.7% of credits and 58.5% of debits in 2011.

More than two thirds of the EU-27's credits (67.7%) and debits (70.0%) in the international trade of services in 2011 were accounted for by three categories: transport, travel and other business services. The surplus of EUR 45 900 million for other business

Figure 9.2: Extra-EU trade in services, by main categories, EU-27, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(1 000 million EUR)



⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))

services was the highest among services, followed by surpluses of EUR 26 300 million for computer and information services, EUR 25 900 million for financial services and EUR 21 800 million for transport. By contrast, the largest deficits were EUR 8 500 million for royalties and license fees and EUR 4 600 million for travel.

Table 9.2: Trade in services, 2006 and 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(1 000 million EUR)

	Credits			Debits			Net	
	2006	2011	2010–11 growth rate (%)	2006	2011	2010–11 growth rate (%)	2006	2011
EU-27	452.4	579.5	7.5	381.4	470.4	3.7	71.0	109.1
EA-17	–	550.1	6.0	–	489.0	3.4	–	61.1
BE	47.4	67.0	1.9	42.4	64.0	7.9	5.0	2.9
BG	4.2	5.4	4.7	3.3	3.1	–0.9	0.9	2.3
CZ	11.3	16.6	5.1	9.5	13.9	8.4	1.7	2.7
DK	41.6	47.3	3.6	36.0	41.1	4.9	5.6	6.2
DE	149.5	190.4	6.2	178.3	212.0	6.5	–28.8	–21.6
EE	2.9	3.9	15.0	2.0	2.7	27.1	0.9	1.3
IE	57.1	79.1	7.1	63.9	82.3	1.7	–6.8	–3.2
EL	28.4	28.6	0.5	13.0	14.0	–8.2	15.3	14.6
ES	84.8	102.0	9.1	62.5	68.0	3.5	22.2	34.0
FR	102.5	120.7	9.9	90.2	103.8	3.9	12.3	16.9
IT	78.7	76.8	2.9	80.0	83.6	0.0	–1.3	–6.9
CY	5.7	6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.1	3.4	3.7
LV	2.1	3.2	14.9	1.6	1.9	11.4	0.5	1.3
LT	2.9	3.8	20.7	2.0	2.7	23.8	0.9	1.1
LU	40.4	52.5	4.3	23.8	29.5	6.8	16.6	23.0
HU	10.9	15.6	6.3	9.5	12.4	5.2	1.4	3.2
MT	2.1	3.3	5.3	1.4	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.3
NL	77.0	76.9	–13.7	69.2	67.3	–16.1	7.8	9.6
AT	36.4	44.4	8.0	26.7	30.4	8.5	9.7	14.0
PL	16.4	26.6	7.5	15.8	22.2	–0.7	0.6	4.3
PT	14.7	19.2	9.0	9.6	11.4	5.0	5.0	7.7
RO	5.5	7.4	11.0	5.5	7.0	–2.6	0.0	0.4
SI	3.6	4.8	4.0	2.6	3.4	1.9	1.0	1.4
SK	4.3	4.8	8.0	3.8	5.1	–0.4	0.5	–0.4
FI	13.9	19.1	–9.0	14.8	18.2	–12.9	–0.9	0.9
SE	39.5	54.2	8.4	31.4	39.5	8.2	8.1	14.7
UK	188.2	205.0	8.7	139.7	128.4	2.0	48.5	76.6
IS	1.5	2.1	10.8	2.0	1.8	11.8	–0.6	0.2
NO ⁽²⁾	26.5	27.7	:	25.4	26.5	:	1.1	1.2
CH ⁽³⁾	43.7	63.0	:	18.7	26.1	:	25.0	36.8
HR	8.4	9.1	6.8	0.8	2.6	–1.4	7.6	6.5
TR ⁽³⁾	20.4	26.0	:	9.5	14.9	:	10.8	11.1
JP ⁽³⁾	93.5	106.7	:	108.1	118.8	:	–14.5	–12.2
US ⁽³⁾	332.7	412.0	:	269.3	304.7	:	63.4	107.4

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, extra EU-27 flows; euro area, extra EA-17 flows; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

⁽²⁾ 2009 instead of 2011.

⁽³⁾ 2010 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop_its_det](#))



In March 2011, the European Commission adopted a White paper titled ‘Roadmap to a single European transport area — towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system’ (COM(2011) 144 final). This comprehensive strategy contains 40 specific initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that aims to increase mobility, remove major barriers, and stimulate growth and employment.

Freight transport is the focus of many of the initiatives, including road freight, multimodal transport of goods (e-freight), cargo security, transport of dangerous goods and multimodal freight corridors for sustainable transport networks. Other initiatives are specific to passenger transport, for example, attaining high levels of passenger security with minimum inconvenience or passengers’ rights.

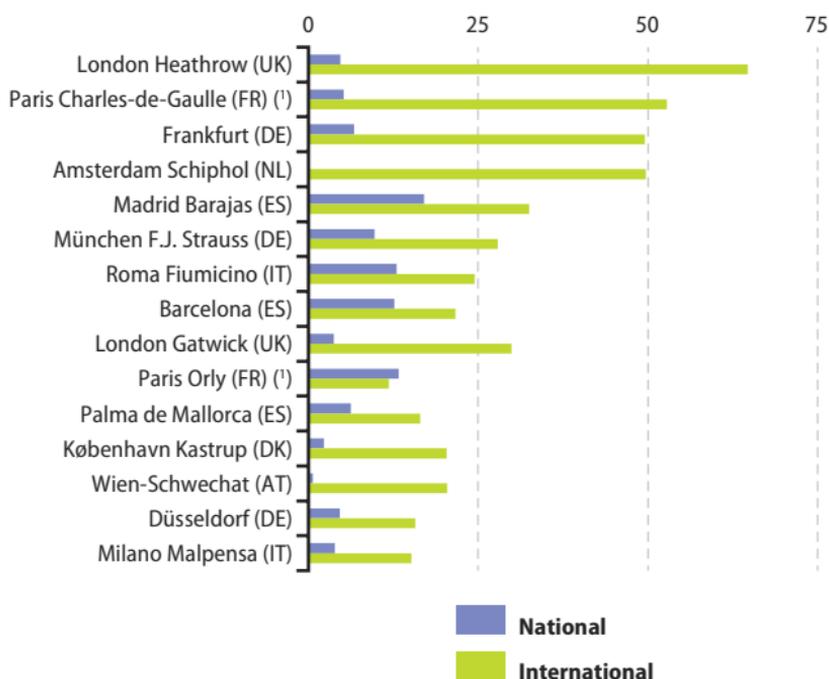
Eurostat’s transport statistics describe the most important features of transport, not only in terms of the quantities of freight and numbers of passengers that are moved each year, or the number of vehicles and infrastructure that are used, but also the contribution of transport services to the economy as a whole. Data collection is supported by several legal acts obliging the European Union (EU) Member States to report statistical data, as well as voluntary agreements to supply additional data.

10.1 Passenger transport

The most dominant mode of passenger transport is that of the car, fuelled by a desire to have greater mobility and flexibility. **Passenger cars** accounted for 84.1% of inland passenger transport in the EU-27 in 2010, with buses and coaches (8.8%) and **railways**, trams and metros (7.1%) both accounting for less than a tenth of all traffic (as measured by the number of inland **passenger-kilometres (pkm)** travelled by each mode).

London Heathrow was the busiest airport in the EU-27 in terms of passenger numbers in 2011 (69.4 million), followed — at some distance — by Paris' Charles de Gaulle airport (58.0 million, 2010), Frankfurt airport (56.3 million), and then Amsterdam's Schiphol airport and Madrid's Barajas airport (both with just under 50 million passengers). Almost 777 million passengers were carried by air in 2011 in the EU-27. The number of air passengers in the EU-27 stagnated in 2008, fell by 5.9% in 2009, and subsequently rebounded by 6.0% in 2010.

Figure 10.1: Top 15 airports, passengers carried (embarked and disembarked), EU-27, 2011 (million passengers)



(¹) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [avia_paoa](#))

Table 10.1 also shows that ports in the EU-27 handled almost 400 million maritime passengers in 2010; this marked the third successive annual decline in passenger numbers, down 2.0% compared with 2009, after falls of 2.2% in 2009 and 0.3% in 2008. Italian and Greek ports each handled more than twice as many passengers in 2010 than in any other Member State (accounting for 22.2% and 21.2% of the EU-27 total respectively).

Table 10.1: Air and sea passenger transport, 2010 and 2011 ⁽¹⁾

	Air passengers, 2011 ⁽²⁾		Maritime passengers, 2010 ⁽³⁾	
	(thousand)	(passengers per inhabitant)	(thousand)	(passengers per inhabitant)
EU-27	776 852	1.6	395 595	0.8
BE	25 099	2.3	829	0.1
BG	6 652	0.9	1	0.0
CZ	12 242	1.2	:	:
DK	25 805	4.6	41 993	7.6
DE	175 316	2.1	28 780	0.4
EE	1 908	1.4	9 512	7.1
IE	22 886	5.1	3 089	0.7
EL	32 132	2.8	83 993	7.4
ES	165 153	3.6	21 215	0.5
FR	122 887	1.9	27 218	0.4
IT	116 315	1.9	87 658	1.5
CY	7 237	8.6	107	0.1
LV	5 098	2.5	676	0.3
LT	2 692	0.8	251	0.1
LU	1 837	3.6	:	:
HU	8 885	0.9	:	:
MT	3 507	8.4	8 063	19.5
NL	53 895	3.2	1 994	0.1
AT	25 138	3.0	:	:
PL	20 549	0.5	2 601	0.1
PT	27 578	2.6	701	0.1
RO	9 687	0.5	0	0.0
SI	1 359	0.7	39	0.0
SK	1 808	0.3	:	:
FI	16 374	3.0	17 867	3.3
SE	29 732	3.2	30 185	3.2
UK	201 535	3.2	28 824	0.5
IS	2 463	7.7	:	:
NO	32 402	6.6	5 876	1.2
CH	41 440	5.3	:	:
HR	4 989	1.1	25 124	5.7
TR	:	:	1 386	0.0

⁽¹⁾ For air: aggregates exclude the double-counting impact of passengers flying between countries belonging to the same aggregate; for maritime: figures refer to the number of passengers 'handled in ports' (the sum of passengers embarked and then disembarked in ports); if both the port of embarkation and disembarkation report data to Eurostat, then these passengers are counted twice.

⁽²⁾ Total passengers carried (arrivals and departures for national and international); EU-27, the Czech Republic, Greece and France, 2010.

⁽³⁾ Turkey, 2009.

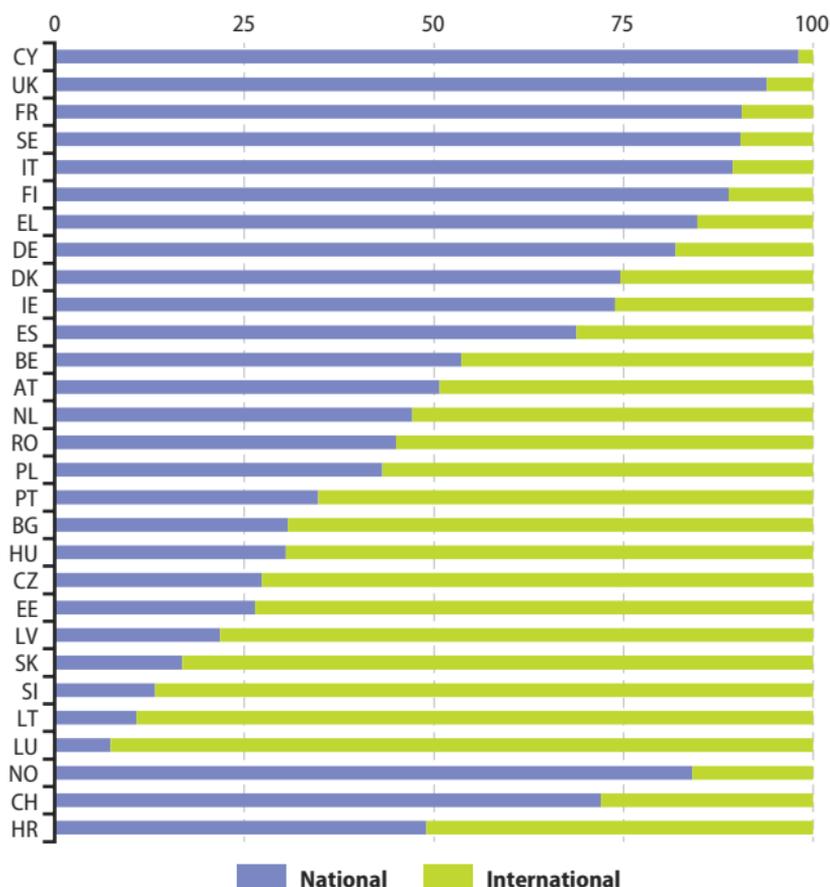
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ttr00012](#), [tps00001](#) and [mar_pa_aa](#))

10.2 Freight transport

Total inland freight transport in the EU-27 was estimated to be close to 2 300 000 million tonne-kilometres (tkm) in 2010; a little over three quarters (76.4%) of this freight total was transported over roads in 2010. The share of freight that was transported inland by road was nearly four and a half times as high as the share transported by rail (17.1%), while the remainder (6.5%) of the freight transported in the EU-27 in 2010 was carried along inland waterways.

About 14.5 million tonnes of air freight (both national and international) was carried through airports within the EU-27 in 2011. Some of the smaller EU Member States are relatively specialised in air freight, notably all of the Benelux countries, and in particular, Luxembourg (which ranked as the seventh largest air freight transporter among the EU Member States).

Figure 10.2: National and international road transport of goods, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(% based on million tkm of laden transport)



⁽¹⁾ Greece and the United Kingdom, 2010; Malta, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [road_go_ta_tott](#))

Maritime ports in the EU-27 handled 3641 million tonnes of seaborne goods in 2010, which marked an increase of 5.7% when compared with 2009. Sea ports in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom handled in excess of 500 million tonnes of goods in 2010, while in Italy the level was slightly lower. Relative to population size, the quantity of goods handled in the maritime ports of Estonia, the Netherlands, Latvia, Belgium, Finland and Sweden was high.

Table 10.2: Freight transport, 2010 and 2011

	Inland freight transport, 2011 (million tkm)		Air freight transport, 2011 ⁽³⁾ (thousand tonnes)	Gross weight of seaborne goods handled in ports, 2010 ⁽⁴⁾ (million tonnes)
	Road ⁽¹⁾	Rail ⁽²⁾		
EU-27	:	390001	:	:
BE	33 107	6 268	1 001.0	228.2
BG	21 214	3 291	21.9	22.9
CZ	54 830	14 316	65.6	–
DK	16 120	2 239	155.7	87.1
DE	323 833	107 317	4 309.6	276.0
EE	5 912	6 271	18.3	46.0
IE	10 108	105	113.4	45.1
EL	29 815	614	86.6	124.4
ES	206 843	9 748	612.0	376.4
FR	185 658	34 202	1 582.3	313.6
IT	142 885	19 787	847.6	494.1
CY	941	–	32.7	7.0
LV	12 131	21 410	11.6	58.7
LT	21 512	15 088	10.0	37.9
LU	8 835	288	666.0	–
HU	34 529	9 118	68.9	–
MT	:	–	16.2	6.0
NL	73 333	6 378	1 614.9	538.7
AT	28 542	20 345	219.4	–
PL	207 651	53 746	68.4	59.5
PT	36 453	2 322	121.5	66.0
RO	26 349	14 719	26.2	38.1
SI	16 439	3 752	6.9	14.6
SK	29 179	8 105	20.5	–
FI	26 787	9 395	179.2	109.3
SE	36 932	22 864	164.3	179.6
UK	146 685	18 576	2 419.7	511.9
IS	:	:	37.6	:
LI	312	10	:	–
NO	19 188	3 496	65.5	195.1
CH	13 828	11 526	390.3	–
HR	8 926	2 438	7.2	24.3
TR	:	11 303	:	293.9

⁽¹⁾ Greece and the United Kingdom, 2010; road transport is based on movements all over the world of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

⁽²⁾ EU-27, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Norway, 2010.

⁽³⁾ The Czech Republic, Greece and France, 2010.

⁽⁴⁾ Turkey, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [road_go_ta_tott](#), [rail_go_typeall](#) and [avia_gooc](#)) and Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport



Eurostat produces statistics and accounts on environmental pressures, impacts on the state and change of environmental quality and on the measures to avoid or mitigate impacts on the environment. Environmental-economic accounts describe the relationship of the environment with the economy, including the impacts of the economy on the environment and the contribution of the environment to the economy.

Eurostat's statistics show that environmental accomplishments have been made within the **European Union (EU)** during the past ten years – for example, the extension of the Natura 2000 network to cover almost 18 % of the EU's **land area**, the introduction of a comprehensive chemicals policy (REACH), improvements in the management of waste, and actions on climate change.

The **sixth EU environment action programme (6th EAP)** covered the period 2002–12. The new **EU environment action programme (7th EAP)** was adopted by the **European Commission** on 28 November 2012. It will guide the EU's environment policy up to 2020.

At the European Council meeting of 26 March 2010, EU leaders set out their plans for a **Europe 2020 strategy**. The strategy includes three targets specifically related to the environment and climate change: **greenhouse gas** emissions 20 % lower than 1990; 20 % of energy from renewables by 2020; and a 20 % increase in energy efficiency by 2020. As part of the sustainable growth priority one of the flagship initiatives concerns a **resource-efficient Europe**.

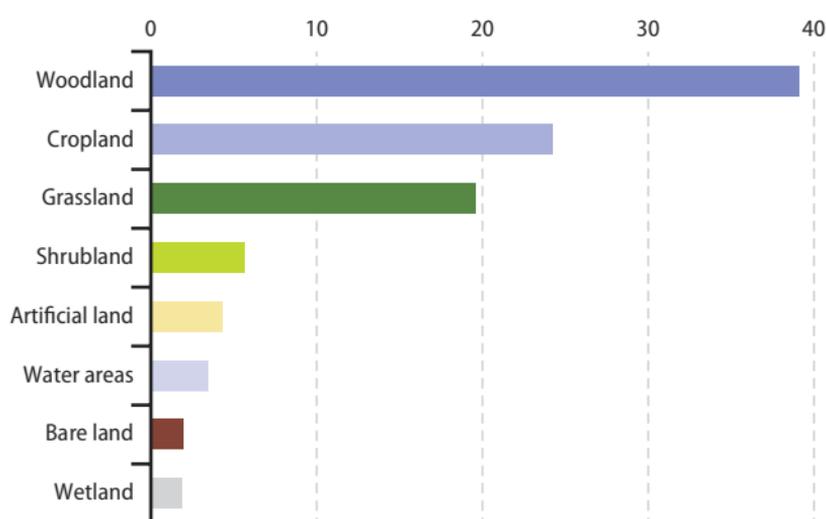
11.1 Land cover, land use and landscape

Land is the basis for most biological and human activities on Earth. Agriculture, forestry, industries, transport, housing and other services use land as a natural and/or an economic resource. Land is also an integral part of ecosystems and indispensable for **biodiversity** and the carbon cycle.

Forests and other wooded areas occupied 39.1% of the total area of the EU in 2009, cropland nearly a quarter (24.2%) of the area and grassland almost one fifth (19.5%), while built-up and other artificial areas, such as roads and railways, accounted for 4.3% of the total area. Woodland was the prevailing land cover in northern parts of Europe in 2009 and for a number of countries whose topography is dominated by mountains and hilly areas.

Denmark and Hungary were the countries that reported the highest proportion of their total area covered by cropland, its share rising close to 50%. Natural and agricultural grasslands dominate the landscape in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Shrubland is a typical land cover feature of hot and arid countries such as Greece, Portugal and Spain; on the other hand, shrubland is also prevalent on the moors and heathlands of northern areas of the United Kingdom and parts of Ireland, as well as in transitional areas between forests and tundra in Sweden. The Benelux countries had the highest proportions of built-up areas: this was

Figure 11.1: Main land cover by land cover type, EU, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ (% of total area)

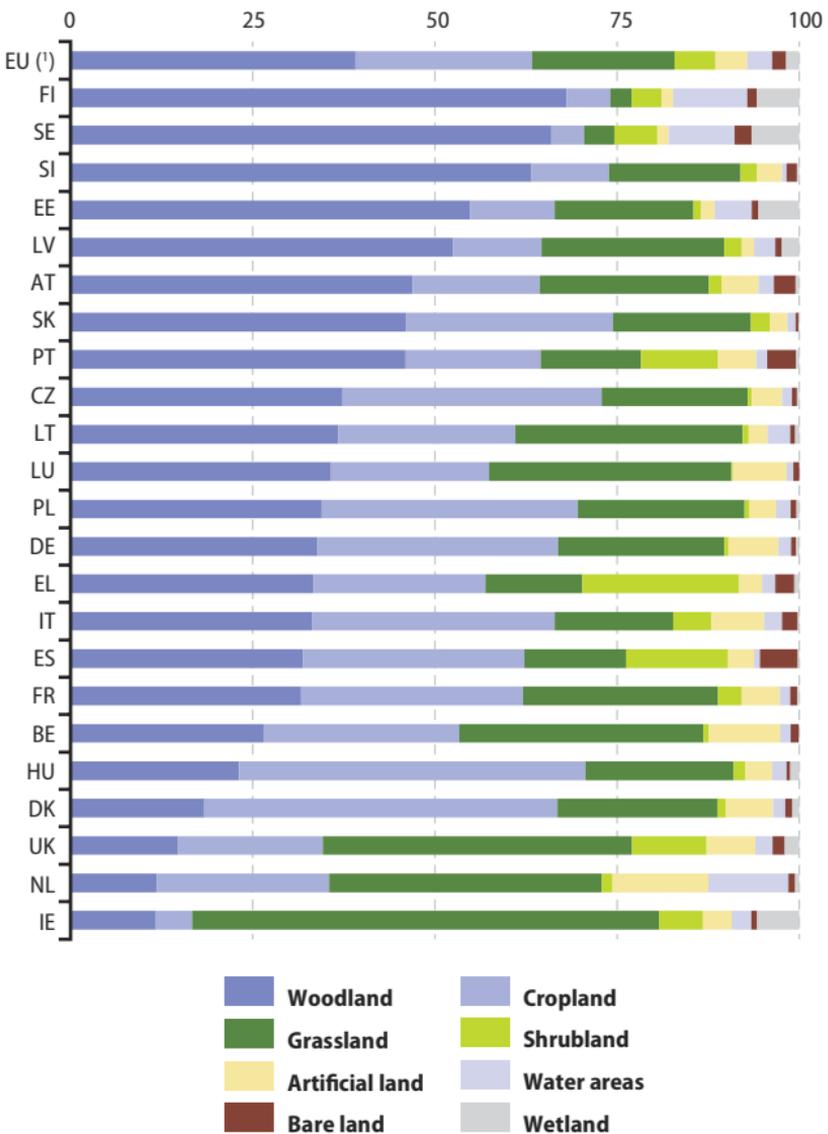


⁽¹⁾ EU average excluding Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lan_lcv_ovw](#))

particularly true in the Netherlands (which is densely populated), where artificial land accounted for 13.2% of the total area. Wetland is typically found along lakesides and in coastal areas, as well as in the form of bogs. Sweden, Finland, Ireland and Estonia reported the highest proportions (in excess of 5%) of their total area accounted for by wetlands. Spain and Portugal (5.2% and 4.0%) recorded the highest shares of bare land.

Figure 11.2: Main land cover, by land cover type, 2009
(% of total area)



(¹) EU average excluding Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta and Romania.

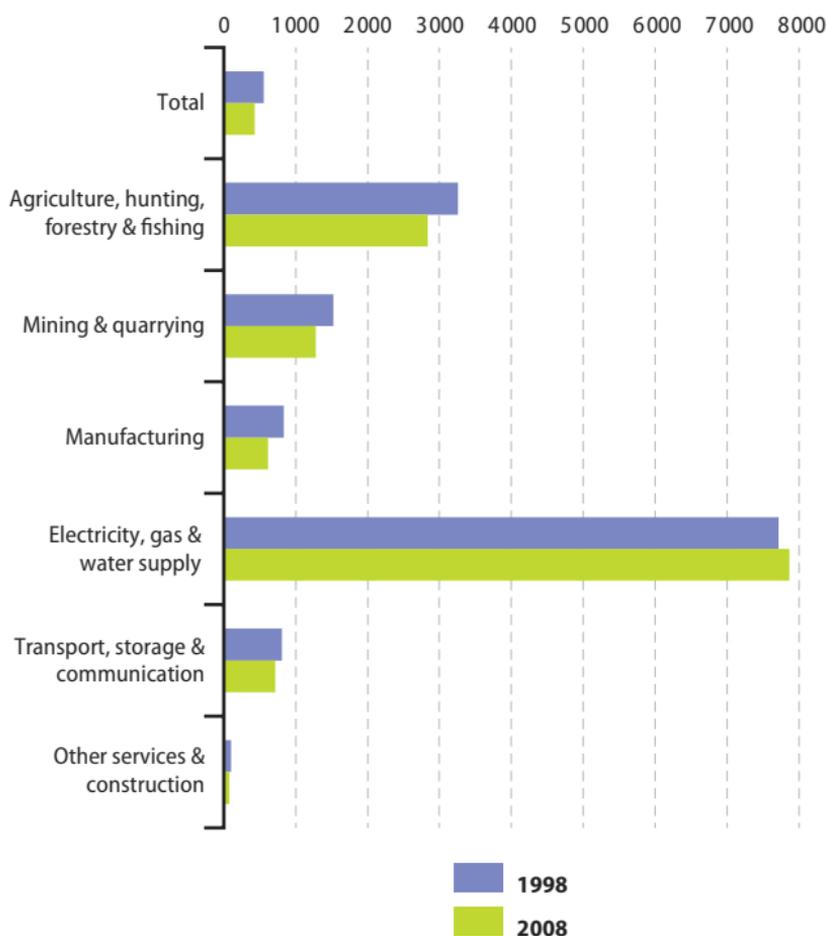
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lan_lcv_oww](#))

11.2 Air emissions accounts

Air emissions accounts record emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants in the EU showing the economic activities responsible for their production (in line with the ‘polluter pays’ principle), following the same classification that is used within [national accounts](#), namely the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community ([NACE](#)). Air emissions accounts are thus an extension of emissions inventories, such as those used for official reporting under international obligations (for example, the [Kyoto Protocol](#)).

Figure 11.3: Greenhouse gas intensity, analysis by economic activity, EU-27, 1998 and 2008 ⁽¹⁾

(tonnes of CO₂-equivalents of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O per million EUR of gross value added at basic prices)



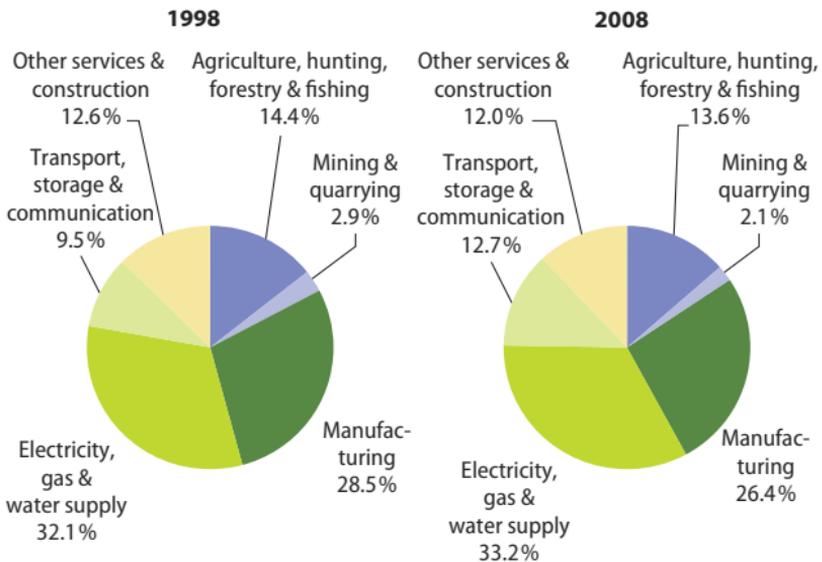
⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [env_ac_ainah_r1](#) and [nama_nace31_k](#))

Greenhouse gas emissions for the purpose of this subchapter comprise carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane; emissions of these three gases resulting from economic activities in the EU-27 stood at 4 176 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents in 2008; this was 2.4% lower than in 1998. The biggest change was in relation to the transport, storage and communication sector (which excludes the use of private vehicles — reported under households); its share of greenhouse gas emissions rose by 3.2 percentage points.

The intensity of emissions can be used to measure the extent to which certain economic activities pollute the environment in relation to the economic value that they generate. Electricity, gas and water supply had by far the highest intensity of greenhouse gas emissions for the EU-27 among the six economic activities that are covered in Figure 11.3. This sector generated 7 866 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents for each EUR million of added value in 2008, which was almost three times as high as the next most intensive activity, namely agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (2 834 tonnes per EUR million).

Figure 11.4: Greenhouse gas emissions, analysis by activity, EU-27, 1998 and 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(% of total, based on tonnes of CO₂ equivalents of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O)



⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [env_ac_ainah_r1](#))

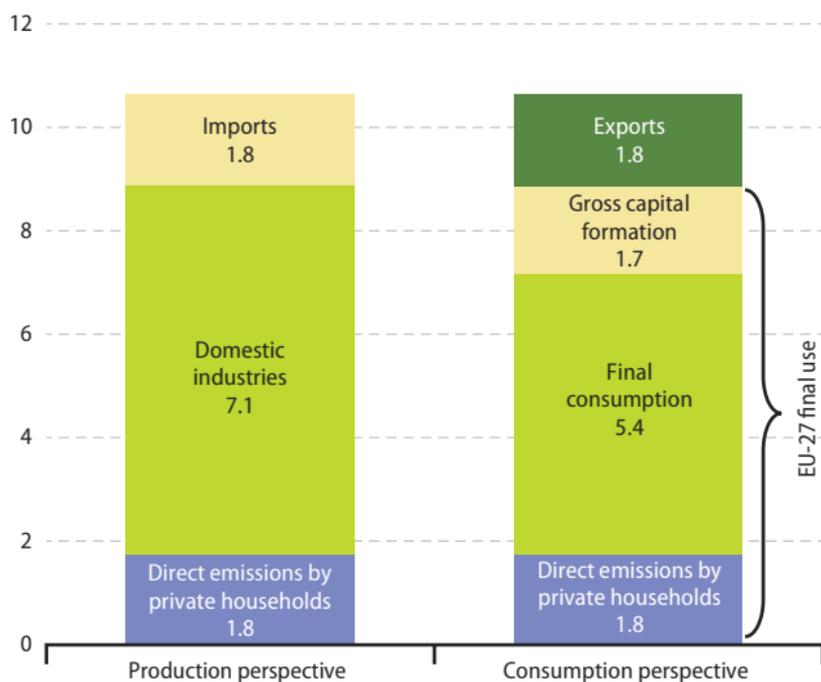
11.3 Carbon dioxide emissions from final consumption

Besides the carbon dioxide emitted by industries within the EU while processing products for final use, the estimates presented also take into account the carbon dioxide that is ‘embedded’ within the EU’s **imports**; these arise from the worldwide production chains of goods imported into the EU-27. Carbon dioxide emissions that are embedded within products that are made in the EU but exported outside of the EU-27 are, in a similar vein, included in the account of consumers abroad.

The EU-27 total of 8.9 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per inhabitant in 2007 was composed of three main elements:

- some 5.4 tonnes per inhabitant as a result of the consumption expenditure of households and **governments** on goods and services;
- a further 1.8 tonnes per inhabitant from direct carbon dioxide emissions from **private households** in the EU-27 (for example, through burning fossil fuels for private vehicles or for heating);
- another 1.7 tonnes per inhabitant as a result of investments (gross capital formation) in the EU-27 economy.

Figure 11.5: Domestic and global CO₂ emissions — production and consumption perspective, EU-27, 2007 (tonnes CO₂ per inhabitant)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [env_ec_ainah_r2](#) and [env_ac_io](#))

Table 11.1: CO₂ emissions induced by final use, by product groups and categories of final use, EU-27, 2007 (kg of CO₂ per inhabitant)

	Final consumption	Gross capital formation	Exports	Final use	
	(kg of CO ₂ per inhabitant)			(%)	
Electrical energy, gas, steam and hot water	1 103	1	38	1 141	11
Construction work	38	874	2	915	9
Food products and beverages	440	13	58	511	5
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	193	6	234	433	4
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	154	118	118	390	4
Machinery and equipment	34	181	135	350	3
Health and social work services	311	0	0	311	3
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	203	-8	110	305	3
Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	295	2	0	297	3
Retail trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair services of personal and household goods	261	14	13	289	3
Hotel and restaurant services	268	0	3	271	3
Wholesale trade and commission trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	167	40	47	254	2
Land transport and transport via pipeline services	103	16	14	133	1
Remaining 46 product groups	1 837	446	1 000	3 283	31
Total products	5 407	1 703	1 771	8 881	84
Direct emissions by private households	1 753			1 753	16
Total (products+direct emissions by households)	7 160	1 703	1 771	10 634	100

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_ac_io](#))

11.4 Waste

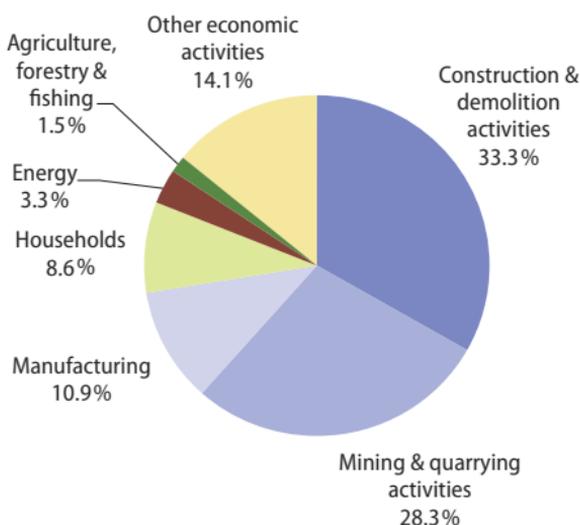
Waste, defined by [Directive 2008/98/EC](#) Article 3(1) as ‘any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard’, potentially represents an enormous loss of resources in the form of both materials and energy; in addition, the management and disposal of waste can have serious environmental impacts.

In 2010, the total generation of waste from economic activities and households in the EU-27 amounted to 2 570 million tonnes. Inhabitants in the EU-27 generated on average about 5.1 tonnes of waste each, of which 188 kg were [hazardous waste](#).

There were two activities that generated particularly high levels of waste across the EU-27 in 2010: they were construction (NACE Section F) accounting for 855 million tonnes (33.3% of the total) and mining and quarrying (NACE Section B) contributing 727 million tonnes (28.3% of the total). The vast majority of the waste that was generated within these activities was composed of mineral waste or soils (excavated earth, road construction waste, demolition waste, dredging spoil, waste rocks, tailings and so on).

Almost half (48.2%) of the waste treated within the EU-27 in 2010 was subject to disposal operations other than waste [incineration](#) (this was predominantly landfills, but also included mining waste disposed in and around mining sites and waste discharges

Figure 11.6: Waste generation, EU-27, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(thousand tonnes)



⁽¹⁾ Excluding Greece for NACE Section A and Class 46.67.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_wasgen](#))

into water bodies). A further 46.3 % of the waste treated in the EU-27 in 2010 was sent to recovery operations (other than energy recovery). The remaining 5.4 % of the waste treated in the EU-27 in 2010 was sent for incineration (with or without energy recovery).

Table 11.2: Waste treatment, 2010
(thousand tonnes)

	Total	Energy recovery	Incineration without energy recovery	Recovery other than energy recovery	Disposal other than incineration
EU-27	2 365 860	85 790	42 710	1 096 450	1 140 900
BE	44 334	1 320	2 580	38 797	1 636
BG	160 049	144	8	1 836	158 061
CZ	18 247	767	55	13 220	4 204
DK	8 793	2 120	0	5 870	803
DE	349 564	28 423	12 646	241 563	66 932
EE	17 953	336	0	5 956	11 661
IE	9 421	168	43	3 356	5 854
EL	67 523	135	29	5 251	62 108
ES	132 688	2 523	412	80 289	49 464
FR	336 396	14 241	7 809	201 053	113 294
IT	127 894	2 459	5 157	87 826	32 452
CY	2 371	7	7	1 381	976
LV	1 386	18	0	646	721
LT	4 546	111	2	1 062	3 371
LU	12 546	32	124	6 286	6 105
HU	13 424	859	82	5 125	7 357
MT	1 202	0	7	129	1 065
NL	116 573	6 276	4 809	58 290	47 197
AT	29 751	1 364	1 649	14 982	11 756
PL	146 580	3 804	369	109 695	32 712
PT	20 115	2 343	419	7 583	9 771
RO	197 376	1 524	242	6 638	188 973
SI	5 638	282	35	3 816	1 504
SK	8 387	255	109	4 210	3 812
FI	105 630	9 847	389	31 999	63 395
SE	110 476	6 261	87	16 587	87 541
UK	316 991	171	5 635	143 008	168 178
NO	6 292	1 280	276	2 566	2 170
HR	31	18	3	3	6
MK	2 106	0	1	331	1 775
RS	33 059	26	1	565	32 466
TR (1)	60 230	143	81	14 627	45 380

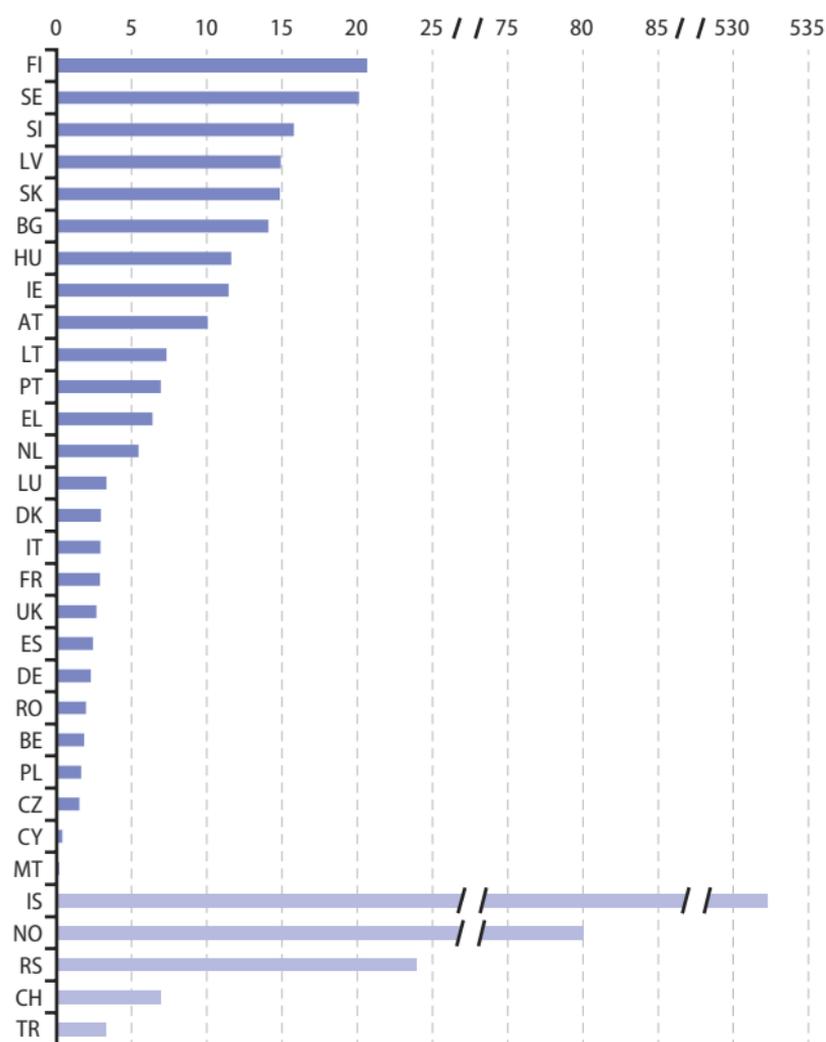
(1) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_wastrt](#))

11.5 Water

The overall abstraction and use of water resources can be considered to be sustainable in the long-term in most of Europe. However, specific regions may face problems associated with water scarcity; this is especially the case in parts of southern Europe, where it is likely that efficiency gains in relation to agricultural water use will need to be achieved in order to prevent seasonal water shortages.

Figure 11.7: Freshwater resources per inhabitant — long-term average ⁽¹⁾
(thousand m³ per inhabitant)



⁽¹⁾ The minimum period taken into account for the calculation of long term annual averages is 20 years; population data are as of 1 January 2009; Estonia, not available; Ireland and Turkey, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_wat_res](#))

When expressed in relation to population size, Finland and Sweden recorded the highest freshwater annual resources **per inhabitant** (around 20 000 m³ or more). By contrast, relatively low levels per inhabitant (below 3 000 m³) were recorded in the six largest Member States (France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and Poland), as well as in Romania, Belgium and the Czech Republic, with the lowest levels in Cyprus (410 m³ per inhabitant) and Malta (190 m³ per inhabitant).

Table 11.3: Water resources — long-term annual average ⁽¹⁾ (thousand million m³)

	Precipitation	Evapo-transpiration	Internal flow	External inflow	Outflow	Freshwater resources
BE	28.9	16.6	12.3	7.6	15.6	19.9
BG	68.6	50.5	18.1	89.1	108.5	107.2
CZ	54.7	39.4	15.2	0.7	16.0	16.0
DK	38.5	22.1	16.3	0.0	1.9	16.3
DE	307.0	190.0	117.0	75.0	182.0	188.0
EE	29.0	:	:	:	:	:
IE	80.0	32.5	47.5	3.5	:	51.0
EL	115.0	55.0	60.0	12.0	:	72.0
ES	346.5	235.4	111.1	0.0	111.1	111.1
FR	485.7	310.4	175.3	11.0	168.0	186.3
IT	296.0	129.0	167.0	8.0	155.0	175.0
CY	3.0	2.7	0.3	–	0.1	0.3
LV	42.7	25.8	16.9	16.8	32.9	33.7
LT	44.0	28.5	15.5	9.0	25.9	24.5
LU	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.6
HU	55.7	48.2	7.5	108.9	115.7	116.4
MT	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	:	0.1
NL	29.8	21.3	8.5	81.2	86.3	89.7
AT	98.0	43.0	55.0	29.0	84.0	84.0
PL	193.1	138.3	54.8	8.3	63.1	63.1
PT	82.2	43.6	38.6	35.0	34.0	73.6
RO	154.0	114.6	39.4	2.9	17.9	42.3
SI	31.7	13.2	18.6	13.5	32.3	32.1
SK	37.4	24.3	13.1	67.3	81.7	80.3
FI	222.0	115.0	107.0	3.2	110.0	110.0
SE	337.5	169.4	172.5	13.7	186.2	186.2
UK	275.0	117.2	157.9	6.4	164.3	164.3
IS	200.0	30.0	170.0	–	170.0	170.0
NO	470.7	112.0	371.8	12.2	384.0	384.0
CH	61.6	21.6	40.7	12.8	53.5	53.5
ME	63.1	40.1	23.0	:	:	:
HR	19.5	:	:	1.0	6.3	:
MK	56.1	43.3	12.8	162.6	175.4	175.4
TR	501.0	273.6	227.4	6.9	178.0	234.3

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_wat_res](#))

11.6 Chemicals management

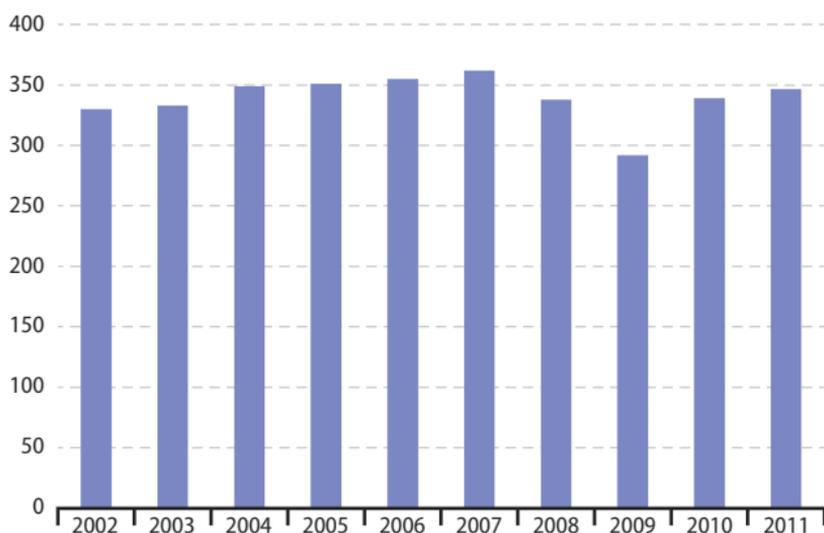
The production of chemicals is largely concentrated in western Europe: Germany was the largest producer in the EU-27 in 2011, followed by France, Italy and the United Kingdom and these four Member States collectively generated nearly half of the EU-27's chemical production.

EU-27 production of chemicals increased continuously between 2002 and 2007, rising overall by 9.7 % to reach a peak of 362 million tonnes. During the financial and economic crisis, production fell by 24 million tonnes (or 6.6 %) in 2008 and by a further 46 million tonnes (or 13.6 %) in 2009. The rebound in activity in 2010 more than made up for the losses reported in 2009 and the production of chemicals in the EU-27 continued to expand in 2011 (albeit at a relatively modest pace), reaching 347 million tonnes, which was still some 15 million tonnes below the pre-crisis peak.

The level of output of environmentally harmful chemicals in 2011 was 188 million tonnes, 3.1 % lower than the peak of activity in 2007. The share of environmentally harmful chemicals in total EU-27 chemical output has not changed significantly over the last ten years: their share stood at 53.4 % in 2002 and rose modestly to 54.2 % in 2011 (reaching a maximum of 55.5 % during the intervening years).

In 2011, the level of output for toxic chemicals stood at the same level as it had in 2008, around 203 million tonnes. The overall share of toxic chemicals in total EU-27 chemicals production followed a very gradual downward path over the last ten years. From

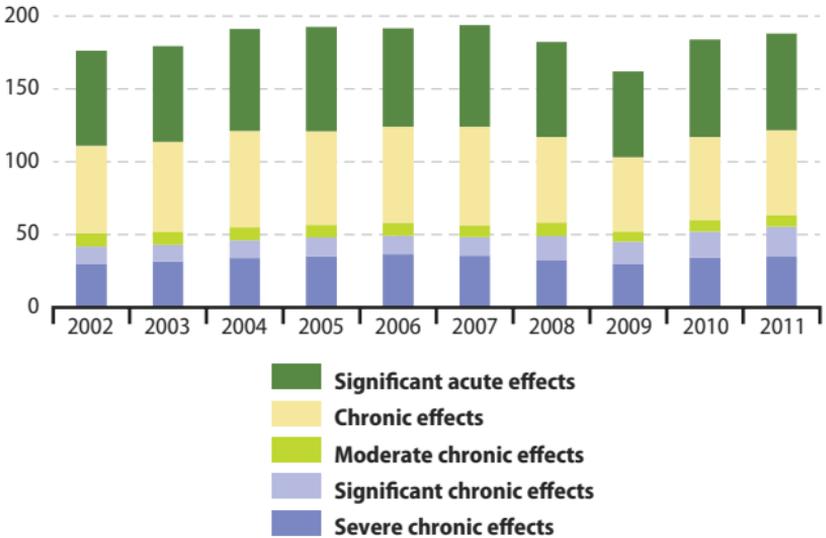
Figure 11.8: Total production of chemicals, EU-27, 2002–11 (million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdph320](#))

a peak of 61.9 % of total chemicals production in 2002, the share of toxic chemicals fell (despite a temporary rise in 2009) to 60.5 % in 2010 before falling substantially to 58.7 % in 2011.

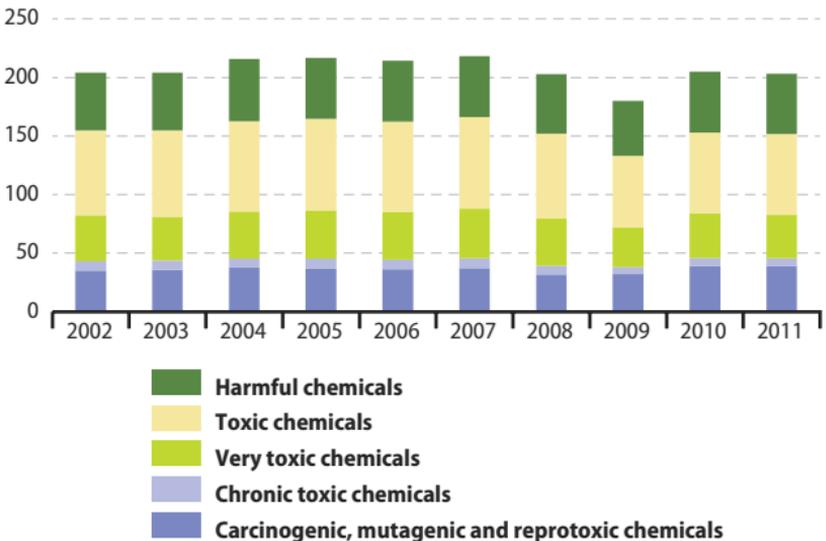
Figure 11.9: Production of environmentally harmful chemicals, EU-27, 2002–11 ⁽¹⁾
(million tonnes)



⁽¹⁾ The different classes of chemicals are ranked according to their environmental impact from the most harmful (bottom class) up to the least harmful (top class).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ten00011](#))

Figure 11.10: Production of toxic chemicals, EU-27, 2002–11 ⁽¹⁾
(million tonnes)



⁽¹⁾ The different classes of chemicals are ranked according to their toxicity from the most dangerous (bottom class) up to the least dangerous (top class).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsdph320](#))

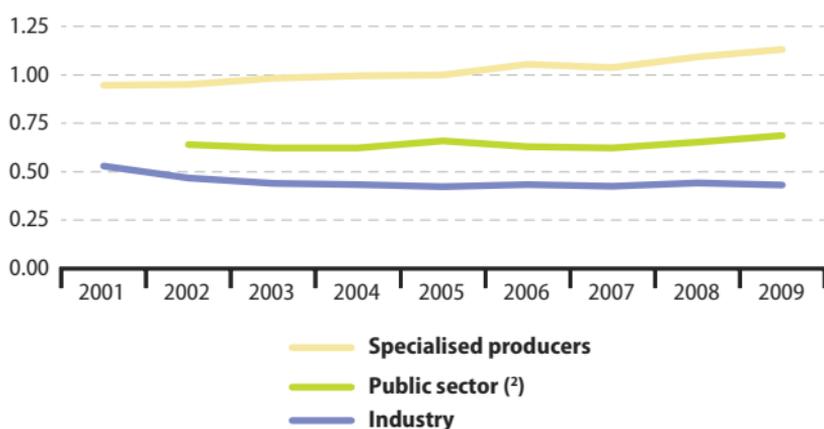
11.7 Environmental protection expenditure

Environmental protection expenditure plays a prominent role in a wide range of EU policy areas — primarily through initiatives that seek to promote **sustainable development**, protect ecosystems and halt or reverse declines in biodiversity.

Specialised producers of environmental services (public and private enterprises specialised in environmental services such as waste collection) accounted for the highest level of environmental protection expenditure in the EU-27 in 2009, some EUR 132 900 million, which equated to just over half (50.3%) of the total level of expenditure. The remainder was split between expenditure from the public sector (EUR 80 800 million) and that from industry (EUR 50 700 million).

The relative weight of environmental protection expenditure by specialised producers (compared with **gross domestic product (GDP)**) rose by 0.2 percentage points between 2001 and 2009. By contrast, the relative importance of public sector environmental protection expenditure (in relation to GDP) was more or less stable between 2002 and 2009, while the level of expenditure made by the industrial sector fell in relation to GDP between 2001 and 2003, before remaining broadly unchanged through until 2009. In most European countries, public sector environmental protection expenditure accounted for between 0.3% and 0.9% of GDP in 2009.

Figure 11.11: Total environmental protection expenditure, EU-27, 2001–09 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)

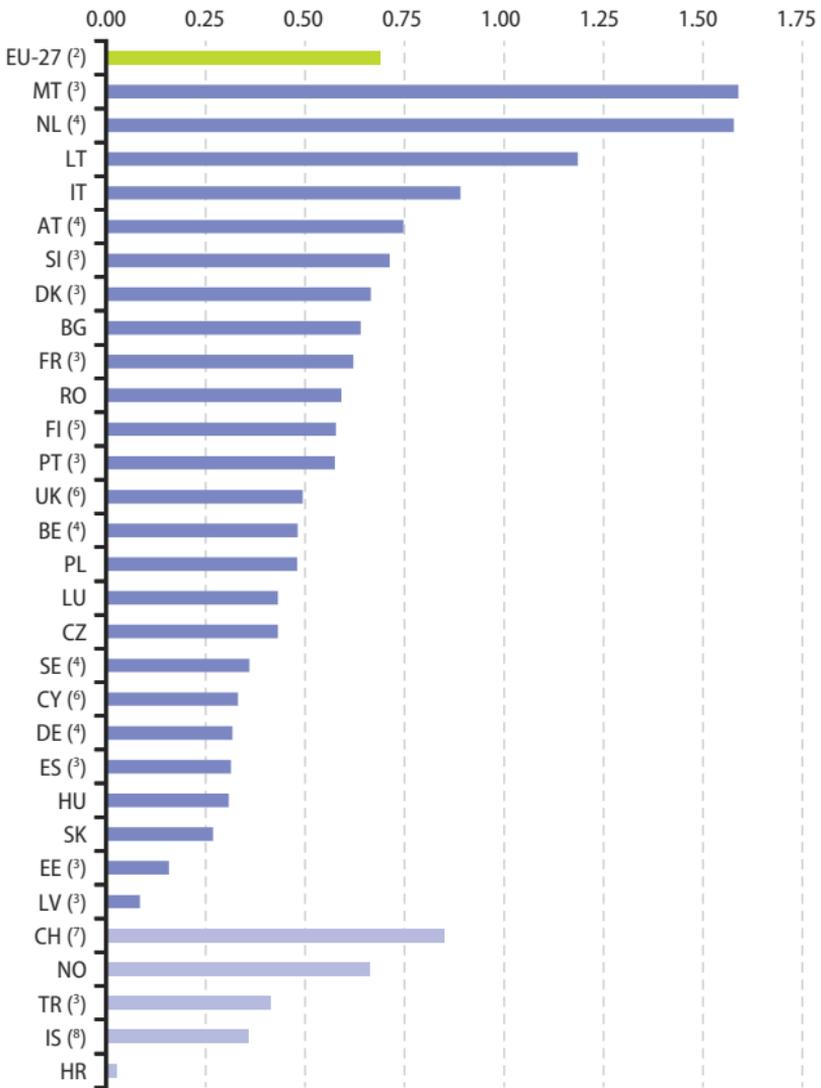


⁽¹⁾ Estimates.

⁽²⁾ 2001, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [env_ac_exp1](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#))

Figure 11.12: Public sector environmental protection expenditure, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
(% of GDP)



⁽¹⁾ Ireland and Greece, not available.

⁽²⁾ Estimate.

⁽³⁾ 2008.

⁽⁴⁾ 2007.

⁽⁵⁾ 2006.

⁽⁶⁾ 2004.

⁽⁷⁾ 2003.

⁽⁸⁾ 2002.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [env_ac_exp1](#) and [nama_gdp_c](#))

11.8 Environmental taxes

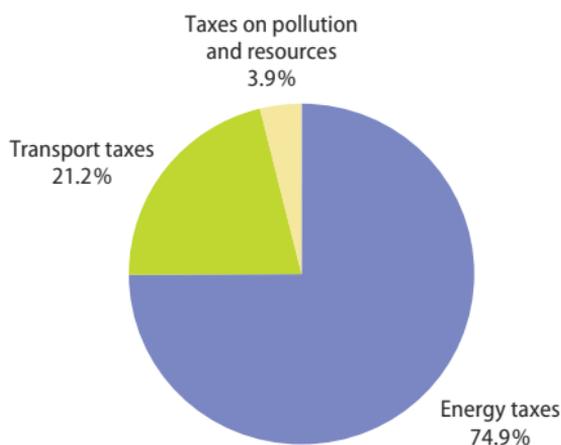
An environmental tax is one whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment. European statistics distinguish four different types of environmental taxes relating to: energy, transport, pollution and resources; note that **value added tax (VAT)** is excluded from the definitions employed. The total revenue from environmental taxes in the EU-27 in 2010 was equal to EUR 292 400 million; this figure equates to 2.4% of GDP and to 6.2% of the total revenues derived from all taxes and social contributions.

Energy taxes (which include taxes on transport fuels) represented, by far, the highest share of overall environmental tax revenue — accounting for 74.9% of the EU-27 total in 2010. These taxes were particularly prominent in Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Luxembourg, where they accounted for upwards of 90% of environmental tax revenues.

Transport taxes made the second most important contribution to total revenues from environmental taxes, some 21.2% of the EU-27 total in 2010. However, their relative significance was considerably higher in Malta, Ireland, Denmark and Cyprus, accounting for a share between 44.5% and 36.4% of all revenues from environmental taxes; in Norway transport taxes recorded a 47.3% share of all environmental taxes.

Pollution and resource taxes represented a relatively small share (3.9%) of total environmental tax revenues in the EU-27 in 2010.

Figure 11.13: Environmental tax revenue, by type of tax, EU-27, 2010
(% of total environmental taxes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_ac_tax](#))

This pattern was repeated across most of the EU Member States, as only the Netherlands and Estonia reported that in excess of 10% of their total environmental tax revenue was raised from taxes on pollution and resources, as did Iceland.

Figure 11.14: Environmental taxes by tax category, 2010
(% of total environmental taxes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env_ac_tax](#))

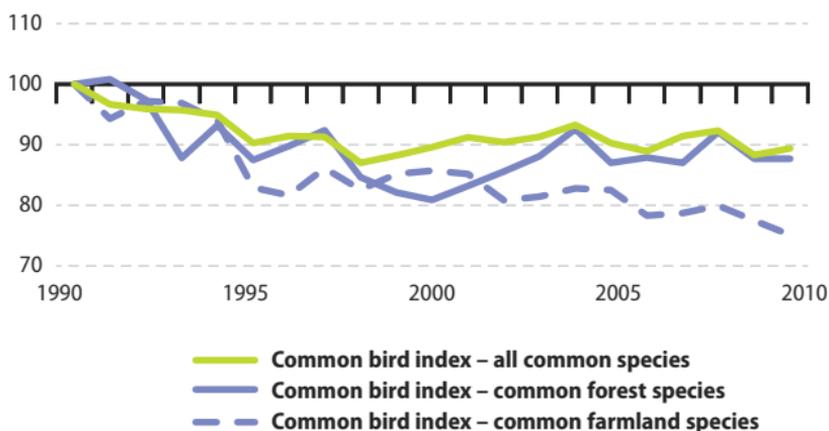
11.9 Biodiversity

Biodiversity — a contraction of **biological diversity** — encompasses the number, variety and variability of living organisms, including mankind. Preventing a loss of biodiversity is important for mankind, given that humans depend on the natural richness of the planet for the food, energy, raw materials, clean air and clean water that make life possible and drive economies and societies. As such, a reduction or loss of biodiversity may not only undermine the natural environment but also economic and social goals.

Areas protected for the preservation of biodiversity are proposed by the Member States under the EU's **Habitats Directive**; they are indicated as a percentage of the total area of each country. About 14 % of the EU-27's territory was proposed for protection under the Habitats Directive as of 2010. Figures for the Member States show that areas protected under the Habitats Directive range between 31 % of the total terrestrial area of Slovenia and 30 % of that in Bulgaria to less than 10 % in France, the Netherlands, Denmark or the United Kingdom. In general, these protected areas adequately cover the biogeographical regions present in the Member States, with an EU-27 average of 89 % of sufficiently covered species and habitats in 2010; using this measure, only Cyprus reported less than 50 % sufficiency.

Between 1990 and 2000 there was a general downward trend in the abundance of both common farmland and common forest species

Figure 11.15: Common bird indices, EU, 1990–2010 ⁽¹⁾
(aggregated index of population estimates of selected groups of breeding bird species, 1990 = 100)

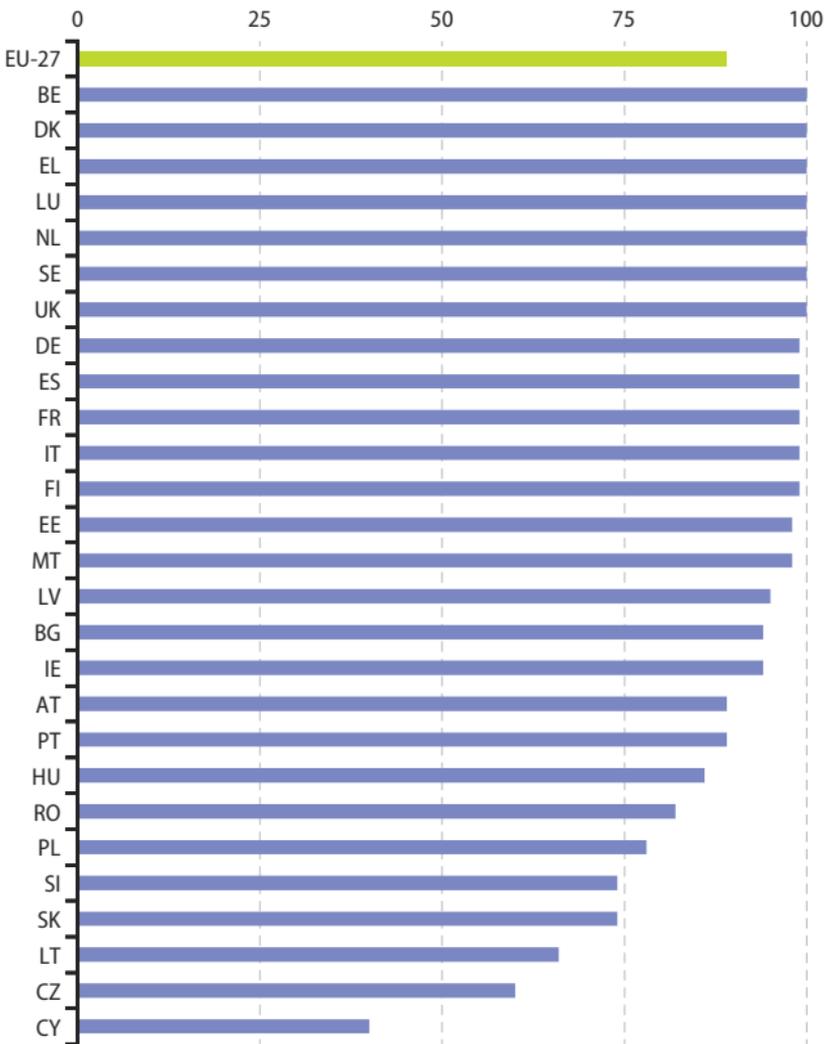


⁽¹⁾ Estimates; 'all common species' covers information on 148 different bird species; 'common farmland species' covers 37 bird species; 'common forest species' covers 33 bird species.

Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands, Eurostat (online data code: [env_bio2](#))

of birds. This downward path continued for farmland species, with a relatively steep decline (–25% between 1990 and 2010) in the number of common farmland birds; much of this development may be attributed to changes in land use and agricultural practices. While the reduction in numbers of common forest birds declined by 19% between 1990 and 2000 across the EU, recent years have seen a recovery in forest bird numbers.

Figure 11.16: Protected areas for biodiversity — sufficiency of sites, 2010 (%)



Source: EEA/European topic centre on biodiversity, Eurostat (online data code: [env_bio1](#))



A competitive, reliable and sustainable energy sector is essential for all advanced economies. The energy sector has been under the spotlight in recent years due to a number of issues that have pushed energy to the top of national and [European Union \(EU\)](#) political agendas, these include:

- the volatility of oil and gas prices;
- interruptions to energy supplies from non-member countries;
- blackouts aggravated by inefficient connections between national electricity networks;
- the difficulties of market access for suppliers in relation to gas and electricity markets;
- increased attention to anthropogenic (human-induced) effects on [climate change](#), in particular, increased greenhouse gas emissions.

The [European Commission](#) is looking at cost-efficient ways to make the European economy more climate-friendly and less energy-consuming; energy efficiency is expected to be a key driver of this transition. With its [Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050](#), the European Commission has looked beyond short-term objectives and set out a cost-effective pathway for achieving much deeper emission cuts by the middle of the century: by moving to a low-carbon society, the EU could be using around 30 % less energy in 2050 than it did in 2005.

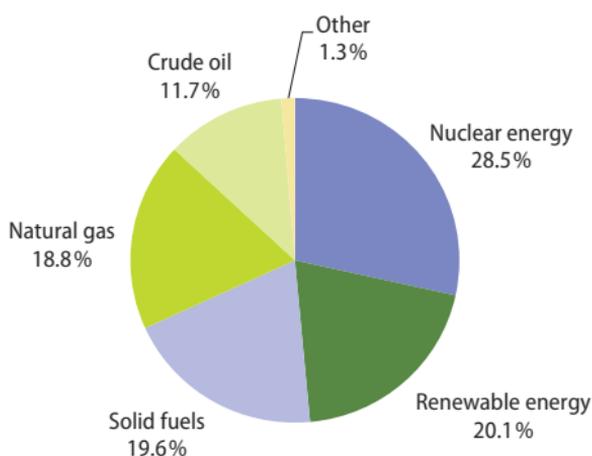
12.1 Energy production and imports

Primary energy production in the EU-27 totalled 830.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 2010. This marked the first upturn in production since 2001, with the volume of primary energy increasing by 17.2 million toe when compared with 2009. When viewed over a longer period, the production of primary energy in the EU-27 was 109.7 million toe lower in 2010 than it had been a decade earlier.

Primary energy production in the EU-27 in 2010 was spread across a range of different energy sources, the most important of which was nuclear energy (28.5% of the total). Around one fifth of the EU-27's total production of primary energy was accounted for by renewable energy sources (20.1%), solid fuels (19.6%, largely coal) and natural gas (18.8%), while crude oil (11.7%) made up the remainder of the total. As such, in 2010 the production of primary energy from renewable energy sources in the EU-27 surpassed for the first time that from natural gas and solid fuels, having surpassed crude oil production in 2006.

The EU-27's imports of primary energy exceeded exports by some 952.3 million toe in 2010. The largest net importers of primary energy were generally the most populous Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Poland (where indigenous reserves of oil/natural gas and coal remain). Since 2004 the only net exporter of primary energy among the EU Member States has been Denmark.

Figure 12.1: Production of primary energy, EU-27, 2010 (% of total, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ten00080](#), [ten00077](#), [ten00079](#), [ten00078](#) and [ten00081](#))

Table 12.1: Primary energy production, 2010
(million tonnes of oil equivalent)

	Total production of primary energy	Share of total production (%)				
		Nuclear energy	Solid fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil	Renewable energy
EU-27	830.9	28.5	19.6	18.8	11.7	20.1
EA-17	475.8	39.4	13.5	17.4	3.0	24.9
BE	15.1	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
BG	10.4	38.1	47.5	0.0	0.0	14.2
CZ	31.5	23.0	65.8	0.5	0.9	9.2
DK	23.3	0.0	0.0	31.5	53.5	13.4
DE	131.5	27.6	34.3	7.4	2.9	24.9
EE	4.9	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
IE	2.0	0.0	52.4	15.9	0.0	31.3
EL	9.5	0.0	77.4	0.1	1.2	21.0
ES	34.1	46.9	8.9	0.1	0.4	43.0
FR	134.4	82.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	15.5
IT	30.2	0.0	0.2	22.8	19.8	54.1
CY	0.1	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	91.7
LV	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4
LT	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.9	90.5
LU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.8
HU	11.0	37.1	14.5	20.3	9.8	17.5
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	69.9	1.5	0.0	90.7	2.6	4.1
AT	11.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	8.7	73.2
PL	67.1	0.0	82.1	5.5	1.1	10.2
PT	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4
RO	27.7	10.8	21.3	31.1	16.1	20.5
SI	3.7	39.2	32.1	0.2	0.0	27.9
SK	6.0	64.0	10.3	1.5	0.3	23.4
FI	17.0	34.6	10.6	0.0	0.7	53.2
SE	33.1	45.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	52.6
UK	147.6	10.9	7.0	34.9	43.3	3.6
NO	209.2	0.0	0.6	44.7	49.1	5.5
CH	12.6	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5
HR	4.2	0.0	0.0	52.5	18.1	29.2
MK	1.6	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	26.1
TR	32.3	0.0	54.3	1.7	7.9	36.0

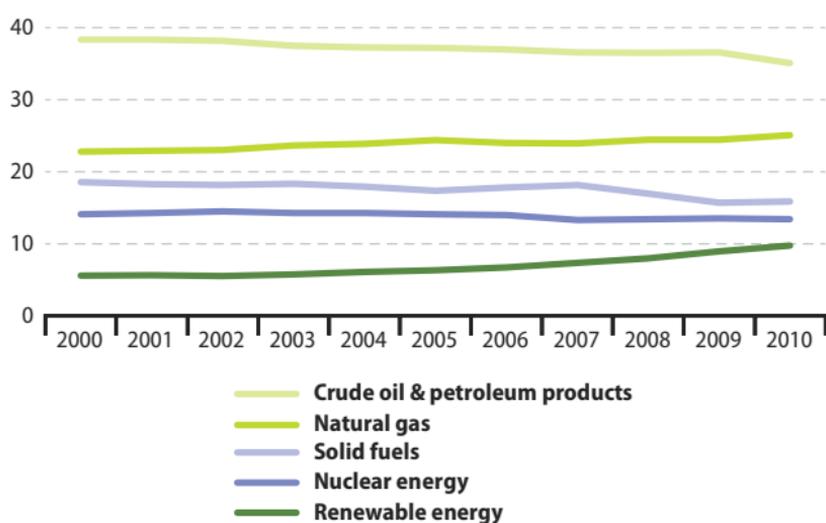
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ten00076](#), [ten00080](#), [ten00077](#), [ten00079](#), [ten00078](#) and [ten00081](#))

12.2 Consumption of energy

Gross inland consumption of primary energy within the EU-27 in 2010 was 1 759 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe). Having remained relatively unchanged during the period from 2003 to 2008, gross inland consumption of primary energy decreased by 5.4 % in 2009; much of this change can be attributed to a lower level of economic activity as a result of the financial and economic crisis, rather than a structural shift in the pattern of energy consumption. Indeed, in 2010 there was a 3.3 % rebound in the level of gross inland consumption of primary energy in the EU-27. The gross inland consumption of each Member State depends, to a large degree, on the structure of its energy system, the availability of natural resources for primary energy production, and the structure and development of each economy; this is true not only for conventional fuels and nuclear power, but also for renewable energy sources.

The lowest levels of **energy intensity** — a measure of an economy's energy efficiency — were recorded for Denmark and Ireland in 2010, while the most energy-intensive Member States were Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania. It should be noted that the economic structure of an economy plays an important role in determining energy intensity, as post-industrial economies with large service sectors will, a priori, display relatively low energy intensity

Figure 12.2: Gross inland consumption, EU-27, 2000–10
(% of total consumption)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ten00086](#), [nrg_102a](#), [nrg_103a](#), [nrg_101a](#), [nrg_104a](#) and [nrg_1071a](#))

rates, while developing economies may have a considerable proportion of their economic activity within industrial sectors, thus leading to higher energy intensity.

Table 12.2: Gross inland consumption of primary energy and energy intensity, 2000 and 2010

	Gross inland consumption of primary energy (million tonnes of oil equivalent)		Energy intensity (kg of oil equivalent per EUR thousand of GDP)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27	1724.9	1759.0	171.2	152.1
EA-17	1202.9	1238.3	159.3	146.2
BE	59.2	61.5	211.2	190.8
BG	18.7	17.8	1050.2	671.1
CZ	41.3	44.8	481.9	374.6
DK	19.8	19.3	101.6	93.7
DE	343.6	336.1	159.1	141.9
EE	5.0	6.1	627.3	545.9
IE	14.2	15.1	110.9	92.8
EL	28.3	28.8	178.5	147.5
ES	124.0	130.2	160.1	137.0
FR	257.8	268.6	162.5	151.6
IT	175.8	175.5	128.5	123.6
CY	2.4	2.7	206.2	177.6
LV	3.7	4.5	429.7	363.3
LT	7.2	6.9	496.7	311.1
LU	3.6	4.7	142.9	140.3
HU	25.3	26.0	349.5	295.5
MT	0.8	0.9	173.6	169.2
NL	76.6	86.9	159.3	157.8
AT	29.2	34.6	129.3	131.8
PL	89.8	101.7	427.7	330.5
PT	25.1	24.4	169.6	154.5
RO	36.8	35.7	609.5	395.5
SI	6.4	7.3	267.2	231.4
SK	18.0	17.9	593.4	371.3
FI	32.9	37.0	238.1	225.3
SE	47.7	51.4	182.4	159.4
UK	231.7	212.6	145.2	111.9
IS	:	:	304.1	:
NO	26.3	33.5	119.9	131.5
CH	26.4	27.5	91.2	80.0
HR	7.8	8.6	270.9	230.5
MK	2.7	2.9	:	:
TR	76.7	106.9	244.2	233.1

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ten00086](#) and [tsdec360](#))

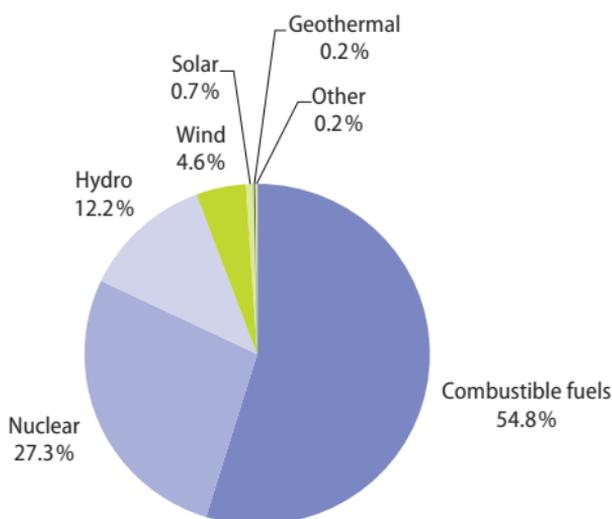
12.3 Electricity production, consumption and market overview

Total net electricity generation in the EU-27 was 3.18 million gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2010 — which marked a 4.5% increase compared with the year before and almost fully offset the reduction of 4.9% that had been posted in 2009 (reflecting the impact of the financial and economic crisis). As such, the level of net electricity generation in 2010 returned close to its peak level of 2008 (3.20 million GWh).

More than one quarter of the net electricity generated in the EU-27 in 2010 came from nuclear power plants (27.3%) while almost double this share (54.8%) came from power stations using combustible fuels (such as natural gas, coal and oil).

During the ten-year period from 2000 to 2010, the consumption of electricity by households rose in the EU-27 by 18.0%. Household electricity consumption fell in four of the Member States — Sweden, Malta, Belgium and Slovakia — in the latter the reduction in electricity consumption by households was almost 20%.

Figure 12.3: Net electricity generation, EU-27, 2010
(% of total, based on GWh)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg_105a](#))

Table 12.3: Electricity, 2000 and 2010

	Net electricity generation (thousand GWh)		Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market (% of total generation)	Electricity consumption by households (2000 = 100)
	2000	2010	2010	2010
EU-27	2863	3181	:	118.0
EA-17	1995	2268	:	122.0
BE	80	91	79.1	85.4
BG	37	42	:	107.1
CZ	68	79	73.0	108.8
DK	34	37	46.0	101.7
DE	538	591	28.4	108.6
EE	8	12	89.0	138.1
IE	23	27	34.0	133.4
EL	50	53	85.1	127.6
ES	214	292	24.0	177.9
FR	517	545	86.5	126.2
IT	263	291	28.0	113.8
CY	3	5	100.0	163.7
LV	4	6	88.0	163.7
LT	10	5	35.4	146.7
LU	1	5	85.4	117.6
HU	32	35	42.1	114.4
MT	2	2	100.0	85.4
NL	86	114	:	113.3
AT	59	68	:	120.7
PL	132	143	17.4	136.0
PT	42	53	47.2	144.4
RO	49	56	33.6	148.0
SI	13	15	56.3	123.7
SK	28	25	80.9	80.5
FI	67	77	26.6	130.3
SE	142	145	42.0	96.2
UK	361	365	21.0	106.1
NO	142	123	29.8	111.5
CH	66	66	:	118.4
HR	10	14	88.0	116.0
MK	:	:	:	121.9
TR	119	203	:	173.4

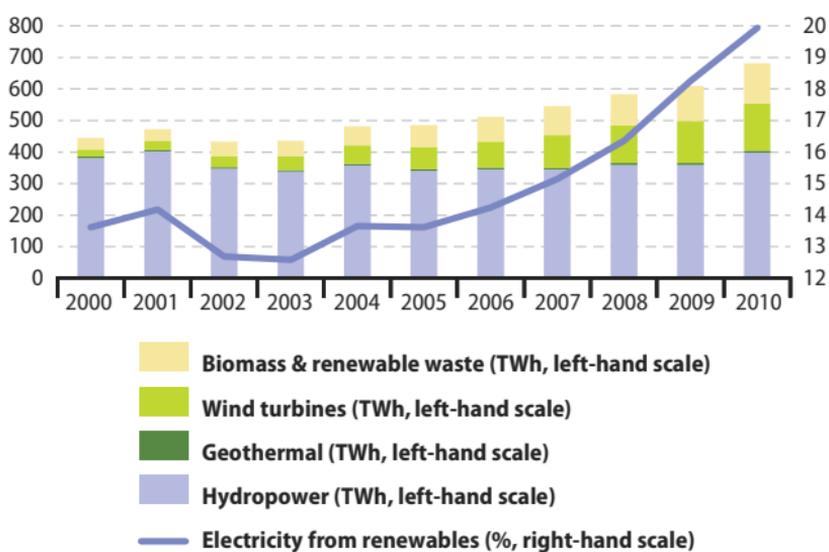
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_105a](#), [ten00119](#) and [tsdpc310](#))

12.4 Renewable energy

Renewable energy sources accounted for an 8.7% share of the EU-27's **gross inland energy consumption** in 2010. Over one third of the energy consumed in Latvia (34.5%) was derived from renewables in 2010, while the relative importance of renewables was also high in Sweden (30.8%), Austria (25.6%), Finland (21.7%) and Portugal (19.7%).

The latest information available for 2010 shows that electricity generated from renewable energy sources contributed almost one fifth (19.9%) of the EU-27's **gross electricity consumption**. Although hydropower remained the single largest source for renewable electricity generation in the EU-27 in 2010 (58.4% of the total), the amount of electricity generated in this way in 2010 was relatively similar to that a decade earlier, rising by just 4.5% overall. By contrast, the quantity of electricity generated from biomass more than trebled, while that from wind turbines increased almost seven-fold. The relative shares of wind turbines and biomass in the total quantity of electricity generated from renewable energy sources rose to 21.8% and 18.9% respectively in 2010.

Figure 12.4: Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, EU-27, 2000–10



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_105a](#) and [tsdcc330](#))

Table 12.4: Primary production and consumption of renewable energy, 2000, 2010 and 2020

	Primary production (thousand toe)		Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption (%)	
	2000	2010	2010	2020 (¹)
EU-27	96 650	166 647	12.5	20.0
EA-17	65 006	118 679	:	:
BE	534	1 989	5.1	13.0
BG	780	1 475	13.8	16.0
CZ	1 339	2 900	9.2	13.0
DK	1 766	3 123	22.2	30.0
DE	9 094	32 746	11.0	18.0
EE	512	988	24.3	25.0
IE	235	620	5.5	16.0
EL	1 403	1 985	9.2	18.0
ES	6 928	14 657	13.8	20.0
FR	15 874	20 793	12.9	23.0
IT	9 598	16 328	10.1	17.0
CY	44	77	4.8	13.0
LV	1 393	2 101	32.6	40.0
LT	682	1 185	19.7	23.0
LU	39	92	2.8	11.0
HU	830	1 922	8.7	13.0
MT	0	0	0.4	10.0
NL	1 347	2 896	3.8	14.0
AT	6 608	8 600	30.1	34.0
PL	3 808	6 849	9.4	15.0
PT	3 759	5 438	24.6	31.0
RO	4 040	5 677	23.4	24.0
SI	788	1 041	19.8	25.0
SK	496	1 398	9.8	14.0
FI	7 748	9 030	32.2	38.0
SE	14 741	17 408	47.9	49.0
UK	2 264	5 327	3.2	15.0
NO	13 481	11 554	61.1	67.5
CH	4 437	4 968	:	:
HR	879	1 232	14.6	20.0
MK	322	422	:	:
TR	10 102	11 627	:	:

(¹) Legally binding targets for 2020.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [ten00081](#) and [t2020_31](#))

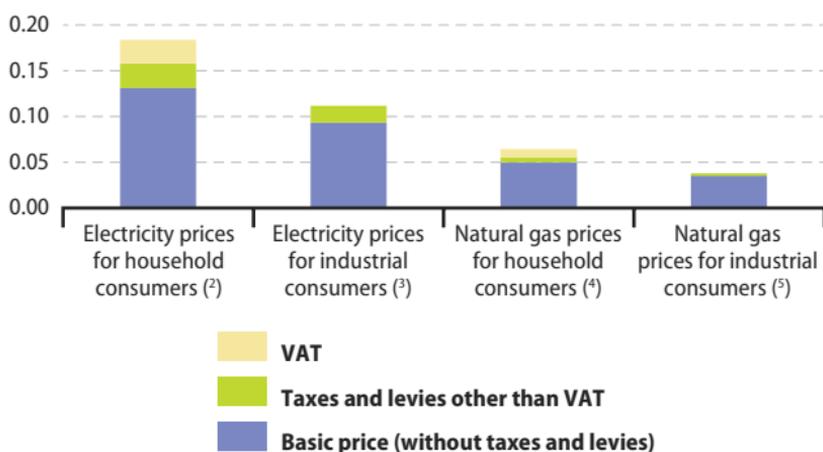
12.5 Energy prices

The price and reliability of energy supplies, electricity in particular, are key elements in a country's energy supply strategy. Electricity prices are of particular importance for international **competitiveness**, as electricity usually represents a significant proportion of total energy costs for industrial and service-providing businesses. The price of energy depends on a range of different supply and demand conditions, including the geopolitical situation, import diversification, network costs, environmental protection costs, severe weather conditions, and levels of excise and taxation; note that the prices presented generally include taxes, levies and **value added tax (VAT)** for household consumers but exclude (deductible) VAT for industrial/business users.

Electricity prices for a medium-sized household were highest during the second half of 2011 in Denmark, Germany and Cyprus. The lowest electricity prices for household consumers were found in Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania. The average price of electricity for household consumers in the EU-27 (the prices for each Member State are weighted according to their consumption by the household sector in 2010) was EUR 0.184 per kWh in the second half of 2011.

In the second half of 2011, the price of natural gas to a medium-sized household within the EU-27 was EUR 0.064 per kWh. Natural gas prices were highest in Sweden, Denmark and Italy. The lowest

Figure 12.5: Half-yearly electricity and gas prices, EU-27, second half 2011 ⁽¹⁾
(EUR per kWh)



⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

⁽²⁾ Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.

⁽³⁾ Annual consumption: 500 MWh < consumption < 2 000 MWh; excluding VAT.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual consumption: 5 600 kWh < consumption < 56 000 kWh (between 20 and 200 GJ).

⁽⁵⁾ Annual consumption: 2 778 MWh < consumption < 27 778 MWh; excluding VAT;

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_pc_204](#), [nrg_pc_205](#), [nrg_pc_202](#) and [nrg_pc_203](#))

natural gas prices for households were found in Romania, Estonia, Latvia and Bulgaria (all below EUR 0.05 per kWh). The price of natural gas for households in the most expensive country — Sweden (EUR 0.117 per kWh) — was 4.2 times as high as the price charged in the cheapest country — Romania (EUR 0.028 per kWh).

Table 12.5: Half-yearly electricity and gas prices, second half of year, 2011 (EUR per kWh)

	Electricity prices		Gas prices	
	Households ⁽¹⁾	Industry ⁽²⁾	Households ⁽³⁾	Industry ⁽⁴⁾
EU-27	<i>0.184</i>	<i>0.112</i>	0.064	0.038
EA-17	<i>0.193</i>	<i>0.118</i>	0.071	0.040
BE	0.212	0.115	0.073	0.033
BG	0.087	0.067	0.047	0.032
CZ	0.147	0.108	0.060	0.035
DK	0.298	0.093	0.109	0.065
DE	0.253	0.124	0.064	0.050
EE	0.104	0.075	0.044	0.031
IE	0.209	0.129	0.062	0.040
EL	0.124	0.111	:	:
ES	0.209	0.116	0.054	0.033
FR	0.142	0.081	0.065	0.038
IT	<i>0.207</i>	<i>0.167</i>	0.088	0.035
CY	0.241	0.211	–	–
LV	0.134	0.110	0.046	0.033
LT	0.122	0.104	0.054	0.043
LU	0.166	0.100	0.058	0.050
HU	0.155	0.100	0.057	0.044
MT	0.170	0.180	–	–
NL	0.184	0.094	0.074	0.034
AT	0.197	:	0.072	:
PL	0.135	0.094	0.050	0.032
PT	0.188	0.101	0.074	0.038
RO	0.109	0.080	0.028	0.025
SI	0.149	0.096	0.079	0.052
SK	0.171	0.126	0.051	0.041
FI	0.137	0.075	:	0.046
SE	0.204	0.083	0.117	0.056
UK	0.158	0.104	0.052	0.028
NO	0.187	0.091	:	:
ME	0.085	:	:	:
HR	0.115	0.089	0.037	0.043
MK	:	:	:	0.046
TR	0.115	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.021</i>

(¹) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.

(²) Annual consumption: 500 MWh < consumption < 2 000 MWh; excluding VAT.

(³) Annual consumption: 5 600 kWh < consumption < 56 000 kWh (between 20 and 200 GJ).

(⁴) Annual consumption: 2 778 MWh < consumption < 27 778 MWh (between 10 000 and 100 000 GJ); excluding VAT.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg_pc_204](#), [nrg_pc_205](#), [nrg_pc_202](#) and [nrg_pc_203](#))



The seventh framework programme for research and technological development (FP7) is the European Union's (EU's) main instrument for funding research across Europe; it runs from 2007 to 2013.

Horizon 2020 is planned as the framework programme for research and innovation for the period running from 2014 through to 2020, building upon FP7, the competitiveness and innovation framework programme and the European institute of innovation and technology. A Green paper titled 'From challenges to opportunities: towards a common strategic framework for EU research and innovation funding' (COM(2011) 48 final) was adopted by the European Commission in February 2011 and proposed major changes to EU research and innovation funding to make participation easier, increase scientific and economic impact and provide better value for money.

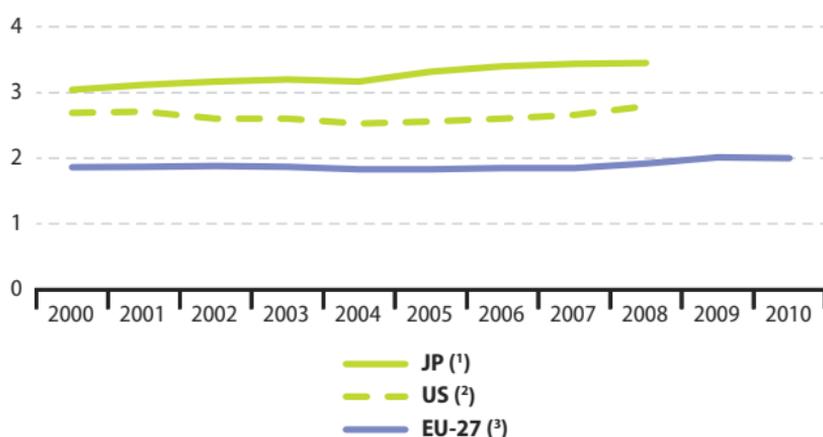
In October 2010, the European Commission launched a Europe 2020 flagship initiative, titled 'Innovation union' (COM(2010) 546 final) which sets out a strategic approach to a range of challenges like climate change, energy and food security, health and an ageing population. In December 2011, the European Commission released the 'State of the innovation union 2011' (COM(2011) 849 final), which reviewed progress made with respect to the 34 commitments made in the innovation union.

13.1 R & D expenditure

Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) is often expressed relative to GDP or in relation to population. The ratio of GERD to GDP increased marginally in the EU-27 during the period up to 2002 reaching a high of 1.88 %, before declining modestly through to 2005 (1.83 %), and climbing again to 2.01 % by 2009. There was a small decline in 2010 when the ratio fell to 2.00 %. The decrease — despite the higher absolute level of R & D expenditure — was due to the partial recovery from the financial and economic crisis, as GDP increased at a slightly faster pace than GERD in 2010. Nevertheless, the EU-27's R & D expenditure relative to GDP remained well below the corresponding shares recorded in Japan (3.45 %) and the United States (2.79 %) in 2008; this pattern has existed for a lengthy period of time. Among the EU Member States, the highest R & D intensities in 2010 were recorded in Finland (3.87 %), Sweden (3.42 %) and Denmark (3.06 %).

The Lisbon strategy set the EU an objective of devoting 3 % of its gross domestic product (GDP) to R & D activities by 2010. The target was not reached — and subsequently the 3 % target was maintained, forming one of five key targets within the Europe 2020 strategy adopted in 2010.

Figure 13.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R & D in the Triad, 2000–10
(% share of GDP)



(¹) Break in series, 2008.

(²) Excludes most or all capital expenditure.

(³) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsc00001](#)), OECD

Table 13.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R & D by source of funds, 2010

	Gross domestic expenditure on R & D ⁽¹⁾ (% share of GDP)	By source of funds ⁽²⁾ (% of total gross expenditure on R & D)		
		Business enterprises	Government	Abroad
EU-27	2.00	54.1	34.9	8.4
EA-17	2.06	55.7	35.4	7.0
BE	1.99	58.6	25.3	12.1
BG	0.60	30.2	60.5	8.4
CZ	1.56	48.9	39.9	10.4
DK	3.06	60.3	27.7	8.8
DE	2.82	66.1	29.7	3.8
EE	1.62	43.4	44.3	11.5
IE	1.79	51.2	31.3	15.6
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	1.39	43.4	47.1	:
FR	2.26	51.0	39.7	7.3
IT	1.26	44.2	42.1	9.4
CY	0.50	15.7	69.0	12.1
LV	0.60	38.8	26.4	33.4
LT	0.79	24.1	47.5	20.0
LU	1.63	65.9	29.7	4.3
HU	1.16	47.4	39.3	12.4
MT	0.63	51.5	30.5	18.0
NL	1.83	45.1	40.9	10.8
AT	2.76	44.3	38.9	16.4
PL	0.74	24.4	60.9	11.8
PT	1.59	44.0	45.3	4.1
RO	0.47	32.3	54.4	11.1
SI	2.11	58.4	35.3	6.0
SK	0.63	35.1	49.6	14.7
FI	3.87	66.1	25.7	6.9
SE	3.42	58.8	27.5	10.4
UK	1.77	45.1	32.1	16.4
IS	3.11	48.5	41.4	9.9
NO	1.71	43.6	46.8	8.2
CH	2.99	68.2	22.8	6.0
HR	0.73	38.8	49.2	9.9
TR	0.85	41.0	34.0	1.1
JP	3.45	78.2	15.6	0.4
US	2.79	67.3	27.1	:

(¹) Iceland and Turkey, 2009; Switzerland, Japan and the United States, 2008.

(²) EU-27, euro area, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Turkey, 2009; Switzerland, Japan and the United States, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [t2020_20](#) and [tsc00031](#)), OECD

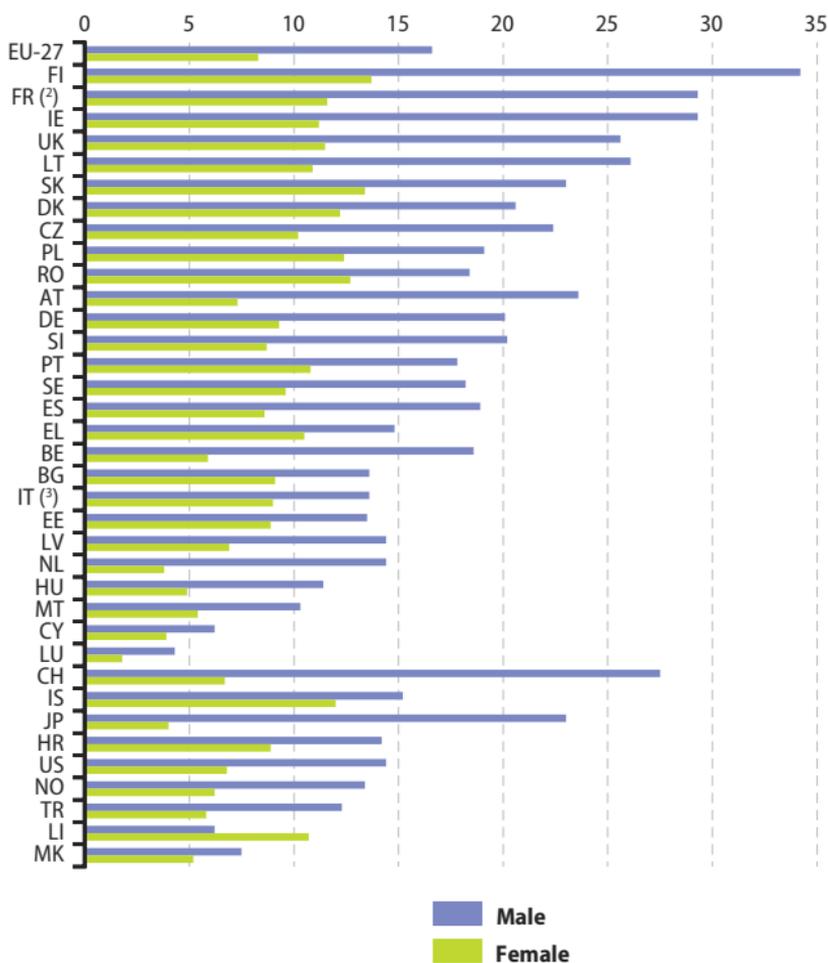
13.2 R & D personnel

The number of **researchers** in the EU-27 has increased in recent years. There were 1.56 million researchers (in **full-time equivalents (FTE)**) employed in the EU-27 in 2010, which marked an increase of almost 446 000 (or 40%) when compared with 2000.

An analysis of researchers by sex shows that men accounted for 70% of the EU-27's workforce in 2009, three percentage points less than in 2000. Women accounted for exactly half of the total number of researchers in 2009 in Latvia and Lithuania, and their share was very close to parity in Bulgaria and Croatia.

Within the EU-27 there were 12.5 graduates from mathematics, science and technology fields of education per thousand persons aged

Figure 13.2: Science and technology graduates, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(tertiary graduates in science and technology per thousand persons aged 20–29 years)



⁽¹⁾ Ranked on the average for male and female. ⁽²⁾ 2009. ⁽³⁾ 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tps00188](#))

20 to 29 years in 2010, with particularly high ratios — above 20 graduates per thousand persons — being recorded in Finland, France (2009) and Ireland. This ratio should be interpreted with care as some graduates may be foreigners who return home following their studies and so push up the ratio in the country where they studied and pull down the ratio in their country of origin; this may explain to a large extent the very low ratios recorded in the three smallest Member States, namely Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta.

Table 13.2: Researchers in full-time equivalents, 2009 and 2010

	By institutional sector, 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (thousand FTEs)				By sex, 2009 (% of total)	
	Total	Business enterprise sector	Government sector	Higher education sector	Male	Female
EU-27	1 564.8	708.3	198.6	640.3	30.2	69.8
EA-17	1 086.8	532.0	149.2	392.6	28.4	71.6
BE	38.2	17.6	3.0	17.3	31.6	68.4
BG	10.9	1.5	5.8	3.6	48.4	51.6
CZ ⁽²⁾	29.2	12.7	6.2	10.1	25.4	74.6
DK	35.3	21.5	1.1	12.5	30.1	69.9
DE	327.5	187.0	50.9	89.6	20.6	79.4
EE	4.1	1.3	0.5	2.2	41.6	58.4
IE	14.4	7.9	0.4	6.1	32.4	67.6
EL ⁽³⁾	21.0	6.3	2.2	12.4	:	:
ES	134.7	45.4	24.4	64.6	38.5	61.5
FR ⁽⁴⁾	234.2	133.5	28.7	68.7	:	:
IT	105.8	41.7	16.7	43.5	34.2	65.8
CY	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	37.5	62.5
LV	3.8	0.6	0.6	2.6	50.3	49.7
LT	8.4	1.2	1.5	5.7	50.4	49.6
LU	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	22.3	77.7
HU	21.3	10.3	5.0	6.0	30.4	69.6
MT	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	29.2	70.8
NL	52.1	24.9	7.0	20.2	:	:
AT	35.9	22.4	1.6	11.7	22.4	77.6
PL	64.5	11.7	13.6	39.2	38.2	61.8
PT	45.9	10.4	2.5	28.8	45.6	54.4
RO	19.8	5.9	5.6	8.2	44.8	55.2
SI	7.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	33.7	66.3
SK ⁽²⁾	15.2	1.9	3.0	10.2	42.0	58.0
FI	41.4	22.9	4.6	13.5	:	:
SE	49.3	30.4	1.9	17.0	29.8	70.2
UK	235.4	80.6	8.1	142.7	:	:
IS ⁽⁴⁾	2.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	38.1	61.9
NO	26.5	12.6	4.5	9.5	:	:
CH ⁽⁵⁾	25.1	10.3	0.5	14.3	:	:
HR	7.1	1.3	2.1	3.7	48.8	51.2
TR ⁽⁴⁾	57.8	21.0	5.7	31.0	33.4	66.6
JP ⁽⁵⁾	656.7	492.8	32.1	123.5	:	:
US ⁽⁵⁾	1 412.6	1 130.5	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Estimates; private non-profit sector, excluded from the breakdown.

⁽²⁾ By sex, 2010.

⁽³⁾ By institutional sector, 2007.

⁽⁴⁾ By institutional sector, 2009.

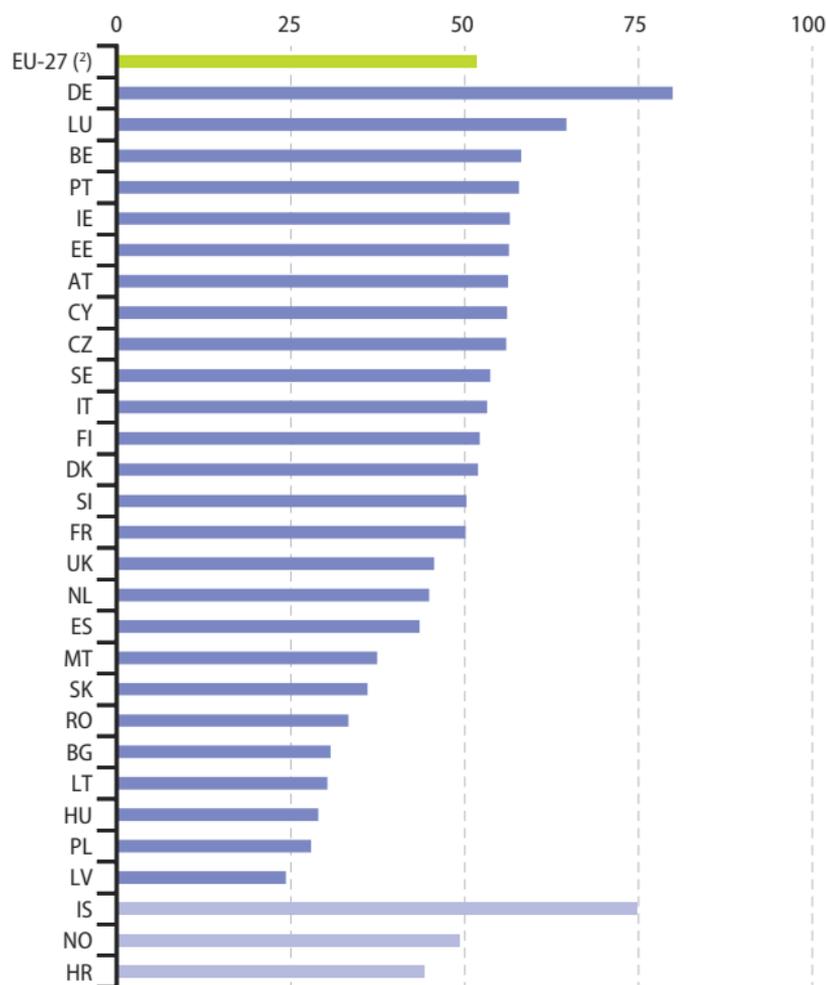
⁽⁵⁾ By institutional sector, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tsc00004](#)), OECD

13.3 Innovation

Among the EU Member States the highest propensity to **innovate** in 2008 was recorded in Germany (79.9% of all enterprises), followed by Luxembourg (64.7%) — these were the only Member States where more than 60% of enterprises were innovative — the EU-27 average (excluding Greece) was 51.6%. The lowest propensities to innovate were recorded in Latvia (24.3%), Poland (27.9%) and Hungary (28.9%) — the only Member States where the proportion of innovative enterprises was below 30%. Estonia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic were the only Member States that joined the EU in 2004 to report a propensity to innovate above the EU average.

Figure 13.3: Proportion of innovative enterprises, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(% of all enterprises)



⁽¹⁾ Greece, not available.

⁽²⁾ Excluding Greece.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [inn_cis6_type](#))

Note that **large enterprises** tend to innovate more than **small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)** and, as such, these figures for the EU Member States may, at least to some degree, reflect the enterprise structure of each domestic economy. Large enterprises (with 250 or more employees) were more likely to have brought product innovations to market in 2008 than either **medium-sized enterprises** (50 to 249 employees) or **small enterprises** (10 to 49 employees).

Table 13.3: Proportion of innovative enterprises which introduced products new to the market, 2008 (% of enterprises within size class or total)

	Total	With 10–49 employees	With 50–249 employees	With >250 employees
BE	47.5	47.1	45.5	59.3
BG	25.9	23.3	30.8	30.8
CZ	39.1	34.0	47.0	54.1
DK	44.4	44.1	42.3	54.1
DE	26.0	23.2	29.5	43.7
EE	25.8	24.2	28.0	36.1
IE	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:
ES	21.5	18.0	28.1	43.6
FR	43.2	39.9	46.3	60.0
IT	47.7	45.5	55.5	61.4
CY	26.8	24.0	33.6	40.9
LV	23.4	22.7	21.5	35.6
LT	37.2	40.2	28.8	47.1
LU	40.6	35.3	47.6	55.8
HU	33.1	31.2	32.0	45.2
MT	39.1	38.3	32.7	60.0
NL	49.2	48.1	51.3	53.6
AT	49.5	46.3	52.1	66.4
PL	41.5	40.1	41.6	47.5
PT	35.6	33.1	41.7	53.7
RO	24.8	23.0	26.8	31.4
SI	51.3	51.3	48.1	59.5
SK	35.7	34.2	33.4	48.0
FI	37.3	35.5	35.9	57.7
SE	50.4	48.3	53.6	62.8
UK	:	:	:	:
NO	34.5	36.8	28.5	34.6
HR	37.4	36.7	38.5	39.1

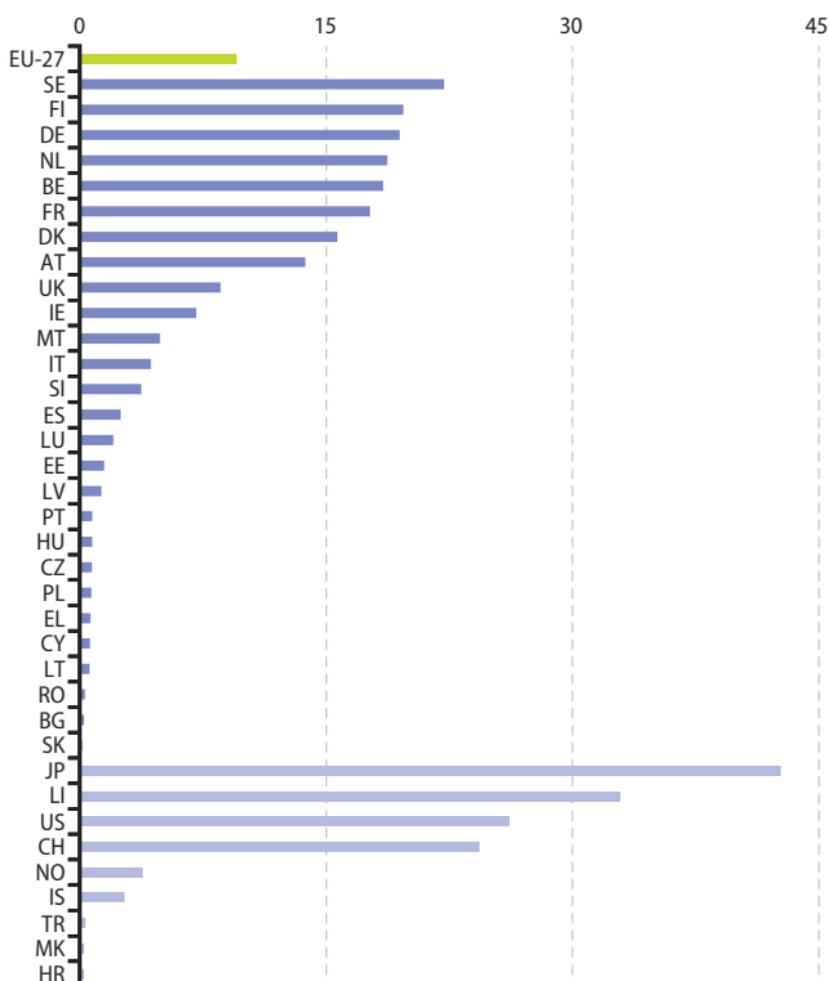
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [inn_cis6_prod](#))

13.4 Patents

Intellectual property rights, in particular **patents**, provide a link between **innovation**, **inventions** and the marketplace. Applying for a patent makes an invention public, but at the same time gives it protection; from a consumers perspective it may be argued that patent protection motivates the invention of new goods and services but at the same time may slow down the diffusion of new technologies, techniques and products.

In relative terms, Sweden reported the highest number of patent applications to the **European Patent Office (EPO)** per million inhabitants (306.7), followed by Germany (265.6), Denmark (241.7) and Finland (217.7). Between 2005 and 2010 the number of patent applications filed with the EPO fell in 12 of the EU Member States,

Figure 13.4: High technology patent applications to the EPO, 2009 (¹) (per million inhabitants)



(¹) Estimates for 2009; Latvia, Malta, FYR of Macedonia, Japan and the United States, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [pat_ep_ntec](#))

the largest contractions being recorded in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and the Netherlands.

A relatively small group of EU Member States had a far higher propensity to make high-technology patent applications to the EPO. The highest rates (per million inhabitants) were recorded in Sweden, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France (all between 22.2 applications per million inhabitants and 17.7 applications per million inhabitants), while Denmark, and Austria were the only other EU Member States to record double-digit ratios.

Table 13.4: Patent applications, 2005, 2006 and 2010

	Patent applications to the EPO		Patent applications to the EPO	Patents granted by the US Patent & Trademark Office
	(number)		(per million inhabitants)	
	2005	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽²⁾	2006
EU-27	56 620	54 414	108.6	39.6
BE	1 492	1 415	130.5	41.1
BG	24	12	1.6	2.8
CZ	109	268	25.5	5.7
DK	1 167	1 338	241.7	67.9
DE	23 862	21 724	265.6	92.7
EE	6	51	38.1	7.0
IE	274	354	79.1	40.4
EL	111	76	6.7	2.8
ES	1 353	1 454	31.6	7.9
FR	8 346	8 741	135.1	45.5
IT	4 890	4 424	73.3	25.7
CY	17	10	13.0	4.3
LV	19	24	10.7	2.1
LT	9	22	6.5	1.5
LU	98	83	165.9	109.9
HU	135	203	20.2	3.9
MT	11	6	13.5	2.5
NL	3 477	3 206	193.4	72.3
AT	1 516	1 577	188.3	60.8
PL	124	305	8.0	1.1
PT	124	108	10.2	1.1
RO	29	40	1.9	0.8
SI	109	167	81.7	5.0
SK	31	33	6.0	1.4
FI	1 313	1 165	217.7	108.2
SE	2 396	2 865	306.7	105.3
UK	5 581	4 745	76.5	44.1
IS	31	17	52.5	37.2
LI	25	46	1 280.2	367.3
NO	488	407	83.8	44.0
CH	3 188	2 952	379.1	154.1
HR	33	25	5.7	2.6
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	165	323	4.5	0.4
JP	21 645	16 653	147.1	243.5
US	36 155	24 641	95.6	283.3

(¹) Latvia and Malta, 2009. (²) Latvia and Malta, 2009; Japan and the United States, 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [pat_ep_ntot](#) and [pat_us_ntot](#))

Annexes

Classifications

Full listings of the classifications are available on the following websites:

NUTS (classification of territorial units for statistics)

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_CLS_DLD&StrNom=NUTS_33&StrLanguageCode=EN#

NACE Rev. 2 (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN

SITC Rev. 4 (standard international trade classification)

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>

ISCED (international standard classification of education)

<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-standard-classification-of-education.aspx>

Data presentation and abbreviations

Data presentation

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of metadata that provides information on the status of particular values or data series. In order to improve readability, only the most significant information has been included in the tables and figures. The following symbols are used, where necessary:

<i>Italic</i>	data value is forecasted, provisional or estimated and is likely to change;
:	not available, confidential or unreliable value;
–	not applicable.

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

Geographical aggregates and country codes

EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States
EU	European Union
EA-17	Euro area of 17 Member States
EA-16	Euro area of 16 Member States
EA-15	Euro area of 15 Member States
EA-13	Euro area of 13 Member States
EA-12	Euro area of 12 Member States
EA-11	Euro area of 11 Member States
EA	Euro area
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands

AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
ME	Montenegro
HR	Croatia
MK ⁽⁶⁾	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RS	Serbia
TR	Turkey
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CN	China
IN	India
ID	Indonesia
JP	Japan
RU	Russia
US	United States
USA	United States of America

In this publication like in the other Eurostat publications, the geographical descriptions and the use of the terms 'southern', 'northern', 'central', 'eastern' and 'western' Europe are not meant as political categorisations. The references in the text are made in relation to the geographical location of one group of Member States of the European Union in comparison to another group of Member States.

Units of measurement

%	per cent
CHF	Swiss franc
cm ³	cubic centimetre
EUR	euro

⁽⁶⁾ Provisional ISO code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

FTE	full-time equivalent(s)
GJ	gigajoule
GT	gross tonnage
GWh	gigawatt-hour
ha	hectare
JPY	Japanese yen
kg	kilogram
km ²	square kilometre
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
m ³	cubic metre
mm	millimetre
MWh	megawatt-hour
p/st	piece/unit
pkm	passenger-kilometre
PPS	purchasing power standard
tkm	tonne-kilometre
toe	tonne of oil equivalent
TWh	terawatt hour
USD	United States dollar

Other abbreviations

act.	activities
CAP	common agricultural policy
CH ₄	methane
con.	(air) conditioning
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPI	consumer price index
EAP	environment action programme
ECB	European Central Bank
EEA	European Environment Agency
EFTA	European free trade association
EHIS	European health interview survey
EMU	economic and monetary union
EPO	European Patent Office
ERM	exchange rate mechanism
ESA	European system of accounts
ESS	European Statistical System
ET	education and training
EU	European Union
Eurostat	statistical office of the European Union
EU-SILC	EU statistics on income and living conditions
FDI	foreign direct investment
FP7	seventh framework programme for research and development

FSS	farm structure survey
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R & D
govt.	government
h'hold	household
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HS	harmonised system
ICD	International classification of diseases
ICT	information and communication technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCED	international standard classification of education
JAF	Joint Assessment Framework
LFS	labour force survey
LMP	labour market policy
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities within the European Community
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NUTS	classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 regions)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDF	portable document format
PEEI(s)	Principal European Economic Indicator(s)
p.r.s.	packaged for retail sale
R & D	research and development
REACH	registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemical substances
recreation.	recreational
resp.	(no) response
Rev.	revision
SDS	sustainable development strategy
serv.	services
SGP	stability and growth pact
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SMS	short message service
SPE	special purpose entities
STS	short-term (business) statistics
TGM	tables, graphs and maps (software for viewing data)
UAA	utilised agricultural area
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation
USB	universal serial bus
VAT	value added tax
WTO	World Trade Organisation
3G	third generation

European Commission

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



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