

Benchmarking Malta in Europe

BENCHMARKING MALTA IN EUROPE

National Statistics Office, Malta,
2004

Published by the
National Statistics Office,
Lascaris,
Valletta CMR02
Malta
Tel: (+356) 21 22 32 21/5
Fax: (+356) 21 24 98 41 / 21 24 84 83
e-mail: nso@gov.mt
website: <http://www.nso.gov.mt>

CIP Data

Benchmarking Malta in Europe. - Valletta : National Statistics Office, 2004
x, 94p.
ISBN 99909-73-14-8

For further information please contact:

Library and Information Unit
National Statistics Office
Lascaris
Valletta CMR 02
Malta
Tel.: (+356) 21 23 92 25 / (+356) 25 99 72 19

Our publications are available from:

The Data Shop
National Statistics Office
Lascaris
Valletta CMR 02
Malta
Tel.: (+356) 21 23 92 25
Fax: (+356) 21 24 98 41

Department of Information
3 Castille Place
Valletta CMR 02
Malta
Tel.: (+356) 21 22 49 01
Fax: (+356) 21 23 71 70

Cover design: Repro House Co. Ltd.

Printed in Malta by Interprint Limited.

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The main source for the indicators presented in this publication is the **NewCronos** database hosted by EUROSTAT, the statistical office of the European Union. The National Statistics Office, Malta (NSO) updated the Maltese data where necessary.

Data extraction date: 8 April 2004.

Users are advised to consult these indicators in tandem with the indicator-specific methodological notes where these are available. These can be found from page 87.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

:	not available
b	break in series
e	estimated value
ee	Eurostat estimate
f	forecast
p	provisional value
r	revised value
u	unreliable or uncertain data
ur	under-represented; treat with caution

CONTENTS

			Page
FOREWORD			ix
Statistical domain	Statistical theme	Indicator	
DEMOGRAPHY	Population	1.1 Population	3
		1.2 Population Density	3
	Life expectancy	1.3 Life expectancy at birth	4
	Fertility	1.4 Total fertility rate	5
	Mortality	1.5 Infant mortality rate	6
EDUCATION	School-leavers	2.1 Early school-leavers	9
	Third level education	2.2 Tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 population aged 20-29 years	10
	Life-long learners	2.3 Life-long learners as a percentage of the total adult population	11
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Internet access	3.1 Level of internet access in European households	15
SOCIAL COHESION	Jobless households	4.1 Children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households	19
		4.2 Men aged 18-59 years living in jobless households	20
	Poverty line	4.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	21
		4.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	22
LABOUR	Employment	5.1 Male and female employment rates	25
		5.2 Total employment rate	26
	Employment of older workers	5.3 Employment rate of older workers	27

Statistical domain	Statistical theme	Indicator	Page
LABOUR (CONTD.)	Employed population	5.4 Annual percentage change in employed population	28
	Employment growth	5.5 Total employment growth	29
	Unemployment	5.6 Unemployment rate	30
	Long-term unemployment	5.7 Long-term unemployed as a percentage of the total active population	31
		5.8 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	32
OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS	Accidents at work	6.1 Index of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work	35
		6.2 Index of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work	36
CONSUMPTION	Prices	7.1 Comparative price level indices of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes	39
EARNINGS AND INCOME	Income distribution	8.1 Inequality of income distribution	43
	Low-wage earners	8.2 Tax rate on low-wage earners	44
THE ECONOMY	GDP	9.1 GDP per head in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)	47
		9.2 GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per employed person relative to EU15	48
	GDP growth	9.3 Year-on-year percentage change in growth rate of GDP at constant prices	49
	Foreign Direct Investment	9.4 Average value of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment flows divided by GDP	50
PUBLIC FINANCE	Government sector	10.1 Net borrowing/net lending rates of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP	53
		10.2 General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP	54
	Public expenditure	10.3 Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	55

Statistical domain	Statistical theme	Indicator	Page
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	International economy	11.1 Trade integration of goods	59
		11.2 Trade integration of services	60
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12.1 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP	63
BUSINESS	Patents	13.1 Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)	67
		13.2 Number of patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	68
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural output	14.1 Agricultural industry output and gross value added as a percentage of GDP	71
		14.2 Percentage distribution of agricultural output by type of activity	72
		14.3 Percentage distribution of Agricultural Labour Input by type	73
		14.4 Sectoral contribution of agriculture to GDP	74
ENERGY	Electricity consumption	15.1 Electricity prices: households	77
		15.2 Electricity prices: industrial users	78
	Energy intensity	15.3 Energy intensity of the economy	79
THE ENVIRONMENT	Emissions	16.1 Greenhouse gas emissions	83
	Waste	16.2 Municipal waste collected	84
		16.3 Municipal waste landfilled	85
APPENDIX: INDICATOR-SPECIFIC METHODOLOGICAL NOTES			87

Blank page

FOREWORD

Benchmarking Malta in Europe marks the first attempt by the National Statistics Office to publish a set of indicators intended to provide an assessment of Malta's progress within the framework of its European partners. Over the past few years, there has been a marked trend at the EU as well as at the international level to compile indicators that would allow comparisons between the different countries. Perhaps the uncharitable might say that this is just a fashionable trend. The truth is that a set of indicators provides a meaningful and concise snapshot of a country's progress. This is surely to the benefit of statistical users. With regard to the National Statistics Office, these indicators crystallise not only the size, but also the diversity of the statistical output which has characterised this Office's activities in recent times.

An 'indicator' is defined as 'a numerical measure of quality of life in a country'. In order to enable easy comparison, the Office is also providing graphical representations that accompany all the statistics being presented. Indicators illustrate national headway in meeting a number of economic, social, and environmental objectives. Accordingly, the forty-eight indicators comprising this publication run the whole gamut of this range.

We hope that the data contained here will stimulate a healthy debate in the public domain. We trust also that they will pave the way for a series of comparative statistical analyses in academic fora, as well as in the media. We are sure that they will constitute a useful tool in the preparation and compilation of various reports.

There are always two parties to statistics - the provider and the user. This philosophy is, and will continue to be, the firm guiding light for all our actions. In this vein, my colleagues and I would appreciate feedback with regard to the relevance and contemporaneity of these indicators. Furthermore, a highlight on any that are missing from this compilation will be taken note of.

Alfred Camilleri
Director-General
April 2004

Blank page

demography

1

Blank page

1.1. Population

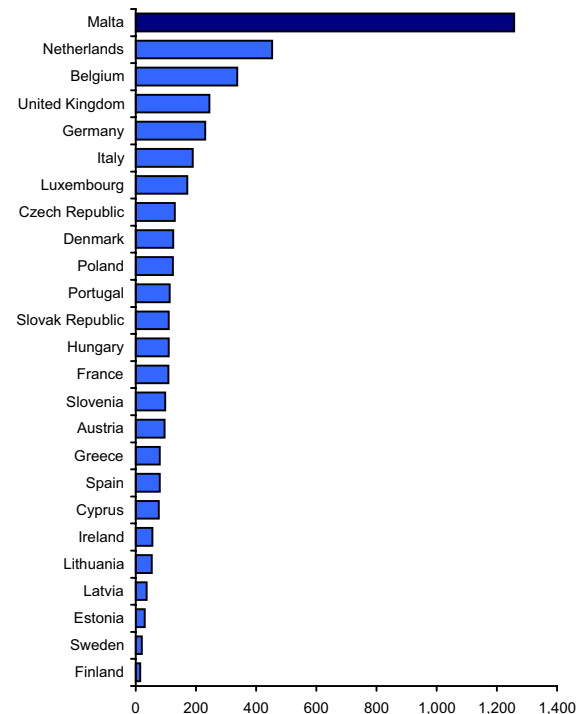
Country	in 000's	
	1995	2002
Cyprus	651	710
Czech Republic	10,327	10,205
Estonia	1,437	1,359
Hungary	10,329	10,159
Latvia	2,516	2,339
Lithuania	3,629	3,469
Malta	378	397
Poland	38,595	38,425
Slovak Republic	5,362	5,379
Slovenia	1,990	1,995
New member states	75,232	74,669
Austria	7,943	8,039
Belgium	10,131	10,310
Denmark	5,216	5,368
Finland	5,099	5,195
France	57,753	59,342
Germany	81,539	82,440
Greece	10,443	10,582 ¹
Ireland	3,598	3,900
Italy	57,269	57,075 ¹
Luxembourg	407	444
Netherlands	15,424	16,105
Portugal	10,013	10,329
Spain	39,197	40,409
Sweden	8,816	8,909
United Kingdom	58,500	60,004 ^{e1}
EU15	371,346	377,850¹
Bulgaria	:	7,910 ¹
Romania	:	22,408 ¹
Turkey	:	68,670 ¹

¹ 2001
 : not available
^e estimated value

1.2. Population Density

Land area Km ²	Population per Km ²	
	1995	2002
9,251	70	77
78,866	131	129
45,227	32	30
93,030	111	109
64,589	39	36
65,300	56	53
316	1,197	1,257
312,685	123	123
49,035	109	110
20,273	98	98
738,572	102	101
83,858	95	96
30,538	332	338
43,094	121	125
338,150	15	15
549,087	105	108
357,031	228	231
131,957	79	80 ¹
70,295	51	55
301,338	190	189 ¹
2,586	157	172
35,518	434	453
91,916	109	112
505,124	78	80
449,974	20	20
244,101	240	245 ^{e1}
3,234,568	115	:
110,910	:	71 ¹
238,391	:	94 ¹
769,604	:	89 ¹

Population density: 2002



The 10 new member states of the EU will augment the current EU population by 75 million taking the EU25 to just over 450 million inhabitants. At nearly 1,300 persons per square kilometre, Malta has by far the highest population density of the enlarged European Union.

demography

1.3. Life expectancy at birth

Country	Males		Females	
	1995	2002	1995	2002
Cyprus	75.3	75.3 ²	79.8	80.4 ²
Czech Republic	69.7	72.1	76.6	78.7
Estonia	61.9	65.3	74.5	77.1
Hungary	65.3	68.4	74.5	76.7
Latvia	60.3	64.8	73.1	76.0
Lithuania	63.3	66.3	75.0	77.5
Malta	74.9	75.8	79.5	80.5
Poland	67.6	70.4	76.4	78.7
Slovak Republic	68.4	69.9	76.3	77.8
Slovenia	70.3	72.7	77.8	80.5
New member states	:	69.3^{e1}	:	77.5^{e1}
Austria	73.3	75.8	79.9	81.7
Belgium	73.4	75.1	80.2	81.1
Denmark	72.7	74.8	77.8	79.5
Finland	72.8	74.9	80.2	81.5
France	73.9	75.6	81.8	82.9
Germany	73.3	74.7 ²	79.7	80.7 ²
Greece	75.0	75.4	80.3	80.7
Ireland	72.9	75.2	78.4	80.3
Italy	74.9	76.8	81.3	82.9
Luxembourg	73.0	74.9	80.2	81.5
Netherlands	74.6	76.0	80.4	80.7
Portugal	71.6	73.8	78.7	80.5
Spain	74.3	75.7	81.5	83.1
Sweden	76.2	77.7	81.4	82.1
United Kingdom	74.0	75.7 ¹	79.2	80.4 ¹
EU15	73.9	75.2^{e1}	80.4	81.2^{e1}
Bulgaria	67.1	68.9	74.6	75.6
Romania	65.3	67.5	73.1	74.8
Turkey	64.9	66.2	69.4	70.9

Note: Figures for the individual countries of the EU15 range from 1999 to 2001.

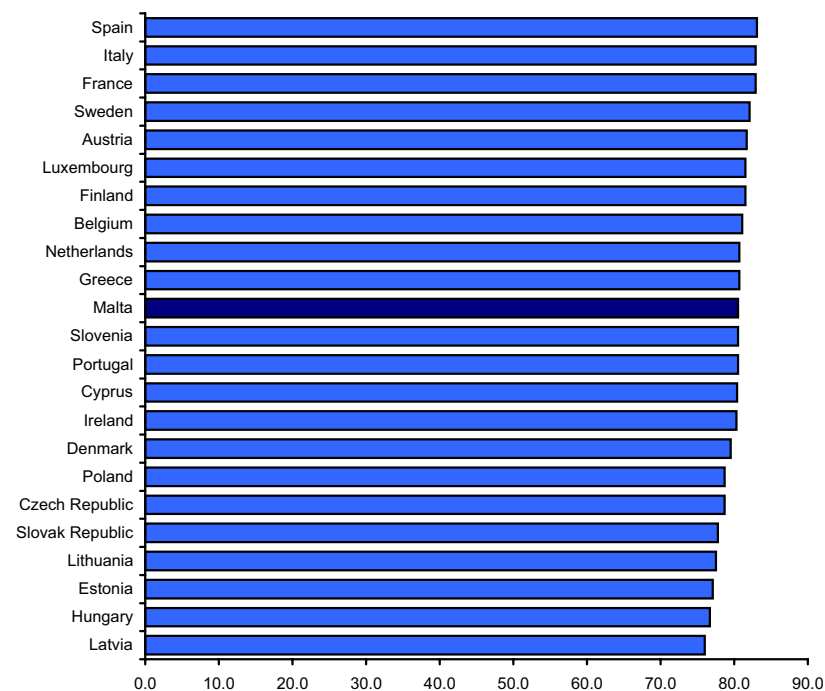
¹ 2001

² 1999

: not available

^e estimated value

Life expectancy at birth: 2002



Life expectancy at birth is the mean length of life of individuals subjected from birth to current mortality trends. Life expectancy is usually computed on the basis of a life table showing the probability of dying at each age for a given population according to the age-specific death rates prevailing at a given period. On average, life expectancy is 6 years lower for men and 4 years lower for women in the new member states than in the EU15. The life expectancy of the Maltese is higher than in most of the new member states and compares favourably with that of the EU15. Life expectancy at birth is the best single measure of the overall effect of mortality on a population.

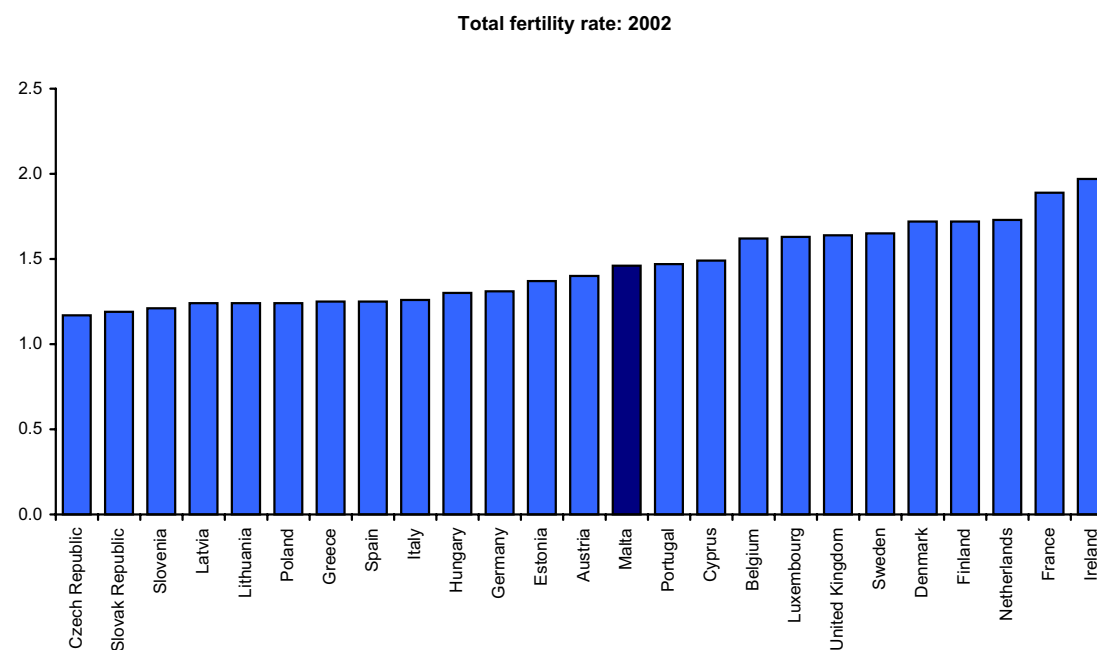
1.4. Total fertility rate (children per woman)

Country	1995	2002
Cyprus	2.13	1.49
Czech Republic	1.28	1.17
Estonia	1.32	1.37
Hungary	1.58	1.30
Latvia	1.26	1.24
Lithuania	1.55	1.24
Malta	1.83	1.46
Poland	1.61	1.24
Slovak Republic	1.52	1.19
Slovenia	1.29	1.21
New member states	:	:
Austria	1.42	1.40
Belgium	1.55	1.62
Denmark	1.80	1.72
Finland	1.81	1.72
France	1.70	1.89
Germany	1.25	1.31
Greece	1.32	1.25
Ireland	1.84	1.97
Italy	1.18	1.26
Luxembourg	1.69	1.63
Netherlands	1.53	1.73
Portugal	1.41	1.47
Spain	1.18	1.25
Sweden	1.73	1.65
United Kingdom	1.71	1.64
EU15	1.42	1.50^{e1}
Bulgaria	1.24	1.21
Romania	1.34	1.26
Turkey	2.80	2.46

: not available

¹ 2001

^e estimated value



The total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. It is interesting to note that while the fertility rate since 1995 has decreased in all the new member states except Estonia, several EU15 countries have experienced increases. These include Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. The fertility rate in Malta is higher than in the new member states but lower than in most of the EU15 countries.

demography

1.5. Infant mortality rate

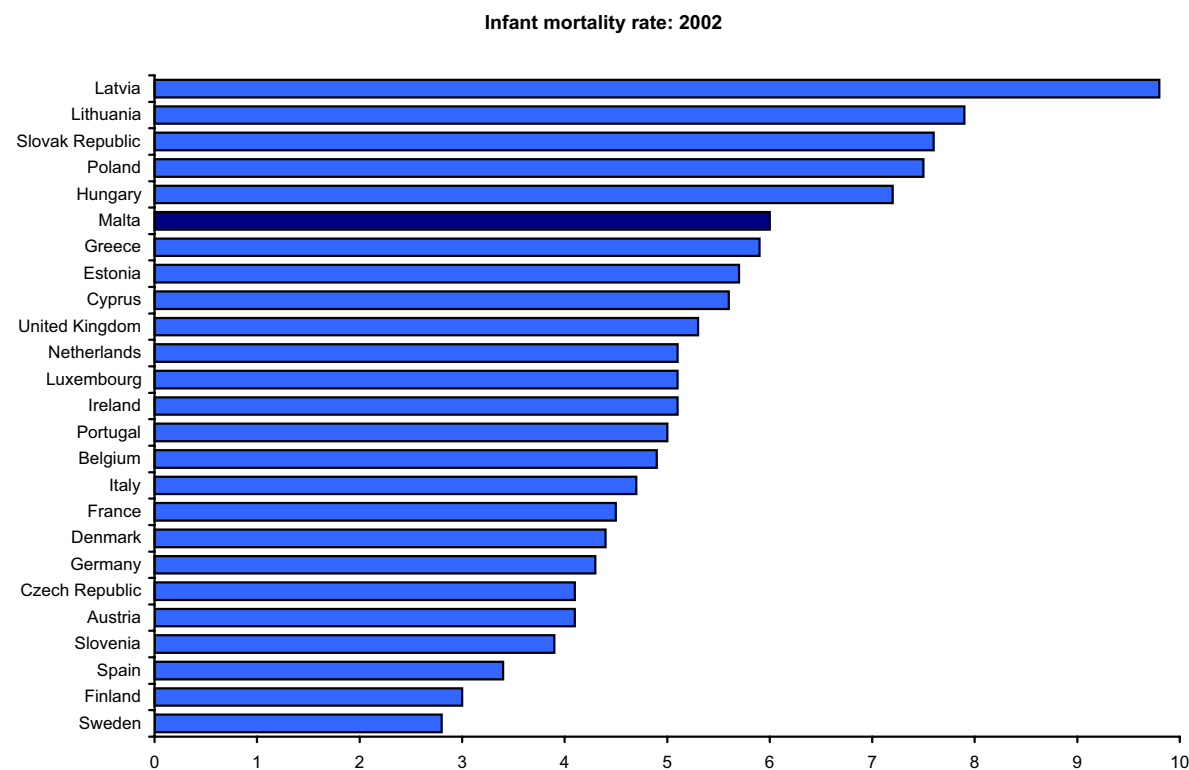
Country	2002
Cyprus	5.6 ¹
Czech Republic	4.1
Estonia	5.7
Hungary	7.2
Latvia	9.8
Lithuania	7.9 ^p
Malta	6.0
Poland	7.5
Slovak Republic	7.6
Slovenia	3.9 ^p
New member states	:
Austria	4.1
Belgium	4.9 ^p
Denmark	4.4
Finland	3.0
France	4.5 ^e
Germany	4.3 ^e
Greece	5.9 ^e
Ireland	5.1 ^p
Italy	4.7 ^e
Luxembourg	5.1
Netherlands	5.1 ^p
Portugal	5.0 ^p
Spain	3.4 ^e
Sweden	2.8
United Kingdom	5.3 ^p
EU15	4.5^e
Bulgaria	13.2 ^p
Romania	17.3
Turkey	39.4

¹ 2001

: not available

^e estimated value

^p provisional value



The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the ratio of deaths of infants under 1 year of age occurring in a specific year to every 1,000 live births in the same year. Overall, this rate is higher in the new member states than in the EU15 with the exception of the Czech Republic and Slovenia, where it is lower than the EU15 average. In 2002, Malta's infant mortality rate was below that of most of the new member states but exceeded that of the EU15 countries.

education

2

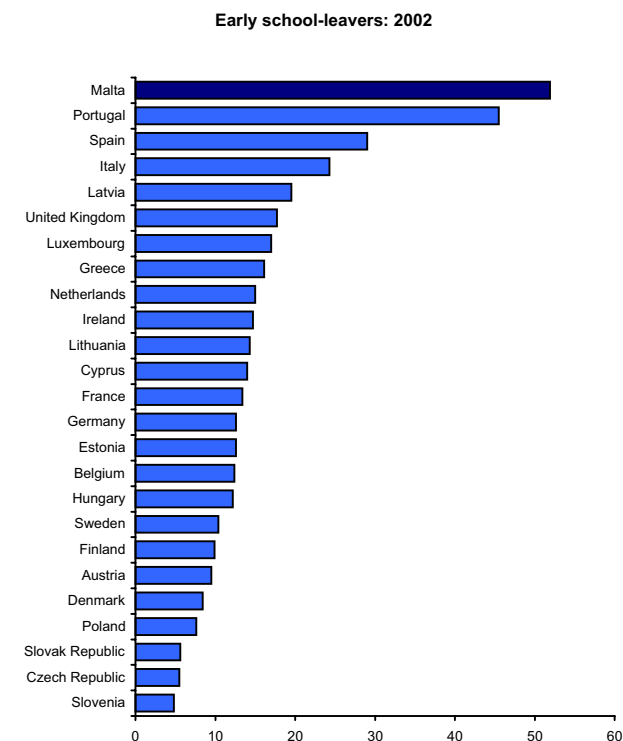
Blank page

2.1. Early school-leavers

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	18.4	18.2	18.8	12.8	12.1	10.2	15.1	14.8	14.0
Czech Republic	:	:	5.3	:	:	5.7	:	:	5.5
Estonia	16.3	17.1	15.6	12.1 ^u	11.0 ^u	9.6 ^u	14.2	14.1	12.6
Hungary	14.3	13.3	12.5	13.2	12.6	11.8	13.8	12.9	12.2
Latvia	:	:	26.7	:	:	12.2	:	:	19.5
Lithuania	18.5	18.4	15.1 ^b	14.9	9.3	13.4 ^b	16.7	13.7	14.3 ^b
Malta	54.5	56.8	53.0	53.4	50.1	50.9	54.0	53.6	52.0
Poland	:	9.7	9.5	:	6.0	5.6	:	7.9	7.6
Slovak Republic	:	:	6.7	:	:	4.6	:	:	5.6
Slovenia	:	9.3 ^u	6.2 ^u	:	5.6 ^u	3.3 ^u	:	7.5	4.8 ^u
New member states	:	10.7^e	10.0	:	7.2^e	6.9	:	9.0^e	8.4
Austria	9.6	9.7	8.8	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.5
Belgium	14.8	15.0	14.9	10.2	12.3	9.9	12.5	13.6	12.4
Denmark	13.4	9.5	10.3	9.9	8.2	6.6	11.6	8.8	8.4
Finland	11.3 ^b	13.0	12.6	6.5 ^b	7.7	7.3	8.9 ^b	10.3	9.9
France	14.8	15.0	14.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	13.3	13.5	13.4
Germany	14.6	12.2	12.6	15.2	12.8	12.6	14.9	12.5	12.6
Greece	21.8	20.4	20.1	12.9	13.0	12.3	17.1	16.5	16.1
Ireland	:	:	18.5	:	:	10.8	:	:	14.7
Italy	28.8	30.2	27.9	21.9	22.6	20.7	25.3	26.4	24.3
Luxembourg	15.9	19.0	14.4	17.6	17.2	19.6	16.8	18.1	17.0
Netherlands	16.2	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.1	14.3	15.5	15.3	15.0
Portugal	50.3	51.6	52.9	35.4	37.0	38.1	42.9	44.3	45.5
Spain	34.3	34.9	35.4	23.2	22.2	22.3	28.8	28.6	29.0
Sweden	9.2	11.3 ^d	11.4	6.2	9.7 ^d	9.3	7.7	10.5 ^d	10.4
United Kingdom	18.8 ^p	18.6 ^p	18.8 ^p	17.8 ^p	16.6 ^p	16.6 ^p	18.3 ^p	17.6 ^p	17.7 ^p
EU15	21.6^p	21.2^p	20.9^p	17.1^p	16.6^p	16.1^p	19.4^p	18.9^p	18.5^p
Bulgaria	:	21.1	22.5	:	19.5	19.6	:	20.3	21.0
Romania	23.3	21.4	24.3	21.3	21.3	22.1	22.3	21.3	23.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: Data for Malta are from the LFS December issues.

- : not available
- ^e estimated value
- ^p provisional value
- ^d break in series
- ^u unreliable or uncertain data



The source for this indicator is the EU Labour Force Survey. 'Early school-leavers' refers to the population aged 18-24 years with, at most, lower secondary education level and who are not in any further education and training programme, as a percentage of the total population in the same age bracket. The latter is worked out by excluding the non-response factor to the questions: 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation in education and training'.

education

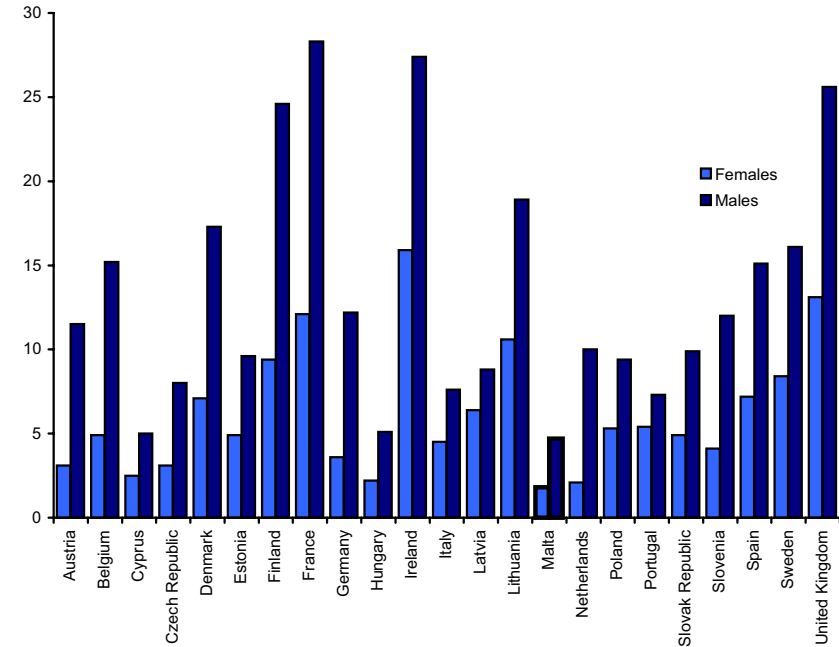
2.2. Tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 population aged 20-29 years

	Males		Females		Total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Cyprus	4.9	5.0	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.7
Czech Republic	7.8	8.0	3.0	3.1	5.5	5.6
Estonia	9.0	9.6	5.0	4.9	7.0	7.3
Hungary	6.8	5.1	2.1	2.2	4.5	3.7
Latvia	10.1	8.8	4.7	6.4	7.5	7.6
Lithuania	17.2	18.9	9.7	10.6	13.5	14.8
Malta	5.8	4.7	1.6	1.8	3.8	3.3
Poland	:	9.4	:	5.3	6.6	7.4
Slovak Republic	7.3	9.9	3.2	4.9	5.3	7.5
Slovenia	13.3	12.0	4.2	4.1	8.9	8.2
New member states	8.4	:	4.2	:	6.3	:
Austria	11.6	11.5	2.9	3.1	7.2	7.3
Belgium	14.4	15.2	4.9	4.9	9.7	10.1
Denmark	16.5	17.3	6.8	7.1	11.7	12.2
Finland	22.7	24.6	8.9	9.4	16.0	17.2
France	27.1	28.3	12.1	12.1	19.6	20.2
Germany	12.6	12.2	3.6	3.6	8.2	8.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	28.6	27.4	17.8	15.9	23.2	21.7
Italy	7.1	7.6	4.2	4.5	5.7	6.1
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	1.8	:
Netherlands	9.5	10.0	2.1	2.1	5.8	6.1
Portugal	7.8	7.3	4.9	5.4	6.3	6.4
Spain	13.3	15.1	6.4	7.2	9.9	11.3
Sweden	15.5	16.1	7.6	8.4	11.6	12.4
United Kingdom	21.4	25.6 ^P	10.8	13.1 ^P	16.2	19.5 ^P
EU15	13.0	:	5.5	:	9.3	:
Bulgaria	7.0	9.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.9
Romania	5.8	6.2	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:

: not available

^P provisional value

Percentage of science and technology graduates: 2001



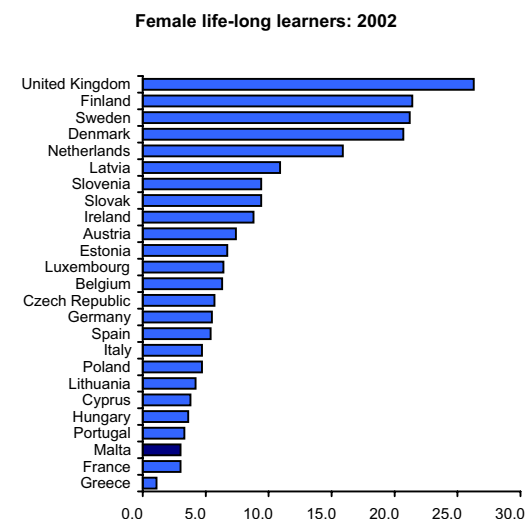
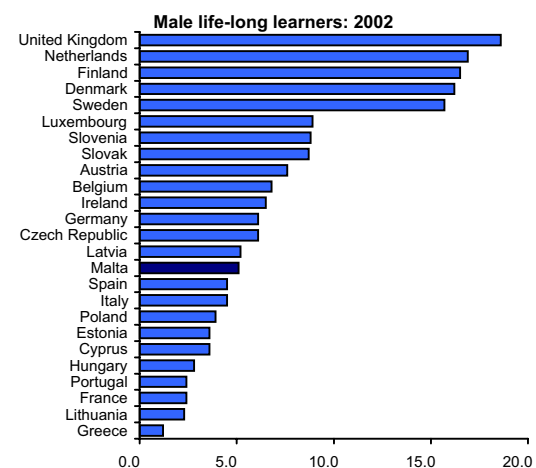
This indicator comprises new graduates in science- and technology-related subjects from public and private tertiary institutions per year. The data refer to both graduate and postgraduate studies. These numbers are then compared to the population segment in the age bracket that corresponds to the typical graduation age in most countries. The levels and fields of education and training used in the compilation of this indicator are in line with those in the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97) and the Eurostat Manual fields of education and training (1999). The proportion of science and technology graduates in Malta is below that in most of the EU25 countries.

2.3. Life-long learners as a percentage of the total adult population

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.7
Czech Republic	:	:	6.1	:	:	5.7	:	:	5.9
Estonia	4.1	4.1	3.6	7.6	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.2
Hungary	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.2
Latvia	:	:	5.2	:	:	10.9	:	:	8.2
Lithuania	1.9	2.3	2.3 ^b	3.6	4.8	4.2 ^b	2.8	3.6	3.3 ^b
Malta	5.9	3.7	5.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.7	3.5	4.1
Poland	:	4.2	3.9	:	5.5	4.7	:	4.8	4.3
Slovak Republic	:	:	8.7	:	:	9.4	:	:	9.0
Slovenia	:	6.9	8.8	:	8.2	9.4	:	7.6	9.1
New member states	:	3.9^e	4.5	:	5.2^e	5.4	:	4.5^e	5.0
Austria	9.2	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.2	7.5
Belgium	7.6	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.3	6.5
Denmark	17.9	16.4	16.2	23.8	19.1	20.7	20.8	17.8	18.4
Finland	17.7 ^b	17.1	16.5	21.6 ^b	21.4	21.4	19.6 ^b	19.3	18.9
France	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Germany	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.8
Greece	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2
Ireland	:	:	6.5	:	:	8.8	:	:	7.7
Italy	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.6
Luxembourg	5.7	5.9	8.9	3.9	4.7	6.4	4.8	5.3	7.7
Netherlands	16.4	17.0	16.9	14.7	15.5	15.9	15.6	16.3	16.4
Portugal	3.3	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.9
Spain	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0
Sweden	19.2	15.4 ^b	15.7	24.1	19.7 ^b	21.2	21.6	17.5 ^b	18.4
United Kingdom	17.9	18.0	18.6	24.4	25.7	26.3	21.1	21.7	22.3
EU15	8.0^e	7.9^e	7.9	8.9^e	9.0^e	9.2	8.5^e	8.4^e	8.5
Bulgaria	:	1.5	1.4	:	1.4	1.3	:	1.4	1.3
Romania	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

: not available
^e estimated value
^b break in series

Life-long learners can be defined as persons in the 25-64 year age bracket who started receiving their education or training in the four weeks preceding the reference week of the Labour Force Survey. Their number is calculated as a share of the total population in the same age bracket, excluding those who did not respond to the appropriate question in the LFS. The information collected relates to all education and/or training, irrespective of whether this is relevant to the respondent's current or future possible job.



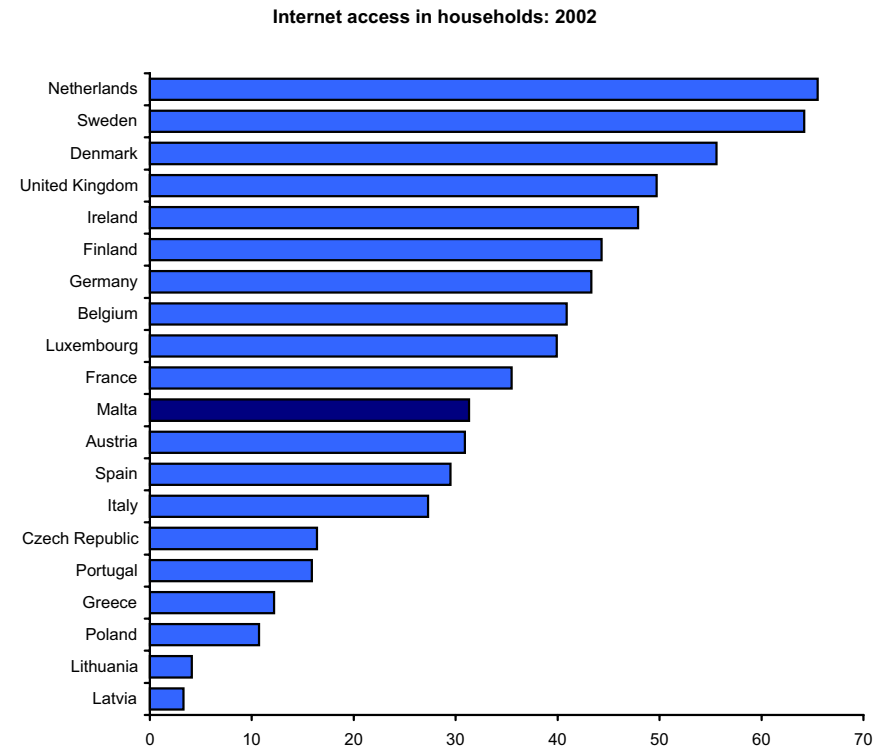
Blank page

**information
and communication
technology 3**

Blank page

3.1. Level of internet access in European households

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	14.0	20.0	:
Czech Republic	8.0	11.0	16.4
Estonia	7.0	9.8	:
Hungary	2.6	:	:
Latvia	:	2.3	3.3
Lithuania	2.3	3.2	4.1
Malta	11.2	:	31.3
Poland	5.1	7.7	10.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:
Slovenia	21.0	24.0	:
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	16.9	46.2	30.9
Belgium	20.2	34.7	40.9
Denmark	45.3	58.9	55.6
Finland	28.2	48.1	44.3
France	12.9	26.2	35.5
Germany	13.6	37.9	43.3
Greece	5.8	11.7	12.2
Ireland	17.5	46.2	47.9
Italy	19.2	32.9	27.3
Luxembourg	26.9	43.6	39.9
Netherlands	46.1	58.5	65.5
Portugal	8.4	23.4	15.9
Spain	9.6	23.4	29.5
Sweden	47.5	64.3	64.2
United Kingdom	24.4	46.5	49.7
EU15	18.3	36.1	38.9
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:



This table depicts the percentage of European households with access to the internet at home. The source for these data is the Community Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals carried out by Eurostat. For the purposes of this survey, the population is considered to comprise persons aged 15 years and over.

Note: Data for Malta for 2002 emanate from the ICT Survey in Households carried out by the National Statistics Office, Malta.
: not available

Blank page

social cohesion

4

Blank page

4.1. Children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	4.8	3.9	3.9
Czech Republic	8.0	8.0	7.6
Estonia	8.6	11.2	10.1
Hungary	13.5	13.5	14.3
Latvia	13.0	10.7	10.6 ^b
Lithuania	:	:	8.4
Malta	8.2	8.9	7.2
Poland	:	:	:
Slovak Republic	12.5	9.3 ^u	12.1
Slovenia	4.0	3.8	3.8
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	4.3	4.1	4.4
Belgium	10.8	12.9	13.8
Denmark	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
France	9.4	9.2	9.6
Germany	9.0	8.9	9.3
Greece	5.3	5.4	5.1
Ireland	10.2	10.4	10.8
Italy	7.6	7.0	7.2
Luxembourg	4.1	3.4	2.8
Netherlands	8.0	6.0	6.0
Portugal	3.9	3.7	4.4
Spain	6.5	6.5	6.6
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	17.0	17.0	17.4
EU15	9.8^e	9.6^e	9.9^e
Bulgaria	:	19.0	18.7
Romania	7.2	6.8	9.8 ^b
Turkey	:	:	:

Note: data for Malta refer to LFS December issues.

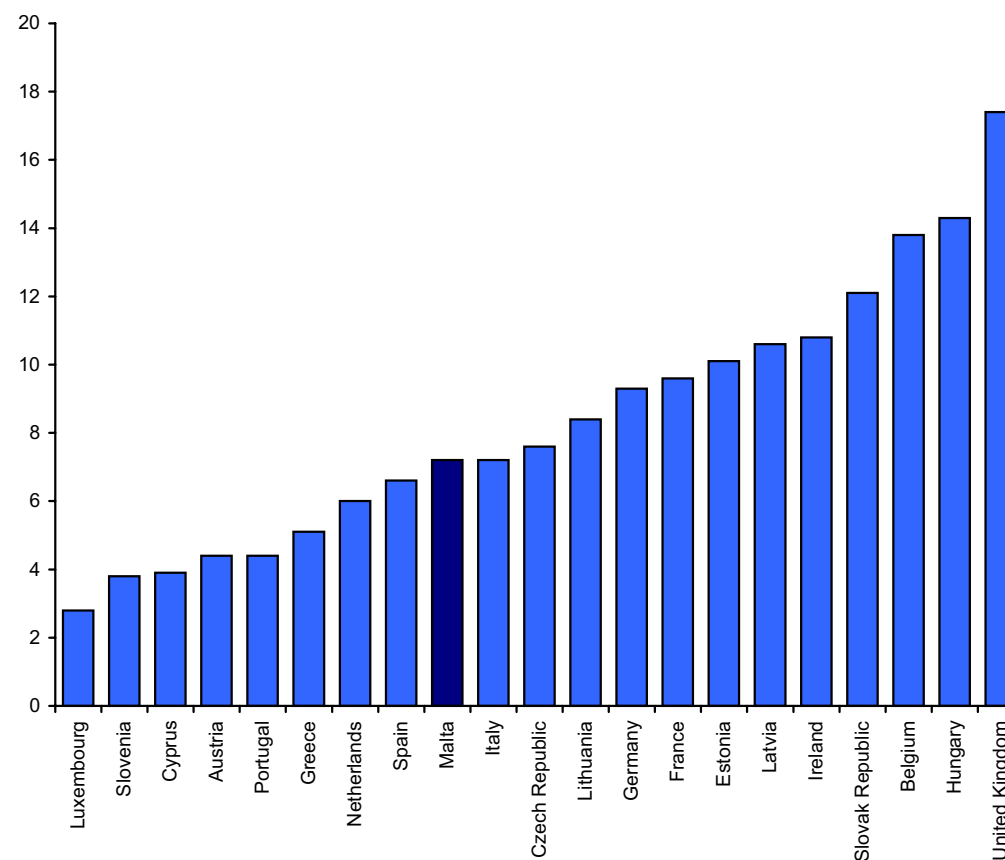
: not available

^e estimated value

^b break in series

^u unreliable or uncertain data

Children in jobless households: 2002



This indicator refers to children aged 0-17 years who are living in households where no-one is in employment, as a share of the total population in the same age bracket. It excludes households where all non-working persons are aged less than 18 years, or 18-24 years and in education, or 65 years and over. The proportion of children in Maltese jobless households is lower than the EU15 average.

social cohesion

4.2. Men aged 18-59 years living in jobless households

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	3.9	3.4	3.9
Czech Republic	6.1	6.2	5.6
Estonia	9.7	10.9	10.6
Hungary	12.4	12.0	12.0
Latvia	14.6	12.3	10.7 ^b
Lithuania	9.8	10.1	8.5 ^b
Malta	6.9	6.5	5.8
Poland	:	12.9 ^p	14.1 ^p
Slovak Republic	10.3	9.6	10.4
Slovenia	8.4	7.1	7.0
New member states	:	11.2^p	11.6^p
Austria	6.5	6.2	6.3
Belgium	10.4	11.5	11.9
Denmark	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
France	9.4	8.9	9.1
Germany	8.8	8.9	9.4
Greece	7.0	6.6	6.8
Ireland	7.4	7.4	7.3
Italy	9.4	9.1	8.6
Luxembourg	5.0	5.3	5.6
Netherlands	5.8	5.4	5.3
Portugal	4.0	3.7	3.7
Spain	6.7	6.4	6.5
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	9.1	9.0	9.1
EU15	8.4^e	8.3^e	8.4^e
Bulgaria	14.6	16.8 ^b	16.1
Romania	7.4	7.7	10.1 ^b
Turkey	:	:	:

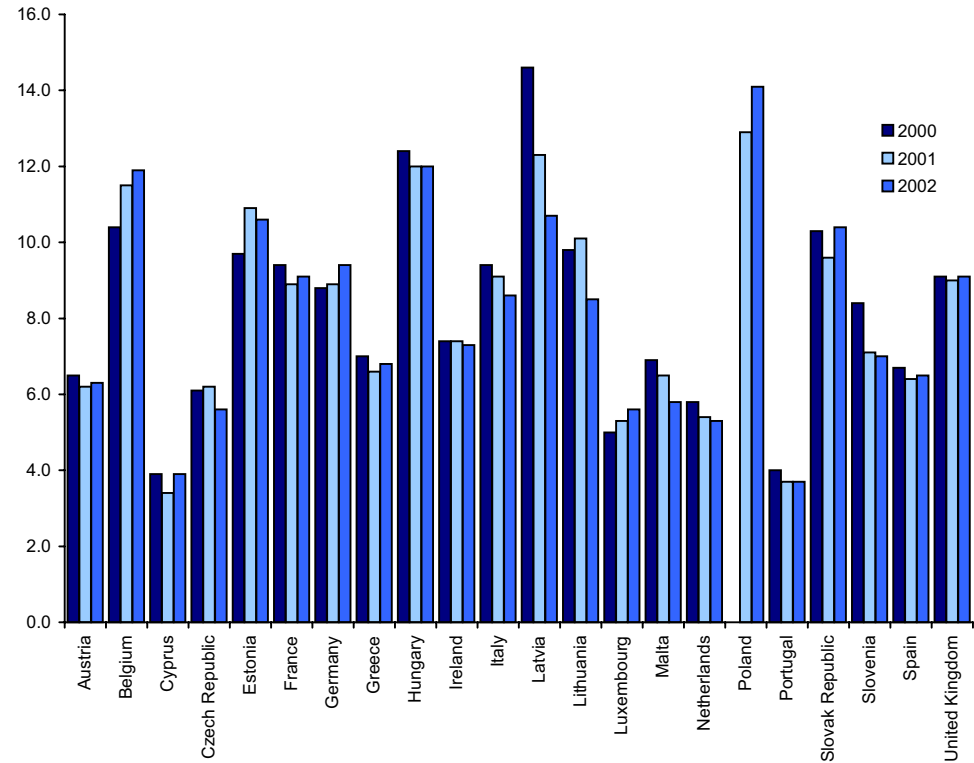
: not available

^e estimated value

^p provisional value

^b break in series

Men in jobless households: 2000-2002



This indicator is calculated as the number of men aged 18-59 years who live in private households where no-one works, as a percentage of men within the same age bracket. The source for the primary data is the EU Labour Force Survey. The proportion of men in jobless households in Malta compares quite favourably with the situation obtaining in most EU member states.

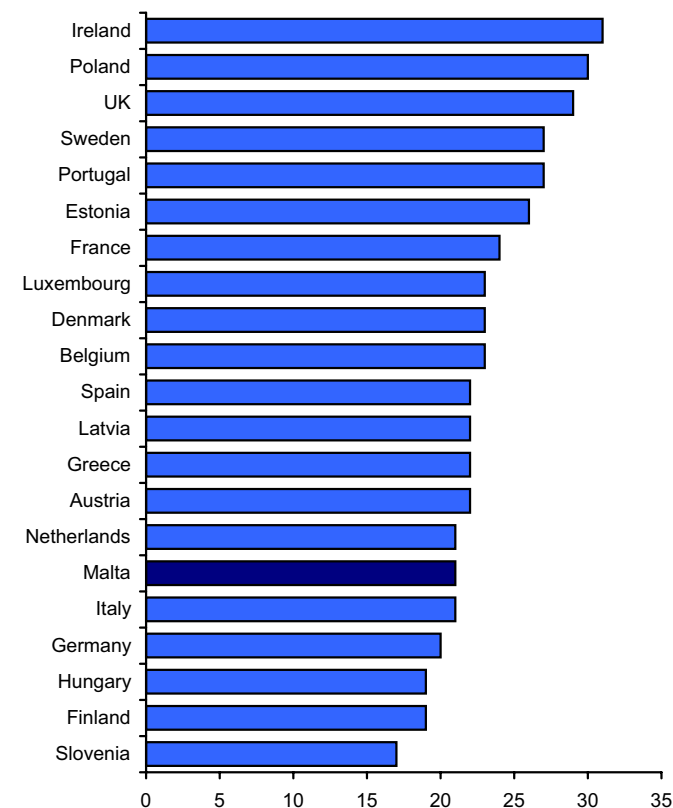
4.3. At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	18	:	:	19	:	:	18	:
Estonia	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	25	25
Hungary	18	20	:	19	21	:	19	20	:
Latvia	23	:	24	21	:	25	22	:	24
Lithuania	:	24	:	:	24	:	:	24	:
Malta	21	:	:	21	:	:	21	:	:
Poland	31	31	:	29	30	:	30	30	:
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	17	:	:	18	:	:	17	:	:
New member states	:	25^{ee}	:	:	26^{ee}	:	:	25^{ee}	:
Austria	20	19	:	25	25	:	22	22	:
Belgium	22	21	:	25	25	:	23	23	:
Denmark	20	18	:	25	24	:	23	21	:
Finland	18	17	:	21	20	:	19	19	:
France	24	23	:	25	24	:	24	24	:
Germany	19	20	:	22	23	:	20	21	:
Greece	22	21	:	23	24	:	22	23	:
Ireland	29	29	:	33	32	:	31	30	:
Italy	20	21	:	21	23	:	21	22	:
Luxembourg	23	24	:	22	23	:	23	23	:
Netherlands	21	21	:	21	21	:	21	21	:
Portugal	26	25	:	28	24	:	27	24	:
Spain	21	22	:	23	25	:	22	23	:
Sweden	26	25	:	28	29	:	27	27	:
United Kingdom	26	26	:	32	32	:	29	29	:
EU15	22^{ee}	22^{ee}	:	24^{ee}	25^{ee}	:	23^{ee}	24^{ee}	:
Bulgaria	16	18	:	19	20	:	17	19	:
Romania	:	22	:	:	23	:	:	22	:
Turkey	:	:	28	:	:	31	:	:	29

: not available

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

At-risk-of-poverty rate (before s.t.): 2000



The at-risk-of-poverty rate is set at 60 per cent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). This table refers to the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, who fall below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. Retirement and widow's pensions are considered as income and not as social transfers. At 21 per cent, the at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers in Malta is either at par or below that obtaining in most EU member states.

social cohesion

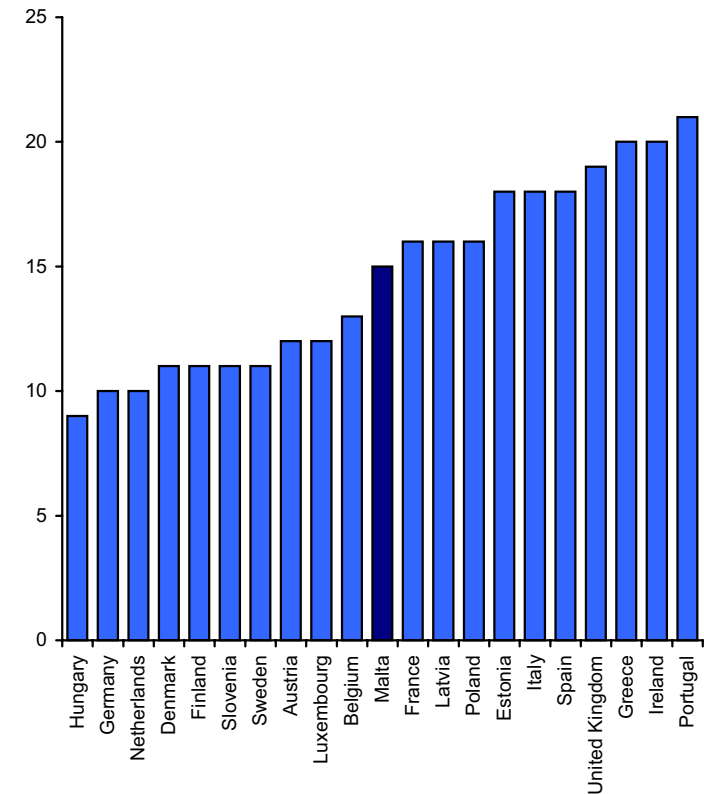
4.4. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	7	:	:	8	:	:	8	:
Estonia	17	17	17	19	19	19	18	18	18
Hungary	9	10	:	10	10	:	9	10	:
Latvia	17	:	16	16	:	16	16	:	16
Lithuania	:	17	:	:	17	:	:	17	:
Malta	15	:	:	15	:	:	15	:	:
Poland	16	16	:	15	15	:	16	15	:
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	10	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
New member states	:	13^{ee}	:	:	13^{ee}	:	:	13^{ee}	:
Austria	9	9	:	14	14	:	12	12	:
Belgium	12	12	:	14	15	:	13	13	:
Denmark	10	9	:	13	12	:	11	11	:
Finland	9	9	:	13	14	:	11	11	:
France	15	15	:	16	16	:	16	15	:
Germany	10	10	:	11	12	:	10	11	:
Greece	19	19	:	20	22	:	20	20	:
Ireland	19	20	:	21	23	:	20	21	:
Italy	18	19	:	19	20	:	18	19	:
Luxembourg	12	12	:	12	13	:	12	12	:
Netherlands	11	12	:	10	11	:	10	11	:
Portugal	19	20	:	22	20	:	21	20	:
Spain	17	17	:	19	20	:	18	19	:
Sweden	10	10	:	11	11	:	11	10	:
United Kingdom	16	15	:	21	19	:	19	17	:
EU15	14^{ee}	14^{ee}	:	16^{ee}	17^{ee}	:	15^{ee}	15^{ee}	:
Bulgaria	13	14	:	15	17	:	14	16	:
Romania	:	17	:	:	17	:	:	17	:
Turkey	:	:	25	:	:	26	:	:	25

: not available

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

At-risk-of-poverty rate (after s.t.): 2000



The at-risk-of-poverty rate is set at 60 per cent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). This table refers to the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, after social transfers, who fall below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. At 15 per cent, the at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in Malta is at par with its EU15 counterpart.

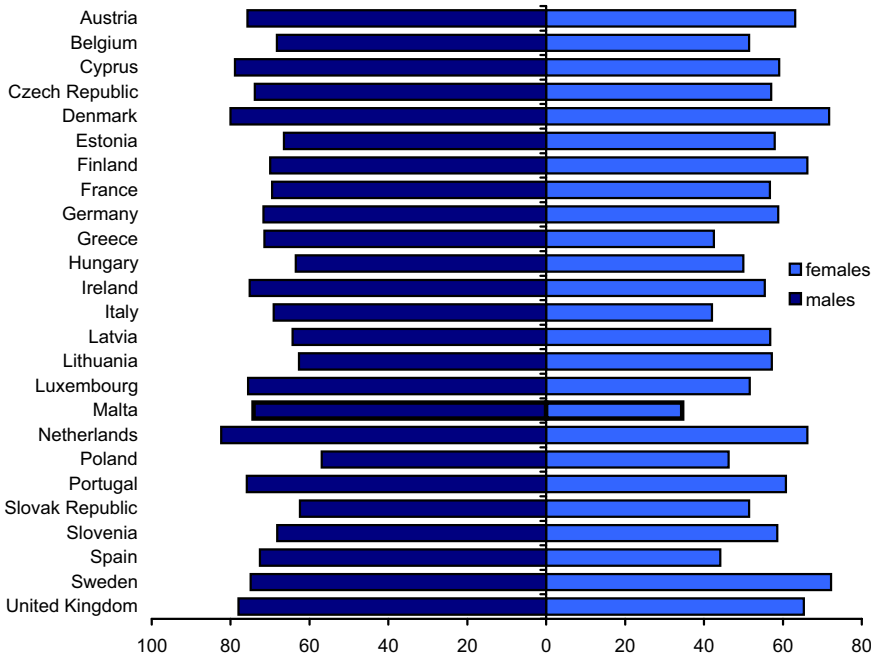
labour 5

Blank page

5.1. Male and female employment rates

	Males			Females		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	78.7	79.3	78.9	53.5	57.2	59.1
Czech Republic	73.2	73.2	73.9	56.9	56.9	57.0
Estonia	64.3	65.0	66.5	56.9	57.4	57.9
Hungary	63.1	63.4	63.5	49.7	49.8	50.0
Latvia	61.5	61.9	64.3	53.8	55.7	56.8
Lithuania	60.9	58.9	62.7	57.9	56.2	57.2
Malta	75.1	76.4	74.2	33.1	31.6	34.5
Poland	61.2	59.2	56.9	48.9	47.7	46.2
Slovak Republic	62.2	62.0	62.4	51.5	51.8	51.4
Slovenia	67.2	68.6	68.2	58.4	58.8	58.6
New member states	63.6	62.6	61.8	51.4	50.8	50.1
Austria	77.3	76.4	75.7	59.6	60.7	63.1
Belgium	69.5	68.8	68.3	51.5	51.0	51.4
Denmark	80.8	80.2	80.0	71.6	72.0	71.7
Finland	70.1	70.8	70.0	64.2	65.4	66.2
France	69.2	69.7	69.5	55.2	56.0	56.7
Germany	72.9	72.8	71.7	58.1	58.7	58.8
Greece	71.1	70.8	71.4	41.2	40.9	42.5
Ireland	76.1	76.4	75.2	54.0	54.9	55.4
Italy	68.0	68.5	69.1	39.6	41.1	42.0
Luxembourg	75.0	75.0	75.6	50.1	50.9	51.6
Netherlands	82.1	82.8	82.4	63.5	65.2	66.2
Portugal	76.6	76.7	75.9	60.5	61.0	60.8
Spain	71.1	72.4	72.6	41.2	43.0	44.1
Sweden	75.1	75.7	74.9	70.9	72.3	72.2
United Kingdom	78.1	78.3	78.0	64.8	65.0	65.3
EU15	72.8	73.1	72.8	54.1	55.0	55.6
Bulgaria	54.7	52.6	53.7	46.3	46.8	47.5
Romania	68.6	67.8	63.6	57.5	57.1	51.8
Turkey	71.2	68.6	65.5	25.1	25.4	25.5

Male and female employment rates: 2002

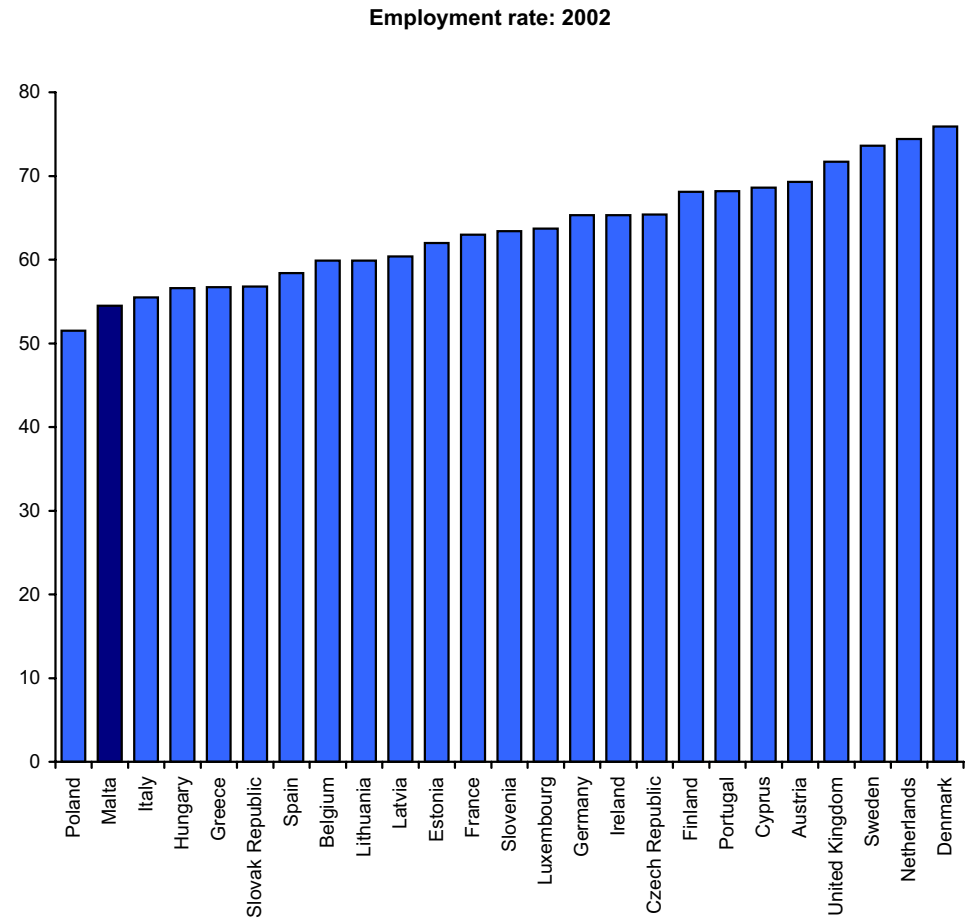


This indicator is worked out by calculating the number of employed persons aged 15-64 years as a percentage of the total population in the same age bracket. The employment rate is also calculated by gender. For example, the male employment rate is worked out by dividing the number of employed men aged 15-64 years by the total male population in the same age bracket then multiplied by 100. The source for this indicator is the EU Labour Force Survey. This survey covers all persons living in private households but excludes those living in collective households. Employed persons are defined as those who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit for at least 1 hour or who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Malta's male employment rate compares favourably with that in most member states. For various reasons, the female employment rate is the lowest among all member states.

labour

5.2. Total employment rate

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	65.7	67.8	68.6
Czech Republic	65.0	65.0	65.4
Estonia	60.4	61.0	62.0
Hungary	56.3	56.5	56.6
Latvia	57.5	58.6	60.4
Lithuania	59.3	57.5	59.9
Malta	54.2	54.2	54.5
Poland	55.0	53.4	51.5
Slovak Republic	56.8	56.8	56.8
Slovenia	62.8	63.8	63.4
New member states	57.4	56.6	55.9
Austria	68.5	68.5	69.3
Belgium	60.5	59.9	59.9
Denmark	76.3	76.2	75.9
Finland	67.2	68.1	68.1
France	62.1	62.8	63.0
Germany	65.6	65.8	65.3
Greece	55.7	55.4	56.7
Ireland	65.1	65.7	65.3
Italy	53.7	54.8	55.5
Luxembourg	62.7	63.1	63.7
Netherlands	72.9	74.1	74.4
Portugal	68.4	68.7	68.2
Spain	56.2	57.7	58.4
Sweden	73.0	74.0	73.6
United Kingdom	71.5	71.7	71.7
EU15	63.4	64.1	64.3
Bulgaria	50.4	49.6	50.6
Romania	63.0	62.4	57.6
Turkey	48.2	47.1	45.6

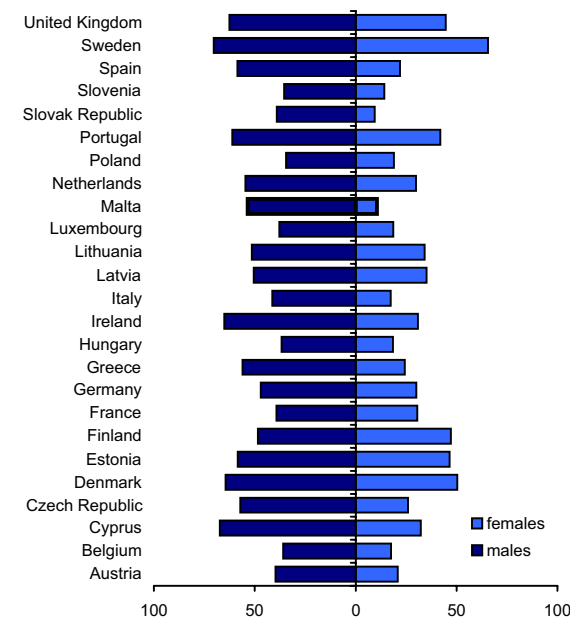


The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of employed persons aged 15 to 64 years by the total population in the same age bracket, then multiplied by 100. Malta's total employment rate is lower than in most EU member states because of the relatively low female participation in the labour market.

5.3. Employment rate of older workers

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	67.3	66.9	67.3	32.1	32.2	32.2	49.4	49.1	49.4
Czech Republic	51.7	52.6	57.2	22.4	23.1	25.9	36.3	37.1	40.8
Estonia	55.9	56.7	58.4	39.0	42.1	46.5	46.3	48.5	51.6
Hungary	33.2	34.9	36.7	13.3	15.3	18.5	22.2	24.1	26.6
Latvia	48.4	46.2	50.5	26.7	30.0	35.2	36.0	36.9	41.7
Lithuania	50.7	49.2	51.5	33.0	31.1	34.1	40.6	38.9	41.6
Malta	49.2	52.5	53.5	8.7	11.3	10.6	28.1	31.0	31.1
Poland	36.7	35.6	34.5	21.4	20.4	18.9	28.4	27.4	26.1
Slovak Republic	35.4	37.7	39.1	9.8	9.8	9.5	21.3	22.4	22.8
Slovenia	32.3	35.9	35.4	13.8	15.8	14.2	22.7	25.5	24.5
New member states	40.2	40.2	41.2	20.6	20.7	21.4	29.6	29.7	30.4
Austria	41.2	40.1	39.8	17.2	18.4	20.9	28.8	28.9	30.0
Belgium	36.4	35.1	36.0	16.6	15.5	17.5	26.3	25.1	26.6
Denmark	64.1	65.5	64.5	46.6	49.7	50.4	55.7	58.0	57.9
Finland	42.9	46.6	48.5	40.4	45.0	47.2	41.6	45.7	47.8
France	33.6	36.2	39.3	26.3	27.8	30.6	29.9	31.9	34.8
Germany	46.4	46.5	47.1	29.0	29.4	30.1	37.6	37.9	38.6
Greece	54.9	55.0	56.0	23.9	22.5	24.4	38.6	38.0	39.7
Ireland	63.3	64.7	65.1	27.2	28.8	30.8	45.3	46.8	48.1
Italy	40.9	40.4	41.3	15.3	16.2	17.3	27.7	28.0	28.9
Luxembourg	37.2	35.9	37.9	16.4	15.2	18.6	26.7	25.6	28.3
Netherlands	50.2	51.1	54.6	26.1	28.0	29.9	38.2	39.6	42.3
Portugal	62.1	61.3	61.2	40.7	40.2	41.9	50.7	50.1	50.9
Spain	55.2	57.9	58.6	20.1	21.8	22.0	37.0	39.2	39.7
Sweden	67.8	69.4	70.4	62.1	64.0	65.6	64.9	66.7	68.0
United Kingdom	60.1	61.7	62.6	41.7	43.1	44.7	50.8	52.3	53.5
EU15	48.0	48.9	50.1	28.0	29.1	30.5	37.8	38.8	40.1
Bulgaria	33.2	34.2	37.0	10.3	14.7	18.2	20.8	23.9	27.0
Romania	56.0	54.3	42.7	43.8	42.9	32.6	49.5	48.2	37.3
Turkey	51.4	49.9	47.3	19.9	20.2	21.0	35.3	34.7	33.8

Older-worker employment rate: 2002



This indicator is worked out by calculating the number of employed persons aged 55-64 years as a percentage of the total population in the same age group. The older-worker employment rate is also calculated by gender. For example the employment rate of older female workers is worked out by calculating the number of employed women aged 55-64 years as a percentage of the total female population in the same age group. The source for this indicator is the Labour Force Survey. Malta's employment rate of male older workers is above the EU level. However, the female employment rate of older workers is well below, as is the total employment rate of older workers.

labour

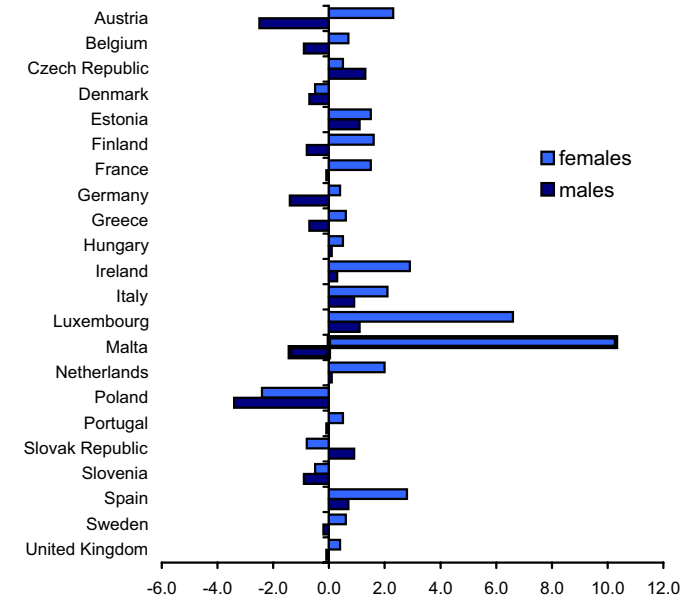
5.4. Annual percentage change in employed population

	Males			Females		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	-0.7	0.5	1.3	-0.6	0.2	0.5
Estonia	-1.1	0.9	1.1	-1.9	0.8	1.5
Hungary	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.5
Latvia	-1.6	:	:	1.8	:	:
Lithuania	-7.2	-4.3	:	-0.1	-3.8	:
Malta	:	-2.1	1.4 ^{ur}	:	-4.1 ^{ur}	10.3
Poland	-1.4	-2.6	-3.4	-1.7	-1.7	-2.4
Slovak Republic	-3.4	0.5	0.9	-1.5	1.4	-0.8
Slovenia	0.7	2.5	-0.9	1.0	0.9	-0.5
New member states	-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4
Austria	0.6	-0.7	-2.5	0.9	2.4	2.3
Belgium	1.7	1.5	-0.9	2.1	1.4	0.7
Denmark	0.0	0.2	-0.7	1.1	0.6	-0.5
Finland	2.4	1.1	-0.8	2.1	1.8	1.6
France	2.5	1.5	-0.1	2.7	2.0	1.5
Germany	1.3	-0.1	-1.4	2.4	1.1	0.4
Greece	-0.7	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	-0.4	0.6
Ireland	4.0	2.3	0.3	5.7	3.7	2.9
Italy	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.6	2.1
Luxembourg	5.3	5.6	1.1	6.1	5.7	6.6
Netherlands	2.0	1.1	0.1	2.5	2.9	2.0
Portugal	1.9	1.2	-0.1	2.2	1.7	0.5
Spain	2.1	1.6	0.7	6.1	3.6	2.8
Sweden	2.3	1.5	-0.2	2.6	2.4	0.6
United Kingdom	1.0	0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
EU15	1.5	0.7	-0.2	2.5	1.9	1.1
Bulgaria	:	-3.3	2.1	:	0.9	0.9
Romania	2.2	-0.9	-8.1	2.8	-0.6	-11.2
Turkey	:	-1.8	-2.8	:	4.0	1.4

: not available

^{ur} under-represented; treat with caution

Annual percentage change in employed population: 2002



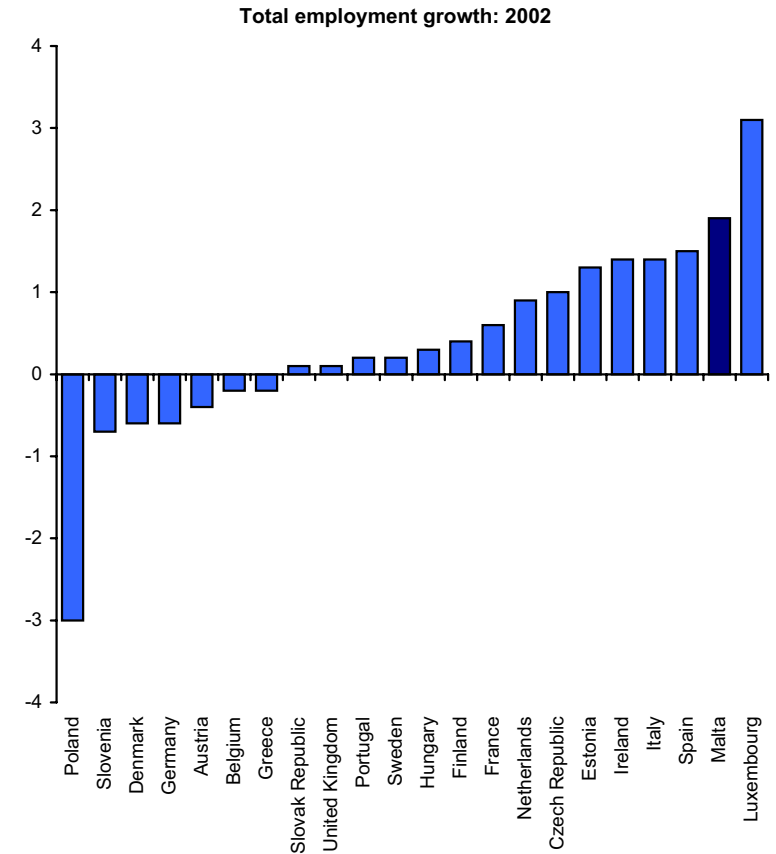
The annual percentage change in the employed population is worked out by calculating the year-on-year change in the same population as a percentage of the same figure for the preceding year.

5.5. Total employment growth

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	2.8	:	:
Czech Republic	-0.7	0.4	1.0
Estonia	-1.5	0.9	1.3
Hungary	1.0	0.4	0.3
Latvia	0.0	:	:
Lithuania	-3.7	-4.0	:
Malta	2.3^{ee}	0.3^{ur}	1.9
Poland	-1.6	-2.2	-3.0
Slovak Republic	-2.5	0.9	0.1
Slovenia	0.8	1.7	-0.7
New member states	-1.1	-1.0	-1.4
Austria	0.8	0.7	-0.4
Belgium	1.9	1.4	-0.2
Denmark	0.5	0.4	-0.6
Finland	2.3	1.5	0.4
France	2.6	1.8	0.6
Germany	1.8	0.4	-0.6
Greece	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2
Ireland	4.7	2.9	1.4
Italy	1.9	1.9	1.4
Luxembourg	5.6	5.6	3.1
Netherlands	2.2	1.8	0.9
Portugal	2.0	1.4	0.2
Spain	3.5	2.3	1.5
Sweden	2.5	1.9	0.2
United Kingdom	1.1	0.6	0.1
EU15	1.9	1.2	0.3
Bulgaria	-3.5	-1.3	1.5
Romania	2.5	-0.8	-9.5
Turkey	:	-0.3	-1.7

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

^{ur} under-represented; treat with caution

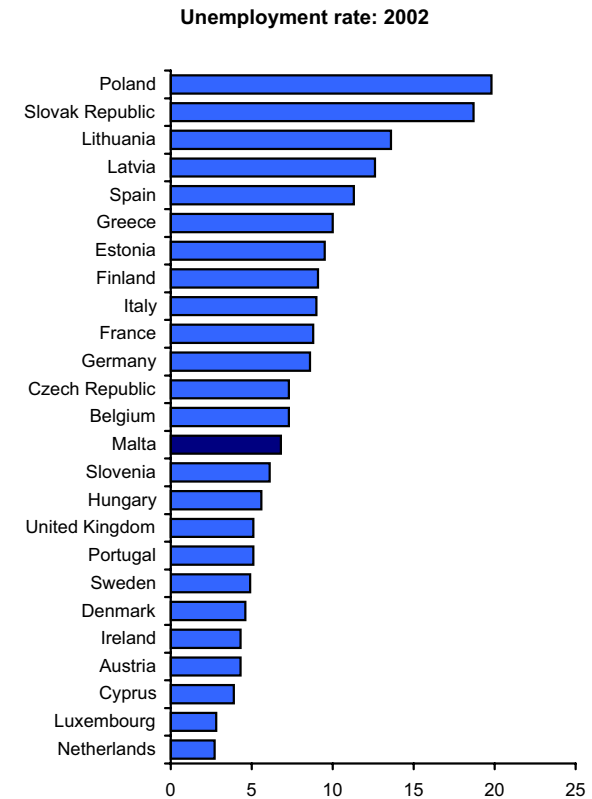


Total employment growth is worked out by calculating the annual percentage change in the total employed population. In 2002, employment growth in Malta was above the EU15 average.

labour

5.6. Unemployment rate

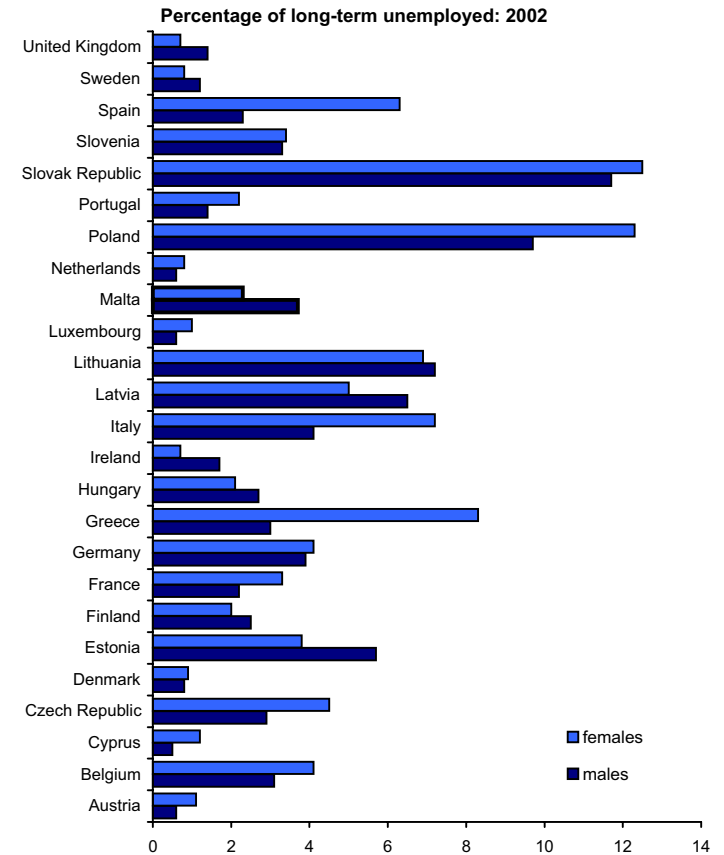
	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	3.2	2.9	3.0	7.8	6.4	4.9	5.2	4.4	3.9
Czech Republic	7.3	6.7	6.0	10.4	9.7	9.0	8.7	8.0	7.3
Estonia	13.4	11.5	10.1	11.5	12.0	8.9	12.5	11.8	9.5
Hungary	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.6
Latvia	14.4	14.2	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.4	13.7	12.9	12.6
Lithuania	17.9	18.4	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.4	15.7	16.1	13.6
Malta	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.5	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
Poland	14.6	17.1	19.0	18.6	20.2	20.7	16.4	18.5	19.8
Slovak Republic	18.9	19.8	18.6	18.5	18.9	18.9	18.7	19.4	18.7
Slovenia	6.4	5.5	5.8	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	5.8	6.1
New member states	12.6	13.7	14.2	14.8	15.5	15.5	13.6	14.5	14.8
Austria	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.3
Belgium	5.6	6.0	6.7	8.5	7.6	8.2	6.9	6.7	7.3
Denmark	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.6
Finland	9.1	8.6	9.1	10.6	9.7	9.1	9.8	9.1	9.1
France	7.6	7.0	7.7	11.2	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.5	8.8
Germany	7.5	7.8	8.7	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.6
Greece	7.2	6.9	6.6	16.7	15.5	15.0	11.0	10.4	10.0
Ireland	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.3
Italy	8.0	7.3	7.0	14.3	12.9	12.2	10.4	9.4	9.0
Luxembourg	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.7	3.9	2.3	2.1	2.8
Netherlands	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7
Portugal	3.3	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.1	6.1	4.1	4.1	5.1
Spain	7.9	7.5	8.0	16.7	15.4	16.4	11.3	10.6	11.3
Sweden	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.6	4.9	4.9
United Kingdom	5.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.1
EU15	6.7	6.5	6.9	9.2	8.6	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.7
Bulgaria	16.7	20.0	18.5	16.2	18.4	17.0	16.4	19.2	17.8
Romania	7.2	6.9	7.8	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.5
Turkey	6.6	8.7	10.7	6.3	7.4	9.4	6.5	8.3	10.3



A country's labour force can be defined as the number of employed and unemployed persons in the population. The unemployment rate is worked out as the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. At 6.8 per cent, Malta's unemployment rate is lower than the EU15 and the new member states average.

5.7. Long-term unemployed as a percentage of the total active population

	Males			Females			Total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8
Czech Republic	3.4	3.4	2.9	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.7
Estonia	6.5	6.0	5.7	4.9	5.3	3.8	5.7	5.7	4.8
Hungary	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.4
Latvia	8.3	8.0	6.5	7.5	6.4	5.0	7.9	7.2	5.8
Lithuania	9.2	10.7	7.2	6.3	7.4	6.9	7.8	9.1	7.0
Malta	4.9	3.3	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	4.1	2.9	3.3
Poland	6.1	7.9	9.7	9.3	10.9	12.3	7.6	9.3	10.9
Slovak Republic	10.1	11.3	11.7	10.1	11.4	12.5	10.1	11.4	12.1
Slovenia	4.0	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.3
New member states	5.7	6.7	7.4	7.4	8.4	8.9	6.5	7.5	8.1
Austria	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
Belgium	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.5
Denmark	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
Finland	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
France	2.9	2.4	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8
Germany	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0
Greece	3.5	3.1	3.0	9.8	8.6	8.3	6.0	5.4	5.1
Ireland	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
Italy	4.9	4.5	4.1	8.8	8.0	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.3
Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Netherlands	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Portugal	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.8
Spain	2.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	6.3	6.3	4.7	3.9	3.9
Sweden	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0
United Kingdom	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
EU15	2.9	2.7	2.6	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.0
Bulgaria	9.5	12.5	12.3	9.1	11.3	11.5	9.3	11.9	11.9
Romania	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.8
Turkey	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	1.4	1.8	3.2



The term 'long-term unemployed' refers to persons aged 15 years and over who have been without work for 12 months or more. The total active population is another term for the labour force which comprises the number of employed and unemployed persons in a national population. The source for these data is the EU Labour Force Survey. At 3.3 per cent, long-term unemployment in Malta is essentially at the EU15 level and lower than in most new member states.

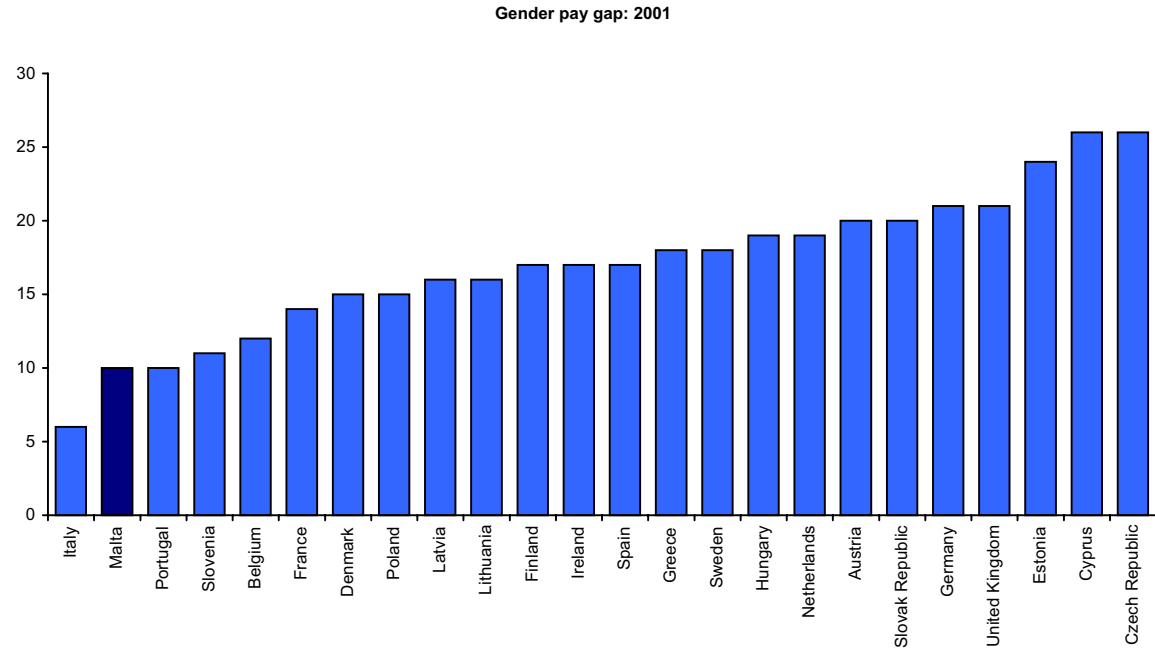
labour

5.8. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form

	2000	2001
Cyprus	26	26
Czech Republic	27	26
Estonia	25	24
Hungary	20	19
Latvia	20	16
Lithuania	16	16
Malta	10	10
Poland	:	15
Slovak Republic	19	20
Slovenia	12	11
New member states	:	:
Austria	20	20
Belgium	12	12
Denmark	15	15
Finland	17	17
France	13	14
Germany	21	21
Greece	15	18
Ireland	19	17
Italy	6	6
Luxembourg	:	:
Netherlands	21	19
Portugal	8	10
Spain	15	17
Sweden	18	18
United Kingdom	21	21
EU15	16^{ee}	16^{ee}
Bulgaria	:	:
Romania	17	18
Turkey	:	:

: not available

^{ee} Eurostat estimate



Gender pay gap is defined as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female paid employees, as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The base population in this indicator consists of paid employees aged 16-64 years who work for at least 15 hours per week. The source for these data is the Labour Force Survey. The gender pay gap in Malta is lower than in the majority of the EU member states.

occupational accidents

6

Blank page

occupational accidents

6.1. Index of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work(1998=100)

	Males		Females		Total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Cyprus	112	100	118	123	112	112
Czech Republic	90	89	95	97	91	91
Estonia	114	120	130	181	105	132
Hungary	94	85	94	90	94	86
Latvia	:	:	:	:	66	116
Lithuania	84	87	95	87	94	85
Malta	91	95	91	84	89	93
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovak Republic	87	84	88	83	88	84
Slovenia	97	92	98	95	98	94
New member states	92	90	95	95	94	87
Austria	92	86	93	73	92	83
Belgium	80 ^b	84	101	88	82 ^b	83
Denmark	88	83	99	88	89	82
Finland	89	87 ^b	89	87 ^b	89	87 ^b
France	101	94	111	110	102	98
Germany	96	89	99	94	96	88
Greece	92	89	76	77	88	86
Ireland	69	91	88	173	72	105
Italy	98	96	104	88	99	92
Luxembourg	105	98	100	101	104	97
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	105	92
Portugal	89	:	87	:	88	:
Spain	109	108	113	110	108	106
Sweden	113	116	106	106	111	113
United Kingdom	105	108	110	111	106	110
EU15	98	93^p	103	100^p	98	94^p
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	100 ^b	87
Romania	109	117	101	112	106	113
Turkey	:	:	:	:	85	90

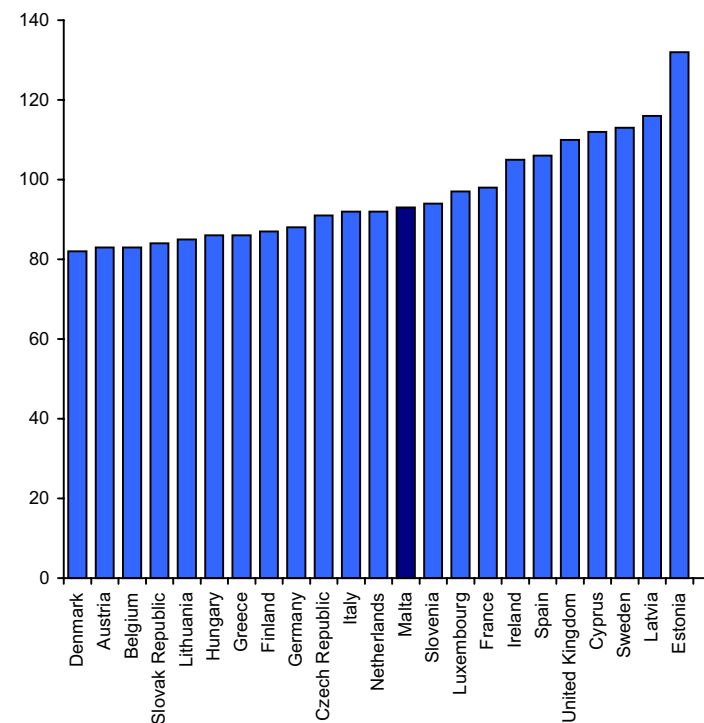
Note: Regarding Malta, the reference population for the incidence rate of 2000 and 2001 is derived from the respective issues of the Labour Force Survey.

: not available

^p provisional value

^b break in series

Index of serious-accident-at-work incidence rate: 2001



The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to the base year 1998. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of serious accidents at work that occurred during an identified year by the number of employed persons in the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000. A serious accident at work is defined as one that results in more than 3 days absence from work. All other qualifiers relevant to the definition of an accident at work apply here. In 2001, the incidence of serious accidents at work in Malta was marginally lower than the EU15 average but higher than the average for the new member states.

occupational accidents

6.2. Index of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work (1998=100)

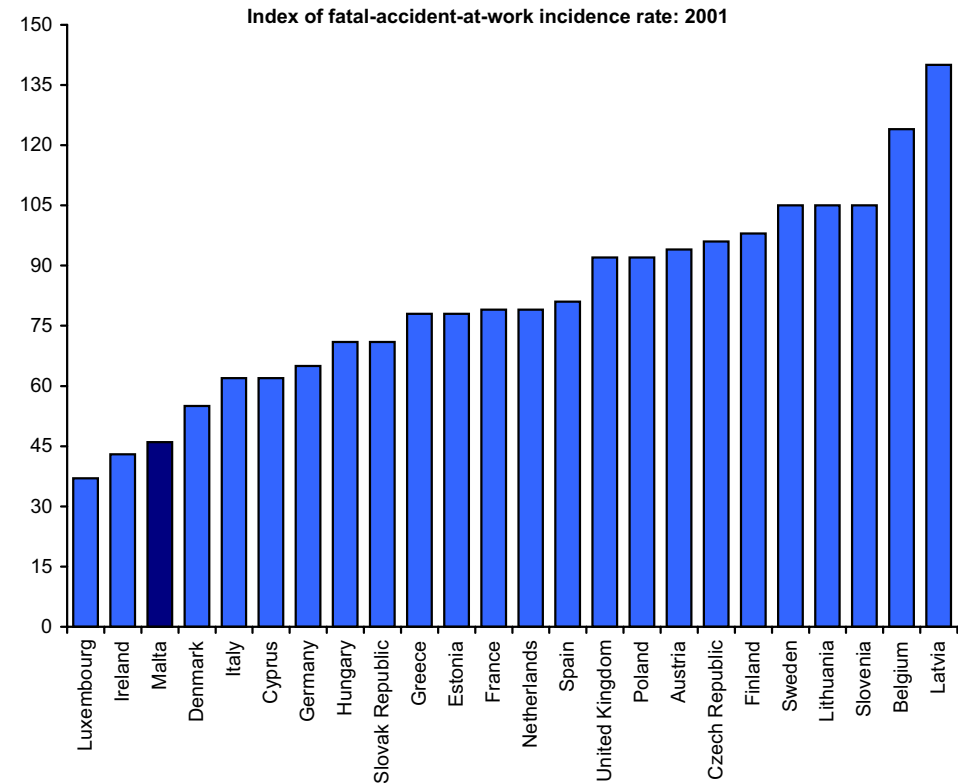
	2000	2001
Cyprus	46	62
Czech Republic	96	96
Estonia	56	78
Hungary	95	71
Latvia	90	140
Lithuania	78	105
Malta	38	46
Poland	96	92
Slovak Republic	71	71
Slovenia	83	105
New member states	88	90
Austria	100	94
Belgium	100	124
Denmark	61	55
Finland	88	98 ^b
France	85	79
Germany	70	65
Greece	73	78
Ireland	39	43
Italy	66	62
Luxembourg	149	37
Netherlands	106	79
Portugal	104	:
Spain	85	81
Sweden	85	105
United Kingdom	106	92
EU15	82	79^p
Bulgaria	100 ^b	100
Romania	103	97
Turkey	68 ^b	92

Note: Regarding Malta, the reference population for the incidence rate of 2000 and 2001 is derived from the respective issues of the Labour Force Survey.

: not available

^p provisional value

^b break in series



The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work in comparison to the base year 1998. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during an identified year by the number of employed persons in the total population, and then multiplied by 100,000. An accident at work is defined as a discrete occurrence in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the business premises, accidents in the course of work caused by a third party and accidents in the course of work caused by acute poisoning. It excludes accidents that occur on the way to and from work, occurrences that can be traced to a medical origin, and occupational diseases. It also excludes road and other transport accidents in the course of work. The incidence of fatal accidents at work in Malta is the lowest of the new member states and is generally lower than in the EU15 countries.

consumption

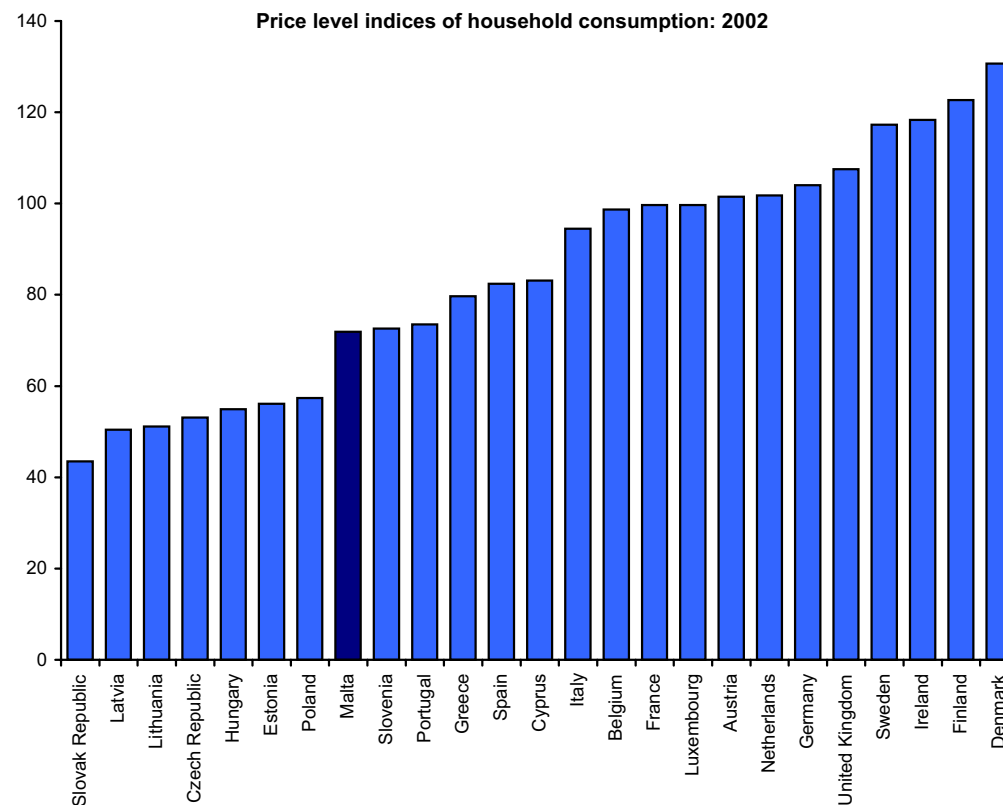
7

Blank page

7.1. Comparative price level indices of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU15 = 100)

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	81.4	81.2	83.1 ^P
Czech Republic	45.3	48.8	53.1 ^P
Estonia	51.2	54.0	56.1 ^P
Hungary	46.6	50.2	54.9 ^P
Latvia	51.7	52.6	50.4 ^P
Lithuania	48.4	49.9	51.1 ^P
Malta	71.8	72.9	71.9^P
Poland	54.0	60.7	57.4 ^P
Slovak Republic	42.5	43.2	43.5 ^P
Slovenia	70.4	70.6	72.6 ^P
New member states	51.8	56.3	56.1^P
Austria	98.2	99.0	101.5 ^P
Belgium	101.8	99.3	98.7 ^P
Denmark	123.0	126.2	130.7 ^P
Finland	118.3	118.6	122.7 ^P
France	102.9	101.8	99.7 ^P
Germany	101.6	103.3	104.0 ^P
Greece	80.8	81.6	79.7 ^P
Ireland	107.4	112.0	118.3 ^P
Italy	90.4	92.2	94.5 ^P
Luxembourg	97.2	99.5	99.7 ^P
Netherlands	100.2	100.3	101.8 ^P
Portugal	70.6	72.0	73.5 ^P
Spain	81.8	82.1	82.4 ^P
Sweden	121.9	113.0	117.3 ^P
United Kingdom	112.8	110.3	107.5 ^P
EU15	100.0	100.0	100.0^P
Bulgaria	36.5	38.3	40.3 ^P
Romania	40.3	40.5	39.4 ^P
Turkey	58.3	46.4	49.0 ^P

^P provisional value



Comparative price levels refer to the ratio between Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and the market exchange rate for each individual country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies into one common currency called the Purchasing Power Standard (PPS). This facilitates meaningful comparisons by equalising the purchasing power of different national currencies. This ratio is being shown in relation to the EU15 average (=100). If the comparative Price Level Index for a country exceeds 100, then the country in question is relatively expensive when compared to the EU average. The general price level for consumer goods and services in Malta is lower than in most EU15 countries but is on the high side when compared to the new member states.

Blank page

earnings and income

8

Blank page

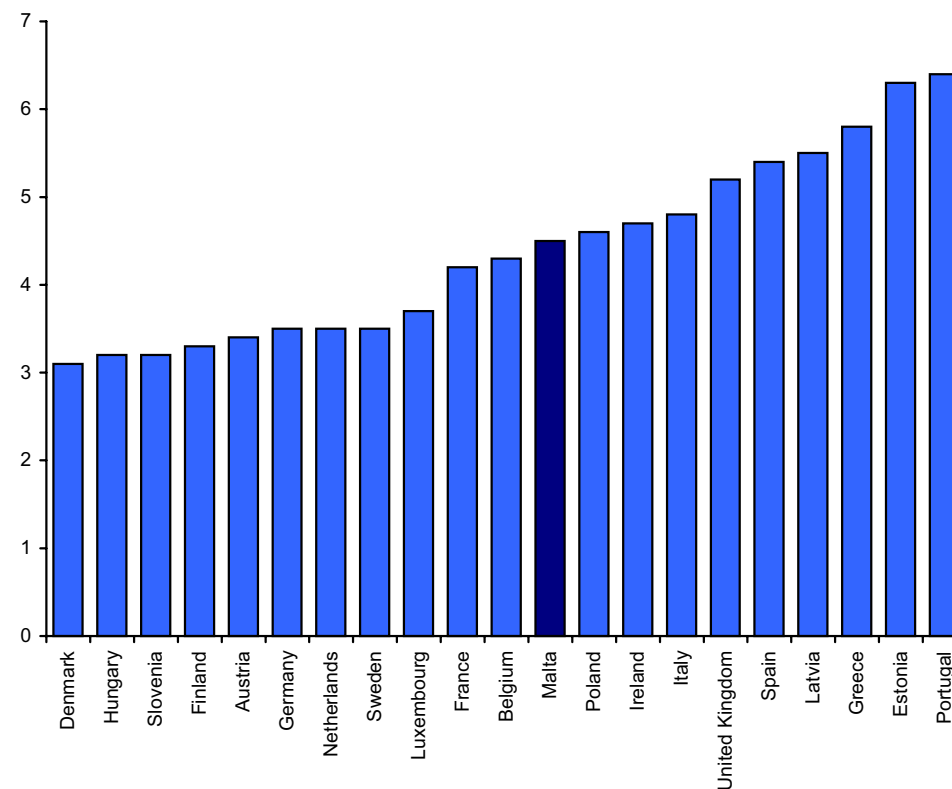
8.1. Inequality of income distribution

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	3.4	:
Estonia	6.3	6.1	6.1
Hungary	3.2	3.4	:
Latvia	5.5	:	5.5
Lithuania	:	4.9	:
Malta	4.5	:	:
Poland	4.6	4.5	:
Slovak Republic	:	:	:
Slovenia	3.2	:	:
New member states	:	4.1^{ee}	:
Austria	3.4	3.5	:
Belgium	4.3	4.0	:
Denmark	3.1	3.1	:
Finland	3.3	3.5	:
France	4.2	4.0	:
Germany	3.5	3.6	:
Greece	5.8	5.7	:
Ireland	4.7	4.5	:
Italy	4.8	4.8	:
Luxembourg	3.7	3.8	:
Netherlands	3.5	3.8	:
Sweden	3.5	3.4	:
United Kingdom	5.2	4.9	:
EU15	4.4^{ee}	4.4^{ee}	:
Bulgaria	3.8	3.8	:
Romania	:	4.6	:
Turkey	:	:	11.2

: not available

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

Inequality of income distribution: 2000



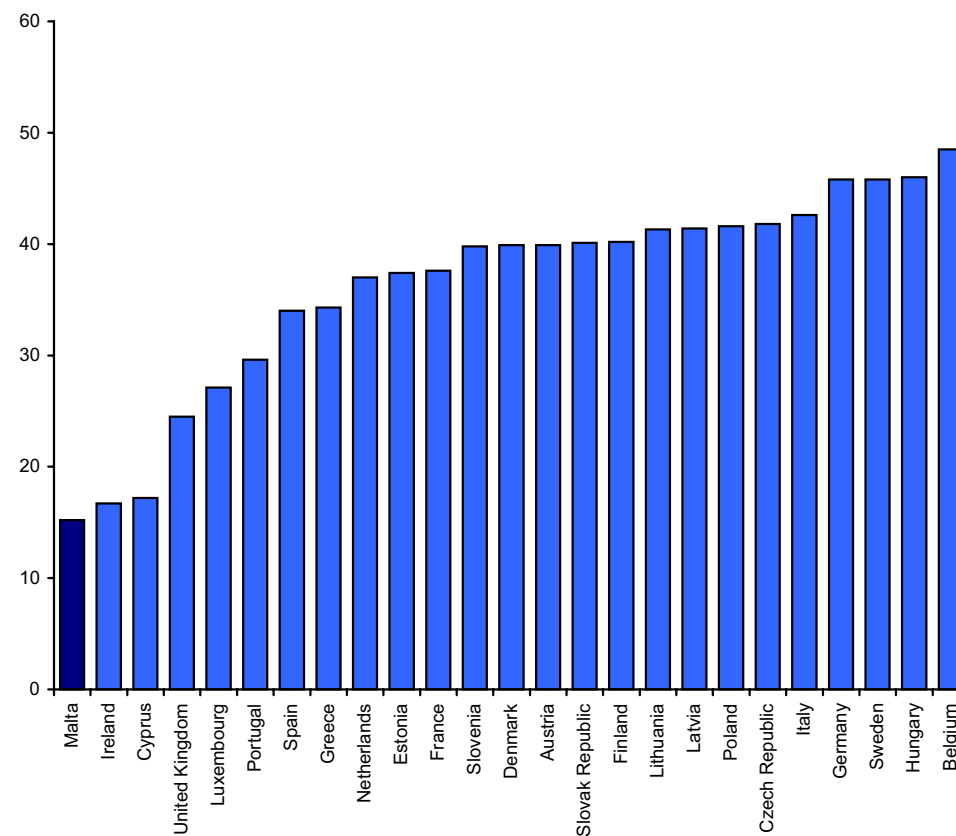
This table presents the income quintile share ratio which translates into the ratio of total income received by the 20 per cent bracket of the population with the highest income to the income received by the 20 per cent bracket of the population with the lowest income. The former is known as the top quintile while the latter is known as the lowest quintile.

earnings and income

8.2. Tax rate on low-wage earners

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	16.7	17.0	17.2
Czech Republic	41.6	41.6	41.8
Estonia	38.2	37.4	37.4
Hungary	46.2	45.8	46.0
Latvia	41.4	41.2	41.4
Lithuania	42.0	42.2	41.3
Malta	13.8	14.7	15.2
Poland	41.9	41.4	41.6
Slovak Republic	39.6	40.4	40.1
Slovenia	41.0	40.3	39.8
New member states	42.4	41.7	41.1
Austria	40.1	39.7	39.9
Belgium	50.0	49.1	48.5
Denmark	41.2	40.6	39.9
Finland	42.5	41.0	40.2
France	39.6	38.4	37.6
Germany	46.5	45.5	45.8
Greece	34.3	34.3	34.3
Ireland	18.1	17.3	16.7
Italy	43.3	42.8	42.6
Luxembourg	30.4	28.8	27.1
Netherlands	40.6	36.8	37.0
Portugal	30.4	29.5	29.6
Spain	32.8	33.4	34.0
Sweden	47.7	46.8	45.8
United Kingdom	25.3	24.5	24.5
EU15	38.6	37.7	37.8
Bulgaria	39.4	36.5	35.2
Romania	43.1	43.5	42.3
Turkey	39.1	42.6	41.3

Tax rate on low-wage earners: 2002



A low-wage earner can be defined as an employed person who earns 67 per cent of an average wage. This particular indicator represents the tax rate for a single person (without children) earning 67 per cent of an average wage as a full-time worker in the manufacturing sector. The tax rate is worked out as the average rate of tax on earnings. Malta's tax rate on low-wage earners is the lowest among the EU25 countries.

the economy

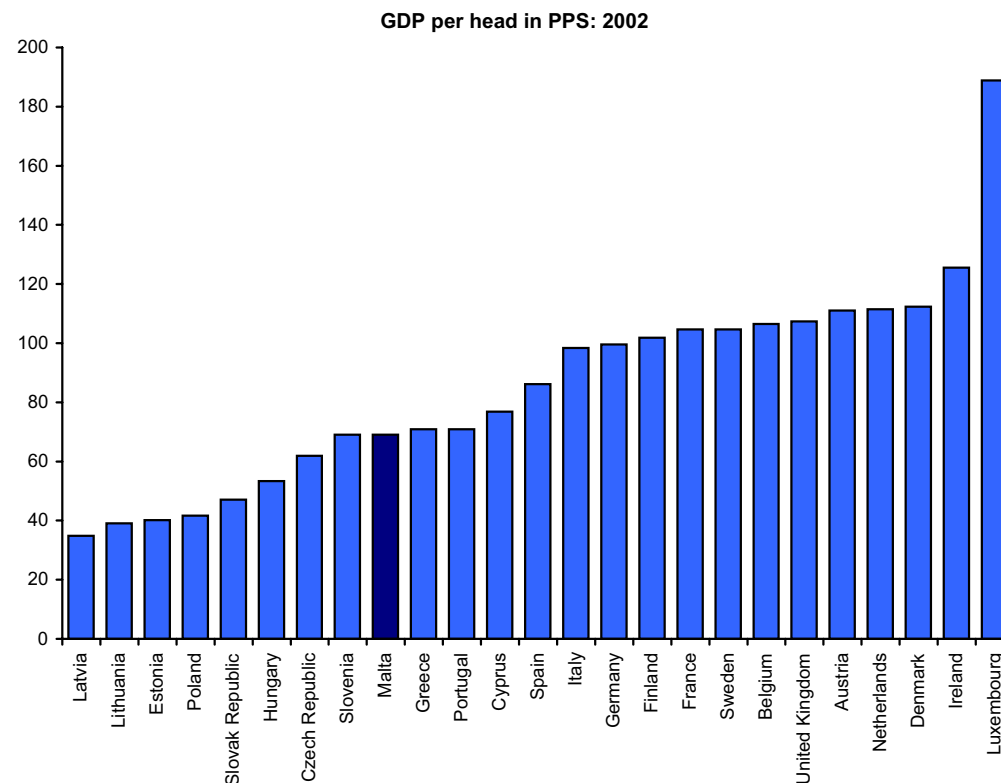
9

Blank page

9.1. GDP per head in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) (EU15=100)

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	76.2	78.4	76.8
Czech Republic	59.6	60.6	61.9 ^f
Estonia	37.5	38.6	40.2 ^f
Hungary	48.8	51.5	53.4 ^f
Latvia	31.5	33.4	34.8 ^f
Lithuania	35.1	37.2	39.1 ^f
Malta	70.9	69.5	69.1^f
Poland	41.8	41.9	41.7
Slovak Republic	43.7	44.7	47.1 ^f
Slovenia	66.4	67.9	69.0 ^f
New member states	45.7	46.6	47.3^f
Austria	114.4	112.0	111.0 ^f
Belgium	106.4	107.0	106.5 ^f
Denmark	115.5	115.4	112.3 ^f
Finland	104.1	104.2	101.8 ^f
France	103.8	104.8	104.6 ^f
Germany	102.0	100.5	99.6 ^f
Greece	66.0	67.2	70.9 ^f
Ireland	115.1	117.7	125.5 ^f
Italy	101.3	100.1	98.4 ^f
Luxembourg	198.7	194.3	188.9 ^f
Netherlands	110.7	113.3	111.5 ^f
Portugal	70.4	70.6	70.9 ^f
Spain	83.4	84.3	86.1 ^f
Sweden	109.1	106.2	104.6 ^f
United Kingdom	103.9	105.1	107.4 ^f
EU15	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	24.5	26.0	26.4
Romania	23.1	24.4	26.6 ^f
Turkey	27.6	23.9	24.6 ^f

^f forecast



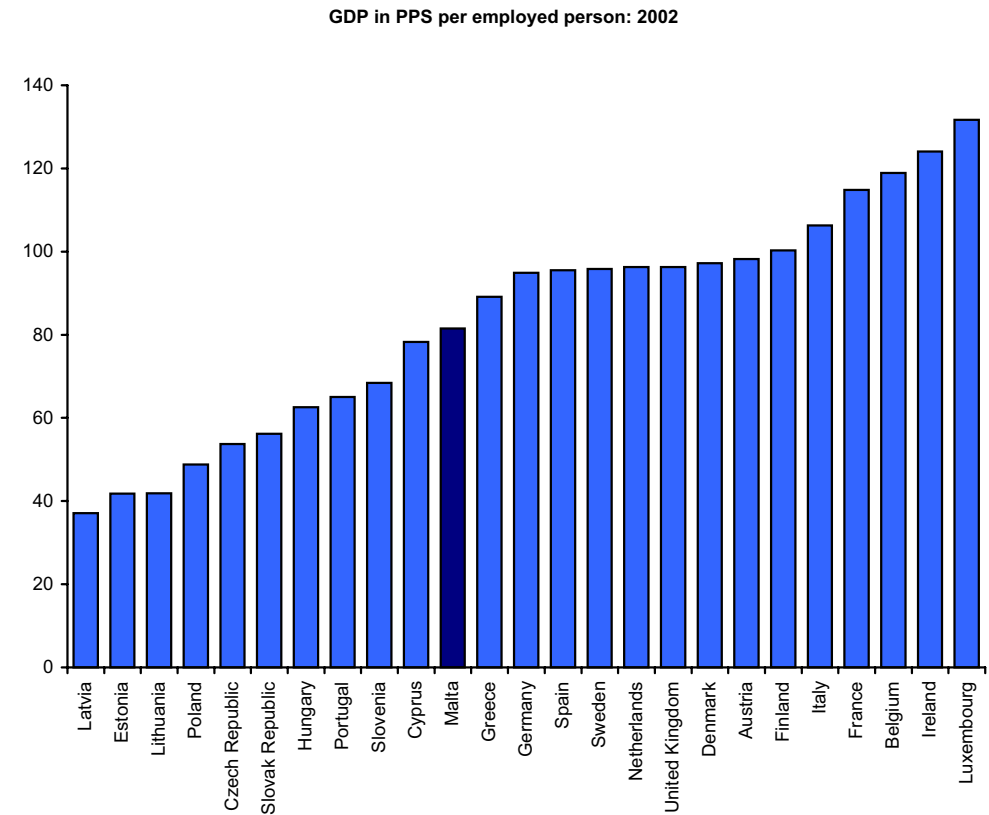
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the value of all goods and services produced, less the value of goods and services used in their creation. GDP is a measure of the economic activity of a country. The volume index of GDP per head in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the EU15 average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, its GDP per head is higher than the EU average. The obverse obtains. For the purpose of cross-country comparisons, GDP is expressed in PPS. This is a common standard which eliminates differences in price levels between countries.

the economy

9.2. GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per employed person relative to EU15 (EU15=100)

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	77.7	79.8 ^f	78.3 ^f
Czech Republic	52.7	53.1	53.7 ^f
Estonia	39.8	40.8	41.8 ^f
Hungary	57.6	60.9	62.6 ^f
Latvia	35.1	36.4	37.1 ^f
Lithuania	34.3	38.0	41.9 ^f
Malta	82.8	80.7	81.5^f
Poland	47.6	47.9	48.8
Slovak Republic	51.7	53.0	56.2 ^f
Slovenia	65.1	66.8	68.4 ^f
New member states	49.8	50.9^f	52.2^f
Austria	100.3	98.6	98.2 ^f
Belgium	118.2	118.5	118.9 ^f
Denmark	98.2	98.9	97.2 ^f
Finland	103.7	103.3	100.3 ^f
France	114.8	115.4	114.8 ^f
Germany	95.9	95.0	94.9 ^f
Greece	81.8	84.4	89.1 ^f
Ireland	114.5	116.3	124.1 ^f
Italy	112.1	109.8	106.3 ^f
Luxembourg	147.3	138.3	131.7 ^f
Netherlands	96.2	98.2	96.3 ^f
Portugal	64.6 ^f	64.7 ^f	65.0 ^f
Spain	93.7	94.1	95.5 ^f
Sweden	100.6	97.2	95.8 ^f
United Kingdom	92.3	94.1	96.3 ^f
EU15	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	29.8	31.0	31.1 ^f
Romania	26.6	28.5	32.9 ^f
Turkey	37.6 ^f	33.6 ^f	35.5 ^f

^f forecast

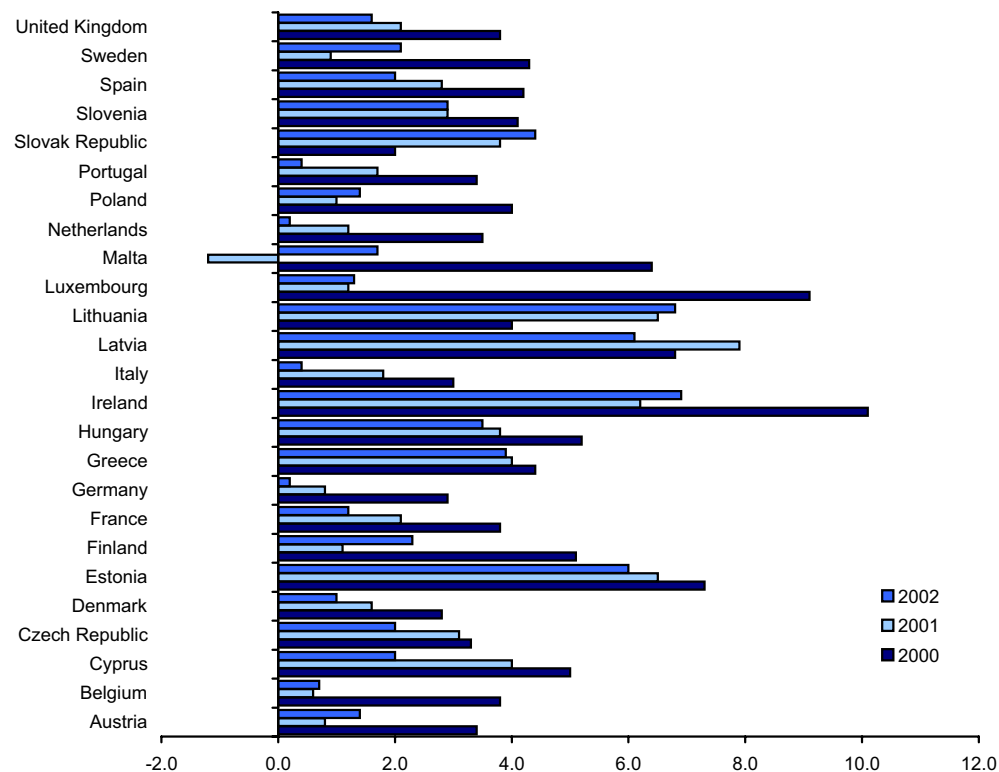


GDP per employed person is intended to give an overall picture of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the EU15 average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, then this country's level of GDP per employed person is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e., a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries, allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. For the purposes of this indicator, employed persons does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

9.3. Year-on-year percentage change in growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995=100)

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	5.0	4.0	2.0
Czech Republic	3.3	3.1	2.0
Estonia	7.3	6.5	6.0
Hungary	5.2	3.8	3.5
Latvia	6.8	7.9	6.1
Lithuania	4.0	6.5	6.8
Malta	6.4	-1.2	1.7
Poland	4.0	1.0	1.4
Slovak Republic	2.0	3.8	4.4
Slovenia	4.1	2.9	2.9
New member states	4.1	2.4	2.4
Austria	3.4	0.8	1.4
Belgium	3.8	0.6	0.7
Denmark	2.8	1.6	1.0
Finland	5.1	1.1	2.3
France	3.8	2.1	1.2
Germany	2.9	0.8	0.2
Greece	4.4	4.0	3.9
Ireland	10.1	6.2	6.9
Italy	3.0	1.8	0.4
Luxembourg	9.1	1.2	1.3
Netherlands	3.5	1.2	0.2
Portugal	3.4	1.7	0.4
Spain	4.2	2.8	2.0
Sweden	4.3	0.9	2.1
United Kingdom	3.8	2.1	1.6
EU15	3.5	1.6	1.0
Bulgaria	5.4	4.1	4.8
Romania	2.1	5.7	4.9
Turkey	7.4	-7.5	7.8

Year-on-year percentage change in growth rate of GDP at constant prices: 2000-2002



The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices is intended to allow comparisons of the dynamics of economic development over time and between national economies of varying sizes. This indicator is worked out from figures at constant prices since these give volume movements only, i.e., price movements will not inflate the growth rate

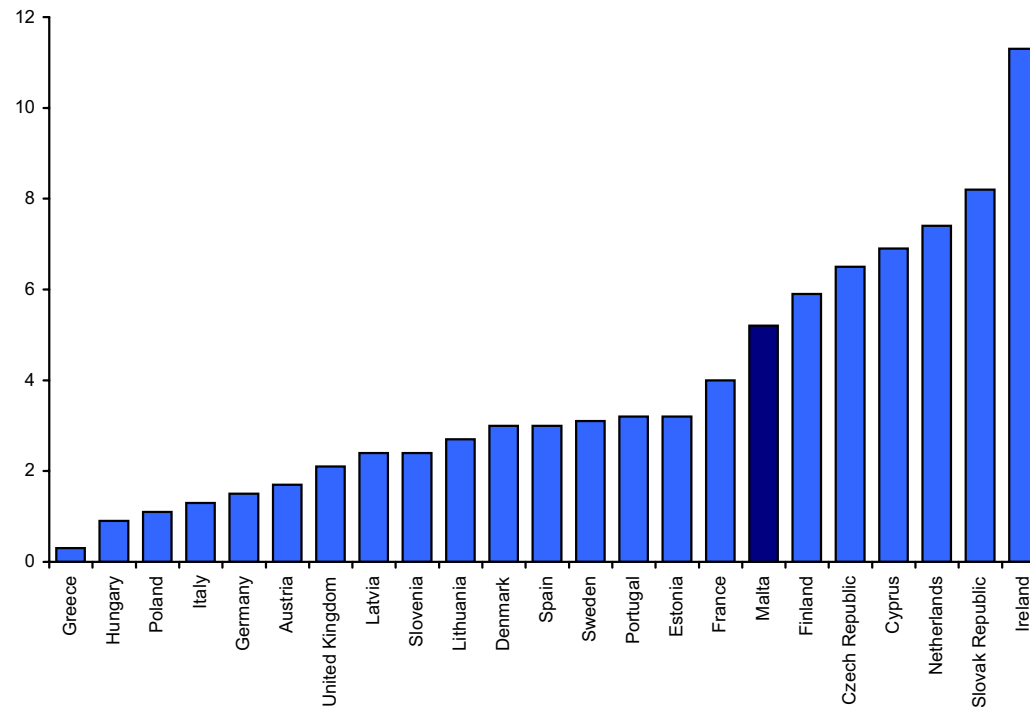
the economy

9.4. Average value of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment flows divided by GDP (multiplied by 100)

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	5.8	6.6	6.9
Czech Republic	4.5	4.8	6.5
Estonia	4.4	6.6	3.2
Hungary	2.4	2.8	0.9
Latvia	2.9	1.2	2.4
Lithuania	1.7	1.9	2.7
Malta	8.5	3.9	5.2
Poland	2.8	1.5	1.1
Slovak Republic	5.1	3.6	8.2
Slovenia	1.7	1.4	2.4
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	3.8	2.4	1.7
Belgium	:	:	:
Denmark	18.3	6.5	3.0
Finland	13.7	5.0	5.9
France	8.3	5.6	4.0
Germany	6.9	1.5	1.5
Greece	1.4	0.9	0.3
Ireland	16.4	6.7	11.3
Italy	1.2	1.7	1.3
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Netherlands	17.4	13.0	7.4
Portugal	6.7	6.1	3.2
Spain	8.2	5.2	3.0
Sweden	10.9	4.2	3.1
United Kingdom	12.2	4.4	2.1
EU15	3.3	2.0	1.2
Bulgaria	4.1	2.5	1.6
Romania	1.4	1.4	1.2
Turkey	0.5	1.3	0.3

: not available

Average value of FDI flows divided by GDP: 2002



This index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. Foreign Direct Investment is defined as the international investment made by a resident entity to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. Direct investment refers to both the initial transactions between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated.

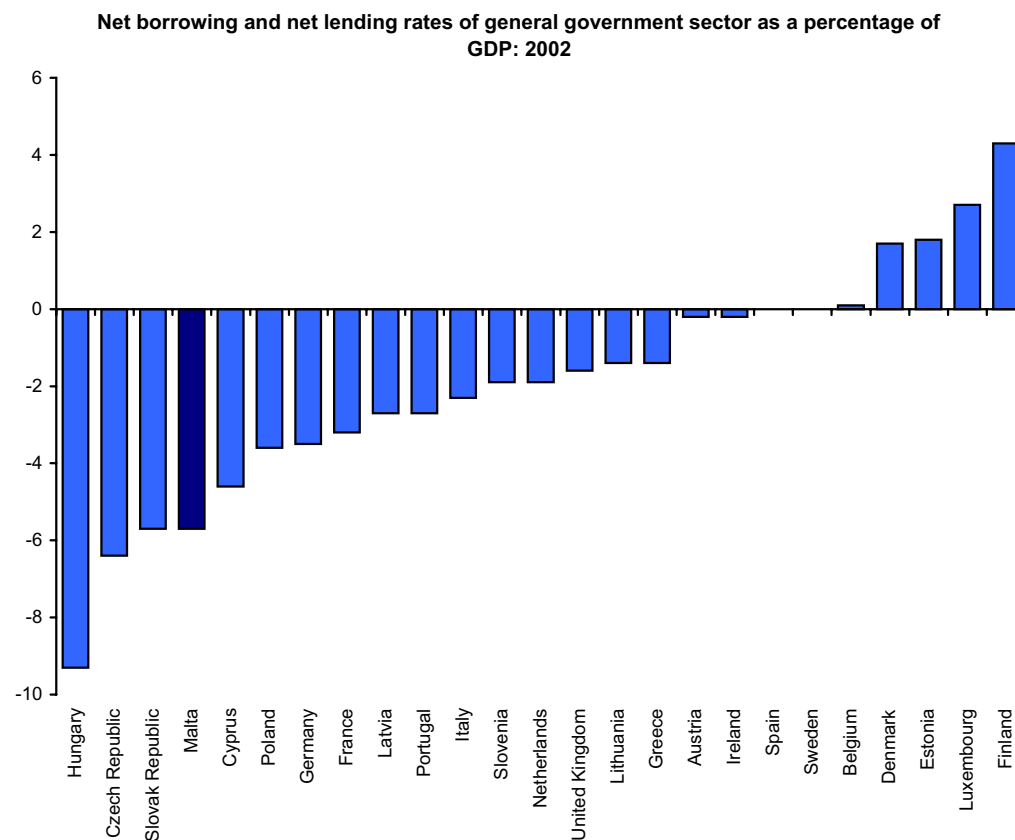
public finance

10

Blank page

10.1. Net borrowing/net lending rates of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	-2.4	-2.4	-4.6
Czech Republic	-4.5	-6.4	-6.4
Estonia	-0.3	0.3	1.8
Hungary	-3.0	-4.4	-9.3
Latvia	-2.7	-1.6	-2.7
Lithuania	-2.6	-2.1	-1.4
Malta	-6.5	-6.4	-5.7
Poland	-1.8	-3.5	-3.6
Slovak Republic	-12.3	-6.0	-5.7
Slovenia	-3.0	-2.7	-1.9
New member states	-3.2	-4.1	-4.9
Austria	-1.5 ^r	0.2 ^r	-0.2 ^r
Belgium	0.2 ^r	0.5 ^r	0.1 ^r
Denmark	2.6 ^r	3.1 ^r	1.7 ^r
Finland	7.1	5.2	4.3 ^r
France	-1.4	-1.5	-3.2 ^r
Germany	1.3 ^r	-2.8 ^r	-3.5 ^r
Greece	-2.0 ^r	-1.4 ^r	-1.4 ^r
Ireland	4.4 ^r	1.1 ^r	-0.2 ^r
Italy	-0.6	-2.6 ^r	-2.3 ^r
Luxembourg	6.3 ^r	6.3 ^r	2.7 ^r
Netherlands	2.2	0.0	-1.9 ^r
Portugal	-2.8	-4.4 ^r	-2.7 ^r
Spain	-0.9 ^r	-0.4 ^r	-0.0 ^r
Sweden	5.1 ^r	2.8 ^r	-0.0 ^r
United Kingdom	3.8 ^r	0.7 ^r	-1.6 ^r
EU15	1.0^r	-1.0^r	-2.0^r
Bulgaria	-0.5	0.2	-0.8
Romania	-4.4	-3.5	-2.0
Turkey	-6.1	-29.8	-12.7

^r revised value

In this table, the net borrowing rate of the government sector is indicated by a (+) while the net lending rate is indicated by a (-). The net borrowing/net lending rate of general government is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government sector. This sector comprises the following: central government; local government; and social security funds. The GDP used here as a denominator is the Gross Domestic Product at current market prices.

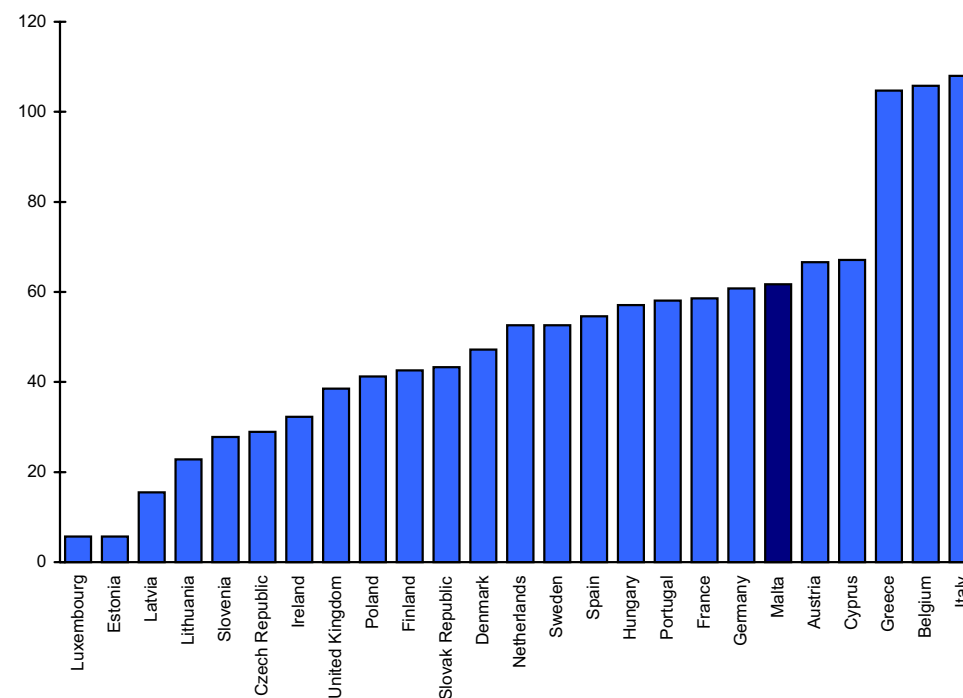
public finance

10.2. General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	61.7	64.4	67.1
Czech Republic	18.2	25.2	28.9
Estonia	5.0	4.7	5.7
Hungary	55.4	53.5	57.1
Latvia	13.9	16.2	15.5
Lithuania	24.3	23.4	22.8
Malta	57.1	61.8	61.7
Poland	36.6	36.7	41.2
Slovak Republic	49.9	48.7	43.3
Slovenia	26.7	26.9	27.8
New member states	36.4	38.5	39.4
Austria	67.0 ^r	67.1 ^r	66.6 ^r
Belgium	109.1 ^r	108.1 ^r	105.8 ^r
Denmark	50.1 ^r	47.8 ^r	47.2 ^r
Finland	44.6 ^r	43.9 ^r	42.6 ^r
France	57.2	56.8	58.6 ^r
Germany	60.2	59.4 ^r	60.8 ^r
Greece	106.2	106.9	104.7
Ireland	38.4	36.1	32.3
Italy	111.2	110.6	108.0
Luxembourg	5.5 ^r	5.5 ^r	5.7 ^r
Netherlands	55.9 ^r	52.9 ^r	52.6 ^r
Portugal	53.3 ^r	55.6 ^r	58.1 ^r
Spain	61.2 ^r	57.5 ^r	54.6 ^r
Sweden	52.8	54.4 ^r	52.6
United Kingdom	42.1 ^r	38.9 ^r	38.5 ^r
EU15	64.0^r	63.2^r	62.5^r
Bulgaria	73.6	66.2	53.2
Romania	23.9	23.2	23.3
Turkey	57.4	105.2	94.9

^r revised value

Government gross debt as a percentage of GDP: 2002

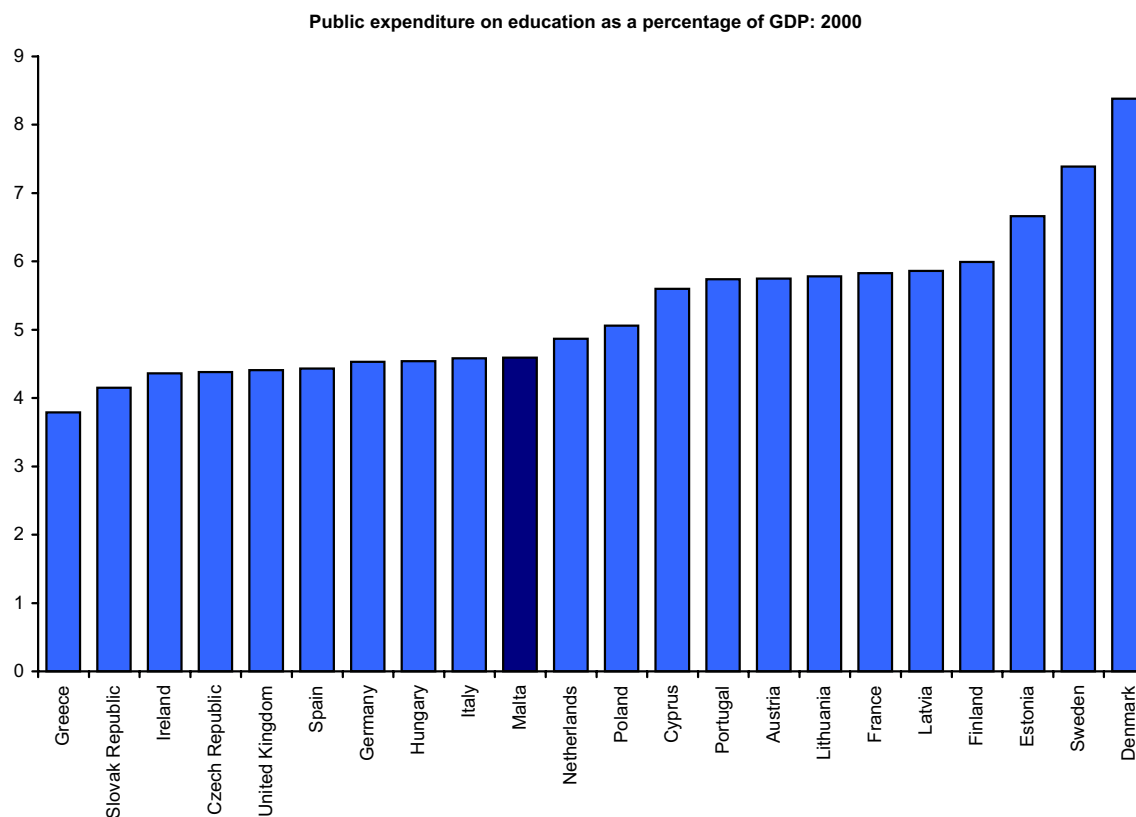


The general government sector comprises the sub-sectors of central and local government as well as social security funds. The denominator here is GDP at current market prices. The national data for the general government sector are consolidated between the sub-sectors. Debt is valued at nominal value and foreign currency debt is converted into national currency using end-of-year market exchange rates (special rules apply in the case of contracts). Basic data are expressed in national currencies and converted into euro using end-of-year exchange rates provided by the European Central Bank. Data are compiled on an annual basis.

10.3. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001
Cyprus	5.60	5.69 ^P
Czech Republic	4.38	4.28 ^P
Estonia	6.66	6.83 ^P
Hungary	4.54	5.15 ^P
Latvia	5.86	6.39 ^P
Lithuania	5.78	6.03 ^P
Malta	4.59	4.44^P
Poland	5.06	5.42 ^P
Slovak Republic	4.15	4.03 ^P
Slovenia	:	:
New member states	4.86^e	4.93^P
Austria	5.75	5.82 ^P
Belgium	:	6.12 ^P
Denmark	8.38	:
Finland	5.99	6.25 ^P
France	5.83	5.77 ^P
Germany	4.53	:
Greece	3.79	3.51 ^P
Ireland	4.36	:
Italy	4.58	4.98 ^P
Luxembourg	:	3.84 ^P
Netherlands	4.87	4.99 ^P
Portugal	5.74	5.89 ^P
Spain	4.43	4.42 ^P
Sweden	7.39	7.32 ^P
United Kingdom	4.41	4.54 ^P
EU15	4.94^e	:
Bulgaria	4.41	3.66 ^P
Romania	2.89	3.28 ^P
Turkey	3.49	3.65 ^P

: not available

^e estimated value^P provisional value

Public expenditure on education can take two forms: (1) direct expenditure on educational institutions, which translates into their current and capital expenditures being borne directly by the public sector and (2) public loans and scholarships to students and their families and the transfer of subsidies for educational purposes to private firms and non-profit organisations. Both forms of expenditure are being reported in this table.

Blank page

balance of payments

11

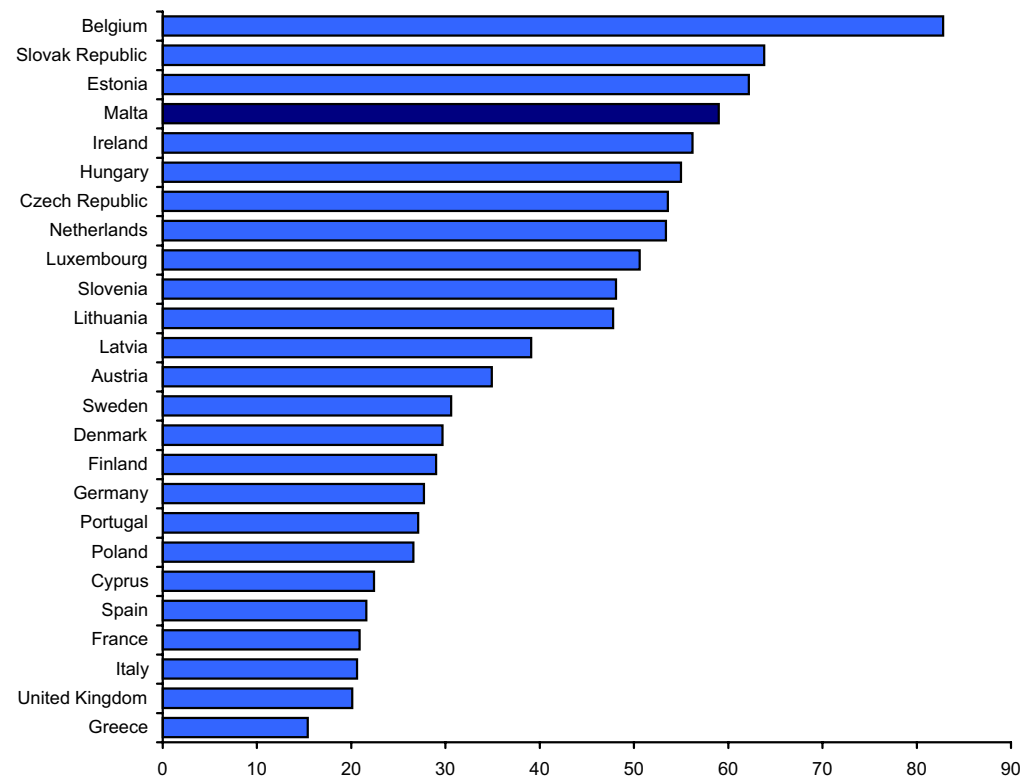
Blank page

11.1. Trade integration of goods

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	25.4	24.6	22.4
Czech Republic	55.1	57.2	53.6
Estonia	72.0	67.0	62.2
Hungary	65.0	62.1	55.0
Latvia	36.1	37.7	39.1
Lithuania	41.2	45.8	47.8
Malta	75.1	58.6	59.0
Poland	25.6	24.8	26.6
Slovak Republic	61.0	65.6	63.8
Slovenia	49.5	49.5	48.1
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	34.7	35.5	34.9
Belgium	:	:	82.8
Denmark	29.6	29.4	29.7
Finland	32.5	30.3	29.0
France	22.9	22.1	20.9
Germany	27.9	28.3	27.7
Greece	17.9	17.2	15.4
Ireland	64.2	62.5	56.2
Italy	21.9	21.7	20.6
Luxembourg	:	:	50.6
Netherlands	58.6	54.8	53.4
Portugal	30.2	29.0	27.1
Spain	23.8	22.9	21.6
Sweden	33.4	31.7	30.6
United Kingdom	21.5	21.2	20.1
EU15	11.1	10.9	10.4
Bulgaria	42.7	43.4	41.8
Romania	30.2	32.1	33.2
Turkey	20.9	25.3	24.3

: not available

Trade integration of goods: 2002



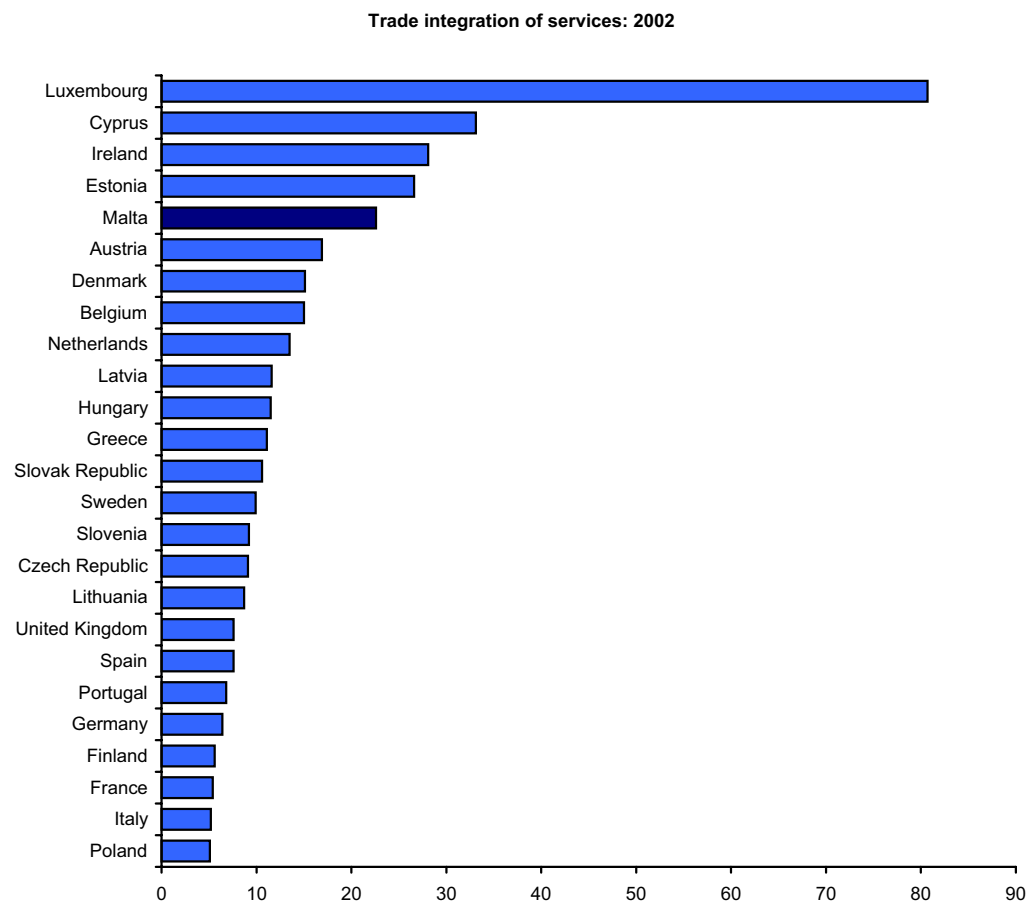
Trade integration of goods refers to the average of Imports and Exports of the Item 'Goods' of the Balance of Payments divided by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Increases registered over time in this index indicate that the country in question is becoming more integrated in the international economy as regards goods.

balance of payments

11.2. Trade integration of services

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	24.6	24.8	33.1
Czech Republic	11.0	10.2	9.1
Estonia	23.7	24.3	26.6
Hungary	11.8	13.0	11.5
Latvia	13.8	12.3	11.6
Lithuania	7.8	7.8	8.7
Malta	24.2	23.7	22.6
Poland	5.9	5.1	5.1
Slovak Republic	10.3	12.2	10.6
Slovenia	8.8	8.8	9.2
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	16.0	17.0	16.9
Belgium	:	:	15.0
Denmark	14.5	15.0	15.1
Finland	6.1	5.8	5.6
France	5.4	5.4	5.4
Germany	6.1	6.4	6.4
Greece	13.5	13.2	11.1
Ireland	24.2	29.9	28.1
Italy	5.2	5.3	5.2
Luxembourg	:	:	80.7
Netherlands	14.3	13.7	13.5
Portugal	7.1	6.9	6.8
Spain	7.6	7.9	7.6
Sweden	9.5	10.6	9.9
United Kingdom	7.6	7.6	7.6
EU15	3.6	3.6	3.5
Bulgaria	15.2	15.9	14.7
Romania	5.0	5.2	5.1
Turkey	7.4	7.9	6.0

: not available



Trade integration of services represents the Item 'Services' of the Balance of Payments divided by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Increases registered over time in this index indicate that the country in question is becoming more integrated in the international economy as regards services.

national accounts

12

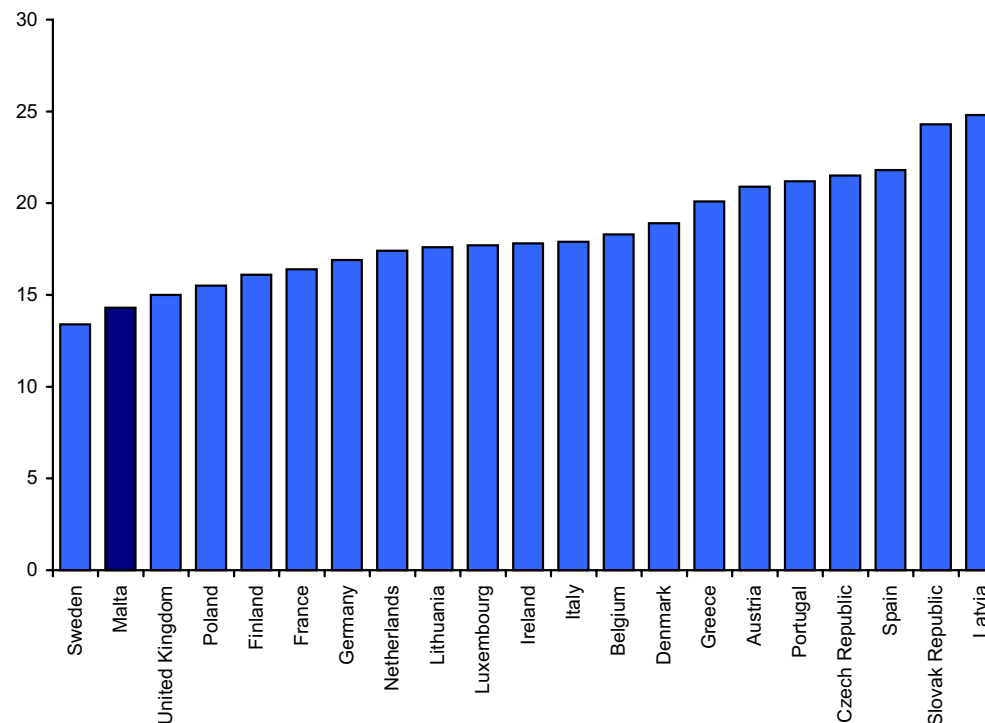
Blank page

12.1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	:	:	:
Czech Republic	24.6	24.1	21.5
Estonia	21.6	22.4	:
Hungary	19.7	19.8	:
Latvia	24.9	25.6	24.8
Lithuania	16.4	18.0	17.6
Malta	21.1	17.3	14.2
Poland	20.0	17.2	15.5
Slovak Republic	23.1	25.7	24.3
Slovenia	25.1	23.3	:
New member states	21.3	19.8	17.9
Austria	22.5	22.0	20.9
Belgium	19.4	19.4	18.3
Denmark	18.4	18.4	18.9
Finland	17.2	17.7	16.1
France	17.0	17.0	16.4
Germany	19.9	18.6	16.9
Greece	19.5	19.9	20.1
Ireland	20.6	19.0	17.8
Italy	17.4	17.3	17.9
Luxembourg	17.0	18.7	17.7
Netherlands	19.0	18.4	17.4
Portugal	24.2	23.1	21.2
Spain	22.2	22.1	21.8
Sweden	14.8	14.4	13.4
United Kingdom	15.8	15.6	15.0
EU15	18.3	17.9	17.2
Bulgaria	12.1	14.7	:
Romania	:	18.1	19.8
Turkey	:	18.1	16.7

: not available

GFCF by the private sector as a percentage of GDP: 2002



This ratio refers to the share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that is used by the private sector for investment. The GDP represents the value of all produced goods and services less the value of goods and services used in their creation. The private sector comprises financial organisations, non-financial organisations, households and non-profit organisations serving households. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) consists of local producers' acquisitions, less disposals of building, machinery and equipment, mineral exploration, computer software, literary or artistic originals, and major land development projects.

Blank page

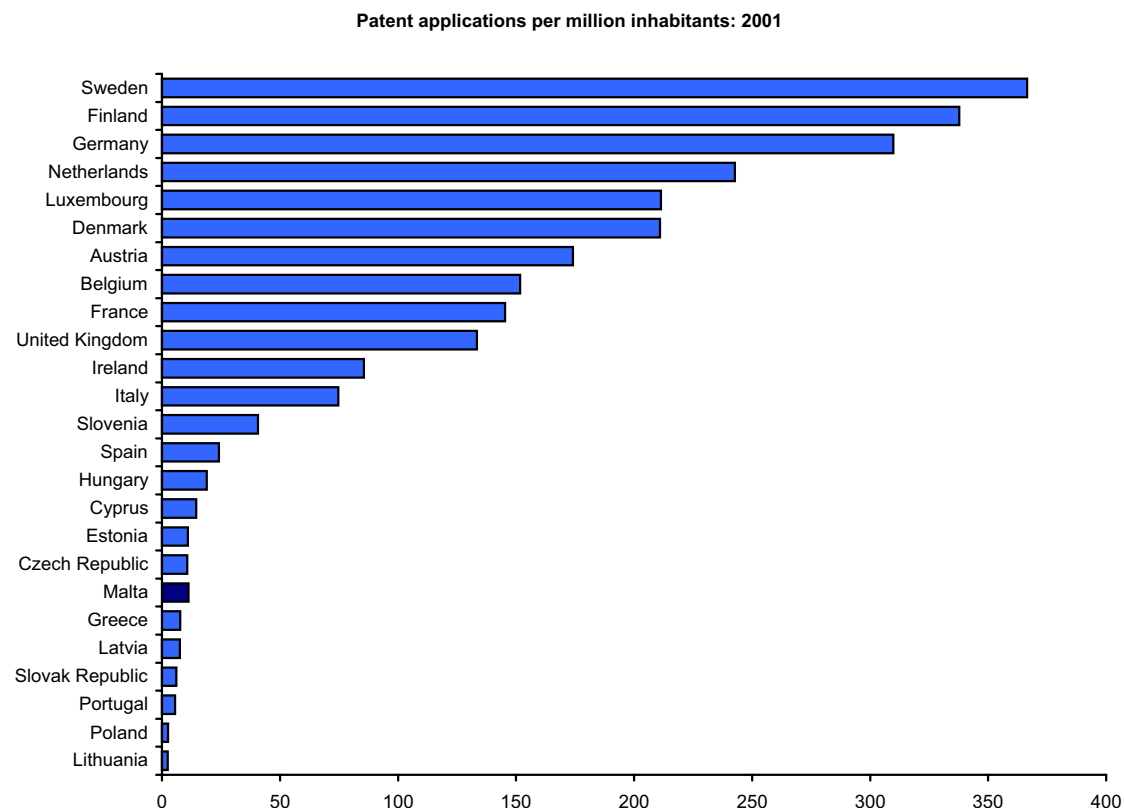
business

13

Blank page

13.1. Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) (per million inhabitants)

	2000	2001
Cyprus	9.261 ^e	14.464 ^p
Czech Republic	13.512	10.701 ^p
Estonia	11.656 ^p	10.961 ^p
Hungary	18.593	18.971 ^{p ee}
Latvia	3.777	7.574 ^p
Lithuania	1.349	2.435 ^p
Malta	18.385	10.194^p
Poland	3.048	2.522 ^p
Slovak Republic	6.839	6.095 ^p
Slovenia	25.139	40.676 ^p
New member states	7.662	7.583^{p ee}
Austria	158.433	174.150 ^p
Belgium	157.692	151.790 ^p
Denmark	199.301	211.046 ^p
Finland	343.689	337.777 ^p
France	144.395	145.337 ^p
Germany	305.143	309.864 ^p
Greece	6.061	7.721 ^{p ee}
Ireland	95.399 ^{e p}	85.551 ^p
Italy	76.818	74.650 ^{e p}
Luxembourg	198.738 ^e	211.330 ^{e p}
Netherlands	228.780	242.728 ^p
Portugal	4.014	5.497 ^{e p}
Spain	24.894 ^e	24.109 ^p
Sweden	361.502	366.564 ^p
United Kingdom	128.426	133.450 ^{e p}
EU15	158.717^{ee}	161.078^{p ee}
Bulgaria	4.149	2.081 ^p
Romania	1.113	0.757 ^p
Turkey	1.226	1.059 ^{p ee}

^e estimated value^p provisional value^{ee} Eurostat estimate

Data refer to patent applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the European Patent Office. Patent data are broken down by the year in which they were filed at the EPO and by the classes of the International Patent Classification (IPC). They are also broken down by the inventor's country of residence, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventors.

business

13.2. Number of patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (per million inhabitants)

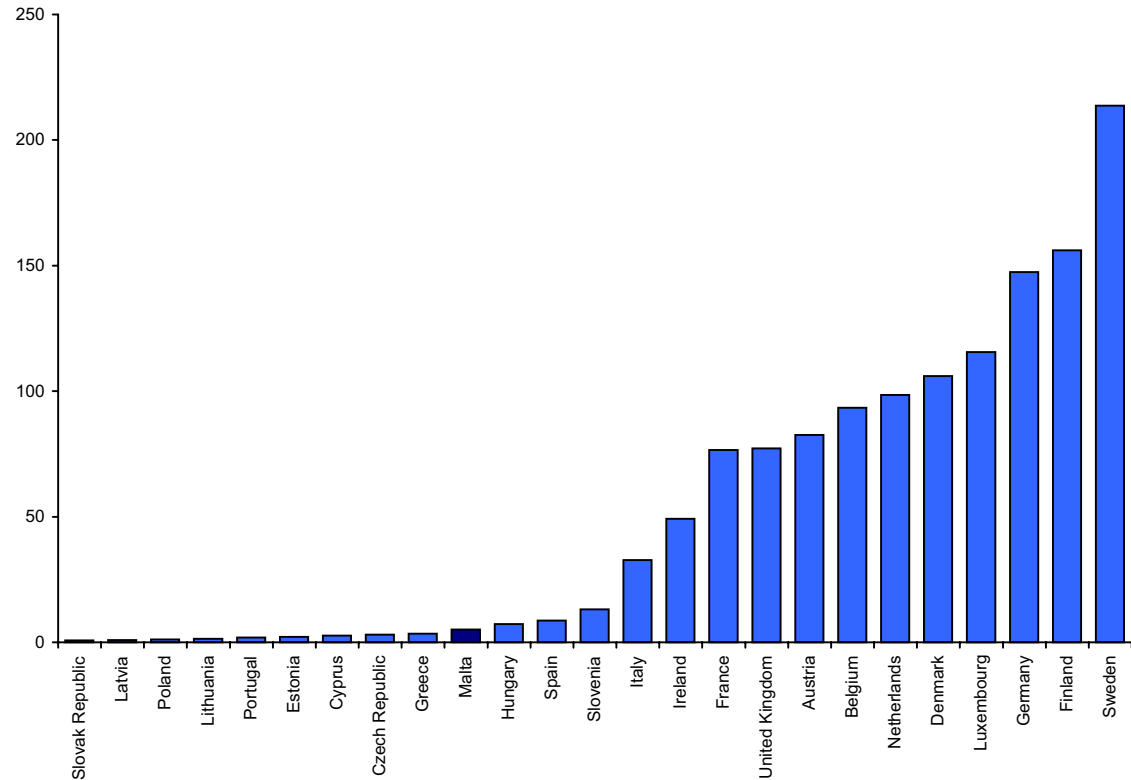
	2000	2001
Cyprus	1.325 ^e	2.635
Czech Republic	4.378	3.020
Estonia	4.374 ^p	2.195 ^p
Hungary	4.879	7.298 ^{ee}
Latvia	2.521	0.845
Lithuania	0.000	1.354
Malta	5.260	5.110
Poland	0.828	1.087
Slovak Republic	2.223	0.740
Slovenia	10.062	13.065
New member states	2.308	2.537 ^{ee}
Austria	77.260	82.622
Belgium	87.605	93.341
Denmark	93.808	105.997
Finland	129.561	156.144
France	72.070	76.528
Germany	133.600	147.424
Greece	2.369	3.404 ^{ee}
Ireland	43.426 ^{e p}	49.135 ^p
Italy	32.039	32.743 ^e
Luxembourg	133.119 ^e	115.568 ^e
Netherlands	93.608	98.455
Portugal	1.471	1.949 ^e
Spain	8.230 ^e	8.723
Sweden	196.018	213.672
United Kingdom	71.767	77.243 ^e
EU15	73.953	80.115 ^{ee}
Bulgaria	0.366	0.614
Romania	0.312	0.490
Turkey	0.150	0.398 ^{ee}

^e estimated value

^p provisional value

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

Patents granted by the USPTO per million inhabitants for EU25 countries: 2001



USPTO data refer to patents granted, as opposed to EPO data which refer to patent applications. USPTO data are collected by year of publication, in contrast to EPO data which are recorded by the year in which the patent is filed. USPTO patents methodology is not harmonised with Eurostat's. Therefore, comparisons between the two sets of data should be undertaken with caution.

agriculture

14

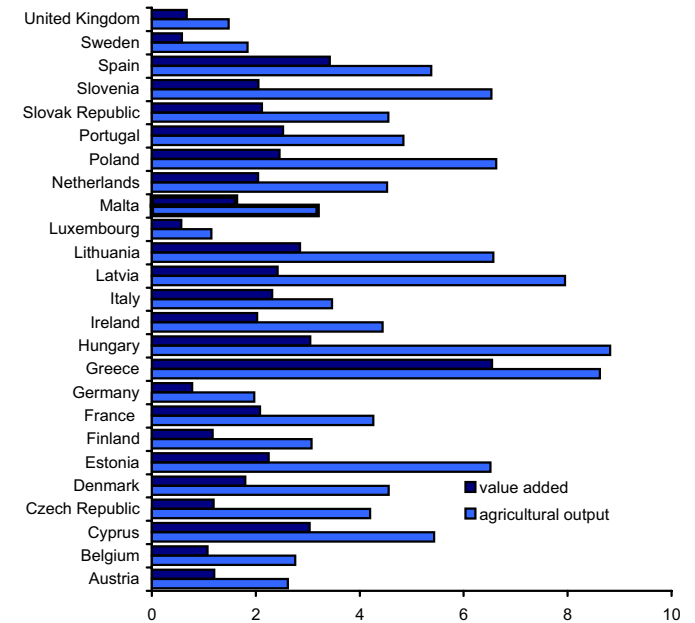
Blank page

14.1. Agricultural industry output and gross value added as a percentage of GDP

Country	2000		2001		2002	
	Agricultural output	Value added	Agricultural output	Value added	Agricultural output	Value added
Cyprus ²	6.1	3.4	5.7	3.2	5.4	3.0
Czech Republic	4.7	1.4	4.7	1.6	4.2	1.2
Estonia	7.2	2.9	7.4	2.9	6.5	2.2
Hungary	9.7	3.7	10.0	3.6	8.8	3.1
Latvia	6.2	2.7	6.5	2.8	8.0	2.4
Lithuania	9.2	3.1	8.5	2.4	6.6	2.9
Malta	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	3.2	1.6
Poland	6.9	2.6	7.2	2.9	6.6	2.5
Slovak Republic	6.5	1.6	6.8	1.9	4.5	2.1
Slovenia	4.8	2.1	4.5	1.8	6.5	2.1
New member states	7.6	2.8	6.8	2.6	6.4	2.3
Austria	2.7	1.3	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.2
Belgium	2.8	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.8	1.1
Denmark	4.9	2.0	5.1	2.2	4.6	1.8
Finland	3.2	1.2	3.1	1.2	3.1	1.2
France	4.5	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.3	2.1
Germany	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.0	0.8
Greece	9.3	6.9	8.9	6.7	8.6	6.5
Ireland	5.7	2.9	5.2	2.5	4.4	2.0
Italy	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.5	2.3
Luxembourg	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6
Netherlands	4.9	2.3	4.8	2.2	4.5	2.0
Portugal	4.9	2.3	5.1	2.6	4.8	2.5
Spain	6.0	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.4	3.4
Sweden	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.8	0.6
United Kingdom	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.7
EU15	3.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	3.1	1.6
Bulgaria	24.8	12.0	24.6	11.8	22.0	9.7
Romania	20.0	10.5	23.9	12.7	:	:
Turkey	:	13.6	:	11.6	:	11.6

² Data re agricultural output for Cyprus - the numerator in this indicator - refer to 1999.
: not available

Agricultural industry output and gross value added as a percentage of GDP: 2002



The output of the agricultural industry represents all the products produced over a specified accounting period by all the units of the industry except for goods and services produced and consumed over the same period by the same unit.

agriculture

14.2. Percentage distribution of agricultural output by type of activity

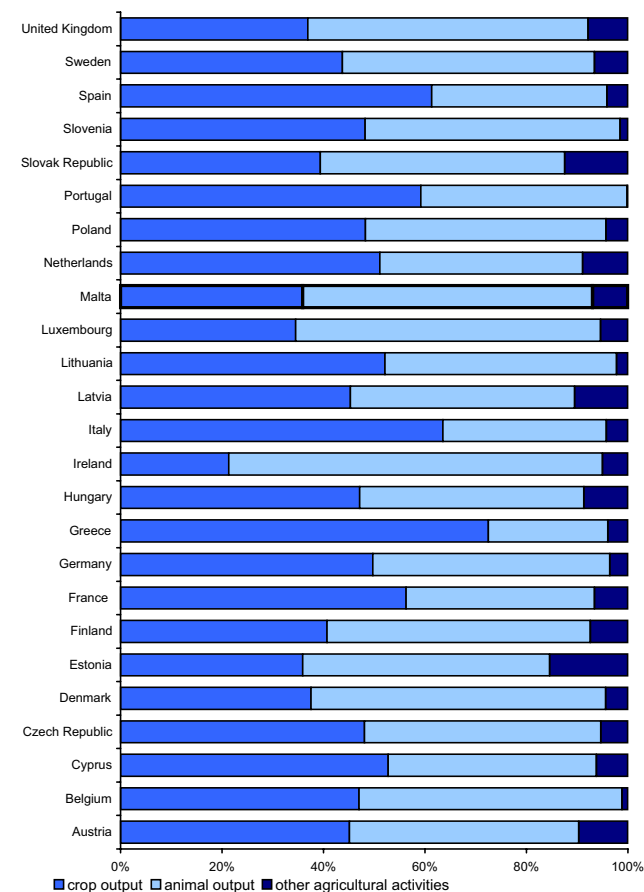
Country	2000			2001			2002		
	Crop output	Animal output	Other agricultural activities	Crop output	Animal output	Other agricultural activities	Crop output	Animal output	Other agricultural activities
Cyprus ²	52.7	41.1	6.2	52.7	41.1	6.2	52.7	41.1	6.2
Czech Republic	49.2	50.0	0.9	50.2	48.9	0.9	50.3	48.8	5.5
Estonia	38.3	47.8	13.8	32.3	52.3	15.4	35.9	48.7	15.4
Hungary	49.1	42.6	8.3	46.8	44.7	8.5	47.1	44.2	8.7
Latvia	42.7	47.3	10.0	40.6	51.9	7.4	45.3	44.2	10.5
Lithuania	56.2	40.9	2.9	50.4	46.9	2.7	52.1	45.7	2.2
Malta	36.0	56.8	7.2	36.6	56.4	7.0	35.9	57.2	6.9
Poland	48.4	47.3	4.2	48.1	48.1	3.8	48.3	47.4	4.3
Slovak Republic	32.7	54.6	12.8	42.3	46.5	11.2	39.3	48.2	12.4
Slovenia	47.3	51.1	1.6	43.9	54.5	1.5	48.2	50.3	1.5
New member states	47.7	47.0	5.3	47.2	47.8	5.0	47.7	46.9	5.5
Austria	44.6	46.1	9.3	44.5	46.8	8.7	45.1	45.2	9.7
Belgium	43.5	55.5	1.0	45.0	53.9	1.1	47.0	51.9	1.1
Denmark	38.3	58.0	3.7	36.1	60.0	3.9	37.6	58.1	4.3
Finland	42.2	51.0	6.8	40.0	52.9	7.1	40.7	51.9	7.4
France	56.3	37.4	6.3	55.6	38.0	6.4	56.3	37.2	6.6
Germany	86.2	8.0	5.8	48.6	48.0	3.4	49.7	46.8	3.5
Greece	72.9	23.1	4.0	72.2	23.8	4.0	72.5	23.6	3.9
Ireland	20.3	74.8	4.9	14.6	49.7	35.7	21.3	73.7	5.0
Italy	63.7	32.3	4.0	62.7	33.3	4.0	63.4	32.2	4.2
Luxembourg	33.5	61.2	5.3	31.5	63.7	4.8	34.5	60.1	5.3
Netherlands	48.6	43.2	8.3	48.2	42.8	9.0	51.1	40.0	8.9
Portugal	57.2	42.7	0.1	59.5	40.4	0.1	59.2	40.7	0.1
Spain	61.9	34.1	4.0	59.1	36.9	4.0	61.3	34.6	4.1
Sweden	44.3	49.8	5.9	44.0	49.7	6.3	43.7	49.7	6.5
United Kingdom	37.3	55.0	7.7	37.0	54.5	8.5	36.9	55.3	7.8
EU15	57.0	37.5	5.4	52.0	41.9	6.1	53.6	41.0	5.3
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.7	32.5	21.8
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

² 1999

: not available

Crop production is the main type of agricultural activity in the EU25. On a regional level, crop production is most prevalent in Southern Europe while animal output dominates in Northern Europe.

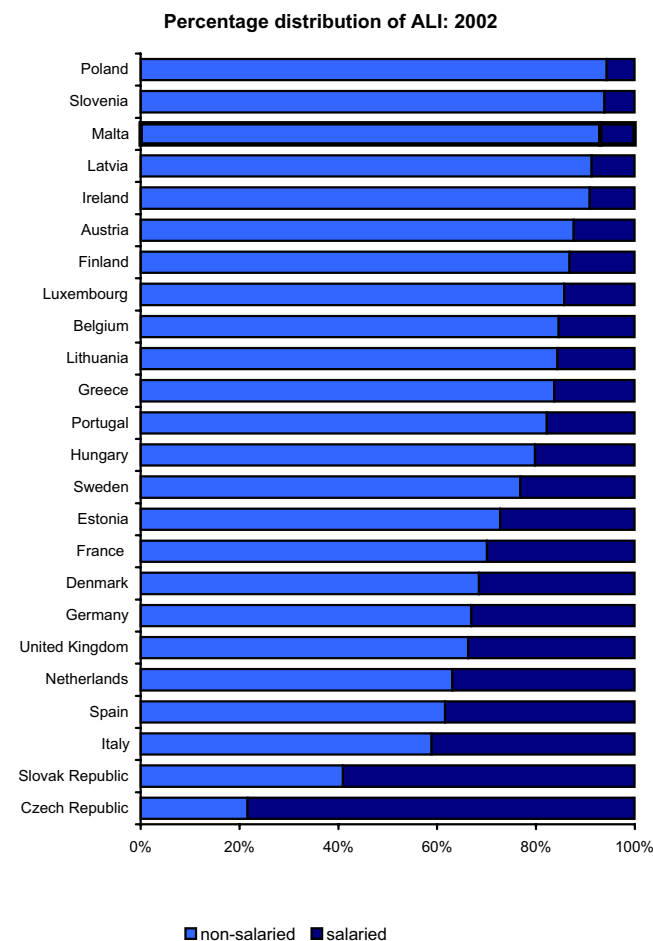
Percentage distribution of agricultural output: 2002



14.3. Percentage distribution of Agricultural Labour Input by type

Country	2000		2001		2002	
	Non-salaried	Salaried	Non-salaried	Salaried	Non-salaried	Salaried
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	21.6	78.4	21.6	78.4	21.6	78.4
Estonia	73.9	26.1	74.2	25.8	72.7	27.3
Hungary	79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1	79.8	20.2
Latvia	78.8	21.2	80.8	19.2	91.3	8.7
Lithuania	:	:	92.9	7.1	84.3	15.7
Malta	93.7	6.3	93.0	7.0	93.0	7.0
Poland	93.8	6.2	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7
Slovak Republic	93.6	6.4	93.9	6.1	40.9	59.1
Slovenia	44.2	55.8	40.8	59.2	93.8	6.2
New member states	85.2	14.8	86.1	13.9	86.3	13.7
Austria	88.6	11.4	88.1	11.9	87.6	12.4
Belgium	84.8	15.2	84.7	15.3	84.6	15.4
Denmark	68.3	31.7	67.7	32.3	68.4	31.6
Finland	88.9	11.1	87.1	12.9	86.8	13.2
France	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2	70.1	29.9
Germany	67.1	32.9	66.9	33.1	66.9	33.1
Greece	85.1	14.9	84.5	15.5	83.7	16.3
Ireland	90.4	9.6	91.4	8.6	90.8	9.2
Italy	60.4	39.6	60.0	40.0	58.9	41.1
Luxembourg	86.0	14.0	85.7	14.3	85.7	14.3
Netherlands	66.4	33.6	63.8	36.2	63.1	36.9
Portugal	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3	82.2	17.8
Spain	64.5	35.5	62.8	37.2	61.6	38.4
Sweden	76.0	24.0	76.3	23.7	76.8	23.2
United Kingdom	65.5	34.5	65.8	34.2	66.2	33.8
EU15	70.9	29.1	70.2	29.8	69.5	30.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	93.5	6.5	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:

: not available

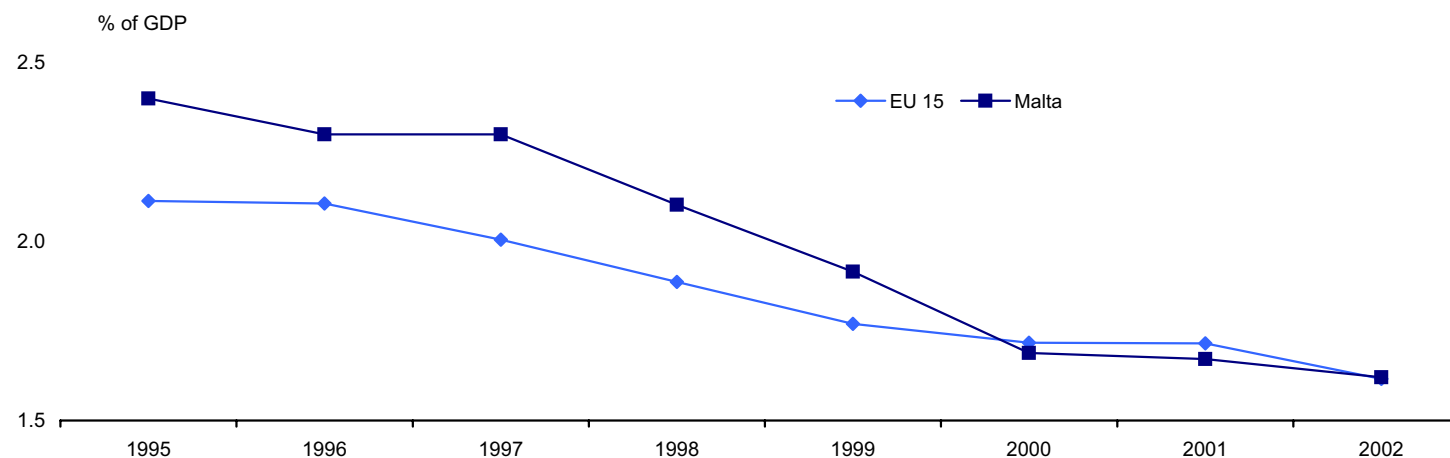


The main objective of calculating Agricultural Labour Input statistics is to provide a comparable overview of the volume of labour in the agricultural industry. ALI is worked out in compliance with the standardised methodology of the European Union. Agricultural Labour Input data are normally classified according to salaried, non-salaried and total ALI, the latter comprising the two categories.

14.4. Sectoral contribution of agriculture to GDP

Year	EU15			Malta		
	Gross Domestic Product € million	Agriculture € million	Percentage	Gross Domestic Product € million	Agriculture € million	Percentage
1995	6,594,581	139,366	2.1	2,713	65	2.4
1996	6,927,794	145,928	2.1	2,862	66	2.3
1997	7,294,798	146,280	2.0	3,179	73	2.3
1998	7,638,273	144,187	1.9	3,353	71	2.1
1999	8,038,499	142,327	1.8	3,659	70	1.9
2000	8,568,384	147,118	1.7	4,128	70	1.7
2001	8,863,783	152,063	1.7	4,349	73	1.7
2002	9,168,163	148,176	1.6	4,411	72	1.6

Malta and EU15: contribution of agriculture to GDP



The sectoral contribution of Maltese agriculture to GDP is at par with the EU15 average.

energy

15

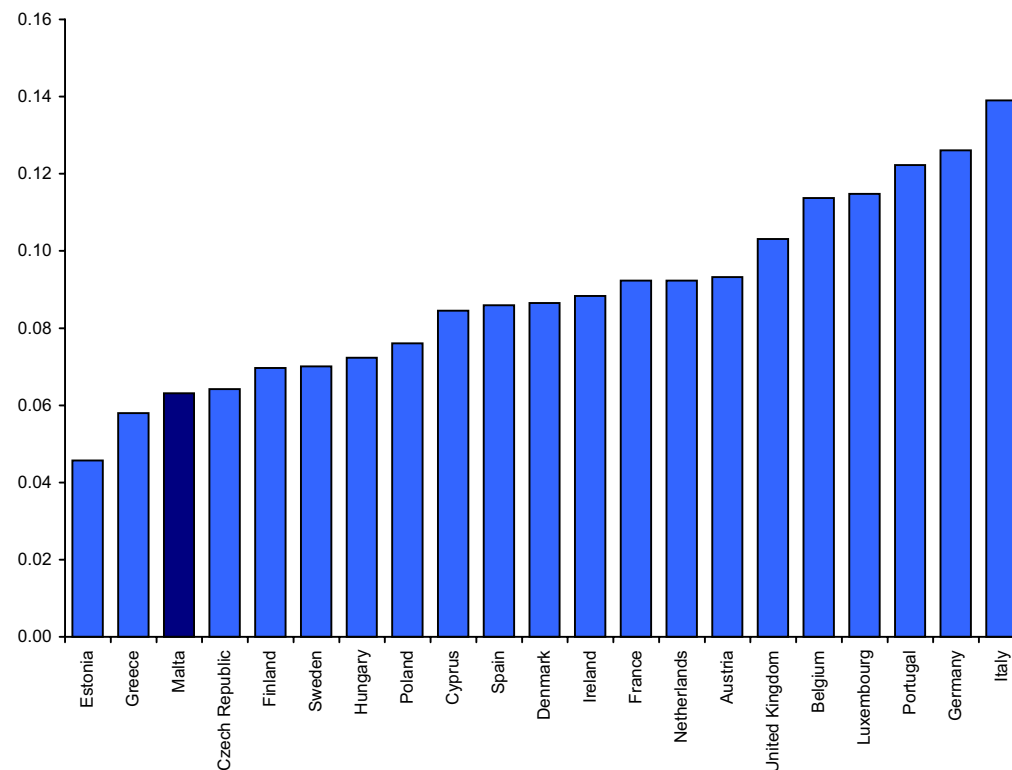
Blank page

15.1. Electricity prices: households

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	0.0845	0.0990	0.0845
Czech Republic	0.0475	0.0538	0.0642
Estonia	:	:	0.0457
Hungary	0.0622	0.0634	0.0723
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:
Malta	0.0609	0.0617	0.0631
Poland	:	0.0710	0.0761
Slovak Republic	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.0830	0.0837	:
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	0.0949	0.0945	0.0932
Belgium	0.1171	0.1184	0.1137
Denmark	0.0718	0.0781	0.0865
Finland	0.0645	0.0637	0.0697
France	0.0928	0.0914	0.0923
Germany	0.1191	0.1220	0.1261
Greece	0.0564	0.0564	0.0580
Ireland	0.0795	0.0795	0.0883
Italy	0.1500	0.1567	0.1390
Luxembourg	0.1056	0.1120	0.1148
Netherlands	0.0938	0.0978	0.0923
Portugal	0.1194	0.1200	0.1223
Spain	0.0895	0.0859	0.0859
Sweden	0.0637	0.0629	0.0701
United Kingdom	0.1056	0.0996	0.1031
EU15	0.1031	0.1027	0.1033
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:

: not available

Electricity prices for households: 2002



This indicator presents electricity prices incurred by final household consumers, which are defined as follows: annual consumption of 3,500KWH of which 1,300KWH overnight (for a standard dwelling of 90 square metres). Prices are indicated in Euros per KWH (excluding taxes) and correspond to prices applicable on 1 January of every year. Electricity prices for household users in Malta are lower than the EU15 average.

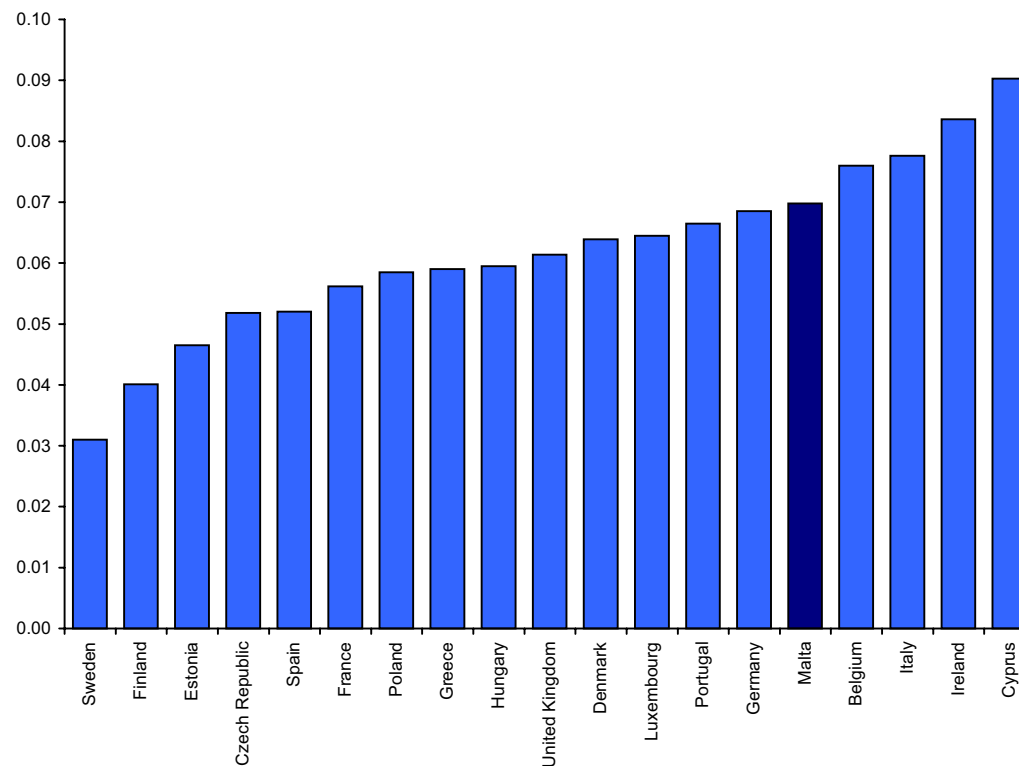
energy

15.2. Electricity prices: industrial users

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	0.0878	0.1050	0.0903
Czech Republic	0.0467	0.0473	0.0518
Estonia	:	:	0.0465
Hungary	0.0510	0.0520	0.0595
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:
Malta	0.0675	0.0683	0.0698
Poland	:	0.0492	0.0585
Slovak Republic	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.0604	0.0603	:
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:
Belgium	0.0734	0.0752	0.0760
Denmark	0.0504	0.0558	0.0639
Finland	0.0377	0.0372	0.0401
France	0.0567	0.0557	0.0562
Germany	0.0675	0.0669	0.0685
Greece	0.0571	0.0571	0.0590
Ireland	0.0662	0.0662	0.0836
Italy	0.0693	0.0919	0.0776
Luxembourg	0.0709	0.0632	0.0645
Netherlands	0.0669	0.0640	:
Portugal	0.0643	0.0651	0.0665
Spain	0.0636	0.0550	0.0520
Sweden	0.0375	0.0313	0.0310
United Kingdom	0.0664	0.0661	0.0614
EU15	0.0625	0.0644	0.0620
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:

: not available

Electricity prices for industrial users: 2002



This indicator presents electricity prices incurred by final industrial users, which are defined as follows: Annual consumption of 2,000MWH, maximum demand of 500KW and annual electricity load of 4,000 hours. Prices are indicated in Euros per KWH (excluding taxes) and correspond to prices applicable on 1 January of every year. Electricity prices for industrial users in Malta are higher than the EU15 average.

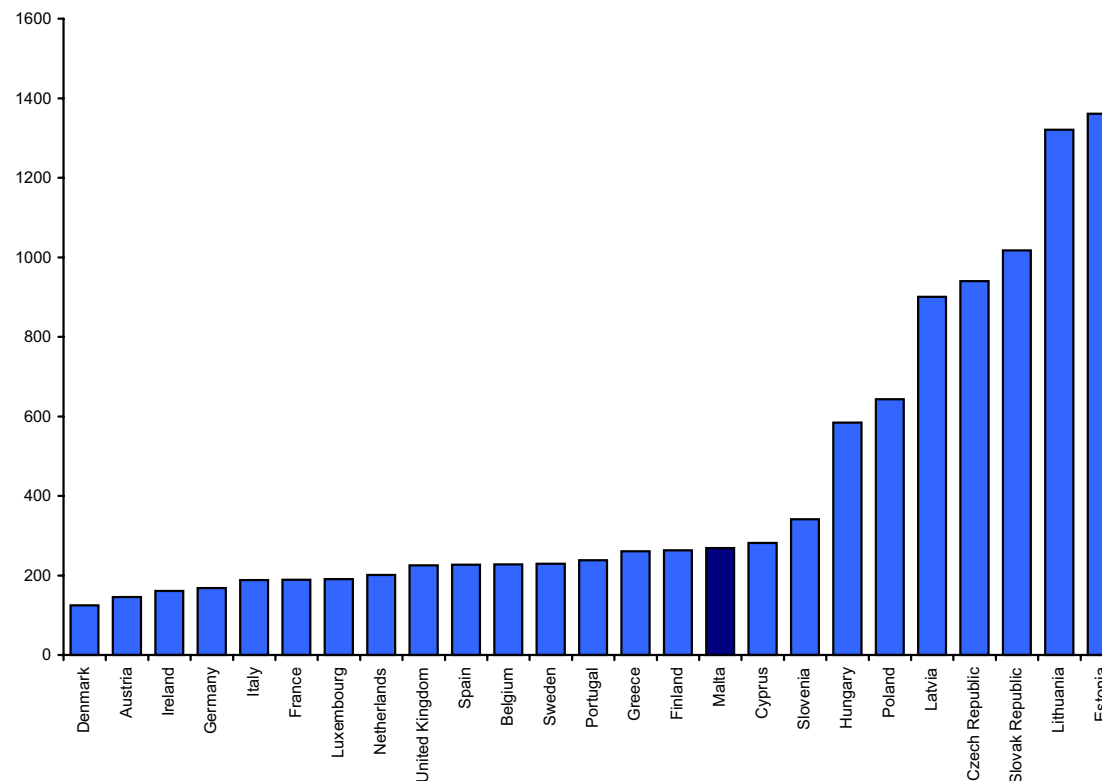
15.3. Energy intensity of the economy

	2000	2001
Cyprus	292	282
Czech Republic	948	940
Estonia	1,316	1,361
Hungary	600	584
Latvia	841 ^P	901
Lithuania	1,243	1,321
Malta	303	269
Poland	647	643
Slovak Republic	934	1,017
Slovenia	340	341
New member states	:	:
Austria	138	146
Belgium	236	228
Denmark	125	125
Finland	261	263
France	188	189
Germany	165	168 ^P
Greece	264	261
Ireland	166	161
Italy	190	188 ^P
Luxembourg	186	191
Netherlands	198	201 ^P
Portugal	241	238
Spain	227	227 ^P
Sweden	215	229
United Kingdom	228	225
EU15	193	194^P
Bulgaria	1,900	1,885
Romania	1,455	1,164
Turkey	497	503

: not available

^P provisional value

Energy intensity of the economy: 2001



This indicator measures the energy consumption of a country's economy. The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by GDP. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the consumption of five types of energy: coal; electricity; oil; natural gas and renewable energy. GDP figures are taken at constant prices with the base year 1995 (ESA95). Gross inland consumption is measured in Kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent). GDP is measured in 1000 Euro. Consequently, this indicator is shown in Kgoe per 1000 Euro. Of the EU25 member states, Malta ranks 16th in its use of energy per unit of GDP.

Blank page

the environment

16

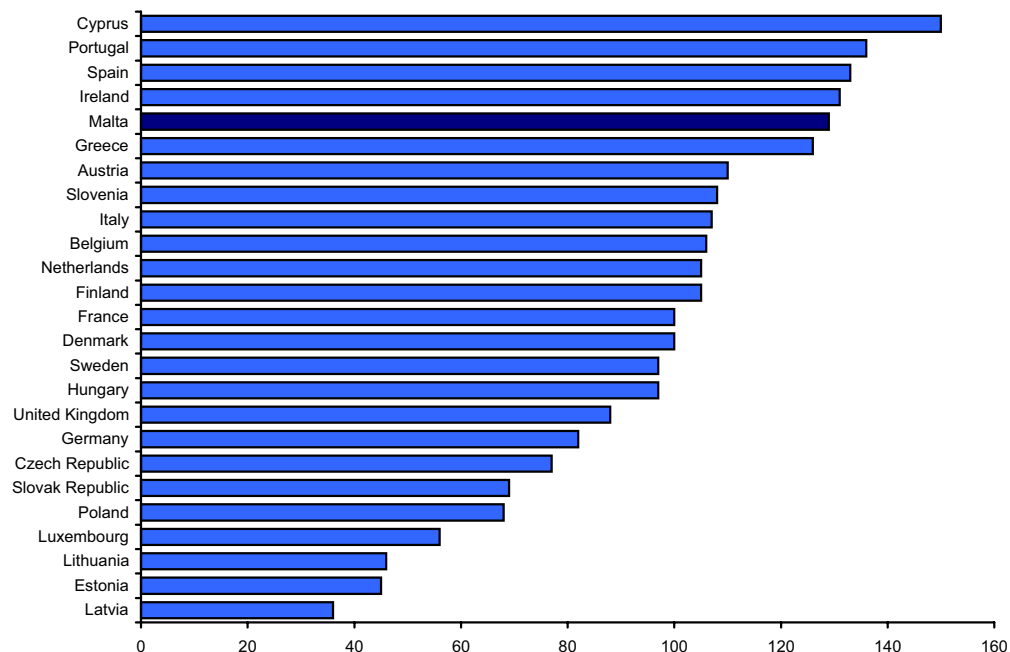
Blank page

16.1. Greenhouse gas emissions

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	149.9	150.0	:
Czech Republic	76.9	77.0	92.0
Estonia	45.4	45.0	92.0
Hungary	97.4	97.0	94.0
Latvia	36.0	36.0	92.0
Lithuania	46.3	46.0	92.0
Malta	128.5	129.0	:
Poland	68.4	68.0	94.0
Slovak Republic	70.6	69.0	92.0
Slovenia	107.7	108.0	92.0
New member states	:	:	:
Austria	105.0	110.0	87.0
Belgium	106.2	106.0	92.5
Denmark	98.5	100.0	79.0
Finland	97.6	105.0	100.0
France	99.5	100.0	100.0
Germany	81.0	82.0	79.0
Greece	123.8	126.0	125.0
Ireland	127.6	131.0	113.0
Italy	106.9	107.0	93.5
Luxembourg	55.1	56.0	72.0
Netherlands	103.2	105.0	94.0
Portugal	133.9	136.0	127.0
Spain	134.6	133.0	115.0
Sweden	94.8	97.0	104.0
United Kingdom	87.2	88.0	87.5
EU15	97.0	98.0	92.0
Bulgaria	51.7	53.0	92.0
Romania	68.2	65.0	92.0
Turkey	165.3	165.0	:

: not available

Greenhouse emissions: 2001



Under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU has agreed to an 8 per cent reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-2012, with the base year 1990. The reductions for each of the EU15 countries have been agreed under the EU Burden sharing agreement. This allows some of these countries to increase gas emissions provided this is compensated for by reductions in other member states. Under the terms of the Protocol, the new member states have chosen other reduction targets and other base years, as can be seen in the notes to this table. In the table, the 6 greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol are weighted by their Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to present total emissions in CO₂ equivalents. These are given as indices with the base year = 100. The 6 greenhouse gases covered are: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂); Methane Gas (CH₄); Nitrous Oxide (N₂O); Hydrofluorides (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphides (SF₆). The level of greenhouse gas emissions in Malta is relatively higher than in the majority of EU member states.

the environment

16.2. Municipal waste collected

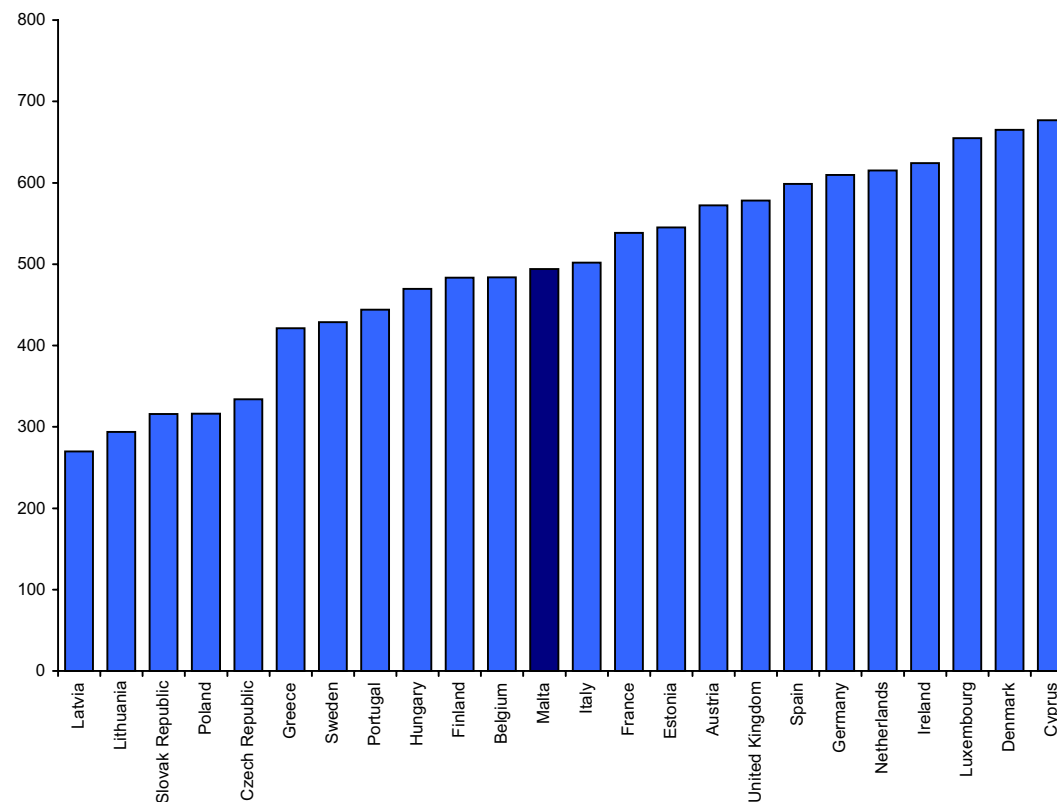
	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	677.0	699.0	704.0
Czech Republic	334.1	272.5	277.0
Estonia	545.0	446.0	489.0
Hungary	469.5	474.8	477.5
Latvia	270.0 ^e	301.0	303.0
Lithuania	293.6	300.6	287.7
Malta	494.0	549.0	534.0^e
Poland	316.3	287.5	272.0 ^e
Slovak Republic	316.0	:	283.4
Slovenia	:	466.0	464.9
New member states	348.0^{ee}	324.0^{ee}	316.0^{ee}
Austria	572.2	570.0 ^e	570.0 ^e
Belgium	483.7	462.4 ^e	418.3 ^e
Denmark	665.3	661.6	668.2
Finland	483.4	470.9	462.0
France	538.3	545.0	:
Germany	609.6	593.7	:
Greece	421.3	431.0 ^e	438.0 ^{ee}
Ireland	624.0	607.0	:
Italy	502.1	509.0	518.0
Luxembourg	654.7	:	:
Netherlands	615.0	612.0	618.0
Portugal	444.0	462.0	:
Spain	598.8	598.7	:
Sweden	428.8	442.4	:
United Kingdom	578.0	590.0	:
EU15	555.0^{ee}	556.0^{ee}	559.0^{ee}
Bulgaria	518.0	505.0	503.0
Romania	327.1	301.1	340.0
Turkey	545.7 ^e	478.6	495.0 ^e

: not available

^e estimated value

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

Municipal waste collected: 2000



This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste collected and disposed of through the waste management systems of the individual countries. The quantities are expressed in kilograms per person per year. The bulk consists of waste streams from households (about 70 per cent) but also comprises commercial and office waste streams. The average amount of waste per person that is managed through the waste management system in Malta is higher than in most of the new member states but compares quite well with the EU15 average.

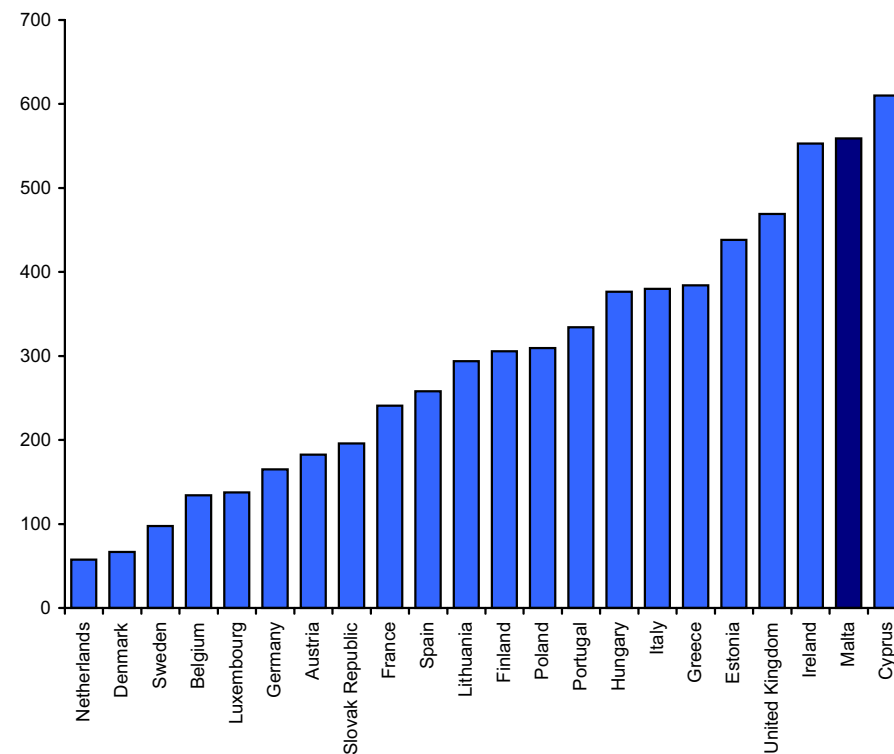
16.3. Municipal waste landfilled

	2000	2001	2002
Cyprus	610.0	630.0	634.0
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Estonia	438.1	294.8	:
Hungary	376.4	374.6	383.0 ^{ee}
Latvia	:	385.3	:
Lithuania	293.6	300.6	287.7
Malta	559.0	555.3	556.0
Poland	309.5	275.3	262.5
Slovak Republic	196.0	:	:
Slovenia	:	380.8	377.0
New member states	334.0^{ee}	312.0^{ee}	305.0^{ee}
Austria	182.4	:	:
Belgium	134.0	:	:
Denmark	66.6	54.6	55.3
Finland	305.5	301.1	296.4
France	240.7	235.3	:
Germany	165.1	148.0	:
Greece	384.3	393.9 ^{ee}	401.1 ^{ee}
Ireland	553.0	529.0	:
Italy	380.0	340.7	:
Luxembourg	137.7	:	:
Netherlands	57.4	49.5	51.5
Portugal	334.4	:	:
Spain	258.1	391.5	:
Sweden	97.6	99.1	:
United Kingdom	469.0	472.0	:
EU15	272.7^{ee}	276.1^{ee}	271.3^{ee}
Bulgaria	508.4	502.9	498.1
Romania	327.1	295.0	364.7
Turkey	:	:	:

: not available

^{ee} Eurostat estimate

Municipal waste landfilled: 2000



A landfill is defined as waste deposited onto or into land. Specifically, this refers to temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites and in engineered landfills. The definition also covers internal sites, i.e., where a waste generator is carrying out its own disposal at the place of generation and external sites. Quantities here are being expressed in kilograms per person per year. The average amount of landfilled waste per person in Malta is higher than in the majority of the member states.

Blank page

appendix

Indicator-specific methodological notes

Blank page

2.1. EARLY SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on education and training lack comparability with former years in:

- Denmark; Greece; Ireland; Finland; Sweden; Cyprus; Hungary; Slovenia (2003) due to wider coverage of taught activities.
- Slovak Republic (2003) due to restrictions for self-learning.
- Portugal (2000); France (2003) due to changes in the reference period.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in:

- Finland (2000); Sweden and Bulgaria (2001); Latvia and Lithuania (2002); Hungary (2003).

In Denmark, Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Malta, and Slovenia the high degree of variation of results over time is partly influenced by a low sample size.

2.2. TERTIARY GRADUATES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PER 1000 POPULATION AGED 20-29 YEARS

- Data for Denmark (2000) exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6).
 - Luxembourg does not have a complete university system; data refer only to ISCED level 5B (first degree).
 - Data for Finland include those who graduated a second time at the same ISCED level.
 - For Cyprus, data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students.
 - Data for Romania exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6). Data exclude second qualifications.
 - Data for Poland exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6) except for 2001.
-

2.3. LIFE-LONG LEARNERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ADULT POPULATION

Due to the implementation of harmonised concepts and definitions in the survey, information on education and training lack comparability with former years in:

- Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Finland, Sweden, Cyprus, Hungary, Slovenia (all 2003) due to wider coverage of taught activities.
- In Slovak Republic (2003) due to restrictions for self-learning.
- In Portugal (2000) due to changes in the reference period.

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in:

- Finland (2000); Sweden and Bulgaria (2001); Latvia and Lithuania (2002); Hungary (2003).
-

3.1. LEVEL OF INTERNET ACCESS IN EUROPEAN HOUSEHOLDS

For the new member states, data are provided by the National Statistics Institutions.

Data for the EU15 member states are provided by Eurobarometer (the Eurobarometer survey refers to households having a telephone and thus the results are slightly higher than surveys referring to the whole population).

4.1. CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS LIVING IN JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in:

- Bulgaria (2001); Latvia and Lithuania (2002); Romania (2002, new employment definition).

Households composed solely of students cannot be excluded from the calculations in:

- Bulgaria (2000); Ireland, Czech Republic and Latvia (2001).

Due to differences in the reference period households composed solely of students cannot be isolated in a comparable way in:

- Portugal (2000); France (up to 2003).
-

4.2. MEN AGED 18-59 YEARS LIVING IN JOBLESS HOUSEHOLDS

Due to changes in the survey characteristics, data lack comparability with former years in:

- Bulgaria (2001); Latvia and Lithuania (2002); Romania (2002, new employment definition).

Households composed solely of students cannot be excluded from the calculations in:

- Bulgaria (2000); Ireland, Czech Republic and Latvia (2001).

Due to differences in the reference period households composed solely of students cannot be isolated in a comparable way in:

- Portugal (2000); France (up to 2003).
-

4.3. AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS

- For Finland and France, the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.
 - The revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustment for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.
 - The methodology of calculation of the indicators for the new member states is the same as the one used for the EU15 countries. Every effort has been made to ensure that the definition of income used is as comparable as possible to the ECHP definition; however, the indicators for the new member states cannot be considered to be fully comparable among themselves, as well as with their EU15 counter parts. This is due to different sources of emanation.
-

4.4. AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE AFTER SOCIAL TRANSFERS

- For Finland and France, the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.
 - The revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustment for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.
 - The methodology of calculation of the indicators for the new member states is the same as the one used for the EU15 countries. Every effort has been made to ensure that the definition of income used is as comparable as possible to the ECHP definition; however, the indicators for the new member states cannot be considered to be fully comparable among themselves, as well as with their EU15 counter parts. This is due to different sources of emanation.
-

5.8. GENDER PAY GAP IN UNADJUSTED FORM

- For the Netherlands, data are based on annual earnings including overtime pay and non-regular payments.
 - For Sweden, data are based on full-time equivalent monthly salaries, not hourly earnings.
 - For Bulgaria and Cyprus only full-time employees are included.
 - For Czech Republic and Poland only full-time employees in enterprises with more than 9 employees are included.
 - For Slovenia employees in public and private enterprises with more than 2 employees are included.
-

6.1. INDEX OF THE INCIDENCE RATE OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AT WORK

UK data exclude Northern Ireland.

6.2. INDEX OF THE INCIDENCE RATE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS AT WORK

- UK data exclude Northern Ireland.
 - For Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta the index has little significance as the number of fatal accidents is on the low side.
-

8.1. INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

- The revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustment for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.
 - The methodology of calculation of the indicators for the new member states is the same as the one used for the EU15 countries. Every effort has been made to ensure that the definition of income used is as comparable as possible to the ECHP definition; however, the indicators for the new member states cannot be considered to be fully comparable among themselves, as well as with their EU15 counter parts. This is due to different sources of emanation.
-

9.4. AVERAGE VALUE OF INWARD AND OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS DIVIDED BY GDP

For EU15 the data exclude Intra-EU flows.

10.1. NET BORROWING/NET LENDING RATES OF CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Capital transfers for the Czech Republic should be recorded from the government sector to the financial sector to reflect the losses of the Czech agency for consolidation (CKA). These worsen general government net borrowing for 2001 and 2002 by an estimated CZK 14.3 billion and 76.4 billion respectively.

10.2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED GROSS DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

For Cyprus, Eurostat has corrected gross debt by CYP +394.77 million for 2000 and +507.71 million for 2001, reflecting net contributions to government sinking funds.

10.3. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

- For EU15 countries and the new member states weighted averages are based on countries for which data are available.
 - For France figures of educational expenditure exclude DOM (Overseas Departments).
 - For the UK figures comprise data estimates for UK financial years which run from 1 April to 31 March.
-

11.1. TRADE INTEGRATION OF GOODS

For EU15 the data exclude Intra-EU flows.

11.2. TRADE INTEGRATION OF SERVICES

For EU15 the data exclude Intra-EU flows.

15.1. ELECTRICITY PRICES: HOUSEHOLDS

- Prices without taxes as on 1 January.
 - For households in Finland and Greece natural gas distribution is very limited.
 - For EU15 countries average is weighted according to national consumption.
-

15.2. ELECTRICITY PRICES: INDUSTRIAL USERS

- Prices without taxes as on 1 January.
 - For EU15 countries average is weighted according to national consumption.
-

16.1. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Data exclude emissions and removals from land use change and forestry (LUCF).
 - For Germany data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany as constituted from 3 October 1990.
 - Eurostat estimates for Cyprus (2000-2001); Turkey (2001); Slovenia (2001).
 - Base year for EU15 is 1990 (covering CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) and 1995 (covering HFCs, PFCs and SF₆); some countries have selected different base years under the Kyoto protocol for the first commitment period 2008-12 (Bulgaria and Czech Republic 1988; Slovak Republic 1989; Slovenia 1986; Hungary 1985-1987); other countries - 1990.
-