

The complete set of Structural Indicators including time series is available on the Eurostat Structural Indicators website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>

## **Annex: Structural Indicators**

### **INDEX:**

ACC – Acceding countries' aggregate (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia)

Data for indicators marked with \* are NOT included for Candidate Countries

### **GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

Indicator a1 GDP per capita in PPS

Indicator a2 Real GDP growth rate

Indicator b1 Labour productivity per person employed

Indicator b2 Labour productivity per hour worked \*

Indicator c1 Total employment growth

Indicator c2 Employment growth – females

Indicator c3 Employment growth – males

Indicator d Inflation rate

Indicator e Unit labour cost growth

Indicator f Public balance

Indicator g General government debt

### **I EMPLOYMENT**

Indicator I.1.1 Total employment rate

Indicator I.1.2 Employment rate – females

Indicator I.1.3 Employment rate – males

Indicator I.1.4 Total employment rate of older workers

Indicator I.1.5 Employment rate of older workers – females

Indicator I.1.6 Employment rate of older workers – males

Indicator I.2.1 Total effective average exit age \*

Indicator I.2.2 Effective average exit age – females \*

Indicator I.2.3 Effective average exit age – males \*

Indicator I.3 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form \*

Indicator I.4 Tax rate on low-wage earners

Indicator I.5.1 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – total

Indicator I.5.2 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – females

Indicator I.5.3 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – males

Indicator I.6.1.1 Accidents at work – serious accidents – total  
Indicator I.6.1.2 Accidents at work – serious accidents – females \*  
Indicator I.6.1.3 Accidents at work – serious accidents – males \*

Indicator I.6.2 Accidents at work – fatal accidents

Indicator I.7.1 Total unemployment rate  
Indicator I.7.2 Unemployment rate – females  
Indicator I.7.3 Unemployment rate – males

## **II INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**

Indicator II.1 Spending on human resources (public expenditure on education)

Indicator II.2.1 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D)  
Indicator II.2.2 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds  
– industry  
Indicator II.2.3 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds  
– government  
Indicator II.2.4 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds  
– abroad

Indicator II.3.1 Level of Internet access – households  
Indicator II.3.2 Level of Internet access – enterprises \*

Indicator II.4.1 Science and technology graduates – total  
Indicator II.4.2 Science and technology graduates – females  
Indicator II.4.3 Science and technology graduates – males

Indicator II.5.1 Patents - EPO  
Indicator II.5.2 Patents - USPTO

Indicator: II.6.1 Venture capital investments – early stage \*  
Indicator: II.6.2 Venture capital investments – expansion & replacement \*

Indicator II.7.1 ICT expenditure – IT expenditure \*  
Indicator II.7.2 ICT expenditure – Telecommunications expenditure \*

## **III ECONOMIC REFORM**

Indicator III.1.1 Relative price levels  
Indicator III.1.2 Price convergence between EU Member States \*

Indicator III.2a.1 Price of telecommunications – local calls \*  
Indicator III.2a.2 Price of telecommunications – national calls \*  
Indicator III.2a.3 Price of telecommunications – calls to USA \*

Indicator III.2b.1 Electricity prices – industrial users \*  
Indicator III.2b.2 Electricity prices – households \*

Indicator III.2c.1 Gas prices – industrial users \*  
Indicator III.2c.2 Gas prices – households \*

Indicator III.3.1 Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market

Indicator III.3.2.1 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications  
– local calls (including calls to the Internet) \*

Indicator III.3.2.2 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications  
– long distance calls \*

Indicator III.3.2.3 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications  
– international calls \*

Indicator III.3.3 Market share of the incumbent in mobile telecommunications \*

Indicator: III.4 Public procurement \*

Indicator: III.5 Sectoral and ad hoc State Aid

Indicator: III.6.1 Market Integration – Convergence of interest rates – mortgages \*

Indicator: III.6.2 Market Integration – Convergence of interest rates  
– short term loans to enterprises \*

Indicator: III.6.3 Market Integration – Convergence of interest rates  
– medium and long-term loans to enterprises \*

Indicator: III.6.4 Market Integration – Trade Integration of goods

Indicator: III.6.5 Market Integration – Trade Integration of services

Indicator: III.6.6 Market Integration – Trade Integration of Foreign Direct Investment

Indicator: III.7 Business investment

## **IV SOCIAL COHESION**

Indicator IV.1 Inequality of income distribution (income quintile share ratio)

Indicator IV.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total

Indicator IV.2.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total

Indicator IV.2.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – females

Indicator IV.2.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – females

Indicator IV.2.5 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – males

Indicator IV.2.6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – males

Indicator IV.3.1 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – total \*

Indicator IV.3.2 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – females \*

Indicator IV.3.3 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – males \*

Indicator IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates – total

Indicator IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates – females

Indicator IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates – males

Indicator IV.5.1 Early school-leavers – total

Indicator IV.5.2 Early school-leavers – females

Indicator IV.5.3 Early school-leavers – males

Indicator IV.6.1 Long-term unemployment rate – total

Indicator IV.6.2 Long-term unemployment rate – females

Indicator IV.6.3 Long-term unemployment rate – males

Indicator IV.7.1 Population in jobless households – persons aged 0-65

Indicator IV.7.2 Population in jobless households – persons aged 0-60

## **V ENVIRONMENT**

Indicator V.1 Greenhouse gases emissions (including Kyoto Targets 2008-12)

Indicator V.2 Energy intensity of the economy

Indicator V.3.1 Transport – Volume of freight transport relative to GDP

Indicator V.3.2 Transport – Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP \*

Indicator V.3.3 Transport – Modal split of freight transport – percentage share of road

Indicator V.3.4 Transport – Modal split of passengers transport – percentage share of cars \*

Indicator V.4.1 Urban air quality – Population exposure to air pollution by ozone \*

Indicator V.4.2 Urban air quality – Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (PM10) \*

Indicator V.5.1 Municipal waste collected

Indicator V.5.2 Municipal waste landfilled

Indicator V.5.3 Municipal waste incinerated \*

Indicator V.6 Share of renewable energy

Indicator V.7.1 Protection of natural resources – Fish stocks in European marine waters

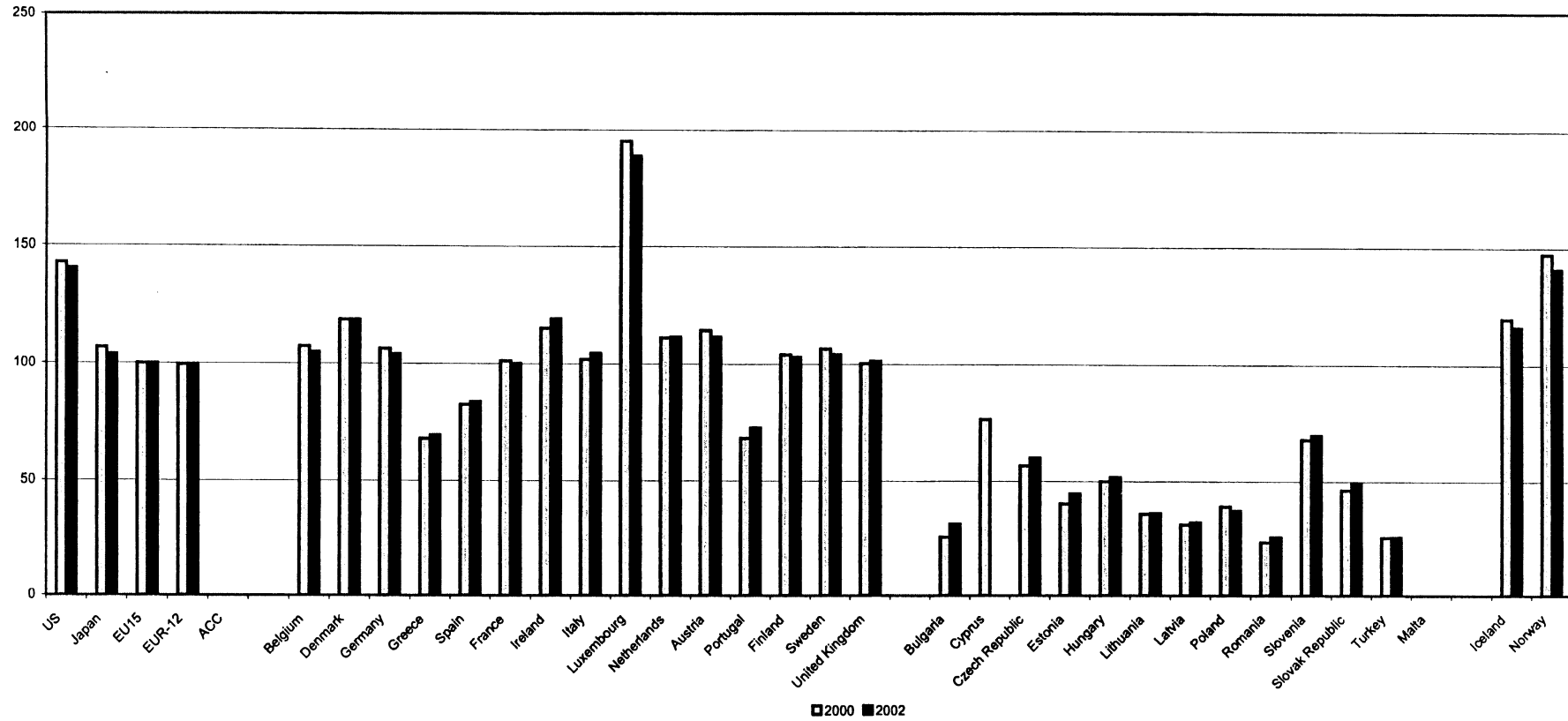
Indicator V.7.2.1 Protection of natural resources – Protected areas for biodiversity

– Habitats Directive \*

Indicator V.7.2.2 Protection of natural resources – Protected areas for biodiversity

– Birds Directive \*

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator a1 GDP per capita in PPS**  
 GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), (EU-15=100)

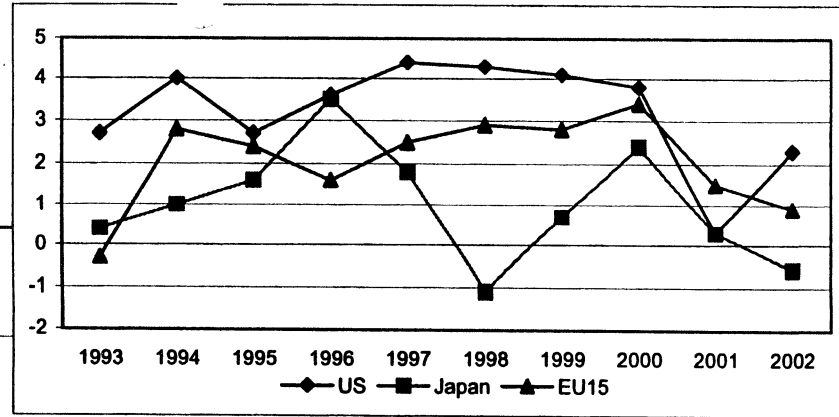
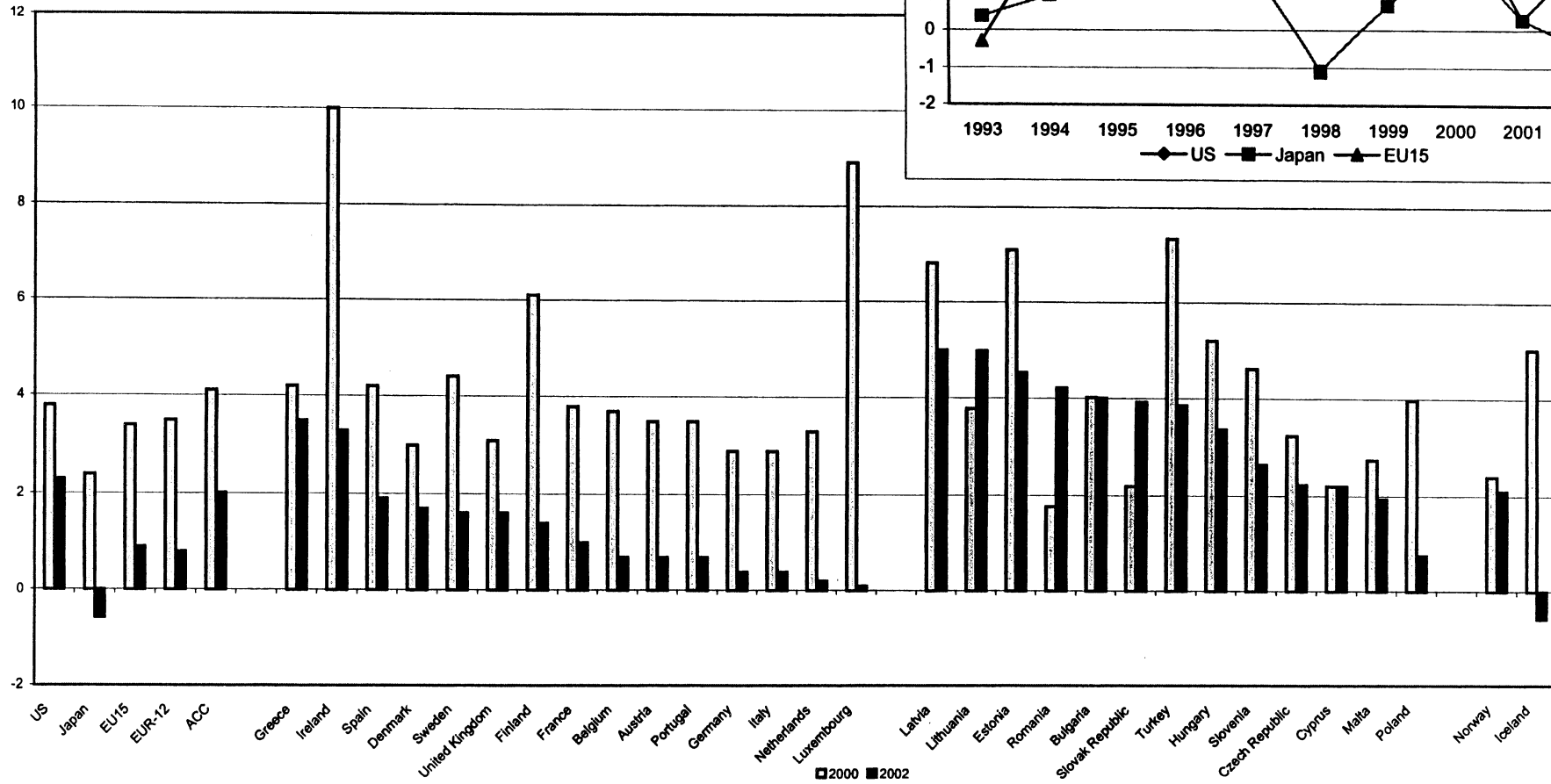


Source: Eurostat  
 Notes:  
 2002: forecast  
 Cyprus: provisional for 2000

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

**Indicator a2 Real GDP growth rate**

Growth rate of GDP at constant prices (1995=100) - percentage change on previous year



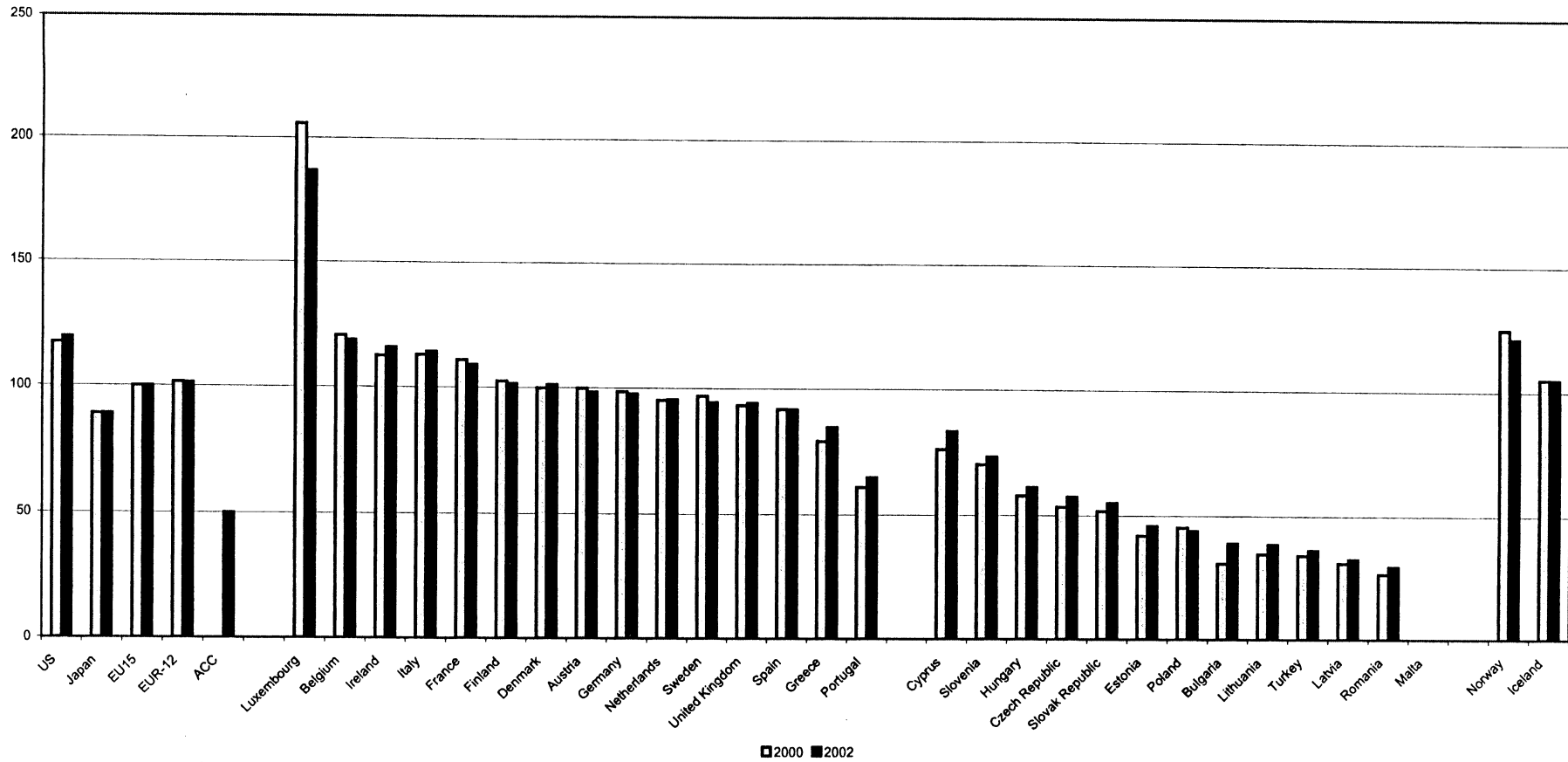
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

2002: forecast

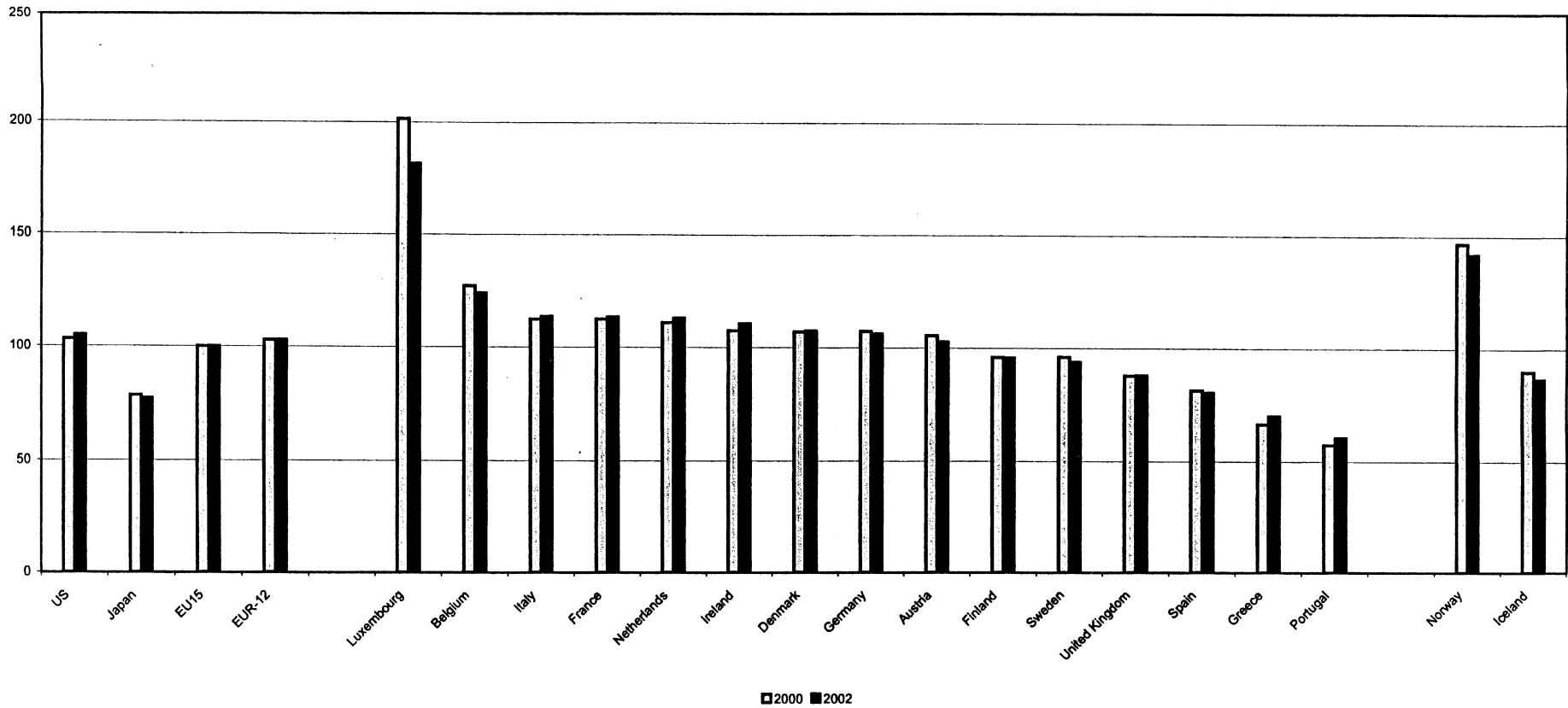
Cyprus: provisional for 2000

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator b1 Labour productivity per person employed**  
 GDP in PPS per person employed relative to the EU-15 (EU-15=100)



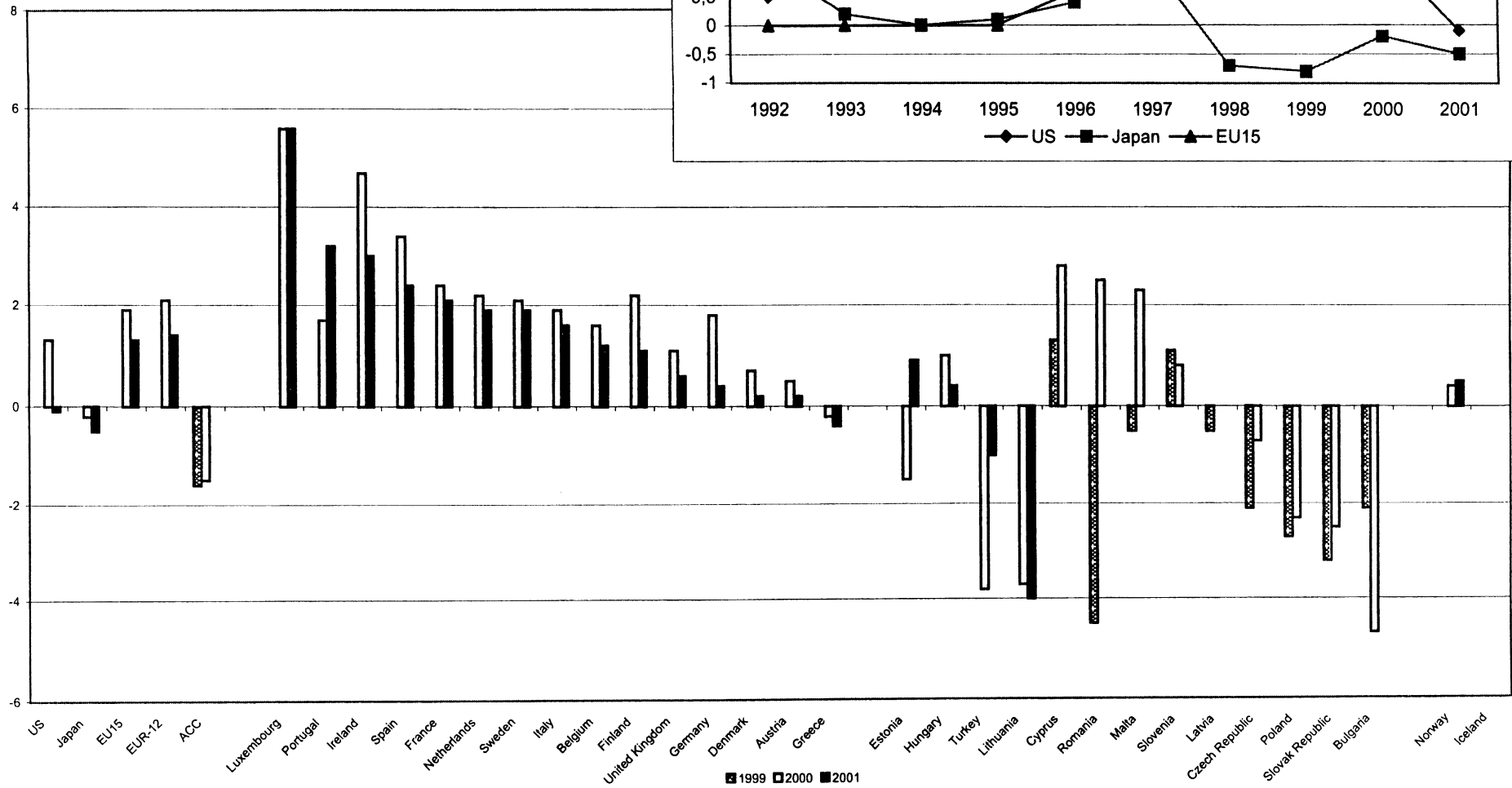
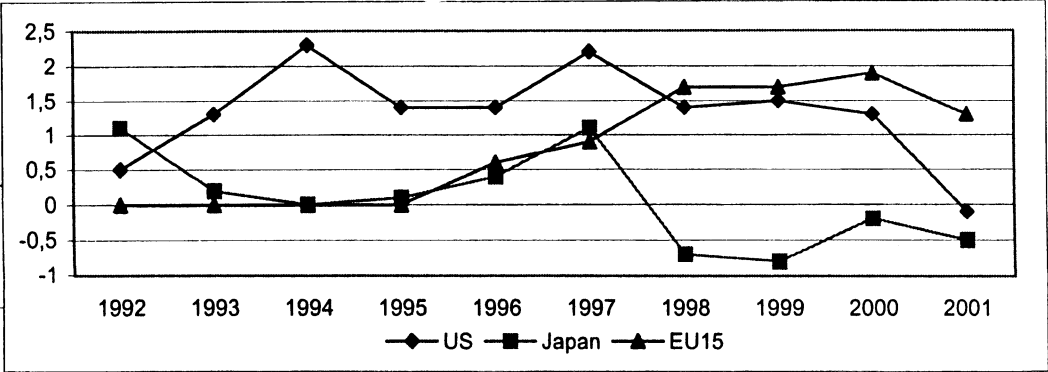
Source: Eurostat  
 Notes:  
 2002: forecast  
 Japan, Portugal: forecast for 2000  
 Cyprus: provisional for 2000

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator b2 Labour productivity per hour worked**  
**GDP in PPS per hour worked relative to the EU-15 (EU-15=100)**



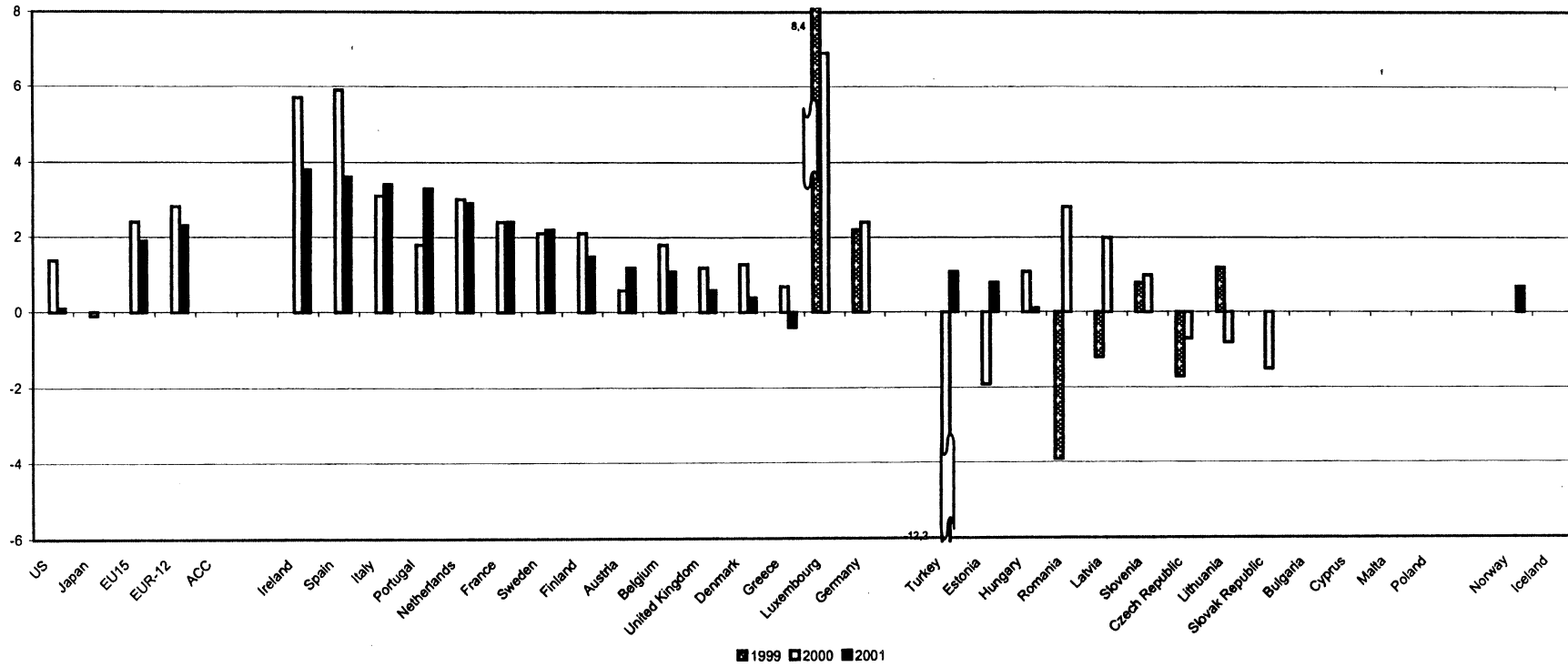
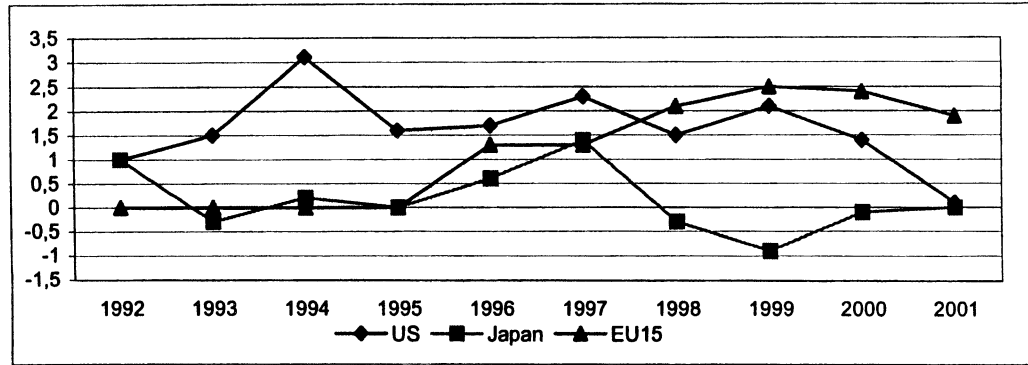
Source: Eurostat, OECD  
 Notes:  
 2002 forecast  
 Japan, Portugal: forecast for 2000

GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND  
**Indicator c1 Total employment growth**  
 Annual percentage change in total employed population



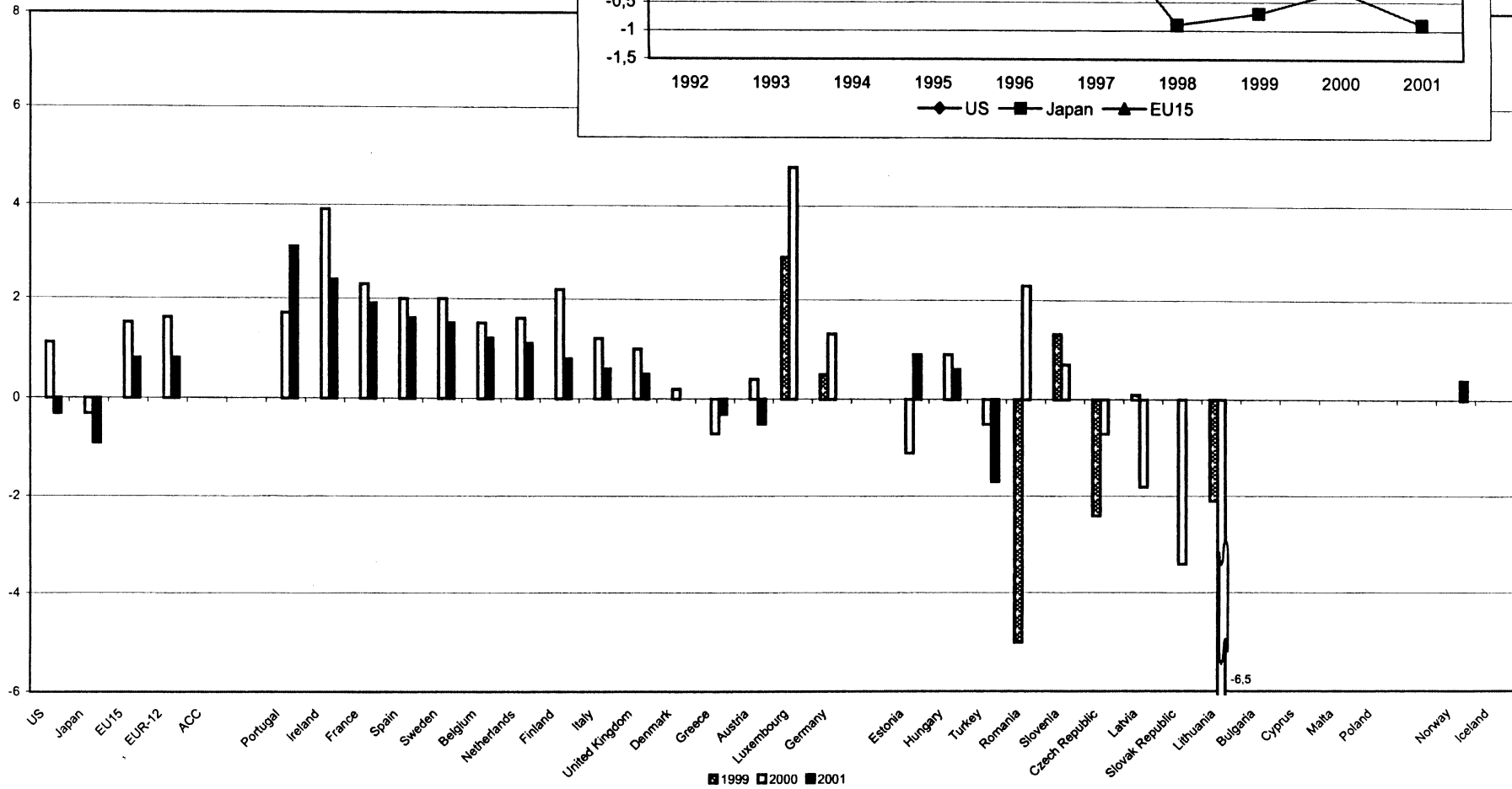
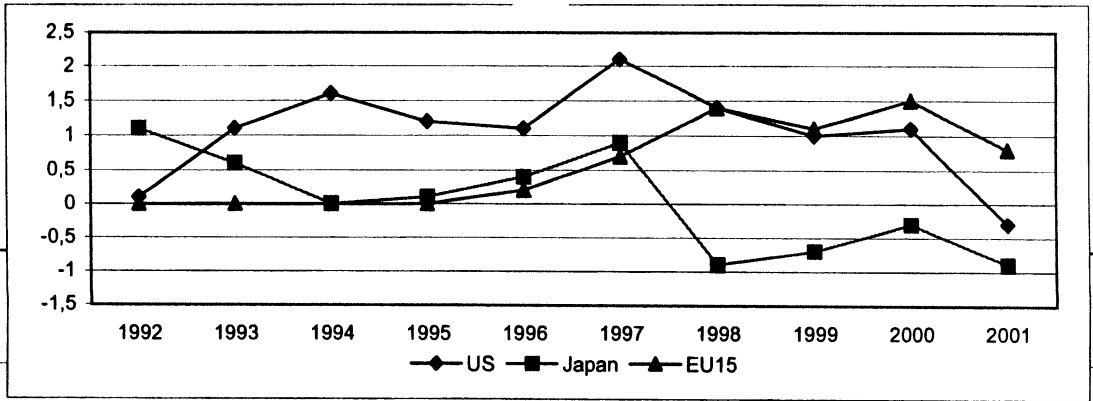
Source: Eurostat

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator c2 Employment growth – females**  
 Annual percentage change in female employed population



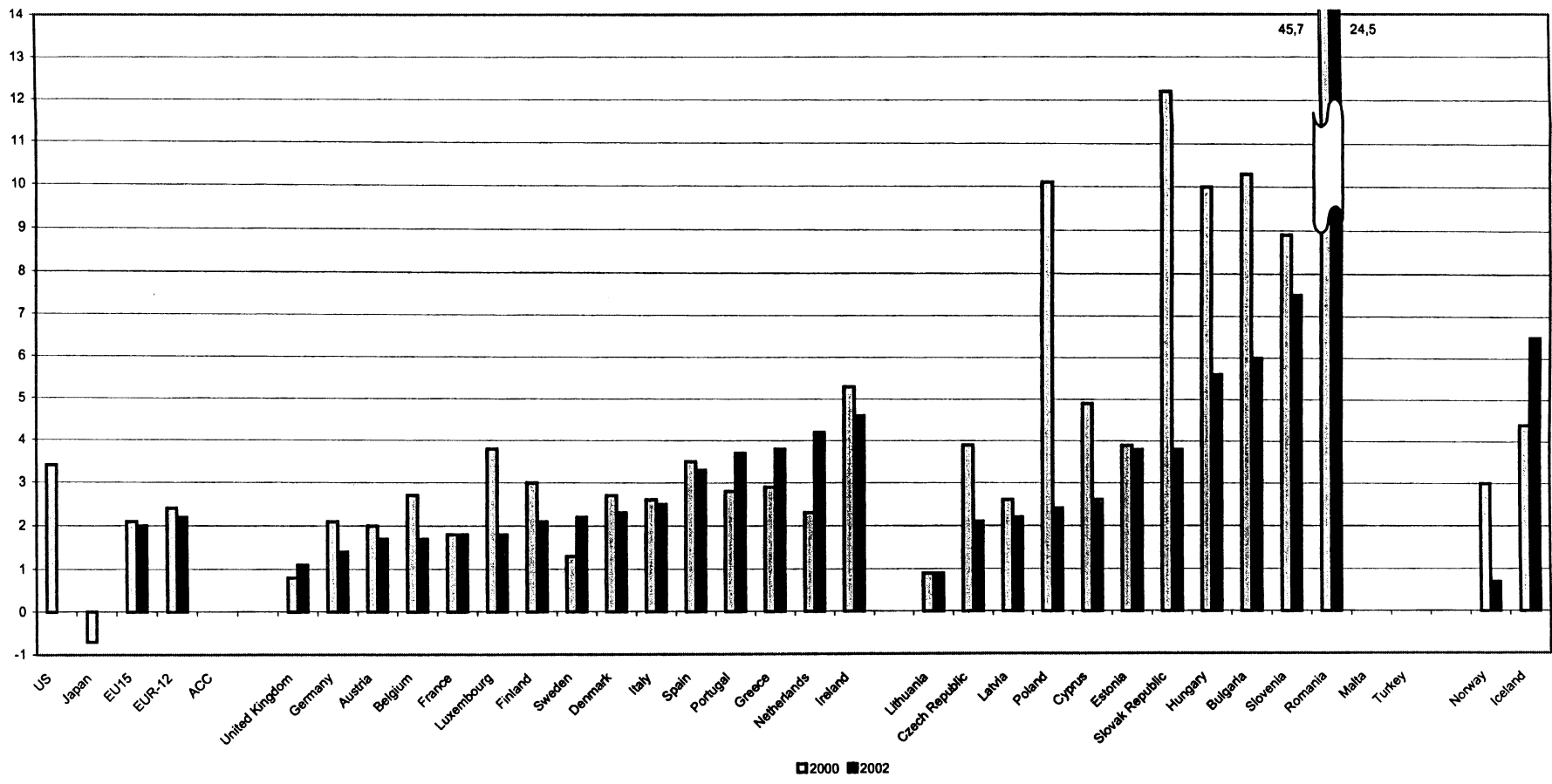
Source: Eurostat

GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND  
**Indicator c3 Employment growth - males**  
 Annual percentage change in male employed population



Source: Eurostat

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator d Inflation rate**  
 Annual average rate of change in Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)

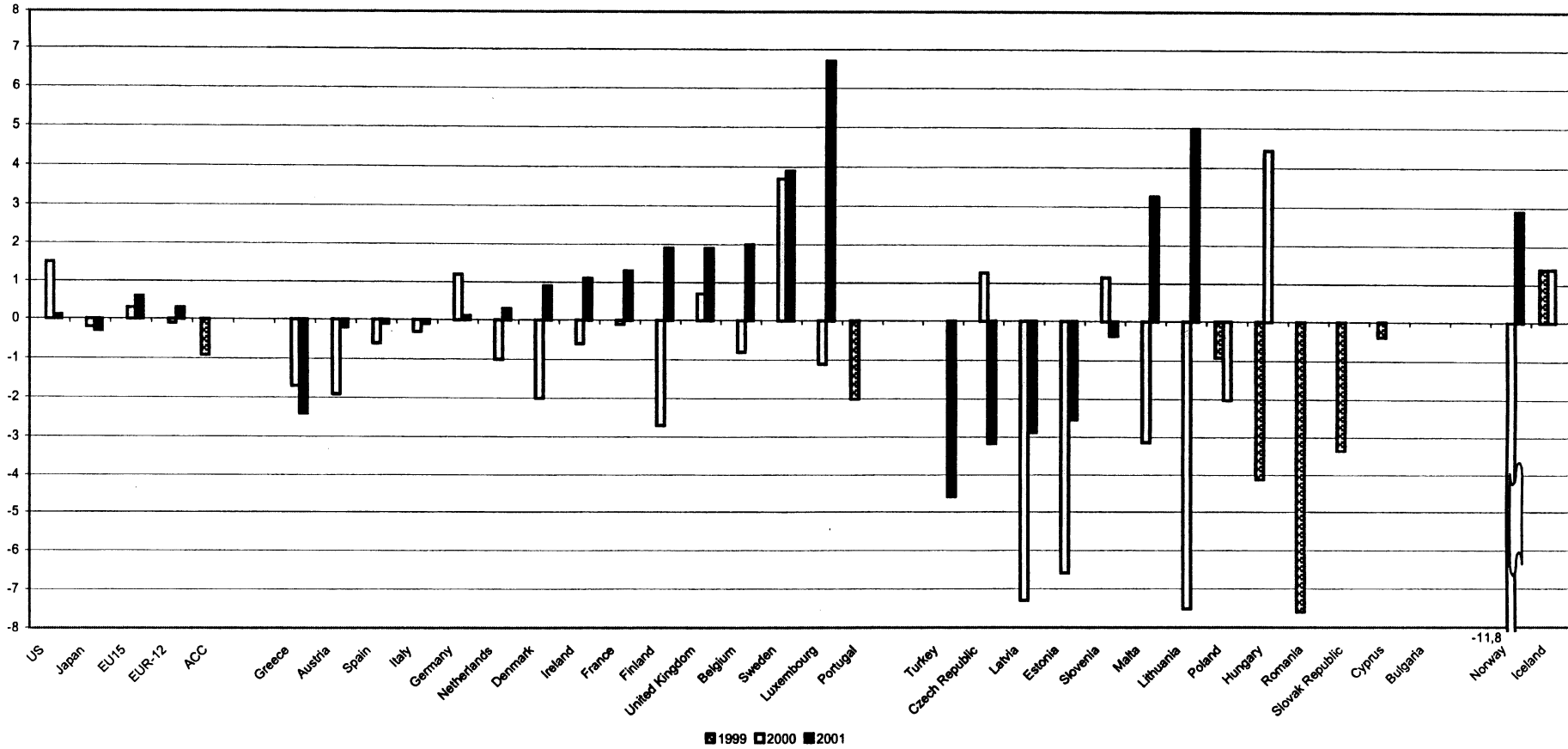


Source: Eurostat  
 Notes:  
 US and Japan: the national CPIs are given, which are not strictly comparable with the HICPs.  
 Please note that the Eurozone in its actual composition is the appropriate geographical entity for inflation measures.  
 2002: 12-month average rate ending in October 2002  
 Candidate countries measured by interim HICP

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

**Indicator e Unit labour cost growth**

Growth rate of the ratio: compensation per employee in current prices divided by GDP (in current prices) per total employment



Source: Eurostat

Notes

US, Luxembourg: forecast for 2001

Japan: forecast for 2000-2001

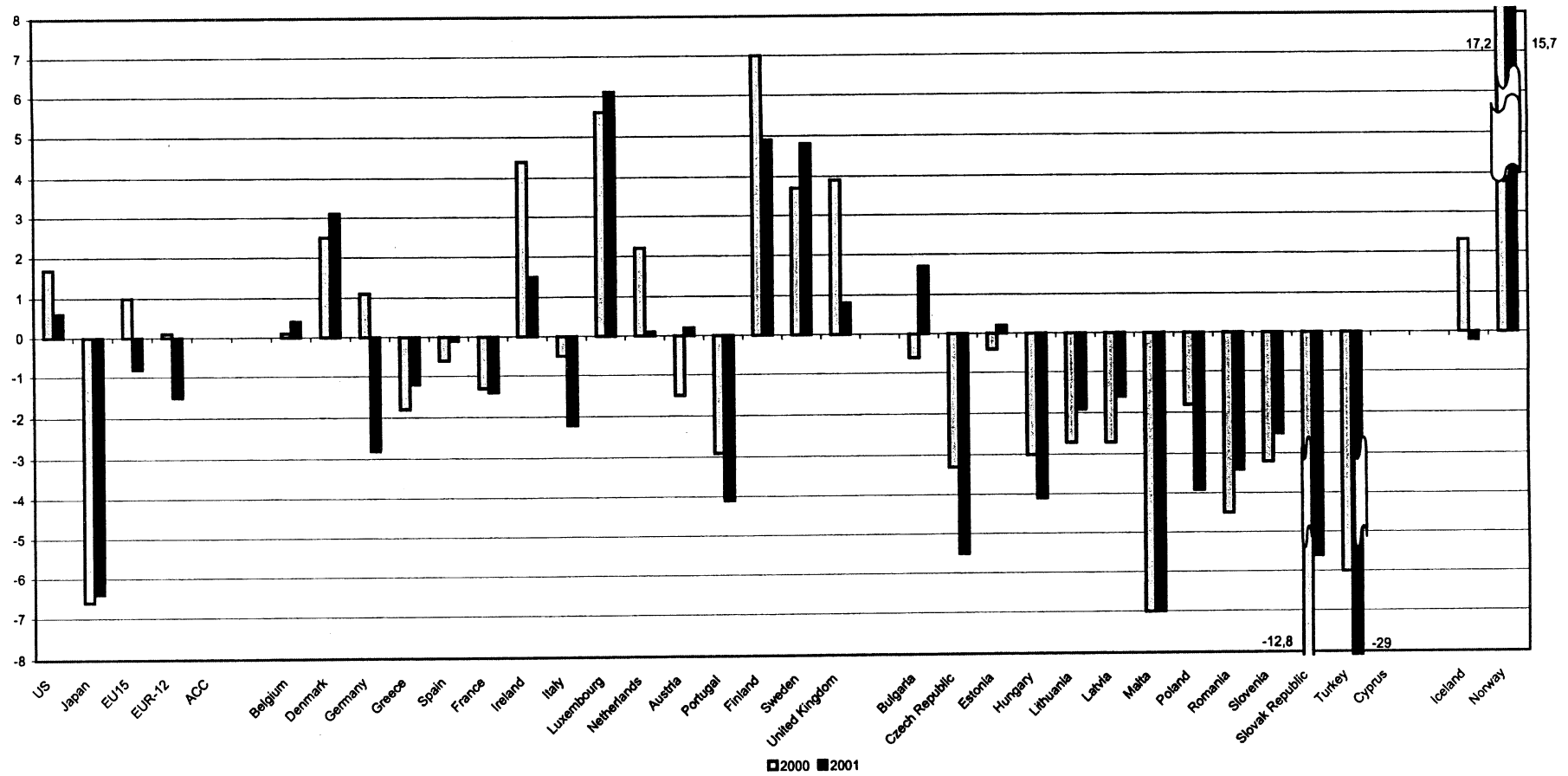
Portugal: forecast for 1999

Iceland: forecast 1999-2000

## GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Indicator f Public balance

Net borrowing / lending of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP



Source: Eurostat, OECD

Notes:

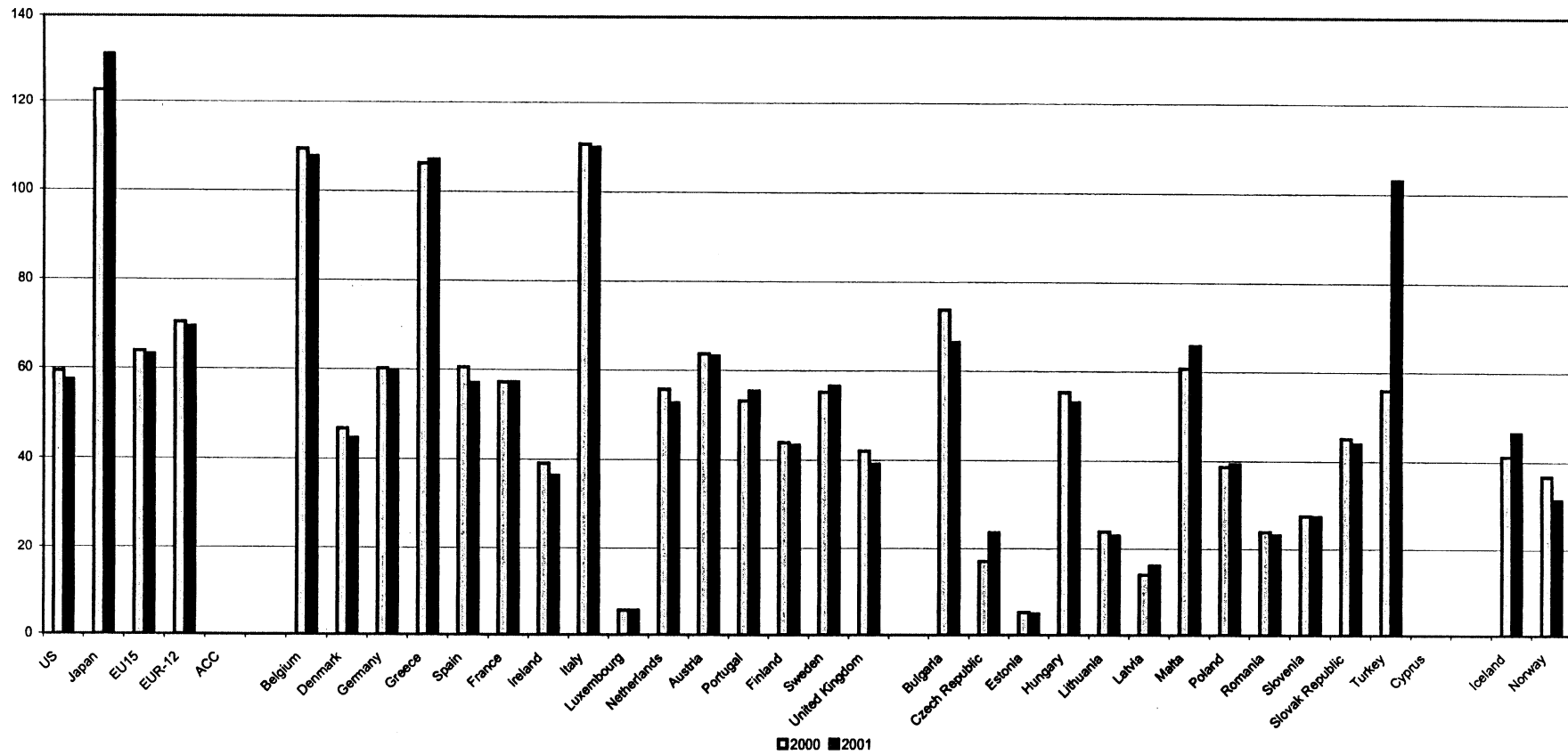
Deficit (-)/ surplus (+)

US, Japan, Iceland: non ESA95 series and estimates for 2001.

Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, Romania 2001: compliance with ESA95 methodology subject to verification.

Turkey: provisional.

**GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**  
**Indicator g General government debt**  
 General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP



Source: Eurostat

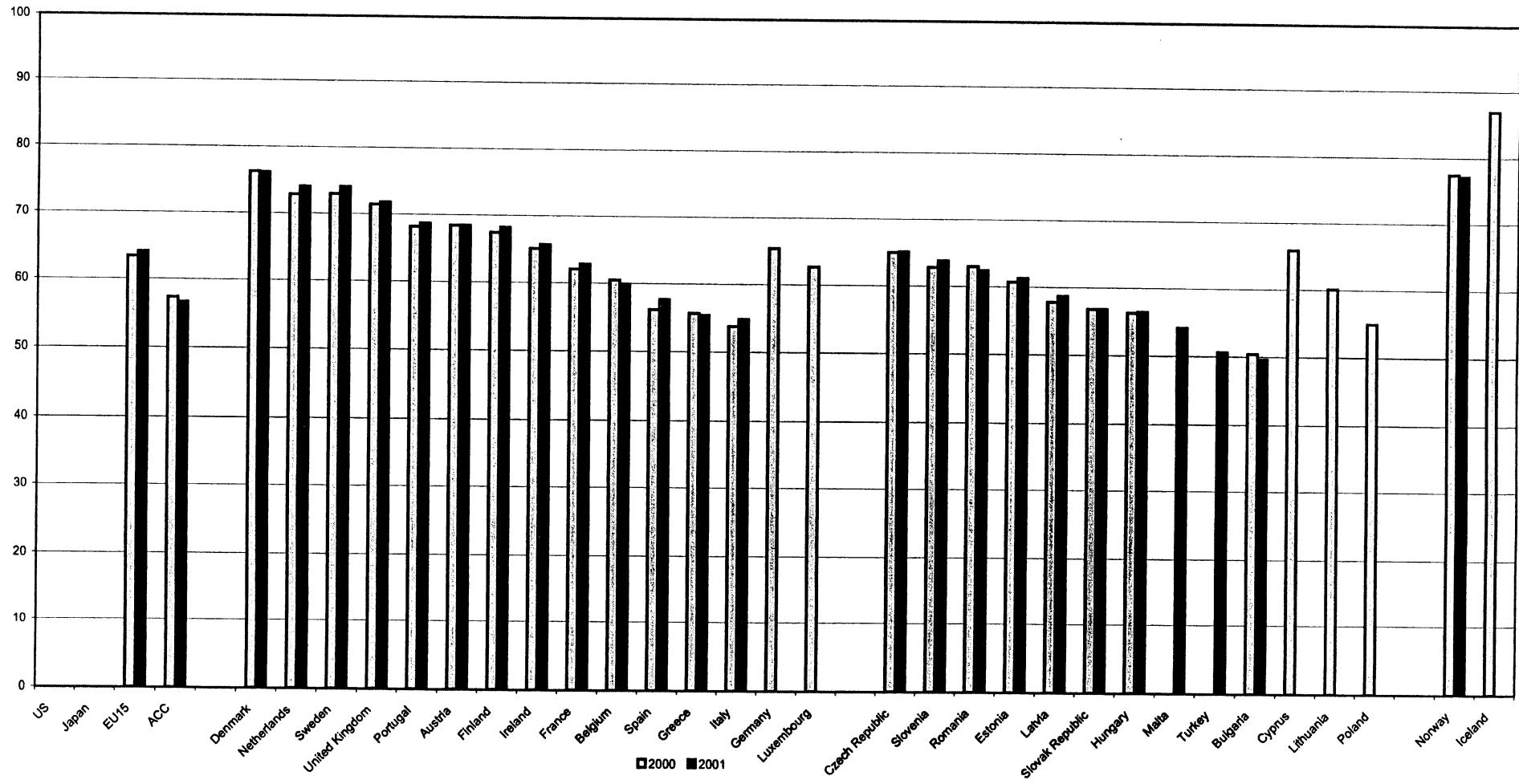
Notes:

US, Japan, Iceland: non ESA95 series and estimates for 2001.

Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland, Romania 2001: compliance with ESA95 methodology subject to verification.

Turkey: provisional.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.1.1 Total employment rate**  
 Employed persons aged 15-64 as a share of the total population of the same age group

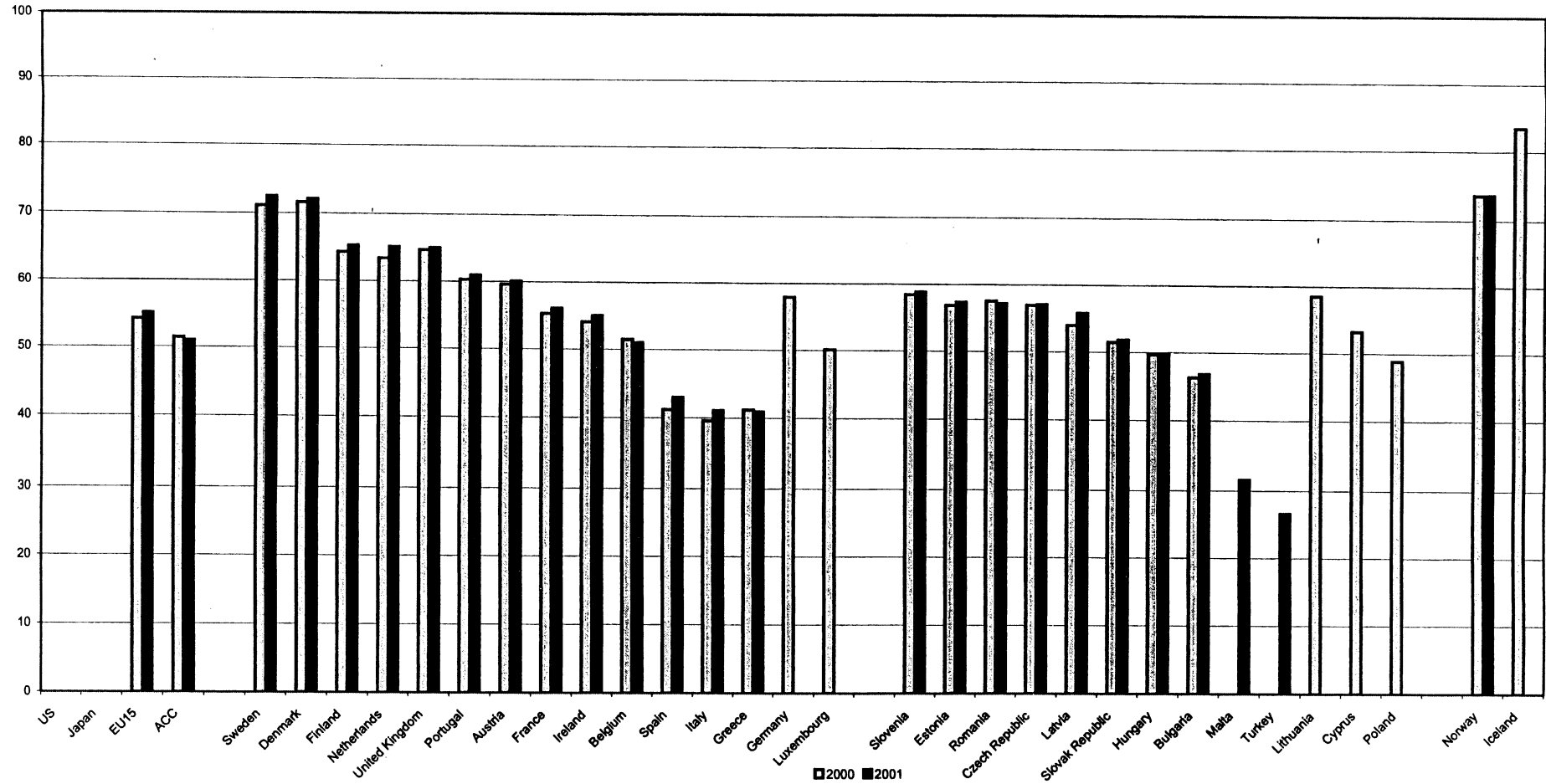


Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Indicator 1.1.2 Employment rate – females**

Employed women aged 15-64 as a share of the total female population of the same age group

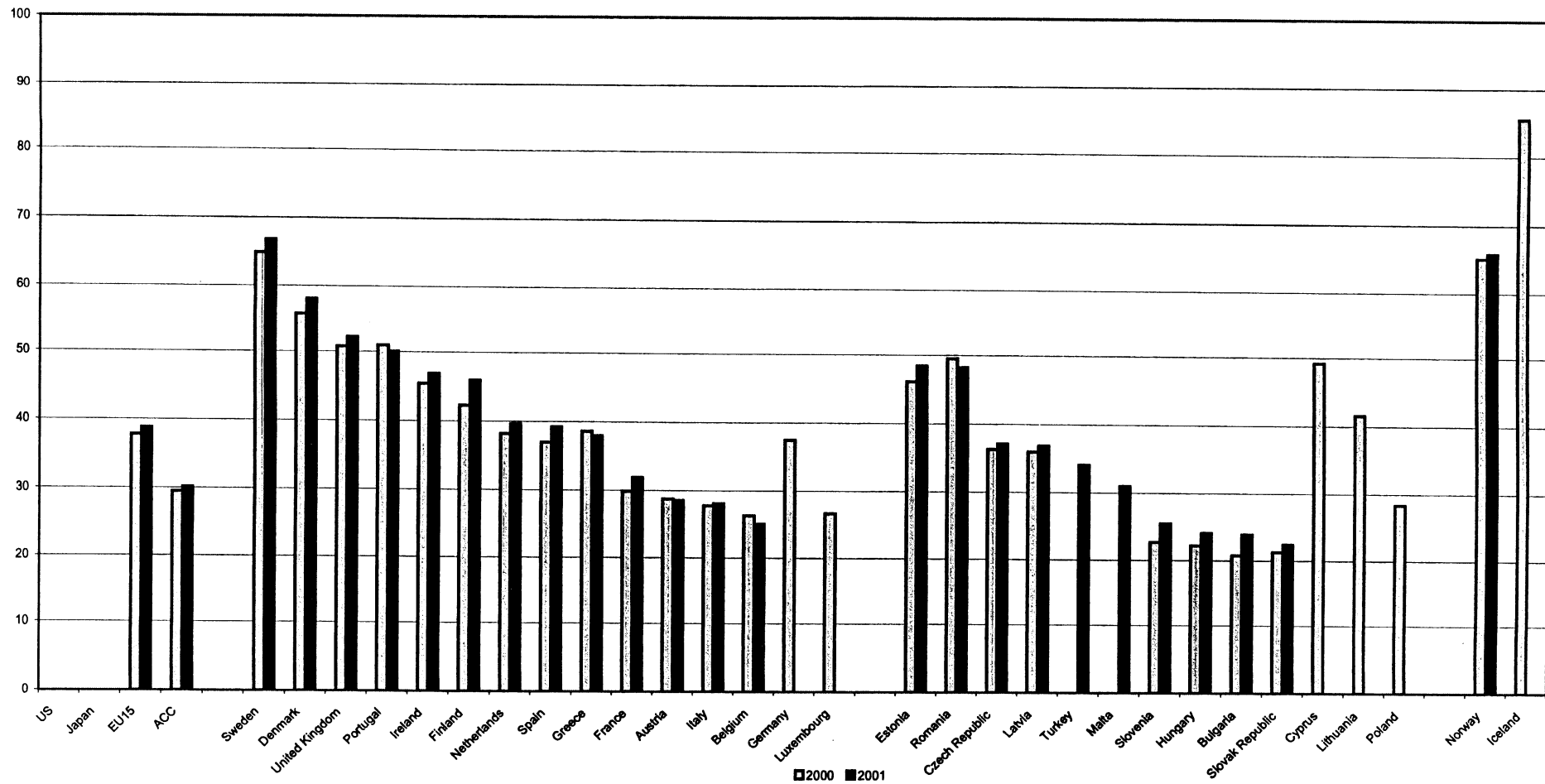


Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.1.3 Employment rate – males**  
 Employed men aged 15-64 as a share of the total male population of the same age group

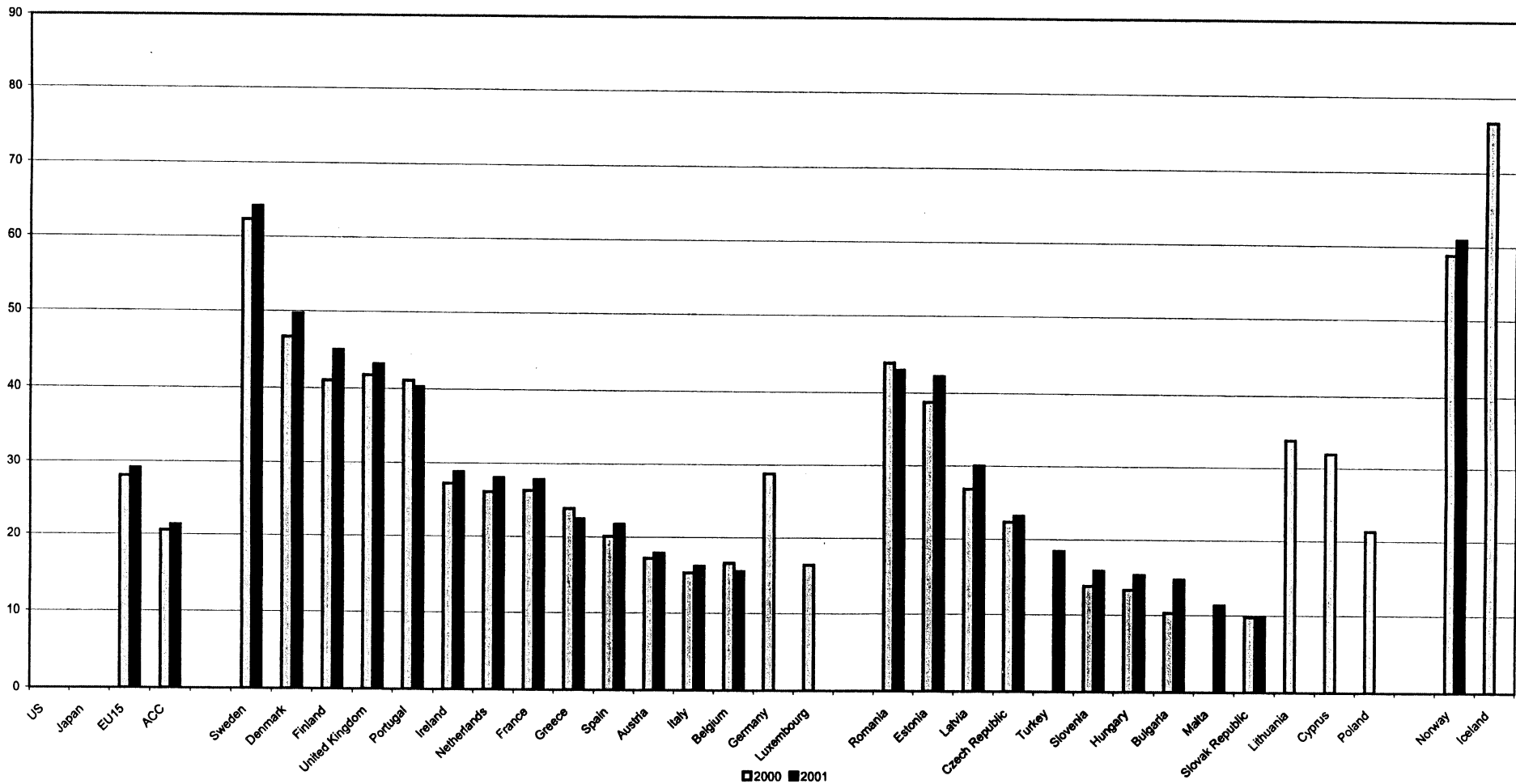


**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.1.4 Total employment rate of older workers**  
 Employed persons aged 55-64 as a share of the total population of the same age group



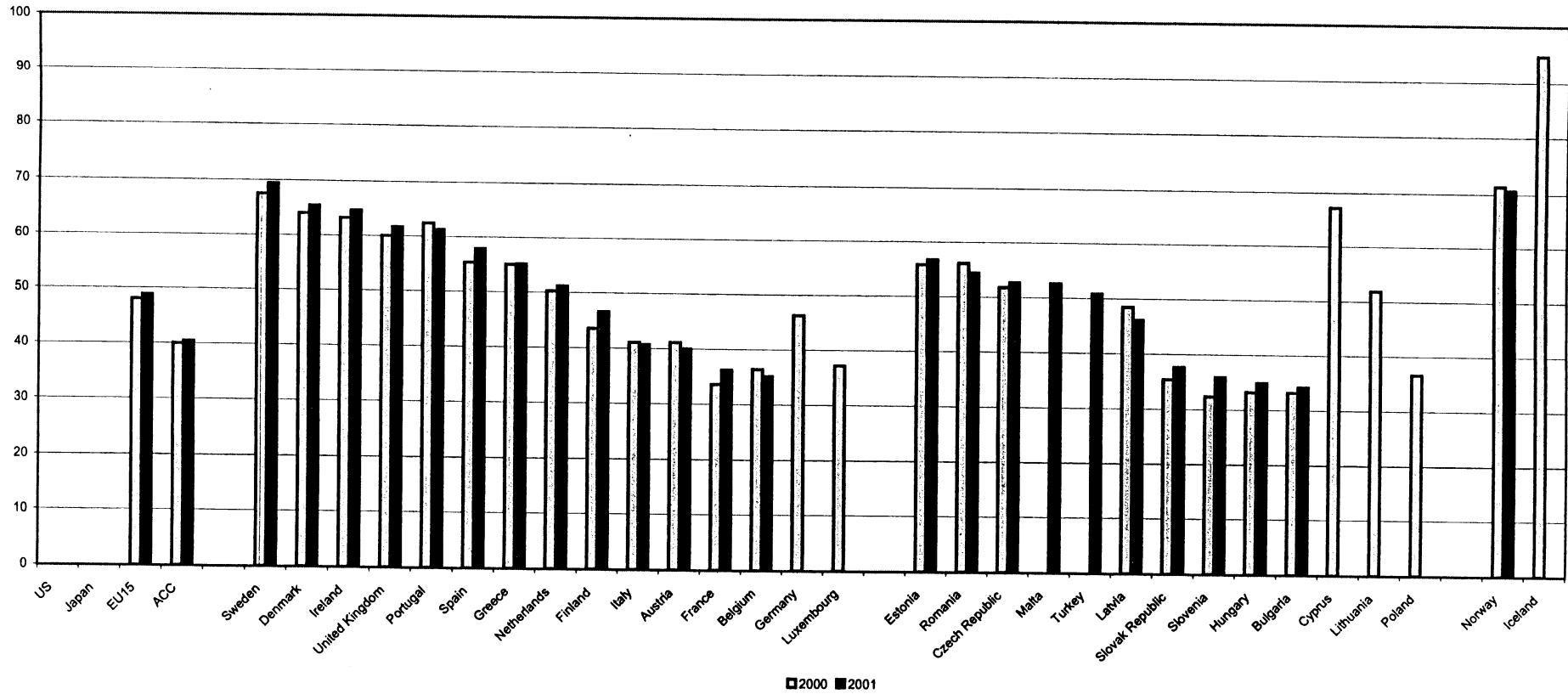
Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.1.5 Employment rate of older workers – females**  
 Employed women aged 55-64 as a share of the total female population of the same age group



Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.1.6 Employment rate of older workers – males**  
 Employed men aged 55-64 as a share of the total male population of the same age group

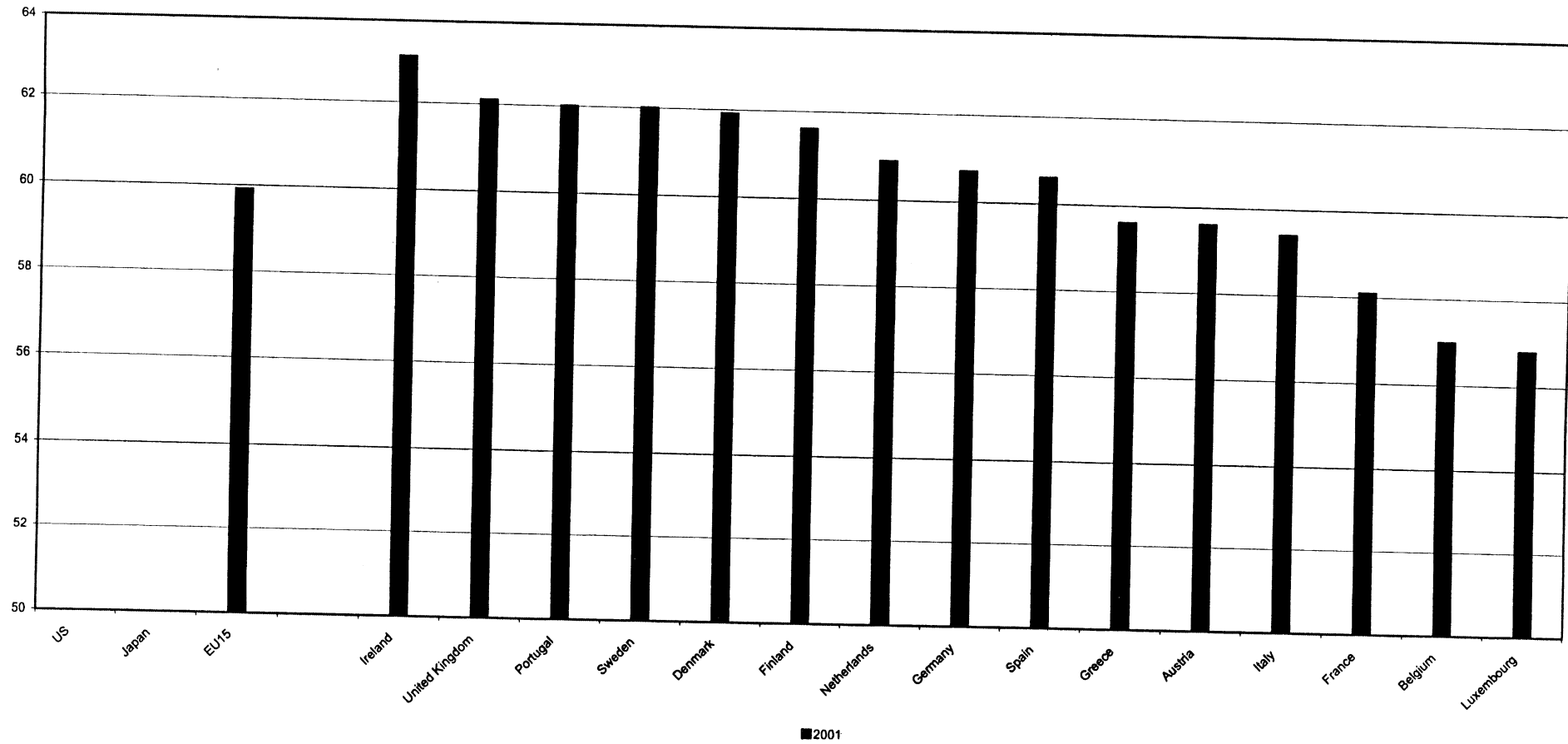


Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Indicator I.2.1 Total effective average exit age**

Average exit age, weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market



Source: Eurostat, Commission services

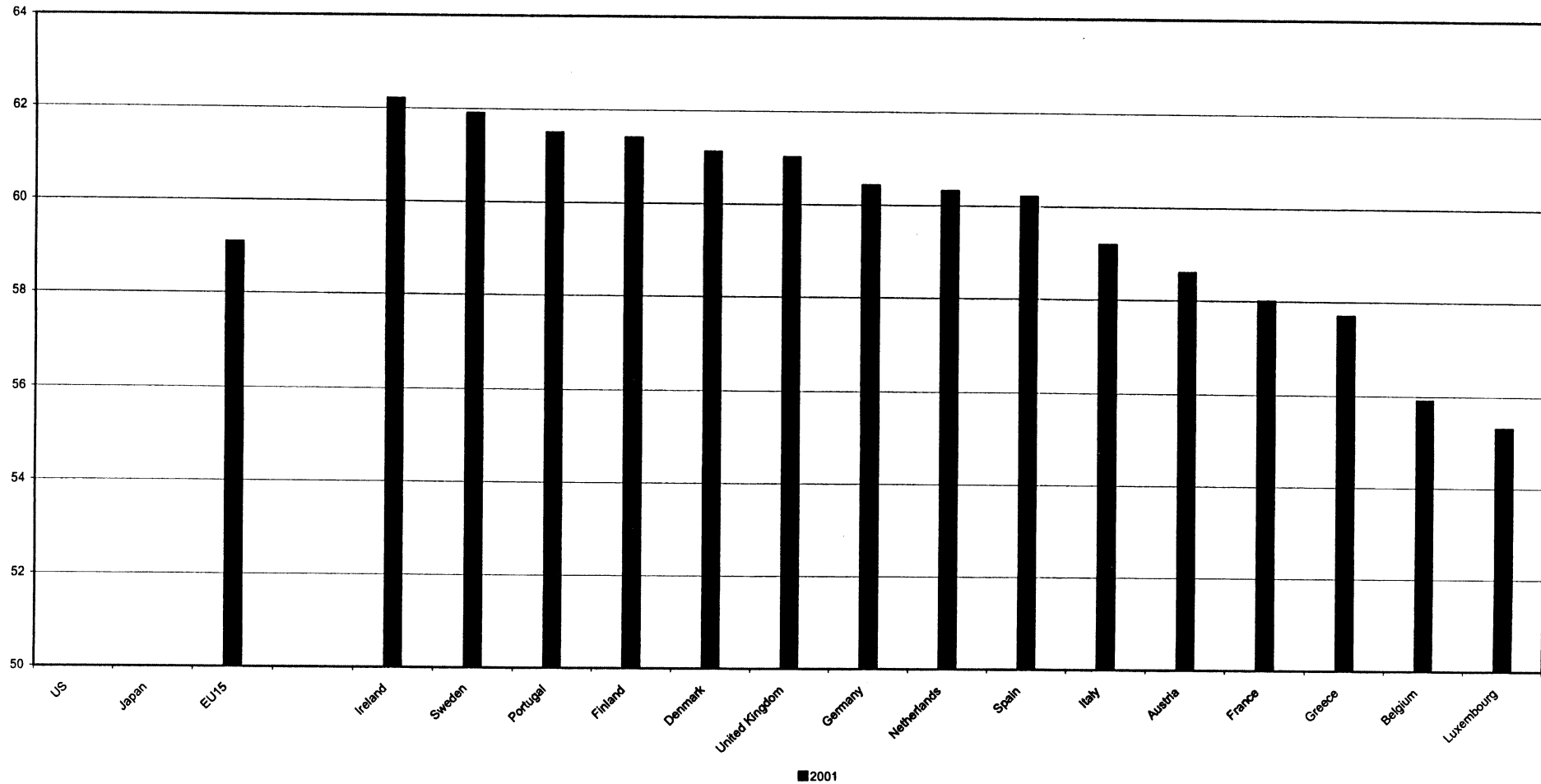
Notes:

France, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg: spring data

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.2.2 Effective average exit age – females

Average exit age, weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market

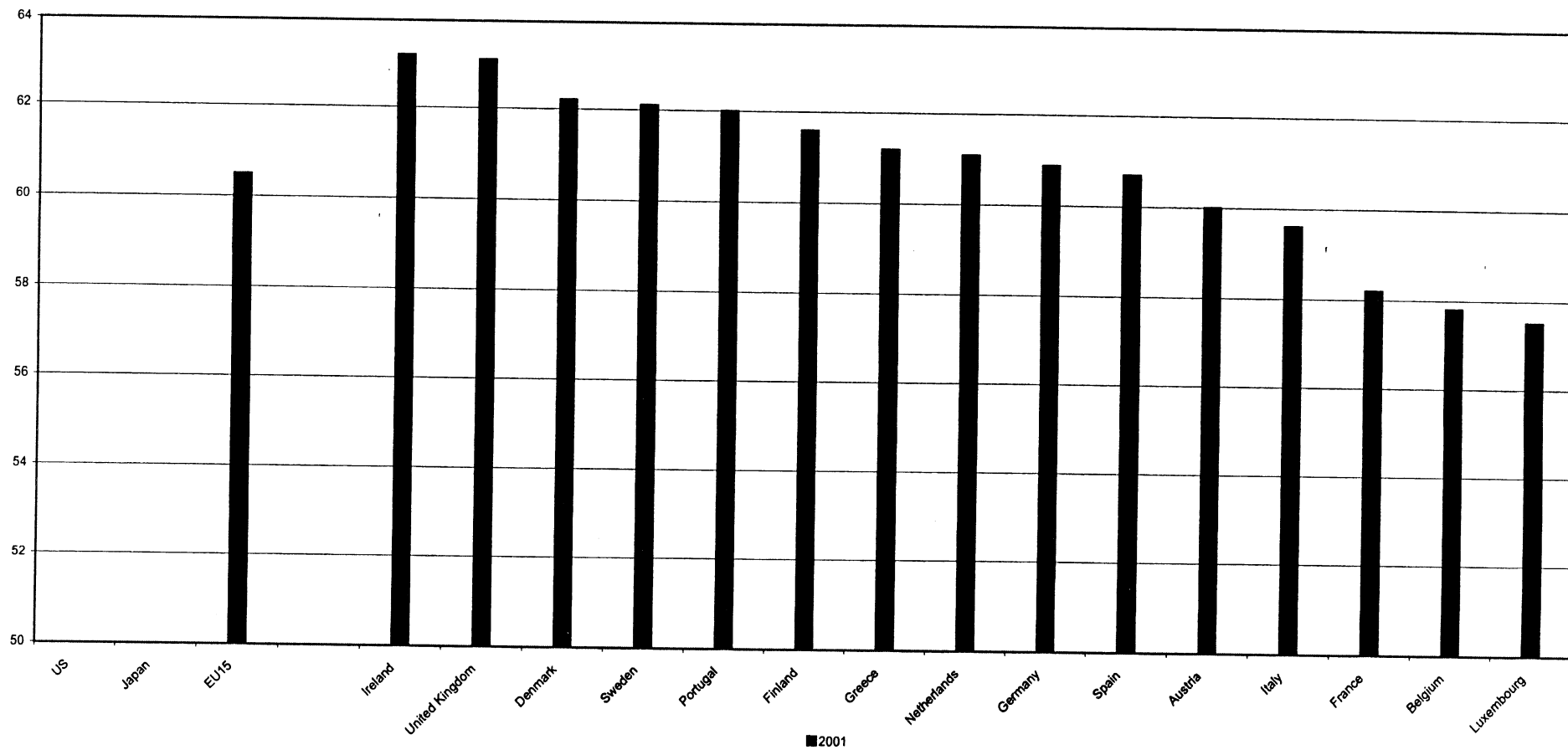


Source: Eurostat, Commission services

Notes:

France, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg: spring data

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.2.3 Effective average exit age – males**  
 Average exit age, weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market



Source: Eurostat, Commission services

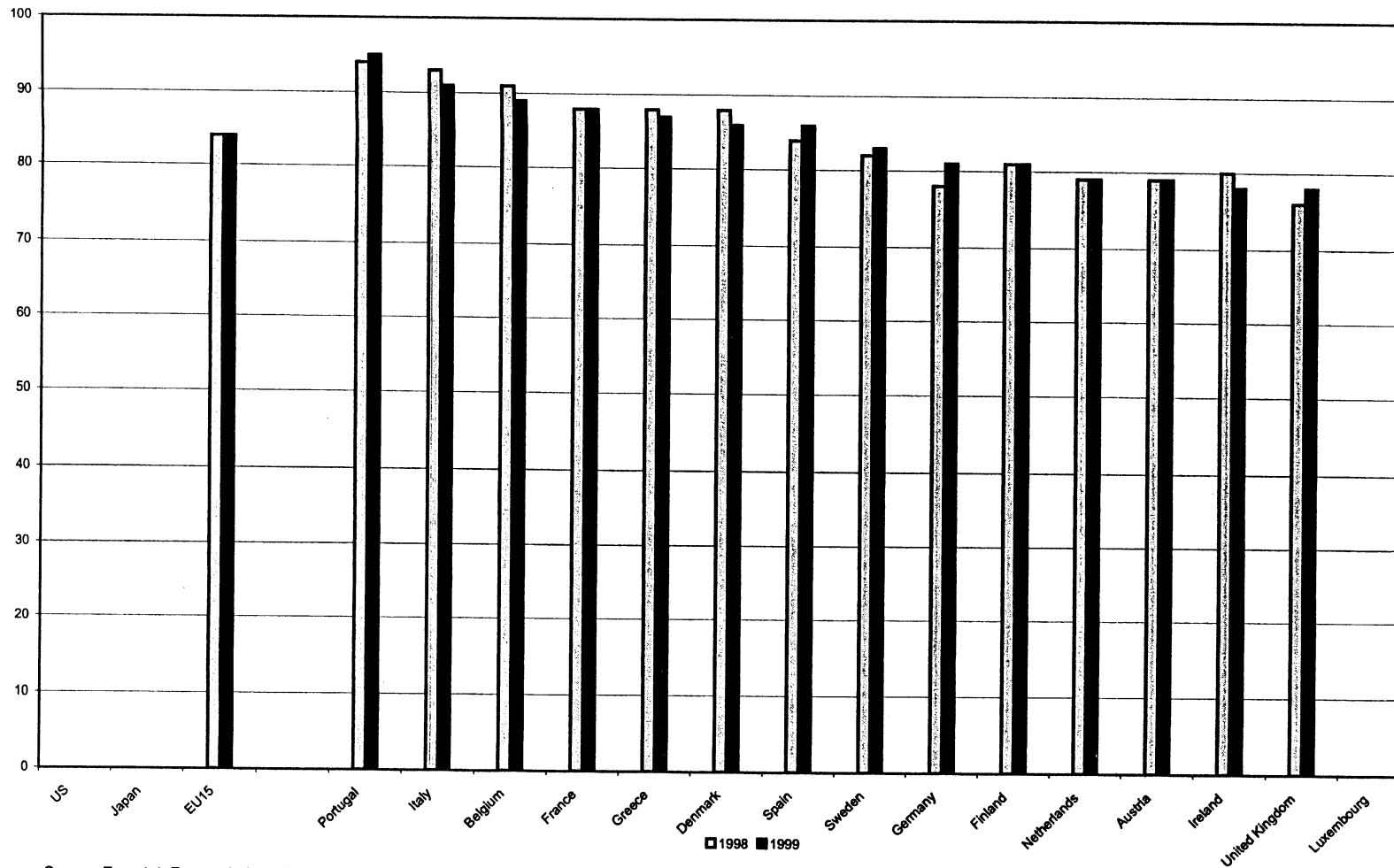
Notes:

France, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg: spring data

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.3 Gender pay gap in unadjusted form

Average gross hourly earnings of females as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of males



Source: Eurostat; France: Labour force survey; Netherlands and Sweden: Earnings survey

Notes:

EU15: weighted average of national values estimated by Eurostat without Luxembourg.

Netherlands: data are based on annual earnings including overtime pay and non-regular payments.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

Sweden: data are based on full-time equivalent monthly salaries, not hourly earnings.

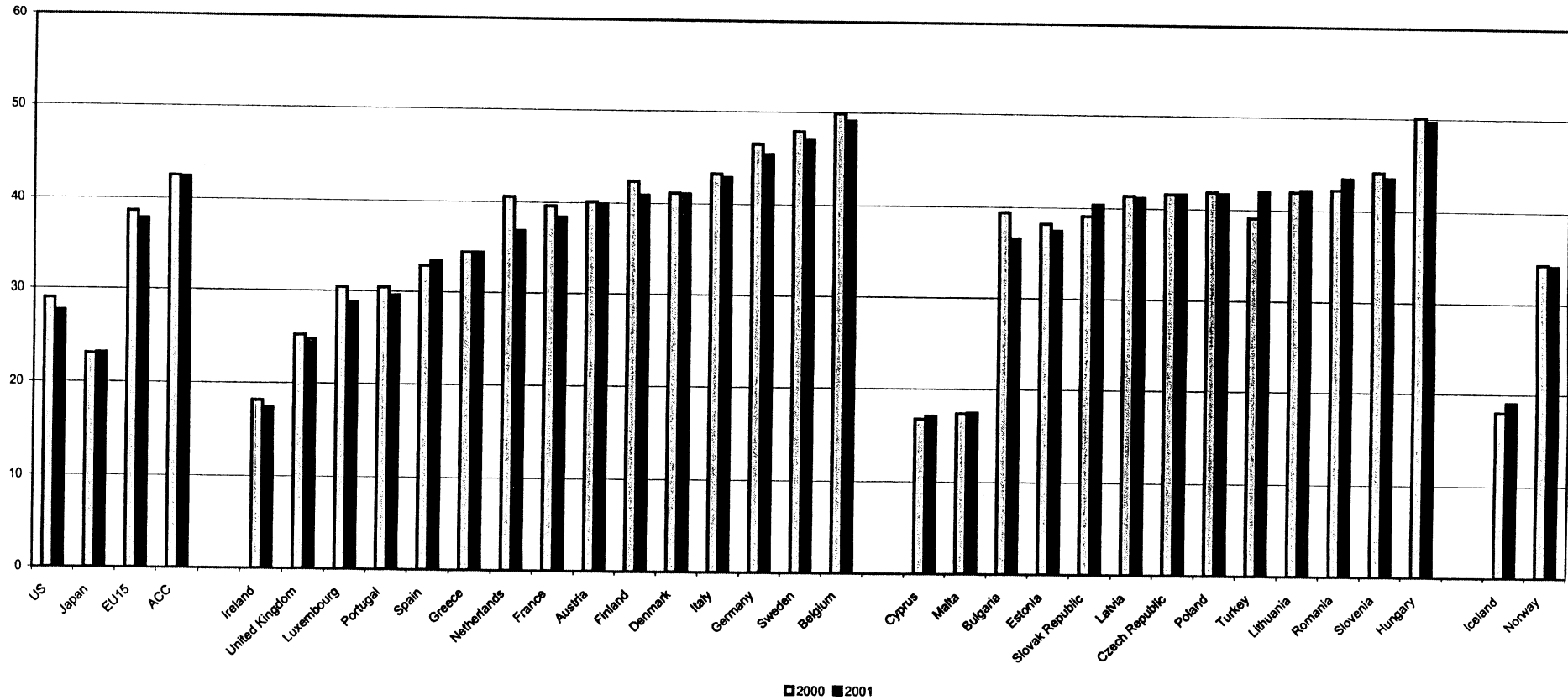
United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.4 Tax rate on low-wage earners

Total income tax on gross wage earnings plus employee and employer social security contribution as a percentage of labour costs for a low-wage earner (=an adult full-time production worker in manufacturing industry, without children, with a wage of 67% of the average earnings of such workers in each country)



Source: OECD, Commission Services

Notes:

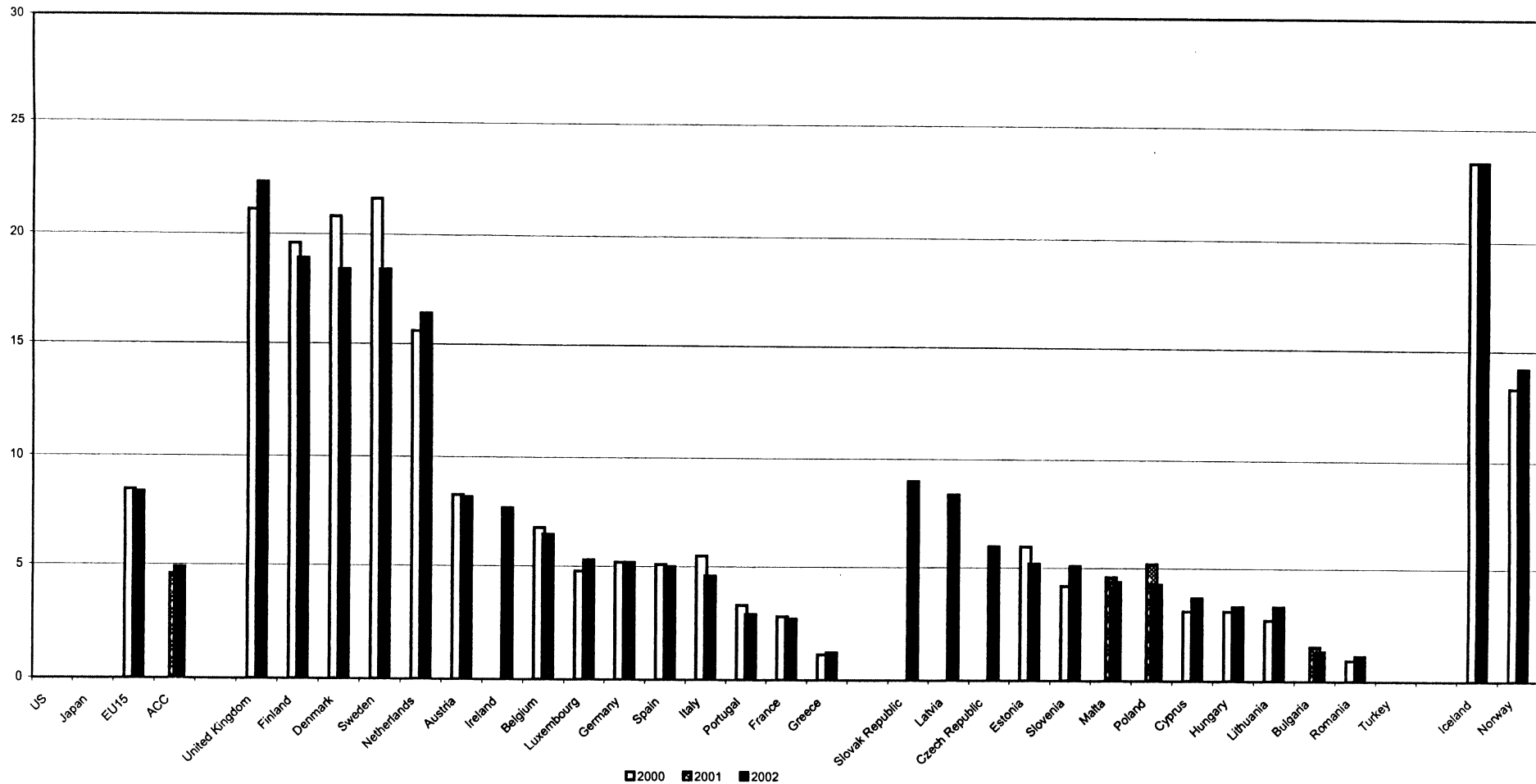
US, Japan, EU15, Member States, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2001.

The aggregate for the acceding countries excludes Malta because no employment data are available yet to calculate the weighted average.

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Indicator I.5.1 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – total**

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of 1997 data for Ireland

ACC, Malta: estimate for 2001-2002

Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2002

France 2000 and 2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

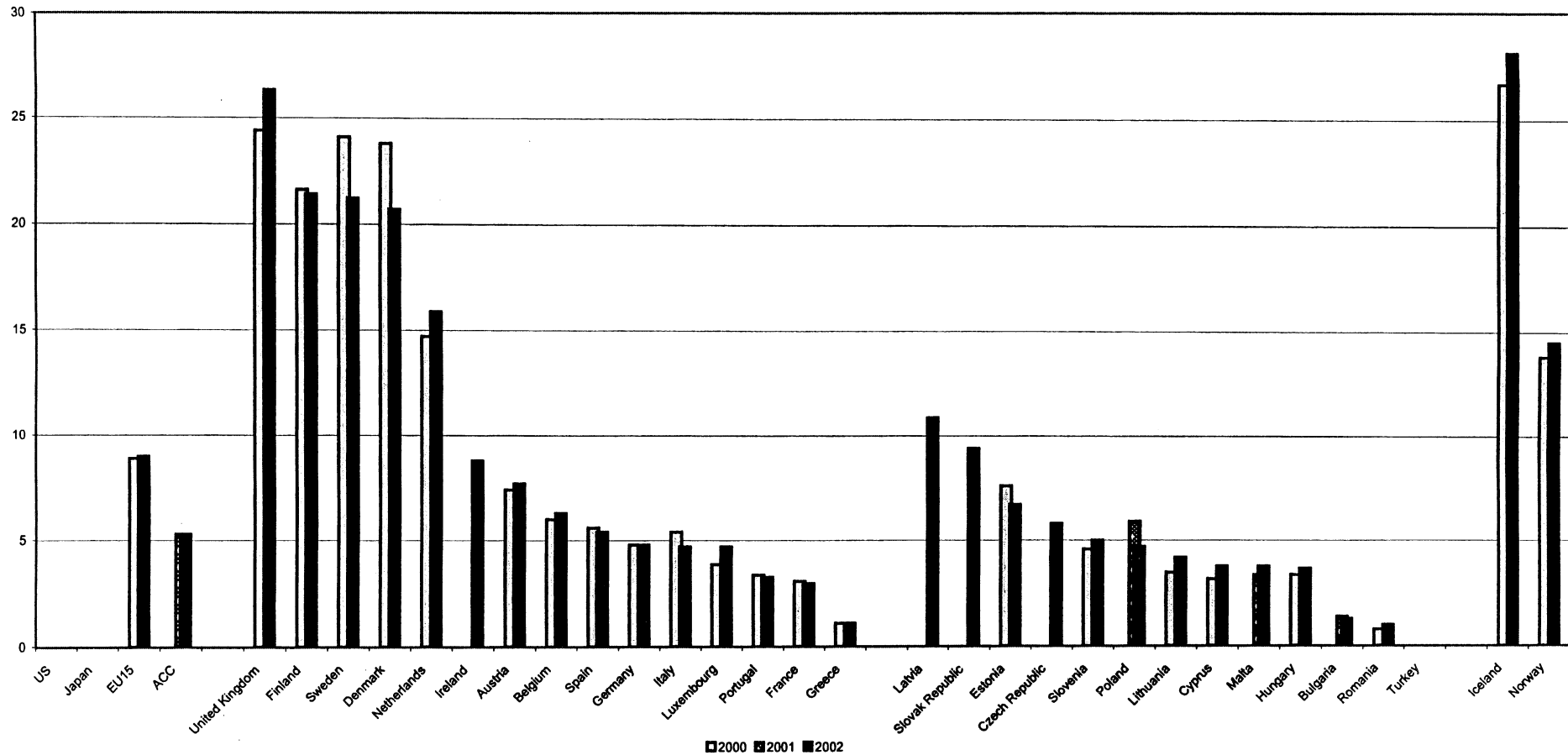
Sweden: data may lack comparability between 2000 and 2002 due to changes in the survey reference period and sample design

Cyprus, Latvia: 2000 data not adjusted to the new population census results

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.5.2 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – females

Percentage of the female population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of 1997 data for Ireland

ACC, Malta: estimate for 2001-2002

Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2002

France 2000 and 2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

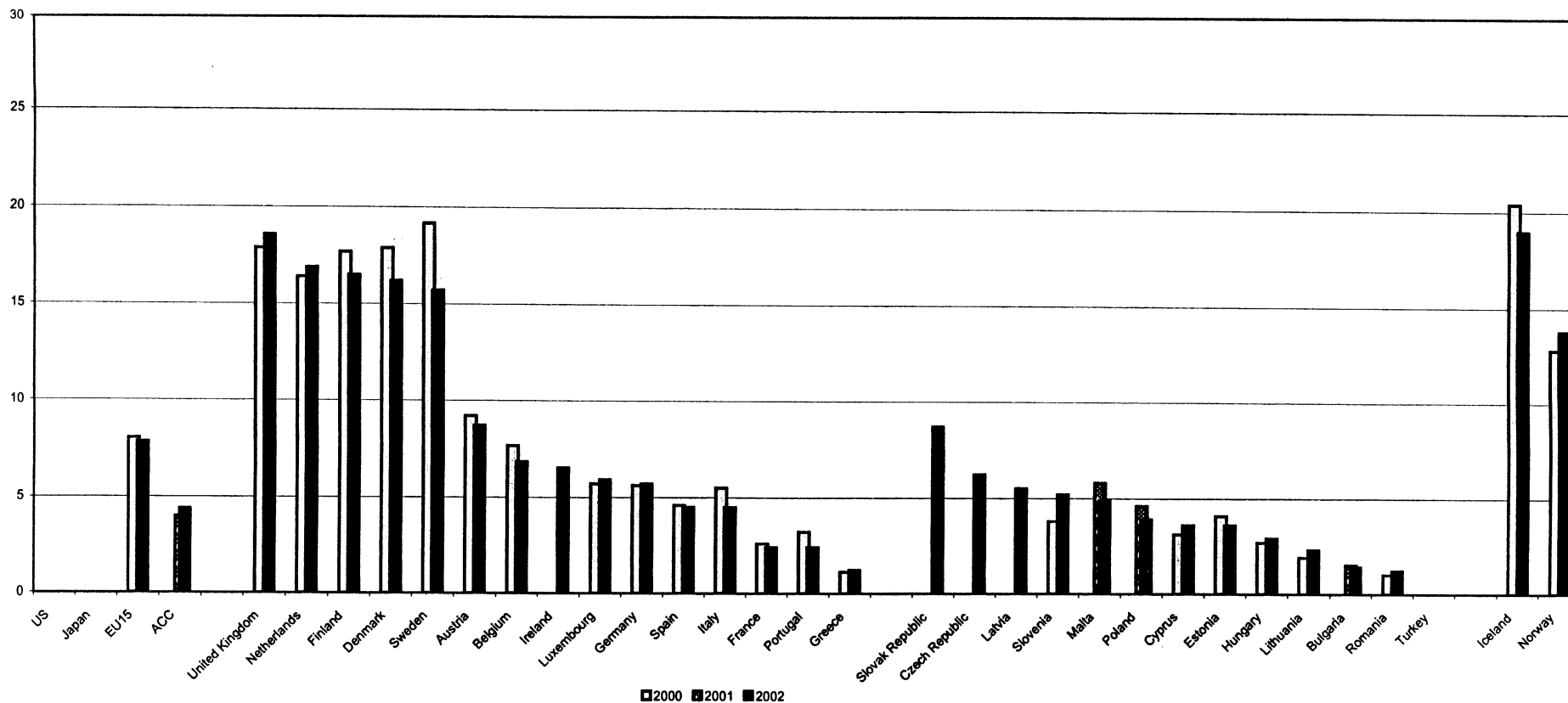
Sweden: data may lack comparability between 2000 and 2002 due to changes in the survey reference period and sample design

Cyprus, Latvia: 2000 data not adjusted to the new population census results

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.5.3 Life-long learning (adult participation in education and training) – males

Percentage of the male population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of 1997 data for Ireland

ACC, Malta.: estimate for 2001-2002

Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2002

France 2000 and 2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

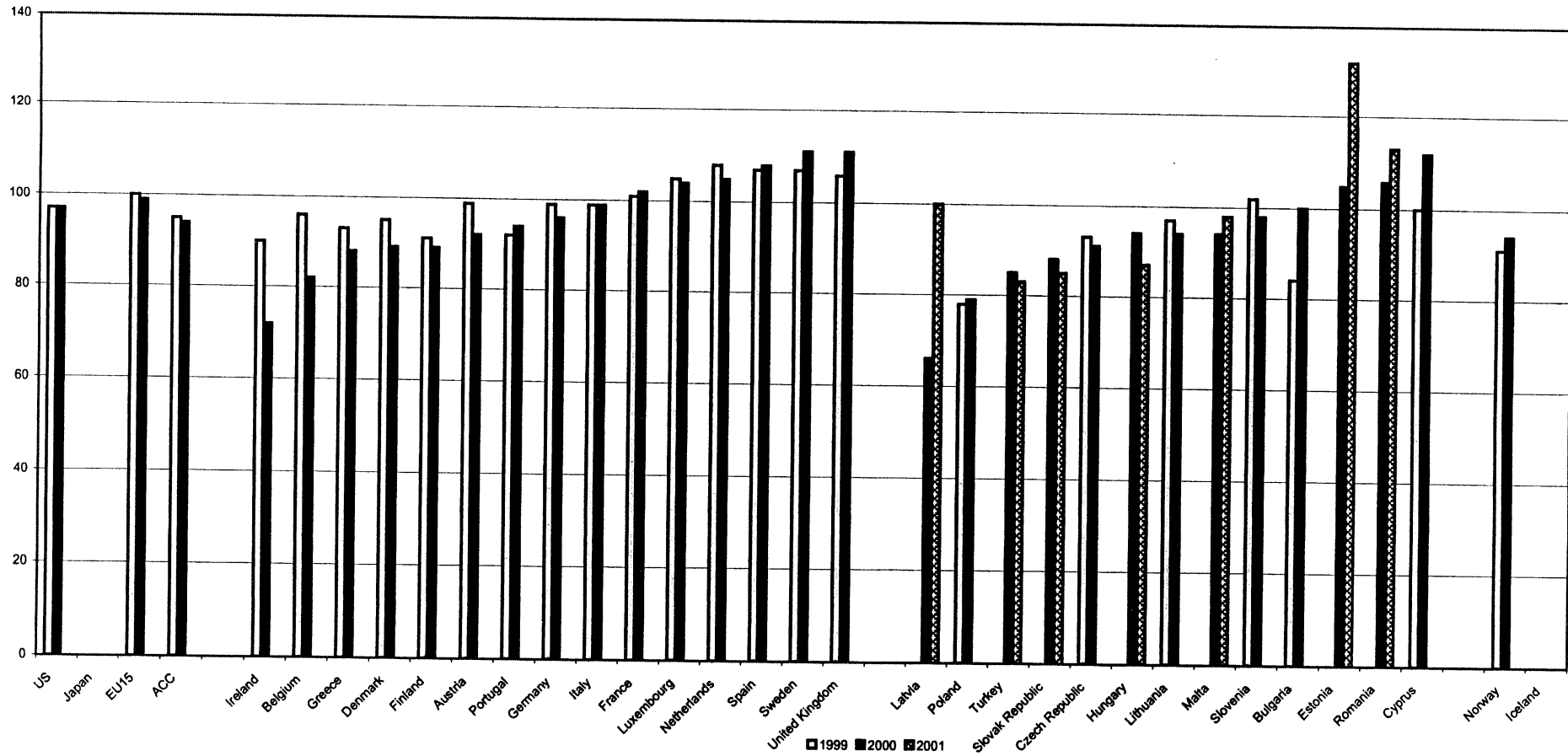
Sweden: data may lack comparability between 2000 and 2002 due to changes in the survey reference period and sample design

Cyprus, Latvia: 2000 data not adjusted to the new population census results

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Indicator I.6.1.1 Accidents at work – serious accidents – total**

Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Serious accidents: accidents at work resulting in more than 3 days' absence from work.

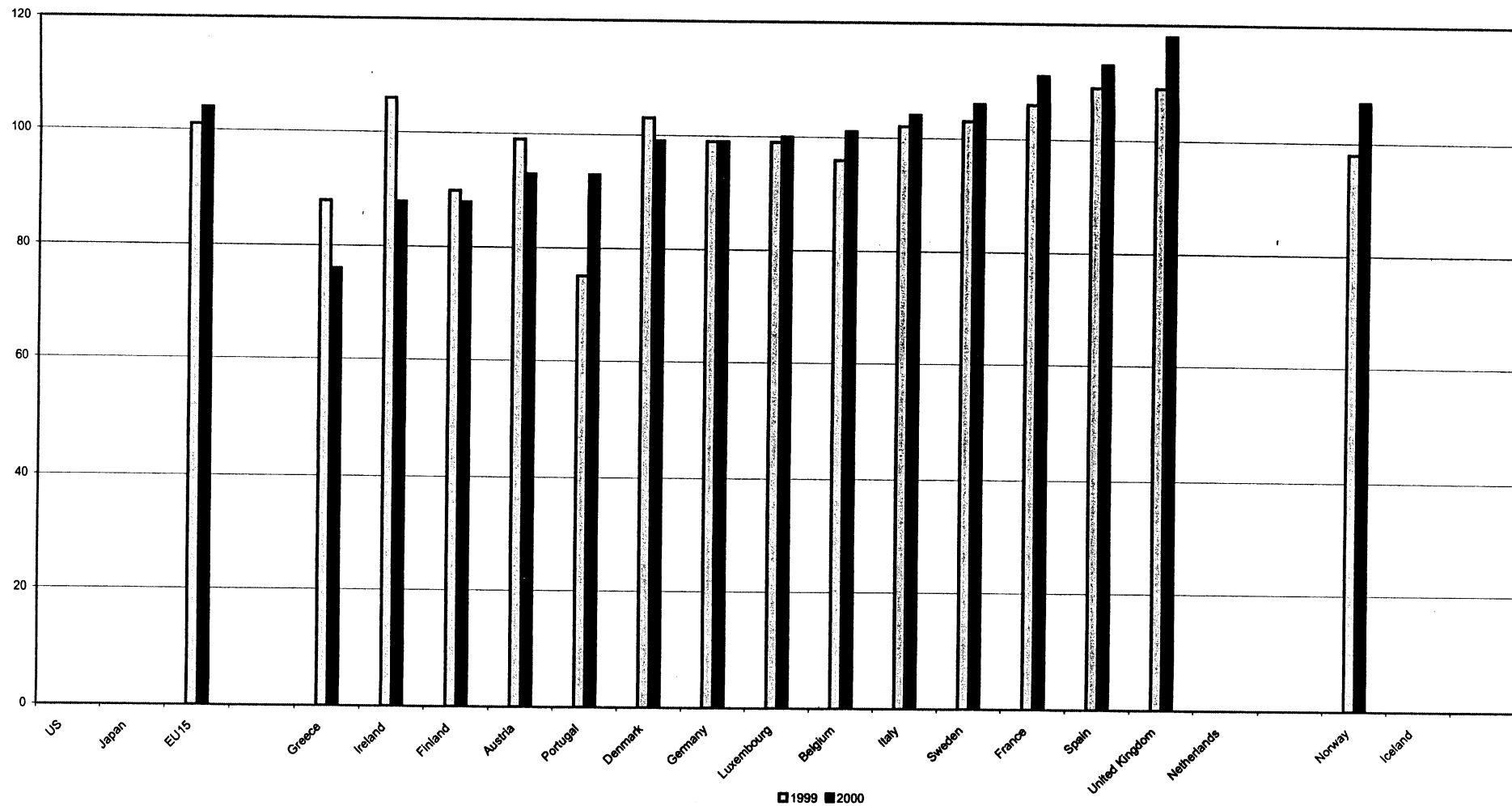
EU15, Portugal: provisional for 2000.

Belgium, Bulgaria: 2000 break in series

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.6.1.2 Accidents at work – serious accidents – females

Index of the number of serious accidents at work for women per 100 thousand females in employment (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

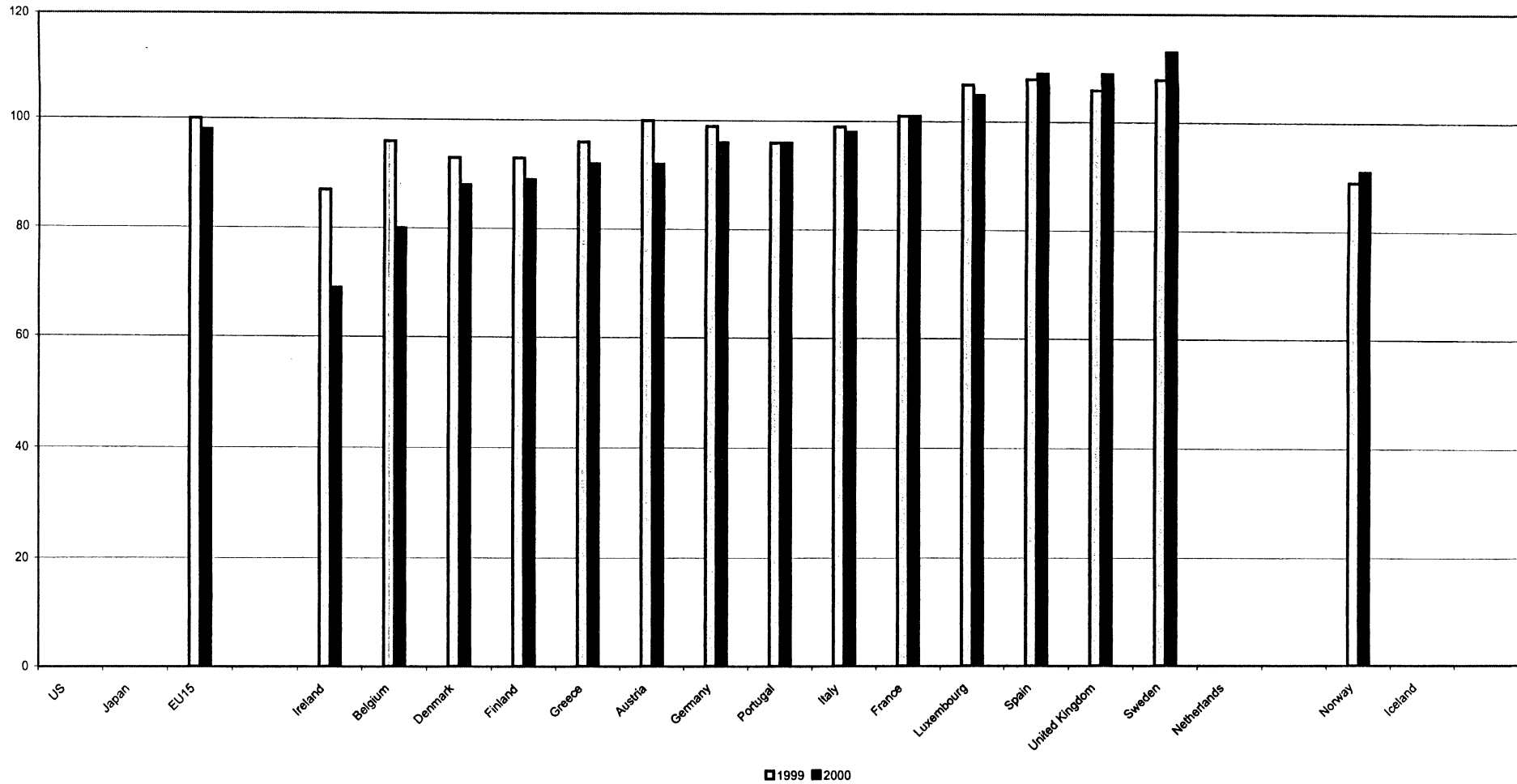
Serious accidents: accidents at work resulting in more than 3 days' absence from work

EU15, Portugal: provisional for 2000

## EMPLOYMENT

### Indicator I.6.1.3 Accidents at work – serious accidents – males

Index of the number of serious accidents at work for men per 100 thousand males in employment (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Serious accidents: accidents at work resulting in more than 3 days' absence from work.

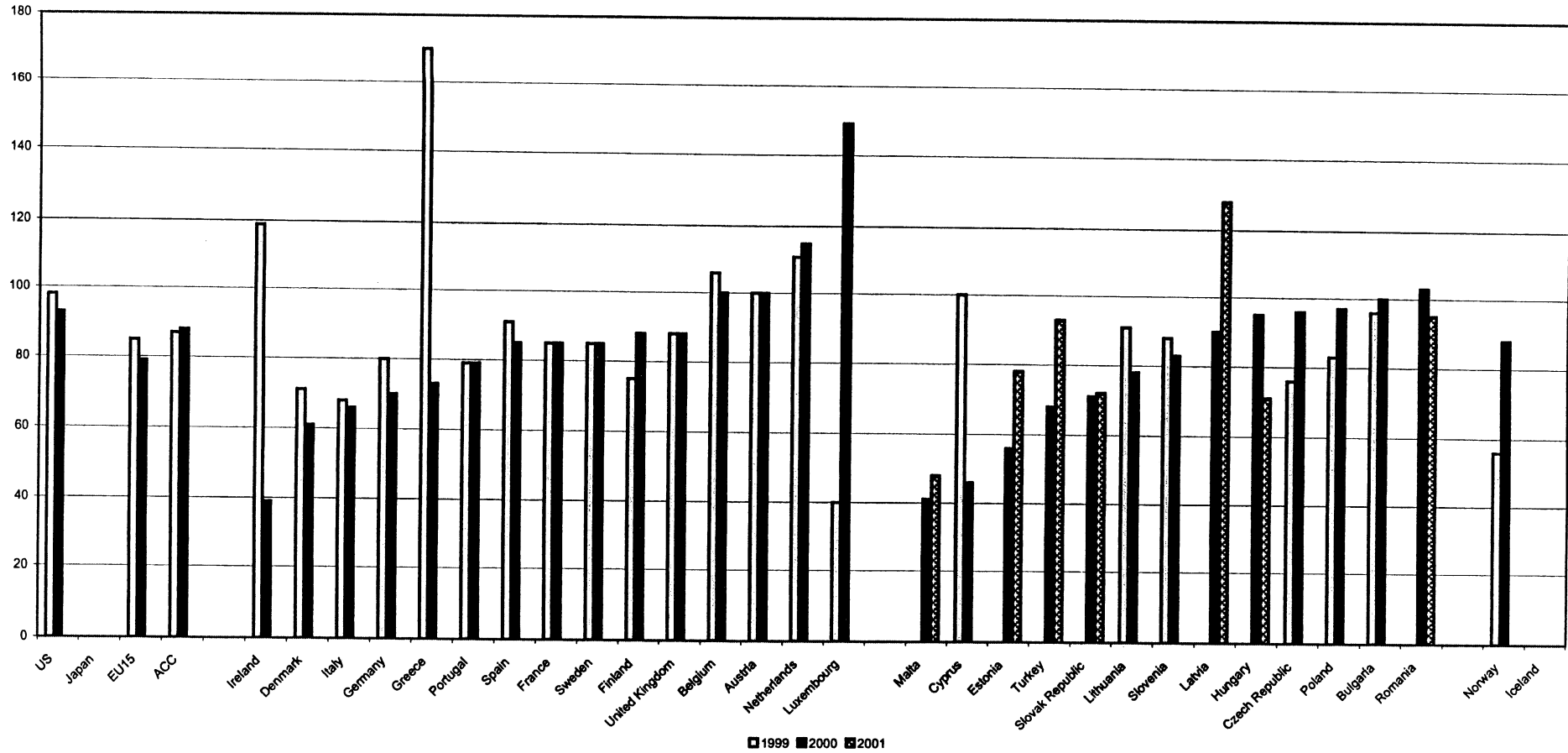
EU15, Portugal: provisional for 2000.

Belgium: 2000 break in series

**EMPLOYMENT**

**Indicator I.6.2 Accidents at work – fatal accidents**

Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Excluding road traffic and transport accidents in the course of work (except US, Norway and Candidate Countries where they are included).

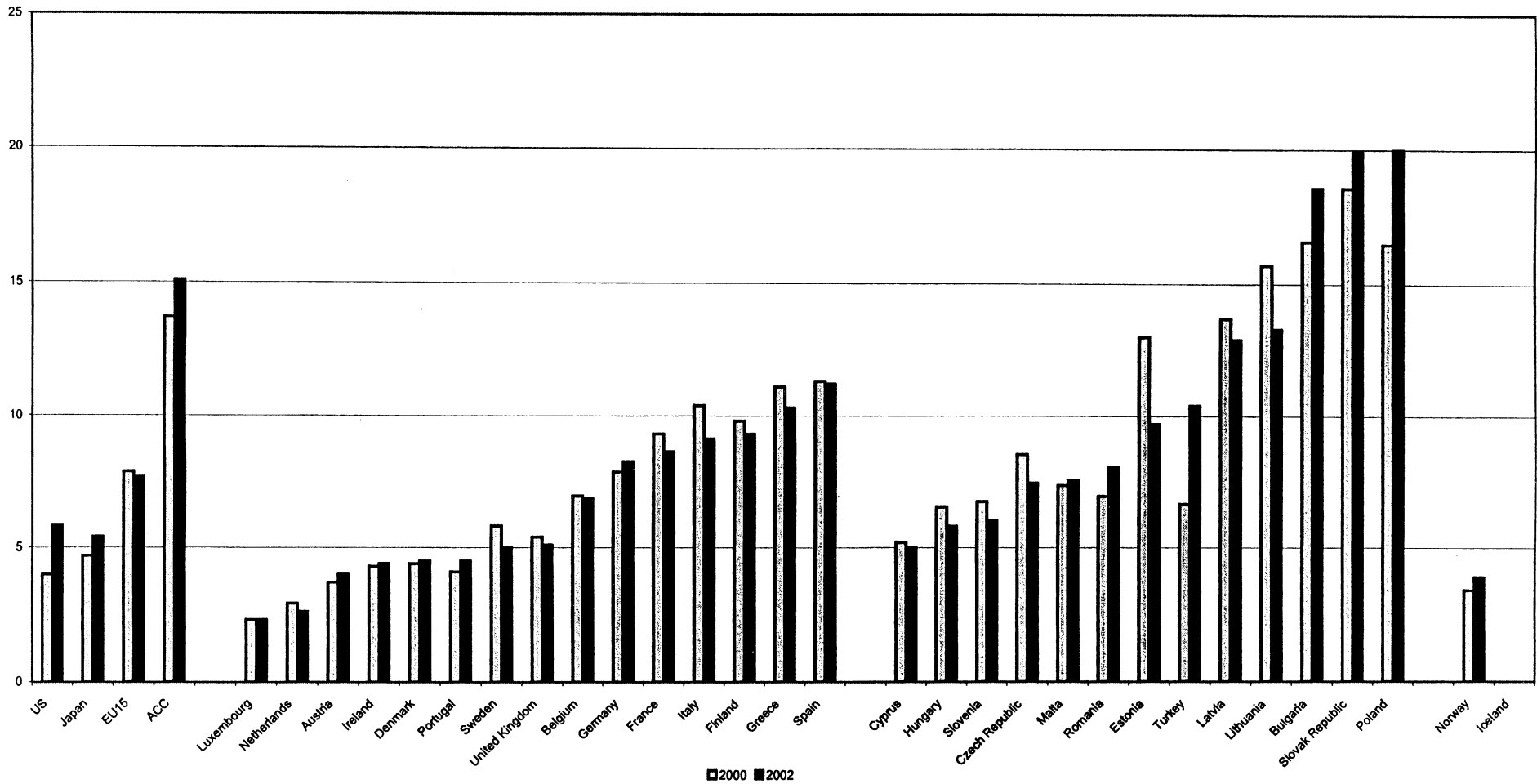
EU15, Portugal: provisional for 2000

Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta: the number of fatal cases is very low so that the index is hardly significant.

Bulgaria, Turkey: 2000 break in series

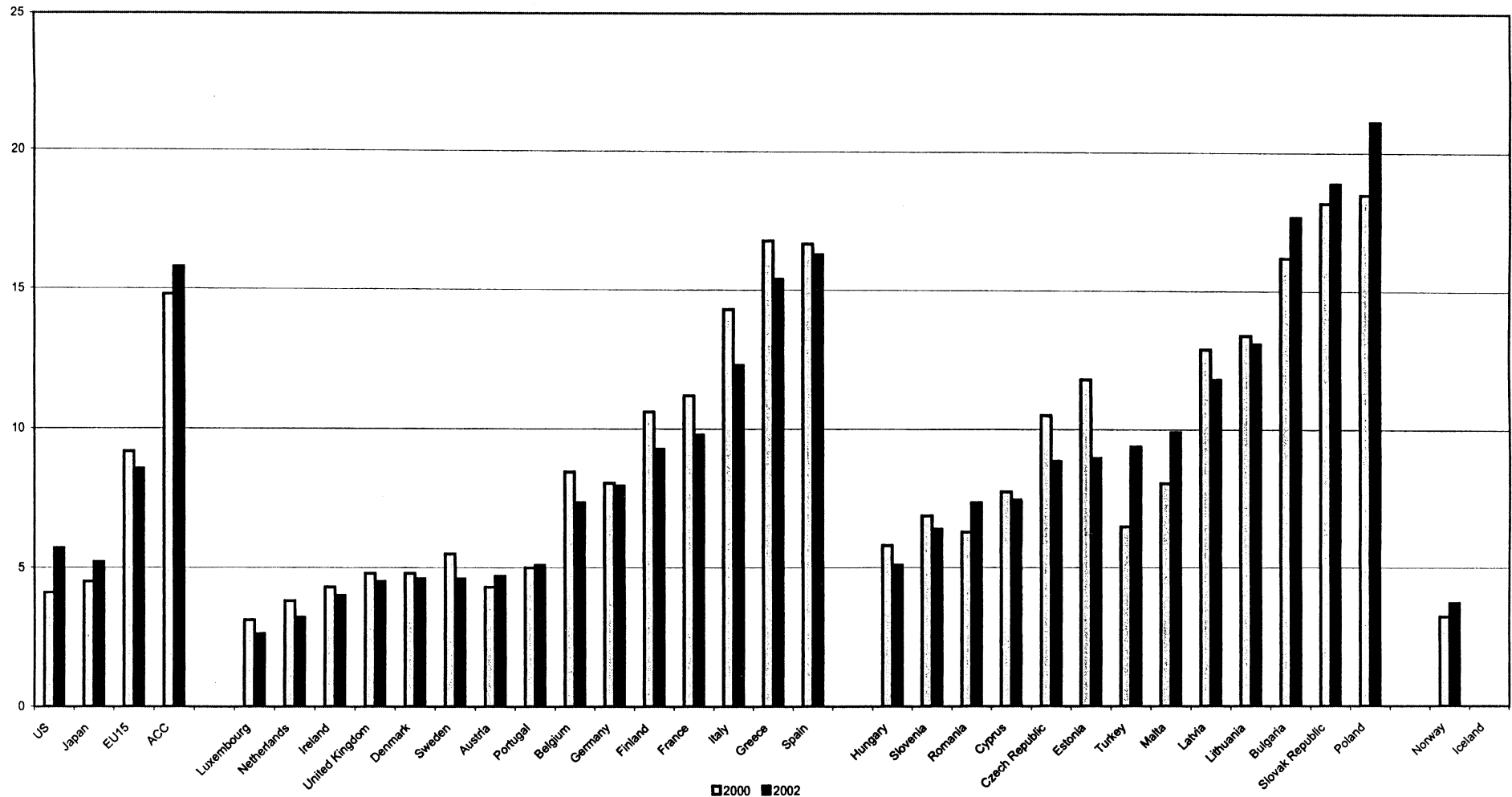
2001 figure for Netherlands: 94

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.7.1 Total unemployment rate**  
 Unemployed persons as a share of the total active population



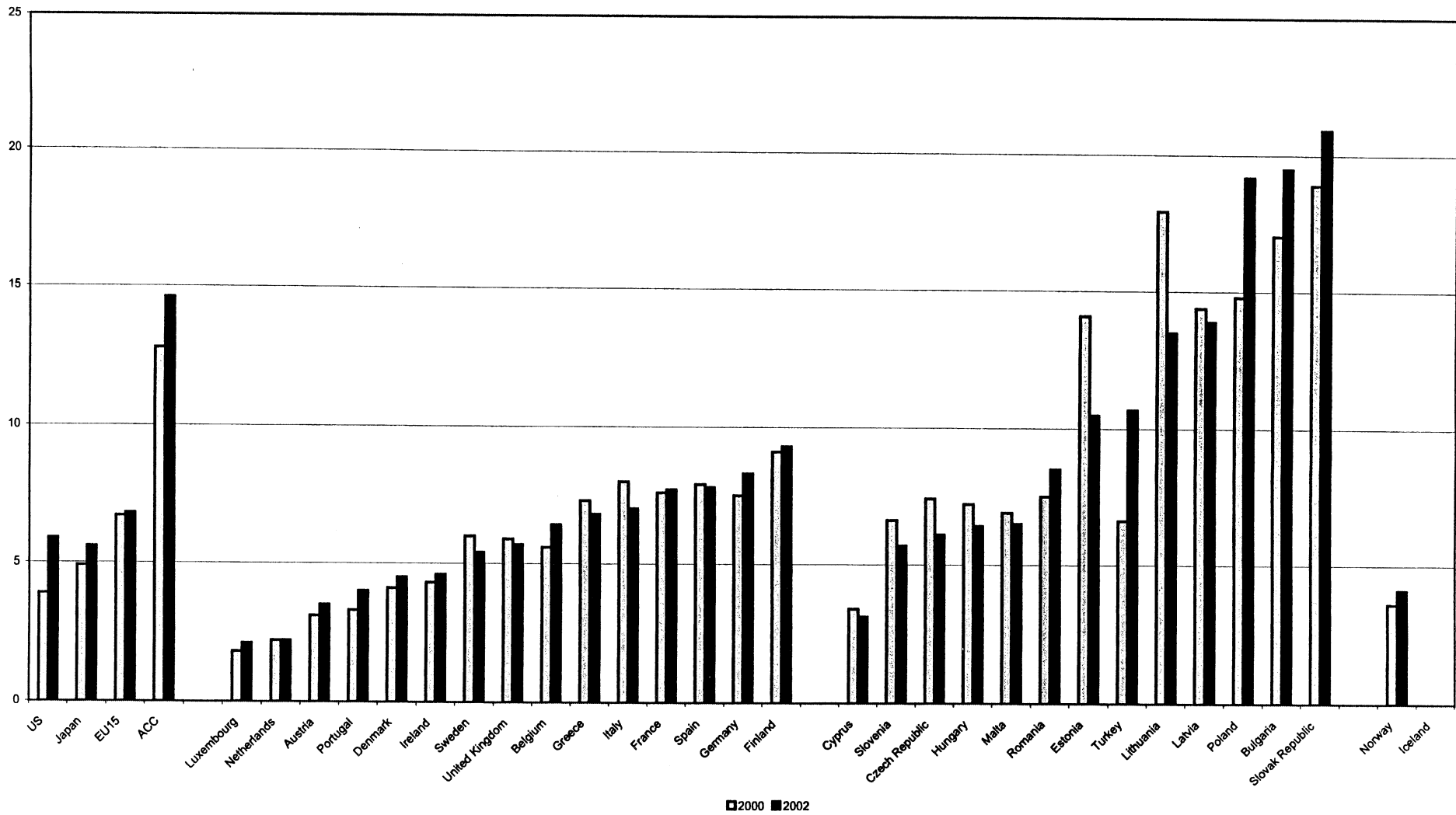
Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.7.2 Unemployment rate – females**  
 Unemployed women as a share of the female active population



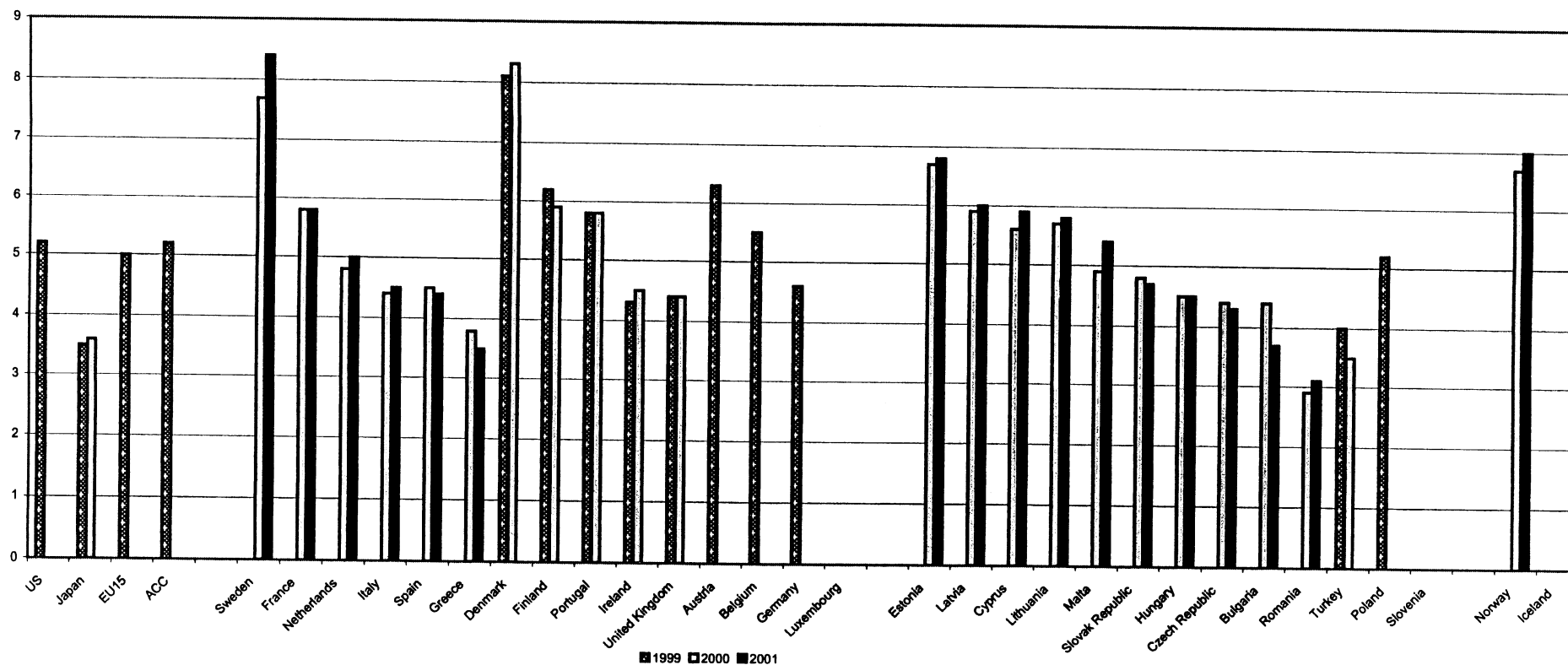
Source: Eurostat

**EMPLOYMENT**  
**Indicator I.7.3 Unemployment rate – males**  
 Unemployed men as a share of the male active population



Source: Eurostat

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.1 Spending on Human Resources (public expenditure on education)**  
**As a percentage of GDP**



Source: Eurostat

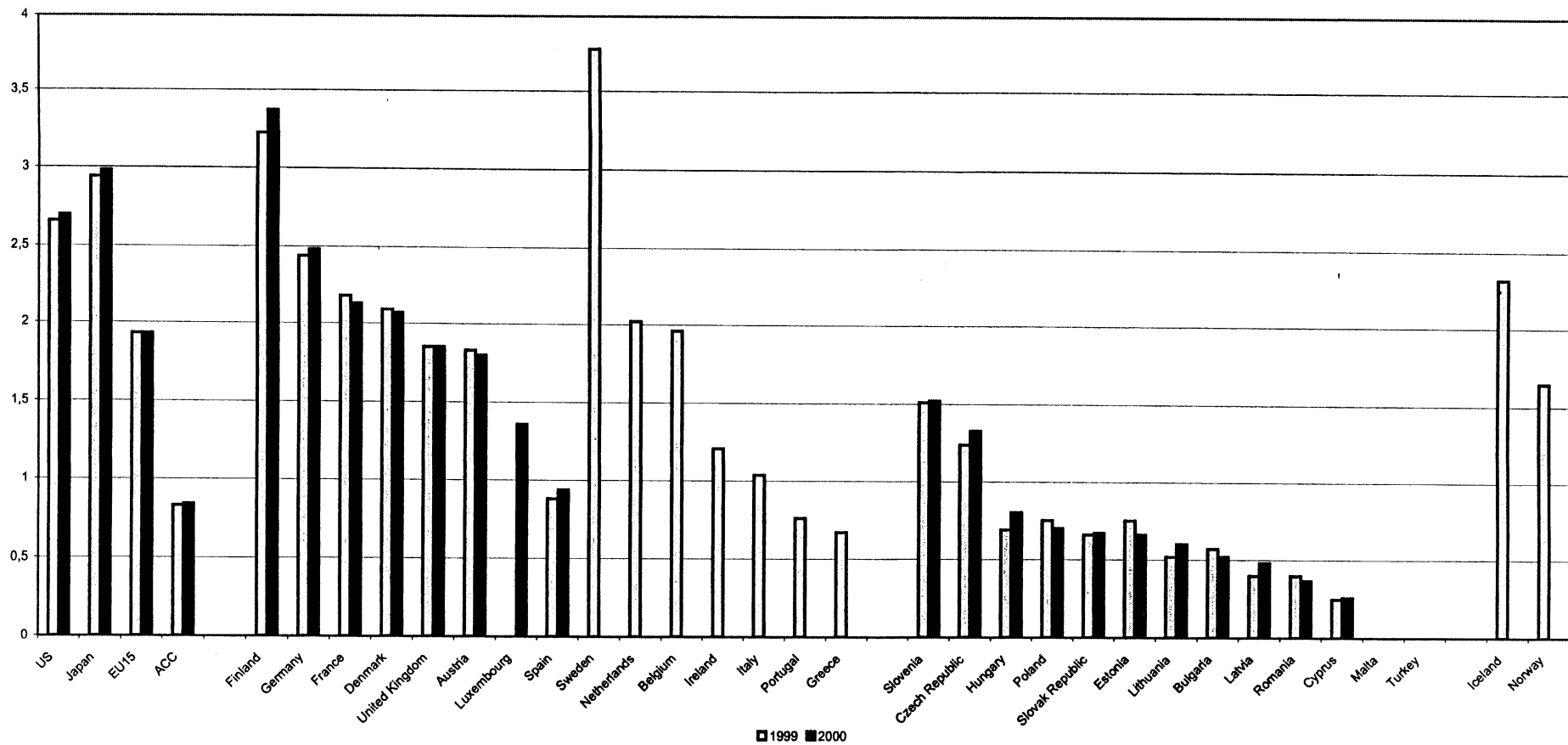
Notes:

Data for 2000-2001: estimate

France: educational expenditure figures do not include DOM (Overseas Departments).

United Kingdom: estimate for 2000 based on data for United Kingdom financial years which run from 1 April to 31 March.

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.2.1 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D)**  
**As a percentage of GDP**



Source: Eurostat, OECD

Notes:

US: excludes most or all capital expenditure. Provisional for 2000

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Acceding Countries aggregate without Malta: Eurostat estimate

Austria: estimate for 1999-2000

Belgium, Greece, Ireland: estimate for 1999

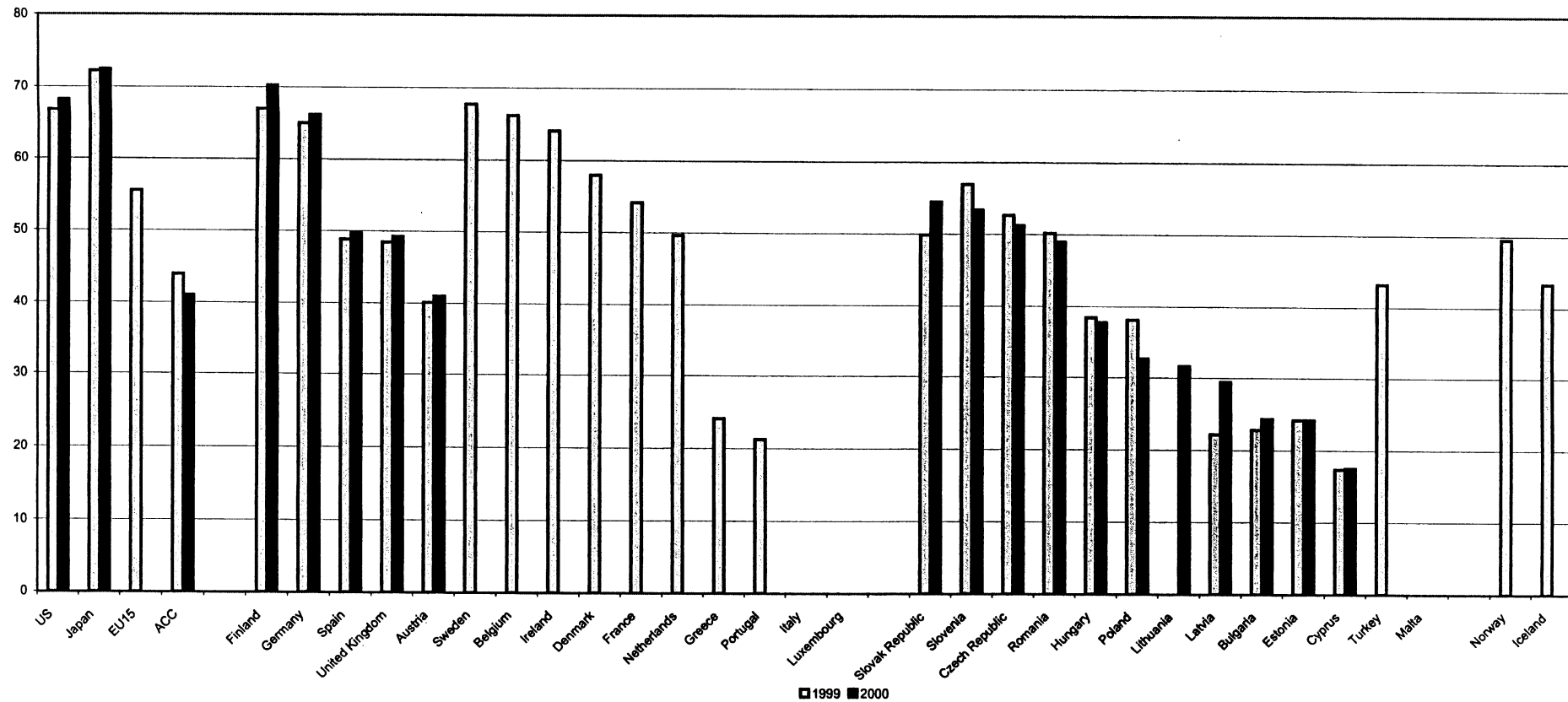
Denmark, France, Germany, Spain: estimate for 2000

Luxembourg: provisional for 2000

UK for 2001: 1.86

2001 estimates available for EU-15: 1.94; Austria: 1.86; Germany: 2.52; Lithuania: 0.68; 2001 forecast Finland: 3.67

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.2.2 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - industry**  
**Percentage of GERD financed by industry**



Source: Eurostat, OECD

Notes:

US: excludes most or all capital expenditure. Provisional for 2000

EU15: OECD estimate

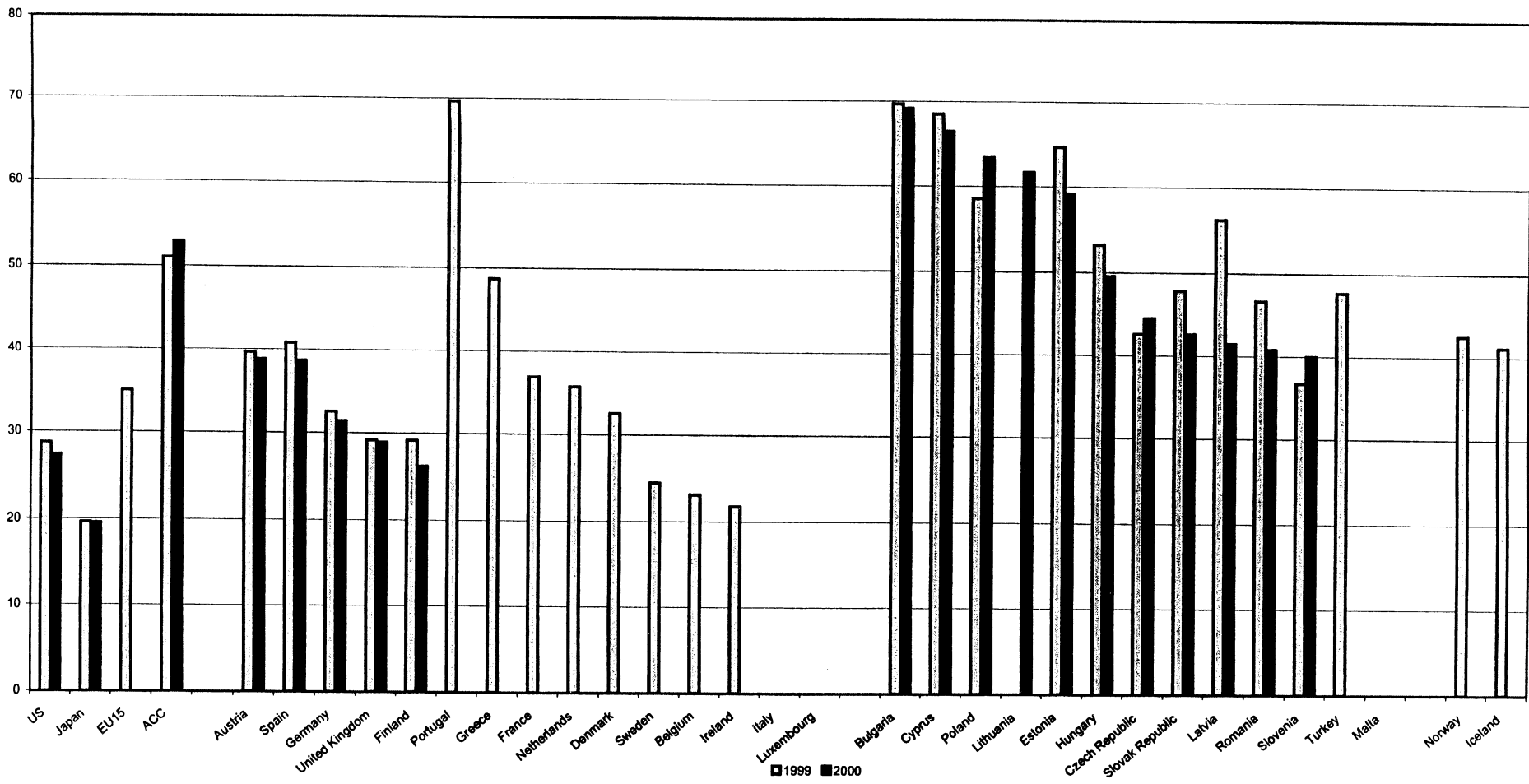
ACC: excluding Malta and Lithuania

Austria, Ireland, Germany for 2000: national estimate or projection adjusted by OECC

Austria: provisional for 2000

2001: data available for Austria (provisional): 40.07; Germany 66.88; Lithuania: 37.11 and Latvia (Eurostat estimate): 18.28

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.2.3 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - government**  
 Percentage of GERD financed by government



Source: Eurostat, OECD

Notes:

US: excludes most or all capital expenditure. Provisional for 2000

EU15: OECD estimate

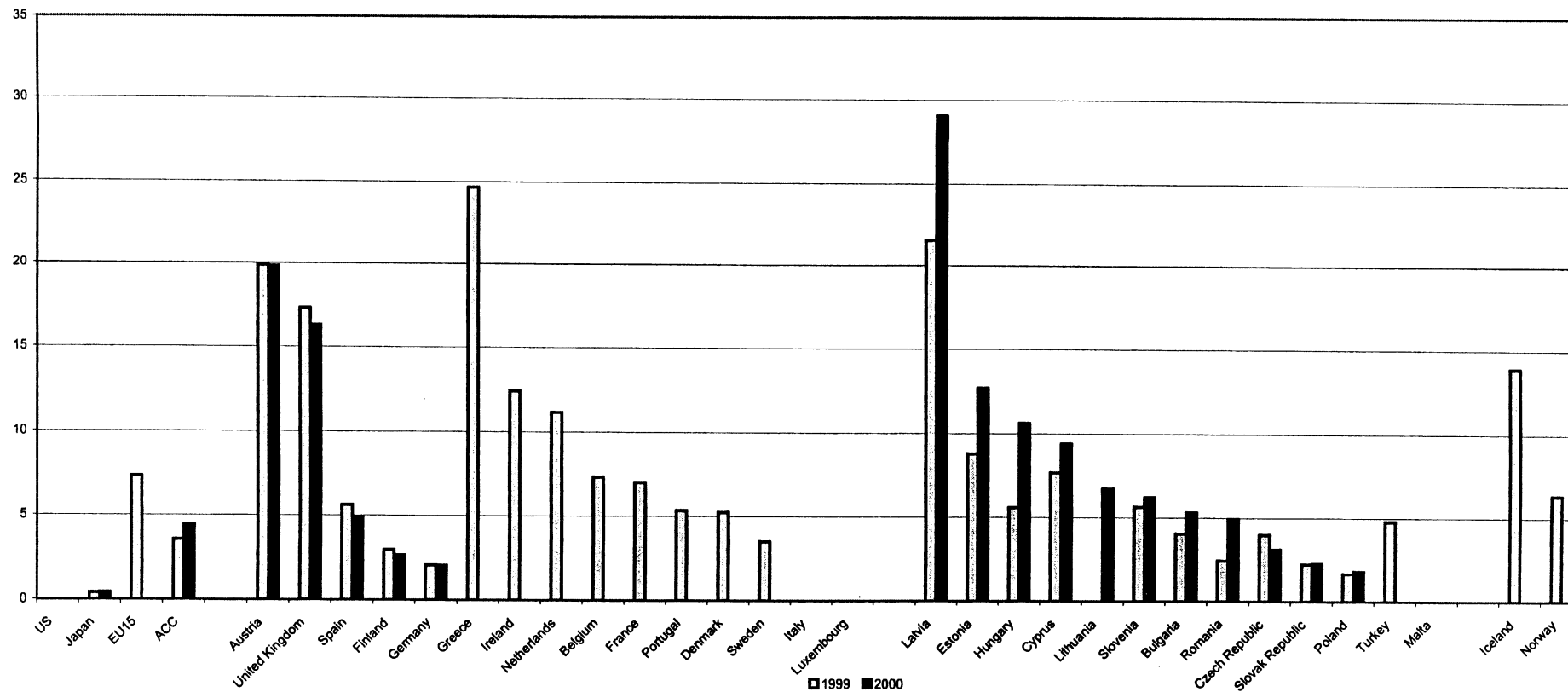
ACC: excluding Malta and Lithuania

Japan, Austria, Ireland, Germany for 2000: national estimate or projection adjusted by OECD

Austria: provisional for 2000

2001: data available for Austria (provisional): 40.31; Germany: 30.67; Lithuania: 56.25 and Latvia (Eurostat estimate): 49.97

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.2.4 GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) by source of funds - abroad**  
**Percentage of GERD financed by abroad**



Source: Eurostat, OECD

Notes:

US: excludes most or all capital expenditure. Provisional for 2000

EU15: OECD estimate

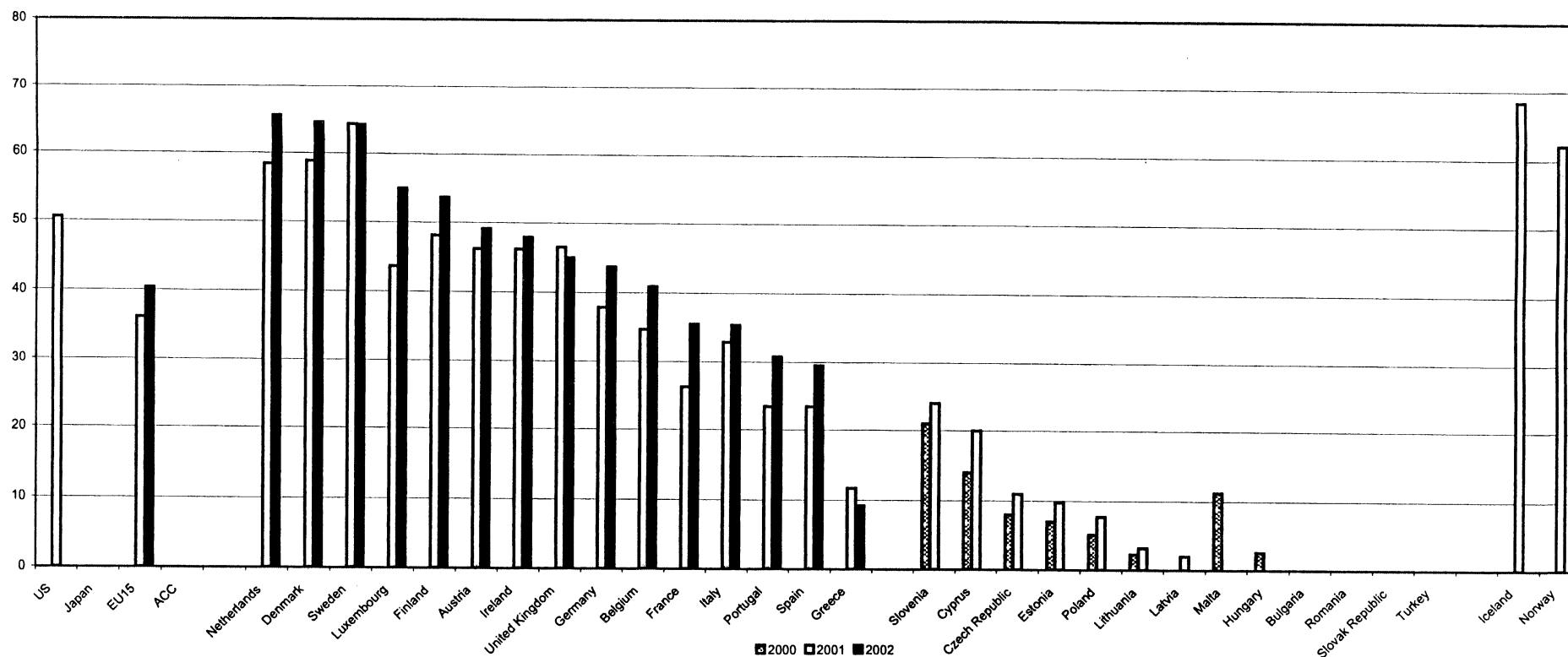
ACC: excluding Malta and Lithuania

Austria, Ireland, Germany for 2000: national estimate or projection adjusted by OECD

Austria: provisional for 2000

2001: data available for Austria (provisional): 19.27; Germany: 2.06; Lithuania: 6.64 and Latvia (Eurostat estimate): 31.75

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.3.1 Level of Internet access - households**  
 Percentage of households who have Internet access at home



Source: Eurobarometer survey (EU-Member States), US department of commerce (US data); private research agencies (Czech Republic); official data for the remaining countries

Notes:

The Eurobarometer surveys refer to households having a telephone and thus its results are slightly higher than surveys referring to the whole population.

EU countries: 2000 data refer to March 2000, 2001 and 2002 data refer to June.

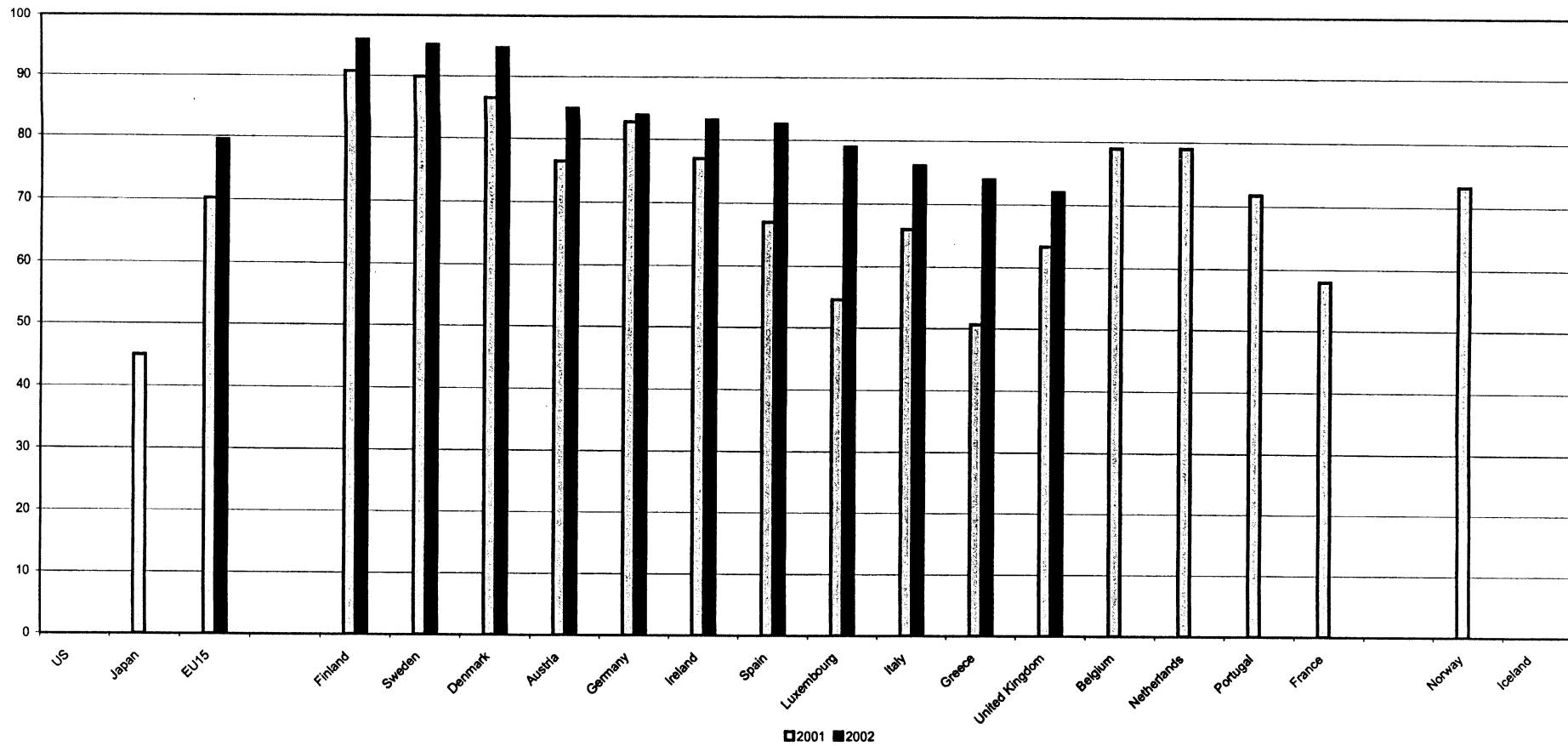
Cyprus: reference period: April

Latvia : estimates, based on household surveys in previous years for 2001 data.

Lithuania: PC only

**The following official data for 2002 is available: Denmark 61% (referring to Individuals), Finland 44%, Germany 43%, Greece 12% and United Kingdom 45%.**

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.3.2 Level of Internet access - enterprises**  
**Percentage of enterprises who have Internet access**



Source: Eurostat ; Eurobarometer for 2001 data for Belgium, France, Ireland

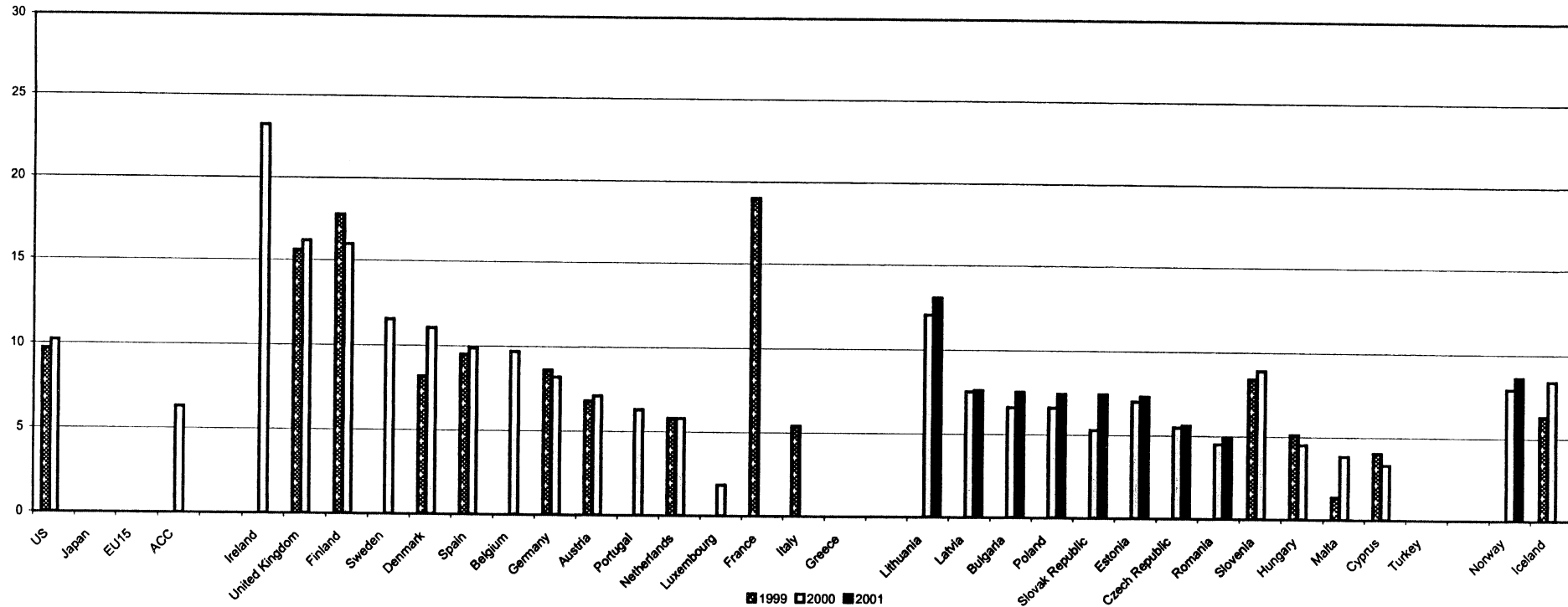
Notes:

EU15: estimate for 2002

Data for Japan relate to November and establishments with 5 and more employees

Germany: for 2001 NACE coverage: GH and for 2002 NACE coverage: DGHJK; results are therefore not comparable

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.4.1 Science and technology graduates - total**  
Tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of population aged 20-29



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Denmark: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6) for 2000.

Finland: data include those who graduated a second time at the same ISCED level.

Luxembourg: does not have a complete university system, data refer only to ISCED level 5B first degree.

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. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

Romania: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6). Data exclude second qualifications.

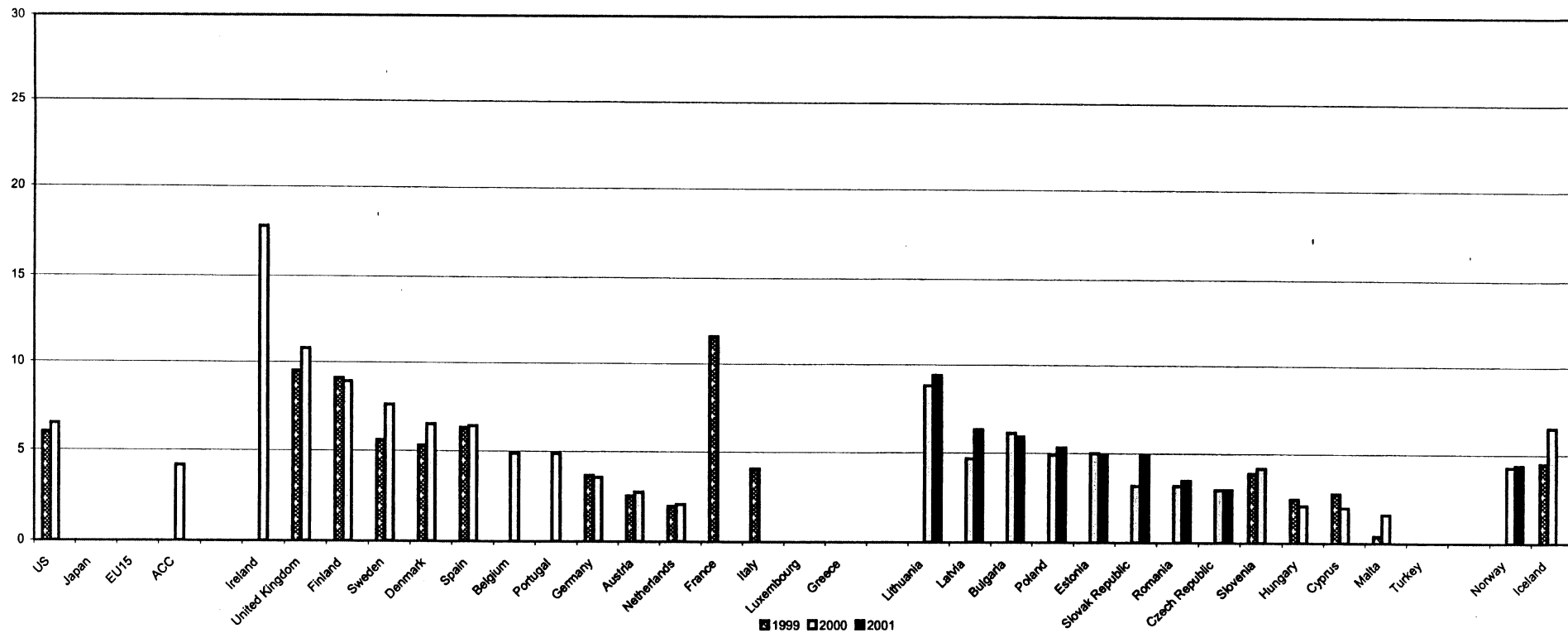
Poland: 2000 data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6).

2001 figures for Sweden: 12,1; for Netherlands: 6,1; for Austria: 7,2.

## INNOVATION AND RESEARCH

### Indicator II.4.2 Science and technology graduates – females

Female tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of female population aged 20-29



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Denmark: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6) for 2000.

Finland: data include those who graduated a second time at the same ISCED level.

Luxembourg: does not have a complete university system, data refer only to ISCED level 5B first degree.

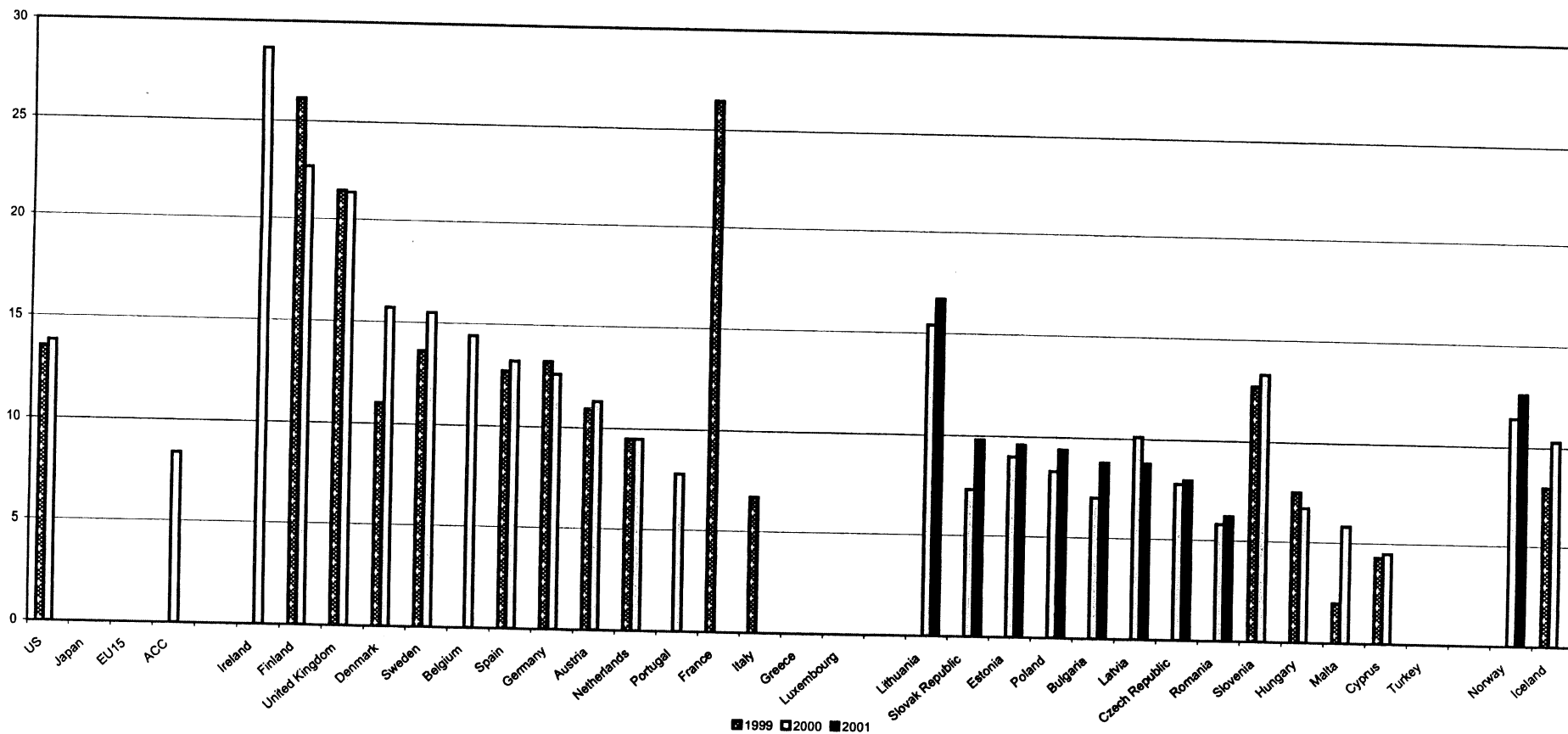
Cyprus: data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

Romania: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6) and second qualifications.

Poland: 2000 data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6).

2001 figures: for Sweden 8.4; for Netherlands 2.1; for Austria 3.0

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.4.3 Science and technology graduates – males**  
 Male tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of male population aged 20-29



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Denmark: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6) for 2000.

Finland: data include those who graduated a second time at the same ISCED level.

Luxembourg: does not have a complete university system, data refer only to ISCED level 5B first degree.

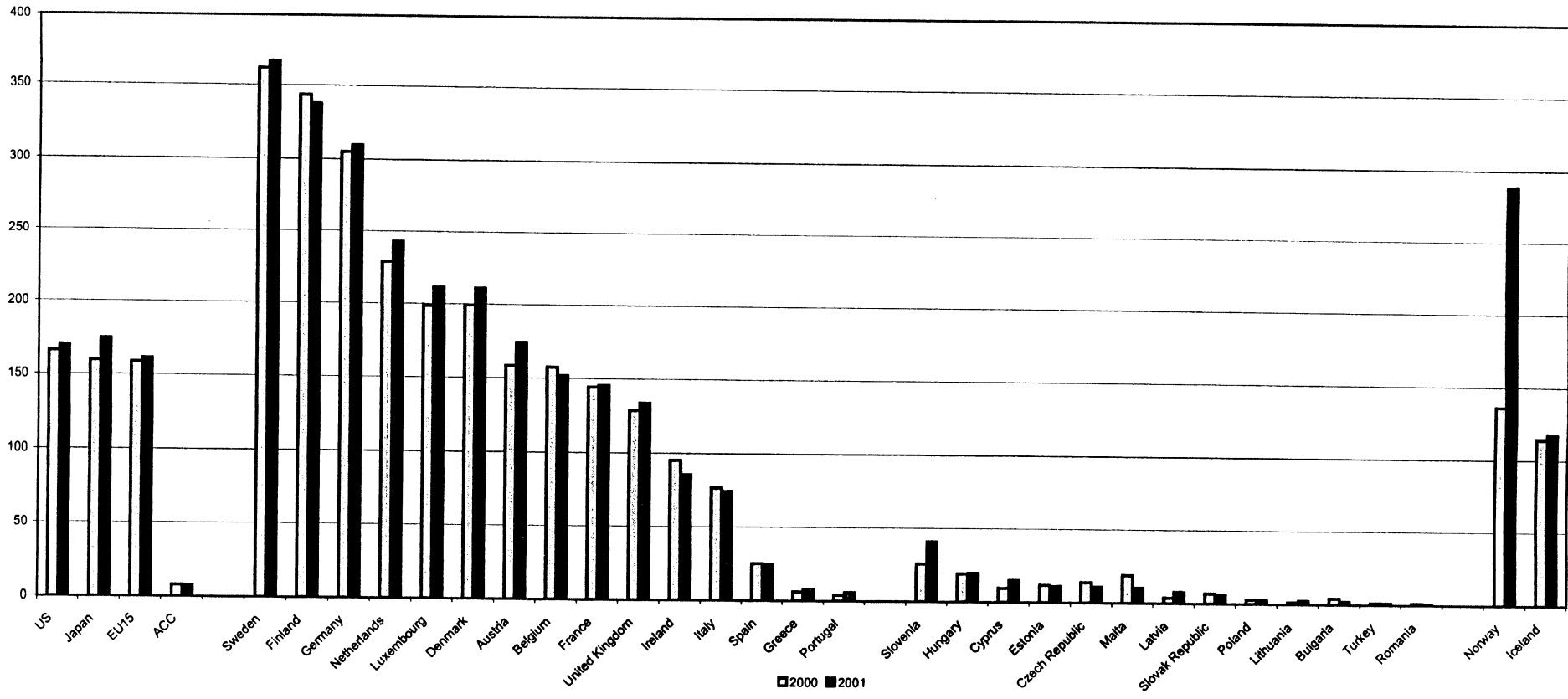
Cyprus: data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The number of students studying abroad accounts for over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students. The fields of study in Cyprus are limited.

Romania: data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6). Data exclude second qualifications.

Poland: 2000 data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6).

2001 figures: for Sweden 16.1; for Netherlands: 10.0; for Austria: 11.3

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.5.1 Patents - EPO**  
 Number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) per million inhabitants



Source: Eurostat elaborations from EPO data

Notes:

US, Japan, EU15, ACC, Greece, Hungary, Turkey: Eurostat estimate for 2001

US, Japan, EU15, all Member States, Estonia, Iceland, Norway: provisional for 2001

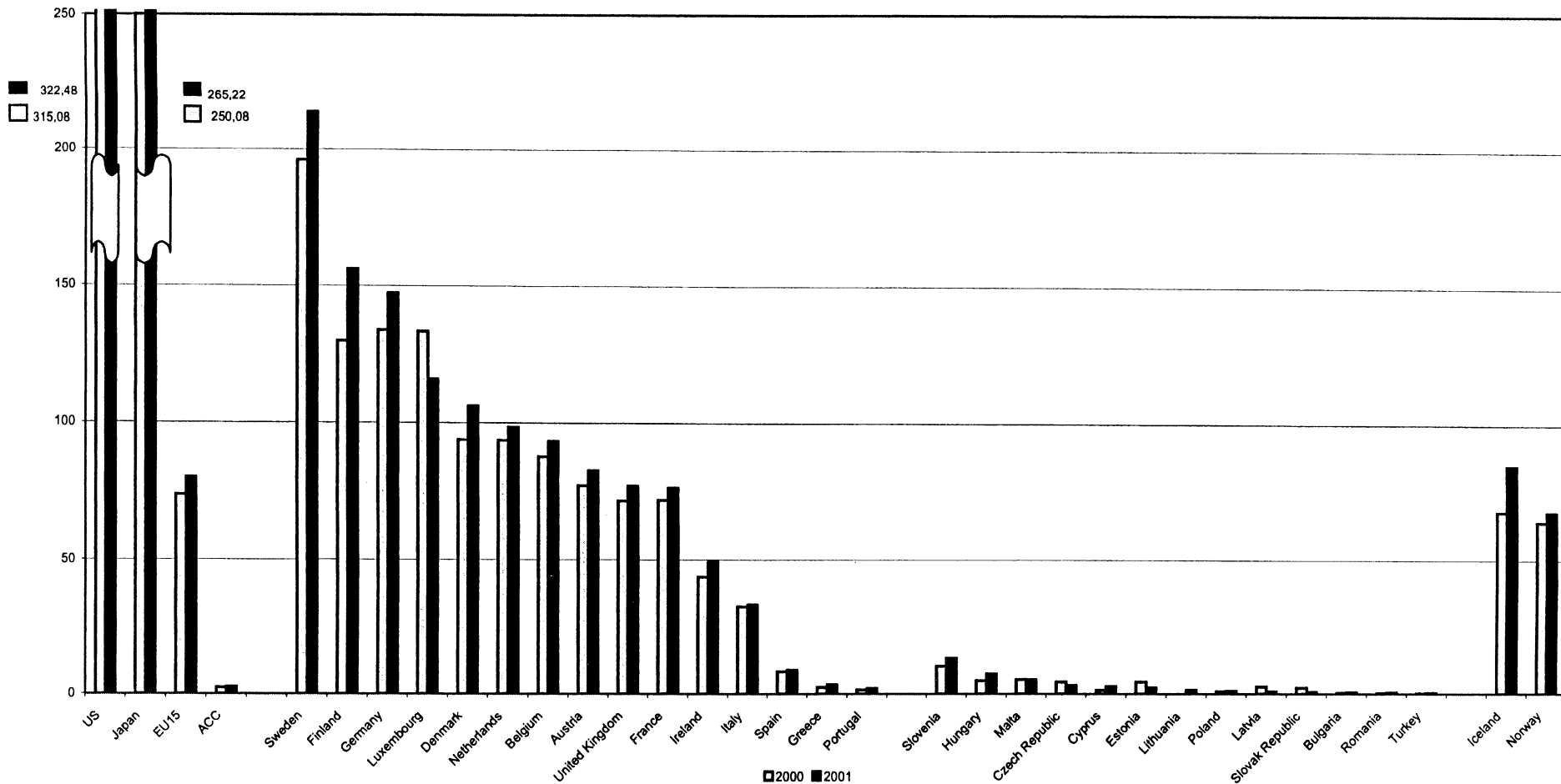
Ireland, Estonia: provisional for 2000

Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom: estimate for 2001

Luxembourg: estimate for 2000-2001

Spain, Ireland, Cyprus: estimate for 2000

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.5.2 Patents - USPTO**  
 Number of patents granted by the United States Patent Office (USPTO) per million inhabitants



Source: USPTO

Notes:

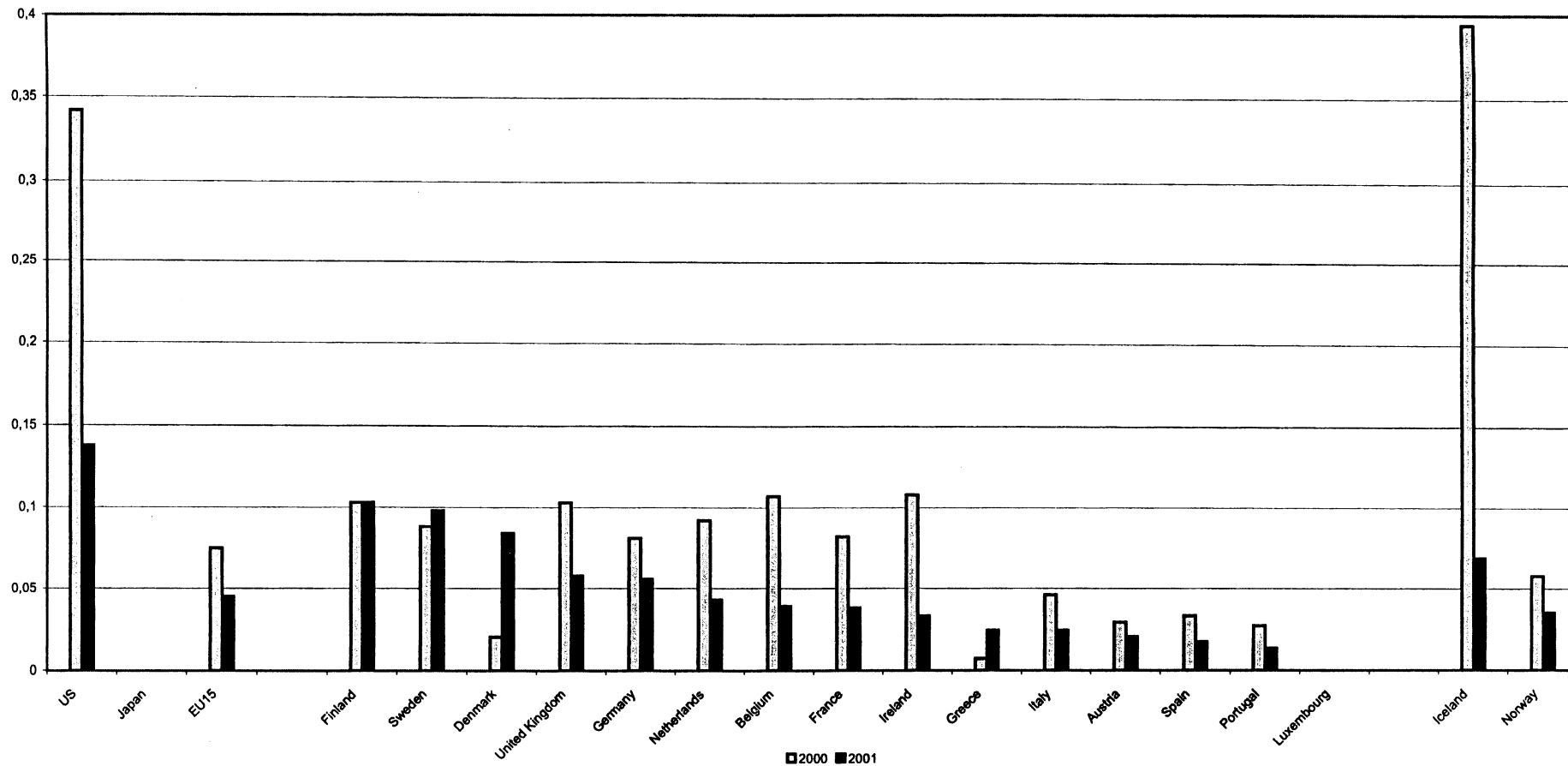
US, Japan, EU15, ACC, Greece, Hungary, Turkey: Eurostat estimate for 2001

Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom: estimate for 2001

Spain, Luxembourg, Cyprus: estimate for 2000

Ireland, Estonia: provisional for 2000-2001

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.6.1 Venture capital investments - early stage**  
**Relative to GDP, breakdown by investment stages**



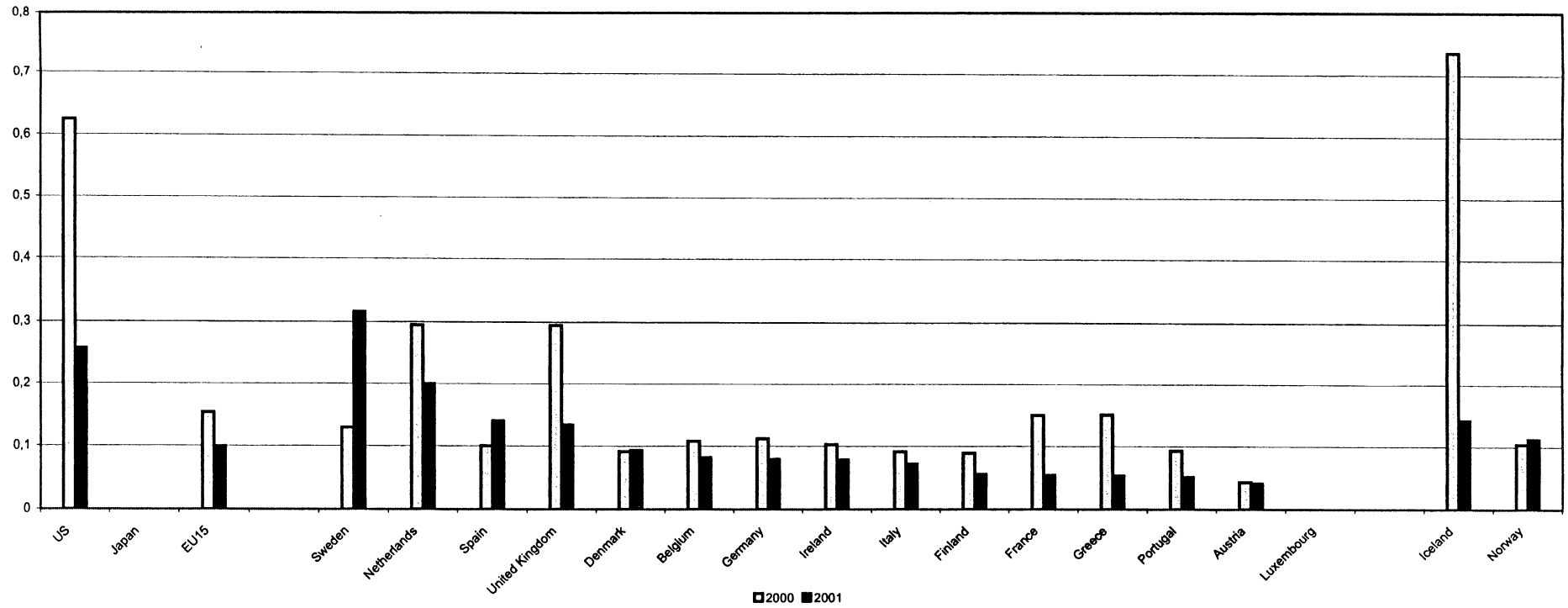
Source: EVCA, PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Notes:

US: Eurostat estimate for 2001

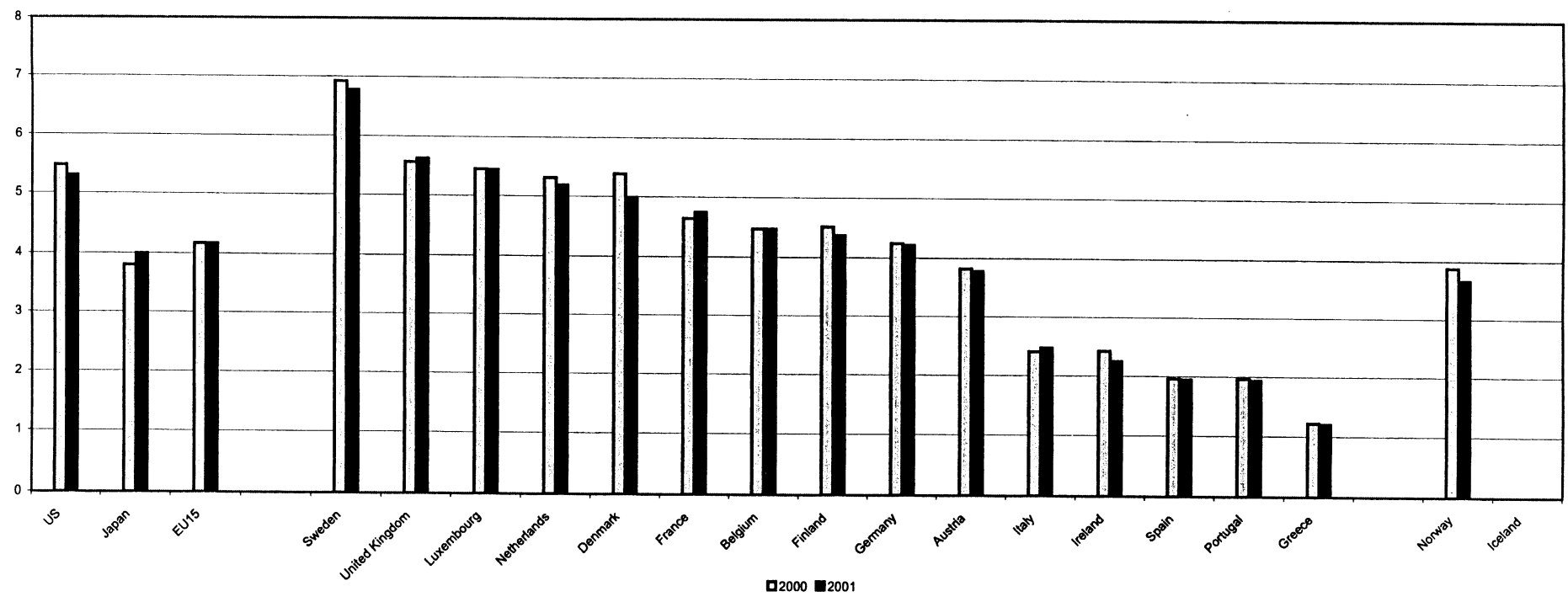
EU15: except Luxembourg

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.6.2 Venture capital investments - expansion & replacement**  
**Relative to GDP, breakdown by investment stages**



Source: EVCA/PricewaterhouseCoopers  
 Notes:  
 US: Eurostat estimate for 2001  
 EU15: except Luxembourg

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.7.1 ICT expenditure - IT expenditure**  
**Expenditure on Information Technology as a percentage of GDP**



Source: OECD, Eurostat, STATEC (Luxembourg).

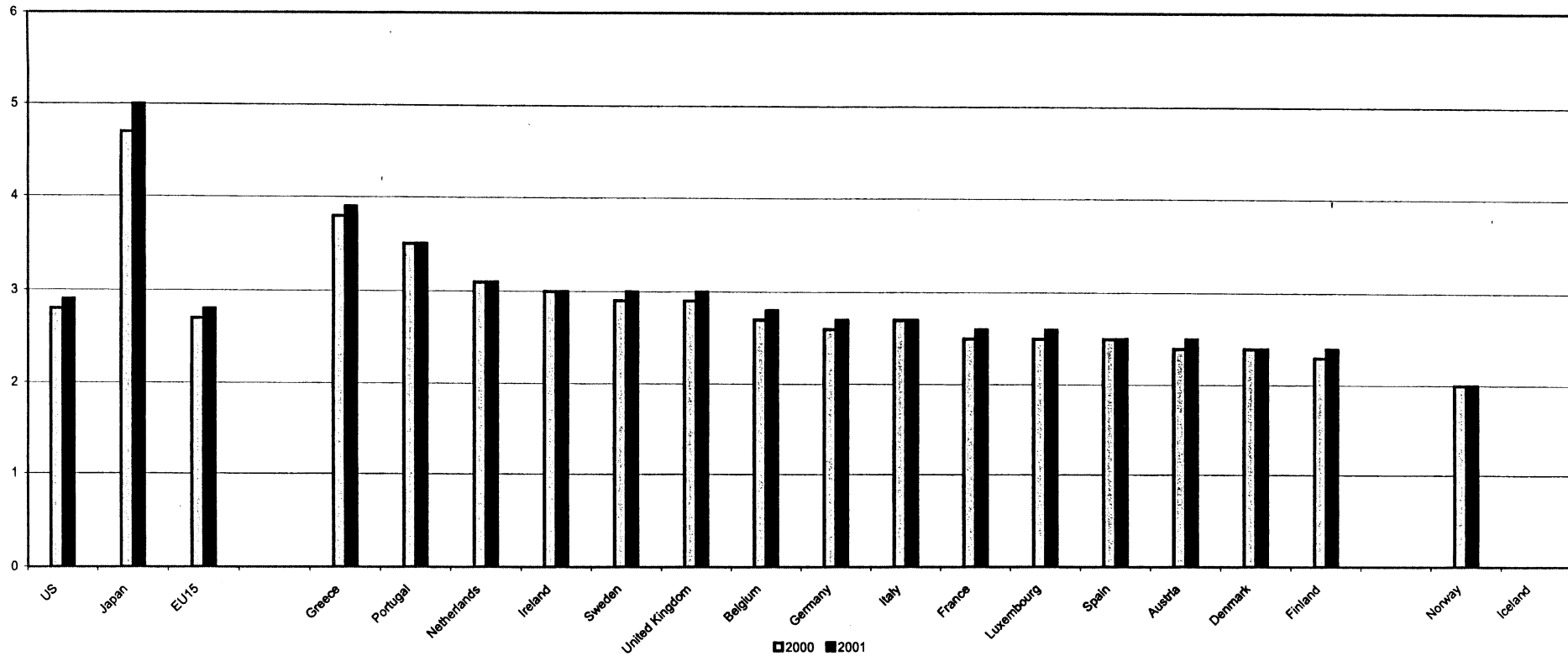
Notes:

2000 and 2001: Eurostat estimate (extrapolation of OECD data based on EITO growth rates).

2000: OECD, based on World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA)/International Data Corporation (IDC).

Luxembourg: services only; 1999 instead of 2000.

**INNOVATION AND RESEARCH**  
**Indicator II.7.2 ICT expenditure - Telecommunications expenditure**  
 Expenditure on Telecommunications Technology as a percentage of GDP



Source: OECD, Eurostat, STATEC (Luxembourg).

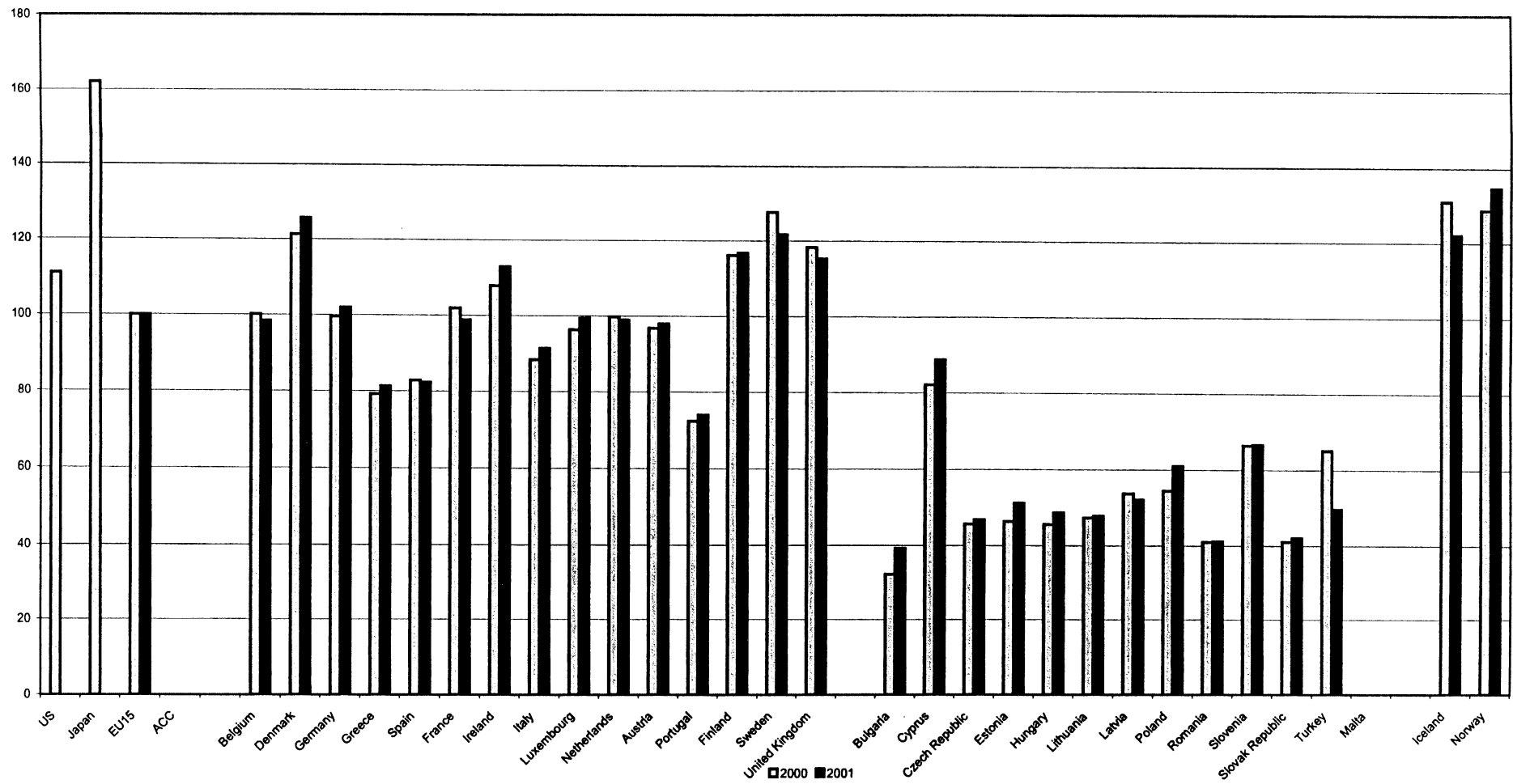
Notes:

2000 and 2001: Eurostat estimate (extrapolation of OECD data based on EITO growth rates).

2000: OECD, based on World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA), International Data Corporation (IDC).

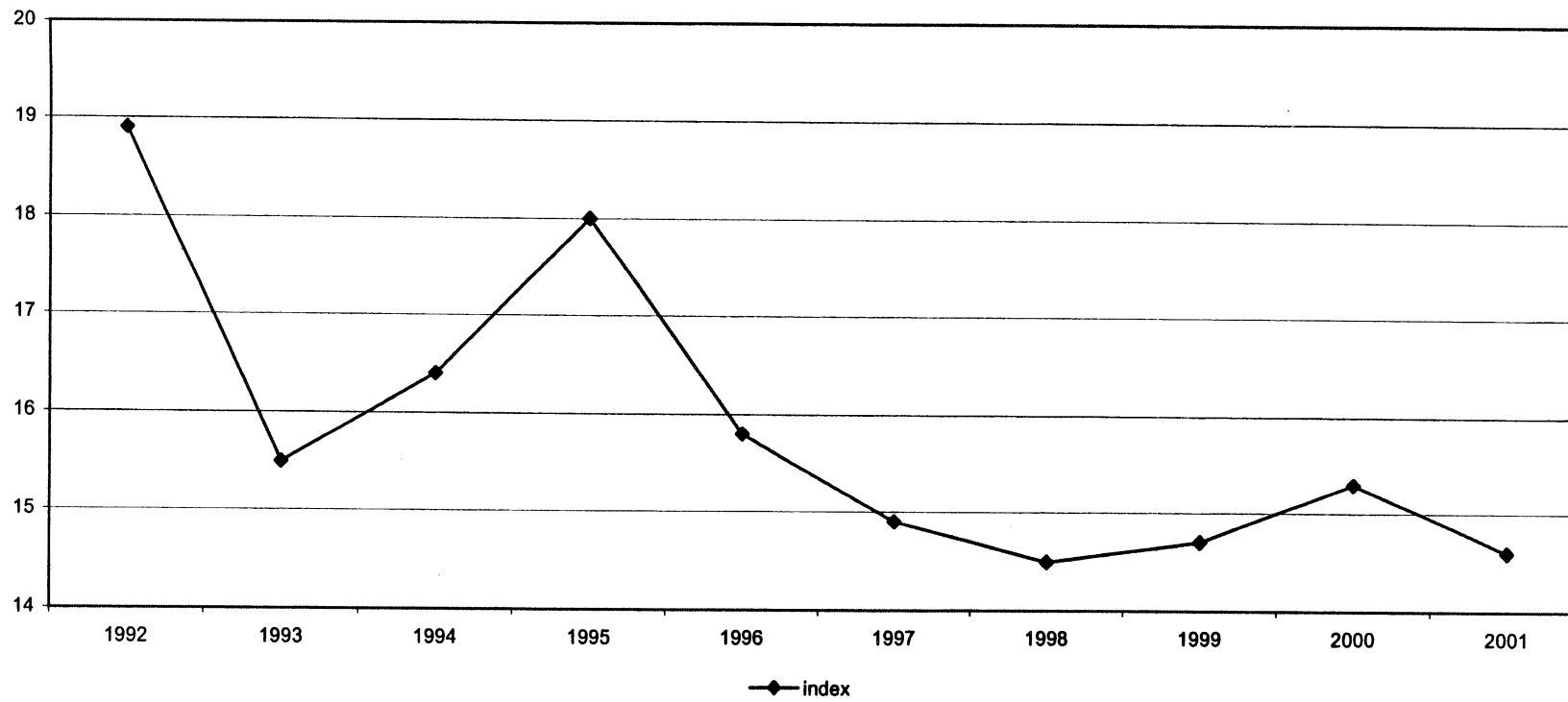
Luxembourg: services only; 1999 instead of 2000.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.1.1 Relative price levels**  
 Relative price levels of private final consumption including indirect taxes (EU-15=100)



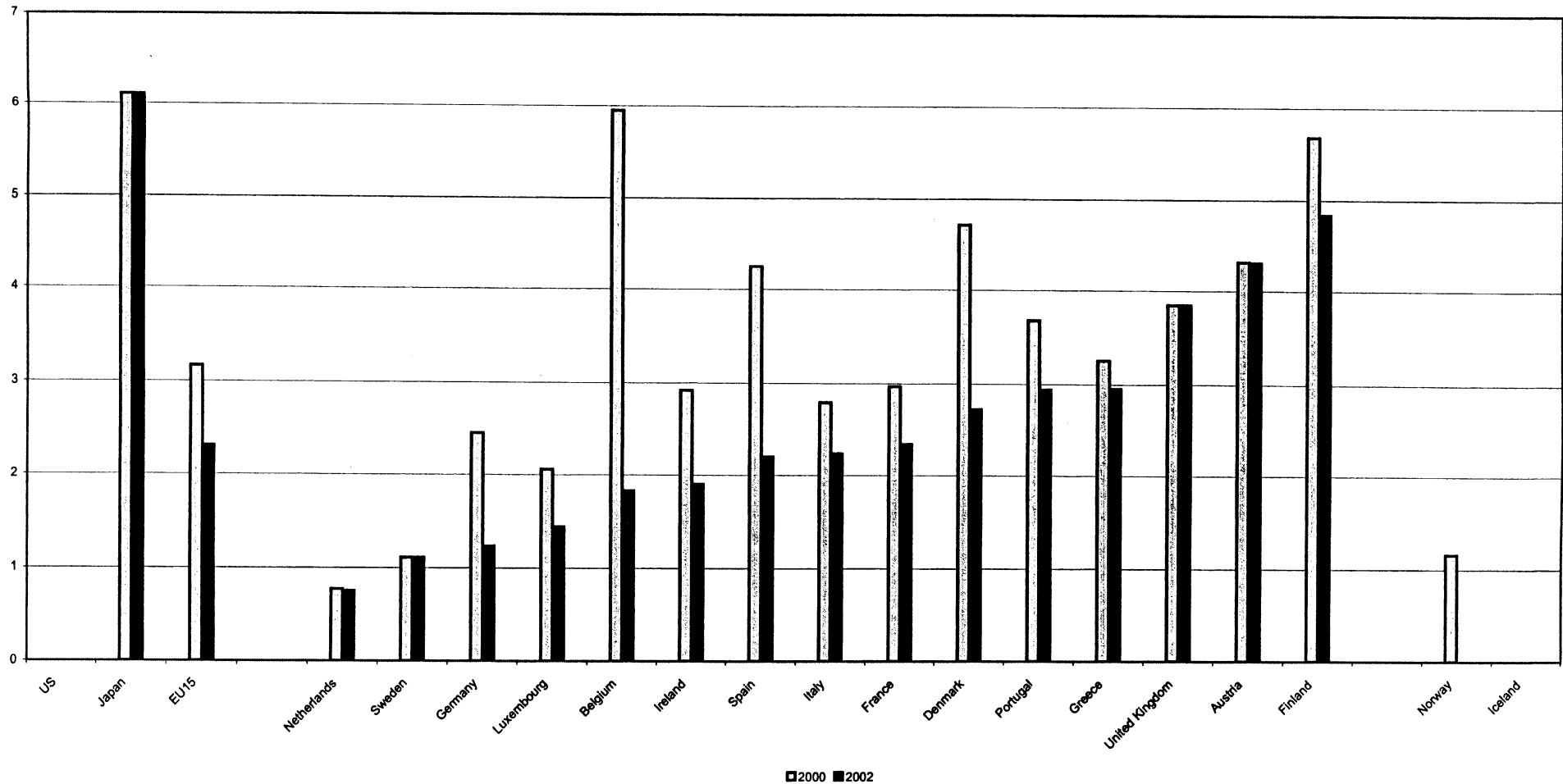
Source: Eurostat, OECD  
 Notes:  
 2001: provisional  
 US, Japan: Eurostat estimate for 2000

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.1.2 Price convergence between EU Member States**  
Coefficient of variation of relative price levels of private final consumption including indirect taxes



Source: Eurostat, OECD  
Notes:  
2001: provisional  
2000: Eurostat estimate

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2a.3 Price of telecommunications - calls to USA**  
 Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call)



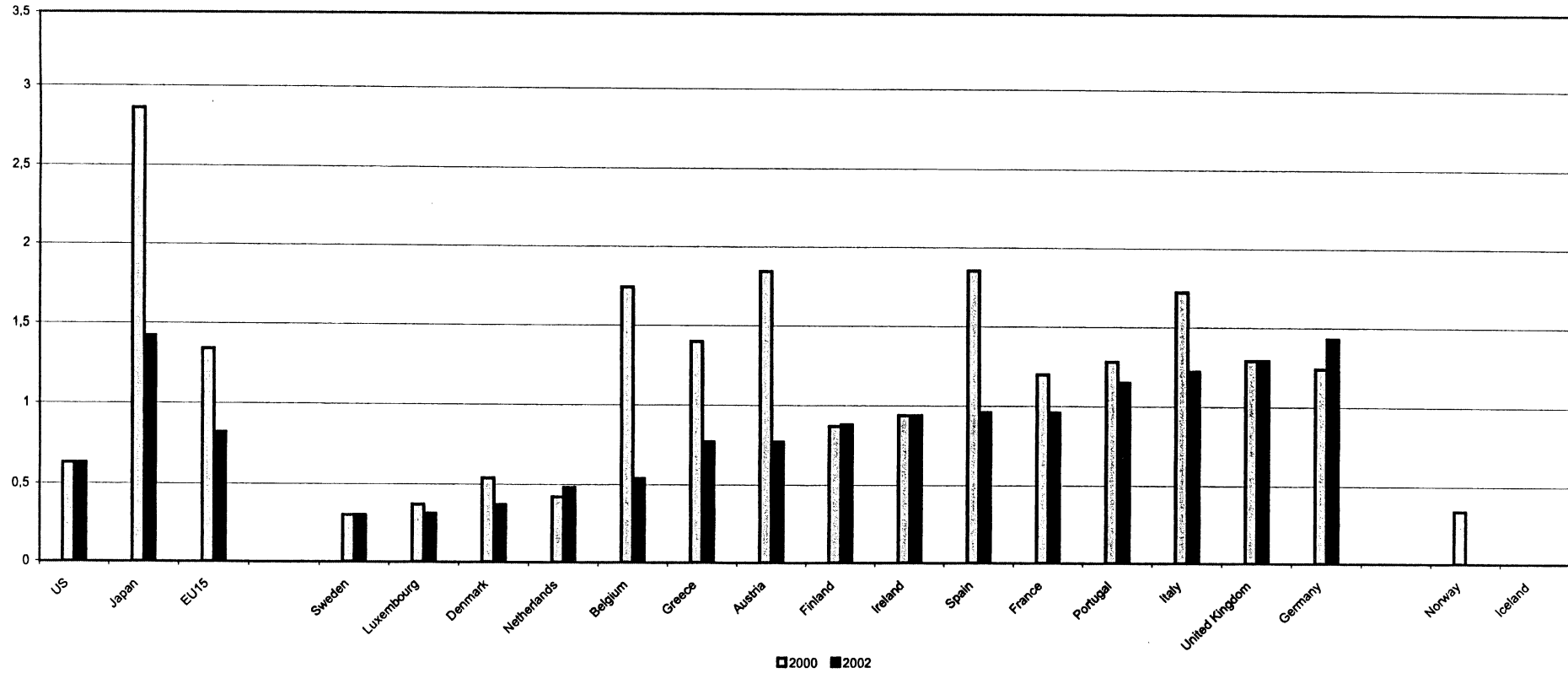
Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Price in Euro of 10 minute call at 11 am on weekday (including VAT) for international call (to USA)

Euro-conversion has been made using exchange rates of August 2002 for the whole period; this was done in order to reflect the actual price changes, not the changes in exchange rates.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2a.2 Price of telecommunications - national calls**  
 Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call)



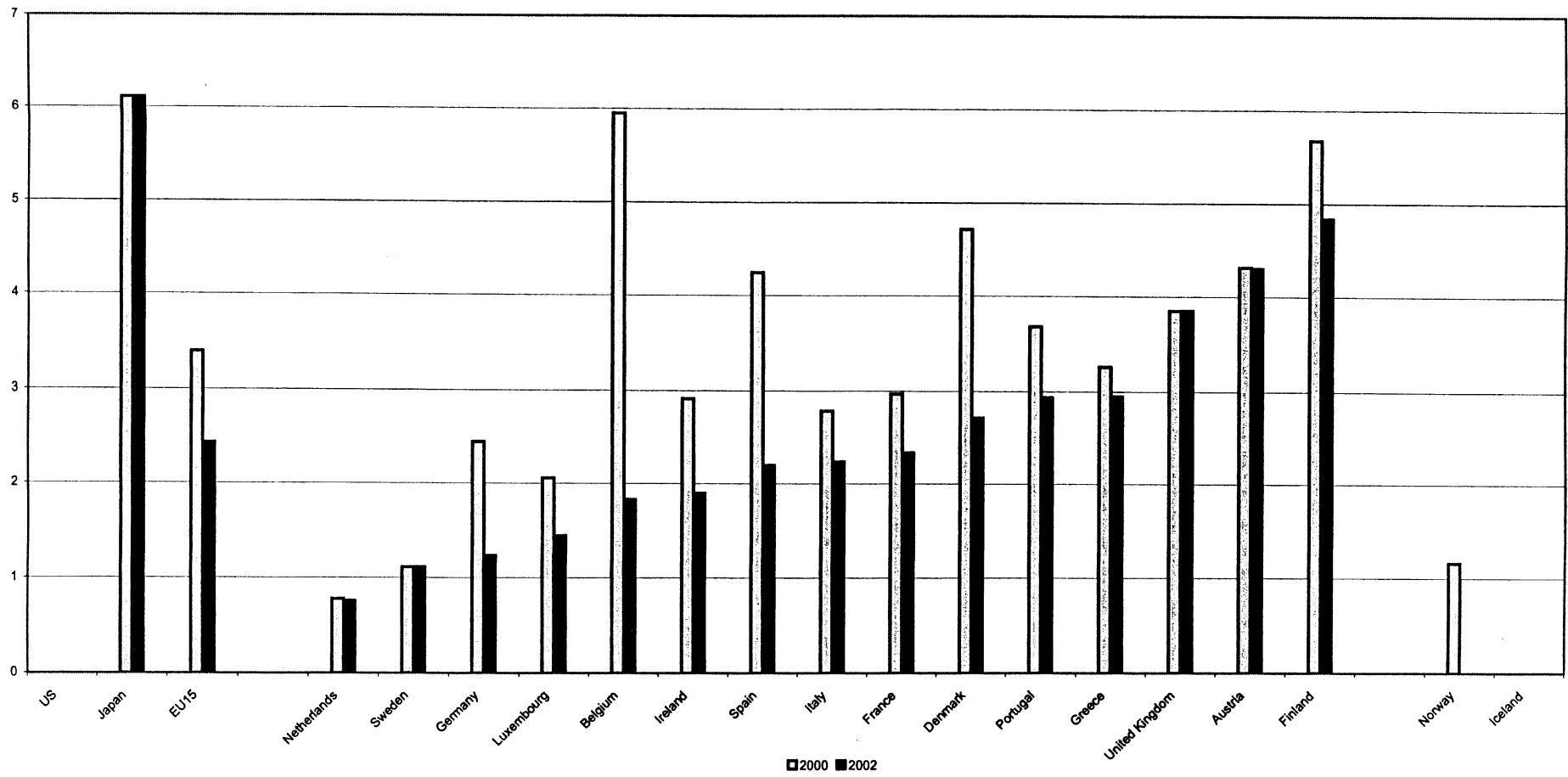
Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Price in Euro of 10 minute call at 11 am on weekday ( including VAT) for national call ( 200 km)

Euro-conversion has been made using exchange rates of August 2002 for the whole period; this was done in order to reflect the actual price changes, not the changes in exchange rates.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2a.3 Price of telecommunications - calls to USA**  
 Price level and evolution in the telecommunications market (in Euro per 10 min call)



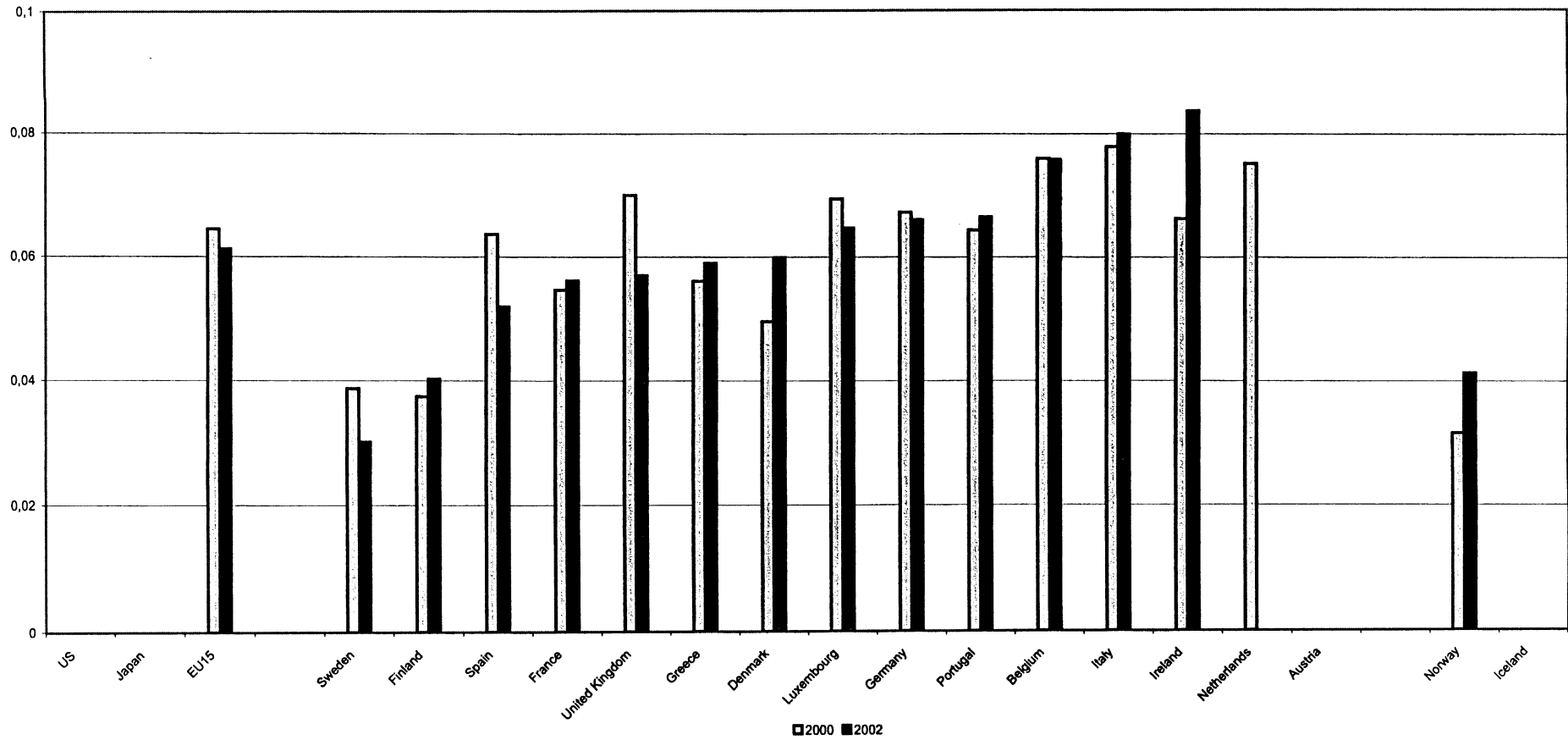
Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Price in Euro of 10 minute call at 11 am on weekday (including VAT) for international call (to USA)

Euro-conversion has been made using exchange rates of August 2002 for the whole period; this was done in order to reflect the actual price changes, not the changes in exchange rates.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2b.1 Electricity prices – industrial users**  
 Price level and evolution in the electricity market (in Euro per kWh)



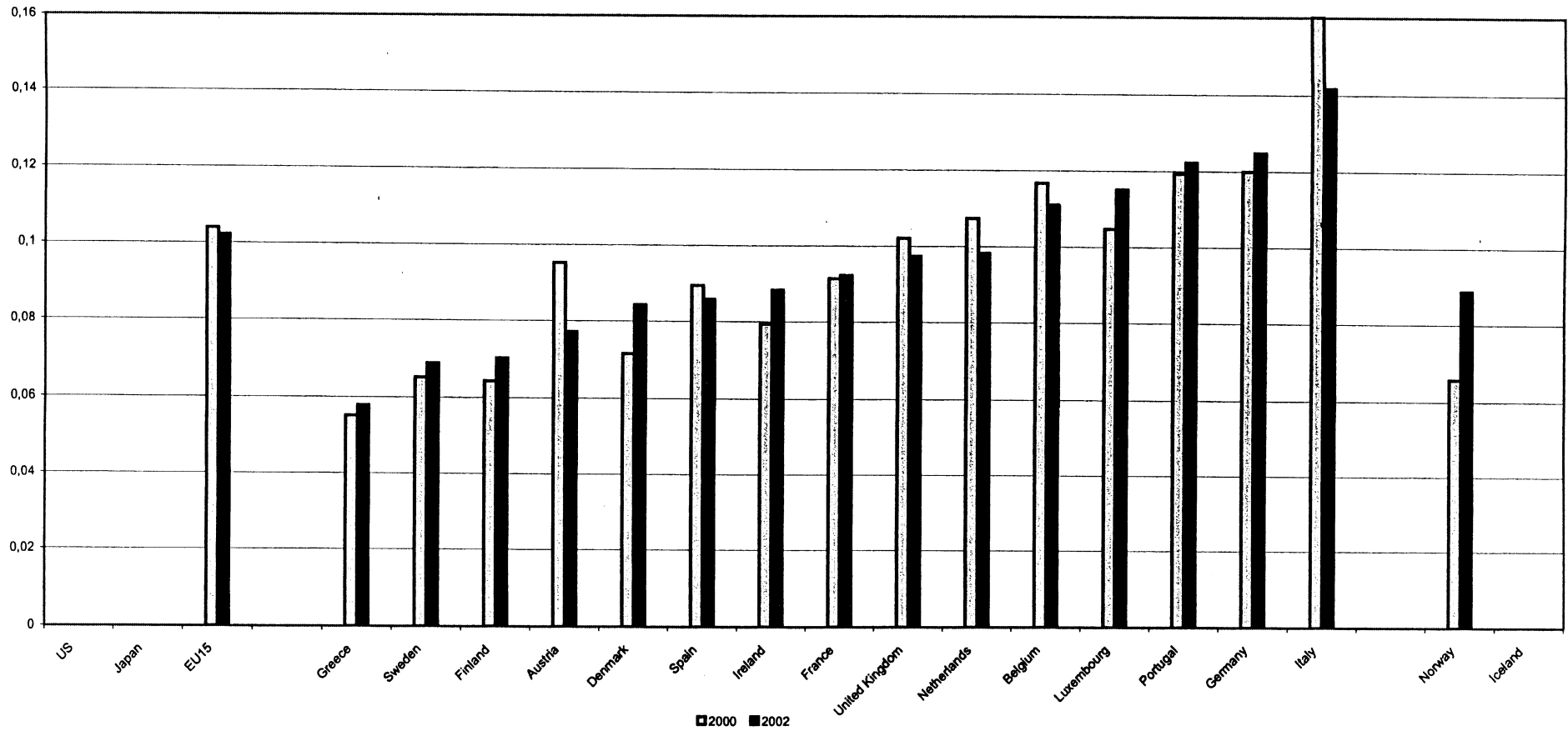
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Prices on 1st July

EU15: weighted average according to national consumption.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2b.2 Electricity prices - households**  
 Price level and evolution in the electricity market (in Euro per kWh)



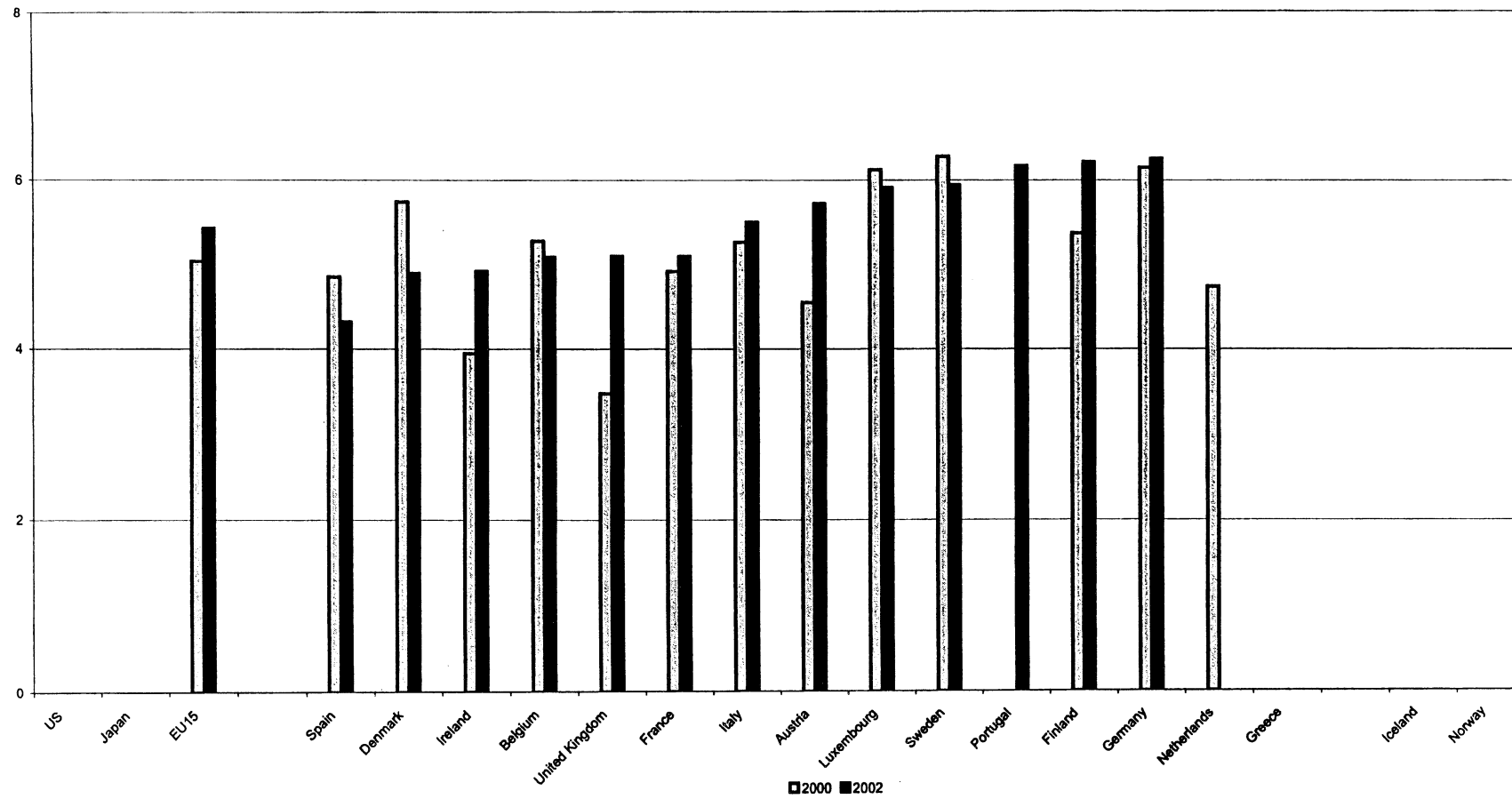
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Prices on 1st July

EU15: weighted average according to national consumption

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2c.1 Gas prices - industrial users**  
 Price level and evolution in the gas market (in Euro per Gigajoule)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

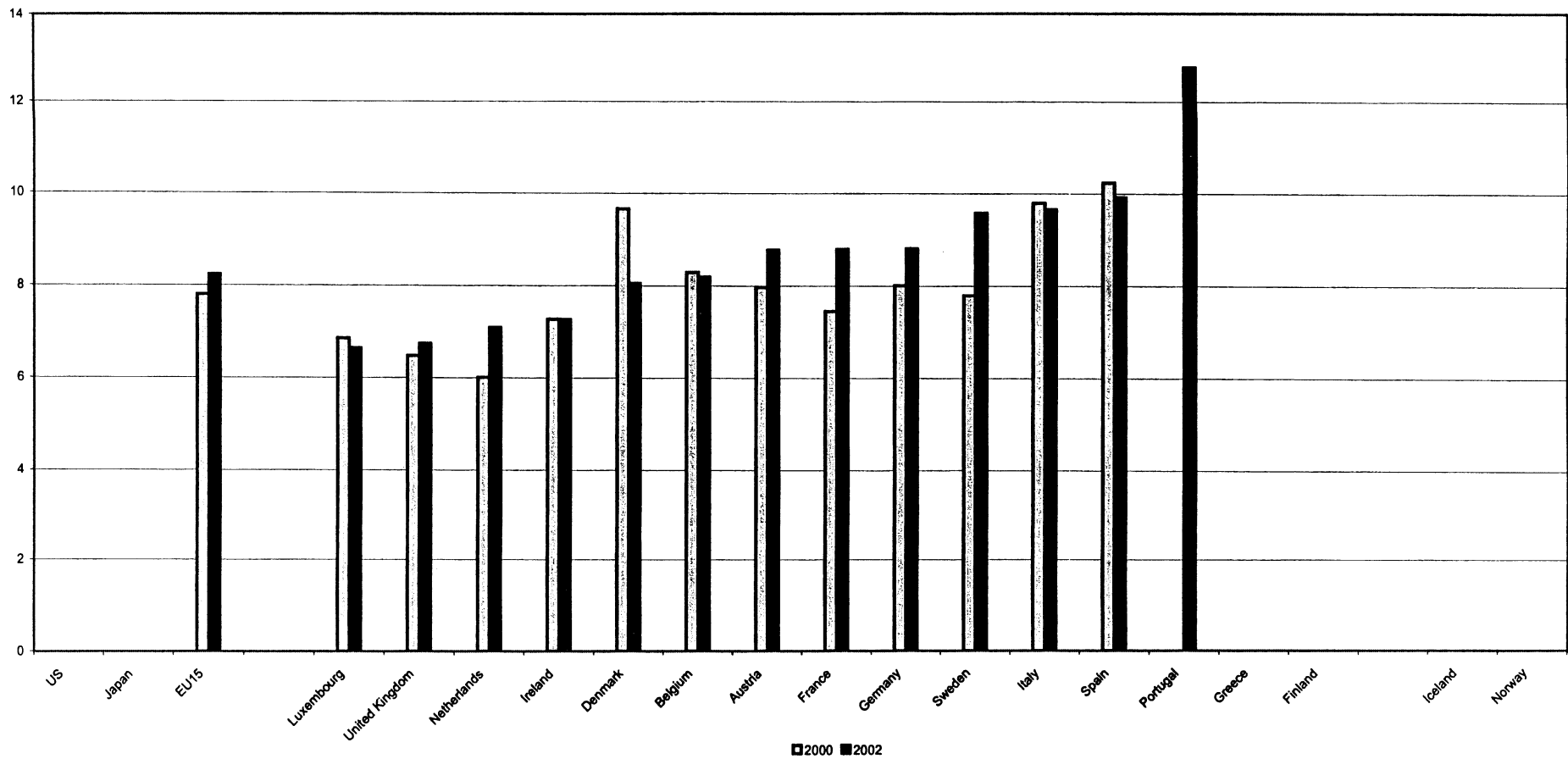
Prices on 1st July

EU15: weighted average according to national consumption

Greece: natural gas distribution is very limited

Iceland and Norway: there is no natural gas distribution

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.2c.2 Gas prices - households**  
 Price level and evolution in the gas market (in Euro per Gigajoule)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Prices on 1st July

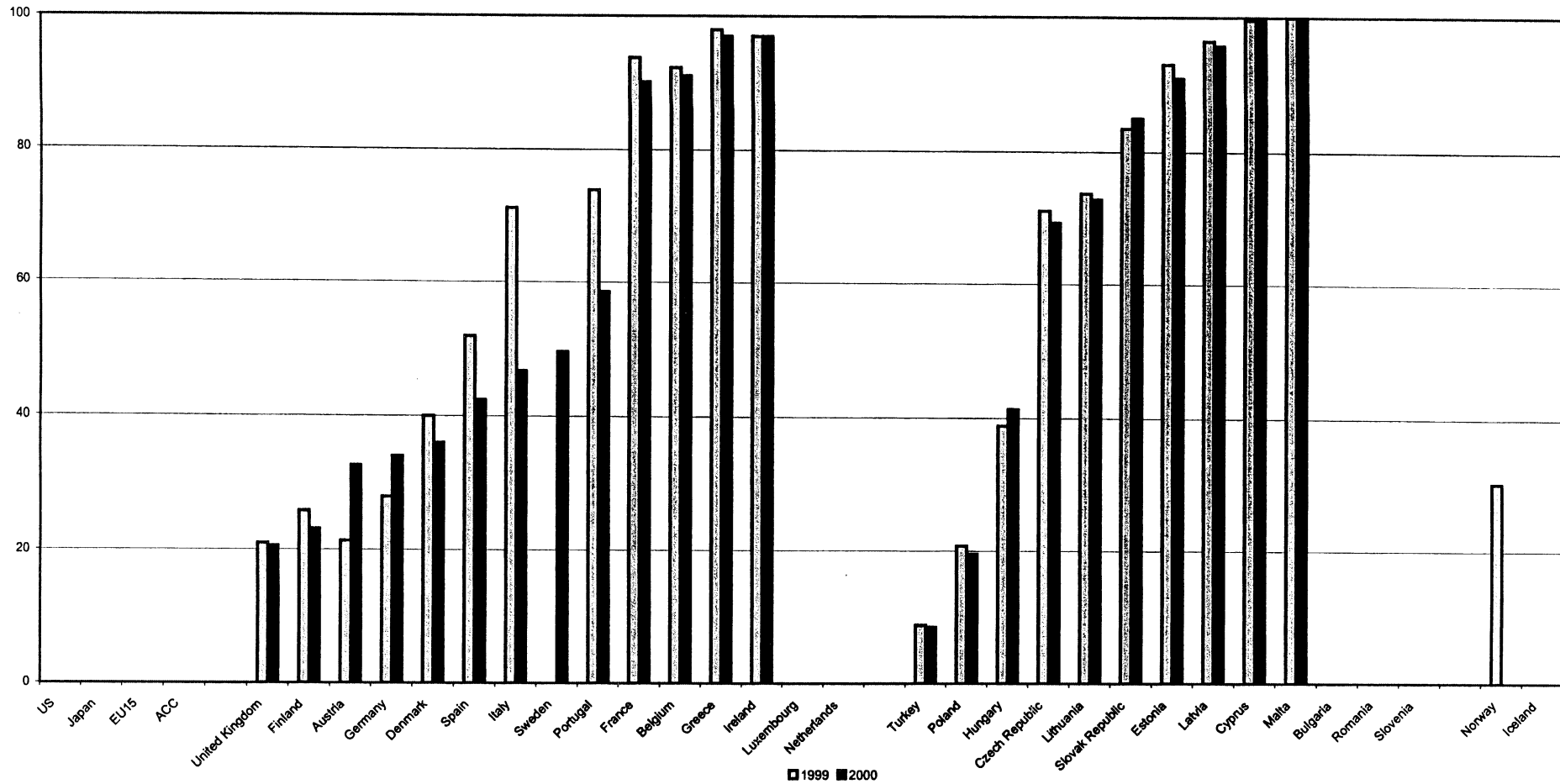
EU15: weighted average according to national consumption

Greece and Finland: natural gas distribution is very limited

Iceland and Norway: there is no natural gas distribution

## ECONOMIC REFORM

Indicator III.3.1 Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market  
As a percentage of the total generation



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

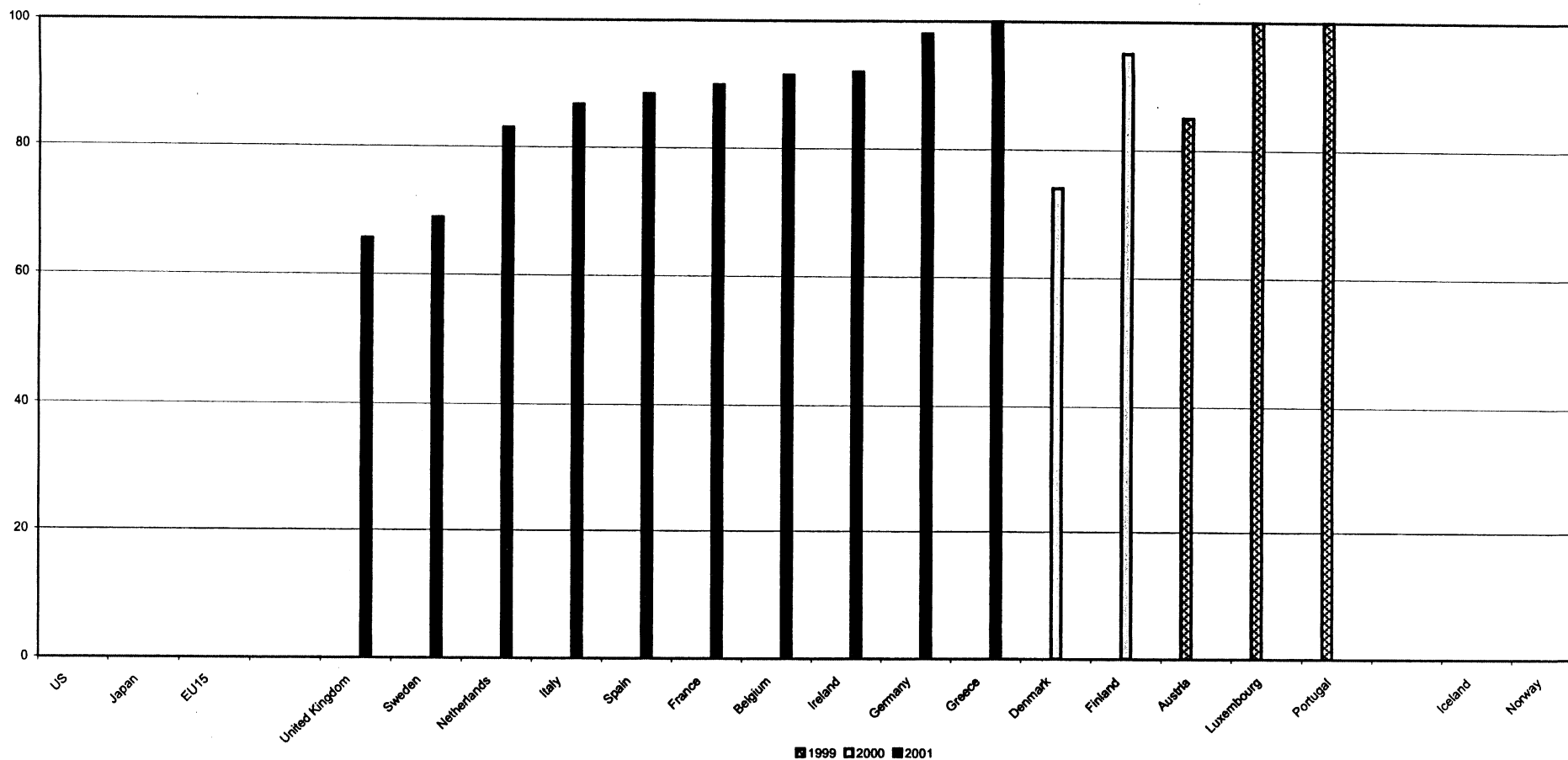
Germany: 1999 figure does not consolidate subsidiaries.

Luxembourg: electricity generation is very low, most of the electricity consumed is imported.

Netherlands, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia: data confidential.

### ECONOMIC REFORM

Indicator III.3.2.1 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications  
- local calls (including calls to the Internet)  
As a percentage of the total market



Source: Commission Services

Notes:

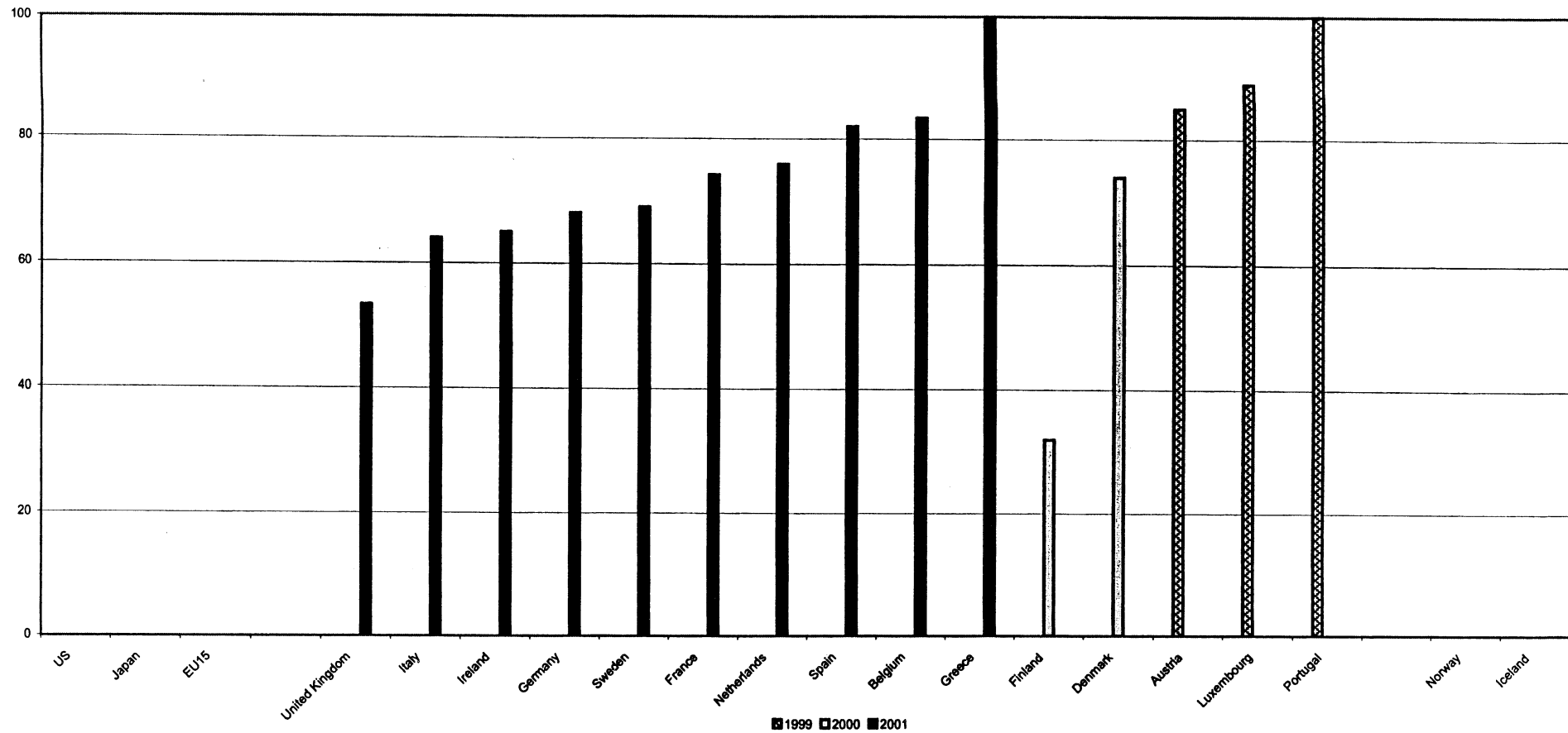
Belgium: Average between local calls to internet and national calls.

Sweden: Figure refers to national calls, including local phone calls, calls to internet and long distance calls.

Austria: The figure does not distinguish between local, long-distance and international calls.

Denmark and Luxembourg: The figure refers to local and long-distance calls.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.3.2.2 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications - long distance calls**  
**As a percentage of the total market**



Source: Commission Services

Notes:

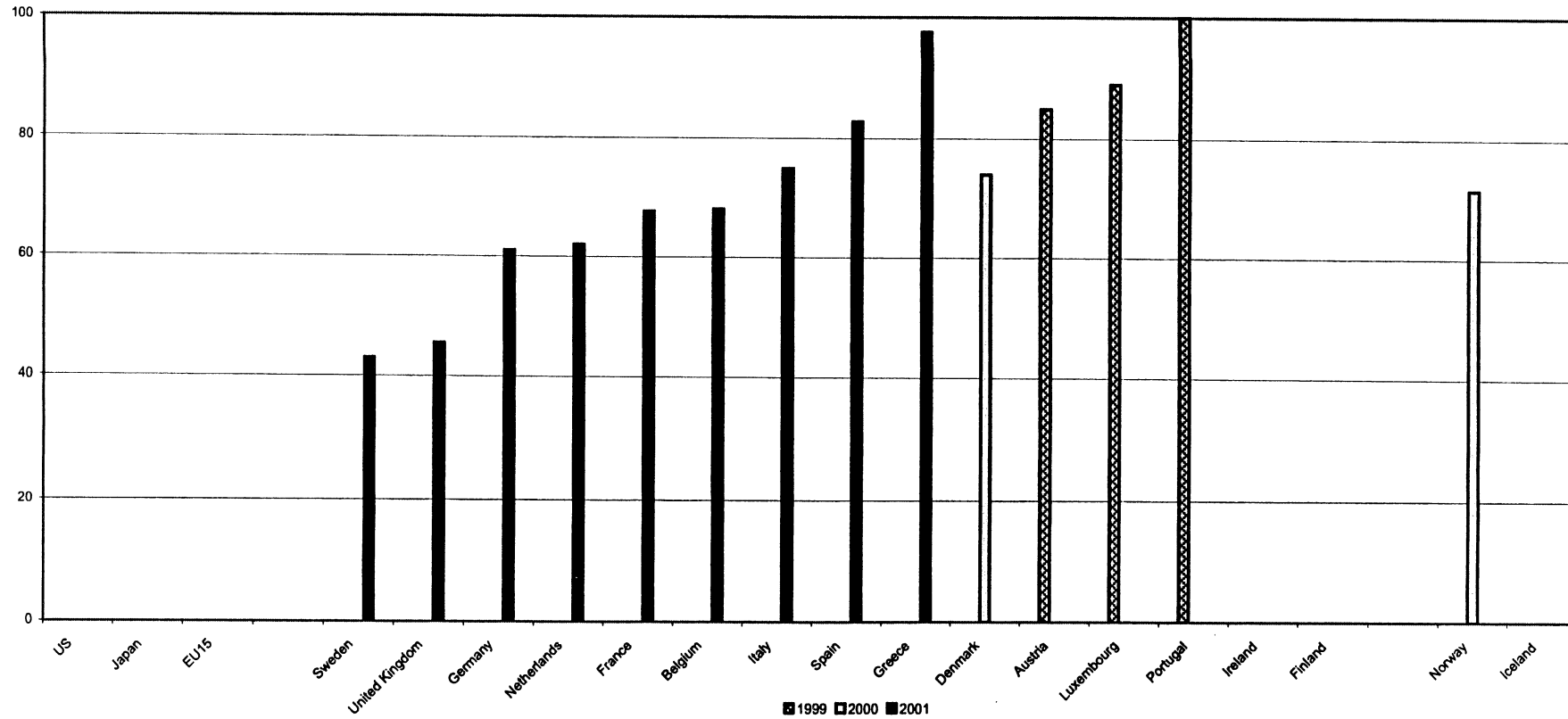
Belgium: Average between local calls to internet and national calls.

Sweden: Figure refers to national calls, including local phone calls, calls to internet and long distance calls.

Austria: The figure does not distinguish between local, long-distance and international calls.

Denmark and Luxembourg: The figure refers to local and long-distance calls.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.3.2.3 Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications –international calls**  
 As a percentage of the total market



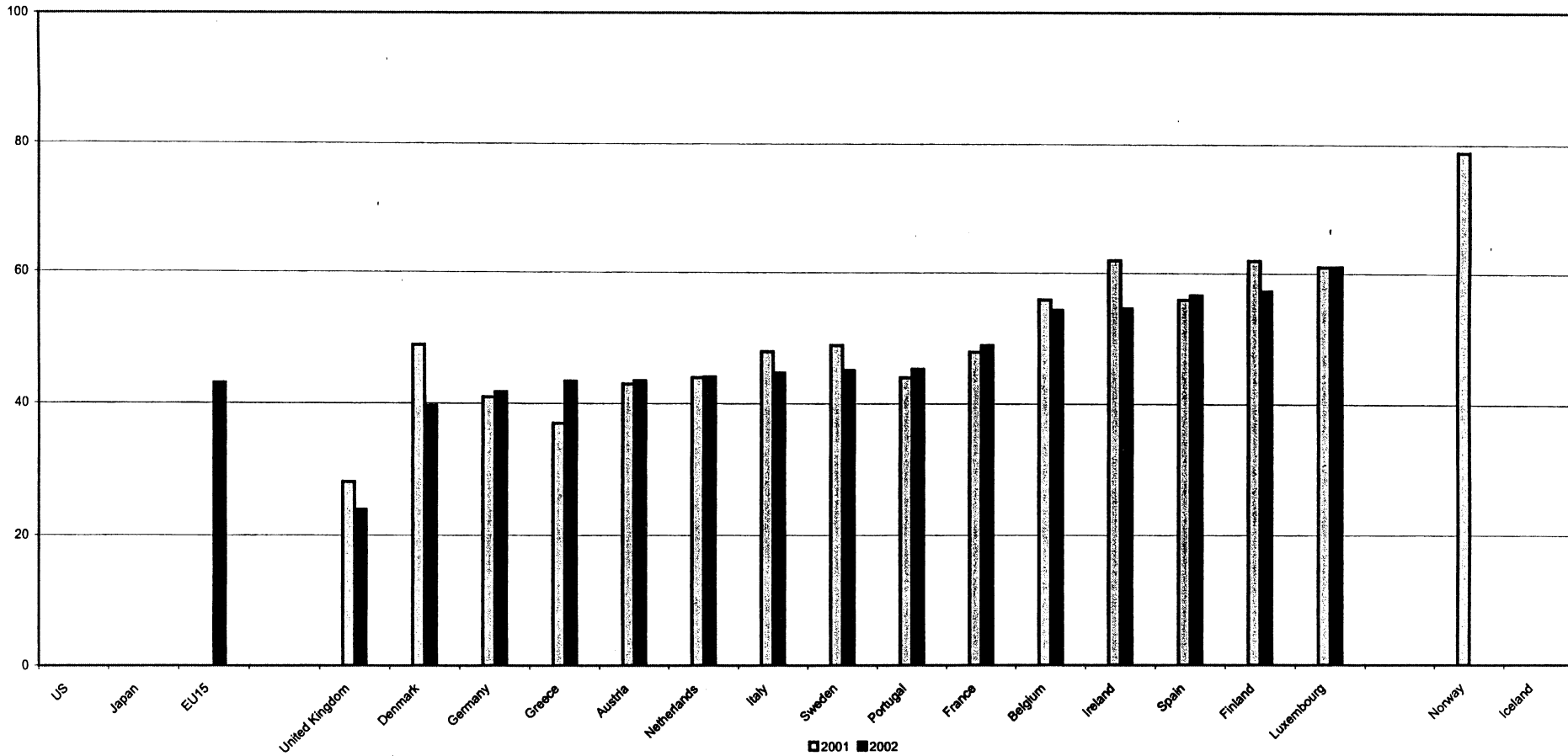
Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Austria: 1999. The figure does not distinguish between local, long-distance and international calls.

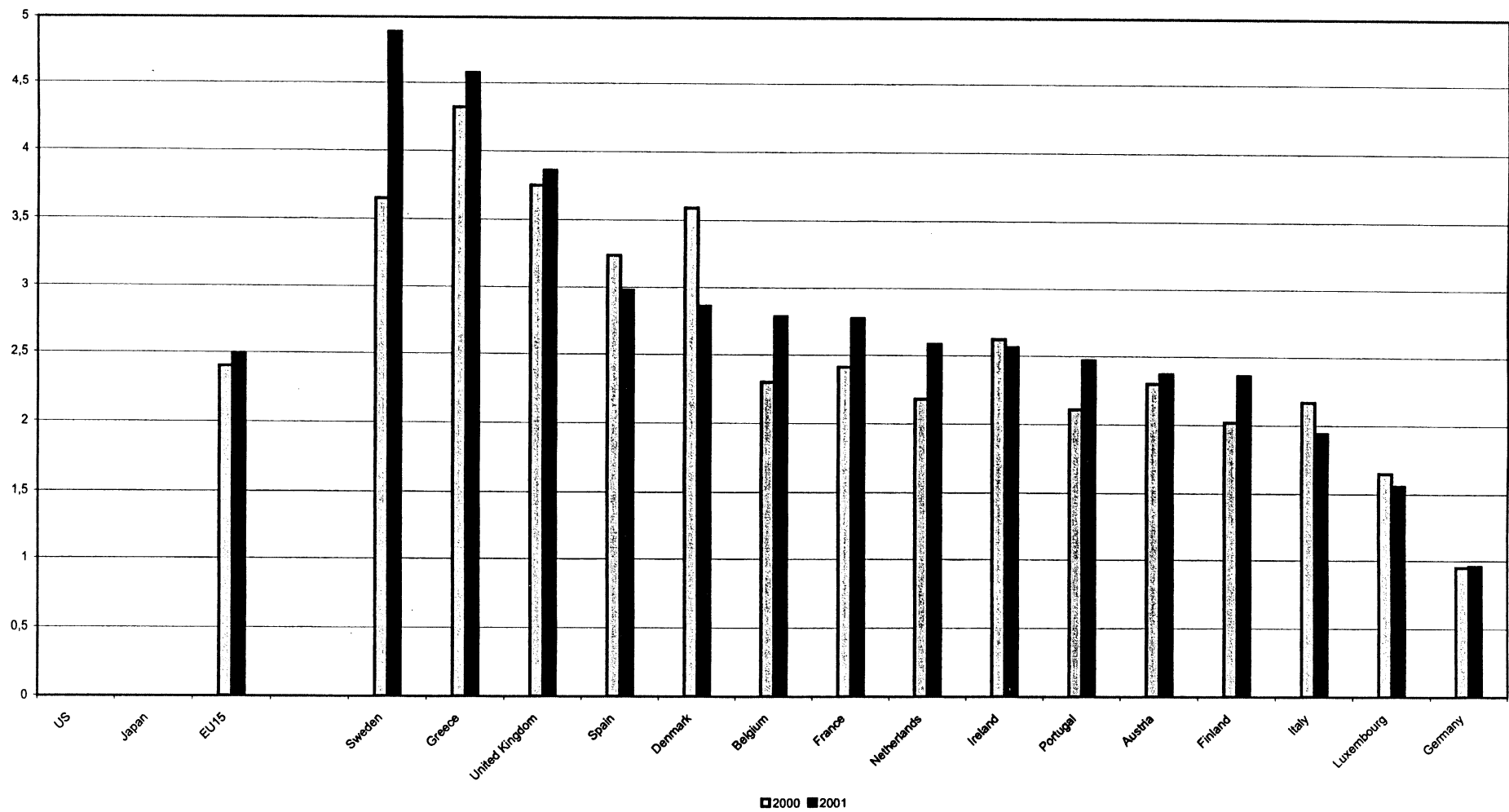
Luxembourg: The figure refers to local and long-distance calls.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.3.3 Market share of the incumbent in mobile telecommunications**  
**As a percentage of the total market**



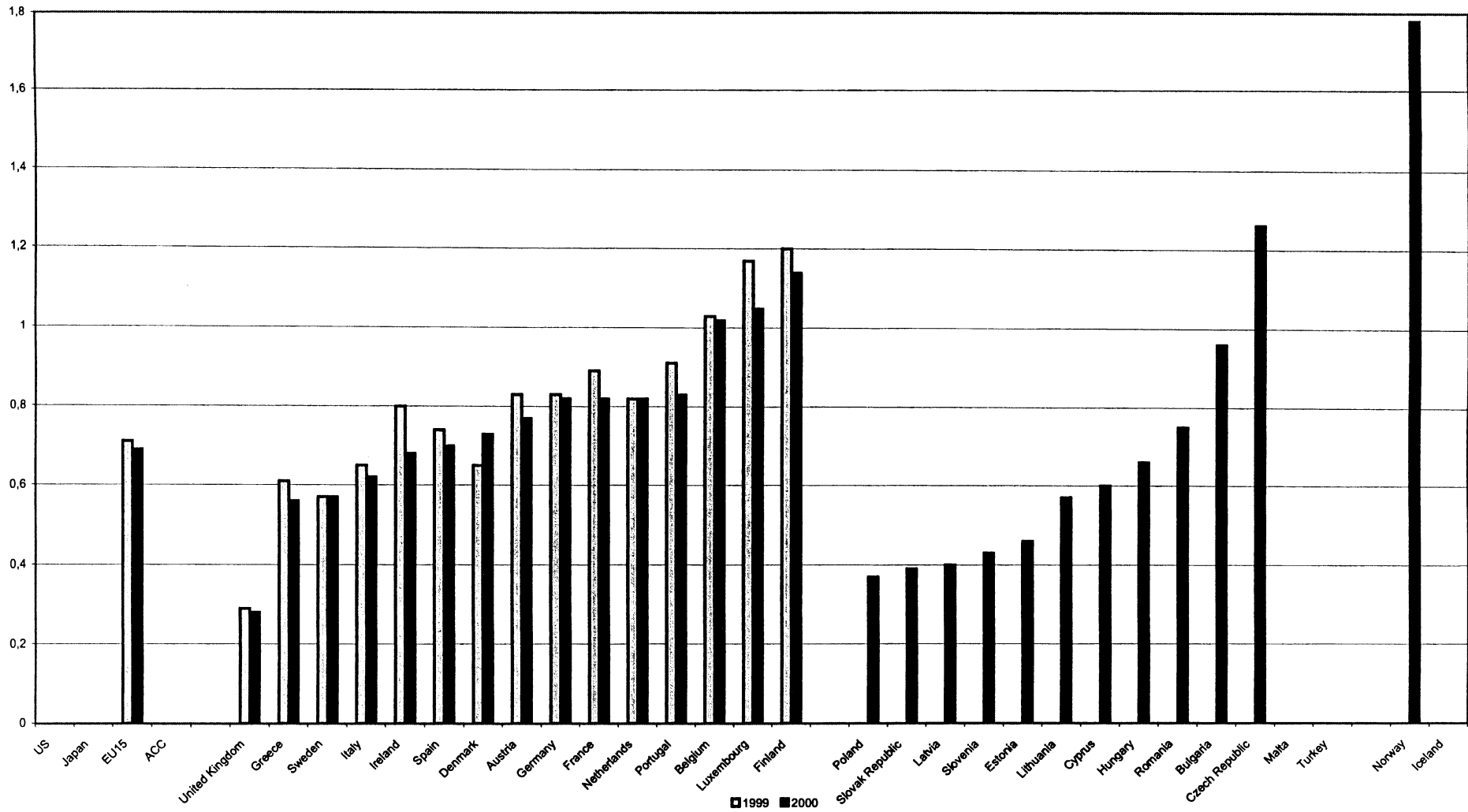
Source: FT Mobile Communications

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.4 Public procurement**  
 Value of public procurement which is openly advertised, as a percentage of GDP



Source: Commission Services  
 Notes:  
 2001: estimated and provisional  
 2000: estimates

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.5 Sectoral and ad hoc state aid**  
**As a percentage of GDP**

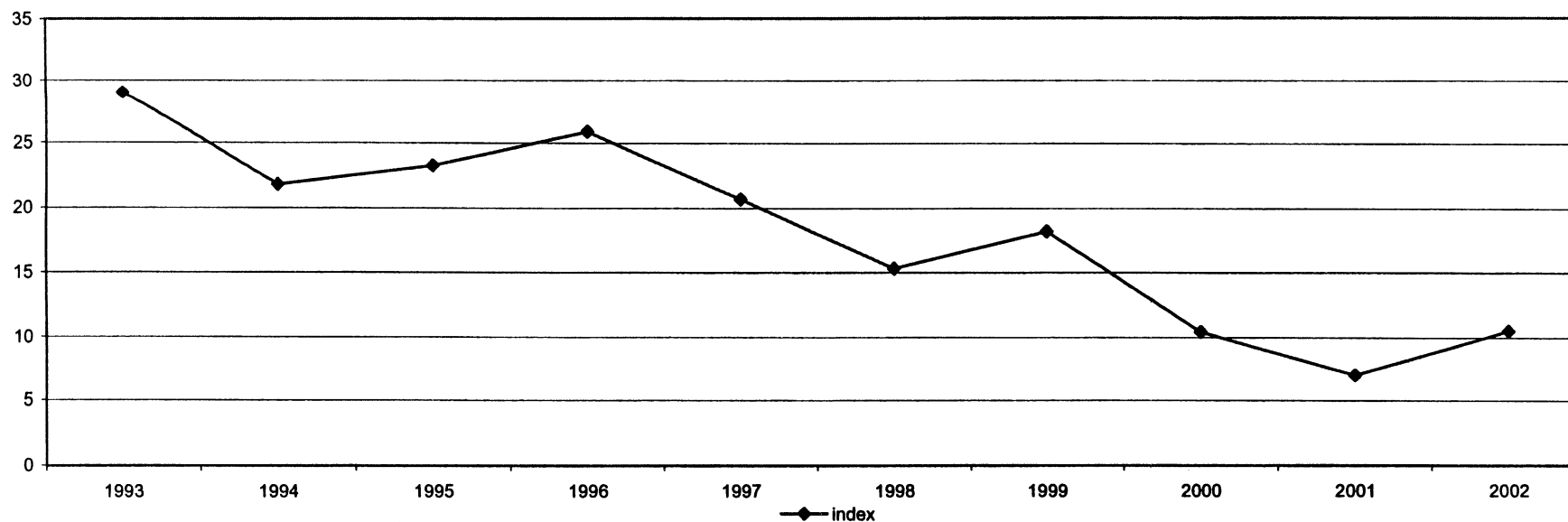


Source: Commission Services, Ministry of Trade and Industry of Norway

Notes:

Unlike for the EU member states, for Candidate Countries agriculture and fisheries are not included.

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.6.1 Market integration - Convergence of interest rates – mortgages**  
Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States



Source: ECB, National Central Banks

Notes: 2000: Eurostat estimate

Data not available for Denmark and Luxembourg. Complete annual data for Greece only available as from 1999, for Italy as from 1995, for Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom as from 1996.

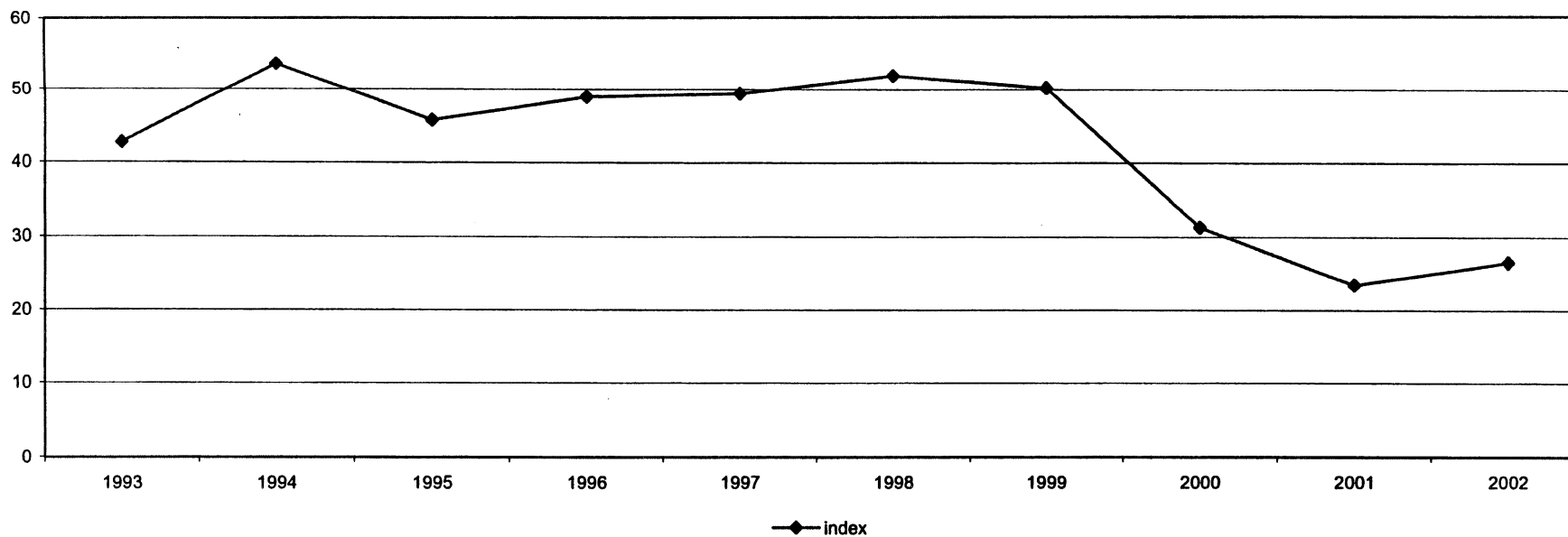
Please note that the missing series and the country coverage varying over time may have an important impact on the results of the indicator.

Retail interest rates used for the calculation are not harmonised. In general, these national interest rates are considered to be the main indicators of retail financial conditions in the Member States concerned, as normally monitored by users and thus, based on the principle of national representativity rather than on cross-country comparability. This lack of comparability may have an impact on the results.

The annual national rates are calculated as the simple average of the basic (monthly or quarterly depending on country/type of rate) national series. Annual national averages are not calculated in case only partial data are available for that particular year. However, 2002 annual national averages are calculated on the basis of the period January to October. The variation coefficient is unweighted (i.e. it does not take into account the relative importance of a country's lending business).

## ECONOMIC REFORM

**Indicator III.6.2 Market integration - Convergence of interest rates – short term loans to enterprises**  
Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States



Source: ECB, National Central Banks

Notes: 2000: Eurostat estimate

Data not available for Luxembourg, Finland and the United Kingdom. Complete annual data for Denmark and Austria only available as from 1996.

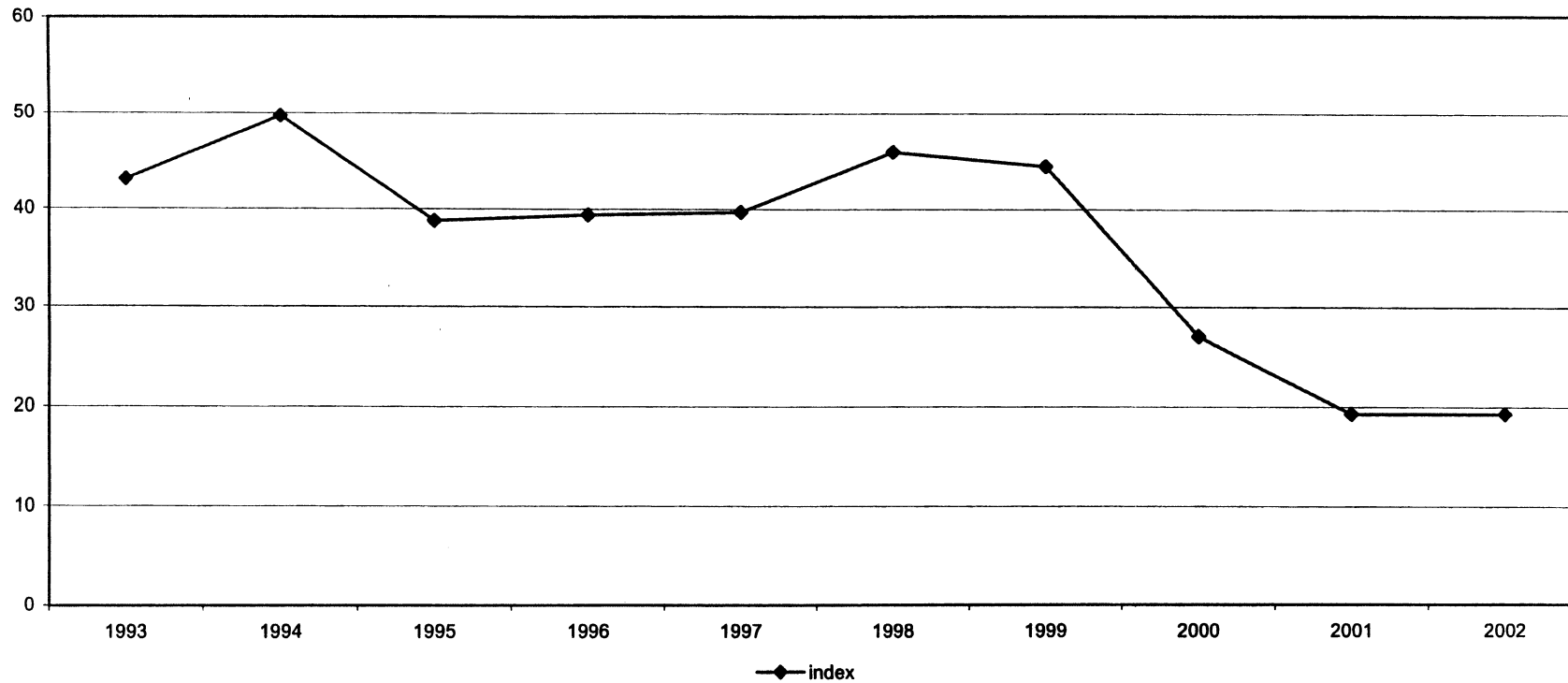
Please note that the missing series and the country coverage varying over time may have an important impact on the results of the indicator.

Retail interest rates used for the calculation are not harmonised. In general, these national interest rates are considered to be the main indicators of retail financial conditions in the Member States concerned, as normally monitored by users and thus, based on the principle of national representativity rather than on cross-country comparability. This lack of comparability may have an impact on the results.

The annual national rates are calculated as the simple average of the basic (monthly or quarterly depending on country/type of rate) national series. Annual national averages are not calculated in case only partial data are available for that particular year. However, 2002 annual national averages are calculated on the basis of the period January to October. The variation coefficient is unweighted (i.e. it does not take into account the relative importance of a country's lending business).

## ECONOMIC REFORM

Indicator III.6.3 Market integration - Convergence of interest rates – medium and long term loans to enterprises  
Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States



Source: ECB, National Central Banks

Notes: 2000: Eurostat estimate

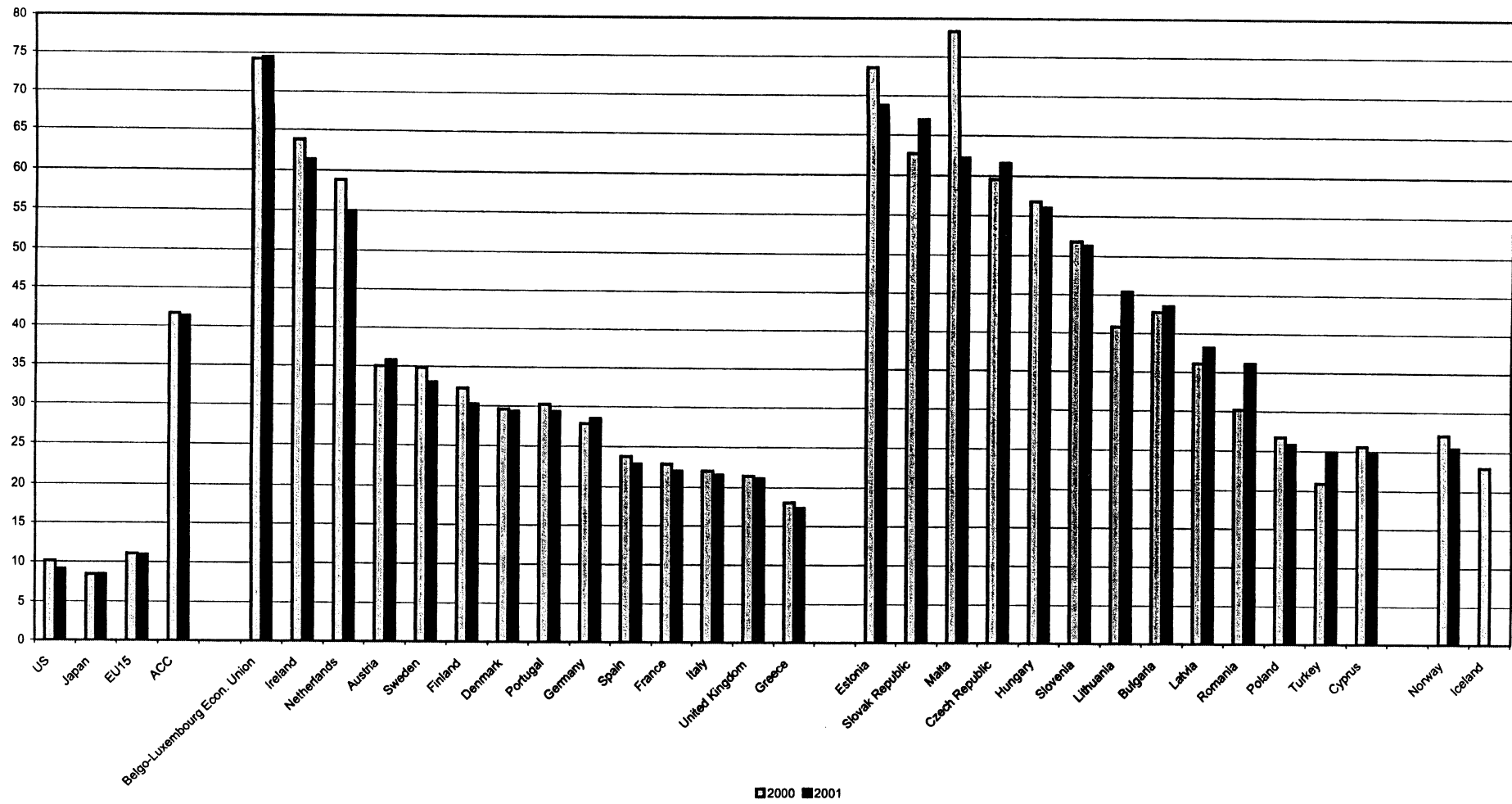
Data not available for Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom. Complete annual data for Germany only available as from 1997, for Italy as from 1995, and for Sweden as from 1996.

Please note that the missing series and the country coverage varying over time may have an important impact on the results of the indicator.

Retail interest rates used for the calculation are not harmonised. In general, these national interest rates are considered to be the main indicators of retail financial conditions in the Member States concerned, as normally monitored by users and thus, based on the principle of national representativity rather than on cross-country comparability. This lack of comparability may have an impact on the results.

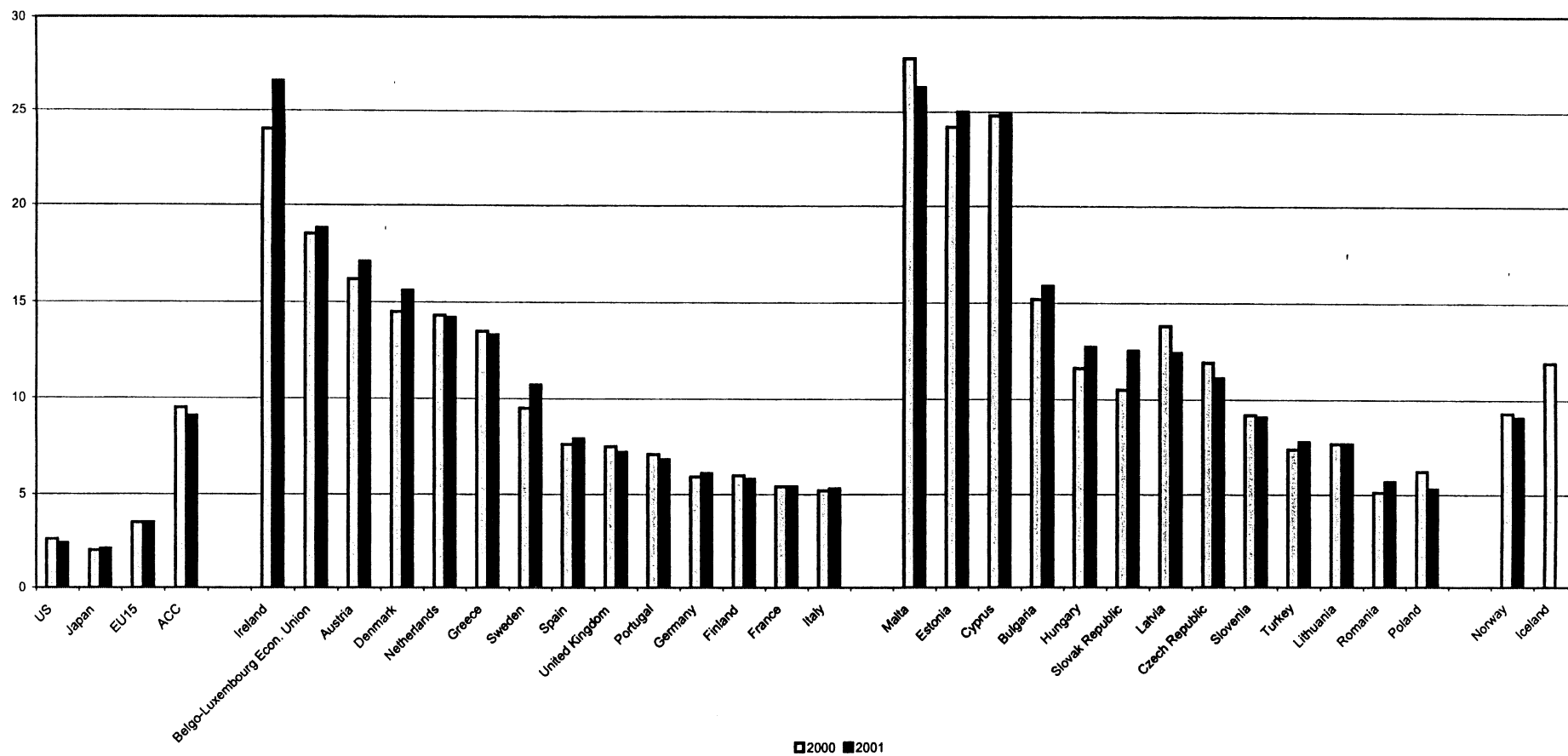
The annual national rates are calculated as the simple average of the basic (monthly or quarterly depending on country/type of rate) national series. Annual national averages are not calculated in case only partial data are available for that particular year. However, 2002 annual national averages are calculated on the basis of the period January to October. The variation coefficient is unweighted (i.e. it does not take into account the relative importance of a country's lending business).

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.6.4 Market integration - Trade integration of goods**  
**Value of imports and exports of goods, as a percentage of GDP**



Source: Eurostat  
 Notes:  
 EU-15: excluding intra-EU flows  
 ACC: including intra-ACC trade

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.6.5 Market Integration - Trade Integration of services**  
**Value of imports and exports of services, as a percentage of GDP**

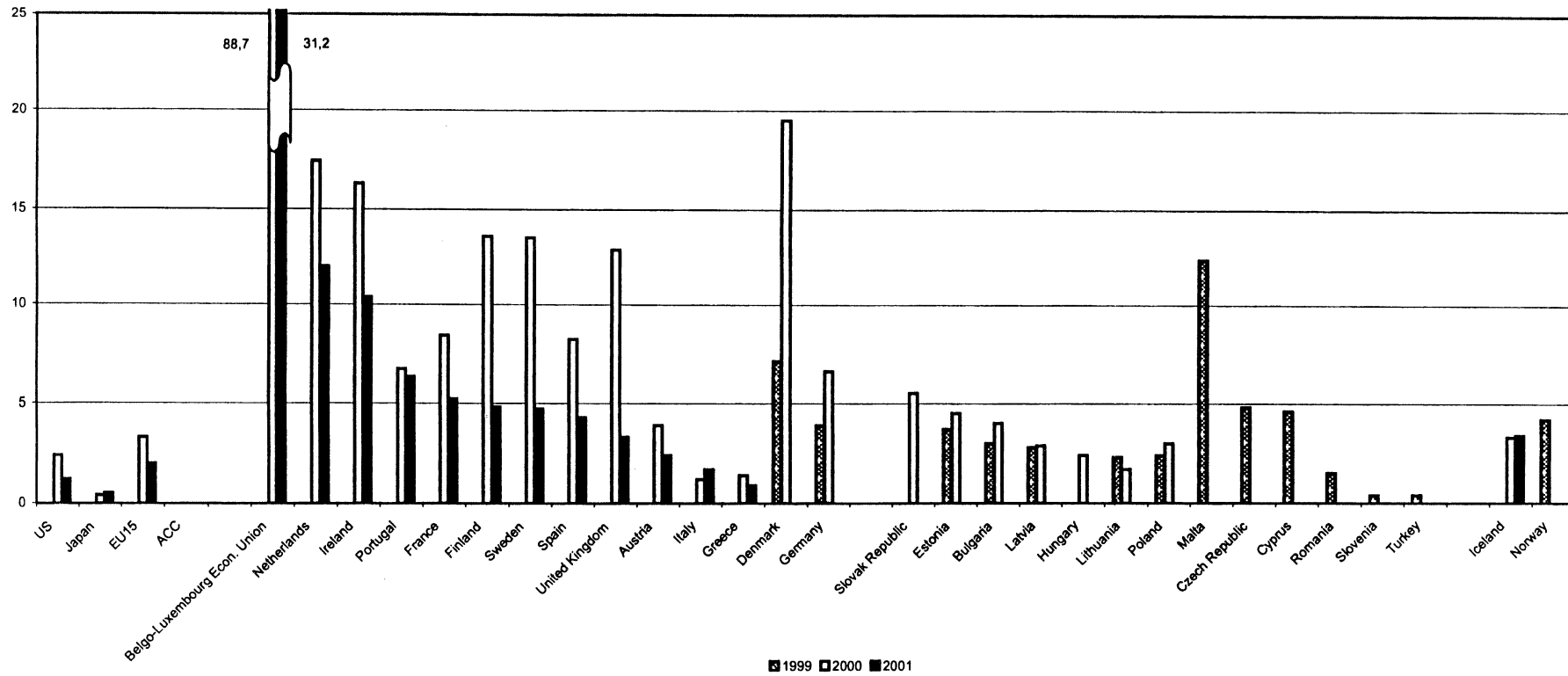


Source: Eurostat  
 Notes:  
 EU-15: excluding intra-EU flows  
 ACC: including intra-ACC trade

**ECONOMIC REFORM**

**Indicator III.6.6 Market integration - Trade Integration of Foreign Direct Investment**

Value of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment, as a percentage of GDP



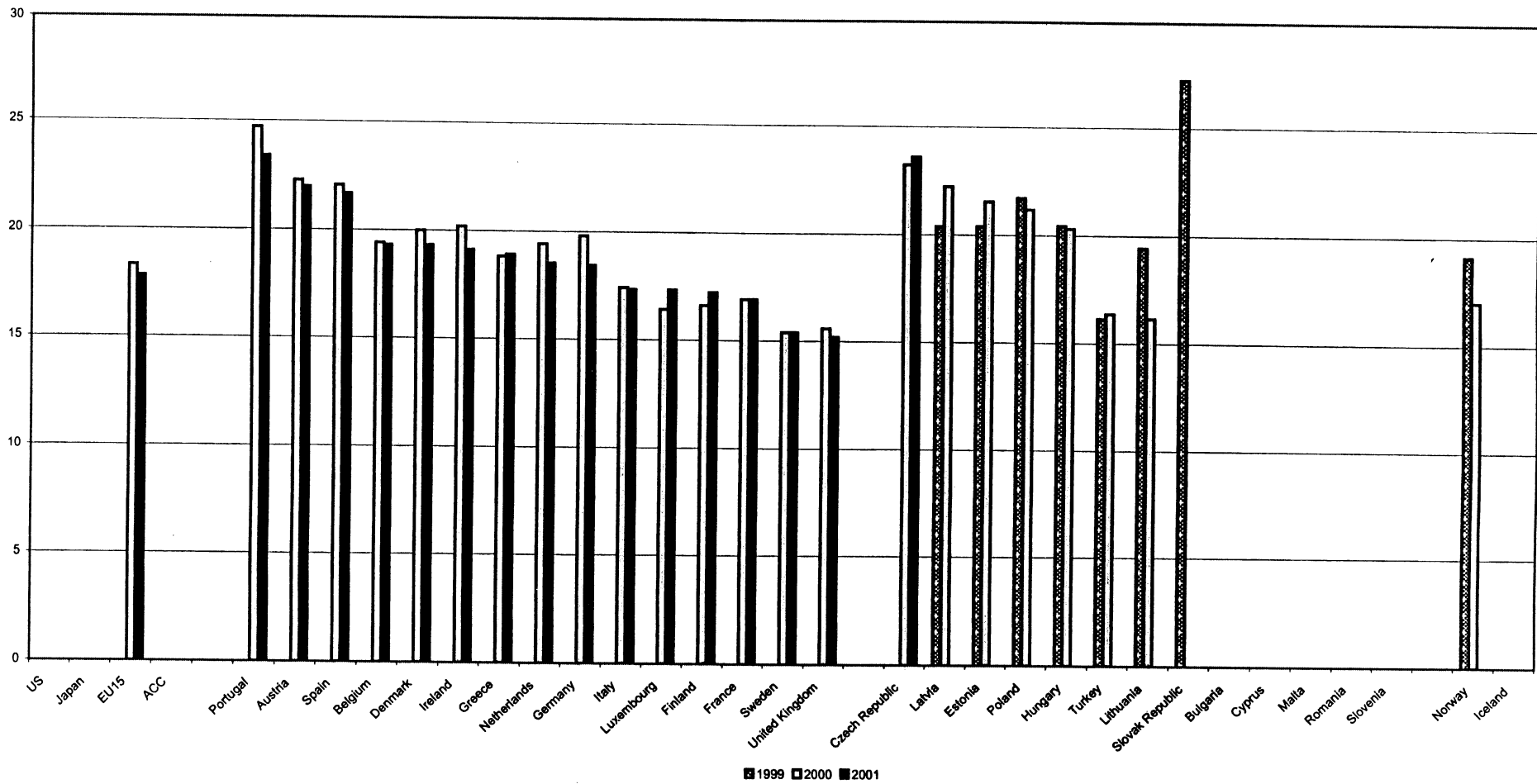
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU-15: excluding intra-EU flows

ACC: including intra-ACC trade

**ECONOMIC REFORM**  
**Indicator III.7 Business investment**  
 Gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP

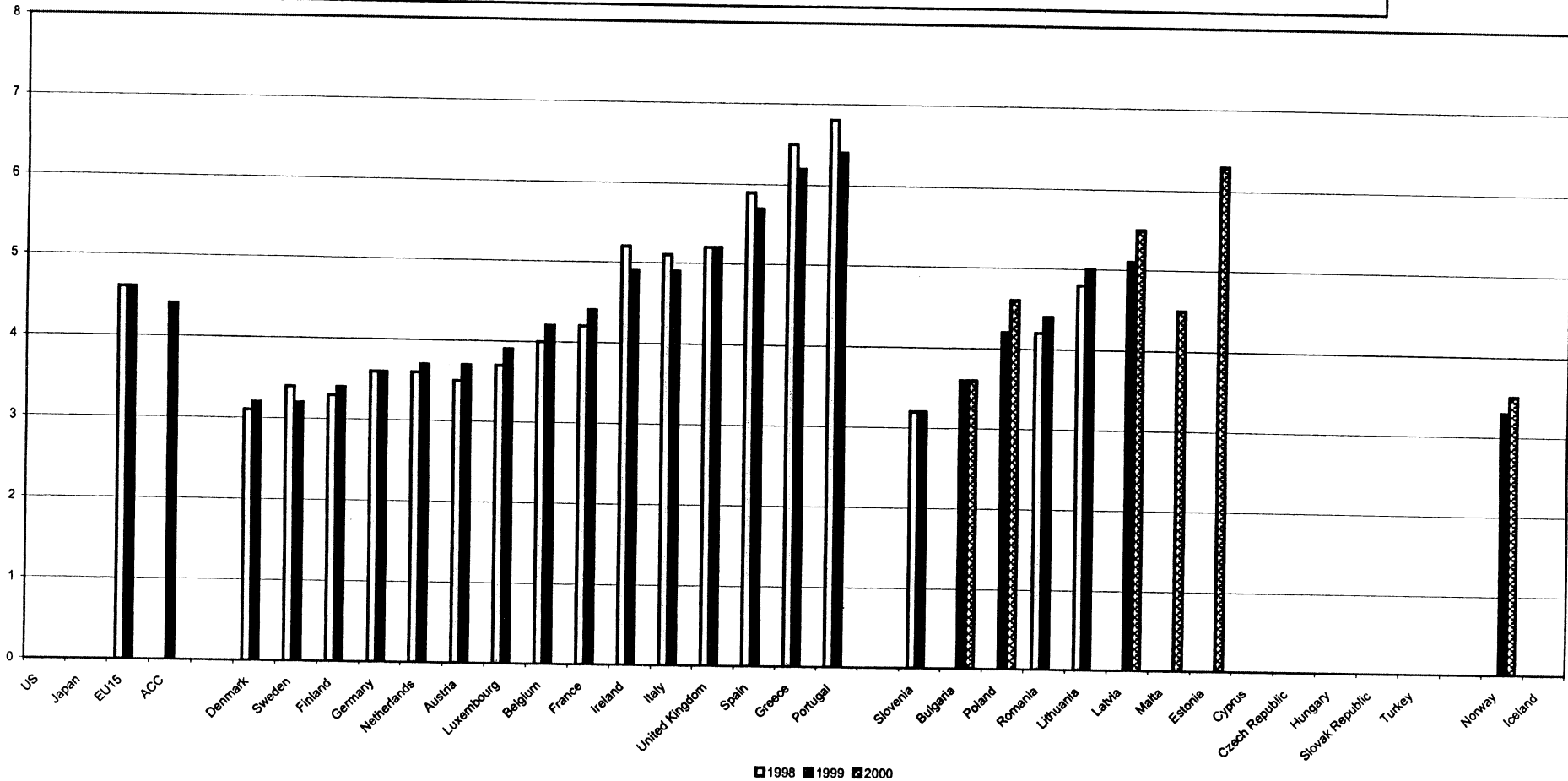


Source: Eurostat

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.1 Inequality of Income distribution (Income quintile share ratio)**

The ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income must be understood as equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15, ACC: Eurostat estimate

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

Sweden: data has been derived from the Swedish Living Conditions Survey.

United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

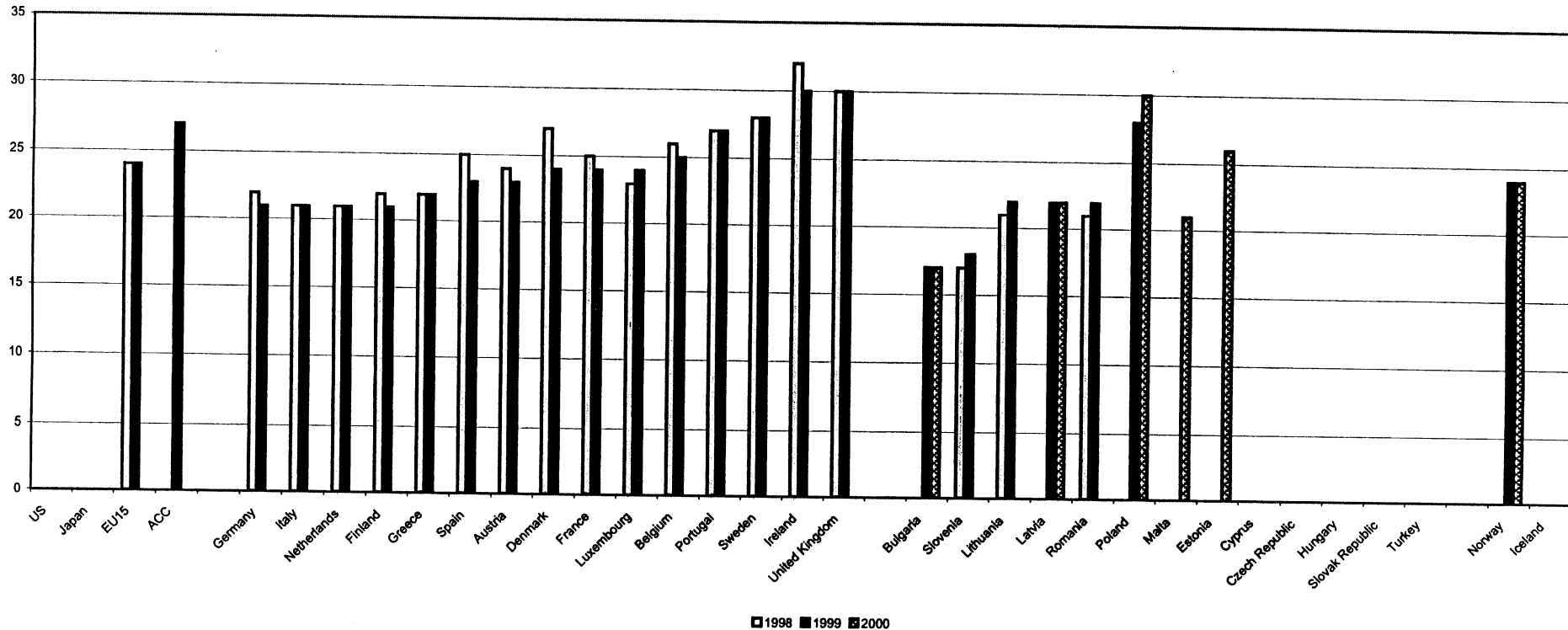
Cyprus: figure for 1997: 4.4

Turkey: figure for 1994: 10.9

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.2.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – total

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15, ACC: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

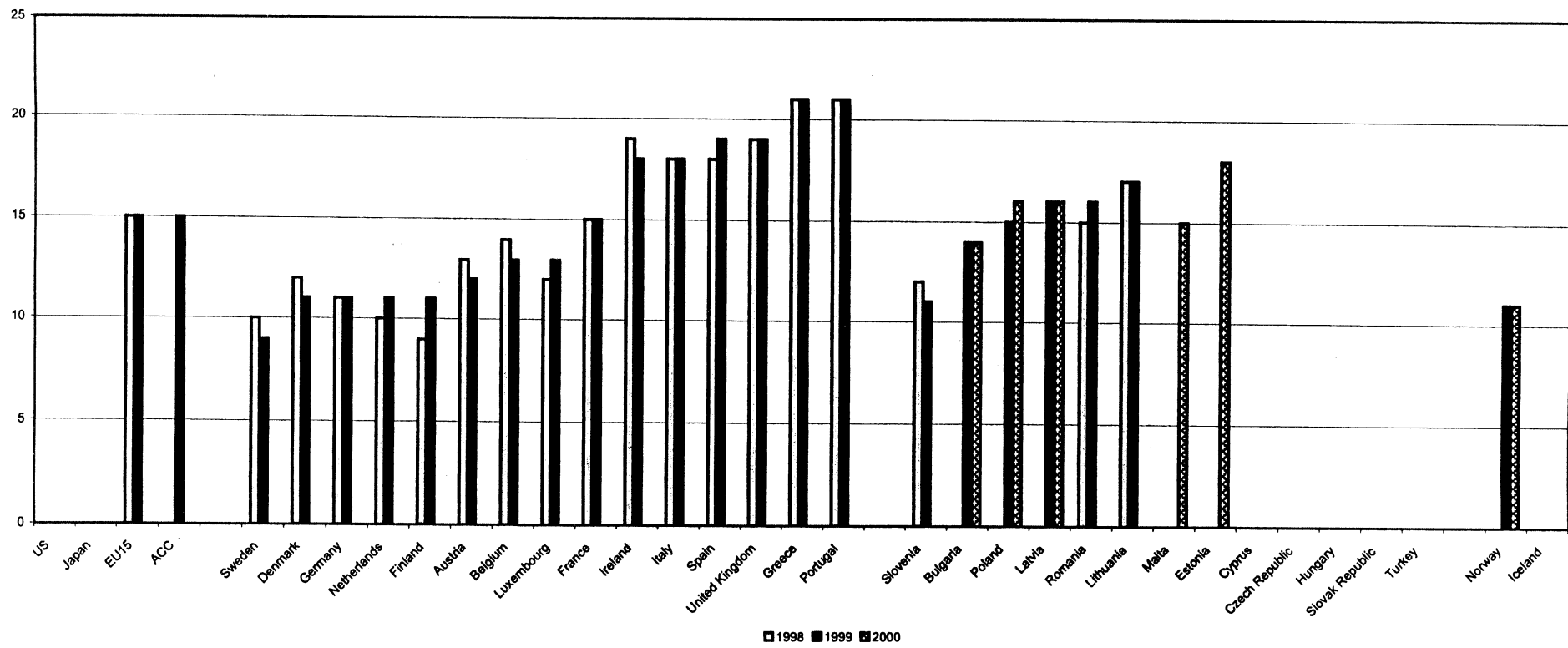
United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

Cyprus: figure for 1997: 18

Turkey: figure for 1994: 26

**SOCIAL COHESION**  
**Indicator IV.2.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total**  
 The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15, ACC: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

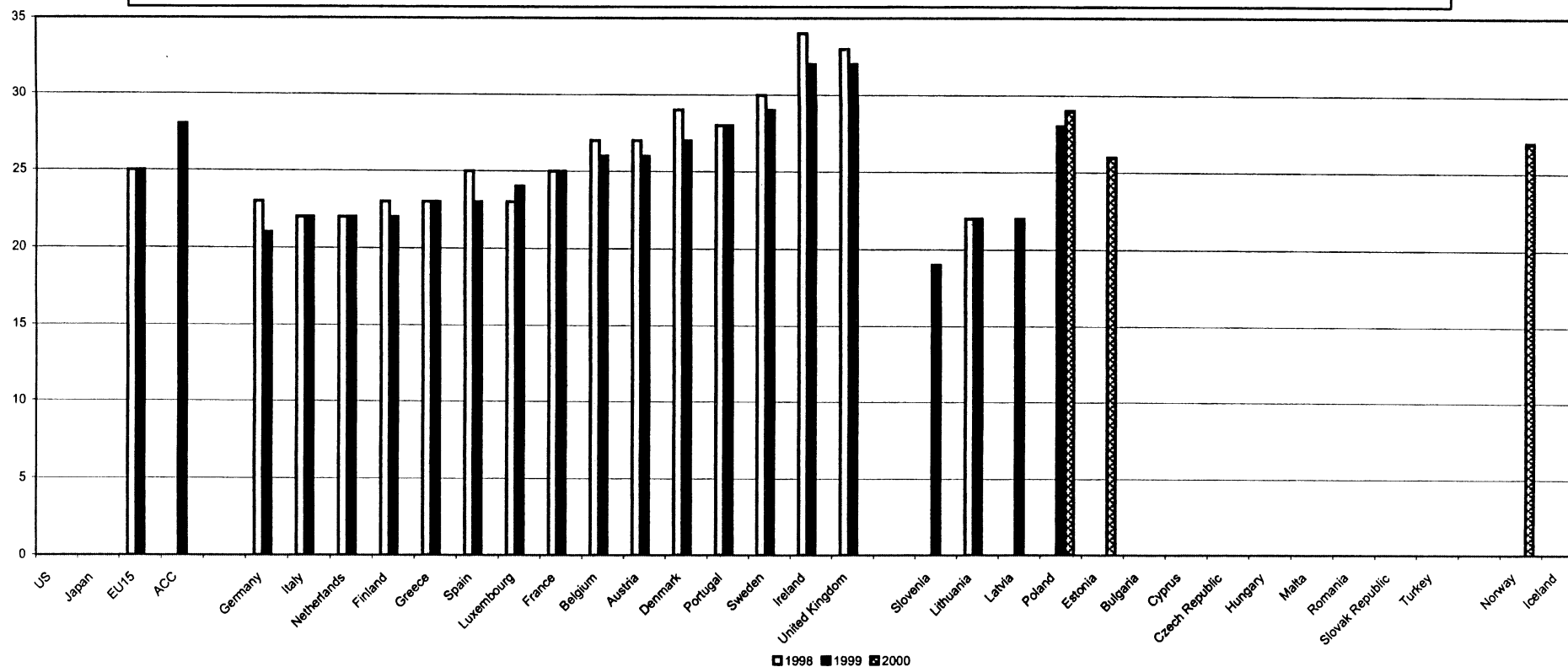
Cyprus: figure for 1997: 16

Turkey: figure for 1994: 23

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.2.3 At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – females

The share of women with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

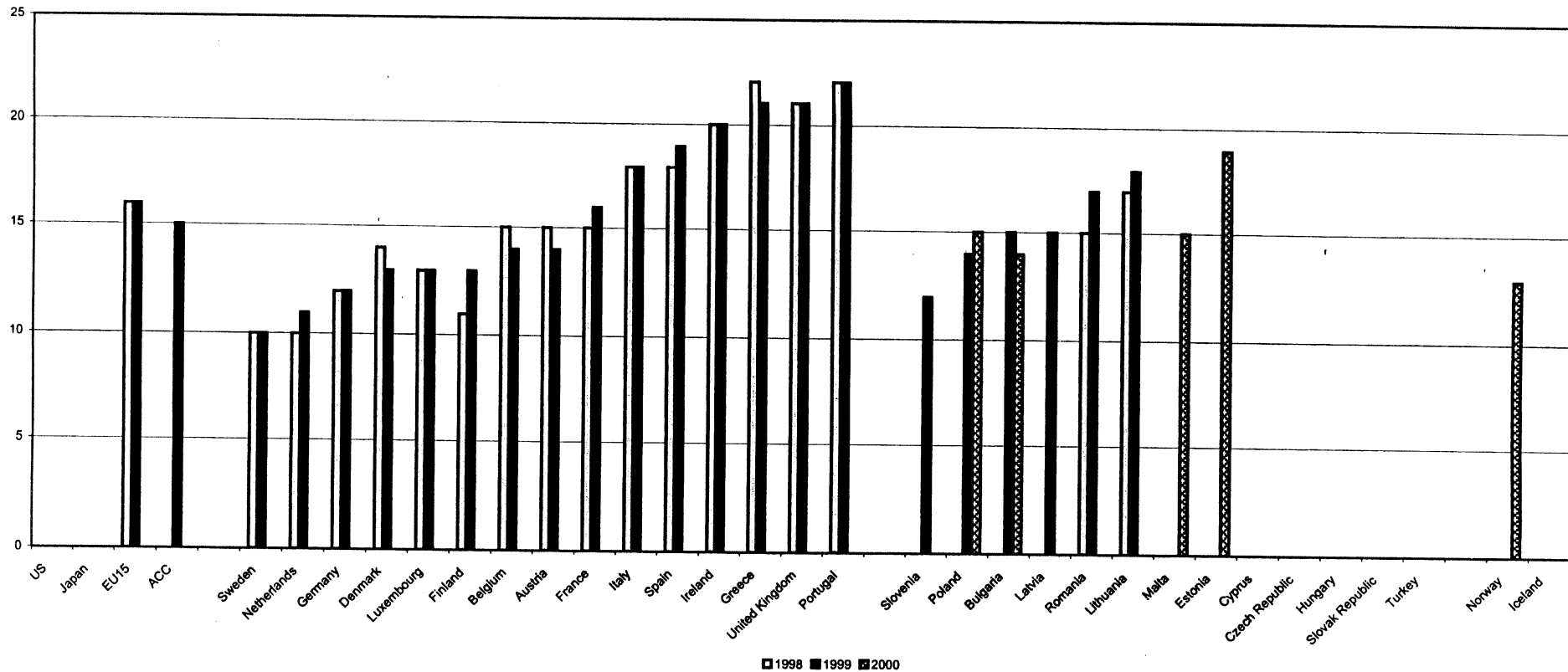
Please note that the revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustments for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.

Turkey: figure for 1994: 27

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.2.4 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – females**

The share of women with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that the revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustments for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.

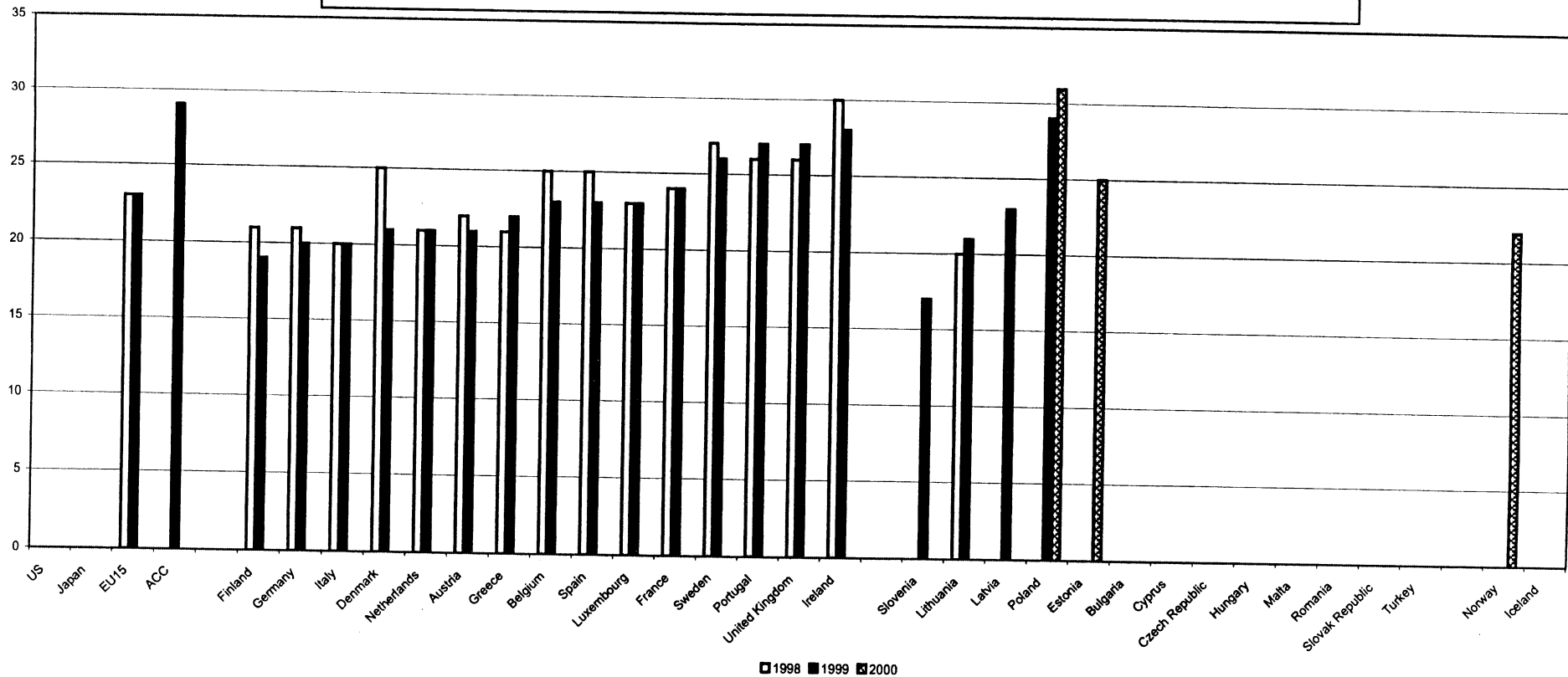
Cyprus: figure for 1997: 18

Turkey: value for 1994: 24

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.2.5: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers – males

The share of men with an equivalised disposable income before social transfers below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Retirement and survivor's pensions are counted as income before transfers and not as social transfers.



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

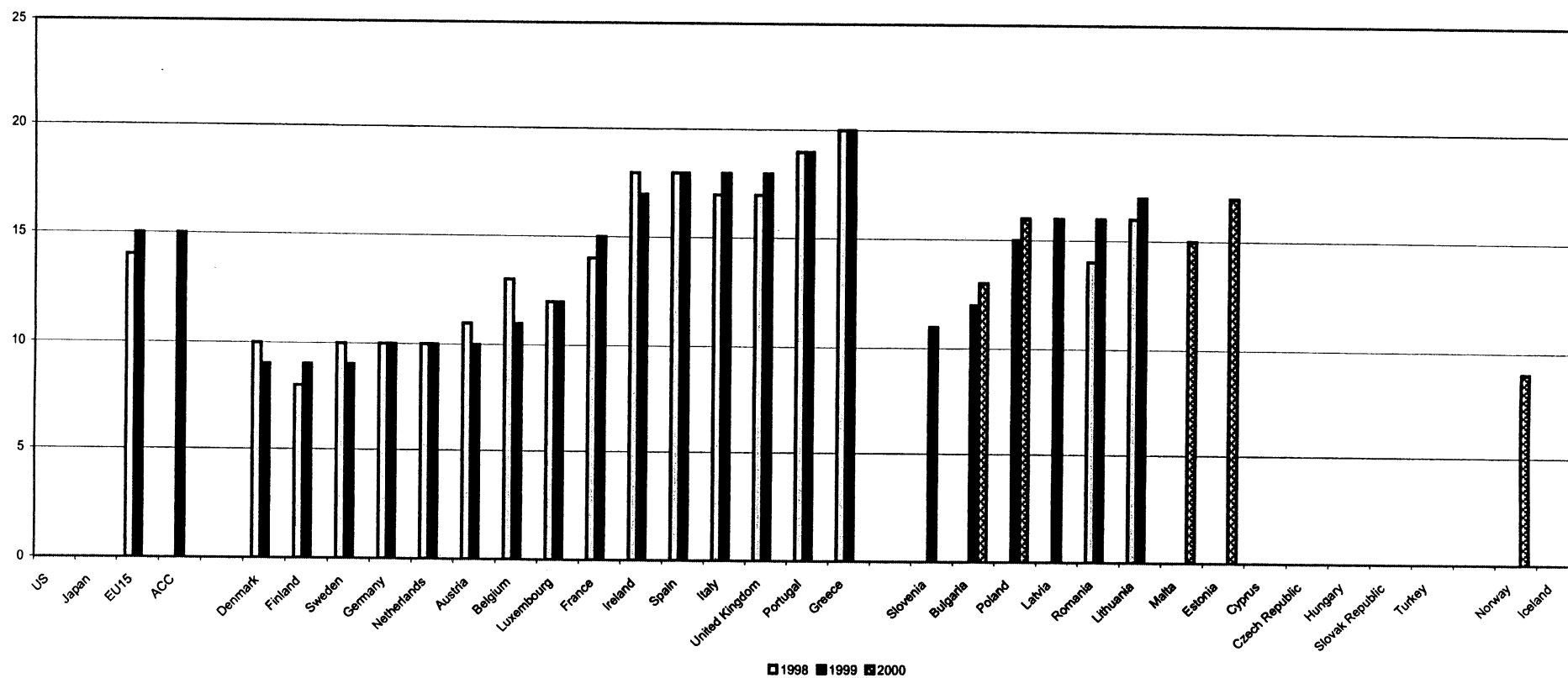
Please note that the revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustments for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.

Turkey: figure for 1994: 25

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.2.6 At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – males

The share of men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Finland and France: the available data only permits adjustment for social transfers on a gross basis, which may affect the accuracy of this indicator.

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that the revised ECHP database incorporates data corrections for certain countries and methodological improvements (weightings and adjustments for non-response) for all countries. These have had some impact upon the reported indicators for all years.

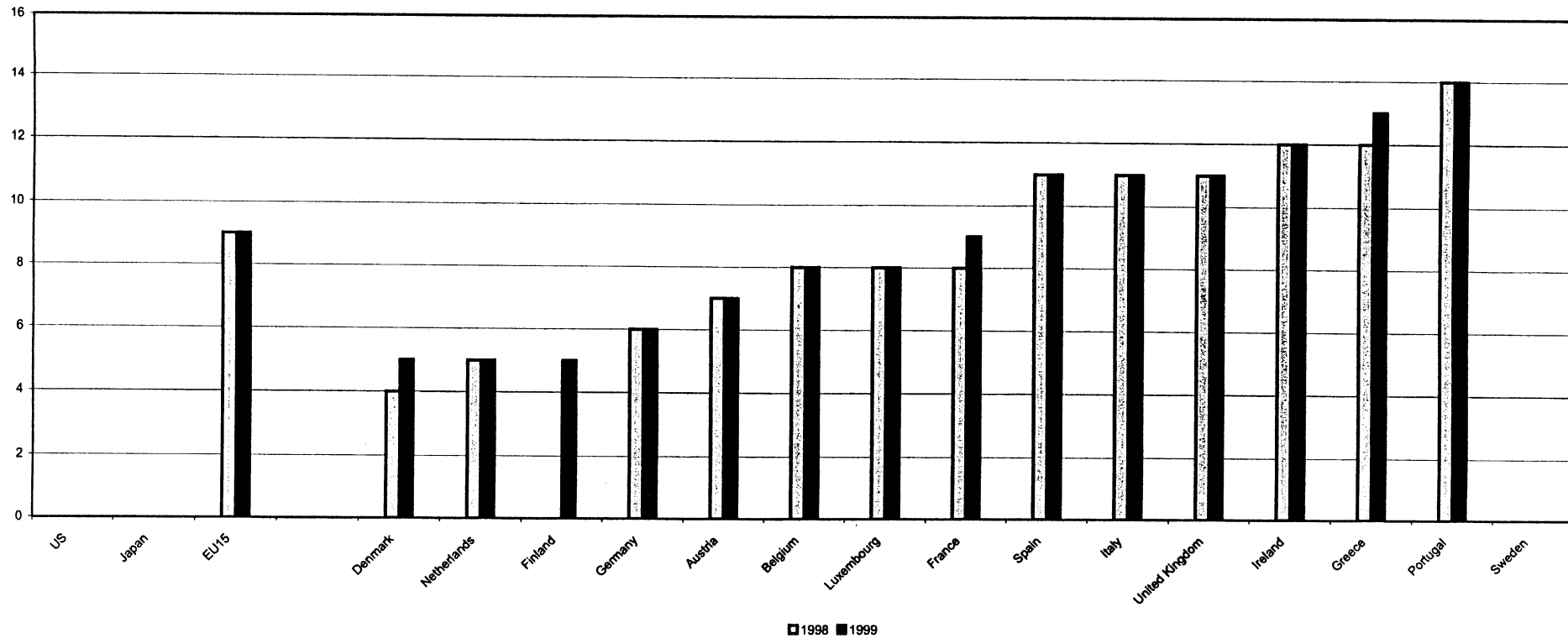
Cyprus: figure for 1997: 15

Turkey: figure for 1994: 23

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.3.1 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – total

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

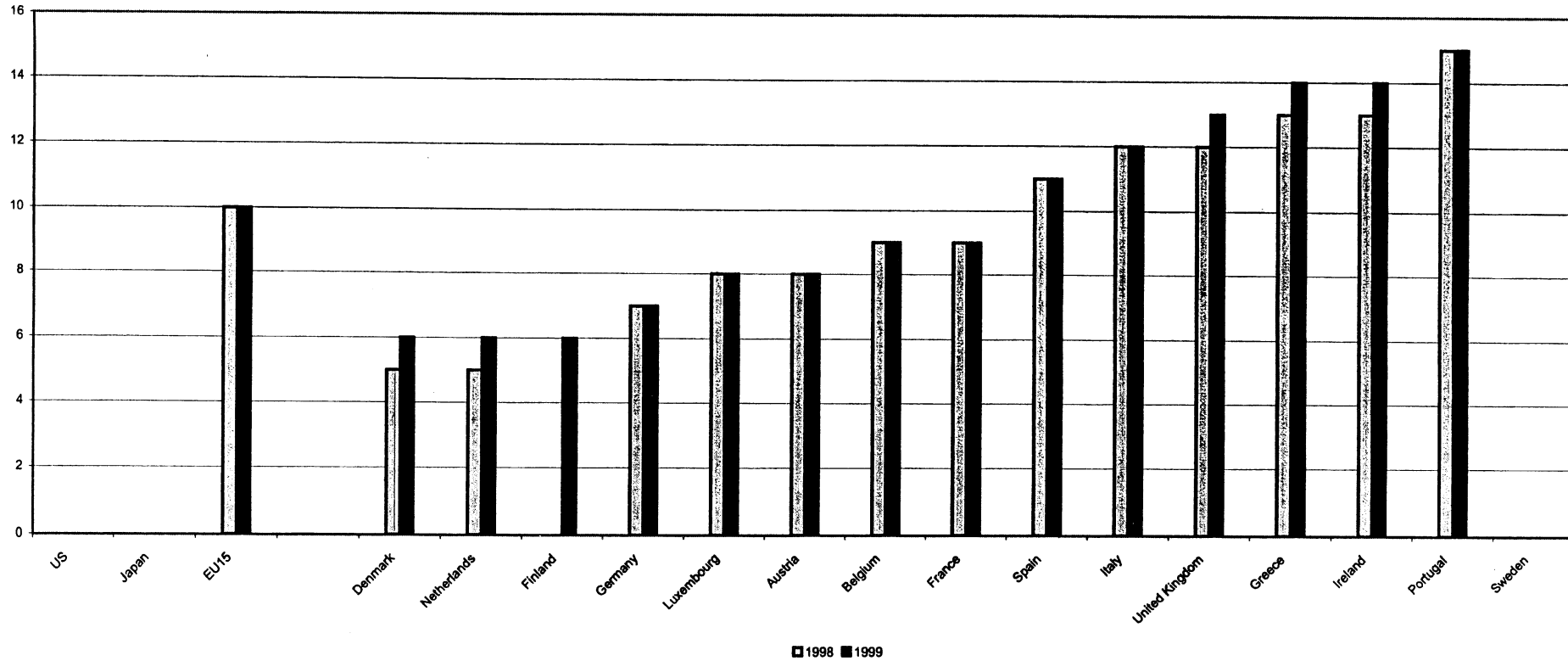
United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.3.2 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – females

The share of women with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: Eurostat estimate

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

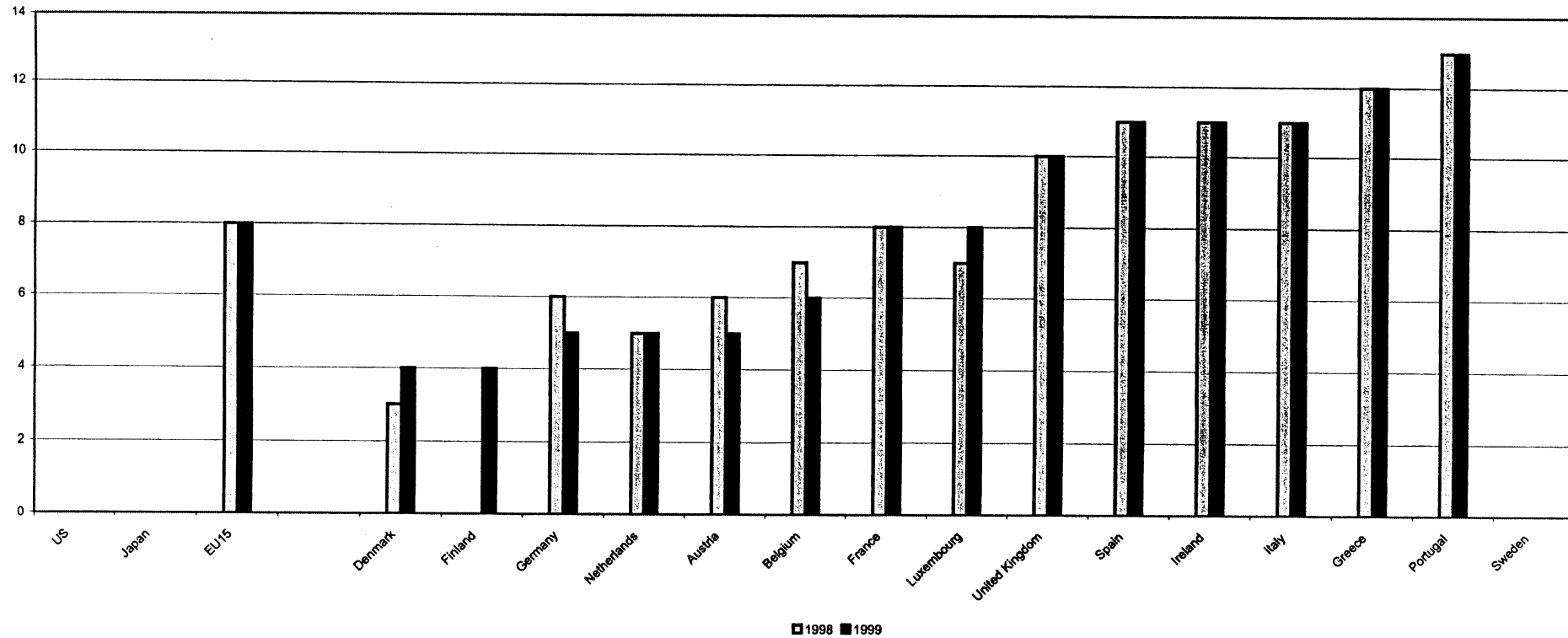
United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.3.3 At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate – males

The share of men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

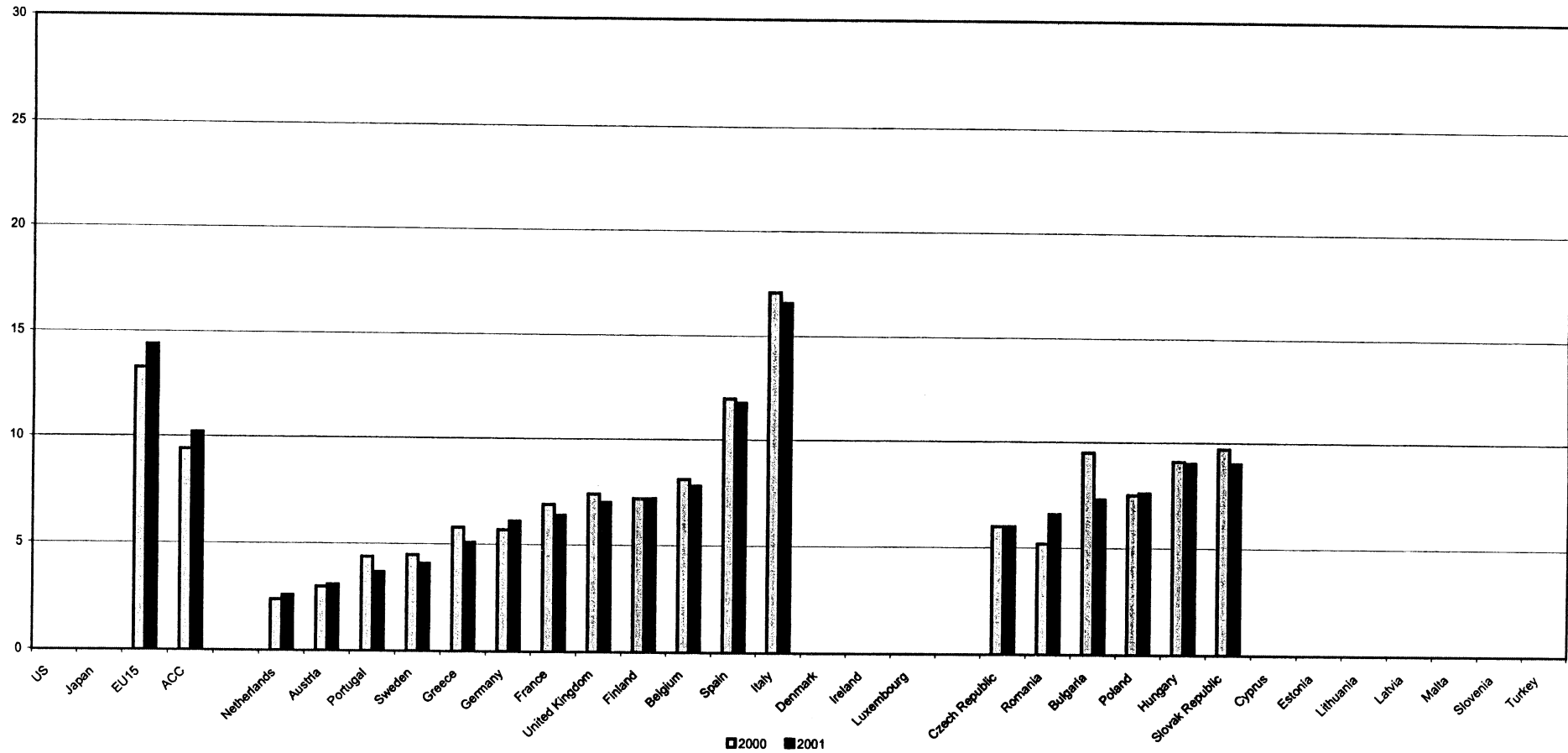
EU15: Eurostat estimate

Spain: provisional data; the Spanish Statistical Institute will revise the weights in its future issues.

United Kingdom: provisional data

Please note that 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.

**SOCIAL COHESION**  
**Indicator IV.4.1 Dispersion of regional employment rates - total**  
 Coefficient of variation of employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries

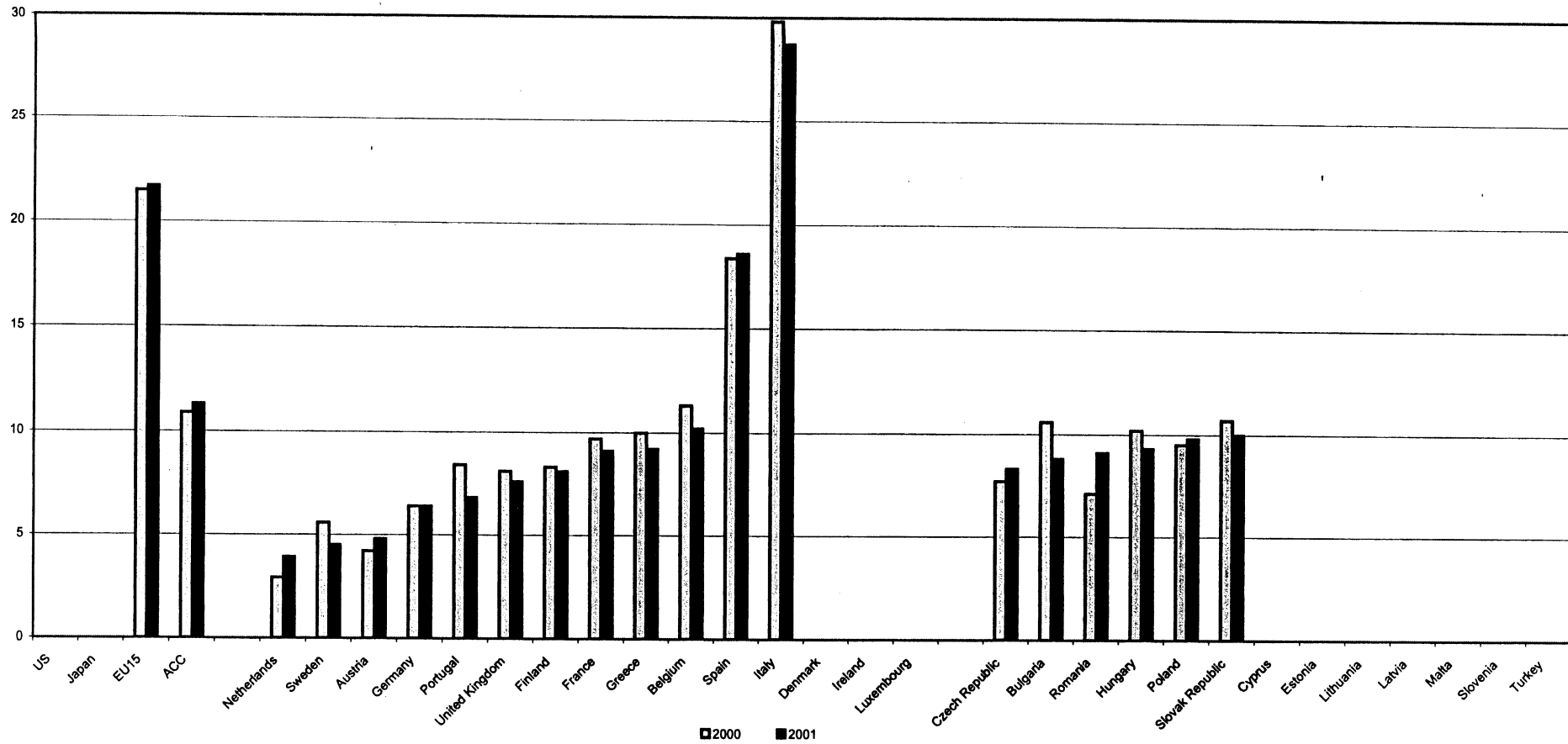


Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Not relevant for Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia

**SOCIAL COHESION**  
**Indicator IV.4.2 Dispersion of regional employment rates - females**  
 Coefficient of variation of female employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries

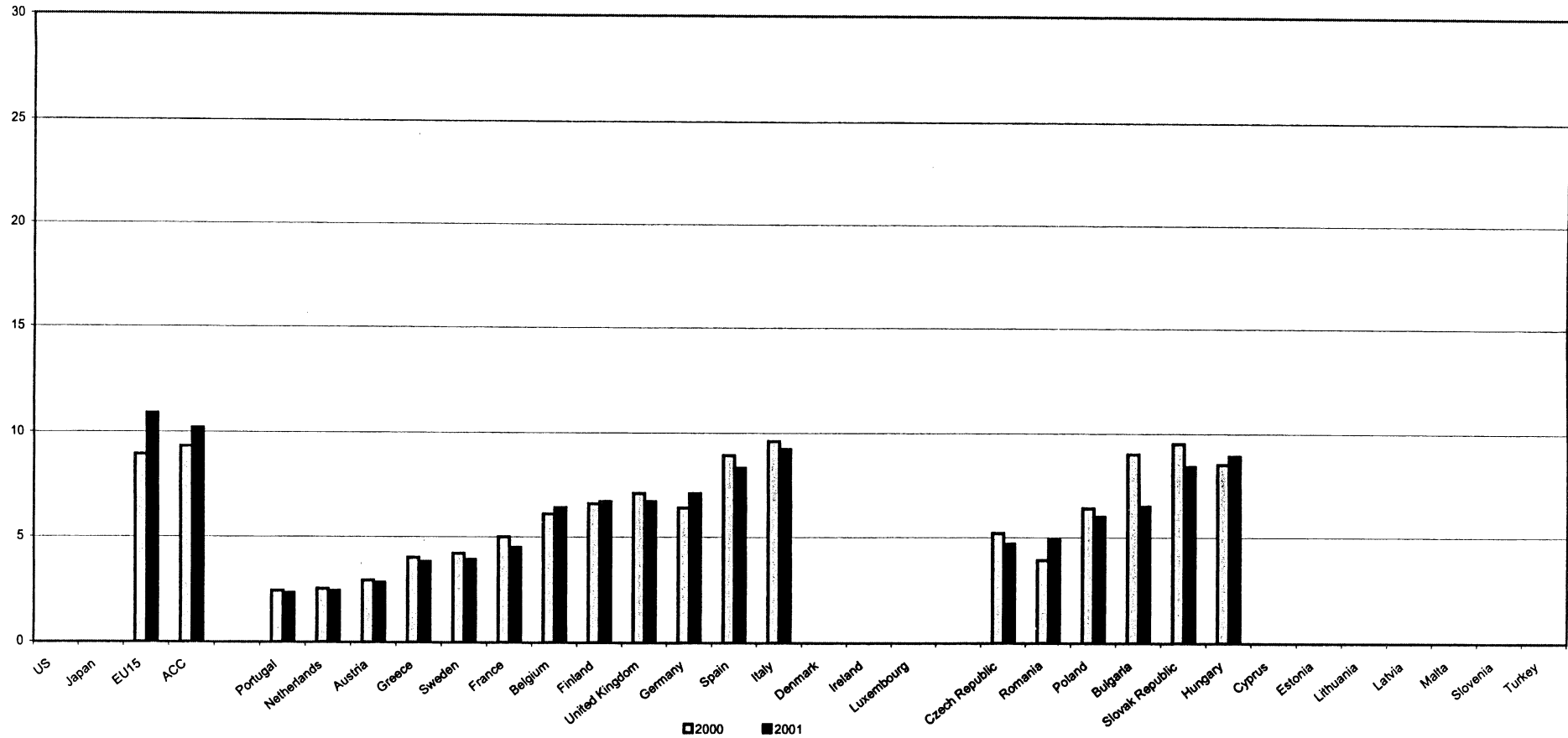


Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Not relevant for Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia

**SOCIAL COHESION**  
**Indicator IV.4.3 Dispersion of regional employment rates - males**  
 Coefficient of variation of male employment rates across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries



Source: Eurostat

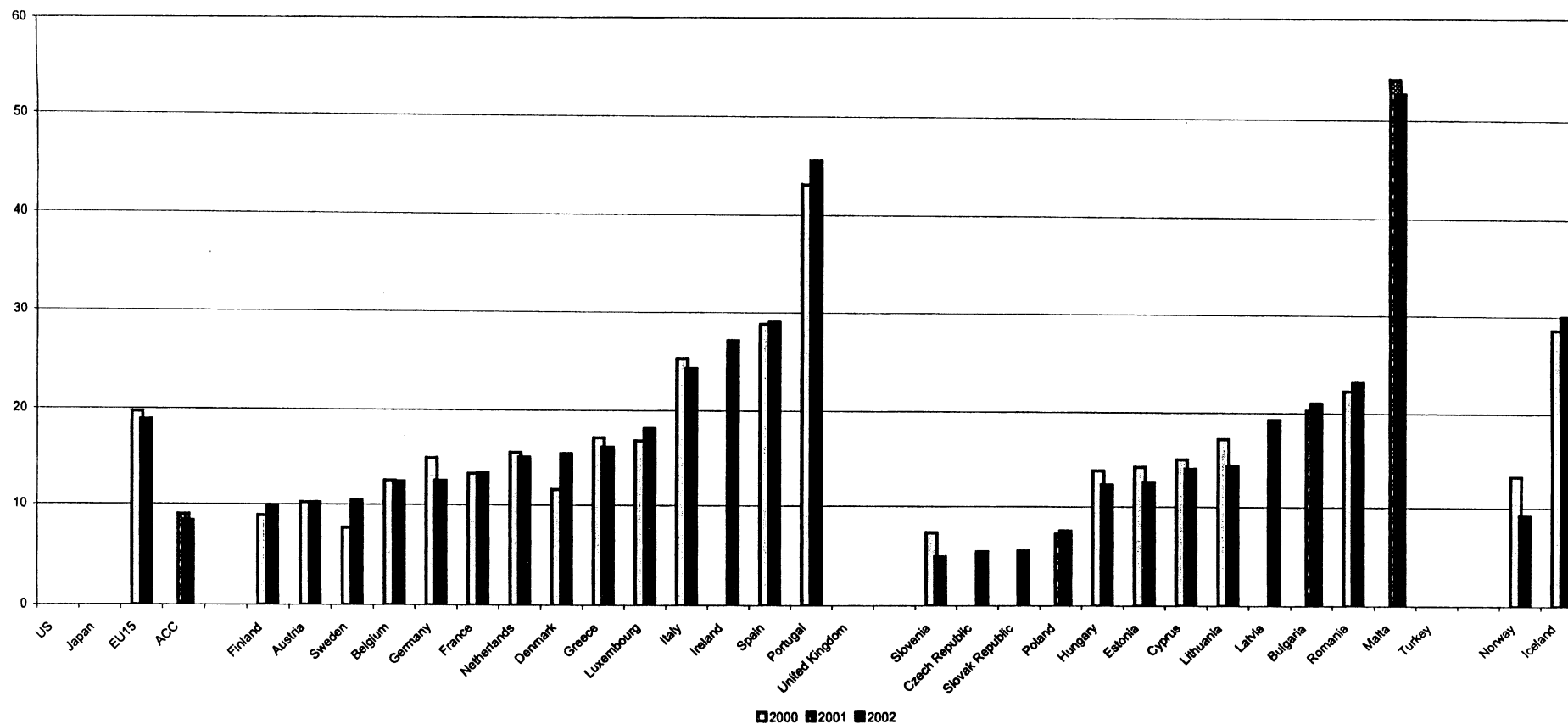
Notes:

Not relevant for Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.5.1 Early school-leavers – total**

Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of available data and 1997 data for Ireland

ACC 2001, 2002: estimate on the basis of the available data

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2001

France 2000-2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

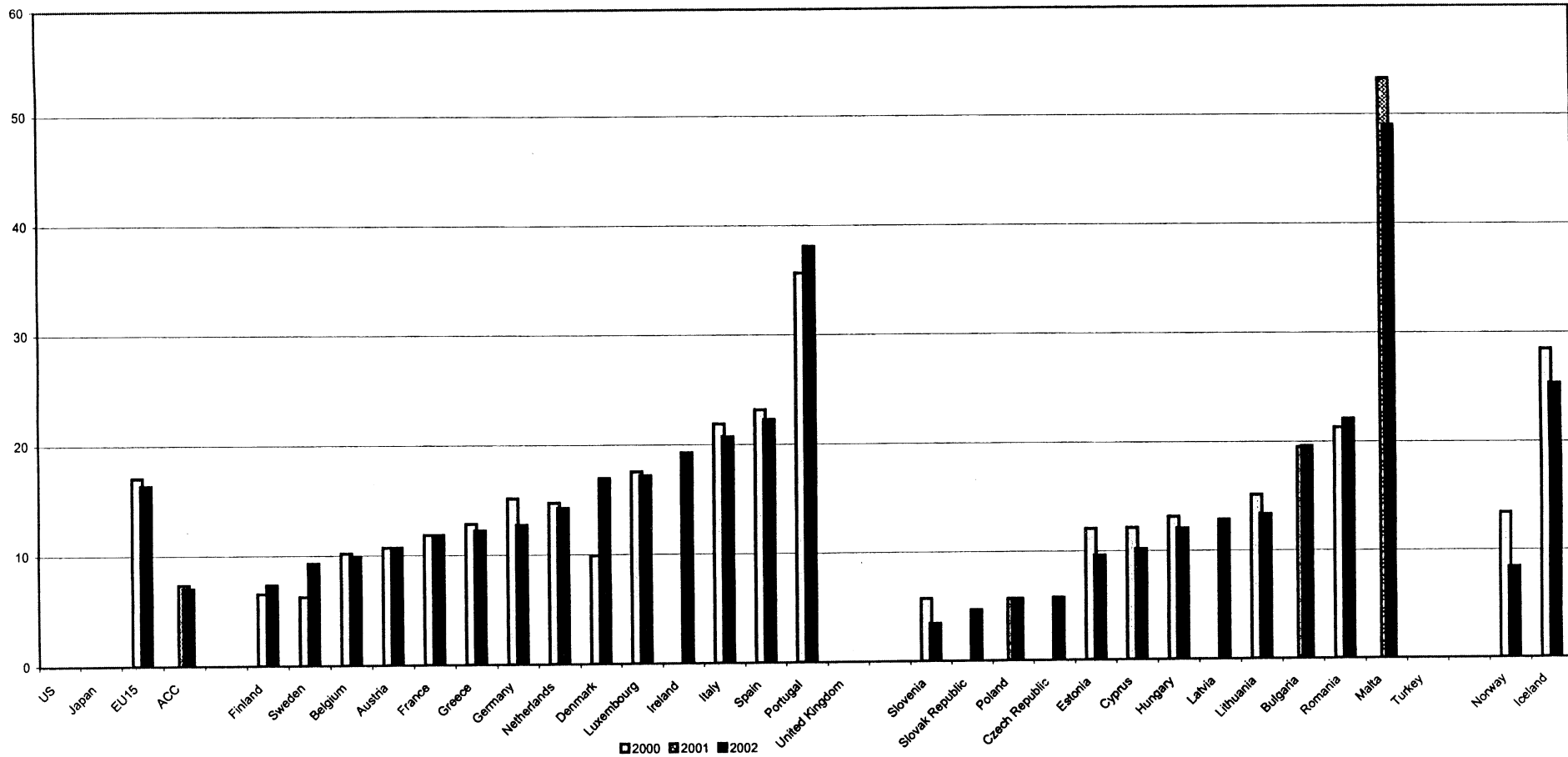
Cyprus, Latvia: 2000-2001 data not adjusted to the new population census results

Malta: estimate for 2001-2002

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.5.2 Early school-leavers – females**

Percentage of the female population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of available data and 1997 data for Ireland

ACC 2001, 2002: estimate on the basis of the available data

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2000;

France 2000-2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

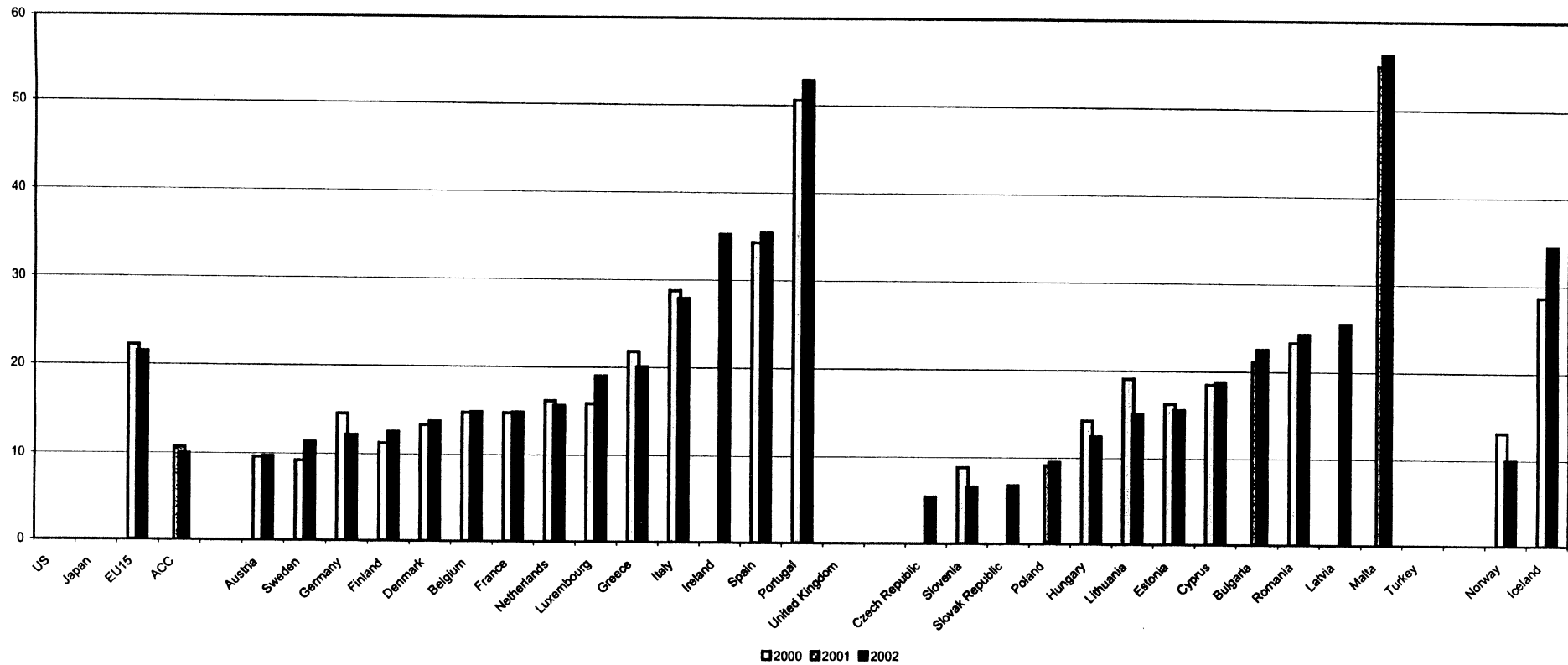
Cyprus, Latvia: 2000-2001 data not adjusted to the new population census results

Malta: estimate for 2001-2002

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.5.3 Early school-leavers - males**

Percentage of the male population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: estimate; 2000 results estimated on the basis of available data and 1997 data for Ireland

ACC 2001, 2002: estimate on the basis of the available data

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway: estimate for 2001

France 2000-2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

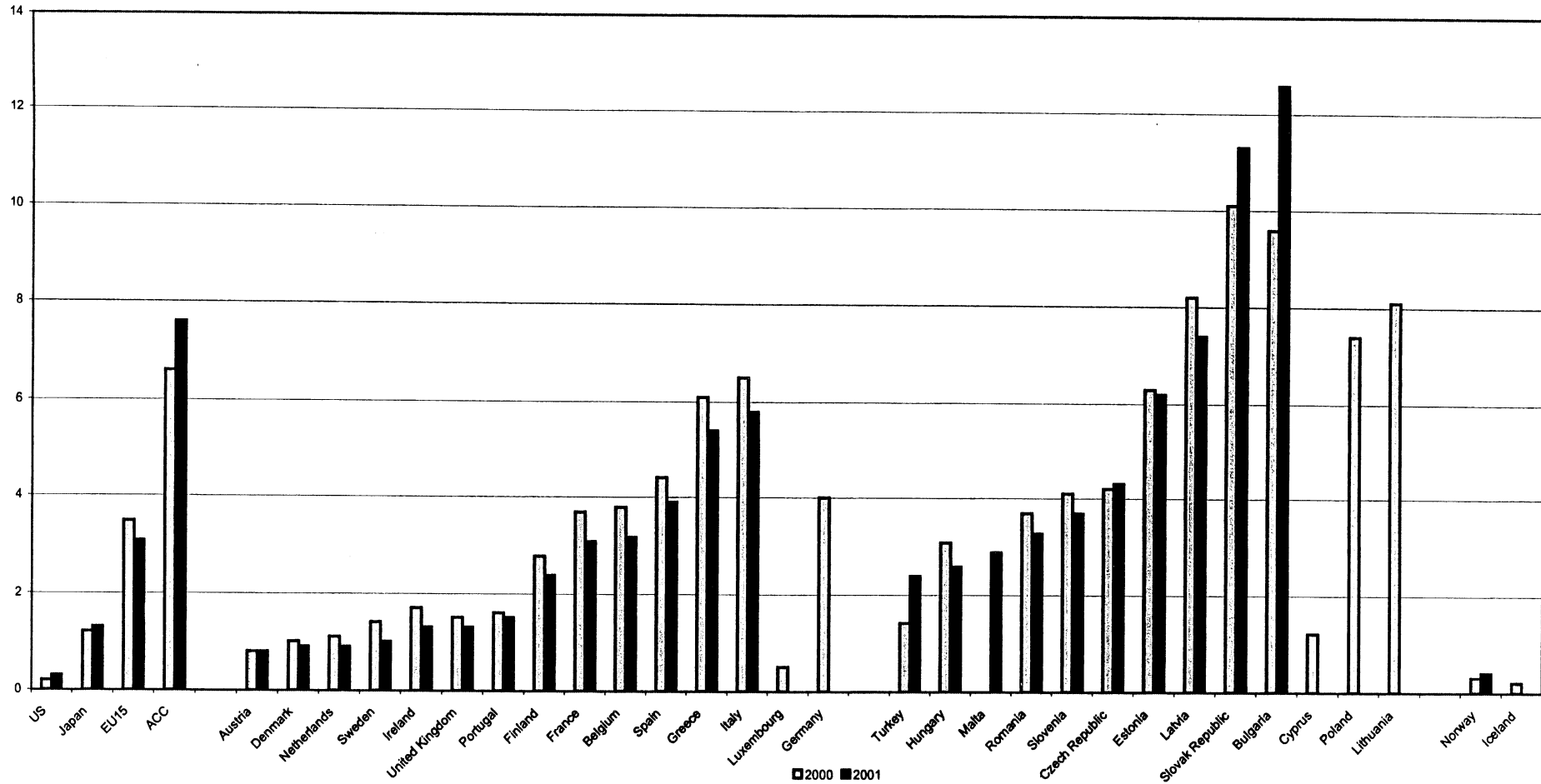
Cyprus, Latvia: 2000-2001 data not adjusted to the new population census results

Malta: estimate for 2001-2002

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.6.1 Total long-term unemployment rate**

Long-term unemployed (over 12 months) as a percentage of the total active population aged 15-64

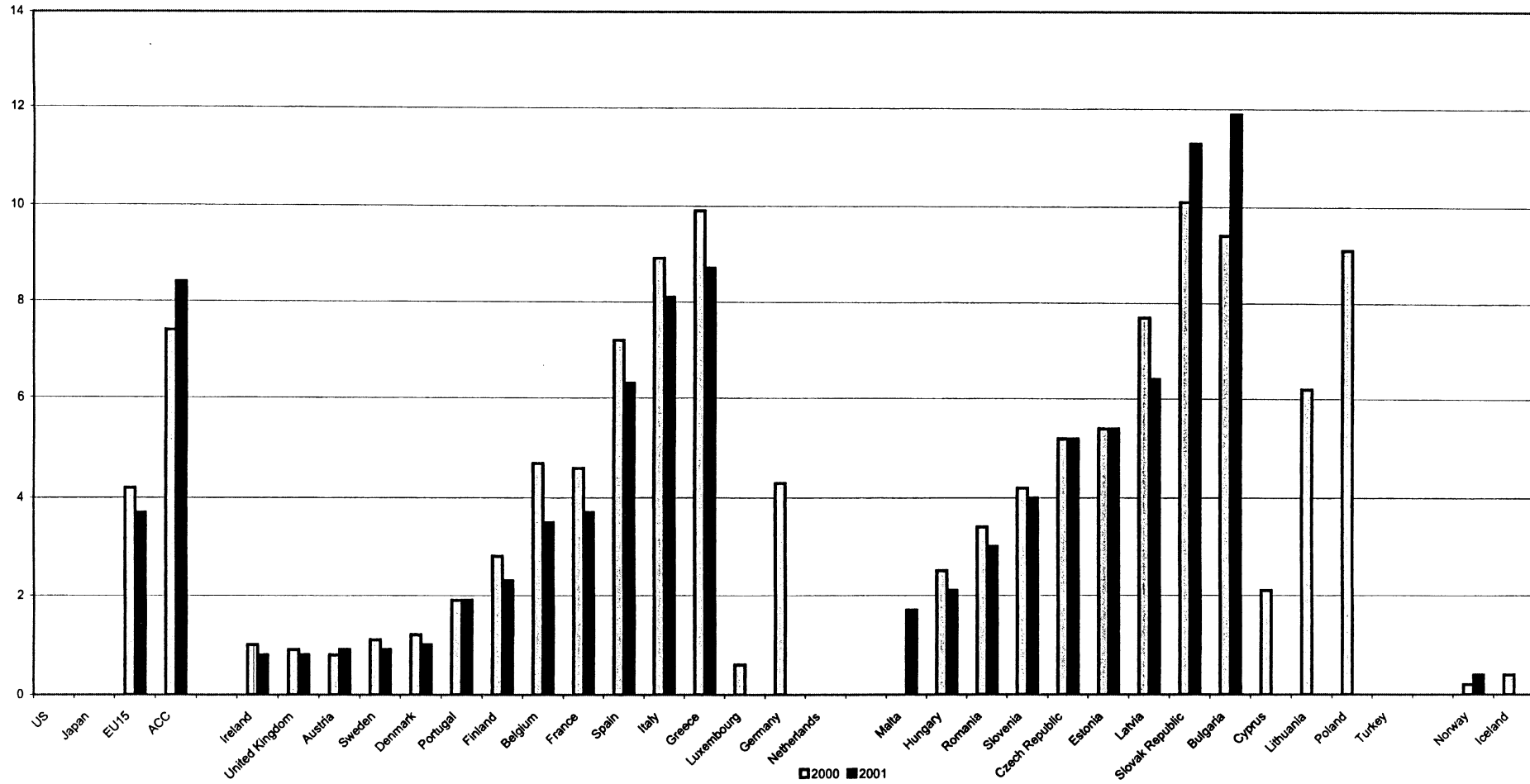


Source: Eurostat

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.6.2 Long-term unemployment rate - females**

Long-term unemployed women (over 12 months) as a percentage of the female active population aged 15-64

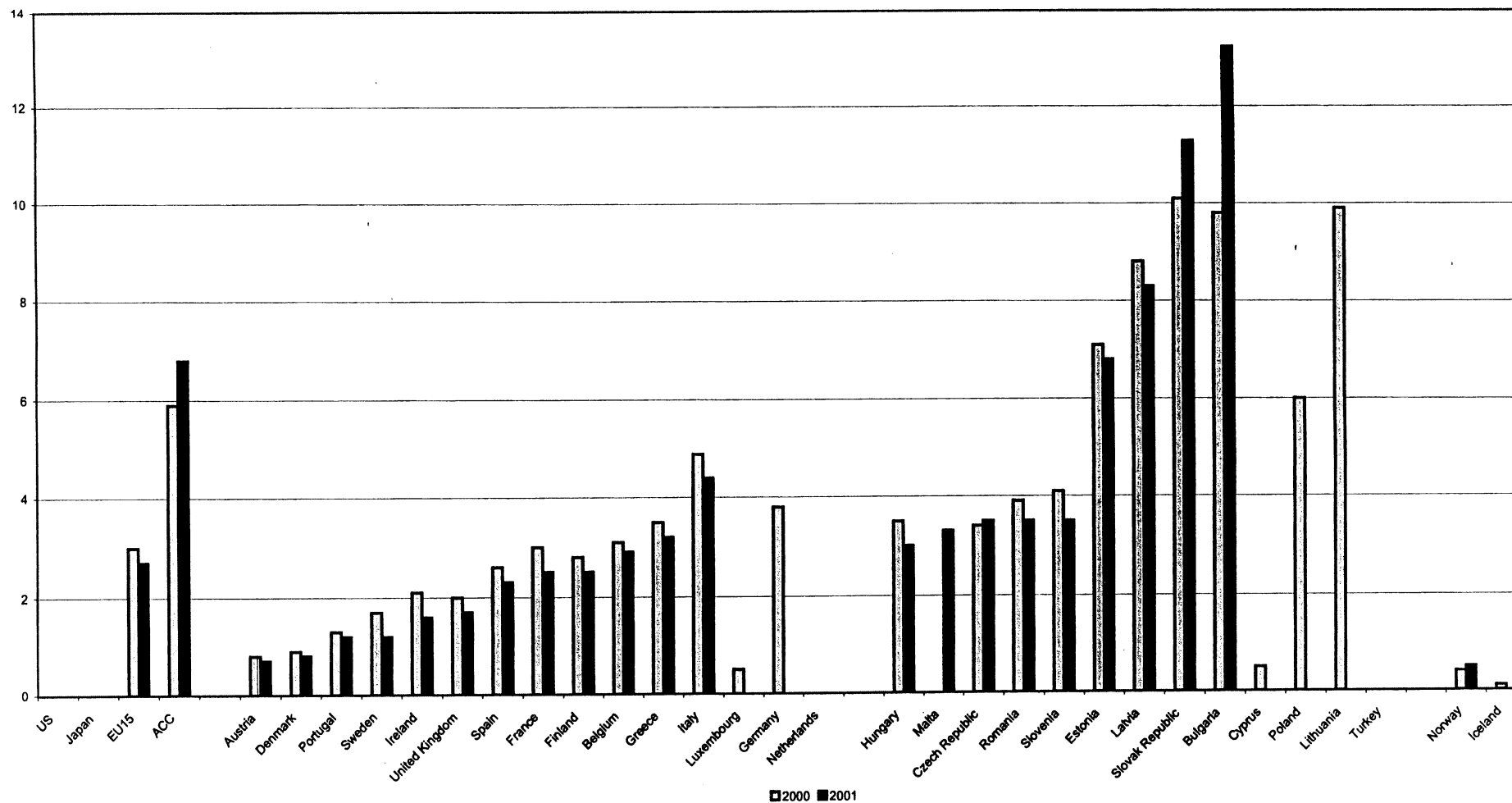


Source: Eurostat

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.6.3 Long-term unemployment rate - males**

Long-term unemployed men (over 12 months) as a percentage of the male active population aged 15-64

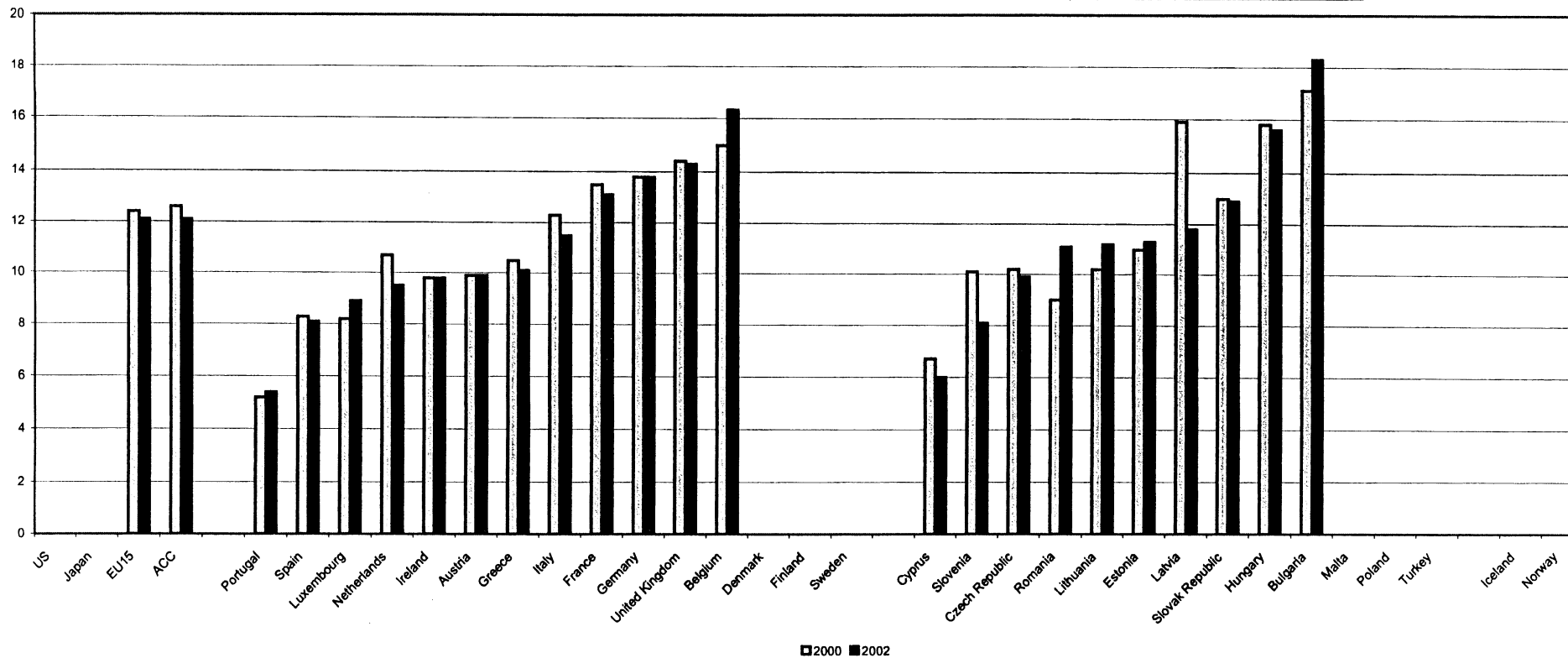


Source: Eurostat

**SOCIAL COHESION**

**Indicator IV.7.1 Population in jobless households – persons aged 0-65**

Persons living in households with no member in employment as a share of total population (excluding persons in households where all members are aged less than 18 years, or 18-24 years and in education, or 65 years and more and not working)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15, ACC: estimate on the basis of available data

A new definition of unemployment was implemented in 2001 in all countries except Austria, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania and Slovak Republic. The new definition was implemented in 2002 in Czech Republic and Latvia.

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovenia: estimate for 2002

France 2000 and 2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

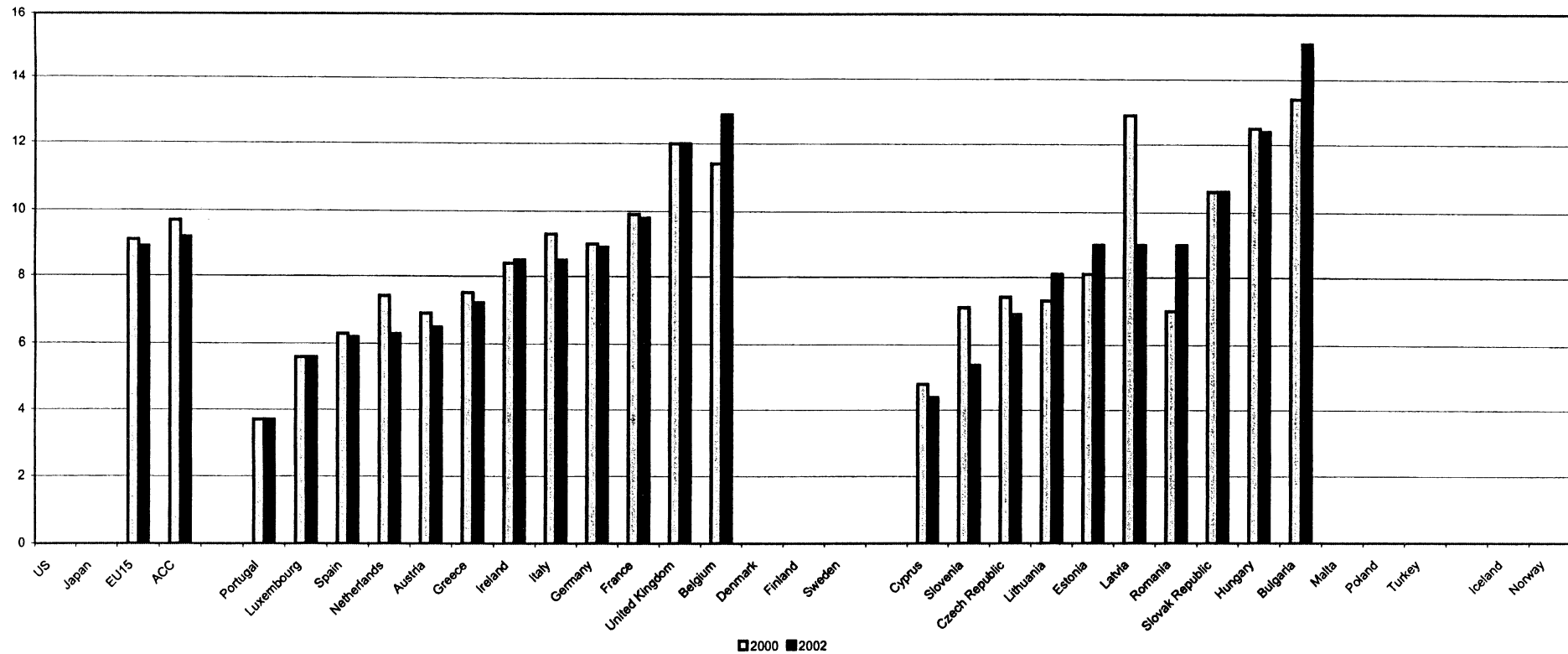
Ireland (2000), Bulgaria (2000), Czech Republic (2000) and Latvia (2000): no information available on education and training

Cyprus, Latvia: 2000 data not adjusted to the new population census results

## SOCIAL COHESION

### Indicator IV.7.2 Population in jobless households – persons aged 0-60

Persons living in households with no member in employment as a share of total population (excluding persons in households where all members are aged less than 18 years, or 18-24 years and in education, or 60 years and more and not working)



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15, ACC: estimate on the basis of available data

A new definition of unemployment was implemented in 2001 in all countries except Austria, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania and Slovak Republic. The new definition was implemented in 2002 in Czech Republic and Latvia.

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovenia: estimate for 2002

France 2000 and 2002, Portugal 2000: information on education and training is collected if these are under way on the date of the survey, instead of the 4 weeks preceding the survey as in the other countries

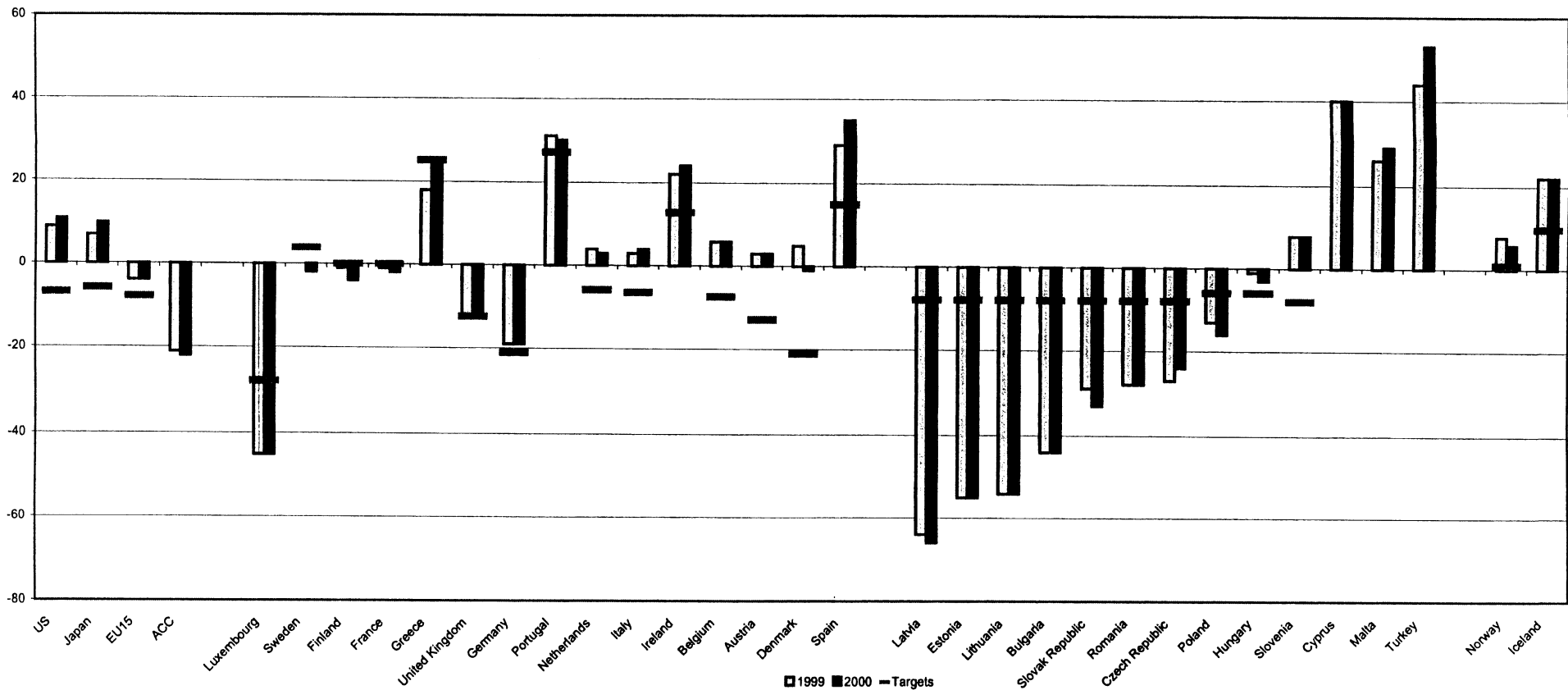
Ireland (2000), Bulgaria (2000), Czech Republic (2000) and Latvia (2000): no information available on education and training

Cyprus, Latvia: 2000 data not adjusted to the new population census results

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.1 Greenhouse gases emissions – Percentage change since 1990 and Kyoto Targets 2008-12**

Total greenhouse gases emissions; index 1990=100, based on CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. Countries are sorted according to the distance to their targets



Sources: European Environment Agency, European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, U.S. Climate Action Report 2002, Japan's Third Communication (May 2002), National Authorities

Notes:

GHG emission targets for 2008-2012: Parties included in Annex 1 of the Kyoto Protocol shall ensure that their greenhouse gas emissions do not exceed their assigned amounts.

The objective is to reduce overall emissions by at least 5 % below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012. Percentage of emissions change of base year or period according to Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol adopted 11 Dec 1997.

For EU countries, the targets shown are those set out in Council Decision 2002/358 in which Member States agreed that some countries be allowed to increase their emissions, within limits, provided these are off-set by reductions in others and the EU Kyoto target of a reduction of 8% compared to 1990 is achieved by 2008/2012.

Total GHG emissions comprise the Kyoto basket of 6 greenhouse gases; CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>.

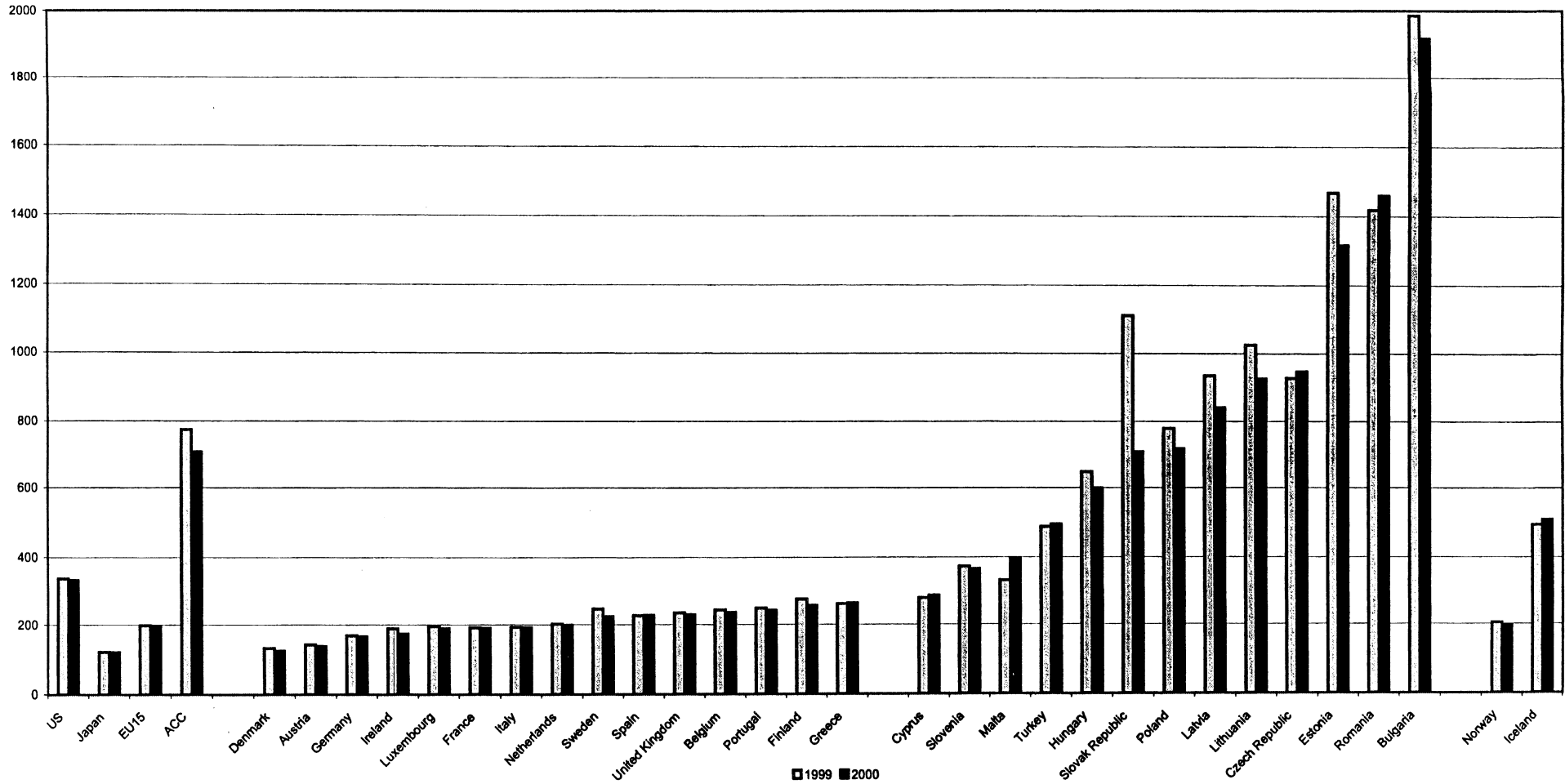
Data exclude emissions and removals due to land use change and forestry (LUCF).

US, Japan, Turkey: Eurostat estimate for 2000 and Cyprus, Slovenia: Eurostat estimate for 1999-2000.

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.2 Energy intensity of the economy**

Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (at constant prices, 1995=100)  
 – kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) per 1000 Euro



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

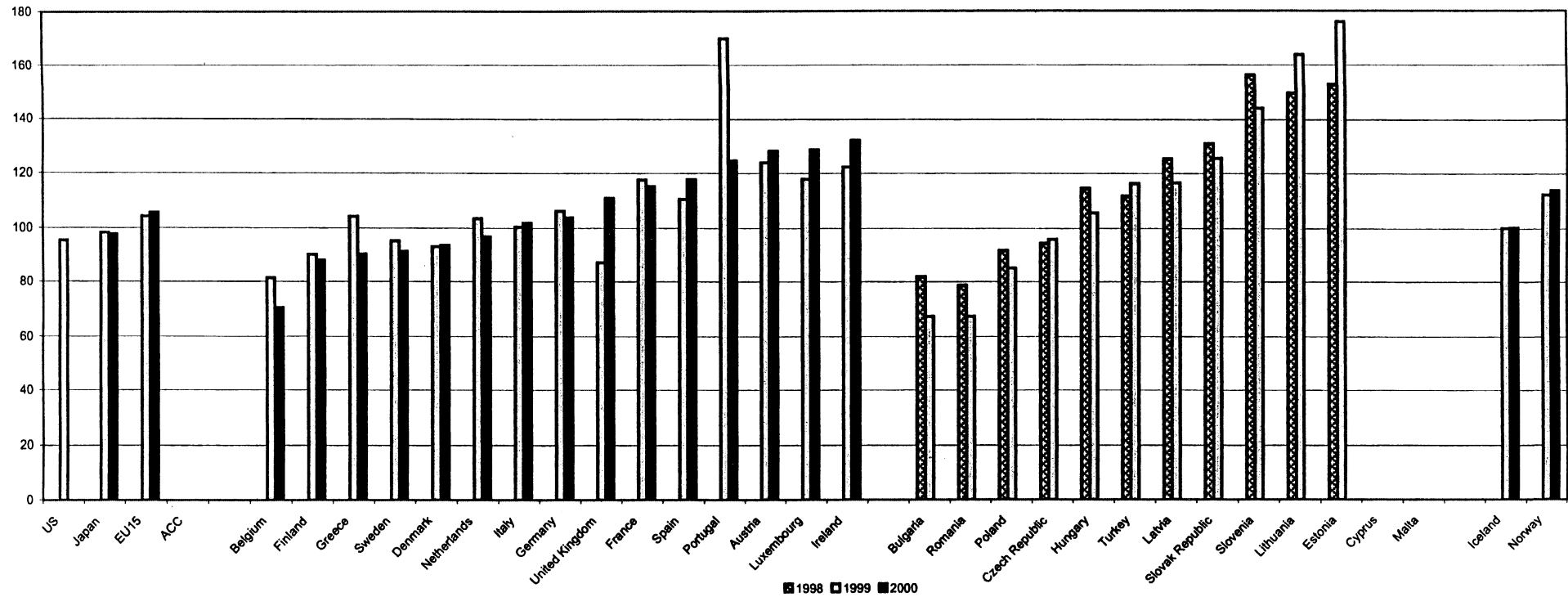
EU15, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Cyprus: provisional for 2000

ACC, Slovak Republic: provisional for 1999-2000

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.3.1 Transport - Volume of freight transport relative to GDP**

Index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP, measured in tonne-km / GDP (in constant 1995 Euro), 1995=100



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Includes road, rail and inland waterways.

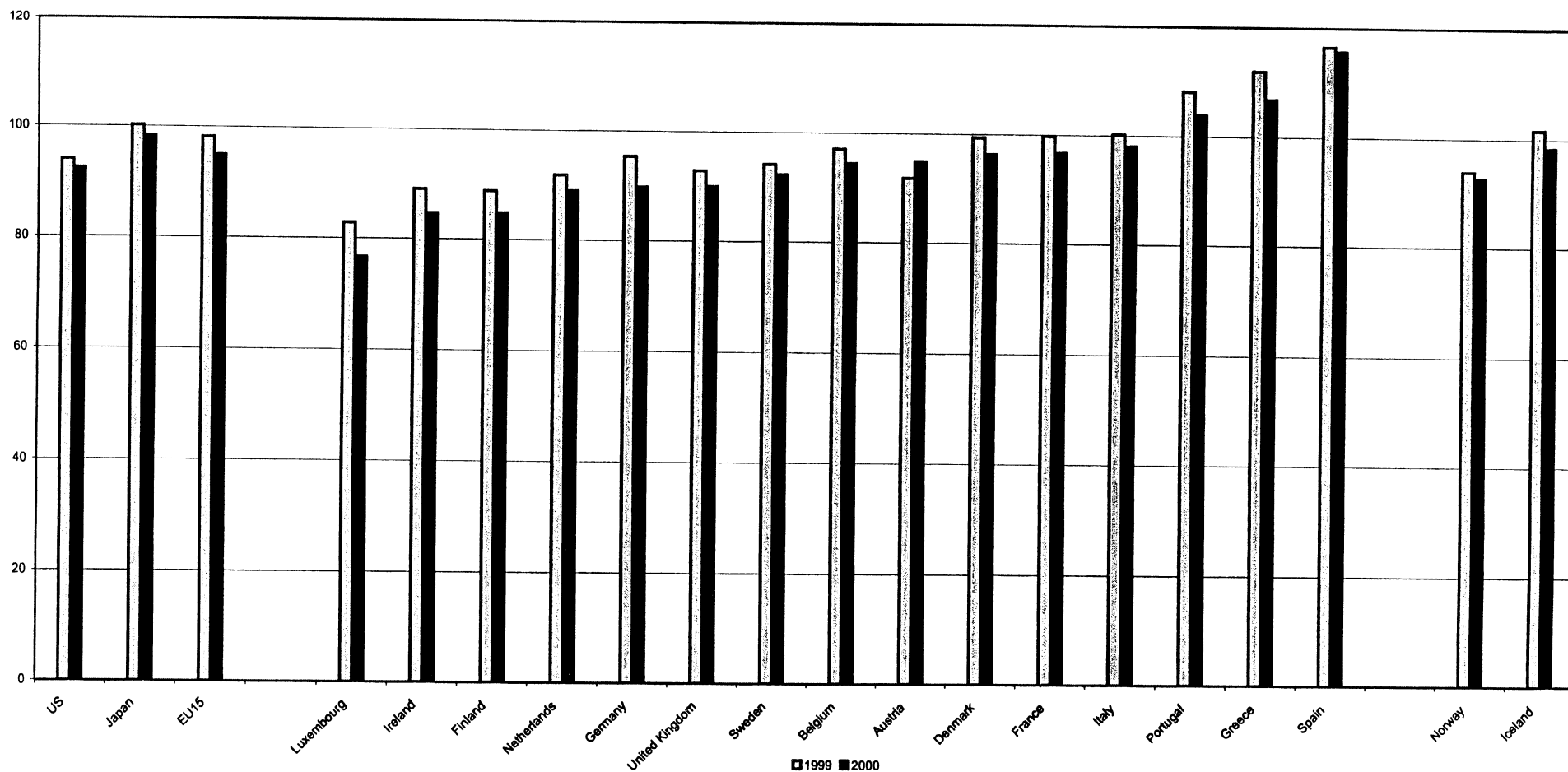
Greece: estimate

Portugal: estimate for 2000

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator V.3.2 Transport - Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP

Index of inland passenger transport volume relative to GDP, measured in passenger-km / GDP (in constant 1995 Euro), 1995=100



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

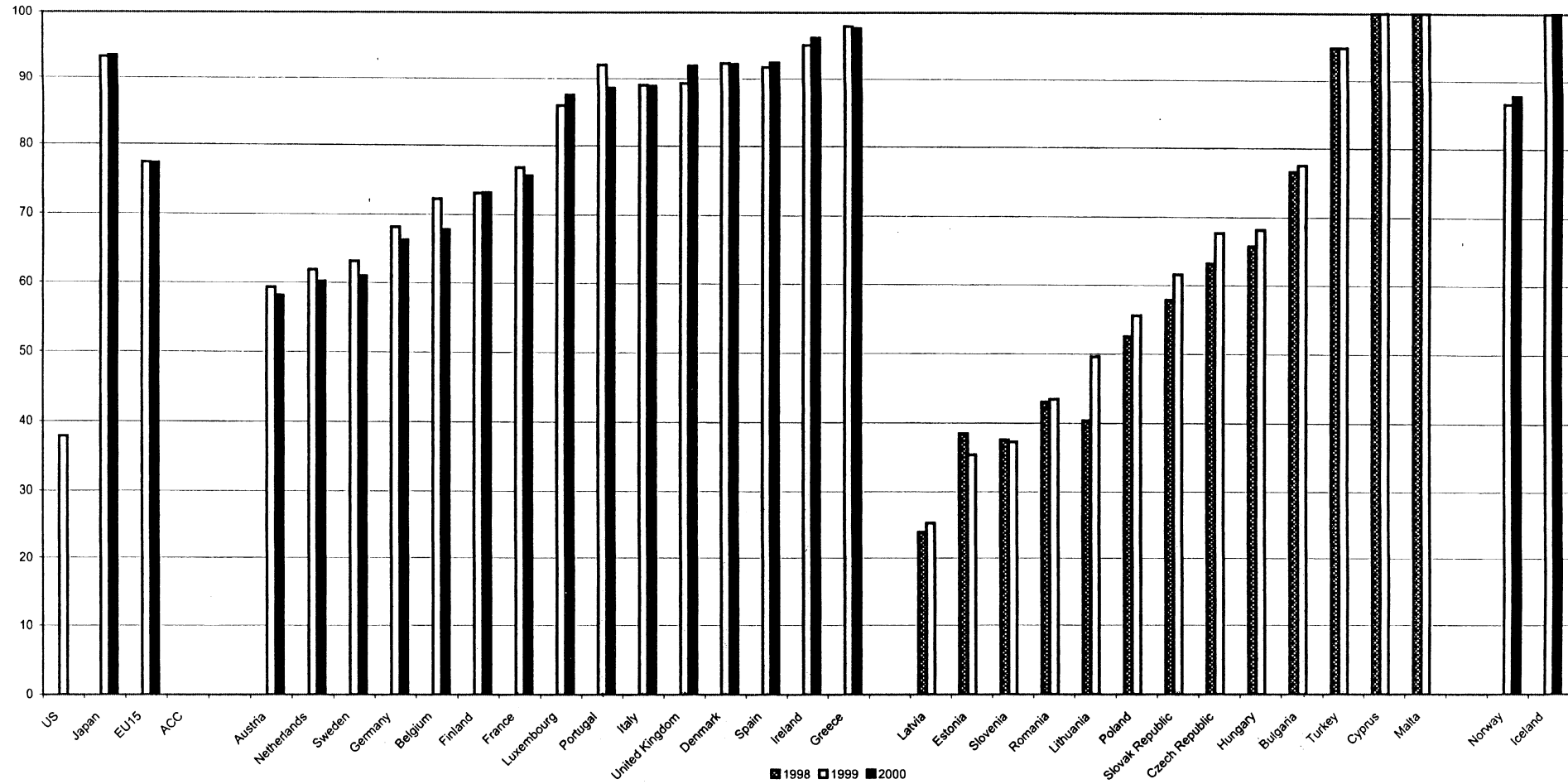
Includes cars, buses and coaches, and trains.

Ireland, Luxembourg: estimate

Austria: estimate for 2000

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.3.3 Transport - Modal split of freight transport – percentage share of road**  
 Percentage share of road in total inland freight transport (road, rail and inland waterways), tonne-km



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Includes road, rail and inland waterways.

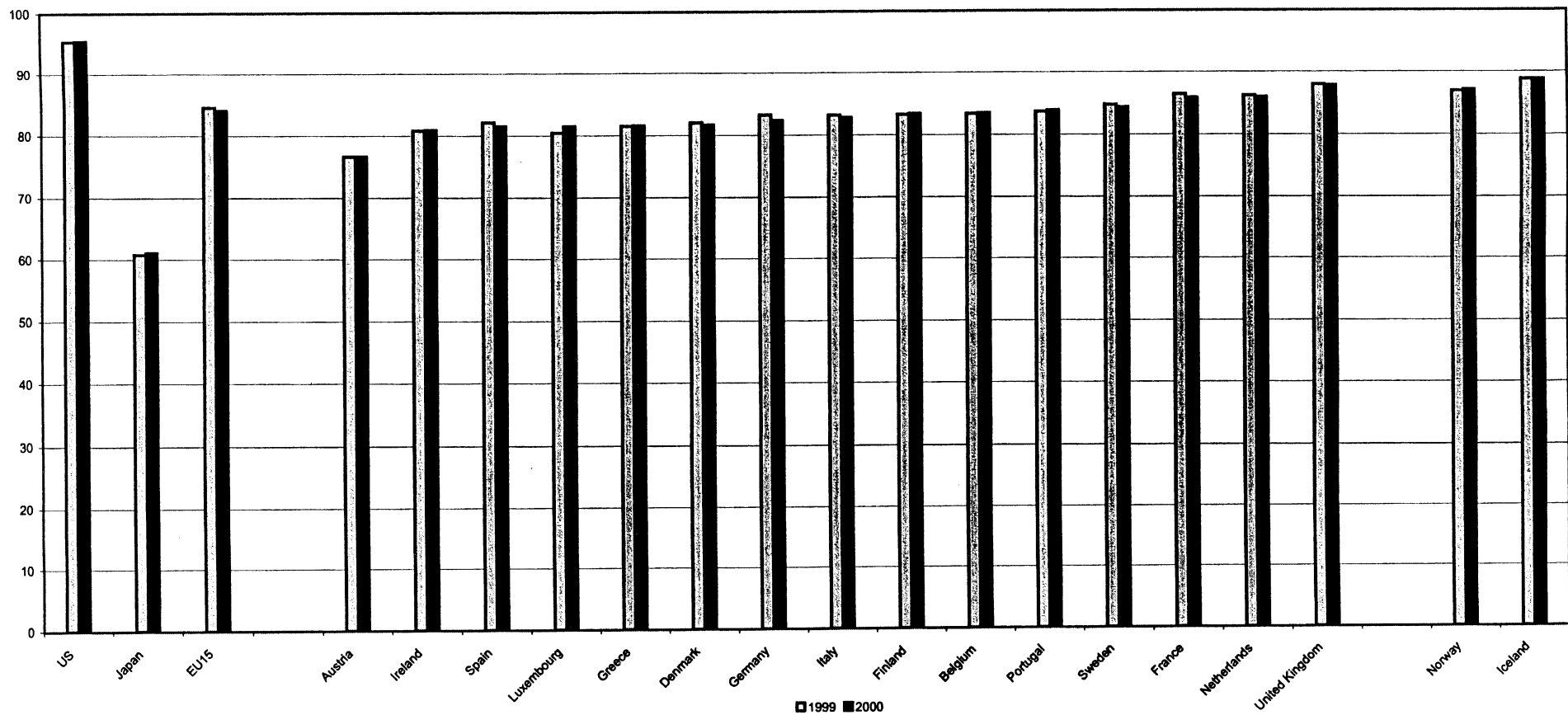
Greece: estimate

Portugal: estimate for 2000

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator V.3.4 Transport - Modal split of passenger transport - percentage share of cars

Percentage share of car transport in total inland passenger transport (cars, buses and coaches and trains), passenger-km



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

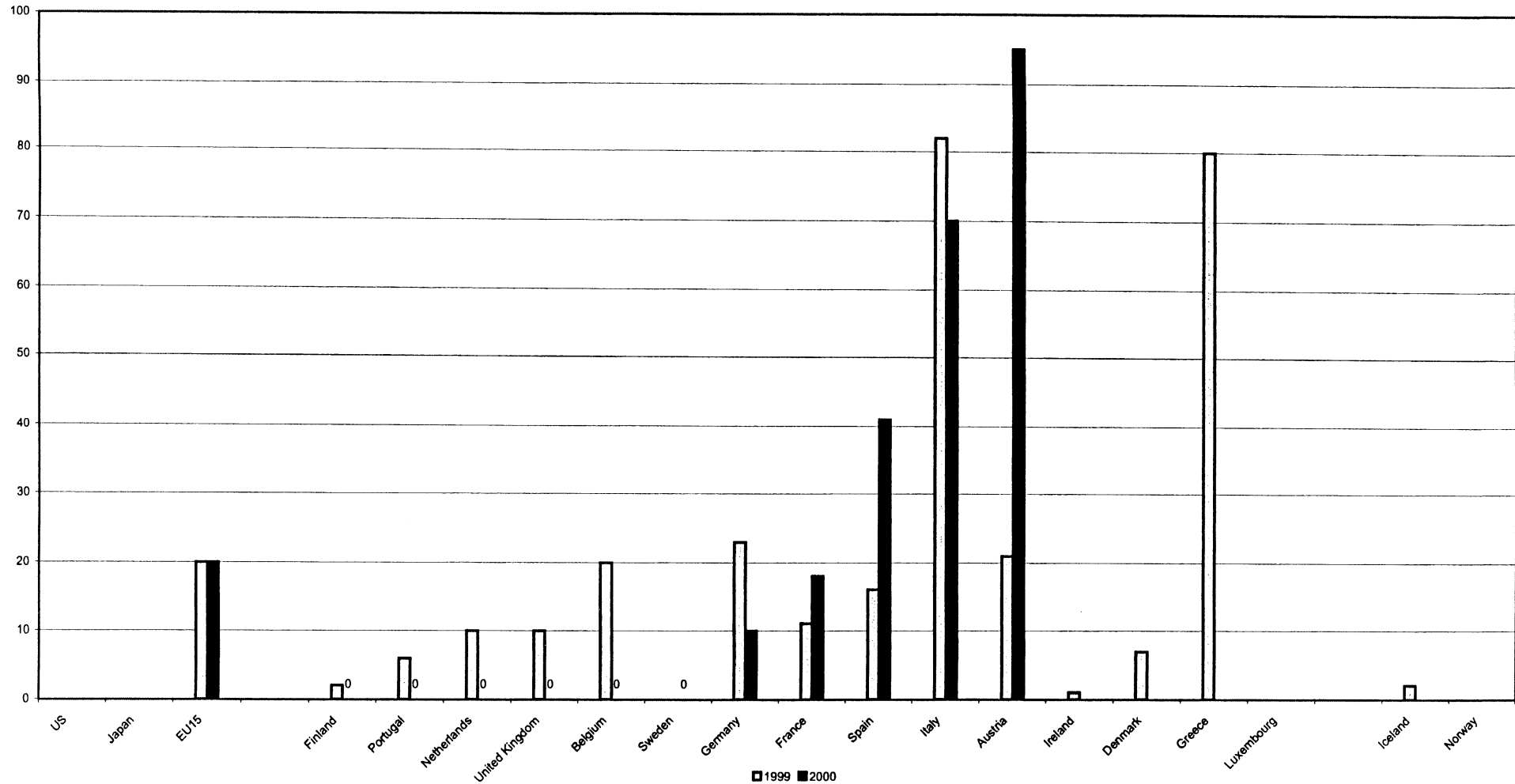
Includes cars, buses and coaches and trains.

Ireland, Luxembourg: estimate

Austria: estimate for 2000

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.4.1 Urban air quality – Population exposure to air pollution by ozone**  
 Percentage of urban population exposed to concentration levels exceeding limit values



Source: Eurostat, European Environment Agency, European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change

Notes:

Fraction of urban population exposed to concentration levels above target or limit values [as %-tage of total covered population], according to data reported by countries.

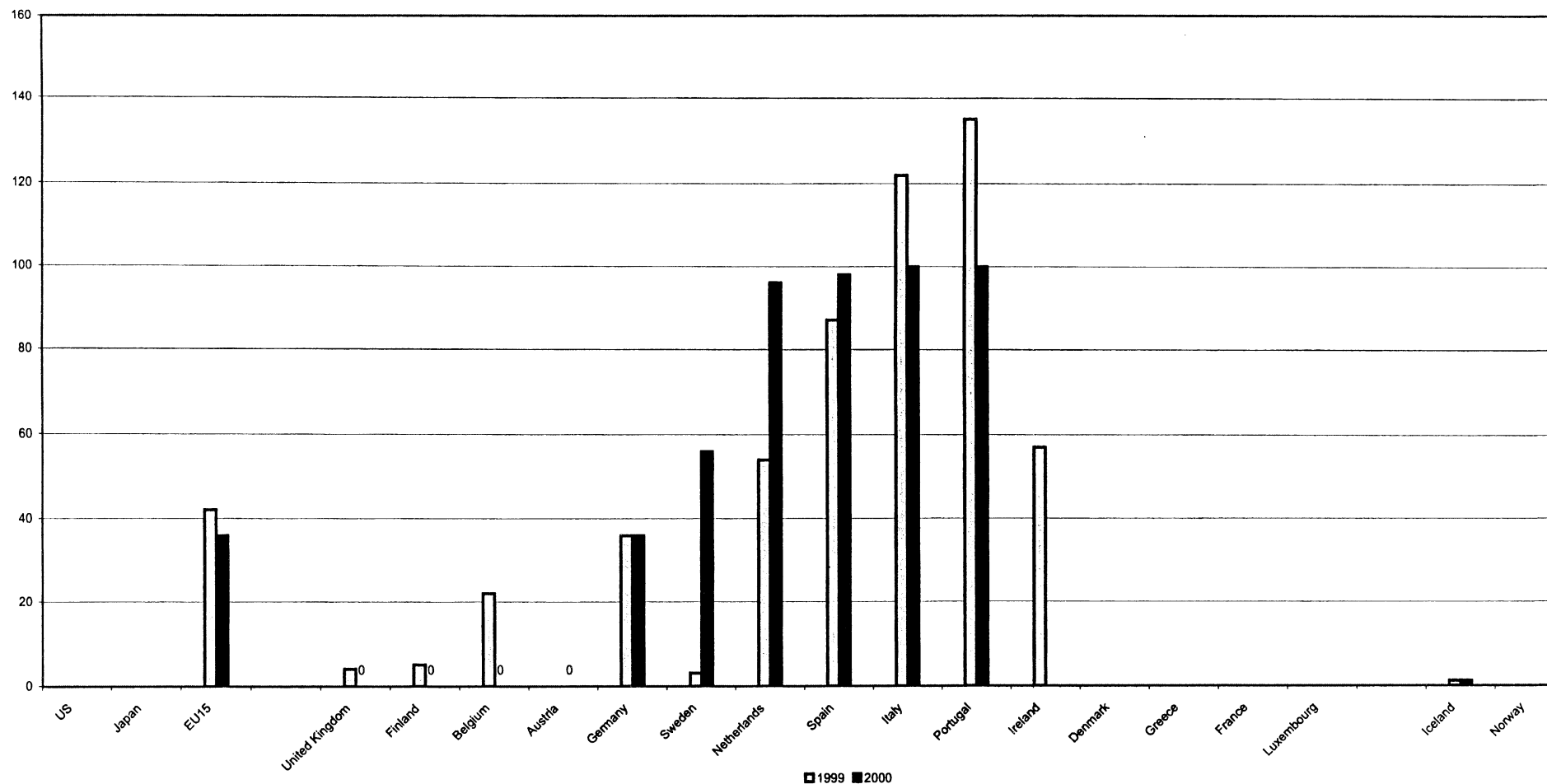
Information is delivered under the ozone directive 2002/3/EC where the target value for the protection of human health has been set at 120 ug/m3 for a max. daily 8h-mean not to be exceeded on more than 25 days per calendar year. This target level should be met in 2010.

EU15: estimate for 1999 and 2000.

ENVIRONMENT

Indicator V.4.2 Urban air quality - Population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter (PM10)

Percentage of urban population exposed to concentration levels exceeding limit values



Source: Eurostat, European Environment Agency, European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change

Notes:

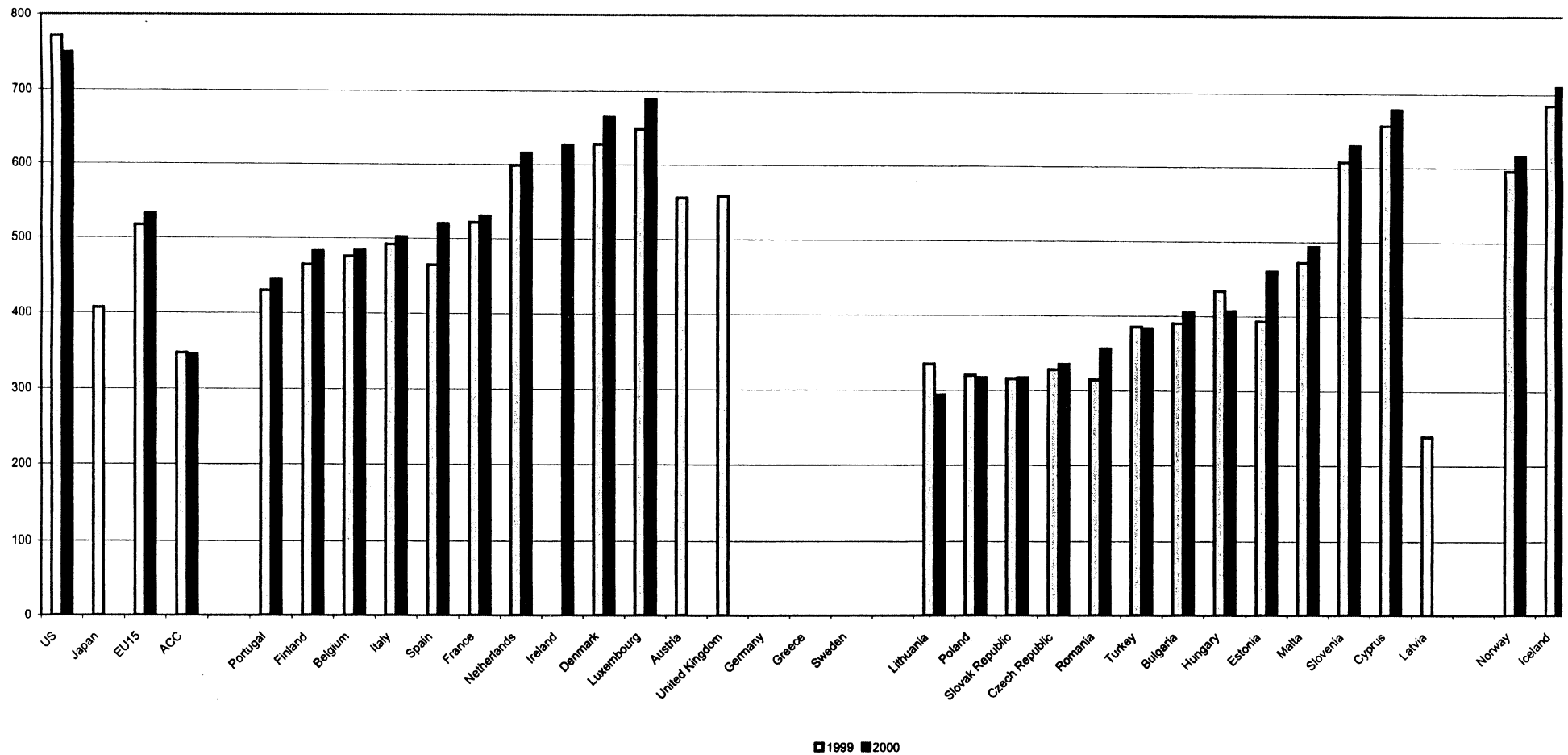
Fraction of urban population exposed to concentration levels above target or limit values [as % -tage of total covered population], according to data reported by countries.

Information is delivered under the Air Quality Framework Directive where the limit value for PM has been set at 50 ug/m3 for a daily mean not to be exceeded on more than 35 days.

This limit level should be met in 2005.

EU15: estimate for 1999 and 2000

**ENVIRONMENT**  
**Indicator V.5.1 Municipal waste collected**  
 Measured in kg per person per year



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

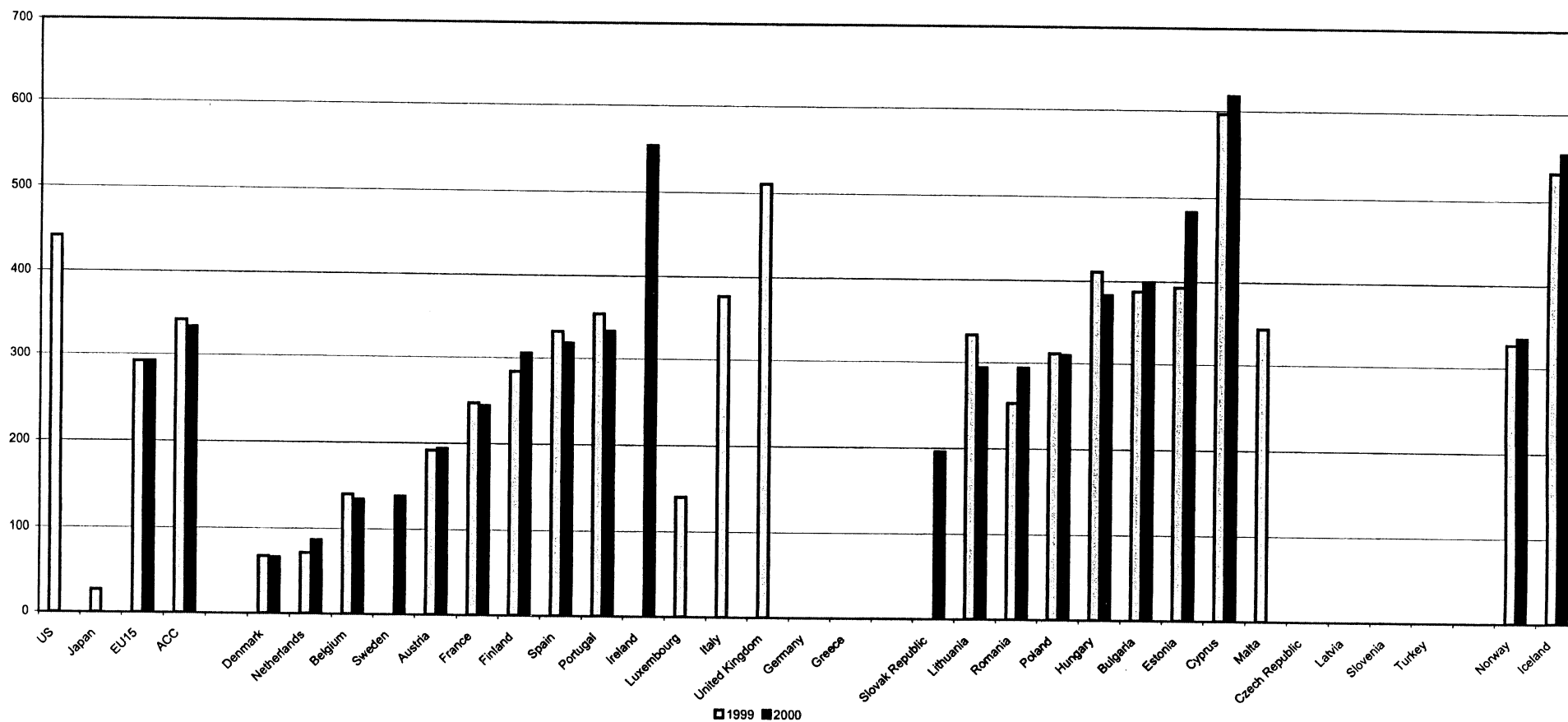
EU15, ACC: Eurostat estimate

United States, Japan, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovenia: municipal waste generated instead municipal waste collected

Belgium: provisional data

Spain: household waste collected

**ENVIRONMENT**  
**Indicator V.5.2 Municipal waste landfilled**  
 Measured in kg per person per year



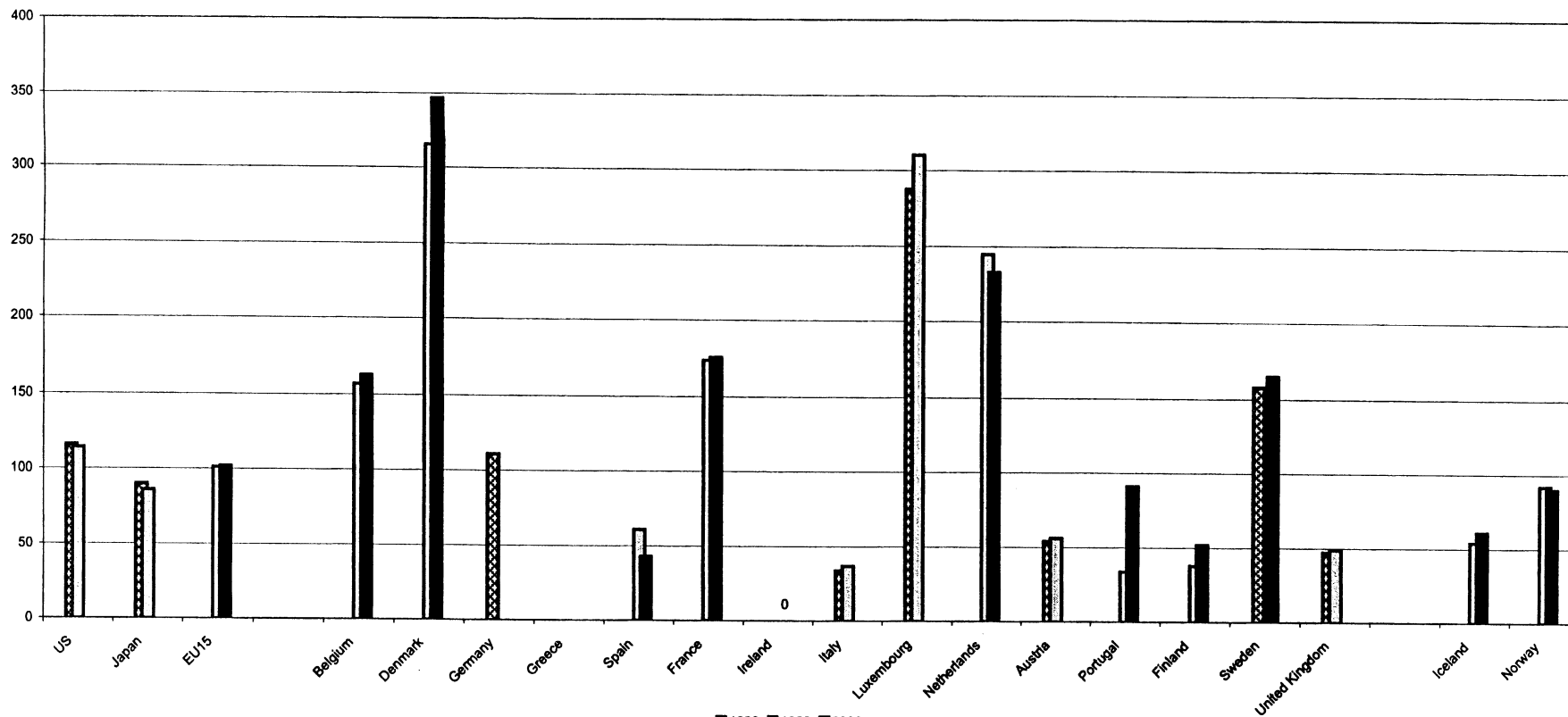
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

ACC: calculated on the basis of the available data

Belgium: provisional data

**ENVIRONMENT**  
**Indicator V.5.3 Municipal waste incinerated**  
 Measured in kg per person per year



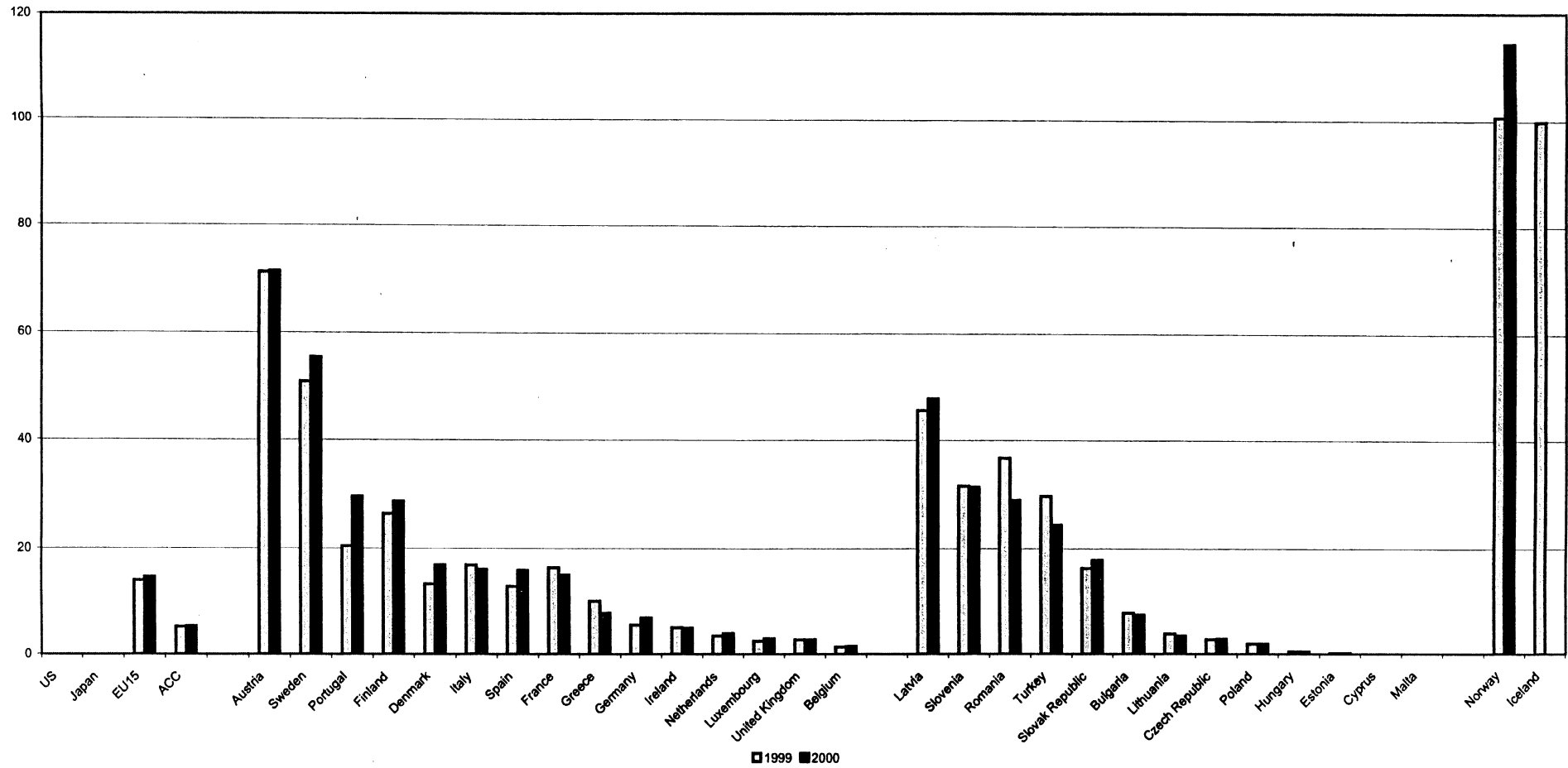
Source: Eurostat

Notes:

EU15: calculated on the basis of the available data

Belgium: provisional data

**ENVIRONMENT**  
**Indicator V.6 Share of renewable energy**  
 Contribution of electricity from renewables to total electricity consumption



Source: Eurostat

Notes:

Norway : Figures over 100 % are due to export of hydro electricity.

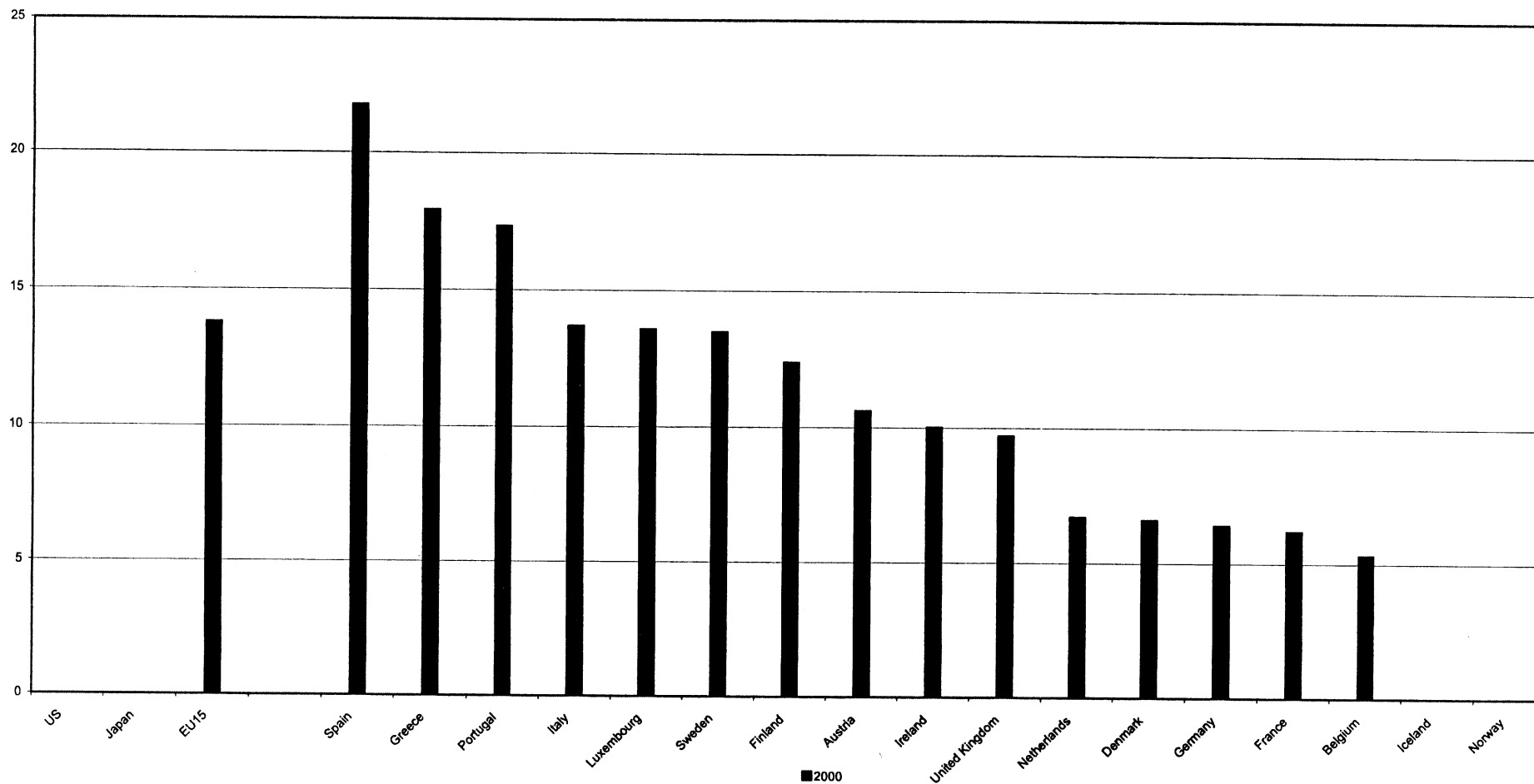
**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.7.1 Protection of natural resources - Fish stocks in European marine waters**

Data not available

**ENVIRONMENT**

**Indicator V.7.2.1 Protection of natural resources - Protected areas for biodiversity**  
Areas proposed under the Habitats Directive as a percentage of total area



Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Data refer to June 2002

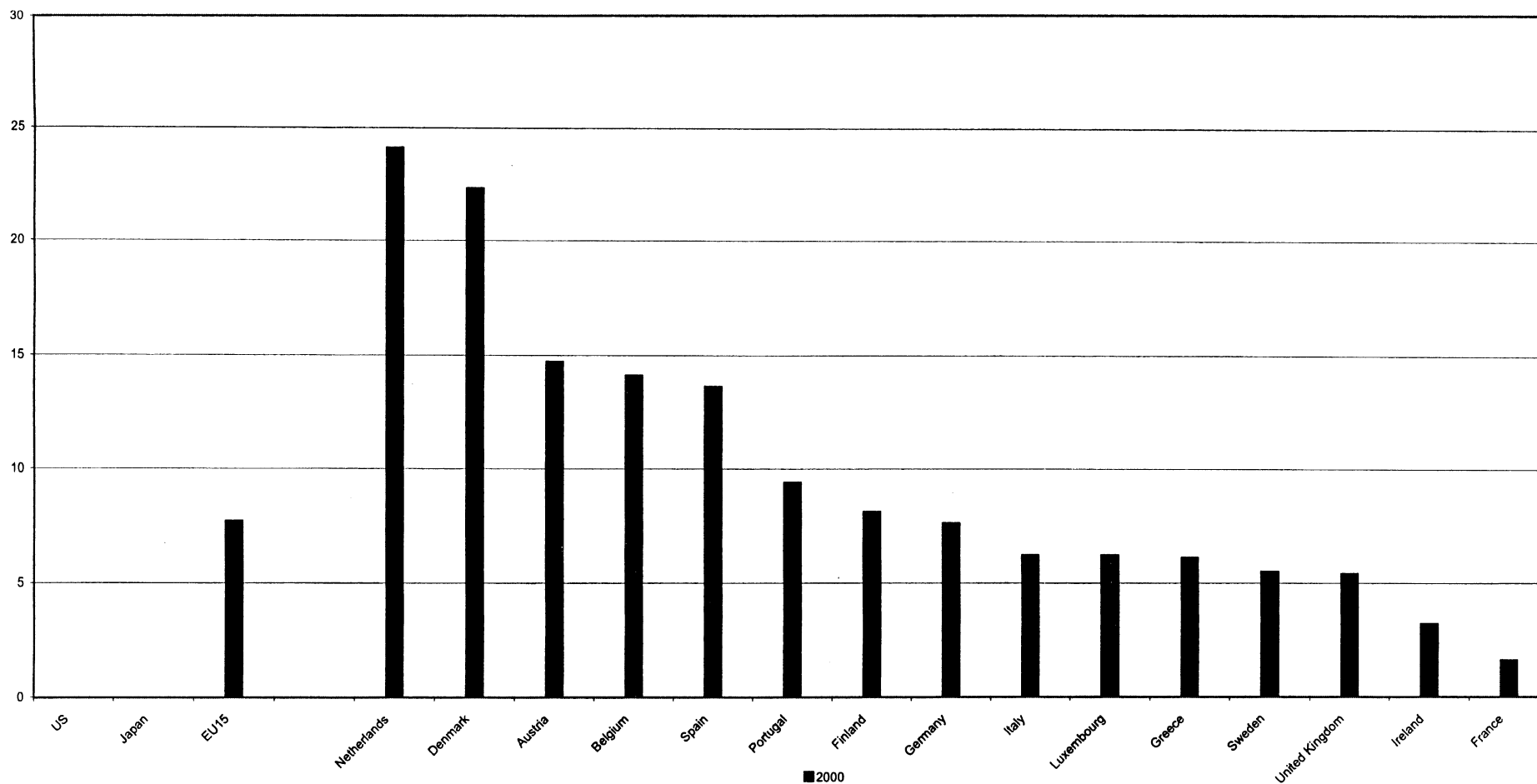
Excludes proposed marine areas.

The % of the territory should be seen in the following context: some Member States have proposed extensive areas, which include "buffer" zones; others have restricted themselves to core areas, with peripheral zones protected through Art. 6 of the Habitats Directive.

## ENVIRONMENT

### Indicator V.7.2.2 Protection of natural resources - Protected areas for biodiversity

Areas designated under the Birds Directive as a percentage of total area



Source: Commission Services

Notes:

Data refer to June 2002.

The % of the territory should be seen in the following context: some Member States have proposed extensive areas, which include "buffer" zones; others have restricted themselves to core areas, with peripheral zones protected through Art. 6 of the Habitats Directive.

Some Member States, especially Denmark and the Netherlands, have designated significant parts of their coastal waters (= non land area).

