

**Definitions:**

**Inflation rate** - average annual percentage change in Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) - interim HICP for candidate countries.

**PPS** - PPS (Purchasing Power Standards) is the artificial common currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of cross-country and regional comparisons. National currencies are converted to PPS by conversion rates called PPP (Purchasing Power Parities) which eliminate the differences in price levels between countries in the process of conversion.

**Total fertility rate** - the mean 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 fertility rates by age of a given year.

**Physicians** - includes physicians with a medical practice and those without a medical practice (in industry, administrators, etc.). The terms 'doctor' and 'physician' are used synonymously.

Data on Member States and candidate countries are stored in the Eurostat Database New Cronos. Data cover Economy and Finance, Population and Social Conditions, Industry, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, External Trade, Distributive Trade, Services and Transport, Energy and Environment. Eurostat offers on-line access to New Cronos to the National Statistical institutes of all candidate countries, EU Member States and EFTA countries. Data are available to other users from Eurostat Data Shops, on paper, diskette and CD-ROM.

Key indicators and statistical papers (Statistics in focus) are available from the Eurostat website free of charge.

*"Our mission is to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service"*

Eurostat has set up a network of Data Shops. Full details are available from:

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

The Data Shops can be visited or contacted at the following addresses:

**Berlin:** <http://www.eu-datashop.de/>

**New York:** <http://www.haves.com/>

**Brussels, Luxembourg and Madrid:** <http://www.datashop.org/>

**Oslo:** <http://www.ssb.no/bibliotek/datashop/>

**Copenhagen:** <http://dst.dk/bibliotek/>

**Paris:** [datashop@insee.fr](mailto:datashop@insee.fr)

**Helsinki:**

**Rome:** [dpd@istat.it](mailto:dpd@istat.it)

<http://ilastokeskus.fi/1/1/4/datashop/>

**Stockholm:**

<http://www.scb.se/jonster/datashop/datashop.asp/>

**Lisbon:** [datashop@ine.pt](mailto:datashop@ine.pt)

**Vaarburg:** [datashop@cbs.nl](mailto:datashop@cbs.nl)

**Milan:** [mileuro@tin.it](mailto:mileuro@tin.it)

**Zürich:** <http://www.statistik.zh.ch/>

**Newport (UK):** [euostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk](mailto:euostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk)

In summer 2003, Eurostat will publish the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the

**Statistical Yearbook on Candidate Countries.**

It will provide statistical data from 1997 to 2001 on all social and economic indicators of the 13 candidate countries in tables and graphs presenting the key features at a glance. The fifth edition will offer an improved completeness of time-series.

More information can be obtained from:

**EUROSTAT Unit A5:** Technical Co-operation with Candidate, Cards and Taxis countries

5, rue A. Weicker L-2721 Luxembourg  
Fax +352-4301.32139, E-mail: [Andreas.Krueger@cec.eu.int](mailto:Andreas.Krueger@cec.eu.int)

**The Enlargement and Phare Information Centre**

19, rue Montoyer B-1000 Bruxelles  
Tel. +32-2-5459010, Fax. +32-2-5459011, E-mail: [enlargement@cec.eu.int](mailto:enlargement@cec.eu.int)  
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index.htm>

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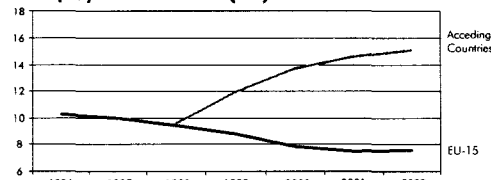
**Labour Market, 2001**

	Employment rate % 15-64 yrs.	Employment (2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter) in agriculture industry & services construction as % of total			Unemployment rate (%) of persons aged 15-24	Long term unemployment in % of active pop.
Belgium	59.9	1.4	25.5	73.1	17.5	3.2
Czech Republic	65.1	4.9	40.5	54.6	17.6	4.3
Denmark	76.2	3.5	25.4	71.1	8.4	0.9
Germany	65.4 <sup>1)</sup>	2.6	32.8	64.6	8.2	4.0 <sup>1)</sup>
Estonia	61.3	6.9	34.1	59.0	23.5	6.2
Greece	55.4	16.0	22.8	61.2	28.1	5.4
Spain	57.7	6.5	31.6	61.9	21.4	3.9
France	62.8	4.1	26.0	69.9	19.0	3.1
Ireland	65.7	7.0	29.1	63.9	6.7	1.3
Italy	54.9	5.2	31.7	63.1	28.1	5.8
Cyprus	65.9 <sup>2)</sup>	4.9	24.0	71.1	11.0	1.2 <sup>2)</sup>
Latvia	58.7	15.1	25.3	59.6	23.0	7.4
Lithuania	60.1 <sup>1)</sup>	16.5	27.2	56.3	30.2	8.1 <sup>1)</sup>
Luxembourg	62.7 <sup>1)</sup>	1.5	21.4	77.0	7.5	0.5 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	56.5	6.1	34.5	59.4	10.9	2.6
Malta	54.2	:	:	:	16.5	2.9
Netherlands	74.1	3.1	21.6	75.3	5.6	0.9
Austria	68.4	5.8	29.4	64.8	5.8	0.8
Poland	55.0	19.2	30.7	50.1	42.0	7.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Portugal	68.7	12.9	34.0	53.0	9.2	1.5
Slovenia	63.8	9.9	38.6	51.4	16.0	3.7
Slovak Republic	56.8	6.3	37.1	56.7	38.8	11.3
Finland	68.2	5.8	27.1	67.1	19.8	2.4
Sweden	74.1	2.6	23.7	73.6	10.9	1.0
United Kingdom	71.8	1.4	24.9	73.7	11.9	1.3
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Acc. Countries<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Bulgaria	49.6	9.7 <sup>3)</sup>	32.7 <sup>3)</sup>	57.6 <sup>3)</sup>	38.8	12.6
Romania	62.4	44.4	25.8	29.7	18.1	3.3
Turkey	50.6	37.0	23.3	39.6	16.7	2.4

Source: EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2000. <sup>1)</sup> Acceding countries without MT

<sup>2)</sup> Due to the very high proportion of persons having agricultural activity in addition to another main occupation the labour force survey does not provide a precise estimate of total employment in this sector.

**Unemployment rate in % (LFS)**



**Structure of working age pop., 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2001 (LFS)**



<sup>1)</sup> without Malta

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### Living Standard

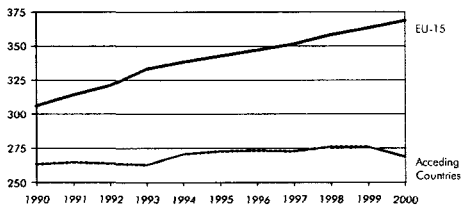
	Passenger cars per 100 inhabitants		Mobile telephones per 100 inhabitants		Internet users per 100 inhabitants	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
Belgium	45	46	31	75	12	28
Czech Republic	33	34	19	68	7	14
Denmark	35	35	49	74	28	45
Germany	52	53	29	68	18	37
Estonia	33	30	27	54	14	32
Greece	28	34	37	56 <sup>1)</sup>	7	13
Spain	43	45	38	74	7	18
France	46	48	35	63	9	27
Ireland	44	36	:	:	18	23
Italy	56	58	52	:	14	28
Cyprus	34	37	20	41	12	20
Latvia	22	25	11	26	4	7
Lithuania	29	32	9	28	3	7
Luxembourg	61	62	49	70 <sup>1)</sup>	18	34
Hungary	22	24	16	31 <sup>1)</sup>	6	15
Malta	47	50	6	61	8	25
Netherlands	40	41	43	:	19	33
Austria	49	50	52	76 <sup>1)</sup>	16	32
Poland	24	27	10	25	5	10
Portugal	33	50	46	78	10	35
Slovenia	43	44	33	76	13	30
Slovak Republic	23	24	12	40	11	17*
Finland	40	41	65	81	32	43
Sweden	44	45	58	81	41	52
United Kingdom	41	44	40	75	21	40
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Acc. Countries</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>
Bulgaria	23	26	4	20	3	7
Romania	13	14	5	20	3	5
Turkey	6	7	11	22 <sup>1)</sup>	2	4

1) 2000

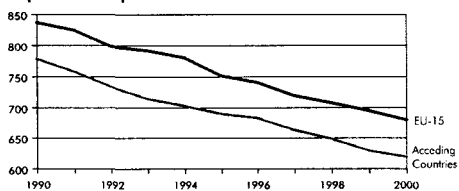


APRIL 2003

### Physicians per 100 000 inhabitants



### Hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants



## Towards an Enlarged European Union

Key Indicators on Member States  
and Candidate Countries



1

## Towards an Enlarged European Union

After the conclusion of the Accession Negotiations with 10 acceding countries at the Copenhagen European Council in December 2002, the most important enlargement in the history of the European Union has made a decisive step forward. Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia are expected to join the EU shortly and to bring the creative energy, the hopes and expectations of 75 million new citizens into a Union of then 25 Member States and 450 million citizens.

Eurostat and the statistical offices of the future Member States have been preparing for this historic event since 1990 and are now able to provide the public with comparable indicators in many areas of official statistics.

This leaflet presents a selection of the most important key indicators for each of the 25 countries, as well as for the aggregates EU-15 and the 10 acceding countries. The following symbols are used:

p for provisional data ; for not available  
e for estimate

### Basic indicators

	Land area, km <sup>2</sup>	Average population in 1000	Unemployment rate in %	Inflation rate in %	GDP per capita in 1995	Exports of goods & serv. in % of GDP
	2002	2001	2002	2002	2001	2001
Belgium	30 538	10 285	7.3	1.6	25 260	85
Czech Republic	78 866	10 283	7.3	1.4	13 700	71
Denmark	43 094	5 359	4.5	2.4	26 660	45
Germany	357 031	82 350	8.2	1.3	24 000	35
Estonia	45 227	1 364	9.1	3.6	9 240	91
Greece	131 957	10 582	10.3	3.9	15 020	23
Spain	505 124	40 266	11.4	3.6	19 510	30
France	549 087	59 191	8.7	1.9 <sup>a</sup>	23 870	28
Ireland	70 295	3 854 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	4.7	27 360	98
Italy	301 338	57 075	9.1	2.6 <sup>a</sup>	23 860	28
Cyprus	9 251	762 <sup>a</sup>	5.3	2.8	17 180 <sup>b</sup>	47 <sup>a</sup>
Latvia	64 589	2 355	12.9	2.0	7 750	45
Lithuania	65 300	3 478	13.1	0.4	8 960	50
Luxembourg	2 586	442	2.4	2.1	44 160 <sup>a</sup>	152
Hungary	93 030	10 188 <sup>a</sup>	5.6	5.2	12 250	61
Malta	316	393	7.5	2.2 <sup>b</sup>	:	88
Netherlands	35 518	16 046	2.6	3.9 <sup>a</sup>	26 670	65
Austria	83 858	8 130	4.1	1.7	25 740	52
Poland	312 685	38 638	20.0	1.9	9 410	28
Portugal	91 916	10 299	5.0	3.7	16 059	31
Slovenia	20 273	1 992	6.0	7.5	16 210	60
Slovak Republic	49 035	5 397	19.4	3.3	11 200	73
Finland	338 150	5 188	9.1	2.0	24 170	40
Sweden	449 974	8 896	4.9	2.0	23 700	45
United Kingdom	244 101	60 004 <sup>a</sup>	5.1	1.3	23 530 <sup>a</sup>	27
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>3 234 568</b>	<b>377 850</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>23 210</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Acc. Countries</b>	<b>738 572</b>	<b>74 856</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>16 790<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>47</b>
Bulgaria	110 910	7 910	18.6	5.8	5 710	56
Romania	238 391	22 408	8.0	22.5	5 560	34
Turkey	769 604	66 670	10.4	32.2 <sup>b</sup>	5 230	34

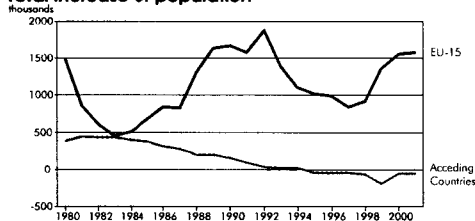
1) Malta and Turkey are not harmonised; for Malta: Maltese Retail Price Index.  
2) without Malta

### Demography, 2001

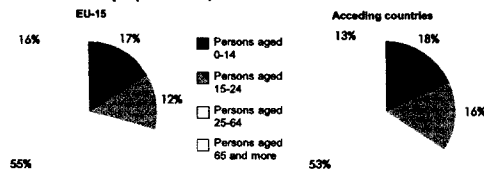
	Crude rate of natural increase per 1000 inhabitants	Crude rate of total increase	Total fertility rate	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Life expectancy at birth, in years	
					Males	Females
Belgium	1.1	4.3	1.7 <sup>a</sup>	5.0 <sup>a</sup>	74.6 <sup>b</sup>	80.8 <sup>b</sup>
Czech Republic	-1.7	-0.3	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	4.0	72.1	78.5
Denmark	1.3	3.6	1.7	4.9	74.3	79.0
Germany	-1.1	2.2	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	4.5 <sup>a</sup>	74.7 <sup>a</sup>	80.7 <sup>a</sup>
Estonia	-4.3	-4.2	1.3	8.4 <sup>b</sup>	65.6 <sup>b</sup>	76.4 <sup>b</sup>
Greece	-0.1	3.2	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	5.9 <sup>a</sup>	75.4	80.7
Spain	1.4	7.1	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	3.9 <sup>a</sup>	75.6	82.9
France	4.2	5.2	1.9 <sup>a</sup>	4.6 <sup>a</sup>	75.5	83.0
Ireland	7.3	14.7	2.0 <sup>a</sup>	5.8 <sup>a</sup>	73.0	78.5
Italy	0.1	3.0	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	4.3 <sup>a</sup>	76.7	82.9
Cyprus	4.8	2.3	1.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.6 <sup>b</sup>	75.3 <sup>a</sup>	80.4 <sup>a</sup>
Latvia	-5.6	-7.8	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	11.0	64.5	75.6
Lithuania	-2.6	-3.3	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	8.6 <sup>b</sup>	67.5 <sup>b</sup>	77.7 <sup>b</sup>
Luxembourg	3.9	10.2	1.7 <sup>a</sup>	5.9	74.9 <sup>b</sup>	81.3 <sup>b</sup>
Hungary	-3.4	-2.5	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	8.1	67.2 <sup>b</sup>	75.7 <sup>b</sup>
Malta	2.4	8.2	1.5 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	75.1 <sup>b</sup>	79.3 <sup>b</sup>
Netherlands	3.9	7.4	1.7 <sup>a</sup>	5.4	75.7	80.6
Austria	0.1	2.2	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	4.8	75.4 <sup>b</sup>	81.2 <sup>b</sup>
Poland	0.1	-0.3	1.3	7.7	70.2	78.4
Portugal	0.7	7.1	1.4 <sup>a</sup>	5.0	73.5	80.3
Slovenia	-0.5	2.0	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	4.2	72.7	80.1
Slovak Republic	-0.2	-4.3	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	6.2	69.4	77.6
Finland	1.5	2.7	1.7	3.2	74.6	81.5
Sweden	-0.3	3.0	1.6	3.7	77.5	82.1
United Kingdom	1.1	3.7	1.6	5.5 <sup>a</sup>	75.7	80.4
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.5<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4.6<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>75.2<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>81.2<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Acc. Countries</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-1.2<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7.2<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>69.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>77.5<sup>a</sup></b>
Bulgaria	-5.6	-4.8	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	14.4	68.5 <sup>b</sup>	75.1 <sup>b</sup>
Romania	-1.8	-2.0	1.2	18.4	67.7	78.8
Turkey	1.5	1.8	2.5	38.7	66.4	71.0

1) 2000 2) 1999

### Total increase of population



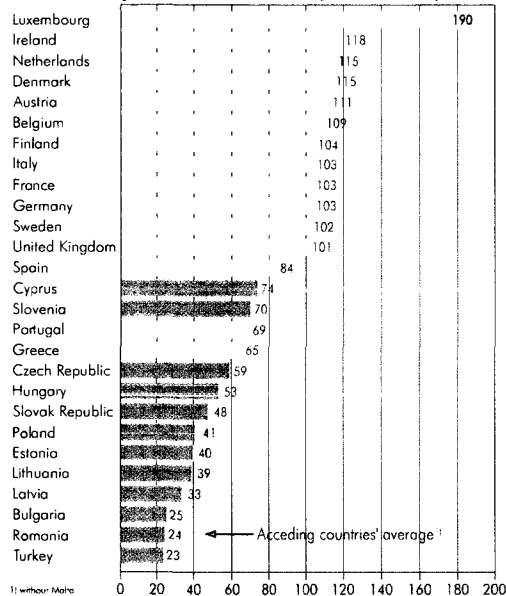
### Structure of population, 1 Jan. 2001



55%

53%

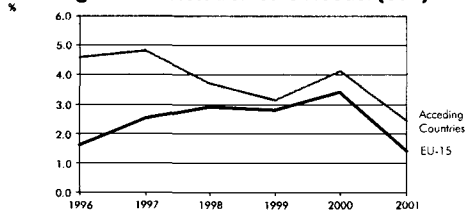
### GDP in PPS per inhabitant, 2001 (EU-15 = 100)



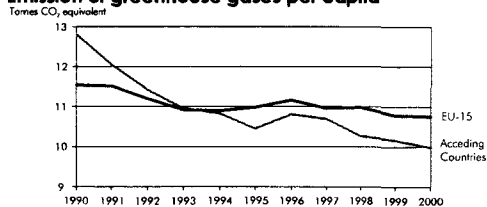
### Share of Agriculture in GVA and growth of GDP

	Share of agriculture in GVA, %			Annual growth of GDP, %		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Belgium	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.2	3.7	0.8
Czech Republic	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.5	3.3	3.3
Denmark	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.4
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.9	0.6
Estonia	6.7	6.1	5.8	-0.6	7.1	5.0
Greece	7.9	7.3	7.0	3.6	4.2	4.1
Spain	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	2.7
France	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.8
Ireland	4.0	3.8	3.5	11.1	10.0	5.7
Italy	3.0	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.9	1.8
Cyprus	4.2	3.8 <sup>P</sup>	4.0 <sup>P</sup>	4.8	5.2 <sup>P</sup>	4.1 <sup>P</sup>
Latvia	4.3	4.9	4.7	2.8	6.8	7.7
Lithuania	8.4	7.7	7.1	-3.9	3.8	6.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.7	0.6	6.0	9.0	1.0
Hungary	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.2	3.7
Malta	2.5	2.3	2.4	4.1	6.1	-0.8
Netherlands	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.0	3.3	1.3
Austria	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.5	0.7
Poland	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	1.1
Portugal	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	1.6
Slovenia	3.6	3.3	3.1	5.2	4.6	3.0
Slovak Republic	4.7	4.5	4.6	1.3	2.2	3.3
Finland	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	5.5	0.7
Sweden	2.1	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.4	0.8
United Kingdom	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.4	3.1	2.0
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Acc. Countries</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Bulgaria	16.2	13.8	13.7 <sup>P</sup>	2.3	5.4	4.0
Romania	14.7	12.2	14.6	-1.2	1.8	5.3
Turkey	14.5	13.6	11.3	-4.7	7.4	-7.5

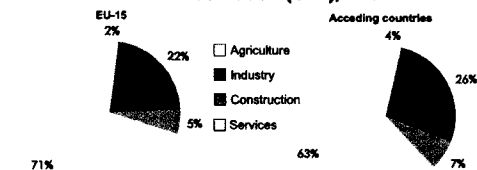
### Annual growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



### Emission of greenhouse gases per capita



### Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA), 2001



### Municipal waste collected per capita

