



Statistical Portraits OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION 2010

European Commission

Eurostat

Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

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INTRODUCTION — KEY AREAS OF SOCIAL POLICY: STATISTICAL PORTRAITS

Contents: This report presents a series of statistical portraits that address a range of social policy concerns for the European Union. Virtually all the main European social policy domains are covered: population; education and training; labour market; social protection; income, social inclusion and living conditions; gender equality and health and safety.

The structure of the statistical portraits: Each statistical portrait presents a commentary of main tables and charts. The portraits may be read as separate articles but there is some overlap between subjects. For example, gender issues are not confined to the 'Earnings of women and men' portrait in the gender equality domain but are also covered in other statistical portraits.

Key indicators: Each portrait is built around some selected indicators (the most important ones are listed on the next page) and comprises a short analytical description, the policy context and methodological notes, with some further reading suggestions at the end. The portrait of the economic situation provides contextual information, as do the portraits of demography, and of households and families. They each have a *context* key indicator whereas the other portraits include social key indicators. Together, this set of key indicators provides not only a snapshot of today's social situation and its background, but also an instrument for monitoring and comparing progress in the social field among the 27 Member States, the three candidate countries and the four European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries.

The portraits cover some of the Europe 2020, and the Open Method of Coordination indicators: Europe 2020 is a new strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 (for details see: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm). The Open Method of Coordination is a method of governance introduced in March 2000 designed to help Member States progress jointly toward commonly agreed EU targets (for details see: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=753&langId=en>). Whenever possible the most recent data for each geopolitical entity, i.e. a country or a group of countries (e.g. EU-27, EA-16), have been used. The tables with time series consist of the latest 10 available years. Symbols, country codes, country groupings, other abbreviations and acronyms are explained in Annex.

Data used: The portraits are based mainly on data that were available in early autumn 2008. Every effort has been made to use the most recent data available and to ensure that these are used consistently throughout this report. However, as the various sections were prepared by different authors and required different degrees of analysis, some inconsistencies in the datasets used in different sections may remain.

Sources of additional data: Additional or more recent data can be found on the Eurostat website: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>, where you can also download free pdf files of Eurostat publications. Printed versions of Eurostat publications are sold by the worldwide network of sales agents of the Publications Office (Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, which is the publishing house of the institutions and other bodies of the European Union). The priced publications are available from the EU Bookshop website: <http://bookshop.europa.eu>, where you can place an order with the sales agent of your choice. A list of these sales agents' contact details can be found on the website: http://publications.europa.eu/others/agents/index_en.htm or you can ask for a paper copy by sending a fax to +352 2929-42758.

Domain	Statistical Portrait		Selected key indicator(s) EU 2020 indicators are put in bold , structural Indicators are in <i>italics</i> and OMC indicators are <u>underlined</u> (see the previous page)
Demography, households and families	1	Population	Total population
	2	International migration	Non-national population by main group of citizenship
	3	Households and families	Average household size
Economy	4	Economic situation	<i>Real GDP growth rate</i> <i>Total public expenditure on education,</i>
	5	Education and its outcomes	Tertiary educational attainment age group 30-34 Early leavers from education and training
Education and training	6	Lifelong learning	<i>Lifelong learning</i> <i>Employment rate</i>
	7	Employment	<u><i>Employment rate of older workers</i></u> <u><i>and Dispersion of employment rates by Member-State at NUTS level 2</i></u>
	8	Unemployment	<i>Unemployment rate</i> <i>Long-term unemployment rate</i> <u><i>People aged 18-59 living in jobless households</i></u>
Labour market	9	Labour Market Policy expenditure	Public expenditure on LMP services (category 1), measures (categories 2-7) and supports (categories 8-9) as a percentage of GDP
	10	Social protection and social benefits	<i>Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP</i> <u><i>Projected total public social expenditures</i></u> <i>Old age and survivors benefits as a percentage of total social benefits</i> <i>Sickness and health care benefits as a percentage of total social benefits.</i>
Social protection	11	Pensions	<u><i>Relative median income ratio</i></u> <u><i>Aggregate replacement ratio</i></u> <u><i>Theoretical replacement rate</i></u>
	12	Income distribution	<u><i>Inequality of income distribution</i></u> <u><i>\$80/\$20 income quintile share ratio</i></u> <u><i>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers</i></u>
	13	Income poverty	<u><i>At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers</i></u> <u><i>Relative median poverty rate gap</i></u> <u><i>At-risk poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time</i></u>
Income, social inclusion and living conditions	14	Material deprivation	<u><i>Material deprivation rate by gender</i></u>
	15	Earnings of women and men	<i>Gender pay gap in unadjusted form</i>
Gender equality	16	Life and health expectancies	<i>Life expectancy at birth and</i> <u><i>Healthy Life Years at birth</i></u>
	17	Accidents and work-related health problems	Type of work-related health problem indicated as the most serious among persons with a work-related health problem
Health and safety			

1. Population

On 1 January 2010 the population of the EU-27 stood at 501.1 million. Eurostat's 2008-based population projections (convergence scenario) show the population of the EU-27 rising gradually to 520.7 million in 2035 and thereafter gradually declining to 505.7 million in 2060. The working-age population is expected to decrease substantially by 2060 as baby-boomer generations begin to reach the age of retirement from 2012 onwards.

1.1. 501.1 million inhabitants in the EU-27 on 1 January 2010

On 1 January 2010 the population of the EU-27 stood at 501.1 million, an increase of 1.4 million compared with the previous years.

Table 1.1: Total population on 1 January 2010 (in thousands)

EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
501091 p	329575 p	10827	7564	10507	5535	81802 p	1340	4468	11305	45989	64714 p	60340	803	2248	3329	502	10014	413
NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR		
16575	8375	38167	10638 p	21462	2047	5425	5351	9341	62008 p	318	36	4858	7786	4426	2053	72561		

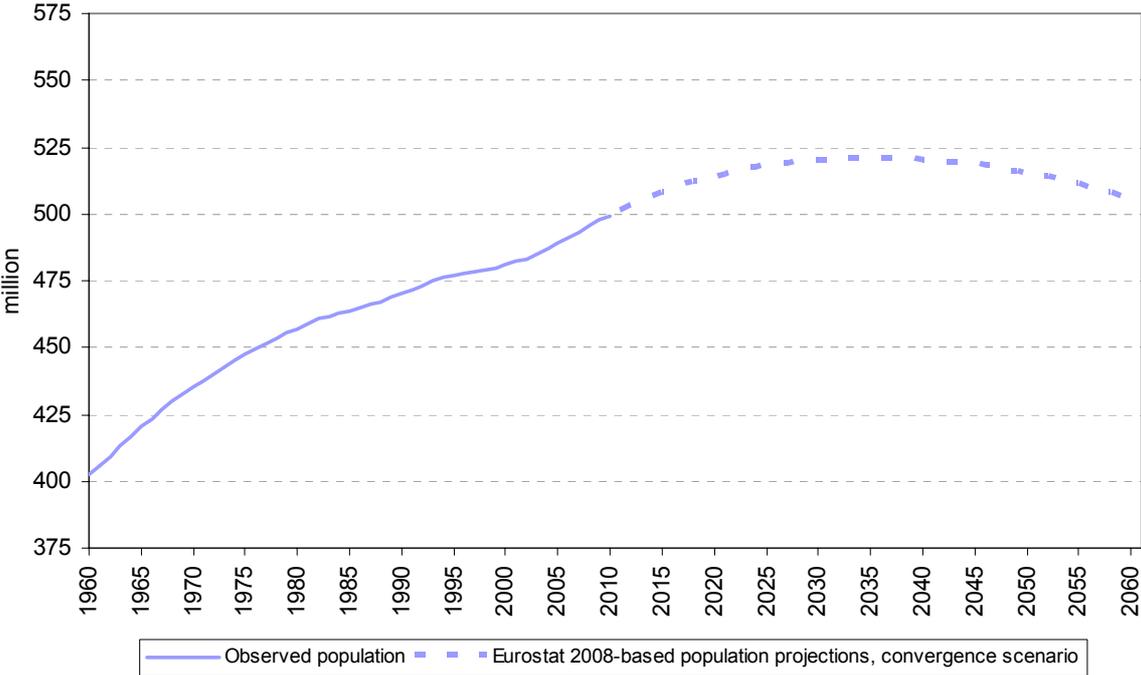
Source: Eurostat (demo_gind). p provisional value

Within the EU-27, the four largest Member States in terms of population size on 1 January 2009, (Germany: 81.8 million France: 64.7 million, United Kingdom: 62.0 million and Italy: 60.3 million) account for more than half of the total EU-27 population.

1.2. Population change

The EU-27 population growth trend has been unbroken since 1960. The number of inhabitants in the EU-27 grew from 402.6 million in 1960 by about 98.5 million up to 2010. However there has been a gradual slowing of population growth over the recent decades. During the period 1990-2009 the EU-27 population increased on average by about 3.2 per 1000 inhabitants per year compared with an annual average of around 8.0 per 1000 inhabitants per year in the 1960s.

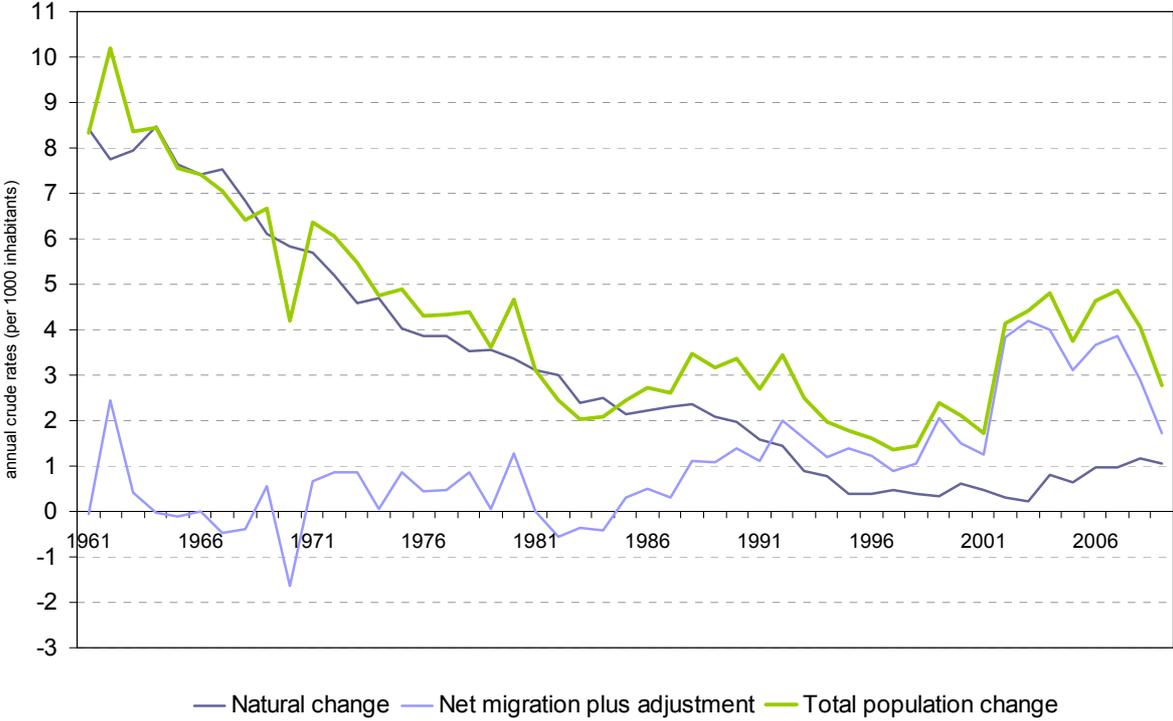
Figure 1-1: Total population on 1 January, EU-27 (observed and projected)



Note: EU-27 includes France without overseas departments. Source: Eurostat, (demo_pjan) for observed populations 1960-2010 and (proj_08c2150p) for 2011-2060 based on Eurostat population projections EUROPOP2008, convergence scenario.

At the aggregate level the EU-27 population continued to grow in 2009, but the population growth is unevenly distributed. Nineteen Member States reported an increase in their population in 2009. The decline in population was observed in the north-east part of the European Union (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), in the south-east (Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania), in Germany and in Malta.

Figure 1-2: Population change by component, EU-27, 1961-2009



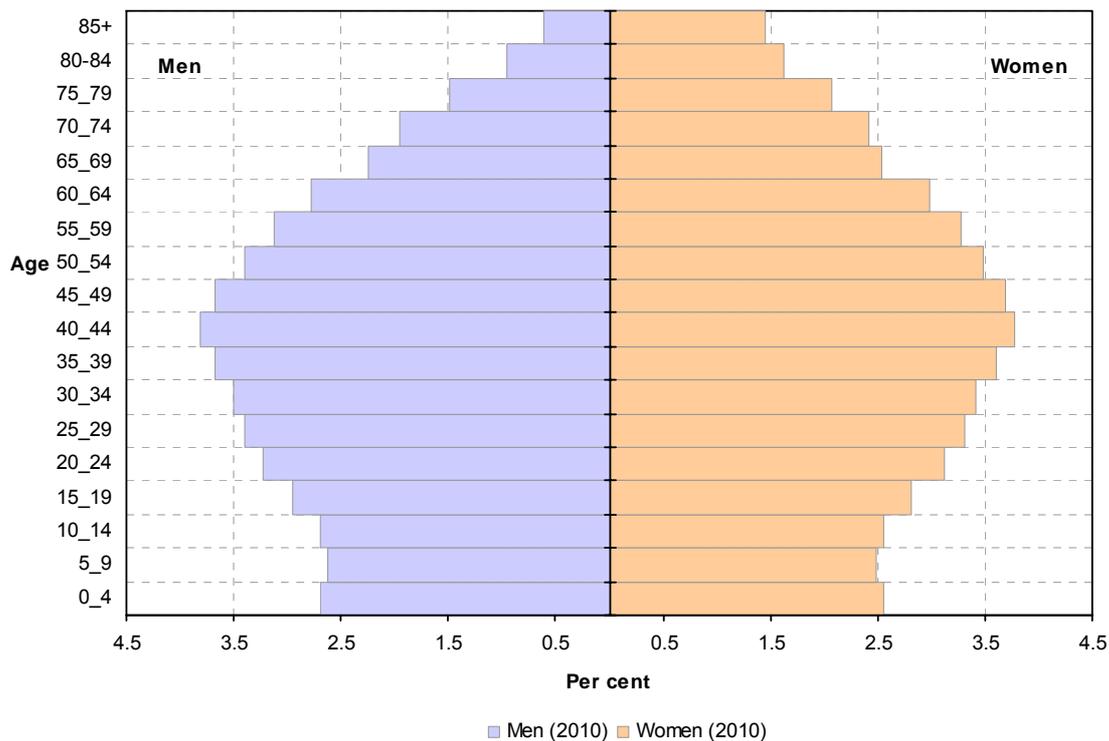
Note: The population change is composed of natural population change (the difference between live births and deaths) and net migration (the difference between immigration and emigration) plus statistical adjustment. It should be noted that the net migration referred to in the context of population change statistics includes the statistical adjustment made in the annual balance of the population and it serves the purpose of closing this balance. The graph presents the annual crude rates of population change (per 1000 inhabitants). Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

At the EU-27 level, net migration plus statistical adjustment continued to be the main determinant of population growth. The contribution of net migration to EU-27 population growth has become more significant than natural change since 1992. A peak of the contribution of net migration plus adjustment to total population growth, in relative terms, was registered in 2003 (95%). Since then, the contribution of net migration plus adjustment went down to 63% in 2009. Thus the contribution of natural change to population growth showed a recovering upward trend over the same period.

1.3. Population structure and ageing

According to Eurostat population projections (EUROPOP2008, convergence scenario), the population of the EU-27 as a whole will be slightly larger in 2060, but much older than it is now. The impact of demographic ageing within the European Union 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 and this trend is already becoming apparent in several Member States. As a result, the proportion of people of working age in the EU-27 is shrinking while the relative number of those retired is expanding.

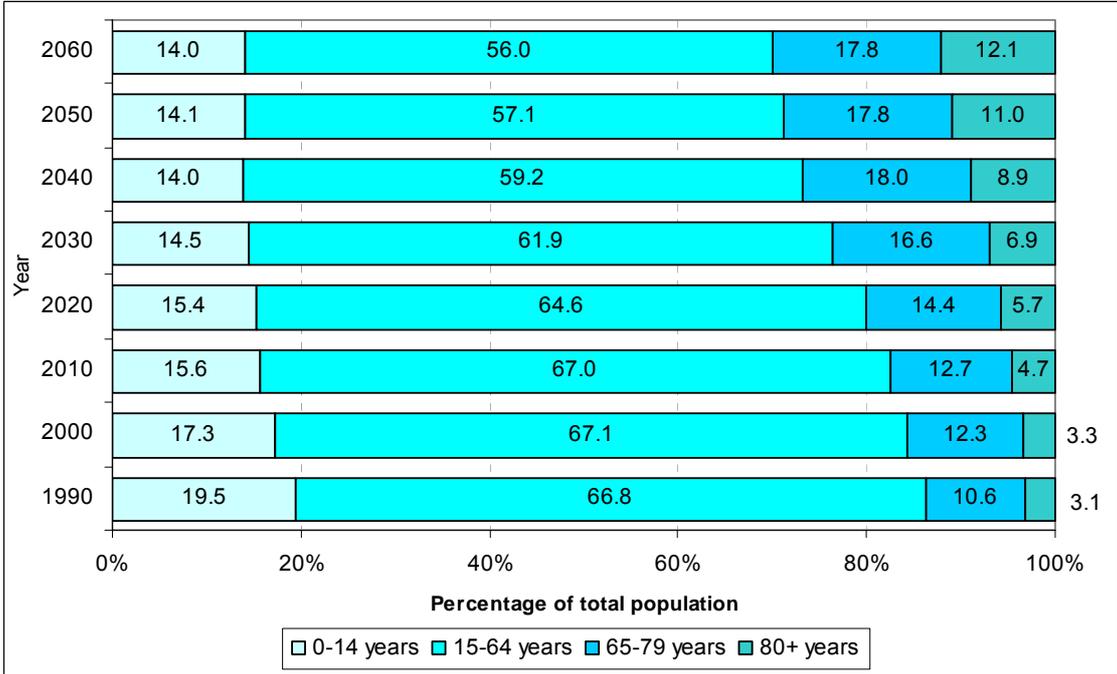
Figure 1-3: Population pyramid, EU-27, 2010



Note: EU-27 includes BE 2008 instead of 2010 and UK 2009 instead of 2010. Source: Eurostat, (demo_pjan)

The proportion of older persons in the total population will increase significantly in the coming decades, as the post-war baby boom generation starts to reach retirement. This will lead to an increased burden for the future working population, to provide the social expenditure required by an ageing population.

Figure 1-4: Population structure by major age groups, EU-27 (Observed population in 1990, 2000 and 2010. Projected population for 2020-2060)

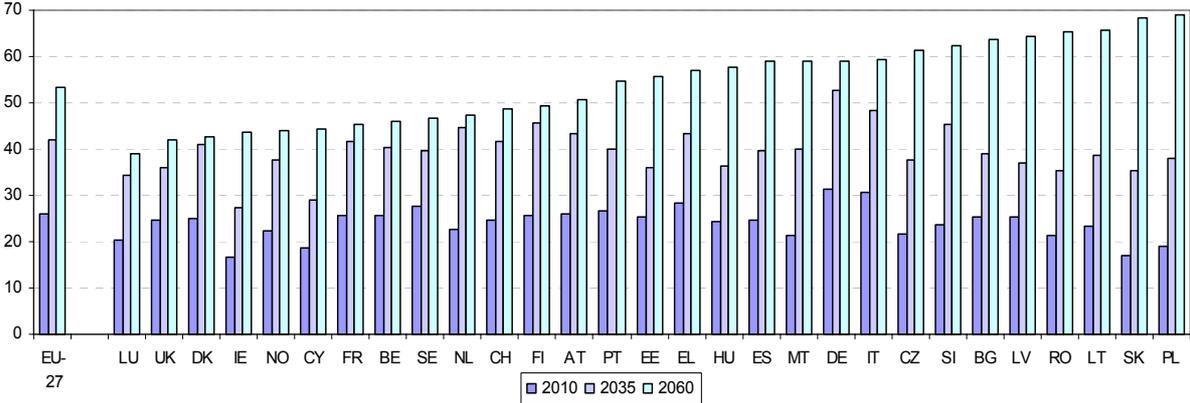


Note: EU-27 includes France without overseas departments. EU-27 2010 includes BE 2008 instead of 2010 and UK 2009 instead of 2010. Source: Eurostat, (demo_pjan) and (proj_08c2150p).

The age dependency ratios are used as indicators of the level of support of the young (aged 0-14 years) and/or of the old (aged 65 years or over) by the working age population. They are expressed in terms of the relative size of the young and/or of the old age population to the working age population. In 2010, the old age dependency ratio of the EU-27 was estimated at 25.9%. This means that the EU-27 had around 4 persons of working age for every person aged 65 years old or over. In the long run, the old age dependency ratio in the EU-27 is expected to rise to 53.5% in 2060, according to Eurostat population projections (EUROPOP2008).

All Member States are expected to see an increase in the old age dependency ratio, although the extent of the rise will vary considerably from one country to another.

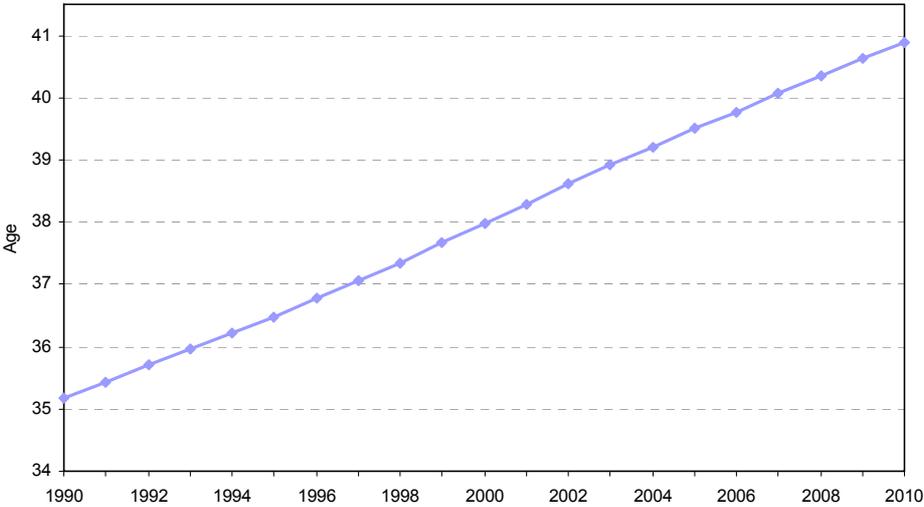
Figure 1-5: Old age dependency ratios (observed in 2010 and projected for 2035 and 2060)



Notes: The bars are in the ascending order for 2060 projected values. EU-27 includes France without overseas departments. The 2010 estimate for EU-27 includes BE 2008 instead of 2010 and UK 2009 instead of 2010. Source: Eurostat, (demo_pjan) and (proj_08c2150p)

Another illustration of the ageing of the population is the trend in the median age. In the EU-27 the median age of total population rose from 35.2 years in 1990 to 40.9 in 2010. This means that half of the EU-27 population today is 40.9 years old or more. By 2060, the median age of EU-27 population is projected to rise to 47.9 years, according to Eurostat population projections.

Figure 1-6: Median age of population, EU-27



Source: Eurostat, (demo_pjan).

1.4. Fertility

In 2009, 5.4 million children were born in the EU-27. The total fertility rate in the EU-27 was estimated at 1.56 children per woman (2007). All Member States now have total fertility rate levels below 2.1 children per woman, the level needed for the replacement of generations. However, 20 Member States registered an increased fertility rate in 2009 compared to 2000. The increase in the total fertility rate observed in some countries may be partly due to a catching-up process following postponement of the decision to have children. When women have babies later in life, the total fertility rate initially indicates a decrease in fertility, followed later by a recovery.

Table 1.2: Total fertility rate, 2009 (live births per woman)

EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	
1.56	1.54	1.82	1.57	1.49	1.84	1.36	1.62	2.10	1.52	1.40	2.00	1.42	1.51	1.31	1.55	1.59	1.32	1.44	
NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR			
1.79	1.39	1.40	1.32	1.38	1.53	1.41	1.86	1.94	1.96	2.23	1.71	1.98	1.50	1.49	1.52	2.10			

Note: EU-27, EA16 and BE 2007 instead of 2009; IE, IT, UK and TR: 2008 instead of 2009. Source: Eurostat (demo_frate)

1.5. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth has increased over the last 50 years by about 10 years in total, due to improved socio-economic and environmental conditions and better medical treatment and care. In the EU-27 a newborn male is expected to live on average up to 76.1 years and a newborn female up to 82.2 years. With a gender gap of about 6 years of life, women live longer than men in the EU-27, but the gap between male and female life expectancies varies substantially between countries.

Significant differences in life expectancy at birth are observed throughout the Member States of the EU-27. In 2009 the difference between the lowest and the highest life expectancy at birth within the EU-27 was 8.7 years. Looking at the extremes of the range, Lithuania had a total life expectancy of 73.2 years and Spain of 81.8 years.

By gender, a woman is expected to live 77.4 years in Bulgaria and 85.0 years in France. A man can be expected to live 67.5 years in Lithuania and 79.4 years in Sweden.

Table 1.3: Life expectancy at birth (years), 2009

	EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total	79.2	80.5	79.9	73.7	77.4	79.0	80.3	75.2	79.9	80.2	81.8	81.6	81.6	81.1	73.3	73.2	80.8	74.4	80.3
Females	82.2	83.4	82.6	77.4	80.5	81.1	82.8	80.2	82.3	82.7	84.9	85.0	84.2	83.6	78.0	78.7	83.3	78.4	82.7
Males	76.1	77.5	77.1	70.1	74.2	76.9	77.8	69.8	77.5	77.8	78.7	78.0	78.7	78.6	68.1	67.5	78.1	70.3	77.8

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	80.9	80.5	75.9	79.6	73.5	79.4	75.3	80.1	81.5	79.9	81.8	81.7	81.0	82.3	76.4	74.4	:
Females	82.9	83.2	80.1	82.6	77.4	82.7	79.1	83.5	83.5	81.9	83.8	83.6	83.2	84.6	79.7	76.7	:
Males	78.7	77.6	71.5	76.5	69.8	75.9	71.4	76.6	79.4	77.8	79.8	79.5	78.7	79.9	73.0	72.3	:

Note: EU-27, EA16, BE and IT: 2007 instead of 2009; IE and UK: 2008 instead of 2009. (:) Data not available.
Source: Eurostat (demo_mlexpec)

1.6. Policy context

The prospect of ageing populations has been under discussion for some time now. Today, as the first baby-boomers turn 60, it is an imminent reality. The number of babies born rose sharply 60 years ago, and remained high for about 20 to 30 years. Now the first of these large baby boom cohorts are about to retire. This marks a turning point in the demographic development of the European Union and makes it all the more important to consider the policy responses that are required by this major change. Luckily there are numerous policy opportunities for tackling the challenges of ageing and for 'modernising' European societies, creating better living conditions for people of all ages. The Commission argued in its communication, presented in October 2006, *The Demographic Future of Europe — From Challenge to Opportunity*¹ that Europe can look to its demographic future with confidence. Population ageing is above all the result of economic, social and medical progress, as well as greater control over the timing of births and the numbers of children people want to have. Europe's response to the challenges of demographic change concerns policies in five key areas:

- better support for families
- promoting employment
- reforms to increase productivity and economic performance
- immigration and integration of migrants
- sustainable public finances.

The communication made the point that there is still a window of opportunity of about 10 years during which further employment growth will remain possible. Couples have become less stable and choose to have children at a later age, often without being married. Women today have much better opportunities on the labour market and, thanks their rapidly rising levels of educational attainment, are much better equipped to seize those opportunities. In this context, better gender and reconciliation policies have become crucial to securing good living conditions for families and children.

¹ COM(2006) 571, adopted on 12 October 2006.

In just a few years our societies will start to age at a faster pace, once the babyboom cohorts stop boosting the working-age population, as they have done in previous decades, and start increasing the population over pensionable age. In 15 to 20 years this may cause a dramatic rise in the demand for health and social care services. Mobilising the full potential of the older baby-boomers has become more urgent than ever now that much larger cohorts are reaching their 60s. Although most people in this age group are still fit and capable of contributing to the economy and society only about 40% of men and 30% of women are still in employment at the age of 60. Thanks to the Lisbon Strategy employment rates of people aged 55-64 are rising, reversing the trend towards ever earlier retirement, but more needs to be done. Opinion surveys also indicate a willingness to engage in community work or volunteering after retirement. This represents a major opportunity for social progress, but figures on actual engagement fall far short of this declared willingness to volunteer. Clearly, more and better opportunities for employment and voluntary engagement of older people are needed.

What are the main challenges posed by population ageing?

a) Tackling early retirement

In the framework of the Employment Strategy, Member States have started to reverse the trend to early retirement so that the EU-27 employment rate for people aged 55-64 has increased from 36.9% in 2000 to 46% in 2009. Encouraging older workers to stay in employment requires in particular the improvement of working conditions and their adaptation to the health status and needs of older workers, updating their skills by providing better access to life long learning, and the review of tax and benefit systems to ensure that there are effective incentives for working longer.

b) Combating social exclusion of older people through active participation

Active ageing is also an effective tool for tackling poverty and isolation in old age. In 2008, 19% of people aged 65+ in the European Union were at risk of poverty. A considerable number of older people experience old age as a time of marginalisation. While better employment opportunities for older people could help tackle some of the causes of poverty among this age group, active participation in voluntary activities could reduce the isolation of older people. The huge potential that older persons represent for society as volunteers or carers could be better mobilised by eliminating existing obstacles to unpaid work, by providing the right framework and by adapting to their needs.

A recent survey found that older people are willing to participate in volunteering, with nearly half of those who had retired stating that they had already volunteered or that they planned to do so (Flash Eurobarometer No 247, 2008). In addition, nearly one in four retired people polled stated that they had already enrolled in education courses, or planned to do so. Encouraging older people to acquire new skills will enable them to participate more actively in society.

c) Tackling ill health in older age

Improving population health is vital for individual and societal wellbeing. While directly contributing to individual quality of life, a healthy population is also critical for economic growth and prosperity in Europe, by enabling people to remain active in society for longer, as well as by limiting strain on health and social care systems. However, projections also show that if future gains in life expectancy were generally accompanied by good health and absence of disability, the rise in healthcare spending due to population ageing would be halved.

Many of the illnesses that cause poor health in older age, such as cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and mental illness, are preventable. Although these conditions may be the outcome of risk factors accumulated over a lifetime, much health gain can still be achieved at older ages. Tackling these chronic illnesses will require a twofold approach, to promote health throughout the lifespan and tackle health inequalities linked to social, economic and environmental factors.

1.7. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat Population statistics and EUROPOP2008 population projections, convergence scenario.

Eurostat provides information for a large range of demographic data. Eurostat compiles demographic statistics on population, births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Data on population and demographic events include breakdowns by several characteristics, such as age, year of birth, gender, legal marital status, and educational attainment. A series of demographic indicators are produced and disseminated by Eurostat based on the collected information, including total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth, the crude rate of population growth, age dependency ratios, and the crude rates of births and deaths.

Population projections are what-if scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. Eurostat's population projections convergence scenario is one of several population change scenarios based on assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration. In particular, the assumptions have been developed in a conceptual framework of convergence of demographic values as a result of decreasing socioeconomic and cultural differences between the Member States of the European Union, Norway and Switzerland. The current scenario is primarily used in the context of the European Commission's analysis of the impact of ageing populations on public spending.

1.8. Further reading

- Statistics in Focus (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat: 'Highly educated men and women likely to live longer' — No 24/2010:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-SF-10-024
- Statistics in Focus (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat: 'The EU-27 population continues to grow' — No 31/2009:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-QA-09-031
- Statistics in Focus (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat: 'Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies', No 72/2008:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-SF-08-072
- Demography report 2010: Older, more numerous and diverse Europeans, European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=502&langId=en2008>: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society, European Commission,
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=502&newsId=419&furtherNews=yes>
- Demography report 2007: Europe's demographic future: facts and figures, European Commission,
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=502&newsId=420&furtherNews=yes>

Table 1.4: Total population on 1 January — observed populations (thousands)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU27	402607	435474	457053	470388	482768	495292	497683 ^p	499700 ^p	501091 ^p
EA16	257074	278686	292540	300882	312725	325218	327143 ^p	328646 ^p	329575 ^p
BE	9129	9660	9855	9948	10239	10585	10667	10750	10827
BG	7829	8464	8846	8767	8191	7679	7640	7607	7564
CZ	9638	9906	10316	10362	10278	10287	10381	10468	10507
DK	4565	4907	5122	5135	5330	5447	5476	5511	5535
DE	72543	78269	78180	79113	82163	82315	82218	82002	81802 ^p
EE	1209	1356	1472	1571	1372	1342	1341	1340	1340
IE	2836	2943	3393	3507	3778	4313	4401	4450	4468
EL	8300	8781	9584	10121	10904	11172	11214	11260	11305
ES	30327	33588	37242	38826	40050	44475	45283	45828	45989
FR	45465	50528	53731	56577	60545	63645	64004 ^p	64367 ^p	64714 ^p
IT	50026	53685	56388	56694	56924	59131	59619	60045	60340
CY	572	612	510	573	690	779	789	797	803
LV	2104	2352	2509	2668	2382	2281	2271	2261	2248
LT	2756	3119	3404	3694	3512	3385	3366	3350	3329
LU	313	339	363	379	434	476	484	494	502
HU	9961	10322	10709	10375	10222	10066	10045	10031	10014
MT	327	303	315	352	380	408	410	414	413
NL	11417	12958	14091	14893	15864	16358	16405	16486	16575
AT	7030	7455	7546	7645	8002	8283	8319	8355	8375
PL	29480	32671	35413	38038	38654	38125	38116	38136	38167
PT	8826	8698	9714	9996	10195	10599	10618	10627	10638 ^p
RO	18319	20140	22133	23211	22455	21565	21529	21499	21462
SI	1581	1718	1893	1996	1988	2010	2010 ^b	2032	2047
SK	3970	4537	4963	5288	5399	5394	5401	5412	5425
FI	4413	4614	4771	4974	5171	5277	5300	5326	5351
SE	7471	8004	8303	8527	8861	9113	9183	9256	9341
UK	52200	55546	56285	57157	58785	60781	61192	61595 ^p	62008 ^p
IS	174	204	227	254	279	308	315	319	318
LI	16	21	26	28	32	35	35	36	36
NO	3568	3863	4079	4233	4478	4681	4737	4799	4858
CH	5296	6169	6304	6674	7164	7509	7593	7702	7786
HR	4127	4403	4598	4773 ^s	4498 ^s	4441	4436	4435	4426
MK	1384	1617	1878	1873	2022	2042	2045	2049	2053
TR	27120	34881	44021	55495	66889	69689 ^b	70586	71517	72561

Note: France without overseas departments until 1997. ^p provisional value. ^b break in series; : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_pjan)

Table 1.5: Projected total population on 1st January. Eurostat 2008-based population projections, convergence scenario (thousands)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060
EU-27	507727	513838	517811	519942	520654	520103	518362	515303	510996	505719
EA-16	334943	339541	342517	344409	345435	345475	344425	342209	338957	335109
BE	11070	11322	11547	11745	11906	12033	12125	12194	12247	12295
BG	7382	7188	6974	6753	6535	6330	6129	5923	5710	5485
CZ	10497	10543	10516	10420	10288	10158	10036	9892	9722	9514
DK	5591	5661	5736	5808	5858	5882	5890	5895	5903	5920
DE	81858	81472	80907	80152	79150	77821	76249	74491	72621	70759
EE	1323	1311	1292	1267	1243	1221	1202	1181	1159	1132
IE	5052	5404	5673	5881	6057	6221	6381	6531	6654	6752
EL	11476	11556	11575	11573	11575	11567	11531	11445	11301	11118
ES	49381	51109	52101	52661	53027	53290	53409	53229	52701	51913
FR	64203	65607	66846	67982	69021	69898	70553	71044	71442	71800
IT	60929	61421	61683	61868	61995	62002	61777	61240	60413	59390
CY	888	955	1017	1072	1121	1167	1211	1251	1288	1320
LV	2200	2151	2095	2033	1970	1913	1858	1804	1746	1682
LT	3275	3220	3158	3083	2998	2912	2825	2737	2645	2548
LU	523	551	579	607	633	657	678	697	715	732
HU	9964	9893	9790	9651	9501	9352	9213	9061	8898	8717
MT	421	427	431	432	429	424	419	415	410	405
NL	16717	16896	17069	17208	17271	17226	17085	16909	16740	16596
AT	8570	8723	8866	8988	9075	9122	9138	9127	9088	9037
PL	38068	37960	37612	36975	36141	35219	34257	33275	32244	31139
PT	10947	11108	11224	11317	11395	11452	11475	11449	11373	11265
RO	21103	20834	20484	20049	19619	19161	18679	18149	17584	16921
SI	2053	2058	2047	2023	1992	1958	1921	1878	1830	1779
SK	5427	5432	5402	5332	5231	5115	4993	4859	4712	4547
FI	5429	5501	5549	5569	5557	5521	5481	5448	5422	5402
SE	9588	9853	10094	10270	10382	10470	10565	10672	10780	10875
UK	63792	65683	67543	69224	70685	72009	73282	74506	75647	76677
NO	5000	5178	5351	5506	5634	5735	5820	5898	5970	6037
CH	7947	8192	8424	8631	8798	8924	9021	9096	9152	9193

Note: France without overseas departments. Sources: Eurostat — 2008-based population projections, convergence scenario (proj_08c2150p).

Table 1.6: Crude rate of total population change (per 1000 inhabitants)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	8.0	4.2	4.7	3.4	2.1	1.7	4.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.0	2.8 ^p
EA-16	:	:	:	:	4.2	5.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	4.8	6.1	5.9	4.6	2.8 ^p
BE	5.4	-1.0	0.8	3.9	2.4	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.1 ^p
BG	9.7	6.0	3.4	-11.2	-5.1	-32.2	-5.8	-5.7	-5.2	-5.5	-5.1	-5.1	-4.4	-5.6
CZ	-7.5	-9.8	-2.2	-5.6	-1.1	-5.9	-0.3	0.8	0.9	3.0	3.5	9.1	8.3	3.7
DK	6.2	8.9	0.4	2.2	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.6	5.3	6.5	4.2
DE	7.5	-2.6	2.8	8.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.5	-1.2	-2.6 ^p	-2.4 ^p
EE	10.8	9.1	6.8	-1.8	-3.7	-4.2	-3.8	-3.7	-2.6	-2.1	-1.7	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2
IE	-4.9	9.4	11.7	4.0	14.5	17.3	16.2	16.0	20.0	24.0	24.3	20.4	11.0	4.0 ^p
EL	7.5	2.8	12.1	7.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.0 ^p
ES	8.4	13.4	10.5	1.2	10.6	12.0	16.9	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.2	18.0	12.0	3.5
FR	9.6	9.6	5.5	4.6	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.7	3.6	10.2	5.6 ^p	5.6 ^p	5.4 ^p
IT	6.9	5.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	5.7	9.8	9.9	4.9	6.4	8.2	7.1	4.9 ^p
CY	2.7	8.0	9.8	25.0	10.2	11.4	13.5	21.1	25.4	22.7	15.9	13.5	9.6	7.8 ^p
LV	15.9	6.2	2.3	-3.7	-7.4	-7.8	-6.1	-5.3	-5.5	-5.1	-5.8	-4.6	-4.2	-5.7
LT	16.5	13.2	5.3	2.2	-7.2	-3.3	-3.8	-4.8	-6.0	-6.5	-5.4	-5.5	-4.9	-6.2
LU	5.9	4.0	3.8	13.4	12.4	11.4	9.5	14.7	13.7	16.9	15.0	15.9	19.9	17.2
HU	4.6	3.1	0.3	-0.2	-2.1	-2.5	-3.2	-2.5	-1.9	-2.1	-1.0	-2.1	-1.4	-1.7 ^p
MT	-4.0	1.0	8.7	9.8	6.1	8.2 ^b	6.7	6.5	7.0	5.8	6.9	6.1	8.1	-1.5
NL	12.1	12.4	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.4	5.4	4.0	2.9	1.8	1.5	2.9	4.9	5.4 ^p
AT	4.9	3.2	1.0	8.6	2.3	5.3	4.5	5.2	7.2	6.4	3.5	4.3	4.4	2.4
PL	10.6	-0.4	9.0	3.8	-10.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.8
PT	7.2	-4.0	10.8	-2.6	6.0	7.1	7.5	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.0 ^p
RO	9.5	10.9	9.9	-0.8	-1.1	-27.0	-2.8	-2.8	-2.4	-2.2	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	-1.7
SI	5.3	8.0	8.7	1.8	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.9	3.5	7.7	10.9 ^b	7.2
SK	48.4	0.7	6.6	4.3	-3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.3
FI	7.5	-3.5	3.4	4.8	1.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.7
SE	3.6	9.6	1.8	7.4	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	9.1
UK	7.6	4.2	1.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.7 ^p
IS	19.6	3.9	10.4	8.2	15.3	11.3	6.6	7.2	10.3	21.3	25.6	25.0	12.3	-5.5
LI	21.5	19.9	-23.2	20.2	13.4	19.9	10.0	12.6	8.9	8.8	7.5	5.3	6.6	8.5 ^p
NO	7.6	6.5	3.3	3.9	5.6	4.6	6.2	5.5	6.3	7.3	8.8	11.9	13.0	12.2
CH	12.1	3.9	5.0	12.4	5.5	7.1	8.0	6.9	6.9	5.9	6.6	11.2	14.2	10.8 ^p
HR	6.2	4.0	0.7	2.0	-13.2	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.3	-2.1
MK	10.7	15.1	14.0	9.4	4.7	3.7	-7.4	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0 ^p
TR	23.1	23.4	22.5	21.7	14.9	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.4 ^p	12.8 ^b	13.1	14.5

Note: The population change represents the difference between the population sizes on 1 January in two consecutive years. France without overseas departments until 1997. ^p provisional value. ^b break in series; : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

Table 1.7: Crude rate of natural change of population (per 1000 inhabitants)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27		5.8	3.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0 ^p
EA-16	:	:	:	:	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0 ^p
BE	4.3	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0 ^p
BG	9.7	7.3	3.4	-0.4	-5.1	-5.5	-5.9	-5.7	-5.2	-5.5	-5.1	-4.9	-4.3	-3.6
CZ	3.6	2.5	1.8	0.1	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.0
DK	7.1	4.6	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4
DE	5.3	0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.5	-1.8	-1.4	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3 ^p
EE	6.1	4.7	2.7	1.8	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9	-3.8	-2.7	-2.2	-1.8	-1.2	-0.5	-0.2
IE	9.9	10.4	11.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.8	10.6	10.2 ^p
EL	11.6	8.1	6.3	0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9 ^p
ES	13.1	11.3	7.5	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.4 ^p
FR	6.5	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3 ^p
IT	8.6	7.1	1.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4 ^p
CY		9.4	11.1	10.0	4.5	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.1	5.1	5.5 ^p
LV	6.7	3.3	1.4	1.2	-5.0	-5.7	-5.3	-4.9	-5.1	-4.9	-4.7	-4.3	-3.1	-3.6
LT	14.7	8.7	4.7	4.6	-1.4	-2.5	-3.2	-3.0	-3.2	-3.9	-4.0	-3.9	-2.6	-1.6
LU	4.2	0.8	0.2	3.0	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0
HU	4.5	3.1	0.3	-1.9	-3.7	-3.4	-3.5	-4.1	-3.7	-3.8	-3.2	-3.5	-3.1	-3.4 ^p
MT	17.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	3.8	2.7 ^b	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2
NL	13.2	9.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1 ^p
AT	5.2	1.8	-0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1
PL	15.0	8.6	9.7	4.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
PT	13.4	10.1	6.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
RO	10.4	11.5	7.5	2.9	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6
SI	8.0	5.8	5.8	1.9	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7 ^b	1.5 ^p
SK	14.0	8.5	8.9	4.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5
FI	9.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
SE	3.6	3.7	0.6	3.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3
UK	6.0	4.5	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7 ^p
IS	21.4	12.5	13.1	12.0	8.8	8.3	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.5 ^p
LI	15.6	12.3	8.5	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.1	5.0 ^p
NO	8.2	6.7	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2
CH	7.9	6.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0 ^p
HR	8.4	3.8	3.9	0.7	-1.5	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-2.1	-2.1	-2.0	-2.4	-1.9	-1.8
MK	21.6	15.6	13.9	11.0	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.3 ^p
TR	:	:	:	:	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.4 ^p	11.4 ^b	11.4	11.2

Note: Natural population change is the difference between live births and deaths. France without overseas departments until 1997. ^p provisional value. ^b break in series; : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

Table 1.8: Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (per 1000 inhabitants)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	-1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.7	3.9	2.9	1.7 ^p
EA-16	:	:	:	:	3.1	4.0	5.3	5.7	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.8	3.4	1.8 ^p
BE	1.0	-3.4	-0.2	2.0	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.1 ^p
BG	0.0	-1.3	0.0	-10.9	0.0	-26.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-2.1
CZ	-11.1	-12.3	-4.0	-5.7	0.6	-4.2	1.2	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.4	8.1	6.9	2.7
DK	-0.9	4.3	0.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.7	4.6	2.8
DE	2.2	-3.5	3.9	8.3	2.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	-0.7 ^p	-0.1 ^p
EE	4.6	4.5	4.1	-3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
IE	-14.8	-0.9	-0.2	-2.2	8.4	10.2	8.3	7.8	11.7	15.8	15.4	10.6	0.4	-6.2 ^p
EL	-4.1	-5.3	5.8	6.3	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.1 ^p
ES	-4.7	2.2	3.0	-0.5	9.7	10.8	15.7	14.9	14.3	14.8	13.7	15.6	9.2	1.1 ^p
FR	3.1	3.6	0.8	0.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	-0.7	5.4	1.1	1.2	1.1 ^p
IT	-1.6	-2.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	6.0	10.6	9.6	5.2	6.4	8.4	7.3	5.3 ^p
CY		-1.5	-1.3	15.0	5.7	6.6	9.7	17.1	21.3	19.0	11.2	9.4	4.5	2.3 ^p
LV	9.2	2.9	1.0	-4.9	-2.3	-2.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-1.1	-2.1
LT	1.8	4.5	0.6	-2.4	-5.8	-0.7	-0.6	-1.8	-2.8	-2.6	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	-4.6
LU	1.7	3.2	3.7	10.3	7.9	7.5	5.9	12.0	9.6	13.1	11.3	12.5	15.8	13.2
HU	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7 ^p
MT	-21.6	-6.4	1.2	2.4	2.3	5.5 ^b	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.0	5.3	4.2	5.9	-3.8
NL	-1.1	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.7	0.4	-0.6	-1.4	-1.6	-0.1	1.9	2.3 ^p
AT	-0.3	1.4	1.2	7.6	2.2	5.2	4.3	5.2	6.6	6.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	2.5
PL	-4.4	-9.0	-0.7	-0.3	-10.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	0.0
PT	-6.3	-14.0	4.3	-3.9	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.1	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.4
RO	-0.9	-0.6	2.4	-3.7	-0.2	-25.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
SI	-2.7	2.2	2.9	-0.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.8	0.9	3.2	3.1	7.1	9.2 ^b	5.6 ^p
SK	34.4	-7.7	-2.3	-0.4	-4.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.8
FI	-2.1	-7.9	-0.5	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7
SE	-0.1	5.8	1.2	4.1	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.7
UK	1.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0 ^p
IS	-1.8	-8.7	-2.7	-3.9	6.5	3.0	-1.2	-0.7	2.0	13.0	17.3	16.6	3.3	-15.0 ^p
LI	5.9	7.6	-31.8	13.8	7.8	14.5	4.7	8.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.5	3.6 ^p
NO	-0.7	-0.2	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.9	4.0	5.1	8.4	9.1	8.0
CH	4.2	-2.9	2.7	9.4	3.3	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.1	4.3	4.9	9.4	12.1	8.8 ^p
HR	-2.2	0.2	-3.2	1.3	-11.7	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	-0.3
MK	-10.8	-0.5	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3	-12.2	-1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.3 ^p
TR	:	:	:	:	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^p	1.3 ^b	1.7	3.3

Note: The population change is composed of natural population change (the difference between live births and deaths) and net migration (difference between immigration and emigration) plus statistical adjustment. It should be noted that the net migration referred to in the context of population change statistics includes the statistical adjustment made in the annual balance of the population and it serves the purpose of closing this balance. France without overseas departments until 1997. ^p provisional value. ^b break in series; : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_gind)

Table 1.9: Total fertility rate (in number of live births per woman)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009
EU27	:	:	:	:	:	1.56	:	:
EA16	:	:	:	:	1.47	1.54	:	:
BE	2.54	2.25	1.68	1.62	1.67	1.82	:	:
BG	2.31	2.17	2.05	1.82	1.26	1.42	1.48	1.57
CZ	2.09	1.92	2.08	1.90	1.14	1.44	1.50	1.49
DK	2.57	1.95	1.55	1.67	1.77	1.84	1.89	1.84
DE	:	:	:	:	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.36
EE	:	:	:	2.05	1.38	1.63	1.65	1.62
IE	3.78	3.85	3.21	2.11	1.89	2.01	2.10	:
EL	2.23	2.40	2.23	1.40	1.26	1.41	1.51	1.52
ES	:	:	2.20	1.36	1.23	1.40	1.46	1.40
FR	2.73	2.47	1.95	1.78	1.89	1.98	2.01	2.00
IT	2.37	2.38	1.64	1.33	1.26	1.37	1.42	:
CY	:	:	:	2.41	1.64	1.39	1.46	1.51
LV	:	:	:	:	:	1.41	1.44	1.31
LT	:	2.40	1.99	2.03	1.39	1.35	1.47	1.55
LU	2.29	1.97	1.50	1.60	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.59
HU	2.02	1.98	1.91	1.87	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.32
MT	:	:	1.99	2.04	1.70	1.37	1.44	1.44
NL	3.12	2.57	1.60	1.62	1.72	1.72	1.77	1.79
AT	2.69	2.29	1.65	1.46	1.36	1.38	1.41	1.39
PL	:	:	:	2.06	1.35	1.31	1.39	1.40
PT	3.16	3.01	2.25	1.56	1.55	1.33	1.37	1.32
RO	:	:	2.43	1.83	1.31	1.30	1.35	1.38
SI	:	:	:	1.46	1.26	1.38	1.53	1.53
SK	3.04	2.41	2.32	2.09	1.30	1.25	1.32	1.41
FI	2.72	1.83	1.63	1.78	1.73	1.83	1.85	1.86
SE	:	1.92	1.68	2.13	1.54	1.88	1.91	1.94
UK	:	:	1.90	1.83	1.64	1.90	1.96	:
IS	:	2.81	2.48	2.30	2.08	2.09	2.15	2.23
LI	:	:	:	:	1.57	1.42	1.43	1.71
NO	:	2.50	1.72	1.93	1.85	1.90	1.96	1.98
CH	2.44	2.10	1.55	1.58	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.50
HR	:	:	:	:	:	1.40	1.46	1.49
MK	:	:	:	:	1.88	1.46	1.47	1.52
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.10	:

Note: France without overseas departments until 1997. : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_frate).

Table 1.10: Life expectancy at birth (the mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying))

	1960			1970			1980			1990			2000			2007			2008			2009			
	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	
EU27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79.2	82.2	76.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.7	81.8	75.4	80.5	83.4	77.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	69.7	72.8	66.8	71.0	74.2	67.9	73.3	76.7	69.9	76.2	79.5	72.7	77.9	81.0	74.6	79.9	82.6	77.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	69.3	71.1	67.5	71.2	73.5	69.1	71.1	73.9	68.4	71.2	74.7	68.0	71.6	75.0	68.4	73.0	76.7	69.5	73.3	77.0	69.8	73.7	77.4	70.1	
CZ	70.7	73.5	67.8	69.6	73.1	66.1	70.4	74.0	66.9	71.5	75.5	67.6	75.1	78.5	71.7	77.0	80.2	73.8	77.3	80.5	74.1	77.4	80.5	74.2	
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.2	77.3	71.2	74.9	77.8	72.0	76.9	79.2	74.5	78.4	80.6	76.2	78.8	81.0	76.5	79.0	81.1	76.9	
DE	69.2	71.7	66.5	70.7	73.6	67.5	73.1	76.2	69.6	75.4	78.5	72.0	78.3	81.2	75.1	80.1	82.7	77.4	80.2	82.7	77.6	80.3	82.8	77.8	
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69.9	74.9	64.7	70.8	76.2	65.2	73.1	78.8	67.2	74.3	79.5	68.7	75.2	80.2	69.8	
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.8	77.7	72.1	76.6	79.2	74.0	79.7	82.1	77.4	79.9	82.3	77.5	:	:	:	
EL	:	:	:	73.8	76.0	71.6	75.3	77.5	73.0	77.1	79.5	74.7	78.0	80.6	75.5	79.4	81.8	77.1	80.0	82.3	77.7	80.2	82.7	77.8	
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.4	78.4	72.3	77.0	80.6	73.4	79.3	82.9	75.8	81.0	84.3	77.8	81.2	84.3	78.0	81.8	84.9	78.7	
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.0	81.2	72.8	79.2	83.0	75.3	81.3	84.8	77.6	81.4	84.8	77.8	81.6	85.0	78.0	
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.1	80.3	73.8	79.9	82.8	76.9	81.6	84.2	78.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.7	80.1	75.4	80.1	82.2	77.9	80.8	83.1	78.5	81.1	83.6	78.6	
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71.2	76.5	65.8	72.5	77.8	67.0	73.3	78.0	68.1	
LT	:	:	:	71.1	75.0	66.8	70.5	75.4	65.4	71.5	76.3	66.4	72.2	77.5	66.8	70.9	77.2	64.8	72.0	77.6	66.3	73.2	78.7	67.5	
LU	:	:	:	:	73.0	:	72.8	75.6	70.0	75.7	78.7	72.4	78.0	81.3	74.6	79.5	82.2	76.7	80.7	83.1	78.1	80.8	83.3	78.1	
HU	68.1	70.2	65.9	69.2	72.1	66.3	69.1	72.8	65.5	69.4	73.8	65.2	71.9	76.2	67.5	73.6	77.8	69.4	74.2	78.3	70.0	74.4	78.4	70.3	
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.4	72.8	68.0	:	:	:	78.4	80.3	76.2	79.9	82.2	77.5	79.7	82.3	77.1	80.3	82.7	77.8	
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.1	80.2	73.8	78.2	80.7	75.6	80.4	82.5	78.1	80.5	82.5	78.4	80.9	82.9	78.7	
AT	:	:	:	70.1	73.5	66.5	72.7	76.1	69.0	75.8	79.0	72.3	78.3	81.2	75.2	80.4	83.1	77.4	80.6	83.3	77.8	80.5	83.2	77.6	
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.7	75.3	66.3	73.8	78.0	69.6	75.4	79.8	71.0	75.6	80.0	71.3	75.9	80.1	71.5	
PT	64.0	66.7	61.1	66.7	69.7	63.6	71.5	74.9	67.9	74.1	77.5	70.6	76.7	80.2	73.2	79.1	82.2	75.9	79.4	82.4	76.2	79.6	82.6	76.5	
RO	:	:	:	68.2	70.4	65.9	69.2	71.9	66.6	69.9	73.1	66.7	71.2	74.8	67.7	73.2	76.9	69.7	73.4	77.2	69.7	73.5	77.4	69.8	
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.9	77.8	69.8	76.2	79.9	72.2	78.4	82.0	74.6	79.1	82.6	75.5	79.4	82.7	75.9	
SK	70.3	72.7	67.9	69.8	73.1	66.8	70.4	74.4	66.7	71.1	75.7	66.7	73.3	77.5	69.2	74.6	78.4	70.6	74.9	79.0	70.8	75.3	79.1	71.4	
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.7	78.0	69.2	75.1	79.0	71.0	77.8	81.2	74.2	79.6	83.1	76.0	79.9	83.3	76.5	80.1	83.5	76.6	
SE	:	:	:	74.7	77.3	72.3	75.8	79.0	72.8	77.7	80.5	74.8	79.8	82.0	77.4	81.1	83.1	79.0	81.3	83.3	79.2	81.5	83.5	79.4	
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.0	80.3	75.5	79.8	81.9	77.7	79.9	81.9	77.8	:	:	:	
IS	:	:	:	73.8	77.3	70.7	76.8	80.4	73.5	78.1	80.7	75.5	79.7	81.6	77.8	81.5	83.4	79.6	81.6	83.3	80.0	81.8	83.8	79.8	
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.0	79.9	73.9	81.4	83.6	79.1	82.9	85.5	80.0	81.7	83.6	79.5	
NO	73.8	76.0	71.6	74.3	77.5	71.2	75.8	79.3	72.4	76.6	79.9	73.4	78.8	81.5	76.0	80.6	82.9	78.3	80.8	83.2	78.4	81.0	83.2	78.7	
CH	71.4	74.1	68.7	73.2	76.2	70.0	75.7	79.0	72.3	77.5	80.9	74.0	80.0	82.8	77.0	82.0	84.4	79.5	82.3	84.6	79.8	82.3	84.6	79.9	
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.8	79.3	72.3	76.1	79.7	72.4	76.4	79.7	73.0	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.0	75.2	70.8	73.8	75.9	71.8	74.4	76.5	72.4	74.4	76.7	72.3	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: France without overseas departments until 1997. : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_mlexpec).

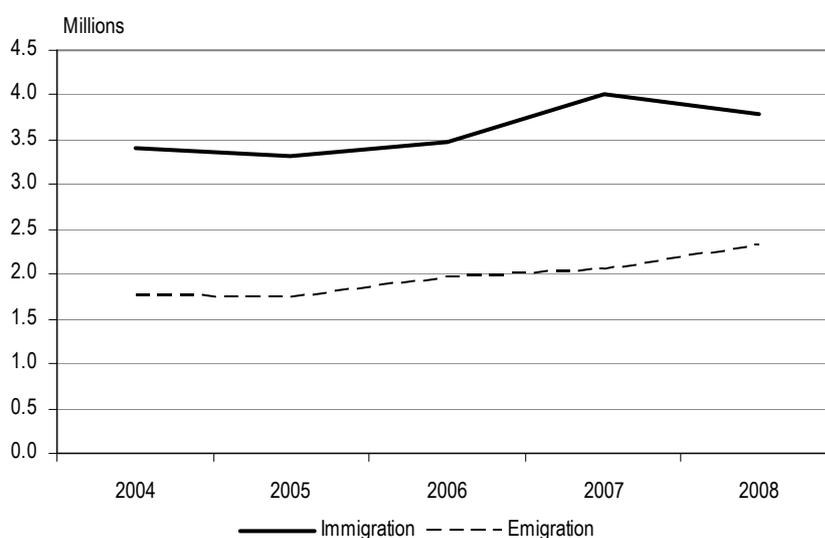
2. International migration

International migration plays an important role in the demographic change and structure of the population in most of the EU Member States. The EU as a whole is attractive for immigrants, but Member States differ as to their scale and patterns of migration.

2.1. Recent migration trends

European Member States have only gained 1.4 million residents² in 2008, with about 3.8 million immigrants and 2.3 million emigrants. It is estimated that in the period from 2004 to 2008 the population of the EU Member States increased on average by 1.7 million per year due only to a positive balance between inflow and outflow.

Figure 2-1: Immigration and emigration, EU-27, 2004-2008



Source: Eurostat (demo_gind, migr_imm1ctz, migr_emi1ctz) and Eurostat estimates

Although the majority of Member States in 2008 experienced more immigration than emigration there were six countries (Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and the three Baltic countries: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) where the number of emigrants exceeded the number of immigrants. All other EU Member States had positive net migration; however some experienced more immigration than others. The largest number of immigrants in 2008 was recorded in Spain (726 000). In addition Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy received more than half a million immigrants each. These four countries received more than two thirds (67%) of all immigrants in 2008.

In absolute terms the highest emigration was reported by Germany (738 000), followed by the United Kingdom (427 000) and Spain (267 000).

² It should be noted that the expressions 'total immigration to — ' and 'total emigration from the EU Member States' differ from the expression 'total immigration/emigration to/from the EU' (as a whole) since they include in addition international migration within the EU Member States, i.e. 2.0 million people, [who?] were previously resident outside the EU.

Table 2.1: Immigration and emigration by main group of citizenship (in thousands), 2008

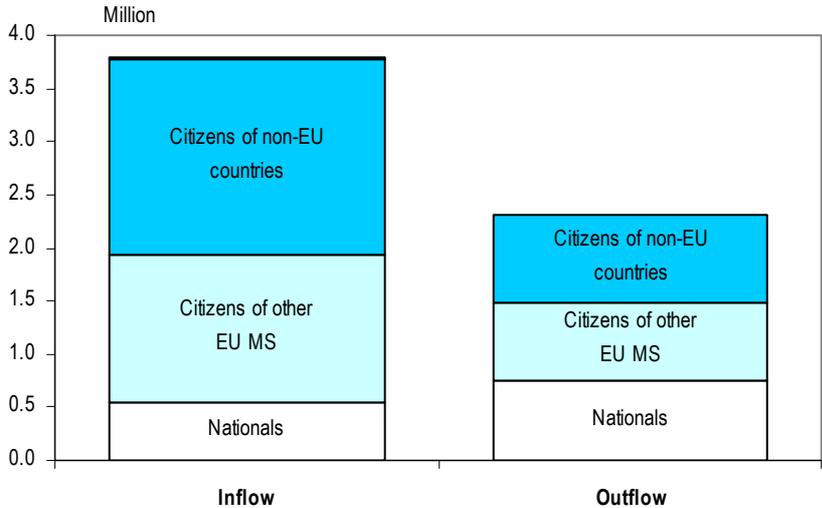
	Immigration					Emigration				
	Total	Nationals	Non nationals			Total	Nationals	Non nationals		
			Total	Nationals of other EU-27 MS	Non-EU-27 nationals			Total	Nationals of other EU-27 MS	Non-EU-27 nationals
EU-27	3,790.7 s	553.7 s	3,223.1 s	1,374.6 s	1,848.5 s	2,314.7 s	751.7 s	1,555.6 s	740.2 s	815.4 s
EA-16	2,851.0 s	381.2 s	2,456.3 s	1,082.3 s	1,374.0 s	1,680.4 s	448.7 s	1,224.5 s	582.7 s	641.8 s
BE	150.8 p :	:	:	:	:	98.7 p :	:	:	:	:
BG	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
CZ	77.8	1.7	76.2	17.6	58.5	6.0	2.2	3.8	3.4	0.4
DK	57.4	19.9	37.5	20.0	17.5	38.4	15.7	22.6	11.1	11.5
DE	682.1	108.3	573.8	335.9	237.9	737.9	174.8	560.9	326.4	234.5
EE	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	4.4	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
IE	63.9	17.9	45.6	32.1	13.5	60.2	17.1	39.6	35.4	4.2
EL	74.7 :	:	74.7	25.7	49.0	51.5 :	:	51.5	22.4	29.1
ES	726.0	33.8	692.2	193.3	498.9	266.5	34.5	232.0	36.1	195.9
FR	216.9	64.0	152.9	63.9	89.0	140.9	1.5	139.5	60.8	78.6
IT	534.7	38.2	496.5	212.9	283.7	80.9	53.9	27.0	15.3	11.7
CY	14.1	1.1	9.8	6.5	3.4	10.5	0.4	9.2	1.4	7.8
LV	3.5	0.9	2.5	1.6	0.9	6.0	3.6	2.4	0.2	2.2
LT	9.3	6.3	3.0	0.4	2.6	17.0	13.4	3.6	0.5	3.2
LU	17.8	1.0	16.7	13.9	2.8	10.1	2.1	7.9	6.7	1.2
HU	37.5	2.0	35.5	17.7	17.9	4.8	0.6	4.2	2.9	1.4
MT	9.0	1.2	7.8	4.5	3.3	6.6	1.4	5.2	4.4	0.8
NL	143.5	40.2	94.3	55.4	38.9	90.1	59.4	30.3	17.5	12.8
AT	110.1	15.3	94.4	55.3	39.1	75.6	20.3	55.2	29.9	25.3
PL	47.9	35.9	12.0	3.1	8.9	74.3	67.3	7.0	2.3	4.7
PT	29.7	9.6	20.1	4.1	16.1	20.4	18.5	1.9	0.2	1.7
RO	10.0 :	:	10.0 :	:	:	8.7	8.7	:	:	:
SI	30.7	2.6	28.0	2.1	25.9	12.1	4.8	7.3	1.0	6.3
SK	17.8	1.4	16.5	8.5	7.9	4.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	2.1
FI	29.1	9.2	19.7	7.3	12.3	13.7	9.2	4.5	2.3	2.2
SE	101.2	17.9	83.0	30.4	52.6	45.3	26.1	19.1	10.9	8.2
UK	590.2	85.1	505.2	197.7	307.4	427.2	159.4	267.8	125.9	141.9
IS	10.3	2.8	7.5	6.4	1.1	9.1	3.3	5.9	4.6	1.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0
NO	58.1	6.4	51.7	32.2	19.5	13.0	6.6	6.4	4.4	2.1
CH	184.3	22.7	161.6	113.6	48.0	86.1	27.9	58.3	38.4	19.9
HR	14.5	12.5	2.0	0.5	1.5	7.5	6.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
MK	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
TR	20.8 :	:	19.7	6.0	13.7	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat — Migration statistics (migr_imm1ctz, migr_emi1ctz) and Eurostat estimates. s Eurostat estimate. p provisional value. Notes: Immigration data for EL, RO and TR include non-nationals only; emigration data for EL include non-nationals only; emigration data for RO include nationals only. Break in time series for migration data in 2008 for DK, EE, EL, PL, SI, UK and NO. Some national data on immigration and emigration are based on unharmonised definitions, for details see Eurostat Metadata page. The values do not add up to the total due to rounding and due to exclusion of the unknown group in the table.

Looking at the structure of immigrants and emigrants by citizenship, non-nationals prevailed. Among immigrants the share of nationals (largely representing return migration) was 14.6% and among emigrants it was 32.5%. Among non-nationals, immigrating to one of the EU Member States in 2008, citizens of non-EU countries prevailed by 14.8 percentage points over the citizens of other EU Member States. Among emigrants the distribution of foreign citizens was more balanced. The non-EU nationals prevailed over EU nationals by only 4.8 percentage points.

It is estimated that the biggest share of immigrants to EU Member States, not holding the citizenship of one of the EU Member States, was represented by citizens of countries in Asia (29%), followed by those from North, Central and South America (24%) and by those from countries in Europe, not being part of the EU (23%).

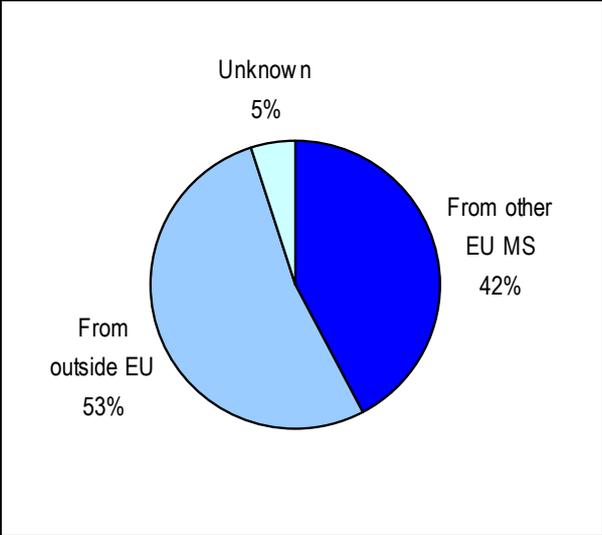
Figure 2-2: Inward and outward migration by citizenship groups, EU-27, 2008



Source: Eurostat ([migr_imm1ctz](#), [migr_emi1ctz](#)) and Eurostat estimates

With regard to immigration to the EU by previous country of residence (which is not necessarily the country of citizenship of an immigrant) in 2008 more than half of immigrants (2.0 million or 52%) have been previously residing outside EU. However 42% of immigrants had also previously been residing in one of the EU Member States (other than the country of immigration).

Figure 2-3: Immigrants by major groups of previous country of residence, EU-27, 2008

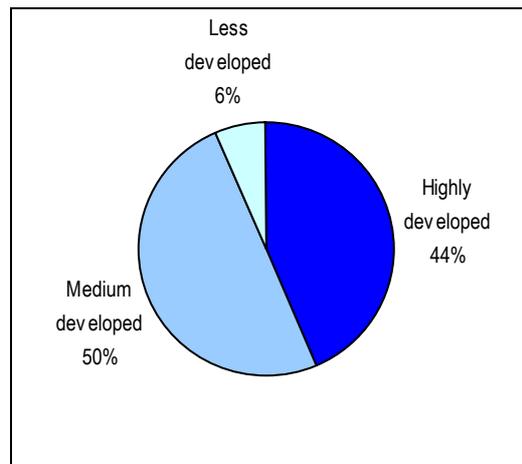


Source: Eurostat ([migr_imm5prv](#), [migr_emi3nxt](#)) and Eurostat estimates

Further differentiation of immigrants (from outside EU) to the EU according to the level of development³ of the country of previous residence shows that half of immigrants to the EU previously resided in medium developed countries, a bit less in highly developed countries (44%) and only 6% of them arrived from low developed countries. This trend is in line with the distribution of world population according to the level of development by country: in the world, 69% of the population live in medium-developed countries, 20% in highly developed countries (HDI > 0.8) and 10% in less developed countries (HDI < 0.5). However, in comparison with the world population, highly developed countries are over-represented among immigrants to the EU, compared with medium-developed countries and less developed countries.

³The Human Development Index (HDI) was used in order to reflect this structure. This index is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment and GDP per capita. According to this index countries are classified into High, Medium and Less Developed countries (for details see UN site <http://hdr.undp.org>).

Figure 2-4: Immigrants to EU (from outside EU) by the level of development of the country of previous residence, EU-27, 2008



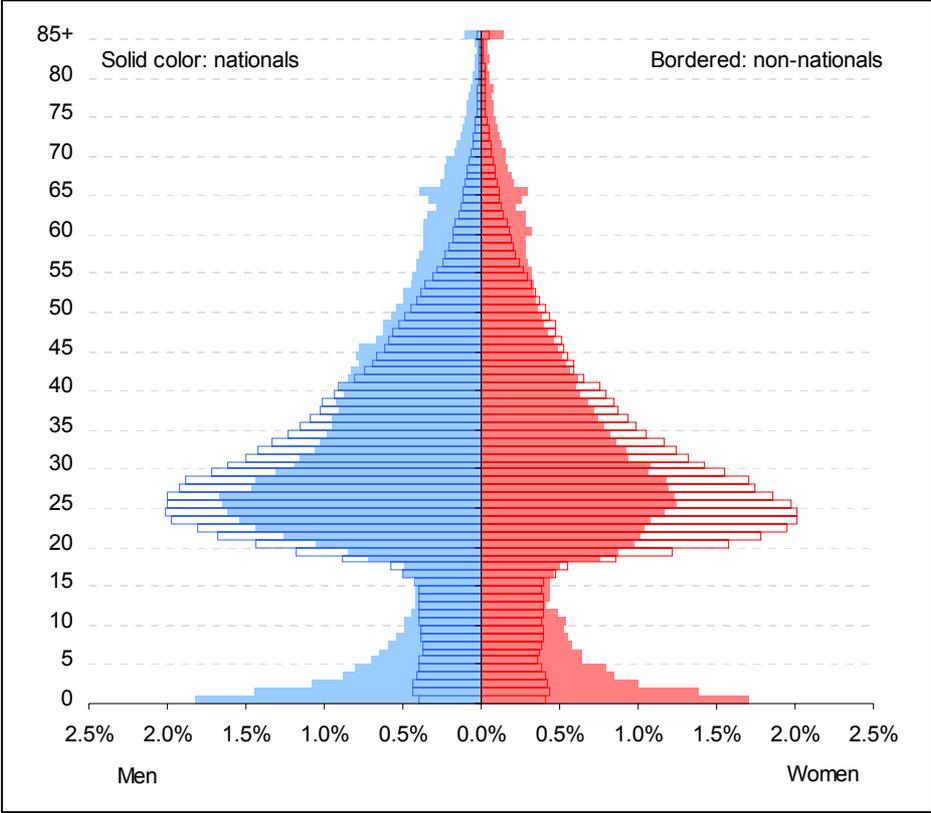
Source: Eurostat ([migr_imm5prv](#), [migr_emi3nxt](#)) and Eurostat estimates

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants, there was a slight prevalence of men over women for the EU as a whole (52.2% versus 47.8% respectively). Only a few Member States, namely Cyprus, Italy, Spain, France and Ireland, reported more women than men among immigrants. The highest proportion of women among immigrants, however, was reported by the two EU candidate countries, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (62.8%) and Turkey (57.2%).

Immigrants to one of the EU Member States were in general younger than the population of the country of their destination. While the median age of the total population of all EU Member States (calculated from five-year age groups) was, at the beginning of 2009, 40.6, the median age of immigrants in 2008 was 28.4. Emigrants were in general slightly older than immigrants (their median age was 2.2 years higher) but they were still 10.0 years younger than the total population in the countries of their previous residence. Among immigrants there were noticeable differences in the age of the country nationals, EU nationals and non-EU nationals. On average country nationals, immigrants to the countries of their nationality were the oldest. Their median age was 30.2 years, while the median age of foreign immigrants was 28.2. Among immigrants to the EU the youngest were non-EU nationals with a median age of 27.5 years.

The age structure of immigrants is illustrated by the age pyramid below. It reveals that immigrants, non-nationals who established a residence in one of the Member States in 2008, were mainly in the lower years of working age (61% of them were aged 20-40) and this applied to both men and women. Among EU nationals, immigrants to their country of nationality, the largest share (45%) was also in the age range 20-40, but among nationals there was also 19% of children aged 0-10 (some of them born abroad and registered in the country of their citizenship and not necessary becoming residents of the reported destination country) and a large part of older people.

Figure 2-5: Age structure of immigrants by basic citizenship groups, EU-27, 2008



No detailed data for BE, EL, CY, RO and UK. Source: Eurostat ([migr_imm2ctz](#))

As a result of long-standing positive net migration, in several Member States the population now consists of considerable groups of non-nationals: that is, persons who are not citizens of their country of residence. The total number of non-nationals living on the territory of the EU Member States on 1 January 2009 was 31.9 million, representing 6.4% of the total EU population. More than one third of all non-nationals, 11.9 million, were citizens of another EU Member State.

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany (7.2 million persons), Spain (5.7 million), the United Kingdom (4.0 million in 2008), Italy (3.9 million) and France (3.7 million). Non-nationals in these five countries represent more than 75% of the total EU foreign population.

Table 2.2: Non-national population resident in EU Member States by group of citizenship, 2009

	Total population	Non-nationals					
		Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-EU countries	
		in thousands	%	in thousands	%	in thousands	%
EU-27	499,433.1 s	31,797.3 s	6.4	11,944.2 s	2.4	19,853.1 s	4.0
BE	10,750.0 p :	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	7,606.6	23.8	0.3	3.5	0.0	20.3	0.3
CZ	10,467.5	407.5	3.9	145.8	1.4	261.7	2.5
DK	5,511.5	320.0	5.8	108.7	2.0	211.4	3.8
DE	82,002.4	7,185.9	8.8	2,530.7	3.1	4,655.2	5.7
EE	1,340.4	214.4	16.0	9.6	0.7	204.8	15.3
IE	4,450.0	441.1	9.9	364.8	8.2	76.2	1.7
EL	11,260.4	929.5	8.3	161.6	1.4	767.9	6.8
ES	45,828.2	5,651.0	12.3	2,274.2	5.0	3,376.8	7.4
FR	64,366.9	3,737.5	5.8	1,302.4	2.0	2,435.2	3.8
IT	60,045.1	3,891.3	6.5	1,131.8	1.9	2,759.5	4.6
CY	796.9	128.2	16.1	78.2	9.8	50.0	6.3
LV	2,261.3	404.0	17.9	9.4	0.4	394.6	17.5
LT	3,349.9	41.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	39.0	1.2
LU	493.5	214.8	43.5	185.4	37.6	29.5	6.0
HU	10,031.0	186.4	1.9	109.8	1.1	76.6	0.8
MT	413.6	18.1	4.4	8.2	2.0	9.9	2.4
NL	16,485.8	637.1	3.9	290.4	1.8	346.7	2.1
AT	8,355.3	864.4	10.3	317.0	3.8	547.4	6.6
PL	37,867.9 p	35.9 p	0.1	10.3 p	0.0	25.6 p	0.1
PT	10,627.3	443.1	4.2	84.7	0.8	358.4	3.4
RO	21,498.6	31.4	0.1	6.0	0.0	25.3	0.1
SI	2,032.4	70.6	3.5	4.2	0.2	66.4	3.3
SK	5,412.3	52.5	1.0	32.7	0.6	19.8	0.4
FI	5,326.3	142.3	2.7	51.9	1.0	90.4	1.7
SE	9,256.3	547.7	5.9	255.6	2.8	292.1	3.2
UK	61,595.1 p	4,201.3 p	6.8	1,797.1 p	2.9	2,404.3 p	3.9

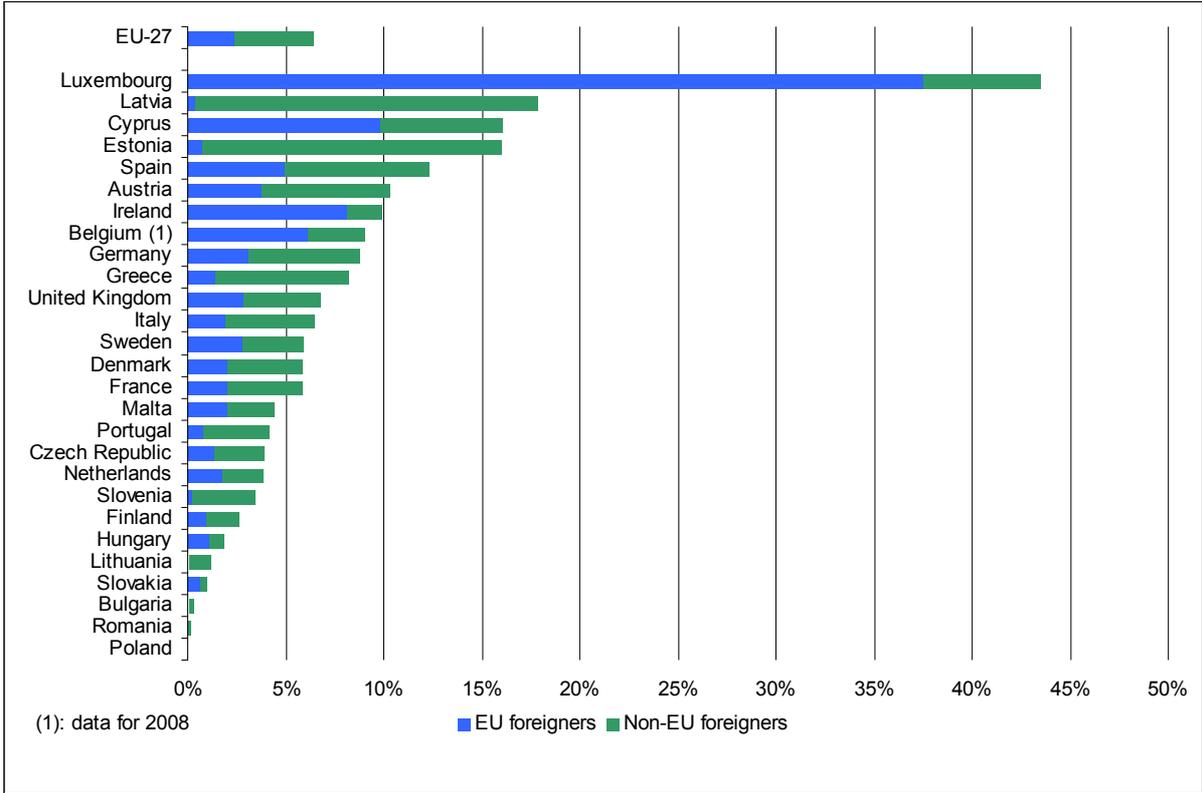
Source: Eurostat. s Eurostat estimate. p provisional value.

In relative terms, the EU Member State with the highest share of foreigners is Luxembourg, where foreigners account for 43.5% of the usually resident population. It should be noted, however, that the vast majority of foreigners living in Luxembourg (86.3%) are citizens of other EU Member States.

In 2009, a high proportion of non-nationals (10% or more of the resident population) was also observed in Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Spain, Austria and Ireland. On the other hand, the share of foreign citizens was less than 1 % in Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

In most Member States the majority of foreigners are third country nationals, i.e. citizens of a non-EU country. Citizens of other EU Member States represent the majority of non-nationals only in Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium (2008 data), Cyprus, Slovakia and Hungary. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of non-EU citizens is particularly large due to the high number of so-called "recognised non-citizens" (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship).

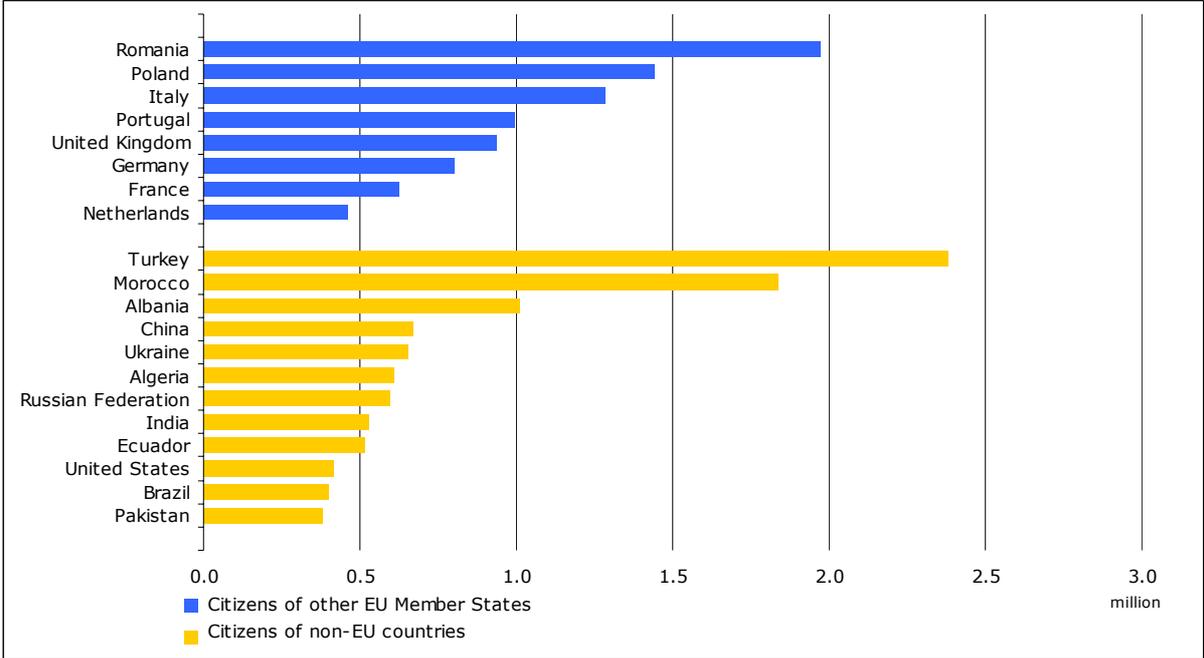
Figure 2-6: Share of non-national population resident in EU Member States, 2009



Source: Eurostat

The citizenship structure of the foreign populations in the EU-27 varies greatly. It is influenced by factors such as labour migration, historical links between origin and destination countries, and established networks in the destination countries. At EU level, Turkish citizens make up the biggest group of non-nationals. This group comprises 2.4 million people, or 7.5% of all foreigners living in the EU in 2009. The second biggest group is Romanian citizens living in another EU Member State (6.2% of the total foreign population), followed by Moroccans.

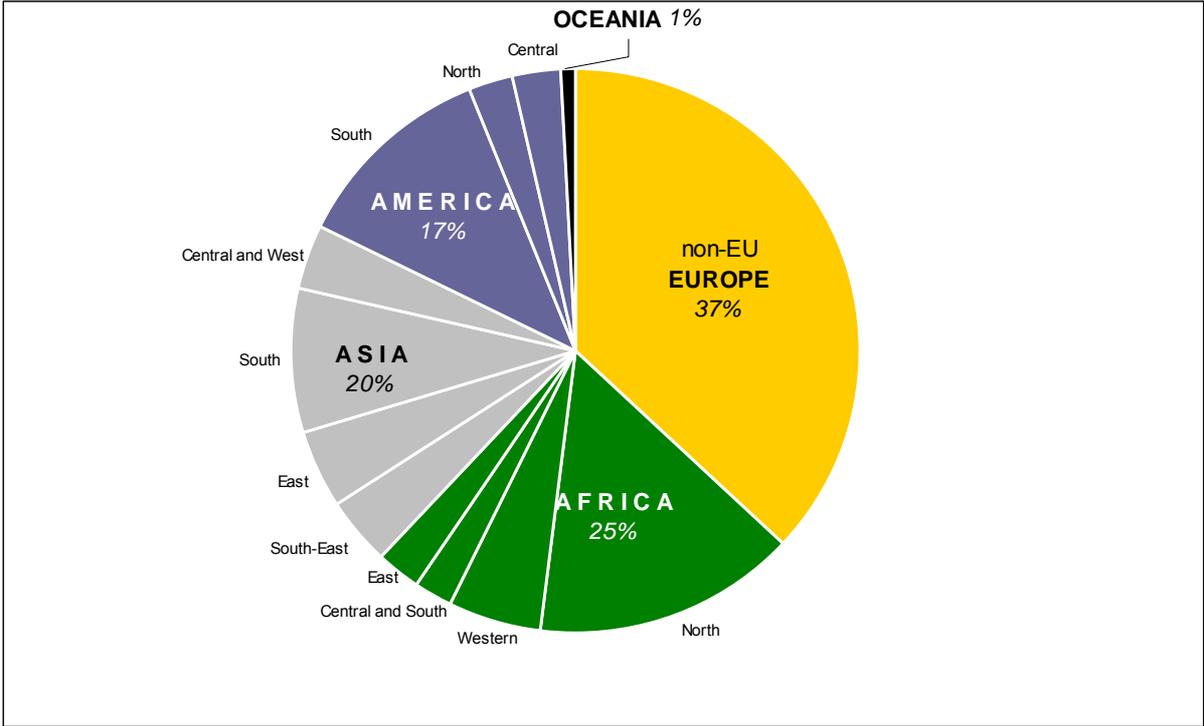
Figure 2-7: Main groups of foreign citizens resident in EU Member States, 2009



Source: Eurostat

Looking at the distribution by continent of the origin of non-EU foreigners, the largest proportion are citizens of a European country (37%, representing 7.2 million people), of whom more than half are citizens of Turkey, Albania or Ukraine. The continent that accounts for the second biggest group is Africa (25%), followed by Asia (20%), America (17%) and Oceania (1%). More than half of the African citizens are from North Africa (especially Morocco and Algeria). Many Asian non-nationals living in the EU come from South and East Asia (India and China in particular). Citizens of Ecuador, Brazil and Colombia make up the largest share of foreigners coming from the Americas.

Figure 2-8: Non-EU foreigners by continent of origin, 2009

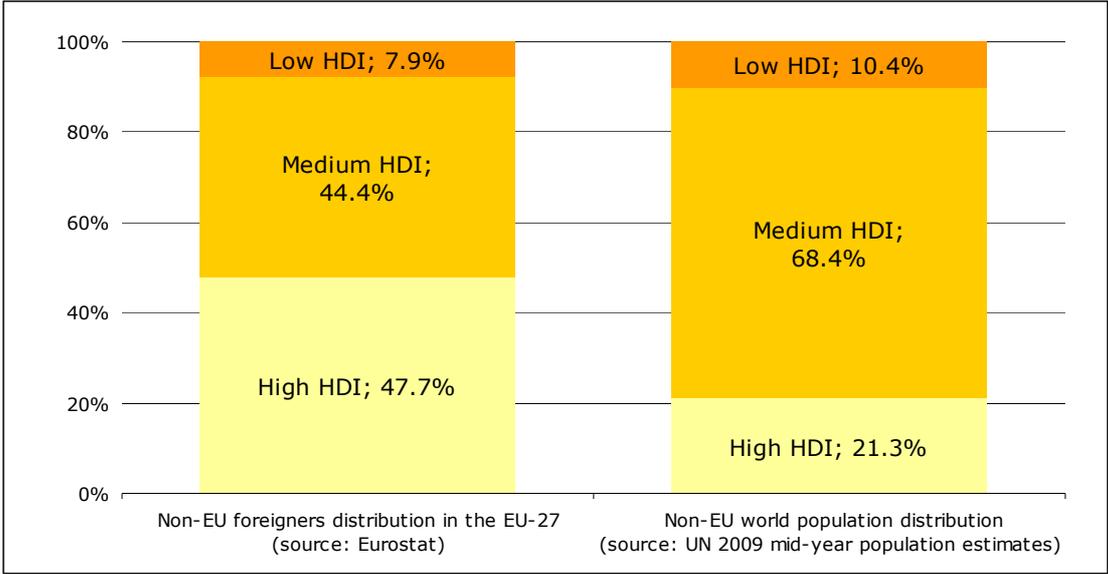


Source: Eurostat

Non-EU nationals can be further differentiated according to the level of development of their country of citizenship, as summarised by the [Human Development Index⁴ \(HDI\)](#). Among the non-EU foreign population living in the European Union in 2009, 48.2% had citizenship of a High HDI country (with Turkey, Albania and Russia accounting for almost half) and 44.4% were citizens of a Medium HDI country (one fifth of whom were citizens of Morocco, followed by nationals of China and Ukraine). Only 7.4% of the non-EU foreign population living the EU were from Less Developed Countries (30% of whom had Nigerian or Iraqi citizenship). Citizens of non-EU High HDI countries in the EU-27 were largely over-represented compared to the non-EU world population distribution, for which the Medium HDI group was the largest.

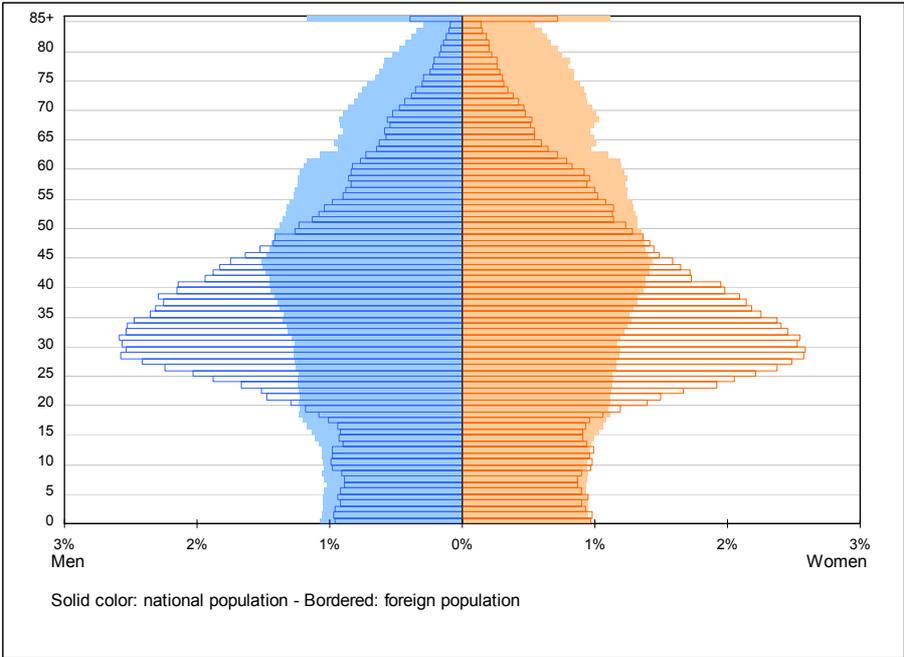
⁴ HDI is calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Countries are classified as highly developed with HDI>0.8, as medium developed with 0.8<HDI<0.5, and as less developed with HDI<0.5. The level of development is computed as a composite index incorporating statistical measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (for details see UN site <http://hdr.undp.org/>).

Figure 2-9: Non-EU foreigners resident in the EU by HDI of their country of origin, compared to non-EU world population distribution, 2009



The analysis of the age structure of the resident population shows that, at EU level, the foreigners are largely younger than the nationals. The distribution by age of non-nationals shows, with respect to nationals, an over-representation of young adults for both men and women. In 2009 the median age of the EU-27 population was 40.6 years, i.e. half of the EU-27 population was younger and half older than 40.6 years. The median age of foreigners living in the EU in 2009 was 34.3 years (36.9 for the citizens of other EU countries and 33.0 for third country nationals).

Figure 2-10: Age structure of national and foreign populations, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat

Changes in foreign populations over time depend on factors such as the number of births and deaths, and the level of immigration and emigration, as well as the number of people acquiring citizenship, which may be granted either by naturalisation or, depending on the citizenship laws in each Member State, by other means such as marriage or adoption. Over the past eight years 5.5 million people, mainly former third country nationals, have acquired citizenship of an EU Member State.

The number of people obtaining citizenship of an EU Member State in 2008 was almost 700 000, but after rising for more than five years, the total number of acquisitions declined for the second consecutive year.

The highest numbers of acquisitions in 2008 were recorded in France, the United Kingdom and Germany, with these three countries accounting for more than 50% of the EU total. Relative to the resident population, Sweden and Luxembourg were the EU countries which granted the highest number of citizenships per inhabitant.

Table 2.3: Acquisitions of citizenship, 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	627.0 s	628.2 s	648.2 s	718.9 s	723.5 s	735.9 s	707.1 s	696.1 s
BE	62.2	46.4	33.7	34.8	31.5	31.9	36.1	:
BG	:	3.5	4.4	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.1
CZ	:	3.3	2.2	5.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.2
DK	11.9	17.3	6.6	15.0	10.2	8.0	3.6	6.0
DE	180.3	154.5	140.7	127.2	117.2	124.6	113.0	94.5
EE	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.5	7.1	4.8	4.2	2.1
IE	2.8	:	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.8	4.6	3.2
EL	:	:	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.9	16.9
ES	16.7	21.8	26.5	38.2	42.9	62.4	71.9	84.2
FR	:	92.6	139.9	168.8	154.8	147.9	132.0	137.3
IT	:	:	13.4	19.1	28.7	35.3	45.5	53.7
CY	:	0.1	0.2	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5
LV	9.9	9.4	10.0	17.2	20.1	19.0	8.3	4.2
LT	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
LU	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
HU	8.6	3.4	5.3	5.4	9.9	6.1	8.4	8.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.6
NL	46.7	45.3	28.8	26.2	28.5	29.1	30.7	28.2
AT	31.7	36.0	44.7	41.6	34.9	25.7	14.0	10.3
PL	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.8
PT	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.4	:	22.4
RO	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.6
SI	1.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.7
SK	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.5
FI	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.8	6.7
SE	36.4	37.8	33.2	28.9	39.6	51.2	33.6	30.5
UK	89.8	120.1	130.5	148.3	161.8	154.0	164.5	129.3

Source: Eurostat. s Eurostat estimate. : data not available.

In 2009 the EU Member States issued approximately 2 million first residence permits⁵ to third country nationals (i.e. non-EU citizens). This represents a 9 per cent decrease compared to the previous year⁶.

⁵ First residence permit is defined as a permit issued to a person for the first time ever and permits issued after at least
⁶ months since the expiry of the previous permit; data for EE, HU, AT, PL, SK include also renewed permits; data for DE

During 2009 a decreasing number of permits issued was recorded in the majority of Member States, although the relatively strongest decline was observed in most of the Baltic and Eastern European Member States (see Table 2.3). The number of permits issued halved or more than halved in Latvia, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Lithuania. However, with 113000 fewer permits, Spain recorded the greatest drop in absolute terms during 2009. In only a few Member States did the number of persons granted authorisation to reside increase in last year. It is worth noting that,, due to the large increase in education related permits, the United Kingdom was the country with the highest absolute increase in permits issued in last year (up by 38000). High relative increases were also recorded in Austria (29 per cent or 6000) and Belgium (28 per cent or 13000).

With regard to the major reasons for issuing a residence permit⁷, a decrease was observed in the number of authorisations to reside issued for permits for family (e.g. family reunification and formation) and employment reasons. About 9 per cent (i.e. more than 53.000) fewer family related permits were issued in 2009. However, this drop was particularly significant in the case of permits issued for employment related reasons. During 2009 the number of nationals of a non-EU country granted an employment related permit in the EU decreased by nearly 37 per cent, which represents about 183000 fewer persons from third-countries issued an authorisation to work in the EU in that year compared to 2008. As a result of this large decrease the proportion of employment related permits in relation to all permits issued shrank from 26 per cent in 2008 to about 24 per cent in 2009.

A decreasing number of employment related permits was observed in the large majority of Member States, although a particularly high relative contraction was observed in Spain, Latvia, the Czech Republic and Hungary, where the number of persons granted an employment related permit decreased by approximately three quarters in a year. In absolute terms the number of employment related permits decreased most noticeably in Spain (74000 fewer compared to 2008), followed by the Czech Republic (down by 32000), the United Kingdom (down by 23000) and Slovenia (down by 13000).

By contrast, in 2009 the number of residence permits issued for reasons related to education (up 11 per cent or about 48000) and for other reasons(e.g. international protection and residence only) (up 3.5 per cent or 15000) increased last year. The increase in education related permits in the EU resulted almost entirely from the sharp increase of such authorisations issued in the United Kingdom (46000 more permits compared to 2008). The United Kingdom remained by far the top country of destination for non-EU citizens entering the EU for the purpose of education, accounting for more than 50 per cent of all such permits issued in the EU.

The highest number of authorisations to reside in EU Member States in 2009 was issued to citizens of India (190000), followed by the United States (176000), China (170000) and Morocco (154000). These four countries accounted for nearly 30 per cent of all permits issued in the EU last year. While the greatest number of Indians entering the EU were issued with a permit for employment reasons (63000), Chinese people had the highest number of education related permits (71919) and remained top also in relation to permits issued for employment reasons (51000). Moroccans were granted the greatest number of permits issued for family reasons (62000), and only 15 per cent (22000) of them were granted an employment related permit.

and IE relate only to permits issued for the first time ever; data for FR relate to permits which were issued after at least 12 months since the expiry of the previous permit. Residence permits statistics include only authorisations which are issued with a validity of at least 3 months.

⁶ No data are available for CY (for 2009), IT (for 2008) and LU (for 2008 and 2009).

⁷ Major reasons for issuing a permit are defined as: family, education, employment and other reasons.

Table 2.4: Number of first permits¹⁾ issued in 2009 by reason and the annual growth rate (in %)

	Permits issued in 2009					Growth rate and absolute change between 2009 and 2008									
	Total permits	Family reasons	Education	Employment	Other reasons	Total permits		Family reasons		Education		Employment		Other reasons	
						%	absolute value	%	absolute value	%	absolute value	%	absolute value	%	absolute value
EU-27 ²⁾	2,303,260	629,624	503,573	550,300	619,763	-8.8	-173,392	-8.8	-53,296	11.2	47,472	-36.8	-182,835	3.5	15,267
BE	58,939	28,523	7,222	5,391	17,803	27.6	12,738	40.4	8,203	7.1	479	-24.0	-1,706	47.9	5,762
BG	4,385	1,539	1,623	769	454	11.5	452	-0.5	-7	39.0	455	-0.9	-7	2.5	11
CZ	27,539	9,283	4,142	11,312	2,802	-55.1	-33,811	-13.2	-1,416	-1.8	-78	-73.9	-31,970	-11.0	-347
DK	30,255	4,326	16,253	8,300	1,376	-4.4	-1,400	2.2	95	-15.7	-3,026	11.9	880	89.8	651
DE ³⁾	121,954	54,139	31,345	16,667	19,803	6.7	7,665	9.1	4,497	4.5	1,360	-17.9	-3,630	37.9	5,438
EE	3,777	1,148	383	1,135	1,111	-2.8	-107	-18.1	-254	13.0	44	17.4	168	-5.5	-65
IE ³⁾	25,509	2,608	12,263	4,827	5,811	-11.8	-3,417	-23.5	-801	-2.2	-275	-16.9	-981	-19.0	-1,360
EL	45,148	22,637	1,489	16,383	4,639	11.7	4,737	3.6	782	2.8	40	5.0	774	209.7	3,141
ES	286,369	100,620	22,068	22,262	141,419	-28.4	-113,458	-33.0	-49,481	1.9	403	-76.9	-74,057	7.3	9,677
FR ⁴⁾	188,491	83,528	53,563	19,612	31,788	-0.1	-232	-2.3	-1,947	2.6	1,337	-10.0	-2,172	8.7	2,550
IT	506,833	75,153	32,634	235,966	163,080	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	2,304	759	212	464	869	-70.1	-5,402	-69.2	-1,705	-38.7	-134	-74.5	-1,359	-71.7	-2,204
LT	2,659	788	422	1,358	91	-49.8	-2,639	19.6	129	-5.6	-25	-67.2	-2,782	75.0	39
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	14,289	1,753	4,234	5,326	2,976	-61.0	-22,313	-79.1	-6,652	-45.4	-3,526	-68.4	-11,549	-16.5	-586
MT	3,682	391	191	669	2,431	-26.2	-1,307	-59.0	-563	-5.4	-11	-29.6	-281	-15.7	-452
NL	56,151	23,078	9,944	10,433	12,696	-23.9	-17,618	-3.4	-804	8.4	767	12.4	1,148	-59.6	-18,729
AT	28,035	14,572	3,233	2,692	7,538	28.7	6,252	1.2	172	13.3	380	-13.0	-404	425.7	6,104
PL	33,427	8,699	7,066	11,123	6,539	-18.3	-7,480	-2.5	-222	15.0	921	-40.4	-7,541	-8.9	-638
PT	46,324	19,964	4,302	18,275	3,783	-27.3	-17,391	-26.8	-7,306	-1.0	-42	-27.7	-7,011	-44.5	-3,032
RO	15,380	6,043	3,541	4,724	1,072	-20.5	-3,974	-1.1	-66	19.3	572	-47.7	-4,315	-13.3	-165
SI	15,759	3,116	666	11,910	67	-46.1	-13,456	-21.4	-846	170.7	420	-52.3	-13,044	26.4	14
SK	5,336	1,156	334	2,302	1,544	-33.5	-2,689	-5.6	-68	-25.6	-115	-42.2	-1,682	-34.8	-824
FI	18,034	6,643	3,949	2,754	4,688	-17.6	-3,839	-7.4	-527	-11.1	-492	-51.9	-2,968	3.3	148
SE	91,337	37,890	13,968	18,978	20,501	8.5	7,193	3.5	1,264	19.4	2,273	33.1	4,719	-4.9	-1,063
UK	671,344	121,268	268,526	116,668	164,882	6.0	38,104	3.6	4,227	20.5	45,745	-16.5	-23,065	7.3	11,197
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	25,171	10,495	3,289	7,632	3,755	-4.9	-1,287	-9.3	-1,080	11.5	339	-8.6	-721	4.9	175
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

: not available. 1) EE, HU, AT, PL, SK, NO: data may include renewed or change of status permits. 2) Total EU-27 calculated based on available data. The number of permits issued in 2009 is not available for CY and LU. The growth and absolute change between 2009 and 2008 are computed excluding IT data since such data are not available for 2008. 3) DE, IE: data relate to permits issued for first time only. 4) FR: data relate to permits issued for first time and to permits issued after 1 year since the expiry of the previous permit. Source: Eurostat

Table 2.5: Asylum applicants, top 30 countries of origin in the EU-27, 2008-2009

EU-27 ¹⁾	2009	2008	2008-2009 Change		2008 Ranking	Rank changes
			Abs.	Rel. (%)		
Non-EU	263,440	256,090	7,350	3	(-)	(-)
Afghanistan	20,460	13,870	6,590	48	(4)	(+3)
Russia	20,110	21,080	-970	-5	(2)	(0)
Somalia	19,005	17,645	1,360	8	(3)	(0)
Iraq	18,950	29,625	-10,675	-36	(1)	(-3)
Kosovo²⁾	14,275	:	-	-	(-)	(-)
Georgia	10,485	5,090	5,395	106	(13)	(+7)
Nigeria	10,270	11,910	-1,640	-14	(7)	(0)
Pakistan	9,925	12,465	-2,540	-20	(6)	(-2)
Iran	8,520	7,455	1,065	14	(8)	(-1)
Zimbabwe	8,050	4,795	3,255	68	(14)	(+4)
Sri Lanka	7,365	7,065	300	4	(11)	(0)
Turkey	7,005	7,330	-325	-4	(9)	(-3)
Armenia	6,850	4,580	2,270	49	(15)	(+2)
Bangladesh	6,135	6,650	-515	-8	(12)	(-2)
China	5,800	4,535	1,265	28	(17)	(+2)
Serbia²⁾	5,290	:	-	-61	(-)	(-)
Eritrea	5,230	7,240	-2,010	-28	(10)	(-7)
Dem. Rep. Congo	4,960	4,580	380	8	(16)	(-2)
Syria	4,725	4,380	345	8	(18)	(-1)
Guinea	4,490	3,700	790	21	(20)	(0)
Algeria	3,405	3,345	60	2	(22)	(+1)
India	3,030	3,025	5	0	(23)	(+1)
Azerbaijan	2,590	2,060	530	26	(26)	(+3)
Vietnam	2,460	2,015	445	22	(28)	(+4)
Albania	2,065	1,310	755	58	*(34)	(+9)
Mongolia	2,020	1,545	475	31	(30)	(+4)
Sudan	1,955	2,060	-105	-5	(27)	(0)
Ivory Coast	1,935	3,650	-1,715	-47	(21)	(-7)
Mauritania	1,845	1,620	225	14	(29)	(0)
Haiti	1,840	1,425	415	29	*(32)	(+2)
Other	42,400	46,395	-	-	(-)	(-)

1) EU-27 includes UK data relating to new asylum applicants for 2008. 2) In 2008, asylum seekers from Kosovo / UNSCR 1244 were reported with Serbian citizens accounting for a total of 13 645 applicants in 2008. Comparisons between 2008 and 2009 are thus impossible. '*' - new entry. Kosovo — Kosovo / UNSCR 1244. Source: Eurostat.

Asylum is a form of protection granted by a state to an individual who is unable to seek protection in their country of origin (citizenship or residence), in particular for fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylum seeker is a person awaiting a decision on an application for refugee status or some other form of international protection.

In 2009, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that there were 922 500 asylum claims registered across the world. This figure could be compared with a total of 263 440 asylum seekers in the EU in 2009 (an increase of more than 7 000 compared with a year before).

More than three quarters of all asylum applications made in the EU in 2009 came from persons originating from just 20 countries. Between 2008 and 2009, the main countries of origin of asylum applicants remained largely unchanged; indeed, the top four countries — Afghanistan, Russia, Somalia and Iraq — were the major countries of origin in both years.

Table 2.6: First instance decisions and final decisions on appeal on asylum applications in EU/EFTA in 2009

	Total decisions		Positive decisions								Rejections	
			Total		Refugee status		Subsidiary protection		Humanitarian protection			
	First instance	Final decisions on appeal	First instance	Final decisions on appeal	First instance	Final decisions on appeal	First instance	Final decisions on appeal	First instance	Final decisions on appeal	First instance	Final decisions on appeal
EU-27	229,685	93,280	62,420	20,015	27,815	14,145	26,630	4,285	7,975	1,585	167,265	73,265
EA-16	162,685	58,370	42,695	10,495	19,930	7,485	15,950	2,160	6,820	845	120,005	47,870
BE	14,375	7,335	2,910	280	2,425	165	480	115	-	-	11,465	7,055
BG	645	50	270	10	40	0	230	10	-	-	375	40
CZ	530	415	100	25	60	0	20	0	20	25	430	390
DK	1,650	440	790	130	350	65	345	70	95	0	860	310
DE	26,780	6,730	9,765	2,295	8,155	1,410	405	140	1,205	740	17,015	4,435
EE	25	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	-	-	20	0
IE	3,135	3,420	125	270	105	270	25	-	-	-	3,010	3,155
EL	14,350	2,105	165	40	35	30	105	15	25	0	14,185	2,065
ES	4,480	1,710	350	30	180	25	160	5	10	-	4,135	1,680
FR	35,295	19,545	5,050	5,365	3,910	4,040	1,145	1,320	-	-	30,240	14,180
IT ¹⁾	23,015	1,525	9,065	45	2,250	45	5,335	0	1,480	-	13,950	1,475
CY	3,855	2,660	1,130	80	50	25	1,040	10	40	45	2,725	2,580
LV	40	15	10	5	0	5	5	0	-	-	35	10
LT	145	55	40	5	10	0	30	5	-	-	100	50
LU	465	205	110	30	110	20	0	10	-	-	355	170
HU	1,805	150	390	10	170	5	60	0	155	0	1,415	145
MT	2,575	475	1,690	0	20	0	1,660	0	10	0	885	475
NL	16,355	645	7,905	220	695	45	3,270	125	3,940	50	8,455	425
AT	14,815	11,850	3,220	1,775	1,885	1,400	1,335	375	-	-	11,600	10,075
PL	6,580	100	2,525	95	130	0	2,330	75	65	15	4,055	10
PT	95	0	50	0	5	0	45	0	-	-	45	0
RO	540	670	115	95	50	65	10	30	55	0	430	575
SI	130	70	20	0	15	0	5	0	-	-	110	70
SK	315	35	180	15	15	5	135	10	30	0	140	20
FI	2,650	60	960	50	75	5	805	35	80	10	1,690	10
SE	23,930	15,420	7,095	1,990	1,480	310	4,970	1,155	640	530	16,840	13,430
UK	31,095	17,585	8,395	7,160	5,595	6,215	2,680	775	125	170	22,700	10,425
IS	25	30	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	25	30
LI	80	75	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	75	75
NO	14,700	8,480	4,510	430	1,755	45	1,630	75	1,125	305	10,190	8,050
CH	12,695	6,650	6,025	640	2,505	115	735	50	2,780	475	6,670	6,005
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) In Italy, the number of rejections at first instance includes a number of recommendations to issue an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons. Such recommendation does not guarantee the grant of an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons, and therefore the number of first instance rejections is overestimated. Indeed, some individuals might be counted twice under the same reference period: first as a person rejected and recommended for an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons and subsequently as a person granted an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons. : not available. - not applicable.

Statistics on decisions on asylum applications give insight into the outcomes of asylum procedures. Apart from the data on decisions taken at first instance, since 2008 Eurostat has been collecting statistics on final decisions taken by administrative or judicial bodies in cases of appeal or review.

In 2009 protection status was granted to 62.4 thousand asylum applicants at first instance in the EU and an additional 20 thousand asylum seekers received protection as a result of appeals against negative decisions taken at first instance. Of these, 27.8 thousand applicants received refugee status at first instance and a further 14.1 thousand on appeal. The rate of recognition⁸ may differ significantly between the Member States and between the levels of the procedure (first instance vs. final appeal decisions). In the EU-27, the first instance recognition rate (27 per cent) was higher than the recognition rate on final decisions based on appeal or reviews (21 per cent). The highest numbers of positive decisions during 2009 (at both first and final instance, in absolute terms) were issued in the United Kingdom (15.6 thousand), Germany (12 thousand) and France (10.4 thousand).

2.2. Policy context

The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new Title IV (Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons) into the EC Treaty. It covers the following fields: free movement of persons; controls at external borders; asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil matters and administrative cooperation.

The Treaty of Amsterdam thus established Community competence in the fields of immigration and asylum and transferred these areas from the intergovernmental third pillar to the community first pillar, with decisions in these fields being shaped by instruments such as directives. Since the coming into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, policies on border checks, asylum and immigration are covered by Articles 77-80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Treaty of Lisbon abolished the requirement of unanimity for the adoption of instruments in the field of legal migration, enhanced the role of the European Parliament and introduced an explicit legal basis for integration policies.

The European Council, at its meeting in Tampere in October 1999, called for the development in the subsequent five years of a common EU policy in these areas, including the following elements: partnership with countries of origin, a common European asylum system, fair treatment of third country nationals and management of migration flows. The Hague Programme of 4-5 November 2004 set the priorities for the period 2005-2009 and stressed the importance of having an open debate on economic migration at EU level, which — together with the best practices in Member States and their relevance for the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy — should be the basis for *'a policy plan on legal migration including admission procedures capable of responding promptly to fluctuating demands for migrant labour in the labour market'*. This Policy Plan was adopted by the Commission in December 2005 and is currently being completed: the EU Blue Card Directive concerning admission of highly-skilled migrants was adopted by the Council in May 2009⁹. The discussions on a proposal for the Directive on a single permit are now under a co-decision procedure with the Parliament and the Council¹⁰. Two further proposals on legal migration (admission of seasonal workers¹¹ and intra-corporate transferees¹²) were presented by the Commission in 2010. In parallel, measures aimed at reducing illegal immigration have also been adopted, such as the directive on sanctions for employers of illegally staying immigrants¹³, and the directive on common standards on returning of illegally staying immigrants¹⁴.

⁸ Theoretical recognition rate was calculated as a relation of: type of decision / (total positive + rejections)*100.

⁹ Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009, OJ L 155 18 June 2009, p. 17-29.

¹⁰ (COM 2007 (638)).

¹¹ COM (2010) 379 final.

¹² COM (2010) 378 final.

Asylum policy is also an important priority. After the adoption between 1999 and 2005 (first phase of the Common European Asylum System — CEAS) of a number of legislative instruments in this area, the Commission launched a debate about the future direction of European asylum policy with the presentation of a Green Paper in June 2007. The results of the Green Paper consultation helped shape a Policy Plan on Asylum presented on 17 June 2008¹⁵, which set out the Commission's intentions for the second phase of the CEAS and listed all the policy initiatives to be taken between 2008 and 2010. All of those initiatives have now been proposed: amendments to the directives on reception conditions for asylum-seekers¹⁶, asylum procedures¹⁷ and qualification for becoming a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection¹⁸, and to the Dublin¹⁹ and Eurodac²⁰ regulations; proposals for the establishment of a European Asylum Support Office²¹ to support practical cooperation and solidarity between Member States and of a joint resettlement scheme²².

Since the end of 2009, a new multiannual framework, the Stockholm Programme²³, contains the priorities for the period 2010-2014. The priorities set by the Programme have been translated into concrete actions listed in an Action Plan adopted by the Commission in April 2010. In the area of immigration, the main priority is the further development of well-managed migration which is responsive to the needs of Member States, while in the asylum area there is a strong focus on solidarity and on practical cooperation measures, in order to complement the ongoing process of legislative harmonization.

2.3. Methodological notes

Source: Eurostat — Migration Statistics.

'Immigrant' means a person undertaking immigration, which is the action of establishing usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another country. This definition does not apply to persons already living in the country who migrated in the past. Total immigration flows include return migration of nationals and immigration of non-nationals, and the latter category encompasses both citizens of other EU Member States and third country nationals. The citizenship of an immigrant does not reflect the country of previous residence, thus not all non-EU immigrants are newcomers to the EU.

¹³ Council and Parliament Directive 2009/52/EC of 18 June 2009, OJ L 168 30 June 2009, p. 24-32.

¹⁴ Council and Parliament Directive 2008/115/EC of 16 December 2008, OJ L 348 24 December 2008, p. 98-107.

¹⁵ COM (2008) 360.

¹⁶ COM (2008) 815.

¹⁷ COM (2009) 554.

¹⁸ COM (2009) 551.

¹⁹ COM (2008) 820.

²⁰ COM (2008) 825.

²¹ COM (2009) 66; the negotiations on this proposal led to the adoption in May 2010 of Regulation EU/439/2010 establishing a European Asylum Support Office.

²² COM (2009) 447 and COM (2009) 456.

²³ Council document 17024/09.

Member States apply definitions of migration that consider different duration of stay as the criterion for identifying migration. In some countries national definitions of immigrants exclude some categories of migrants (temporary migrants for longer than one year, students, asylum seekers, etc.)

Some countries record only permanent residents when counting the number of non-nationals, resulting in an underestimation of foreign residents.

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

2.4. Further reading

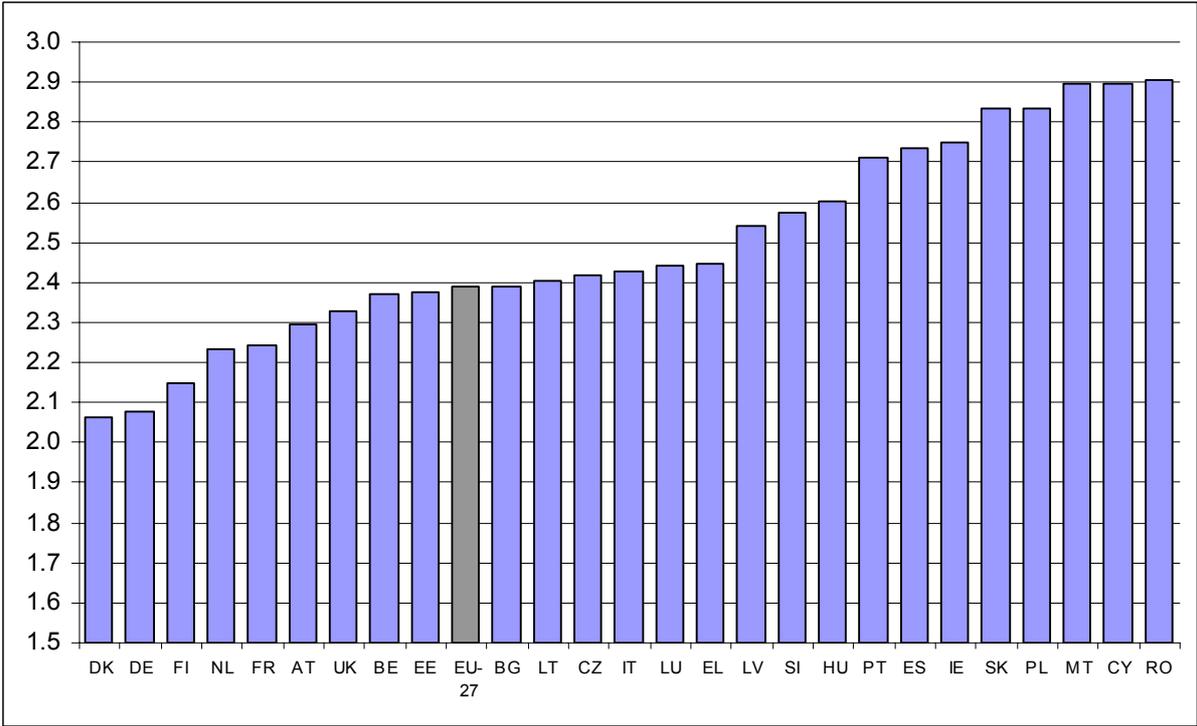
- [Foreigners living in the EU are diverse and largely younger than the nationals of the EU Member States - Statistics in focus 45/2010, Eurostat](#)
- [Acquisitions of citizenship slightly declining in the EU - Statistics in focus 36/2010, Eurostat](#)
- [First Demographic Estimates for 2009 - Data in focus 47/2009, Eurostat](#)
- [Asylum applicants and first instance decisions on asylum applications in second quarter 2010 - Data in focus 42/2010](#)
- [Around 261 000 asylum applicants from 151 different countries were registered in the EU-27 in 2009 - Statistics in focus 27/ 2010](#)
- [Statistical annex to the Policy Plan on Asylum — COM \(2008\) 360, adopted on 17 June 2008](#)
- [Recent migration trends: citizens of EU-27 Member States become ever more mobile while EU remains attractive to non-EU citizens - Statistics in focus 98/2008, Eurostat](#)

3. Households and families

The average household size varied between 2 and 3 persons in the EU Member States in 2009. The share of persons living alone differs considerably between Member States, with Germany and Finland showing relatively high proportions of single-person households. In all Member States, young women leave the parental home considerably earlier than men. In the EU-27, the age at which half or more women were living separately from their parents was 23, while for men it was 26 in 2009.

3.1. No major differences in average household size in the EU

Figure 3-1: Average household size, 2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

In 2009, the average household size in the EU-27 was 2.4 persons. The average number of persons per household has decreased slowly over the last 10 years. Within the EU differences in household size were not very large. In Denmark, Germany, Finland, the Netherlands and France households were relatively small with an average size of 2.2 persons or fewer. In contrast, households were bigger in Malta, Cyprus and Romania, with an average size of 2.9 persons or more.

Table 3.1: Household composition, 2009

%	No children			Children			Total	
	single	2 adults	3 adults or more	1 adult	2 adults or more			
					1 child	2 children		3 children or more
EU-27	13	24	13	4	18	19	9	100
EA-16	14	25	13	4	18	19	8	100
BE	13	26	9	7	15	19	12	100
BG	11	24	17	3	24	18	3	100
CZ	11	25	12	5	18	22	6	100
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	19	31	9	5	15	15	7	100
EE	13	23	11	8	20	18	8	100
IE	8	20	13	6	16	19	18	100
EL	11	24	19	2	17	21	6	100
ES	7	21	20	3	22	22	6	100
FR	15	27	6	6	15	19	11	100
IT	12	21	18	2	21	20	5	100
CY	5	22	16	3	18	22	14	100
LV	10	20	15	6	23	18	7	100
LT	14	18	10	7	23	21	7	100
LU	13	21	7	5	15	23	15	100
HU	9	22	16	4	20	19	10	100
MT	6	17	23	2	22	21	9	100
NL	16	28	5	5	13	21	11	100
AT	16	23	15	3	18	18	8	100
PL	7	18	14	3	23	22	12	100
PT	6	21	19	3	26	19	5	100
RO	7	16	16	2	27	23	9	100
SI	10	19	17	3	21	22	7	100
SK	7	17	18	3	21	24	10	100
FI	18	31	5	2	13	16	14	100
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	13	27	11	8	15	17	9	100
HR	11	22	19	2	17	20	9	100
MK	3	10	18	1	19	28	22	100
TR	2	10	12	2	22	26	27	100

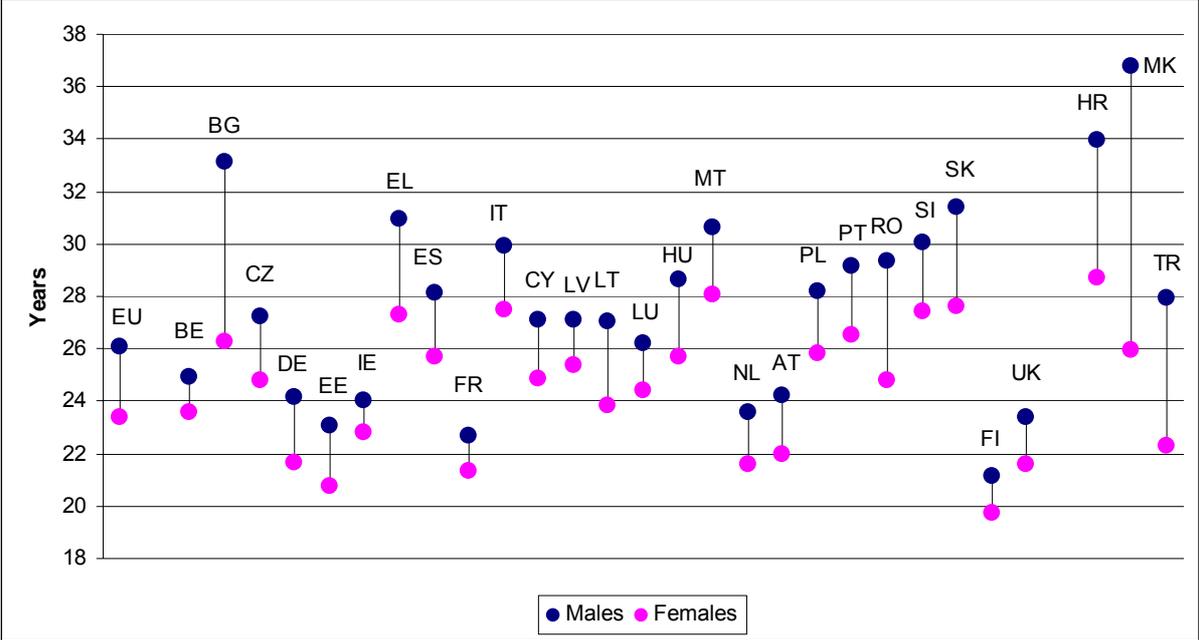
Source: Eurostat; EU Labour Force Survey

The differences in average household size across countries are to a large extent due to the number of single-person households. On average, 13% of the EU population were living in a single-person household in 2009. In Germany, Finland, Austria, the Netherlands and France the proportion was higher, with 15% or more, while in contrast in Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Romania and Poland the proportion was 7% or less.

In 2009, about half of the EU-27 population lived in households with dependent children. High proportions of households with children — 57% or higher — were observed in Romania, Poland, Slovakia, Luxemburg, Lithuania and Cyprus. Germany showed by far the lowest proportion, with 41%. The proportion of single-parent households was relatively high in the United Kingdom, Estonia, Belgium, Lithuania, France and Ireland, at 6% or more, while in most other countries the proportion was lower than the EU-27 average of 4%.

3.2. Women leaving parental home earlier than men

Figure 3-2: Youngest age at which half of population is not living in the parental home, 2009

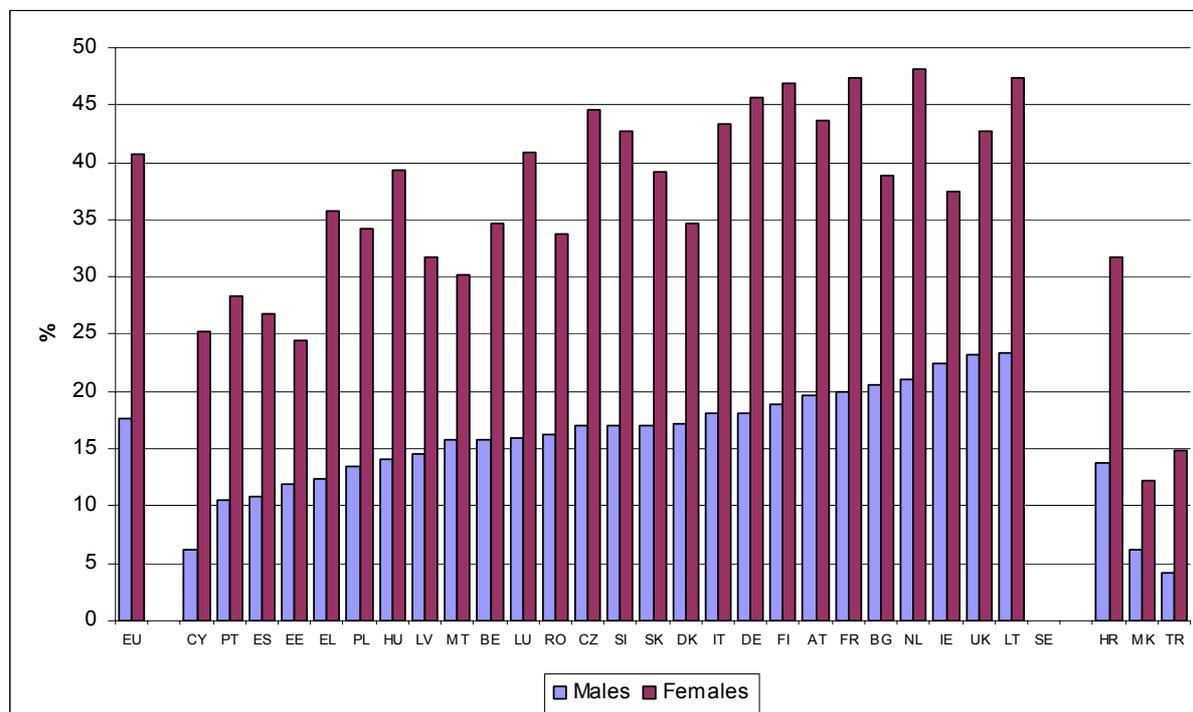


Source: Eurostat; EU Labour Force Survey

In 2009, on average in the EU half of the female population were no longer living with their parents at the age of 23. For men this age was three years higher: 26 years. Women left the parental home earlier than men in all Member States. The age at which half of them were no longer living in the parental home varied from less than 22 years in Finland, the UK, Estonia, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Austria to 27 years or more in Slovakia, Portugal, Slovenia, Italy, Greece and Malta. For men differences were even larger. The age at which half of them were not living with their parents ranged from 21 in Finland to 30 or more in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Greece, Malta and Slovenia.

3.3. In the EU more elderly women live alone than men

Figure 3-3: Share of persons aged 65 and over living alone, 2009



Source: Eurostat — EU Labour Force Survey

A considerable number of older persons live alone. In the EU-27 in 2009, 41% of women aged 65 and over were living alone. The corresponding figure for men was only 18%. This proportion was much higher for women than for men for all countries, due mainly to the higher life expectancy of women.²⁴ In the Netherlands, France, Lithuania, Finland and Germany more than 45% of women aged 65 and over who lived in private households lived alone, while for men in those countries the proportion was only half that. In Cyprus in 2009 the proportion of elderly men living alone was by far the lowest, at only 6%, and the corresponding proportion of elderly women was relatively low.

3.4. Fewer marriages, more divorces

2.4 million marriages and 1.2 million divorces took place in the EU-27 in 2007. The crude marriage rate, i.e. the number of marriages per 1000 inhabitants, was 4.9, and the crude divorce rate was 2.4 per 1000 inhabitants.

The crude marriage rate in the EU-27 declined by 38% between 1970 and 2007 (from 7.9 per 1000 inhabitants in 1970 to 4.9 in 2007). During the same period, marriages became less stable, as was reflected in the increase in the crude divorce rate, from 0.9 per 1000 inhabitants in 1970 to 2.4 in 2007. However, when considering this increase in the divorce rate it should be noted that in several countries the national laws did not allow divorce until recent decades; thus, the increased number of divorces in the EU-27 in recent times is also due to the number occurring in Member States where divorce was not possible before.

²⁴ Please note that these figures refer only to people living in private households. Many elderly people live in collective households, like residential homes, which are not or only partly covered in the EU LFS. The figures above could therefore give a biased picture, in a different way across countries, depending on whether elderly people with no partner tend to live on their own or with their descendants ['children' would be better] or in homes.

In 2009 the crude marriage rate within EU-27 Member States was highest in Cyprus (7.7 per 1000 inhabitants) and Poland (6.6). At the other end of the scale, the lowest crude marriage rates were reported by Slovenia (3.2) and Bulgaria (3.4).

With regard to the crude divorce rate, Ireland (0.8 per 1000 inhabitants) and several southern European countries, like Italy (0.9), Slovenia (1.1) and Greece (1.2) have significantly lower crude divorce rates than Belgium (3.0 per 1000 inhabitants), Lithuania and the Czech Republic (both with 2.8).

Table 3.2: Marriages and divorces (crude rates, per 1000 inhabitants)

	Crude marriage rate ¹						Crude divorce rate ²					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
EU27	:	7.9	6.8	6.3	5.2 ^p	4.9	:	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.4
EA16	:	7.6	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.5	:	0.3 ^e	0.6 ^e	0.7 ^e	1.7	2.4
BE	7.1	7.6	6.7	6.5	4.4	4.4 ^p	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.0 ^p
BG	8.8	8.6	7.9	6.9	4.3	3.4	:	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
CZ	7.7	9.2	7.6	8.8	5.4	4.6	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.8
DK	7.8	7.4	5.2	6.1	7.2	6.0	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
DE	9.5	7.4	6.3	6.5	5.1	4.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3
EE	10.0	9.1	8.8	7.5	4.0	4.0	2.1	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.4
IE	5.5	7.0	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.8
EL	7.0	7.7	6.5	5.8	4.5	4.7 ^p	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2
ES	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.7	5.4	3.8 ^p	-	-	-	0.6	0.9	2.4
FR	7.0	7.8	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.0 ^p	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1
IT	7.7	7.3	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.0 ^p	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9 ^p
CY	:	8.6	7.6	9.7	13.4 ^b	7.7	:	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.1
LV	11.0	10.2	9.8	8.9	3.9	4.4	2.4	4.6	5.0	4.0	2.6	2.3
LT	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.8	4.8	6.2	0.9	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.8
LU	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.1	4.9	3.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1
HU	8.9	9.3	7.5	6.4	4.7	3.7 ^p	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4 ^p
MT	6.0	7.9	8.8	7.1	6.7	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	7.7	9.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	4.4 ^p	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9 ^p
AT	8.3	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.9	4.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
PL	8.2	8.6	8.6	6.7	5.5	6.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7
PT	7.8	9.4	7.4	7.2	6.2	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.4
RO	10.7	7.2	8.2	8.3	6.1	6.3	2.0	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
SI	8.8	8.3	6.5	4.3	3.6	3.2 ^p	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1 ^p
SK	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	4.8	4.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.3
FI	7.4	8.8	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.6	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.5
SE	6.7	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.2	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
UK	7.5	8.5	7.4	6.6	5.2 ^p	4.4	:	1.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2
IS	7.5	7.8	5.7	4.5	6.3	5.2 ^p	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7 ^p
LI	5.7	5.9	7.1	5.6	7.2	4.3	:	:	:	:	3.9	2.7
NO	6.6	7.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
CH	7.8	7.6	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.4	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.5
HR	8.9	8.5	7.2	5.8	4.9	5.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
MK	8.6	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.0	7.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
TR	:	:	8.2	:	:	9.0	:	:	:	:	:	1.4 ^p

Notes: (1) EU-27, IE and UK: 2007 instead of 2009. CY, HR, TR and IS: 2008 instead of 2009. CY: Until 2002: total marriages contracted in the country, including marriages between non-residents; from 2003 onward: marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country. (2) EU-27, IE, EL and PT: 2007 instead of 2009. DE, ES, FR, IT, CY, AT, UK, HR, TR and IS: 2008 instead of 2009. Divorce was not possible by law in ES until 1981, IE until 1995, IT until 1970. In Malta divorce is not legal. : data not available. - not applicable. b break in series. Source: Eurostat (demo_nind) and (demo_ndivind).

3.5. A rise in births outside marriage

The proportion of live births outside marriage in the EU-27 continues to increase, reflecting a change in the pattern of traditional family formation, where its two stages, marriage and parenthood, occurred in this order.

The extramarital births can be attributed to non-marital relationships or cohabiting couples as well as to lone parents. In the EU-27 this phenomenon has been on the rise in recent years in almost every country, and in Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Slovenia and Sweden it accounts for the majority of live births. Less affected by this trend are countries like Greece and Cyprus.

The gap between the countries with the highest and lowest rates of live births outside marriage has increased over the past decades. In 2009, Greece (6.7%) and Cyprus (8.9%) showed rates nine and eight times, respectively, below the highest proportion of live births outside marriage registered, in Estonia (59.2%).

Table 3.3: Live births outside marriage (as share of total live births) (%)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	17.4	27.4	35.1
EA-16	:	4.7	8.1	15.9	:	:
BE	2.1	2.8	4.1	11.6	28.0	46.2
BG	8.0	8.5	10.9	12.4	38.4	53.4
CZ	4.9	5.4	5.6	8.6	21.8	38.8
DK	7.8	11.0	33.2	46.4	44.6	46.5
DE	7.6	7.2	11.9	15.3	23.4	33.2
EE	:	:	:	27.2	54.5	59.2
IE	1.6	2.7	5.9	14.6	31.5	33.1
EL	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	4.0	6.7
ES	2.3	1.4	3.9	9.6	17.7	34.2
FR	6.1	6.9	11.4	30.1	42.6	52.6
IT	2.4	2.2	4.3	6.5	9.7	23.5
CY	:	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.3	8.9
LV	11.9	11.4	12.5	16.9	40.3	43.5
LT	:	3.7	6.3	7.0	22.6	27.9
LU	3.2	4.0	6.0	12.8	21.9	32.1
HU	5.5	5.4	7.1	13.1	29.0	40.8
MT	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.8	10.6	27.4
NL	1.4	2.1	4.1	11.4	24.9	43.4
AT	13.0	12.8	17.8	23.6	31.3	39.3
PL	:	5.0	4.8	6.2	12.1	20.2
PT	9.5	7.3	9.2	14.7	22.2	38.1
RO	:	:	:	:	25.5	28.0
SI	9.1	8.5	13.1	24.5	37.1	52.0
SK	4.7	6.2	5.7	7.6	18.3	31.6
FI	4.0	5.8	13.1	25.2	39.2	40.9
SE	11.3	18.6	39.7	47.0	55.3	54.3
UK	5.2	8.0	11.5	27.9	39.5	46.3
IS	25.3	29.9	39.7	55.2	65.2	64.4
LI	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.9	15.7	14.0
NO	3.7	6.9	14.5	38.6	49.6	55.0
CH	3.8	3.8	4.7	6.1	10.7	17.1
HR	7.4	5.4	5.1	7.0	9.0	12.9
MK	5.1	6.2	6.1	7.1	9.8	12.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: EU-27 does not include RO in 1990. France without overseas departments. EU-27 and BE: 2007 instead of 2009. IE, FR, CY, LI, NO and CH: 2008 instead of 2009. : data not available. Source: Eurostat (demo_find).

3.6. Policy context

The Commission argued in its communication, presented in October 2006, *The Demographic Future of Europe — From challenge to opportunity*²⁵ that Europe can look to its demographic future with confidence. Population ageing is above all the result of economic, social and medical progress, as well as greater control over the timing of births and the number of children that people want to have. Europe also has considerable scope for responding to the challenges of demographic change in five key areas:

- better support for families
- promoting employment
- reforms to raise productivity and economic performance

²⁵ COM(2006) 571, adopted on 12 October 2006.

- immigration and integration of migrants
- sustainable public finances.

The communication made the point that there was still a window of opportunity of about 10 years during which further employment growth would remain possible. Couples had become less stable and chose to have children at a later age, often without being married. Women had much better opportunities on the labour market than previously, and, thanks to their rapidly rising level of educational attainment, were much better equipped to seize those opportunities. In this context, better gender and reconciliation policies had become crucial in securing good living conditions for families and children.

At the European Summit in March 2007 the EU Heads of State and Government decided to establish a European Alliance for Families. The aim of this Alliance was to create the impetus for more family-friendly policies through the exchange of ideas and experience between the various Member States and to foster EU-wide cooperation and fruitful learning from each other.

3.7. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat — EU Labour Force Survey, Demographic statistics.

3.8. Further reading

- The demographic future of Europe — from challenge to opportunity — Commission Communication (COM (2006) 571).
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=502&langId=en>
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<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=502&langId=en&newsId=420&furtherNews=yes>
- Demography report 2008: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society, European Commission,
- Demography report 2008: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society, European Commission,
- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=502&newsId=419&furtherNews=yes>
- European Alliance for Families web portal,
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/emplweb/families/index.cfm

Table 3.4: Average household size

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
EA-16	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
BE	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
BG	:	:	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
CZ	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
DK	:	:	:	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
DE	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
EE	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
EL	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
ES	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
FR	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
IT	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
CY	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
LV	:	:	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
LT	:	:	:	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
LU	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
HU	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
MT	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
NL	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
AT	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
PL	:	:	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
PT	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
RO	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
SI	:	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
SK	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
FI	:	:	:	:	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

4. Economic Situation

Economic growth in 2009 was negative both in the EU-27 (-4.2%) and the euro area (-4.1%). Commission forecasts for real GDP growth in 2010 were revised up to 1.8% for the EU-27 and 1.7% for the euro area (EA-16) but the recovery is progressing within an uncertain environment. In the euro area the government debt to GDP ratio increased from 69.4% at the end of 2008 to 78.7% at the end of 2009, and in the EU-27 from 61.5% to 73.6%.

4.1. Economic growth negative in 2009, recovery forecasted for 2010

Table 4.1: Real GDP growth rate, 2009 (Growth rate of GDP volume)

EU - 27	EA - 16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	
-4.2	-4.1	-2.8	-5.0	-4.1	-4.9	-4.7	-13.9	-7.1	-2.0 ^p	-3.7	-2.6	-5.0	-1.7	-18.0	-14.8	-4.1	-6.3	-2.1	
NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR			
-3.9	-3.9	1.7	-2.6	-7.1	-8.1	-4.7	-8.0	-5.1	-4.9	-6.8	:	-1.4	-1.9	-5.8	-0.7 ^f	-4.5			

'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services. Source: Eurostat — National Accounts.

In 2009, the European Union's (EU-27) gross domestic product declined by 4.2% in real (i.e. volume) terms, after fragile growth observed in 2008 (+0.5%). This development reflected clearly the impact of the turmoil in world financial markets on the EU economy. All EU-27 Member States, except Poland (+1.7%), recorded negative real GDP growth in 2009. The most pronounced drop in real GDP was observed in the Baltic countries (Latvia -18.0%, Lithuania -14.8% and Estonia -13.9%). The drop in real GDP was stronger than the EU-27 average in the following Member States: Slovenia (-8.1%), Finland (-8.0%), Ireland and Romania (both -7.1%), Hungary (-6.3%), Sweden (-5.1%), Bulgaria and Italy (both -5.0%), Denmark and the United Kingdom (both -4.9%), Germany and Slovakia (both -4.7%). A more moderate decline in real GDP than the EU-27 average was registered in the following Member States: the Czech Republic and Luxembourg (both -4.1%), the Netherlands and Austria (both -3.9%), Spain (-3.7%), Belgium (-2.8%), France and Portugal (both -2.6%), Malta (-2.1%), Greece (provisionally -2.0%) and Cyprus (-1.7%).

Preliminary results for 2010 showed a stronger rebound than originally anticipated. In both the EU-27 and the euro area (EA-16) GDP grew by 2.2% (based on unadjusted data) in the second quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year. In the first quarter of 2010 the corresponding growth rates were +0.9% for the EU-27 and +1.0% for the EA-16. Looking ahead, real GDP growth is expected to be more moderate in the second half of 2010. According to the Commission's latest interim economic forecasts (September 2010), GDP is projected to grow by 1.8% for the EU-27 and by 1.7% for the euro area (EA-16) for the whole year 2010.

4.2. GDP per head varies widely between Member States

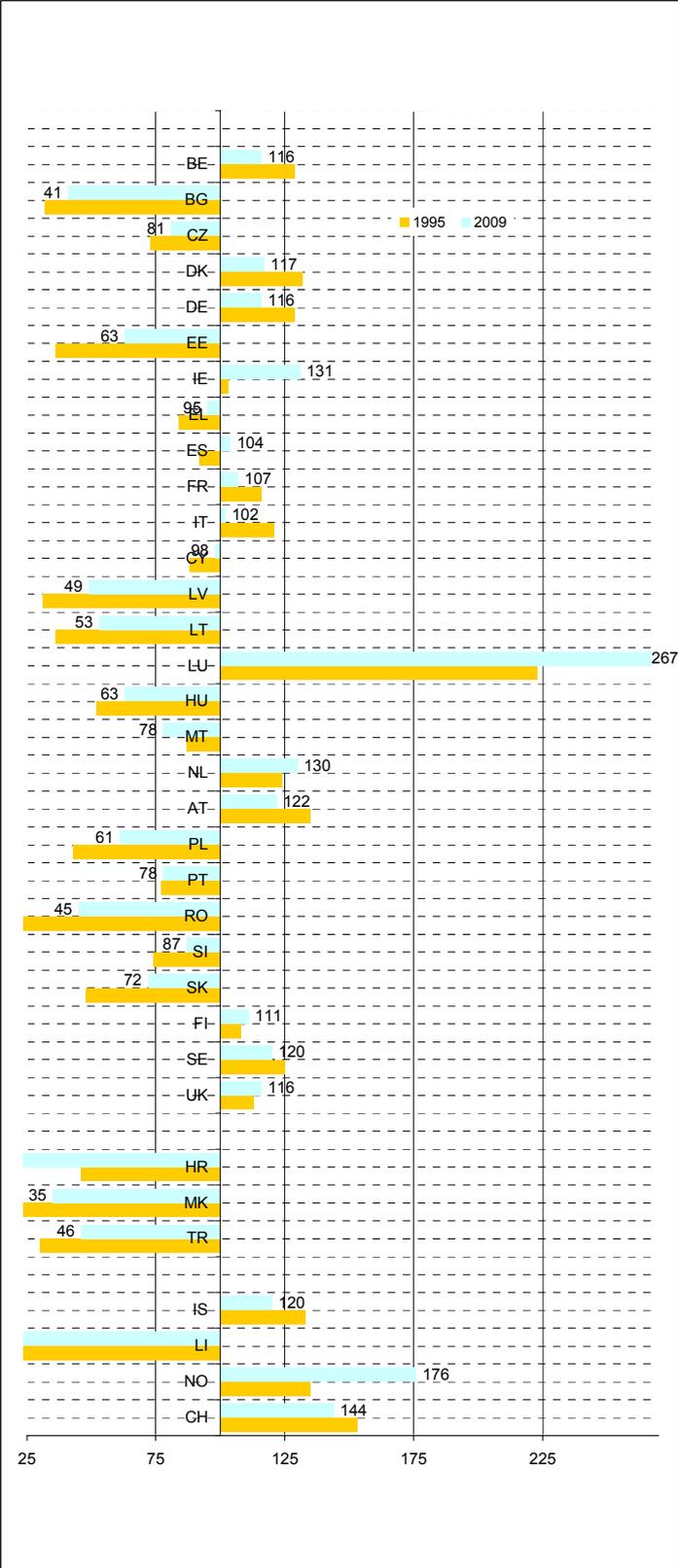
In 2009, GDP per capita in the EU-27 amounted to 23600 euro, some 13% below the 27200 euro per capita for the euro area. The highest figures are observed for Luxembourg (75700 euro), Denmark (40400 euro) and Ireland (36600 euro), the lowest for Bulgaria (4500 euro), Romania (5400 euro), Lithuania (8000 euro), Poland (8100 euro) and Latvia (8200 euro).

Table 4.2: GDP per capita

	Index EU-27=100, in PPS			in Euro		
	1995	2008	2009	1995	2008	2009
EU-27	100	100	100	14700	25100	23600
EA-16	114	108	108	18000	28200	27200
BE	129	115	116	21400	32200	31400
BG	32	41	41f	1200	4500	4500f
CZ	73	80	81	4100	14200	13100
DK	132	120	117	26600	42400	40400
DE	129	115	116	23600	30200	29300
EE	36b	68	63	2000b	12000	10300
IE	103	135	131	14200	40900	36600
EL	84	94p	95p	9500	21300p	21100p
ES	92	103	104	11600	23900	22900
FR	116	108	107	20200	30400	29600
IT	121	102	102	15100	26200	25200
CY	88	96	98	10900	21700	21200
LV	31	57	49	1500	10200	8200
LT	36	62	53	1400	9600	8000
LU	223	277	267	38600	80500	75700
HU	52	64	63	3400	10500	9300
MT	87	77	78	7300	13900	13900
NL	124	134	130	20700	36300	34600
AT	135	124	122	22900	34000	32800
PL	43	56	61	2800	9500	8100
PT	77	79	78	8900	16200	15800
RO	:	48f	45f	:	6500f	5400f
SI	74	91b	87b	8000	18400b	17300b
SK	48	72	72	2800	12000	11700
FI	108	117	111	19600	34800	32100
SE	125	122	120	22000	36100	31300
UK	113	116	116	15200	29600	25300
IS	133	121	120	20100	32200	27200
LI	:	:	:	:	94500	:
NO	135	189	176	26100	64200	56500
CH	153p	141p	144p	34300p	44800p	45800p
HR	46	63	:	3600	10800	:
MK	:	34	35f	:	3300	3300f
TR	30	46	46f	2200	7000	6100f

'b': break; 'f': forecast by the Commission Services, 'p': provisional.

Figure 4-1: GDP per capita in PPS (Index EU-27 = 100)

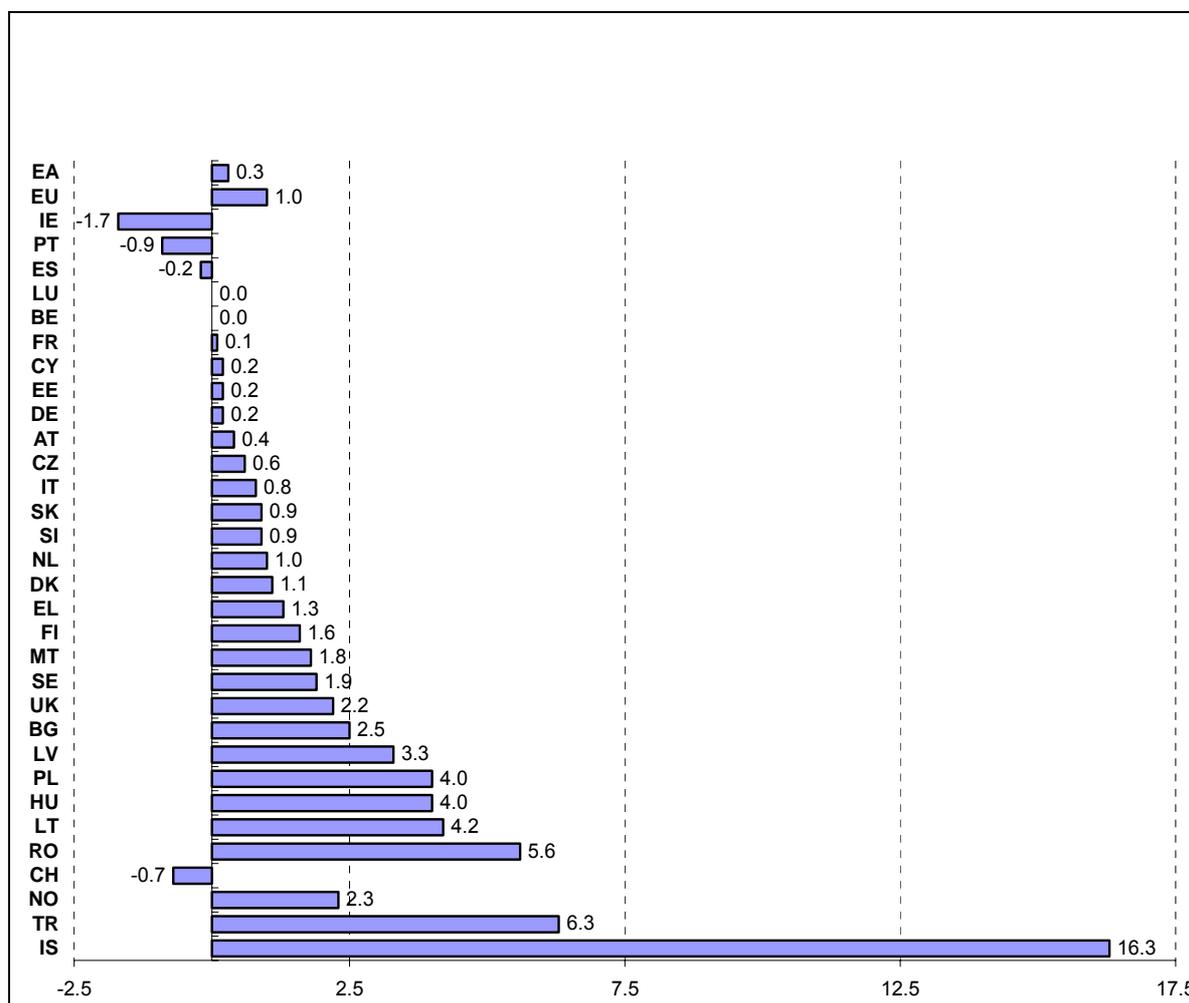


To make comparisons between Member States more meaningful, GDP per capita can be expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), thus eliminating the effect of different price levels. PPSs are constructed in such a way that one PPS equals one euro for the EU-27. For 2009, GDP per head in the EU-27 was thus 23 600 PPS, while for the euro area (EA-16) the figure of 25 500 PPS, although still ahead of the EU-27 figure, was somewhat lower than the corresponding value expressed in euros, indicating that the purchasing power of one euro was slightly lower in the euro area than in the European Union as a whole. For easier comparison, GDP per head in PPS is given relative to the EU-27 average. This figure is a remarkable 167% above the EU-27 average for Luxembourg. The second highest figure is that of Ireland, 31% above the average. The Netherlands are 30% above the average. The biggest differences for figures below the EU-27 average are in Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania which have values between 41% and 53% of the average. However, their values in euros are only about 19% to 35% of the average. Obviously, lower price levels tend to partly compensate for the lower GDP per head. Compared to the situation in 2008 the position of most of the Member States at the extremes mentioned above worsened relative to the EU-27 average (Ireland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg lost 3-4%-points). The Member States below the EU-27 average showed a more marked decline (Latvia and Lithuania lost more than 14%-points, and Romania about 6%-points, from their 2008 position). Bulgaria kept its position at 41% of the EU-27 average. In 2009, the positive trend of narrowing of the gap among EU-27 Member States did not continue for many Member States with relative values below 100. Besides Poland (which improved by about 9%-points), only the Czech Republic, Malta and Cyprus improved their relative situation (by 1-2%-points).

Compared to the situation in 1995, it can be seen that the positions at the extremes remained more or less unchanged, but almost all countries with relative values below 100 moved a little closer to the EU-27 average. The most obvious changes (despite the decrease in 2009) related to Estonia, which moved from roughly one third of the average in 1995 to almost two thirds in 2009, and to Ireland, which recorded a figure for per capita GDP that was only slightly higher than the EU-27 average in 1995, while in 2009 it stood at 31% above, placing Ireland second among all Member States. Turning to candidate countries, the GDP per head in PPS forecasted for Macedonia was about 15%-points lower than the lowest value observed among Member States, at 35% of the EU-27 value. Turkey's value of 46% of the EU-27 average was comparable with the lowest values recorded among current EU Member States. Croatia (with 63% of the average) had a significantly higher GDP per head in 2008. The GDP per head in PPS of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries ranged from 120% (Iceland) to 176% (Norway) of the EU-27 average in 2009.

4.3. Inflation

Figure 4-2: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP): Annual average rate of change in December 2009, in %



Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

During the period 2002–2007 the inflation rate for the euro area remained relatively stable and at a modest level, the annual average being 2.2%. Towards the end 2007, the general price level in the euro area started to rise rather rapidly and by 2008 it had already risen to its highest level ever, at 3.3%, which was followed by a very fast slowdown in inflation, resulting in 2009 in the smallest ever annual average inflation rate, at 0.3%. In the EU as a whole, the annual average inflation rate in 2009 stood at 1.0%, which was also its lowest level since the start of the HICP series in 1997.

The rapid cooling of inflation in 2009 was mainly due to the sharp falls in energy and food prices between the summers of 2008 and 2009. Looking at the monthly figures, annual inflation for energy actually recorded negative values from December 2008 until November 2009 and bottomed out in July 2009 at -14.4%. In the third quarter of 2009 a slow rise in these rates was measured, climbing to 9.1% in April 2010.

Prices for transport also contributed noticeably to the lowering of inflation; they recorded extraordinarily low rates of change in 2009, with an annual average of -2.8%. This was mostly attributable to the sharp drop in prices for fuels and lubricants. All in all, the negative rate was significantly below the price increases recorded for transport since 2002, when annual average inflation was 1.7%. During the first half of 2010, the annual inflation rate rose as a consequence of rising energy prices.

The main factors contributing to inflation, with high rates in 2009 in the European Union, were alcohol and tobacco (5.6%); those with the lowest rates were transport (-2.1%), clothing and footwear (-1.0%), and communications (-0.4%). In 2010 (including figures up to August), inflation could be described as stable, rising slowly from 1.5% in February to 2.0% in August 2010.

Figure 4-3: Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP): Annual rates of change, euro area, in %

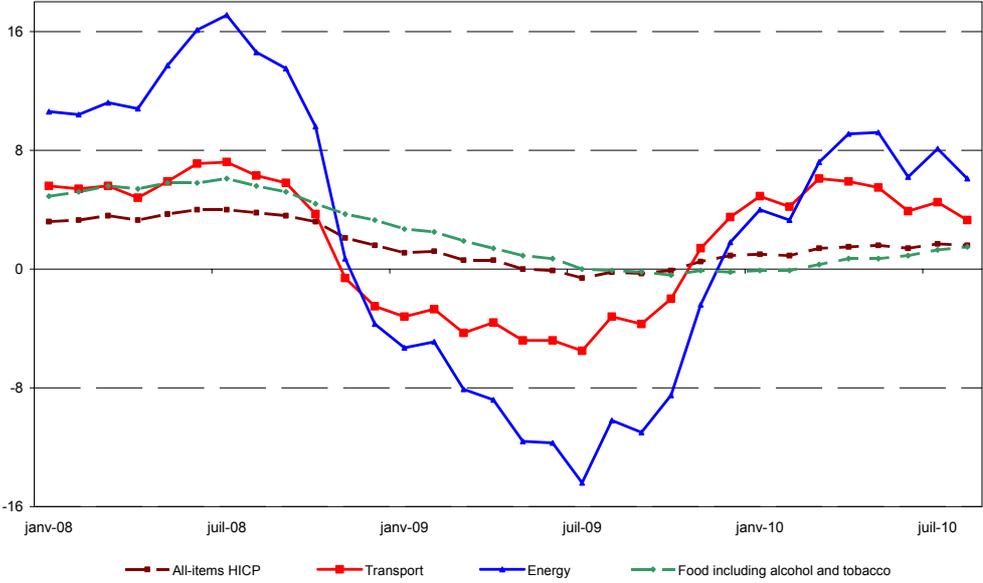
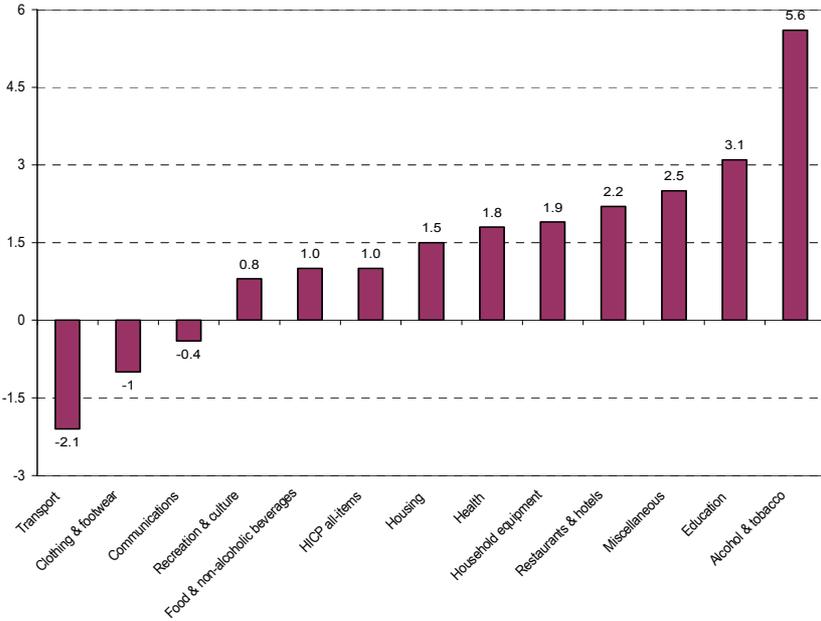


Figure 4-4: EU — HICP main headings, annual average inflation rates, 2009, in %



Source: Eurostat (prc_hicp_aind)

4.4. Public finances

Table 4.3: Public deficit and debt increase as percentage of GDP

	General government debt (% of GDP)			General government deficit (-) / surplus (+) (% of GDP)		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	58.8	61.6	73.6	-0.8	-2.3	-6.8
EA-16	66.0	69.4	78.7	-0.6	-2.0	-6.3
BE	84.2	89.8	96.7	-0.2	-1.2	-6.0
BG	18.2	14.1	14.8	0.1	1.8	-3.9
CZ	29.0	30.0	35.4	-0.7	-2.7	-5.9
DK	27.4	34.2	41.6	4.8	3.4	-2.7
DE	65.0	66.0	73.2	0.2	0.0	-3.3
EE	3.8	4.6	7.2	2.6	-2.7	-1.7
IE	25.0	43.9	64.0	0.1	-7.3	-14.3
EL	95.7	99.2	115.1	-5.1	-7.7	-13.6
ES	36.2	39.7	53.2	1.9	-4.1	-11.2
FR	63.8	67.5	77.6	-2.7	-3.3	-7.5
IT	103.5	106.1	115.8	-1.5	-2.7	-5.3
CY	58.3	48.4	56.2	3.4	0.9	-6.1
LV	9.0	19.5	36.1	-0.3	-4.1	-9.0
LT	16.9	15.6	29.3	-1.0	-3.3	-8.9
LU	6.7	13.7	14.5	3.6	2.9	-0.7
HU	65.9	72.9	78.3	-5.0	-3.8	-4.0
MT	61.9	63.7	69.1	-2.2	-4.5	-3.8
NL	45.5	58.2	60.9	0.2	0.7	-5.3
AT	59.5	62.6	66.5	-0.4	-0.4	-3.4
PL	45.0	47.2	51.0	-1.9	-3.7	-7.1
PT	63.6	66.3	76.8	-2.6	-2.8	-9.4
RO	12.6	13.3	23.7	-2.5	-5.4	-8.3
SI	23.4	22.6	35.9	0.0	-1.7	-5.5
SK	29.3	27.7	35.7	-1.9	-2.3	-6.8
FI	35.2	34.2	44.0	5.2	4.2	-2.2
SE	40.8	38.3	42.3	3.8	2.5	-0.5
UK	44.7	52.0	68.1	-2.8	-4.9	-11.5
IS	29.1	57.4	:	5.4	-13.5	-9.1
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	52.4	49.9	43.7	17.7	19.1	9.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	32.9	28.9	35.3	-2.5	-1.4	-4.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	39.4	39.5	45.4	-1.0	-2.2	-6.7

Source: Eurostat — National and Financial Accounts.

Government deficit (surplus) is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as general government net borrowing (net lending) according to the European system of accounts. In 2009, the government deficit of the euro area and the EU-27 increased compared to 2008.

In the euro area the government deficit to GDP ratio increased from 2.0% in 2008 to 6.3% in 2009, and in the EU-27 it increased from 2.3% to 6.8%.

In all, in 2009 two Member States recorded an improvement in government balance relative to GDP compared with 2008, while 25 Member States recorded a worsening in government balance.

For all eight Member States that registered a surplus in 2008, this turned into a deficit in 2009. Five of these recorded a deficit below the reference value: Sweden (-0.5%), Luxembourg (-0.7%), Estonia (-1.7%), Finland (-2.2%), and Denmark (-2.7%).

In 2009 the largest government deficits in percentage of GDP were recorded by Ireland (-14.3%), Greece (-13.6%), the United Kingdom (-11.5%), Spain (-11.2%), Portugal (-9.4%), Latvia (-9.0%), Lithuania (-8.9%) and Romania (-8.3%).

With regard to candidate countries, Croatia registered a deficit of 4.1% of GDP in 2009 (a deterioration of the 1.4% deficit in 2008). Turkey recorded a deficit of 6.7% in 2009, worsening by 4.5 p.p. compared with a deficit of 2.2% in 2008.

Government debt is defined in the Maastricht Treaty as consolidated general government gross debt at nominal value, outstanding at the end of the year.

In the euro area the government debt to GDP ratio increased from 69.4% at the end of 2008 to 78.7% at the end of 2009, and in the EU-27 from 61.6% to 73.6%.

The lowest ratios of government debt to GDP at the end of 2009 were recorded in Estonia (7.2%), Luxembourg (14.5%), Bulgaria (14.8%), Romania (23.7%), and Lithuania (29.3%).

Twelve Member States had a government debt ratio higher than 60% of GDP in 2009 — Italy (115.8%), Greece (115.1%), Belgium (96.7%), Hungary (78.3%), France (77.6%), Portugal (76.8%), Germany (73.2%), Malta (69.1%), the United Kingdom (68.1%), Austria (66.5%), Ireland (64.0%) and the Netherlands (60.9%).

Both Croatia and Turkey increased their relative government debt levels in 2009. At the end of 2009 government debt reached 35.3% of GDP in Croatia and 45.4% of GDP in Turkey.

4.5. Wide spread in regional Gross Domestic Product is narrowing

Regional GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per inhabitant in purchasing power standards (PPS) in 2007 differed widely across the 271 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 2 regions of the EU. In Inner London (United Kingdom) it was 334% of the EU-27 average, while in Severozapaden (Bulgaria) it was only 26% of the EU-27 average. Many of the less prosperous regions caught up significantly after the beginning of this decade, but it was not clear whether this trend would continue. Early data from some Member States suggested, however, that rural areas were less affected by the recent economic downturn than high-income regions and areas with a high dependence on exports.

Table 4.4: Regions with the lowest/highest GDP per inhabitant (in PPS) (EU-27 = 100)

Region	GDP per inhabitant (in PPS) in % of the EU-27 average	
	2000	2007
Inner London (UK)	320	334
Luxembourg (LU)	244	275
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (BE)	256	221
Hamburg (DE)	200	192
Praha (CZ)	137	172
Île de France (FR)	181	169
Southern and Eastern (IE)	146	166
Groningen (NL)	151	165
Oberbayern (DE)	173	165
Stockholm (SE)	176	165
Wien (AT)	186	163
Bratislavský Kraj (SK)	109	160
Bremen (DE)	158	159
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (UK)	166	156
Darmstadt (DE)	163	156
...		
Podlaskie (PL)	36	40
Nord-Vest (RO)	24	40
Észak-Magyarország (HU)	36	40
Észak-Alföld (HU)	36	39
Lubelskie (PL)	34	37
Podkarpackie (PL)	34	37
Sud-Muntenia (RO)	21	34
Sud-Est (RO)	23	34
Sud-Vest Oltenia (RO)	22	33
Severoiztochen (BG)	26	32
Yugoiztochen (BG)	29	31
Yuzhen tzentralen (BG)	21	27
Severen tzentralen (BG)	23	27
Nord-Est (RO)	18	27
Severozapaden (BG)	25	26

Source: Eurostat (nama_r_e2gdp)

The table provides a more detailed overview of ranking, with the GDP of the top 15 and bottom 15 regions. The 15 most prosperous regions are spread over 11 different countries, with a certain concentration in Germany and the United Kingdom. The lower end of the range, on the other hand, is much more concentrated in specific countries. The 15 weakest regions include five out of the six Bulgarian and five out of the eight Romanian regions; three regions in Poland are also included. Compared to the situation seven years ago, the gap closed from a factor of 17.1: 1 to around 13.1: 1. The main reason for this improvement was the faster economic growth in Bulgaria and Romania. However, as this approach looks only at extreme values, it has the disadvantage that the majority of shifts between regions are not taken into account.

Table 4.5: Shares of resident population in economically stronger and weaker regions

Percentage of population of EU-27 resident in regions with a per inhabitant GDP (in PPS) of	2000	2007
> 125% of EU-27=100	24.6	20.624986
> 100% to 125% of EU-27=100	28.4	29
> 75% to 100% of EU-27=100	19.3	26
< 75% of EU-27=100	27.7	24.4
of which: < 50% of EU-27=100	14	9.9

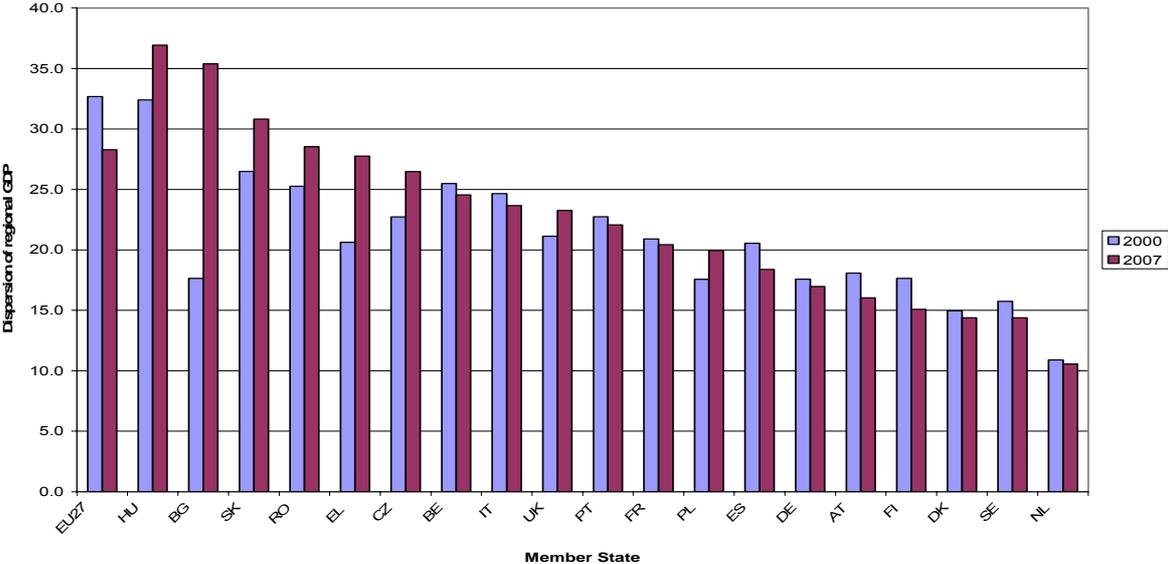
Source: Eurostat (nama_r_e2gdp)

If we look at the proportion of the EU population living in economically stronger and weaker regions, we obtain much more information on the shifts between the upper and the lower ends of the ranking. This approach confirms the above result: the percentage of the EU population living in NUTS 2 regions with a GDP per inhabitant of less than 75% of the EU average decreased between 2000 and 2007 from 27.7% to 24.4%. This means that in 2007 there were about 12 million fewer people living in areas below the structural funds assistance threshold than in 2000. At the same time, the proportion of the population living in regions where this value was greater than 125% fell from 24.6% to 20.6%. These shifts at the top and bottom ends of the distribution meant that the proportion of the population in the mid-range (per inhabitant GDP of 75-125%) increased sharply, from 47.7% to 55.0%. This corresponds to an increase of around 42 million inhabitants.

A more detailed analysis shows that many regions with a GDP of less than 75% of the EU-27 average made considerable progress, even where they were not able to exceed the 75% threshold. The population living in regions with a GDP of less than 50% of the average thus fell between 2000 and 2007 by more than a quarter, from 14% to 9.9%, i.e. by over 18 million inhabitants.

A third method of assessing regional convergence measures the dispersion of regional GDP at level NUTS 2. In order to calculate the dispersion indicator, the difference between the GDP per inhabitant of a given region and the national average of the corresponding Member State is weighted by the share of the population. The weighted differences of all regions are then added up, divided by the national average and expressed as a percentage of the national average. The dispersion can be calculated for both individual Member States and the EU as a whole.

Figure 4-5: Dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant, in PPS, at NUTS level 2, 2000 and 2007



Source: Eurostat (nama_r_e0digdp)

The chart provides an overview of results for 2000 and 2007 for 19 Member States with at least three NUTS 2 regions. Ireland and Slovenia are not included, because they have only two NUTS 2 regions. The chart shows that new Member States had the highest GDP dispersion in 2000 and in 2007; in addition, dispersion levels increased further in all of them. Particularly strong increases were found in Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia. On the other hand, EU-15 countries tended to have lower dispersion levels, in particular the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. Only two EU-15 countries (Greece and the United Kingdom) showed increasing regional dispersion, while significant convergence could be observed in Spain, Austria and Finland.

The EU-27 figure is estimated by treating all 271 regions as if they were part of one country; this means that the EU-27 value is not calculated by aggregating national dispersion values. It appears that dispersion decreased at EU level too, from 32.7% in 2000 to 28.3% in 2007. To illustrate this result: the value of 28.3% for 2007 means that during that year the GDP per inhabitant of all the NUTS 2 — regions of the EU deviated by an average of 28.3% from the EU average of 24 900 PPS per inhabitant.

4.6. Policy Context

The EU established a number of important initiatives and procedures to support and monitor economic developments within its Member States and evaluate candidates wishing to join the euro area or the EU.

The relaunch of the Lisbon Strategy in 2005 entailed a new governance architecture for the European economic reform process, clarifying where the responsibility for implementing individual actions of the revised strategy lies at the national (Member State) and Community levels. While Member States have outlined their economic reform efforts at the national level in National Reform Programmes (NRPs), the Community Lisbon Programme (CLP) covers policy actions at Community level. In its Strategic Annual Progress Reports, the Commission assesses the content and implementation of NRPs, allowing stakeholders and citizens to see how far each Member State has got.

In March 2008, the European Council formulated the 'fifth freedom' – the free movement of knowledge, and stressed the importance of creativity and small and medium-sized enterprises in the further development of the European economy.

The Europe 2020 Strategy introduced a key new governance element: of a '**European Semester**'. The European Semester will align the processes under the Stability and Growth Pact and the Europe 2020 Strategy, while retaining their legal specificities. It will cover fiscal discipline, macroeconomic stability and policies to foster growth in line with the Europe 2020 strategy. Five EU headline targets and the Europe 2020 integrated guidelines will serve as a policy framework for the production of National Reform Programmes (NRPs) while the Stability and Growth Pact will be the framework for the establishment of Stability and Convergence Programmes (SCPs).

4.7. Methodological Notes

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

Recent important methodological improvements to national accounts include the allocation of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) to user sectors/industries, and the introduction of chained volume measures to replace fixed-base volume measures.

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

Consumer price inflation is best compared at international level by the 'harmonised indices of consumer prices' (HICPs). These are calculated in each Member State of the European Union, Iceland and Norway. EU inflation is measured by the EICP ('European Index of Consumer Prices' as defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995), which is the official EU aggregate. It covered 15 Member States until April 2004, 25 Member States starting from May 2004 to December 2006 and 27 Member States starting from January 2007. New Member States are integrated into the EICP using a chain index formula.

The annual inflation rate measures the price change between the current month and the same month of the previous year. This measure is responsive to recent changes in price levels but can be influenced by one-off effects in either month. HICPs are used by the European Central Bank (ECB) for monitoring inflation in the euro area and assessing inflation convergence. As required by the Treaty, maintenance of price stability is the primary objective of the ECB, which defines price stability as 'a year-on-year increase in the harmonised index of consumer prices for the euro area below, but close to 2%, over the medium term'. A more stable measure of inflation is given by the 12-month average rate of change that is the average index for the latest 12 months compared with the average index for the previous 12 months. It is less sensitive to transient changes in prices but requires a longer time series of indices.

Depending on whether or not a country's revenue covers its expenditure, there will be a surplus or a deficit in its budget. If there is a shortfall in revenue, the government is obliged to borrow. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, a country's annual (deficit) and cumulative (debt) financing requirements are significant indicators of the burden that government borrowing places on the national economy. These are in fact two of the criteria used to assess the government finances of the Member States that are referred to in the Maastricht Treaty in connection with qualifying for the single currency. The government deficit and debt statistics are due to be notified to the European Commission by EU Member States under the excessive deficit procedure. The legal basis is the Treaty on European Union, Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) and Council Regulation 479/2009, as amended by Council Regulation 679/2010.

4.8. Further reading

- Europe 2020 http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/index_en.htm
- Driving the European recovery http://ec.europa.eu/financial-crisis/index_en.htm
- European Commission; Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs: Interim forecast (September 2010)
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/articles/eu_economic_situation/2010-09-13-interim_forecast_en.htm
- European Economy No 7/2009, 'Economic crisis in Europe: causes, consequences and responses'
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/publication15887_en.pdf
- European Economy No 8/2007, 'The EU Economy, 2007 Review', DG Economic and Financial Affairs
- European Economy Occasional Papers, 31 June 2007, '2006 Pre-accession Economic Programmes of candidate countries', DG Economic and Financial Affairs
- European Economy, No 4/2005, 'Integrated Guidelines 2005-2008 including a Commission Recommendation on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines', DG Economic and Financial Affairs
- 'Keeping up the pace of change — Strategic report on the renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs: launching the new cycle (2008-2010)', Communication from the Commission to the Spring 2008 European Council

Publications and additional or updated data on national accounts, public debt and deficit, consumer prices and interest rates are available from Eurostat's website (europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat).

Table 4.6: Real GDP growth rate (Growth rate of GDP volume, annual and year-on-year quarterly growth rates)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010Q1	2010Q2
EU-27	3.0	3.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.0	0.5	-4.2	0.9	2.2
EA-16	2.9	3.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.9	0.5	-4.1	1.0	2.2
BE	3.5	3.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.9	1.0	-2.8	1.6	2.5
BG	2.3	5.4	4.1	4.5	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	-5.0	-3.6	:
CZ	1.3	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.6	4.5	6.3	6.8	6.1	2.5	-4.1	1.0	3.0
DK	2.6	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.7	-0.9	-4.9	-0.2	2.8
DE	2.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.8	3.4	2.7	1.0	-4.7	2.1	4.1
EE	-0.3	10.0	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.2	9.4	10.6	6.9	-5.1	-13.9	-2.6	3.1
IE	10.7	9.4	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.6	6.2	5.4	6.0	-3.0	-7.1	:	:
EL	3.4	4.5	4.2	3.4	5.9	4.6p	2.2p	4.5p	4.5p	2.0p	-2.0p	-2.3	-3.8
ES	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	0.9	-3.7	-0.9	0.2
FR	3.3	3.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.2	-2.6	1.1	2.1
IT	1.5	3.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	2.0	1.5	-1.3	-5.0	1.0	1.8
CY	4.8	5.0	4.0	2.1	1.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	5.1	3.6	-1.7	-1.3	0.5
LV	3.3	6.9	8.0	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	12.2	10.0	-4.2	-18.0	-6.0	-2.1
LT	-1.1	3.3	6.7	6.9	10.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	9.8	2.8	-14.8	-2.8	1.3
LU	8.4	8.4	2.5	4.1	1.5	4.4	5.4	5.6	6.5	0.0	-4.1	2.9	:
HU	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.9	3.5	4.0	1.0	0.6	-6.3	0.1	1.0
MT	:	:	-1.6	2.6	-0.3	0.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.6	-2.1	4.2	3.9
NL	4.7	3.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	1.9	-3.9	0.6	2.1
AT	3.3	3.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.7	2.2	-3.9	0.0	2.4
PL	4.5	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.0	1.7	2.9	4.0
PT	4.1	3.9	2.0	0.7	-0.9	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.0	-2.6	1.7	:
RO	-1.2	2.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	8.5	4.2	7.9	6.3	7.3	-7.1	-2.6	-0.5
SI	5.4	4.4	2.8	4.0	2.8	4.3	4.5	5.9	6.9	3.7	-8.1	-1.1	2.2
SK	0.0	1.4	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	6.7	8.5	10.6	6.2	-4.7	4.8	4.7
FI	3.9	5.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.3	0.9	-8.0	0.0	3.7
SE	4.7	4.5	1.3	2.5	2.3	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.3	-0.4	-5.1	2.7	5.2
UK	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-4.9	0.7	:
IS	4.1	4.3	3.9	0.1	2.4	7.7	7.5	4.6	6.0	1.0	-6.8	-6.3	-8.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	0.8	-1.4	-0.8	1.4
CH	1.3	3.6	1.2	0.4	-0.2	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.6	1.9	-1.9	2.3	3.4
HR	-1.5	3.0	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.5	2.4	-5.8	-2.5	:
MK	4.3	4.5	-4.5	0.9	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.9	4.9f	-0.7f		
TR	-3.4	6.8	-5.7	6.6	4.9	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.4	-4.5	11.7	:

Notes: Quarterly growth rates are in comparison to the same quarter of the previous year and are based on raw, i.e. not seasonally adjusted data. 'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services. Source: Eurostat — National Accounts.

Table 4.7: Gross domestic product at current market prices, in Bn Euros

	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	12395	12495	11791
EA-16	9019	9252	8963
BE	335	345	339
BG	29	34	34
CZ	127	148	137
DK	227	233	223
DE	2432	2481	2397
EE	16	16	14
IE	190	182	164
EL	226p	239p	237p
ES	1054	1088	1054
FR	1895	1949	1907
IT	1546	1568	1521
CY	16	17	17
LV	21	23	19
LT	29	32	27
LU	37	39	38
HU	101	106	93
MT	5	6	6
NL	572	596	572
AT	272	283	274
PL	311	362	310
PT	169	172	168
RO	125	140	116
SI	35	37	35
SK	55	65	63
FI	180	185	171
SE	338	334	293
UK	2053	1815	1563
IS	15	10	9
LI	3	3	:
NO	283	306	273
CH	317	343	354
HR	43	47	45
MK	6	7	7f
TR	472	499	441

Note: Figures for FYROM and Turkey do not include the allocation of 'financial intermediation services indirectly measured' (FISIM) to user sectors. Therefore comparability between these countries and the other countries (that already allocate FISIM) is reduced. 'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services.

Table 4.8: Household consumption expenditure per head (Index EU-27=100, in Euros)

	2008	2009
EU-27	100	100
EA-16	111	114
BE	116	120
BG	21	21f
CZ	49	48
DK	143	145
DE	119	125
EE	46	39
IE	142	132
EL	107p	111p
ES	95	94
FR	120	125
IT	108	110
CY	105	106
LV	44	37
LT	43	40
LU	181	185
HU	39	36
MT	61	64
NL	114	116
AT	123	130
PL	41	36
PT	76	77
RO	29f	25f
SI	68b	70b
SK	47	51
FI	125	128
SE	117	111
UK	132	120
IS	119	101
LI	:	:
NO	175	175
CH	177p	193p
HR	37f	:
MK	18	19f
TR	34	32f

Note: Household consumption expenditure includes the consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households, except for Turkey. 'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services.

Table 4.9: Net saving as % of GDP

	2008	2009
EU-27	5.4	2.3
EA-16	5.7	2.8
BE	7.7	5.1
BG	2.0	3.6
CZ	4.5	2.5
DK	7.8	4.7
DE	10.4	6.2
EE	7.6	8.8
IE	:	:
EL	-5.1p	-8.1p
ES	3.2	2.0
FR	5.5	1.8
IT	1.8	-1.2
CY	-3.3	-2.6p
LV	3.4	12.2
LT	2.1f	0.5f
LU	:	:
HU	1.7	4.9f
MT	:	:
NL	11.3	6.5
AT	11.6	7.5
PL	7.4f	7.3f
PT	-6.7	-8.3
RO	:	:
SI	10.5	5.7
SK	4.9	-0.8
FI	9.3	1.8
SE	16.3	9.9
UK	4.6	1.4
IS	-12.4	-5.4
LI	:	:
NO	26.6	18.5
CH	6.2	15.9
HR	:	:
MK	:	:
TR	:	:

'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services.

Table 4.10: Gross compensation per employee (Index EU-27=100, in Euros)

	2008	2009
EU-27	100	100
EA-16	111	114
BE	149	154
BG	14	15f
CZ	48	46
DK	149	157
DE	108	109
EE	44	43
IE	145	144
EL	86p	91p
ES	95	100
FR	134	138
IT	107	109
CY	73	78f
LV	36	32
LT	33	31
LU	167	172
HU	43	38f
MT	55	57
NL	123	127
AT	124	127
PL	35	30f
PT	61f	64f
RO	27f	24f
SI	73	75
SK	38	42
FI	129	133
SE	130	121
UK	120	111
IS	:	:
LI	:	:
NO	169	167
CH	:	:
HR	53f	53f
MK	16	17f
TR	:	:

Notes: 1) Both compensation and employees use the domestic concept, i.e. they are attributed to a country according to the residence of the production unit, not the residence of the employee. 'p' provisional, 'f': forecast by the Commission Services.

Table 4.11: Inflation rates in %, measured by HICP

	Annual inflation rate compared to the same month of the previous year				12-month average annual inflation rate
	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	August 2010	December 2009
EU (1)	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.0
EA (2)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.3
BE	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	0.0
BG	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.5
CZ	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.6
DK	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.1
DE	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2
EE	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	0.2
IE	-1.9	-2.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.7
EL	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	1.3
ES	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	-0.2
FR	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.1
IT	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.8
CY	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.4	0.2
LV	-2.4	-1.6	-0.7	-0.4	3.3
LT	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.8	4.2
LU	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.5	0.0
HU	4.9	5.0	3.6	3.6	4.0
MT	1.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	1.8
NL	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
AT	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.4
PL	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	4.0
PT	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	-0.9
RO	4.4	4.3	7.1	7.6	5.6
SI	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	0.9
SK	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
FI	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6
SE	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.9
UK	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.2
IS	10.0	7.6	6.2	5.9	16.3
NO	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3
CH	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.7
HR	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.2
TR	9.1	8.4	7.6	8.3	6.3
US	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	-0.8

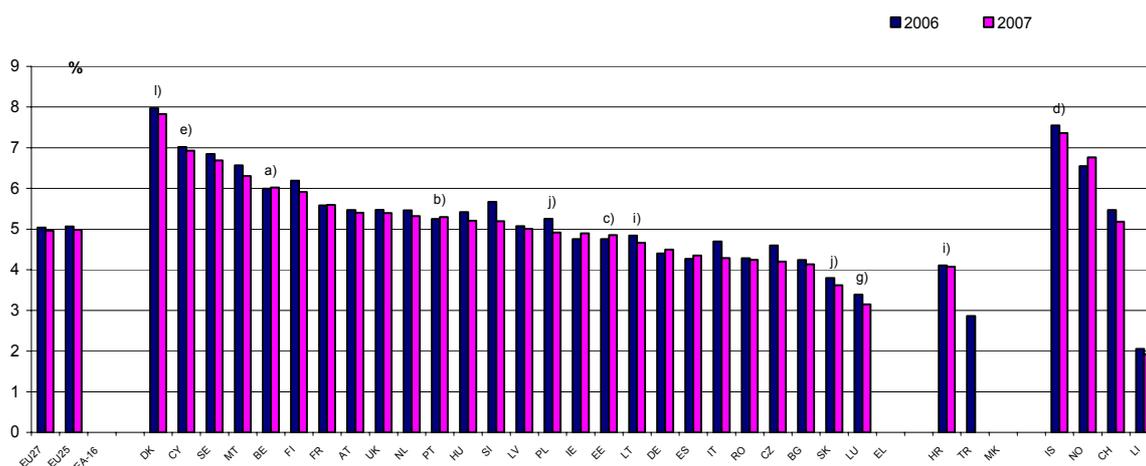
Source: Eurostat — Price statistics. (1) The data refer to the official EU aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EU Member States and integrates them using a chain index formula. (2) The data refer to the official euro area aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EA Member States and integrates them using a chain index formula.

5. Education and its outcomes

In 2007, total public resources allocated to the funding of all levels of education represented on average 4.96% of EU-27 GDP and it varied from 3.62% of GDP in Slovakia to 7.83% in Denmark.

5.1. Total public expenditure on education: 4.96 % of EU-27 GDP in 2007

Figure 5-1: Spending on Human Resources, 2006 and 2007 (Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP)



Source: Eurostat — Education Statistics. Notes: a) Expenditure excludes independent private institutions and the German speaking Community. b) Expenditure at local level of government, post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, retirement expenditure and student loans from public sources are not included. c) Public transfers to private entities other than households are not included for ISCED levels 1 to 4. d) Expenditure for ancillary services is not included. e) Including financial aid to students studying abroad. f) Public transfers to other private entities are not included. g) Expenditure for ancillary services, public transfers to private entities other than households and expenditure at post-secondary non-tertiary and tertiary levels of education is not included. h) Expenditure for ancillary services is not included. i) Public transfers to private entities other than households are not included. j) Including child care expenditure at pre-primary level of education. l) R&D expenditure is not included.

Although investment in education is influenced by various factors (e.g. demographic aspects or levels of participation and length of study), the percentage of domestic income that governments devote to education tends to reflect the importance which they attach to it. In 2007, total public resources allocated to the funding of all levels of education — including direct public expenditure for educational institutions and public transfers to private entities — represented on average 4.96% of EU-27 GDP. In the EU-27, each government's contribution to education varied greatly in 2006, from 3.62% of GDP in Slovakia, 4.13% in Bulgaria and 4.20% in Czech Republic to 6.69% in Sweden, 6.93% in Cyprus and 7.83% in Denmark.

In the EU-27 higher public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP is reflected in more resources for students. The overall expenditure per student in the EU was 6251 euros in 2007 and ranged from 2290 EUR PPS²⁶ in Bulgaria and 3122 EUR PPS in Slovakia to 8695 EUR PPS in Denmark and 8695 EUR PPS in Austria.

²⁶ PPS (Purchasing Power Standards) take into account the general price levels in each country. Therefore, for example, the lower level of expenditure per pupil/student in Bulgaria as computed here already takes into account the fact that prices when converted with the market exchange rates are lower in Bulgaria than in other countries.

5.2. Continuous increase in participation in early childhood education

Table 5.1: Participation in early childhood education (between 4yearsold and starting compulsory primary) (2000-2008)

	Entrance age to primary education	age range	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27			85.6	86.8	88.0	87.8	88.0	88.4	89.7	90.7	92.3
BE	6.0	4-5	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.5
BG	7.0	4-6	73.4	73.2	81.1	83.9	83.2	82.5	80.5	79.8	78.4
CZ	6.0	4-5	90.0	92.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.4	92.6	92.6	90.9
DK	6.0	4-6	95.7	93.7	93.5	94.9	96.9	91.8	92.0	92.7	91.8
DE	7.0	4-5	82.6	87.7	88.4	86.4	85.5	86.6	93.0	94.5	95.6
EE	7.0	4-6	87.0	88.3	86.9	93.6	97.1	98.7	94.9	93.6	95.1
IE	4	4-5	n.a.								
EL	6	4-5	69.3	69.3	69.2	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.9	68.2	m
ES	6	4-5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.5	98.1	99.0
FR	6	4-5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IT	6	4-5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.8
CY	6	4-5	64.7	70.4	68.3	68.1	70.8	74.7	84.7	84.7	88.5
LV	7	4-6	65.4	67.2	70.2	85.7	85.0	87.7	87.2	88.2	88.9
LT	7	4-6	60.6	61.2	64.1	68.9	69.7	71.3	75.8	76.6	77.8
LU	6	4-5	94.7	95.3	97.7	83.5	89.5	94.8	95.0	93.9	94.3
HU	6	4-5	93.9	92.5	93.3	94.7	95.1	93.9	94.5	95.1	94.6
MT	5	4	100.0	95.0	92.6	98.7	97.5	94.4	95.5	98.8	97.8
NL	5	4	99.5	98.1	99.1	73.0	74.0	73.4	74.2	98.9	99.5
AT	6	4-5	84.6	86.0	87.0	88.1	87.7	87.6	88.2	88.8	90.3
PL	7	4-6	58.3	58.5	58.4	59.6	60.9	62.1	64.0	66.8	67.5
PT	6	4-5	78.9	81.5	83.7	85.7	84.9	86.9	86.8	86.7	87.0
RO	6	4-5	67.6	68.5	72.3	73.9	80.3	81.2	81.2	81.8	82.8
SI	6	4-6	85.2	86.0	86.8	86.2	86.4	86.6	88.6	89.2	90.4
SK	6	4-5	76.1	76.4	75.4	77.2	78.3	79.7	79.4	79.4	79.1
FI	7	4-6	55.2	62.0	65.0	65.5	66.9	66.9	68.1	69.8	70.9
SE	7	4-6	83.6	85.7	86.6	89.4	92.4	92.8	91.3	94.0	94.6
UK	5	4	100.0	99.0	100.0	95.3	92.9	91.8	90.9	90.7	97.3
HR	7.0	4-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.1	55.9	59.1	61.9	65.2	68.0
MK	6-7	4-5	17.4	17.3	17.7	20.9	21.0	22.9	24.6	26.1	28.5
TR	6.0	4-5	11.6	11.9	13.0	14.5	14.8	18.6	23.2	26.7	34.4
IS	6.0	4-5	91.8	93.3	93.5	94.5	95.5	95.8	95.7	95.4	96.2
LI	7.0	4-6	69.3	n.a.	n.a.	80.4	82.3	83.5	84.2	84.5	83.2
NO	6.0	4-5	79.7	81.3	83.1	85.4	88.0	90.0	92.4	94.3	95.6
CH	6-8	4-6	n.a.	n.a.	73.5	74.8	75.6	77.4	78.9	79.1	77.9
US	6.0	4-5	69.9	74.8	75.2	71.1	70.6	71.5	68.2	69.6	65.4
JP	6.0	4-5	95.5	94.9	94.5	94.9	95.9	96.8	95.6	96.4	97.0

Source: Eurostat (UOE). UK: break in series between 2002 and 2003 due to changes in methodology. NL: break in series between 2003 and 2006. Different reference dates for ages.

The participation in early childhood education indicator is computed as the ratio between the number of pupils aged from 4 up to the year before the compulsory age and the number of children in the population of the same age. In 2008 (scholastic year 2007/08) almost 91 % of children were in education in the EU.

However, although PPS take into account the price level of goods and services, they do not consider specifically the different levels of the salaries of the personnel of educational institutions between countries.

In Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands the percentage of pupils enrolled was close to 100%. In 16 of the 24 Member States for which data were available, more than 90 children out of 100 went to school. The lowest proportions of participation were found in Poland (67.5%) and Finland (70.9%).

5.3. Gender patterns in tertiary education.

Table 5.2: Participation in tertiary education (Number of the students aged 20 to 24 enrolled at ISCED levels 5-6 by sex as percentage of population aged 20 to 24 – 2008)

	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total	28.7	32.6	29.5	31.3	29.3	22.4	31.4	22.5	40.0	28.4	28.4	31.3	19.8	33.0	41.8	6.6	31.4	m
Females	25.1	29.4	25.3	26.3	23.1	20.6	25.4	20.8	38.0	24.7	25.5	26.0	23.6	25.2	35.5	6.5	27.0	m
Males	32.4	35.9	33.9	36.7	35.7	24.3	37.6	24.3	42.1	32.2	31.4	36.9	16.1	41.1	48.3	6.7	35.9	m
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR	
Total	32.4	24.6	40.8	25.3	30.7	47.7	28.6	39.2	27.1	19.7	25.2	16.4	31.2	22.4	27.7	22.8	20.5	
Females	30.7	21.4	35.0	21.6	26.0	37.8	23.5	34.6	22.7	17.8	19.7	19.7	25.1	21.0	24.0	20.6	23.1	
Males	34.1	27.9	46.7	29.1	35.6	58.2	33.8	43.9	31.6	21.8	31.1	13.0	37.6	23.7	31.6	25.2	17.8	

Source: Eurostat (UOE)

At least 30% of the population aged 20 to 24 in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Finland and Norway is enrolled in tertiary education. On average roughly 29 out of 100 young people of this age group in the EU-27 are in education. In some countries the gender participation imbalance is very significant — the percentage of women attending an ISCED level 5 or 6 programme tends to be higher than the corresponding percentage of men. This is particularly the case in the Baltic countries, Slovenia, Poland, Denmark and Norway. Only in Liechtenstein, Cyprus and Turkey is the proportion of tertiary students in the population aged 20–24 higher for men than for women.

Table 5.3: Gender balance in tertiary education (Female students (ISCED 5-6) enrolled by fields of study — as % of male and female students enrolled in these fields of study — 2008)

	field of study							
	education	humanities and arts	social science business and law	science mathematics and computing	engineering manufacturing and construction	agriculture and veterinary	health and welfare	services
EU-27	78.9	68.9	62.2	41.0	26.1	48.6	76.0	52.4
BE	76.1	60.7	57.5	28.7	24.3	54.8	74.7	56.3
BG	74.2	69.9	67.4	55.3	32.3	45.8	73.9	54.2
CZ	76.6	67.4	66.5	38.1	25.3	59.4	82.5	46.4
DK	72.1	65.8	52.8	36.1	36.5	40.7	81.0	20.4
DE	76.5	73.5	52.8	43.9	18.3	38.4	74.9	55.6
EE	94.4	78.5	73.4	48.9	35.5	55.6	93.2	57.1
IE	75.9	65.7	56.9	41.2	16.0	63.8	81.7	43.5
EL	76.1	79.9	64.5	47.1	37.8	54.2	71.1	30.7
ES	82.2	61.2	63.2	35.8	27.0	47.5	77.8	55.0
FR	71.5	71.0	62.9	35.8	23.1	38.4	72.5	47.3
IT	92.0	73.1	55.1	52.5	32.0	43.2	68.5	50.2
CY	86.6	75.7	59.6	42.8	21.5	25.0	65.7	58.1
LV	88.2	82.3	74.6	36.8	29.1	61.1	92.3	58.2
LT	82.4	75.2	74.0	39.5	31.3	52.6	86.6	50.0
LU	-	52.9	49.1	54.6	-	-	-	83.3
HU	79.8	71.6	72.5	28.3	23.6	49.4	80.6	62.0
MT	82.1	61.1	57.6	31.3	23.3	0.0	72.7	63.8
NL	81.4	56.5	52.3	20.0	18.0	51.9	75.5	55.7
AT	78.0	65.5	57.2	32.6	19.2	40.9	68.4	59.3
PL	78.7	76.7	68.3	47.0	34.3	55.8	72.9	55.3
PT	83.4	63.8	63.1	41.7	29.0	51.7	78.4	53.1
RO	92.3	71.5	67.3	59.8	32.5	37.4	70.6	45.5
SI	85.7	69.3	71.1	38.6	22.9	61.6	83.1	43.8
SK	80.7	63.2	67.3	43.3	33.2	45.2	84.5	45.0
FI	84.5	75.7	66.9	47.5	22.0	54.4	87.8	74.7
SE	77.7	60.9	62.6	42.1	29.8	66.7	82.7	66.3
UK	75.0	62.0	55.3	37.4	22.1	63.5	78.7	58.6
HR	92.2	74.5	68.1	44.9	25.3	49.5	76.3	32.7
MK	75.6	67.4	61.9	48.4	38.0	43.3	69.4	40.4
TR	57.0	54.3	47.2	43.7	22.9	56.6	65.6	26.9
IS	84.0	65.2	58.5	38.8	31.1	50.0	88.2	75.4
LI	-	-	40.9	-	25.8	-	-	-
NO	73.2	61.4	53.6	34.8	24.6	59.1	82.5	44.7
CH	70.6	60.7	47.0	27.7	13.3	46.1	77.6	42.2

Source: Eurostat (UOE)

There are large disparities in enrolments by field of study and by sex between the countries. Education, humanities and arts, and health and welfare are fields of study where there is a predominance of women. In contrast, female students are very much a minority in science, mathematics and computing, and engineering, manufacturing and construction.

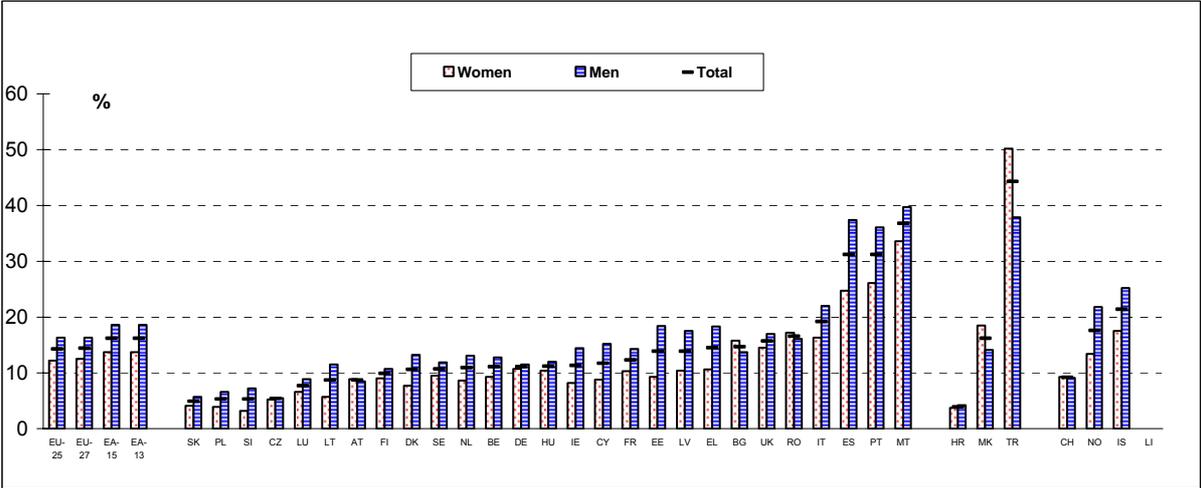
Educational attainment levels of the population have improved significantly over the last thirty years, particularly among women. In 2009, 79% of young people aged 20–24 in the EU-27 had at least an upper secondary education level. At the same time, however, 14% of people aged 18–24 left education with only lower secondary education at best.

By comparing those currently leaving the education system with older generations, it is possible to monitor trends in educational attainment over a long time period of around 30 years. In 2009, 81% of the younger generation aged 25–29 had completed at least upper secondary education compared with only 64% of people aged 55–59. This increase in the educational attainment level was particularly marked for women: 83% of young women aged 25–29 years had completed at least upper secondary education, compared to 60% in their mothers' generation (women aged 55–59 years). For men, these proportions were 79% and 68% respectively.

A continuous improvement in educational attainment rates at upper secondary level is required in order to reach the Europe 2020 target of at least 40% of persons aged 30–34 with a tertiary educational level in the EU by 2020. In 2009, 32.3% of the population aged 30–34 had already successfully completed a tertiary educational programme compared to 22.4% in 2000.

5.4. Almost one in six Europeans leaves education with a low educational attainment level

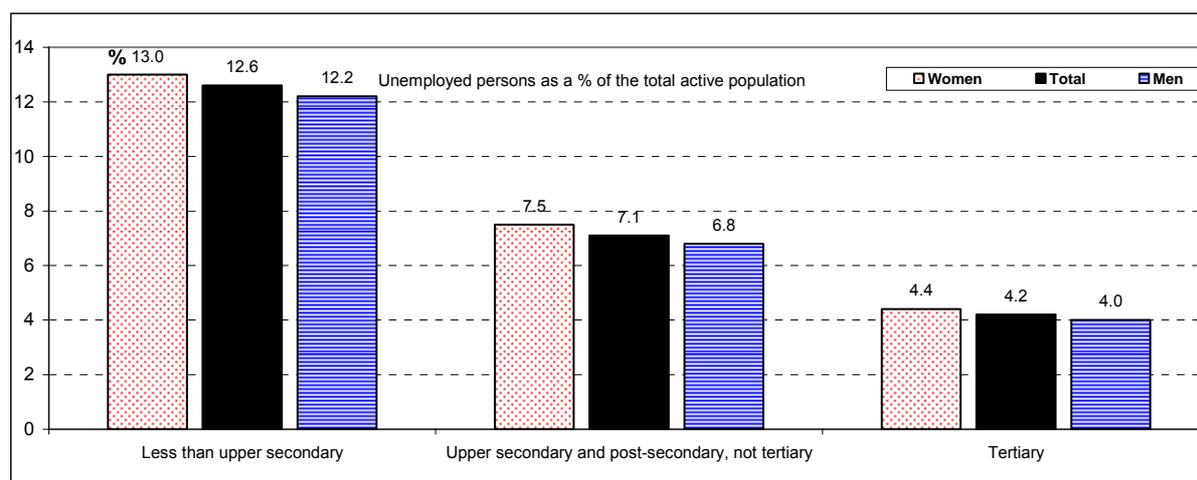
Figure 5-2: Early school-leavers by sex, 2009 (Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training)



Source: Eurostat — EU Labour Force Survey, 2009. Notes: SE provisional data. FR data do not cover the overseas departments (DOM).

Although educational attainment levels continued to improve, 14% of 18–24 year olds in the European Union were not in education or training even though they had not completed an education programme beyond lower secondary level. Malta, Portugal and Spain had the highest proportions (more than 30%) of young people educated to a low level who were no longer being educated or trained. In nearly all Member States, women were less likely than men to be in this situation (13% against 16% at EU level). This was still far from the EU target of no more than 10% of early leavers from education and training by 2020, set by the Europe 2020 strategy.

Figure 5-3: Unemployment rate for persons aged 25-64 years, by level of education and gender, EU-27, 2010 quarter 1



Source: Eurostat — EU Labour Force Survey

5.5. Higher education tends to reduce the risk of unemployment...

In general, higher levels of educational achievement reduce the likelihood of unemployment, albeit to differing degrees, in all Member States. In the EU-27, the unemployment rate for 25–64 year olds with tertiary education stood at 4.5% in 2009 compared with 7.1% for people who had completed at best upper secondary education and 12.8% among those who had not progressed beyond lower secondary schooling.

5.6. ...and increase income...

The 2008²⁷ data for the EU-25 showed also that a person's income was likely to be considerably higher if they were better qualified. On average for the EU-27, the median equivalised net income of highly educated persons (i.e. completed tertiary education) for 18–64 year olds was 69% higher than for those with a low level of education (i.e. at most lower secondary schooling). The ratio of the incomes between highly-educated workers and those educated to a low level was largest in Romania (3.09) and smallest in Sweden (1.20). The 2008 data also showed that the at-risk-of-poverty rate among the highly educated was only 6.5% compared with 23.8% among those with a low level of education. For individuals with a medium level of education the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 13.1%.

5.7. Policy context

The Treaty of Lisbon retained the 1992 Maastricht provisions: 'The Union shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action ...' (Title XII, Education, Vocational Training, Youth and Sport Article 165) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, ex article 149 of the EC Treaty.

²⁷ EU-SILC survey year 2008, income reference year mainly 2007.

EU education and training policies have been prominent in the Lisbon Strategy in 2000/2010 and its follow-up, Europe 2020. The EU strategies recognised that knowledge, and the innovation it sparks, are the EU's most valuable assets, particularly in light of increasing global competition. Moreover, by adopting ambitious headline targets on education: 'improving education levels, in particular by aiming to reduce early school leavers to less than 10% and by increasing the share of 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 40%', the European Council has emphasised the central role of education and training within the strategy in achieving a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.

A new 'Strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET2020)' was adopted by the Education Council in May 2009. It defined four strategic objectives, concrete follow-up actions, and an adapted set of benchmarks to be achieved by 2020. Emphasis was put on lifelong learning and mobility, the quality and efficiency of education and training, the promotion of equity, social cohesion and active citizenship, and the enhancement of creativity and innovation — including entrepreneurship — at all levels of education and training.

5.8. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat) questionnaires on education and training systems.

The levels of education are defined according to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education — UNESCO 1997 version). Less than upper secondary corresponds to ISCED 0-2, upper secondary to ISCED 3-4 (thus including post-secondary non-tertiary education) and tertiary education to ISCED 5-6.

The structural indicator on early school leavers shows the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.

5.9. Further reading

- 'Key data on education in Europe 2009', European Commission, Eurydice, Eurostat
<http://www.eurydice.org/portal/page/portal/Eurydice/showPresentation?pubid=052EN>
- 2006 Ministerial Riga Declaration on e-Inclusion
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/events/ict_riga_2006/doc/declaration_riga.pdf
- 'Key data on higher education in Europe -2007 edition', 2007, DG Education and Culture, Eurostat and Eurydice (Information network on education in Europe)
http://www.eurydice.org/ressources/eurydice/pdf/0_integral/088EN.pdf
- Education, Policy Review Series No 4, Brussels, 2007
- 'Delivering lifelong learning for knowledge, creativity and innovation. 2008 joint progress report of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the Education & Training 2010 Work Programme', 2008
- Communication on an updated strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training, (COM(2008)865), 2008, European Commission
- Progress towards the Lisbon objectives in Education and Training — Indicators and benchmarks 2008 (Commission report, 2009)
- Council Conclusions on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training ('ET 2020')
- 'Education at a glance 2010', 2010, OECD)
- The Bologna Process in Higher Education in Europe - Key indicators on the social dimension and mobility (April 2009)

- Statistics/Data in Focus on education (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
 - The narrowing education gap between women and men, No 130/2007
 - Education in Europe, Key statistics, No42/2008
 - 1 in 10 of the population wanting to work took part in labour market training in 2006 – No. 34/2009
 - Significant country differences in adult learning – No. 44/2009
- Statistics in Focus on finance of education (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
- 5 % of EU GDP is spent by governments on education - Issue number 117/2008
- Report on Digital Literacy published on 1 December 2008, http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/digital_literacy/digital_literacy_review.pdf
- European Council conclusions of March and June 2010 — EUROPE 2020: a new European strategy for jobs and growth.
- Communication from the Commission - EUROPE 2020 - A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/employment_and_social_policy/growth_and_jobs/em0028_en.htm

Table 5.4: Education attainment level (Percentage of the population aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary education, 2000-2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU27	22.4	22.8	23.5	25.0	26.9	28.0	28.9	30.0	31.1	32.3
EA-16	23.3	24.1	24.7	26.2	28.0	29.0	29.7	30.8	31.5	32.3
BE	35.2 (b)	35.2	35.2	37.7	39.9	39.1	41.4	41.5	42.9	42
BG	19.5	23.6 (b)	23.2	23.6	25.2	24.9	25.3 (i)	26.0	27.1	27.9
CZ	13.7	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.3	15.4	17.5
DK	32.1	32.9 (i)	34.2	38.2 (b)	41.4	43.1	43.0	42.5 (b)	46.3	48.1
DE	25.7	25.5	24.2	25.1	26.8	26.0 (b)	25.9	26.5	27.7	29.4
EE	30.8 (b)	29.5	28.1	27.6	27.4	30.6	32.5	33.3	34.1	35.9
IE	27.5	30.6	32.0	35.1	38.6	39.2	40.9	43.1	46.1	49
EL	25.4	24.9	23.4	22.8	24.9	25.3	26.7	26.2	25.6	26.5
ES	29.2	31.3	33.3	34.0	35.9	38.6	38.1	39.5	39.8	39.4
FR	27.4	29.5	31.5	34.7 (b)	35.6	37.7	39.7	41.5	41.3	43.3
IT	11.6 (b)	12.2	13.1	13.9	15.6	17.0	17.7	18.6	19.2	19
CY	31.1	32.7	36.0	39.9	41.0	40.8	46.1	46.2	47.1	44.7
LV	18.6	16.8 (i)	17.3 (b)	18.3	18.5	18.5	19.2	25.6	27.0	30.1 (b)
LT	42.6 (i)	21.2	23.4 (b)	25.2	31.1	37.9	39.4	38.0	39.9	40.6
LU	21.2	23.9	23.6	17.3 (b)	31.4	37.6	35.5	35.3	39.8	46.6
HU	14.8	14.8	14.4	16.3 (b)	18.5	17.9	19.0	20.1	22.4	23.9
MT	7.4 (u)	12.9 (u)	9.3 (u)	13.7 (b)	17.6	18.4	21.6	21.5	21.0	21.1
NL	26.5	27.2	28.6	31.7	33.6	34.9	35.8	36.4	40.2	40.5
AT	:	:	:	:	:	20.5	21.2	21.1	22.2	23.5
PL	12.5 (b)	13.2	14.4	17.2	20.4	22.7	24.7	27.0	29.7	32.8
PT	11.3	11.7	13.0	14.9	16.5	17.7	18.4	19.8	21.6	21.1
RO	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.9	10.3	11.4	12.4	13.9	16.0	16.8
SI	18.5 (b)	18.1	20.7	23.6	25.1	24.6	28.1	31.0	30.9	31.6
SK	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.5	12.9	14.3	14.4	14.8	15.8	17.6 (p)
FI	40.3 (b)	41.6	41.2	41.7	43.4	43.7	46.2	47.3	45.7	45.9
SE	31.8	26.6 (b)	28.3	31.0	33.9	37.6	39.5 (p)	41.0 (p)	42.0 (p)	43.9
UK	29.0	29.9	31.5	31.5	33.6	34.6	36.5	38.5	39.7	41.5
IS	32.6	31.0	33.6	38.2	38.8	41.1	36.4	36.3	38.3	41.8
LI										
NO	37.3	42.2	43.4	40.7	39.5	39.4	41.9 (b)	43.7	46.2	47
CH	27.3	27.3	30.0	32.4	32.8	33.4	35.0	36.5	41.3	43.5 (u)
HR	:	:	16.2	16.9	16.8	17.4	16.7	16.7 (u)	18.5 (u)	20.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.6	12.2	12.4	14.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.9	12.3	13.0	14.7

:=Not available b=Break in series i=See explanatory text u=Unreliable or uncertain data p=Provisional value. 'PT:2000-2008: provisional data,SE: 2006-2008: provisional data.

Annual averages are used from 2005 onwards for all countries. Spring data are used between 2000 and 2002 for DE, FR, LU, CY, MT and SE, and for 2003-2004 for DE and CY. The average of the two semi-annual surveys is used for LV and LT for 2000-2001 and from 2002 for HR. Before 2000, all results are based on the spring survey.

From 1998 data onwards ISCED 3c levels of duration shorter than 2 years do not fall any longer under the level 'upper secondary' but under 'lower secondary'. The definition could not be implemented on 1999-2005 data in EL, IE and AT where all ISCED 3c levels are still included.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), LV and LT (from 2002), DK and HU (from 2003), AT (from 2004), DE (from 2005).

Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply lower rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for the indicator 'youth education attainment level' in CY. The indicator covers non-nationals who have stayed or intend to stay in the country for one year or more.'

FR data do not cover the overseas departments (DOM).

Source: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 5.5: Men education attainment level (Percentage of men aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary education, 2000-2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	22.2	22.4	22.6	23.9	25.3	26.0	26.3	27.3	28.0	28.9
EA-16	23.2	23.9	23.9	25.2	26.4	27.1	27.0	28.0	28.4	29
	33.3	32.6	31.5	34.2	35.8	34.9	36.6	36.6	37.4	36.4
BE	16.0	18.8 (b)	17.7	17.9	18.7	18.3	17.8 (i)	18.7	19.7	20.4
BG	14.4	14.0	13.7	14.3	13.2	13.1	13.7	13.0	14.8	16.4
CZ	30.5	28.0 (i)	28.7	35.3 (b)	38.7	39.0	38.7	39.5 (b)	43.1	41.8
DK	28.8	29.0	26.8	27.5	29.1	27.9 (b)	27.2	27.3	28.3	29.6
DE	21.7 (u)	21.7 (u)	22.5	22.0	20.6 (u)	25.7 (u)	26.5 (u)	24.1 (u)	28.6	29.8
EE	25.8	28.6	30.9	33.9	35.7	35.5	35.6	37.9	39.8	43
IE	23.9	23.4	21.9	21.6	23.3	23.3	25.1	25.0	23.4	24
EL	27.9	29.4	31.0	31.8	32.7	34.5	33.5	34.8	35.3	34.3
ES	25.8	28.3	29.0	31.9 (b)	32.5	34.9	35.2	37.8	37.2	39.1
FR	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.3	13.0	14.1	14.2	15.0	14.9	15
IT	30.8	33.1	35.9	42.5	43.5	38.9	45.4	44.4	41.3	40.2
CY	13.6	13.4 (i)	12.4 (b)	13.3	14.1	12.1	14.2	19.8	19.3	20
LV	37.3 (i)	14.8	17.0 (b)	19.7	26.7	34.2	35.2	31.0	31.0	32.9
LT	24.7	26.0	25.6	18.3 (b)	33.2	36.7	32.0	32.4	36.9	48.4 (b)
LU	12.5	13.5	12.8	14.7 (b)	15.5	15.2	15.2	16.4	18.6	19
HU	: (u)	: (u)	: (u)	14.9 (u)	19.3 (u)	19.3 (u)	20.9 (u)	19.5 (u)	20.8	19.6
MT	27.3	27.4	27.8	31.1	33.2	35.1	35.1	35.5	38.5	38.4
NL	:	:	:	:	:	20.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	23
AT	10.4	10.7	12.2	14.9	17.8	19.1	20.4	22.7	24.4	27.3
PL	9.0	8.3	9.1	11.3	12.5	13.7	13.3	15.0	17.0	17.5
PT	9.0	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.8	11.7	13.6	14.9	15.2
RO	13.8	11.9 (u)	12.9 (u)	17.0	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7	24.3	24.6
SI	11.2	10.8	9.7	11.6	12.6	14.0	13.6	13.4	14.0	15.5
SK	32.9	33.6	33.4	33.7	35.0	35.4	37.1	39.3	35.0	36.6
FI	30.5	23.4 (b)	25.5	27.1	28.6	33.3	34.3 (p)	35.2 (p)	36.6 (p)	38 (p)
SE	30.7	31.4	32.4	32.2	34.0	34.3	36.1	36.9	38.3	40.7
UK										
	31.0	28.8	33.7	33.7	32.9	32.9	31.0	35.3	35.5	37.7
IS										
LI	32.9	37.9	40.2	37.7	34.6	34.6	36.2 (b)	37.9	38.0	37.9
NO	37.5	38.4	39.3	41.4	42.4	41.8	42.8	43.3	48.0	48.6
CH										
	:	:	14.8 (u)	13.8 (u)	14.1 (u)	13.7 (u)	14.2 (u)	12.6 (u)	15.8 (u)	17.5 (u)
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.5 (u)	10.8 (u)	11.8 (u)	11.8 (u)
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.2	14.4	14.8	16.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.0	55.3	57.2	57.1

:=Not available b=Break in series i=See explanatory text u=Unreliable or uncertain data p=Provisional value

Annual averages are used from 2005 onwards for all countries. Spring data are used between 2000 and 2002 for DE, FR, LU, CY, MT and SE, and for 2003-2004 for DE and CY. The average of the two semi-annual surveys is used for LV and LT for 2000-2001 and from 2002 for HR. Before 2000, all results are based on the spring survey.

From 1998 data onwards ISCED 3c levels of duration shorter than 2 years do not fall any longer under the level 'upper secondary' but under 'lower secondary'. The definition could not be implemented on 1999-2005 data in EL, IE and AT where all ISCED 3c levels are still included.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), LV and LT (from 2002), DK and HU (from 2003), AT (from 2004), DE (from 2005).

Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply lower rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for the indicator 'youth education attainment level' in CY. The indicator covers non-nationals who have stayed or intend to stay in the country for one year or more.

FR data do not cover the overseas departments (DOM).

Source: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey

Table 5.6: Women education attainment level (Percentage of women aged 30 to 34 having completed tertiary education, 2000-2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	22.7	23.2	24.5	26.0	28.5	30.0	31.5	32.9	34.3	35.7
EA-16	23.4	24.2	25.6	27.3	29.6	31.0	32.5	33.6	34.7	35.6
BE	37.1	37.9	39.0	41.3	44.1	43.4	46.2	46.4	48.6	47.7
BG	23.1	28.3 (b)	28.8	29.5	31.8	31.5	32.8 (i)	33.2	34.5	35.6
CZ	13.0	12.5	11.4	10.8	12.1	13.0	12.4	13.7	15.9	18.7
DK	33.6	37.8 (i)	39.4	41.1 (b)	44.0	47.3	47.4	45.6 (b)	49.6	54.4
DE	22.6	21.9	21.4	22.5	24.3	24.1 (b)	24.5	25.7	27.0	29.2
EE	39.0	37.0	33.6	33.1	34.1	35.4	38.4	42.4	39.6	41.9
IE	29.2	32.5	33.0	36.3	41.5	42.9	46.4	48.6	52.4	54.8
EL	26.9	26.4	24.8	24.1	26.6	27.5	28.3	27.3	27.9	29.1
ES	30.4	33.3	35.8	36.3	39.2	43.0	43.0	44.6	44.7	44.9
FR	29.0	30.6	34.0	37.5 (b)	38.7	40.5	44.1	45.1	45.2	47.5
IT	12.5	12.9	14.2	15.7	18.4	19.9	21.2	22.3	23.5	23
CY	31.5	32.3	36.1	37.7	38.7	42.5	46.8	48.0	52.9	49.3
LV	23.5	20.0 (i)	22.1 (b)	23.2	22.9	25.1	24.3	31.5	34.9	40.5
LT	47.9 (i)	27.4	29.6 (b)	30.7	35.6	41.5	43.5	45.0	48.6	48.5
LU	17.7	21.7	21.5	16.3 (b)	29.6	38.5	38.9	38.1	42.7	44.9 (b)
HU	17.1	16.0	16.1	17.9 (b)	21.5	20.7	22.8	23.9	26.3	28.8
MT	: (u)	13.5 (u)	: (u)	12.6 (u)	16.1 (u)	17.5 (u)	22.3	23.7	21.3	22.7
NL	25.6	26.9	29.3	32.3	34.0	34.7	36.6	37.3	41.8	42.6
AT	:	:	:	:	:	20.4	20.7	20.5	22.4	24
PL	14.6	15.8	16.7	19.6	23.2	26.4	29.0	31.3	35.0	38.4
PT	13.5	15.2	16.9	18.5	20.5	21.7	23.6	24.7	26.4	24.8
RO	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.3	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.3	17.1	18.5
SI	24.0	25.1	29.1	31.0	32.5	30.1	36.0	41.1	38.4	39.3
SK	10.1	10.7	11.2	11.4	13.2	14.6	15.3	16.1	17.6	19.8
FI	47.9	49.6	49.3	50.2	52.1	52.1	55.3	55.4	56.6	55.5
SE	33.2	30.0 (b)	31.2	35.1	39.3	42.2	44.9 (p)	47.0 (p)	47.6 (p)	50 (p)
UK	27.4	28.4	30.7	30.8	33.3	34.9	37.0	40.1	41.0	42.3
IS	34.2	33.2	33.5	42.7	44.8	49.2	42.2	37.4	41.3	46.2
LI										
NO	41.8	46.6	46.8	43.9	44.5	44.4	47.7 (b)	49.6	54.8	56.4
CH	17.7	17.6	20.8	23.2	23.7	25.4	27.3	29.7	34.4	38.6
HR	:	:	17.6	20.1	19.5	21.3	19.1 (u)	21.1 (u)	21.4 (u)	23.6 (u)
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.8 (u)	13.6 (u)	13.1 (u)	16.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.5	10.3	11.2	12.9

:=Not available b=Break in series i=See explanatory text u=Unreliable or uncertain data p=Provisional value

Annual averages are used from 2005 onwards for all countries. Spring data are used between 2000 and 2002 for DE, FR, LU, CY, MT and SE, and for 2003-2004 for DE and CY. The average of the two semi-annual surveys is used for LV and LT for 2000-2001 and from 2002 for HR. Before 2000, all results are based on the spring survey.

From 1998 data onwards ISCED 3c levels of duration shorter than 2 years do not fall any longer under the level 'upper secondary' but under 'lower secondary'. The definition could not be implemented on 1999-2005 data in EL, IE and AT where all ISCED 3c levels are still included.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), LV and LT (from 2002), DK and HU (from 2003), AT (from 2004), DE (from 2005).

Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply lower rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for the indicator 'youth education attainment level' in CY. The indicator covers non-nationals who have stayed or intend to stay in the country for one year or more.

FR data do not cover the overseas departments (DOM).

Source: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey.

6. Lifelong Learning

The EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides quarterly results on participation in education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Annual averages of LFS results show a slight increase in participation over the last five years in most Member States although still far from the target set by the Council (12.5% by 2010).

There are different measures and information sources for participation in education and training due to the heterogeneity of activities and providers and their distribution throughout the year.

The 2009 LFS results showed that 9.3% of persons aged 25–64 participated in education and training activities in the EU. The participation rate was generally higher among women (10.2% against 8.5% for men). The Netherlands and Luxembourg had the smallest difference among countries with high participation rates. Low gender gaps were recorded in some other Member States such as Bulgaria, Greece and Romania (with low participation) or the Czech Republic, Germany and Malta (with participation closer to average).

Table 6.1: Lifelong learning, 2009 (Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey)

	EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total	9.3	8.1	6.8	1.4	6.8	31.6	7.8	10.5	6.3	3.3	10.4	6.0	6.0	7.8	5.3	4.5	13.4	2.7	5.8
Females	10.2	8.5	7.2	1.5	7.0	37.6	7.7	13.2	7.0	3.3	11.3	6.4	6.4	7.8	6.9	5.4	13.5	3.0	6.0
Males	8.5	7.7	6.4	1.3	6.5	25.6	7.8	7.6	5.7	3.2	9.6	5.6	5.6	7.8	3.6	3.6	13.4	2.5	5.6
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR		
Total	17.0	13.8	4.7	6.5	1.5	14.6	2.8	22.1	22.2	20.1	25.1	18.1	24.0	2.3	3.3	2.3			
Females	17.5	14.7	5.1	6.8	1.6	16.4	3.3	25.9	28.5	23.3	30.0	19.5	25.2	2.1	3.4	2.1			
Males	16.5	12.8	4.3	6.2	1.3	12.9	2.2	18.5	16.1	16.8	20.4	16.8	22.8	2.4	3.2	2.4			

Source: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey

6.1. Adult education survey

Results from the Adult Education Survey indicated several reasons for participation in non-formal education and training and this is illustrated in the table below. In the survey, this was a multi-choice question and values therefore do not add up to 100%. By far the most important reasons were 'to do a better job' and 'improve career prospects'. This was the main response in almost all the countries and the weighted average in 19 EU countries was 64%.

The second most important reason for participation in non-formal education and training was 'to increase my knowledge/skills on a subject that interests me'. One third of the respondents selected 'acquiring knowledge or skills for everyday life' as a reason for participating in education and training.

About 22% of the respondents were obliged to attend education or training, 16% participated to obtain certificates and 15% participated to meet new people or just for fun. Starting one's own business was not a popular reason for participation — only 4% of respondents mentioned this source of motivation.

There were, however, a few national exceptions in reasons for participation. More than 20% of participants in Finland, Sweden, Austria, Latvia, Portugal and Greece wanted to meet people or just to have fun. Almost half of the respondents in Portugal and Greece participated to obtain certificates and more than half in Slovakia and Hungary were obliged to attend. In Greece and Hungary, 8% of respondents participated to acquire skills to start their own business.

Table 6.2: Reasons for participation in non-formal education and training, 2007 (%)

	To do job better and improve carrier prospects	To be less likely to lose job	To increase possibilities of getting a job or changing a profession	To start own business	To be obliged to participate	To get knowledge/skills useful in everyday life	To increase knowledge/skills on an interesting subject	To obtain certificate	To meet new people or just for fun	Other
EU-27 (*)	64.0	13.0	17.0	4.0	22.0	30.0	51.0	16.0	15.0	5.0
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	64.4	3.3	9.2	2.6	24.1	29.8	38.7	8.1	11.8	1.9
BG	77.3	22.0	20.8	1.8	22.1	40.0	38.5	34.3	9.2	1.2
CZ	54.6	13.3	16.8	4.5	7.4	33.7	46.2	20.8	10.4	0.5
DK	86.6	16.9	9.4	2.2	38.7	63.5	90.3	27.0	44.5	.
DE	68.0	20.0	15.6	3.8	25.0	14.3	45.9	11.6	10.5	5.4
EE	80.2	15.1	5.8	1.6	24.9	17.6	21.1	8.8	2.4	5.5
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	74.8	16.0	25.5	7.9	18.1	52.4	76.7	48.6	20.6	4.3
ES	68.4	12.7	28.4	4.8	11.8	50.8	66.6	25.0	11.8	5.0
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	47.6	2.5	10.9	2.6	13.8	20.9	43.9	13.5	13.3	3.9
CY	53.6	2.1	8.7	1.6	16.9	38.2	64.3	13.3	14.7	4.4
LV	74.7	27.7	17.8	4.4	33.7	58.6	43.8	37.8	24.3	1.8
LT	77.5	31.3	17.5	3.4	26.2	42.3	50.6	41.4	11.8	3.2
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	67.8	38.3	33.3	7.5	51.4	52.0	56.0	35.2	13.2	1.3
MT	12.2	0.5	4.8	1.8	3.0	4.8	2.3	0.5	.	.
NL	66.4	6.6	12.8	4.2	35.9	40.2	42.4	23.7	19.2	10.1
AT	67.1	10.5	16.2	4.6	23.7	57.1	57.4	10.7	20.9	5.1
PL	67.1	6.6	7.2	1.5	5.2	7.2	7.6	7.2	0.5	2.8
PT	69.9	16.0	31.8	6.6	12.2	81.6	80.5	47.4	23.7	6.2
RO	79.7	32.5	24.0	4.8	14.7	35.2	38.8	31.7	2.2	0.7
SI	54.4	1.0	1.7	0.3	13.1	21.2	12.5	2.3	1.8	2.5
SK	63.1	26.6	23.1	4.6	66.1	30.2	34.6	19.2	8.8	1.8
FI	69.1	14.3	16.1	3.7	35.3	41.1	62.1	13.5	30.0	9.4
SE	61.8	8.0	6.5	1.5	36.4	41.8	59.3	8.9	20.8	5.5
UK	55.0	2.8	18.1	9.3	57.7	44.8	82.0	33.9	9.7	86.1
HR	76.9	17.2	16.9	4.8	31.1	35.2	44.7	15.0	8.2	1.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	61.0	11.1	15.9	4.8	27.6	35.5	29.8	29.5	11.6	12.3
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	71.8	12.7	9.6	1.5	43.1	33.2	67.9	18.3	16.0	7.2
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

BG, CZ, GR, ES, CY, LT, PT, FI: interviewed only the NOT 'guided on the job training' NFE activities regarding the reasons of participation. EU-27 the EU average is based on the EU countries available, excluding UK due to high 'non response'

Table 6.3: Obstacles to participation in education and training, 2007 (%)

	Respondent did not have the prerequisites		Training was too expensive or respondent could not afford it		Lack of employer's support		Training conflicted with the work schedule		Respondent did not have time because of family responsibilities		There was no training offered at the reachable distance		Respondent was not confident with the idea of going back to something that is like school		Health or age		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EU-27 (*)	14	13	26	30	21	12	44	27	26	46	17	20	13	14	13	14	27	22
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	6	5	9	12	11	6	24	15	15	31	8	8	3	3	13	13	8	5
BG	18	15	52	59	10	13	28	22	16	37	33	28	8	5	10	13	12	5
CZ	9	7	16	22	26	20	52	26	20	52	15	17	1	3	13	11	5	3
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	19	22	32	42	26	30	33	30	16	40	18	24	9	10	9	12	17	7
EE	4	2	41	57	9	8	41	24	28	43	30	35	8	8	15	19	42	39
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	5	9	31	35	11	9	57	32	36	57	21	18	11	9	9	11	21	18
ES	8	7	15	13	7	3	41	26	27	53	9	8	3	2	5	6	29	28
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	21	18	25	27	20	11	56	33	38	60	15	18	18	15	18	21	13	12
CY	6	5	16	17	7	4	59	30	51	79	10	13	5	5	9	10	18	8
LV	14	9	54	49	36	25	46	30	35	44	26	23	13	11	7	15	18	11
LT	6	2	45	46	19	14	60	40	24	41	17	22	5	5	13	13	9	17
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	14	14	39	45	33	45	51	55	26	47	31	34	23	16	12	13	17	13
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	3	5	19	27	30	11	24	12	15	38	15	11	16	11	22	23	23	21
AT	8	7	31	36	23	10	47	33	24	54	19	25	3	3	5	7	20	14
PL	9	9	58	64	25	17	42	24	17	38	31	31	20	16	8	10	12	11
PT	12	12	24	22	19	21	30	24	24	42	32	36	3	5	6	7	22	17
RO	21	15	67	62	43	32	47	40	33	55	30	24	10	6	9	11	5	2
SI	8	6	36	55	25	18	57	48	28	43	24	33	7	7	11	18	9	8
SK	55	58	39	43	30	24	50	34	23	46	30	34	4	2	10	12	4	4
FI	11	11	19	24	21	25	50	35	20	40	27	23	8	6	13	21	20	21
SE	6	5	28	36	21	16	36	26	15	31	20	23	6	7	16	32	25	13
UK	20	22	30	38	30	15	52	34	31	55	22	30	19	30	18	16	59	53
HR	16	20	58	63	27	17	43	30	47	61	35	30	6	5	16	12	23	27
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	51	45	49	39	17	4	36	10	41	69	28	29	4	4	13	16	6	15
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5	3	14	21	23	19	38	25	17	34	13	14	9	10	15	24	14	17
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: the EU average is based on the EU countries available

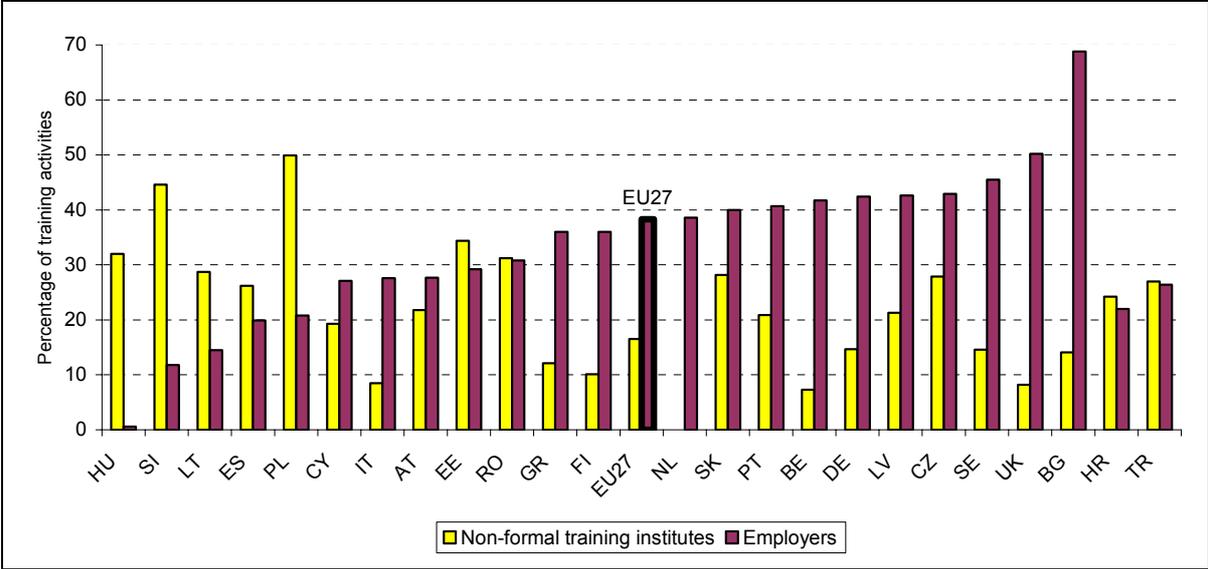
Various obstacles to participating in education and training were cited by the respondents to the survey. Almost 50% of the respondents did not participate because they did not want to. About 12% did not participate but wanted to. The information on obstacles in this section was based on those who wanted to but did not participate in formal or non-formal education and training.

The most frequent reasons for not participating were family responsibilities (37%), conflicting work schedule (35%) and costs of participation (28%). Reasons not frequently cited by respondents included 'not confident of going back to school' and 'did not have the prerequisites'. Approximately 16% of respondents stated lack of employer support as a reason for non-participation and 19% selected 'no facilities at reachable distance'.

The table shows clear differences between males and females in some of the obstacles described. The EU average for 'work schedule' was 44% for males and 27% for females. In all countries far greater numbers of females indicated family responsibilities as the reason for not participating in education and training. The average for the 23 EU countries represented shows that 46% of females were prevented from attending due to family responsibilities while only 26% of males selected this reason as an obstacle to participation in education and training.

Low female participation in the labour market may be behind this pattern in a number of countries. Most learning activities are job-related and participation in formal or non-formal education and training was much higher among employed persons than the inactive and unemployed according to the survey.

Figure 6-1: Providers of non-formal education and training activities, employers and non-formal training institutes, 2007



Note: the EU average is based on the 22 EU countries available

Employers are the leading providers of non-formal education and training activities with almost a 40% share, according to the survey. They are followed by non-formal education and training institutions, which provide 17% of the non-formal activities.

Non-formal education and training institutions are normally understood to be institutions that offer systematic and intentional learning opportunities but do not usually provide formal educational qualifications. Examples of such institutions are adult education institutes, vocational training institutes, community learning centres, employment services, educational institutions like the folk high schools in Scandinavia, Germany, Austria and Switzerland but also private companies (e.g. language schools).

Other providers include commercial and non-commercial institutions where education and training is not the main activity as well as employers' organisations and chambers of commerce. Non-profit organisations, cultural and political associations and trade unions each provided less than 5% each of total activities.

Employer-provided activities accounted for almost 70% of all non-formal activities in Bulgaria, while non-formal institutes provided about 15% of activities. Employers were also the leading providers in the United Kingdom, with 50%. They provided 40–50% of non-formal education and training activities in Germany, Latvia, the United Kingdom and Sweden. Non-formal education and training institutes were important providers in Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Spain, Estonia and Slovakia. In all these countries, they supplied relatively more non-formal education and training activities than employers. In Hungary a large proportion of activities were provided by non-formal education and training institutes and the proportion of employer-provided activities was very low compared with the other countries. In Slovakia, Austria, Cyprus, Spain and Estonia, the two providers were almost equally important in the provision of non-formal education and training activities.

6.2. Policy context

According to Article 166 (1) of the Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (The Treaty of Lisbon) states:

“The Union shall implement a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States, while fully respecting the responsibility of the Member States for the content and organisation of vocational training.”

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

A communication 'Making a European Area of Lifelong Learning a Reality' (COM(2001) 678 final) adopted by the Commission set out proposals for improving the participation of Europeans in lifelong learning activities. In this communication, lifelong learning was defined as 'all learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective'. A Report from the Education Council to the European Council 'The concrete future objectives of education and training systems' was presented in Stockholm in 2001.

The Education/Youth Council of 30 May 2002 adopted a resolution on education and lifelong learning (Official Journal C 163 of 9 July 2002), reaffirming the need for convergence of the Commission's communication on lifelong learning with the work programme on follow-up of the objectives of education and training systems, in order to achieve a comprehensive and coherent strategy for education and training. On 30 November 2002 the Education Ministers of 31 European countries and the European Commission adopted the Copenhagen Declaration on enhanced cooperation in European vocational education and training.

(http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/copenhagen/index_en.html).

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

Lifelong learning also features prominently in the European Employment Strategy, as reflected by the European Commission's 2007 communication *Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Jobs (2008-2010)*, particularly in guidelines 20: *Improve matching of labour market needs* and 24: *Adapt education and training systems in response to new competence requirements*.

Besides placing education and training at the centre of the Union's economic growth, the employment guidelines hinted at the need to match workers' education and skill levels and actual job requirements through effective monitoring and anticipation of skills. In this context, following the recommendation by the March 2008 European Council 'to present a comprehensive assessment of the future skills requirements in Europe up to 2020, taking account of the impact of technological change and ageing populations and to propose steps to anticipate future needs', the *New Skills for New Jobs* agenda was launched (December 2008). That agenda aimed at mapping contemporaneous and future demand for jobs and the corresponding skills requirements, while recognising that the links between the two were complex: indeed, every job requires a different mix of knowledge, skills and abilities, acquired through different learning channels and activities.

In this connection, it should also be observed that lifelong learning was one of the pillars of the common principles of flexicurity endorsed by the Member States in 2007 in the context of the Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs. Flexicurity is an integrated strategy aimed at balancing labour market flexibility and employment security through a mix of modern contractual arrangements (including appropriate employment protection legislation), effective active labour market policies, modern social security systems and, of course, comprehensive lifelong learning policies. Indeed, lifelong learning is crucial to the Commission's employment strategy, and must go hand in hand with regular assessment of future skill needs, thus facilitating the implementation of flexicurity policies.

6.3. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS), Adult Education Survey (AES) Continuing Vocational and Training Survey (CVTS3 2005) and UOE (UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat questionnaires on education and training systems).

For annual monitoring of progress towards lifelong learning, the quarterly **LFS** is used which refers to persons who have received education or training during the four weeks preceding the interview. Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on lifelong learning data lacks comparability between 2003 and 2004 for several countries and the EU aggregates.

The **Adult Education Survey** was conducted in 29 countries between 2005 and 2008. Results from 24 countries have already been published. It is expected to be conducted every five years. The next survey is planned for 2011/2012.

Formal education is education provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions and normally intended to lead to certification. Examples are secondary and vocational courses, degree and postgraduate courses.

Non-formal Education is organised and sustained educational activity that takes place both within and outside educational institutions. Depending on country contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, basic education for out-of-school children, life skills, work skills, and general culture.

Reasons for participation in non-formal education and training: the following countries did not interview participants taking part in 'guided on-the-job training' — BG, CY, EL, ES, CZ, PT, FI, UK.

The EU averages are calculated according to the number of countries available. The EU averages for 'reasons for participation' include data from 22 countries, obstacles to participation, 22 countries and providers of non-formal activities, 22 countries.

The third survey of continuing vocational training in enterprises (**CVTS3**) was carried out in 2005 in all 27 Member States and Norway.

6.4. Further reading

- 'Key data on education in Europe 2009', European Commission, Eurydice, Eurostat
<http://www.eurydice.org/portal/page/portal/Eurydice/showPresentation?pubid=052EN>
- 'Key data on higher education in Europe — 2007 edition', 2007, DG Education and Culture, Eurostat and Eurydice (Information network on education in Europe)
http://www.eurydice.org/ressources/eurydice/pdf/0_integral/088EN.pdf
- 'Education at a glance 2009', 2009, OECD
- Statistics/Data in Focus on education (Theme 3 — Population and social conditions), Eurostat:
- Education in Europe, Key statistics No10/2005
- 17 million tertiary students in the EU, No19/2005
- Lifelong learning in Europe, No8/2005
- Education in Europe, Key statistics, No 42/2008
- Significant country differences in adult learning - Issue number 44/2009
- 'Making a European Area of Lifelong Learning a Reality', (COM(2001) 678 final)
- The Employment in Europe Report (2008) chapter 5, Education and employment: different pathways across occupations
- The Employment in Europe Report (2006): chapter 4, Human capital, technology and growth in the EU Member States
- 'Education and training 2010. The success of the Lisbon strategy hinges on urgent reforms' European Commission
- 2006 Ministerial Riga Declaration on e-Inclusion
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/events/ict_riga_2006/doc/declaration_riga.pdf
- Report on Digital Literacy published on 1st December 2008
http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/digital_literacy/digital_literacy_review.pdf
- CVTS3: Continuing Vocational Training — Reference year 2005. See:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database-trng_cvts3
- Adult Education Survey
- See http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Table 6.4: Lifelong learning (Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey, 2000-2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	7.1 (e)	7.1 (e)	7.2	8.5 (b)	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.3 (p)
EA-16	5.3 (e)	5.3 (e)	5.4	6.5	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.1 (p)
BE	6.2 (i)	6.4	6.0	7.0	8.6 (b)	8.3	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.8
BG	:	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
CZ	:	:	5.6	5.1 (i)	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	7.8	6.8
DK	19.4 (b)	18.4	18.0	24.2 (b)	25.6	27.4	29.2	29.2	30.2	31.6
DE	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.0 (i)	7.4 (i)	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8
EE	6.5 (b)	5.4	5.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.0	9.8	10.5
IE	:	:	5.5	5.9 (b)	6.1	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.3
EL	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.6 (b)	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.3
ES	4.1 (b)	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	10.5 (b)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
FR	2.8	2.7	2.7	7.1 (b)	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.0	6.0
IT	4.8 (b)	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.3 (b)	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0
CY	3.1	3.4	3.7	7.9 (b)	9.3	5.9 (b)	7.1	8.4	8.5	7.8
LV	:	:	7.3	7.8	8.4	7.9	6.9	7.1	6.8	5.3
LT	2.8	3.5	3.0 (b)	3.8	5.9 (b)	6.0	4.9	5.3	4.9	4.5
LU	4.8	5.3	7.7	6.5 (b)	9.8	8.5	8.2	7.0	8.5	13.4 (b)
HU	2.9	2.7	2.9	4.5 (b)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.7
MT	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3 (b)	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.8
NL	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.4 (b)	16.4	15.9	15.6	16.6	17.0	17.0
AT	8.3	8.2	7.5	8.6 (b)	11.6 (i)	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8
PL	:	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0 (b)	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.7
PT	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.3 (b)	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.5
RO	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4 (b)	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
SI	:	7.3	8.4	13.3 (b)	16.2	15.3	15.0	14.8	13.9	14.6
SK	:	:	8.5	3.7 (b)	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.8
FI	17.5 (b)	17.2	17.3	22.4 (b)	22.8	22.5	23.1	23.4	23.1	22.1
SE	21.6	17.5 (b)	18.4	:	:	17.4 (p)	18.4 (p)	18.6 (p)	22.2 (b)	22.2 (p)
UK	20.5 (b)	20.9	21.3	27.2 (b)	29.0	27.6	26.7	20.0 (b)	19.9	20.1
IS	23.5	23.5	24.0	29.5 (b)	24.2	25.7	27.9	27.0	25.1	25.1
LI										
NO	13.3	14.2	13.3	17.1 (b)	17.4	17.8	18.7	18.0	19.3	18.1
CH	34.7	37.3	35.8	24.7 (b)	28.6	27.0	22.5	26.8	27.9	24.0
HR	:	:	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.3

Annual averages are used for all countries except CH from 2005 onwards.

Spring data are used between 2000 and 2002 for DE, FR, LU, CY, MT, AT, SE and IS, and for 2003-2004 for DE and CY.

The average of the two semi-annual surveys is used for LV and LT for 2000-2001 and from 2002 for HR.

Before 2000, all results are based on the spring survey.

Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on education and training lack comparability with former years: from 2003 in CZ, DK, EL, IE, CY, HU, NL, AT, SI, FI, SE, NO, CH, from 2004 in BE, LT, IT, IS, MT, PL, PT, UK and RO, and from 2005 in ES due to wider coverage of taught activities; from 2003 in SK due to restrictions for self-learning; in 2003 and 2004 in DE due to the exclusion of personal interest courses; in 2001 and 2002 in SI due to the exclusion of certain vocational training; 2000 in PT, 2003 in FR, 2003 in CH due to changes in the reference period (formerly one week preceding the survey; additionally in CH: 12 months for vocational training instead of 4 weeks)

EU aggregates consequently.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in FI (from 2000), SE and BG (from 2001), IE, LV and LT (from 2002), HU (from 2003), AT (from 2004).

Source: Eurostat — European Union Labour Force Survey

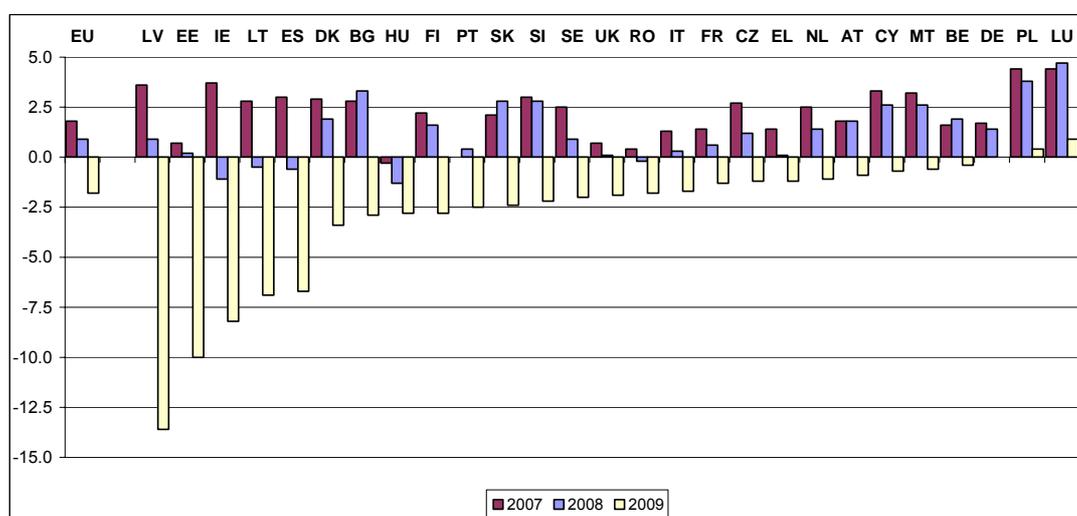
7. Employment

In the wake of the economic and financial crisis, employment growth in the EU-27 turned strongly negative (-1.8%) in 2009 from +0.9% in 2008, which in turn had already been low compared to the +1.8% recorded in 2007. With the exception of Luxembourg, Poland and Germany, all countries saw a decrease in employment levels, which was most pronounced in the Baltic Countries, Ireland and Spain. As a consequence, the employment rate dropped in 2009 by 1.3 percentage points, to reach 64.6%. The proportion of part-time employment increased slightly in 2009 in comparison with 2008, for both men and women. By contrast, the employment rate increased in the case of older workers (55–64 years old), reaching 45.1% in the Euro Area and 46.0% in the EU-27. (It was 44.2% and 45.6% respectively in 2008.)

7.1. Sharp drop in employment in 2009

In 2009, some 222.3 million people were employed in the Union of 27 Member States, a reduction of 4.1 million in one year, reflecting a strong negative growth rate of minus 1.8 per cent in the wake of the economic crisis. Though employment growth dropped everywhere, the situation varied significantly across Member States. Most countries saw negative employment growth in 2009, with only Luxembourg and Poland maintaining slight increases in employment levels despite the crisis, and Germany recording unchanged employment. Negative growth ranged from a moderate -0.4% in Belgium and -0.6% in Malta to double-digit declines in Estonia (-10.0%) and Latvia (-13.6%). Spain, with a rate of -6.7%, made the largest absolute contribution to the decline in employment, with almost 1.4 million fewer people in employment in 2009 compared to 2008.

Figure 7-1: Employment growth (%), 2007-2009



Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

7.2. Decrease in the EU employment rate

The EU-27 employment rate, i.e. the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years (the working-age population) in employment, was 64.6% in 2009, down 1.3 percentage points in comparison to 2008, thus almost receding to the level of 2006 and cancelling out the increases of 2007 and 2008. Employment rates continued to vary strongly between Member States. In the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Germany the rate exceeded 70%, the Lisbon target for the overall employment rate to be reached in 2010. Malta showed the lowest rate at 54.9%, even if the decrease in the employment rate was moderate in comparison to the EU-27 average. In addition, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Poland and Spain recorded figures far below the Lisbon target, with rates below 60%.

In the context of the Europe 2020 strategy, a new target has been fixed at 75% for the employment rate, with a reduced age bracket of 20–64 years, reflecting a focus on education and training rather than employment for young people. For the EU-27 in 2009, this employment rate stood at 69.1%.

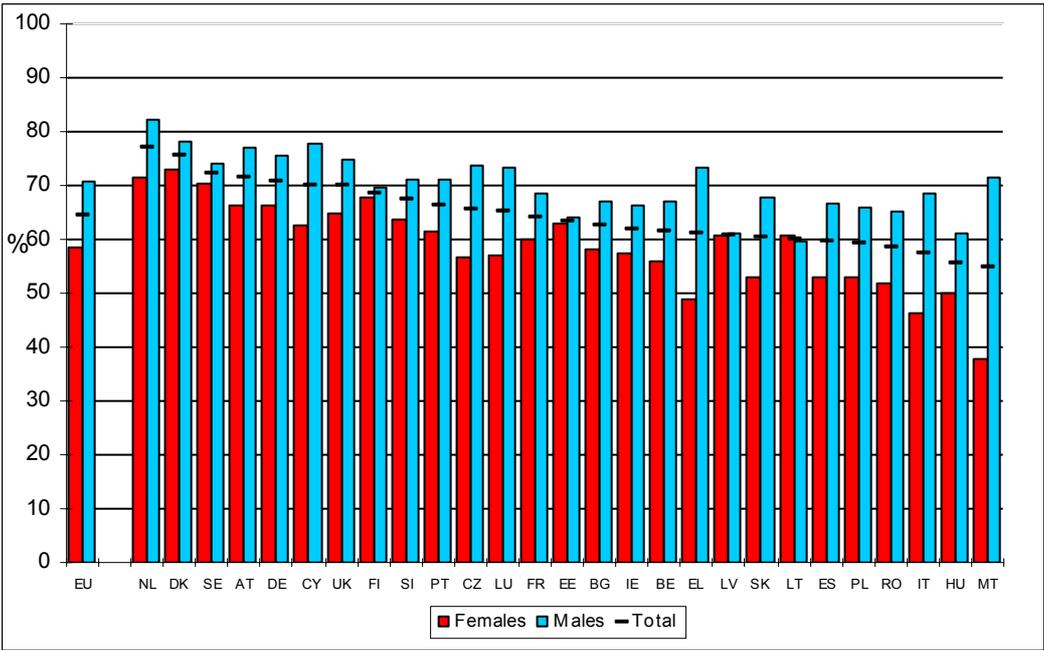
7.3. Female employment much less affected during the crisis

With employment declining throughout Europe in 2009, the trend of steadily rising employment of women was also halted. The employment rate for women in 2009 was 58.6%, which was a decrease of 0.5 percentage points compared to 2008. Given the size of the decline in total employment, the economic crisis had only a relatively limited effect on women in the labour market in 2009. Big differences in female employment rates in the EU persisted. High rates of more than 70% could be observed in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. In 2009, a total of 14 Member States had a female employment rate at or above the Lisbon target of 60%, compared to 15 countries in 2008, Ireland having dropped below the target. Of the other Member States, some remained far below 60%, with Malta more than 20 percentage points, and Italy, Greece and Hungary more than 10 percentage points short.

7.4. Gender gap in employment further reduced in 2009

The 0.5 percentage point reduction in the EU-27 female employment rate in 2009 still compared favourably with a 2.1 percentage point decline in the male employment rate, owing to the fact that the crisis had the most pronounced effects on employment in economic sectors distinguished by high male employment, such as construction and manufacturing. Consequently, the gender gap in employment narrowed further, from 13.7% in 2008 to 12.1% in 2009. This represented the strongest reduction in the gender gap in a single year observed in the EU-27 up to that time, even if this was caused by negative developments in male employment rather than by advances in female employment. Yet, at 58.6% the female employment rate was still considerably lower than the male employment rate of 70.7%, and the gender gap in employment rates remained substantial in most Member States. This was particularly the case in Malta, Greece and Italy, where the employment rate for men remained more than 20 percentage points higher than that for women. By contrast, in Lithuania the employment rate for men fell below that for women, and in Latvia both became practically identical. In addition, in Estonia and Finland, the gender gap reduced to levels below two percentage points.

Figure 7-2: Employment rate by sex, 2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

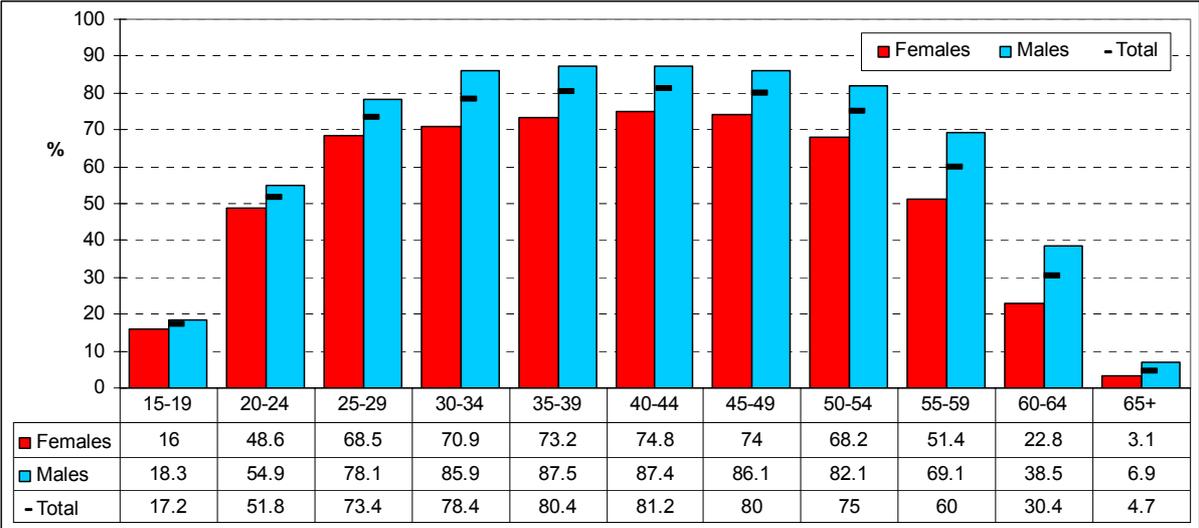
7.5. Employment among older persons increasing

In the EU, older people have a considerably lower employment rate than those aged 25–54. In 2009, 46.0% of persons aged 55–64 were working compared to 78.2% of 25–54 year olds. However, despite the reduction in overall employment rate, the employment rate for older persons continued to rise, up 0.4 percentage points from the 45.6% recorded in 2008. This increase was entirely attributable to the increased participation of older women. Employment rates for young people were also relatively low — only 35.2% of those aged 15–24 were working in 2009, reflecting the fact that many were still in full-time education.

Looking at smaller age ranges, a sort of lifecycle in employment rates becomes evident. Within the working age population (15–64 years), employment rates rise rapidly with age and peak in the 40–44 years age bracket.

In 2009, in the EU-27, the employment rate in this group stood at 81.2%. After the age of 50, employment rates become considerably and progressively lower. The employment rate for persons aged 55–59 stood at 60.0% and among those aged 60–64 it was 30.4%. Beyond that age, employment becomes a rare phenomenon: less than 5% of those aged 65 and over were in employment.

Figure 7-3: Employment rate by age group and sex, EU-27, 2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

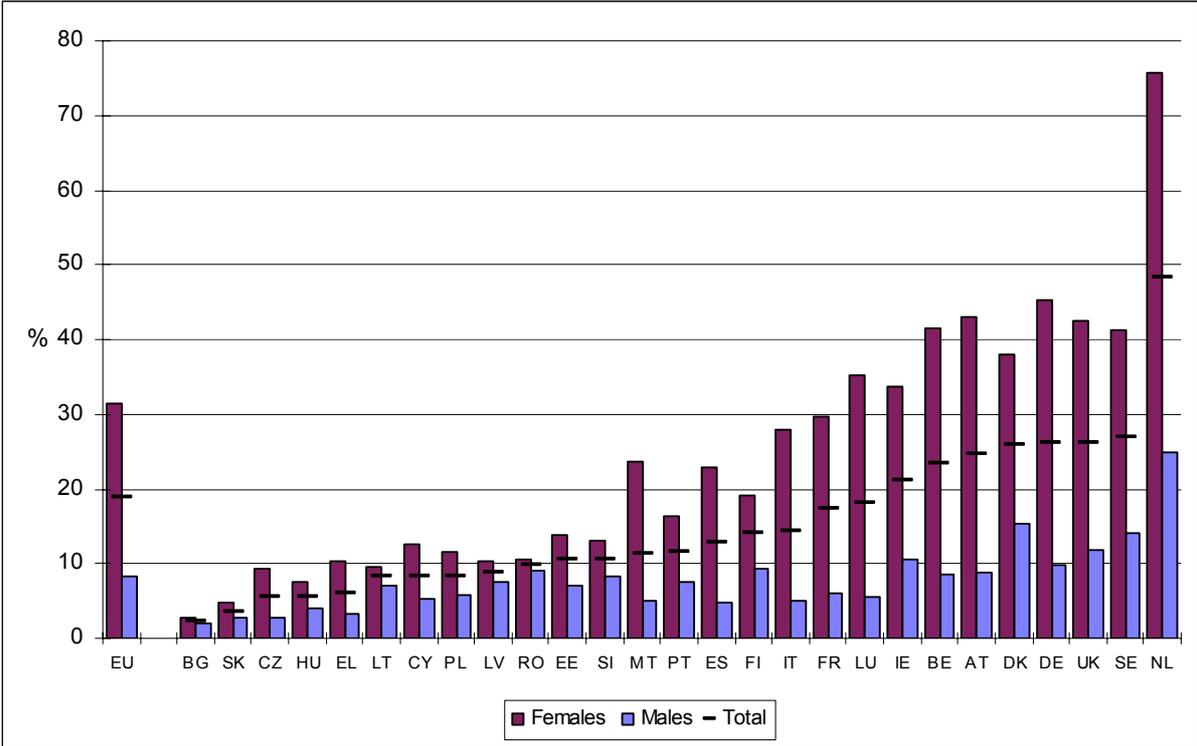
In 2009, only 11 Member States had an employment rate for older persons (aged 55–64 years) of more than 50%, the Stockholm target for 2010, with another country, Portugal, having just dropped below that value. Sweden reported by far the highest rate (70.0%) and Malta by far the lowest (28.1%). Changes in comparison to 2008 varied widely across Member States: Luxembourg, Slovenia, Germany and the Netherlands reported sizable increases in the employment rate for older workers, while in those countries where the economic and financial crisis had the greatest impact on the labour market, older workers did not escape these effects: Spain, Ireland and Estonia recorded the most sizable decreases.

7.6. Part-time work gaining importance but varying greatly between Member States

In 2009 18.8% of those in employment were working part-time in the EU-27. This was an increase of 0.6 percentage points over 2008 and the first significant increase after several years of stability in this proportion. The incidence of part-time work had been growing between 2002 and 2006, when it seemed to have contributed to employment growth in a number of countries, while the rise in the proportion of part-time work in 2009 could have been rather a reaction to the crisis. Part-time work was very common in the Netherlands, but the proportion also exceeded 20% of total employment in Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium and Ireland. At the other end of the scale, part-time work was an uncommon phenomenon in Bulgaria and Slovakia with proportions well below 5%. While overall, part-time work remained much more common in the old Member States than in the newly acceded countries, many of the latter saw significant increases in the proportion of part-time work in the course of 2009.

Women are far more likely to have a part-time job than men. In 2009, in the EU-27, the proportion of part-time work among employed women was 31.5% while for men it was only 8.3%. A significant gender difference was observed in all Member States, including those with overall low proportions of part-time work. Part-time work was very popular among women in the Netherlands, but also in Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Sweden more than 40% of the women had a part-time job. Incidentally, more than one quarter of part-time workers in the EU-27 had a part-time job because they could not find a full-time one, and this incidence of involuntary part-time work was significantly higher for men than that for women, providing further evidence of the relative unpopularity of part-time work among men.

Figure 7-4: Part-time workers as % of total employment, by sex, 2009



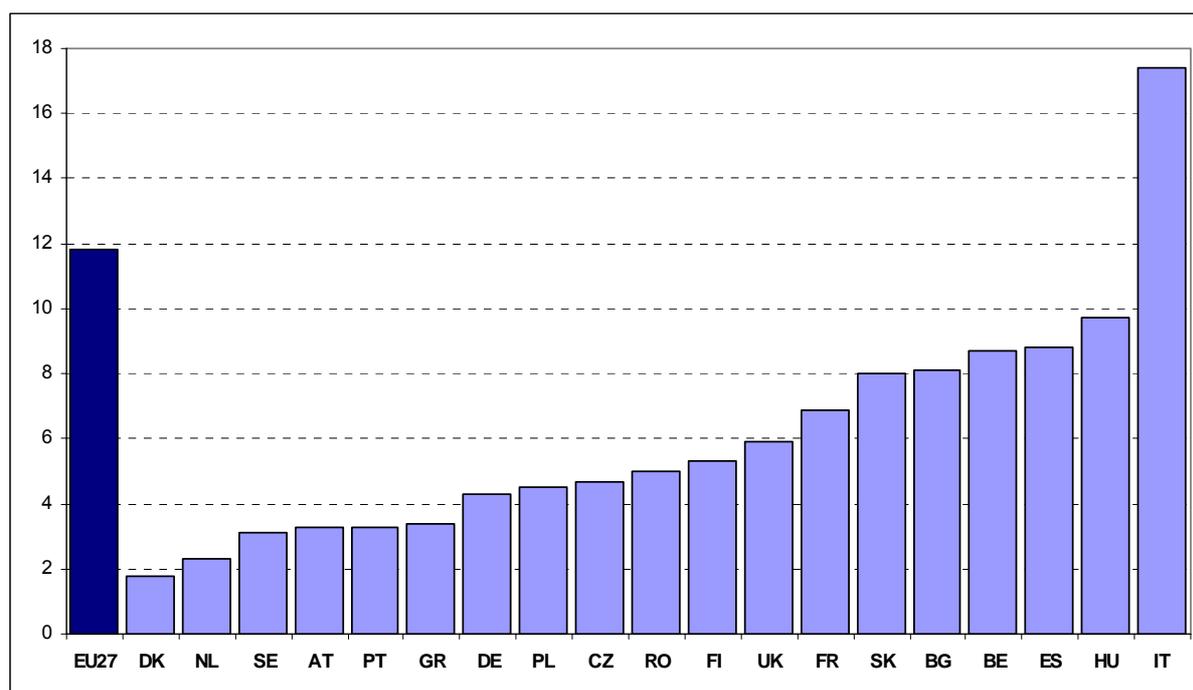
Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

7.7. Dispersion of employment rates

The dispersion of employment rates, one of the structural indicators, measures how different the employment levels are within a specific country or within the EU-27 considered as a whole. Low levels of dispersion mean homogeneity in regional employment levels, so, more cohesion in the labour market.

In 2009, the dispersion in the EU-27 was 11.8%, 0.5 percentage points more than in 2008. Hence the crisis of 2008 continued to affect the labour market, with some regions hit harder than others. Since regional employment rates are yearly averages and there is always a time lag between economic contraction and employment deterioration, the effect of the crisis was not yet over in 2009. It can even be expected that cohesion in labour markets will deteriorate further for some years.

Figure 7-5: Dispersion of employment rates by Member-State at NUTS level 2, 2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey. Note: Dispersion of employment rates is not applicable to Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia since these Member-States have fewer than three NUTS level 2 regions.

In 2009, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden showed the lowest dispersion of employment rates, meaning that employment was evenly distributed among Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 2 regions in these Member States. The opposite was the case in Spain and Hungary, and especially in Italy, where the dispersion was even higher than in the EU-27 considered as a whole. This can be attributed to the fact that levels of employment in the northern regions of Italy were significantly higher than in the southern regions.

7.8. Policy context

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 concluded that 'the employment rate is too low and is characterised by insufficient participation in the labour market by women and older workers.' Consequently a strategic goal was set for the European Union over the subsequent decade 'to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. (...) the overall aim should be to raise the employment rate to as close as possible to 70% by 2010 and to increase the number of women in employment to more than 60% by 2010.' The Stockholm European Council in March 2001 agreed intermediate targets for employment rates (67% overall and 57% for women by 2005) and a target for participation in employment by older workers by 2010 (50%). Following the mid-term review, in February 2005 the Commission presented a communication on growth and jobs which proposed a new start for the Lisbon Strategy, refocusing efforts on two goals: delivering stronger, lasting growth and more and better jobs. This included a complete revision of the governance approach of the European Employment Strategy (EES) so as to maximise the synergies and efficiency between national measures and Community action.

The Employment Guidelines adopted for the period 2008–2010, (which presented common priorities applicable to the Member States' national employment policies and from 2005 have been a part of Integrated Guidelines for economic policy) focused on growth and jobs. The overarching guideline specified that Member States should implement policies aimed at achieving full employment, quality and productivity at work and social cohesion and inclusion (Guideline No 17). In addition to these overarching objectives, specific guidelines aimed to attract and retain more people in employment, increase labour supply and modernise social protection systems.

With the Lisbon Strategy reaching its original time horizon in 2010, the European Council on 26 March 2010 agreed to the European Commission's proposal to launch 'Europe 2020', the new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It constitutes a coherent framework for the Union to mobilise all of its instruments and policies and for the Member States to take enhanced coordinated action. The strategy will help Europe recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

The 'Europe 2020 Integrated Guidelines', combining the broad economic policy guidelines (guidelines 1–6) and employment guidelines (guidelines 7–10) set out the framework for the Europe 2020 strategy and reforms at Member State level in order to implement the new strategy. Guideline 7 explicitly calls for 'increasing labour market participation and reducing structural unemployment', and one of the five EU headline targets in Europe 2020 is set in this context. The headline target is 'aiming to bring by 2020 to 75% the employment rate for women and men aged 20–64 including through the greater participation of young people, older workers and low-skilled workers and the better integration of legal migrants'. The other employment guidelines make reference to a skilled workforce, the performance of education and training systems and social inclusion.

In order to implement the guidelines and reach the targets, a wide range of actions at national, EU and international levels will be necessary. To address the areas most in need of attention the Commission put forward seven flagship initiatives. The two flagship initiatives most concerned with employment and unemployment aspects are 'youth on the move' and 'new skills for new jobs'.

7.9. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (LFS, annual average data) and National Accounts. The EU LFS is a large-scale household survey providing estimates of employment and unemployment, broken down by age, sex and many job characteristics. National Accounts provide macroeconomic estimates of employment, employment growth and breakdowns by activity and employee/self-employed status.

Since 2005, the EU LFS has been a quarterly continuous survey, i.e. interviews are basically conducted all year round, and the survey is designed to give reliable quarterly results. Data for France refer to metropolitan France (excluding overseas departments).

Employment rates represent employed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age group. The standard age group for LFS statistics is 15–64, while 20–64 is the age bracket used for the employment rate in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy.

Persons in employment are those who during the reference week (of the Labour Force Survey) did any work for pay or profit, including unpaid family workers, for at least one hour, or were not working but had a job or a business from which they were only temporarily absent. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on a spontaneous response by the LFS respondents except in the Netherlands, Ireland and Germany, where it is determined by a threshold in the usual hours worked.

7.10. Further reading

- 'Employment in Europe 2010', European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG
- 'Labour market and wage developments in 2009', (European Economy 5, July 2010) European Commission, Economic and Financial Affairs DG
- Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions), No 60/2010 'Labour market latest trends — 2nd quarter 2010 data', Eurostat
- Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions), No 57/2010 'Fewer people outside the labour force in 2009', Eurostat
- Data in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No 35/2010 'European Union Labour Force Survey — Annual Results 2009', Eurostat
- EUROPE 2020 — Integrated guidelines for the economic and employment policies of the Member States, European Commission 2010
- COM (2010) 682 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions 'An Agenda for new skills and jobs: A European contribution towards full employment'
- COM (2010) 477 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions 'Youth on the Move: An initiative to unleash the potential of young people to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the European Union'

Table 7.1: Employment rate, 2000–2009 (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	62.2	62.6	62.4	62.6	63.0	63.5	64.5	65.4	65.9	64.6
EA-16	61.4	62.1	62.3	62.6	63.1	63.7	64.6	65.6	66.0	64.7
BE	60.5	59.9	59.9	59.6	60.3	61.1	61.0	62.0	62.4	61.6
BG	50.4	49.7	50.6	52.5	54.2	55.8	58.6	61.7	64.0	62.6
CZ	65.0	65.0	65.4	64.7	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.4
DK	76.3	76.2	75.9	75.1	75.7	75.9	77.4	77.1	78.1	75.7
DE	65.6	65.8	65.4	65.0	65.0	66.0	67.5	69.4	70.7	70.9
EE	60.4	61.0	62.0	62.9	63.0	64.4	68.1	69.4	69.8	63.5
IE	65.2	65.8	65.5	65.5	66.3	67.6	68.6	69.1	67.6	61.8
EL	56.5	56.3	57.5	58.7	59.4	60.1	61.0	61.4	61.9	61.2
ES	56.3	57.8	58.5	59.8	61.1	63.3	64.8	65.6	64.3	59.8
FR	62.1	62.8	63.0	64.0	63.8	63.7	63.7	64.3	64.9	64.2
IT	53.7	54.8	55.5	56.1	57.6	57.6	58.4	58.7	58.7	57.5
CY	65.7	67.8	68.6	69.2	68.9	68.5	69.6	71.0	70.9	69.9
LV	57.5	58.6	60.4	61.8	62.3	63.3	66.3	68.3	68.6	60.9
LT	59.1	57.5	59.9	61.1	61.2	62.6	63.6	64.9	64.3	60.1
LU	62.7	63.1	63.4	62.2	62.5	63.6	63.6	64.2	63.4	65.2
HU	56.3	56.2	56.2	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	56.7	55.4
MT	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.6	54.6	55.3	54.9
NL	72.9	74.1	74.4	73.6	73.1	73.2	74.3	76.0	77.2	77.0
AT	68.5	68.5	68.7	68.9	67.8	68.6	70.2	71.4	72.1	71.6
PL	55.0	53.4	51.5	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2	59.3
PT	68.4	69.0	68.8	68.1	67.8	67.5	67.9	67.8	68.2	66.3
RO	63.0	62.4	57.6	57.6	57.7	57.6	58.8	58.8	59.0	58.6
SI	62.8	63.8	63.4	62.6	65.3	66.0	66.6	67.8	68.6	67.5
SK	56.8	56.8	56.8	57.7	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7	62.3	60.2
FI	67.2	68.1	68.1	67.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.3	71.1	68.7
SE	73.0	74.0	73.6	72.9	72.1	72.5	73.1	74.2	74.3	72.2
UK	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.7	71.7	71.6	71.5	71.5	69.9
IS	:	:	:	83.3	82.3	83.8	84.6	85.1	83.6	78.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	77.5	77.2	76.8	75.5	75.1	74.8	75.4	76.8	78.0	76.4
CH	78.3	79.1	78.9	77.9	77.4	77.2	77.9	78.6	79.5	79.2
HR	:	:	53.4	53.4	54.7	55.0	55.6	57.1	57.8	56.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.6	40.7	41.9	43.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	44.6	44.6	44.9	44.3

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators)

Table 7.2: Employment rate of women, 2000–2009 (Employed women aged 15-64 as a percentage of the women population of the same age group)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	53.7	54.3	54.4	54.9	55.6	56.3	57.3	58.3	59.1	58.6
EA-16	51.4	52.4	53.1	53.8	54.6	55.6	56.7	57.9	58.7	58.3
BE	51.5	51.0	51.4	51.8	52.6	53.8	54.0	55.3	56.2	56.0
BG	46.3	46.8	47.5	49.0	50.6	51.7	54.6	57.6	59.5	58.3
CZ	56.9	56.9	57.0	56.3	56.0	56.3	56.8	57.3	57.6	56.7
DK	71.6	72.0	71.7	70.5	71.6	71.9	73.4	73.2	74.3	73.1
DE	58.1	58.7	58.9	58.9	59.2	60.6	62.2	64.0	65.4	66.2
EE	56.9	57.4	57.9	59.0	60.0	62.1	65.3	65.9	66.3	63.0
IE	53.9	54.9	55.4	55.7	56.5	58.3	59.3	60.6	60.2	57.4
EL	41.7	41.5	42.9	44.3	45.2	46.1	47.4	47.9	48.7	48.9
ES	41.3	43.1	44.4	46.3	48.3	51.2	53.2	54.7	54.9	52.8
FR	55.2	56.0	56.7	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.6	59.7	60.4	60.1
IT	39.6	41.1	42.0	42.7	45.2	45.3	46.3	46.6	47.2	46.4
CY	53.5	57.2	59.1	60.4	58.7	58.4	60.3	62.4	62.9	62.5
LV	53.8	55.7	56.8	57.9	58.5	59.3	62.4	64.4	65.4	60.9
LT	57.7	56.2	57.2	58.4	57.8	59.4	61.0	62.2	61.8	60.7
LU	50.1	50.9	51.6	50.9	51.9	53.7	54.6	56.1	55.1	57.0
HU	49.7	49.8	49.8	50.9	50.7	51.0	51.1	50.9	50.6	49.9
MT	33.1	32.1	33.9	33.6	32.7	33.7	33.4	35.7	37.4	37.7
NL	63.5	65.2	66.2	66.0	65.8	66.4	67.7	69.6	71.1	71.5
AT	59.6	60.7	61.3	61.6	60.7	62.0	63.5	64.4	65.8	66.4
PL	48.9	47.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.8	48.2	50.6	52.4	52.8
PT	60.5	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.7	61.7	62.0	61.9	62.5	61.6
RO	57.5	57.1	51.8	51.5	52.1	51.5	53.0	52.8	52.5	52.0
SI	58.4	58.8	58.6	57.6	60.5	61.3	61.8	62.6	64.2	63.8
SK	51.5	51.8	51.4	52.2	50.9	50.9	51.9	53.0	54.6	52.8
FI	64.2	65.4	66.2	65.7	65.6	66.5	67.3	68.5	69.0	67.9
SE	70.9	72.3	72.2	71.5	70.5	70.4	70.7	71.8	71.8	70.2
UK	64.7	65.0	65.2	65.3	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.5	65.8	65.0
IS	:	:	:	80.1	78.8	80.5	80.8	80.8	79.6	76.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	73.6	73.6	73.7	72.6	72.2	71.7	72.2	74.0	75.4	74.4
CH	69.3	70.6	71.5	70.7	70.3	70.4	71.1	71.6	73.5	73.8
HR	:	:	46.7	46.7	47.8	48.6	49.4	50.0	50.7	51.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.7	32.3	32.9	33.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.7	22.8	23.5	24.2

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators)

Table 7.3: Employment rate of men, 2000–2009 (Employed men aged 15-64 as a percentage of the men population of the same age group)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	70.8	70.9	70.4	70.3	70.4	70.8	71.6	72.5	72.8	70.7
EA-16	71.4	71.8	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.8	72.6	73.3	73.3	71.2
BE	69.5	68.8	68.3	67.3	67.9	68.3	67.9	68.7	68.6	67.2
BG	54.7	52.7	53.7	56.0	57.9	60.0	62.8	66.0	68.5	66.9
CZ	73.2	73.2	73.9	73.1	72.3	73.3	73.7	74.8	75.4	73.8
DK	80.8	80.2	80.0	79.6	79.7	79.8	81.2	81.0	81.9	78.3
DE	72.9	72.8	71.8	70.9	70.8	71.3	72.8	74.7	75.9	75.6
EE	64.3	65.0	66.5	67.2	66.4	67.0	71.0	73.2	73.6	64.1
IE	76.3	76.6	75.4	75.2	75.9	76.9	77.7	77.4	74.9	66.3
EL	71.5	71.4	72.2	73.4	73.7	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	73.5
ES	71.2	72.5	72.6	73.2	73.8	75.2	76.1	76.2	73.5	66.6
FR	69.2	69.7	69.5	69.9	69.5	69.2	68.9	69.2	69.6	68.5
IT	68.0	68.5	69.1	69.6	70.1	69.9	70.5	70.7	70.3	68.6
CY	78.7	79.3	78.9	78.8	79.8	79.2	79.4	80.0	79.2	77.6
LV	61.5	61.9	64.3	66.1	66.4	67.6	70.4	72.5	72.1	61.0
LT	60.5	58.9	62.7	64.0	64.7	66.1	66.3	67.9	67.1	59.5
LU	75.0	75.0	75.1	73.3	72.8	73.3	72.6	72.3	71.5	73.2
HU	63.1	62.9	62.9	63.5	63.1	63.1	63.8	64.0	63.0	61.1
MT	75.0	76.2	74.7	74.5	75.1	73.8	73.3	72.9	72.5	71.5
NL	82.1	82.8	82.4	81.1	80.2	79.9	80.9	82.2	83.2	82.4
AT	77.3	76.4	76.4	76.4	74.9	75.4	76.9	78.4	78.5	76.9
PL	61.2	59.2	56.9	56.5	57.2	58.9	60.9	63.6	66.3	66.1
PT	76.5	77.0	76.5	75.0	74.2	73.4	73.9	73.8	74.0	71.1
RO	68.6	67.8	63.6	63.8	63.4	63.7	64.6	64.8	65.7	65.2
SI	67.2	68.6	68.2	67.4	70.0	70.4	71.1	72.7	72.7	71.0
SK	62.2	62.0	62.4	63.3	63.2	64.6	67.0	68.4	70.0	67.6
FI	70.1	70.8	70.0	69.7	69.7	70.3	71.4	72.1	73.1	69.5
SE	75.1	75.7	74.9	74.2	73.6	74.4	75.5	76.5	76.7	74.2
UK	77.8	78.0	77.7	77.8	77.9	77.7	77.5	77.5	77.3	74.8
IS	:	:	:	86.3	85.8	86.9	88.1	89.1	87.3	80.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	81.3	80.7	79.9	78.3	77.9	77.8	78.4	79.5	80.5	78.3
CH	87.3	87.6	86.2	85.1	84.4	83.9	84.7	85.6	85.4	84.5
HR	:	:	60.5	60.3	61.8	61.7	62.0	64.4	65.0	62.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.3	48.8	50.7	52.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	66.9	66.8	66.6	64.5

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators)

Table 7.4: Self-employed, part-time workers and temporary contract workers as % of total employment 15-64, by sex, 2007– 2009

	Self-employed in % of total employment									Part-time workers in % of total employment									Temporary contract workers in % of total employees										
	Total			Females			Males			Total			Females			Males			Total			Females			Males				
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008
EU-27	16.8	16.5	16.5	12.8	12.5	12.4	20.1	19.7	20.0	18.2	18.2	18.8	31.2	31.1	31.5	7.7	7.9	8.3	14.5	14.0	13.5	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.7		
EA-16	16.5	16.1	16.0	12.3	12.0	11.7	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.5	20.0	34.6	34.5	34.9	7.4	7.5	8.0	16.5	16.2	15.2	17.5	17.3	16.5	15.7	15.2	14.2		
BE	14.8	14.2	14.8	11.5	10.8	11.3	17.4	17.0	17.7	22.1	22.6	23.4	40.6	40.9	41.5	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.2	10.8	10.2	10.2	6.8	6.6	6.5		
BG	12.4	12.4	12.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	15.1	14.7	14.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.6	5.2		
CZ	16.2	16.1	16.8	10.6	10.6	11.4	20.4	20.2	20.8	5.0	4.9	5.5	8.5	8.5	9.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	8.6	8.0	8.5	10.2	9.8	10.2	7.3	6.5	7.0		
DK	9.1	8.9	9.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	12.4	12.4	12.7	24.1	24.6	26.0	36.2	36.5	37.9	13.5	14.2	15.3	8.7	8.4	8.9	10.0	9.1	9.6	7.6	7.6	8.3		
DE	11.9	11.6	11.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	14.3	14.0	14.2	26.0	25.9	26.1	45.8	45.4	45.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.4		
EE	8.9	7.7	8.1	5.4	4.9	5.2	12.4	10.5	11.4	8.2	7.2	10.5	12.1	10.4	13.8	4.3	4.1	7.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.0		
IE	17.0	17.4	17.6	7.2	7.5	7.5	24.4	25.1	26.1	18.0	18.6	21.2	32.3	32.4	33.8	7.2	7.8	10.5	7.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.8	9.6	6.0	7.2	7.4		
EL	35.7	35.4	35.7	31.0	31.0	30.9	38.7	38.2	38.9	5.6	5.6	6.0	10.1	9.9	10.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	10.9	11.5	12.1	13.1	13.7	14.1	9.3	9.9	10.6		
ES	17.6	17.6	16.9	13.5	13.3	12.8	20.5	20.8	20.1	11.8	12.0	12.8	22.8	22.7	23.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	31.7	29.3	25.4	33.1	31.4	27.3	30.6	27.6	23.8		
FR	10.9	10.5	10.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	14.1	13.4	14.2	17.3	16.9	17.3	30.3	29.4	29.8	5.7	5.8	6.0	14.4	14.2	13.5	15.5	15.4	14.9	13.3	13.0	12.1		
IT	26.1	25.5	25.0	20.0	19.3	18.5	30.0	29.5	29.3	13.6	14.3	14.3	26.9	27.9	27.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	13.2	13.3	12.5	15.9	15.6	14.6	11.2	11.6	10.8		
CY	20.3	20.0	20.0	13.2	12.9	14.2	26.1	25.6	24.8	7.3	7.8	8.4	10.9	11.4	12.5	4.4	4.8	5.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	19.2	19.9	19.8	7.6	8.2	7.5		
LV	10.8	10.1	11.4	8.5	7.4	8.5	13.0	12.7	14.4	6.4	6.3	8.9	8.0	8.1	10.2	4.9	4.5	7.5	4.2	3.3	4.3	2.9	2.0	2.9	5.5	4.7	5.8		
LT	13.7	11.5	12.1	11.0	8.8	9.6	16.3	14.2	14.8	8.6	6.7	8.3	10.2	8.6	9.5	7.0	4.9	7.0	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	4.9	2.9	2.9		
LU	7.2	6.5	8.7	6.1	6.4	6.9	8.2	6.6	10.2	17.8	18.0	18.2	37.2	38.3	35.1	2.6	2.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	7.2	7.6	6.6	8.4	6.2	5.9	6.3		
HU	12.4	12.2	12.5	9.2	8.6	9.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.5	2.8	3.3	3.9	7.3	7.9	8.5	6.8	7.0	7.8	7.7	8.7	9.0		
MT	14.0	13.4	13.5	7.2	6.4	7.0	17.2	16.9	16.8	10.9	11.5	11.3	24.6	25.6	23.6	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.8	7.7	5.7	6.7	3.7	3.4	3.7		
NL	13.1	13.2	13.5	10.0	10.1	10.5	15.7	15.8	16.1	46.8	47.3	48.3	75.0	75.3	75.8	23.6	23.9	24.9	18.1	18.2	18.2	19.7	20.0	20.3	16.6	16.6	16.4		
AT	14.3	13.7	13.4	12.3	11.5	11.0	16.1	15.7	15.5	22.6	23.3	24.6	41.2	41.5	42.9	7.2	8.1	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.2		
PL	23.5	22.9	22.7	20.9	20.4	20.1	25.5	25.0	24.9	9.2	8.5	8.4	12.5	11.7	11.6	6.6	5.9	5.8	28.2	27.0	26.5	27.9	27.7	26.6	28.4	26.3	26.3		
PT	24.5	24.0	23.7	22.7	22.4	21.2	26.1	25.4	25.9	12.1	11.9	11.6	16.9	17.2	16.4	8.0	7.4	7.5	22.4	22.8	22.0	23.0	24.1	23.2	21.8	21.7	20.9		
RO	33.7	32.6	32.8	33.4	32.4	32.5	34.0	32.8	33.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1		
SI	15.9	14.1	16.2	13.2	11.3	12.8	18.1	16.5	19.0	9.3	9.0	10.6	11.3	11.4	13.2	7.7	7.1	8.4	18.5	17.4	16.4	20.8	19.7	17.8	16.5	15.3	15.1		
SK	12.9	13.8	15.7	7.3	7.8	9.8	17.3	18.4	20.3	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.2	4.7	1.1	1.4	2.7	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.6		
FI	12.6	12.8	13.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	16.6	16.7	18.0	14.1	13.3	14.0	19.3	18.2	19.0	9.3	8.9	9.2	15.9	15.0	14.6	19.4	18.7	18.3	12.4	11.2	10.6		
SE	10.6	10.4	10.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	14.9	14.4	14.7	25.0	26.6	27.0	40.0	41.4	41.2	11.8	13.3	14.2	17.5	16.1	15.3	19.9	18.7	17.6	15.0	13.4	13.0		
UK	13.4	13.3	13.6	8.3	8.2	8.6	17.8	17.7	18.0	25.2	25.3	26.1	42.2	41.8	42.5	10.8	11.3	11.8	5.9	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.3		
IS	13.6	12.5	11.8	7.4	7.2	6.5	18.8	16.9	16.5	21.7	20.5	23.6	36.7	33.7	36.4	9.3	9.5	12.2	12.3	9.5	9.7	13.6	9.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.9		
LI																													
NO	8.0	7.8	8.1	4.6	4.4	4.9	11.0	10.8	11.0	28.2	28.2	28.6	44.1	43.6	43.4	13.9	14.4	15.2	9.6	9.1	8.1	11.7	11.1	9.8	7.6	7.1	6.5		
CH	16.1	15.9	15.2	13.9	13.2	12.8	18.0	18.1	17.2	33.5	34.3	34.6	59.0	59.0	59.3	12.4	13.5	13.5	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.7	13.3	12.9		
HR	21.6	21.6	21.6	20.2	20.3	20.2	22.7	22.6	22.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	11.3	11.5	11.6	6.4	6.7	6.9	12.6	12.1	11.6	13.2	12.3	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.4		
MK	27.7	28.2	28.1	23.1	25.1	23.5	30.7	30.1	30.9	6.7	5.8	5.6	7.2	7.6	7.0	6.5	4.7	4.7	12.6	14.7	15.5	10.5	12.4	12.6	14.1	16.2	17.4		
TR	39.5	39.0	40.0	47.6	46.9	48.9	36.7	36.2	36.6	8.4	9.3	11.3	19.1	20.2	23.7	4.7	5.3	6.5	11.9	11.2	10.7	11.5	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.1	10.5		

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Table 7.5: Employment rate of younger workers, time series (Employed persons aged 15-24 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	37.5	37.5	36.7	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.6	37.4	37.6	35.2
EA-16	36.8	37.3	36.9	36.4	36.3	36.5	37.0	37.8	37.7	35.2
BE	29.1	29.7	29.4	27.4	27.8	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.4	25.3
BG	19.7	19.8	19.4	20.7	21.5	21.6	23.2	24.5	26.3	24.8
CZ	36.4	34.2	32.2	30.0	27.8	27.5	27.7	28.5	28.1	26.5
DK	66.0	62.3	63.5	59.6	62.3	62.3	64.6	65.3	67.0	63.6
DE	47.2	47.0	45.7	44.2	41.9	42.2	43.4	45.3	46.9	46.2
EE	28.3	28.1	28.2	29.3	27.2	29.1	31.6	34.5	36.4	28.9
IE	50.4	49.3	47.6	47.5	47.7	48.7	50.3	50.4	45.9	35.4
EL	27.6	26.2	26.5	25.3	26.8	25.0	24.2	24.0	23.5	22.9
ES	32.5	34.0	34.0	34.4	35.2	38.3	39.5	39.1	36.0	28.0
FR	28.6	29.5	29.9	31.2	30.7	30.5	30.2	31.5	32.0	31.4
IT	26.4	26.3	25.8	25.2	27.6	25.7	25.5	24.7	24.4	21.7
CY	37.0	38.4	37.0	37.6	37.5	36.7	37.4	37.4	38.0	35.5
LV	29.6	28.8	31.0	31.5	30.5	32.6	35.9	38.4	37.2	27.7
LT	25.9	22.7	23.8	22.5	20.3	21.2	23.7	25.2	26.7	21.5
LU	31.9	32.3	31.2	27.0	23.3	24.9	23.3	22.5	23.8	26.7
HU	33.5	30.7	28.5	26.8	23.6	21.8	21.7	21.0	20.0	18.1
MT	52.8	52.3	50.5	47.2	46.2	45.3	44.2	45.7	45.8	44.1
NL	68.7	70.4	70.0	68.3	65.9	65.2	66.2	68.4	69.3	68.0
AT	52.4	51.3	51.7	51.1	51.9	53.1	54.0	55.5	55.9	54.5
PL	24.5	24.0	21.7	21.2	21.7	22.5	24.0	25.8	27.3	26.8
PT	42.2	42.9	42.2	38.8	37.1	36.1	35.8	34.9	34.7	31.3
RO	33.1	32.6	28.7	26.4	27.9	24.9	24.0	24.4	24.8	24.5
SI	32.8	30.5	30.6	29.1	33.8	34.1	35.0	37.6	38.4	35.3
SK	29.0	27.7	27.0	27.4	26.3	25.6	25.9	27.6	26.2	22.8
FI	41.1	41.8	40.7	39.7	39.4	40.5	42.1	44.6	44.7	39.6
SE	42.2	44.2	42.8	41.2	39.2	38.7	40.3	42.2	42.2	38.3
UK	56.6	56.6	56.2	55.4	55.6	54.4	53.8	52.9	52.4	48.4
IS	:	:	:	67.4	66.0	70.5	72.1	74.3	71.7	61.5
LI										
NO	57.6	56.5	56.8	55.1	54.5	53.4	52.4	54.5	57.3	52.6
CH	65.0	64.0	65.4	63.5	61.9	59.9	63.3	62.6	62.4	61.9
HR	:	:	26.2	24.9	26.5	25.8	25.5	26.5	27.1	25.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.4	15.2	15.7	15.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.3	30.2	30.3	28.9

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators)

Table 7.6: Employment rate of older workers, time series (Employed persons aged 55-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	36.9	37.7	38.5	40.0	40.7	42.3	43.5	44.6	45.6	46.0
EA-16	34.2	35.0	36.2	37.7	38.5	40.3	41.6	43.2	44.2	45.1
BE	26.3	25.1	26.6	28.1	30.0	31.8	32.0	34.4	34.5	35.3
BG	20.8	24.0	27.0	30.0	32.5	34.7	39.6	42.6	46.0	46.1
CZ	36.3	37.1	40.8	42.3	42.7	44.5	45.2	46.0	47.6	46.8
DK	55.7	58.0	57.9	60.2	60.3	59.5	60.7	58.6	57.0	57.5
DE	37.6	37.9	38.9	39.9	41.8	45.4	48.4	51.5	53.8	56.2
EE	46.3	48.5	51.6	52.3	52.4	56.1	58.5	60.0	62.4	60.4
IE	45.3	46.8	48.0	49.0	49.5	51.6	53.1	53.8	53.7	51.0
EL	39.0	38.2	39.2	41.3	39.4	41.6	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.2
ES	37.0	39.2	39.6	40.7	41.3	43.1	44.1	44.6	45.6	44.1
FR	29.9	31.9	34.7	37.0	37.8	38.5	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.9
IT	27.7	28.0	28.9	30.3	30.5	31.4	32.5	33.8	34.4	35.7
CY	49.4	49.1	49.4	50.4	49.9	50.6	53.6	55.9	54.8	56.0
LV	36.0	36.9	41.7	44.1	47.9	49.5	53.3	57.7	59.4	53.2
LT	40.4	38.9	41.6	44.7	47.1	49.2	49.6	53.4	53.1	51.6
LU	26.7	25.6	28.1	30.3	30.4	31.7	33.2	32.0	34.1	38.2
HU	22.2	23.5	25.6	28.9	31.1	33.0	33.6	33.1	31.4	32.8
MT	28.5	29.4	30.1	32.5	31.5	30.8	29.8	28.5	29.2	28.1
NL	38.2	39.6	42.3	44.3	45.2	46.1	47.7	50.9	53.0	55.1
AT	28.8	28.9	29.1	30.3	28.8	31.8	35.5	38.6	41.0	41.1
PL	28.4	27.4	26.1	26.9	26.2	27.2	28.1	29.7	31.6	32.3
PT	50.7	50.2	51.4	51.6	50.3	50.5	50.1	50.9	50.8	49.7
RO	49.5	48.2	37.3	38.1	36.9	39.4	41.7	41.4	43.1	42.6
SI	22.7	25.5	24.5	23.5	29.0	30.7	32.6	33.5	32.8	35.6
SK	21.3	22.4	22.8	24.6	26.8	30.3	33.1	35.6	39.2	39.5
FI	41.6	45.7	47.8	49.6	50.9	52.7	54.5	55.0	56.5	55.5
SE	64.9	66.7	68.0	68.6	69.1	69.4	69.6	70.0	70.1	70.0
UK	50.7	52.2	53.4	55.4	56.2	56.8	57.3	57.4	58.0	57.5
IS	:	:	:	83.0	81.8	84.3	84.3	84.7	82.9	80.2
LI										
NO	65.2	65.9	66.2	66.9	65.8	65.5	67.4	69.0	69.2	68.7
CH	63.3	67.1	64.6	65.8	65.2	65.1	65.7	67.2	68.4	68.4
HR	:	:	24.8	28.4	30.1	32.6	34.3	35.8	36.7	38.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.9	28.8	31.7	34.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.7	27.2	27.5	28.2

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators)

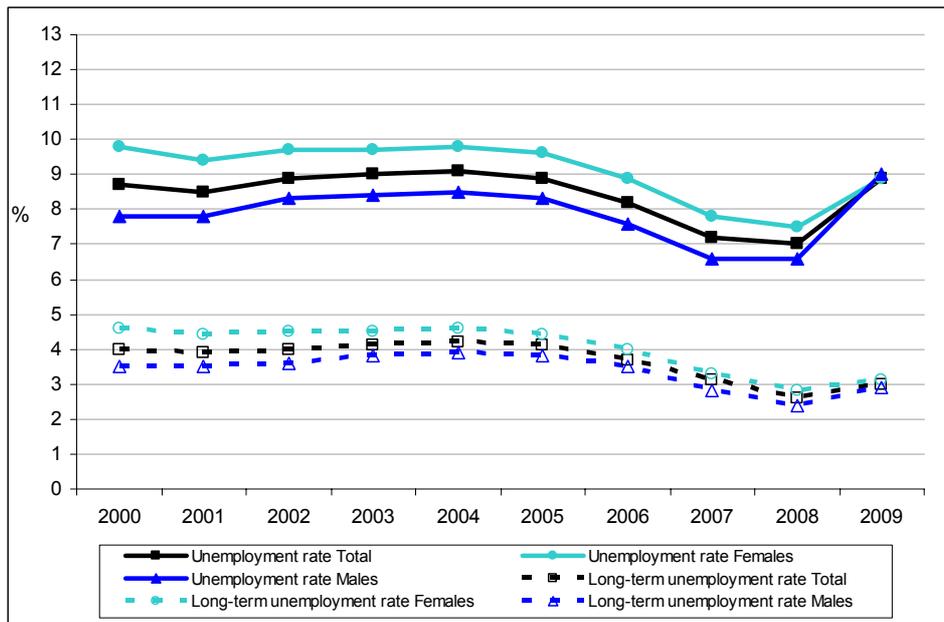
8. Unemployment

In 2009, on average 8.9% of the labour force was unemployed in the EU-27, which represented an increase of 1.9 percentage points with respect to the 2008 figure. In each of the 27 Member States the unemployment rate increased, with the exception only of Luxembourg, where it remained unchanged. With the increase in male unemployment being much larger than that in female unemployment, women and men were affected by unemployment to roughly the same extent. Long-term unemployment was also on the rise in 2009.

8.1. Strong increase of unemployment in 2009

In 2009, on average some 21.4 million persons were unemployed in the EU-27. This corresponded to 8.9% of the labour force. Compared to the situation one year earlier, this represented a strong increase in unemployment, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the labour force. No country in EU-27 was immune from the rise in unemployment, with the exception only of Luxembourg. While all countries were affected, the extent of the rise in unemployment varied widely between countries, with the Baltic countries experiencing the most dramatic rise in the unemployment rate (9.6 percentage points increase in Latvia, 8.3 percentage points in Estonia).

Figure 8-1: Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate by sex, EU-27, 2000-2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

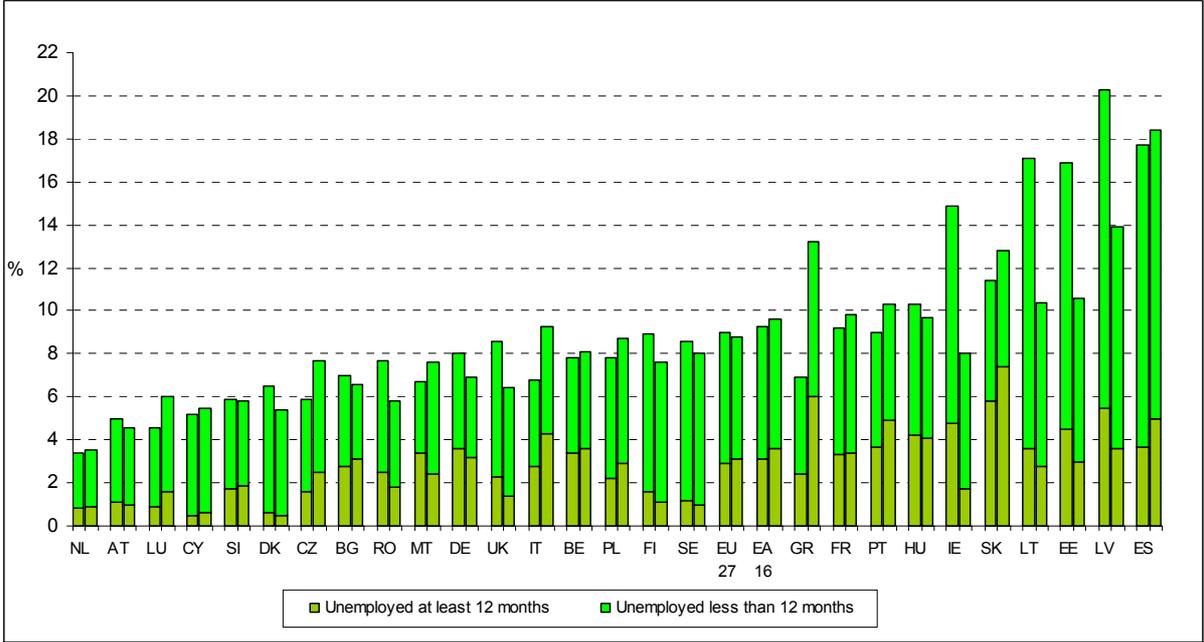
8.2. Unemployment increased more for men than for women

The economic downturn had more of an impact on the labour market situation of men than of women in 2009. As a consequence, in several Member States which had significantly higher unemployment rates for women, this gender gap narrowed, and overall the EU-27 showed similar unemployment rates for the two genders. Nevertheless, in several Member States unemployment remained higher among women than men. This was especially the case in Greece, with a gender gap of more than six percentage points. However, the opposite situation, higher rates for men, was found in more Member States than was the case in 2008. In all three Baltic States and in Ireland the unemployment rate for men had risen dramatically and exceeded that for women by more than six percentage points in 2009. A 'reverse' gender gap was also observed in a further nine Member States.

8.3. Long-term unemployment up

In 2009, about 3% of the labour force was in long-term unemployment (i.e. unemployed for a period of 12 months or more), for both men and women, while the corresponding figure in 2008 was 2.6%. Since the recent increase in unemployment could not yet feed through to long-term unemployment, the increase in 2009 may well be surpassed in 2010. Some Member States had long-term unemployment rates considerably above the average, most notably so Slovakia, which had by far the highest rate of long-term unemployed at 5.8% for men and 7.4% for women in 2009, and Greece, whose long-term unemployment rate was 6.0% for women. A relatively high incidence of female long-term unemployment was also observed in Spain (5.0%) and Portugal (4.9%).

Figure 8-2: Unemployment rate and long-term unemployment rate by sex, 2009 (in ascending order by total unemployment rate, left bar: males, right bar: females)

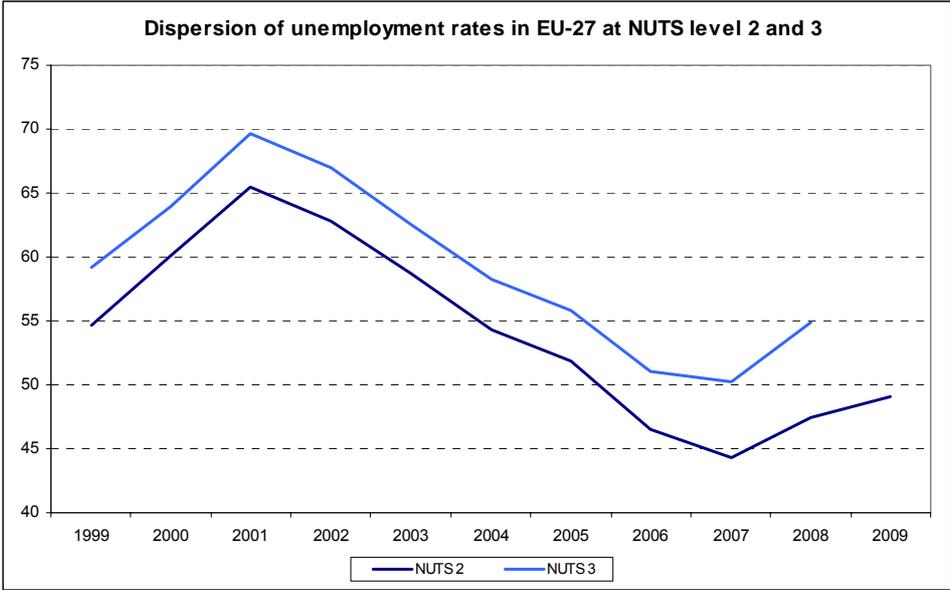


Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

8.4. Youth unemployment ratio increased in 2009

In 2009, the youth unemployment ratio (the number of unemployed aged 15–24 as a percentage of the total population of that age) was 8.7% in the EU-27, 1.8 percentage points higher than the year before. For young men, the increase was much larger than for young women (+2.3 percentage points against +1.2 percentage points), and the male ratio stood at 9.8% compared to 7.5% for young women, thus further increasing the already significant gender gap recorded in 2008. All 27 Member States displayed higher ratios compared to the previous year. In particular, Ireland, Spain and the Baltic Countries showed strong increases, of five or more percentage points. In Spain, Latvia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Estonia and Finland, the ratio stood above 10%, meaning that more than 10% of the young population were unemployed in 2009.

Figure 8-3: Dispersion of unemployment rates have increased further in 2009



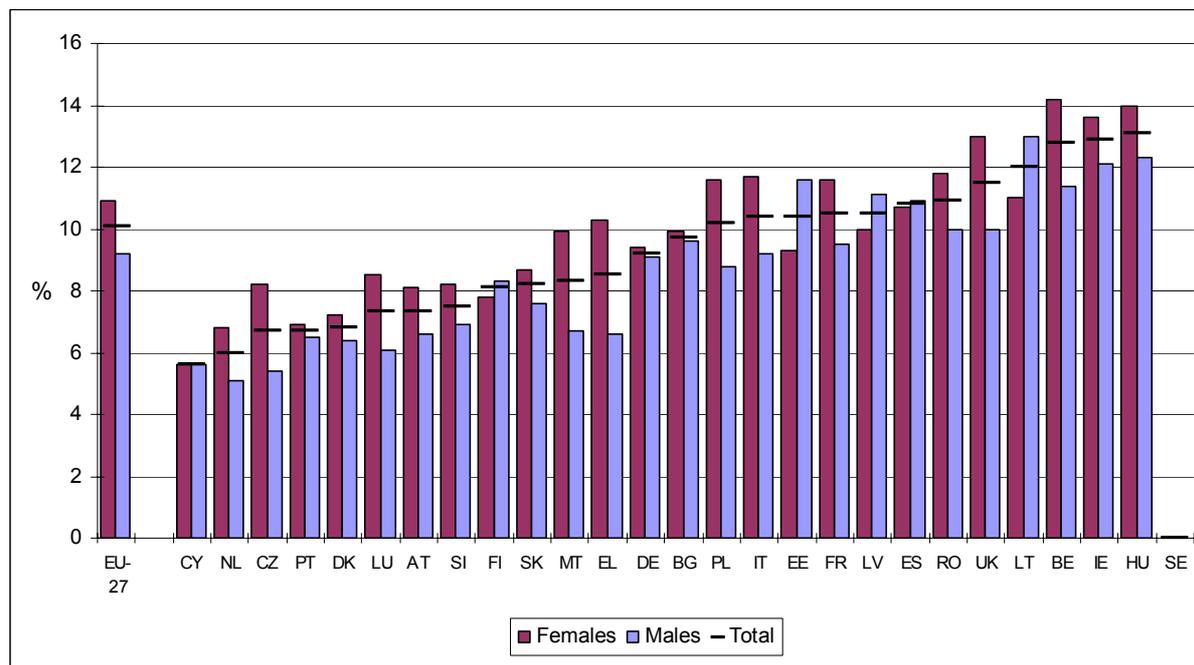
Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Unemployment varies across the regions of the EU. The spread of regional unemployment rates is captured by the dispersion of the unemployment rates indicator, which is the coefficient of variation of the regional unemployment rates. Small levels of dispersion mean that unemployment is evenly spread across regions. In 2009, the dispersion of unemployment rates at Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level 2 rose to 49.1%. Data at NUTS level 3 was not yet available when this text was written.

This was the second rise in the dispersion of unemployment rates since 2001. Owing to the economic crisis in late 2008 and the usual time lag between economic contraction and rising unemployment, the effect could by this time be seen, of the significant rise in unemployment in some regions, while other regions were less affected. Hence differences in regional performance led to increased dispersion of unemployment rates in 2009. In countries with high disparities, like Italy and Belgium, a significant difference between northern and southern regions could be found. On the other hand, Poland, Greece and Sweden were examples of countries with fairly small differences between regional unemployment levels.

8.5. EU-wide 10.1 % of adults live in jobless households

Figure 8-4: Persons in jobless households as % of all persons in private households*, by sex, 2009



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey. Note: * private households excluding households composed entirely of students; DK and FI: 2008 data

In 2009, 10.1% of persons aged 18–59 (excluding students aged 18–24 living with other students) were living in households where no member was employed, the so-called jobless households. The proportion of adults living in jobless households was relatively high in Lithuania, Ireland, Belgium and Hungary, with percentages over 12%. Low percentages were observed in Cyprus (5.6%) and the Netherlands (6.0%). In the EU-27, a higher proportion of women lived in jobless households (10.9% compared to 9.2% of men). This was in part due to the fact that more women than men were single parents and consequently found it more difficult to reconcile their care duties with work.

8.6. Policy context

The Lisbon European Council in March 2000 concluded that 'the employment rate is too low and is characterised by insufficient participation in the labour market by women and older workers.' Consequently a strategic goal was set for the European Union over the subsequent decade 'to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. (...) the overall aim should be to raise the employment rate to as close as possible to 70% by 2010 and to increase the number of women in employment to more than 60% by 2010.' The Stockholm European Council in March 2001 agreed intermediate targets for employment rates (67% overall and 57% for women by 2005) and a target for participation in employment by older workers by 2010 (50%). Following the mid-term review, in February 2005 the Commission presented a communication on growth and jobs which proposed a new start for the Lisbon Strategy, refocusing efforts on two goals: delivering stronger, lasting growth and more and better jobs. This included a complete revision of the governance approach of the European Employment Strategy (EES) so as to maximise the synergies and efficiency between national measures and Community action.

The Employment Guidelines adopted for the period 2008–2010, (which presented common priorities applicable to the Member States' national employment policies and from 2005 have been a part of Integrated Guidelines for economic policy) focused on growth and jobs. The overarching guideline specified that Member States should implement policies aimed at achieving full employment, quality and productivity at work and social cohesion and inclusion (Guideline No 17). In addition to these overarching objectives, specific guidelines aimed to attract and retain more people in employment, increase labour supply and modernise social protection systems.

With the Lisbon Strategy reaching its original time horizon in 2010, the European Council on 26 March 2010 agreed to the European Commission's proposal to launch 'Europe 2020', the new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It constitutes a coherent framework for the Union to mobilise all of its instruments and policies and for the Member States to take enhanced coordinated action. The strategy will help Europe recover from the crisis and come out stronger, both internally and at the international level, by boosting competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

The 'Europe 2020 Integrated Guidelines', combining the broad economic policy guidelines (guidelines 1–6) and employment guidelines (guidelines 7–10) set out the framework for the Europe 2020 strategy and reforms at Member State level in order to implement the new strategy. Guideline 7 explicitly calls upon 'increasing labour market participation and reducing structural unemployment', and one of the five EU headline targets in Europe 2020 is set in this context. The headline target is 'aiming to bring by 2020 to 75% the employment rate for women and men aged 20-64 including through the greater participation of young people, older workers and low-skilled workers and the better integration of legal migrants'. The other employment guidelines make reference to a skilled workforce, the performance of education and training systems and social inclusion.

In order to implement the guidelines and reach the targets, a wide range of actions at national, EU and international levels will be necessary. To address the areas most in need of attention the Commission put forward seven flagship initiatives. The two flagship initiatives most concerned with employment and unemployment aspects are 'youth on the move' and 'new skills for new jobs'.

8.7. Methodological notes

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (LFS, annual average data). Unemployed persons — according to the Commission Regulation No 1897/2000 based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards — are those persons aged 15-74 who i) are without work, ii) are available to start work within the next two weeks and iii) have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or have found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most 3 months. Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population of the same age. The active population (or labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons. Unemployment ratios represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age and are used to complement the unemployment rates in age groups characterised by overall low activity rates, such as youth, many of which are still in education.

8.8. Further reading

- 'Employment in Europe 2010', European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG
- 'Labour market and wage developments in 2009', (European Economy 5, July 2010) European Commission, Economic and Financial Affairs DG
- Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions), No 60/2010 'Labour market latest trends — 2nd quarter 2010 data', Eurostat

- Statistics in focus (Population and social conditions), No 57/2010 'Fewer people outside the labour force in 2009', Eurostat
- Data in Focus (Population and social conditions) Theme 3, No 35/2010 'European Union Labour Force Survey — Annual Results 2009', Eurostat
- EUROPE 2020 — Integrated guidelines for the economic and employment policies of the Member States, European Commission 2010
- COM (2010) 682 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions 'An Agenda for new skills and jobs: A European contribution towards full employment'
- COM (2010) 477 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions 'Youth on the Move: An initiative to unleash the potential of young people to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the European Union'

Table 8.1: Youth unemployment ratio (Unemployed persons aged 15-24 as a percentage of the total population aged 15-24)

	Youth unemployment ratio (15 to 24 years)								
	Total			Females			Males		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	6.8	6.9	8.7	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.2	7.5	9.8
EA-16	6.7	6.9	8.6	6.6	6.5	7.7	6.8	7.3	9.5
BE	6.4	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.8	6.7	6.2	6.2	7.5
BG	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.7	6.0
CZ	3.4	3.1	5.3	2.9	2.6	4.4	3.9	3.5	6.2
DK	5.6	5.5	8.0	5.2	6.0	7.0	5.9	5.0	9.0
DE	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.8	6.8	6.1	6.8
EE	3.8	5.0	11.0	:	:	7.6	:	5.6	14.3
IE	5.0	6.7	11.3	4.2	4.9	7.7	5.8	8.5	14.9
EL	7.1	6.7	8.0	8.8	7.5	9.3	5.5	5.8	6.6
ES	8.7	11.7	17.1	9.5	11.3	15.1	7.9	12.2	18.9
FR	7.3	7.2	9.2	7.0	6.5	8.1	7.7	7.9	10.2
IT	6.3	6.6	7.4	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.8	7.9
CY	4.3	3.7	5.6	3.8	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.7	5.8
LV	4.6	5.6	14.0	3.7	4.8	10.3	5.5	6.4	17.5
LT	2.3	4.1	8.9	2.3	3.8	5.7	2.2	4.4	11.9
LU	4.1	5.2	5.5	3.7	6.4	5.1	4.1	4.0	5.9
HU	4.6	5.0	6.5	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	7.8
MT	7.4	6.4	7.4	5.7	:	6.1	9.0	7.7	8.6
NL	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	5.2
AT	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.1	6.7
PL	7.1	5.7	7.0	7.0	5.9	6.2	7.3	5.6	7.7
PT	6.9	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	6.1	5.9	7.6
RO	6.1	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.5	5.2	7.6	6.8	7.6
SI	4.2	4.5	5.6	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.3
SK	7.0	6.2	8.6	6.1	5.3	6.7	7.9	7.0	10.3
FI	8.8	8.8	10.9	8.9	8.4	9.7	8.8	9.2	12.0
SE	10.1	10.7	12.8	10.4	11.0	12.1	9.7	10.4	13.4
UK	8.8	9.2	11.4	7.4	7.4	9.2	10.2	11.0	13.5
IS	5.7	6.5	11.7	:	5.7	9.2	6.0	6.7	13.9
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4.4	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.2	6.0
CH	4.8	4.7	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.0	4.8	4.5	5.1
HR	8.4	7.6	8.6	8.4	7.7	7.7	8.4	7.5	9.3
MK	20.7	20.3	19.3	16.0	16.1	15.6	25.1	24.1	22.9
TR	6.3	6.9	8.5	4.1	4.6	5.6	8.6	9.2	11.6

‘:’ data not available or unreliable due to small sample size. Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

Table 8.2: Unemployment rate by sex, 2000–2009 (Unemployed persons as a percentage of the active population, aged 15-74)

	Total										Females										Males											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
EU-27	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.2	7.2	7.0	8.9	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.6	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.6	6.6	9.0		
EA-16	8.5	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.4	7.5	7.5	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.5	8.3	9.6	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.2	7.5	6.7	6.9	9.3		
BE	6.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.5	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.5	7.6	8.1	5.6	5.9	6.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.8		
BG	16.4	19.5	18.2	13.7	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9	5.6	6.8	16.2	18.6	17.3	13.2	11.5	9.8	9.3	7.3	5.8	6.6	16.7	20.2	18.9	14.1	12.6	10.3	8.7	6.5	5.5	7.0		
CZ	8.7	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4	6.7	10.3	9.7	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	8.9	6.7	5.6	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.5	5.8	4.2	3.5	5.9		
DK	4.3	4.5	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3	6.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.7	5.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	6.5		
DE	7.5	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.7	9.1	10.1	9.5	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.8	10.3	11.2	10.2	8.5	7.4	8.0		
EE	13.6	12.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5	13.8	12.7	12.2	9.7	9.9	8.9	7.1	5.6	3.9	5.3	10.6	14.5	12.9	10.8	10.2	10.4	8.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	16.9		
IE	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.3	11.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.9	8.0	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	7.4	14.9		
EL	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.5	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.0	16.2	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.4	13.2	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.9		
ES	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.5	8.3	11.3	18.0	16.0	14.8	15.7	15.3	14.3	12.2	11.6	10.9	13.0	18.4	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.4	10.1	17.7		
FR	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.4	7.8	9.5	10.8	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.0	8.4	9.8	7.5	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.3	9.2		
IT	10.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.8	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.5	10.0	8.8	7.9	8.5	9.3	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.8		
CY	4.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.3	7.2	5.3	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.5	5.4	4.6	4.2	5.5	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.1	5.2		
LV	13.7	12.9	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.0	7.5	17.1	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.2	8.7	6.2	5.6	6.9	13.9	14.4	14.2	13.3	10.6	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.4	8.0	20.3		
LT	16.4	16.5	13.5	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8	13.7	14.1	14.3	12.7	12.2	11.8	8.3	5.4	4.3	5.6	10.4	18.6	18.6	14.2	12.7	11.0	8.2	5.8	4.3	6.1	17.1		
LU	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.1	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.9	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.5		
HU	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.0	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.1	9.7	7.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.6	10.3		
MT	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.9	7.0	7.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	7.5	6.6	7.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.6		
NL	3.1	2.5	3.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.7		
AT	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.6	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.6	5.0		
PL	16.1	18.3	20.0	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6	7.1	8.2	18.2	19.9	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	14.9	10.4	8.0	8.7	14.4	16.9	19.2	19.0	18.2	16.6	13.0	9.0	6.4	7.8		
PT	4.0	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.7	9.6	5.0	5.1	6.1	7.3	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.0	10.3	3.2	3.2	4.2	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	9.0		
RO	7.3	6.8	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.9	6.5	6.1	7.9	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.8	8.0	7.3	9.2	7.6	9.1	7.8	8.2	7.2	6.7	7.7		
SI	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.2	5.9	4.8	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.9		
SK	18.8	19.3	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5	12.0	18.6	18.7	18.7	17.8	19.2	17.2	14.7	12.7	10.9	12.8	18.9	19.8	18.6	17.4	17.4	15.5	12.3	9.9	8.4	11.4		
FI	9.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4	8.2	10.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.1	7.2	6.7	7.6	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.1	8.9		
SE	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	8.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.1	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.5	8.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.7	6.9	5.8	5.9	8.6		
UK	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.1	8.6		
HR	:	:	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.2	9.6	8.4	9.1	:	:	16.6	15.8	15.7	13.9	12.8	11.2	10.1	10.3	:	:	13.3	12.9	12.1	11.6	9.9	8.4	7.0	8.0		
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.1	35.0	33.8	32.2	:	:	:	:	:	37.2	35.6	34.2	32.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.3	34.6	33.5	31.8	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	9.2	8.7	8.8	9.7	12.5	:	:	:	:	:	9.3	9.1	9.1	10.0	12.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.1	8.6	8.7	9.6	12.5	:
IS	1.9	1.9	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	7.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.6	5.7	1.3	1.6	3.3	4.0	5.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.2	8.6		
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NO	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.6		
CH	2.7	2.5	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.8		

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey (main indicators, except for IS, CH and MK)

9. Labour Market Policy Expenditure

In 2008, the European Union countries spent 1.6% of GDP on labour market policy (LMP) interventions. LMP interventions are government actions to help and support the unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the transition from unemployment or inactivity to work. Of the total LMP expenditure, 28% (or 0.5% of GDP) was spent on 'active' LMP measures. LMP supports accounted for 60% (or 1.0% of GDP); over 90% of this support related to out-of-work income maintenance and support, i.e. essentially unemployment benefits. The remaining 12% (or 0.2% of GDP) was spent on LMP services (services and activities of the Public Employment Services). However, there were considerable variations in the level of expenditure between Member States: total LMP expenditure amounted to 3.3% of GDP in Belgium, followed by 2.5% in Spain and 2.4% in Denmark. Values lower than 0.5% of GDP were reported for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia.

Table 9.1: Public expenditure on labour market policies (LMP) as a percentage of GDP, 2008

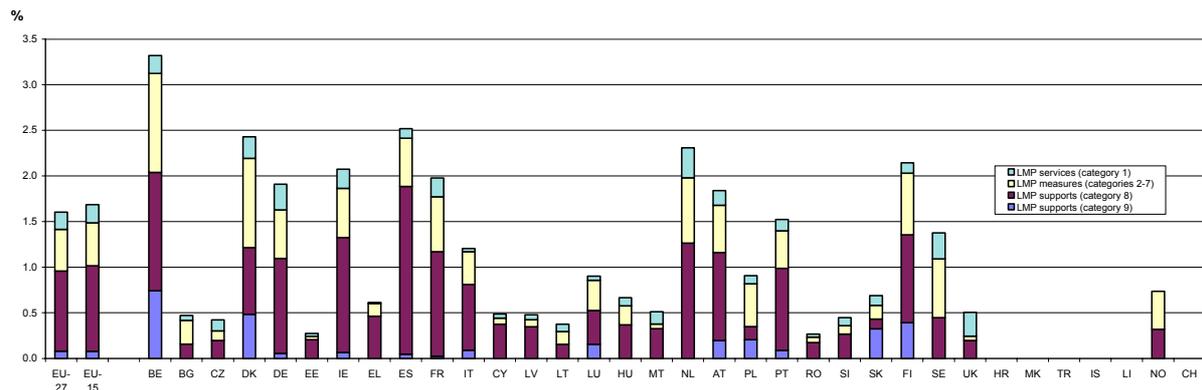
	LMP services	LMP measures	LMP supports	
			Out-of-work income maintenance and support	Early retirement
EU-27	0.190 e	0.455	0.879 e	0.080 e
EU-15	0.199 e	0.472 e	0.937 e	0.079 e
BE	0.197	1.083 e	1.296	0.743
BG	0.053	0.262	0.156	-
CZ	0.121	0.104	0.197	-
DK	0.235	0.979	0.731 e	0.484
DE	0.283 e	0.529 e	1.042 e	0.055
EE	0.033	0.035	0.206	-
IE	0.210 e	0.540	1.260	0.065
EL	0.011	0.140 e	0.462	-
ES	0.104	0.528 e	1.838	0.047 e
FR	0.204	0.603 e	1.146	0.023
IT	0.037 e	0.358	0.718	0.092
CY	0.046	0.066 e	0.376 p	-
LV	0.054	0.078 e	0.347 e	-
LT	0.081 e	0.140	0.154	-
LU	0.045 e	0.332 e	0.370	0.155
HU	0.088	0.208	0.370	0.000 e
MT	0.134	0.051	0.327	-
NL	0.328 e	0.714 e	1.265 e	-
AT	0.163	0.516 e	0.964	0.197
PL	0.088 e	0.469 b	0.144	0.206
PT	0.127	0.408	0.899	0.090
RO	0.034 e	0.060	0.174	-
SI	0.086	0.093	0.268	-
SK	0.109	0.150	0.106	0.325
FI	0.115	0.674 e	0.962	0.393
SE	0.286 e	0.643 e	0.448	-
UK	0.261 e	0.047 e	0.197	-
IS	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:
NO	:	0.416	0.320	-
CH	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:

Notes: LMP services — category 1: labour market services. LMP measures — categories 2-7: training, job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation, start-up incentives. LMP supports — category 8: out-of-work income maintenance and support. LMP supports — category 9: early retirement. (:) not available; (-) not applicable or real zero or zero by default; (e) estimated value; (p) provisional; (b) break in series. Source: Eurostat — Labour Market Policy Database (LMP)

9.1. Targeted policies

Labour market policies are by definition restricted in scope and cover only interventions targeting the unemployed and other groups with particular difficulties in entering or remaining in the labour market. The primary target group for LMP interventions comprises persons who are registered as unemployed with the Public Employment Services (PES). However, expenditure on LMP is not shaped exclusively by the political commitment to combat unemployment. Other factors, such as the demographic situation and income levels, as well as the use of non-targeted policies, may affect cross-country variation.

Figure 9-1: Public expenditure on labour market policies (LMP)



No data for HR, MK, TR, IS, LI, CH. Data for most countries contain estimates. LMP services — category 1: labour market services. LMP measures — categories 2-7: training, job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation, start-up incentives. LMP supports — category 8: out-of-work income maintenance and support. LMP supports — category 9: early retirement. Source: Eurostat — Labour Market Policy Database (LMP)

9.2. Expenditure on LMP services, LMP measures and LMP supports

Data on expenditure cover the direct costs of each LMP intervention — public expenditure that may include cash payments transferred either directly (benefits for individuals or subsidies to employers) or as reimbursements for costs incurred: the value of directly provided goods and services (e.g. the cost of training courses); or the value of revenue foregone through reductions in obligatory levies (e.g. temporary exemption from social security contributions for employers taking on unemployed persons). Any other indirect costs are considered as part of the administration costs of an intervention and are covered only in sub-category 1.2 Other activities of the PES.

LMP interventions are classified by type of action into three broad types — services, measures and supports — and into nine detailed categories.

LMP services (category 1) cover all services and activities of the Public Employment Services (PES) together with any other publicly funded services for jobseekers. Services include the provision of information and guidance about jobs, training and other opportunities that are available and advice on how to get a job. It should be noted that the functions undertaken by the PES vary between countries and this is reflected in expenditure differentials. In 2008, expenditure on LMP services accounted for almost 24 billion euros amongst the EU-27 countries.

LMP measures (categories 2-7) cover interventions that aim to provide people with new skills or experience of work in order to improve their employability or that encourage employers to create new jobs and take on unemployed people and other target groups. Measures include various forms of intervention that 'activate' the unemployed and other groups by obliging them to participate in some form of activity in addition to basic job search, with the aim of improving their chances of finding regular employment afterwards. In the EU-27, expenditure on LMP measures totalled 57 billion euros in 2008.

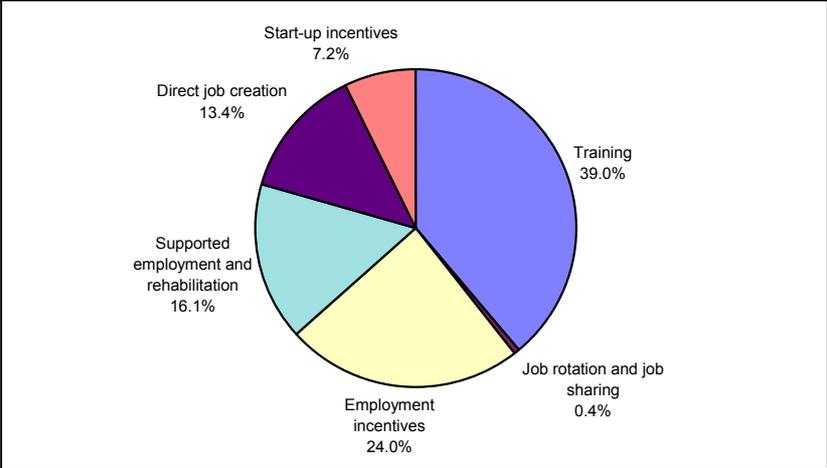
LMP supports (categories 8-9) cover expenditure on out-of-work income maintenance and support (mostly unemployment benefits) and on early retirement and account for the bulk of LMP expenditure — 60%, or 120 billion euros in 2008.

9.3. Distribution of expenditure on LMP measures by type of action

Looking at LMP measures²⁸ only, expenditure in 2008 went primarily on *training*, as in previous years, accounting for 39% of expenditure on LMP measures in the EU-27. Expenditure on *employment incentives* took up just under a quarter of 'active' spending (24%), followed by *supported employment and rehabilitation* (16%). For the latter it is worth noting that most countries also undertook general employment measures (not covered by the LMP database), which were partly for the benefit of disabled people. Expenditure on *direct job creation* accounted for 13%, and *start-up incentives* were reported to represent 7% of total expenditure on LMP measures. *Job rotation/job sharing* remained the smallest category in terms of expenditure, accounting for only 0.4% of the overall expenditure on measures.

²⁸ For details see methodological notes below.

Figure 9-2: Expenditure on LMP measures by type of action, EU-27, 2008



Source: Eurostat — Labour Market Policy Database (LMP)

9.4. Participants in LMP measures

During 2008 there was an average of just under 10.3 million people participating in LMP measures at any point during the year. In terms of participants *training* was the second most important type of LMP measure (31% of participants), a little behind the most important category of *employment incentives* (39%). Accordingly, *employment incentives* and *training* were the most important categories in 11 and 9 countries respectively. On the other hand, *direct job creation* accounted for the largest proportion of participants in LMP measures in Bulgaria and Slovakia, and *supported employment and rehabilitation* in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Poland. It should be noted that figures on participants reflect the breakdown of available data, so the share of categories where participant data are incomplete may be understated.

Table 9.2: Participants in labour market policy (LMP) measures (1000), 2008

	LMP measures					
	Training	Job rotation and job sharing	Employment incentives	Supported employment and rehabilitation	Direct job creation	Start-up incentives
EU-27	3,181.9 u	122.5	3,986.1 u	1,220.3 u	983.6 u	772.5 u
EU-15	3,010.3 u	122.3	3,831.4 u	562.4 u	813.3 u	734.0 u
BE	109.4 e	-	216.3	37.7	152.1	1.3
BG	8.2 e	-	10.6	1.4	65.8 e	3.9
CZ	4.8	-	7.4	28.8	4.3	3.4
DK	61.4	0.0	22.9 e	65.7 e	-	-
DE	828.5	0.4	187.3	45.1	331.1	180.5
EE	1.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
IE	34.5	-	4.5	3.2 e	24.4	4.6
EL	14.5 e	-	22.7	0.0	0.9	4.7
ES	199.3 u	93.8	1,976.8 u	54.5	:	392.0 u
FR	587.6 e	-	:	134.4 e	233.1 e	130.0 e
IT	799.8 u	20.0 u	612.7 u	-	23.2 u	5.1 u
CY	0.3 u	-	1.0 e	0.3	-	0.1
LV	1.5	-	2.3	0.0	1.6	:
LT	4.0	0.3	:	4.5	2.4	0.1
LU	0.8 u	-	12.0	0.1	0.7 e	-
HU	16.4	-	35.3	-	13.6	3.0
MT	0.4 u	-	0.1	-	0.0	: n
NL	142.8 e	-	32.2	150.9	-	-
AT	103.9 e	0.2	63.3 e	2.0	6.8	2.6 e
PL	95.7 e	-	45.5 u	620.9	11.3	6.1 b
PT	50.0	-	83.1 b	6.1	21.0	6.1
RO	34.6	-	39.0	-	11.9	: n
SI	3.4	-	0.6	-	2.3	0.8
SK	1.3	-	10.1 e	2.0	57.2	21.0
FI	45.7	7.9	13.8	8.2 e	11.7	4.4
SE	10.4	-	83.4	38.4	-	2.7
UK	21.7 u	-	46.7	16.2 u	8.3	-
IS	:	:	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	29.5	-	5.0	13.9	6.7	0.3
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Data refer to the annual average stock in 1000s. (:) not available; (-) not applicable; 0.0 less than half of the unit used; (e) estimated value; (:n) not significant; (u) unreliable or uncertain data: participant data complete for interventions covering >=80% but <100% of expenditure; (b) break in series. Source: Eurostat — Labour Market Policy Database (LMP)

9.5. Policy context

The Labour Market Policy (LMP) data collection was developed by the European Commission as an instrument to monitor the evolution of targeted employment policies across the EU. It was introduced in response to two agreements of the European Council in 1997. The first, held in Amsterdam in June, confirmed that whilst employment policy should be a national responsibility, it was also an issue of common concern and that there should be a coordinated strategy at European level. The second, held in November in Luxembourg — the so-called ‘Jobs Summit’ — launched the European Employment Strategy (EES), in which active labour market policies had a key role in the pillar related to employability. Since that time, LMP statistics have been used to monitor both active and passive interventions in the labour market and, in particular, the relevant areas of the Employment Guidelines as set out under the Lisbon Strategy. Within the new Europe 2020 strategy, the implementation of strong, active labour market policies and ensuring adequate benefits for those out of work are key elements of the flexicurity approach towards the priority of inclusive growth. The notion of flexicurity came to the forefront of the EU employment agenda in 2007 (see (COM (2007)359)): *Towards Common Principles of Flexicurity — More and better jobs through flexibility and security*, specifically referring to the provision of *effective active labour market policies* and *modern social security systems* among the key instruments aimed at reconciling flexibility and security in EU labour markets. A series of indicators based on LMP data continue to be used for monitoring these policies.

9.6. Methodological notes

The scope of the LMP database covers all labour market interventions which can be described as public interventions in the labour market aimed at achieving efficient functioning and correcting disequilibria, and which can be distinguished from other general employment policy interventions in that they act selectively to favour particular groups in the labour market. The scope of LMP statistics is limited to interventions that are explicitly targeted at groups of persons with difficulties in the labour market. The primary target groups in most countries are those people who are registered as unemployed by national Public Employment Services (PES) or who are currently employed but at risk of involuntary job loss due to difficult economic circumstances for their employer. However, policy objectives at European and national levels are increasingly focused not only on these groups but on a wider range of people who face disadvantages and barriers that may prevent them from joining or rejoining the labour force — for example, women re-entering work after a family break, young people looking for their first job, older workers and disabled workers. Therefore, people currently considered as inactive but who would like to enter the labour market are also treated as an important LMP target group.

The categories of the LMP classification of interventions by type of action referred to in this article include:

LMP services — category 1:

1 — Labour market services: all services and activities undertaken by the PES (Public Employment Services) together with services provided by other public agencies or any other bodies contracted under public finance, which help to integrate the unemployed and other jobseekers into the labour market or which assist employers in recruiting and selecting staff.

LMP measures — categories 2-7:

2 — Training: measures that aim to improve the employability of LMP target groups through training, and which are financed by public bodies. All training measures should include some evidence of classroom teaching or, if in the workplace, supervision specifically for the purpose of instruction.

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

4 — Employment incentives: measures that facilitate the recruitment of unemployed persons and other target groups, or help to ensure the continued employment of persons at risk of involuntary job loss. Employment incentives refer to subsidies for open market jobs where the public money represents a contribution to the labour costs of the person employed and, typically, the majority of the labour costs are still covered by the employer.

5 — Supported employment and rehabilitation: measures that aim to promote the labour market integration of persons with reduced working capacity through supported employment and rehabilitation.

6 — Direct job creation: measures that create additional jobs, usually of community benefit or socially useful, in order to find employment for the long-term unemployed or persons otherwise difficult to place. Direct job creation refers to subsidies for temporary, non-market jobs which would not exist or be created without public intervention and where the majority of the labour cost is normally covered by public finance.

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

LMP supports — categories 8-9:

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

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

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

9.7. Further reading

- Labour Market Policy Database — Methodology, Revision of June 2006, Eurostat methodologies and working papers
- Labour Market Policy Seminar of October 2006, Eurostat methodologies and working papers
- Labour Market Policy — Expenditure and Participants — Statistical book (published annually), available in CIRCA (<http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/labour/library>) — LMP — Labour Market Policy
- Labour Market Policy — Qualitative Reports, available via http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/labour_market/labour_market_policy
- Labour market policy expenditure fell by more than 14% in real terms between 2005 and 2008 — Statistics in Focus 66/2010
- Labour market policies (LMP) — expenditure and participants 2007 — Data in Focus 23/2009
- An average of just over 822 000 people were benefitting from direct job creation measures in EU-27 at any point during 2007 — Statistics in Focus 76/2009
- 1 in 10 of the population wanting to work took part in labour market training in 2006 — Statistics in Focus 34/2009

- Nearly 2% of EU-27 Gross Domestic Product spent on labour market policies in 2006 — Statistics in Focus 94/2008
- Employment in Europe 2006 report — chapter 2 (flexicurity) and chapter 3 (active labour market policies)
- Employment in Europe 2010 report — chapter 2 (labour market measures)

Table 9.3: Public expenditure on labour market policies (LMP) as a percentage of GDP, time series

	LMP services					LMP measures					LMP supports									
											Out-of-work income maintenance and support					Early retirement				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	-	0.221 e	0.198 e	0.191 e	0.190 e	-	0.507 e	0.498 e	0.453 e	0.455 b	-	1.175 e	1.037 e	0.869 e	0.879 e	-	0.097 e	0.092 e	0.085 e	0.080 e
EU-15	0.221 e	0.230 e	0.205 e	0.198 e	0.199 e	0.606 e	0.524 e	0.516 e	0.470 e	0.472 e	1.323 e	1.231 e	1.089 e	0.918 e	0.937 e	0.096 e	0.090 e	0.086 e	0.081 e	0.079 e
BE	0.190 e	0.195 e	0.198 e	0.199 e	0.197 e	0.869 e	0.911 e	0.953 e	1.023 e	1.083 e	1.560 e	1.563 e	1.459 e	1.310 e	1.296 e	0.886 e	0.832 e	0.782 e	0.743 e	0.743 e
BG	0.071	0.072	0.060	0.054	0.053	0.465 e	0.432 e	0.388 e	0.305 e	0.262 e	0.261	0.213	0.182	0.153	0.156	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	0.122	0.129	0.130	0.133	0.121	0.130	0.122	0.126	0.120	0.104	0.251	0.241	0.232	0.204	0.197	-	-	-	-	-
DK	0.164 e	0.159 e	0.156 e	0.145 e	0.235 e	1.511 e	1.267 e	1.214 e	1.022 e	0.979 e	1.940 e	1.673 e	1.295 e	0.978 e	0.731 e	0.721 e	0.668 e	0.565 e	0.521 e	0.484 e
DE	0.226 e	0.290 e	0.266 e	0.266 e	0.283 e	0.849 e	0.604 e	0.593 e	0.458 e	0.529 e	2.273 e	1.961 e	1.672 e	1.239 e	1.042 e	0.045 e	0.050 e	0.055 e	0.058 e	0.055 e
EE	0.023 e	0.022 e	0.023 e	0.025 e	0.033 e	0.040 e	0.047 e	0.050 e	0.028 e	0.035 e	0.171	0.119	0.081	0.097	0.206	-	-	-	-	-
IE	0.194 e	0.198 e	0.204 e	0.212 e	0.210 e	0.508	0.490	0.468 e	0.484 e	0.540 e	0.830	0.765	0.789 e	0.848	1.260	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.065
EL	0.019 e	0.011 e	0.012 e	0.017 e	0.011 e	0.140 e	0.057 e	0.145 e	0.152 e	0.140 e	0.403	0.406	0.382	0.335	0.462	-	-	-	-	-
ES	0.076 e	0.092 e	0.095 e	0.091 e	0.104 e	0.549 e	0.530 e	0.560 e	0.558 e	0.528 e	1.465	1.418	1.390	1.402	1.838	0.027 e	0.031 e	0.038 e	0.042 e	0.047 e
FR	0.232 e	0.234 e	0.241 e	0.224 e	0.204 e	0.721 e	0.659 e	0.676 e	0.679 e	0.603 e	1.628	1.527	1.338 e	1.196	1.146	0.078	0.057	0.045	0.042	0.023
IT	0.044 e	0.039 e	0.036 e	0.036 e	0.037 e	0.538 e	0.477 e	0.410 e	0.368 e	0.358 e	0.642	0.717	0.686	0.605	0.718	0.096	0.097	0.106	0.087	0.092
CY	-	-	0.034 e	0.042 e	0.046 e	-	-	0.056 e	0.084 e	0.066 e	-	-	0.657	0.467	0.376 p	-	-	-	-	-
LV	0.049	0.061	0.070 e	0.064 e	0.054 e	0.080 e	0.162 e	0.186 e	0.108 e	0.078 e	0.377 e	0.312 e	0.290 e	0.287 e	0.347 e	-	-	-	-	-
LT	0.043	0.071	0.088	0.087	0.081 e	0.154	0.146	0.177	0.228	0.140	0.074	0.104	0.119	0.113	0.154	0.036	0.018	0.005	-	-
LU	0.048 e	0.047 e	0.044 e	0.044 e	0.045 e	0.360	0.403 e	0.389 e	0.376 e	0.332 e	0.440	0.462	0.415	0.363	0.370	0.202	0.192	0.173	0.157	0.155
HU	0.099	0.094 e	0.091 e	0.084 e	0.088 e	0.203	0.203	0.193	0.229	0.208	0.365	0.384	0.350	0.356	0.370	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.000 e	0.000 e
MT	-	-	0.083 e	0.110 e	0.134 e	-	-	0.067 e	0.032 e	0.051 e	-	-	0.404	0.360	0.327	-	-	-	-	-
NL	0.495 e	0.444 e	0.402 e	0.364 e	0.328 e	0.918 e	0.856 e	0.777 e	0.720 e	0.714 e	2.095 e	2.008 e	1.673 e	1.389 e	1.265 e	-	-	-	-	-
AT	0.176 e	0.172 e	0.176 e	0.168 e	0.163 e	0.439 e	0.461 e	0.544 e	0.514 e	0.516 e	1.116	1.239	1.148	1.024	0.964	0.304	0.278	0.254	0.224	0.197
PL	-	0.069 e	0.094 e	0.096 e	0.088 e	-	0.356	0.359	0.404	0.469 b	-	0.305	0.260	0.187	0.144	-	0.552	0.451	0.326	0.206
PT	0.110	0.141	0.124	0.118	0.127	0.532	0.501 e	0.442 e	0.374	0.408	1.065	1.157	1.084	0.952	0.899	0.134	0.122	0.110	0.100	0.090
RO	0.039	0.038	0.042	0.037 e	0.034 e	0.101	0.108	0.100 e	0.076	0.060	0.486	0.393	0.277	0.227	0.174	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	0.098	0.093	0.087	0.086	-	0.194	0.175	0.111	0.093	-	0.390	0.383	0.299	0.268	-	-	-	-	-
SK	0.093	0.170	0.173	0.106 e	0.109	0.072	0.169	0.143	0.117 e	0.150	0.298	0.172	0.121	0.101	0.106	0.039	0.094	0.218	0.263	0.325
FI	0.141	0.136	0.131	0.125	0.115	0.791 e	0.732 e	0.736 b	0.706 e	0.674 e	1.559	1.465	1.297	1.049	0.962	0.476	0.437	0.406	0.378	0.393
SE	0.190 e	0.177 e	0.184 e	0.184 e	0.286 e	0.969	1.058	1.114	0.871 e	0.643 e	1.272	1.156	0.943	0.652	0.448	-	-	-	-	-
UK	0.399 e	0.384 e	0.279 e	0.273 e	0.261 e	0.060 e	0.054 e	0.043 e	0.048 e	0.047 e	0.184	0.183	0.184	0.160	0.197	-	-	-	-	-
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	0.130	0.121	0.115	0.111 e	-	0.646	0.616 e	0.465	0.449	0.416	0.842	0.853	0.497	0.416	0.320	-	-	-	-	-
CH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

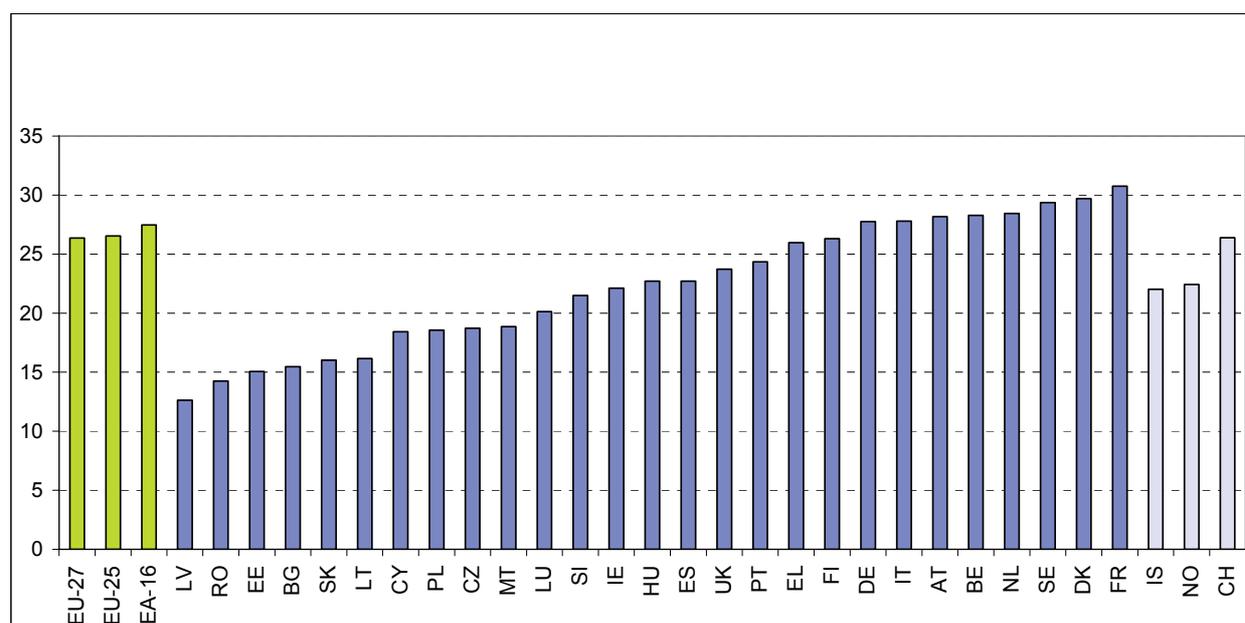
Notes: LMP services — category 1: labour market services. LMP measures — categories 2-7: training, job rotation and job sharing, employment incentives, supported employment and rehabilitation, direct job creation, start-up incentives. LMP supports — category 8: out-of-work income maintenance and support. LMP supports — category 9: early retirement. (-) not available; (-) not applicable or real zero or zero by default; (e) estimated value; (p) provisional; (b) break in series. Source: Eurostat — Labour Market Policy Database (LMP)

10. Social Protection and social benefits

There are considerable differences between Member States in terms of expenditure as a percentage of GDP and even more in terms of percapita spending. Different countries have markedly different systems for financing social protection, depending on whether they favour social security contributions or general government contributions. Social protection benefits are the largest component of total expenditure and, between them, old-age and survivors' benefits predominate.

10.1. Social protection expenditure

Figure 10-1: Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP, 2008



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

In 2008 the EU-27 countries devoted on average 26.4% of their GDP to social protection gross expenditure (see methodological notes). Countries with ratios above the average were (in ascending order) France, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Italy and Germany, all with levels between 27.8% and 30.8%. The lowest levels were found in Latvia (12.6%), Romania (14.3%) and Estonia (15.1%).

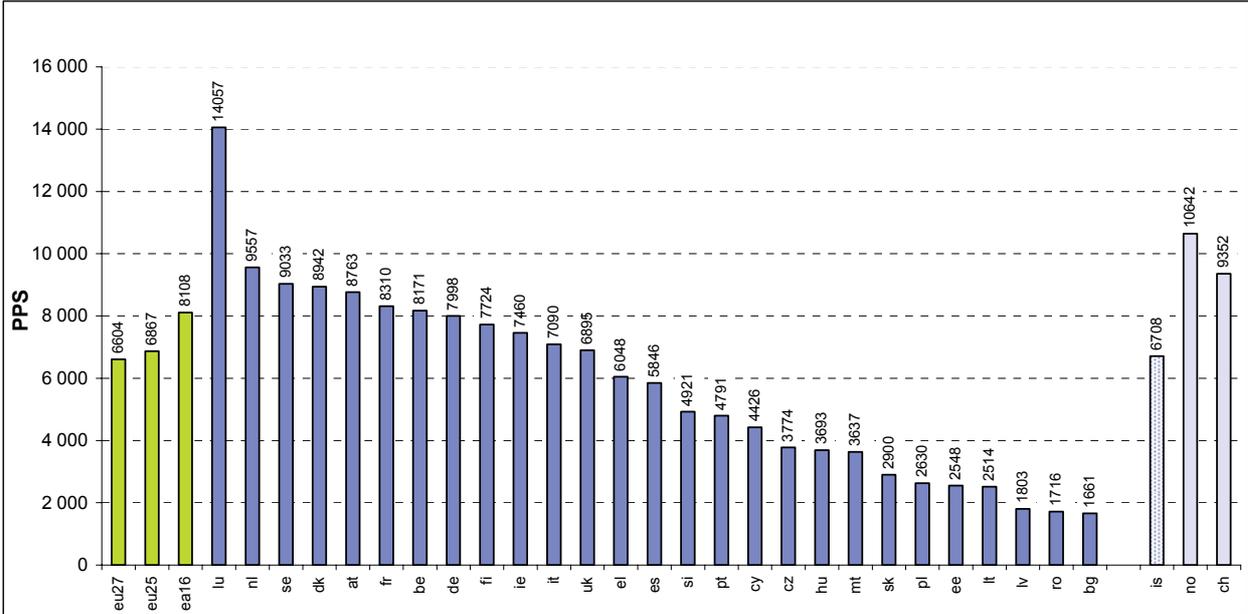
Table 10.1: Expenditure on social protection as a percentage of GDP

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU-27	:	25.4	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.1	27.1	26.7	25.7	26.4	
EU-25	:	25.3	26.7	26.9	27.3	27.2	27.2	26.9	25.9	26.5	
EA-16	:		26.8	27.4	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.3	26.8	27.5	
BE		25.6	24.9	27.2	28.0	29.0	29.2	29.6	30.2	26.8	28.3
BG	:	10.0	9.7	10.2	9.7	9.7	15.1	14.2	14.1	15.5	
CZ		18.6	18.9	19.4	20.2	20.2	19.3	19.2	18.7	18.6	18.7
DK		29.0	28.1	29.2	29.7	30.9	30.7	30.2	29.2	28.8	29.7
DE		28.2	28.3	29.5	30.1	30.5	29.8	29.7	28.7	27.7	27.8
EE		15.2	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	12.3	15.1
IE		13.9	13.2	14.9	17.2	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.4	18.9	22.1
EL		22.0	22.7	24.3	24.0	23.5	23.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	26.0
ES		19.3	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.0	22.7
FR		28.4	27.7	29.6	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.4	30.7	30.5	30.8
IT		23.9	23.8	24.9	25.3	25.8	26.0	26.4	26.6	26.7	27.8
CY	:	14.6	14.9	16.3	18.4	18.1	18.4	18.4	18.1	18.4	
LV		16.9	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.9	13.1	12.7	12.6	11.2	12.6
LT		15.8	15.3	14.8	14.1	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.4	14.5	16.2
LU		19.8	18.8	20.9	21.6	22.1	22.3	21.7	20.4	19.3	20.1
HU		19.9	19.1	19.2	20.3	21.2	20.6	21.9	22.4	22.4	22.7
MT		17.6	16.6	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.9
NL		25.4	24.7	26.5	27.6	28.3	28.3	27.9	28.8	28.3	28.4
AT		28.2	27.6	28.8	29.2	29.6	29.3	28.9	28.4	27.9	28.2
PL	:	19.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	20.1	19.7	19.4	18.1	18.6	
PT		18.0	18.7	21.9	22.9	23.3	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.0	24.3
RO	:	12.7	12.8	13.6	13.1	12.8	13.4	12.8	13.6	14.3	
SI		23.5	23.6	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	23.0	22.7	21.3	21.5
SK		19.4	18.8	19.0	19.1	18.2	17.2	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.0
FI		25.7	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.4	25.4	26.3
SE		30.3	29.4	30.5	31.3	32.2	31.6	31.1	30.3	29.1	29.4
UK		24.7	25.5	26.8	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.3	26.0	23.3	23.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:										
IS		18.5	18.9	19.4	21.2	23.0	22.6	21.6	21.2	21.4	22.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NO		26.4	23.9	25.4	26.0	27.2	25.9	23.8	22.6	22.9	22.4
CH		25.0	24.6	27.7	28.5	29.2	29.3	29.3	28.0	27.3	26.4

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

Social protection expenditure as a percentage of GDP in the EU-27 rose continuously between 2000 and 2003 and remained fairly stable between 2003 and 2005. The ratio contracted significantly in 2006 and, in particular, in 2007, when its level was set one percent point below that recorded the year before. In 2008 it increased again, to 26.5%. The trend is also the result of a slowdown in GDP growth between 2000 and 2003, its subsequent acceleration and its large contraction in 2008. However, trends differed between Member States. The largest increases during 2000-2008 were observed in Ireland (8.9 percentage points) and Portugal (5.7 percentage points); the largest reductions in the ratio were observed in Slovakia and Slovenia, with a reduction of 2.8 and 2.1 percentage points respectively.

Figure 10-2: Expenditure on social protection in PPS per head of population, 2008



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

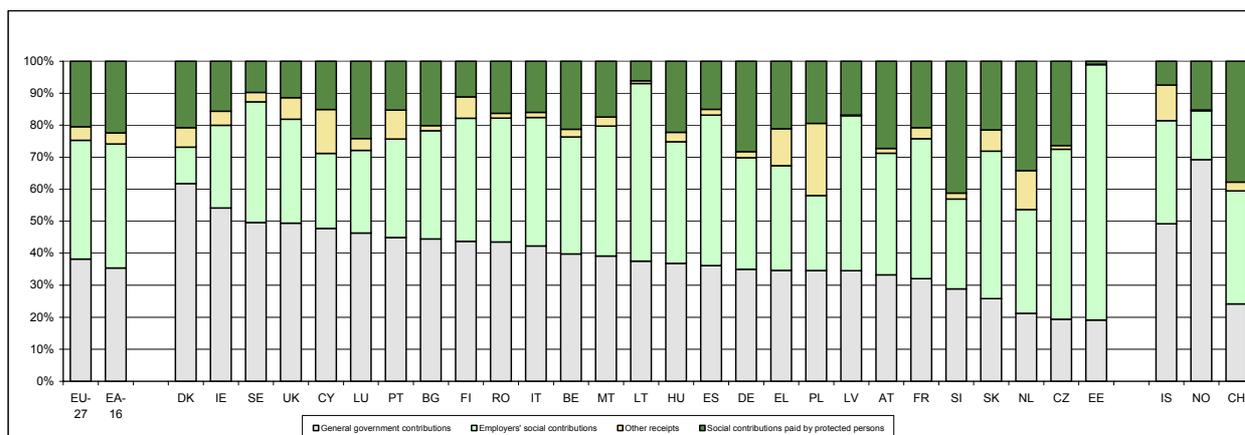
When expressing expenditure on social protection in terms of per capita PPS (purchasing power standards), the differences between countries become more pronounced. In 2008 the expenditure in the EU-27 was 6 604 PPS. Luxembourg²⁹ had the highest PPS per capita (14 057), which was more than twice the average of the EU-27; it was followed by the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark Austria, France and Belgium, which all had values between 9 557 and 8 171 PPS per capita. At the other extreme were Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia, which had values of less than one third of the EU-27 average.

The disparities between countries depended, of course, on differences in the way social protection systems were constructed, but also on differences in the demographic and socio-economic situation.

²⁹ Luxembourg is a special case insofar as a significant proportion of benefits (primarily expenditure on health care, pensions and family benefits) is paid to persons living outside the country; if this particular feature is left out of the calculation, expenditure falls to approximately 10 852 PPS per capita.

10.2. Funding of social protection

Figure 10-3: Social protection receipts as a percentage of total receipts, 2008



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

In 2008, the main sources of financing for social protection at EU-27 level were social contributions, representing 57.5% of all receipts. They consisted of employers' social contributions (37.1%) and social contributions originating from protected persons³⁰ (20.4%). A third main financing source was general government contributions, which in 2008 represented 38.2% of total receipts. The smallest component (4.3%) was represented by 'other receipts'.

The structure of funding varied between countries, depending strongly on country-specific rules and on the institutional reasoning behind social protection systems ('Beveridgian' or 'Bismarckian' tradition). Countries like Estonia and the Czech Republic were characterised by a proportion of social contributions above 70%. Conversely, in the Danish system 61.8% of total receipts came from government funding. Tax-related financing was also high in Ireland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Cyprus.

For the EU-27 the structure of funding was fairly stable between 2001 and 2008, although the proportion of general government contributions in total funding showed an increase (about 2.3 percentage points), mainly due to a contraction in the level of the social contributions paid by employers.

Some differences between Member States can be observed in the evolution of the funding structure. General government contributions increased by more than 12 percentage points in Bulgaria, Romania, Belgium and Malta and more than 7 percentage points in Cyprus, Spain and Portugal. The most relevant increase in this ratio was recorded in Romania (25 percentage points) and Bulgaria (27 percentage points). Government funding decreased by more than 4 percentage points in Slovakia, Ireland and the Czech Republic.

During the same period, social contributions rose significantly in the Czech Republic (nearly 5 percentage points), and Estonia (nearly 4 percentage points), while most countries experienced a reduction; in Bulgaria, Romania, Belgium and Malta the contraction was especially noticeable, with values between 12 and 22 percentage points.

For nearly all countries, in 2008 'other receipts' generally represented the constituent part contributing least to the financing of social protection (in all countries these were below 15%); the most notable exception was Poland (22.6%), which also experienced quite a substantial increase from 2001 (8.2 percentage points).

³⁰ Employees, self-employed, pensioners and other persons.

Table 10.2: Receipts of social protection by type as a percentage of total receipts

	General government contributions		Employers' social contributions		Social contributions paid by protected		Other receipts	
	2001	2008	2001	2008	2001	2008	2001	2008
EU-27	35.9	38.2	38.8	37.1	21.6	20.4	3.6	4.3
EU-25	36.0	38.1	38.8	37.1	21.6	20.4	3.6	4.3
EA-16	32.1	35.4	41.5	38.7	22.7	22.4	3.7	3.5
BE	25.8	39.8	49.7	36.6	22.5	21.2	2.0	2.4
BG	17.4	44.4	58.8	33.9	17.1	20.1	6.7	1.6
CZ	24.1	19.4	50.3	53.1	24.4	26.3	1.3	1.1
DK	62.6	61.8	9.3	11.4	21.1	20.8	7.0	6.1
DE	32.4	35.0	37.8	34.9	27.6	28.2	2.2	1.9
EE	22.7	19.1	77.1	79.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
IE	60.6	54.1	24.9	25.8	14.1	15.7	0.4	4.4
EL	27.8	34.6	38.5	32.7	23.5	21.1	10.2	11.5
ES	29.0	36.2	52.3	47.0	16.2	15.0	2.5	1.8
FR	30.3	32.0	45.7	43.8	20.3	20.8	3.7	3.4
IT	40.9	42.2	42.7	40.2	14.7	16.0	1.8	1.6
CY	40.0	47.7	26.7	23.5	16.8	15.1	16.5	13.7
LV	35.1	34.5	48.7	48.5	16.1	16.8	0.0	0.2
LT	39.1	37.5	53.6	55.5	6.2	6.1	1.1	0.8
LU	42.8	46.3	27.2	25.9	25.1	24.1	4.9	3.7
HU	33.1	36.8	45.3	38.0	13.0	22.2	8.6	3.0
MT	27.0	39.2	49.1	40.6	21.1	17.4	2.8	2.9
NL	16.1	21.3	32.4	32.4	35.6	34.2	15.8	12.2
AT	32.3	33.2	38.9	38.0	27.1	27.2	1.8	1.5
PL	33.2	34.6	28.6	23.4	23.9	19.4	14.4	22.6
PT	37.8	44.9	36.4	30.8	18.0	15.3	7.8	9.0
RO	18.7	43.5	44.6	38.7	30.4	16.3	6.4	1.5
SI	32.6	28.9	26.5	28.1	39.3	41.2	1.5	1.9
SK	32.5	25.8	46.6	46.1	18.5	21.5	2.5	6.7
FI	42.5	43.7	39.1	38.4	11.5	11.2	6.9	6.7
SE	45.8	49.6	42.7	37.7	9.2	9.8	2.3	2.9
UK	48.5	49.4	30.2	32.4	19.5	11.4	1.8	6.7
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	45.5	49.2	38.0	32.2	8.0	7.4	8.5	11.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	61.2	69.3	24.4	15.2	13.3	15.3	1.1	0.2
CH	22.2	24.2	31.9	35.3	33.2	37.8	12.7	2.7

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

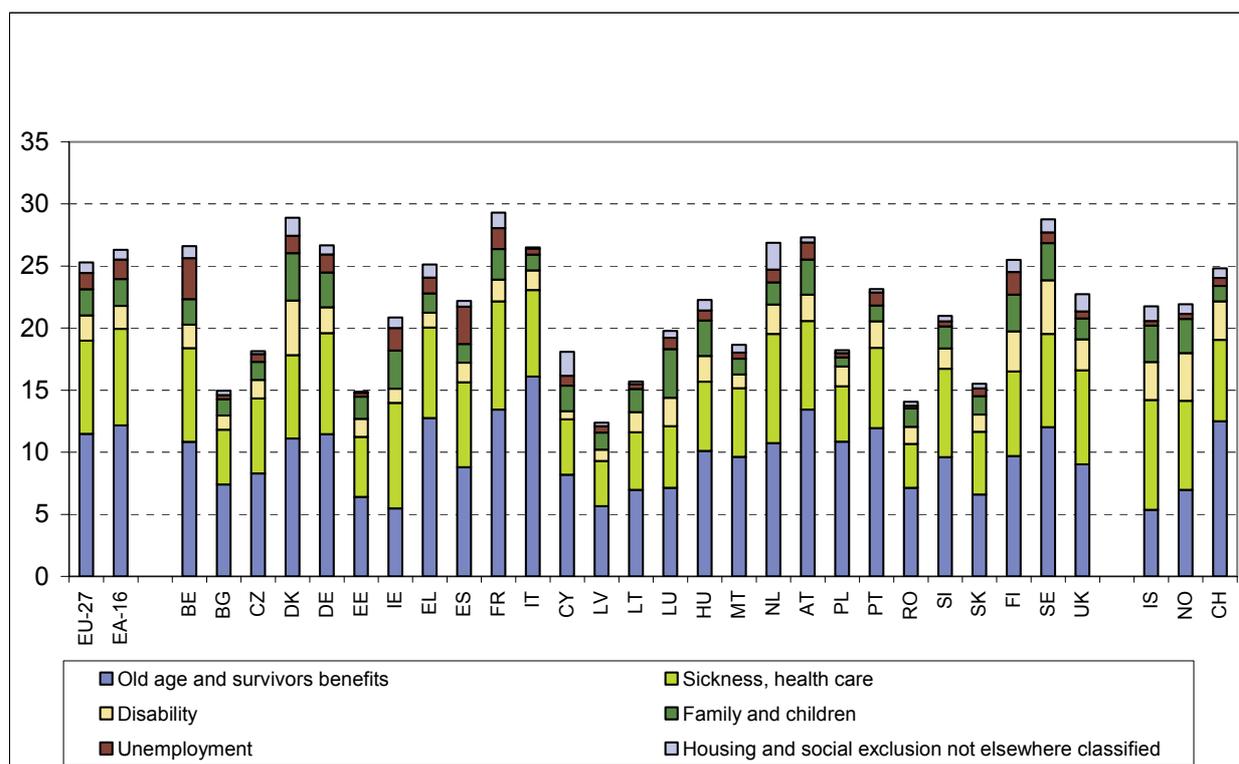
10.3. Social benefits

Total social protection expenditure includes social protection benefits, administrative costs and other expenditure. This analysis focuses on expenditure on social protection benefits, which comprise benefits for old age and survivors, sickness and health care, disability, family and children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion.

10.4. Social benefits by function

In 2008 the expenditure on social protection benefits for the EU-27 represented 25.3% of GDP (26.3% in EA-16). In most Member States the bulk of GDP spent on social protection benefits was allocated to 'old age and survivors' benefits (11.5% at EU level), followed by 'sickness and health care' (7.5% at EU level). The other components together accounted in the EU aggregates for slightly more than 6% of their GDP; between the EU countries the biggest exceptions were the Nordic countries.

Figure 10-4: Social benefits as % of GDP by groups of functions, 2008



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

In the EU-27 the majority of social benefits were for 'old age and survivors', constituting 45.4% of total expenditure on social protection benefits. The countries with the highest figures for these functions (about 60%) were Italy³¹ and Poland. This position was confirmed for Italy when considering this expenditure as a percentage of GDP, whilst in this respect Poland was overtaken by several countries: France, Austria, Greece, Sweden, Portugal, Germany and Denmark. Ireland, on the other hand, had the smallest proportion of old age and survivors' benefits in total social benefits expenditure (26.2%). Ireland was also the country spending the smallest proportion of its GDP (5.5%) on such benefits when compared to the other EU countries; while Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia and Lithuania spent between 5.6% and 7% of their GDP on these. During the period between 2000 (the first year for which time series are available for all the countries) and 2008, the Member States with the strongest increase in spending on these benefits in terms of percentage points were Portugal, Slovakia, Romania and Poland (all above 4 percentage points) and the most pronounced declines were observed in Bulgaria (-36 percentage points), Latvia (-14 percentage points) and the United Kingdom (-9 percentage points).

³¹ In Italy such benefits also include severance allowances (TFR-trattamento di fine rapporto), which partly come under unemployment.

Table 10.3: Old age and survivors benefits as a percentage of total social benefits

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
EU-27	:	46.7	46.2	45.8	45.6	45.7	45.8	46.0	45.2	45.4	
EU-25	:	46.6	46.2	45.8	45.5	45.6	45.8	45.9	45.2	45.3	
EA-16	:	46.6	46.5	46.2	46.0	46.2	46.2	46.5	46.5	46.2	
BE		44.0	44.3	44.8	44.9	44.3	43.9	44.7	46.8	40.1	40.7
BG	:	85.7	84.7	80.1	82.4	83.7	51.1	52.7	51.5	49.5	
CZ		43.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	41.3	41.2	42.6	43.1	43.8	45.8
DK		38.0	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.9	38.1	38.4
DE		42.2	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.5	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.3	43.0
EE		45.3	45.3	44.2	44.9	44.8	43.7	44.0	45.2	43.8	43.0
IE		25.1	25.4	24.7	27.6	27.9	27.5	27.2	27.4	26.9	26.2
EL		52.0	49.7	51.4	50.5	50.8	50.9	51.2	51.3	52.0	50.8
ES		45.4	44.7	43.9	43.3	42.3	42.1	41.6	41.4	41.4	39.6
FR		44.2	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.6	43.6	43.9	44.8	45.3	45.8
IT		64.1	63.2	62.2	62.0	62.0	61.0	60.6	60.4	61.1	60.7
CY	:	48.7	46.9	49.4	46.8	48.2	46.7	46.2	46.7	45.3	
LV		59.7	59.6	56.8	56.8	53.2	51.0	48.7	46.9	45.8	45.6
LT		48.5	47.8	47.5	47.3	47.4	47.0	46.0	44.3	46.6	44.4
LU		40.2	39.9	37.3	37.3	37.1	36.3	36.6	36.7	37.2	36.0
HU		41.1	41.4	42.4	43.2	41.3	42.5	42.5	42.3	43.9	45.4
MT		50.7	50.6	52.7	51.2	50.4	49.8	51.4	52.4	52.3	51.7
NL		41.8	42.4	41.9	41.6	40.7	42.0	42.6	40.5	40.8	39.9
AT		47.0	48.1	48.2	48.0	47.9	47.8	48.1	48.6	48.9	49.2
PL	:	55.3	56.3	57.0	57.9	59.7	59.4	60.7	60.2	59.6	
PT		44.9	44.7	45.8	45.4	46.2	47.1	48.0	49.2	50.1	51.5
RO	:	45.7	47.1	47.7	44.8	47.0	44.0	46.0	45.6	50.7	
SI		45.2	45.2	45.5	46.5	45.0	45.0	44.4	45.6	46.9	45.8
SK		36.5	37.2	38.3	38.5	39.7	42.3	44.6	43.9	43.8	42.5
FI		35.2	35.8	36.6	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.0
SE		39.1	39.2	39.0	38.8	39.5	39.5	40.0	40.0	41.0	41.8
UK		46.4	48.8	46.3	45.3	44.7	44.5	45.1	44.4	39.0	39.7
IS		31.2	31.1	30.6	30.9	30.5	30.6	31.2	30.6	25.1	24.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NO		31.1	30.6	30.4	30.2	29.5	29.8	30.7	31.1	31.6	31.8
CH		51.2	51.9	51.6	49.5	48.4	48.7	48.4	49.0	50.1	50.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

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

In 2008, expenditure on 'sickness and health care' made up 29.7% of all benefits in the EU-27. Sickness and health care benefits constituted the highest proportion of total benefits in Ireland (40.9%). Slovenia, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom spent more than one third of their total benefits on sickness and/health care. The lowest percentages in total benefits were observed in Denmark (23.3%), Poland (24.4%) and Cyprus (24.6%). In relation to GDP the highest proportions were observed in the Netherlands (8.8%), France (8.7%) and Ireland (8.5%), and the lowest in Romania, Latvia, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Poland (below 4.5%). Between 2000 and 2008 the proportion increased in most countries, the main exceptions being Portugal, Hungary, Cyprus and Slovakia.

Table 10.4: Sickness and health care benefits as a percentage of total social benefits

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	:	27.4	28.1	28.1	28.5	28.5	28.8	29.1	29.7	29.7
EU-25	:	27.4	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.7	29.7
EA-16	:	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.6
BE	24.3	24.2	24.3	23.5	26.7	27.4	27.1	25.6	28.7	28.4
BG	:	3.4	3.6	6.7	3.9	5.1	29.0	26.1	27.1	29.4
CZ	33.1	33.6	34.3	35.0	35.5	35.3	35.3	34.4	33.8	33.3
DK	19.6	20.2	20.3	20.9	20.5	20.6	20.7	21.6	23.0	23.3
DE	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.1	28.9	28.1	28.4	28.9	29.8	30.5
EE	31.3	32.1	31.9	31.1	31.8	31.5	31.9	31.2	33.4	32.4
IE	40.0	41.4	42.7	39.8	39.6	40.3	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.9
EL	24.5	26.5	25.8	26.2	26.5	26.5	27.8	28.7	28.1	29.0
ES	29.6	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.6	31.0	30.8	31.2	31.2	30.8
FR	28.1	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.8
IT	23.6	25.1	26.1	25.4	25.1	26.1	26.7	26.9	26.0	26.4
CY	:	27.2	26.6	25.3	26.0	23.8	25.1	25.8	25.2	24.6
LV	16.7	16.6	20.0	20.3	23.5	25.0	27.2	30.2	30.9	29.5
LT	30.4	29.8	30.0	29.9	29.7	28.9	29.9	31.8	30.4	29.4
LU	25.8	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.7	25.4	26.0	25.2
HU	27.4	27.9	27.6	27.9	29.7	29.5	29.9	28.9	25.5	25.0
MT	27.9	29.3	29.1	28.0	29.4	30.2	29.8	29.0	29.2	29.7
NL	29.2	29.3	30.4	30.7	31.1	30.5	30.7	32.7	32.4	32.8
AT	26.3	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.4	26.0	26.1
PL	:	19.6	19.3	20.4	20.0	19.4	19.8	20.3	22.1	24.4
PT	32.4	32.0	31.3	30.9	28.8	30.5	30.2	29.2	28.3	28.0
RO	:	25.9	27.1	25.6	27.9	26.1	28.4	26.1	26.7	25.2
SI	30.7	30.7	31.4	31.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.2	33.8
SK	34.0	34.9	35.0	34.2	32.7	30.0	29.9	30.2	30.8	32.5
FI	22.9	23.8	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.8
SE	25.4	27.0	28.0	28.4	27.7	26.5	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.0
UK	25.5	25.5	27.6	28.5	29.9	30.5	30.9	31.4	34.3	33.3
IS	39.8	39.2	38.5	37.2	36.1	34.8	34.8	34.8	41.5	40.5
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	32.8	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.4	33.0	32.0	32.5	32.6	32.7
CH	24.6	25.0	25.8	26.5	26.2	25.9	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

The third most important type of benefits in the EU-27 was those targeted towards 'families and children'. In 2008 they constituted for the EU-27 a proportion of total benefits (8.3%) almost as large as for those targeted towards 'disability'. There was a large variation between Member States, ranging from 19.8% of total benefits in Luxembourg to below 6% in Poland, Italy and Portugal.

In 2008 benefits directed towards 'disability' constituted for the EU-27 8.1% of total benefits (2% of GDP). While the proportion of disability expenditure in terms of total benefits was especially high in the Nordic countries and Luxembourg (between 12.3% and 15.3%), it was less than 5% in Cyprus and Greece.

'Unemployment' benefits accounted for 5.2% of all benefits in the EU-27 in 2008 (1.3% of GDP). The highest proportions allocated to unemployment benefits were recorded in Spain (13.6%) and Belgium (12.5%); they were less than or equal to 2% in Romania, Italy and Poland (with percentages of GDP of between 0.2% and 0.5%). It is worth noting that spending on unemployment benefits does not reflect exactly the level of unemployment, since it depends also on the coverage, duration and level of benefit, factors that can vary substantially between countries.

Other benefits, classified under the functions 'housing and social exclusion', together accounted for 3.4% of total benefits (and 0.9% of GDP) in the EU- 27.

Table 10.5: Social benefits by group of functions, 2008

	Old age and survivors benefits		Sickness, health care		Disability		Family and children		Unemployment		Housing and social exclusion not elsewhere classified	
	% total social benefits	% GDP	% total social benefits	% GDP	% total social benefits	% GDP	% total social benefits	% GDP	% total social benefits	% GDP	% total social benefits	% GDP
EU-27	45.4	11.5	29.7	7.5	8.1	2.0	8.3	2.1	5.2	1.3	3.4	0.9
EA-16	46.2	12.2	29.6	7.8	7.0	1.9	8.2	2.2	5.9	1.5	3.0	0.8
BE	40.7	10.8	28.4	7.6	7.1	1.9	7.8	2.1	12.5	3.3	3.6	1.0
BG	49.5	7.4	29.4	4.4	7.7	1.2	8.7	1.3	2.3	0.3	2.3	0.3
CZ	45.8	8.3	33.3	6.0	8.2	1.5	8.0	1.5	3.5	0.6	1.2	0.2
DK	38.4	11.1	23.3	6.7	15.2	4.4	13.2	3.8	4.8	1.4	5.1	1.5
DE	43.0	11.5	30.5	8.1	7.8	2.1	10.6	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.8	0.7
EE	43.0	6.4	32.4	4.8	9.9	1.5	12.0	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
IE	26.2	5.5	40.9	8.5	5.5	1.1	14.8	3.1	8.7	1.8	4.1	0.9
EL	50.8	12.8	29.0	7.3	4.7	1.2	6.3	1.6	5.1	1.3	4.2	1.1
ES	39.6	8.8	30.8	6.8	7.2	1.6	6.8	1.5	13.6	3.0	2.1	0.5
FR	45.8	13.4	29.8	8.7	6.0	1.7	8.4	2.5	5.8	1.7	4.2	1.2
IT	60.7	16.1	26.4	7.0	5.9	1.6	4.7	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
CY	45.3	8.2	24.6	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.4	2.1	4.5	0.8	10.6	1.9
LV	45.6	5.6	29.5	3.7	7.3	0.9	11.2	1.4	4.1	0.5	2.3	0.3
LT	44.4	7.0	29.4	4.6	10.4	1.6	12.0	1.9	2.5	0.4	1.3	0.2
LU	36.0	7.1	25.2	5.0	11.5	2.3	19.8	3.9	4.6	0.9	2.9	0.6
HU	45.4	10.1	25.0	5.6	9.4	2.1	12.7	2.8	3.7	0.8	3.8	0.9
MT	51.7	9.6	29.7	5.5	5.9	1.1	6.8	1.3	2.7	0.5	3.3	0.6
NL	39.9	10.7	32.8	8.8	8.8	2.4	6.6	1.8	3.8	1.0	8.0	2.1
AT	49.2	13.4	26.1	7.1	7.8	2.1	10.3	2.8	5.0	1.4	1.6	0.4
PL	59.6	10.9	24.4	4.4	8.8	1.6	4.0	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.2
PT	51.5	11.9	28.0	6.5	9.3	2.1	5.5	1.3	4.5	1.0	1.2	0.3
RO	50.7	7.1	25.2	3.5	9.8	1.4	10.6	1.5	1.4	0.2	2.3	0.3
SI	45.8	9.6	33.8	7.1	7.8	1.6	8.5	1.8	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.4
SK	42.5	6.6	32.5	5.0	9.0	1.4	9.5	1.5	4.0	0.6	2.4	0.4
FI	38.0	9.7	26.8	6.8	12.6	3.2	11.6	3.0	7.1	1.8	3.9	1.0
SE	41.8	12.0	26.0	7.5	15.1	4.3	10.4	3.0	3.0	0.9	3.7	1.1
UK	39.7	9.0	33.3	7.6	11.0	2.5	7.3	1.7	2.5	0.6	6.1	1.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IS	24.7	5.4	40.5	8.8	14.0	3.1	13.4	2.9	1.7	0.4	5.7	1.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	31.8	7.0	32.7	7.2	17.6	3.8	12.5	2.8	1.9	0.4	3.5	0.8
CH	50.4	12.5	26.4	6.6	12.5	3.1	5.1	1.3	2.6	0.6	3.0	0.8

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

10.5. Methodological notes for the ESSPROS

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

Social protection encompasses all interventions stemming from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved. The risks or needs that may give rise to social protection are classified by convention under eight 'social protection functions'. Excluded are all insurance policies taken out on the private initiative of individuals or households solely in their own interest.

Social benefits are recorded without any deduction of taxes (gross) or other compulsory levies payable on them by beneficiaries. 'Tax benefits' (tax reductions granted to households for social protection purposes) are generally excluded. Social benefits are divided up into the following eight functions: sickness/healthcare, disability, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). The old age function covers the provision of social protection against the risks linked to old age, namely loss of income, inadequate income, lack of independence in carrying out daily tasks, reduced participation in social life, and so on. Medical care of the elderly is not taken into account (it is reported under the sickness/health care function). Placing a given social benefit under its correct function is not always easy. In most Member States, a strong interdependence exists between the three functions old age, survivors and disability. For the purposes of better EU-wide comparability, the old age and survivors functions have been grouped together.

The 2008 data are provisional for Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The 2007 data are provisional for Spain and Italy. The 2006 data are provisional for Italy. Consequently all aggregates are also provisional in the three years.

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

10.6. The effect of ageing on public social spending

The impact on public social spending of an ageing population is projected to be substantial in almost all Member States, with effects likely to become apparent during the next decade. On the basis of current policies, age-related public expenditure is projected to increase on average by about 4.7 percentage points of GDP by 2060 in the EU — and by more than 5 percentage points in the euro area.

The age-related increase in public spending will be significant in nine Member States (Luxembourg, Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus³², Malta, Romania, the Netherlands, Spain and Ireland) with a projected increase of 7 percentage points of GDP or more, although for some countries the large increase will be from a fairly low level. In Belgium, Finland, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovakia, the UK, Germany and Hungary³³ the age-related increase in public spending is likely to be more limited, ranging from 4 percentage points to 7 percentage points of GDP³⁴. The increase should be more moderate, 4 percentage points of GDP or less, in Bulgaria, Sweden, Portugal, Austria, France, Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Estonia and Poland.

³² The projections do not take into account legislation enacted on March 6 2009 involving reform of the Social Insurance Fund, including stricter criteria for eligibility for pension benefits. Details of these reforms and their significant impact on public finances are outlined in the stability programme of Cyprus for 2008–2012 of March 13 2009.

³³ A part of the increase in gross pension expenditures from 2007 to 2060 in Hungary is explained by the introduction of pension taxation as of 2013 and so does not reflect an increase in expenditures effectively burdening the budget. Taxes on public pensions in 2060 are calculated to be 0.7% of GDP.

³⁴ The projection results for public spending on long-term care use the methodology agreed by the AWG/EPC. In the case of Germany, it does not reflect current legislation where benefit levels are indexed to prices only. A scenario which reflects current rules projects that public spending would remain constant as a share of GDP over the projection period. The increase of the total age related costs would then be lower than 4 p.p. of GDP.

10.7. Projected total public social expenditures

Table 10.6: Total age-related public spending: pension, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (% of GDP)

	EU27	EU25	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	
2007	23.1	23.3	26.5	16.6	17.9	24.8	23.6	14.3	17.2	
Change 2007-2035	2.7	2.7	5.6	0.8	0.9	3.6	2.6	0.1	3.7	
Change 2007-2060	4.7	4.7	6.9	3.7	5.5	2.6	4.8	0.4	8.9	
	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LT	LV	LU	HU	MT
2007	22.1	19.3	28.4	26.0	15.4	15.8	13.2	20.0	21.6	18.2
Change 2007-2035	9.1	4.3	2.7	2.0	4.5	1.8	0.6	9.1	0.7	4.4
Change 2007-2060	15.9	9.0	2.7	1.6	10.8	5.4	0.4	18.0	4.1	10.2
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
2007	20.5	26.0	20.5	24.5	13.1	22.9	15.2	24.2	27.2	18.9
Change 2007-2035	6.9	2.3	-2.7	1.1	5.0	6.9	1.6	6.1	1.5	2.7
Change 2007-2060	9.4	3.1	-2.4	3.4	10.1	12.8	5.2	6.3	2.6	5.1

Source: Ageing Working Group, Ageing Report 2009. Notes: Total age-related public spending: pension, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (% of GDP) — baseline scenario. The figures refer to the baseline projections for social security spending on pensions, education and unemployment transfers. For health care and long-term care, the projections refer to 'AWG reference scenarios'. The projections do not take into account legislation enacted on March 6 2009 involving reform of the Social Insurance Fund, including stricter criteria for eligibility for pension benefits. Details of these reforms and their significant impact on public finances are outlined in the stability programme of Cyprus for 2008–2012 of March 13 2009. A part of the increase in gross pension expenditure from 2007 to 2060 in Hungary is explained by the introduction of pension taxation as of 2013 and so does not reflect an increase in expenditures effectively burdening the budget. Taxes on public pensions in 2060 are calculated to be 0.7% of GDP. The projection results for public spending on long-term care use the methodology agreed by the AWG/EPC. In the case of Germany, it does not reflect current legislation where benefit levels are indexed to prices only. According to a scenario which reflects current rules, projects that public spending would remain constant as a share of GDP over the projection period. The increase of the total age-related costs would then be lower than 4 percentage points of GDP.

10.8. Policy context

Social protection is provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union and in Articles 9 and 151 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

The Lisbon European Council of March 2000 attached great importance to the role of social protection systems in achieving the overall strategic objective which it had set. The systems need to be adapted as part of an active welfare state to ensure that work pays, to secure their long-term sustainability in the face of an ageing population, to promote social inclusion and gender equality, and to provide quality health services.

Subsequent European Councils, in particular Stockholm, Gothenburg and Laeken, decided to extend the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) to the fields of pensions, healthcare and long-term care. Through the OMC the EU supports Member States in their efforts to modernise social protection by developing common objectives and common indicators. A key feature of the OMC is the joint assessment by the European Commission and the Council of the National Strategy Reports on Social Protection and Social Inclusion submitted by the Member States. The results of this analysis are presented in the Joint Report on Social Inclusion and Social Protection, which assesses progress made in implementing the OMC, sets key priorities and identifies good practice and innovative approaches of common interest to the Member States.

In 2006 the existing OMCs in the fields of social inclusion and pensions and the then new process of cooperation in the field of health and long-term care were brought together under common objectives (COM (2005) 706). Also in 2006 Member States submitted the first National Strategy Reports on both social inclusion and social protection (pensions, healthcare and long-term care) and analysis was presented in the 2007 Joint Report. The 2008 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion (COM (2008) 0042 final) examined in more detail a set of themes identified in previous years: child poverty; health inequalities; access to health care and evolving long-term care needs; and longer working lives and privately managed pensions. The report also outlined ways to improve the working methods of the Open Method of Coordination on social protection and social inclusion. In 2008 Member States submitted National Strategy Reports for the second time, and these were analysed in the 2009 Joint Report.

In July 2008 the Commission proposed in its communication a 'Renewed Social Agenda: Opportunities, access and solidarity in 21st century Europe' (COM (2008) 412) and in a related communication (COM (2008) 418 final) to reinforce the Open Method of Coordination by improving its visibility and working methods, strengthening its interaction with other policies, reinforcing its analytical tools and evidence base, and enhancing ownership in Member States through peer review, mutual learning and involvement of all relevant actors.

10.9. Further reading

- Methodology: 'ESSPROS Manual 2008', Eurostat
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/esspros/library?l=/4_publications/esspros_manual_1996/ks-ra-07-027-en/_EN_1.0_&a=d
- 'Working together, working better — A new framework for the open coordination of social protection and inclusion policies in the European Union' - COM/2005/0706 final
- 'Renewed social agenda: Opportunities, access and solidarity in 21st century Europe' - COM(2008) 412
- A renewed commitment to social Europe: Reinforcing the Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion — COM/2008/0418
- 'Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion', Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)
- 'Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2009', 2009, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

11. Pensions

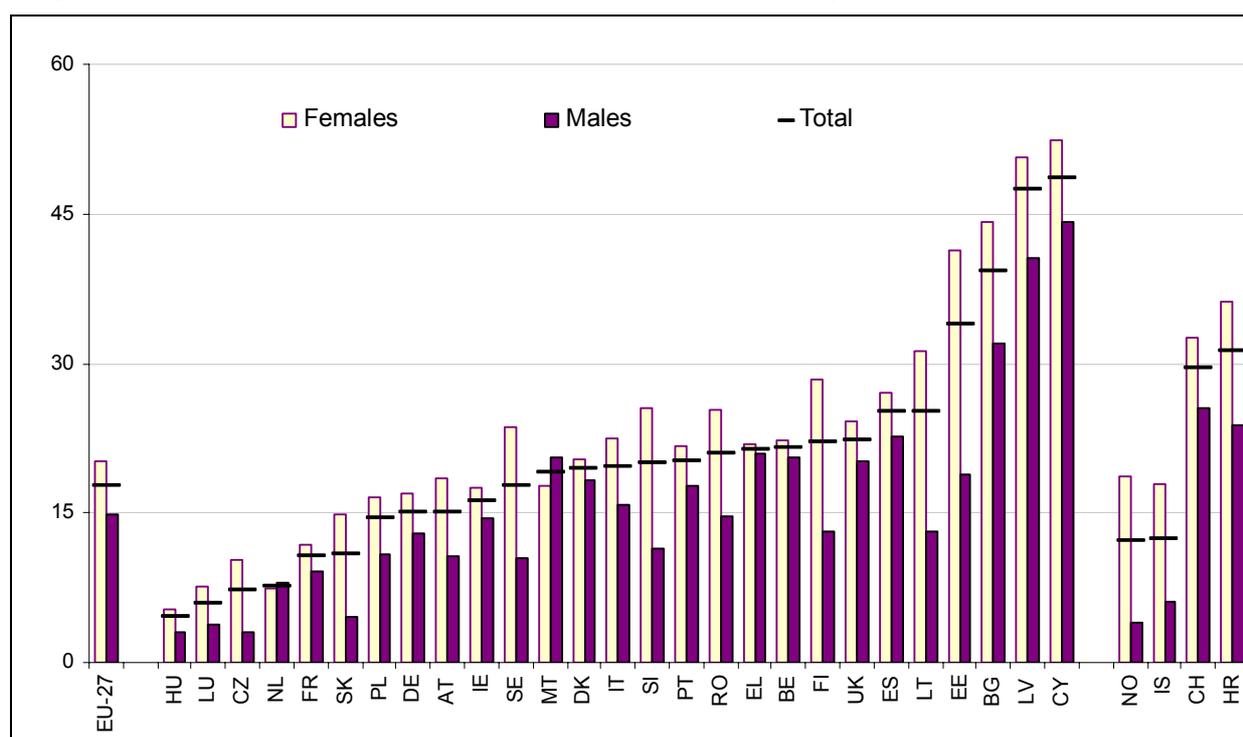
In 2009, 17.8 % of people aged 65 years and over in the EU-27 were considered to be at risk of poverty. In all countries but Malta and the Netherlands women were much more at risk of poverty than men (20.1 % vs. 14.9 % at EU-27 level). The median of the distribution of disposable income of the elderly equalled 86 % of the one for the rest of the population at EU-27 level.

11.1. A higher poverty risk for the elderly and particularly for the elderly women

At the EU-27 level the proportion of people living with an equivalised disposable income below the poverty threshold was higher in 2009 for the population aged 65 and more (17.8 %) than for the whole population (16.3 %). This was the case in 18 Member States as well in Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Croatia. In Luxembourg, Hungary and the Netherlands the risk of poverty was significantly lower for the elderly.

The high proportion of people at-risk-of-poverty aged 65 and more was observed in Cyprus (48.6 %), Latvia (47.5 %) followed by Bulgaria (39.3 %) and Estonia (33.9 %). It was lowest in Hungary (4.6 %) and Luxembourg (6.0 %) followed by the Czech Republic (7.2 %) and the Netherlands (7.7 %).

Figure 11-1: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for people aged 65 years and more (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

In all countries but Malta and the Netherlands the proportion of women aged 65 and more living in a low-income household was higher than the proportion of men (20.1 % vs. 14.9 % at EU-27 level). The gender gap was greatest in Estonia (22 percentage points), Lithuania (18 percentage points) followed by Finland and Norway (both 15 percentage points) and smallest in Malta (3 percentage points lower for women), the Netherlands with almost no difference, Greece (1 percentage point), Belgium, Denmark and Hungary (all 2 percentage points).

As for persons aged 75 and more in the EU-27, the same patterns were observed with the at-risk-of-poverty rate for this sub-population (20.2 %), which was significantly higher than for the whole population (16.3 %) and the population beyond 65 (17.8 %). At the EU-27 level the gap between genders was quite similar between the population aged 75 and more (6 percentage points) and the population aged 65 and more (5 percentage points). The widest gender gaps for population aged 75 and more were in Estonia and Lithuania (both 26 percentage points) followed by Finland (21 percentage points) while the narrowest in Germany (less than 1 percentage point), Belgium (1 percentage point) and Portugal (2 percentage points). In Malta (5 percentage points), the Netherlands (4 percentage points), Denmark and Greece (both 1 percentage point) the gap was lower for women for the population aged 75 and more.

Figure 11-2: Gender gap for at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for people aged 65 (resp. 75) and more (%), 2009



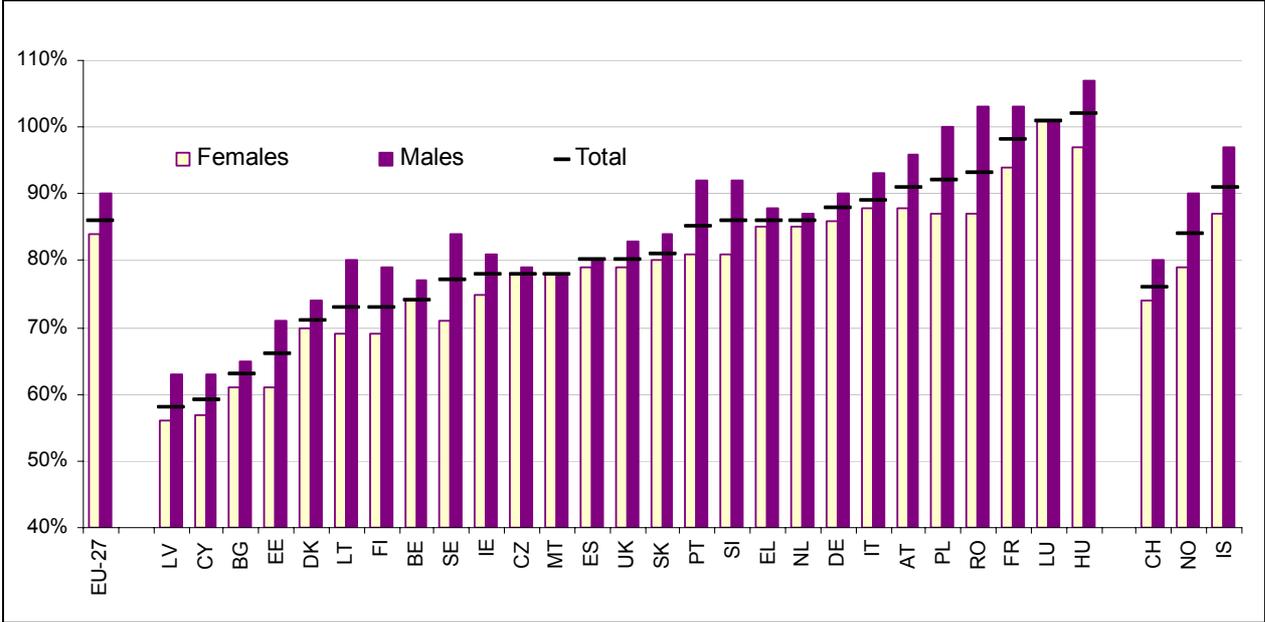
Source: EU-SILC

11.2. Disposable income of the elderly equalled 86 % of that of the rest of the population

In the EU-27 the relative median income ratio³⁵ was set at 86 % with the highest values in Hungary (102 %), Luxembourg (101 %), France (98 %), Romania (93 %), Poland (92 %) and Austria (91 %). A ratio below 70 % was observed in Latvia (58 %), Cyprus (59 %), Bulgaria (63 %) and Estonia (66 %).

³⁵ The relative median income ratio compares the equivalised disposable income of the older population relative to that of the population aged 0-64.

Figure 11-3: Relative median income ratio (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

The relative median income ratio was always lower for women than for men (at EU-27 level 84 % vs. 90 %) except for Malta and Luxembourg (both the same values for men and women).

Another indicator used to assess the adequacy of pensions is the aggregate replacement ratio, which compares the median personal income from pensions of retired persons aged 65-74 to the median personal income from earnings of persons in work aged 50-59. At the EU-27 level the value for this indicator was 51 %, with a higher value for men (54 %) than for women (50 %).

The differences between genders were very evenly spread between countries with 8 countries having higher values for women, 18 having higher values for men and one country having the same value for both genders (Finland). The highest values (among the total population) were found in Sweden (60 %), Luxembourg, Hungary (both 62 %), Austria (64 %) and France (68 %), and the lowest in Bulgaria (34 %), Cyprus, Latvia (both 35 %), Greece (41 %) and Denmark (42 %).

Figure 11-4: Aggregate replacement ratio (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

11.3. Adequacy of pensions

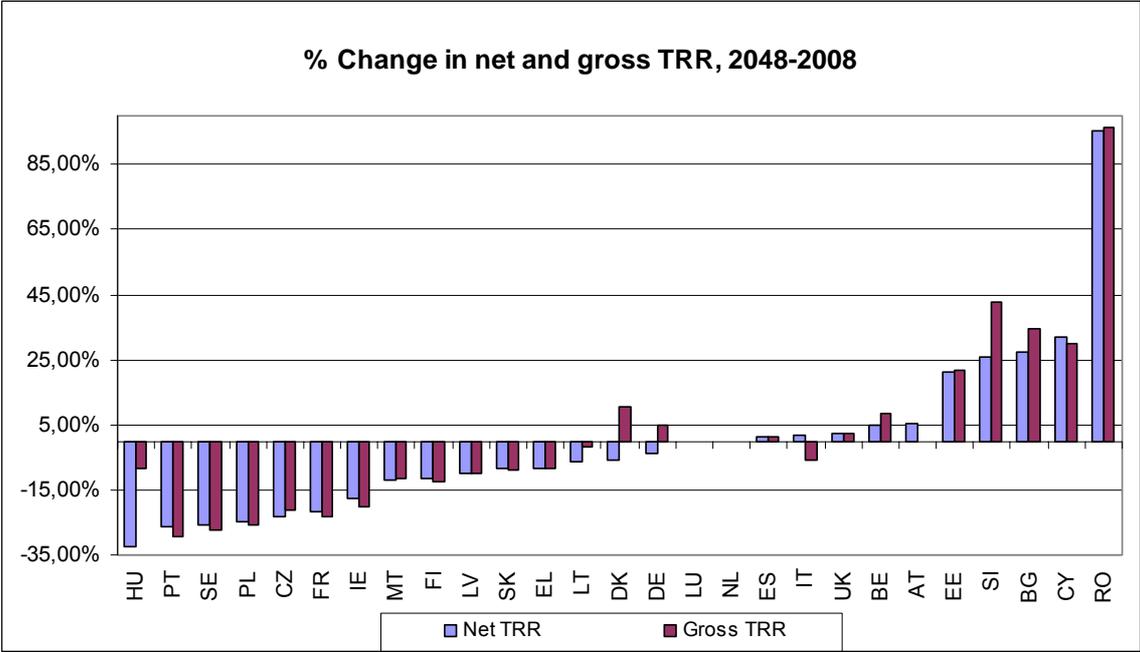
The future adequacy of pensions can be assessed using theoretical replacement rates. Theoretical Replacement Rates developed by the Indicators Subgroup of the Social Protection Committee are defined as a level of pension income in the first year after retirement as a percentage of individual earnings at the moment of pension take-up and are calculated for an assumed hypothetical worker (in the so-called "base-case" scenario).³⁶ In order not to misinterpret the results it is thus vital to consider theoretical replacement rates with the associated information on representativeness and the assumptions used in the calculation. The choice of specific common assumptions about the hypothetical worker, such as the age of retirement and the length of the contributory period before retirement, inevitably imply that only a share of individuals are actually represented by this career scenario.

Given the assumptions for the calculations of theoretical replacement rates in the base-case, 15 Member States display results where reforms of statutory schemes would lead to a decrease of net replacement rates between 2008 and 2048, for a worker with average earnings retiring at 65 after 40 years (see Figure below, displaying the percentage change in replacement rates of the prospective situation compared to the current one). This is most probably a reflection of reforms that have lowered future benefit levels at a fixed retirement age in order to cope with increasing longevity and the expenditure it would otherwise entail. These reforms entailed extension of contribution periods and increases in pensionable ages or introduction of automatic adjustment mechanisms. As a result many Member States have also proceeded to increase incentives to work longer.

³⁶ Assumptions used in calculation of TRR (e.g. "base-case": male worker, earnings of average wage constant over his fulltime 40 years career, retiring at 65, etc) as well as more detailed analysis of the base-case and variant cases are presented in the Annex 5. For more detailed information see the report "Updates of current and prospective theoretical pension replacement rates 2006-2046", <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=752&newsId=551&furtherNews=yes>

For other group of Member States there seem to be no significant changes in their replacement rates between 2008 and 2048. And a last group of Member States may actually observe their replacement rates rise as a result of recent reforms that would be fully in place by 2048.

Figure 11-5: Percentage change in theoretical replacement rates between 2048 and 2008, the "base-case" scenario³⁷



Source: ISG calculations on Theoretical Replacement Rates

11.4. Policy context

Social protection is provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union and in Articles 9 and 151 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

In March 2006 the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council adopted streamlined objectives under the Open Method of Coordination (see also portrait 10) in social inclusion, pensions and healthcare. Through the Open Method of Coordination, the EU supports, monitors and assesses the impact and implementation of national reforms to develop adequate retirement pensions and to ensure long-term sustainability of pension systems

In support of the June 2006 renewed EU strategy, the Social Protection Committee adopted a set of common indicators for the social protection and social inclusion process. The indicator portfolios were updated in April 2008 (new health indicators), and August 2009 (new indicators in the field of material deprivation and housing).

³⁷ In case of HU, the changes in gross replacement rate are partially caused by a methodological change. As from 2013, benefits will be calculated on the basis of gross earnings and will become taxable, thus the gross replacement rate also includes the effect of a foreseen change in taxation rules.

The Renewed Social Agenda (COM(2008) 412) called for a renewed commitment on the part of EU Member States to "social solidarity: between generations, regions, the better off and the less well off and wealthier and less wealthy Member States". It highlighted the need "to help those who are disadvantaged – who cannot reap the benefits of an open, rapidly changing society", and to "foster social inclusion and integration, participation and dialogue and combat poverty."

The 2009 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion (7503/09) draws on the renewed National Reports on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion which the Member States presented in autumn 2008. In the field of pensions it calls especially for long-term adequacy and sustainability of pension systems. The Joint EPC-SPC Report on Pensions assesses the progress and key challenges in the delivery of adequate and sustainable pensions in Europe in the wake of the financial and economic crisis.

11.5. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC (2009) income reference period 2008; except for the UK, income year 2009 and for IE moving income reference period (2008-2009).

EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates and are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

In EU-SILC the total income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all component sources in the income reference period. This includes income from work and private income (e.g. from investments or property), as well as pensions and other social transfers directly received.

The definition of total disposable income has been changed and covers now pensions from individual private plans. As the data on pensions from individual private plans were available since the beginning of EU-SILC data collection, all indicators were recalculated and the same definition of total disposable income (pensions from individual private plans included) for all years is applied.

In the present definition of total disposable income, no account is taken of income in kind, own consumption, mortgage interest payments and imputed rent for owner-occupied accommodation, for rent-free and reduced rent tenants. These income components are collected from 2007 but their inclusion in the total disposable income is under study. As the weight of these income components varies between countries, their inclusion should be carefully analysed and the impact of this inclusion on indicators closely monitored.

In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total disposable income is equivalised by dividing by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 and over, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged below 14 in the household.

The poverty risk (indicator: at-risk-of-poverty rate) is measured in terms of the proportion of the population with an equivalised disposable income below 60% of the median equivalised disposable income in each country. Median income is preferred to the mean income as it is less affected by extreme values of income distribution.

The relative median income ratio is the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of persons above the specified age limit (aged 65 and over) to the median equivalised disposable income of persons in complementary age groups (up to age 64). Not referring to the same individuals it is a rough comparison between the incomes of persons in the upper age group (65 or over) and the incomes of persons in the lower age group (less than 65).

The aggregate replacement ratio is the ratio of the median personal (non-equivalised) income from pensions (pensions from individual private plans included) of retired persons aged 65-74 to the median personal (non-equivalised) income from earnings of persons in work aged 50-59.

The theoretical replacement rate is the ratio of the theoretical level of income from pensions at the moment of take-up related to the income from work in the last year before retirement for a hypothetical worker (base case). It is expressed in percentage points with information on the type of pension scheme (DB, DC or NDC). Calculations comparing replacement rates in 2008 and prospective replacement rates in 2048 can be found in the joint EPC-SPC report on pensions, while the 2006 and 2046 comparison on the website <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=752&newsId=551&furtherNews=yes>.

11.6. Further reading

- "Progress and key challenges in the delivery of adequate and sustainable pensions in Europe", EPC-SPC Joint Report on Pensions, 2010, EPC and SPC secretariats, Brussels
- "Towards adequate, sustainable and safe European pension systems", Green Paper, July 2010, European Commission
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008" No 9/2010 Statistics in Focus
- Combating poverty and social exclusion. A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010. Eurostat
- "Updates of current and prospective theoretical pension replacement rates 2006-2046" <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=fr&catId=89&newsId=551&furtherNews=yes>
- "Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2010", 2010, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- (COM(2008) 418 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. "A renewed commitment to social Europe: Reinforcing the Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", July 2008
- "Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report", 2003 edition. Eurostat

Table 11.1: At risk of poverty rate by gender — 65 years and more, 2009

	EU-27	EU-15		EA-16		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Total	17.8	17.8		17.0		21.6	39.3	7.2	19.4	15.0	33.9	16.2	21.4	25.2	10.7	19.6	48.6	47.5	25.2	6.0
Females	20.1	19.8		19.0		22.3	44.2	10.3	20.3	17.0	41.3	17.6	21.9	27.1	11.9	22.4	52.4	50.7	31.3	7.7
Males	14.9	15.3		14.5		20.6	32.0	3.0	18.3	12.9	18.9	14.4	20.9	22.6	9.1	15.8	44.1	40.6	13.2	3.9
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	4.6	19.0	7.7	15.1	14.4	20.1	21.0	20.0	10.8	22.1	17.7	22.3		12.4	:	12.2	29.5	31.3	:	:
Females	5.4	17.8	7.5	18.4	16.5	21.8	25.3	25.5	14.8	28.4	23.6	24.1		17.9	:	18.6	32.5	36.1	:	:
Males	3.1	20.5	8.0	10.7	10.9	17.7	14.7	11.4	4.5	13.1	10.4	20.1		6.1	:	4.0	25.6	23.9	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. : Not available

Table 11.2: At risk of poverty rate by gender — 75 years and more, 2009

	EU-27	EU-15		EA-16		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Total	20.2	20.3		18.9		24.7	47.1	8.3	24.9	13.7	42.1	17.6	23.9	27.8	12.3	21.3	64.5	54.3	29.6	5.3
Females	22.4	22.1		20.8		25.1	53.0	11.8	24.5	13.9	49.3	18.9	23.6	30.1	14.2	24.0	66.0	56.1	37.2	7.9
Males	16.9	17.6		16.1		24.1	37.5	2.9	25.6	13.6	23.3	15.7	24.3	24.1	9.3	16.9	62.6	49.8	11.5	1.8
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	4.9	15.7	7.6	17.4	12.8	24.4	26.1	25.2	13.9	31.2	26.8	25.8		17.3	:	19.9	35.5	:	:	:
Females	5.7	13.9	6.2	19.2	15.6	25.1	30.9	31.4	19.0	38.6	34.3	26.9		26.0	:	29.9	38.1	:	:	:
Males	3.3	18.5	9.7	14.2	7.0	23.2	18.0	12.1	5.2	17.8	15.6	24.2		6.3	:	5.4	32.1	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. : Not available

Table 11.3: Relative median income ratio, 2009

	EU-27	EU-15		EA-16		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Total	0.86	0.86		0.88		0.74	0.63	0.78	0.71	0.88	0.66	0.78	0.86	0.80	0.98	0.89	0.59	0.58	0.73	1.01
Females	0.84	0.84		0.86		0.74	0.61	0.78	0.70	0.86	0.61	0.75	0.85	0.79	0.94	0.88	0.57	0.56	0.69	1.01
Males	0.90	0.89		0.91		0.77	0.65	0.79	0.74	0.90	0.71	0.81	0.88	0.80	1.03	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.80	1.01
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	1.02	0.78	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.85	0.93	0.86	0.81	0.73	0.77	0.80		0.91	:	0.84	0.76	0.76	:	:
Females	0.97	0.78	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.81	0.87	0.81	0.80	0.69	0.71	0.79		0.87	:	0.79	0.74	:	:	:
Males	1.07	0.78	0.87	0.96	1.00	0.92	1.03	0.92	0.84	0.79	0.84	0.83		0.97	:	0.90	0.80	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. : Not available

Table 11.4: Aggregate replacement ratio, 2009

	EU-27	EU-15		EA-16		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Total	0.51	0.51		0.52		0.45	0.34	0.51	0.42	0.47	0.52	0.48	0.41	0.49	0.68	0.51	0.35	0.35	0.48	0.62
Females	0.50	0.49		0.49		0.46	0.34	0.56	0.44	0.48	0.58	0.54	0.44	0.45	0.61	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.50	0.59
Males	0.54	0.54		0.55		0.47	0.39	0.50	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.58	0.38	0.31	0.47	0.64
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	0.62	0.47	0.44	0.64	0.56	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.60	0.44		0.46	:	0.52	0.36	0.49	:	:
Females	0.60	0.49	0.47	0.60	0.55	0.49	0.57	0.41	0.54	0.47	0.57	0.45		0.52	:	0.46	0.47	0.47	:	:
Males	0.67	0.46	0.52	0.66	0.63	0.58	0.63	0.51	0.57	0.47	0.63	0.47		0.42	:	0.56	0.42	0.57	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. : Not available

Table 11.5: At risk of poverty rates - total population, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.3
EU-15	15	15	:	15.0b	17.0	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.2	16.1
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	15.2	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.9
BE	13	13	:	15.4b	14.3	14.8	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.6
BG	14	16	14	14.0b	15.0	14.0	18.4	22.0	21.4	21.8
CZ	:	8	:	:	:	10.4	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.6
DK	:	10	:	11.7b	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	13.1
DE	10	11	:	:	:	12.2	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5
EE	18	18	18	18.0b	20.2	18.3	18.3	19.4	19.5	19.7
IE	20	21	:	20.5b	20.9	19.7	18.5	17.2	15.5	15.0
EL	20	20	:	20.7b	19.9	19.6	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.7
ES	18	19	19	19.0b	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5
FR	16	13	12	12.0b	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.9
IT	18	19	:	:	19.1	18.9	19.6	19.9	18.7	18.4
CY	:	:	:	15.0b	:	16.1	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.2
LV	16	:	:	:	:	19.2	23.1	21.2	25.6	25.7
LT	17	17	:	:	:	20.5	20.0	19.1	20.0	20.6
LU	12	12	:	11.9b	12.7	13.7	14.1	13.5	13.4	14.9
HU	11	11	10	12.0b	:	13.5	15.9	12.3	12.4	12.4
MT	15	:	:	:	:	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.6	15.1
NL	11	11	11	12.0b	:	10.7	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.1
AT	12	12	:	13.2b	12.8	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.0
PL	16	16	:	:	:	20.5	19.1	17.3	16.9	17.1
PT	21	20	20	19.0b	20.4	19.4	18.5	18.1	18.5	17.9
RO	17	17	18	17.0b	18.0	:	:	24.8	23.4	22.4
SI	11	11	10	10.0b	:	12.2	11.6	11.5	12.3	11.3
SK	:	:	:	:	:	13.3	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0
FI	11	11	11	11.0b	11.0	11.7	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.8
SE	:	9	11	:	11.3	9.5	12.3	10.5	12.2	13.3
UK	19	18	18	18.0b	:	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.7	17.3
IS	:	:	:	:	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	11	10	10.8b	10.8	11.4	11.3	12.4	11.4	11.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.1
HR	:	:	:	18.0b	18.0	18.0	17.0	18.0	17.3	17.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	25	26.0b	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. *s* Eurostat estimate. *b* break in series. *:* not available

Table 11.6: At risk of poverty rates by age - 0-64 years, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.0	16.0
EU-15	15	:	:	15.0b	16.0	14.8	15.2	15.7	15.6	15.7
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	14.4	14.7	15.5	15.4	15.6
BE	11	11	:	14.1b	13.1	13.6	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.2
BG	14	16	13	14.0b	15.0	13.0	18.0	21.6	18.8	18.1
CZ	:	8	:	:	:	11.2	10.5	10.3	9.3	8.8
DK	:	:	:	10.1b	9.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.7	12.0
DE	11	:	:	:	:	11.9	12.6	14.9	15.3	15.6
EE	19	18	18	19.0b	20.1	17.9	16.9	16.6	15.5	16.8
IE	17	19	:	18.1b	18.7	18.1	17.4	15.9	14.8	14.9
EL	17	17	:	18.8b	18.0	17.8	19.4	19.7	19.7	19.3
ES	18	18	17	16.0b	17.9	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.4
FR	15	13	13	12.0b	13.1	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.3
IT	19	20	:	:	18.7	18.0	19.1	19.4	18.1	18.1
CY	:	:	:	10.0b	:	11.6	10.8	10.7	11.7	11.6
LV	18	:	:	:	:	18.8	21.9	18.9	20.8	21.5
LT	17	18	:	:	:	21.2	19.6	17.2	18.2	19.7
LU	12	13	:	12.2b	13.4	14.7	15.0	14.5	14.7	16.2
HU	12	11	10	12.0b	:	14.8	17.0	13.4	13.8	13.8
MT	14	:	:	:	:	12.8	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5
NL	12	12	12	13.0b	:	11.6	10.4	10.2	10.7	11.6
AT	10	10	:	12.7b	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.4
PL	17	17	:	:	:	22.6	20.8	18.8	17.7	17.6
PT	19	18	:	:	18.7	17.7	16.9	16.6	17.7	17.4
RO	17	17	18	17.0b	18.0	:	:	23.8	22.9	22.7
SI	10	9	8	9.0b	:	10.7	10.1	10.1	10.7	9.7
SK	:	:	:	:	:	14.2	12.1	10.9	11.0	11.0
FI	9	10	10	10.0b	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.2
SE	:	:	10	:	10.8	9.4	12.5	10.7	11.7	12.3
UK	17	17	17	17.0b	:	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.1	16.4
IS	:	:	:	:	10.0	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.9
LI										
NO	:	:	:	9.2b	9.7	10.4	10.4	12.1	10.8	11.6
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.5
HR	:	:	:	15.0b	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK										
TR	:	:	25	26.0b	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 11.7: At risk of poverty rates by age - 65 years and more, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	19.0	19.4	18.9	17.8
EU-15	17	18	:	19.0b	19.0	19.8	19.7	20.2	19.1	17.8
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	18.8	19.1	17.7	17.0
BE	24	26	:	22.0b	20.9	21.4	23.2	23.0	21.2	21.6
BG	15	15	14	14.0b	16.0	18.0	19.9	23.9	33.8	39.3
CZ	:	6	:	:	:	5.3	5.9	5.5	7.4	7.2
DK	:	24	:	20.9b	17.0	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.1	19.4
DE	10	12	:	:	:	13.4	12.5	16.2	14.9	15.0
EE	16	18	16	17.0b	20.5	20.3	25.1	33.2	39.0	33.9
IE	42	44	:	39.5b	38.0	32.8	26.9	28.3	21.1	16.2
EL	31	33	:	29.4b	28.2	27.9	25.6	22.9	22.3	21.4
ES	19	22	28	28.0b	29.5	29.3	30.7	28.2	27.4	25.2
FR	19	11	10	11.0b	15.3	16.4	16.1	13.1	11.0	10.7
IT	13	17	:	:	21.0	22.6	21.7	21.9	20.9	19.6
CY	:	:	:	52.0b	:	50.3	51.9	50.6	48.3	48.6
LV	6	:	:	:	:	21.2	29.8	33.3	51.2	47.5
LT	14	12	:	:	:	17.0	22.0	29.8	29.5	25.2
LU	9	7	:	10.3b	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.2	5.4	6.0
HU	8	12	8	10.0b	:	6.5	9.4	6.1	4.3	4.6
MT	20	:	:	:	:	19.7	19.7	19.4	21.5	19.0
NL	6	8	8	7.0b	:	5.4	5.8	9.5	9.4	7.7
AT	23	24	:	15.9b	17.0	14.3	16.2	14.0	15.0	15.1
PL	8	7	:	:	:	7.3	7.8	7.8	11.7	14.4
PT	33	30	:	:	28.9	27.6	26.1	25.5	22.3	20.1
RO	17	19	19	20.0b	17.0	:	:	30.6	26.0	21.0
SI	21	20	19	19.0b	:	20.3	19.9	19.4	21.3	20.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:	7.1	8.5	8.4	9.9	10.8
FI	19	18	18	17.0b	16.7	18.5	22.0	21.6	22.4	22.1
SE	:	16	15	:	14.0	10.1	11.3	9.9	15.0	17.7
UK	24	27	26	24.0b	:	24.8	26.0	27.6	27.3	22.3
IS	:	:	:	:	10.3	9.2	11.8	14.7	15.0	12.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	20.6b	18.2	17.9	16.3	13.8	14.7	12.2
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.5
HR	:	:	:	31.0b	32.0	29.0	31.0	30.0	31.2	31.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	23	21.0b	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

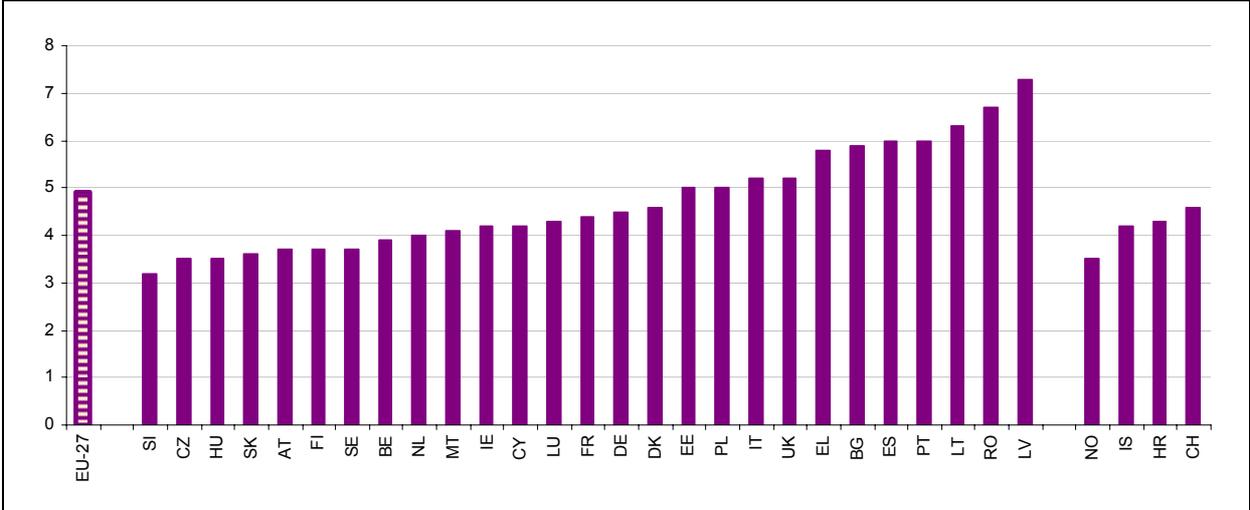
12. Income Distribution

In the EU-27 in 2009, the top (highest income) 20 % of a Member State's population received 4.9 times as much of the Member State's total income as the bottom (poorest) 20 % of the population. This gap between the most and least well-off people was smallest in Slovenia (3.2) followed by the Czech Republic and Hungary (both 3.5). It was widest in Latvia (7.3), Romania (6.7), Lithuania (6.3) Spain and Portugal (both 6.0).

12.1. Significant differences in income distribution across Member States

Income distribution is analysed by looking at how total equivalised disposable income is shared among different strata of the population according to the level of income. As a population-weighted average amongst the EU-27 Member States in survey year 2009 (income reference year 2008 for most countries) the top (highest equivalised disposable income) 20% of the population received 4.9 times as much of the total income as the bottom (lowest equivalised disposable income) 20 %. This indicator, the inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio), was generally higher in the southern and Baltic countries. The gap was widest in Latvia (7.3), Romania (6.7), Lithuania (6.3) Spain and Portugal (6.0). At the other extreme were Slovenia (3.2), the Czech Republic and Hungary (both 3.5).

Figure 12-1: Inequality of income distribution — Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

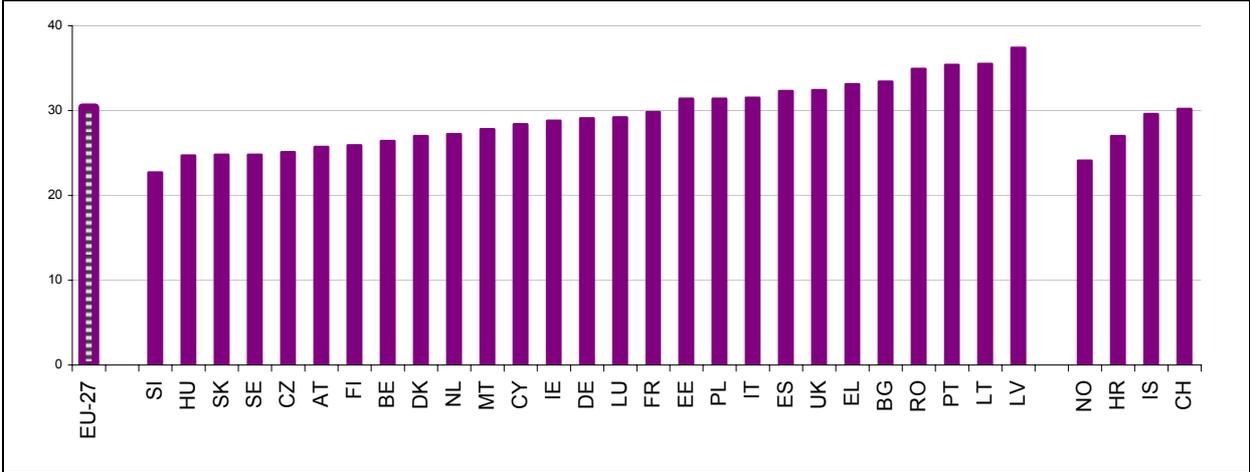
In 2009, the median³⁸ equivalised disposable annual income for thirteen of the EU-27 countries was over 15 000 PPS (Purchasing Power Standards). Luxembourg was an outlier with 27 043 PPS, followed by Cyprus (19 641 PPS), the Netherlands (19 232 PPS) Austria (18 863 PPS) and Sweden (18 768 PPS). Iceland, Norway and Switzerland also recorded high median equivalised disposable incomes. While most of the old EU-15 Mediterranean countries recorded relatively low incomes, Italy differentiated itself from its neighbours with an average annual disposable income of 15 203 PPS. Amongst the new Member States, Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia had median incomes similar to those of 'old' Member States. Median incomes were lowest in Romania (3 443 PPS), Bulgaria (5 753 PPS) and Hungary (6 838 PPS).

Another commonly used indicator of income distribution is the Gini-coefficient³⁹. Amongst the EU-27 Member States, the countries closest to equality were Slovenia (22.7), Hungary (24.7) followed by Slovakia and Sweden (both 24.8), and the most unequal was Latvia (37.4), Lithuania (35.5), Portugal (35.4) followed by Romania (34.9). The EU-27 average coefficient equalled 30.4.

³⁸ The median value is generally preferred as the measure of central tendency of incomes since it is less affected by values at the extremes of the distribution (rich and poor).

³⁹ The Gini coefficient is expressed mathematically as the ratio of the amount between the line of perfectly-equal distribution and the curve of actual distribution to the total amount below the line of perfectly-equal distribution.

Figure 12-2: Inequality of income distribution — Gini coefficient, 2009

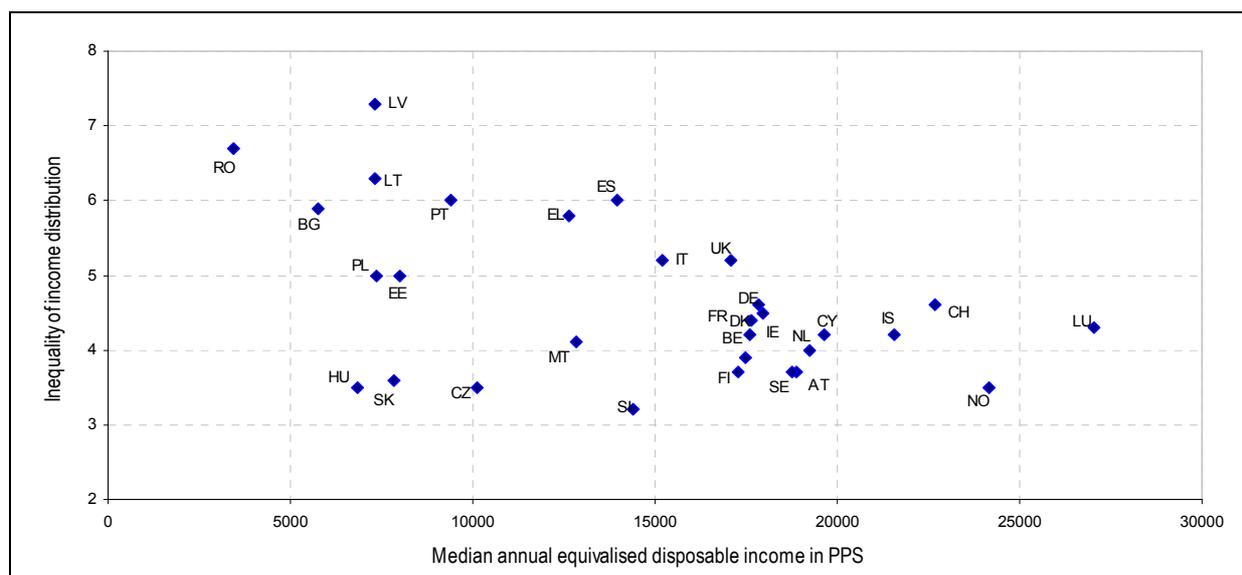


Source: EU-SILC

12.2. A complex relation between countries’ levels of average income and inequality

Most often, Member States with higher levels of inequality tend to have a lower level of median equivalised disposable income. This was the case for Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Estonia and to some extent Portugal. But there were exceptions in both directions. Some countries such as Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic had relatively low levels of both inequality and median equivalised disposable income. Reciprocally, the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent Italy and Spain reached quite high levels for both indicators.

Figure 12-3: Inequality of income distribution and median annual equivalised disposable income in PPS in the EU, 2009



Source: EU-SILC

12.3. Policy context

Economic, social and territorial cohesion are provided for in Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union and in Title XVIII of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

In March 2006 the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council adopted streamlined objectives under the Open Method of Coordination in social inclusion, pensions and healthcare.

In support of the June 2006 renewed EU strategy, the Social Protection Committee adopted a set of common indicators for the social protection and social inclusion process. The indicator portfolios were updated in April 2008 (new health indicators), and August 2009 (new indicators in the field of material deprivation and housing).

The Renewed Social Agenda (COM(2008) 412) called for a renewed commitment on the part of EU Member States to "social solidarity: between generations, regions, the better off and the less well off and wealthier and less wealthy Member States. It highlighted the need "to help those who are disadvantaged – who cannot reap the benefits of an open, rapidly changing society", and to "foster social inclusion and integration, participation and dialogue and combat poverty."

Under the Open Method of Coordination the EU supports Member States in their efforts to develop common objectives and indicators. A key feature of this approach is the joint analysis and assessment by the European Commission and the Council of the National Action Plans submitted by the Member States. The Joint Reports assess progress made in implementing the Open Method of Coordination, set key priorities and identify good practices and innovative approaches of common interest to the Member States.

On 3 October 2008, the European Commission put forward a set of common principles for active inclusion to help guide EU countries in their strategies to tackle poverty (COM (2008)639 final). This Recommendation revolves around three key aspects: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality services. National governments will be encouraged to refer to these common principles and accordingly define policies for 'active inclusion' so as to step up the fight against exclusion from society and from the labour market.

12.4. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC (2009) income reference period 2008; except for the UK, income year 2009 and for IE moving income reference period (2008-2009).

EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates and are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

In EU-SILC the total income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all component sources in the income reference period. This includes income from work and private income (e.g. from investments or property), as well as pensions and other social transfers directly received. The definition of total disposable income has been changed and covers now pensions from individual private plans. As the data on pensions from individual private plans were available since the beginning of EU-SILC data collection, all indicators were recalculated and the same definition of total disposable income (pensions from individual private plans included) for all years is applied.

In the present definition of total disposable income, no account is taken of income in kind, own consumption, mortgage interest payments and imputed rent for owner-occupied accommodation, for rent-free and reduced rent tenants. These income components are collected from 2007 but their inclusion in the total disposable income is under study. As the weight of these income components varies between countries, their inclusion should be carefully analysed and the impact of this inclusion on indicators closely monitored.

In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total disposable income is equivalised by dividing by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 and over, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged below 14 in the household.

To calculate the income quintile share ratio, persons are first ranked according to their equivalised income and then divided into five groups of equal size known as quintiles. The S80/S20 income quintile share ratio represents the ratio of the income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest equivalised disposable income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest equivalised disposable income (bottom quintile).

12.5. Further reading

- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008" No 9/2010 Statistics in Focus
- [Combating poverty and social exclusion. A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010.](#) Eurostat
- "Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2010", 2010, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- (COM(2008) 418 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. "A renewed commitment to social Europe: Reinforcing the Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", July 2008
- "Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report", 2003 edition. Eurostat

Table 12.1: Inequality of income distribution — Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20), time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	5.0s	4.9s	4.9	5.0	4.9
EU-15	4.5s	4.5s	:	4.6s	4.8s	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8
BE	4.3	4.0	:	4.3b	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.9
BG	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7	5.1b	7.0	6.5	5.9
CZ	:	3.4	:	:	:	3.7b	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
DK	:	3.0	:	3.6b	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.6
DE	3.5	3.6	:	:	:	3.8b	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.5
EE	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.2b	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
IE	4.7	4.5	:	4.9b	4.9	5	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.2
EL	5.8	5.7	:	6.4b	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
ES	5.4	5.5	5.1b	5.1	5.1b	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.0
FR	4.2	3.9b	3.9	3.8	4.2b	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.4
IT	4.8	4.8	:	:	5.7b	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2
CY	:	:	:	4.1	:	4.3b	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2
LV	5.5	:	:	:	:	6.7b	7.9	6.3	7.3	7.3
LT	5	4.9	:	:	:	6.9b	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.3
LU	3.7	3.8	:	4.1b	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3
HU	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	:	4.0b	5.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
MT	4.6	:	:	:	:	3.9b	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1
NL	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	:	4.0b	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
AT	3.4	3.5	:	4.1b	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7
PL	4.7	4.7	:	:	:	6.6b	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0
PT	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.0b	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0
RO	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.3	7.8b	7.0	6.7
SI	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	:	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
SK	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
FI	3.3	3.7b	3.7	3.6	3.5b	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
SE	:	3.4	3.3b	:	3.3b	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7
UK	5.2b	5.4	5.5	5.3	:	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.2
IS	:	:	:	:	3.4b	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2
LI										
NO	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.8b	3.6	4.1	4.8	3.7	3.7	3.5
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.6
HR	:	:	:	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
MK										
TR	:	:	10.8	9.9	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. *s* Eurostat estimate. *b* break in series. *:* not available

Table 12.2: Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	30.6s	30.2s	30.6	30.7	30.4
EU-15	29s	29s	:	30s	30s	29.9	29.5	30.3	30.6	30.3
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	29.2	29.1	29.9	30.1	30.0
BE	30	28	:	28.3b	26.1	28	27.8	26.3	27.5	26.4
BG	25	26	26	24	26	25	31.2b	35.3	35.9	33.4
CZ	:	25	:	:	:	26.0b	25.3	25.3	24.7	25.1
DK	:	22	:	24.8b	23.9	23.9	23.7	25.2	25.1	27.0
DE	25	25	:	:	:	26.1b	26.8	30.4	30.2	29.1
EE	36	35	35	34	37.4b	34.1	33.1	33.4	30.9	31.4
IE	30	29	:	30.6b	31.5	31.9	31.9	31.3	29.9	28.8
EL	33	33	:	34.7b	33	33.2	34.3	34.3	33.4	33.1
ES	32	33	31b	31	30.7b	31.8	31.2	31.3	31.3	32.3
FR	28	27b	27	27	28.2b	27.7	27.3	26.6	29.2b	29.8
IT	29	29	:	:	33.2b	32.8	32.1	32.3	31.0	31.5
CY	:	:	:	27	:	28.7b	28.8	29.8	28.0	28.4
LV	34	:	:	:	:	36.1b	39.2	35.4	37.7	37.4
LT	31	31	:	:	:	36.3b	35	33.8	34.0	35.5
LU	26	27	:	27.6b	26.5	26.5	27.8	27.4	27.7	29.2
HU	26	25	24	27	:	27.6b	33.3	25.6	25.2	24.7
MT	30	:	:	:	:	26.9b	27.3	25.7	26.9	27.8
NL	29	27	27	27	:	26.9b	26.4	27.6	27.6	27.2
AT	24	24	:	27.4b	25.8	26.2	25.3	26.2	26.2	25.7
PL	30	30	:	:	:	35.6b	33.3	32.2	32.0	31.4
PT	36	37	:	:	37.8b	38.1	37.7	36.8	35.8	35.4
RO	29	30	30	30	31	31	33	37.8b	36.0	34.9
SI	22	22	22	22	:	23.8b	23.7	23.2	23.4	22.7
SK	:	:	:	:	:	26.2b	28.1	24.5	23.7	24.8
FI	24	27b	26	26	25.5b	26	25.9	26.2	26.4	25.9
SE	:	24	23b	:	23.0b	23.4	24	23.4	24.0	24.8
UK	32b	35	35	34	:	34.6b	32.5	32.8	33.9	32.4
IS	:	:	:	:	24.1b	25.1	26.3	28.0	27.3	29.6
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	26.6b	25.2	28.2	30	24.2	25.1	24.1
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30.2
HR	:	:	:	29	30	30	28	29	28	27
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	46	45	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. *s* Eurostat estimate. *b* break in series. *:* not available

Table 12.3: Median annual equivalised disposable income in PPS in 2009

BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
17495	5753	10107	17853	17959	7992	17599	12629	13978	17656	15203	19641	7325	7306	27043	6838	12855	19232
AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR		
18863	7379	9410	3443	14414	7855	17282	18768	17085	21576	:	24143	22683	:	:	:		

Source: EU-SILC. *:* not available

13. Income Poverty

In 2009 16.3 % of people in the EU-27 were assessed to be at risk of poverty. The proportion of such people was the highest in Latvia (25.7 %), Romania (22.4 %) and Bulgaria (21.8 %), followed by Lithuania (20.6 %), Greece, Estonia (both 19.7 %) and Spain (19.5 %). It was lowest in the Czech Republic (8.6 %), Slovakia (11.0 %) the Netherlands (11.1 %) and Slovenia (11.3 %). In the hypothetical case (see footnotes 18 and 19 on page 27 of the monitoring report⁴⁰) of a complete absence of social transfers (except pensions), in the EU-27 countries an average of 25.1 % of the population would be at risk of poverty. In the majority of countries, social benefits reduced the proportion of people at risk of poverty by between 25 % and 60 % with the notable exception of the above-mentioned countries where the at-risk-of-poverty rate is at the highest level.

13.1. Uneven poverty risk between generations and genders

In 2009 the proportion of children (under the age of 18) living in a household with low income (19.9 % at EU-27 level) was higher than for the population aged 18 - 64 (14.8 %) and for the elderly population (17.8 %). The proportion of children living in a low-income households was highest in Romania (32.9 %) followed by Latvia (25.7 %), Bulgaria (24.9 %), Italy (24.4 %), Lithuania, Spain, Greece (all 23.7 %) and Poland (23.0 %). By contrast, in 2009, children in Denmark, Germany, Norway and Iceland were less likely to live in 'poor' households than adults aged 18 - 64 in those countries. Country differences regarding the elderly are described in the portrait n°11 "Pensions".

⁴⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2008/omc_monitoring_en.pdf

In this context, it also has to be noted that in 2009 in EU-27 countries, persons from the households composed of two adults and three or more dependent children were also more likely to be at risk of poverty than persons from other household types (25.9 %). On the other hand, individuals living in the households with two adults and one or two dependent children had a below-average risk of poverty (respectively 11.4 % and 14.5 %) in 2009.

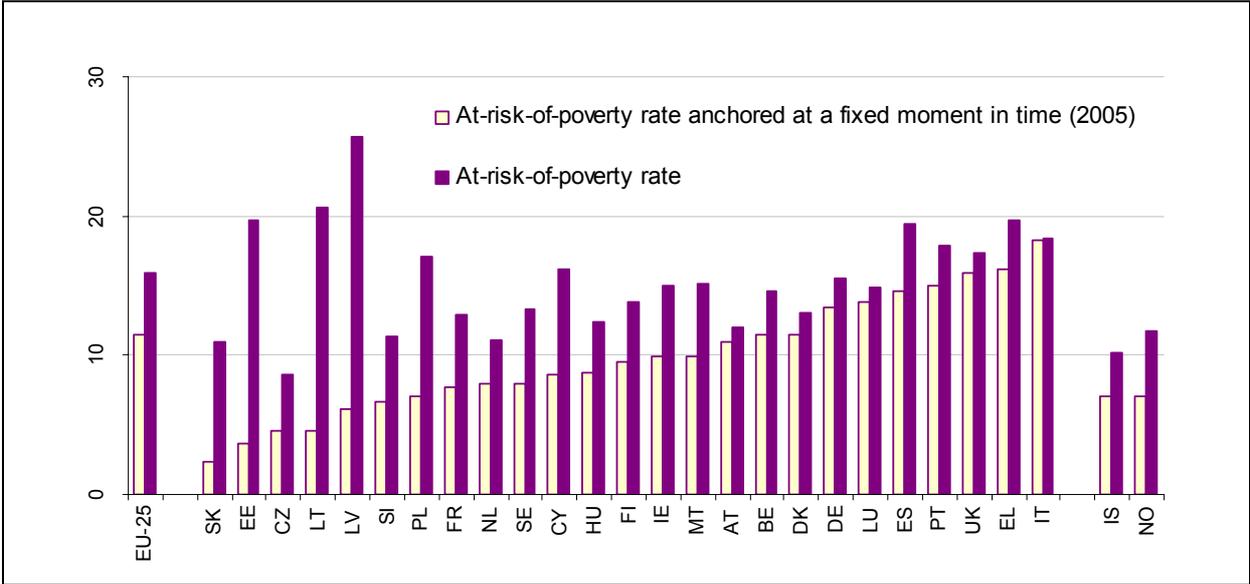
13.3. Are general improvements in living standards instrumental in lifting people out of poverty?

In the framework of the streamlined portfolio on social inclusion and overarching indicators, the indicator in the form of at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005) constitutes what is called a 'semi-absolute measure of poverty'. For this indicator the poverty risk threshold for the year 2005 is adjusted for inflation and then used to calculate an alternative poverty risk rate for subsequent years. This ratio takes into the fact that economic growth and more directly growing incomes for part of the population may raise median incomes and thus the poverty risk threshold by a higher proportion than the growth in consumer prices. Thus some part of the population may be better off without this being captured in the at-risk-of-poverty rate.

In 2009, the EU-25 anchored at-risk-of-poverty rate was 4.4 percentage points below the at-risk-of-poverty rate. But for the ten new Member States⁴² the at-risk-of-poverty rate was reduced by 10.5 percentage points from 15.1 % to 4.6 % when using the anchored measure. For the three Baltic countries the difference between the anchored measure and the measure using a current threshold was highly significant (Estonia 19.7 % vs. 3.7 %, Lithuania 20.6 % vs. 4.6 %, Latvia 25.7 % vs. 6.1 %). Unsurprisingly, all of these countries have recently experienced high growth in incomes. The differences in those measures suggest that at least part of the population with lower household incomes benefits from the general growth in those countries.

⁴² For Bulgaria and Romania, no data for this indicator are available.

Figure 13-2: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers and at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers anchored at a fixed moment in time (%), 2009



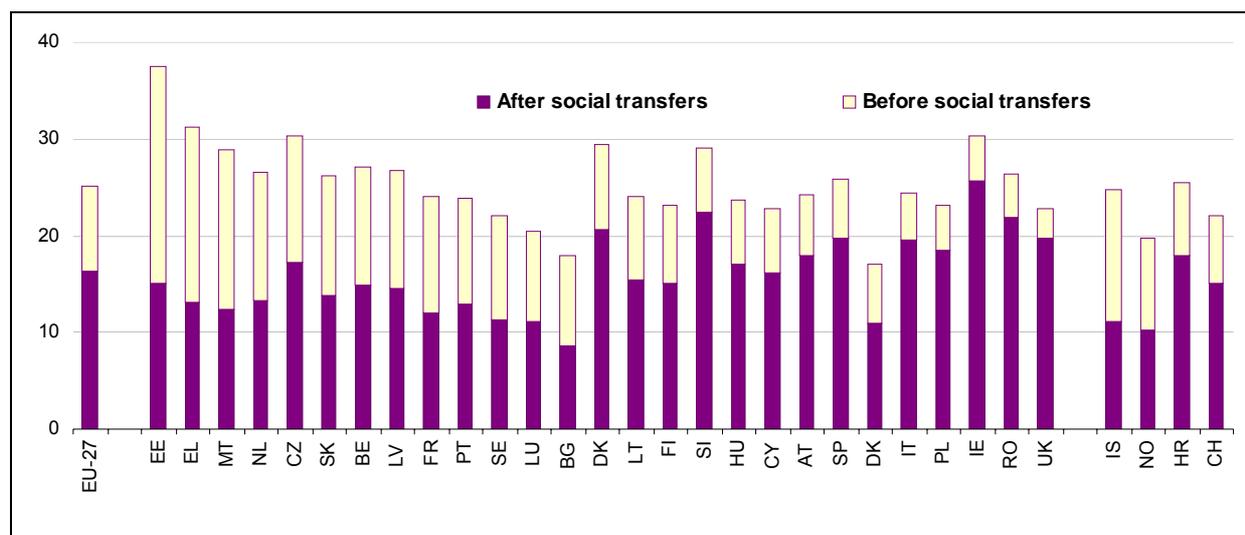
Source: EU-SILC

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

A comparison of the number of people on low incomes before social benefits other than pensions and those on low incomes after social benefits⁴³ illustrates one of the main purposes of such benefits: their redistributive effect and, in particular, their ability to alleviate the risk of poverty and reduce the percentage of population having to manage with a low income. In 2009, the average at-risk-of-poverty rate in EU-27 countries was 25.1 % before social transfers other than pensions were taken into account and 16.3 % when calculated after social transfers were taken into account. That means that social transfers were instrumental in lifting approximately 35 % of persons with low income above the poverty line.

⁴³ Old age pensions and survivors' benefits are included in income both at-risk-of-poverty 'before' and 'after' social transfers

Figure 13-3: Comparison of At-risk-of-poverty rates before and after social transfers (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

Social benefits other than pensions reduced the percentage of people at risk of poverty in all the countries, but to very disparate degrees. It was smallest (less than 25 %) in Greece, Latvia, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Romania and Estonia. The reduction was greatest in Ireland (approximately 60 %), Denmark (approximately 58 %) and Hungary (approximately 57 %) followed by Norway, the Czech Republic, Austria and Sweden which all recorded reductions due to social transfers of 50 % or more.

In the hypothetical absence of social benefits other than pensions, 30 % or more of the population would have been at risk of poverty in four Member States (Latvia, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland) in 2009.

13.5. EU poverty gap over one fifth of threshold value

Looking at income below the poverty line identifies those people at risk of income poverty, but does not show whether these persons can really be considered as poor⁴⁴. The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap measures the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60 % of national median equivalised income) and the median equivalised disposable income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of that threshold. Measuring the gap between the median level of income of the poor and the at-risk-of-poverty threshold provides an insight into the depth of income poverty — the poverty gap. In 2009, the relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap equalled 22.4 % in the EU-27 but exceeded 25 % in Bulgaria (27.4 %), Spain (27.7 %), Latvia (28.9 %) and Romania (32.0 %).

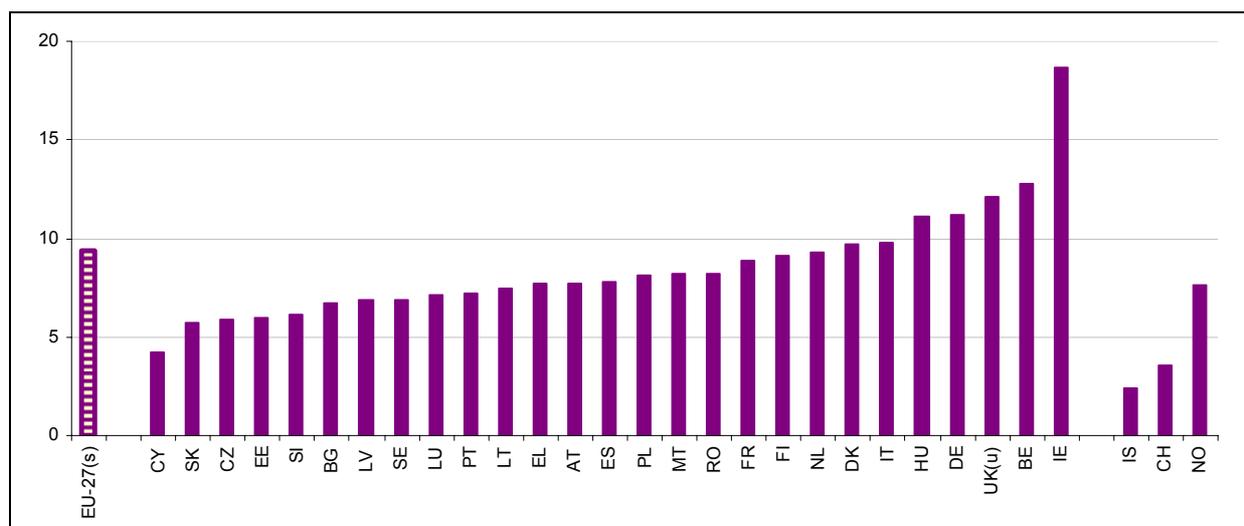
The at-risk-of-poverty threshold varied between 16 226 PPS (Purchasing Power Standards) in Luxembourg and 2 066 PPS in Romania. This illustrates the high differences in income in Member States and shows that the poverty risk indicator and other derived from it are measures of relative poverty. It should be noted here that median income levels, whether compared nominally (in euros or national currency) or with purchasing power standards (PPS) are markedly lower in most new Member States than in the old EU-15 countries.

⁴⁴ The at-risk-of-poverty rate measures low income, not wealth. Households may have low income for a certain year, but still not be "poor" because they have some wealth to draw on.

13.6. About 9 % of the population lived in households with low work intensity

Being in employment is generally an effective way to secure oneself against the risk of poverty. People living in households with a low work intensity (people aged 0 to 59 living in households where the adults worked less than 20% of their total work potential during the year prior to the survey) were more likely to be exposed to social exclusion. . In 2009, 9.4 of the EU-27 population lived in households with low work intensity. The highest percentages among the countries were registered in Ireland (18.7 %), Belgium (12.8 %), the United Kingdom (12.1 %), Germany (11.2 %) and Hungary (11.1 %) while the lowest were in Iceland (2.4 %), Switzerland (3.6 %) and Cyprus (4.2 %) followed by Slovakia (5.7 %), Czech Republic (5.9 %), Estonia (6.0 %) and Slovenia (6.1 %).

Figure 13-4: People living in households with very low work intensity (%), 2009



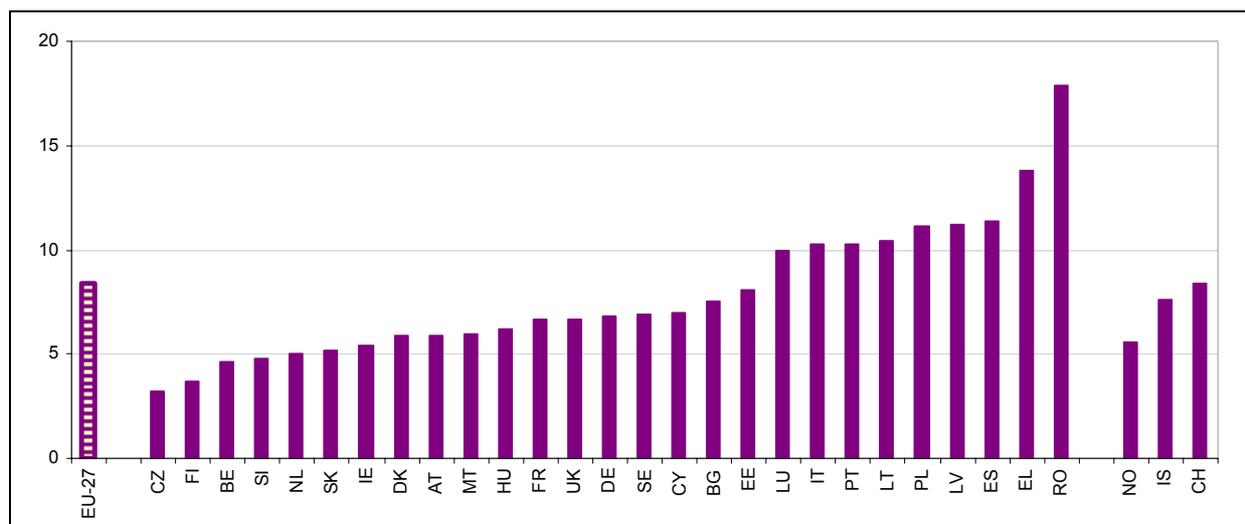
Source: EU-SILC. s: Eurostat estimate. u: Unreliable or uncertain data

13.7. About 8% of employed people were nevertheless poor

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

In 2009 the EU-27 at-risk-of-poverty rate for employees was 8.4% with the highest figures in Romania (17.6 %), Greece (13.8 %), Spain (11.4 %), Latvia (11.2 %) and Poland (11.0 %). In all the countries, the at-risk-of-poverty rate among the employed population was – as might be expected – lower than among the population as a whole. At EU-27 level, it was almost half that of the total population aged 18 and over (8.4 % vs. 15.2 %).

Figure 13-5: In-work poverty rate (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

13.8. Policy context

Combating social exclusion is mentioned in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union and Articles 151 and 153 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

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

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

The Lisbon Council agreed that Member States' policies for combating social exclusion should be based on an Open Method of Coordination combining common objectives, national action plans and a programme presented by the Commission to encourage cooperation in this field. The Nice European Council in December 2000 adopted the common objectives in the fight against social exclusion and poverty as follows: "to facilitate participation in employment and access by all to resources, rights, goods and services; to prevent the risks of exclusion; to help the most vulnerable; and to mobilise all relevant bodies."

Key elements of the Open Method of Coordination are the definition of commonly agreed objectives for the EU as a whole, the development of appropriate national action plans to meet these objectives, and periodic reporting and monitoring of progress made. Joint Reports assess progress made in implementing the Method, set key priorities and identify good practice and innovative approaches of common interest to the Member States. See portrait 10.

On October 3 2008, the European Commission put forward a set of common principles to help guide EU countries in their strategies to tackle poverty (COM (2008) 639 final). This Recommendation revolves around three key aspects: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality services. National governments will be encouraged to refer to these common principles and accordingly define policies for 'active inclusion' so as to step up the fight against exclusion from society and from the labour market.

The 2009 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion (7503/09) draws on the renewed National Reports on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion which the Member States presented in autumn 2008, also taking into account the economic crisis which escalated after the strategies were prepared. In the field of social inclusion it calls in particular for comprehensive Active Inclusion strategies that combine and balance measures aimed at inclusive labour markets, access to quality services and adequate minimum income. It also reasserts the commitment of Member States to implement comprehensive strategies against poverty and social exclusion of children, including provision of accessible and affordable quality childcare. It acknowledges that sustained work is required to tackle homelessness as an extremely serious form of exclusion, to address the multiple disadvantages the Roma people are facing and their vulnerability to social exclusion, and to promote the social inclusion of migrants. Finally it draws attention to new risk groups, such as young workers and labour market entrants who may be particularly vulnerable in the crisis.

The Europe2020 strategy aims to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or exclusion by 20 million. Income poverty is one of the three criteria used to define people living at risk of poverty or exclusion.

13.9. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC (2009) income reference period 2008; except for the UK, income year 2009 and for IE moving income reference period (2008-2009).

EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates and are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

In EU-SILC the total income of each household is calculated by adding together the income received by all the members of the household from all component sources in the income reference period. This includes income from work and private income (e.g. from investments or property), as well as pensions and other social transfers directly received. The definition of total disposable income has been changed and covers now pensions from individual private plans. As the data on pensions from individual private plans were available since the beginning of EU-SILC data collection, all indicators were recalculated and the same definition of total disposable income (pensions from individual private plans included) for all years is applied.

In the present definition of total disposable income, no account is taken of income in kind, own consumption, mortgage interest payments and imputed rent for owner-occupied accommodation, for rent-free and reduced rent tenants. These income components are collected from 2007 but their inclusion in the total disposable income is under study. As the weight of these income components varies between countries, their inclusion should be carefully analysed and the impact of this inclusion on indicators closely monitored.

In order to take account of differences in household size and composition in the comparison of income levels, the household's total disposable income is equalised by dividing by its 'equivalent size', computed using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first person aged 14 and over, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over, and 0.3 to each child aged below 14 in the household.

The poverty risk (indicator: at-risk-of-poverty rate) is measured in terms of the proportion of the population with an equalised disposable income below 60 % of the median equalised disposable income in each country. Median income is preferred to the mean income as it is less affected by extreme values of the income distribution.

The relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap is defined as the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (cut-off point: 60 % of median equalised disposable income) and the median equalised disposable income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. This indicator is a measure of the intensity of poverty risk.

The indicator "at-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005)" is defined as the percentage of the population whose equivalised total disposable income in a given year is below the 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' calculated in the standard way for the reference year or base year, currently 2005, and then adjusted for inflation.

The indicator "persons living in households with low work intensity" is defined as the percentage of the population with the work intensity of the household below the threshold set at 0.20. The work intensity of the household refers to the ratio between on the one hand the number of months that all working age household members have been working during the income reference year and on the other hand the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members. A working age person is defined as a person aged 18-59, not being a student aged between 18 and 24. The households composed only of children, of students aged less than 25 and/or people aged 60 or more are totally excluded from the indicator computation.

13.10. Further reading

- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008" No 9/2010 Statistics in Focus
- [Combating poverty and social exclusion. A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010.](#) Eurostat
- "Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2010", 2010, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- (COM(2008) 418 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. "A renewed commitment to social Europe: Reinforcing the Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", July 2008
- "Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)
- "European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report", 2003 edition. Eurostat

Table 13.1: At risk of poverty rate, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	16s	16.5s	16.7	16.4	16.3
EU-15	15s	15s	:	15s	17s	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.2	16.1
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	15.2	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.9
BE	13	13	:	15.4b	14.3	14.8	14.7	15.2	14.7	14.6
BG	14	16	14	14	15	14	18.4b	22.0	21.4	21.8
CZ	:	8	:	:	:	10.4b	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.6
DK	:	10	:	11.7b	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.8	13.1
DE	10	11	:	:	:	12.2b	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5
EE	18	18	18	18	20.2b	18.3	18.3	19.4	19.5	19.7
IE	20	21	:	20.5b	20.9	19.7	18.5	17.2	15.5	15.0
EL	20	20	:	20.7b	19.9	19.6	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.7
ES	18	19	19b	19	19.9b	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.5
FR	16	13b	12	12	13.5b	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.7b	12.9
IT	18	19	:	:	19.1b	18.9	19.6	19.9	18.7	18.4
CY	:	:	:	15	:	16.1b	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.2
LV	16	:	:	:	:	19.2b	23.1	21.2	25.6	25.7
LT	17	17	:	:	:	20.5b	20.0	19.1	20.0	20.6
LU	12	12	:	11.9b	12.7	13.7	14.1	13.5	13.4	14.9
HU	11	11	10	12.0b	:	13.5b	15.9	12.3	12.4	12.4
MT	15	:	:	:	:	13.7b	13.6	14.3	14.6	15.1
NL	11	11	11	12	:	10.7b	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.1
AT	12	12	:	13.2b	12.8	12.3	12.6	12.0	12.4	12.0
PL	16	16	:	:	:	20.5b	19.1	17.3	16.9	17.1
PT	21	20	20	19	20.4b	19.4	18.5	18.1	18.5	17.9
RO	17	17	18	17	18	:	:	24.8b	23.4	22.4
SI	11	11	10	10	:	12.2b	11.6	11.5	12.3	11.3
SK	:	:	:	:	:	13.3b	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0
FI	11	11b	11	11	11.0b	11.7	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.8
SE	:	9	11b	:	11.3b	9.5	12.3	10.5	12.2	13.3
UK	19b	18	18	18	:	19.0b	19.0	18.9	18.7	17.3
IS	:	:	:	:	10.0b	9.7	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	11	10	10.8b	10.8	11.4	11.3	12.4	11.4	11.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.1
HR	:	:	:	18	18	18	17	18	17.3	17.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	25	26	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 13.2: At risk of poverty rate by gender — females, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	17.0s	17.2s	17.5	17.4	17.1
EU-15	16s	:	:	17s	18s	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.2	16.9
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	16.2	16.4	17.1	16.8	16.8
BE	14	15	:	16.3b	15.1	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.7
BG	15	17	15	16	17	15	19.3b	23.0	22.9	23.7
CZ	:	8	:	:	:	11.0b	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.5
DK	:	:	:	12.1b	11.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.3
DE	11	:	:	:	:	12.9b	13.0	16.3	16.2	16.3
EE	19	19	19	20	20.8b	19.1	19.9	21.7	22.0	21.6
IE	21	23	:	21.8b	22.9	20.6	19.5	18.5	16.4	15.1
EL	20	22	:	21.4b	21.0	20.9	21.4	20.9	20.7	20.2
ES	19	20	21b	20	20.8b	20.8	21.3	20.9	21.0	20.6
FR	16	13b	13	13	14.2b	13.7	14.0	13.4	13.4b	13.7
IT	19	20	:	:	20.4b	20.6	21.1	21.3	20.1	19.8
CY	:	:	:	17	:	17.6b	17.7	17.4	18.3	17.9
LV	16	:	:	:	:	20.0b	24.8	22.7	27.7	27.0
LT	17	17	:	:	:	21.3b	20.8	21.2	22.0	21.9
LU	12	13	:	12.9b	13.3	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.3	16.0
HU	12	12	10	12.0b	:	13.2b	15.5	12.3	12.4	12.1
MT	15	:	:	:	:	14.3b	14.1	14.9	15.5	15.6
NL	11	12	12	12	:	10.8b	9.9	10.7	10.4	11.3
AT	14	14	:	13.9b	14.1	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.5	13.2
PL	16	15	:	:	:	19.9b	18.5	17.1	16.7	17.4
PT	22	20	:	:	21.6b	20.1	19.1	19.0	19.1	18.4
RO	18	17	18	18	18	:	:	25.3b	24.3	23.4
SI	12	12	11	11	:	13.7b	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.8
SK	:	:	:	:	:	13.5b	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.8
FI	13	12b	12	12	11.4b	12.7	13.1	13.8	14.5	14.7
SE	:	:	12b	:	12.2b	10.0	12.3	10.6	13.0	14.5
UK	21b	19	19	19	:	19.4b	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.9
IS	:	:	:	:	10.5b	9.6	10.1	11.0	10.7	11.1
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	12.5b	11.8	12.5	12.6	14.1	12.9	13.2
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.7
HR	:	:	:	19	20	20	18	19	19.0	19.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	25	26	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. *s* Eurostat estimate. *b* break in series. *:* not available

Table 13.3: At risk of poverty rate by gender — males, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	15.6s	15.7s	15.9	15.5	15.4
EU-15	15s	:	:	14s	15s	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.2	15.2
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	14.2	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.9
BE	12	12	:	14.3b	13.4	14.1	13.7	14.4	13.6	13.4
BG	13	14	12	12	13	13	17.3b	20.9	19.8	19.8
CZ	:	7	:	:	:	9.7b	8.9	8.7	8.0	7.5
DK	:	:	:	11.3b	10.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.7	13.0
DE	10	:	:	:	:	11.4b	12.1	14.1	14.2	14.7
EE	17	17	17	17	19.5b	17.4	16.3	16.7	16.5	17.5
IE	19	20	:	19.1b	18.8	18.9	17.5	16.0	14.5	14.9
EL	19	19	:	19.9b	18.7	18.3	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.1
ES	17	17	18b	18	18.9b	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3
FR	15	12b	12	12	12.7b	12.3	12.3	12.8	11.9b	12.0
IT	18	19	:	:	17.7b	17.0	18.0	18.4	17.1	17.0
CY	:	:	:	14	:	14.5b	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.4
LV	17	:	:	:	:	18.3b	21.1	19.3	23.1	24.2
LT	17	18	:	:	:	19.7b	19.1	16.7	17.6	19.1
LU	12	12	:	11.0b	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.5	13.8
HU	11	11	9	12	:	13.9b	16.3	12.3	12.4	12.8
MT	15	:	:	:	:	13.1b	13.2	13.8	13.7	14.7
NL	10	11	11	12	:	10.6b	9.5	9.6	10.5	10.8
AT	9	9	:	12.5b	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.6	11.2	10.7
PL	16	16	:	:	:	21.3b	19.7	17.6	17.0	16.9
PT	19	20	:	:	19.2b	18.7	17.7	17.2	17.9	17.3
RO	17	17	18	17	18	:	:	24.3b	22.4	21.4
SI	11	10	9	9	:	10.6b	10.3	10.0	11.0	9.8
SK	:	:	:	:	:	13.2b	11.8	9.8	10.1	10.1
FI	9	10b	11	11	10.5b	10.6	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.9
SE	:	:	10b	:	10.4b	9.0	12.3	10.5	11.3	12.0
UK	16b	17	17	17	:	18.6b	18.0	17.7	17.4	16.8
IS	:	:	:	:	9.6b	9.8	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	9.1b	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.6	9.9	10.1
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.5
HR	:	:	:	17	16	16	16	16	15.4	16.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	25	25	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 13.4: At risk of poverty rate by age group — less than 18 years, time series 2004-2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	19.9s	19.8s	20.0	20.2	19.9
EU-15	:	18.1	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.0
EA-16	:	17.5	17.3	18.3	18.8	18.9
BE	15.9	18.1	15.3	16.9	17.2	16.6
BG	22	18	25.0b	29.9	25.5	24.9
CZ	:	17.6b	16.5	16.6	13.2	13.3
DK	9.1	10.4	9.9	9.6	9.1	11.1
DE	:	12.2b	12.4	14.1	15.2	15.0
EE	23.0b	21.3	20.1	18.2	17.1	20.6
IE	22.8	23.0	22.5	19.2	18.0	18.8
EL	20.5	20.4	22.6	23.3	23.0	23.7
ES	24.5b	24.2	24.5	24.3	24.4	23.7
FR	14.7b	14.4	13.9	15.3	16.5b	17.3
IT	24.7b	23.6	24.5	25.6	24.7	24.4
CY	:	12.8b	11.5	12.4	13.6	12.0
LV	:	21.5b	25.8	20.5	24.6	25.7
LT	:	27.2b	25.1	22.1	22.8	23.7
LU	19.4	20.2	19.6	19.9	19.8	22.3
HU	:	19.9b	24.8	18.8	19.7	20.6
MT	:	18.0b	18.1	18.7	19.9	20.7
NL	:	15.3b	13.5	14.0	12.9	15.4
AT	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.9	13.4
PL	:	29.3b	26.3	24.2	22.4	23.0
PT	24.6b	23.7	20.8	20.9	22.8	22.9
RO	:	:	:	32.8b	32.9	32.9
SI	:	12.1b	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.2
SK	:	18.9b	17.1	17.2	16.7	16.8
FI	9.8b	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.0	12.1
SE	12.1b	10.2	15.0	12.0	12.9	13.1
UK	:	22.9b	23.9	23.4	24.0	20.8
IS	11.5b	10.1	11.5	11.7	11.2	9.9
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	8.5	9.4	9.7	11.8	9.6	11.5
CH	:	:	:	:	:	18.4
HR	:	20	16	16	15.8	18.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 13.5: At risk of poverty rate by age group — Between 18 and 64 years, time series 2004-2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	14.6s	14.8s	15.0	14.7	14.8
EU-15	:	13.8	14.2	14.7	14.5	14.7
EA-16	:	13.5	14.0	14.7	14.4	14.6
BE	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.1
BG	14	12	16.2b	19.4	17.0	16.4
CZ	:	9.4b	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.6
DK	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.3	12.3
DE	:	11.9b	12.6	15.2	15.4	15.8
EE	19.2b	16.8	15.9	16.1	15.0	15.8
IE	17.0	16.0	15.3	14.4	13.4	13.2
EL	17.3	17.1	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.1
ES	16.1b	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.4	16.9
FR	12.6b	11.6	12.1	12.3	11.8b	11.9
IT	17.0b	16.4	17.6	17.6	16.3	16.4
CY	:	11.1b	10.6	10.1	11.1	11.5
LV	:	18.0b	20.6	18.3	19.6	20.3
LT	:	19.0b	17.8	15.6	16.8	18.5
LU	11.3	12.8	13.5	12.7	12.9	14.2
HU	:	13.2b	14.5	11.6	12.0	11.9
MT	:	11.0b	11.0	11.9	11.5	12.6
NL	:	10.2b	9.3	8.9	9.9	10.3
AT	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.9	10.8
PL	:	20.4b	19.1	17.2	16.3	16.0
PT	17.0b	15.9	15.7	15.2	16.3	15.8
RO	:	:	:	21.1b	20.0	19.8
SI	:	10.4b	9.7	9.8	10.5	9.2
SK	:	12.7b	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.6
FI	9.9b	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.2
SE	10.3b	9.1	11.4	10.2	11.2	12.1
UK	:	16.2b	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.9
IS	9.3b	9.6	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.9
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	10.1	10.7	10.7	12.3	11.3	11.6
CH	:	:	:	:	:	10.7
HR	:	14	13	14	12.8	13.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. *s* Eurostat estimate. *b* break in series. *:* not available

Table 13.6: At risk of poverty rate by age group — 65 years and over, time series 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	19.0	19.4	18.9	17.8
EU-15	17s	18s	:	19s	19s	19.8	19.7	20.2	19.1	17.8
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	18.8	19.1	17.7	17.0
BE	24	26	:	22.0b	20.9	21.4	23.2	23.0	21.2	21.6
BG	15	15	14	14	16	18	19.9b	23.9	33.8	39.3
CZ	:	6	:	:	:	5.3b	5.9	5.5	7.4	7.2
DK	:	24	:	20.9b	17.0	17.6	17.4	17.7	18.1	19.4
DE	10	12	:	:	:	13.4b	12.5	16.2	14.9	15.0
EE	16	18	16	17	20.5b	20.3	25.1	33.2	39.0	33.9
IE	42	44	:	39.5b	38.0	32.8	26.9	28.3	21.1	16.2
EL	31	33	:	29.4b	28.2	27.9	25.6	22.9	22.3	21.4
ES	19	22	28b	28	29.5b	29.3	30.7	28.2	27.4	25.2
FR	19	11b	10	11	15.3b	16.4	16.1	13.1	11.0b	10.7
IT	13	17	:	:	21.0b	22.6	21.7	21.9	20.9	19.6
CY	:	:	:	52	:	50.3b	51.9	50.6	48.3	48.6
LV	6	:	:	:	:	21.2b	29.8	33.3	51.2	47.5
LT	14	12	:	:	:	17.0b	22.0	29.8	29.5	25.2
LU	9	7	:	10.3b	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.2	5.4	6.0
HU	8	12	8	10	:	6.5b	9.4	6.1	4.3	4.6
MT	20	:	:	:	:	19.7b	19.7	19.4	21.5	19.0
NL	6	8	8	7	:	5.4b	5.8	9.5	9.4	7.7
AT	23	24	:	15.9b	17.0	14.3	16.2	14.0	15.0	15.1
PL	8	7	:	:	:	7.3b	7.8	7.8	11.7	14.4
PT	33	30	:	:	28.9b	27.6	26.1	25.5	22.3	20.1
RO	17	19	19	20	17	:	:	30.6b	26.0	21.0
SI	21	20	19	19	:	20.3b	19.9	19.4	21.3	20.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:	7.1b	8.5	8.4	9.9	10.8
FI	19	18b	18	17	16.7b	18.5	22.0	21.6	22.4	22.1
SE	:	16	15b	:	14.0b	10.1	11.3	9.9	15.0	17.7
UK	24b	27	26	24	:	24.8b	26.0	27.6	27.3	22.3
IS	:	:	:	:	10.3b	9.2	11.8	14.7	15.0	12.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	20.6b	18.2	17.9	16.3	13.8	14.7	12.2
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.5
HR	:	:	:	31	32	29	31	30	31.2	31.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	23	21	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 13.7: Impact of social transfers: comparison between at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers by gender, 2009

	Total			Males			Females		
	Before social transfers	After social transfers	% reduction	Before social transfers	After social transfers	% reduction	Before social transfers	After social transfers	% reduction
EU-27	25.1	16.3	35%	24.1	15.4	36%	26.1	17.1	34%
EU-15	25.2	16.1	36%	24.0	15.2	37%	26.2	16.9	35%
EA-16	23.9	15.9	33%	22.9	14.9	35%	24.8	16.8	32%
BE	26.7	14.6	45%	25.9	13.4	48%	27.5	15.7	43%
BG	26.4	21.8	17%	24.5	19.8	19%	28.2	23.7	16%
CZ	17.9	8.6	52%	16.9	7.5	56%	18.9	9.5	50%
DK	31.2	13.1	58%	29.7	13.0	56%	32.7	13.3	59%
DE	24.1	15.5	36%	23.2	14.7	37%	25.0	16.3	35%
EE	25.9	19.7	24%	23.6	17.5	26%	27.7	21.6	22%
IE	37.5	15.0	60%	35.7	14.9	58%	39.2	15.1	61%
EL	22.7	19.7	13%	21.6	19.1	12%	23.7	20.2	15%
ES	24.4	19.5	20%	23.4	18.3	22%	25.4	20.6	19%
FR	23.8	12.9	46%	22.9	12.0	48%	24.6	13.7	44%
IT	23.2	18.4	21%	21.8	17.0	22%	24.5	19.8	19%
CY	22.7	16.2	29%	21.1	14.4	32%	24.4	17.9	27%
LV	30.3	25.7	15%	28.9	24.2	16%	31.6	27.0	15%
LT	29.4	20.6	30%	28.6	19.1	33%	30.2	21.9	27%
LU	27.0	14.9	45%	26.6	13.8	48%	27.4	16.0	42%
HU	28.9	12.4	57%	29.4	12.8	56%	28.4	12.1	57%
MT	23.1	15.1	35%	22.6	14.7	35%	23.6	15.6	34%
NL	20.5	11.1	46%	20.1	10.8	46%	20.9	11.3	46%
AT	24.1	12.0	50%	23.1	10.7	54%	25.0	13.2	47%
PL	23.6	17.1	28%	23.4	16.9	28%	23.7	17.4	27%
PT	24.3	17.9	26%	23.9	17.3	28%	24.8	18.4	26%
RO	29.1	22.4	23%	28.5	21.4	25%	29.6	23.4	21%
SI	22.0	11.3	49%	20.3	9.8	52%	23.7	12.8	46%
SK	17.1	11.0	36%	16.3	10.1	38%	17.8	11.8	34%
FI	26.2	13.8	47%	24.8	12.9	48%	27.6	14.7	47%
SE	26.6	13.3	50%	24.4	12.0	51%	28.7	14.5	49%
UK	30.4	17.3	43%	28.8	16.8	42%	31.9	17.9	44%
IS	19.7	10.2	48%	18.5	9.3	50%	20.9	11.1	47%
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	25.2	11.7	54%	23.3	10.1	57%	27.2	13.2	51%
CH	22.1	15.1	32%	20.6	13.5	34%	23.6	16.7	29%
HR	25.5	17.9	30%	23.9	16.0	33%	27.0	19.7	27%
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. : not available

Table 13.8: People living in households with very low work intensity by most frequent activity status (population aged 18-59), 2009

	Total	At work	Not at work	Unemployed	Retired	Other inactive
EU-27	9.4s	0.3s	31.9s	46.0s	49.7s	25.2s
EU-15	9.9s	0.3s	34.0s	48.6s	53.5s	27.3s
EA-16	9.5	0.3	32.1	47.8	53.1	24.1
BE	12.8	0.2	41.0	59.4	61.4	32.9
BG	6.7	0.2	23.1	34.1	31.1	11.5
CZ	5.9	0.0	22.0	35.7	55.0	15.0
DK	9.7	0.1	44.2	57.9	:	42.4
DE	11.2	0.4	39.3	70.6	63.9	26.4
EE	6.0	0.2	23.3	36.1	58.5u	19.4
IE	18.7	1.3	45.5	58.7	57.0	40.8
EL	7.7	0.3	23.2	32.0	40.3	18.4
ES	7.8	0.3	25.3	30.9	43.1	21.4
FR	8.9	0.3	33.7	46.9	56.8	24.5
IT	9.8	0.2	28.3	37.8	49.0	23.2
CY	4.2	0.2	14.5	22.9	43.2	12.5
LV	6.9	0.1	26.5	38.2	44.0	18.8
LT	7.5	0.1	27.8	37.4	48.1u	24.7
LU	7.1	0.3	24.2	43.4	49.2	19.6
HU	11.1	0.3	31.6	44.4	51.3	26.3
MT	8.2	0.2	22.4	38.5	35.0u	19.9
NL	9.3	0.2	37.4	85.4	69.5	27.4
AT	7.7	0.2	30.3	34.1	56.0	18.6
PL	8.1	0.1	24.4	24.3	41.1	21.5
PT	7.2	0.1	25.3	27.7	39.8	21.8
RO	8.2	0.2	24.7	37.2	46.7	13.6
SI	6.1	0.1	22.4	34.1	44.3	6.9
SK	5.7	0.1	20.0	39.1	38.4	11.4
FI	9.1	0.1	35.3	52.8	64.1	15.1
SE	6.9	0.2	35.0	46.2	60.3	29.4
UK	12.1u	0.4u	44.8u	55.9u	48.3u	42.6u
IS	2.4	0.1	18.8	38.7	:	16.1
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.6	0.1	38.1	56.8	:	35.6
CH	3.6	0.4	20.3	43.2	:	17.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. u unreliable or uncertain data. s Eurostat estimate. : not available

Table 13.9: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, 2009

	Households without dependent children									Households with dependent children					
	Single-person households					Two-adult households		Other households	Total	Single parents	Two-adult households			Other households	
	Total	Men	Women	Aged < 65 years	Aged 65 years and more	Both < 65 years	At least one aged 65 years and more	Three or more adults		At least 1 dep. Child	1 dependent child	2 dependent children	3+ dependent children	At least 1 dep. Child	
EU-27	14.9	25.6	23.3	27.2	24.7	26.8	10.5	13.8	9.1	17.6	34.0	11.4	14.5	25.9	17.5
EU-15	15.1	25.2	23.1	26.9	24.6	26.2	10.4	14.1	9.2	17.0	33.9	11.3	14.0	23.1	16.8
EA-16	14.8	24.9	22.5	26.7	24.5	25.6	10.7	13.6	8.9	16.9	34.2	11.4	14.3	22.5	17.3
BE	15.1	21.9	18.8	24.6	20.5	24.1	9.5	20.9	5.2	14.1	36.9	8.4	8.0	15.8	11.7
BG	23.0	58.4	39.4	67.7	32.5	72.1	13.3	35.4	9.3	20.8	30.9	12.9	15.5	67.9	22.0
CZ	6.4	19.5	15.1	22.2	19.2	19.7	4.9	2.2	2.2	10.5	40.3	4.6	7.2	23.1	6.5
DK	16.6	26.5	25.8	27.2	28.0	23.2	5.5	14.7	2.1	9.4	20.3	5.6	5.2	14.5	7.7
DE	17.4	29.3	29.3	29.2	31.1	25.3	14.0	10.7	6.8	13.0	37.5	9.8	7.7	13.6	10.0
EE	21.9	48.9	41.8	52.7	30.9	71.3	9.5	11.6	7.6	17.7	38.7	12.2	14.0	28.6	11.8
IE	14.1	30.5	35.0	26.5	33.5	27.5	10.7	10.3	7.9	15.5	40.4	6.8	10.5	18.0	9.4
EL	17.4	26.5	23.0	28.3	23.1	30.6	17.2	21.0	12.7	22.3	32.1	22.3	22.4	28.6	18.6
ES	17.2	30.8	20.9	38.9	21.7	41.0	12.6	25.2	11.6	21.7	36.7	18.1	21.6	41.8	19.7
FR	10.1	16.3	15.5	16.9	16.9	15.5	6.9	7.6	7.2	15.1	29.4	5.6	10.6	20.9	24.9
IT	15.1	25.8	18.2	31.1	20.8	30.8	10.0	15.7	9.4	21.8	35.3	14.6	20.6	39.4	21.0
CY	25.7	37.7	17.6	52.3	15.7	62.4	14.0	50.0	9.0	10.7	37.1	12.5	7.2	22.2	7.4
LV	31.4	58.6	51.5	62.1	38.6	79.8	18.6	40.8	14.8	21.4	39.0	15.0	22.1	44.8	16.5
LT	21.4	46.9	43.5	48.4	43.8	49.4	16.4	9.8	8.8	20.1	44.3	14.1	18.0	31.3	14.9
LU	8.5	16.1	15.3	16.8	18.3	11.3	6.8	3.1	6.7	19.8	52.3	11.7	14.9	29.5	23.5
HU	6.8	13.9	19.5	11.3	19.2	8.7	8.1	2.5	3.9	17.0	25.7	10.2	15.5	31.1	13.7
MT	12.6	20.2	19.4	20.7	24.3	17.1	16.0	22.2	4.8	17.1	53.6	10.2	18.1	33.1	10.4
NL	9.3	17.5	19.5	15.8	22.5	6.3	4.7	7.7	3.1	12.7	33.0	4.3	8.7	20.7	10.1
AT	12.7	20.4	15.7	23.8	18.3	23.8	11.8	12.0	3.6	11.4	29.2	9.1	6.9	19.2	8.6
PL	13.3	22.2	25.4	20.9	24.9	19.9	12.3	10.9	9.8	19.8	34.8	12.3	19.5	37.8	17.6
PT	15.4	28.0	23.6	30.1	20.1	32.7	16.4	18.7	8.7	19.9	37.0	13.4	19.4	36.1	20.1
RO	16.5	29.1	21.4	32.9	24.6	32.4	13.1	14.5	13.1	26.2	35.3	14.9	24.3	56.3	25.2
SI	14.4	43.4	35.9	47.4	34.8	50.9	10.5	13.4	4.1	9.1	28.1	9.4	7.9	15.7	4.8
SK	7.7	23.0	19.6	24.5	20.0	26.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	13.4	23.0	10.5	9.9	27.9	12.2
FI	16.4	33.6	31.6	35.1	29.0	42.2	6.7	8.4	3.9	10.8	24.3	6.8	7.4	15.5	5.3
SE	15.2	29.0	24.4	33.1	26.7	33.1	6.6	5.9	4.5	11.2	28.9	7.1	5.1	14.5	12.8
UK	16.2	26.4	25.2	27.3	24.1	28.9	10.0	18.2	10.1	18.4	34.7	11.6	13.8	28.1	13.1
IS	13.2	27.5	22.4	33.2	25.9	31.0	9.5	2.7	4.1	8.3	22.8	5.8	4.2	10.3	5.8
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	14.2	27.7	23.2	32.4	27.4	28.5	6.7	1.6	6.1	9.5	28.9	4.3	2.9	9.6	13.3
CH	14.8	23.2	14.6	29.4	14.0	37.9	6.2	25.6	6.6	16.0	32.5	8.4	12.6	29.1	14.0
HR	18.0	:	28.0	48.4	:	49.6	14.7	29.4	8.4	17.8	28.5u	11.0	13.7	36.9	16.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. u unreliable or uncertain data. : not available

Table 13.10: Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap by gender and age group, 2009

	Total			Less than 18 years	Between 18 and 64 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
EU-27	22.4	23.1	22.0	23.4	24.7	25.2	24.2	16.9	16.1	17.3
EU-15	21.7	22.3	21.3	22.0	24.2	24.6	23.8	16.5	15.9	16.8
EA-16	22.0	22.6	21.6	22.7	24.5	24.7	24.2	16.4	16.1	16.7
BE	18.1	18.9	17.7	21.3	20.7	20.6	20.8	12.0	13.4	10.6
BG	27.4	27.3	27.5	33.2	29.9	30.8	29.3	22.5	19.8	23.5
CZ	18.8	22.0	16.3	22.2	21.5	22.3	20.6	9.4	9.7	9.0
DK	19.1	21.5	17.4	20.0	29.2	29.4	27.0	9.3	10.2	9.1
DE	21.5	22.3	20.8	19.8	23.8	24.7	23.0	16.5	15.8	16.8
EE	17.0	20.7	15.5	19.7	23.1	26.7	20.7	11.4	8.7	11.9
IE	16.2	17.1	14.9	14.7	17.3	18.4	14.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
EL	24.1	24.4	24.1	26.4	26.1	25.4	26.9	14.7	14.4	17.0
ES	27.7	29.1	26.7	32.3	30.8	31.8	29.8	18.8	20.4	18.1
FR	18.4	18.5	18.3	17.7	19.8	19.7	19.8	14.7	15.5	14.5
IT	22.6	22.4	22.9	23.9	25.4	23.7	27.0	17.5	15.1	18.6
CY	19.0	17.1	19.9	16.4	19.1	15.6	20.8	19.0	17.9	20.3
LV	28.9	31.3	27.9	34.2	33.5	35.0	31.2	25.0	18.2	26.0
LT	23.1	27.8	20.7	25.4	28.4	31.4	25.9	15.0	13.4	15.2
LU	17.6	16.9	19.2	19.6	17.6	17.2	18.8	14.0	13.5u	14.0u
HU	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.6	12.7	16.3	11.6
MT	16.2	16.2	16.2	14.7	16.8	16.2	17.4	16.0	16.8	15.6
NL	16.5	16.9	16.3	14.8	20.7	23.6	17.3	12.8	12.3	14.1
AT	17.2	18.7	16.1	18.6	20.1	20.7	19.1	12.6	13.9	12.5
PL	22.7	23.7	21.8	23.7	24.0	24.1	23.9	15.0	14.6	15.3
PT	23.6	24.9	23.0	27.8	25.9	26.5	25.3	15.5	13.6	16.0
RO	32.0	32.4	31.3	36.7	32.9	33.8	31.7	23.3	19.7	24.6
SI	20.2	21.1	20.2	20.2	20.9	23.2	18.9	20.2	18.2	20.7
SK	23.2	24.7	21.8	25.8	24.2	26.8	22.7	14.7	13.2u	14.7
FI	15.1	16.6	14.6	15.0	19.2	20.1	18.3	10.9	9.4	11.5
SE	20.3	22.1	17.8	20.5	24.8	26.5	23.4	10.4	8.0	10.5
UK	20.5	20.9	20.4	19.4	22.0	23.3	21.2	17.9	16.4	18.8
IS	16.4	20.7	13.8	16.3	20.1	20.7	19.0	8.7	:	8.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	21.4	26.3	18.1	17.9	29.3	30.4	27.1	11.4	8.4u	11.4
CH	21.5	21.5	21.5	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	26.3	27.5	25.3
HR	24.4	25.5	23.7	25.4	22.1	23.1	21.5	27.7	25.9	28.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. u unreliable or uncertain data. : not available

Table 13.11: At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005) by gender and age group, 2009

	Total			Less than 18 years	Between 18 and 64 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
EU-25	11.5	11.1	12.0	13.9	10.7	10.3	11.1	12.1	10.5	13.3
EU-15	13.4	12.7	14.0	15.7	12.4	11.9	12.9	14.2	12.2	15.9
EA-16	12.8	12.1	13.5	15.1	12.1	11.5	12.6	13.3	11.3	14.8
BE	11.5	10.7	12.3	13.9	9.8	8.8	10.7	15.2	15.2	15.2
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	4.6	4.4	4.7	7.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	1.5	0.9	2.0
DK	11.5	11.4	11.5	9.5	11.2	11.4	11.0	15.3	14.7	15.8
DE	13.5	12.9	14.1	12.8	14.0	13.4	14.5	12.5	10.4	14.5
EE	3.7	4.6	3.0	4.6	4.2	5.1	3.3	1.1	0.4	1.4
IE	9.9	9.7	10.0	11.9	9.1	9.5	8.7	9.2	8.0	10.1
EL	16.2	15.8	16.7	19.9	15.1	14.5	15.6	16.8	16.0	17.5
ES	14.6	14.0	15.2	18.6	13.0	12.5	13.5	16.9	16.2	17.4
FR	7.7	7.2	8.2	10.3	7.3	6.8	7.8	5.7	4.9	6.2
IT	18.3	16.9	19.7	24.3	16.3	15.1	17.4	19.6	15.8	22.3
CY	8.6	7.1	10.1	5.9	6.0	4.5	7.5	27.3	23.0	31.0
LV	6.1	6.7	5.7	7.5	6.4	7.1	5.7	3.7	2.8	4.0
LT	4.6	5.3	4.0	5.8	5.3	5.9	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
LU	13.8	12.8	14.8	20.7	13.2	11.9	14.4	5.5	3.5	7.1
HU	8.7	9.0	8.4	14.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	2.7	1.9	3.1
MT	9.9	9.5	10.2	13.1	8.5	7.5	9.4	11.9	13.6	10.7
NL	8.0	7.9	8.1	10.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	4.5	4.6	4.4
AT	10.9	9.8	12.1	11.9	9.8	9.3	10.3	14.0	9.8	17.2
PL	7.0	7.2	6.7	10.1	6.8	6.9	6.7	3.3	2.7	3.7
PT	15.0	14.4	15.5	20.1	13.4	13.0	13.9	15.3	13.1	16.8
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	6.7	5.7	7.6	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	12.3	6.4	16.1
SK	2.4	2.6	2.3	4.5	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
FI	9.5	8.8	10.1	8.2	8.9	9.6	8.1	13.6	6.6	18.5
SE	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.1	6.6	3.8	8.7
UK	15.9	15.3	16.5	18.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	20.2	17.7	22.1
IS	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.1	3.1	8.7
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.1	6.7	7.4	6.3	8.3	8.0	8.6	3.3	1.5	4.7
CH	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. : not available

Table 13.12: At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status and by gender, 2009 (Age 18+)

	Total			At work			Not at work			Unemployed			Retired			Other inactive			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
EU-27	15.2	14.1	16.3	8.4	9.0	7.7	23.0	22.1	23.7	45.3	49.6	41.1	15.4	13.9	16.6	26.9	26.5	27.1	
EU-15	15.1	14.0	16.2	7.9	8.4	7.3	23.4	22.5	24.0	45.0	49.2	40.8	15.3	14.4	16.1	27.5	27.3	27.5	
EA-16	14.9	13.8	16.0	8.1	8.7	7.4	22.5	21.4	23.2	44.7	48.9	40.8	13.8	13.4	14.1	26.5	25.4	26.9	
BE	14.0	12.7	15.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	23.9	23.6	24.1	33.4	36.5	29.8	17.8	18.2	17.5	26.7	23.6	28.1	
BG	21.1	18.3	23.6	7.4	7.7	7.1	36.9	35.4	37.8	52.2	59.0	46.1	36.5	30.1	40.7	24.0	22.4	24.7	
CZ	7.4	5.9	8.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	12.9	11.6	13.6	46.9	49.9	44.7	7.1	3.2	9.5	13.0	13.5	12.7	
DK	13.4	13.1	13.6	5.9	7.1	4.4	24.3	24.0	24.5	41.1	52.9	29.3	18.6	16.6	20.0	31.1	31.7	30.7	
DE	14.9	13.9	15.8	6.8	6.2	7.5	23.9	24.7	23.3	62.0	63.9	60.1	14.9	13.9	15.8	25.4	29.5	23.5	
EE	19.5	16.1	22.2	8.1	6.5	9.7	36.5	34.9	37.5	55.1	56.2	51.7	37.9	24.6	43.9	30.0	37.0	25.6	
IE	13.8	13.4	14.1	5.3	6.1	4.4	22.5	23.9	21.6	28.1	27.6	29.7	15.5	15.6	15.2	23.3	28.5	21.6	
EL	18.8	18.1	19.5	13.8	16.1	10.6	23.9	21.1	25.6	38.1	35.3	40.1	18.4	17.8	19.2	26.5	24.5	27.0	
ES	18.8	17.7	19.9	11.4	12.6	9.9	27.5	26.7	28.0	38.4	45.6	32.4	19.3	21.4	15.3	29.0	23.0	30.4	
FR	11.4	10.4	12.3	6.7	7.1	6.1	16.9	15.2	18.2	37.7	42.4	33.4	8.7	8.1	9.3	26.6	24.4	27.4	
IT	17.1	15.2	18.9	10.2	11.8	7.9	23.4	20.3	25.2	40.8	45.3	36.7	13.7	13.4	14.1	27.4	23.2	28.5	
CY	17.2	14.5	19.8	7.0	6.8	7.3	32.3	30.8	33.3	32.8	35.6u	30.9	47.8	44.8	50.5	20.1	14.8	22.7	
LV	25.5	23.2	27.4	11.2	11.4	11.0	46.4	46.2	46.6	56.7	57.1	56.2	51.2	47.4	53.0	31.9	34.9	30.1	
LT	19.8	17.6	21.6	10.4	9.6	11.2	32.7	31.6	33.3	54.3	56.7	50.1	27.6	16.5	32.7	33.5	36.8	31.2	
LU	12.7	11.5	13.8	10.0	10.5	9.5	16.1	13.6	17.6	45.3	44.3	46.3	5.5	4.0	8.0	19.6	24.7	18.4	
HU	10.2	10.1	10.3	6.2	7.0	5.3	14.0	14.2	13.9	47.3	49.1	45.2	4.0	2.9	4.6	18.9	17.0	20.1	
MT	13.8	12.9	14.6	6.0	7.5	3.1	20.9	23.1	19.8	33.9	35.6	29.7	19.2	21.1	11.2	20.4	21.6	20.3	
NL	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	16.0	17.1	15.3	41.7	44.1	39.6	6.7	6.4	6.9	22.3	26.5	20.1	
AT	11.6	10.0	13.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	18.7	17.2	19.7	38.0	42.8	34.0	14.2	11.3	16.6	21.0	22.5	20.6	
PL	15.9	15.6	16.1	11.0	12.1	9.8	21.2	21.3	21.2	42.1	49.1	36.5	12.3	8.5	14.6	26.8	28.9	25.6	
PT	16.7	15.7	17.7	10.3	11.0	9.6	24.4	23.1	25.2	37.0	42.0	32.8	17.4	16.1	18.6	29.9	28.7	30.4	
RO	19.8	18.8	20.8	17.6	19.4	15.2	22.3	17.9	24.9	46.4	47.6	43.2	15.7	12.7	18.0	30.7	23.1	33.0	
SI	10.9	8.9	12.7	4.8	5.2	4.2	18.2	14.9	20.6	43.6	44.5	42.7	17.4	12.2	20.7	10.9	8.6	12.7	
SK	9.6	8.7	10.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	15.2	14.3	15.8	48.6	55.7	42.2	8.9	4.3	11.4	15.9	14.5	16.9	
FI	14.1	12.7	15.5	3.7	4.0	3.4	27.2	26.0	28.1	51.4	59.6	43.3	21.7	15.8	26.3	31.2	39.0	26.5	
SE	13.3	11.7	14.9	6.9	7.2	6.6	23.6	20.4	26.1	39.0	42.1	34.8	17.6	10.4	23.2	33.4	37.2	30.9	
UK	16.1	15.0	17.1	6.7	6.4	7.1	28.6	29.1	28.2	50.7	54.3	44.0	24.0	22.1	25.4	31.6	33.7	30.4	
IS	9.9	8.8	11.1	7.7	7.4	8.0	17.4	14.7	19.4	29.3	31.6u	26.6u	14.8	6.7	20.7	18.5	19.8	17.5	
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	11.5	9.6	13.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	22.7	19.4	25.1	38.8	40.8	36.5	13.0	4.5	19.8	31.9	35.1	29.8	
CH	14.7	12.0	17.2	8.3	7.8	9.0	27.3	24.5	29.0	39.7	38.9	40.6	29.6	24.6	33.2	22.0	21.5	22.2	
HR	17.8	:	:	7.6	8.1	7.0	26.6	24.1	28.3	37.2	41.3	33.9	24.2	22.1	25.9	26.5	19.8	30.0	
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. u unreliable or uncertain data. : not available

Table 13.13: At-risk-of-poverty threshold in PPS, 2009

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
Single person	10497	3452	6064	10712	10775	4795	10560	7578	8387	10594	9122	11785	4395	4383	16226	4103	7713	11539
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	22044	7249	12734	22495	22628	10070	22175	15913	17612	22247	19155	24748	9230	9205	34075	8616	16198	24233
	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR		
Single person	11318	4427	5646	2066	8648	4713	10369	11261	10251	12945	:	14486	13610	:	:	:		
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	23768	9297	11857	4338	18162	9897	21775	23648	21527	27185	:	30421	28581	:	:	:		

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. : not available

14. Material deprivation

In 2009 17.1 % of individuals in the EU-27 were considered as materially deprived, meaning that their living conditions were severely affected by a lack of resources⁴⁵. The proportion of such people was highest in Bulgaria (55.5 %) and Romania (49.3 %), and was lowest in Iceland (3.4 %), Luxembourg (4.0 %) and Sweden (4.8 %). Some categories of the population like women or children were more affected by material deprivation.

Severe housing deprivation concerned 6.0 % of the whole EU-27 population in 2009, with a peak at 28.6 % in Romania and more than 15 % in Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Lithuania. In particular, whilst 17.8 % of EU citizens overall lived in an overcrowded dwelling, this proportion exceeded 50 % in Latvia, Romania and Hungary.

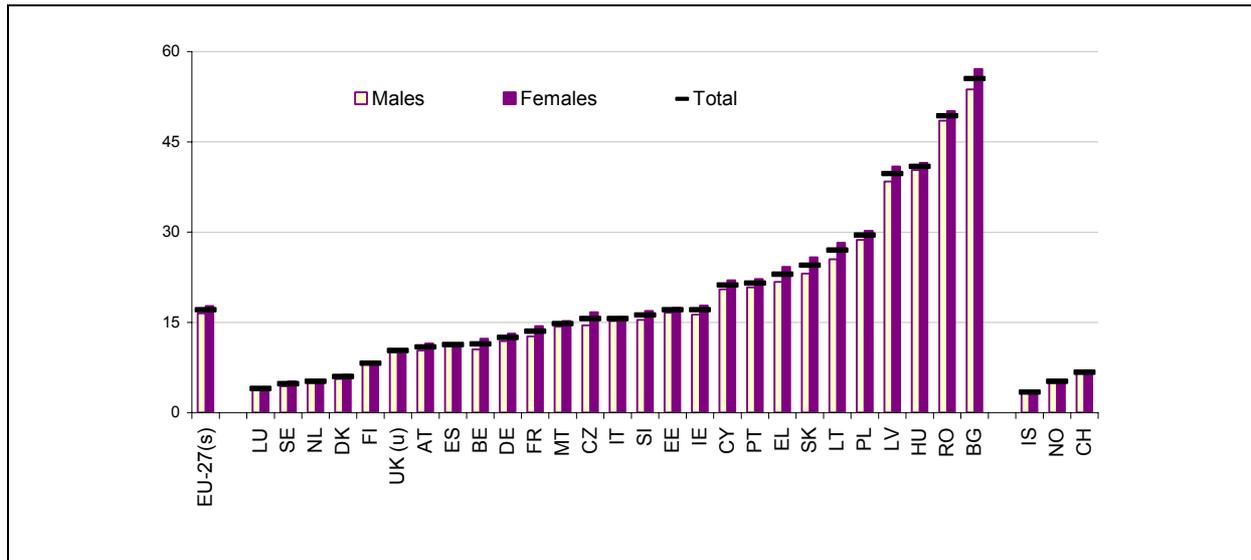
14.1. Women (compared with men) and children (compared with adults) were more likely to be materially deprived

In order to draw a broader picture of social exclusion in the EU, the income-related indicators, such as the at-risk-of-poverty rate, can be complemented by non-monetary indicators of living standards.

In 2009, 17.1 % of the EU-27 population could be considered as materially deprived with great discrepancies mainly between old and new Member States. On the one hand, the proportion of materially deprived was very low in all Nordic countries, the Netherlands (less than 10 %) with the lowest figures in Iceland (3.4 %) and Luxembourg (4.0 %). On the other hand, the material deprivation rate was above 50 % in Bulgaria and over 30 % in Bulgaria, Hungary and Latvia. In majority of countries material deprivation rate was higher for women than for men. The exceptions were Spain and Iceland where women were less materially deprived than men.

⁴⁵ Material deprivation rate provides a headcount of the number of people who cannot afford to pay for at least three from a list of nine items.

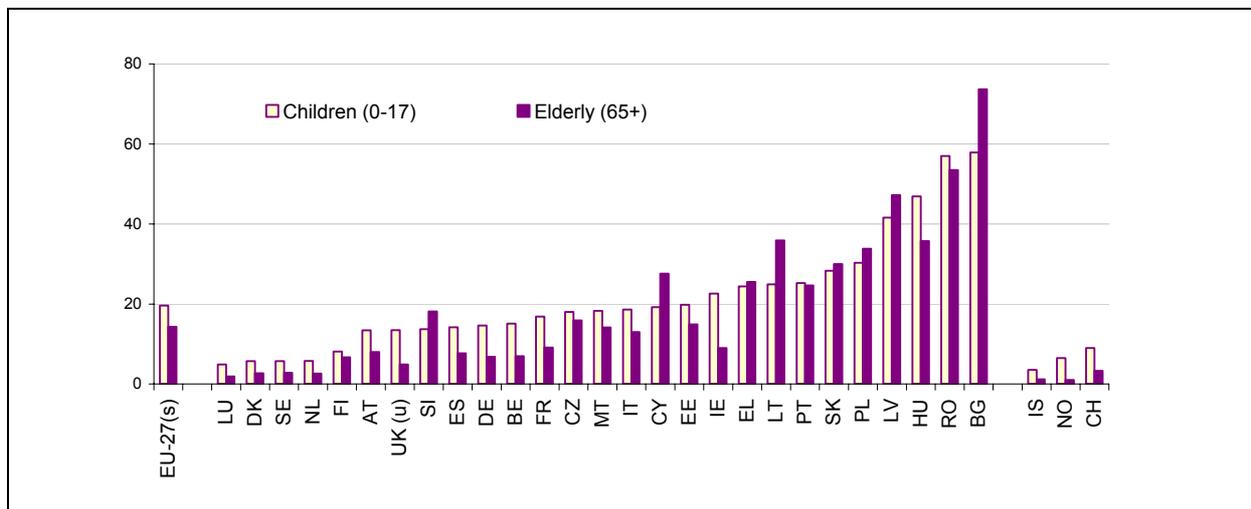
Figure 14-1: Material deprivation rate by gender (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data

In most countries material deprivation rate was at a higher level for children than for the whole population (difference of 2.5 pp at EU-27 level). The exceptions were Slovenia (-2.5 pp), Lithuania (-2.1 pp), Cyprus (2.0 pp), Denmark (-0.3 pp) and Poland (-0.1 pp). As for the elderly population (persons aged 65 and more) they usually lived in households which are less confronted with material deprivation. Nevertheless in some of the new Member States the material deprivation rate was much higher for the elderly than for the whole population. This was particularly striking in Bulgaria (18.2 pp), Lithuania (8.9 pp), Latvia (7.5 pp), Cyprus (6.4 pp) and Slovakia (5.5 pp).

Figure 14-2: Material deprivation rate by age group (%), 2009

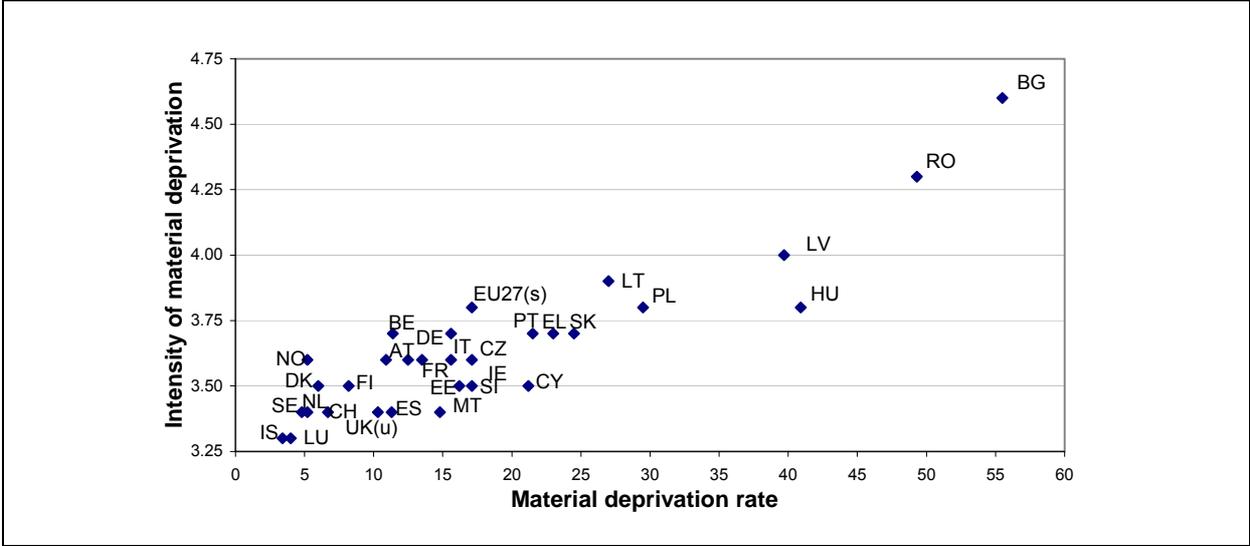


Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data

14.2. Material deprivation was more intense in countries where it was more frequent

The intensity of material deprivation, i.e. the mean number of lacking items among the deprived population, correlated highly with the material deprivation rate when measured at country level (0.91). In particular the intensity was greater in countries in which the highest share of population considered materially deprived was observed. At EU-27 level the mean number of lacking items (among the deprived population) was 3.8 in 2009.

Figure 14-3: Material deprivation and its intensity (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data

14.3. Severe material deprivation was more frequent in the New Member States

The material deprivation rate provides a headcount of the number of people who cannot afford to pay for at least three from a list of nine items, while those who lack four or more items are considered to be severely deprived. About one in every six (17.1%) members of the EU population were materially deprived in 2009, while 8.1% suffered from severe material deprivation; there were considerable discrepancies between the Member States that joined the EU in 2007, those that joined in 2004, and the EU-15 Member States. More than 15 % of the population was severely materially deprived in Lithuania (15.1 %), Hungary (20.8 %), Latvia (21.9 %) and Romania (32.2 %) with a peak of 41.9 % in Bulgaria. On the other hand the lowest values were observed in Iceland (0.8 %), Luxembourg (1.1 %), the Netherlands (1.4 %) and Sweden (1.6 %).

Figure 14-4: Material deprivation rate - proportion of persons who cannot afford to pay for selected items (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data

14.4. Almost one child in ten lived in a dwelling with serious drawbacks

Given the importance of housing cost in disposable income the improvement of access to affordable and good quality housing conditions plays a particular role in the fight against social exclusion. Therefore information on housing deprivation completes the picture described by the material deprivation rate (only dealing with the economic strain and durables aspects).

The index of severe housing deprivation, defined as the share of persons living in a dwelling which is considered as overcrowded and deprived of at least one of the housing items, shows that 6.0 % of the whole EU-27 population was concerned in 2009, with a peak of 28.6 % in Romania and more than 15 % in Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Lithuania. On the other hand, the share of the population living in dwellings with serious drawbacks was extremely low in half of the Member States.

In majority of the countries (except Finland, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway) the share of children (8.6 % at EU-27 level) confronted with poor housing conditions was higher than the population average, as opposed to only 2.5 % of the elderly.

Table 14.1: Severe housing deprivation rate by age group (%), 2009

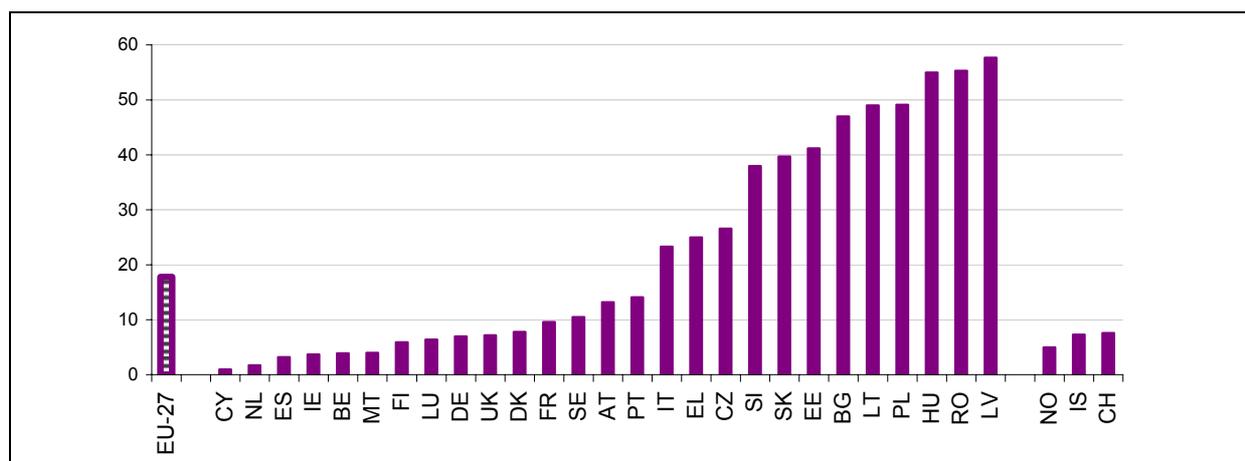
	EU-27	EU-15	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Total	6.0	3.2	3.4	1.3	18.8	6.2	1.3	2.1	12.2	1.0	7.6	1.1	3.0	7.3	0.4	22.7	16.8	1.7
Below 18 years	8.6	4.8	5.0	2.7	27.8	10.3	1.6	3.1	18.6	1.9	8.3	1.8	4.7	11.2	0.4	30.2	22.1	2.2
Between 18 and 64	6.1	3.3	3.6	1.2	18.9	6.1	1.6	2.4	11.5	0.8	8.2	1.1	3.0	7.7	0.4	22.2	17.2	1.7
65 and more	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	9.9	2.1	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.1	4.9	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.2	16.0	8.6	0.5

	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
Total	12.5	1.3	0.5	4.2	15.2	4.7	28.6	17.5	4.2	0.7	1.2	2.9	1.7	:	1.0	1.5	:	:	:
Below 18 years	17.7	1.9	0.5	7.0	19.4	7.2	44.9	21.8	6.7	0.6	1.2	5.1	2.2	:	1.0	2.3	:	:	:
Between 18 and 64	11.9	1.2	0.6	4.0	14.8	4.9	27.1	18.0	4.0	0.8	1.3	2.9	1.6	:	1.2	1.5	:	:	:
65 and more	8.3	0.8	0.0	1.8	10.6	1.5	14.6	10.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.0	0.2	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC. : not available

One of the key dimensions in assessing the quality of housing conditions is sufficient space in the dwelling. In 2009, 17.8 % of the EU population lived in an overcrowded dwelling (the indicator is based on the number of rooms available to the household; it depends on the household's size, as well as its members' ages and family situation). While the proportion was very low in Cyprus and the Netherlands (both below 2 %), the share of population living in an overcrowded dwelling reached or exceeded 50 % in Hungary (55.0 %), Romania (55.3 %) and Latvia (57.7 %).

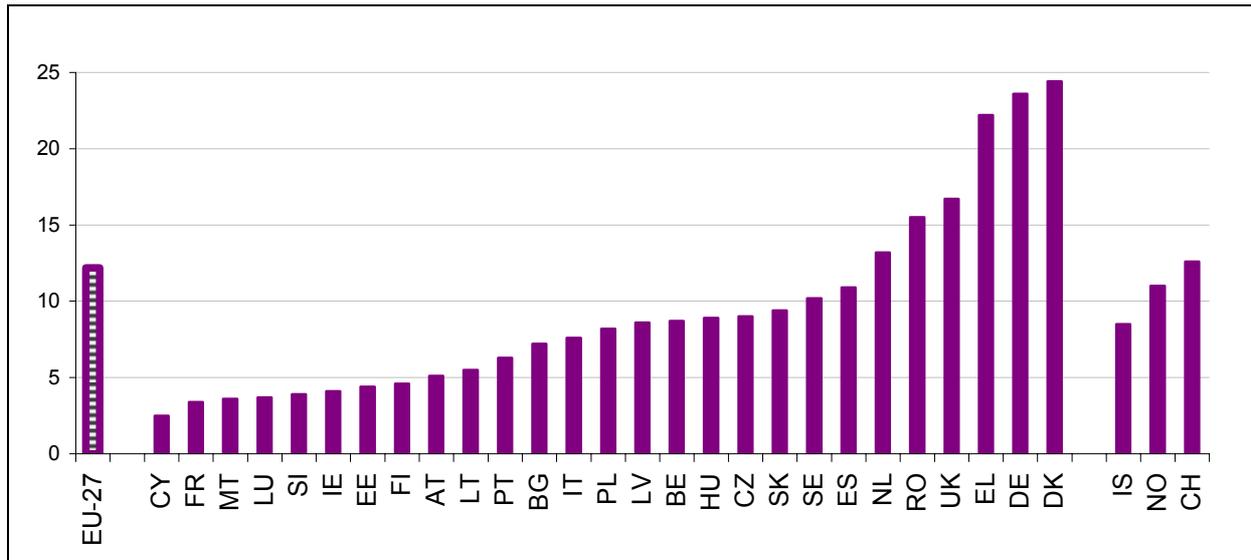
Figure 14-5: Overcrowding rate (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

Finally the affordability of housing should also be considered to assess the risk of social exclusion. In 2009 12.2 % of the EU citizens spent 40 % or more of their disposable income on housing. The figures varied significantly across countries. At one extreme there were countries with a small percentage of the population whose housing cost exceeded 40 % of their disposable income such as Cyprus (2.5 %), France (3.4 %), Malta (3.6 %), Luxembourg (3.7 %) and Slovenia (3.9 %). At the other extreme, this share was 16.7 % in the United Kingdom, 22.2 % in Greece, 23.6 % in Germany and 24.4 % in Denmark.

Figure 14-6: Housing cost overburden rate (%), 2009



Source: EU-SILC

14.5. Policy context

Improvement of living conditions and eradication of poverty are key objectives of the European Union. Under Article 136 of the EC Treaty the Member States must strive to promote employment, improved living and working conditions, proper social protection, dialogue between management and labour, the development of human resources with a view to lasting employment and the combating of social exclusion.

In 2000, EU leaders established the Social Inclusion Process to make a decisive impact on eradicating poverty by 2010. Since then, the European Union has provided a framework for national strategy development as well as for policy coordination between the Member States on issues relating to poverty and social exclusion. Participation by actors such as NGOs, social partners and local and regional authorities has become an important part of this process.

The European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion (2010), which coincided with the expiry of the Lisbon strategy, had the following objectives: (a) recognise the right of people in a situation of poverty and social exclusion to live in dignity and to play a full part in society; (b) increase public ownership of social inclusion policies and actions; (c) promote a more cohesive society; and (d) reiterate the strong political commitment of the EU to the fight against poverty and social exclusion.

The Europe2020 strategy aims to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or exclusion by 20 million. Severe material deprivation is one of the three criteria used to define the number of Europeans at risk of poverty or exclusion.

14.6. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions EU-SILC (2009) income reference period 2008; except for the UK, income year 2009 and for IE moving income reference period (2008-2009).

EU aggregates are Eurostat estimates and are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

Material deprivation is defined as the enforced lack of at least three of the nine following items⁴⁶; ability to meet unexpected expenses, ability to pay for a one week annual holiday away from home, existence of arrears (mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments), capacity to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day, capacity to keep home adequately warm, possession of a washing machine, a colour TV, a telephone or a personal car.

Severe material deprivation is defined as the enforced lack of at least four of the nine above mentioned items.

Severe housing deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household AND deprived of at least one out of 3 housing items (1- leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; 2- bath or shower in the dwelling and indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household; 3- problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light).

The overcrowding rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household; a person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum number of rooms equal to:

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

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

14.7. Further reading

- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "[17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008](#)" No 9/2010 Statistics in Focus
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): "[Housing conditions in Europe 2009](#)" No 4/2011 Statistics in Focus
- [Combating poverty and social exclusion. A statistical portrait of the European Union 2010.](#) Eurostat
- "Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2010", 2010, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- (COM(2008) 418 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. "A renewed commitment to social Europe: Reinforcing the Open Method of Coordination for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", July 2008
- "Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion", Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)

⁴⁶ The indicator makes an essential distinction between the persons who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for any other reason, e.g. because they do not want or do not need it.

- “European social statistics: Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion 2nd Report”, 2003 edition. Eurostat

Table 14.2: Material deprivation rate by gender (cannot pay for at least three items out of nine), time series 2005-2009

	Total					Males					Femels				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	20s	19s	17.9	17.3	17.1s	19s	18s	17.1	16.5	16.5s	21s	20s	18.7	18.1	17.7s
EU-15	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.5s	11.8	11.8	11.2	11.8	12.1s	13.1	13.2	12.7	13.2	13.0s
EA-16	13.3	13.5	12.9	13.4	13.5	12.6	12.8	12.1	12.7	13.0	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.1	14.1
BE	13.3	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.4	12.8	11.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	13.8	13.9	12.9	12.3	12.3
BG	:	71.4	72.4	55.0b	55.5	:	71.0	72.0	53.6b	53.7	:	71.8	72.8	56.3b	57.1
CZ	22.7	19.7	16.4	16.2	15.6	21.5	18.9	15.4	15.0	14.5	23.9	20.6	17.3	17.3	16.7
DK	7.6	7.8	7.0	5.4b	6.0	6.8	7.1	6.0	4.5b	5.6	8.4	8.5	7.9	6.3b	6.3
DE	11.0	13.5	12.1	13.0	12.5	10.3	12.9	11.1	12.2	11.9	11.7	14.1	13.1	13.7	13.1
EE	26.6	17.7	15.4	12.4	17.1	25.4	16.1	13.5	11.6	16.6	27.7	19.0	16.9	13.1	17.4
IE	11.2	11.4	10.3	13.6	17.1	10.3	10.9	9.5	13.2	16.3	12.1	11.8	11.2	14.0	17.8
EL	26.3	23.5	22.0	21.8	23.0	24.6	22.1	20.8	20.2	21.7	28.0	24.7	23.1	23.4	24.2
ES	10.8	11.0	9.5	8.7	11.3	10.5	10.6	9.2	8.7	11.4	11.1	11.5	9.8	8.8	11.2
FR	13.2	12.7	12.2	13.1	13.5	12.3	11.8	11.5	12.2	12.7	14.1	13.5	12.9	14.0	14.4
IT	14.3	13.9	14.9	16.1	15.6	13.9	13.1	14.1	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.5	15.7	16.8	15.9
CY	31.2	30.7	30.8	23.3	21.2	30.7	30.4	29.7	22.9	20.5	31.8	31.0	31.9	23.7	22.0
LV	56.3	50.4	44.6	35.2	39.7	53.5	47.4	41.7	33.0	38.4	58.7	52.9	47.1	37.1	40.9
LT	51.7	41.4	29.6	22.2	27.0	50.0	39.4	27.6	20.7	25.5	53.2	43.3	31.4	23.6	28.2
LU	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.2
HU	39.7	37.4	38.6	37.1	40.9	38.4	36.7	38.0	36.1	40.3	40.9	38.0	39.1	38.0	41.5
MT	14.9	12.5	13.0	13.3	14.8	14.0	12.3	12.4	13.0	14.3	15.9	12.8	13.7	13.6	15.2
NL	7.5	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	7.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	8.0	7.4	5.8	5.4	5.4
AT	8.3	10.0	10.1	13.7	10.9	7.5	9.7	9.5	12.8	10.3	9.0	10.4	10.7	14.6	11.5
PL	50.8	44.0	38.2	32.3	29.5	50.0	43.2	37.6	31.6	28.7	51.5	44.8	38.9	33.0	30.2
PT	21.2	19.9	22.4	23.0	21.5	20.2	19.4	21.5	22.3	20.8	22.1	20.4	23.2	23.6	22.2
RO	:	:	53.3	50.3	49.3	:	:	52.9	49.9	48.5	:	:	53.7	50.7	50.1
SI	14.7	14.4	14.3	16.9b	16.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	16.2b	15.4	15.3	15.0	15.0	17.6b	16.9
SK	42.6	35.7	30.2	27.8	24.5	41.7	34.7	28.4	26.7	23.1	43.4	36.6	31.9	28.7	25.8
FI	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.2	10.2	9.0	8.3	8.0	8.0	11.4	10.8	10.5	10.2	8.4
SE	5.7	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	6.0	5.8	4.2	4.4	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.9	5.2
UK	12.5	11.0	10.4	11.3	10.3u	12.1	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.1u	12.9	11.6	10.9	11.9	10.4u
IS	8.0	6.9	7.4	2.5b	3.4	7.3	6.1	6.7	2.5b	3.5	8.7	7.8	8.0	2.6b	3.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.8	5.9	5.1	4.6	5.2	7.7	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.0	7.9	6.3	5.6	4.7	5.3
CH	:	:	:	:	6.7	:	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:	6.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.3: Material deprivation rate by age group (cannot pay for at least three items out of nine), time series 2005-2009

	Total					Less than 18 years					Between 18 and 64 years					65 years and over				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	20s	19.0s	17.9	17.3	17.1s	22s	22.0s	20.0	19.8	19.6s	20s	19.0s	17.7	17.0	17.1s	18s	17.0s	16.3	15.4	14.3s
EU-15	12.4	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.5s	14.9	15.3	14.2	15.4	15.1s	12.3	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.8s	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.5	8.8s
EA-16	13.3	13.5	12.9	13.4	13.5	15.0	15.7	14.6	15.7	16.1	13.1	13.4	12.8	13.4	13.7	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.1
BE	13.3	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.4	17.9	17.3	15.4	14.2	15.1	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.3	9.0	9.8	9.5	8.1	7.0
BG	:	71.4	72.4	55.0b	55.5	:	70.1	70.4	54.3b	57.9	:	68.4	70.1	49.9b	50.0	:	83.7	83.0	74.9b	73.7
CZ	22.7	19.7	16.4	16.2	15.6	27.0	23.4	19.5	18.8	18.0	20.9	18.7	15.5	15.2	14.9	25.6	19.8	16.7	17.3	15.9
DK	7.6	7.8	7.0	5.4b	6.0	9.2	9.3	8.3	6.0b	5.7	8.0	8.3	7.3	5.8b	6.9	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.0b	2.7
DE	11.0	13.5	12.1	13.0	12.5	12.4	17.1	14.0	15.6	14.6	11.6	14.4	13.2	13.9	13.7	7.5	7.0	6.8	7.7	6.8
EE	26.6	17.7	15.4	12.4	17.1	27.2	18.5	14.3	12.8	19.8	25.0	16.5	14.4	11.7	16.8	32.0	21.4	20.3	14.8	14.9
IE	11.2	11.4	10.3	13.6	17.1	17.3	15.8	13.9	17.3	22.6	9.8	10.5	9.9	13.3	16.2	4.7	5.7	4.2	7.0	9.0
EL	26.3	23.5	22.0	21.8	23.0	22.8	21.6	20.0	18.7	24.4	24.7	21.7	20.6	20.4	21.8	35.6	31.2	28.9	29.7	25.5
ES	10.8	11.0	9.5	8.7	11.3	11.6	13.2	9.5	10.5	14.2	10.3	10.1	9.2	8.8	11.5	11.7	12.5	10.8	6.6	7.7
FR	13.2	12.7	12.2	13.1	13.5	16.0	14.8	15.1	16.3	16.9	13.3	12.9	12.2	13.1	13.6	9.1	9.1	8.0	9.0	9.1
IT	14.3	13.9	14.9	16.1	15.6	16.5	15.8	17.9	19.6	18.6	14.0	13.7	14.4	15.7	15.6	13.4	12.7	14.0	14.2	13.0
CY	31.2	30.7	30.8	23.3	21.2	29.5	30.1	28.1	21.0	19.2	30.2	29.6	29.3	22.3	20.7	40.9	38.2	44.2	33.1	27.6
LV	56.3	50.4	44.6	35.2	39.7	53.4	47.8	43.3	36.0	41.6	53.9	47.9	41.5	31.5	37.4	69.4	63.5	58.8	49.6	47.2
LT	51.7	41.4	29.6	22.2	27.0	50.8	39.0	28.6	21.6	24.9	49.4	39.9	27.8	20.0	25.4	62.7	51.3	38.6	32.0	35.9
LU	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	5.9	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.2	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.9
HU	39.7	37.4	38.6	37.1	40.9	43.7	42.0	43.5	39.3	46.9	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.8	40.4	40.7	36.4	37.0	35.4	35.7
MT	14.9	12.5	13.0	13.3	14.8	17.4	14.2	15.7	16.1	18.3	13.9	12.1	12.3	12.2	13.8	16.1	11.8	12.3	14.3	14.1
NL	7.5	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	8.6	8.7	6.3	6.3	5.8	7.5	6.6	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.6
AT	8.3	10.0	10.1	13.7	10.9	9.3	12.2	12.0	15.8	13.4	7.9	9.7	9.6	13.5	11.0	8.6	8.8	9.8	12.1	8.0
PL	50.8	44.0	38.2	32.3	29.5	51.0	44.5	38.8	31.3	30.3	50.0	43.3	37.6	31.4	28.4	54.3	47.1	40.6	38.6	33.8
PT	21.2	19.9	22.4	23.0	21.5	23.1	20.2	23.9	24.8	25.2	17.9	17.3	20.6	21.1	19.6	31.3	29.6	27.5	27.8	24.6
RO	:	:	53.3	50.3	49.3	:	:	56.9	56.7	57.0	:	:	49.4	46.9	46.2	:	:	66.5	57.2	53.5
SI	14.7	14.4	14.3	16.9b	16.2	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.9b	13.7	14.1	14.1	13.9	16.9b	16.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	20.5b	18.1
SK	42.6	35.7	30.2	27.8	24.5	44.7	36.6	31.8	29.5	28.3	40.8	33.8	27.6	25.4	22.5	49.0	44.1	41.7	37.0	30.0
FI	10.8	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.2	12.3	10.6	9.8	9.5	8.1	10.8	10.3	9.7	9.2	8.6	8.7	7.8	8.0	8.4	6.7
SE	5.7	6.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	6.9	8.5	7.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
UK	12.5	11.0	10.4	11.3	10.3u	19.0	17.1	15.4	17.5	13.5u	12.1	10.5	10.1	10.8	10.6u	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9u
IS	8.0	6.9	7.4	2.5b	3.4	9.2	8.4	9.5	2.9b	3.5	8.2	6.8	7.1	2.6b	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.9	1.5b	1.2
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7.8	5.9	5.1	4.6	5.2	9.0	5.8	6.3	5.4	6.5	8.3	6.9	5.6	5.1	5.6	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
CH	:	:	:	:	6.7	:	:	:	:	9.0	:	:	:	:	6.9	:	:	:	:	3.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.4: Severe material deprivation rate by gender (cannot pay for at least four items out of nine), time series 2005-2009

	Total					Males					Females				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	11.0s	10.0s	9.1	8.4	8.1s	10.0s	10.0s	8.7	8.1	7.8s	11.0s	10.0s	9.5	8.8	8.3s
EU-15	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0s	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.9s	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.2s
EA-16	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8
BE	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.5
BG	:	57.7	57.6	41.2b	41.9	:	57.1	56.6	39.6b	40.1	:	58.2	58.6	42.8b	43.5
CZ	11.8	9.6	7.4	6.8	6.1	10.8	9.4	7.0	6.3	5.8	12.7	9.9	7.7	7.3	6.5
DK	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.0b	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.5b	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.4b	2.4
DE	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.4
EE	12.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	6.2	12.1	6.8	5.4	4.8	6.2	12.6	7.2	5.8	4.9	6.3
IE	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.5	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.8
EL	12.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.8	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.2	13.8	11.9	12.3	12.2	11.7
ES	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.4
FR	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.9
IT	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.4	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.8	7.3
CY	12.2	12.6	13.3	8.2	7.9	12.4	12.5	12.5	8.0	7.8	11.9	12.7	14.0	8.4	7.9
LV	38.9	30.6	24.9	19.0	21.9	35.9	28.5	23.5	17.3	21.3	41.4	32.3	26.1	20.4	22.5
LT	32.6	25.3	16.6	12.3	15.1	31.1	23.6	15.8	11.7	14.3	33.8	26.7	17.3	12.9	15.7
LU	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.3
HU	22.9	20.9	19.9	17.9	20.8	22.6	20.8	19.6	17.3	20.7	23.1	21.0	20.1	18.4	20.9
MT	5.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.1	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.8	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.9
NL	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
AT	3.0	3.6	3.3	6.4	4.8	2.8	3.8	3.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	6.7	5.1
PL	33.8	27.6	22.3	17.7	15.0	33.4	27.4	21.9	17.6	14.6	34.2	27.8	22.7	17.9	15.3
PT	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.2
RO	:	:	36.5	32.9	32.2	:	:	36.1	32.4	31.8	:	:	36.9	33.4	32.6
SI	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.7b	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	6.4b	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.9b	6.3
SK	22.1	18.2	13.7	11.8	11.1	21.6	17.8	12.8	11.1	10.5	22.5	18.6	14.5	12.3	11.6
FI	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	2.7
SE	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6
UK	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.3u	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.4u	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.2u
IS	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.8b	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.7b	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.5	0.9b	0.6
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.0
CH	:	:	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	2.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate, u unreliable or uncertain data, b break in series, : not available

Table 14.5: Severe material deprivation rate by age group (cannot pay for at least four items out of nine), time series 2005-2009

	Total					Less than 18 years					Between 18 and 64 years					65 years and over				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	11.0s	10.0s	9.1	8.4	8.1s	12.0s	11.0s	10.0	9.7	9.4s	10.0s	10.0s	8.9	8.3	8.1s	10.0s	9.0s	8.6	7.4	6.7s
EU-15	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0s	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.0s	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.2s	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3s
EA-16	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.8	6.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.9
BE	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	8.5	9.4	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1
BG	:	57.7	57.6	41.2b	41.9	:	57.6	58.3	40.8b	43.6	:	54.2	54.9	36.2b	37.1	:	70.7	67.2	61.0b	58.4
CZ	11.8	9.6	7.4	6.8	6.1	15.3	12.2	10.0	8.3	7.4	10.9	9.3	6.8	6.5	5.9	10.8	8.0	6.5	6.4	5.7
DK	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.0b	2.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	2.5b	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.0b	2.7	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.9b	0.9
DE	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.4	6.9	7.1	4.9	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5
EE	12.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	6.2	12.7	7.6	4.1	5.3	7.0	11.6	6.8	5.5	4.5	6.1	14.9	7.4	7.9	5.8	5.6
IE	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.5	6.1	8.6	7.4	7.6	6.7	8.4	4.2	4.3	3.7	5.6	5.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.6
EL	12.8	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.4	12.2	11.7	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.3	19.4	16.4	17.4	14.8	12.1
ES	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.4	3.1	3.2	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.7	2.0
FR	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.4	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.2
IT	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.6	6.7	7.9	9.3	8.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7	5.7
CY	12.2	12.6	13.3	8.2	7.9	12.1	12.1	11.7	8.1	6.9	11.8	12.3	12.7	7.8	8.0	14.2	15.3	19.4	10.3	8.8
LV	38.9	30.6	24.9	19.0	21.9	35.4	30.0	21.5	19.8	24.3	37.1	28.9	23.4	16.5	20.4	49.9	38.1	35.3	28.2	25.3
LT	32.6	25.3	16.6	12.3	15.1	32.2	24.0	15.9	12.3	14.8	30.8	24.2	15.8	11.3	14.3	40.5	31.5	20.8	16.5	18.6
LU	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2
HU	22.9	20.9	19.9	17.9	20.8	27.5	24.8	24.4	21.5	26.3	22.2	20.2	19.0	17.6	20.6	19.9	18.6	17.2	14.4	14.8
MT	5.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.3	4.4	5.8	5.6	6.5	5.0	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.3	6.2	4.3	3.0	3.0	4.1
NL	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
AT	3.0	3.6	3.3	6.4	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.7	7.3	5.6	3.1	3.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.4	2.8
PL	33.8	27.6	22.3	17.7	15.0	34.2	28.2	22.5	17.5	15.3	33.1	27.2	21.9	17.2	14.4	36.7	29.2	23.7	20.8	17.3
PT	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.9	9.6	11.8	11.8	10.5	8.0	7.7	8.6	8.9	8.3	13.4	13.3	10.7	10.1	10.6
RO	:	:	36.5	32.9	32.2	:	:	40.4	39.2	40.3	:	:	32.7	29.8	29.6	:	:	48.9	38.9	33.8
SI	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.7b	6.1	4.2	3.9	4.4	5.2b	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.9b	6.2	6.9	6.3	6.6	7.4b	6.5
SK	22.1	18.2	13.7	11.8	11.1	23.6	19.9	16.3	12.6	12.7	21.2	17.1	12.3	10.8	10.6	24.6	21.0	17.7	15.3	11.7
FI	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.5	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.2
SE	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
UK	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.3u	8.0	7.1	6.3	6.5	4.4u	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.7	3.6u	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.2u
IS	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.8b	0.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	0.9b	0.6	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.9b	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2b	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
CH	:	:	:	:	2.1	:	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	:	:	2.2	:	:	:	:	0.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.6: Overcrowding rate by gender, time series 2005-2009

	Total					Males					Females				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	19.4s	18.9s	18.6	18.2	17.8	19.5s	19.0s	18.7	18.4	18.0	19.3s	18.7s	18.5	18.1	17.7
EU-15	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.8
EA-16	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.5	12.0	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.0
BE	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8
BG	:	48.2	51.1	48.1	47.0	:	47.7	50.4	47.6	47.2	:	48.7	51.7	48.5	46.9
CZ	33.6	33.8	32.7	29.8	26.6	33.0	33.3	32.1	29.3	26.4	34.1	34.3	33.3	30.3	26.9
DK	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.0	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4
DE	6.3	7.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.7	6.2	7.1	7.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.8
EE	46.1	45.9	43.5	41.7	41.2	45.5	45.3	42.9	41.5	40.9	46.7	46.4	44.0	41.9	41.4
IE	5.4	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.7	5.4	5.9	4.8	4.7	3.9	5.5	6.5	5.1	4.6	3.4
EL	29.2	29.3	29.2	26.7	25.0	29.0	29.5	29.4	27.0	25.5	29.4	29.2	28.9	26.5	24.6
ES	7.2b	4.3b	3.7	3.6	3.2	7.1b	4.6b	3.8	3.8	3.3	7.2b	4.1b	3.6	3.4	3.1
FR	9.4	8.1	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.9	8.6	10.5	10.4	10.1	9.0	7.7	9.8	9.1	9.1
IT	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.2	23.3	24.6	24.8	25.0	24.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.9	23.5	22.9
CY	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9
LV	59.8	60.2	61.1	58.1	57.7	59.2	59.3	60.1	57.0	56.9	60.3	60.9	61.9	59.2	58.4
LT	52.8	53.5	52.5	49.9	49.0	53.5	54.4	52.7	49.4	49.1	52.2	52.6	52.3	50.2	48.9
LU	9.6	7.7	7.7	8.0	6.4	9.5	7.6	7.8	8.3	6.7	9.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	6.2
HU	49.9	51.2	47.4	48.3	55.0	51.2	52.0	48.2	49.1	55.5	48.8	50.5	46.7	47.6	54.5
MT	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.7	4.1
NL	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
AT	13.5	15.6	15.2	15.0	13.2	13.5	15.7	15.8	14.9	13.1	13.5	15.5	14.6	15.2	13.2
PL	54.1	54.1	52.3	50.8	49.1	55.1	54.9	53.1	51.5	49.8	53.3	53.3	51.5	50.2	48.5
PT	16.5	15.8	16.1	15.7	14.1	17.1	16.3	16.8	16.1	14.1	16.0	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.1
RO	:	:	56.3	56.5	55.3	:	:	56.6	57.4	55.8	:	:	55.9	55.7	54.8
SI	42.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	38.0	41.4	40.0	39.3	39.2	37.9	42.5	40.6	40.4	39.7	38.1
SK	46.6	45.9	43.3	42.9	39.7	46.4	46.4	44.1	43.8	40.3	46.8	45.5	42.5	42.0	39.2
FI	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.8
SE	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.4	11.0	10.9	10.5	9.4	9.8	10.1
UK	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.6	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9
IS	7.9	8.7	10.7	6.3	7.3	7.5	8.2	10.3	6.2	7.5	8.3	9.2	11.0	6.4	7.1
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5.8	13.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.6	13.0	5.6	5.0	5.0	6.1	13.1	5.0	5.4	5.0
CH	:	:	:	:	7.6	:	:	:	:	7.8	:	:	:	:	7.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.7: Overcrowding rate by age group, time series

	Total					Less than 18 years					Between 18 and 64 years					65 years and over				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	19.4s	18.9s	18.6	18.2	17.8	25.3s	24.8s	24.7	24.2	24.0	20.1s	19.7s	19.5	19.2	18.8	9.2s	8.6s	8.0	7.6	7.2
EU-15	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.3	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.2
EA-16	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.5	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.9
BE	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.8	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
BG	:	48.2	51.1	48.1	47.0	:	65.1	70.4	65.5	63.1	:	49.4	52.6	49.7	49.0	:	26.9	26.2	24.8	24.2
CZ	33.6	33.8	32.7	29.8	26.6	47.9	48.2	48.0	43.0	39.3	32.7	33.2	31.9	29.5	26.6	18.2	17.1	16.2	14.6	11.6
DK	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.8	10.9	9.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	8.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1
DE	6.3	7.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	8.9	10.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	6.8	8.2	7.4	7.9	8.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5
EE	46.1	45.9	43.5	41.7	41.2	59.4	59.6	56.3	55.2	55.1	46.4	46.2	44.1	42.1	41.6	28.2	28.5	26.2	25.4	24.2
IE	5.4	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.7	7.3	8.7	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.1	5.2	3.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.7
EL	29.2	29.3	29.2	26.7	25.0	32.8	34.9	35.4	30.6	27.9	32.4	32.2	31.8	29.2	27.8	14.4	13.9	13.8	14.2	12.8
ES	7.2b	4.3b	3.7	3.6	3.2	10.0b	6.8b	5.5	5.3	4.3	7.4b	4.3b	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1b	1.7b	1.2	1.3	1.3
FR	9.4	8.1	10.1	9.7	9.6	12.4	10.8	14.0	13.6	14.1	9.9	8.5	10.3	10.1	9.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.0
IT	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.2	23.3	33.8	34.4	35.1	34.4	34.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.3	25.1	10.1	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.7
CY	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
LV	59.8	60.2	61.1	58.1	57.7	73.7	74.3	74.1	69.7	71.6	60.2	60.5	61.5	58.5	57.9	41.5	40.6	43.1	42.2	40.5
LT	52.8	53.5	52.5	49.9	49.0	69.0	67.4	67.4	64.3	65.8	53.1	55.3	53.9	50.8	49.4	27.3	26.5	27.0	27.5	26.8
LU	9.6	7.7	7.7	8.0	6.4	12.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	9.4	9.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	6.3	3.4	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.2
HU	49.9	51.2	47.4	48.3	55.0	68.6	66.1	63.2	64.4	72.2	49.9	51.6	47.3	48.8	55.7	26.4	28.5	25.4	24.5	30.4
MT	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
NL	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
AT	13.5	15.6	15.2	15.0	13.2	19.2	22.5	21.8	23.5	21.1	13.7	15.8	15.6	15.1	12.9	5.4	6.4	5.8	4.9	5.4
PL	54.1	54.1	52.3	50.8	49.1	65.2	65.9	64.7	63.3	62.1	54.2	54.2	52.3	50.9	49.2	36.3	35.5	33.6	32.0	30.1
PT	16.5	15.8	16.1	15.7	14.1	25.5	23.5	23.1	23.5	21.5	16.5	16.0	16.7	16.1	14.5	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.0
RO	:	:	56.3	56.5	55.3	:	:	72.7	73.9	73.4	:	:	57.5	58.5	57.0	:	:	27.6	25.0	24.4
SI	42.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	38.0	50.4	48.1	48.5	48.4	47.0	43.6	42.0	41.2	41.1	39.7	24.5	24.4	23.0	21.7	20.0
SK	46.6	45.9	43.3	42.9	39.7	56.7	54.8	54.8	54.4	51.6	47.0	47.1	45.2	44.9	41.5	27.4	26.4	18.9	18.4	15.2
FI	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.0	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.0
SE	10.7	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.5	12.4	12.8	11.4	11.6	10.8	11.0	11.9	11.4	11.6	12.3	6.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	4.1
UK	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	10.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	12.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
IS	7.9	8.7	10.7	6.3	7.3	9.2	11.1	14.3	8.0	8.7	8.4	8.8	10.6	6.4	7.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	5.8	13.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	7.8	17.6	6.8	6.1	5.7	6.2	13.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	0.8	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
CH	:	:	:	:	7.6	:	:	:	:	10.0	:	:	:	:	8.2	:	:	:	:	2.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.8: Overcrowding rate (except 1-person households), time series 2005-2009

	EU-27	EU-15		EA-16		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
2005	20.4s	10.9		12.5		3.8	:	34.3	6.9	5.4	48.2	5.7	30.3	7.5b	8.8	26.3	2.3	62.0	55.9	9.2
2006	19.9s	10.6		12.2		3.4	50.3	34.7	6.3	6.7	48.3	6.5	30.4	4.5b	7.4	26.5	1.9	62.7	56.4	7.2
2007	19.7	10.6		12.2		3.5	53.8	33.7	6.7	5.4	45.6	5.2	30.3	3.9	9.4	26.7	1.6	63.2	55.7	7.2
2008	19.4	10.6		12.1		4.0	50	30.7	6.8	5.8	44.1	5.0	27.8	3.8	9.2	26.7	1.2	60.3	52.5	7.4
2009	19.0	10.4		11.6		3.8	48.9	27.6	6.8	6.0	43.6	3.8	26.0	3.3	9.3	25.9	1.0	60.1	52.2	6.0
	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
2005	53.3	3.7	1.7	13.9	56.3	17.4	:	43.2	46.7	4.2	8.0	6.2		7.5	:	4.8	:	:	:	:
2006	54	3.0	1.3	16.0	56.4	16.6	:	41.5	46.5	3.5	8.8	7.0		8.9	:	14.5	:	:	:	:
2007	50.3	4.3	1.7	15.7	54.6	17.0	59.3	40.9	45.0	3.3	7.8	6.8		10.8	:	4.2	:	:	:	:
2008	51.4	4.0	1.4	15.8	53.1	16.7	60.0	40.4	44.7	3.0	8.3	7.2		6.1	:	3.9	:	:	:	:
2009	57.8	4.2	1.1	13.5	51.4	14.9	59.0	38.8	41.5	3.2	8.8	8.1		6.9	:	3.7	7.7	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.9: Housing cost overburden rate by gender, time series 2005-2009

	Total					Males					Females				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	11.7s	14.2s	13.3	12.6	12.2	10.9s	13.3s	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.5s	15.1s	14.0	13.3	12.8
EU-15	10.6	14.4	13.4	12.9	12.8	9.8	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.3	11.4	15.3	14.1	13.4	13.4
EA-16	10.0	14.0	12.9	12.0	11.9	9.1	13.0	12.1	11.5	11.3	10.9	15.0	13.6	12.5	12.4
BE	9.3	9.8	10.1	12.5b	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.4	11.6b	8.2	10.1	10.6	10.7	13.4b	9.2
BG	:	17.7	21.7	13.9	7.2	:	17.0	20.8	12.9	6.1	:	18.3	22.5	14.8	8.3
CZ	10.0	10.8	10.3	12.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.1	11.5	7.6	10.8	11.9	11.5	14.0	10.3
DK	13.6	16.1	13.4	17.1	24.4	13.2	15.6	12.2	16.6	23.7	14.0	16.6	14.5	17.6	25.2
DE	12.4	27.2	23.1	24.7	23.6	10.8	25.8	21.8	23.8	22.5	14.0	28.5	24.4	25.6	24.7
EE	8.1	7.2	5.2	3.6	4.4	7.3	6.0	4.7	3.5	4.4	8.8	8.2	5.6	3.7	4.3
IE	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.3	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.8
EL	23.0	25.0	16.0	22.6	22.2	21.5	23.5	14.6	21.5	20.7	24.5	26.4	17.2	23.6	23.5
ES	5.0	6.6	6.8	8.1	10.9	4.8	6.2	6.7	8.1	10.9	5.1	6.9	7.0	8.1	10.9
FR	5.0	5.5	5.7	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.2	3.1	3.0	5.7	6.3	6.3	3.7	3.8
IT	12.7	12.3	7.7	8.1	7.6	11.3	10.8	7.0	7.3	6.8	13.9	13.8	8.3	8.8	8.2
CY	6.6	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	5.5	3.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	7.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	3.0
LV	14.0	11.0	9.5	9.3	8.6	11.5	9.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	16.1	12.8	10.6	10.3	9.6
LT	9.3	6.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	8.4	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	10.0	8.1	5.3	5.2	6.0
LU	3.8	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.8	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
HU	18.1	12.3	7.3	11.6	8.9	17.3	11.8	6.4	10.7	8.4	18.8	12.7	8.0	12.5	9.3
MT	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.9	4.1	3.9
NL	20.4	19.9	18.6	13.8	13.2	20.0	19.2	17.5	13.5	12.9	20.8	20.6	19.6	14.2	13.5
AT	4.4	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.5
PL	16.5	12.0	10.5	9.7	8.2	15.7	11.0	9.6	8.7	7.2	17.3	12.9	11.3	10.6	9.1
PT	4.3	4.5	7.4	8.2	6.3	4.3	4.3	7.1	8.2	6.3	4.4	4.6	7.7	8.3	6.3
RO	:	:	18.4	18.9	15.5	:	:	17.5	17.4	14.6	:	:	19.2	20.2	16.3
SI	4.7	3.0	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.5	2.7	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.8	3.2	5.5	4.6	4.5
SK	14.9	17.2	18.9	6.0	9.4	14.0	14.7	17.1	4.7	8.3	15.6	19.5	20.6	7.1	10.4
FI	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.9
SE	9.6	9.8	8.4	8.6	10.2	8.5	9.7	8.0	7.7	9.4	10.7	9.9	8.8	9.5	10.9
UK	15.0	16.6	17.0	16.7	16.7	15.1	16.2	16.4	15.9	16.1	14.9	17.1	17.5	17.5	17.3
IS	11.0	13.1	10.1	10.6	8.5	11.3	13.6	10.9	10.9	8.7	10.7	12.5	9.4	10.4	8.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	4.3	10.1	13.5	12.6	11.0	4.3	10.3	13.7	12.2	10.5	4.2	9.8	13.3	12.9	11.5
CH	:	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	:	:	10.7	:	:	:	:	14.5
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.10: Housing cost overburden rate by age group, time series

	Total					Less than 18 years					Between 18 and 64 years					65 years and over				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	11.7s	14.2s	13.3	12.6	12.2	10.9s	13.8s	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.6s	13.8s	13.0	12.4	12.1	13.3s	16.1s	15.0	13.9	12.6
EU-15	10.6	14.4	13.4	12.9	12.8	9.4	13.8	12.8	12.4	12.8	10.5	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.6	16.1	14.8	13.6	12.6
EA-16	10.0	14.0	12.9	12.0	11.9	8.9	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.8	9.8	13.6	12.6	12.0	12.0	12.2	16.1	14.7	12.6	11.3
BE	9.3	9.8	10.1	12.5b	8.7	7.2	8.0	8.7	9.9b	6.8	9.5	9.3	10.2	11.6b	8.7	11.1	13.9	11.6	19.7b	11.4
BG	:	17.7	21.7	13.9	7.2	:	22.6	23.5	14.3	6.8	:	17.1	20.8	12.9	5.8	:	15.1	22.9	17.1	12.8
CZ	10.0	10.8	10.3	12.8	9.0	10.6	11.3	10.8	14.5	8.7	9.4	9.8	9.2	11.5	8.0	11.9	14.4	14.8	16.4	13.6
DK	13.6	16.1	13.4	17.1	24.4	8.1	8.6	8.2	12.6	22.5	13.8	16.8	13.9	17.7	23.3	21.1	24.3	18.9	20.9	31.7
DE	12.4	27.2	23.1	24.7	23.6	9.1	26.9	20.9	23.7	22.9	12.1	26.2	22.1	24.1	23.3	17.1	30.9	28.7	27.7	25.2
EE	8.1	7.2	5.2	3.6	4.4	7.2	6.2	5.0	3.2	5.5	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.0	4.6	11.3	10.4	6.5	2.6	2.4
IE	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.4	3.2	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.7
EL	23.0	25.0	16.0	22.6	22.2	24.1	28.1	18.9	27.6	26.7	22.8	24.7	15.4	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.7	15.1	15.4	15.6
ES	5.0	6.6	6.8	8.1	10.9	6.5	8.2	8.4	11.2	15.3	5.1	6.8	7.2	8.4	11.5	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.4
FR	5.0	5.5	5.7	3.4	3.4	2.3	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	5.5	6.0	6.4	4.0	4.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	3.4	3.4
IT	12.7	12.3	7.7	8.1	7.6	13.6	13.7	8.8	9.2	9.1	11.2	11.2	7.1	7.8	7.4	16.5	14.9	8.3	8.2	6.8
CY	6.6	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	5.3	3.0	1.7	1.8	2.5	19.1	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.8
LV	14.0	11.0	9.5	9.3	8.6	12.1	10.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	13.4	10.2	8.9	8.0	7.3	18.8	14.6	14.4	16.7	15.7
LT	9.3	6.9	4.8	4.8	5.5	9.9	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.4	9.4	6.6	4.7	4.8	5.9	7.9	9.7	5.8	3.9	4.4
LU	3.8	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.3	5.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.1
HU	18.1	12.3	7.3	11.6	8.9	20.6	14.5	7.1	13.0	10.0	18.6	12.0	7.0	11.8	9.0	12.6	10.1	8.6	9.1	6.9
MT	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	1.9	2.0	3.2	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	2.4	4.2	4.6	6.0
NL	20.4	19.9	18.6	13.8	13.2	21.2	18.0	18.4	11.6	13.4	20.1	19.8	17.3	14.1	13.4	20.7	23.7	24.4	15.9	12.1
AT	4.4	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.1	3.1	3.9	5.0	3.3	3.5	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.7	3.7	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.6
PL	16.5	12.0	10.5	9.7	8.2	17.1	12.0	10.1	8.7	7.3	17.0	12.2	10.6	9.8	7.9	13.2	11.4	10.5	10.8	11.2
PT	4.3	4.5	7.4	8.2	6.3	5.9	5.6	11.3	12.6	10.1	4.1	4.7	7.1	8.6	6.5	3.3	2.3	4.4	2.2	1.7
RO	:	:	18.4	18.9	15.5	:	:	17.7	17.6	14.7	:	:	16.9	17.6	14.9	:	:	26.2	26.2	19.1
SI	4.7	3.0	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.3	4.3	3.3	3.4	4.5	2.8	4.7	4.2	3.6	6.5	4.4	7.6	6.7	6.0
SK	14.9	17.2	18.9	6.0	9.4	15.9	14.4	19.0	5.0	10.0	13.6	14.4	16.7	4.4	8.4	21.5	36.1	30.0	15.0	13.7
FI	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	2.3	2.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	3.0	3.0	5.5	5.4	4.0
SE	9.6	9.8	8.4	8.6	10.2	5.5	7.7	5.3	4.3	5.8	9.1	9.4	8.2	8.3	9.6	18.3	15.2	13.6	16.0	17.5
UK	15.0	16.6	17.0	16.7	16.7	14.0	16.0	17.6	17.4	17.1	15.6	16.8	17.1	16.1	16.4	13.7	16.8	15.6	18.2	17.4
IS	11.0	13.1	10.1	10.6	8.5	11.7	16.3	11.0	11.5	8.9	11.3	12.8	10.2	11.0	8.7	7.6	6.6	7.6	6.2	6.6
LI																				
NO	4.3	10.1	13.5	12.6	11.0	4.3	7.6	11.9	10.4	9.6	4.4	11.6	15.5	14.7	12.4	3.7	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.6
CH	:	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	:	:	9.7	:	:	:	:	10.0	:	:	:	:	27.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.11: Severe housing deprivation rate by gender, time series

	Total					Males					Females				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	8.1s	7.7s	7.1	6.6	6.0	8.2s	7.8s	7.2	6.6	6.0	8.0s	7.6s	7.1	6.5	5.9
EU-15	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
EA-16	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
BE	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
BG	:	22.8	18.2	23.5	18.8	:	22.7	18.6	23.6	18.9	:	22.9	17.9	23.3	18.7
CZ	9.8	10.7	8.1	6.5	6.2	9.7	10.8	8.3	6.4	6.5	9.8	10.7	8.0	6.5	6.0
DK	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2
DE	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2
EE	17.5	15.3	14.6	10.4	12.2	17.4	15.2	14.7	10.4	12.7	17.5	15.4	14.5	10.5	11.7
IE	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.9
EL	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.6	9.1	9.3	8.8	8.2	7.6	9.1	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.6
ES	2.4b	1.8b	1.8	0.9	1.1	2.5b	2.0b	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.3b	1.7b	1.8	0.9	1.1
FR	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.8
IT	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.0
CY	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3
LV	31.4	27.6	25.3	22.6	22.7	31.3	27.8	24.9	22.3	23.2	31.4	27.4	25.7	22.9	22.4
LT	28.3	26.0	21.9	19.8	16.8	29.0	26.9	22.5	19.8	17.6	27.8	25.2	21.4	19.8	16.1
LU	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
HU	22.6	19.0	14.4	20.6	12.5	23.3	19.5	14.5	21.1	12.4	22.0	18.6	14.2	20.1	12.5
MT	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
NL	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5
AT	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	5.0	4.3
PL	29.7	28.6	25.9	18.1	15.2	30.5	29.1	26.5	18.4	15.5	29.0	28.2	25.4	17.8	14.8
PT	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9	4.7	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.1	4.7	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.8	4.7
RO	:	:	31.8	30.2	28.6	:	:	32.2	30.7	29.5	:	:	31.3	29.8	27.8
SI	12.3	13.1	12.3	16.6	17.5	12.1	12.9	11.9	16.4	17.3	12.5	13.2	12.6	16.7	17.6
SK	6.3	5.4	4.5	5.5	4.2	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.9	4.2	6.4	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.1
FI	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
SE	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
UK	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8
IS	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4
LI															
NO	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.8
CH	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	1.5
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.12: Severe housing deprivation rate by age, time series 2005-2009

	Total					Less than 18 years					Between 18 and 64 years					65 years and over				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	8.1s	7.7s	7.1	6.6	6.0	11.3s	10.6s	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.1s	7.8s	7.2	6.7	6.1	4.2s	3.8s	3.4	3.0	2.5
EU-15	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
EA-16	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
BE	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
BG	:	22.8	18.2	23.5	18.8	:	36.1	31.3	35.0	27.8	:	22.0	17.4	23.6	18.9	:	12.4	8.4	11.9	9.9
CZ	9.8	10.7	8.1	6.5	6.2	15.3	16.7	12.8	9.8	10.3	9.3	10.4	7.9	6.4	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.1
DK	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DE	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
EE	17.5	15.3	14.6	10.4	12.2	24.2	22.3	20.2	14.4	18.6	17.0	14.5	14.4	10.2	11.5	10.8	10.1	8.9	7.1	7.5
IE	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.8	1.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
EL	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.1	7.6	9.3	9.3	10.1	9.3	8.3	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.2	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.4	4.9
ES	2.4b	1.8b	1.8	0.9	1.1	4.0b	3.5b	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.3b	1.6b	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0b	0.6b	0.5	0.4	0.3
FR	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	4.5	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5
IT	8.0	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	10.3	11.2	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.8
CY	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2
LV	31.4	27.6	25.3	22.6	22.7	42.2	36.6	32.3	29.9	30.2	30.9	27.0	25.4	22.0	22.2	20.1	17.8	16.2	16.0	16.0
LT	28.3	26.0	21.9	19.8	16.8	38.9	34.9	28.9	27.0	22.1	27.7	26.1	21.9	19.7	17.2	15.3	12.9	12.7	11.0	8.6
LU	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5
HU	22.6	19.0	14.4	20.6	12.5	32.0	25.8	19.7	28.7	17.7	22.0	18.3	13.7	20.4	11.9	13.0	12.4	9.8	10.5	8.3
MT	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
NL	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
AT	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.4	7.4	7.0	3.4	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8
PL	29.7	28.6	25.9	18.1	15.2	36.1	35.0	32.2	22.7	19.4	29.3	28.3	25.5	17.7	14.8	22.0	20.4	18.7	13.4	10.6
PT	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.9	4.7	12.0	11.2	11.5	11.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	6.9	4.9	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.5
RO	:	:	31.8	30.2	28.6	:	:	46.1	45.8	44.9	:	:	30.3	28.8	27.1	:	:	18.6	16.6	14.6
SI	12.3	13.1	12.3	16.6	17.5	15.4	15.1	15.4	19.8	21.8	12.7	13.4	12.5	17.0	18.0	6.9	9.0	7.4	11.0	10.4
SK	6.3	5.4	4.5	5.5	4.2	8.2	7.3	6.5	8.6	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.2	5.4	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.9
FI	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
SE	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
UK	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	4.5	3.6	4.3	3.9	5.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
IS	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
CH	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	0.2
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. b break in series. : not available

Table 14.13: Mean number of material deprivation items among the deprived, time series

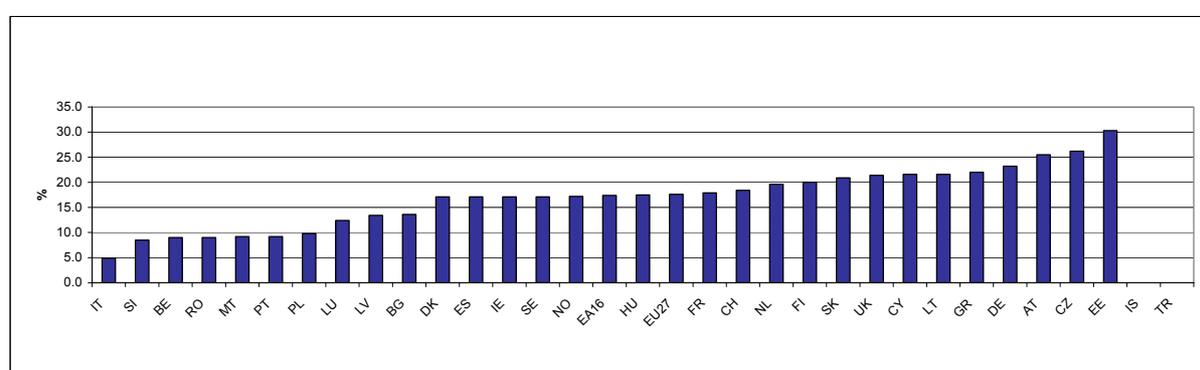
	Total				Males				Females			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	4.0s	3.9	3.8	3.8s	4s	3.9	3.8	3.8s	4s	3.9	3.8	3.8s
EU-15	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6s	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6s	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6s
EA-16	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
BE	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
BG	4.9	4.9	4.6b	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.6b	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.6b	4.6
CZ	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
DK	3.6	3.7	3.5b	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5b	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6b	3.5
DE	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
EE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
IE	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
EL	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7
ES	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
FR	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
IT	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
CY	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
LV	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
LT	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
LU	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4
HU	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
MT	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
NL	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
AT	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
PL	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
PT	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
RO	:	4.5	4.3	4.3	:	4.5	4.3	4.3	:	4.5	4.3	4.3
SI	3.5	3.5	3.5b	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5b	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5b	3.5
SK	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
FI	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
SE	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
UK	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4u	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4u	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4u
IS	3.3	3.3	3.4b	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3b	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5b	3.3
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
CH	:	:	:	3.4	:	:	:	3.4	:	:	:	3.4
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU-SILC. s Eurostat estimate. u unreliable or uncertain data. b break in series. : not available

15. Earnings of Women and Men

For EU-27 Member States on average, in 2008 the gross hourly earnings for women were estimated to be 17.5% less than those for men⁴⁷. The smallest differences were found in Italy, Slovenia, Belgium, Romania, Malta, Portugal and Poland (less than 10%), and the biggest in Estonia, the Czech Republic and Austria (more than 25%). To reduce gender pay differences, both direct, pay-related discrimination and indirect discrimination related to labour market participation, occupational choice and career progression have to be addressed. Furthermore, gender differences in gross hourly earnings need to be analysed in combination with other indicators such as labour market segregation, differences in part-time employment rates between women and men and employment rates by sex (relatively low female employment rates in some Member States partly explain the relatively small gender differences in earnings).

Figure 15-1: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form in %, 2008 NACE Rev. 2 B to S (-O)



EU-27, EA-16.: provisional. EE, IE (2007); NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O (excl. L). EL: NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O (excl. L). Source: Eurostat — GPG based on the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES)

⁴⁷ The Gender Pay Gap (GPG) is defined as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of men and women as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. Source: From reference year 2006 onwards, the new GPG data are based on the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey (Reg.: 530/1999) carried out with a four-yearly periodicity. The most recent available reference years are 2002 and 2006 and Eurostat computed the GPG for these years on this basis. For the intermediate years (2007 onwards) countries provide Eurostat with estimates benchmarked on the SES results.

According to the new methodology the coverage is defined as follows:

- target population: all employees, there are no restrictions for age and hours worked.
- economic activity according to NACE Rev. 2 Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community: only for the aggregate sections B to S (excluding O); and if available, also for sections B to S and aggregate B to S.
- size of enterprises: 10 employees or more.

Gross hourly earnings shall include paid overtime and exclude non-regular payments. Also, part-time employees shall be included.

15.1. Sizeable pay differences between men and women persist in Europe

Table 15.1: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (%), 2008*

EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
17.6	17.4	9.0	13.6	26.2	17.1	23.2	30.9	17.1	22.0	17.1	17.9	4.9	21.6	13.4	21.6	12.4	17.5	9.2
NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR		
19.6	25.5	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	20.9	20.0	17.1	21.4	:	:	17.2	18.4	:	:	:		

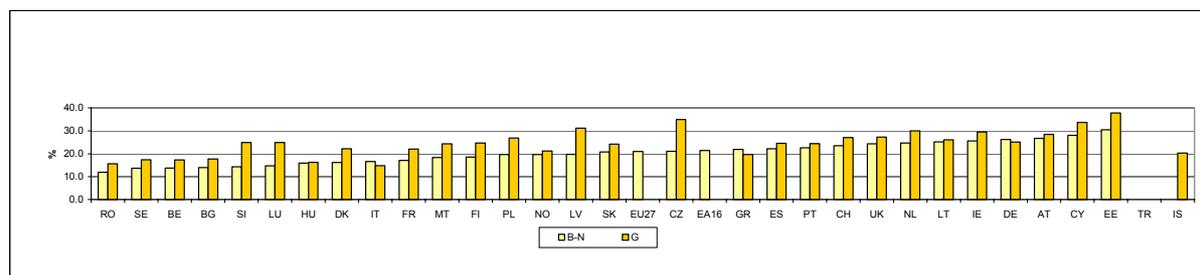
*(Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings. The population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees and more in economic activities of NACE Rev. 2 aggregate B to S (excluding O)).

Notes: EU-27, EA-16, ES: provisional. EL: NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O (excluding L). EE, IE: 2007, NACE Rev. 1.1 sections C to O (excluding L). Source: Eurostat — GPG based on the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES).

According to GPG figures calculated on the basis of the Structure of Earnings Surveys (SES) methodology and on SES comparable national data for the reference year 2008, the unadjusted gender pay gap — the difference in average gross hourly earnings of men and women as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings — varied between around 5 % and 31 %. Women's earnings remained on average below those of men in all EU countries.

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

Figure 15-2: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form in %, 2008 NACE Rev. 2 B to N and G



Notes: B-N: NACE Rev. 1.1 C to K: 2007 data: EE, IE and LV; G: NACE Rev. 1.1 G: 2007 data EE, IE, EL and LV; AT 2006 data; EU27, EA16, ES: provisional. Source: Eurostat, Eurostat — GPG based on the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES)

Women and men in employment differed significantly as regards their personal and job characteristics, including labour market participation, employment, earnings, the sector and occupational employment structures as well as job status, job type and career progression. The differences in pay were particularly high among older workers, the highly-skilled and those with supervisory or managerial job status. They also varied between different sectors of activity and different occupations.

The GPG 2008 for the broad sector of activity *Business economy which covers industry and merchant services* and its sub part *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* are presented in the graph above. Gender pay gaps varied between 12 % in Romania and 31 % in Estonia for *Business economy* and they vary between 16 % in Romania and 38 % in Estonia. In most countries the gender pay gaps were bigger in *Wholesale and retail trade etc.* than in the total of *Business economy*.

Women had much less managerial responsibility⁴⁸ than men in the Member States for which data were available from the European Labour Force Survey. In the EU-27 Member States, 33 % of directors and chief executives as well as managers of small enterprise were women in 2009, a slight increase of 1 percentage point since 2005. The highest percentages of women among managers were found in France (40%), Spain, Italy, Latvia and Poland (35%), while the lowest percentages were in Ireland (19%) and Cyprus (17%).

Furthermore, women tended to be in non-standard employment such as fixed-term and part-time work. In the EU-27, 31.0 % of women were working part-time in 2009, against 7.4 % of men. Compared to 2003, the proportion of part-time employment rose by 2.3 percentage points for women and 1.3 percentage points for men. The proportion of female part-timers exceeded 30 % in Denmark, Ireland, and Luxembourg, and 40 % in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and even reached 76 % in the Netherlands. Conversely, the proportion of part-timers among female workers was very low in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Lithuania, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia (less than 10%). Therefore, not only was there a greater concentration of men in higher paid sectors and occupations, but within these sectors and occupations they were also more likely than women to hold managerial responsibilities and, if they did so, the earnings were relatively higher. Although working part-time and working under atypical contracts allowed many women to remain in the labour market while managing family responsibilities, it could have a negative impact on their pay, career development, training or promotion prospects and pensions.

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

The differences in both the composition of the male and female workforce and the remuneration of jobs performed by men and women contributed to the overall gender pay gap. As shown in *Employment in Europe 2005, 2007 and 2009*, differences in the male and female workforce compositions related to the sector of employment and the occupational category contributed significantly to the gender pay gap. Since such compositional differences can stem from forms of indirect discrimination such as traditions and social norms and constraints on choices related to education, labour market participation, occupation and career progression, both types of gender differences and both forms of potential discrimination — indirect discriminations have also to be addressed to reduce the gender pay gap.

15.2. Policy context

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

The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 157) states that 'Each Member State shall ensure that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value is applied. For the purpose of this Article, 'pay' means the ordinary basic or minimum wage or salary and any other consideration, whether in cash or in kind, which the worker receives directly or indirectly, in respect of his employment, from his employer. Equal pay without discrimination based on sex means:

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

⁴⁸ Data refer to persons whose occupation is recorded in companies and small enterprises as being in one of the following categories of the ISCO classification: 121 Directors and chief executives; 13 Managers of small enterprises.

(b) that pay for work at time rates shall be the same for the same job.'

Directives: Adopted the on 10 February 1975, Council Directive 75/117/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women was the first 'gender equality directive'. It established the principle of equal pay, which meant, for the same work or for work to which equal value was attributed, the elimination of all discrimination on grounds of sex with regard to all aspects and conditions of remuneration. It was therefore the first legal text referring to work of equal value.

The main legal text on the principle of equal treatment between women and men is currently Directive 2006/54/EC (the recast Directive), which consolidates within a single text seven previous Directives, in particular Directive 75/117/EC.

Employment guidelines: According to the 2000 Employment Guidelines (No19): 'They (Member States) will initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and to diminish differentials in incomes between women and men.' The 2001 Employment Guidelines further specified that measures would be needed to address gender differences in pay in both the private and public sectors and that the impact of policies on gender differences in pay should be identified and addressed. The 2002 Employment Guidelines advocated both the setting of targets for tackling the pay gap and the inclusion in the strategy, *inter alia*, of a review of job classification and pay systems to eliminate gender bias, improving statistical and monitoring systems, and awareness-raising and transparency as regards differences in pay. Under the 2003 Employment Guidelines, policies were to be aimed at achieving, by 2010, a substantial reduction in the gender pay gap in each Member State, through a multifaceted approach addressing the underlying factors, including sectoral and occupational segregation, education and training. The 2005 Employment Guidelines (No 18) called for a life-cycle approach to work, through resolute action to increase female participation and reduce gender gaps in employment, unemployment and pay. They sought also (No 22) to ensure employment-friendly labour cost developments and wage-setting mechanisms, by encouraging social partners, within their own areas of responsibility, to set the right framework for wage bargaining in order to reflect productivity and labour market challenges at all relevant levels and to avoid gender pay gaps. The 2008–2010 Employment Guidelines kept the same content as the 2005 ones, adding that the gender pay gap should be reduced, and that particular attention should be given both to the low level of wages in professions and sectors which tended to be dominated by women and to the reasons for reduced earnings in professions and sectors. More recently, in the Employment Guidelines 2010-2014, adopted by the Council in October 2010⁴⁹, equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value as one of the principles to be applied is mentioned in Recital 12 and guideline 7.

2007 Communication 'Tackling the pay gap between women and men': In line with the Roadmap for Equality between women and men, in 2007 the Commission presented a communication on how to tackle the gender pay gap. The document examined the causes of the gender pay gap and put forward possible ways of reducing it:

- Ensuring better application of existing legislation (analysing how current laws could be adapted and raising awareness);
- Fighting the pay gap as an integral part of Member States' employment policies (exploiting full potential of EU funding, in particular the European Social Fund);
- Promoting equal pay among employers, especially through social responsibility;
- Supporting exchange of good practices across the EU and involving the social partners.

⁴⁹ Council Decision of 12 October 2010, doc. 14338/10.

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

The new strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015, adopted in September 2010⁵⁰ notes that, despite the principle of equal pay for men and women for work of equal value enshrined in EU Treaties, the gender pay gap persists. The root causes of the gender pay gap extend well beyond the question of equal pay for equal work. There is a gap between women's educational attainment and their professional development, thus special attention should be paid to the transition between education and the labour market. The pay gap also reflects other inequalities on the labour market mainly affecting women — in particular their disproportionate share in family responsibilities and the difficulties in reconciling work with private life. As regards key actions, the Commission will:

- with European social partners, and respecting the autonomy of the social dialogue, explore possible ways to improve the transparency of pay, as well as the impact on equal pay of arrangements such as part-time work and fixed-term contracts;
- support equal pay initiatives at the workplace, such as equality labels, 'charters', and awards, as well as the development of tools for employers to correct unjustified gender pay gaps;
- continue in 2011 with the awareness-raising campaign on the gender pay gap launched in 2009⁵¹;
- institute a European Equal Pay Day, to be held each year, to increase awareness of how much longer women need to work than men to earn the same;
- seek to encourage women to enter non-traditional professions, for example in 'green' and innovative sectors.

15.3. Methodological notes

From reference year 2006 onwards, the new GPG (Gender Pay Gap) in unadjusted form has been based on the methodology of the SES (Structure of Earnings Survey according to Regulation (EC) 530/1999). The SES is carried out with a four-yearly periodicity. The most recent available reference years for the SES are 2002 and 2006. Eurostat computed the GPG for these years on this basis. For the intermediate years (2007 onwards) countries provided Eurostat with GPG estimates benchmarked on the SES results.

The GPG in unadjusted form represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees.

The GPG is calculated using the arithmetic mean.

According to the new methodology the coverage is defined as follows:

- target population: all employees, there are no restrictions for age and hours worked;
- from reference year 2008 onwards: economic activity according to NACE Rev. 2 (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community): aggregate value for sections B to S (excluding O); detailed sections B to S and aggregate B to S values are optional (before reference year 2008: economic activity according to NACE Rev. 1.1. (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community): aggregate value for sections C to O (excluding L); detailed sections C to O and aggregate C to O values are optional);

⁵⁰ See <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=418&langId=en>.

⁵¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=681&langId=en>.

- size of enterprises: 10 employees or more.

Gross hourly earnings include paid overtime and exclude non-regular payments. Part-time employees are also included.

Average annual gross earnings data are provided once a year by Member States to Eurostat on a voluntary basis (Gentlemen's agreement).

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

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

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

15.4. Further reading:

- The life of women and men in Europe. A statistical portrait, edition 2008, Eurostat; Theme: Population and social conditions; Collection: Statistical books, ISBN 978-92-79-07069-3, Cat. No KS-80-07-135-EN-N
- List of publications about Gender Equality at the Commission's DG Employment and Social affairs website:
- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=418>
- Link to the European Annual Reports on Equality between Women and Men in the European Union:
- [Report on equality between women and men - 2010](#)
- (COM(2010) 491 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Strategy for equality between women and men (2010-2015), September 2010. Background document accompanying the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men (2010-2015). Annex: Actions to implement the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men (2010-2015)
- Link to Employment in Europe 2005, 2007 and 2009:
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=119&langId=en>
- Changing European Gender Relations: Gender Equality Policy Concerning Employment and the Labour Market, Policy Review Series No6, 2007
- (COM(2007) 424 final) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — Tackling the pay gap between women and men, July 2007
- Link to communication:
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/news/2007/jul/genderpaygap_en.pdf
- Gender equality policy:
- <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=418&langId=en>
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality
- Gender pay gap campaign: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=681&langId=en>

- Study on 'The gender pay gap: origins and policy responses': http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/publications/2006/ke7606200_en.pdf
- European Year of Equal Opportunities for All: <http://equality2007.europa.eu>
- Fourth European Working conditions survey: <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/surveys/EWCS2005/index.htm>
- The gender pay gap — Origins and policy responses — A comparative review of 30 European countries, July 2006, European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Unit G.1
- Gender Equality: a step ahead — A Roadmap for the future, Report from the conference organised by the European Commission on 4 and 5 May 2006, July 2006, European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities Unit G.1
- A Roadmap for equality between women and men 2006-2010, April 2006, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Unit G.1
- 'Making work pay' debates from a gender perspective — A comparative review of some recent policy reforms in thirty European countries, September 2005, European Commission Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Unit G.1
- 'Employment in Europe 2005', European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG, September 2005
- 25th CEIES seminar: Gender statistics — Occupational segregation: extent, causes and consequences, 2004 edition, Stockholm, Monday 21 and Tuesday 22 June 2004, EUROSTAT, ISSN 1725-1338
- 'Employment in Europe 2003', European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG, September 2003
- Working paper of the Commission services on gender pay gaps in European labour markets (SEC(2003)937)
- 'Employment in Europe 2002', section 'Assessing gender pay gaps in the EU', September 2002. European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG
- Panorama of the European Union (Population and social conditions): 'The life of women and men in Europe. A statistical portrait'. Eurostat 2002
- OECD Employment Outlook 2002 — Chapter 2 'Women at Work: Who are They and How are They Faring?'
- Statistics in Focus (Population and social conditions): 'Earnings of men and women in the EU: the gap narrowing but only slowly', No 5/2001 and 'Women's earnings in the E.U: 28 % less than men's', No 6/1999. Eurostat
- European Parliament: — Resolution and report on equal pay for work of equal value
- 'Industrial Relations in Europe', 2000. European Commission, Employment and Social Affairs DG
- Indicators on gender pay equality: The Belgian presidency's report, 2001
- The gender pay gap in the Member States of the European Union: quantitative and qualitative indicators: the Belgian Presidency of the European Union' report, 2010
- 'The adjusted gender pay gap: a critical appraisal of the standard decomposition techniques'. Network of experts on employment and equality between women and men, DG Employment and Social Affairs

- The gender pay gap and the gender mainstreaming pay policy: synthesis report of the gender pay equality in EU Member States. Network of experts on employment and equality between women and men, DG Employment and Social Affairs
- Analysis note: The gender pay gap in the EU — what policy responses? (2010). Network of experts on employment and equality between women and men, DG Employment and Social Affairs
- Report on Equality between Women and Men in the European Union, 2010, (COM(2009)694 final)
- Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM(2010) 491 final)

Table 15.2: Gender pay gap in unadjusted form, %*

	2002	2007	2008
EU-27		17.5	17.5
EA-16		17.5	17.3
BE	:	9.1	9.0
BG	18.9	12.4	13.6
CZ	22.1	23.6	26.2
DK	:	17.7	17.1
DE	:	23.0	23.2
EE	:	30.9	30.9
IE	15.1	17.1	17.1
EL	25.5	20.7	22.0
ES	20.2	17.6	16.1
FR	:	16.9	17.9
IT	:	4.4	4.9
CY	22.5	23.1	21.6
LV	:	15.4	13.4
LT	13.2	20.0	21.6
LU	:	10.0	12.4
HU	19.1	16.3	17.5
MT	:	5.2	8.6
NL	18.7	23.6	19.6
AT	:	25.5	25.5
PL	7.5	7.5	9.8
PT	:	8.3	9.2
RO	16.0	12.7	9.0
SI	6.1	8.3	8.5
SK	27.7	23.6	20.9
FI	:	20.0	20.0
SE	:	17.9	17.1
UK	27.3	21.1	21.4
IS			:
LI			:
NO	:	15.7	17.2
CH			18.4
HR			:
MK			:
TR			:

* The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. Notes: NACE Rev. 2 aggregate B to S (excluding section O); enterprises with 10 employees and more. 2008: EU-27, EA-16, ES (provisional); EL: NACE Rev. 1.1 aggregate C to O (excluding L). 2008: EE, IE (2007 data — NACE Rev. 1.1 aggregate C to O excluding section L). Source: Eurostat — GPG based on the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES).

16. Life and Health Expectancies

Life expectancy in the EU-27 was 82.2 years for women and 76.1 for men in 2007. In all 27 Member States, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the four European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries women lived longer than men.

16.1. Women can expect to live 6.1 years longer than men in the EU-27

From 1960 to 2007, life expectancy for women and men rose quite steadily in almost all EU countries. Throughout the EU-27, women lived longer than men. In 2007, the life expectancy of women in the EU-27 was 82.2 years while for men it was 76.1 years, a difference of 6.1 years. Across the EU-27, considerable differences could be observed: life expectancy at birth varied for men from about 65 years in Lithuania and Latvia to about 79 years in Italy and Sweden, and for women from around 76 years in Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania to about 84 years in Spain, France and Italy. The gender gap varied from about 4 years in Sweden and the United Kingdom to about 11 or 12 years in the Baltic States.

16.2. Differences in disability-free life expectancy is less distinct between women and men

Healthy Life Years (HLY) measures the number of years that a person of a specific age is expected to live in good health, i.e. without any disability. This disability dimension is estimated using a question relating to self-perception, which tries to measure to what extent respondents have been limited in activities people usually do because of a health problem (for at least six months).

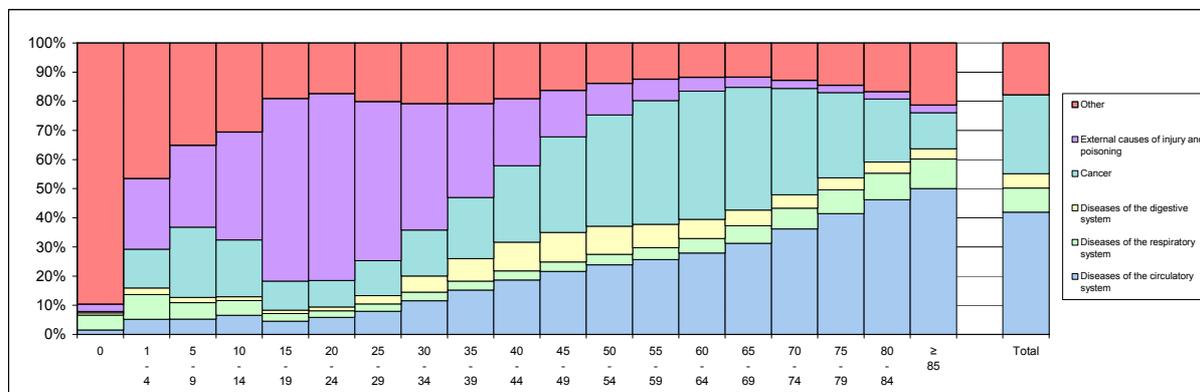
The number of Healthy Life Years (HLY) expected for European citizens at birth reached 61.5 years for men and 62.3 years for women in 2007. These years represented 80.9% and 75.8% of the total life expectancy at birth for men and women, respectively. The number of healthy life years was in general greater for women than for men, although the gender gap was either non-existent or slightly reversed in a number of countries (Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden).

Table 16.1: Life expectancy and health life expectancy at birth (2007-2008)

	Life expectancy at birth				Healthy Life Years at birth			
	2007		2008		2007		2008	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
EU-27	82.2	76.1	:	:	62.3	61.5	:	:
EA-16	83.4	77.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	82.6	77.1	:	:	63.7	63.3	:	:
BG	76.7	69.5	77.0	69.8	73.8p	67.0	65.5	61.9
CZ	80.2	73.8	80.5	74.1	63.2	61.3	63.3	61.2
DK	80.6	76.2	81.0	76.5	67.4	67.4	60.7	62.3
DE	82.7	77.4	82.7	77.6	58.3	58.8	57.4	55.8
EE	78.8	67.2	79.5	68.7	54.6	49.5	57.2	52.7
IE	82.1	77.4	82.3	77.5	65.3	62.7	65.0	63.2
EL	81.8	77.1	82.3	77.7	67.1	65.9	65.8	65.4
ES	84.3	77.8	84.3	78.0	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.7
FR	84.8	77.6	84.9	77.8	64.2	63.0	64.2	62.4
IT	84.2	78.7	:	:	61.9	62.8	:	:
CY	82.2	77.9	83.1	78.5	62.7	63.0	65.1	64.5
LV	76.5	65.8	77.8	67.0	53.7	50.9	54.1	51.5
LT	77.2	64.8	77.6	66.3	57.7	53.4	59.3	54.6
LU	82.2	76.7	83.1	78.1	64.6	62.2	64.2	64.8
HU	77.8	69.4	78.3	70.0	57.6	55.0	58.0	54.6
MT	82.2	77.5	82.3	77.1	70.6	68.9	71.9	68.7
NL	82.5	78.1	82.5	78.4	63.7	65.7	59.8	62.4
AT	83.1	77.4	83.3	77.8	61.1	58.4	59.5	58.0
PL	79.8	71.0	80.0	71.3	61.3	57.4	62.6	58.4
PT	82.2	75.9	82.4	76.2	57.3	58.3	57.2	59.0
RO	76.9	69.7	77.2	69.7	62.3	60.4	62.6	60.0
SI	82.0	74.6	82.6	75.5	62.3	58.6	60.9	59.4
SK	78.4	70.6	79.0	70.8	55.9	55.4	52.3	51.8
FI	83.1	76.0	83.3	76.5	58.0	56.7	59.4	58.6
SE	83.1	79.0	83.3	79.2	66.6	67.5	68.7	69.2
UK	81.9	77.7	81.9	77.8	66.1	64.9	:	:
IS	83.4	79.6	83.3	80.0	71.7	72.8	69.5	70.9
LI	83.6	79.1	85.5	80.0	:	:	:	:
NO	82.9	78.3	83.2	78.4	66.0	66.6	68.8	70.0
CH	84.4	79.5	84.6	79.8	:	:	:	:
HR	79.3	72.3	79.7	72.4	:	:	:	:
MK	75.9	71.8	76.5	72.4	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

16.3. Circulatory (notably cardiovascular) diseases and cancer remained the major causes of death

Figure 16-1: Major causes of death by age-group, EU-27, 2008



Mortality values for the EU-27 in 2008 showed that diseases of the circulatory system remained the major cause of death, with cardiovascular diseases responsible for 40% of all deaths according to sex and age. The second most frequent cause of death was cancer (25.7%), being higher for men (715 000 cases per year) than for women (544 000). For 60–64 year olds, cancer represented 43.9% of all causes of death. Diseases of the respiratory system emerged as the third most important cause of death (7.8%). External causes accounted for 4.9% of all deaths and were most significant for younger people, particularly for men aged between 20 and 24, accounting for 64.2% of deaths in that age group. Diseases of the digestive system were more frequent for the middle age group (40–59 years).

Table 16.2: Practising medical staff per 100 000 inhabitants

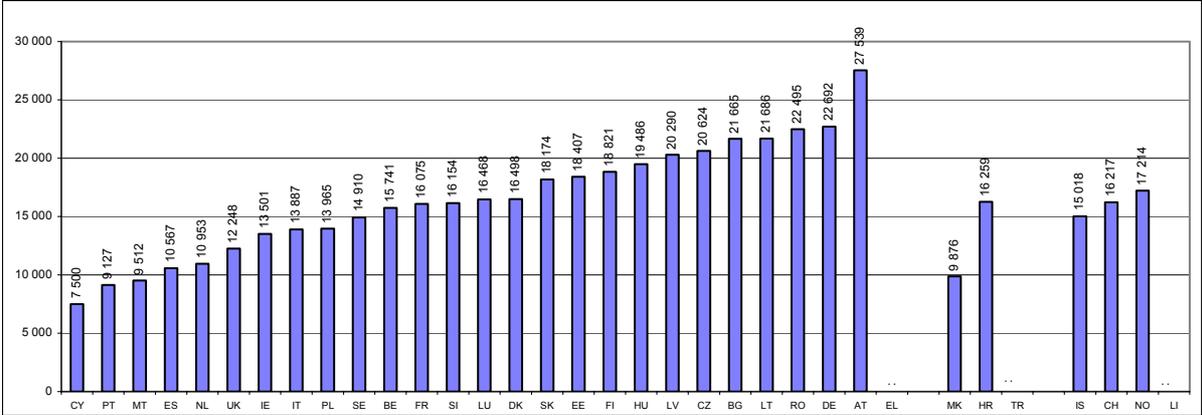
	Physicians (1)		Dentists (2)		Nursing professionals (3)	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	2000	2008
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:
BE	373	293 (b)	81	71.9 (b)	:	339
BG	346	361	59	83	437	469
CZ	303	353	62	67	806	832
DK	286	341	84	84	1257	1450
DE	318	356	72	77	976	1091
EE	323	335	76	92	634	670
IE	217	309	46	61	:	:
EL	412	600	110	131	292	344
ES	287	352	41	56	505	546
FR	326	332	68	65	689	819
IT	411	414	55	48	586	645
CY	252	286	86	93	:	:
LV	275	311	42	67	479	556
LT	374	371	63	66	805	741
LU	243	282	61	79	:	:
HU	309	309 (b)	44	51 (b)	549	632
MT	:	304	:	43	549	673
NL	293	369	46	50 (be)	272 (e)	321
AT	377	459	45	54	734	772
PL	233	216	45	34	553	577
PT	306	366	33	67	:	:
RO	188	222	24	55	561	573
SI	219	239	59	60	:	788
SK	:	300	:	50	751	657
FI	232	271	:	78	1434	1579
SE	298	357	83	83	1059	1152
UK	190	258	:	51	918 (e)	994 (e)
IS	330	372	98	94	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	272	398	82	87	1258	1441
CH	:	379	49	52	1312	1509
HR	228	266	65	74	:	:
MK	224	254	57	58	357	350
TR	118	158	20	28	:	206

(b) Break in series; (e) Estimates. Source: Eurostat — Health and safety statistics. 1) MT: 2009; DK, LU, NL, SK: 2007; SE, MK: 2006; RO: 1999. EL, FR, IT, MK, TR: physicians professionally active, IE, NL, PT: physicians licensed to practice. 2) MT: 2009; DK, LU, NL, SK, FI: 2007; SE, MK: 2006. EL, FR, IT, MK, TR: dentists professionally active, IE, ES, PT: dentists licensed to practice. 3) DK, NL: 2007; FI, SE, MK: 2006; MT, NO: 2002. FR, SK, MK, TR: nursing professionals professionally active, ES, IT: nursing professionals licensed to practice

Between 1998 and 2008, the proportion of physicians, dentists and nurses (expressed per 100000 inhabitants) increased in almost all Member States, but the figures and staff mix across Europe varied. For practising physicians, they ranged from more than 400 per 100000 inhabitants in Austria to fewer than 250 in Poland, Romania and Slovenia. For practising dentists, more than 90 per 100000 inhabitants were reported for Cyprus, Estonia and Iceland but only 34 per 100000 inhabitants for Poland. For practising nursing professionals, which covered midwives and nurses, the range was from fewer than 600 per 100000 inhabitants for Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania to around 1 500 per 100000 inhabitants for Denmark and Finland. The proportion of physicians increased the most in Ireland, Greece and the United Kingdom, while Poland and Lithuania reported an overall slight decrease (with a maximum of 9% for Poland).

16.4. Seven Member States discharged 20000 or more inpatients per 100000 population in 2008

Figure 16-2: Persons discharged from hospitals per 100 000 population, 2008



Source: Eurostat — Health and safety statistics.

The number of hospital discharges of inpatients ranged from fewer than 8000 in Cyprus to 20000 or more in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Austria and Romania. These differences may partly reflect the differences in organisation of healthcare services.

Going by the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the greatest proportion of discharges was reported for diseases of the circulatory system (around 14% of discharges, ranging from fewer than 1 000 per 100000 inhabitants in Cyprus and Malta to 4226 in Lithuania), followed by discharges for diseases of the digestive system (over 10% of all discharges in Belgium, Spain, Malta and Portugal, 1 552 inpatients per 100000 inhabitants suffering from digestive diseases were discharged each year). Cancers and injuries also featured prominently, each accounting for around 9% of all hospital discharges.

16.5. The number of hospital beds further decreases

Table 16.3: Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants

	EU-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
1998	666	699	788	844	794	455	929	762	643	486	378	833	555	456	966	910	:	810	560
2008	562	577	660	651	716	358	820	572	520	478	325	685	371	377	745	685	562	705	731
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		IS	LI	NO	CH		HR	MK	TR
1998	512	819	:	388	732	559	804	778	:	:		:	:	393	664		602	516	:
2008	426	769	662	337	657	477	655	654	:	337		586	:	354	525		547	:	244

IE, IS: 2007. Source: Eurostat — Health and safety statistics.

For many years the total number of hospital beds has been decreasing in the EU. For the EU-27, it dropped by 16% between 1996 and 2006. With up to 400 beds per 100 000 inhabitants, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and the United Kingdom reported the lowest number of beds per 100 000 inhabitants in the EU-27 in 2008. Germany reported the highest rate, with 820 hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants, followed by Latvia (745). These figures refer to all available beds in both public and private hospitals. A significant part of the observed reduction in hospital beds is likely to have been caused by a drop in the length of hospital stay and an increase in day-case surgery, as observed throughout the EU. Another reason is the financial constraints which arose during the 1990s and which led to a rationalisation of healthcare services everywhere and a search for efficiency in the hospital sector. The increased demand for healthcare for elderly people, many of whom suffer from chronic disability and diseases, has in most cases been met by transferring beds for acute or psychiatric care to long-term care, while total numbers are still declining.

16.6. Policy context

Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states: A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities. (...) Union action, which shall complement national policies, shall be directed towards improving public health, preventing physical and mental illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to physical and mental health. The former EC Treaty (Title XIII Public Health, Article 152) — in force until 30 November 2009 — stated that 'Community action, which shall complement national policies, shall be directed towards improving public health, preventing human illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to human health. Such action shall cover the fight against the major health scourges, by promoting research into their causes, their transmission and their prevention, as well as health information and education.'

In October 2007 the Commission adopted a White Paper entitled 'Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013', the so-called Health Strategy. This White Paper established a broad cross-policy framework and aimed to pursue the following objectives: fostering good health in an ageing Europe, protecting citizens from health threats and supporting dynamic health systems and new technologies. In addition, it proposed principles such as solidarity, investment in health, mainstreaming health in all policies, and strengthening the EU's voice in global health matters.

In 2008 the Commission took various steps towards achieving these objectives: a [proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on standards of quality and safety of human organs intended for transplantation](#), a Green Paper on the EU health workforce, a communication and a proposal for a Council recommendation on patient safety, including the prevention and control of healthcare associated infections, a communication and Council recommendation on rare diseases and a proposal for a Directive on patient rights in cross-border healthcare (COM(2008) 414), with an accompanying communication, (COM(2008) 415). The new Programme of Community Action in the Field of Health (2008-2013) is the main financial instrument for implementing the strategy. The Commission, the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions have all adopted conclusions on the Health Strategy White Paper, welcoming its objectives and principles and emphasising, for example, health in all policies, prevention, threats, health investment and inequalities. In June 2008, the Council adopted a second round of conclusions on the Health Strategy, setting up a cooperation mechanism with the Commission for implementation of the strategy, and a the first meeting was held in December 2008. In its communication *Solidarity in health: Reducing health inequalities in the EU* (**COM (2009) 567/4**), the Commission announced a series of actions to develop the contribution of EU policies and to help Member States and other actors tackle the gaps in health which existed between and within countries in the EU.

In October 2004 the Council endorsed the application of the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) for Social Inclusion and Social Protection to the healthcare and long-term care field. Member States agreed that the OMC could usefully be applied to this field to stimulate policy development, highlight common challenges and facilitate mutual learning (COM (2004) 304). In 2005 Member States submitted Preliminary National Policy Statements on Health Care and Long-term Care, which were analysed in a 2005 Memorandum of the Social Protection Committee and which helped in defining the common objectives in the field of healthcare and long-term care. In 2006, when the then existing OMC in the fields of social inclusion and pensions and the then new process of cooperation in the fields of health and long-term care were brought together under common objectives, the first reports on national healthcare and long-term care strategies were submitted and these were analysed in the 2007 Joint Report. In 2008 an agreement on a set of common indicators on healthcare and long-term care was reached. Life expectancy and healthy life years were agreed as common indicators, as were numbers of beds, staff per 100000 inhabitants and inpatient discharge rates. Where relevant, indicators were to be reported by gender, age and socioeconomic status. The 2008 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion examined in more depth the issue of inequalities in health outcomes across and within countries, between population groups, and their relation to a set of determinants including access to health care. In April 2008, a Memorandum of the Social Protection Committee considered evolving long-term care needs.

16.7. Methodological notes

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Disability-free life expectancy (or Healthy Life Years) is calculated by the Sullivan method and uses mortality data from demographic statistics and prevalence figures of persons not being limited in functioning/disability. For the time period 1995-2001, prevalence figures from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) were used. For 2002 and 2003 the prevalence was estimated on the basis of the trend of the 1995-2001 ECHP data. From 2004 onwards, the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) survey is used for calculating prevalence. The way the question providing the disability prevalence data was implemented by the EU Member States in EU-SILC hampered cross-country comparisons for the data up to 2008. Therefore, pre-2008, SILC health data should be used with caution and only the evolution in time for each country should be followed.

The change of the data source for calculating prevalence (the SILC question used for calculating the prevalence is not similar to the ECHP one) created a break in series in 2004. To enable presentation of calculations at birth (ECHP and SILC data covering population 16 years and over), Eurostat has, for all countries and for both genders, considered that the disability rate between the ages 0 and 14 is half of the prevalence in the next age group (16–19).

Data on perceived health were based on a self-evaluation question addressed to persons interviewed in the SILC survey. For the total population (particularly aged 65 and over), the percentages on (very) bad health may be somewhat higher due to the fact that a significant number of people suffering major health problems lived in homes or institutions for long-term nursing care which were not covered by the surveys.

Practising physicians, dentists and nursing professionals provide services directly to patients. Data on practising healthcare professionals are best used to describe the availability of healthcare human resources, because all persons included here immediately produce for the final demand. However, not all countries were able to provide data for practising health care professionals. It should be noted that the 'professionally active' or 'licensed to practise' data shown for a number of countries are not fully comparable because different concepts were used.

Total hospital beds are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Data on the number of beds reported to Eurostat are normally given as an annual average of beds in use during the year of reporting or according to concepts of registration or budgetary or planned approval.

A hospital discharge is the formal release of a patient from a hospital after a procedure or course of treatment. Data shown refer to hospital inpatients and to the main diagnosis.

Causes of death (COD) data refer to the underlying cause which — according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) — is 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury'. COD data are derived from death certificates. The medical certification of death is an obligation in all Member States.

16.8. Further reading

- 'Health statistics: Key data on Health 2002', 2002 edition. Eurostat
- 'Health in Europe', data 1998-2003, pocketbook, 2005 edition. Eurostat
- Health statistics — Atlas on mortality in the European Union', 2009 edition. Eurostat
- 'Who dies of what in Europe before the age of 65' — 2009 Statistics in focus
- 'Perception of health and access to health care in the EU-25 in 2007 — Issue number 24/2009
- 'European social statistics — Population statistics', 2006 edition. Eurostat
- Eurostat Population and social conditions statistics
- Causes of death in the EU- 2006 Statistics in focus (data 2003)
- OECD Health data 2008
- WHO Health For All Database
- Follow-up to the high level reflection process on patient mobility and healthcare developments in the European Union — COM (2004) 301
- 'Modernising social protection for the development of high-quality, accessible and sustainable health care and long-term care: support for the national strategies using the 'open method of coordination' – COM (2004) 304

- 'Review of the 2005 Preliminary National Policy Statements on Health Care and Long-term Care', Memorandum of the Social Protection Committee, November 2005
- Decision 1350/2007 establishing a second programme of Community action in the field of health (2008-2013)
- White paper 'Together for health: a strategic approach for the EU 2008-2013' — COM (2007) 630
- 'Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2007', 2007, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- 'Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2008', 2008, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
- Review of the Long-term care part of the National Reports on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2006-2008 and updates 2007, Memorandum of the Social Protection Committee, April 2008
- 'Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion', Commission Staff Working Document, Brussels, 6.10.2008, SEC(2008)
- Solidarity in health: Reducing health inequalities in the EU (COM(2009) 567/4)
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/socio_economics/documents/com2009_en.pdf

Table 16.4: Life expectancy at birth, by sex*

	1960		1970		1980		1990		2000		2008	
	Females	Males										
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EA-16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	81.8	75.4	:	:
BE	72.8	66.8	74.2	67.9	76.7	69.9	79.5	72.7	81.0	74.6	:	:
BG	71.1	67.5	73.5	69.1	73.9	68.4	74.7	68.0	75.0	68.4	77.0	69.8
CZ	73.5	67.8	73.1	66.1	74.0	66.9	75.5	67.6	78.5	71.7	80.5	74.1
DK	:	:	:	:	77.3	71.2	77.8	72.0	79.2	74.5	81.0	76.5
DE	71.7	66.5	73.6	67.5	76.2	69.6	78.5	72.0	81.2	75.1	82.7	77.6
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.9	64.7	76.2	65.2	79.5	68.7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.7	72.1	79.2	74.0	82.3	77.5
EL	:	:	76.0	71.6	77.5	73.0	79.5	74.7	80.6	75.5	82.3	77.7
ES	:	:	:	:	78.4	72.3	80.6	73.4	82.9	75.8	84.3	78.0
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	81.2	72.8	83.0	75.3	84.9	77.8
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.3	73.8	82.8	76.9	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.1	75.4	83.1	78.5
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.8	67.0
LT	:	:	75.0	66.8	75.4	65.4	76.3	66.4	77.5	66.8	77.6	66.3
LU	:	:	:	:	75.6	70.0	78.7	72.4	81.3	74.6	83.1	78.1
HU	70.2	65.9	72.1	66.3	72.8	65.5	73.8	65.2	76.2	67.5	78.3	70.0
MT	:	:	:	:	72.8	68.0	:	:	80.3	76.2	82.3	77.1
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.2	73.8	80.7	75.6	82.5	78.4
AT	:	:	73.5	66.5	76.1	69.0	79.0	72.3	81.2	75.2	83.3	77.8
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.3	66.3	78.0	69.6	80.0	71.3
PT	66.7	61.1	69.7	63.6	74.9	67.9	77.5	70.6	80.2	73.2	82.4	76.2
RO	:	:	70.4	65.9	71.9	66.6	73.1	66.7	74.8	67.7	77.2	69.7
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.8	69.8	79.9	72.2	82.6	75.5
SK	72.7	67.9	73.1	66.8	74.4	66.7	75.7	66.7	77.5	69.2	79.0	70.8
FI	:	:	:	:	78.0	69.2	79.0	71.0	81.2	74.2	83.3	76.5
SE	:	:	77.3	72.3	79.0	72.8	80.5	74.8	82.0	77.4	83.3	79.2
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.3	75.5	:	:
IS	:	:	77.3	70.7	80.4	73.5	80.7	75.5	81.6	77.8	83.3	80.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79.9	73.9	:	:
NO	76.0	71.6	77.5	71.2	79.3	72.4	79.9	73.4	81.5	76.0	83.2	78.4
CH	74.1	68.7	76.2	70.0	79.0	72.3	80.9	74.0	82.8	77.0	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.2	70.8	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

* The mean number of years that a newborn child is expected to live if subjected throughout her/his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Note: Data for France refer to metropolitan France until 1997 and to France including overseas departments starting from 1998. (:) Data not available. Source: Eurostat — Demographic statistics.

Table 16.5: Persons discharged from hospitals per 100 000 by ICD diagnosis, 2008

	EJ-27	EA-16	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	HR	MK	TR
All diagnosis (except healthy new births)	16296	16492	15741	21665	20624	16498	22692	18407	13501	10567	16075	13887	7500	20290	21686	16468	19486	9512	10953	27539	13965	9127	22495	16154	18174	18821	14910	12248	15018	17214	16217	16259	9876			
Infectious and parasitic diseases	395	367	415	728	466	463	602	635	387	172	306	238	205	628	871	295	311	75	151	677	343	224	1103	594	418	744	453	222	214	530	354	493	379			
Cancer	1485	1536	1184	1503	1775	1396	2444	856	928	1132	1298	519	1946	1682	1560	2368	372	1040	2897	1403	920	1842	1798	1580	1732	1376	936	1283	1678	1086	1935	850				
Diseases of the blood	139	140	147	129	112	233	157	122	134	92	188	115	123	76	118	92	229	106	103	164	127	80	160	137	145	165	137	121	159	148	87	119	143			
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	419	422	550	876	486	506	637	358	257	181	428	334	214	381	389	448	763	253	203	809	385	227	786	380	375	368	296	188	203	297	200	387	229			
Mental and behavioural disorders	680	697	409	645	658	213	1541	1214	127	256	384	363	100	1418	1119	1117	1137	146	118	1488	646	139	1273	569	775	1514	947	273	793	248	1072	1044	365			
Diseases of the nervous system	513	546	485	831	595	423	885	565	334	203	559	382	107	690	1236	642	549	118	191	1232	448	219	586	366	620	790	409	270	454	742	396	488	202			
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	300	304	142	704	530	93	382	125	127	103	414	217	276	352	574	596	753	113	58	1019	324	397	446	534	394	130	100	82	148	143	193	493	219			
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	115	118	109	314	155	80	183	178	58	59	99	94	33	127	178	111	140	46	59	292	114	74	157	99	188	87	84	54	123	84	77	82	78			
Diseases of the circulatory system	2317	2340	2068	3480	3087	2069	3463	3494	1180	1316	1865	2330	870	3783	4226	2172	3544	945	1590	3727	2329	1206	3053	1942	2712	2827	2371	1275	1548	2468	1744	2032	1670			
Diseases of the respiratory system	1315	1176	1359	3034	1398	1469	1400	1306	1133	967	1087	763	1895	2117	1348	1525	766	776	1637	1289	956	3026	1295	1461	1426	964	1134	900	1440	885	1077	1495				
Diseases of the digestive system	1552	1610	1650	1968	1811	1352	2156	1606	1205	1255	1571	1326	731	1824	1844	1510	1483	1003	955	2508	1269	1062	2225	1416	1788	1377	1175	1145	1322	1248	1405	1163	1105			
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	226	207	147	423	284	204	321	361	222	111	197	142	85	372	371	155	305	220	102	393	204	157	408	255	297	173	108	230	272	169	206	200	159			
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	1268	1439	1416	851	1738	914	2595	1190	494	728	1124	927	183	1402	1151	1880	1726	281	830	3276	613	369	1280	985	1036	1485	854	779	1017	1149	1902	971	400			
Diseases of the genitourinary system	974	927	932	1709	1620	891	1138	1071	692	637	917	883	487	1413	1317	1135	1201	552	588	1586	965	687	1514	999	1142	974	717	794	1016	948	924	1082	823			
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1375	1312	1370	1965	1596	1221	1092	1918	2773	1393	1541	1282	409	1719	1660	1398	1510	987	942	1300	1378	1089	1838	1371	1572	1295	1306	1382	1971	1551	1204	1407	495			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	243	219	47	240	265	156	213	284	211	167	295	191	178	124	365	155	213	43	442	144	205	23	601	279	346	151	153	276	369	238	322	238	44			
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	117	119	91	72	135	124	133	176	112	100	104	139	25	126	150	55	91	54	73	189	105	88	151	168	117	120	103	108	164	174	116	139	96			
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	859	844	786	65	976	1184	889	171	1321	572	1061	664	900	29	266	453	305	1890	1248	1146	470	140	390	793	608	1198	1346	1486	644	1277	569	785	195			
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1417	1499	1635	1284	1678	1503	2187	1196	1277	890	1338	1216	1020	1945	1757	1234	1333	914	924	2938	1049	685	1292	1506	1466	1894	1421	1208	1051	1904	1963	1231	625			
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1168	1228	927	3074	2103	2904	842	193	431	273	2593	1402	273	39	758	115	724	134	863	118	929	1234	626	1418	1805	382	589	891	2386	856	2200	1826	307			

BE, CZ, DK, IT, CY, LU, PL, UK: 2007; SE, IS, MK: 2006; PT: 2005. Source: Eurostat — Health and safety statistics.

Table 16.6: Standardised death rates (SDR) per 100000 population by sex, 2008

	Females				Males			
	Diseases of the circulatory system	Cancer	Diseases of the respiratory system	External causes of injury and poisoning	Diseases of the circulatory system	Cancer	Diseases of the respiratory system	External causes of injury and poisoning
EU-27	184	132	32	20	279	228	63	58
EA-16	151	123	27	19	225	220	57	50
BE	169	131	45	30	258	235	99	72
BG	500	127	28	19	751	230	60	73
CZ	292	153	29	25	438	269	58	77
DK	155	182	55	25	244	246	71	54
DE	186	131	28	16	264	206	53	41
EE	337	136	12	34	634	290	53	164
IE	149	157	56	20	238	204	77	54
EL	236	113	46	12	282	210	63	48
ES	123	102	34	14	184	222	80	41
FR	95	117	19	26	164	231	40	65
IT	148	123	20	16	219	220	46	42
CY	173	98	31	19	247	151	44	53
LV	374	135	11	40	717	295	48	169
LT	401	142	18	53	701	290	77	231
LU	178	137	34	29	255	221	60	73
HU	339	177	28	30	554	337	68	97
MT	196	130	35	13	273	195	79	48
NL	129	155	42	18	197	228	74	35
AT	177	128	21	21	259	211	41	60
PL	277	152	25	24	463	284	65	101
PT	159	109	46	17	216	218	87	52
RO	472	128	31	23	665	246	74	91
SI	191	152	26	30	291	277	57	93
SK	376	144	34	19	589	288	75	97
FI	164	114	14	33	299	172	37	104
SE	159	134	27	22	252	172	38	56
UK	149	154	64	16	236	212	88	39
IS	136	152	41	27	218	171	46	48
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	130	137	41	24	214	196	66	57
CH	129	117	19	23	202	187	40	54
HR	336	151	21	29	488	302	57	88
MK	523	126	29	14	633	223	50	45
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

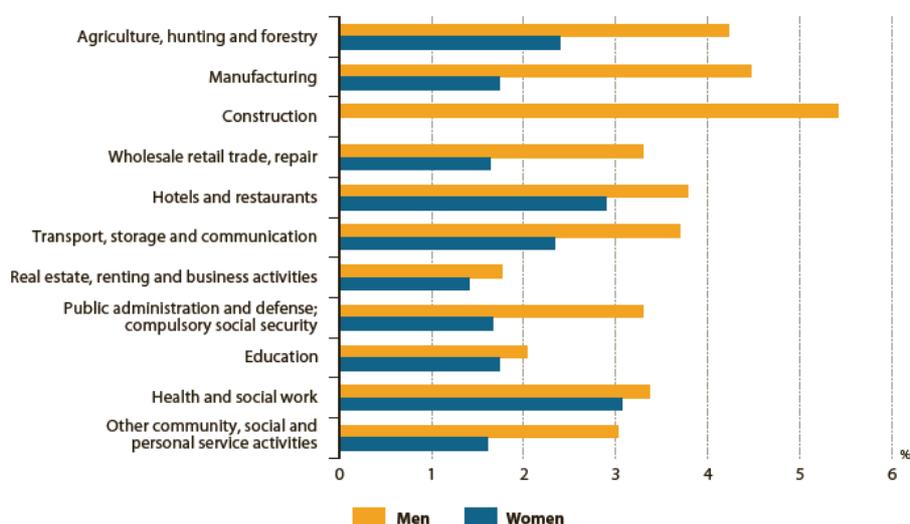
IT, LU, MT, SE, CH: 2007; DK: 2006; BE: 2004. Source: Eurostat — Health and safety statistics.

17. Accidents and Work-related Health Problems

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) ad hoc module 2007, 3.2% of workers aged 15 to 64 had had an accident at work in the previous 12 months in the EU-27. This corresponds to approximately 6.9 million persons in the EU-27. In line with this, data from the ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) showed that 2.9% of workers had an accident at work involving more than three days' sickness absence in 2007. In addition, more than 5 500 workers died in a fatal accident in 2007.

Accidents at work occurred more often amongst men, younger workers, and workers with a low educational level. Highly skilled manual workers and workers in the 'construction', 'manufacturing', and 'agriculture, hunting and forestry' sectors reported an accident more often.

Figure 17-1: Workers in the EU27 reporting one or more accidental injuries at work or in the course of work in the past 12 months in their main job in different sectors* (%)



Source: LFS ad hoc module 2007

*sample size below publication limit for 'fishing', 'mining and quarrying', 'electricity gas and water supply', 'construction' (women), 'financial mediation', 'private households with employed persons' and 'extra-territorial organisations and bodies'

17.1. Work-related health problems

In the EU-27, according to the LFS ad hoc module 2007, 8.6% of persons aged 15 to 64 who worked, or had worked previously, reported a work-related health problem in the previous 12 months. This corresponds to approximately 23 million persons. Musculoskeletal problems were most often reported as the main work-related health problem (60%), followed by stress, depression or anxiety (14%).

Table 17.1: Type of work-related health problem indicated as the most serious among persons with a work-related health problem in the EU27 (%)

Bone, joint or muscle problem w hich mainly affects back	28.4
Bone, joint or muscle problem w hich mainly affects neck, shoulders, arms or hands	18.8
Stress, depression or anxiety	13.7
Bone, joint or muscle problem w hich mainly affects hips, legs or feet	12.6
Breathing or lung problem	5.2
Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	5.9
Headache and/or eyestrain	4.4
Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)	2.5
Hearing problem	1.4
Skin problem	1.3
Other types of complaint	5.8

Source: LFS 2007

Among persons with a work-related health problem who worked or had worked previously, 28% had no limitations, 50% had some limitations, and 22% had considerable limitations. Around 62% of the persons with a work-related health problem who worked or had worked previously reported sick leave of at least one day in the previous 12 months due to their most serious work-related health problem. This corresponds to 5.3% of the persons who worked or had worked previously in the EU-27, and to 12.5 million persons.

Table 17.2: Work-related health problems: limitations and resulting sick leave (LFS 2007)

	% of workers who experienced one or more work-related health problem		% of workers with work related health problems who experience limitations in normal daily activities		% of workers with a work-related health problem resulting in sick leave
	Men	Women	To some extent (%)	Considerably (%)	
EU-27	8.6 i	8.5 i	50.1 i	22.3 i	62.0 i
BE	12.8	10.6	45.3	26.8	69.8
BG	4.7	5.2	57.9	31.3	50.6
CZ	8.0	8.9	26.4	44.9	97.7
DK	10.8	15.1	36.5	31.9	67.0
DE	6.6	5.5	55.0	13.3	74.7
EE	9.1	8.8	50.0	24.3	58.2
IE	3.5	2.9	36.4	26.0	53.9
EL	7.0	5.9	58.8	17.1	47.1
ES	5.6	6.0	41.6	29.9	72.8
FR	:i	:i	:i	:i	:i
IT	7.4	6.3	60.6	7.7	47.3
CY	8.9	7.9	44.7	36.8	65.7
LV	4.1	4.0	38.2	54.5	63.6
LT	4.1	3.9	62.3	:u	93.2
LU	4.2	3.3	40.0	20.0	80.1
HU	5.8	5.0	44.8	28.4	44.9
MT	5.8	:u	50.0	:u	47.2
NL	11.2	10.7	37.4	34.4	97.9
AT	16.3	13.6	57.7	26.1	61.4
PL	21.9	22.4	55.9	17.5	54.0
PT	7.4	8.1	38.4	48.2	41.7
RO	5.0	5.4	65.4	30.2	66.0
SI	9.3	11.1	45.2	47.6	98.1
SK	6.2	5.8	55.2	26.0	89.7
FI	20.6	28.4	51.0	15.8	43.0
SE	11.7	17.0	29.3	24.6	38.0
UK	5.3	4.8	42.1	31.4	62.5
NO	10.2	13.3	46.9	25.4	58.4
HR	9.1	6.9	49.7	45.2	70.6

i FR not included (comparability problems). u not available or sample size below publication limit

17.2. Policy context

The main principles governing the protection of workers' health and safety are laid down in the 1989 Framework Directive (89/391/EEC), the basic objective of which is to encourage improvements in occupational health and safety. All sectors of activity, both public and private, are covered by the Framework Directive, which establishes the principle that the employer has a duty to ensure workers' safety and health in all aspects relating to work, while the worker has an obligation to follow the employer's health and safety instructions and report potential dangers.

The policy agenda of the European Commission to improve health and safety at work in the European Union is communicated in the Community Strategy 2007-2012 on Health and Safety at Work, which outlines action to make workplaces across the EU safer and healthier and sets a quantitative target of a 25% reduction in accidents at work, to be achieved through various EU and national measures. The Strategy for 2007-12 follows in the footsteps of the Strategy for 2002-06, through which very good results were achieved: fatal accidents were reduced by 19% and those leading to an absence from work of three or more days by 24%, even though progress across sectors, companies and categories of workers may have been uneven.

In line with EU 2020 and the Smart Regulation Communication, improving job quality will require an integrated policy response at EU level as well as action by Member States.

The Union has a solid legislative 'acquis' as a complement to Member States' action in ensuring minimum requirements across the EU on health and safety at work. The 'acquis' must nevertheless be constantly adapted: to clarify the implementation or interpretation of rules, and make them easier to understand and apply by workers and businesses; to respond to the emergence of new risks for human health and safety in the workplace; and to cut red tape. More generally, the legislative 'acquis' must be kept in tune with new working patterns and technologies, so that it helps rather than hinders workplace adaptation.

Legislation at EU level is not always enough. 'Soft' instruments such as exchange of good practice, benchmarking, practical guides, codes of conduct and recommendations can contribute significantly to improving the effective application of the EU *acquis*.

In this regard, it should be noted that by the end of 2015 at the latest, the Commission will produce a report based on a comprehensive review of EU health and safety Directives. The aim is to keep the body of EU legislation in the field of health and safety of workers at work up-to-date in the light of, *inter alia*, the following developments: new scientific knowledge; new and emerging risks for workers; new forms of employment; problems encountered in the application of the EU legislation. If necessary, the EU legislation may need to be adapted in light of these developments, to preserve its coherence and to improve its operation.

17.3. Methodological notes

Sources: Eurostat — European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), ad hoc module on accidents at work and work-related health problems in the 2007 Labour Force Survey and Transport Statistics. European Commission

17.4. Further reading

- Health and safety at work in Europe (1999-2007): a statistical portrait
- Statistics in focus – '8.6% of workers in the EU experienced work-related health problems. Results from the Labour Force Survey 2007 ad hoc module on accidents at work and work-related health problems', No 63/2009
- Report 'Causes and circumstances of accidents at work in the EU', DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, 26/05/2009, KE-78-09-668-EN-C
- 'European Statistics on Accidents at Work — Methodology', 2001 Edition. Eurostat and DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, 'Health and safety at work' series

- Communication from the Commission (COM (2007) 62 final) 'Improving quality and productivity at work: Community strategy 2007-2012 on health and safety at work'
- Council Resolution of 25 June 2007 on a new Community strategy on health and safety at work (2007-2012) [O.J. C145 of 30.06.2007, page 1]

