



KEY FIGURES

Bulletin of economic trends in Europe 07/95

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Education in the European Union
The foreign population of the European Union

Foreword

European Union of Fifteen annual inflation was 3.1% in August 1995.

Eurostat estimates European Union of Fifteen seasonally-adjusted unemployment in August 1995 at 10.6%, same as July's revised figure.

European Union of Fifteen industrial production rose by 4.7% in the first half of this year compared to the same period in 1994.

In 1994, the European Union of Twelve's trade balance went down to a deficit of ECU 1 billion compared to 1993 when the imports and the exports flows were almost in equilibrium (only a small ECU 0.1 billion deficit).

The US dollar continued its rebound against the Japanese yen in early September 1995.

The first part of this month's 'Data of the month' section is devoted to *Education in the European Union*, and the second part to a study on *The foreign population of the European Union*, which was based on the *Women and men in the European Union – A statistical portrait*.

European economy at a glance



	Period	B	DK	D ⁽¹⁾	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR15
GDP seasonally adjusted volume trends, T/T-1 %	IV/94	: 1.47	0.54	:	0.75	0.65	:	0.02	:	0.07	0.02E	:	0.24	1.06E	0.70	0.52	
GFCF seasonally adjusted volume trends, T/T-1 %	IV/94	: 2.27	1.61	:	1.68	0.99	:	1.46	:	-3.04	1.42E	:	1.66	-1.73E	2.20	1.22	
Production index 1990=100 total, seasonally adjusted ⁽²⁾	7/95	: 116.2	97.7	100.1	102	104.9	155.6	109.2	:	106.5	113.9	95.4	119.9	113.9	:	104.1	
Consumer price index T/T-12 %	8/95	1.3	1.6	1.5	8.7	4.3	2.0	2.5	5.6p	1.8	1.5	2.1	4.1	0.5	2.7	3.6	3.1p
Conversion rate 1 ECU=... monthly average	9/95	38.8	7.31	1.88	304.0	161.8	6.50	0.81	2082	38.8	2.11	13.25	196.4	5.63	9.20	0.83	:
Exchange rate 1 USD=... monthly average	9/95	30.1	5.67	1.46	235.9	125.5	5.04	0.63	1615	30.1	1.64	10.28	152.4	4.37	7.14	0.64	:
Money supply, M1 T/T-12 %	6/95	-0.6	:	2.2	21.3	4.6	1.5	9.7	1.5	:	2.7	6.5	18.9	7.3	:	:	:
Yield on public sector long-term bonds %	8/95	7.3	8.2	6.8	16.3	11.0	7.3	8.3	11.7	6.2	6.7	6.3	11.3	8.3	10.2	8.2	:
Unemployment rate seasonally adjusted %	8/95	10.2	7.0	8.3	:	22.2	11.3	14.9	11.6	3.8	6.7	:	7.1	17.1	9.3	8.9	10.6
Extra-EU Trade balance BN ECU	12/94	-0.1*	0.3	2.4	-0.1	-0.4	2.0	0.1	1.8	-0.1*	-1.5	:	-0.2	:	:	-1.6	2.7 ⁽³⁾

Data in italics are not necessarily for the indicated period but are the latest available (usually the previous month or quarter)

* BLEU

⁽¹⁾ Before 3 October 1990

⁽²⁾ EUR 12

⁽³⁾ Excluding construction

Inflation rate

European Union of Fifteen annual inflation: 3.1% in August 1995

European Union of Fifteen annual inflation was 3.1% in August 1995. This compares to a revised 3.2% in July 1995 and 3.1% in August last year.

In August the figure for Germany (1.7%) included the new Länder for the first time.

Finland continues to enjoy the lowest rate (0.5%) with Belgium next at 1.3%.

August rates in Member States, in ascending order of inflation, with corresponding figures for a year earlier, are as follows:

	<u>Aug 95</u> Aug 94	<u>Aug 94</u> Aug 93		<u>Aug 95</u> Aug 94	<u>Aug 94</u> Aug 93
Finland	0.5%	1.9%	Ireland	2.5%	2.5%
Belgium	1.3%	2.4%	Sweden	2.7%	2.7%
Netherlands	1.5%	2.6%	United Kingdom	3.6%	2.4%
Denmark	1.6%	2.2%	Portugal	4.1%	4.8%
Germany*	1.7%	n/a	Spain	4.3%	4.8%
Luxembourg	1.8%	2.0%	Italy	5.6% p	3.8%
France	2.0%	1.7%	Greece	8.7%	11.1%
Austria	2.1%	3.2%			
EUR 15	3.1% p*	3.1%			

* including the new Länder
p Provisional
n/a not available

Unemployment

European Union of Fifteen seasonally-adjusted unemployment in August 1995 at 10.6%

Eurostat estimates European Union of Fifteen seasonally-adjusted unemployment in August 1995 at 10.6%, same as July's revised figure. In August last year it was 11.1%.

Eurostat says that after falling gradually but consistently since spring '94, unemployment is levelling in most Member States except Italy. This trend seems to apply equally to men and women and those under and over 25.

Luxembourg continues to enjoy the European Union of Fifteen's lowest rate

(3.8%) followed by the Netherlands (6.7% - July).

Eurostat estimates that around 17.6 million people were unemployed in the European Union of Fifteen in August 1995. This is a seasonally-adjusted figure in line with ILO criteria.

The unemployment rate and numbers of unemployed are estimated according to ILO recommendations after taking account of the differences between national methods of recording unemployment.

Data of the month

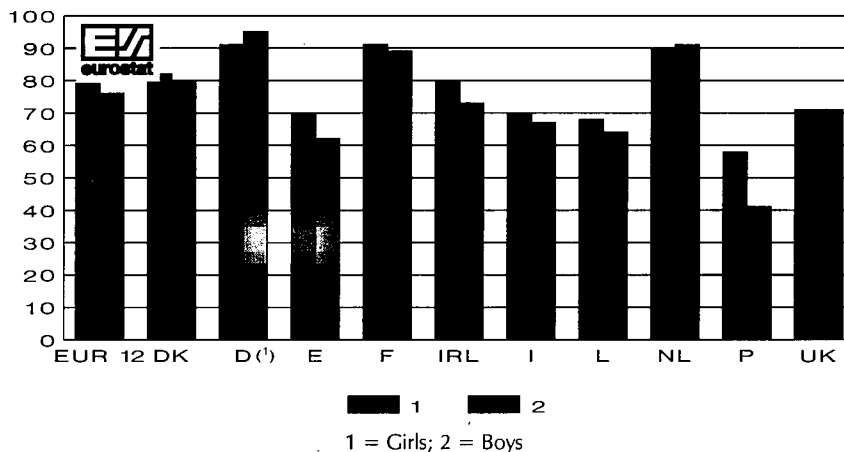
Education in the European Union

In the European Union of the Twelve, more girls than boys proceed beyond compulsory schooling.

Of the girls aged 16 to 18, 79% receive education or training. The corresponding figure for boys is 76%.

In the 16 to 18 age group, the percentage enrolment gap in favour of girls is widest in Spain, Ireland and particularly Portugal.

Percentage enrolment for young people aged 16 to 18, 1991/92 (I: 1988/89)



Number of young people aged 16 to 18 receiving fulltime education, 1991/92 (%) (I: 1988/89)

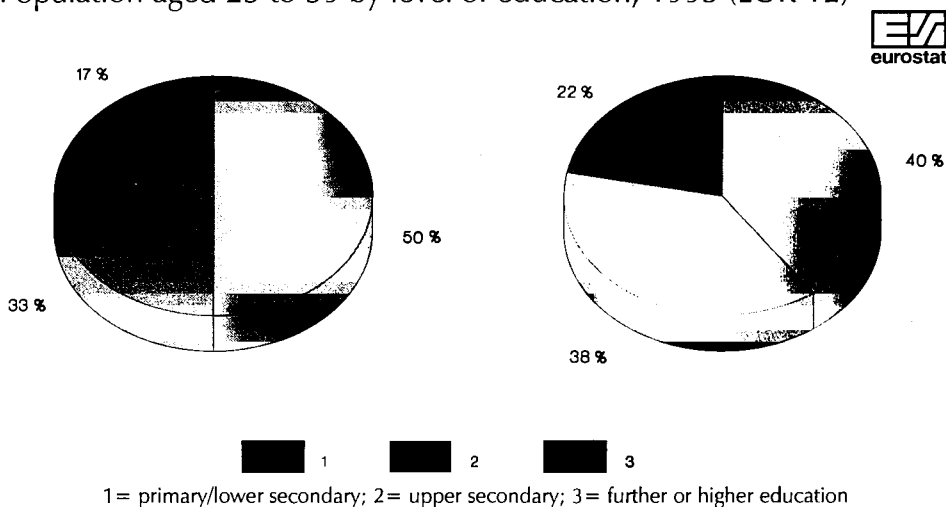
	EUR 12	B	DK	D ⁽¹⁾	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Girls	79	:	82	91	:	70	91	80	70	68	90	58	71
Boys	76	:	80	95	:	62	89	73	67	64	91	41	71

(¹) Germany: except the new Länder.

The level of education in the population as a whole has risen visibly.

In the European Union of the Twelve, 50% of women aged 25 to 59 have completed only the compulsory period of education (primary and lower secondary). The corresponding figure for men is 40.5%. The percentage of persons who have attained a higher level of education is 16.7% for women and 21.7% for men.

Population aged 25 to 59 by level of education, 1993 (EUR 12)



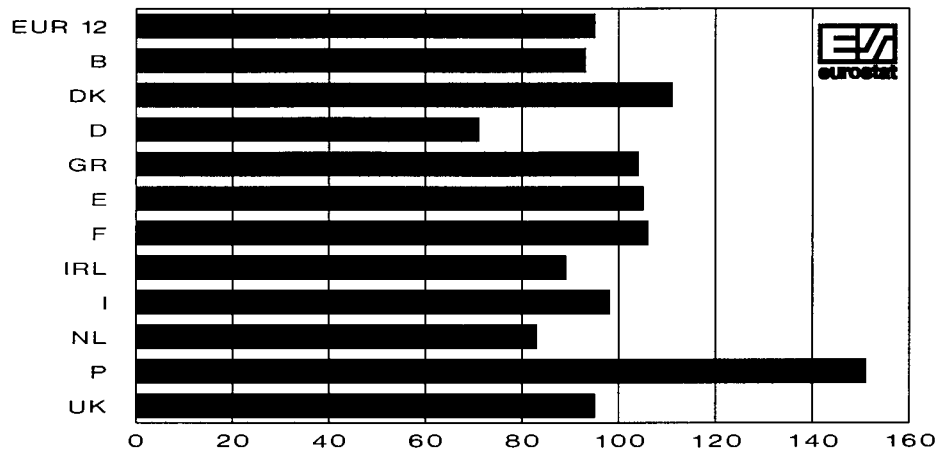
Population aged 25 to 59 by level of education, 1993 (%) (EUR 12)

	Women	Men
1	50.0	40.5
2	33.3	37.8
3	16.7	21.7

The number of women receiving further or higher education has increased considerably over the past few years.

While the average figure for the European Union of the Twelve is 95 women to 100 men in the student population, the situation varies from one Member State to another. In Portugal the figure is 151, whereas in Germany it is 71 and in the Netherlands 83.

Number of women per 100 men receiving higher education, 1991/92



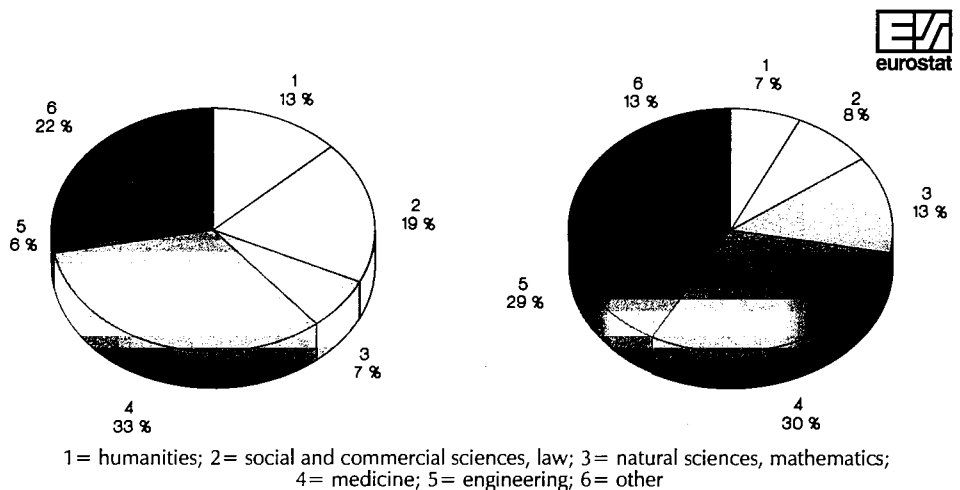
Number of women per 100 men receiving further or higher education, 1991/92

EUR 12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
95	93	111	71	104	105	116	89	98	:	83	151	95

The female presence is very noticeable in the humanities and medicine.

In the social and commercial sciences, the numbers of men and women following further or higher education courses are roughly equal. On the other hand, more men choose the natural sciences, mathematics, computer studies and the technical professions, such as engineering, architecture, etc. They account for 42% of the men with higher academic qualifications, whereas for women this figure is only 13%.

Higher academic qualifications by type of studies, 1991/92 (EUR 12) (except P and L)



Higher academic qualifications by type of studies, 1991/92 (%) (EUR 12) (except P and L)

	Women	Men
1	13	7
2	19	8
3	7	13
4	33	30
5	6	29
6	22	13

The foreign population of the European Union

The largest numbers of foreign nationals living in the European Union (EUR 12) are found in Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

The highest proportions of non-nationals in the total population are recorded in Luxembourg and Belgium.

On 1 January 1992, 14.8 million foreign residents were living in the EUR 12 countries, making up 4.3% of the total population (1.4% were citizens of other European Union countries and 2.9% were non-EU nationals). Five years earlier in 1987, the foreign population had numbered 12.8 million or 4% of the total population of the European Union

(excluding the former German Democratic Republic).

Over three-quarters of the foreign population resident in the European Union (EUR 12) live in three Member States: Germany (5.9 million), France (3.6 million) and the United Kingdom (2 million).

The highest percentage of foreign nationals in the total population is found in Luxembourg (over 30%), followed by Belgium, Germany and France. This percentage is lowest in Spain, Italy and Portugal (see Table 1).

The percentage of EU nationals in the total number of foreign residents is particularly high in Luxembourg, Ireland and Belgium. In the other Member States, non-EU nationals predominate, with the highest proportion being observed in Denmark.

Table 1

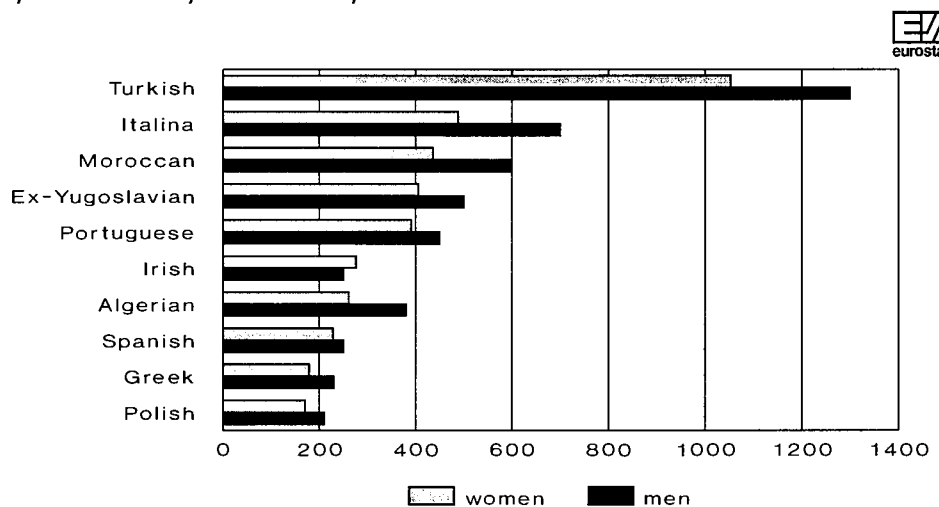
Percentage of foreign nationals in the total population of the Member States of the European Union, 1 January 1992



	Non-nationals	EU	Non-EU
EUR 12	4.3	1.4	2.9
B	9.2	5.5	3.7
DK	3.3	0.6	2.7
D	7.3	1.9	5.5
GR	2.1	0.6	1.5
E	0.9	0.4	0.5
F	6.3	2.3	4.0
IRL	2.7	2.1	0.6
I	0.9	0.2	0.8
L	32.1	28.6	3.5
NL	4.8	1.2	3.7
P	1.2	0.3	0.9
UK	3.5	1.4	2.1

Figure 1

Percentage of foreign nationals in the total population by nationality, 1 January 1992



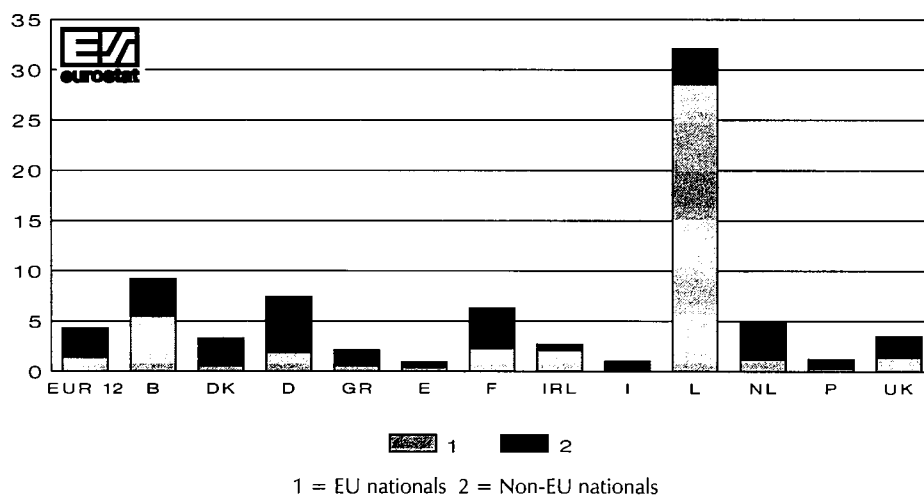
Turks make up the largest group of foreign nationals living in the European Union (EUR 12).

Figure 2 shows the ten largest groups of foreign nationals by nationality living in the EUR 12 Member States. Except in the case of Irish nationals, there are

more men than women. The order of these ten nationalities is the same for women as for men, with the exception of male Algerian nationals.

Figure 2

Main groups of foreign nationals by nationality, 1 January 1992 (EUR 12, excluding Spain)



Industrial production

Increase of European Union of Fifteen industrial production in the first half of this year.

European Union of Fifteen industrial production rose by 4.7% in the first half of this year compared to the same period in 1994.

The increase in second half of '94 compared to second half of '93 had been 6.3%.

Sweden	12.5	(11.9)	France	4.3	(5.1)
Ireland	12.3 E	(14.2)	Portugal	4.0	(1.0)
Austria	10.9	(6.3)	United Kingdom	3.4	(5.0)
Finland	10.0	(11.4)	Germany	2.5	(5.2)
Spain	7.7	(8.3)	Netherlands	2.5	(3.5)
Italy	7.0	(9.8)	Greece	1.2	(1.7)
Denmark	6.5	(9.6)			

In the latest half year new Member States Austria, Finland and Sweden together with Ireland achieved the highest growth.

Figures (in %) for Member States, where available, are as follows. Increases for second half '94 over the second half of '93 are in brackets (E = estimate).

External trade

The European Union of Twelve's imports increased by slightly more than exports during 1994 (+0.2 percentage points).

In 1994, the *European Union of Twelve** trade balance went down to a deficit of ECU 1 billion compared to 1993 when the imports and the exports flows were almost in equilibrium (only a small ECU 0.1 billion deficit).

This performance is the result of a clear upturn in extra-EU imports (10.8% growth rate against the stagnation registered in 1993), together with the one percentage point reduction in the exports annual growth rate (10.6% compared to 11.7% in 1993).

In 1994, *Germany* registered both the largest extra-EU surplus among the EU member states (ECU 25.6 billion) and the most important improvement compared to the previous year (ECU 5.6 billion).

The Italian trade balance improved its surplus by ECU 1.7 billion, reaching ECU 12.7 billion, from ECU 11 billion recorded in 1993.

The Dutch extra-EU deficit recorded the most important deterioration between 1993 and 1994 (ECU 9.9 billion) and became the largest among the EU countries (ECU 22 billion).

In 1994, the *United Kingdom* was the EU country that experienced the second largest trade deficit, totalling ECU 20.5 billion.

France's extra-EU trade surplus improved by ECU 1.4 billion in 1994 compared to a year earlier (from ECU 9.4 billion to ECU 10.8 billion).

The *BLEU* and *Greece* improved their external trade accounts: the Greek trade deficit went down to ECU 2.8 billion from the ECU 4.3 billion registered in 1993, and the BLEU's trade balance reduced its deficit by ECU 1.7 billion.

The external trade surpluses of *Denmark* and *Ireland* reduced slightly compared to 1993: to ECU 2.5 billion and ECU 0.8 billion respectively in 1994.

The external positions of *Spain* and *Portugal* were almost stable between 1993 and 1994: their extra-EU deficits registered in 1994 ECU 4.3 billion and ECU 2.7 billion respectively.

* Due to frequent revisions of the monthly figures sent by the member states, the data shown is not necessarily identical to that presented in the previous publications.

Money and finance

Dollar fails to hold on to gains

Exchange rates

The US dollar continued its rebound against the Japanese yen in early September 1995. A cut in Japan's discount rate from 1% to 0.5% on 8 September helped the dollar to break through the ¥100 level. Market nervousness set in, however, following poor US trade figures and details of a new Japanese fiscal package to help revive the economy, and by 27 September the dollar had fallen back to ¥100, despite central bank intervention. Nevertheless, this still represents a considerable advance for the dollar compared with its historical low of ¥81 (London market closing rate) in mid-April.

Meanwhile, the dollar's performance against the Deutschmark has been less impressive: it weakened in September to DM 1.42 (on 28 September), compared with DM 1.46 at the start of the month, and an all-time low in mid-April of DM 1.35.

European monetary union was one of the key issues influencing the markets

during September. The DM appreciated slightly within EMS exchange rate mechanism, but the system nevertheless remained fairly stable, with little change in the respective positions of currencies. Outside the ERM the Italian lira, Finnish markka and pound sterling all depreciated slightly against the DM.

One exception was the Swedish krona, which has been on an appreciating trend since April. At the market close on 28 September the krona / DM rate was 4.92, compared with a lowpoint of 5.43 in April. Another exception was the Swiss franc, which appeared to gain from its status as a 'safe haven' currency, despite a reduction in the Swiss discount rate on 21 September to 2%. The Swiss franc reached a nine-year high against the DM during September of SFR 0.80.

Along with Switzerland and Japan, monetary easing took place in several EU countries during September, with interest rate cuts Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Austria.

Latest Eurostat publications

- ✓ Unemployment - Monthly Bulletin No 10/95
- ✓ Eurostatistics - Data for short-term economic analysis No 10/95
- ✓ Eurostat Yearbook '95 - A statistical eye on Europe 1983 - 1993

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